

innovating communications

The Centre Tecnològic de Telecomunicacions de Catalunya

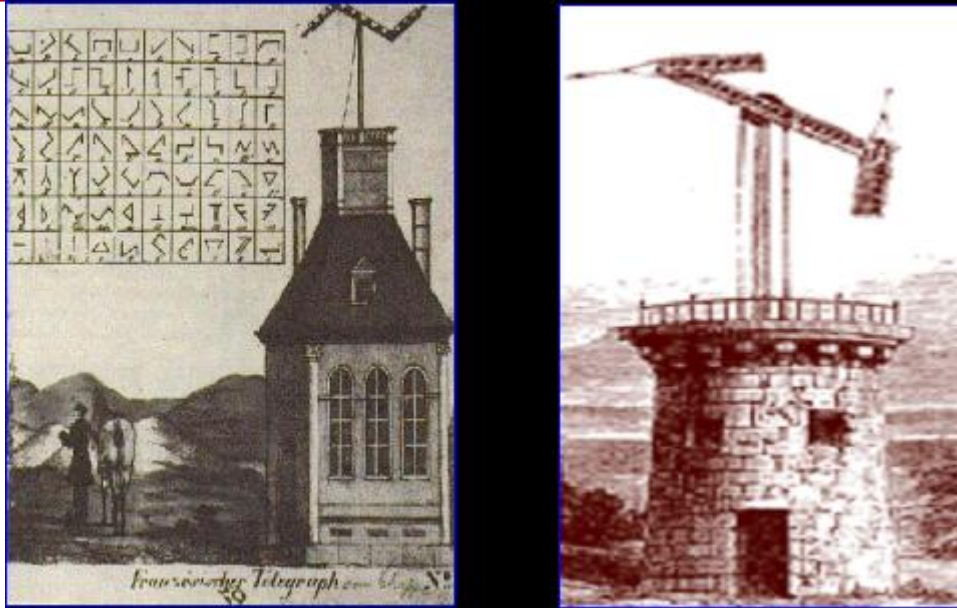
A gateway to advanced communication technologies

MIMO_0:INTRODUCTION

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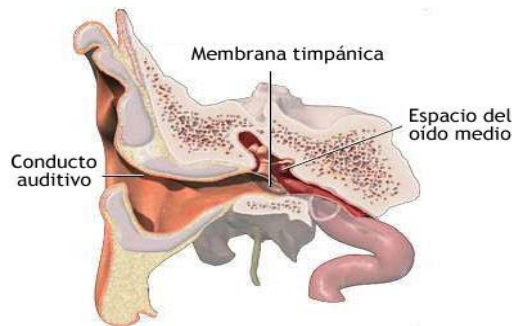
The roots of communications



0.33 bits/sec

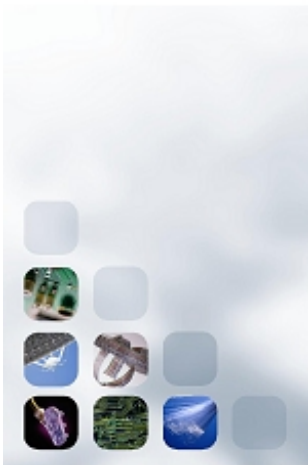
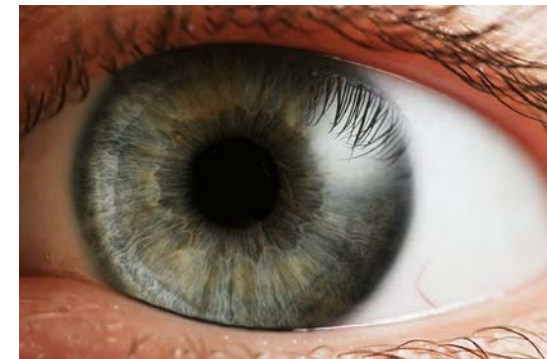
Chapé / Betancourt

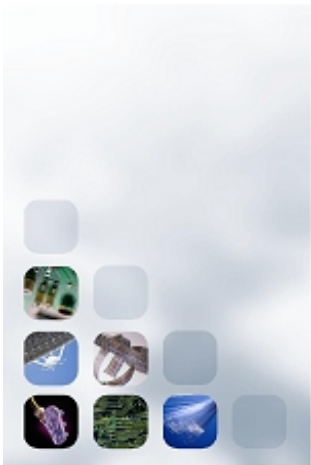
100 Kbps.



adam.com

15 Mbps.





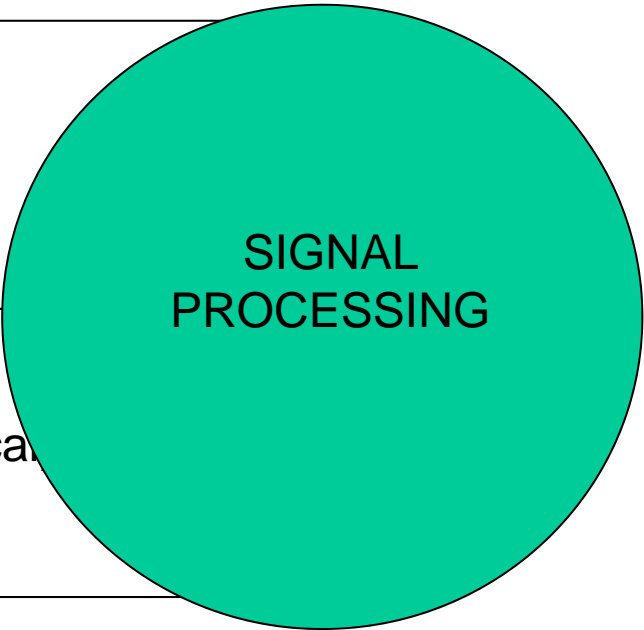
Comm. Layers

Session

⋮

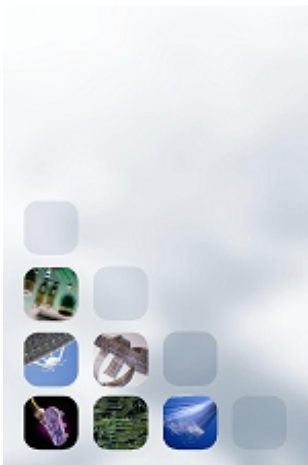
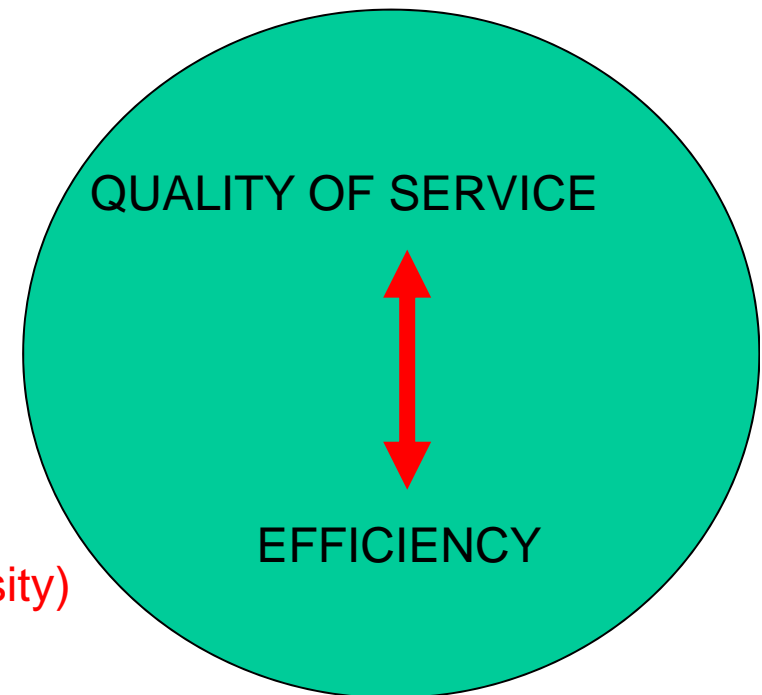
Access Layer

Physical Layer (wired, wireless, optical)



Wireless Systems

- Challenges
 - Higher data rate
 - Wider coverage
 - Energy efficient
 - Affordable
 - Reliable
- Possible solution
 - **Multiple antenna systems:
ANTENNA ARRAYS (Spatial diversity)**



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Combination of Wired Communications / Spatial Diversity contributions



DSL Comm.



