

Aleksei Fedorov

PhD Student at University of
Otago

Scientific Supervisors
Dr. Haibo Zhang &
Dr. Yawen Chen

General Information

Place of birth

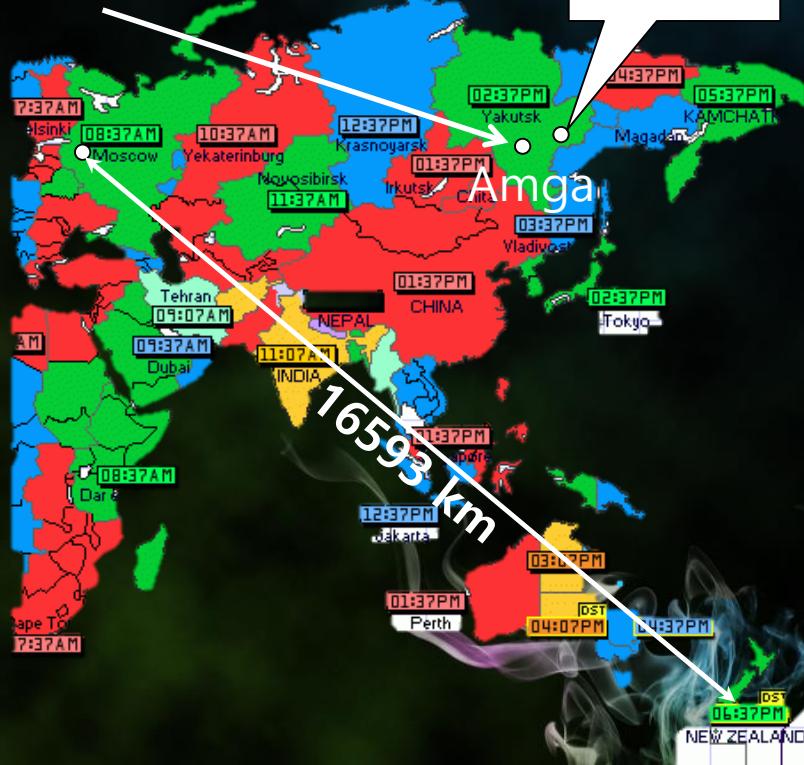
Yakutsk town, Sakha (Yakutia)

Living place

Amga village

I am from here
(Arctic Siberia)

