Space Time Processing with Adaptive STBC-OFDM Systems

F. Sarabchi, and M. E. Kalantari

Abstract**—**In this paper, Optimum adaptive loading algorithms are applied to multicarrier system with Space-Time Block Coding (STBC) scheme associated with space-time processing based on singular-value decomposition (SVD) of the channel matrix over Rayleigh fading channels. SVD method has been employed in MIMO-OFDM system in order to overcome subchannel interference. Chaw's and Compello's algorithms have been implemented to obtain a bit and power allocation for each subcarrier assuming instantaneous channel knowledge. The adaptive loaded SVD-STBC scheme is capable of providing both full-rate and full-diversity for any number of transmit antennas. The effectiveness of these techniques has demonstrated through the simulation of an Adaptive loaded SVD-STBC system, and the comparison shown that the proposed algorithms ensure better performance in the case of MIMO.

Keywords**—** OFDM, MIMO, SVD, STBC, Adaptive Loading.

I. INTRODUCTION

ORTHOGONAL frequency division multiplexing (OFDM) has become a popular technique for transmission of signals over wireless channels. OFDM has been adopted in several wireless standards such as digital audio broadcasting (DAB), digital video broadcasting (DVB-T), the IEEE 802.11a [1] local area network (LAN) standard and the IEEE 802.16a [2] metropolitan area network (MAN) standard. OFDM converts a frequency-selective channel into a parallel collection of frequency flat subchannels. If knowledge of the channel is available at the transmitter, then the OFDM transmitter can adapt its signaling strategy to match the channel. Adaptive modulation is an important technique that yields increased data rates over non-adaptive uncoded schemes [3]. An inherent assumption in channel adaptation is some form of channel knowledge at both the transmitter and the receiver.

One of the major limiting factors in wireless communications is the scarcity of the spectrum. MIMO is a new technology that can dramatically increase the spectral efficiency by using antenna arrays at both the transmitter and receiver. An effective and practical way to approaching the capacity of MIMO wireless channels is to employ space-time (ST) coding [4]. There are various approaches in coding structures, including space-time block codes (STBC), space-time trellis codes (STTC), space-time turbo trellis codes and layered space-time (LST) codes.

Orthogonal STBC [5, 6] constitutes an attractive low complexity technique designed for attaining spatial diversity, when communicating over Rayleigh fading channels. However, no orthogonal STBC schemes exists that are capable of providing both full-diversity1 and full-rate transmission features in the context of systems having more than two transmit antennas communicating using complex modulation constellation [6]. Therefore, a tradeoff has to be found between the code orthogonality and coding rate of STBC schemes employing more than two transmit antennas.

In an effort to reduce the receiver complexity of the mobile unit, substantial research efforts have been devoted to preprocessing the signal at the base station before transmission. These systems include the Maximum Ratio Combining (MRC) transmit scheme [7, 8], the Zero-Forcing (ZF) transmit scheme [9, 10] and the pre-coding scheme of [11, 12]. These signal preprocessing schemes assume the knowledge of the channel at the receiver, which is generated with the aid of channel estimation or by utilizing a feedback link from the transmitter.

In this paper, Optimum adaptive loading algorithms are applied to multicarrier system with STBC scheme based on SVD over Rayleigh fading channels, where a full-rate and full-diversity performance is always attainable and given that the channel is known at the transmitter. This paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, the system model of STBC-OFDM is introduced. Then, we consider the power optimization and bit allocation algorithm for MIMO-OFDM in section 3. Section 4 presents some comparative simulation results and finally, we have some concluding remarks in Section 5.

II. STBC-OFDM SYSTEM OVERVIEW

A. OFDM Details

The block diagram of OFDM system studied in this paper is shown in Figure 1. A serial-to-parallel buffer segments the information bit sequence into parallel output stream and then modulator blocks map them into complex numbers which determines the constellation points of each subcarrier. The number of bits assigned to each subcarrier is variable based on the variability of signal to noise ratio across the frequency range. Optimization of this bit assignment will be detailed in further sections.

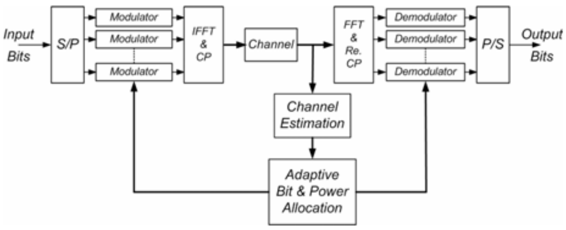

Fig. 1OFDM System block Diagram

The OFDM modulation can be efficiently implemented in discrete time using an inverse FFT (IFFT) to act as a modulator and an FFT to act as a demodulator. A cyclic prefix which is set to the excess delay of the radio channel is also added to each of the resulting signals to reduce the effect of ISI and inter-subcarrier interference. The sample streams are then converted from parallel-to-serial for final transmission.

