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Performance of DSTM MIMO Systems in Continuously Changing Rayleigh Channel

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Abstract—It is well proved that the signals transmitted through a multipath channel experience Rayleigh fading. The channel also varies due to the moving of user end or the scatters and Doppler shift effect is generated. Researchers have to consider these two effects in their studies of wireless communications. Some researchers use step channel model which is too idealized to simulate MIMO systems. Besides, sum-of-sinusoid based simulators are widely used among which Jakes' simulator is the most well-known. However this kind of simulator has to strive for the deficiencies in higher-order statistics due to the approximation of random variables by determinants. In this paper, we propose a time selective channel model used for laboratory simulations from a new sight which can avoid the above drawbacks. The channel is reconstructed by sinc function based on Nyquist's sampling theorem. The performance of DSTM scheme is evaluated in this new channel model.

Keywords—time-selective channel model, Rayleigh fading, sinc interpolation, Nyquist's sampling theorem, DSTM.

I. INTRODUCTION

In the study of modern mobile or wireless communication systems, people have to combat Rayleigh fading due to the multipath transmission. Doppler effect is another problem we have to overcome. In laboratory researches, appropriate modelization of channel with these two characters is important.

In our study of designing MIMO systems without channel state information, we find that researchers mainly use two kinds of channel models: step channel model and Jakes' model. Tarokh and Jafarkhani used the step channel model when presented the DSTBC (differential space-time block coding) scheme in [1], [2]. Hughes also employed this channel model in [3] when he proposed the DSTM (differential space-time modulation). The multipath channel is assumed to be quasi-static so that the channel coefficients are constant over a frame of length L and vary from one frame to another. We believe that this model is too idealized. Besides, Jakes' model is widely used by many researchers. In fact Jakes' simulator is derived from Clarke's mathematical model where the fading is time-correlated. Hochwalds and Swelden used Jakes' simulator when they presented DUSTM (differential unitary space-time modulation) in [4]. However, Jakes' simulator is non-stationary [5]. Other improved sum-of-sinusoid based simulators are proposed in [5]-[7]. The sum-of-sinusoid simulator is just an approximation of Clarke's mathematical model which leads some degrees of loss of the statistical properties such as deficiencies in higher-order statistics.

Here, we propose a time-selective Rayleigh fading channel model based on the assumption that the changing rate of channel is limited to f_d (the maximum Doppler frequency). The channel can be reconstructed by the samples obtained with frequency greater than $2f_d$ with the sinc interpolation function. This model is originally presented in [8]. However the channel is block-constant, i.e., the channel is assumed to be constant during the transmission of a symbol matrix. In this paper, we expand the idea to a continuously changing channel. The channel changes slightly for successive transmitted symbols, i.e. each column of a transmitted matrix is computed using a different channel matrix. The performance of DSTM schemes under this new channel is investigated.

II. MODELS OF SISO RADIO CHANNEL

A. Clarke's channel model

The mathematical channel model widely used today is established by Clarke in his fundamental work [9]. The baseband complex impulse response of SISO radio channel is:

$$h(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{N_p} \alpha_n \exp[j(2\pi f_d t \cos \theta_n + \phi_n)], \quad (1)$$

where N_p is the number of propagation paths, $0 < \alpha_n < 1$ is the attenuation of the n^{th} path, f_d is the maximum Doppler frequency and θ_n and ϕ_n are, respectively, the angle of arrival and random phase of the n^{th} propagation path. Both θ_n and ϕ_n are uniformly distributed over $[-\pi, \pi)$ for all n and they are mutually independent.

The autocorrelation of $h(t)$ is given by [10]:

$$R_h(\tau) = \mathbb{E}[h(t)h(t + \tau)] = 2\sigma^2 J_0(2\pi f_d \tau), \quad (2)$$

where $\sigma^2 = 0.5 \sum_n \mathbb{E}[\alpha_n^2]$ and $J_0(\cdot)$ is the zero-order Bessel function of the first kind. Conventionally, people assume that $\sum_n \mathbb{E}[\alpha_n^2] = 1$ to ensure that the received signal power is equal to the transmitted signal power which results in $R_h(\tau) = J_0(2\pi f_d \tau)$.