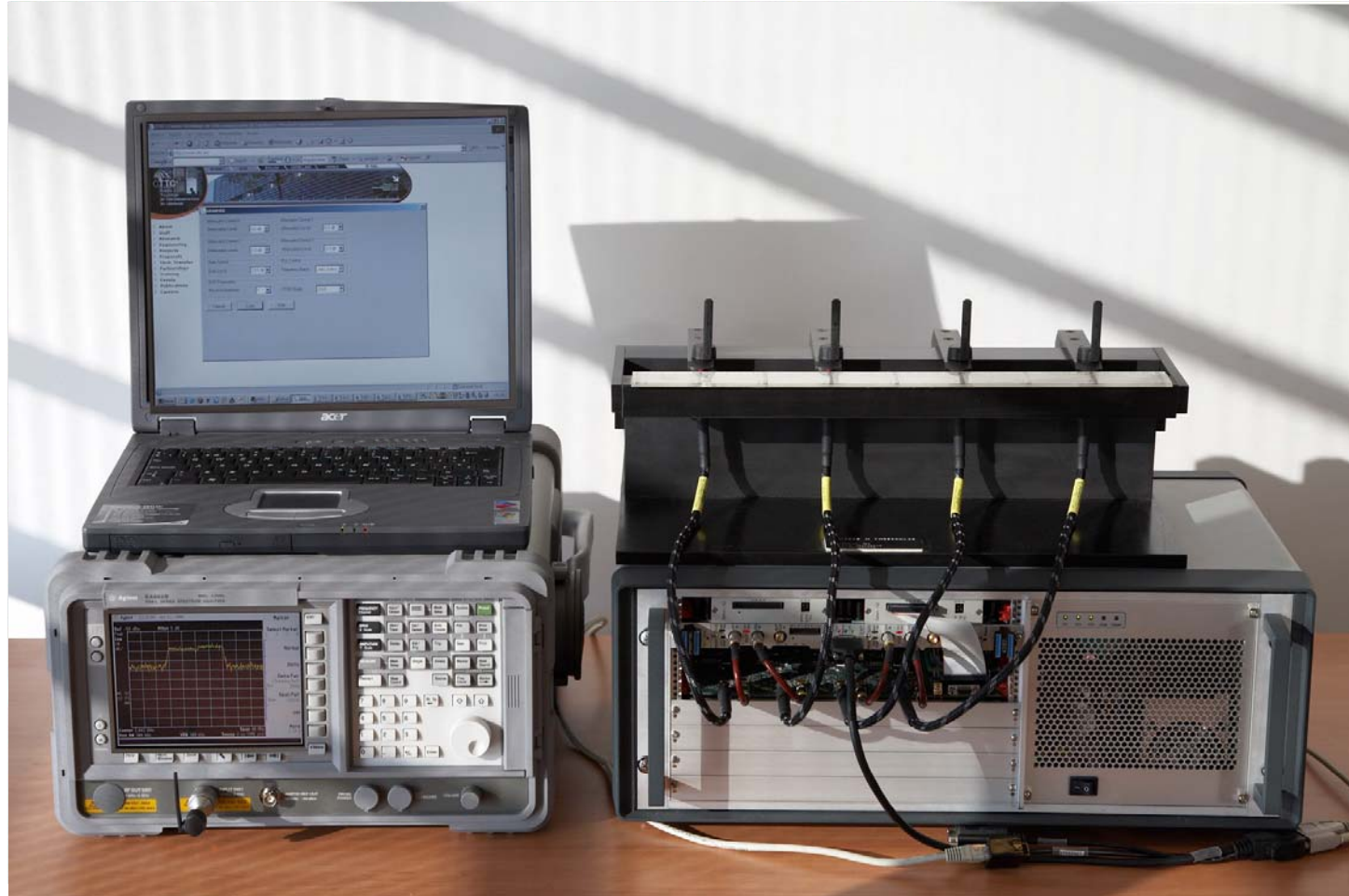
Radar/Sonar

Wireless Communications



6

Acoustics/Sonar/Radar/Civil Eng./Wireless



PROYECTORES DE SONIDO. El Cine en Casa desde un sólo elemento



Los sistemas YSP de Yamaha incluyen en un sólo componente gran número de altavoces de reducidas dimensiones los cuales y mediante un avanzado método de aplicación de tiempo de retardo entre ellos permite proyectar "haces" sonoros que pueden ser orientados de manera precisa para conseguir un efecto sonoro envolvente óptimo.

Los haces direccionados producen ondas sonoras directas y otras reflejadas creando un verdadero sonido envolvente multicanal así como sonido estereo de alta calidad o en 3 canales para el máximo realismo en conciertos musicales.

La ruptura tecnológica de los sistemas YSP abren una nueva era en el cine en casa facilitando su instalación y adaptándose a cualquier decoración. En cine en Casa sin cables.

¡ SOLICITE UNA DEMOSTRACION !

YSP-4000

- Dimensiones : 1030 (An) x 198 (al) x 144 (F) mm
- 42 altavoces con "TruBass"
- Potencia total: 120W
- Incorpora sintonizador FM con RDS

PARA 42" Y SUPERIORES

YSP-3000

- Dimensiones : 800 (An) x 155 (al) x 152 (F) mm
- 23 altavoces con "TruBass"
- Potencia total: 82W