B. SVD of MIMO Subchannel

Channel matrix singular value decomposition (SVD) method is employed in MIMO-OFDM systems in order to overcome subchannel interference, to allocate transmitted Bit/Power through subchannels in an optimum manner. The SVD technique can be directly applied to the MIMO channel decomposition when perfect CSI knowledge at the transmit side is available. Applying a unitary pre-filtering and post-filtering (shaping) matrix to the transmitted and received signal on the n-th subcarrier, respectively, the MIMO channel can be turned into a couple of conventional SISO channels [13]. In the notation of matrices, the matrix H has singular value decomposition:

$$H_i = U_i \Lambda V_i^* \tag{1}$$

In this case we can define a received signal matrix as:

$$Y = HX + N = U^H HVX + U^H N \tag{2}$$

$$Y = U^H U \Lambda V^H VX + N_1 = \Lambda X + N_1 \tag{3}$$

Where U_i and V_i are unitary matrices, and Λ is the diagonal matrix of singular values of H_i. Note that the operator (.)* is the conjugate transpose operator. Now, if we use a transmit precoding filter of V_i and a receiver shaping filter of U_i , the equivalent MIMO channel between the IFFT and FFT blocks decomposes into parallel subchannels [14]. Therefore, we can use each parallel subchannels SNR to specify the number of bits and energy. Note that the number of such subchannels is exactly equal to the number of nonzero singular values of H_i.

We apply same decomposition to each subchannel of the OFDM system. In general each precoder and shaping matrix will be different for different subchannels. Therefore, we can optimize the transmitter since at low and high SNRs the SVD method demonstrates good transmission performance.

III. ADAPTIVE MODULATION

The variation in fading statistics among different subcarriers in some OFDM channels suggests that some good subcarriers with high channel power gain can be made to carry more bits and/or be allocated with less transmission power, and vice versa for the weak subcarriers. The optimal adaptive transmission scheme, which achieves the Shannon capacity for a fixed transmit power, is the water filling distribution of power over the frequency selective channel [15]. However, while the water filling distribution will indeed yield the optimal solution, it is difficult to compute.

A. Loading Algorithms

There are two types of loading algorithms – those that try to maximize data rate and those that try to maximize performance at a given fixed data rate [3], [19].

Definition 1 *(RATE-ADAPTIVE (RA) loading criterion)* A rate-adaptive loading procedure maximizes (or approximately maximizes) the number of bits per symbol subject to a fixed energy constraint:

$$max\ b = \sum_{n=1}^{N} \frac{1}{2} log_2 \left(1 + \frac{\varepsilon_n \cdot g_n}{\Gamma} \right) \tag{4}$$

$$Subject\ to: N\,\bar{\varepsilon}_x = \sum_{n=1}^{N} \varepsilon_n \tag{5}$$

Definition 2 *(MARGIN-ADAPTIVE (MA) loading criterion)* A margin-adaptive loading procedure minimizes (or approximately minimizes) the energy subject to a fixed bits/symbol constraint:

$$Subject\ \ to:\ b = \sum_{n=1}^{N} \frac{1}{2} log_2 \left(1 + \frac{\varepsilon_n \cdot g_n}{\Gamma} \right) \tag{6}$$

$$min\,\varepsilon_x = \sum_{n=1}^{N} \varepsilon_n \tag{7}$$

The so-called “SNR gap”, denoted by Γ, is defined as a ratio of ideal SNR at which the system can transmit at C bits/symbol over a practical SNR at which the system can transmit R bits/symbol. It is a measure of how well the practical system compares to an ideal modulation system [3].

Loading algorithms compute values for b_n and ε_n for each and every subchannel in a parallel set of subchannels. One example of a loading algorithm is the optimum water-filling algorithm that solves a set of linear equations with boundary constraints. The solution of these water-filling equations for large N may produce b_n that have fractional parts or be very small. Such small or fractional b_n can complicate encoder and decoder implementation. Alternative suboptimal loading algorithms approximate the water-fill solution, but constrain b_n to integer values.

There are different algorithms proposed to implement the criterions express above, but in this paper we implement chow’s and Compello’s algorithms.

