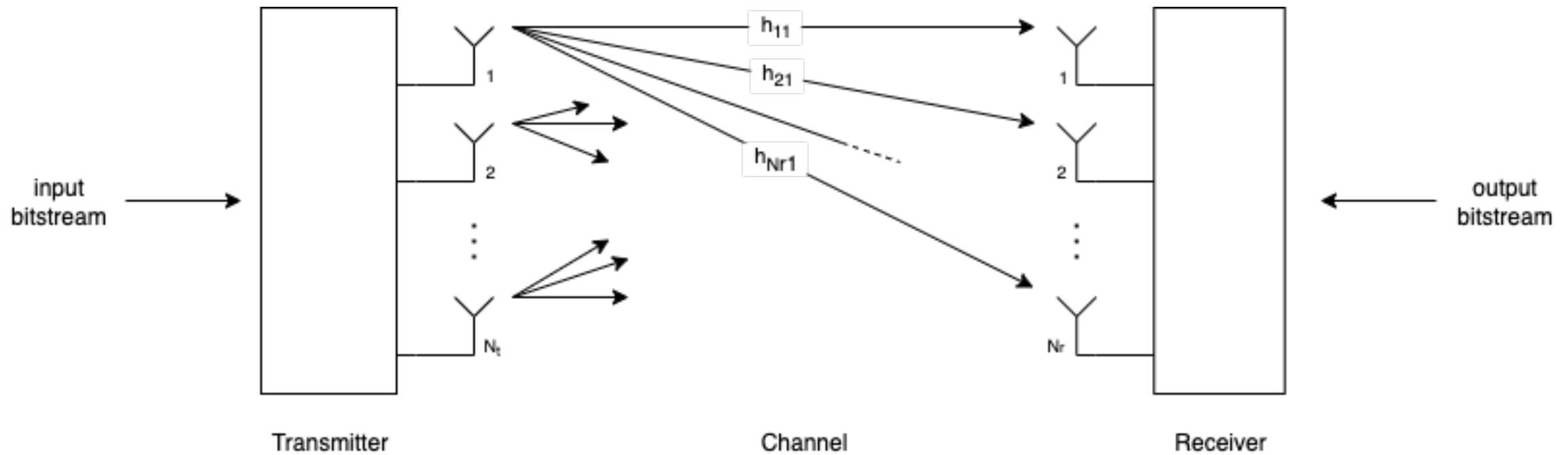




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UNIVERSITY**

# SU-MIMO SVD DigCom System

# SU-MIMO SVD DigCom System



# SU-MIMO SVD DigCom System

A decomposition into  $R_H$  parallel eigenchannels when CSI is available.

The received symbol vector  $\mathbf{r}$  is can be expressed as

$$\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{H} \cdot \mathbf{s} + \mathbf{w}$$

SVD of the channel matrix:  $\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{U} \cdot \Sigma \cdot \mathbf{V}^H$

$$\mathbf{r} = (\mathbf{U} \cdot \Sigma \cdot \mathbf{V}^H) \cdot \mathbf{s} + \mathbf{w}$$

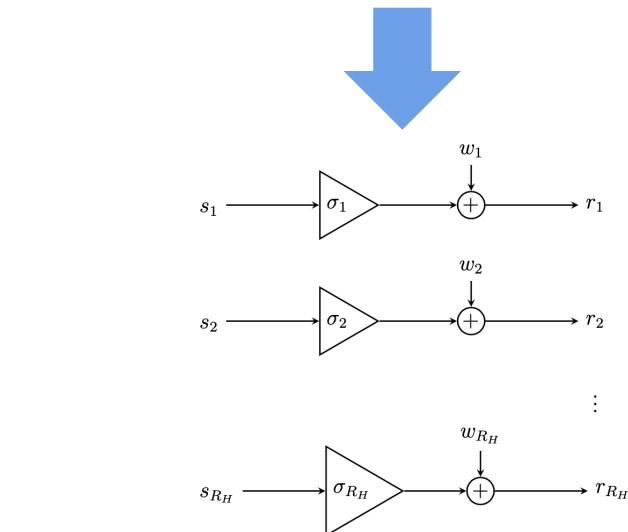
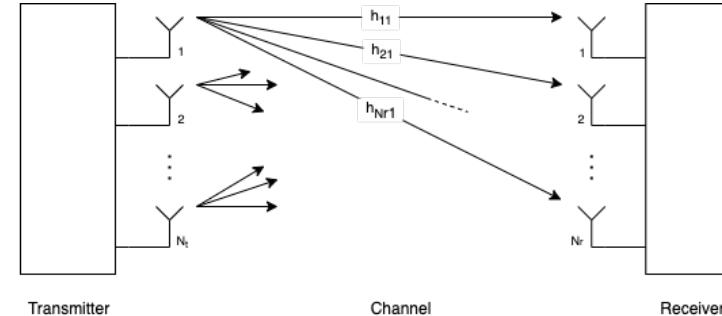
Precoding at transmitter:  $\mathbf{s} = \mathbf{V} \cdot \mathbf{s}'$

Postcoding at receiver:  $\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{U}^H \cdot \mathbf{r}'$

$$\mathbf{r}' = \mathbf{U}^H \cdot (\mathbf{U} \cdot \Sigma \cdot \mathbf{V}^H) \cdot \mathbf{V} \mathbf{s}' + \mathbf{U}^H \cdot \mathbf{w}$$

$$\mathbf{r}' = \Sigma \cdot \mathbf{s}' + \mathbf{U}^H \cdot \mathbf{w}$$

$$\mathbf{r}' = \Sigma \cdot \mathbf{s}' + \mathbf{w}'$$



# SU-MIMO SVD DigCom System

## Extension: power & constellation allocation

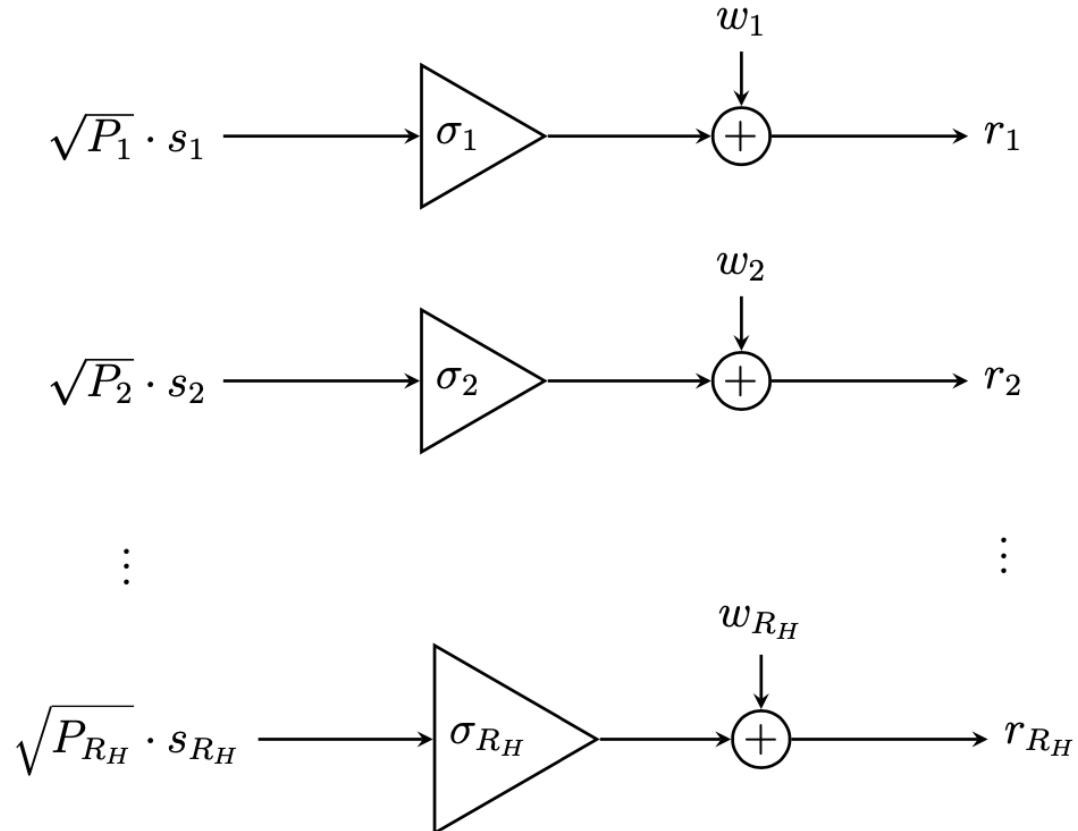
The capacity of the system can be expressed as:

$$C = 2B \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{R_H} \log_2 \left( 1 + \frac{P_i \sigma_i^2}{2BN_0} \right)$$

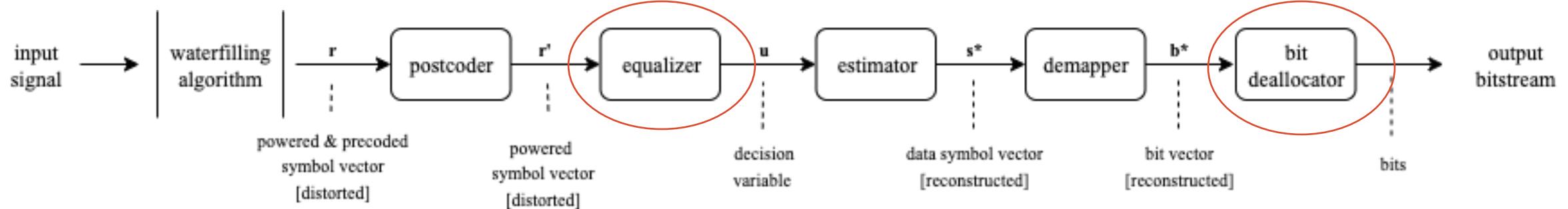
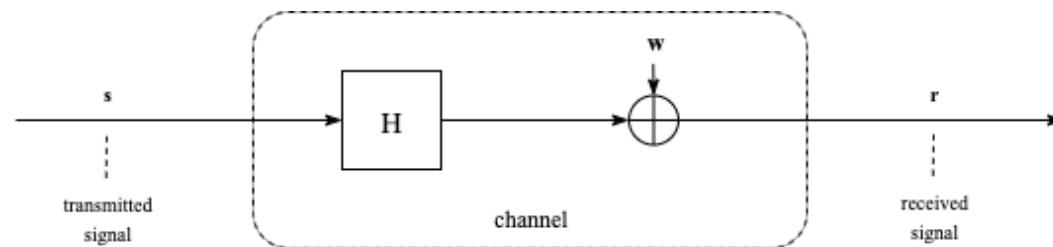
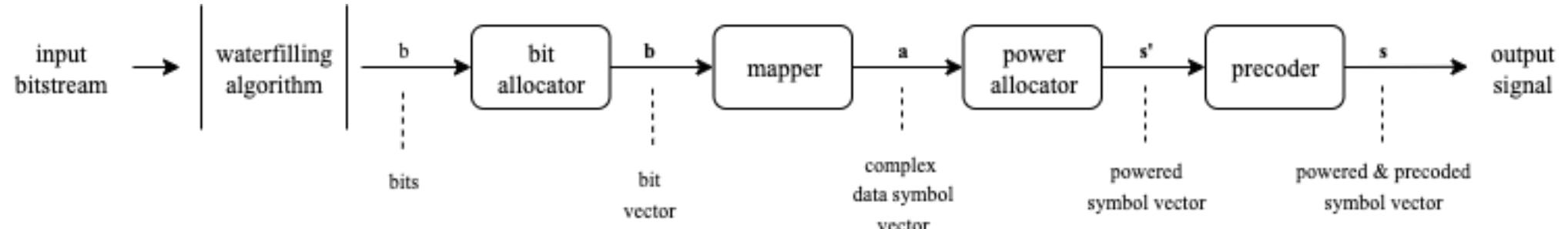
- Maximize the capacity by allocating the available transmit **power** across the transmit antennas in an optimal way.
- Send data at full capacity rate in each eigenchannel by varying the **constellation size** for each transmit antenna.

The optimal power allocation and constellation sizes are calculated using the **waterfilling algorithm**.

