

A SOFTWARE DEFINED RADIO APPROACH FOR HIGH DATA-RATE MULTI-ANTENNA WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS WITH FREQUENCY DOMAIN PROCESSING

Von der Fakultät Elektrotechnik und Informatik
der Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz Universität Hannover
zur Erlangung des akademischen Grades

Doktor-Ingenieur

– Dr.-Ing. –

genehmigte Dissertation

von Dipl.-Ing. Andreas Wilzeck
geboren am 15.04.1975 in Oberhausen

Hannover, 2009



Leibniz
Universität
Hannover

Referent: Prof. Dr.-Ing. Thomas Kaiser, Leibniz Universität Hannover
Koreferent: Prof. Dr.-Ing. Markus Rupp, Technische Universität Wien
Vorsitzender: Prof. Dr.-Ing. Jörn Ostermann, Leibniz Universität Hannover
Tag der Promotion: 31. August 2009

Hannoversche Beiträge zur Nachrichtentechnik

Band 1.9

Andreas Wilzeck

**A Software Defined Radio Approach
for High Data-Rate Multi-Antenna
Wireless Communications with
Frequency Domain Processing**

Shaker Verlag
Aachen 2009

Bibliographic information published by the Deutsche Nationalbibliothek

The Deutsche Nationalbibliothek lists this publication in the Deutsche Nationalbibliografie; detailed bibliographic data are available in the Internet at <http://dnb.d-nb.de>.

Zugl.: Hannover, Leibniz Univ., Diss., 2009

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Printed in Germany.

ISBN 978-3-8322-8592-0

ISSN 1616-5489

Shaker Verlag GmbH • P.O. BOX 101818 • D-52018 Aachen

Phone: 0049/2407/9596-0 • Telefax: 0049/2407/9596-9

Internet: www.shaker.de • e-mail: info@shaker.de

Acknowledgement

First of all, I would like to deeply thank my wife Ute, my daughter Leonie Monika, my parents, my brother, and my sisters for sharing my life with me.

I am grateful to Prof. Dr.-Ing. Peter Laws for convincing me to start working towards the Ph.D. degree and to Prof. Dr.-Ing. Thomas Kaiser for the chance to pursue my research under his supervision. I appreciate that Prof. Dr.-Ing. Markus Rupp agreed early to be the second reviewer of my thesis, and I thank him and his team for the time together at TU Vienna.

Furthermore, I thank Prof. Dr.-Ing. Alex Gershman, Prof. Dr.-Ing. Andreas Czyllwik and the Smart Antenna Research Team (SmART) for providing the initial funding, the great cooperation, the fruitful discussions, and the beneficial multi-nationality of SmART.

I especially like to thank my former colleagues at University Duisburg-Essen – especially Martin Berentsen, Stefan Bieder, Lars Häring, Alfonso Camargo, Christiane Senger – for the time together at the Institute of Communication Systems. Special thanks go to my colleague Qipeng Cai for the great joint work we conducted in the last years in Duisburg and Hannover.

I thank all students I supervised or co-supervised during their Diplomarbeit (DA), master thesis (M), Studienarbeit (StA) or international internships (I). These are: Ralph Chemaly (StA), Ayhan Kani (StA, M), Zhong Gao (StA), Patrick Pan (StA, M), Christoph Schindler (StA), Wenqiong Tan (StA, M), Maik Schiewer (StA,M), Tino Rosenburg (StA), Emil Dimitrov(StA), Alfonso Camargo (M), Philipp Bartscht (DA), Bo Lin (M), Zhao Gong (M), Matthias Amelingmeyer (DA), Anggia Anggraini (M), Kristina N. Haines (I), Heinrich Söbke (DA), Onoriu Lazar (DA), Viet Thuy Vu (DA), Karim Hraibi (DA), Nima Tavangaran (DA), and Tien Hoa Nguyen (StA). I really always enjoyed the discussions and the work with them in a small team. I appreciate that some of them started their Ph.D. time with me in Hannover and that most of the others still keep in touch with me.

Hannover, August 2009

Andreas Wilzeck

Zusammenfassung

Das Internet zeigt eine sehr dynamische Entwicklung von Anwendungen, neuen Geschäftsmodellen, und Diensten. Es ist daher ein und wenn nicht möglicherweise *der* Motor hinter den Innovationen in der Informationstechnik und Telekommunikationstechnik, da es die Kommunikationstechnologien mit fortlaufend steigenden Anforderungen an die Datenraten herausfordert. In der drahtlosen Kommunikationstechnik sind diesen steigenden Anforderungen an die Datenrate Beschränkungen auferlegt, die von länderspezifischen Regulierungsmaßnahmen, von technologischen Grenzen, und von fundamentalen theoretischen Grenzen herrühren.