The envelope of the received signal $z(t) = |h(t)|$ is Rayleigh-distributed. The maximum Doppler shift is defined as $f_d = V/\lambda$, where V is the relative velocity between the transmitter and receiver, and λ is the signal wavelength. During the coherence time T_c , the channel characteristics do not change significantly. Clearly, a slow-changing channel has a large coherence time. There is no exact relationship between

coherence time and Doppler spread. A popular definition of T_c is: $T_c = \sqrt{\frac{9}{16\pi f_d^2}}$ [11]. In practice, for simplicity, people usually use it as $T_c \approx 0.5/f_d$.

In [4], [12], the authors use Jakes' model [13] which approximates Clarke's model by setting equal strength multipath components, i.e., $\alpha_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}}$ and choosing the N angles θ_n to be uniformly distributed.

B. The step channel model

The channel model used in [1], [3], [14] is constant during one frame and changes randomly for the next frame. Define $L = T_c/T_s$, where T_s is the symbol duration time, the channel is assumed to be constant during the transmission of L symbols. For example, with $f_d = 100$ Hz, $T_c = 5$ ms and $T_s = 25 \mu\text{s}$, the normalized coherence interval is $L = 200$, during the transmission of the first frame of 200 symbols, the same channel coefficients matrix is used. The next channel coefficients matrix is randomly generated to be used for the next 200 symbols. When analyzing the performances of DSTM MIMO systems using the step model, due to the discontinuousness between two successive frames, at the beginning of each new frame, the reference signal matrix has to be transmitted.

III. THE NEW IMPROVED CHANNEL MODEL

Using the well-known Nyquist's sampling theorem, a band-limited signal $x(t)$ can be reconstructed from its samples $x(kT_0)$ with sinc function if the sampling frequency $f_0 = 1/T_0 > 2f_M$, where f_M is the maximum frequency of the signal. We reconstruct the channel based on this idea.

The channel $h(t)$ can be seen as a complex Gaussian random process. We know that the function $J_0(x)$ has its first zero-point at $x \approx 2.4048$. It is reasonable to suppose that the channel coefficients separated by $\tau_0 = 2.4048/(2\pi f_d) \approx 0.3827/f_d$ are uncorrelated. If the random variables obtained by sampling a Gaussian process $h(t)$ are uncorrelated, these random variables are statistically independent. It is clear that the function $h(t)$ in (1) has the maximum frequency f_d . If we try to reconstruct $h(t)$, the sampling frequency should be $f_0 > 2f_d$ and the sample period $T_0 < 0.5/f_d$. Notice that $\tau_0 < 0.5/f_d$, therefore it is possible to reconstruct channel response with independently generated Rayleigh distributed random variables.

The channel $h(t)$ can be reconstructed by random variables $r_k = g_{kr} + jg_{ki}$, $k = 1, 2, \dots, K$, where g_{kr} and g_{ki} are Gaussian distributed random variables with mean zero and variance 0.5. In this case the envelope of r_k is Rayleigh distributed. We assume that r_k ($k = 1, 2, \dots, K$) are separated by $\tau_0 = 2.4048/(2\pi f_d) \approx 0.3827/f_d$. With these K randomly generated points, $h(t)$ can be constructed by

$$h(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{K-1} r_k \frac{\sin \pi(f_0 t - k)}{\pi(f_0 t - k)}, \quad (3)$$

where $T_0 = \tau_0 = 2.4048/(2\pi f_d) \approx 0.3827/f_d$ and $f_0 = 1/T_0 \approx f_d/0.3827$. In [8], we propose a block-constant

