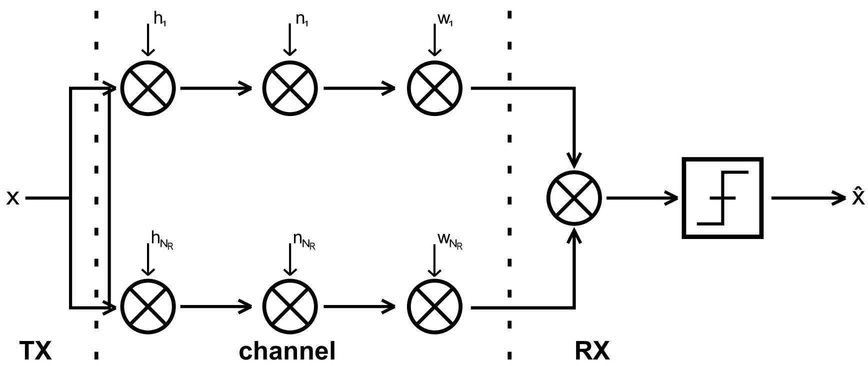
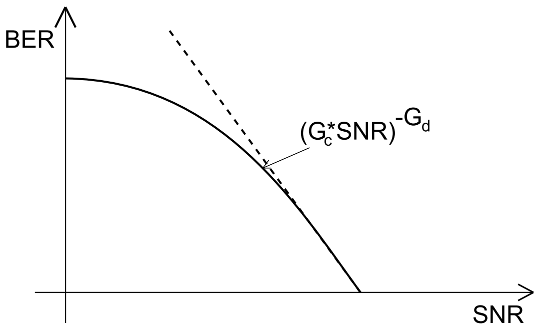
1 SIMO Systems

Remarks

- In SIMO Systems only coding and diversity gains can be exploited (no multiplexing gains)
- To realize these gains diversity combining has to be performed
- Diversity combining schemes vary in complexity and performance
- There are many diversity combining schemes. Here we consider:
  - Maximal ratio combining (MRC)
  - Equal gain combining (EGC)
  - Selection combining (SC)
- Diversity combining problem



  - how to choose combining weights w_n?
  - what performance (e.g. error rate, outage probability) is achieved?
  - what diversity and coding/combining gain is achieved?



- G_c : Coding gain
- G_d : Diversity gain

1.1 Preliminaries

Consider an equivalent system:

$$y = hx + n;$$
$$\mathcal{E}\{|x^2|\} = \epsilon_s; \qquad \mathcal{E}\{|n^2|\} = \sigma_n^2; \qquad \mathcal{E}\{|h|^2\} = 1$$

- Instantaneous SNR: $\gamma_t = \frac{\epsilon_s}{\sigma_n^2} \times |h|^2$
- Average SNR: $\bar{\gamma}_t = \mathcal{E}\{\gamma_t\} = \frac{\epsilon_s}{\sigma_n^2}$

Bit and Symbol Error Rate

- The Bit and Symbol Error Rate of many modulation schemes can be expressed for given γ_t as:

$$P_e(\gamma_t) = aQ\big\{\sqrt{b\gamma_t}\big\}$$

where:

- $Q(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \times \int_x^\infty e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}}\ dt$
- $P_e(\gamma_t)$ may be exact result or approximation
- BPSK: exact with $a = 1, b = 2$
- M-ary QAM: tight approximation with $a = 4\big(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}}\big), b = \frac{3}{M-1}$

$\big(Einschub : Gray - Code : BER = \frac{1}{\log_2 M} \times SER\big)$

- Alternative representation of Q - function:

$$Q(x) = \frac{1}{\pi}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2sin^2\theta}}\ d\theta$$

  $\rightarrow$ Integral limits are fixed and do not depend on integration variables!