Eine Neuerung in der Kommunikationstechnik stellt die Mehrantennentechnologie dar, die sich durch die Verwendung mehrerer Antennen auf der Sendeseite und der Empfangsseite auszeichnet. Diese sog. Multiple-Input Multiple-Output (MIMO) Systeme führen zu einer Neuformulierung des Shannon-Hartley-Gesetzes, die ein lineares Wachstum der Datenrate mit der Anzahl an verwendeten Sende- und Empfangsantennen-Paaren vorhersagt, und zwar ohne zusätzliche Sendeleistung, geringeres Rauschen oder größere Bandbreiten zu erfordern. Deshalb ermöglicht diese Technologie höhere Datenraten oder eine erhöhte Reichweite ohne mit regulatorischen Anforderungen zu brechen. Sie führt jedoch zu Herausforderungen in der Systemarchitektur.

Die Konvergenz der physikalischen Schichten zu Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM) basierten Verfahren ist eine interessante Tatsache, die häufig mit der These einhergeht, dass OFDM das einzige effektive Verfahren ist, das mit hochratiger Datenübertragung in frequenz-selektiven Mehrwegekanälen umgehen kann. Frequenzbereichsentzerrung für Einträgersverfahren wird hierbei jedoch häufig übersehen. Die Kombination von OFDM und MIMO wurde häufig untersucht, während die Kombination von MIMO mit Einträgersverfahren selten in Betracht gezogen wurde, dies gilt insbesondere für praktische Untersuchungen mit Hilfe von Versuchsaufbauten.

Diese Arbeit widmet sich daher MIMO Kommunikationssystemen mit Frequenzbereichsentzerrung, wobei insbesondere Einträgersverfahren für die hochratige Datenübertragung über frequenz-selektive Mehrwegekanäle berücksichtigt werden, die keine, volle oder eingeschränkte Kanalkenntnis am Sender haben.

Eine gemeinsame Betrachtung von OFDM und Einträgersverfahren mit Frequenzbereichsentzerrung in Kombination mit MIMO führte zu der Entwicklung eines allgemeinen mathematischen Rahmenwerks, daß sich für beide Verfahren eignet. Zusätzlich, wird die Erweiterung auf ein Mehrteilnehmersystem studiert, und ein weit gefasster Ansatz für die Simulation von Mehr-

teilnehmersystemen vorgeschlagen. Die theoretische Behandlung der Verfahren bezieht praktische Sichtweisen ein, welche aus der Entwicklung einiger eigener MIMO Versuchsaufbauten gewonnen wurden. Des Weiteren, präsentiert diese Arbeit die Konzepte, die Entwicklungen, und den Einsatz von Versuchsaufbauten von MIMO Kommunikationssystemen. Die Versuchsaufbauten wurden hierbei als Software definierte Funkssysteme erstellt, und eine vollständige experimentelle Kommunikationsstrecke basierend auf MIMO Einträgersverfahren mit Frequenzbereichsentzerrung unter Verwendung des räumlichen Multiplex implementiert.

Schlagwörter – Einträgersverfahren, Frequenzbereichsentzerrung, Mehrere Antennen, MIMO, Versuchsaufbau, Messungen, Software Defined Radio

Abstract

The internet with its highly dynamic development of applications, new business models, and services are a or maybe *the* moving spirit behind innovations in information and telecommunications, as it challenges the communications technology with its sempiternal growing data-rate requirements. In wireless communications this growing demands for higher data-rates, are limited by country specific regulation, by technology, and by theory.

A true evolution in communications is the multi-antenna technology, which is enabled by multiple antennas at transmitter and receiver-side. These so called Multiple-Input Multiple-Output (MIMO) systems are leading to a re-formulation of Shannon-Hartley's law of capacity, implying a linear growth of the data-rate with the number of transmit and receive antenna pairs without requiring additional transmit power, lower noise, or broader bandwidth. Therefore, this technology does not break with regulatory requirements to gain data-rate or range, but instead introduces challenges to the system architecture.

The convergence of the physical layers to the Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM) based schemes is an interesting fact, which is usually assisted by the claim that OFDM is the only efficient scheme able to cope with high data-rate transmission in frequency selective multi-path environments. Frequency Domain Equalization (FDE) for Single-Carrier (SC) schemes is in this regards often overlooked. The combination of OFDM and MIMO is often studied, while the combination of MIMO with SC-FDE is more seldomly considered, especially combined with practical measurements via test-beds.