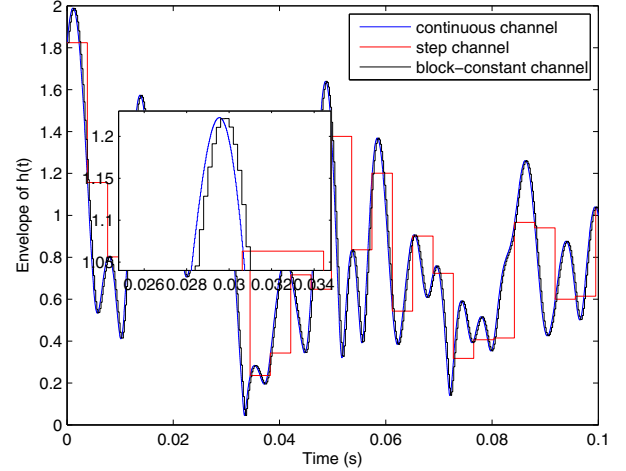


Fig. 1. Channel interpolation with $f_d = 100$ Hz, $T_s = 25 \mu\text{s}$.

Rayleigh channel model for DSTM schemes. For MIMO systems with M transmit antennas, the channel is supposed to be constant during the transmission of one matrix with $T = M$ symbols. However, two successive independently generated random variables are supposed to be separated by $T_0 = T_c$, while in Clarke's mathematical channel model, the channel coefficients separated by T_c have correlation $J_0(2\pi f_d T_c) = J_0(\pi) \approx -0.3$. With this model, we should interpolate $N_m - 1 = L/T - 1$ coefficients between two random variables. The channel coefficient used for the i_{th} transmission matrix is

$$h(i) = \sum_{k=0}^{K-1} r_k \frac{\sin \pi[f_0(iMT_s) - k]}{\pi[f_0(iMT_s) - k]}. \quad (4)$$

In this paper, the channel coefficient used for the i_{th} symbol is

$$h(i) = \sum_{k=0}^{K-1} r_k \frac{\sin \pi[f_0(iT_s) - k]}{\pi[f_0(iT_s) - k]}. \quad (5)$$

We compare the step channel, the block-constant channel and the continuous channel in Fig. 1. The number of transmit antennas is $M = 8$, the maximum Doppler frequency $f_d = 100$ Hz, $T_s = 25 \mu\text{s}$ and $L = T_c/T_s = 200$.

IV. PERFORMANCE OF DSTM IN CONTINUOUSLY CHANGING RAYLEIGH CHANNEL

A. The DSTM MIMO system

Generally, a MIMO system with M transmit antennas and N receive antennas can be written as:

$$\mathbf{y}_t = H_t \mathbf{x}_t + \mathbf{w}_t, \quad (6)$$

where t is the time index, \mathbf{x}_t is the $M \times 1$ transmission symbol vector. H_t is the $M \times N$ channel matrix at time t . \mathbf{w}_t is the $N \times 1$ complex, additive white Gaussian noise vector and \mathbf{y}_t is the $N \times 1$ received symbol vector.

DSTM schemes are normally designed with the assumption that the channel changes slightly during the coherence time T_c and is constant during the transmission of two successive matrices of symbols. The matrix form of MIMO systems is $Y = HX + W$, where X is the $M \times T$ transmission matrix and T denotes the number of symbols transmitted by each antenna. W is the $N \times T$ Gaussian noise matrix and Y is the $N \times T$ matrix of the received signals.

For differential space-time modulation systems, the information matrix is used to multiply the previous transmitted matrix. In general, the information matrix is selected from a group P according to the incoming information bits. For example, at time τ , X_τ is transmitted. At the next time $\tau + 1$, a block of information bits is mapped onto the matrix $V_{i_{\tau+1}}$ from the group P , and then the matrix

$$X_{\tau+1} = X_\tau V_{i_{\tau+1}} \quad (7)$$

is transmitted. All the matrices of the group P are unitary matrices. At the very beginning, a reference matrix V_0 is transmitted, i.e., $X_0 = V_0$.

