# Agenda

- Wireless Basics
- MAC
- Modulation
- Auto Rate Adaptation
- MIMO
- Multi-User MIMO
- CoMP and Networked MIMO
- OFDM
- mmWave and Beamforming

# Network System Capstone
## @CS.NCTU

Lecture 1: Basics

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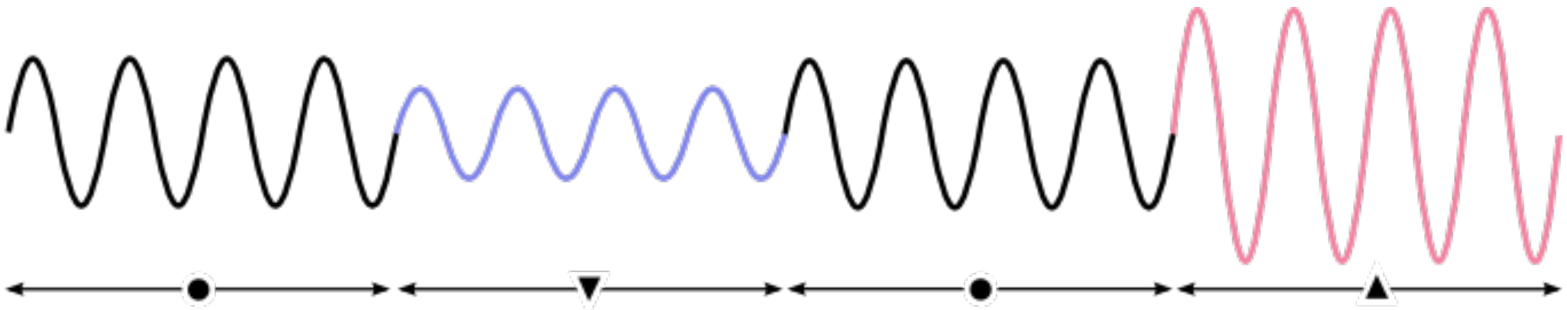
# Wireless Signal