-71.2 C



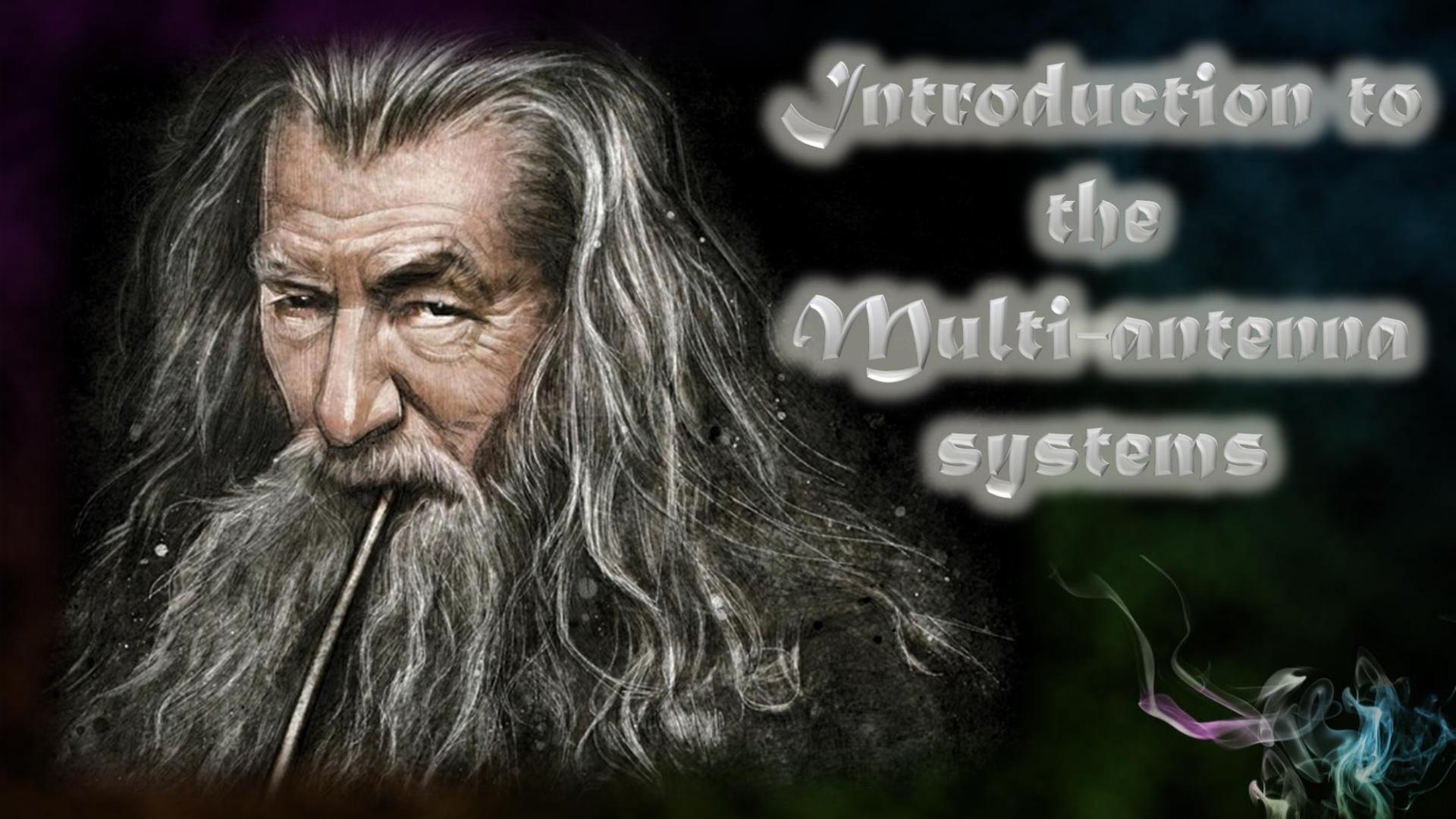
Leader or Team Member





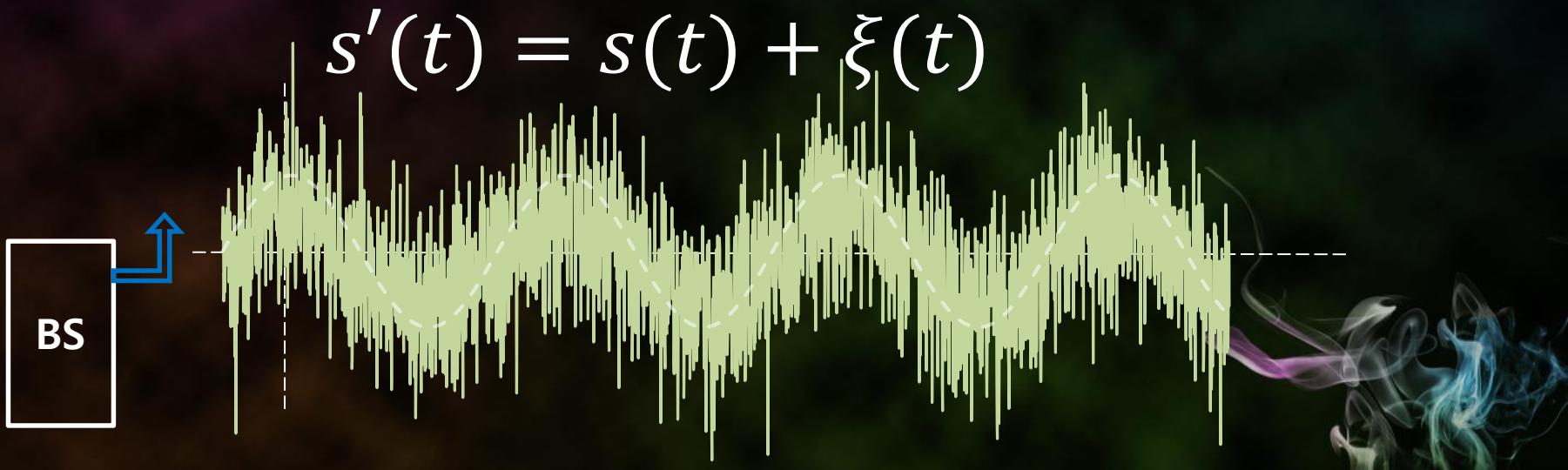
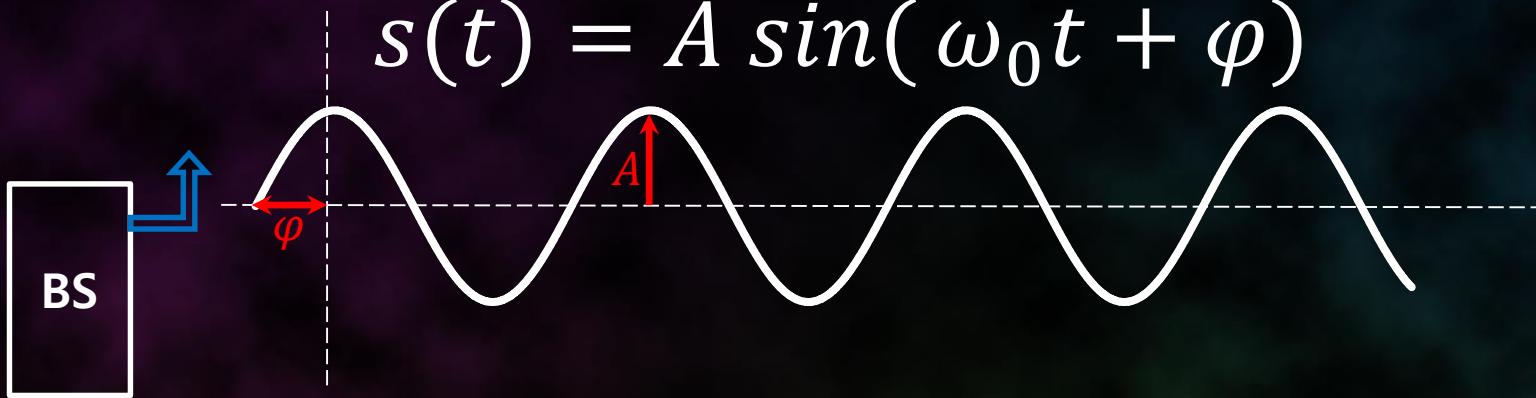
Battle for the Path