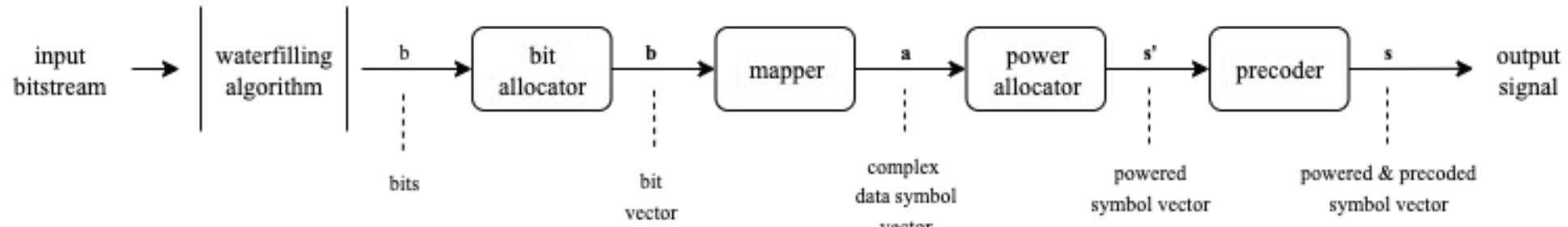
# SU-MIMO SVD DigCom System



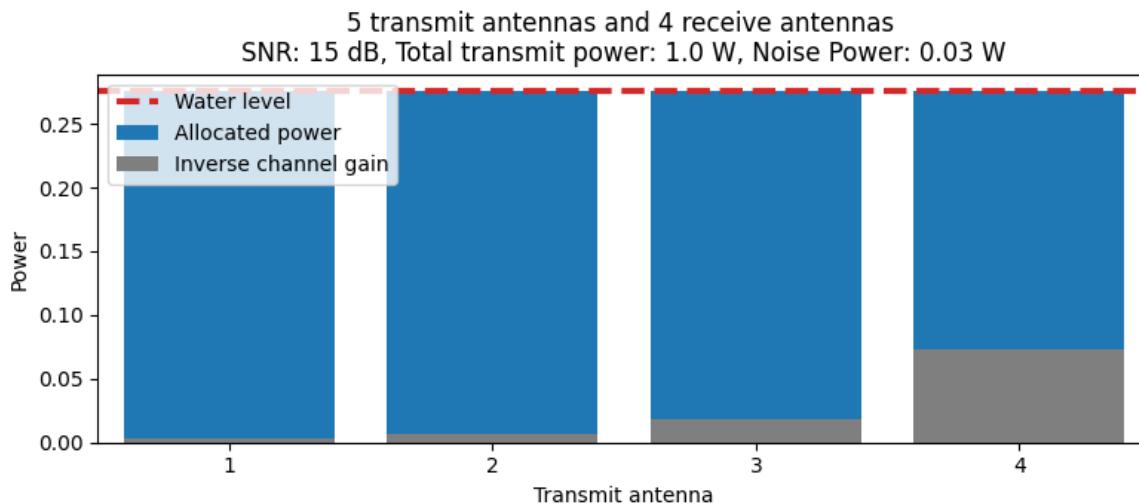
# System Design



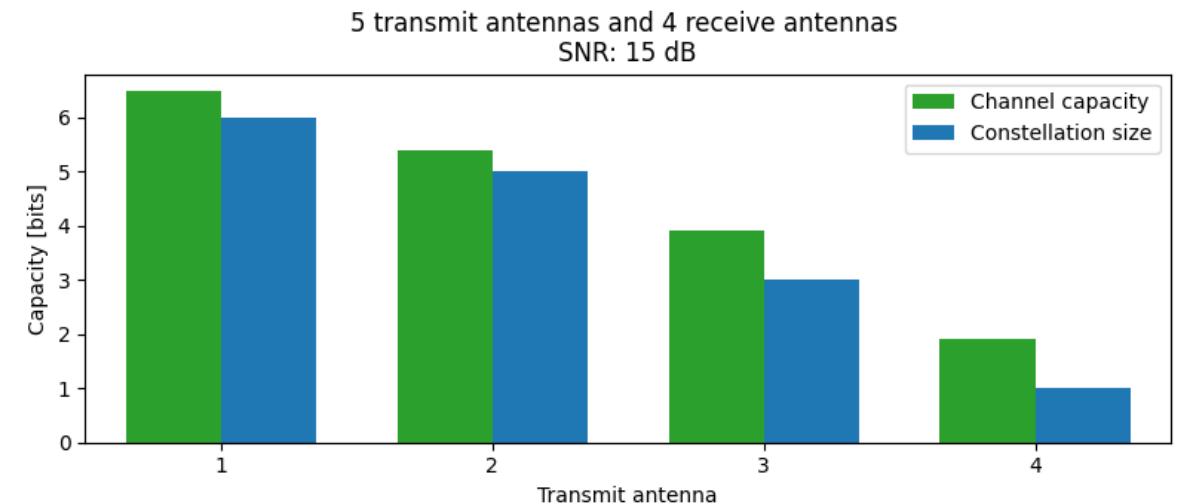
# System Design - The Transmitter



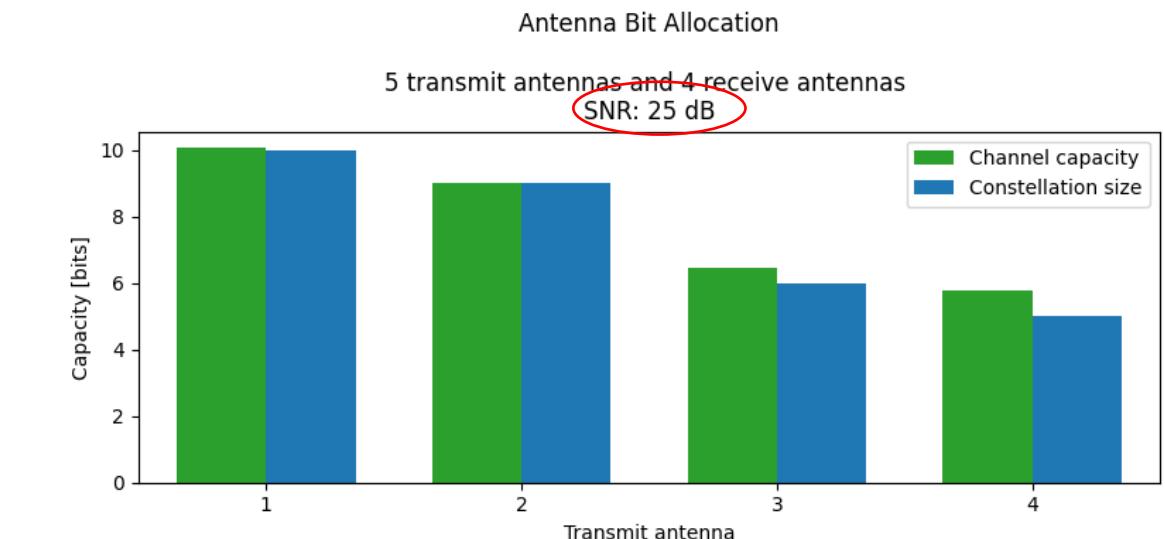
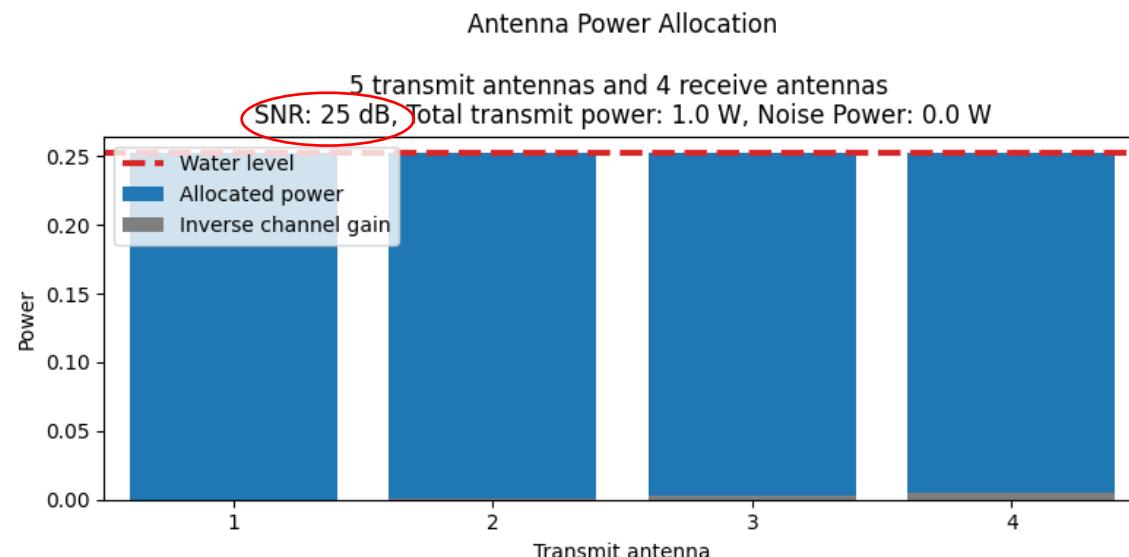
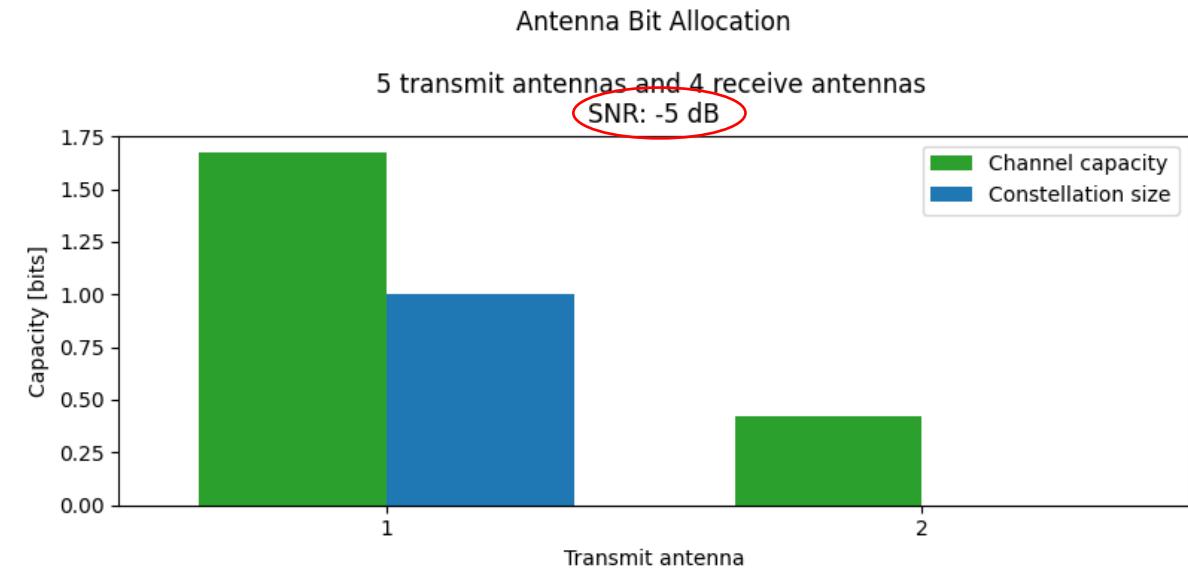
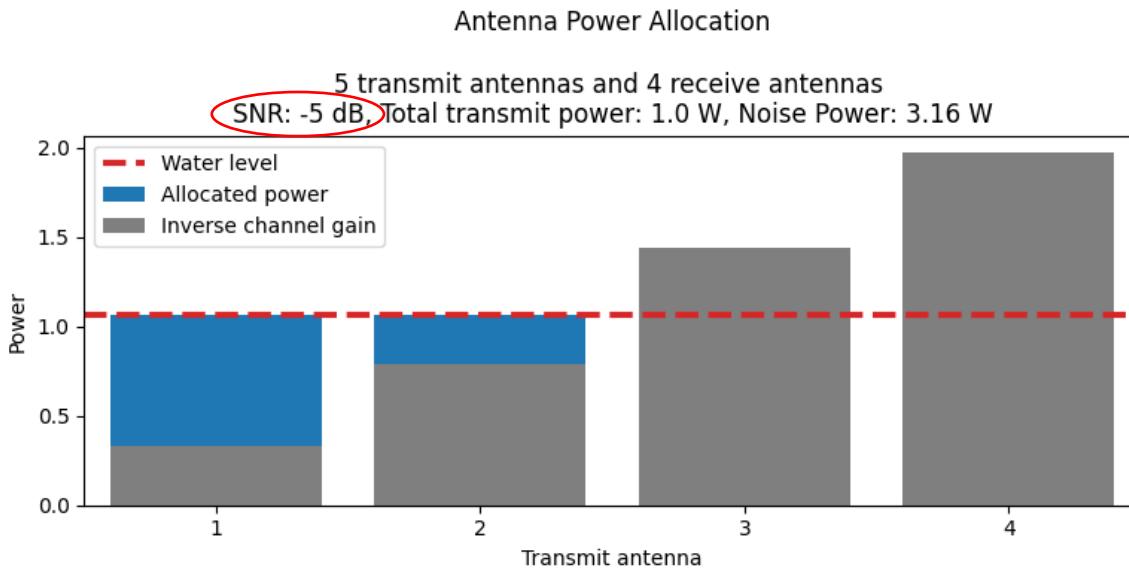
Antenna Power Allocation



