

BER Optimization for MIMO with Three Active Layers

Group-2 (Project-8)

Presented by: Tilak, Mohit, Mayur, Manzoor

Guided by:- Prof.Dr.rer.nat.habil Ekatrina Auer

Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science

June 20, 2022

Contents

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Multiple Input Multiple Output (MIMO)
- 3 Singular Value Decomposition (SVD)
- 4 Bit Error Rate (BER)
- 5 Lagrange Multiplier Method
- 6 Results
- 7 Conclusion
- 8 References

- In Multiple Input Multiple Output (MIMO) transmission, Bit Error Rate (BER) introduced and it is minimized using the power allocation method.
- To find this power allocation factors we have used Lagrange multiplier method.

Multiple Input Multiple Output (MIMO)

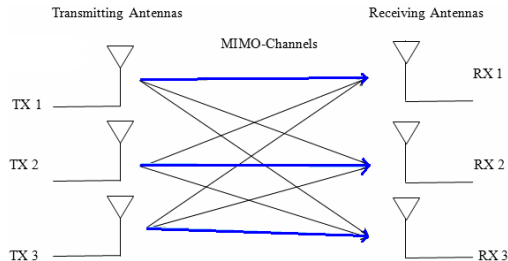


Figure: 3X3 MIMO channel

- It causes inter-channel interference.
- Equation for 3X3 MIMO channel
 - $U_1 = h_{11} \cdot a_1 + h_{12} \cdot a_2 + h_{13} \cdot a_3 + n_1$
 - $U_2 = h_{21} \cdot a_1 + h_{22} \cdot a_2 + h_{23} \cdot a_3 + n_2$
 - $U_3 = h_{31} \cdot a_1 + h_{32} \cdot a_2 + h_{33} \cdot a_3 + n_3$

Singular Value Decomposition (SVD)

- Eliminate interference
- Time-variant system
- Power distribution

Bit Error Rate (BER)

- BER is the percentage of bits that have errors relative to the total number of bits received in transmission.

$$P_b = \frac{2}{\sum_{i=1}^L \log_2 M_i} \sum_{i=1}^L \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{M_i}}\right) * \operatorname{erfc} \left(\frac{\pi_i \lambda_i}{2\sigma} \sqrt{\frac{3P_s}{L(M_i - 1)}} \right)$$

- π_i = Power allocation factors
 - P_s = Over all available transmit power
 - P_b = Over all system BER
- Optimal power distribution (Power allocation)

Lagrange Multiplier Method

- Lagrange multiplier method is used to find maxima or minima of multi-variable function.
- The equation to find power allocation parameters and Lagrange multiplier is as follows,

$$J(\pi_1 \dots \pi_3, \mu) = \frac{2}{\sum_{i=1}^L \log_2 M_i} \sum_{i=1}^L \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{M_i}}\right) * \text{erfc} \left(\frac{\pi_i \lambda_i}{2\sigma} \sqrt{\frac{3P_s}{L(M_i - 1)}} \right) + \mu \left(\sum_{i=1}^L \pi_i^2 - L \right)$$

- μ = Lagrange multiplier,
- The factors (π_1, π_2, π_3) can be derived using Lagrange multiplier method.

Lagrange Multiplier Method

- $\frac{\partial}{\partial \pi_1} = \frac{2}{\log_2 M_1 + \log_2 M_2 + \log_2 M_3} * \left(\left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{M_1}} \right) * \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left(\frac{\lambda_1}{2\sigma} \sqrt{\frac{3P_s}{L(M_1-1)}} \right) \left(-e^{-\left(\frac{\lambda_1 \pi_1}{2\sigma} \sqrt{\frac{3P_s}{L(M_1-1)}} \right)^2} \right) \right) + 2\mu \pi_1$
- $\frac{\partial}{\partial \pi_2} = \frac{2}{\log_2 M_1 + \log_2 M_2 + \log_2 M_3} * \left(\left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{M_2}} \right) * \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left(\frac{\lambda_2}{2\sigma} \sqrt{\frac{3P_s}{L(M_2-1)}} \right) \left(-e^{-\left(\frac{\lambda_2 \pi_2}{2\sigma} \sqrt{\frac{3P_s}{L(M_2-1)}} \right)^2} \right) \right) + 2\mu \pi_2$
- $\frac{\partial}{\partial \pi_3} = \frac{2}{\log_2 M_1 + \log_2 M_2 + \log_2 M_3} * \left(\left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{M_3}} \right) * \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left(\frac{\lambda_3}{2\sigma} \sqrt{\frac{3P_s}{L(M_3-1)}} \right) \left(-e^{-\left(\frac{\lambda_3 \pi_3}{2\sigma} \sqrt{\frac{3P_s}{L(M_3-1)}} \right)^2} \right) \right) + 2\mu \pi_3$
- $\frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} = \pi_1^2 + \pi_2^2 + \pi_3^2 - 3$