- Sine wave $e^{ix} = \cos x + j \sin x$



channel

noise

$$y = hx + n$$

received signal

transmitted signal

phase change due to propagation delay

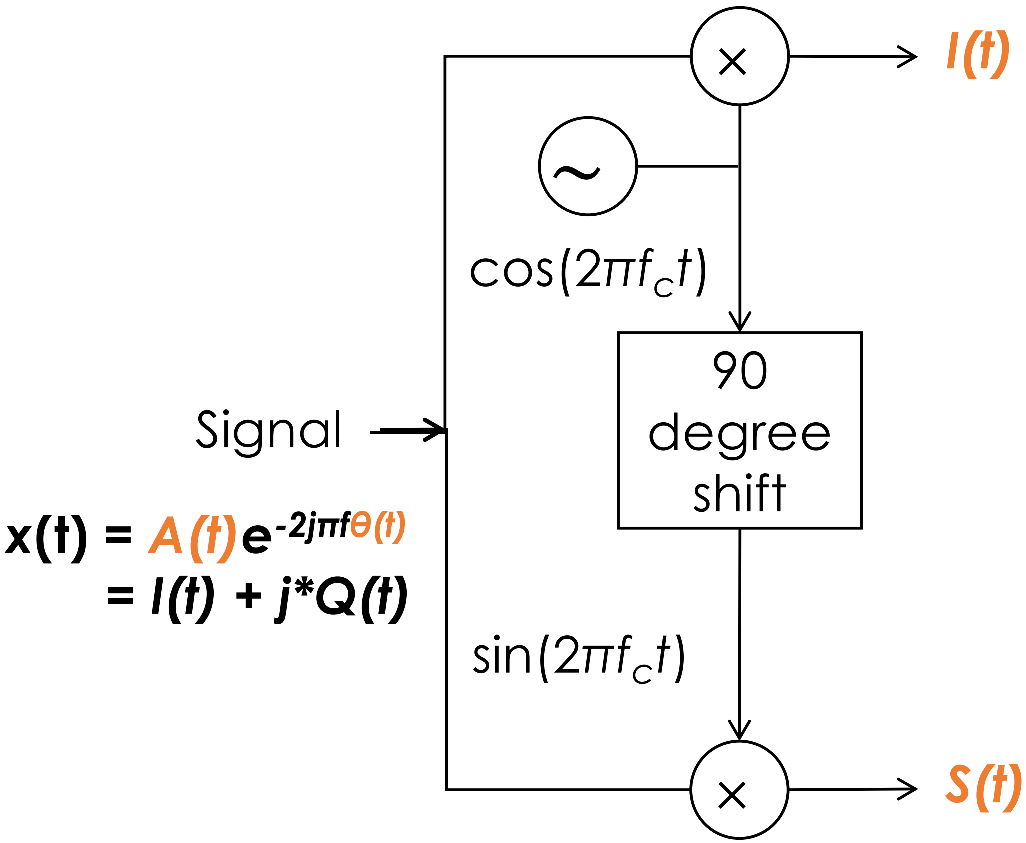
$$h = \alpha e^{-2j\pi f_c(t+\theta)}$$

amplitude

What is channel? Signal variation (amplitude and phase) over the air

# Orthogonal Signals

- Wireless signals are typically sent using sin() and cos() (orthogonal waves)



# Constellation Diagram

- Signal can be described as a sine wave

$$
\begin{aligned}
x(t) &= A(t)\cos(\omega t + \theta(t)) \\
&= A(t)\frac{e^{j(\omega t+\theta(t))} + e^{-j(\omega t+\theta(t))}}{2} \\
&= \mathrm{Re}[A(t)e^{-j(\omega t+\theta(t))}] \\
&= \mathrm{Re}[A(t)e^{-j\theta(t)}e^{-j\omega t}] \\
&= \mathrm{Re}[\tilde{x}(t)e^{-j\omega t}] \\
&= \mathrm{Re}[(I(t) + jQ(t))e^{-j\omega t}] \\
&= I(t)\cos(\omega t) + Q(t)\sin(\omega t)
\end{aligned}
$$

- Rearranged as **inphase** and **quadrature**

# Constellation Diagram

$$
\begin{aligned}
x(t) &= A(t)\cos(\omega t + \theta(t)) \\
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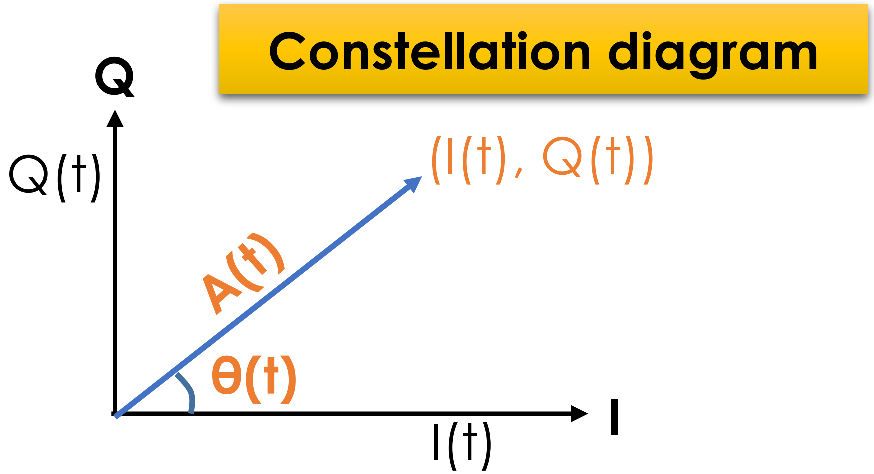



- Represent a wireless signal as a complex number
  - Sine carrier: image part
  - Cosine carrier: real part
- Why complex value?
  - Sine and Cosine are orthogonal with each other
  - Two carriers on the same frequency → rate⬆️

# Signal Power

- Watt vs. Decibel (**dBm or dB$_{mW}$**)
  - dBm is usually used in radio
  - Converted from milliwatt
  - Able to express both very large and very small values in a short form