PARA 32" Y SUPERIORES

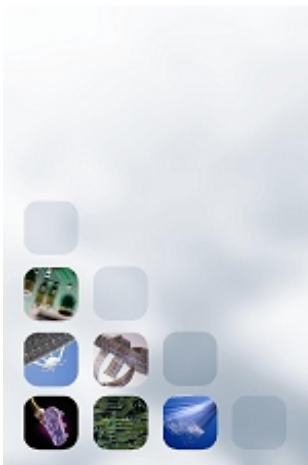
Disponible en plata

PVP: 1.319€

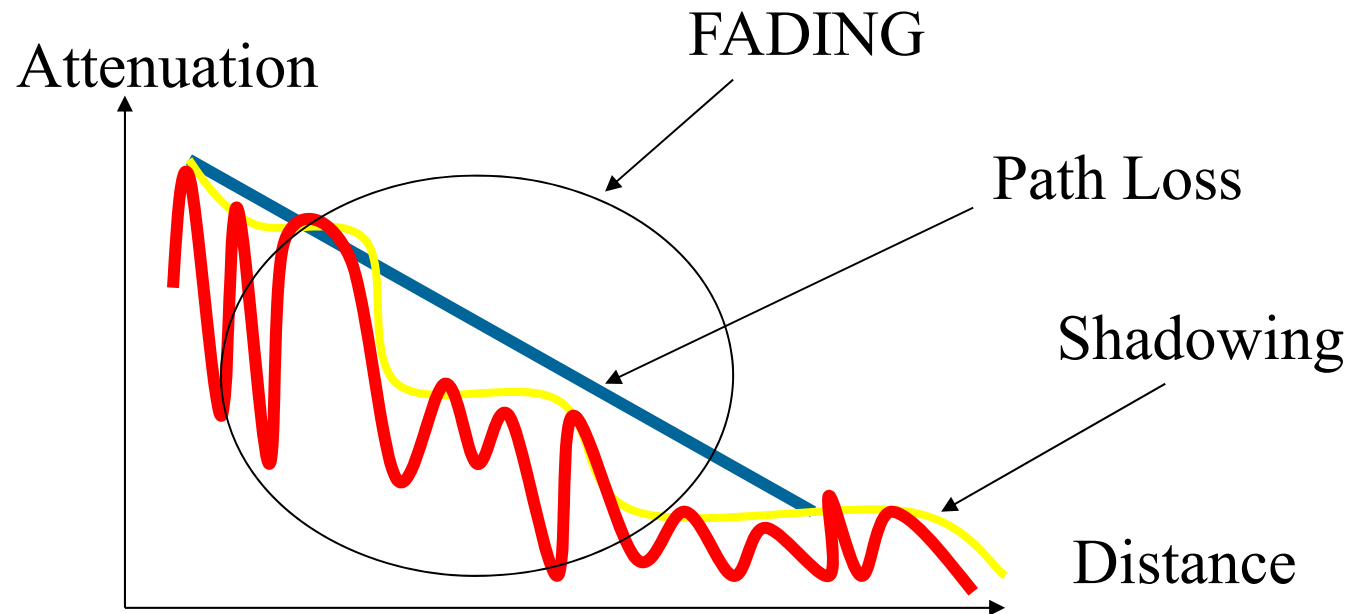
Disponible en negro

PVP: 849€





The Wireless Channel



Frequency Selective

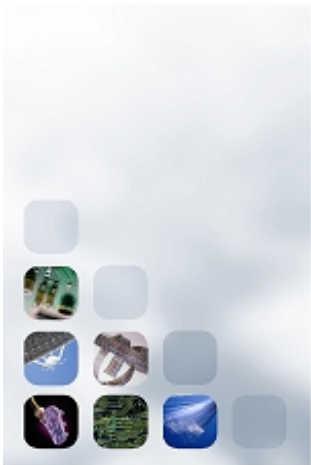
$$h(t) = \alpha \cdot g(t)$$

Flat Fading

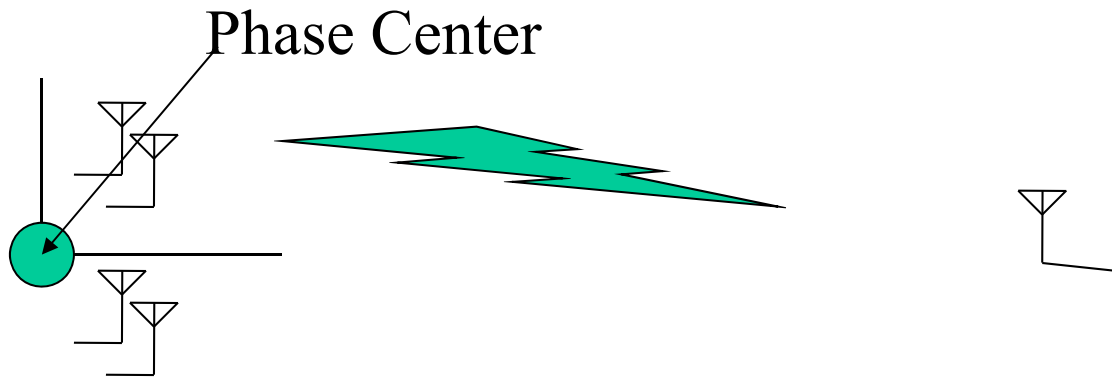
$$h(t) = \alpha$$



Multicarrier Systems \rightarrow OFDM, Poly-Phase Filter Bank

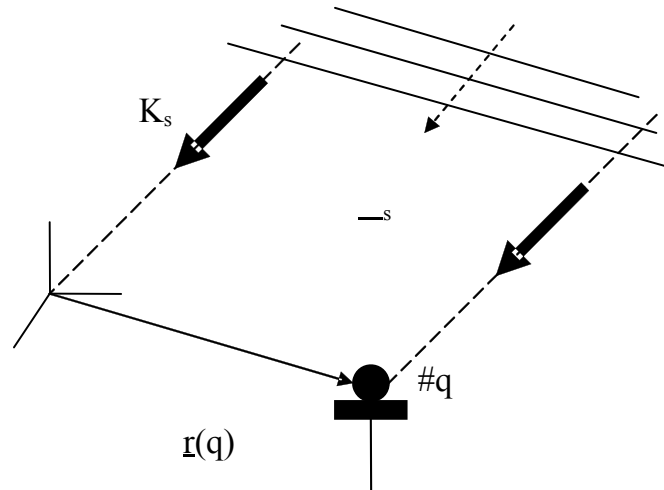


THE SPATIAL CHANNEL



LOS: Line of Sight

$$e^{j\omega_0 \cdot t} \longrightarrow e^{j\omega_0 \cdot t} \cdot e^{j \cdot K_s \cdot r_q}$$



$$\underline{K}_s = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} (\text{sen}(\theta_s) \cdot \cos(\varphi_s), \text{sen}(\theta_s) \cdot \text{sen}(\varphi_s), \cos(\theta_s))$$

$$\underline{r}_q = d_q (\cos(\varphi_q), \text{sen}(\varphi_q), 0)$$

Wideband-Narrowband \rightarrow Small group delay

$$x_q(t) = x_s(t - \tau_{qs}) \cong a_s(t) \cdot \exp(-j2\pi f_o t) \cdot \exp(j\zeta_{qs});$$

$$\zeta_{qs} = 2\pi f_o \cdot \tau_{qs} = \frac{2\pi f_o}{c} \cdot d_q \cdot \text{sen}(\theta_s) \cdot \cos(\varphi_s - \varphi_q)$$

$\underline{h} = \alpha \cdot \underline{S}_s$ Flat-Fading, LOS STEERING VECTOR

Source Signal $x_r(t) = s(t) \cdot \alpha \cdot \underline{S}_s + \underline{w}(t)$

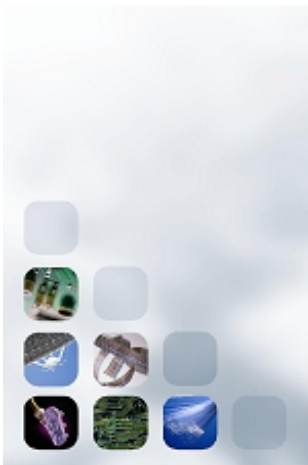
$$\underline{h} = \underline{\bar{h}} + \underline{h}$$

Channel
Mean

Rayleigh component

$$\underline{h} = G(\underline{\bar{h}}, \underline{\underline{\Sigma}})$$

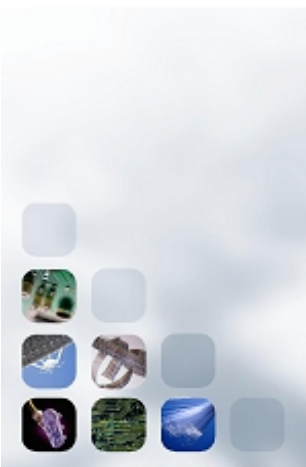
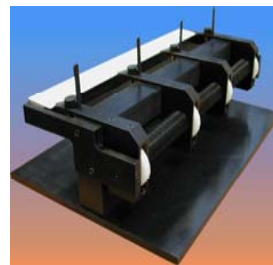
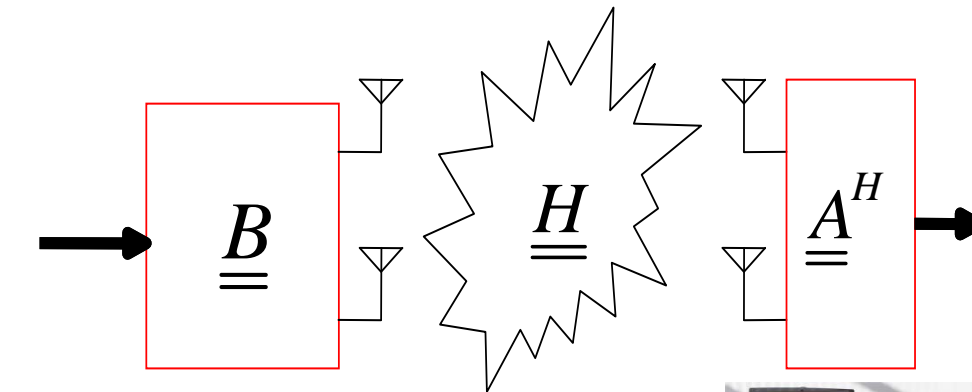
- Steering and/or Scattering cluster