At the receiver end, a matrix stream $Y_0, \dots, Y_\tau, Y_{\tau+1}, \dots$ is detected by the receive antennas, i.e.,

$$\begin{aligned} Y_\tau &= H_\tau X_\tau + W_\tau \\ Y_{\tau+1} &= H_{\tau+1} X_{\tau+1} + W_{\tau+1} \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

With the assumption that the channel is constant during the transmission of X_τ and $X_{\tau+1}$, using the differential transmission equation (7), we get

$$Y_{\tau+1} = Y_\tau V_{i_{\tau+1}} + W'_{\tau+1}, \quad (9)$$

where $W'_{\tau+1} = W_{\tau+1} - W_\tau V_{i_{\tau+1}}$.

As Y_τ and $Y_{\tau+1}$ are known by the receiver, we can use the maximum likelihood detector to estimate the information matrix:

$$\hat{V}_{i_{\tau+1}} = \arg \min_{V_i \in P} \|Y_{\tau+1} - Y_\tau V_i\|. \quad (10)$$

In [8], the performance degradation of the DSTM MIMO systems with block-constant channel compared to their performance obtained with step channel is analysed. Here, we suppose the channel changes continuously and evaluate the performance of DSTM schemes in this channel.

B. The constellation of the DSTM schemes

In our scheme, the transmitted matrices are based on the Weyl group used in [15]. The Weyl group G_w is a set that contains 12 cosets C_0, C_1, \dots, C_{11} . Each coset contains 16 invertible matrices. The first coset is defined as:

$$C_0 = \alpha \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \quad (11)$$

with $\alpha \in \{1, -1, i, -i\}$. The 12 cosets of G_w are derived from C_0 as follows:

$$C_k = A_k C_0, \forall k = 0, 1, \dots, 11, \quad (12)$$

where the matrices $A_k, k = 0, 1, \dots, 5$ are respectively:

$$\begin{aligned} A_0 &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & i \end{bmatrix}, A_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \\ A_3 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ i & -i \end{bmatrix}, A_4 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & i \\ 1 & -i \end{bmatrix}, A_5 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & i \\ i & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \end{aligned}$$

and the matrices $A_k, k = 6, 7, \dots, 11$ are given by:

$$A_{k+6} = \eta A_k, \text{ with } \eta = (1 + i)/\sqrt{2}, \forall k = 0, 1, \dots, 5 \quad (13)$$

1) *DSTM scheme with 2 transmit antennas*: In this paper, for MIMO systems with 2 transmit antennas and $R = 1$ bps/Hz, 4 matrices are needed. We select matrices $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ as the information set. For $R = 2$ bps/Hz, we select C_0 which has 16 matrices as the group to map the 4 bits information block as in [14].

2) *DSTM scheme with 4 transmit antennas*: For MIMO systems with 4 transmit antennas, the *Kronecker product* is used to expand the 2×2 Weyl group to a 4×4 matrices group. For $R = 1$ bps/Hz, the first matrix in C_0 ($\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$) is used to make Kronecker product with all the matrices in C_0 to get 16 unitary matrices as in [16].

For $R = 2$ bps/Hz, the best set used in [16] which contains 256 matrices is used here. In fact, the first 16 matrices from every successive 192 matrices of the group G_{w4} are selected to form the set.

3) *DSTM scheme with 8 transmit antennas*: For MIMO systems with 8 transmit antennas and $R = 1$ bps/Hz, 256 matrices should be generated as the mapping group. We get the group as follows. First, we generate a set of 16 matrices of C_{44} by using the Kronecker product between the first 4 matrices of C_0 . Second, the Kronecker product between C_0 (16 matrices of the size 2×2) and C_{44} (16 matrices of the size 4×4) produces a set C_{88} with 256 matrices.