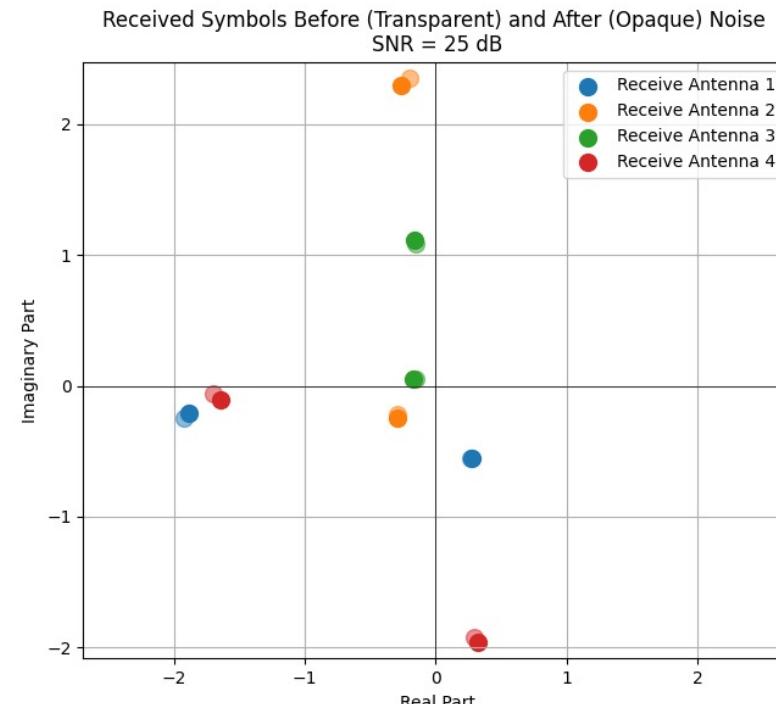
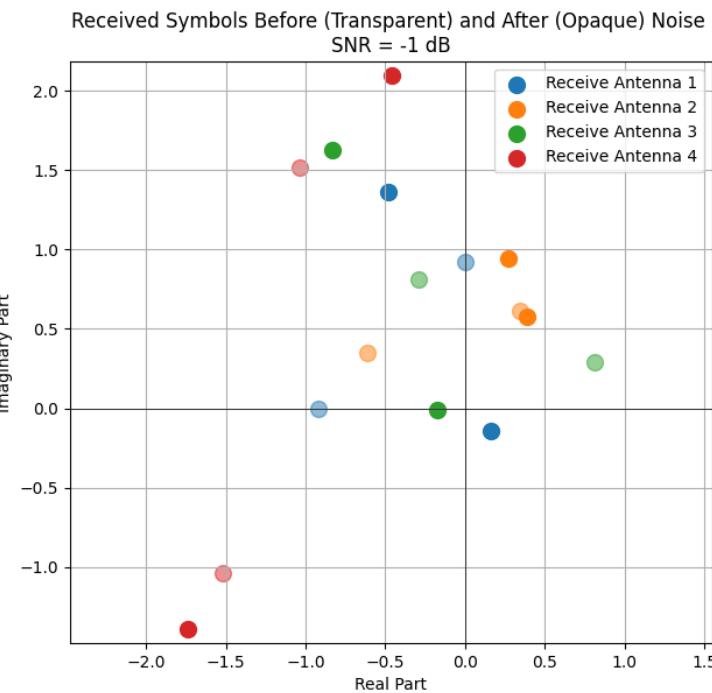
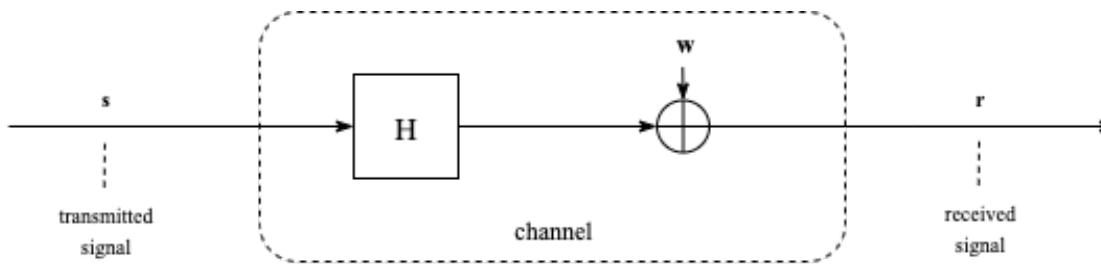
Antenna Bit Allocation



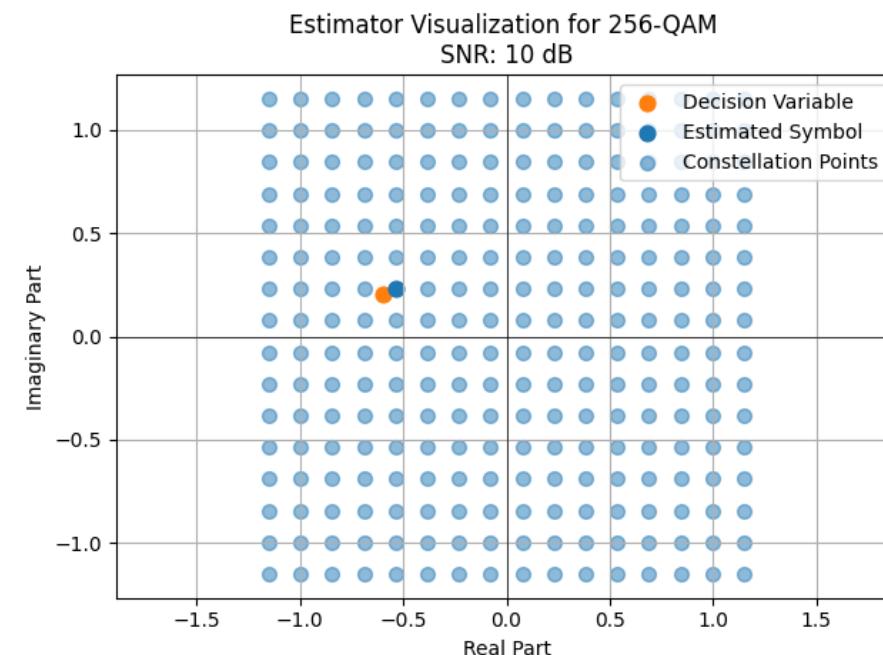
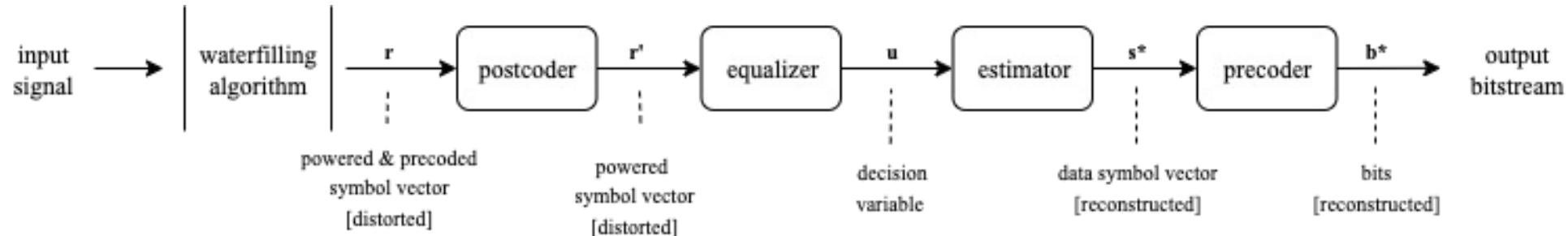
# System Design - The Transmitter



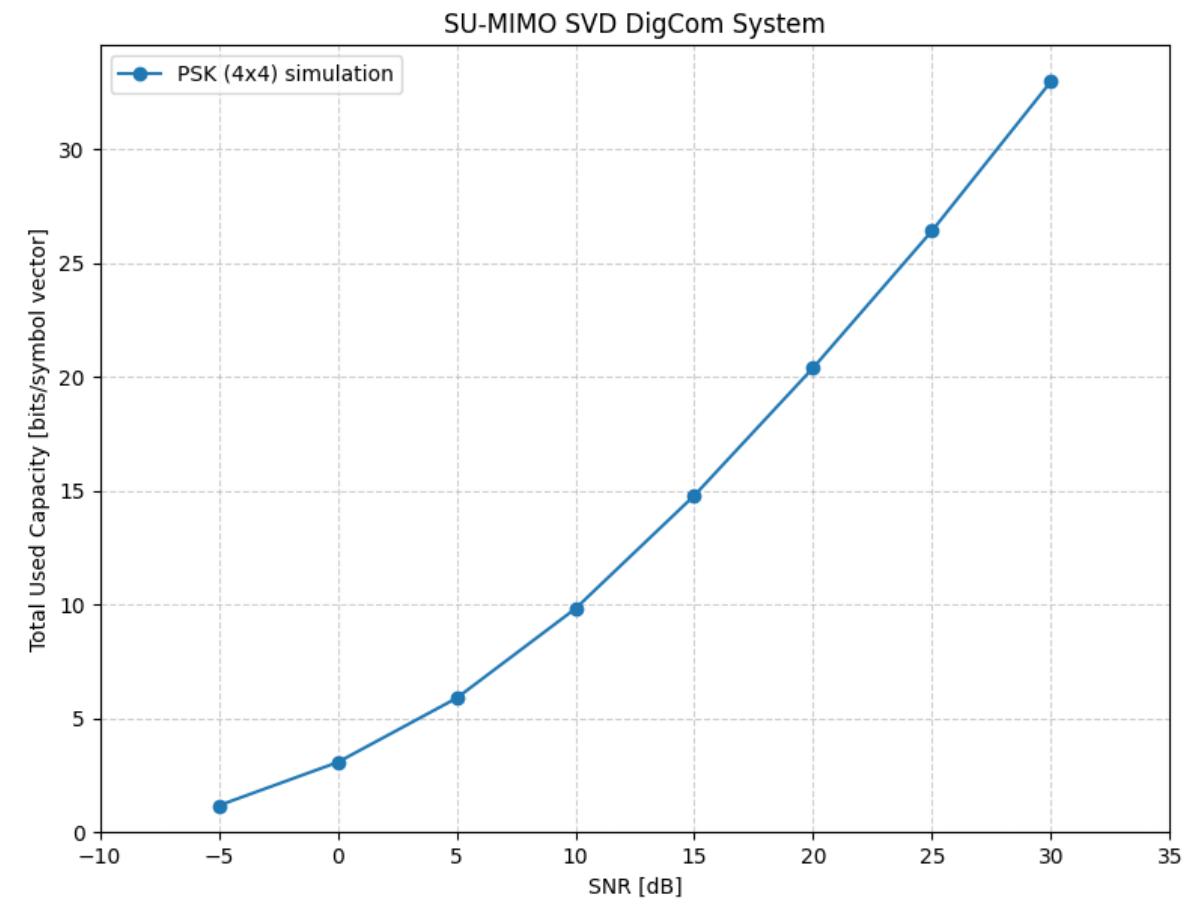
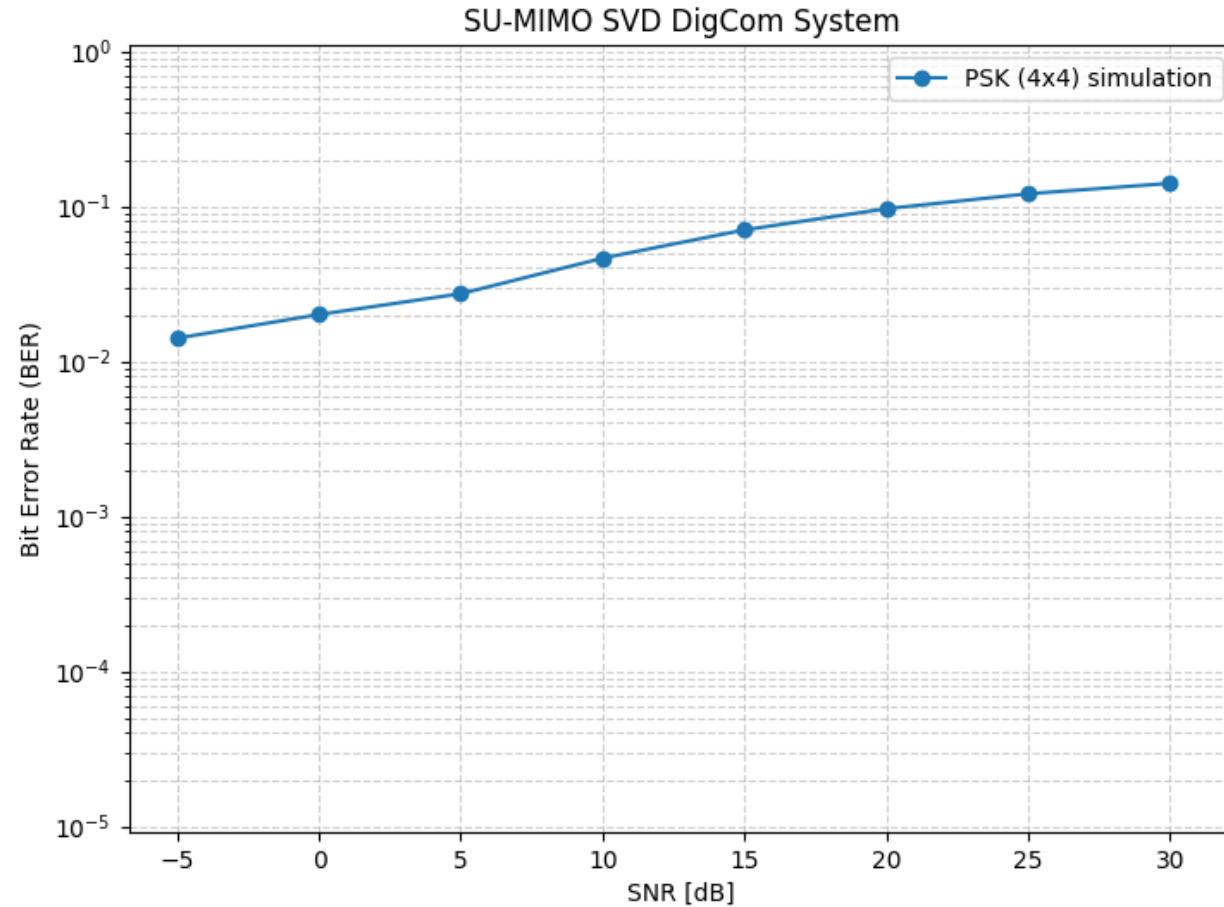
# System Design - The Channel