Multi-Antenna Tx/Rx (MIMO)

- INCREASE SPECTRAL EFFICIENCY -> RATE
- 4x4 -> 16 Channels (???) RELIABILITY

QUALITY/RATE trade-off

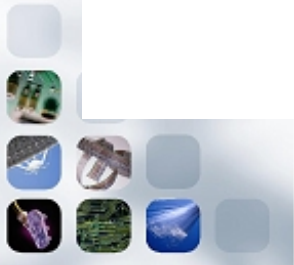
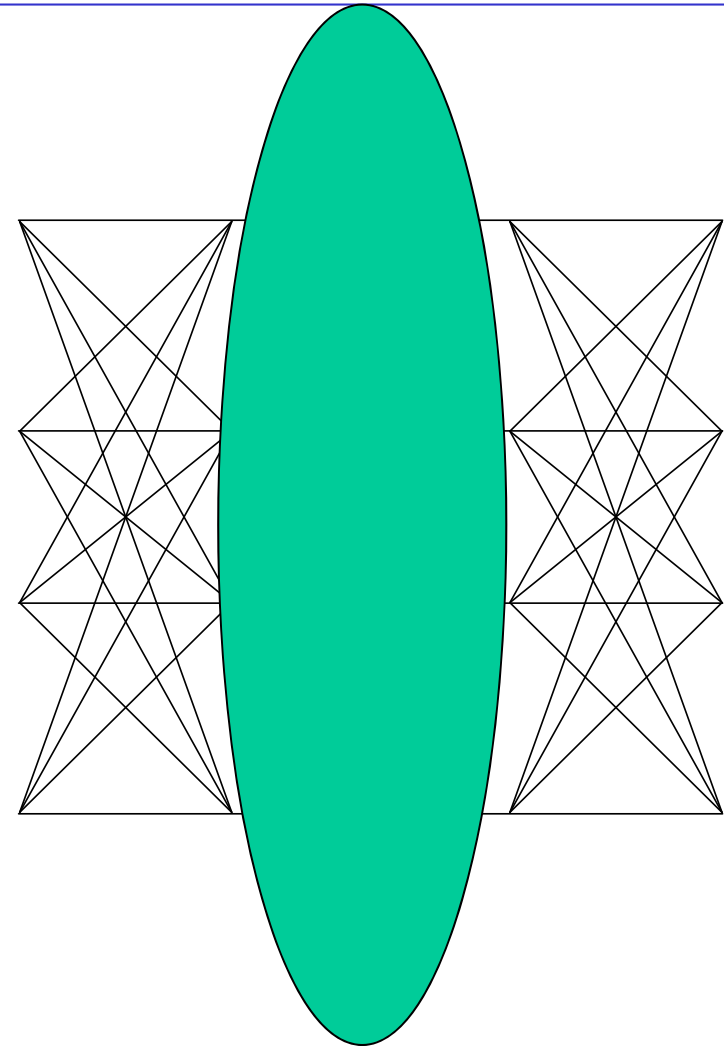


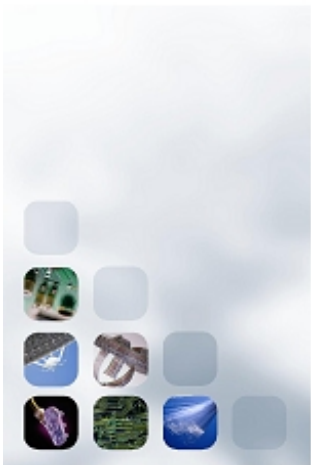
The MIMO Channel Model

- \mathbf{H} is modeled statistically with a general Gaussian distribution
- Also known as the Kronecker

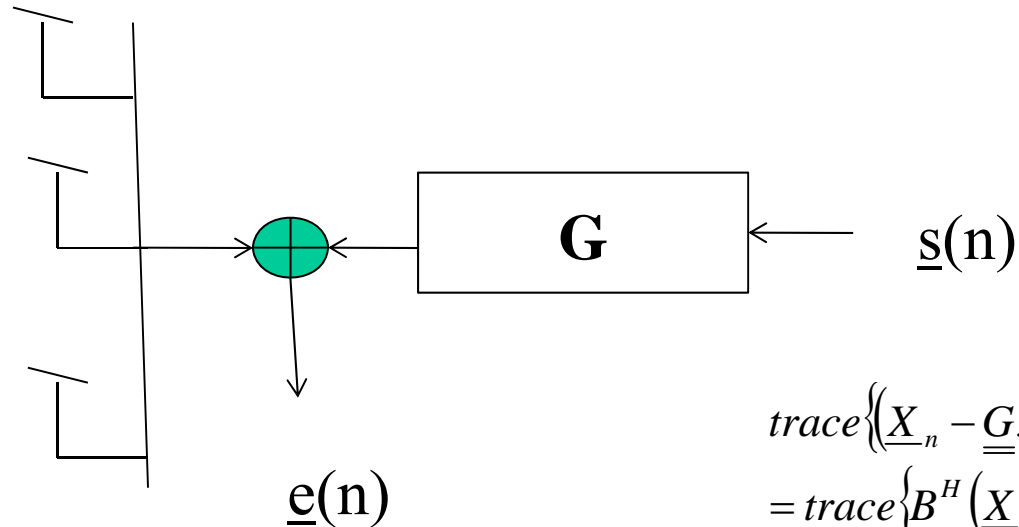
$$\mathbf{H} = \bar{\mathbf{H}} + \mathbf{R}_R^{1/2} \mathbf{G} \mathbf{R}_T^{T/2}$$

$$\mathbf{H} \sim \mathcal{CN}(\bar{\mathbf{H}}, \mathbf{R}_T \otimes \mathbf{R}_R)$$





The Optimum Receiver



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{trace}\left\{\left(\underline{X}_n - \underline{G}\cdot\underline{s}_n\right)\left(\underline{X}_n - \underline{G}\cdot\underline{s}_n\right)^H\right\} &= \\
 &= \text{trace}\left\{\underline{B}^H\left(\underline{X}_n - \underline{G}\cdot\underline{s}_n\right)\left(\underline{X}_n - \underline{G}\cdot\underline{s}_n\right)^H \underline{B}\right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