B. Chow’s Algorithm

Chow was able to verify that an “on/off” energy distribution, as long as it used the same or nearly the same transmission band as water-filling, exhibits negligible loss with respect to the exact water-filling shape[18]. To initialize the bit allocation, the scheme of [3], and [16] is employed.

The procedure is summarized as follows (Algorithm Initialization):

1. Compute the subchannel signal to noise ratios.
2. Compute the number of bits for the ith subchannel based on the formula:

$$\hat{b}(i) = log_2\left(1+SNR(i)/\Gamma\right) \tag{8}$$

3. Round the value of $\hat{b}(i)$ down to $b(i)$.
4. Restrict $b(i)$ to take values 0, 1, 2, 4, 6 or 8.
5. Compute the energy for the ith subchannel based on the number of bits initially assigned to it using the formula:

$$e_i\left(b(i)\right) = \left(2^{b(i)}-1\right)/\Gamma(i) \qquad (9)$$
$$Where \quad GNR(i) = SNR(i)/\Gamma$$

C. Optimum Discrete Loading Algorithms

The basic concept of Optimum discrete loading algorithms is that each increment of additional information to be transported by a multi-channel transmission system is placed on the subchannel that would require the least incremental energy for its transport [3]. Levin and Campello have independently formalized an iterative algorithm that will translate any bit distribution into an efficient bit distribution. Efficiency means that there is no movement of a bit from one subchannel to another that reduces the symbol energy. Given the initial bit allocation, the B-tightness simply states the correct number of bits is being transmitted and optimized the bit allocation [3], [20]. A B-tightening (BT) algorithm is:

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    1. Set $\hat{b} = \sum_{n=1}^{N} b_b$                              (10)
2. While $\hat{b} \neq b$
  If $\hat{b} > b$
      (a) $n \leftarrow arg\{max_{1\le i\le N}[e_i(b_i+\beta)]\}$
      (b) $\hat{b} \leftarrow \hat{b} - \beta$
      (c) $b_n \leftarrow b_n - \beta$
  Else
      (a) $m \leftarrow arg\{min_{1\le i\le N}[e_i(b_i+\beta)]\}$
      (b) $\hat{b} \leftarrow \hat{b} + \beta$
      (c) $b_n \leftarrow b_n + \beta$
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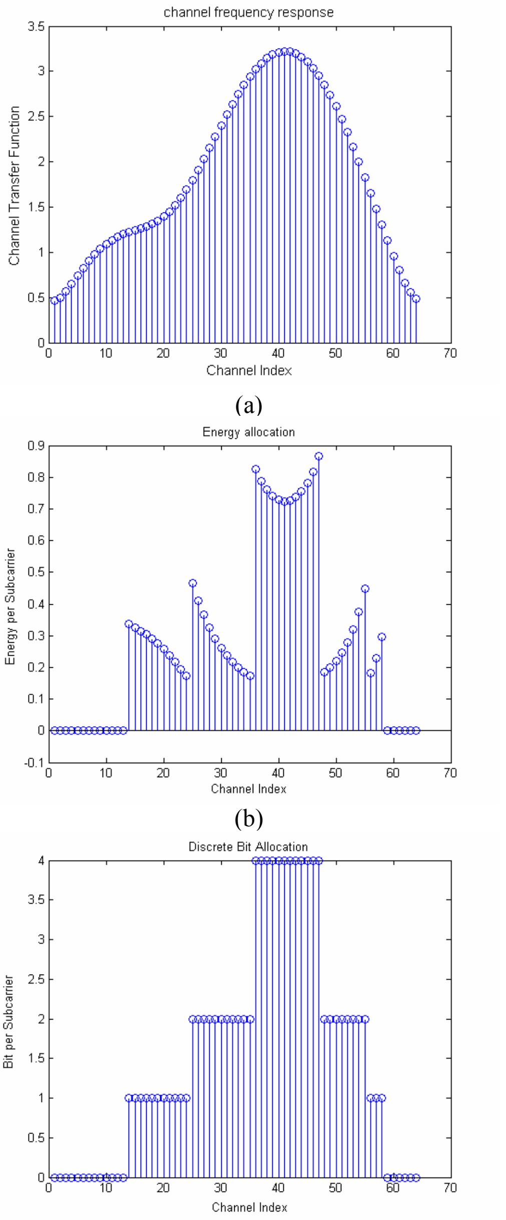
An example of implementing these tow algorithms is shown in figure 3. This figure illustrates the typical channel frequency response, the discrete bit allocation to each tone, and the corresponding energy on each tone. As expected, the tones experiencing very poor channel instances had few or zero bits allocated to them. Also, it is interesting to note that the finite number of MQAM constellations available means that the rate remains fixed over some intervals where the gain does not vary too widely.