Hence, this contribution focuses on MIMO communication schemes employing FDE with special emphasis on the SC based schemes for high data-rate transmission via frequency selective multi-path channels with no, full, and limited channel knowledge at the transmitter. A joint view to OFDM and SC-FDE based MIMO systems yield to the development of a common mathematical framework for both. In addition, the related multi-user extension is studied, and a comprehensive multi-user simulation approach is proposed. The theoretical treatment of the schemes is enriched by practical views, which were obtained during the development of several MIMO test-beds. Furthermore, this contribution outlines the concepts, the developments, and the deployments of test-beds for MIMO communication systems based on software defined radio approaches, and reports a complete MIMO SC-FDE experimental setup using spatial multiplexing.

Keywords – Single Carrier Schemes, Frequency Domain Equalization, Multiple Antennas, MIMO, Test-bed, Measurements, Software Defined Radio

Table of Contents

Acknowledgement	i
Zusammenfassung	ii
Abstract	iv
Table of Contents	v
Acronyms	viii
1 Introduction	1
1.1 Context	1
1.2 History of this Contribution	4
1.3 Objectives and Structure	7
2 Basics	9
2.1 Broadband Communication Schemes	9
2.1.1 OFDM	10
2.1.2 Single Carrier Transmission	17
2.1.3 SC vs. OFDM	23
2.1.4 A Joint View to OFDM and SC from a Signal Processing Perspective . .	26
2.2 Multi-Antenna Technology	28
2.2.1 Introduction	28
2.2.2 The MIMO Wireless Channel	30
2.2.3 Basic Multiple Antenna Schemes	37
2.3 Multiple Access Schemes	43
2.4 Implementation Aspects	44
3 Multi-Antenna Schemes	49
3.1 Introduction	49
3.2 Spatial Multiplexing	50
3.3 Linear Pre- and Post-Processing Schemes	57
3.4 Dominant Eigenmode Transmission	59

3.5	Antenna Subset Selection	62
3.5.1	Overview	62
3.5.2	Selection Metrics	67
3.5.3	Comparison of Selection Metrics	72
3.6	Concluding Remarks	79
4	Multi User Extension and Simulation Approach	81
4.1	SC-FDMA	81
4.1.1	Introduction	81
4.1.2	Mathematical Framework	82
4.1.3	Effect of User-Specific Carrier Frequency Offsets	86
4.2	Parallel and Distributed Simulation System For Communications	93
4.2.1	Introduction	93
4.2.2	PADS Framework	93
4.2.3	Parameters and Files	98
4.3	Concluding Remarks	102
5	MIMO Test-beds	103
5.1	Introduction	103
5.2	An Overview on Test-beds	106
5.3	Concept	108
5.4	Realizations	113
5.4.1	First Test-bed: STARS ¹	113
5.4.2	Second Test-bed: eXACT	117
5.4.3	Third Test-bed: STARS ²	118
5.4.4	MIMO SC-FDE Demonstration	122
5.4.5	RF Module	131
5.5	Concluding Remarks	134
6	Conclusions and Remarks	136
	Appendix	139
A.1	SISO MMSE Design	139
A.2	Optimum MF MMSE equalizer for SISO SC-FDE	142
A.3	Further Simulation Results: Comparison of Antenna Selection Metrics	143
	List of Figures	144
	List of Tables	147
	Bibliography	148

Own Contributions	158
Curriculum Vitae	160

List of Acronyms

3GPP	3rd Generation Partnership Project
ADC	Analog-to-Digital Converter
ADSL	Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line
AGC	Automatic Gain Control
ASIC	Application Specific Integrated Circuit
AWGN	Additive White Gaussian Noise
BB	Base Band
BER	Bit Error Ratio
BPF	Band-Pass Filter
BS	Base Station
CCDF	Complementary Cumulative Distribution Function
CDF	Cumulative Distribution Function
CDMA	Code Division Multiple Access
CFO	Carrier Frequency Offset
CFOC	Carrier Frequency Offset Correction
CIR	Channel Impulse Response
COFDM	Coded OFDM
CP	Cyclic Prefix
cPCI	Compact PCI
CPI	Cyclic Prefix Insertion
CPR	Cyclic Prefix Removal
CSI	Channel State Information
CSMA	Carrier Sense Multiple Access
DAB	Digital Audio Broadcasting
DAC	Digital-to-Analog Converter
DC	Direct Current
DET	Dominant Eigenmode Transmission
DFE	Decision Feedback Equalizer

