

MIMO Basics for GNU Radio

Moritz Luca Schmid – Communications Engineering Lab, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology
luca.m.schmid@gmail.com

Set of MIMO Algorithms

- Generic implementation of popular MIMO algorithms
- Flexible integration into a system, by:
 - Unified transport of channel state information via stream tags
 - Vectorized algorithms for multi-carrier systems
- Algorithms characterized by Code Rate R , M TX- and N RX- antennas

MISO: Alamouti

- $M = 2$, $N = 1$, $R = 1$
- Full diversity gain
- Linear decoding complexity

MISO: Differential STBC

- $M = 2$, $N = 1$, $R = 1$
- Differential Alamouti-like STBC
- No channel state information required

(*) For (optional) $M > 2$ cases, the linear algebra template library Eigen is a dependency.

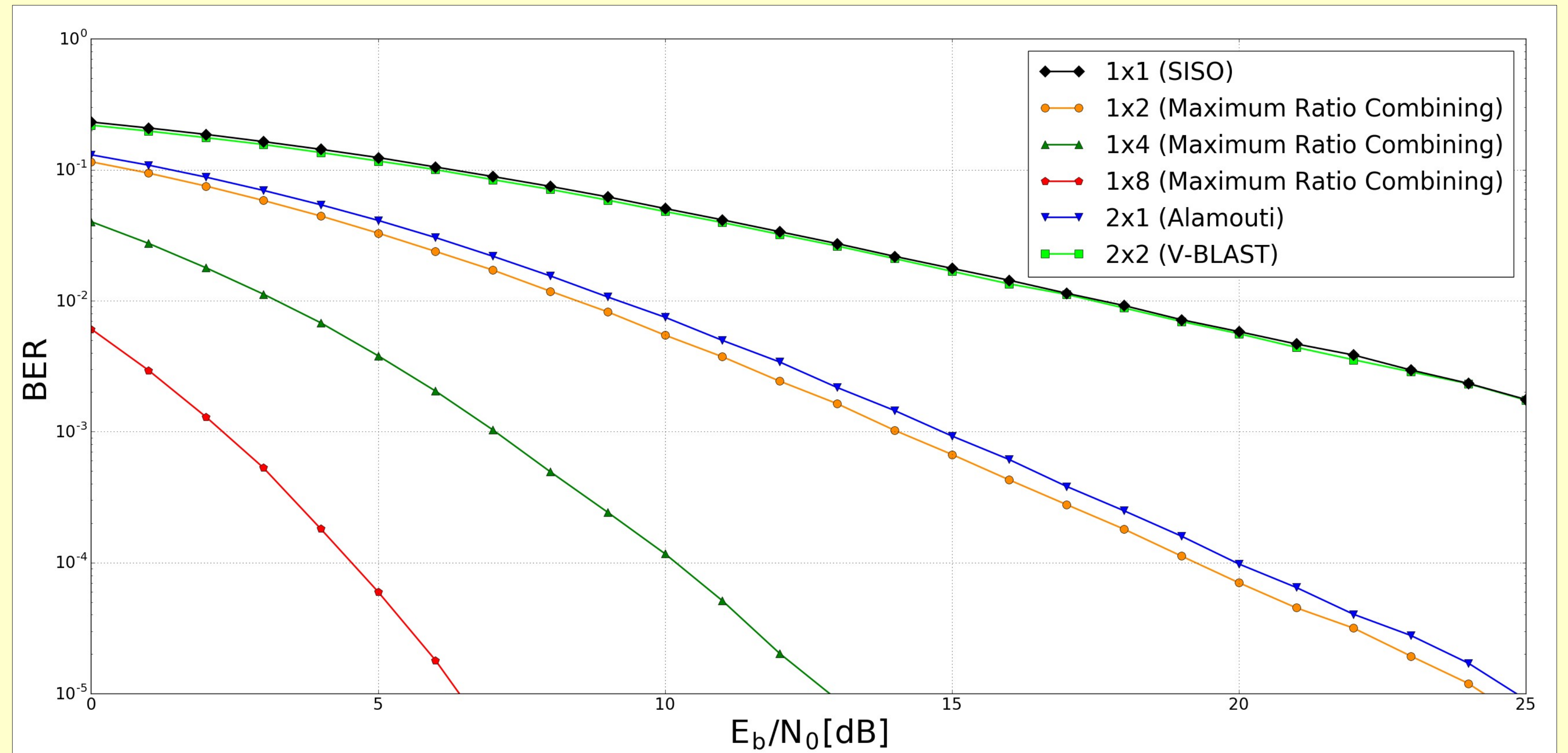


Figure 1: BER simulations on Rayleigh fading channel with BPSK modulation and different MIMO algorithms with normalized transmit power