# System Design - The Receiver

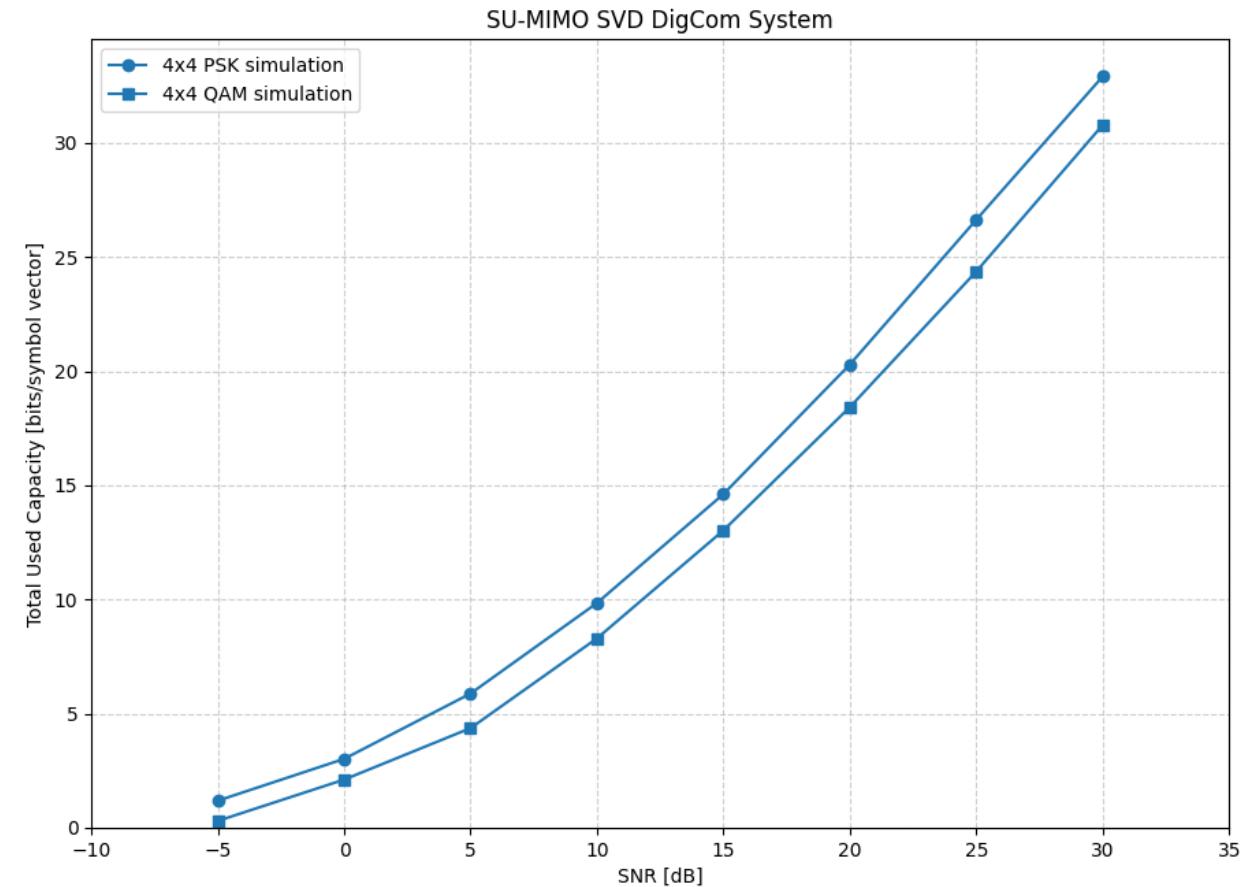
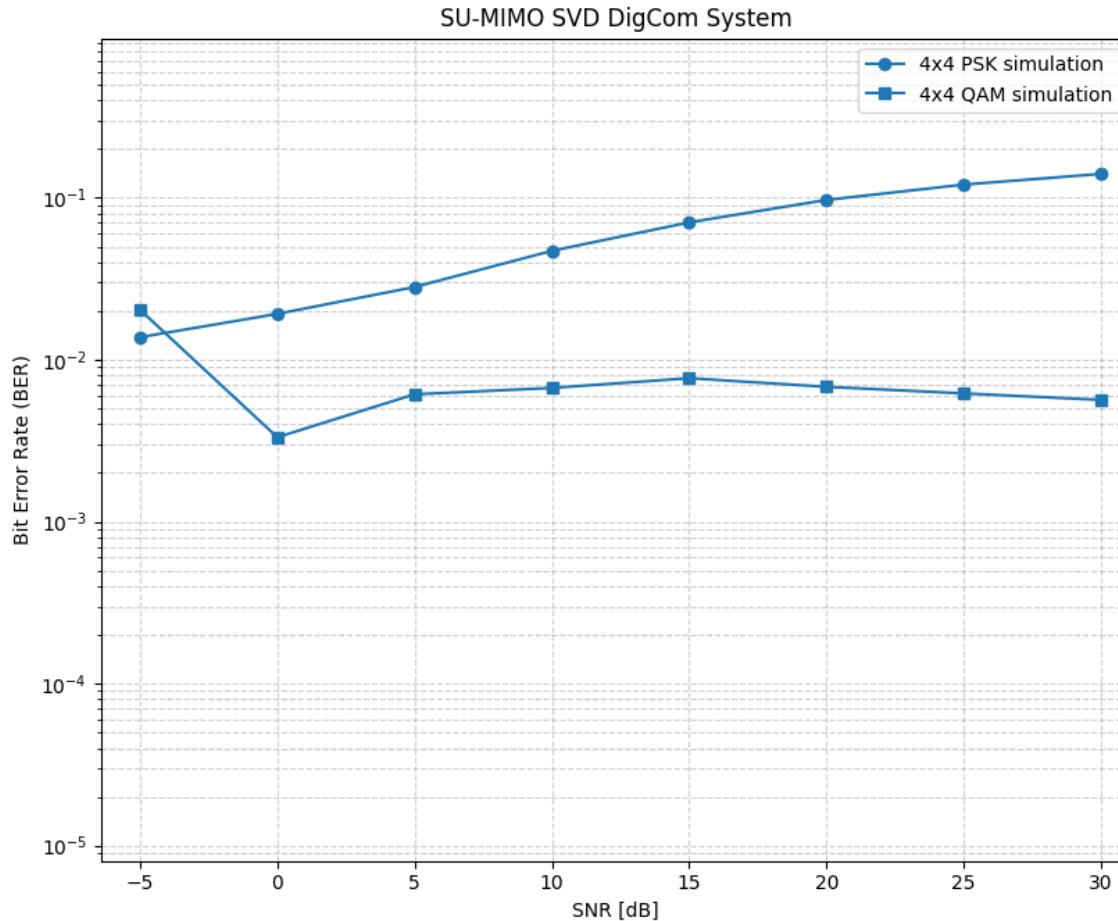