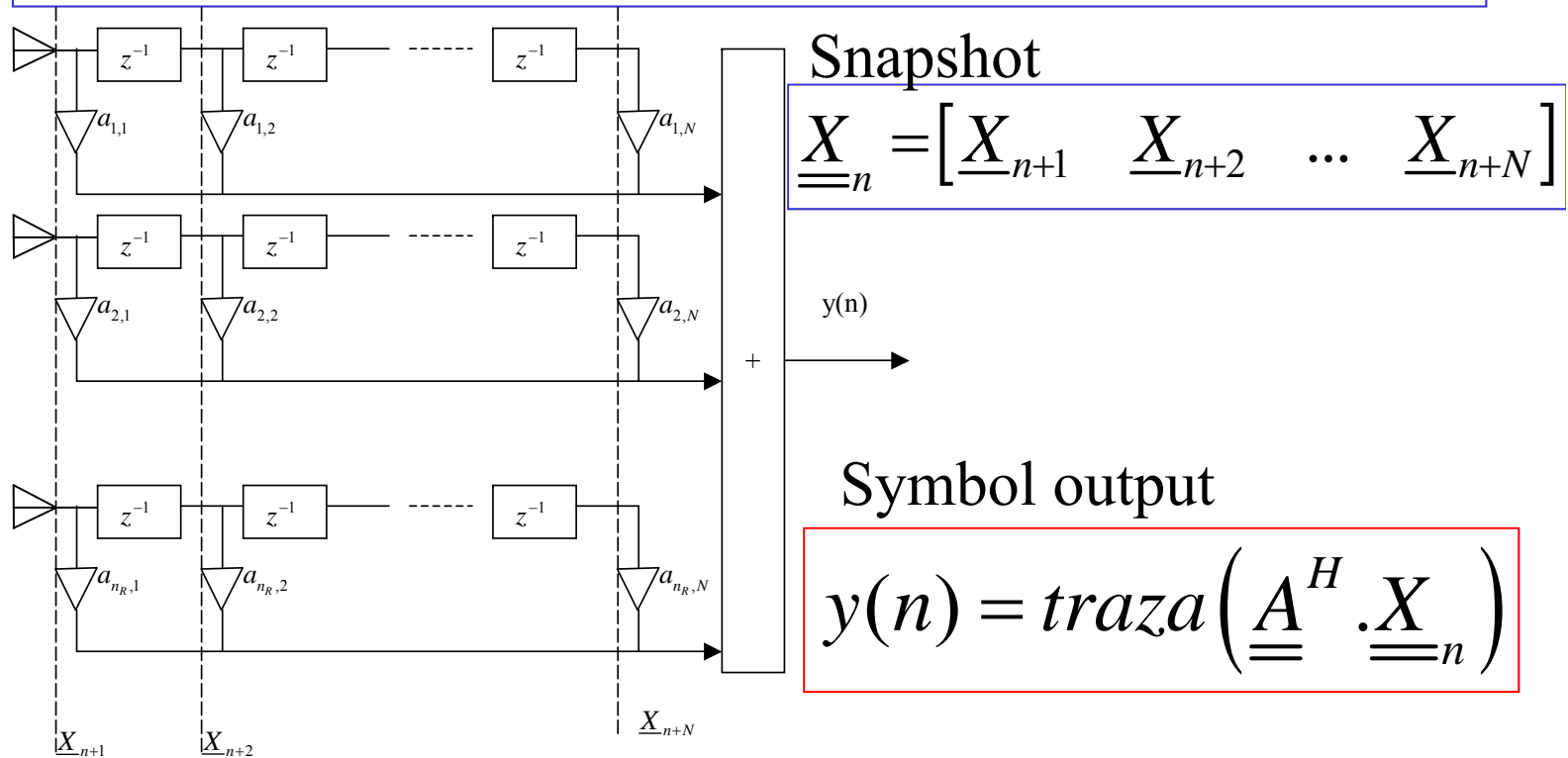
with

$$\underline{\underline{B}}\underline{\underline{B}}^H = \underline{\underline{I}}$$

- $\underline{G} = E(\underline{X}_n \cdot \underline{s}_n^H)$
- $\int \underline{e}(n)^2$ minimum over $\underline{s}_n \in \text{Tx Alphabet}$
- Scenario free of interference
- Beamforming for quality limited by interference
- Instantaneous/Independent decision on every stream

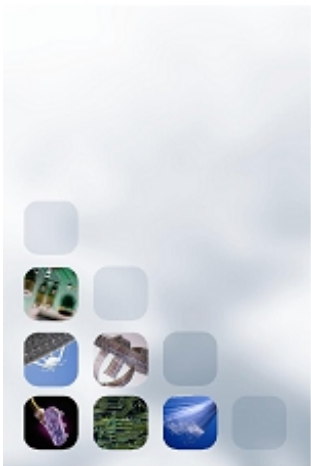


Tx/Rx Multichannel Processing

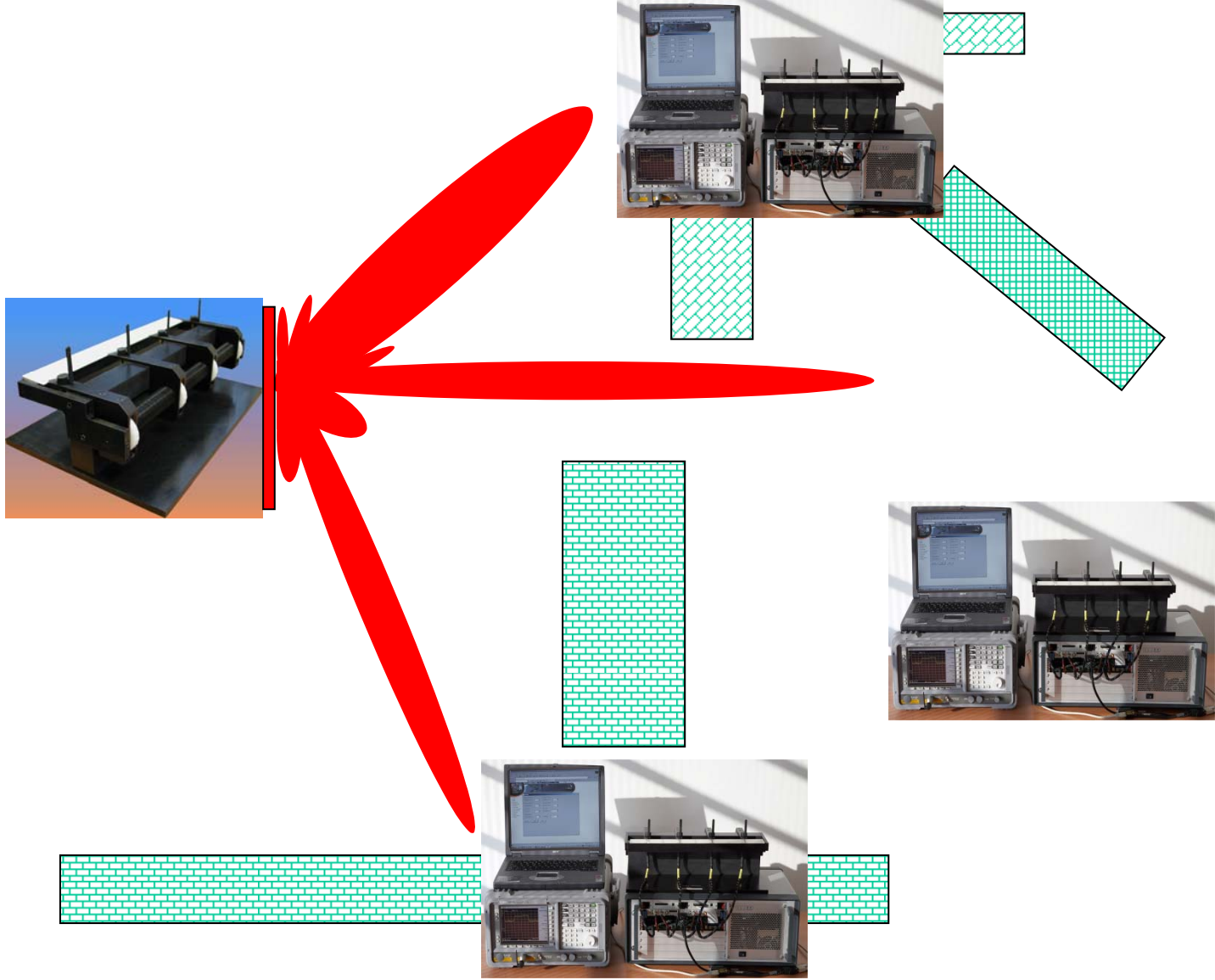


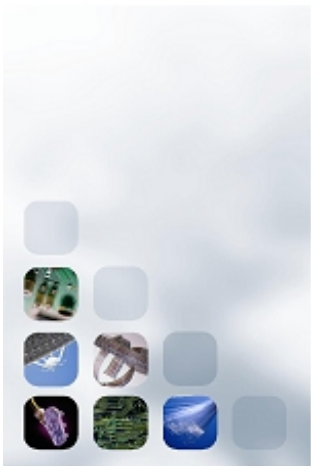
$$\underline{\underline{A}} = [\underline{a}_1 \quad \underline{a}_2 \quad \dots \quad \underline{a}_N] = \begin{bmatrix} a_{1,1} & a_{1,2} & \dots & a_{1,N} \\ a_{2,1} & a_{2,2} & \dots & a_{2,N} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{n_R,1} & a_{n_R,2} & \dots & a_{n_R,N} \end{bmatrix}$$