SIMO: Diversity Combining

- $M = 1$, $N \geq 1^*$, $R = 1$
- Uses spatial diversity techniques to mitigate fading effects.
- Selection Combining and Maximum-Ratio Combining
- Array gain increases the SNR

MIMO: V-BLAST

- $M \geq 1^*$, $N = M$, $R = M$
- Uses spatial multiplexing technique to increase the throughput.
- Equalization with Zero-Forcing and Minimum Mean Squared Error

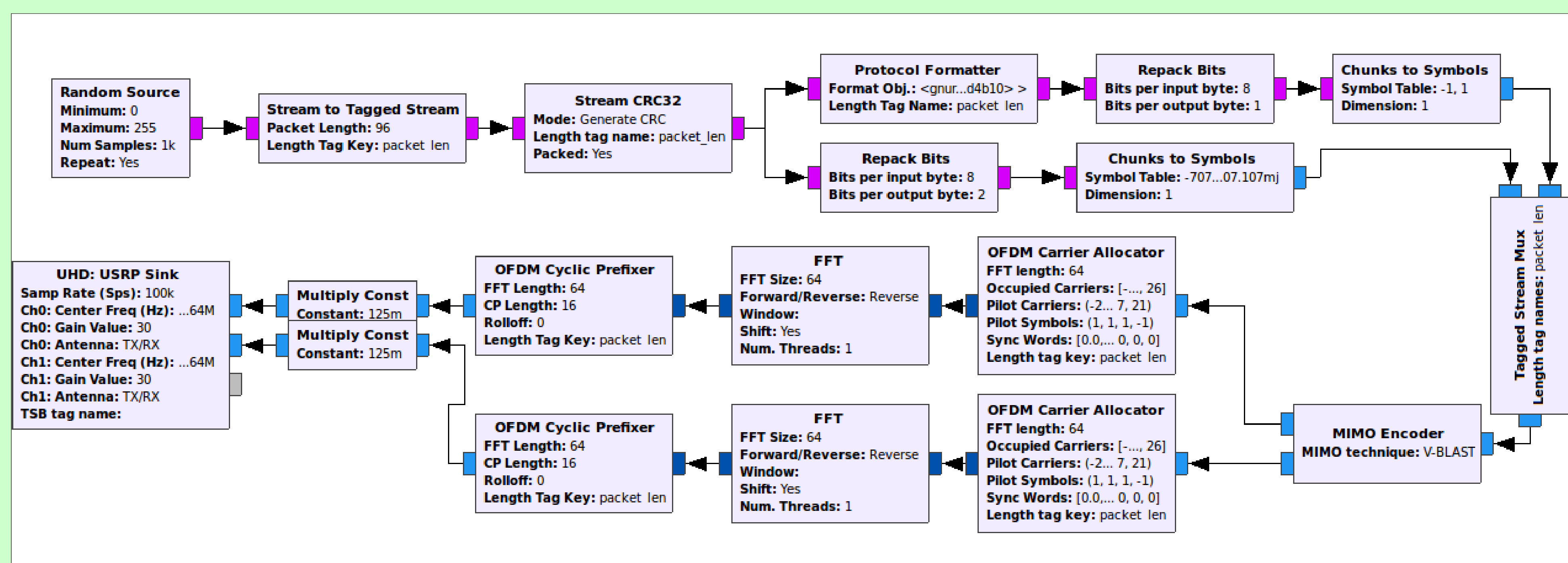


Figure 2: MIMO-OFDM transmitter structure in GNU Radio companion

MIMO-OFDM

- Integration of the MIMO features into the OFDM transceiver of gr-digital
- MIMO applied on each sub-carrier separately by the use of vectorized algorithms
- Training sequences for MIMO equalization on selectable sub-carriers