Coping with MultiPath propagation effects in Wireless communication systems



Introduction to the Multi-antenna systems





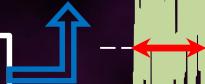
$$s'(t) = s(t) + \xi(t)$$

BS
1Ant



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BS
1Ant

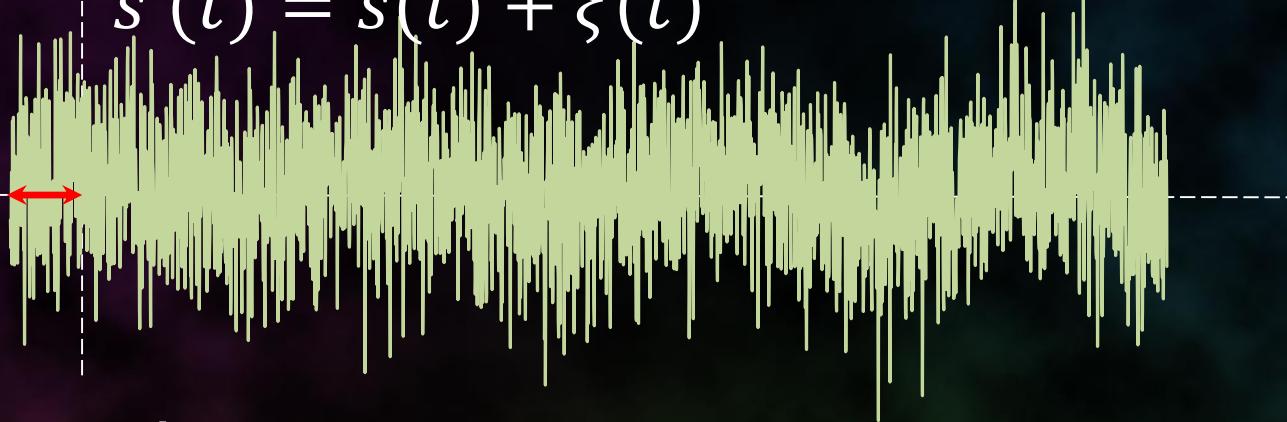


$$s'_1(t) = s(t) + \xi(t)$$

BS
2Ant



$$s'_2(t) = s(t) + \eta(t)$$

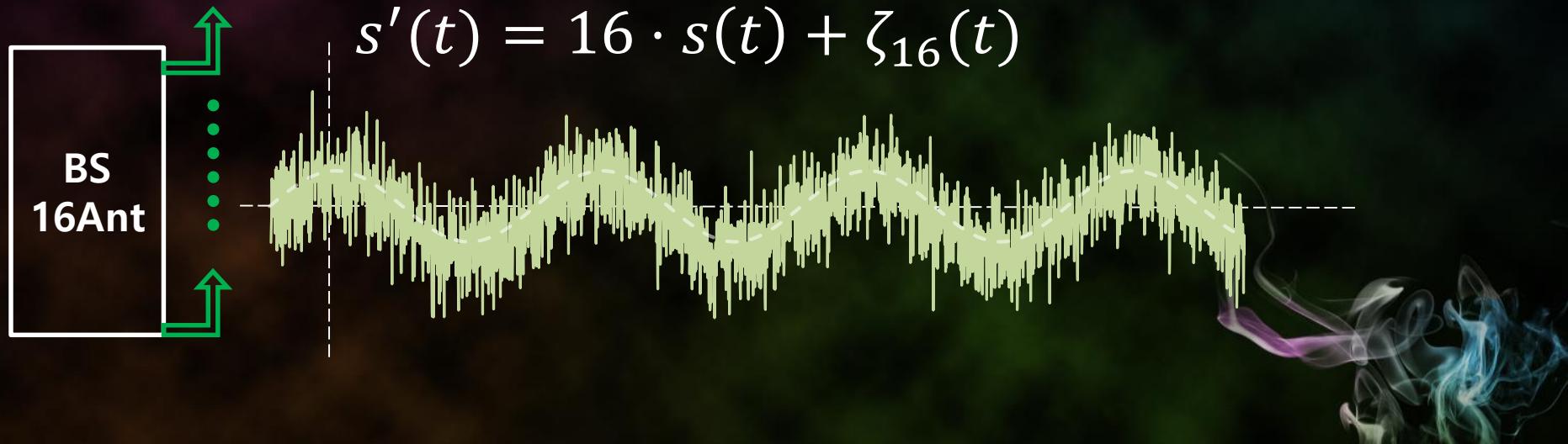




$$s'(t) = s'_1(t) + s'_2(t)$$



$$s'(t) = 2 \cdot s(t) + \zeta_2(t), \quad \zeta_2(t) = \eta(t) + \xi(t)$$



BS
2Ant

$$s'_1(t) = s(t) + \sigma\xi(t), \quad \xi(t) \sim N(0,1)$$

$$s'_2(t) = s(t) + \sigma\eta(t), \quad \eta(t) \sim N(0,1)$$

$$E[\xi(t)] = 0, \quad E[\xi^2(t)] = 1 \quad E[\eta(t)] = 0, \quad E[\eta^2(t)] = 1$$

$$E[\xi(t)\eta(t)] = 0$$

$$s'(t) = s'_1(t) + s'_2(t) = 2s(t) + \boxed{\sigma_{new}}\zeta(t), \quad \zeta(t) \sim N(0,1)$$

$$E[\sigma(\xi + \eta)] = \sigma E[\xi] + \sigma E[\eta] = 0$$

$$E[\sigma^2(\xi + \eta)^2] = \sigma^2 E[\xi^2 + 2\xi\eta + \eta^2] = \sigma^2 (E[\xi^2] + E[\eta^2] + 2E[\xi\eta]) = 2\sigma^2$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \| & \| & \| \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$s'(t) = 2s(t) + \sqrt{2} \sigma \zeta(t)$$

$$s''(t) = s(t) + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2}} \zeta(t)$$