Results

- $M1 = 64$, $M2 = 2$, $M3 = 2$
- $\sigma \approx 0.223607$ for $\text{SNR} = 10\text{dB}$

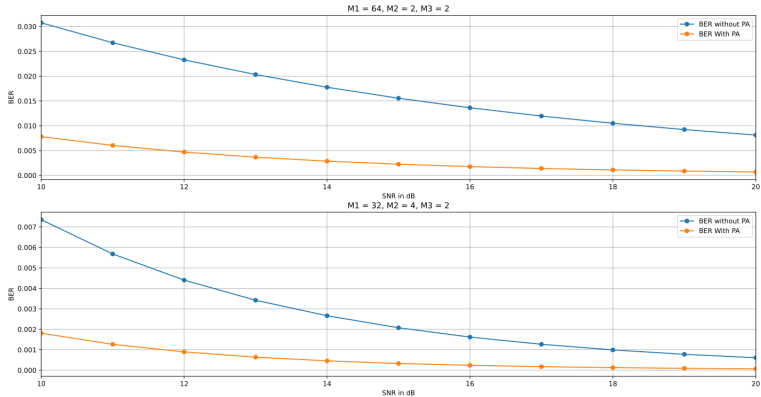
```
SNR = 10dB
System BER without PA = [ 3.0749166591104E-002, 3.0749166591105E-002]

Power Allocation factors computed using Lagrange Multiplier Method are,
Candidate: 1
pi1 = [ 1.530142232163761E+000, 1.530146449673016E+000]
pi2 = [ 5.178380628361379E-001, 5.178386889508021E-001]
pi3 = [ 6.249012727038828E-001, 6.249014548045145E-001]
meu = [ 2.097896627614002E-002, 2.097897914521249E-002]

System BER with PA = [ 5.882860441283604E-003, 5.882947717195338E-003]
```

SNR in dB	M1=64, M2=2, M3=2		M1=32, M2=4, M3=2	
	BER Without PA	BER With PA	BER Without PA	BER With PA
10	3.07E-02	5.88E-03	7.35E-03	1.41E-03
11	2.67E-02	4.28E-03	5.68E-03	9.04E-04
12	2.33E-02	3.12E-03	4.40E-03	5.86E-04
13	2.03E-02	2.29E-03	3.42E-03	3.84E-04
14	1.78E-02	1.68E-03	2.66E-03	2.54E-04
15	1.56E-02	1.24E-03	2.08E-03	1.70E-04
16	1.36E-02	9.14E-04	1.62E-03	1.15E-04
17	1.20E-02	6.78E-04	1.27E-03	7.81E-05
18	1.05E-02	5.04E-04	9.93E-04	5.37E-05
19	9.24E-03	3.76E-04	7.78E-04	3.72E-05
20	8.13E-03	2.81E-04	6.11E-04	2.60E-05

Graphical Representation



- In conclusion, using a C-XSC library we have solved the Lagrangian expression, and found the power allocation parameters for MIMO System.
- The BER in MIMO system is improved with the help of optimal power allocation.

- ① https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Representation-of-3X3-MIMO-channel_fig1_322070644
- ② https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lagrange_multiplier#Example_1
- ③ <http://www2.math.uni-wuppertal.de/wrswt/xsc/cxsc/apidoc/html/index.html>
- ④ <https://matplotlib.org/>
- ⑤ <https://numpy.org/>