Receiver
Matrix

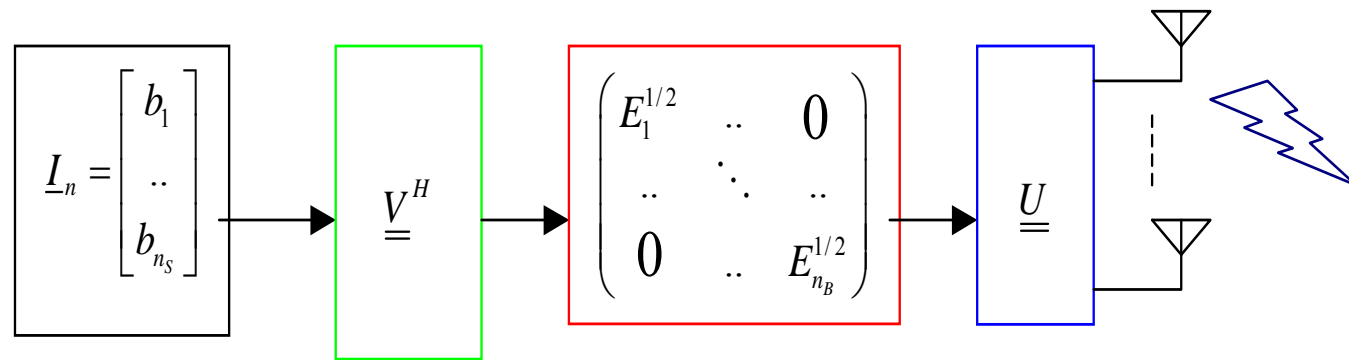


Spatial Diversity





Tx Architecture



$$\underline{I}_n = [b(1) \quad b(2) \quad \dots \quad b(n_s)] \quad \text{con} \quad b(i) = \{+1, -1\} \quad \forall i = 1, n_s$$

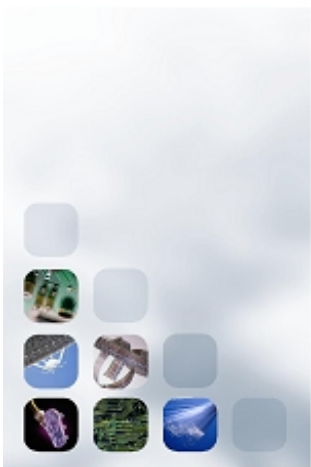
$$\underline{S}_n = \underline{V}^H \cdot \underline{I}_n$$

Linear/Non-Linear

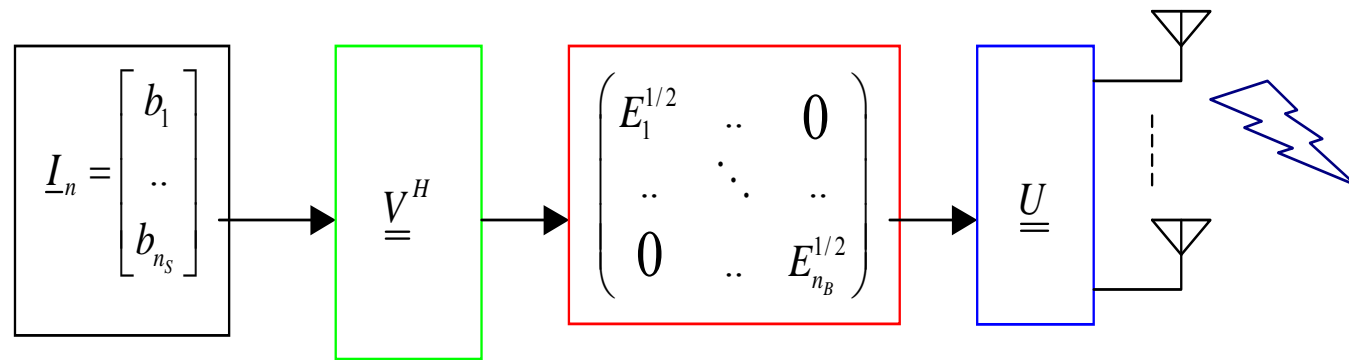
Code - Constellation

$$\underline{V}^H = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & j & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & j \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{V}^H = [1 \quad 3 \quad j \quad 3j]$$



Tx Architecture



$$\underline{I}_n = [b(1) \quad b(2) \quad \dots \quad b(n_s)] \quad \text{con} \quad b(i) = \{+1, -1\} \quad \forall i = 1, n_s$$

Power allocation to each symbol (n_B symbols)

$$\underline{\theta}_n = \text{diag} [E_1^{1/2}, \dots, E_{n_B}^{1/2}] \cdot \underline{V}^H \cdot \underline{I}_n = \underline{\underline{P}} \cdot \underline{V}^H \cdot \underline{I}_n$$

Beamforming

$$\underline{\underline{X}}_{T,n} = \underline{\underline{U}} \cdot \underline{\underline{P}} \cdot \underline{\underline{\theta}}_n = \underline{\underline{U}} \cdot \underline{\underline{P}} \cdot \underline{\underline{V}}^H \cdot \underline{I}_n$$

Tx Architecture

$$\underline{\underline{Q}} = E\left(\underline{\underline{X}}_{T,n} \cdot \underline{\underline{X}}_{T,n}^H\right) = \underline{\underline{U}} \cdot \underline{\underline{P}} \cdot \underline{\underline{V}}^H E\left(\underline{\underline{I}}_n \cdot \underline{\underline{I}}_n^T\right) \cdot \underline{\underline{V}} \cdot \underline{\underline{P}} \cdot \underline{\underline{U}}^H = \underline{\underline{U}} \cdot \underline{\underline{P}} \cdot \underline{\underline{V}}^H \cdot \underline{\underline{V}} \cdot \underline{\underline{P}} \cdot \underline{\underline{U}}^H$$

Without loss of generality

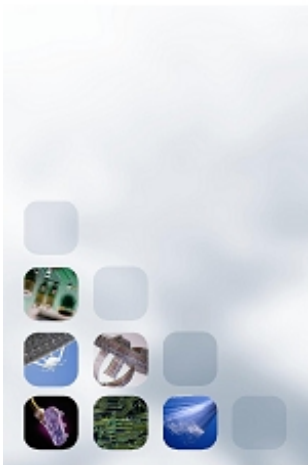
$$\underline{\underline{V}}^H \cdot \underline{\underline{V}} = \underline{\underline{I}}_{n_B} \quad \underline{\underline{U}}^H \cdot \underline{\underline{U}} = \underline{\underline{I}}_{n_T}$$



$$\underline{\underline{Q}} = \underline{\underline{U}}_{\underline{\underline{B}}} \cdot \underline{\underline{P}}^2 \cdot \underline{\underline{U}}_{\underline{\underline{B}}}^H = \underline{\underline{U}}_{\underline{\underline{B}}} \cdot \underline{\underline{Z}} \cdot \underline{\underline{U}}_{\underline{\underline{B}}}^H \quad E_T = \text{Trace}(\underline{\underline{Q}}) = \text{Trace}(\underline{\underline{Z}})$$