$$\boxed{\sigma_{new} = \sqrt{2} \sigma}$$



BS
2Ant

$$s'_1(t) = s(t) + \sigma\xi(t), \quad \xi(t) \sim N(0,1)$$

$$s'_2(t) = s(t) + \sigma\eta(t), \quad \eta(t) \sim N(0,1)$$

$$E[\xi(t)] = 0, \quad E[\xi^2(t)] = 1 \quad E[\eta(t)] = 0, \quad E[\eta^2(t)] = 1$$

$$E[\xi(t)\eta(t)] = 0$$

$$s'(t) = s'_1(t) + s'_2(t) = 2s(t) + \sigma_{new}\zeta(t), \quad \zeta(t) \sim N(0,1)$$

$$E[\sigma(\xi + \eta)] = \sigma E[\xi] + \sigma E[\eta] = 0$$

$$E[\sigma^2(\xi + \eta)^2] = \sigma^2 E[\xi^2 + 2\xi\eta + \eta^2] = \sigma^2(E[\xi^2] + E[\eta^2] + 2E[\xi\eta]) = 2\sigma^2$$

$$s'(t) = 2s(t) + \sqrt{2} \sigma \zeta(t)$$

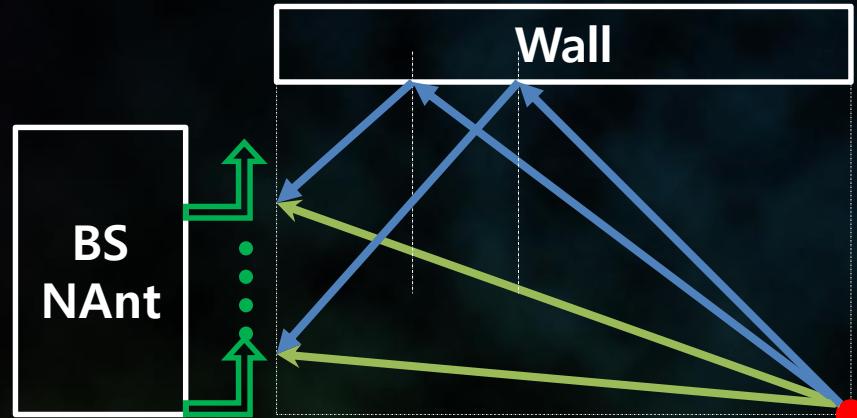
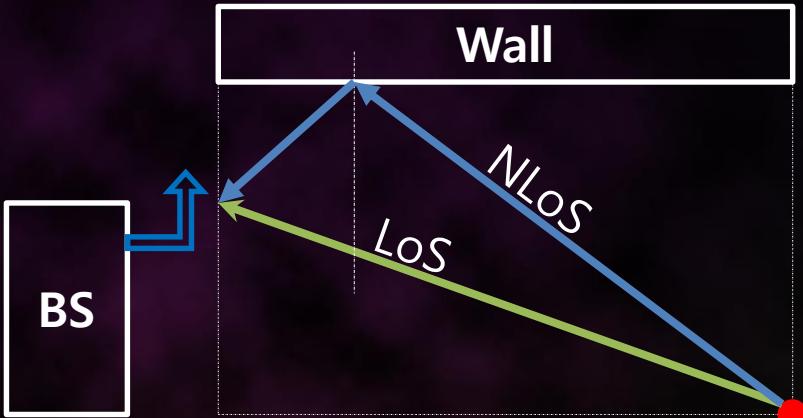
$$s''(t) = s(t) + \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2}} \zeta(t)$$

$$s'_{16}(t) = 16s(t) + \sqrt{16} \sigma \zeta(t)$$

$$s''_{16}(t) = s(t) + \frac{\sigma}{4} \zeta(t)$$

A dramatic illustration of a large, dark brown and black dragon breathing a powerful stream of bright orange and yellow fire onto a knight in full plate armor. The knight is leaning forward, holding a long lance or sword. The background is filled with smoke and fire, creating a sense of intense action and destruction.

