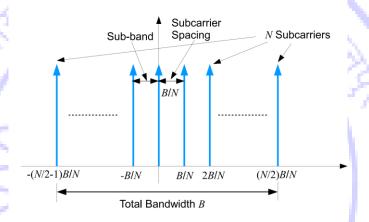
## **Live Interaction #5:**

## 29th October 2023

### **E-masters Communication Systems**

# **Estimation for Wireless**

 Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM).



OFDM Procedure

This rocedule 
$$X_0, X_1, ..., X_{N-1}$$

$$\downarrow \mathbf{IFFT}$$

$$x(0), x(1), ..., x(N-1)$$

$$\downarrow \mathbf{CP} \ \mathbf{addition}$$

$$x(N-L_{cp}), ..., x(N-2), x(N-1), x(0), x(1), ..., x(N-1)$$

$$\downarrow \mathbf{Cyclic} \ \mathbf{prefix}$$

$$\downarrow \mathbf{Transmit} \ \mathbf{over} \ \mathbf{channel}$$

$$y(N-L_{cp}), ..., y(N-2), y(N-1), y(0), y(1), ..., y(N-1)$$

$$\downarrow \mathbf{Cyclic} \ \mathbf{prefix}$$

$$\downarrow \mathbf{remove} \ \mathbf{CP}$$

$$y(0), y(1), ..., y(N-1)$$

$$\downarrow \mathbf{FFT}$$

$$Y(0), Y(1), ..., Y(N-1)$$

OFDM Model:

$$y = h \circledast x + v$$

$$\downarrow FFT$$

$$Y_k = H_k \times X_k + V_k$$

$$k = 0, 1, ..., N - 1$$

- ▶ Number of subcarriers = *N*
- Some subcarriers are designated as pilot subcarriers.

$$Y_{k}(1) = H_{k}X_{k}(1) + V_{k}(1)$$

$$Y_{k}(2) = H_{k}X_{k}(2) + V_{k}(2)$$

$$\vdots$$

$$Y_{k}(N_{p}) = H_{k}X_{k}(N_{p}) + V_{k}(N_{p})$$

How to estimate the channel?

$$\begin{bmatrix}
Y_k(1) \\
Y_k(2) \\
\vdots \\
Y_k(N_p)
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
X_k(1) \\
X_k(2) \\
\vdots \\
X_k(N_p)
\end{bmatrix} H_k + \begin{bmatrix}
V_k(1) \\
V_k(2) \\
\vdots \\
V_k(N_p)
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\overline{\overline{Y}}_k$$

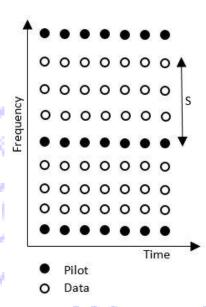
• What is the channel estimate  $\widehat{H}_k$  for subcarrier k?

$$\widehat{H}_k = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N_p} X_k^*(i) Y_k(i)}{\sum_{i=1}^{N_p} X_k^*(i) X_k(i)} = \frac{\overline{\mathbf{X}}_k^H \overline{\mathbf{Y}}_k}{\overline{\mathbf{X}}_k^H \overline{\mathbf{X}}_k}$$

- What about the non-pilot subcarriers?
- We use **linear interpolation**.
- ▶ Consider subcarrier k between the pilot subcarriers  $k_1$  and  $k_2$ . Given  $\widehat{H}_{k_1}$ ,  $\widehat{H}_{k_2}$ .

$$\widehat{H}_{k} = \widehat{H}_{k_{1}} + \frac{(k - k_{1})}{(k_{2} - k_{1})} (\widehat{H}_{k_{2}} - \widehat{H}_{k_{1}})$$

### **Linear Interpolation**



### Comb type channel estimation

- $\hat{H}_4 = -1 + 2j$
- $\hat{H}_8 = -4 i$
- What is  $\widehat{H}_6 = ?$

$$\widehat{H}_{6} = \widehat{H}_{4} + \frac{1}{2} (\widehat{H}_{8} - \widehat{H}_{4})$$

$$= -1 + 2j + \frac{1}{2} (-3 - 3j)$$

$$= -\frac{5}{2} + \frac{1}{2}j$$

- **Equalization:**
- ▶ To suppress or eliminate the ISI.

$$y(k) = h(0)x(k) + h(1)x(k-1) + \cdots + h(L-1)x(k-L+1) + v(k)$$

Simple system

$$y(k+1) = h(0)x(k+1) + h(1)x(k) + v(k+1)$$
$$y(k) = h(0)x(k) + h(1)x(k-1) + v(k)$$

We can write the model

$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} y(k+1) \\ y(k) \end{bmatrix}}_{\bar{y}} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} h(0) & h(1) & 0 \\ 0 & h(0) & h(1) \end{bmatrix}}_{\bar{\mathbf{H}}} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x(k+1) \\ x(k) \\ x(k-1) \end{bmatrix}}_{\bar{\mathbf{v}}} + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} v(k+1) \\ v(k) \end{bmatrix}}_{\bar{\mathbf{v}}}$$

Equalizer

$$c_{0}y(k+1) + c_{1}y(k)$$

$$= [c_{0} \quad c_{1}] \begin{bmatrix} y(k+1) \\ y(k) \end{bmatrix} = \bar{\mathbf{c}}^{T}\bar{\mathbf{y}}$$

$$= \bar{\mathbf{c}}^{T}(\mathbf{H}\bar{\mathbf{x}} + \bar{\mathbf{v}})$$

$$= \bar{\mathbf{c}}^{T}\mathbf{H}\bar{\mathbf{x}} + \bar{\mathbf{c}}^{T}\bar{\mathbf{v}}$$

$$= \bar{\mathbf{c}}^{T}\mathbf{H} \begin{bmatrix} x(k+1) \\ x(k) \\ x(k-1) \end{bmatrix} + \bar{\mathbf{c}}^{T}\bar{\mathbf{v}}$$

$$= [0 \quad 1 \quad 0] \begin{bmatrix} x(k+1) \\ x(k) \\ x(k-1) \end{bmatrix} + \bar{\mathbf{c}}^{T}\bar{\mathbf{v}}$$

Ideally,

$$\bar{\mathbf{c}}^T \mathbf{H} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{H}^T \bar{\mathbf{c}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Therefore, we write our least squares problem

$$\min \left\| \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \mathbf{H}^T \overline{\mathbf{c}} \right\|^2$$

$$\bar{\mathbf{c}} = \left( \mathbf{H}^{TT} \mathbf{H}^T \right)^{-1} \mathbf{H}^{TT} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \left( \mathbf{H} \mathbf{H}^T \right)^{-1} \mathbf{H} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Homework:

$$y(k) = x(k) + \frac{1}{5}x(k-1) + v(k)$$

- Determine the equalizer  $\bar{c}$  for this.
- Assignment #5 deadline: 4<sup>th</sup> November Saturday 11:59 PM.
- ▶ Live interaction 5<sup>th</sup> November 12:30 1:30 PM.