MIMO-OFDM Receiver

Synchronization

- Equal gain combining (without co-phasing) as a reference signal for synchronization
- Schmidl & Cox synchronizer for correction of time and frequency offset

MIMO Channel Estimation

- Orthogonal Walsh sequences on different TX streams
- Constant tracking of channel state due to cyclicity of the correlation with the training sequences
- Linear interpolation over sub-carriers

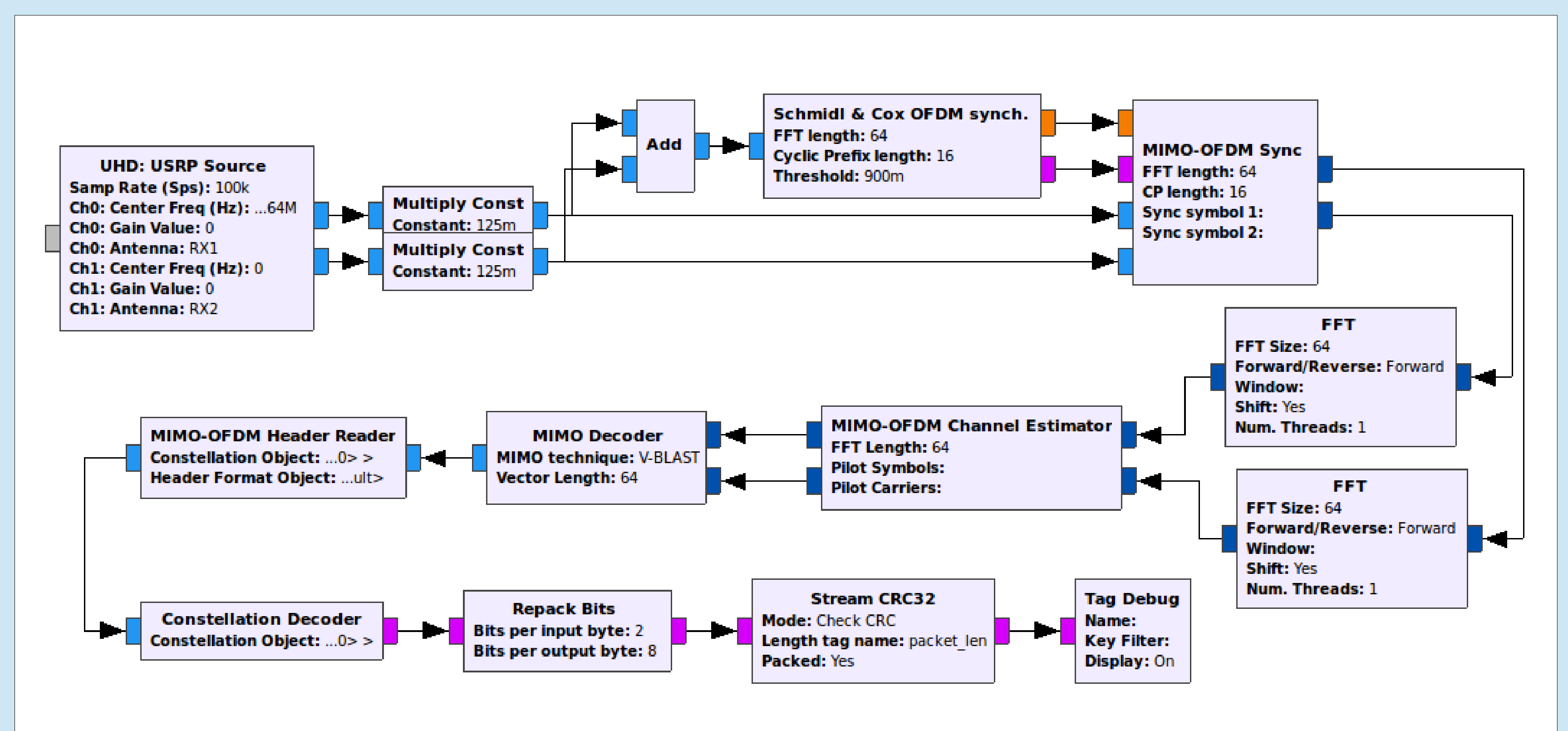


Figure 3: MIMO-OFDM receiver structure in GNU Radio companion