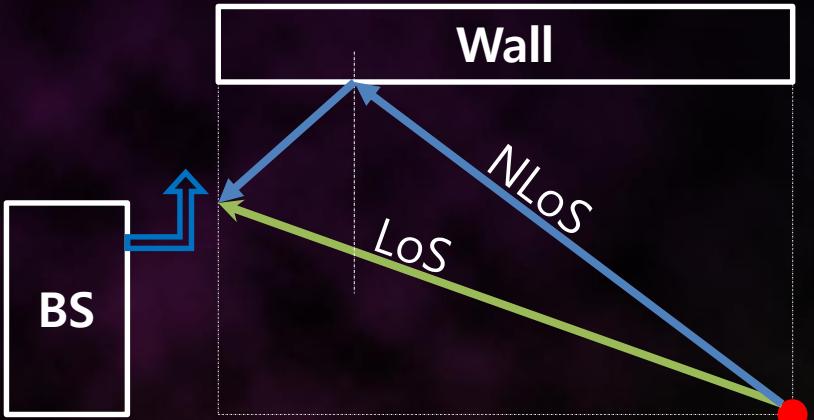
MultiPath Propagation Effects



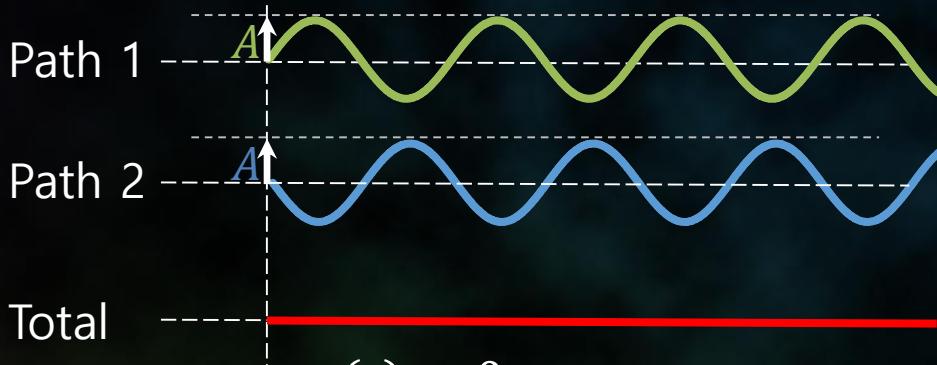
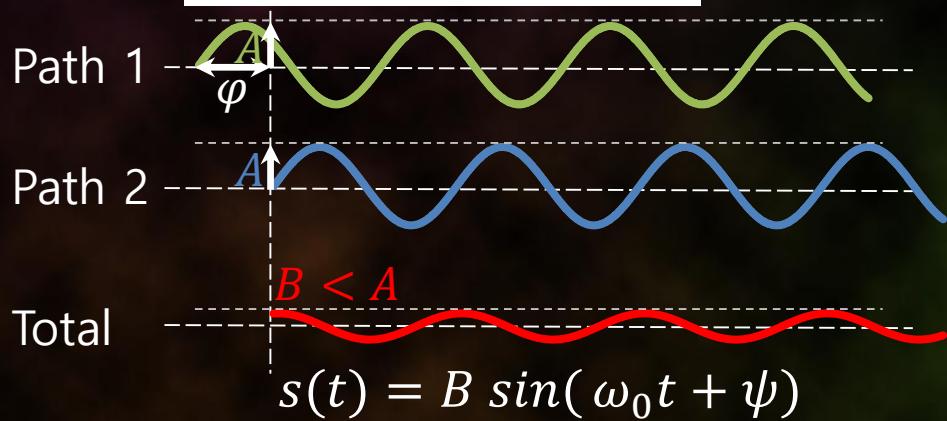
D_{NLoS} - the length of the NLoS path

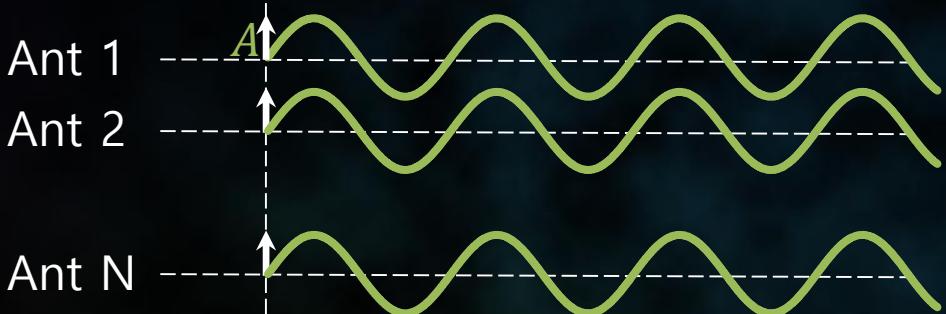
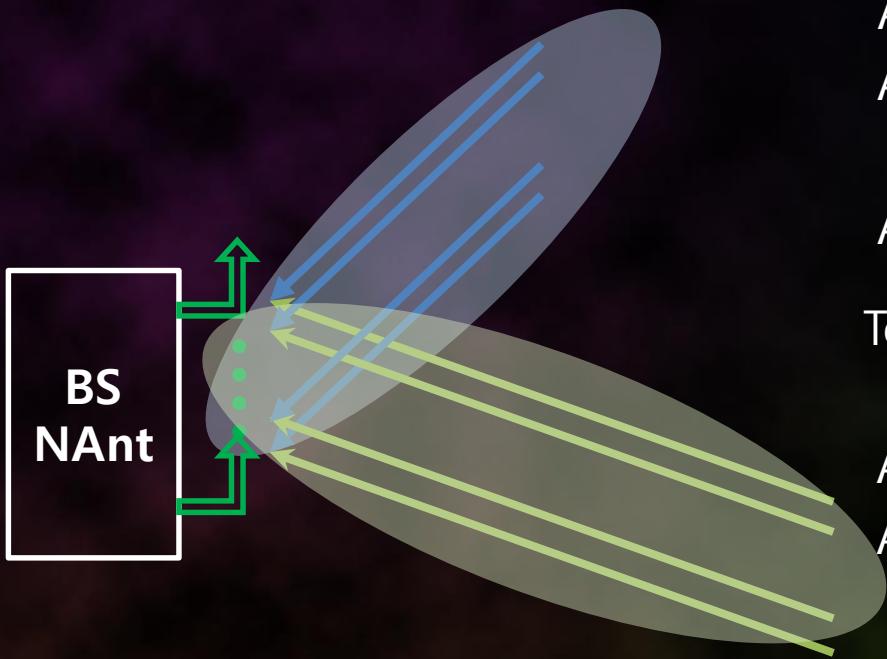
D_{LoS} - the length of the LoS path