# System Performance - Simulations



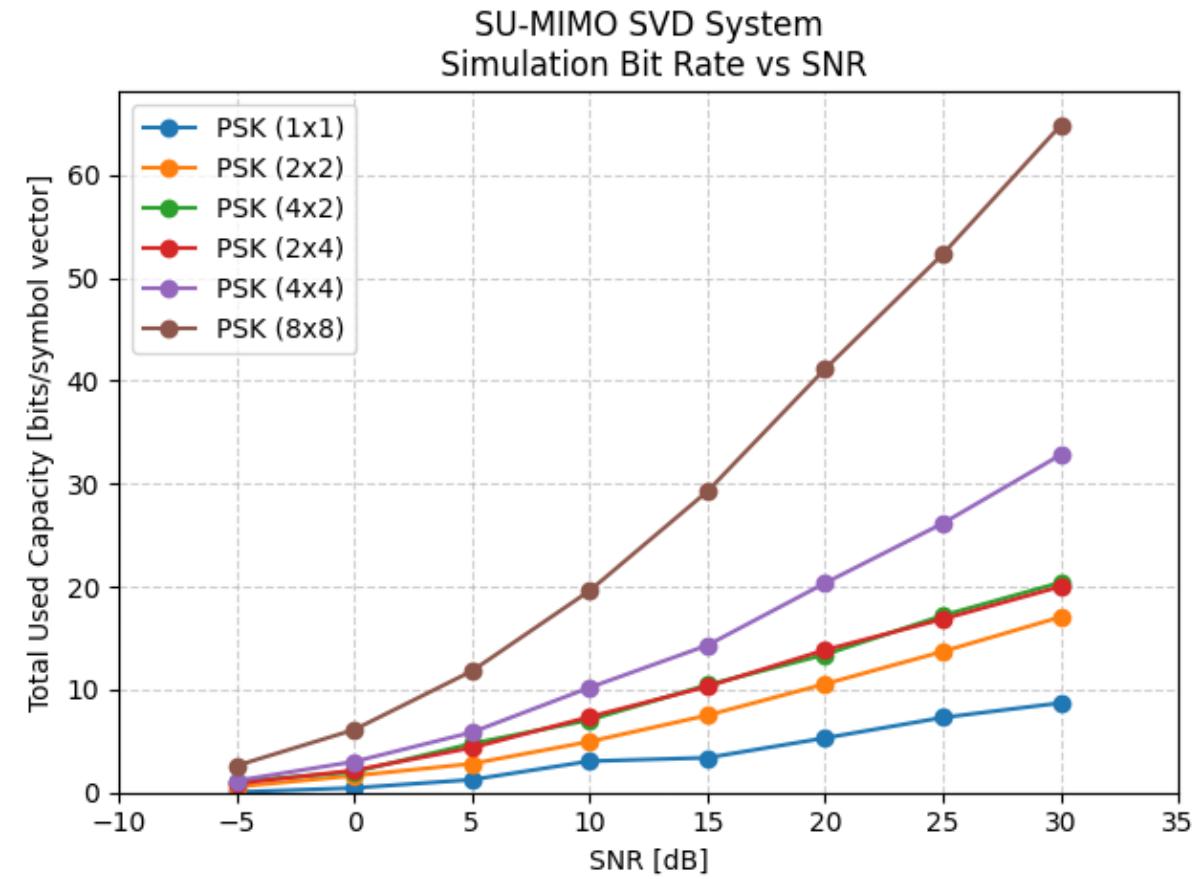
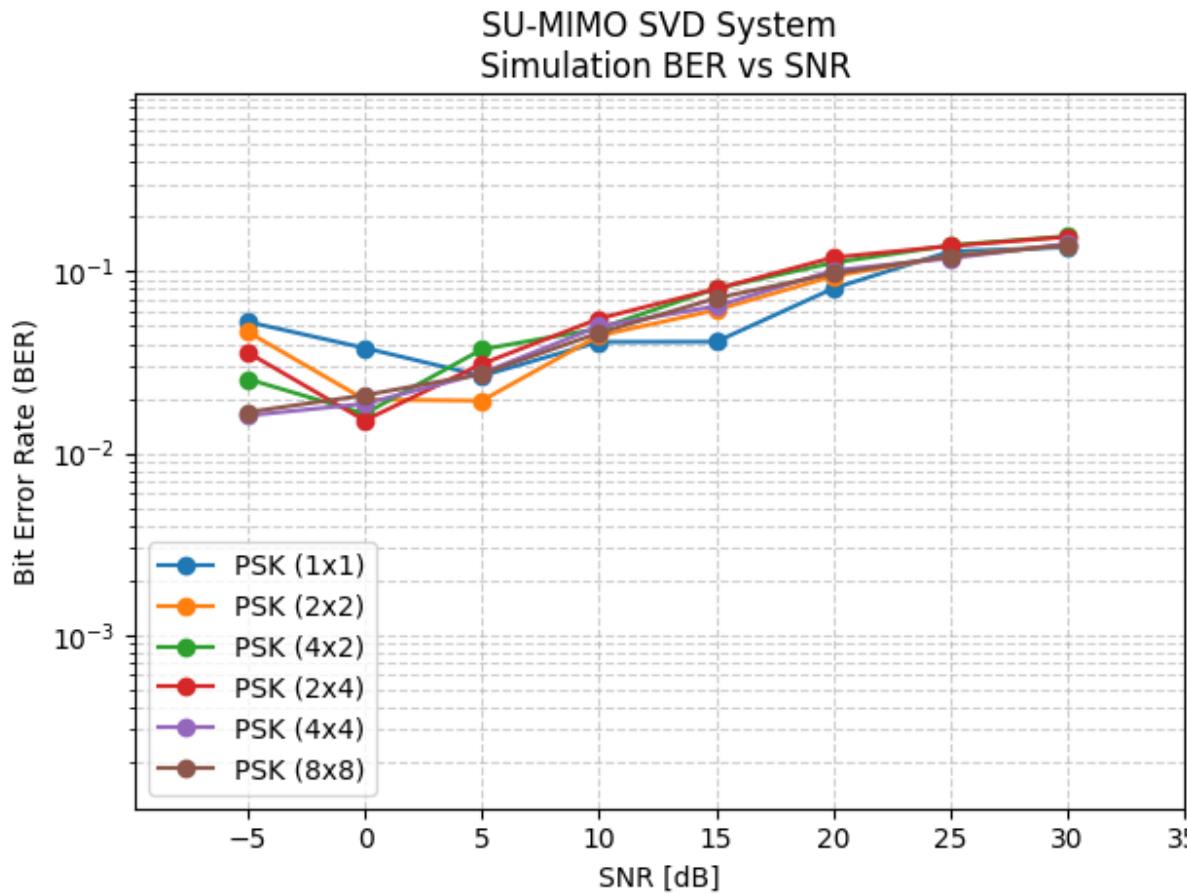
# System Performance - Simulations

## Different Systems



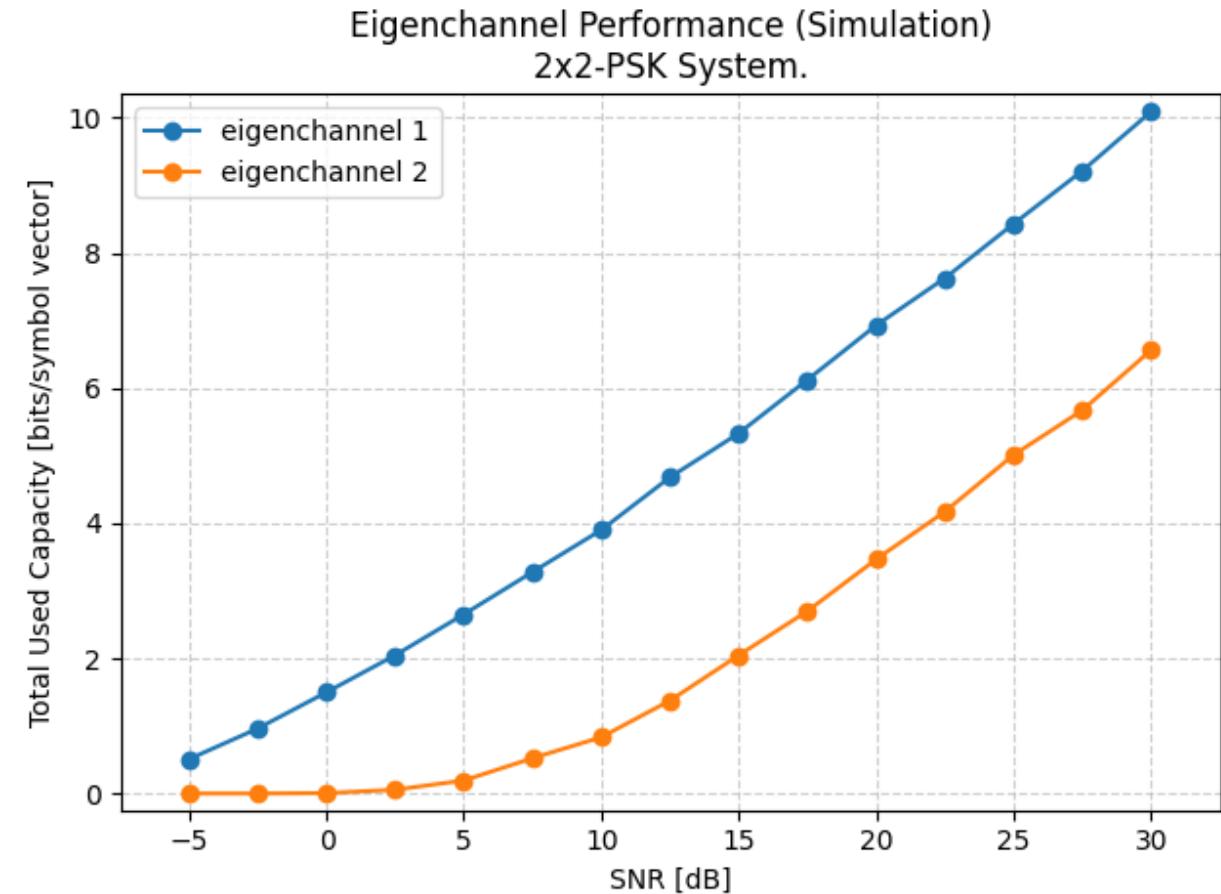
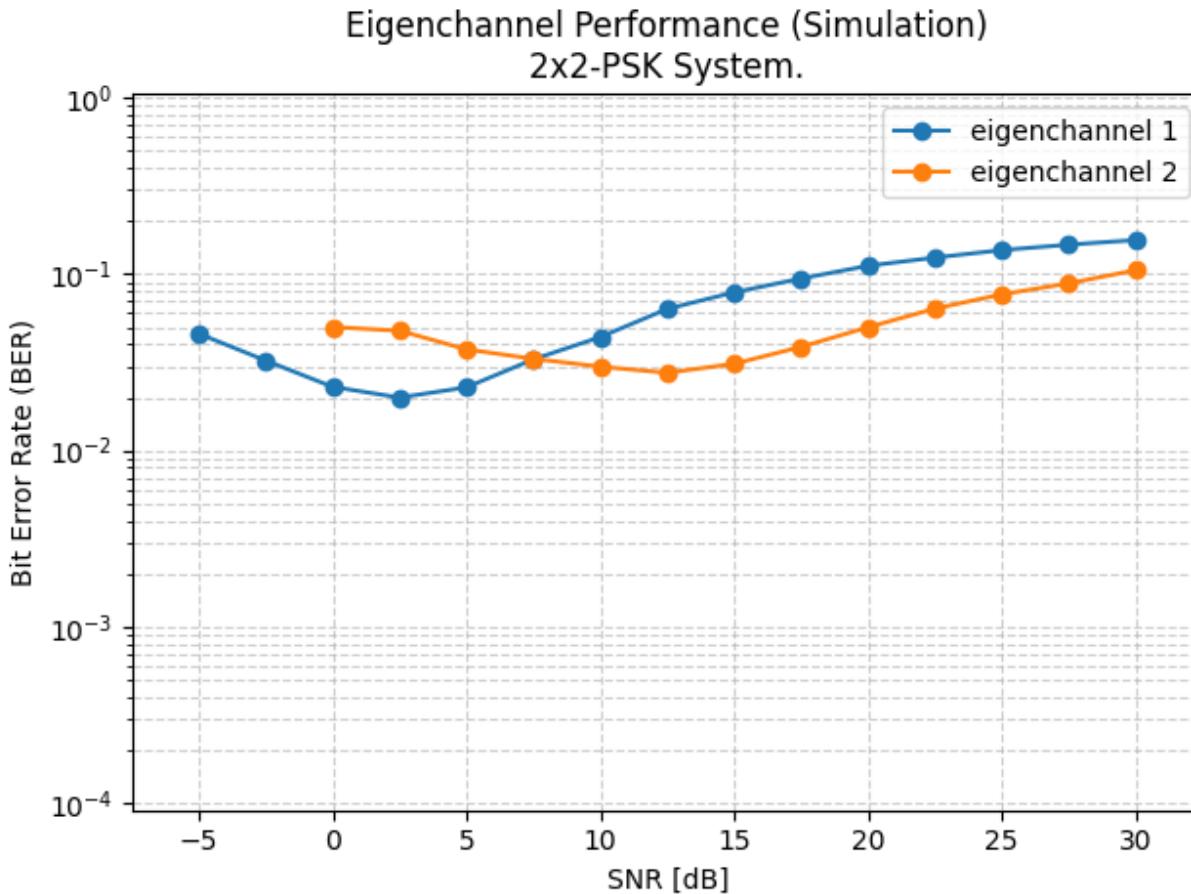
# System Performance - Simulations