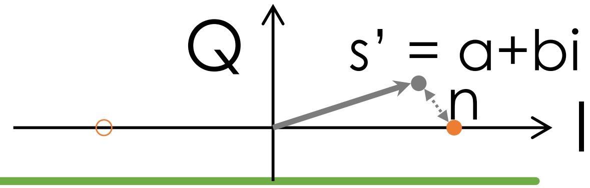
$$P_{dBm} = 10\log_{10}(1000P_W)$$

$$P_W = \frac{10^{P_{dBm}/10}}{1000}$$

- **dB**: difference between two dBm values
  - ratio of two power = difference between two dBm

$$\begin{aligned} \text{P1toP2}_{dB} &= 10\log_{10}(\frac{P_1}{P_2}) \\ &= 10\log_{10}(P_1) - 10\log_{10}(P_2) \\ &= P_{1,dBm} - P_{2,dBm} \end{aligned}$$

# SNR




- Signal-to-Noise Ratio

$$\frac{S}{N}$$

- In dB

$$10\log_{10}\frac{S}{N}$$

- From equation (ratio)

$$y = hx + n$$

$$SNR = \frac{|h|^2}{\mathbb{E}[|n|^2]}$$

- Decoding SNR
  - Sent s=1+0i
    but receive s'= a+bi
  - Signal power
    $= s^2 = |1+0i|^2$
  - Noise power = $|s-s'|^2$
    $= |(a+bi) - (1+0i)|^2$
    $= |(a-1)+bi|^2$

<u>sample SNR</u>

$$SNR = \frac{|1+0i|^2}{|(a-1)+bi|^2}$$

<u>average SNR</u>

$$SNR = \frac{s^2}{\text{mean}(n^2)}$$

# Power vs. dB

- Because of the log operation, double the power produces 3dB gain

$$SNR_{dB} = 10\log_{10} SNR$$

$$P_1 = 2 * P_2$$

$$\Longrightarrow 10\log_{10}\frac{P_1}{N} = 10\log_{10}\frac{2 * P_2}{N}$$

$$P_{1,dB} = P_{2,dB} + 10\log_{10} 2 = P_{2,dB} + 3.0103(\mathrm{dB})$$

# Path Loss

- Attenuation reduction as the signal propagates through the air
- **Friis Transmission Formula**

$$\frac{P_r}{P_t} = D_t D_r \left(\frac{\lambda}{4\pi d}\right)^2 \quad \text{(in Watt)}$$

$$P_r - P_t = D_t + D_r + 20\log_{10}\left(\frac{\lambda}{4\pi d}\right) \quad \text{(in dB)}$$

  - λ: signal wavelength
  - Pt/Pr: transmitting/receiving power
  - Dt/Dr: directivity of transmitting/receiving antenna
- Loss ∝ distance$^2$

# Shannon Capacity

- The tight **upper bound** on the data rate

$$C = B\log_2\left(1+\frac{S}{N}\right) = B\log_2\left(1+SNR\right)$$

- B: bandwidth (Hz), e.g., WiFi with 20MHz
- S and N is in Watt (SNR is power ratio, not in dB)
- Example: SNR=25dB, what is the capacity of 20MHz WiFi?

$$SNR_{dB} = 10 * \log_{10} SNR \Rightarrow SNR = 10^{SNR_{dB}/10} = 316.2278$$

$$C = 20 * 10^6 * \log_2(1+316.2278) = 166.1875(\mathrm{Mbps})$$

# Shannon Capacity

- In low SNR regime, increasing SNR can increase the rate significantly
- In high SNR regime, the increase in rate from SNR gain is relatively small

- 4dB → 7dB
  - SNR: 2.5119 → 5.0119
  - Capacity: 1.8123 → 2.5878 (1.43x) big enhancement
- 30dB → 33dB
  - SNR: 1000 → 1.9953e+03
  - Capacity: 9.9672 → 10.9631 (1.0999x) small enhancement