- Average error probability

$$P_e = \mathcal{E}\big\{P_e(\gamma_t)\big\} = \int_0^\infty aQ\big(\sqrt{bx}\big)p_{\gamma_t}(x)\ dx$$

  - Integral may be difficult to solve analytically
  - Integral has infinite support $\rightarrow$ numerical evaluation difficult

- Using alternative representation of Q-function we get:

$$\begin{aligned} P_e &= \int_0^\infty \frac{a}{\pi}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-\frac{bx}{2sin^2\theta}} p_{\gamma_t}(x)\ d\theta\ dx \\ &= \frac{a}{\pi}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\int_0^\infty p_{\gamma_t}(x) e^{-\frac{b}{2sin^2\theta}}\ dx\ d\theta \qquad = \frac{a}{\pi}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} M_{\gamma_t}\big(\frac{b}{2sin^2\theta}\big)\ d\theta \end{aligned}$$

  where:

- $M_{\gamma_t}(s) = \int_0^\infty p_{\gamma_t}(x)e^{-sx}\ dx$ is the Laplace transform of p_{γ_t}
- $M_{\gamma_t}(-s)$ is the so called Moment Generation Function (MGF) of p_{γ_t}
- Here, we will also refer to $M_{\gamma_t}(s)$ as MGF
- $M_{\gamma_t}(s)$ is sometimes easier to obtain than p_{γ_t}
- The above integral can be easily evaluated numerically because of the finite integral limits

Outage probability

- The outage probability is the probability that the channel cannot support a certain rate, R, i.e. (where γ_T is the threshold SNR):

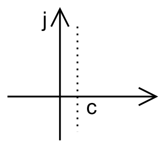
$$C = \log_2(1+\gamma_t) < R \quad \leftrightarrow \quad \gamma_t < 2^R - 1 \triangleq \gamma_T$$

Thus, the outage probability is given by:

$$P_{out} = P_0\gamma_t < \gamma - T \ = \int_0^{\gamma_T} p_{\gamma_t}(x)\ dx$$

- Using the inverse Laplace Transform

$$p_{\gamma_t}(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi j}\int_{c-j\omega}^{c+j\omega} M_{\gamma_t}(s)e^{sx}\ dx$$



where $c > 0$ is a small constant that lies in the region of convergence of the integral, we obtain:

- 1.

$$P_{out} = \frac{1}{2\pi j}\int_{c-j\omega}^{c+j\omega} M_{\gamma_t}(s)\int_0^{\gamma_T} e^{sx}\ dx\ ds = \frac{1}{2\pi j}\int_{c-j\omega}^{c+j\omega} M_{\gamma_t}(s)e^{\gamma_T s}\ \frac{ds}{s}$$

$\big($lower integral limit is 0 since $p_{\gamma_t}(0) = 0\big)$

- and 2.:

$$p_{\gamma_t}(x) = \int_0^x p_{\gamma_t}(t)\ dt = 0$$

for $x = 0$ note: $p_{\gamma_t}(x) \xleftrightarrow[transform]{Laplace} \frac{1}{s}M_{\gamma_t}(s)$

General combining scheme

$$y = \Big(\sum_{n=1}^{N_R} h_n w_n\Big)x + \sum_{n=1}^{N_R} w_n n_n$$

$$\gamma_t = \frac{\epsilon_s \left|\sum_{n=1}^{N_R} h_n w_n\right|^2}{\sigma_n^2 \sum_{N=1}^{N_R} |w_n|^2}$$

where w_n depends on the particular combining scheme.

1.2 MRC (Maximum Ratio Combining)

- what weight w_n maximize γ_t?
  - Cauchy-Schwarz inequality

$$\Big|\sum_{n=1}^{N_R} h_n w_n\Big|^2 \leq \sum_{n=1}^{N_R} |h_n|^2 \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{N_R} |w_n|^2$$

    where equality holds if and only if $w_n = c \cdot h_n^*$ for some non-zero constant c.
  - for $w_n = h_n^*$, we obtain

$$\gamma_t = \frac{\epsilon_s}{\sigma_n^2} \cdot \frac{\left(\sum_{n=1}^{N_R} |h_n|^2\right)^2}{\sum_{n=1}^{N_R} |h_n|^2} = \frac{\epsilon_s}{\sigma_n^2} \sum_{n=1}^{N_R} |h_n|^2$$