Power budget or total energy available at Tx

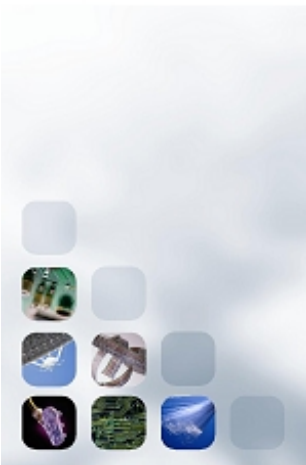
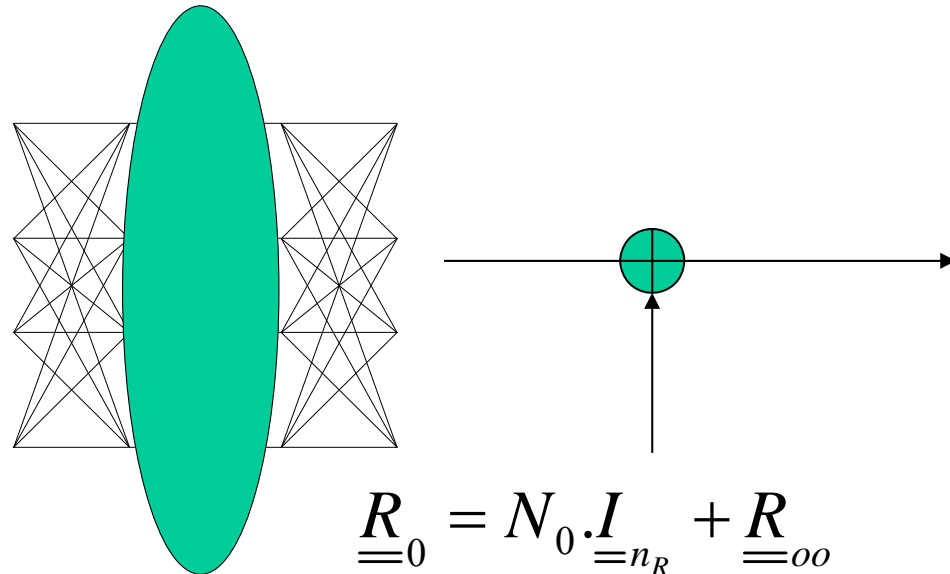
(Average power per amplifier)



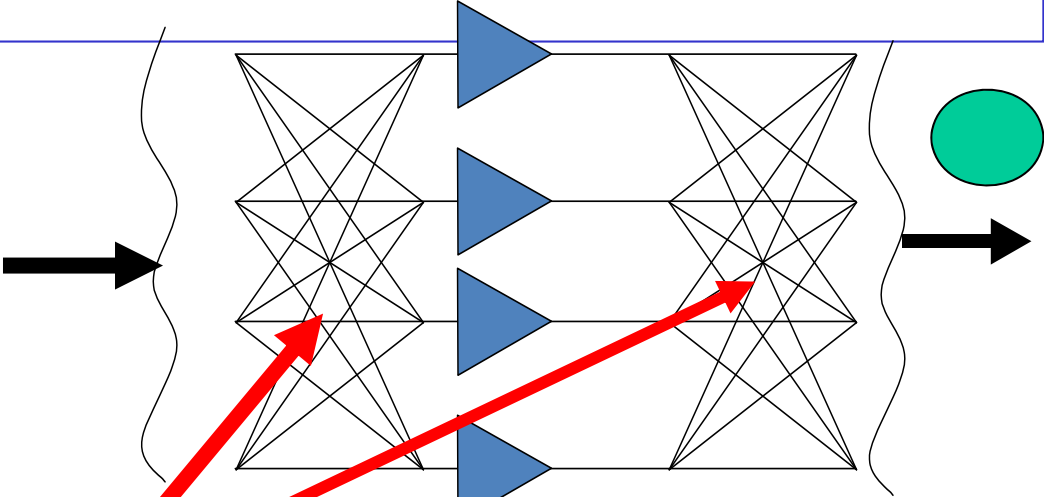
The channel architecture

$$\underline{\underline{H}} = \underline{\underline{V}}_{\underline{\underline{h}}} \cdot \underline{\underline{\Gamma}}_{\underline{\underline{h}}} \cdot \underline{\underline{U}}_{\underline{\underline{h}}}^H \quad \text{con} \quad \underline{\underline{\Gamma}}_{\underline{\underline{h}}} = \text{diag} \left[\gamma_{H1} \quad \dots \quad \gamma_{H \min(n_T, n_R)} \right]$$

$$\underline{\underline{H}}^H \cdot \underline{\underline{H}} = \sum_{q=1}^{n_R} \underline{\underline{h}}_q \cdot \underline{\underline{h}}_q^H = \underline{\underline{U}}_{\underline{\underline{h}}} \cdot \underline{\underline{\Sigma}}_{\underline{\underline{h}}} \cdot \underline{\underline{U}}_{\underline{\underline{h}}}^H \quad \text{con} \quad \underline{\underline{\Sigma}}_{\underline{\underline{h}}} = \left[\lambda_{H1} \quad \lambda_{H2} \quad \dots \quad \lambda_{H \min(n_T, n_R)} \right]$$

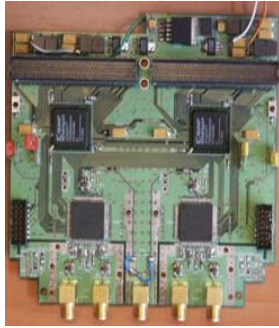
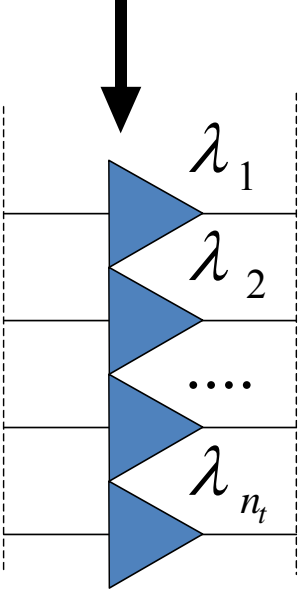


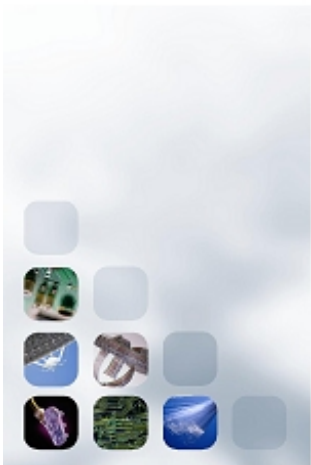
CSI Channel State Information



CSI: Channel State Information

Hard to afford perfect CSI, especially CSIT

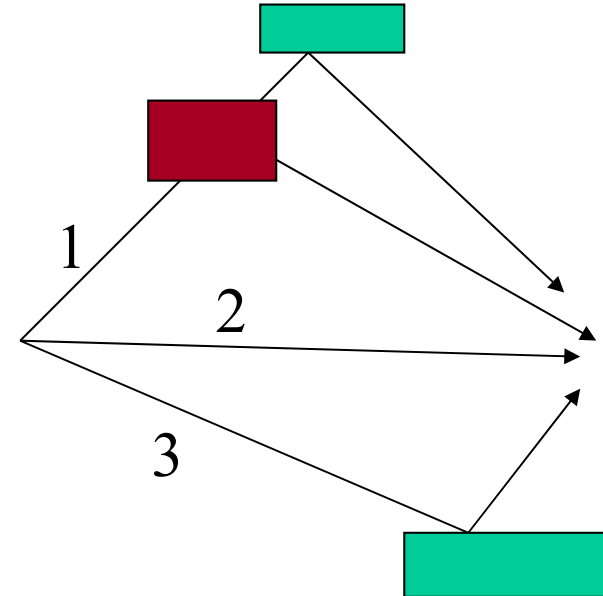




The LOS MIMO Channel

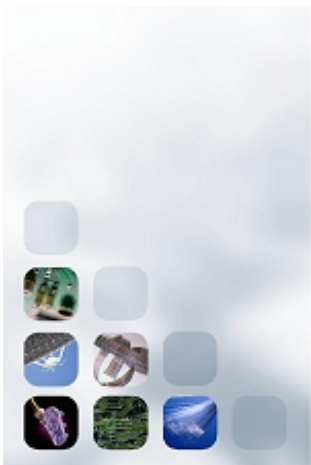
$$\underline{\underline{H}} = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{S}_{T1} & \underline{S}_{T2} & \underline{S}_{T3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\underline{H}}^H = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{S}_{R1} & \underline{S}_{R2} & \underline{S}_{R3} \end{bmatrix}$$