## Different Systems



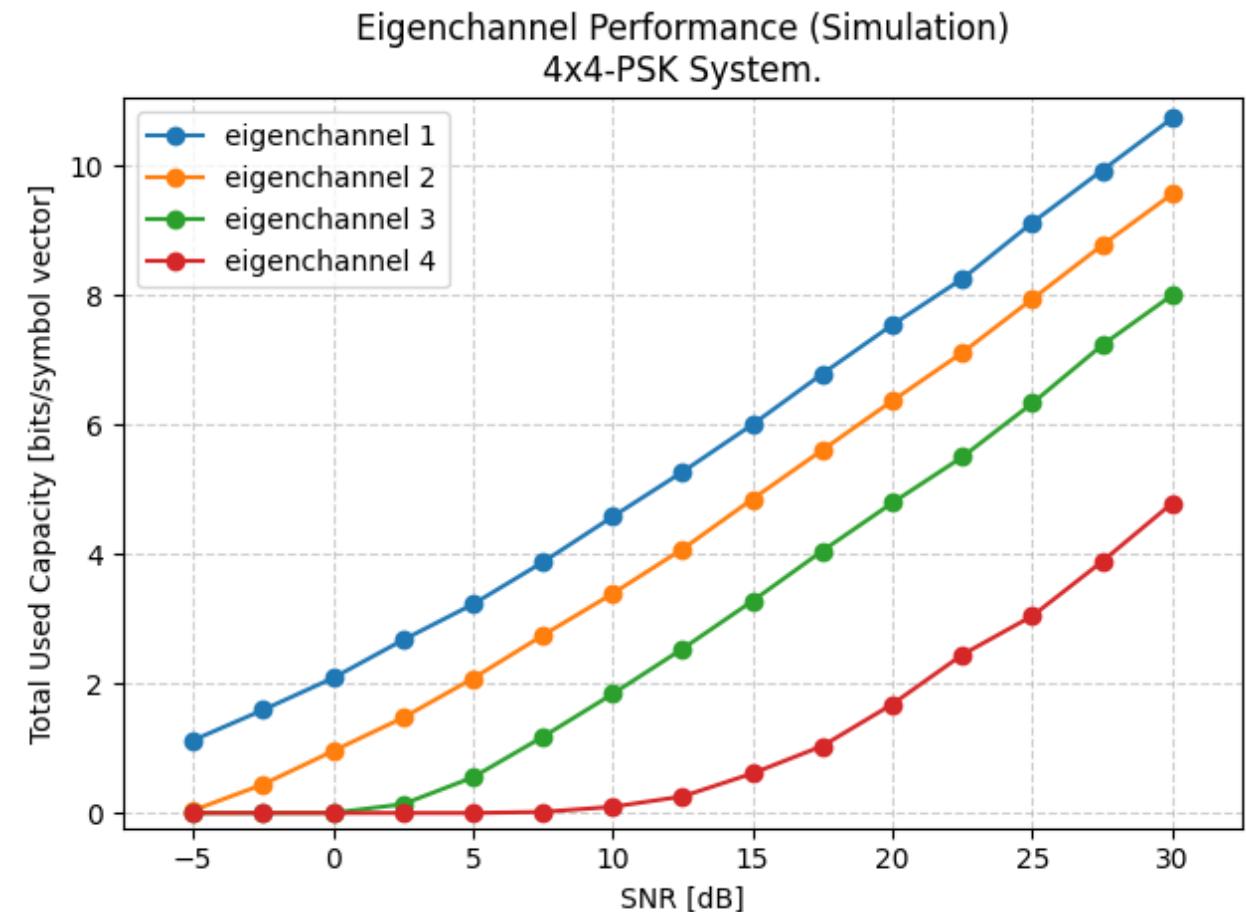
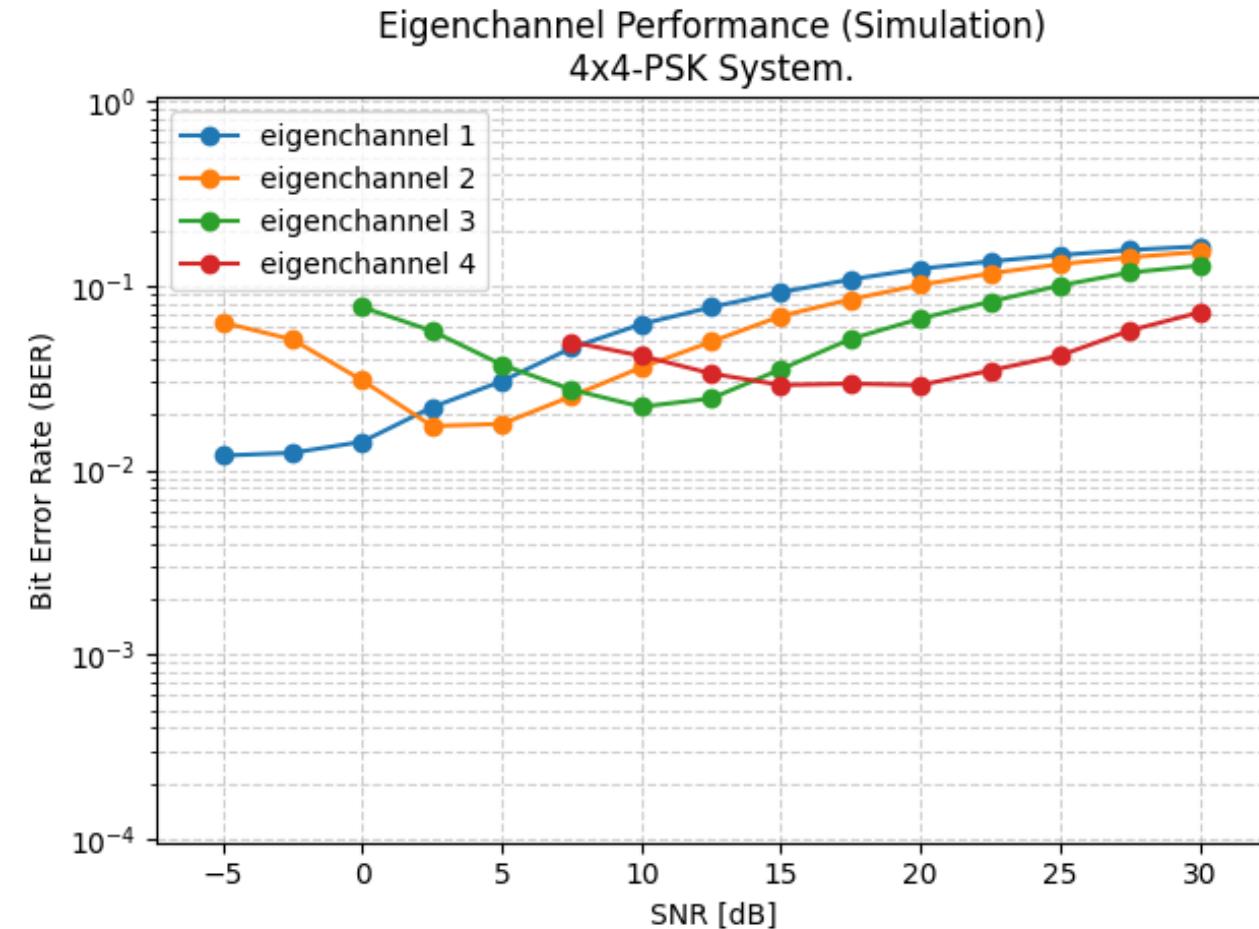
# System Performance - Simulations

## Different Eigenchannels



# System Performance - Simulations

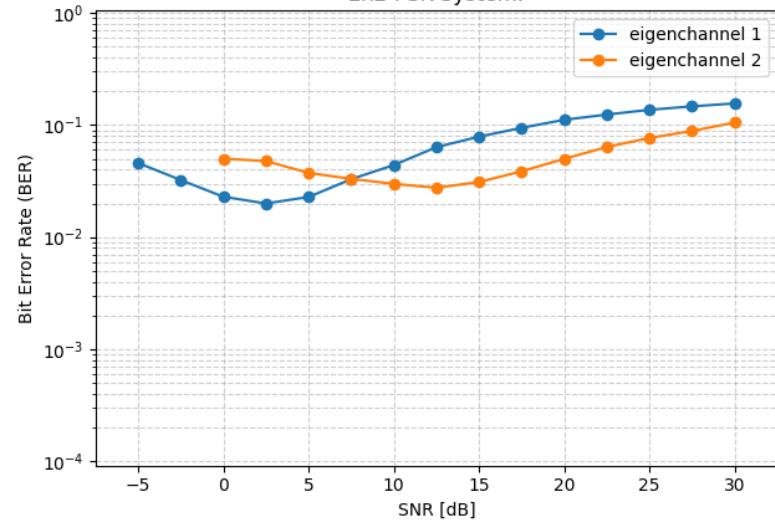
## Different Eigenchannels



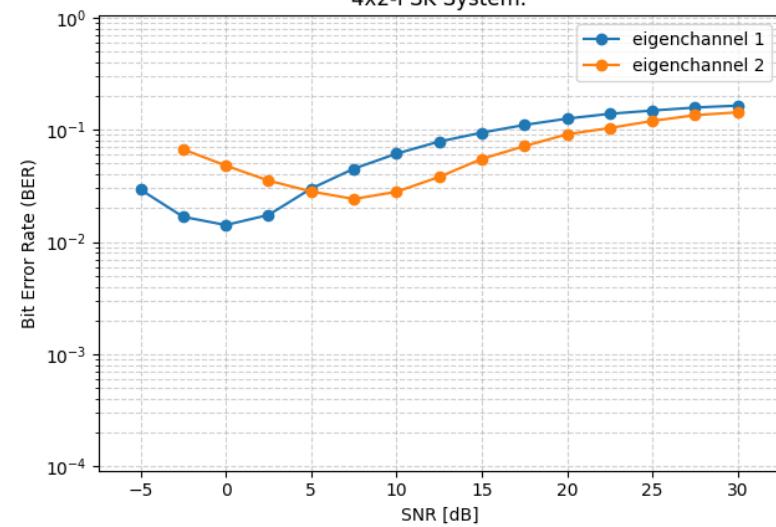
# System Performance - Simulations

Different Eigenchannels: difference between 2x2 and 4x2 systems

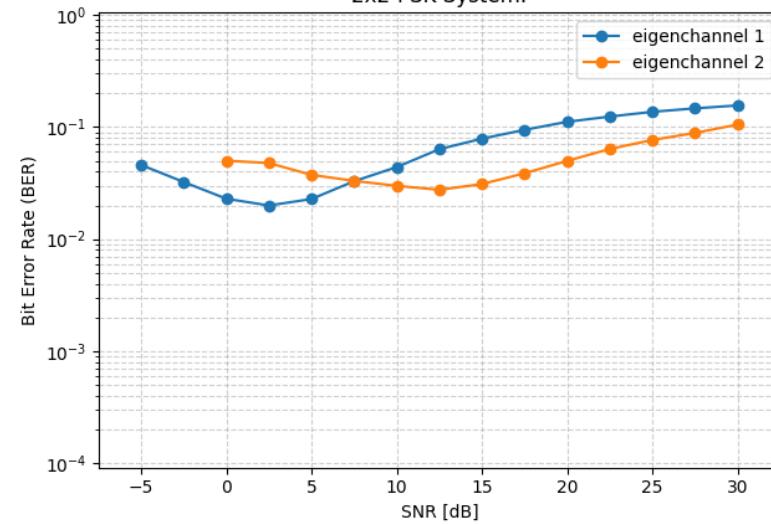
Eigenchannel Performance (Simulation)  
2x2-PSK System.



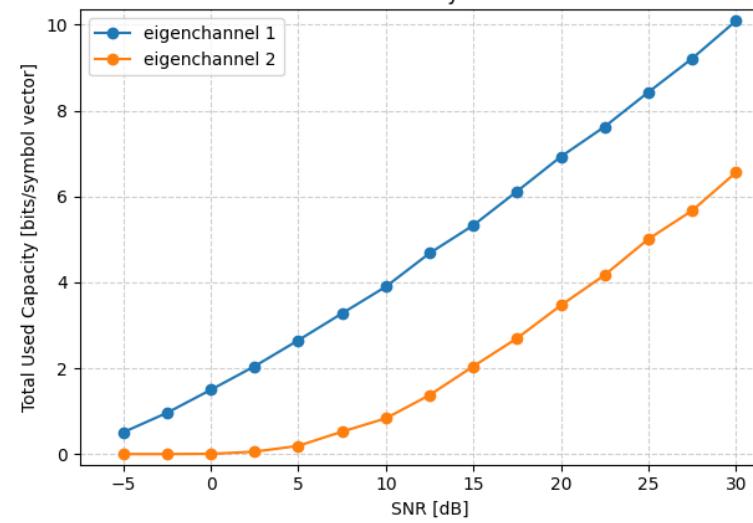
Eigenchannel Performance (Simulation)  
4x2-PSK System.



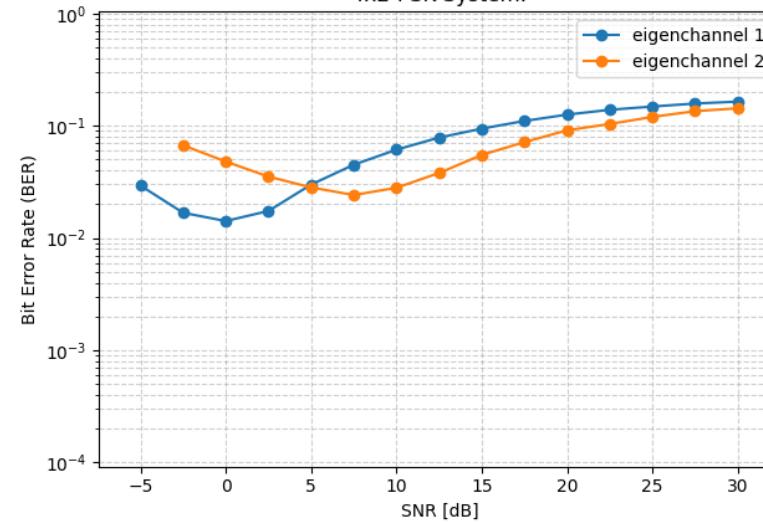
Eigenchannel Performance (Simulation)  
2x2-PSK System.