$$t_{delay} = \frac{D_{NLoS} - D_{LoS}}{c}$$

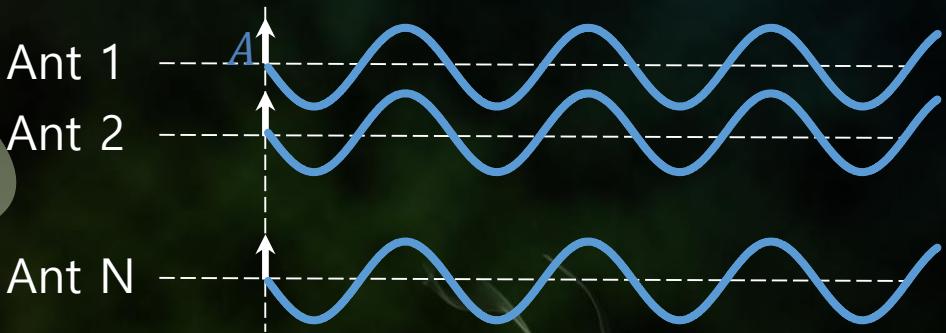


$$\varphi = \omega_0 \cdot \frac{D_{NLoS} - D_{LoS}}{c}$$





$$\text{Total Path 1} \quad s_{P1}(t) = N \cdot s(t)$$



$$\text{Total Path 2} \quad s_{P2}(t) = N \cdot s(t)$$

Battle for the Path

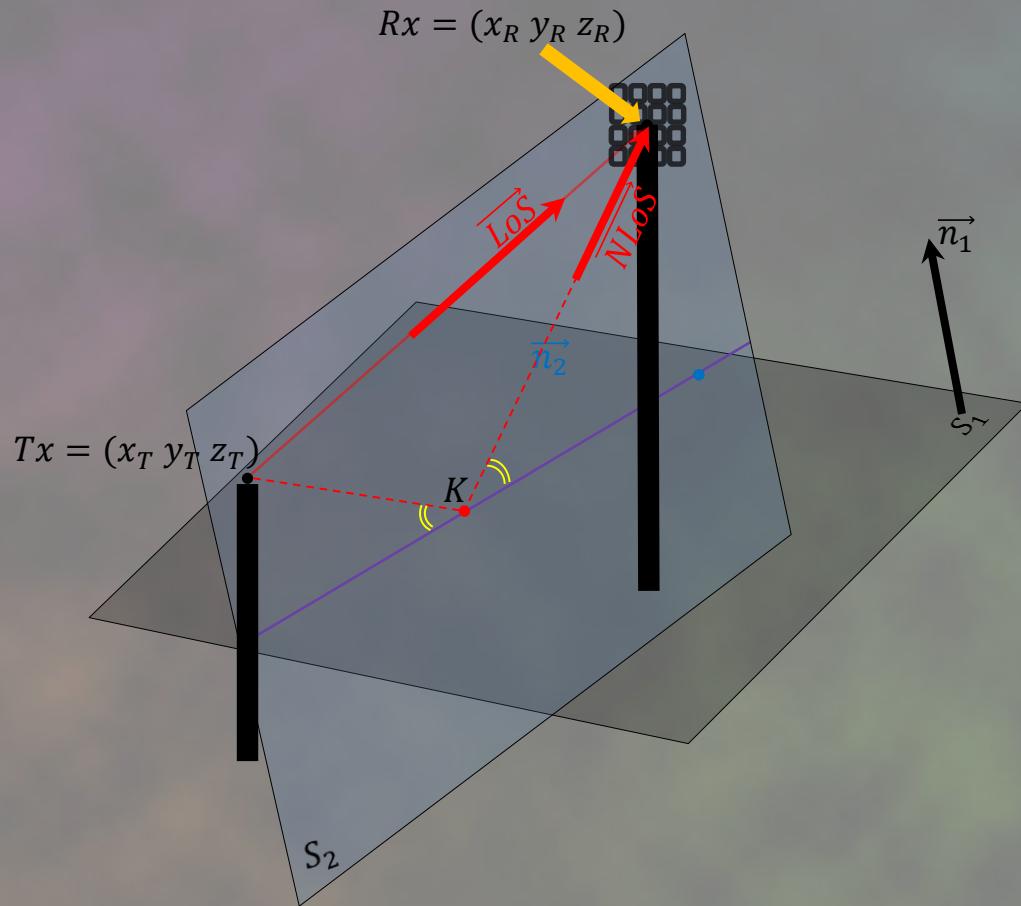
Battle for the Path

Simulation

Environment and

Results





$$\text{Line of Sight } \overrightarrow{LoS} = \frac{\mathbf{Rx} - \mathbf{Tx}}{\|\mathbf{Rx} - \mathbf{Tx}\|}$$

$$\vec{n}_2 = \frac{[\overrightarrow{LoS}, \vec{n}_1]}{\|[\overrightarrow{LoS}, \vec{n}_1]\|},$$

$$S_2 : \vec{n}_2 \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} - \vec{n}_2 \begin{pmatrix} x_{Rx} \\ y_{Rx} \\ z_{Rx} \end{pmatrix} = 0,$$

