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(71) 申请人: 华为技术有限公司 (HUAWEI TECHNOLOGIES CO., LTD.) [CN/CN]; 中国广东省深圳市龙岗区坂田华为总部办公楼, Guangdong 518129 (CN)。

(72) 发明人: 左鑫 (ZUO, Xin); 中国广东省深圳市龙岗区坂田华为总部办公楼, Guangdong 518129

(CN)。 涂明 (GAN, Ming); 中国广东省深圳市龙岗区坂田华为总部办公楼, Guangdong 518129 (CN)。 梁丹丹 (LIANG, Dandan); 中国广东省深圳市龙岗区坂田华为总部办公楼, Guangdong 518129 (CN)。

(74) 代理人: 北京龙双利达知识产权代理有限公司 (LONGSUN LEAD IP LTD.); 中国北京市海淀区北清路68号院3号楼101, Beijing 100094 (CN)。

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(54) Title: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR DESIGNING SHORT TRAINING SEQUENCE

(54) 发明名称: 设计短训练序列的方法和装置

方法200  
AA

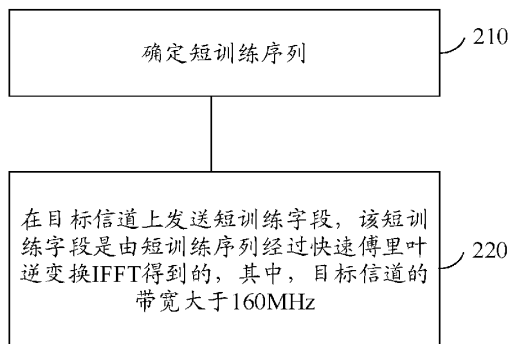


图 5

210 Determine a short training sequence  
220 Send a short training field on a target channel, wherein the short training field is obtained by performing inverse fast Fourier transform (IFFT) on the short training sequence, and the bandwidth of the target channel is greater than 160 MHz  
AA Method 200

(57) Abstract: Provided are a method and apparatus for designing a short training sequence. The method comprises: determining a short training sequence, wherein the short training sequence may be obtained based on an existing sequence, and a short training sequence with a relatively good performance may be acquired by means of simulation calculation, such as parameter adjustment; and sending a short training field on a target channel, wherein the short training field is obtained by performing inverse fast Fourier transform (IFFT) on the short training sequence, and the bandwidth of the target channel is greater than 160 MHz. According to the embodiments of the present application, a greater channel bandwidth in reality and backwards compatibility can be achieved, the short training sequence provided in the embodiments of the present application is verified by performing an exhaustion simulation on the parameter, a peak-to-average power ratio (PAPR) is relatively small, and the performance is relatively good, such that an estimation effect of an automatic gain control circuit at a receiving end is improved, thereby reducing a receiving bit error rate.

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SM, ST, SV, SY, TH, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG,  
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本国际公布:

- 包括国际检索报告 (条约第21条(3))。

(57) 摘要: 本申请提供了一种设计短训练序列的方法和装置。该方法包括: 确定短训练序列, 其中, 该短训练序列可以基于现有序列得到, 并且, 通过仿真计算, 例如调节参数, 可以获得性能较好的短训练序列; 在目标信道上发送短训练字段, 该短训练字段是由短训练序列经过快速傅里叶逆变换IFFT得到的, 其中, 目标信道的带宽大于160MHz。根据本申请实施例, 不仅可以满足实际中的更大信道带宽, 且向后兼容, 而且通过对参数进行穷举仿真验证了本申请实施例提供的短训练序列, 峰均功率值PAPR较小, 性能较优, 进而提高接收端的自动增益控制电路的估计效果, 从而降低接收误码率。