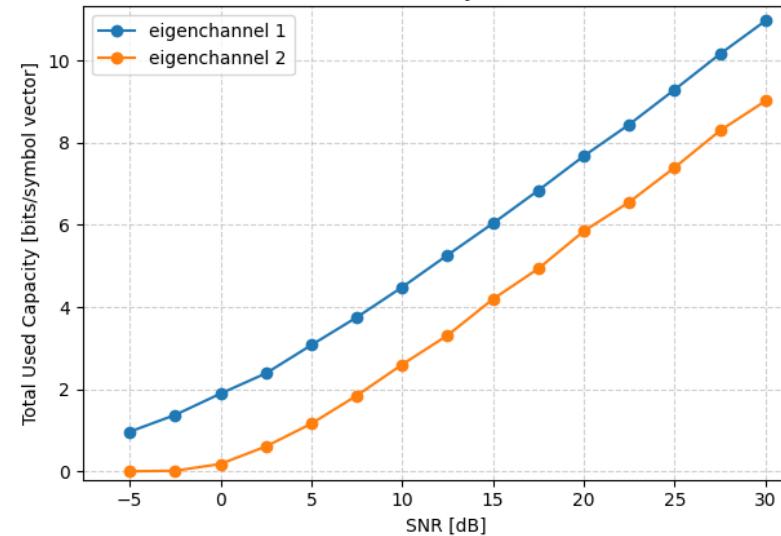
Eigenchannel Performance (Simulation)  
2x2-PSK System.

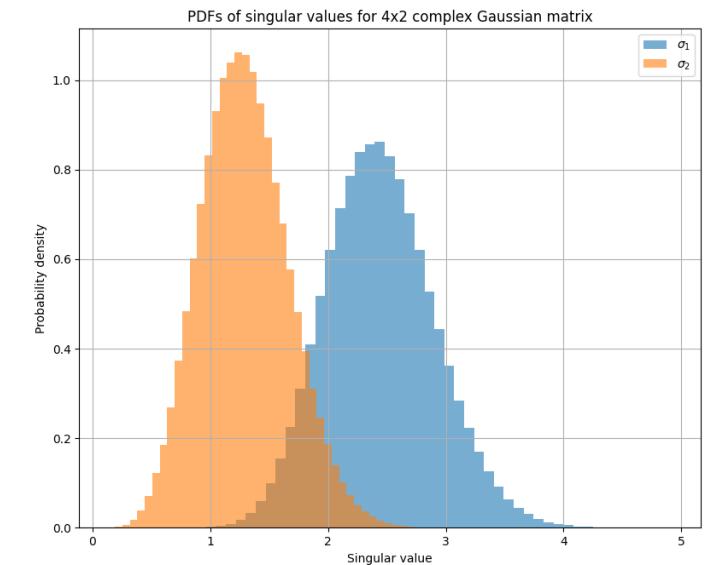
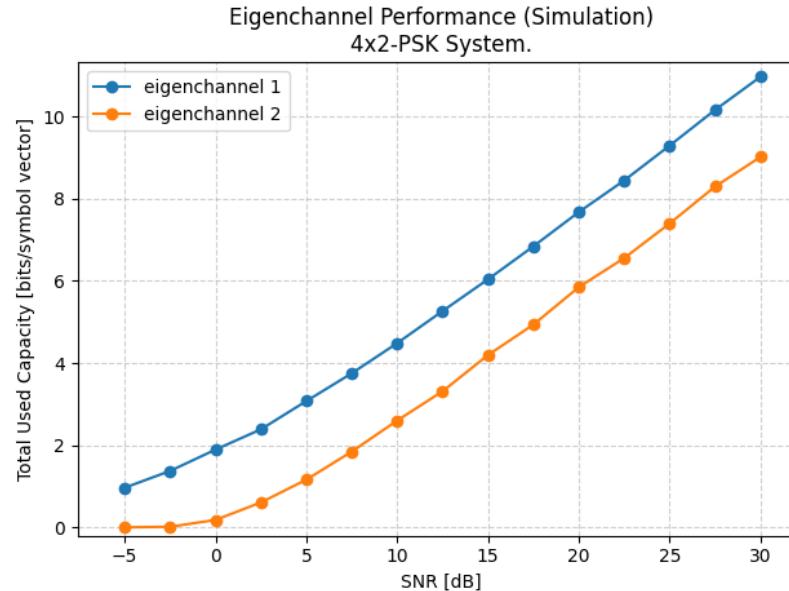
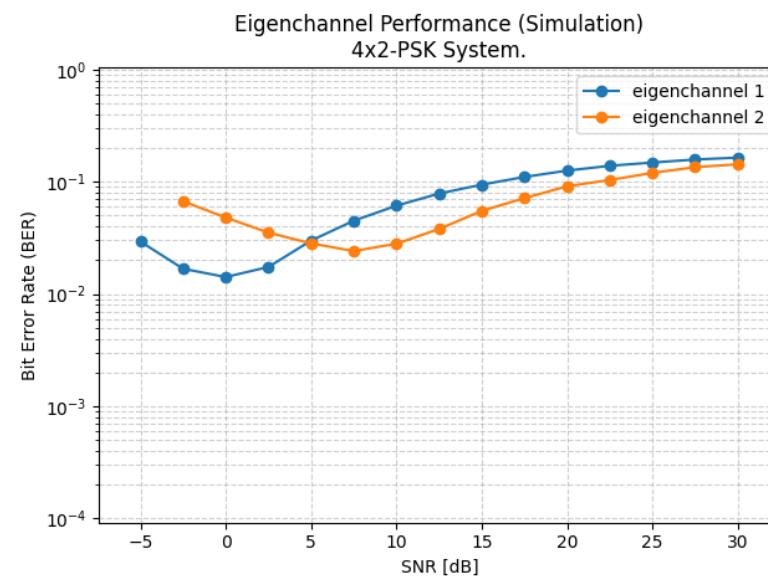
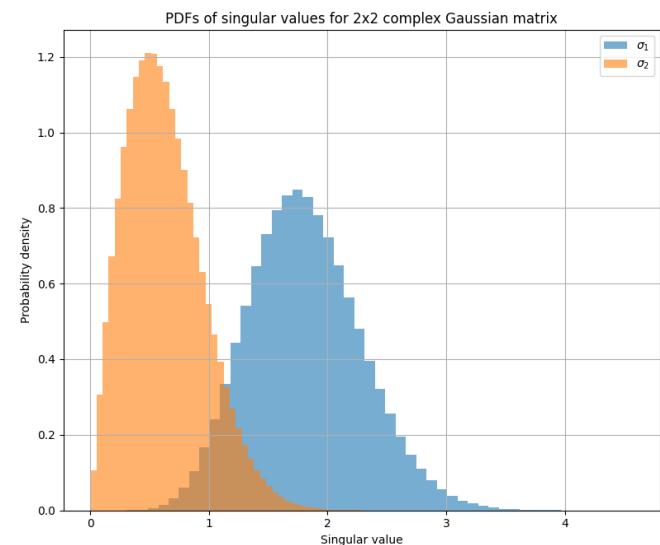
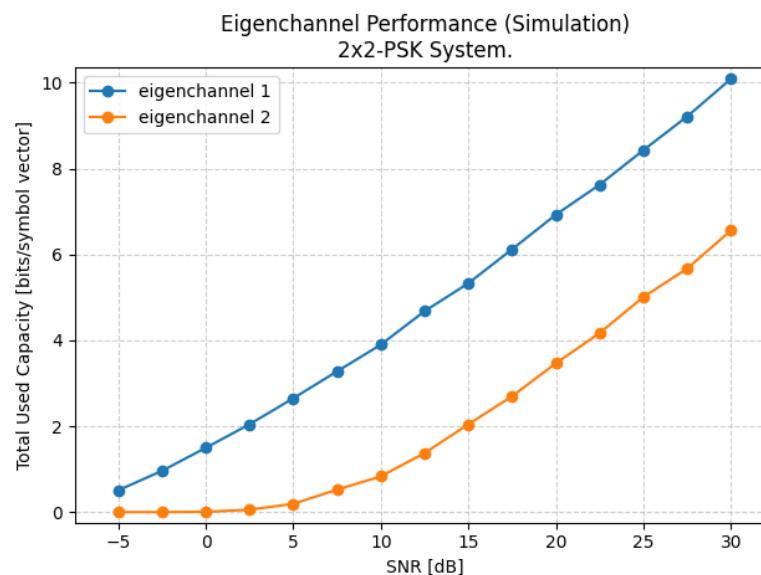
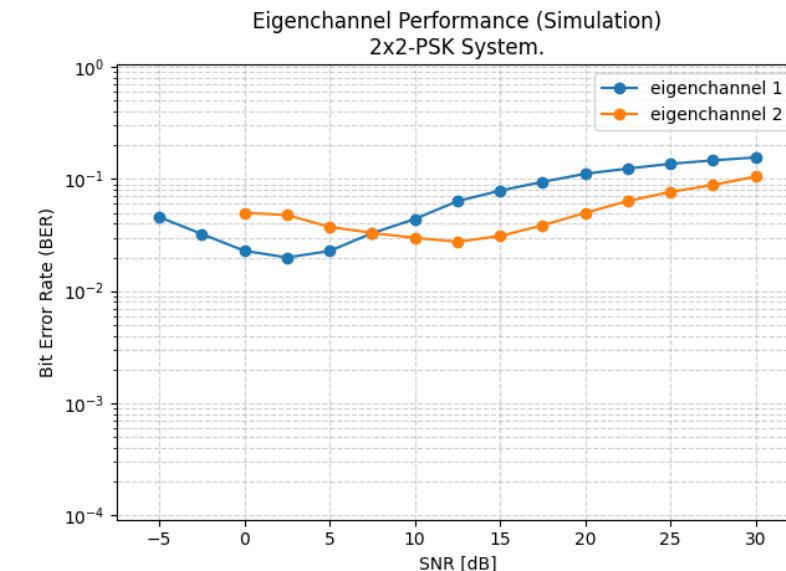


Eigenchannel Performance (Simulation)  
4x2-PSK System.