  - $w_n = h_n^* \forall n$ are the MRC combining weights.
- For performance analysis we assume independent identically distributed (IID) Rayleigh fading

$$\begin{aligned} &\to \mathcal{E}\{|h_n|^2\} = 1; \quad \bar{\gamma} = \frac{\epsilon_s}{\sigma_n^2}; \quad \gamma_n = \frac{\epsilon_s}{\sigma_n^2}|h_n|^2 \\ &p_\gamma(x) = \frac{1}{\bar{\gamma}} e^{-\frac{x}{\bar{\gamma}}}; \quad x \geq 0 \\ &M_\gamma(s) = \frac{1}{1+s\bar{\gamma}} \end{aligned}$$

- Error rate

$$\gamma_t = \sum_{n=1}^{N_R} \gamma_n$$

  $\to$ sum of IID random variables (r.v.s.)

$$M_{\gamma_t}(s) = \Big(M_\gamma(s)\Big)^{N_R} = \frac{1}{(1+s\bar{\gamma})^{N_R}} = \frac{1}{\bar{\gamma}^{N_R}} \cdot \frac{1}{(s+\frac{1}{\bar{\gamma}})^{N_R}}$$

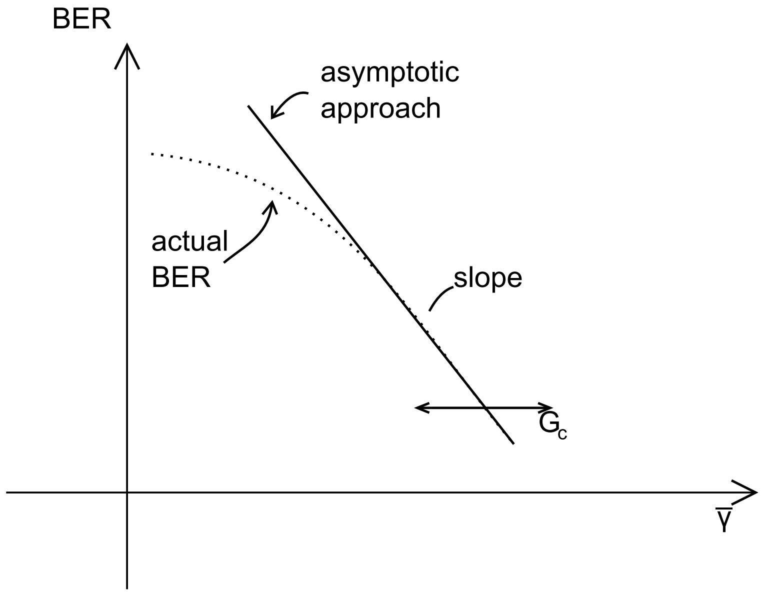
  inverse Laplace-transform (from tables)

$$p_{\gamma_t}(x) = \frac{1}{\bar{\gamma}^{N_R}} \cdot \frac{x^{N_R-1}}{(N_R-1)!} e^{-\frac{x}{\bar{\gamma}}}; \quad x \geq 0$$

- Direct approach

$$p_e = \int_0^\infty a \cdot Q\big(\sqrt{ax}\big) p_{\gamma_t}(x)\, dx = a\Big(\frac{1-\mu}{2}\Big)^{N_R} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{N_R-1} \binom{N_R-1+n}{n} \Big(\frac{1+\mu}{2}\Big)^n$$

  where $\mu = \sqrt{\dfrac{b\bar{\gamma}}{2+b\bar{\gamma}}}$



- MGF approach

$$
\begin{aligned}
p_e &= \frac{a}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} M_{\gamma_t}\Big(\frac{b}{2\sin^2\theta}\Big)\, d\theta \\
&= \frac{a}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\bar{\gamma}^{N_R}\big(\frac{b}{\sin^2\theta} + \frac{1}{\bar{\gamma}}\big)^{N_R}}\, d\theta \quad \text{(numerisch berechnen!)}
\end{aligned}
$$