(a)

(b)

(c)

Fig. 2 Example optimal Bit and Energy Allocation

IV. SIMULATION AND RESULTS

In this section, the achievable Bite Error Rates of the following three cases are compared by Monte Carlo simulations: (1) Fixed-rate SVD based STBC System; (2) Adaptive SVD based STBC System, and (3) STBC System. Throughout the simulation, in order to simplify the model, the entire system is only considered as a discrete-time system. Perfect channel state information has been assumed. The configurations considered are for OFDM system with 256 subcarriers, 64 OFDM symbol time periods, and 16 symbol periods for guard time. The above parameters were held constant throughout the simulation. In the simulation, the channel of each link has 1×10^{-3} noise variance and exponential power delay profile.

In figure 3, we provide the simulation result for Fixed-rate SVD based STBC System; Adaptive SVD based STBC System, and STB System. In all simulations the MIMO system was held as a 2 × 2 links. Note that increased averaging (more Monte Carlo iterations) would surely smooth out the BER curves. In figure 4, we provide the simulation result for Adaptive SVD based STBC with different number of transmit and receive antennas.

V. CONCLUSIONS

Adaptive Loading algorithms and multicarrier system with STBC scheme based on SVD are investigated in this paper. When the transmitter knows the channel state information, the optimal space-time processing strategy is based on an SVD. We introduce the optimum discrete bit loading algorithms and explore the manner of combining these algorithms with SVD based STBC-OFDM systems. We have found the necessity of using SVD method in MIMO-OFDM system to achieve the optimum bit loading. Simulation results show that at any given BER the adaptive SISO system will be outperformed by the adaptive MIMO system.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors would like to thank Iran Telecommunication Research Centre (ITRC) for their financial support.

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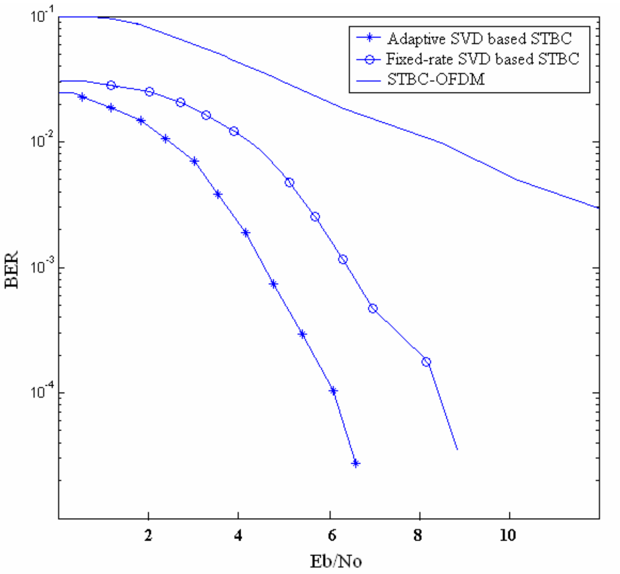

Fig. 3 Comparison of Fixed-rate SVD based STBC System; Adaptive SVD based STBC System, and STBC System

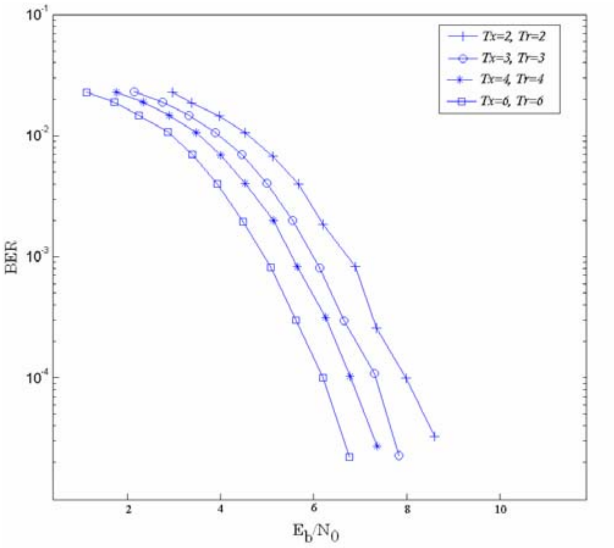

Fig. 4 Comparison of adaptive loaded SVD based STBC System-OFDM systems with different numbers of transmit and receive antennas

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