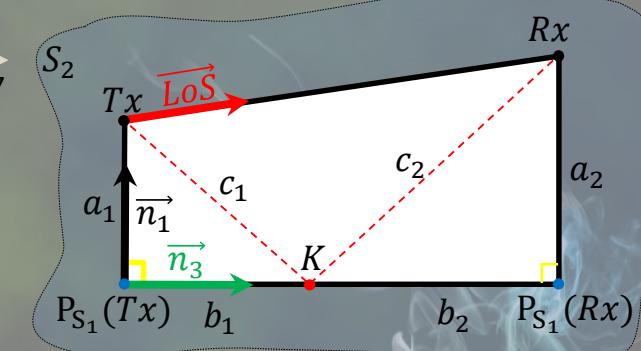
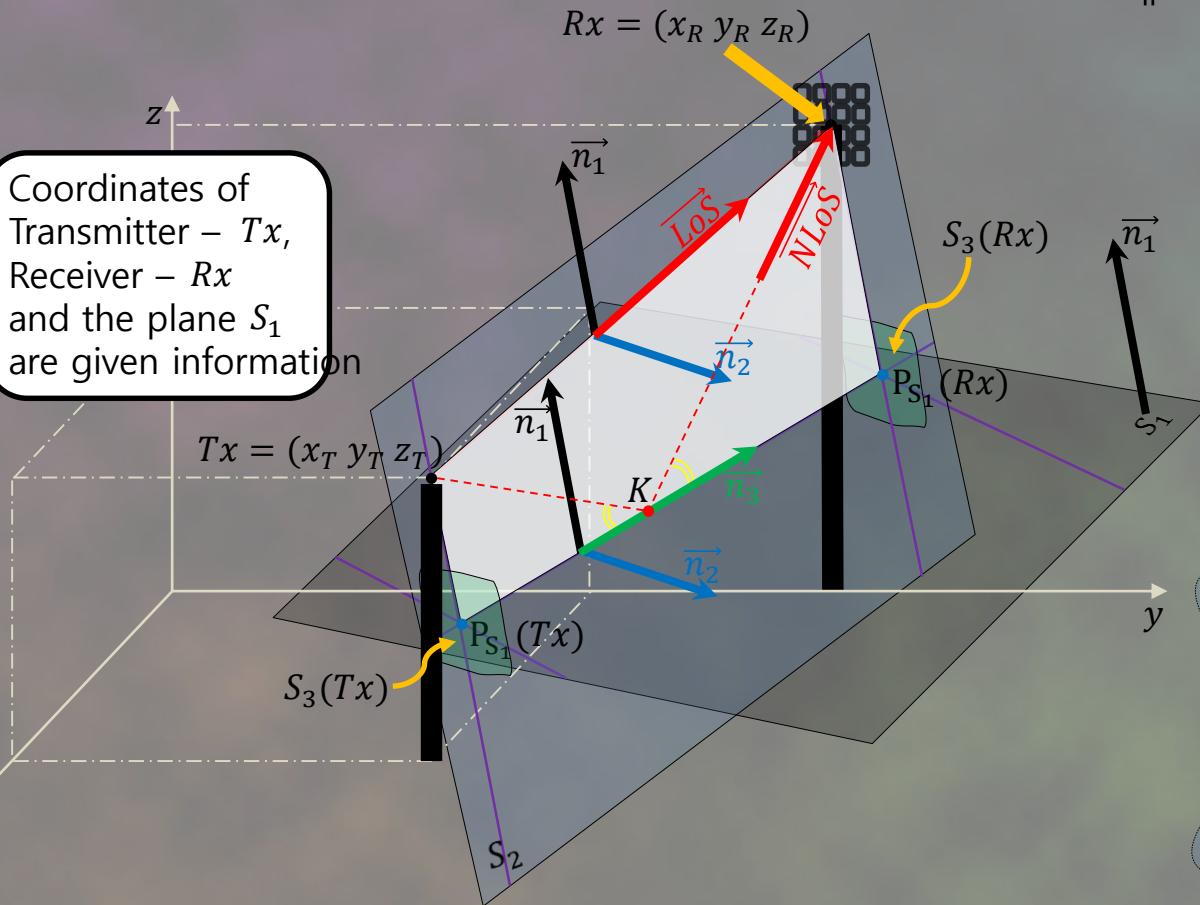
$$\vec{n}_3 = [\vec{n}_1, \vec{n}_2],$$

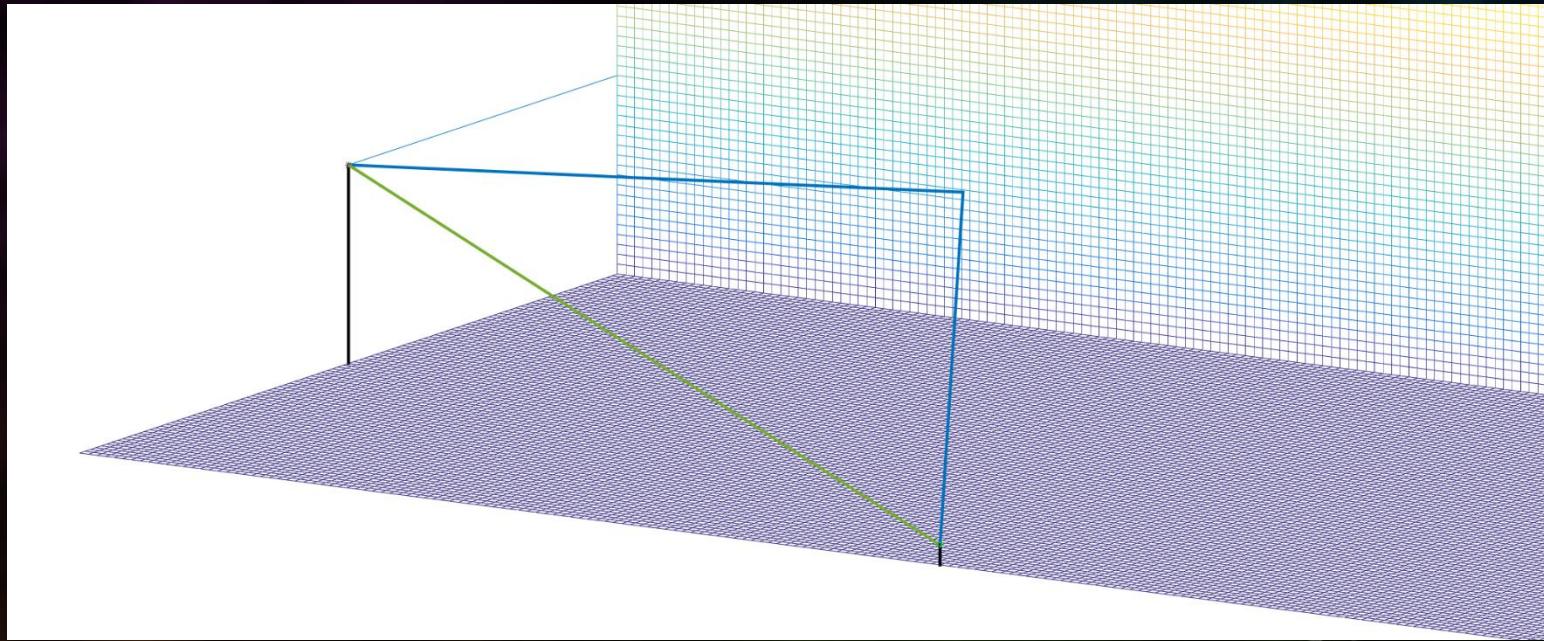
$$S_3(Rx) : \vec{n}_3 \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} - \vec{n}_3 \begin{pmatrix} x_{Rx} \\ y_{Rx} \\ z_{Rx} \end{pmatrix} = 0,$$