- high SNR: $\quad \bar{\gamma} \to \infty \Longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{\bar{\gamma}} \to 0$

$$
p_e = \frac{a}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{\bar{\gamma}^{N_R}} \cdot \Big(\frac{2}{b}\Big)^{N_R} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2N_R}\theta\ d\theta
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text{(from MGF approach: } & \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2N_R}\theta\ d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2^{N_R+1}} \cdot \binom{2N_R}{N_R)} \\
&= \frac{a}{2^{N_R+1}\cdot b^{N_R}} \big(2N_R \quad N_R\big) \frac{1}{\bar{\gamma}^{N_R}} \quad \text{as } \bar{\gamma} \to \infty \\
&\stackrel{!}{=} \Big(\frac{1}{G_c\bar{\gamma}}\Big)
\end{aligned}
$$

where: Diversity gain: $G_d = N_R$

Combining/Coding gain: $G_c = 2b\Big(\frac{a}{2}\binom{2N_R}{N_R}\Big)^{-\frac{1}{N_R}}$

- MRC exploits the maximal possible diversity
- Diversity gain is not affected by correlation as the branches are not fully correlated
- Diversity gain depends on fading distribution

Outage probability

$$P_{out} = \int_0^{\gamma_T} p_{\gamma_t}(x)\; dx = \frac{1}{\bar{\gamma}^{N_R}} \int_0^{\gamma_T} \frac{x^{N_R-1}}{(N_R-1)!} e^{-\frac{x}{\bar{\gamma}}}\; dx$$
$$= 1 - e^{-\frac{\gamma_T}{\bar{\gamma}}} \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{N_R} \frac{\left(\frac{\gamma_T}{\bar{\gamma}}\right)^n}{(n-1)!}$$

- Approximation (Taylor series): $\bar{\gamma} \to \infty$: $-e^{-\frac{x}{\bar{\gamma}}} = 1 - \frac{x}{\bar{\gamma}} + O(\frac{1}{\bar{\gamma}})$ where a function $f(x)$ is $O(x)$ if $\lim\limits_{x\to\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0$.

$$\Rightarrow P_{out} = \frac{1}{\gamma^{N_R}} \int\limits_0^{\gamma_T} \frac{x^{N_R-1}}{(N_R-1)!} \left(1 - \frac{x}{\bar{\gamma}} + O\left(\frac{1}{\bar{\gamma}}\right)\right)$$

- Diversity and coding gain can also be defined for P_{out}

1.3 EGC (Equal Gain Combining)

Combining Weights

- For MRC, both, the amplitudes and phases of the channel gains $h_n = |h_n| e^{j\varphi_n}$ have to be known (or estimated in practice)
- In EGC it is assumed that only the phases are known and weights $w_n = e^{-j\varphi_n}$ are used.

$$\Rightarrow \gamma_t = \frac{\mathcal{E}_s}{\sigma_n^2} \frac{\left|\sum\limits_{n=1}^{N_R} |h_n| e^{j\varphi_n} e^{-j\varphi_n}\right|^2}{\sum\limits_{n=1}^{N_R} |e^{-j\varphi_n}|^2} = \frac{\mathcal{E}_s}{\sigma_n^2} \frac{1}{N_R} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{N_R} |h_n|\right)^2$$
$$= \frac{1}{N_R} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{N_R} \sqrt{\gamma_n}\right)^2 ; \text{ with } \gamma_n = \frac{\mathcal{E}_s}{\sigma_n^2} |h_n|^2$$

Performance Analysis

- IID case
  $\Rightarrow \sqrt{\gamma_n}$ is Rayleigh distributed
  $\Rightarrow$ Exact analysis is much more difficult than for MRC $\Rightarrow$ see book by Simon & Alouini p.341
- Approximate result

$$P_e = \frac{a}{2} \left[1 - \sqrt{\frac{2b\bar{\gamma}}{5 + 2b\bar{\gamma}}} \sum_{n=0}^{N_R-1} \frac{\binom{2n}{n}}{4^n (1 + \frac{2}{5} b\bar{\gamma})^n} \right]$$

- high SNR
  $\Rightarrow$ use high SNR analysis of Wang & Giannakis, 2003
  $\Rightarrow$ at high SNR, only pdf of γ_n around 0 is relevant for performance

$$\Rightarrow \overset{\text{Rayleigh}}{p_\gamma(x)} = \frac{1}{\bar\gamma} e^{-\frac{x}{\bar\gamma}} \overset{\text{Taylor Serie}}{=} \frac{1}{\bar\gamma} + O\left(\frac{1}{\bar\gamma}\right) \text{ as } x \to 0$$