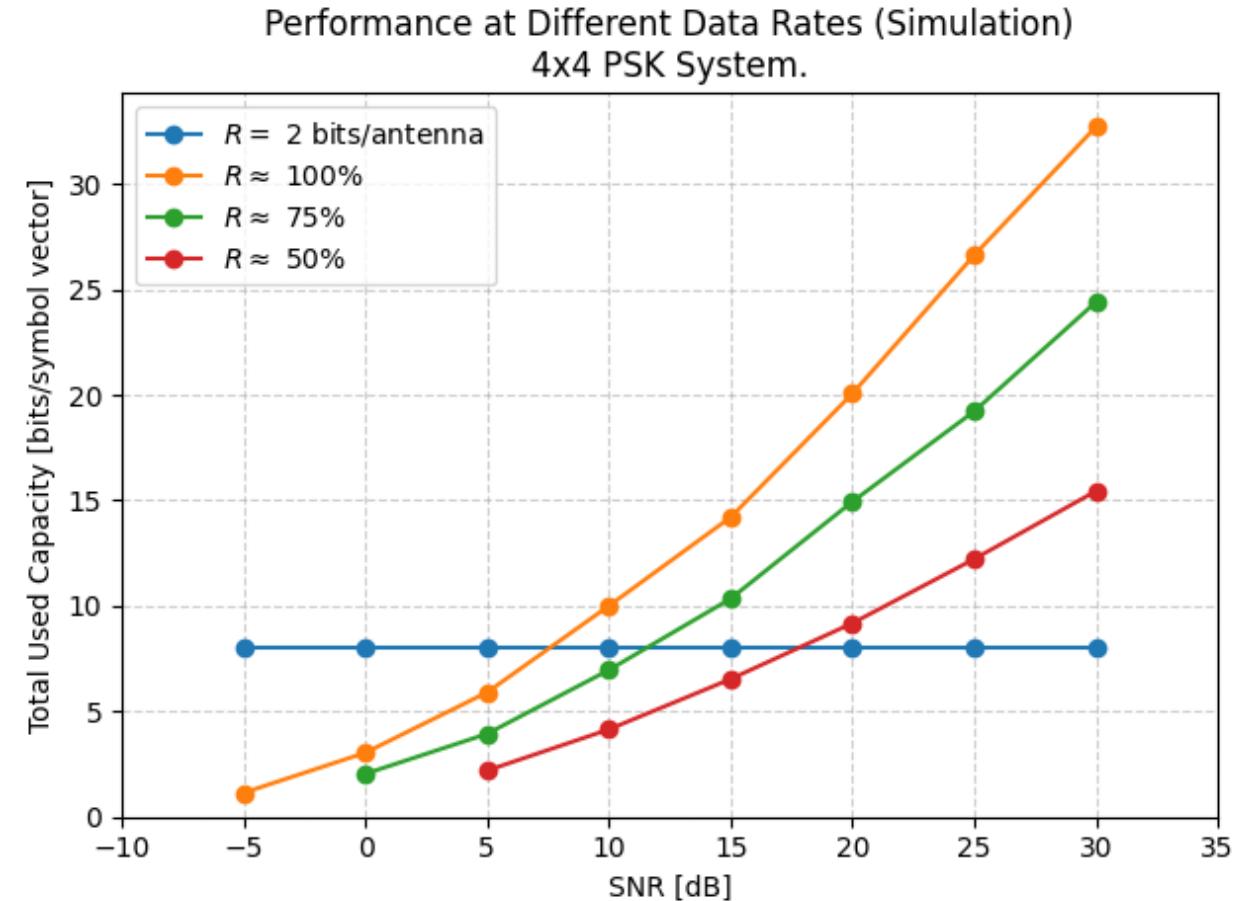
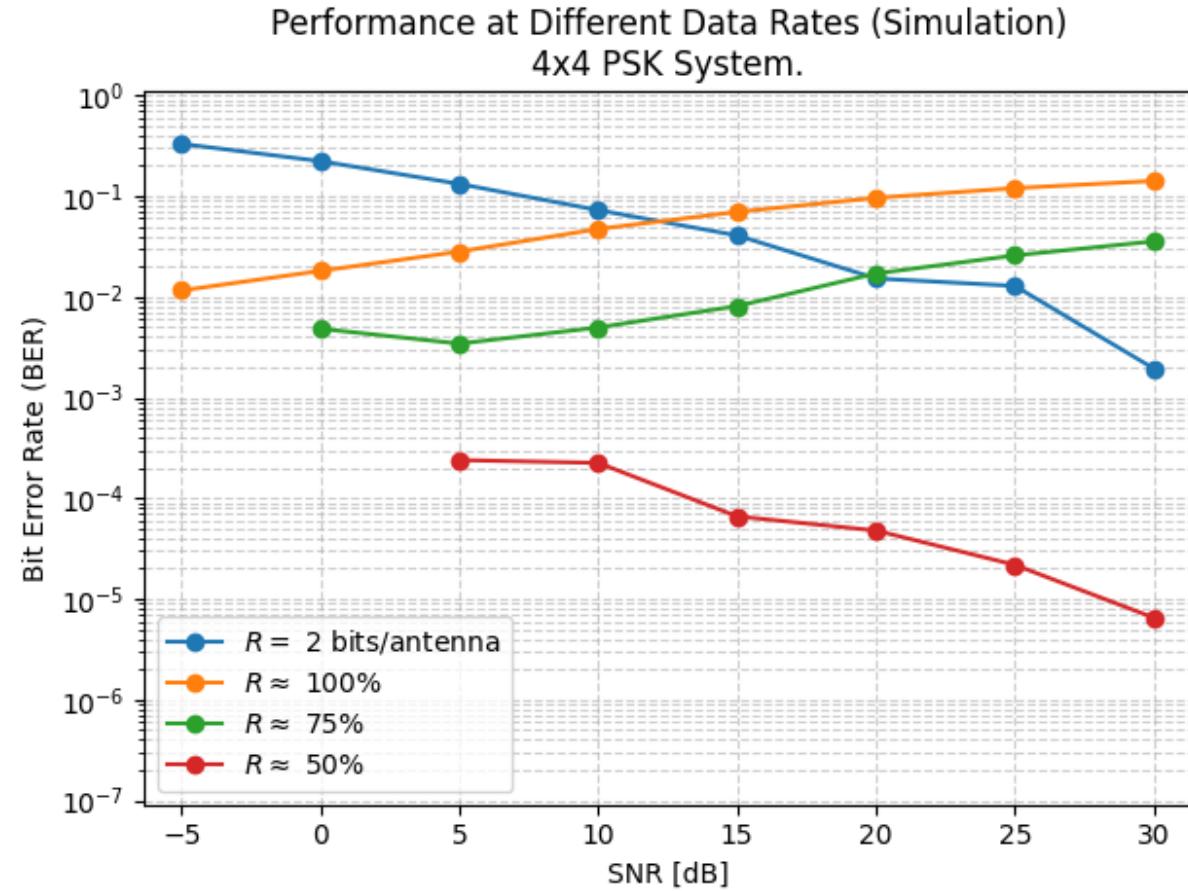
Eigenchannel Performance (Simulation)  
4x2-PSK System.





# System Performance - Simulations

## Different Data Rates



# System Performance – Theoretical BER

$$\rightarrow \text{BER} = \frac{1}{C_{\text{total}}} \sum_{i=0}^{R_H} \lfloor C_i \rfloor \text{BER}_i$$

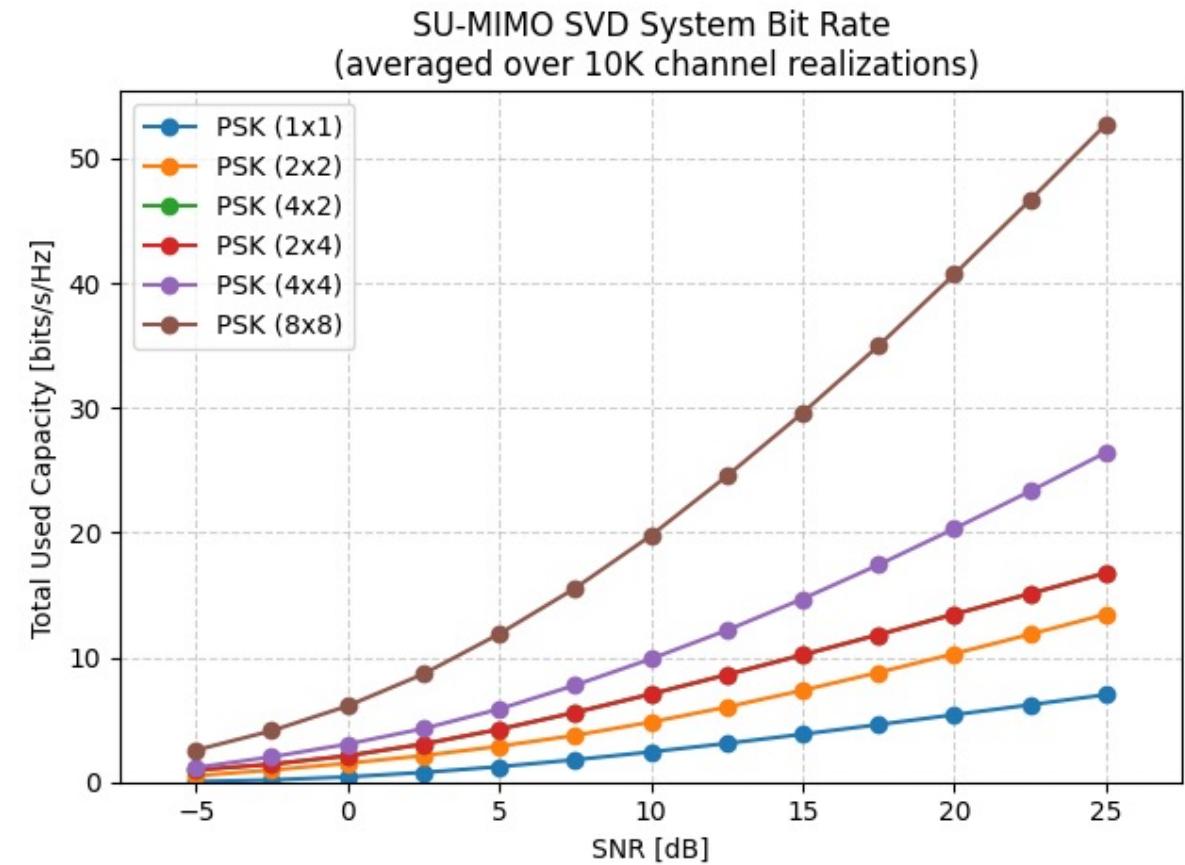
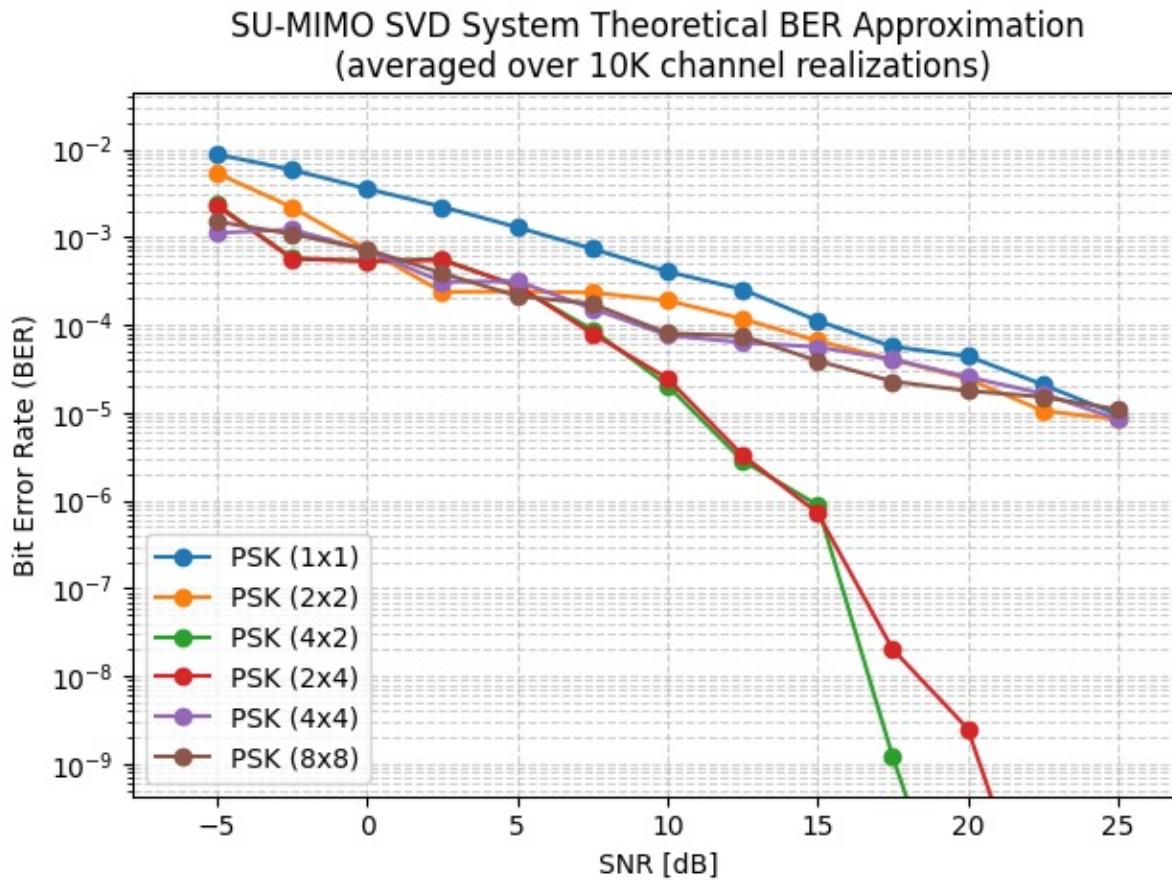
The capacity of the eigenchannels:  $C_i = 2B \cdot \log_2 \left( 1 + \frac{P_i \sigma_i^2}{2BN_0} \right)$

The BER of the eigenchannels [1]:  $\text{BER}_i = \frac{1}{\log_2 M_i} \sum_{(\hat{\alpha}, \alpha) \in \mathcal{C}_i^2} N(\hat{\alpha}, \alpha) \cdot P[\hat{s}_i = \hat{\alpha} \wedge s_i = \alpha] = \frac{1}{M_i \log_2 M_i} \sum_{(\hat{\alpha}, \alpha) \in \mathcal{C}_i^2} N(\hat{\alpha}, \alpha) \cdot P(\hat{\alpha}, \alpha)$

- An Upper Bound:  $P(\hat{\alpha}, \alpha) \leq P(|u_i - \hat{\alpha}| < |u_i - \alpha| \mid s_i = \alpha) = Q\left(\frac{P_i \sigma_i^2}{N_0} \cdot |\hat{\alpha} - \alpha|\right)$
- An Approximation:  $\text{BER}_i \approx \frac{1}{M_i \log_2 M_i} \sum_{\alpha \in \mathcal{C}_i} \sum_{\hat{\alpha} \in \mathcal{S}(\alpha)} N(\hat{\alpha}, \alpha) \cdot Q\left(\frac{P_i \sigma_i^2}{N_0} d_{\min}\right) = \frac{K}{\log_2 M_i} Q\left(\frac{P_i \sigma_i^2}{N_0} d_{\min}\right)$

# System Performance

## Theoretical BER Approximation Curves



# System Performance – Analytical VS Simulation