$$S_3(Tx) : \vec{n}_3 \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} - \vec{n}_3 \begin{pmatrix} x_{Tx} \\ y_{Tx} \\ z_{Tx} \end{pmatrix} = 0,$$

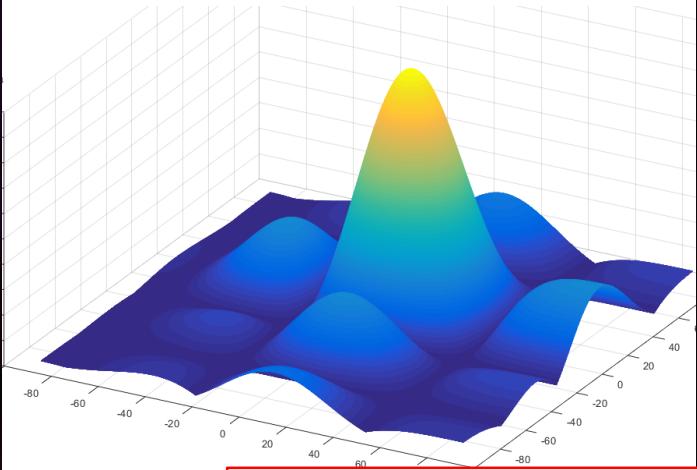
$\vec{n}_1, \vec{n}_2, \vec{n}_3$ - orthonormal basis

Coordinates of Transmitter – Tx , Receiver – Rx and the plane S_1 are given information

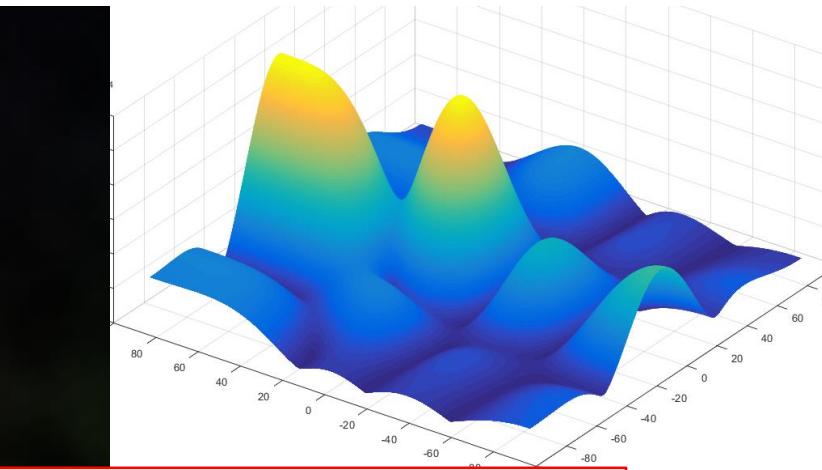




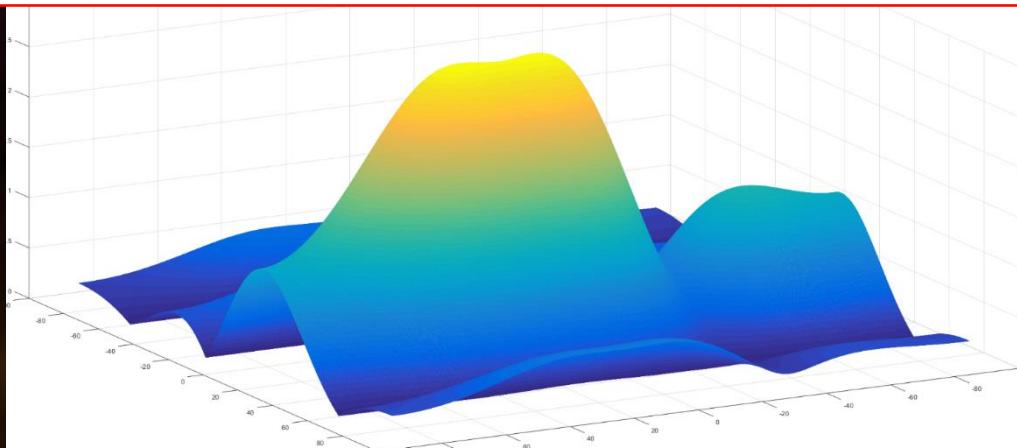
One direction can be easily localized



Two directions can be easily localized if there enough far



Two directions can be hardly localized if they are close to each other





Battle for the Path
is continuing !

Thank You!