- need pdf γ_t: (γ_n bekannt, $\rightarrow$ ges.: Wurzel, etc.)
  (cumulative distribution function of $\sqrt{\gamma}$ ($\overset{\text{i.i.d}}{=} \sqrt{\gamma_n}$) (cdf))

$$P_{\sqrt{\gamma}}(x) = \Pr\big\{\sqrt{\gamma} \le x\big\} = \Pr\big\{\gamma \le x^2\big\} = P_\gamma(x^2) = \text{cdf of } \gamma$$
$$\rightarrow p_{\sqrt{\gamma}}(x) = \frac{d}{dx} P_{\sqrt{\gamma}}(x) = 2x \cdot p_\gamma(x^2) = \frac{2x}{\bar\gamma} + O\big(\frac{1}{\bar\gamma}\big)$$

- Laplace Transformation to MGF

$$\rightarrow M_{\sqrt{\gamma}}(s) = \mathcal{L}\big\{p_{\sqrt{\gamma}}(x)\big\} = \frac{2}{\bar\gamma} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2} + O\big(\frac{1}{\bar\gamma}\big)$$
$$\sqrt{\gamma_t} = \sum_{n=1}^{N_R} \frac{\sqrt{\gamma_n}}{N_R}$$
$$M_{\sqrt{\gamma_t}}(s) = \mathcal{E}\Big\{\exp(-s\sqrt{\gamma_t})\Big\} = \mathcal{E}\Big\{\exp(-\frac{s}{\sqrt{N_R}} \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{N_R} \sqrt{\gamma_n})\Big\} = \Big(\mathcal{E}\Big\{\exp(-\frac{s}{\sqrt{N_R}} \cdot \sqrt{\gamma_n}\Big\}\Big)^{N_R}$$
$$= \Big(M_{\sqrt{\gamma}}(\frac{s}{\sqrt{N_R}})\Big)^{N_R} = \Big(\frac{2}{\bar\gamma} \cdot \frac{N_R}{s^2}\Big)^{N_R} + O\Big(\frac{1}{\bar\gamma^{N_R}}\Big)$$

- inverse Laplace Transform

$$p_{\sqrt{\gamma_t}}(x) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\Big\{M_{\sqrt{\gamma_t}}(s)\Big\} = \Big(\frac{2N_R}{\bar\gamma}\Big)^{N_R} \cdot \frac{x^{2N_R-1}}{(2N_R-1)!} + O\Big(\frac{1}{\bar\gamma^{N_R}}\Big)$$
$$P_{\gamma_t}(x) = \Pr\big\{\gamma_t \le x\big\} = \Pr\big\{\sqrt{\gamma_t} \le \sqrt{x}\big\} = P_{\sqrt{\gamma}_t}(\sqrt{x}) \rightarrow \text{cdf of } \sqrt{\gamma_t}$$
$$p_{\gamma_t}(x) = \frac{d}{dx} P_{\gamma_t}(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \cdot p_{\gamma_t}(\sqrt{x}) = \frac{1}{2}\Big(\frac{2N_R}{\bar\gamma}\Big)^{N_R} \cdot \frac{x^{N_R-1}}{(2N_R-1)!} + O\big(\bar\gamma^{-N_R}\big)$$
$$\rightarrow M_{\gamma_t}(s) = \mathcal{L}\big\{p_{\gamma_t}(x)\big\} = \frac{1}{2}\Big(\frac{2N_R}{\bar\gamma}\Big)^{N_R} \cdot \frac{(N_R-1)!}{(2N_R-1)!\; b^{N_R}} + O\big(\bar\gamma^{-N_R}\big)$$

