Linear Algebra Application

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Applied Linear Algebra for Wireless Communications



Agenda for today's class

• Apply linear algebra to one application in 4G/5G wireless systems

3G wireless systems – single antenna



4G wireless systems – two/four antennas



• Designed this system in 2010



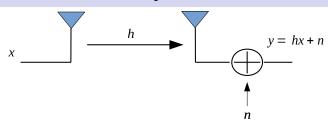
5G base station at IIT Kanpur – 64 antennas



Designed this system in 2020



Single antenna wireless system

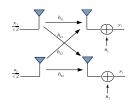


- Consider 1 transmit antenna and 1 receive antennas
- System is mathematically represented as

$$y = hx + n$$

- x is transmit symbol, n is receiver thermal noise
- h is wireless channel between the transmitter and receiver

Multiple transmit and receive antenna system (1)



- Transmit $\frac{x_1}{\sqrt{2}}$ from first antenna and $\frac{x_2}{\sqrt{2}}$ from second antenna
- Received signal is

$$y_1 = \frac{h_{11}x_1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{h_{12}x_2}{\sqrt{2}} + n_1$$

$$y_2 = \frac{h_{21}x_1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{h_{22}x_2}{\sqrt{2}} + n_2$$

$$y = \mathbf{H}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{n}$$



Multiple transmit and receive antennas (3)

- $\mathbf{x} = [x_1/\sqrt{2} \ x_2/\sqrt{2}]^T$ is transmit vector
- $\mathbf{y} = [y_1 \ y_2]^T$ is receiver vector
- $\mathbf{n} = [n_1 \ n_2]^T$ is the receiver noise vector

$$\mathbf{H} = \begin{bmatrix} h_{11} & h_{12} \\ h_{21} & h_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$
 is channel matrix

- \bullet Two symbols in transmit vector \boldsymbol{x} interfere with each other at the receiver
 - Need to design a receiver to recover x from y
- Most common receiver is zero forcing $\mathbf{W} = (\mathbf{H}^T \mathbf{H})^{-1} \mathbf{H}^T$

$$W\mathbf{y} = \tilde{\mathbf{y}} = W\mathbf{H}\mathbf{x} + W\mathbf{n}$$
$$= (\mathbf{H}^T\mathbf{H})^{-1}\mathbf{H}^T\mathbf{H}\mathbf{x} + \underbrace{W\mathbf{n}}_{\tilde{\mathbf{n}}}$$
$$= \mathbf{x} + \tilde{\mathbf{n}}$$

• We have learn this operation – left-inverse of a matrix () () () ()

Other applications

- Linear algebra is used in the subjects which you will learn in emasters
- Wireless communications
- Machine learning for wireless
- Convex optimization for signal processing
- Coding theory