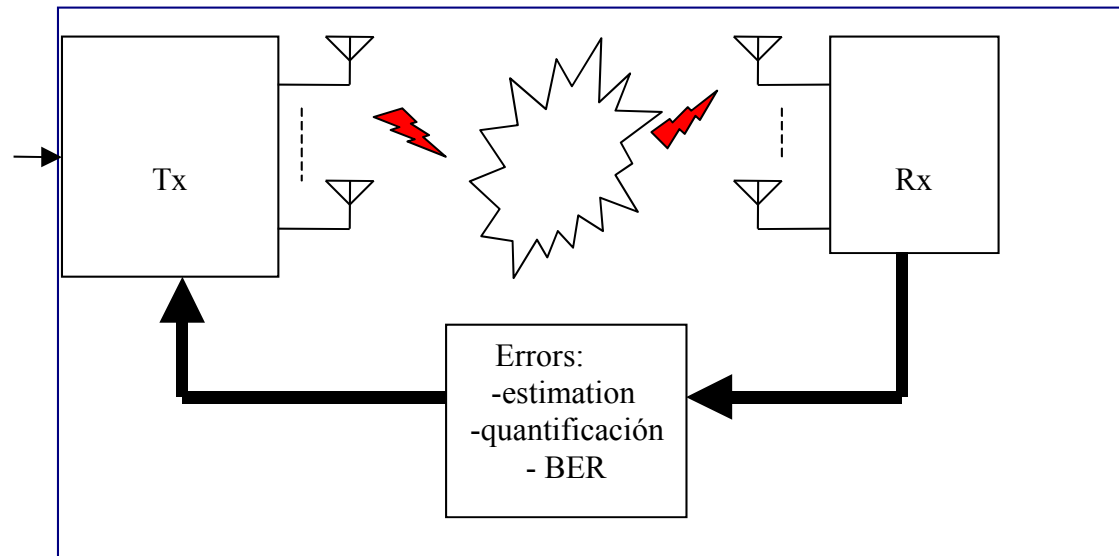


Use the best channel (#2) or all the available paths?

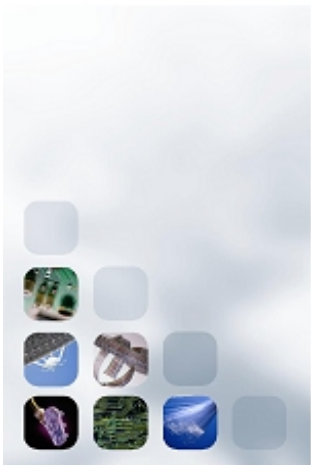
Eigenvectors interpretation of steering vectors



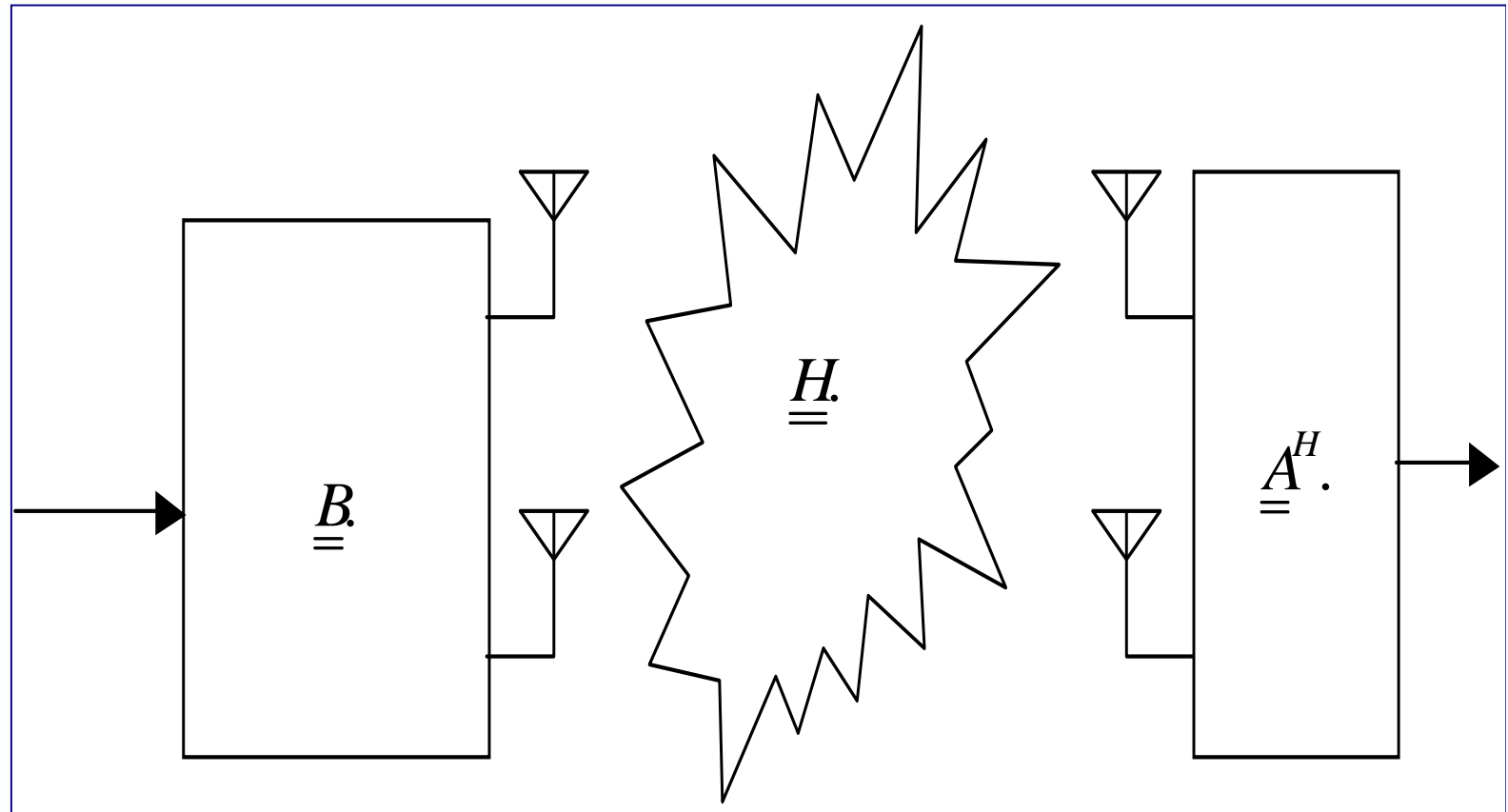
CSIT (Complexity)




- Capacity of the feedback channel
- Not accurate
- User Mobility, FDMA, TDMA



SUMMARY



Flat Fading, CSIT and CSIR, Single Symbol



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A gateway to advanced communication technologies

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