- Error Probability:

$$
\begin{aligned}
P_e &= \frac{a}{\pi} \int\limits_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} M_{\gamma_t}\left(\frac{b}{2\sin^2(\theta)}\right) \mathrm{d}\theta \\
&= \frac{a}{\pi}\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{2N_R}{\bar{\gamma}}\right)^{N_R} \frac{(N_R-1)!}{(2N_R-1)!}\frac{2^{N_R}}{b^{N_R}} \underbrace{\int\limits_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2N_R}(\theta)\mathrm{d}\theta}_{\frac{\pi}{2^{2N_R+1}}\binom{2N_R}{N_R}=\frac{\pi(2N_R)!}{2^{2N_R+1}(N_R!)^2}} + O\left(\frac{1}{\bar{\gamma}^{N_R}}\right) \\
&= \frac{aN_R^{N_R}}{2b^{N_R}N_R!}\frac{1}{\bar{\gamma}^{N_R}} + O\left(\frac{1}{\bar{\gamma}^{N_R}}\right) \overset{!}{=} \left(\frac{1}{G_c}\right)^{G_d}
\end{aligned}
$$

$\Longrightarrow$ Diversity gain: $G_d = N_R$

$\Longrightarrow$ Combining gain: $G_c = \frac{b}{N_R}\left(\frac{2N_R!}{a}\right)^{\frac{1}{N_R}}$

vergleiche auch Blatt mit Kurven $\overline{\underline{\text{III}}}$ und $\overline{\underline{\text{IV}}}$

A similar asymptotic analysis can be conducted for the outage probability.

1.4 SC (Selection Combining)

Combining weights

- only the strongest branch is chosen
- strongest branch: $\hat{n} = \underset{n}{\text{argmax}} \gamma_n \longrightarrow \gamma_t = \gamma_{\hat{n}}$
- only on RF receiver chain required $\rightarrow$ saves hardware complexity

Performance analysis

- cdf of: γ_t

$$
\begin{aligned}
P_{\gamma_t}(x) &= \Pr\{\gamma_{\hat{n}} \le x\} = \Pr\{\gamma_1 \le x \cap \gamma_2 \le x \cap \ldots \gamma_{N_R} \le x\} \\
&\overset{(IID)}{=} \Big(\Pr\{\gamma_n \le x\}\Big)^{N_R} = \Big(P_\gamma(x)\Big)^{N_R}
\end{aligned}
$$

- pdf:

$$
\begin{aligned}
p_{\gamma_t}(x) &= \frac{d}{dx}P_{\gamma_t}(x) = N_R\big(P_\gamma(x)\big)^{N_R-1} \cdot p_\gamma(x) \\
\text{where:} \qquad p_{\gamma_t}(x) &= \frac{1}{\bar{\gamma}}e^{-\frac{x}{\bar{\gamma}}}; \quad x \ge 0 \\
P_\gamma(x) &= \int_0^x p_\gamma(x)\ dx = 1 - e^{-\frac{x}{\bar{\gamma}}}; \quad x \ge 0 \\
\rightarrow p_{\gamma_t}(x) &= \frac{N_R}{\bar{\gamma}}\big(1-e^{-\frac{x}{\bar{\gamma}}}\big)^{N_R-1} e^{-\frac{x}{\bar{\gamma}}}; \quad x \ge 0
\end{aligned}
$$

Error probability

- direct approach → closed-form solution possible
- MGF approach
  - Binomial expansion

$$p_{\gamma_t}(x) = \frac{N_R}{\bar{\gamma}} e^{-\frac{x}{\bar{\gamma}}} \sum_{n=0}^{N_R-1} \binom{N_R-1}{n} 1^{N_R-1-n} \left(-e^{-\frac{x}{\bar{\gamma}}}\right)^n$$
$$= \frac{N_R}{\bar{\gamma}} \sum_{n=0}^{N_R-1} \binom{N_R-1}{n} \cdot (-1)^n e^{-\frac{x(n+1)}{\bar{\gamma}}}; \quad x \geq 0$$

  - MGF

$$M_{\gamma_t}(s) = \frac{N_R}{\bar{\gamma}} \sum_{n=0}^{N_R-1} \binom{N_R-1}{n} (-1)^n \frac{1}{s + \frac{n+1}{\bar{\gamma}}}$$

  -

$$P_e = \frac{a}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} M_{\gamma_t}\left(\frac{b}{2\sin^2\theta}\right) d\theta = \frac{aN_R}{\pi\bar{\gamma}} \sum_{n=0}^{N_R-1} \binom{N_R-1}{n} (-1)^n \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\theta}{\frac{b}{2\sin^2\theta} + \frac{n+1}{\bar{\gamma}}}$$

→ can be evaluated numerically