# Equalization

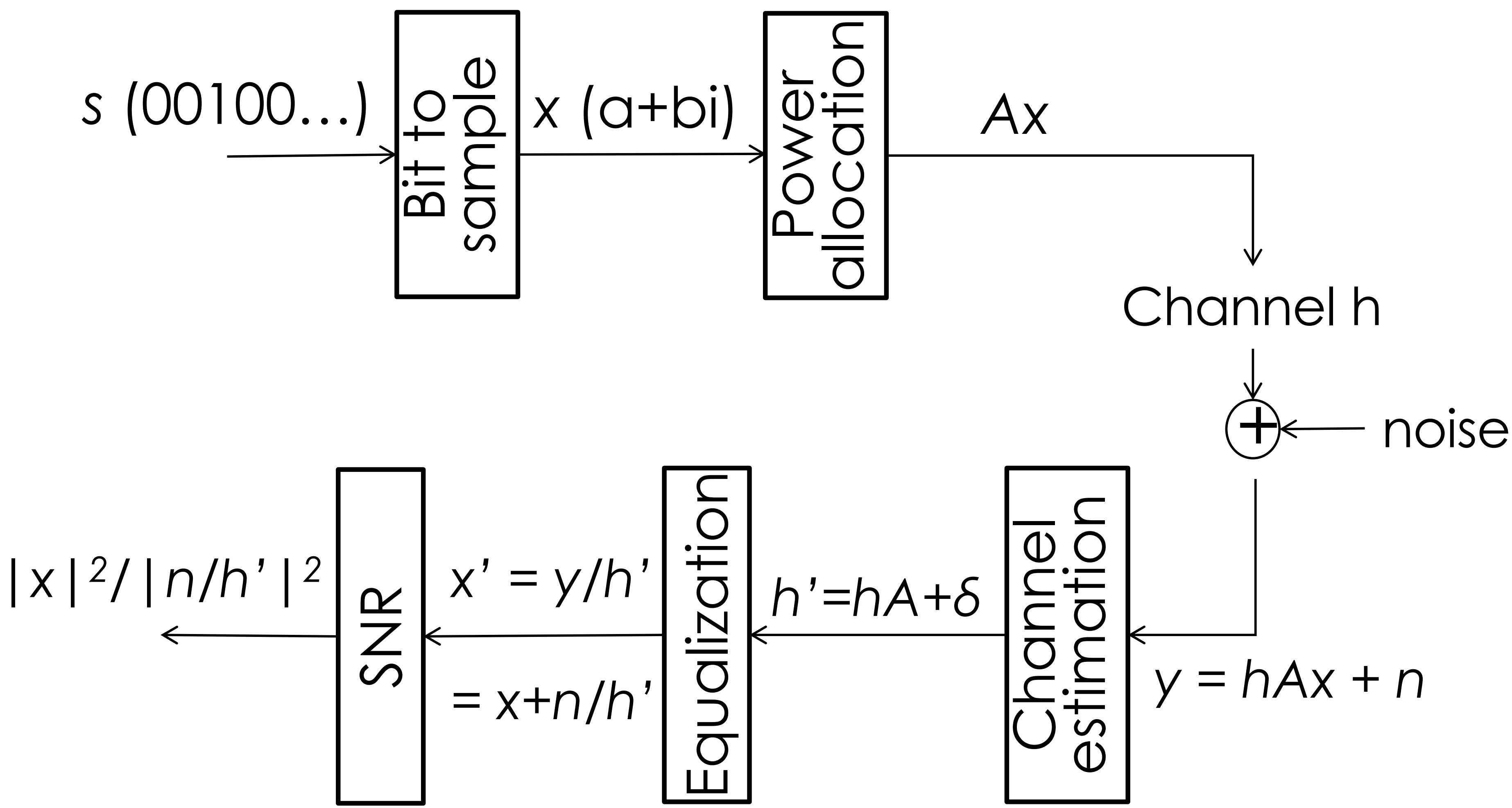
- Reversal of distortion incurred by a signal transmitted through a channel
- **Equalizer**: recover the transmitted signal from the received signal
  - Also known as **decoding**
- Solution: MMSE, Zero-forcing, etc.
- Example

$$y = hx + n \Rightarrow x' = \frac{y}{h} = x + \frac{n}{h}$$

# Coherence Time

- The time over which a propagating wave may be considered **coherent** (i.e., staying constant)
- Why this is important?
  - To decode the signal, we need to estimate the channel *h* within the coherence time
  - The time interval between consecutive channel estimation should be shorter than coherence time
  - What if we don't re-learn the channel after coherence time?
    - decoding can be erroneous due to incorrect channel *h*

## Transmitter




## Receiver