DFT	Discrete Fourier Transform
DoA	Direction of Arrival
DRM	Digital Radio Mondiale
DS	Differential Signaling
DSP	Digital Signal Processor
DVB-C	Digital Video Broadcasting Cable
DVB-S	Digital Video Broadcasting Satellite
DVB-T	Digital Video Broadcasting Terrestrial
EGC	Equal Gain Combining
EVM	Error Vector Magnitude
FBI	Frequency Band Identifier
FC	Fast Convolution
FDD	Frequency Division Duplex
FDE	Frequency Domain Equalization
FDM	Frequency Division Multiplexing
FDMA	Frequency Division Multiple Access
FFT	Fast Fourier Transform
FIR	Finite Impulse Response
FPGA	Field Programmable Gate Array
GPIO	General Purpose IO
GPP	General Purpose Processor
GSM	Global System for Mobile Communications
GUI	Graphical User Interface
HET	High Eigenmode Transmission
HSDPA	High Speed Downlink Packet Access
HSUPA	High Speed Uplink Packet Access
IBI	Inter Block Interference
IC	Integrated Circuit
ICI	Inter Carrier Interference
IDFT	Inverse Discrete Fourier Transform
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
IF	Intermediate Frequency
IFDMA	Interleaved Frequency Division Multiple Access
IPI	Inverse Power Iteration

IR	Impulse Radio
ISI	Inter Symbol Interference
ISM	Industrial Science Medical
LAN	Local Area Network
LFDMA	Localized Frequency Division Multiple Access
LNA	Low Noise Amplifier
LO	Local Oscillator
LOS	Line Of Sight
LS	Least Square
LTE	Long Term Evolution
MB-OFDM	Multi-Band Orthogonal Frequency Devision Multi-plexing
MC	Multi Carrier
McBSP	Multi Channcel Buffered Serial Port
MCS	Modulation and Coding Scheme
MER	Modulation Error Ratio
MF	Matched Filter
MIMO	Multiple-Input Multiple-Output
ML	Maximum Likelihood
MLSE	Maximum Likelihood Sequence Estimation
MMSE	Minimum Mean Square Error
MRC	Maximum Ratio Combining
MS	Mobile Station
MSE	Mean Square Error
MSPS	Mega Samples Per Second
MUI	Multi User Interference
NLOS	Non Line Of Sight
OFDM	Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing
OFDMA	Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access
OSTBC	Orthogonal STBC
PADS	Parallel And Distributed System
PAPR	Peak-to-Average Power Ratio
PC	Personal Computer
PCI	Peripheral Component Interconnect

PDF	Probability Density Function
PDP	Power Delay Profile
PER	Packet Error Ratio
PHY	Physical Layer
PI	Power Iteration
PLC	Power Line Communications
PLD	Programmable Logic Device
PSD	Power Spectral Density
PSK	Phase Shift Keying
PwC	Power Control
QAM	Quadrature Amplitude Modulation
RF	Radio Frequency
RQI	Rayleigh Quotient Iteration
RRC	Root Raised Cosine
RSSI	Receive Signal Strength Indicator
RTOS	Real-Time Operating System
S-ATA	Serial Advanced Technolgy Attachment
SC	Single Carrier
SC-FDE	Single Carrier Transmission with FDE
SC-FDM	Single Carrier Frequency Division Multiplexing
SC-FDMA	Single Carrier FDMA
SDMA	Space Division Multiple Access
SDR	Signal-to-Distortion Ratio
SDRAM	Synchronous Dynamic RAM
SE	Single Ended
SER	Symbol Error Ratio
SFC	Space Frequency Coding
SHB	Sundance High-Speed Bus
SIMD	Single Instruction Multiple Data
SIMO	Single-Input Multiple-Output
SINR	Signal to Interference plus Noise Ratio
SISO	Single-Input Single-Output
SLB	Sundance Local Bus
SM	Spatial Multiplexing
SNR	Signal-to-Noise Ratio
SPI	Serial Peripheral Interface

SR	Software-defined Radio
STBC	Space Time Block Coding
SVD	Singular Value Decomposition
TDD	Time Division Duplex
TDE	Time Domain Equalization
TDMA	Time Division Multiple Access
TII	Time Interval Identifier
TTI	Transmission Time Interval
UE	User Equipment
UMTS	Universal Mobile Telecommunication System
UW	Unique Word
UWB	Ultra Wideband
VCO	Voltage Controlled Oscillator
VDSL	Very High Speed Digital Subscriber Line
VHDL	Very High Speed Integrated Circuit Hardware Description Language
VI	Variant Identifier
VME	Versa Module European
WCDMA	Wideband CDMA
WLAN	Wireless Local Area Network
WMAN	Wireless Metropolitan Area Network
XIXO	X-Input X-Output
ZF	Zero Forcing