C. Error performance of DSTM with new channel model

The performance of the differential MIMO systems are evaluated over the frame constant channel (step channel), the block-constant channel and the continuous channel. We set $L = 200$, i.e., $T_c/T_s = 200$, that means for $f_d = 100$ Hz, $T_s = 25\mu$ s and symbol rate $f_s = 40$ kHz.

Fig. 2 shows that for $R = 1$ bps/Hz, with the normalized coherence time $L = 200$, DSTM schemes over continuous channel perform similar to those over step channel. However, DSTM schemes perform better than those over block-constant channel, which is resulted from the less value of discontinuity of the channel coefficients for two successively transmitted symbols compared to step channel. Similar relative results for $R = 2$ bps/Hz, M8N8, M4N4 and M2N2 schemes are obtained in Fig. 3.

Fig. 4 presents the performance of M4N1 DSTM scheme with $R = 1$ bps/Hz over the step channel and the continuous channel with different normalized coherence time L . The simulation results show that the smaller the coherence time interval is, which means the fading rate is high, the worse the BER performance will be.

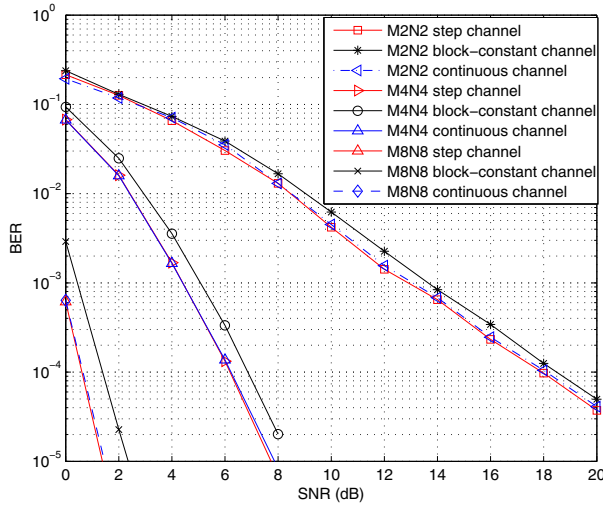


Fig. 2. Performances of differential space-time schemes with $R = 1$ bps/Hz over different channel models.

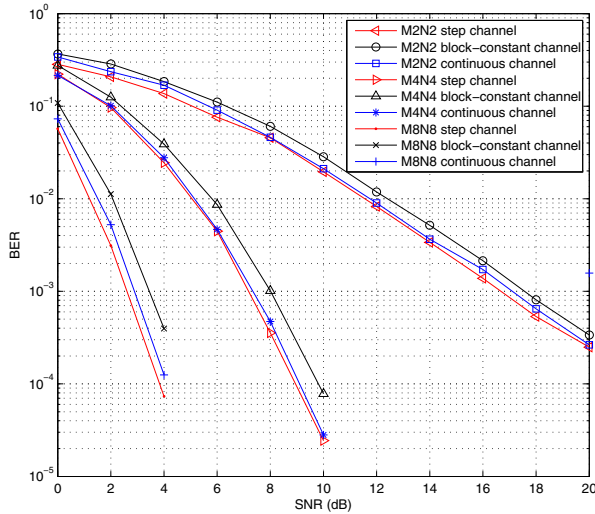


Fig. 3. Performances of differential space-time schemes with $R = 2$ bps/Hz over different channel models.

V. CONCLUSION

In this paper, we propose a new continuous time-selective channel model for differential space-time modulation schemes. This channel model is more realistic than the step channel which is constant during a fixed time and more precise than the sum-of-sinusoid channel models. The channel is reconstructed based on Nyquist's sampling theorem and obtained by interpolation of sinc functions. We evaluate the performances of DSTM schemes with 2, 4 and 8 transmit antennas in these channels. Simulation results show that over continuous channel, DSTM schemes perform better than those over block-constant channel, which is resulted from the less value of discontinuity of the channel coefficients for two successively

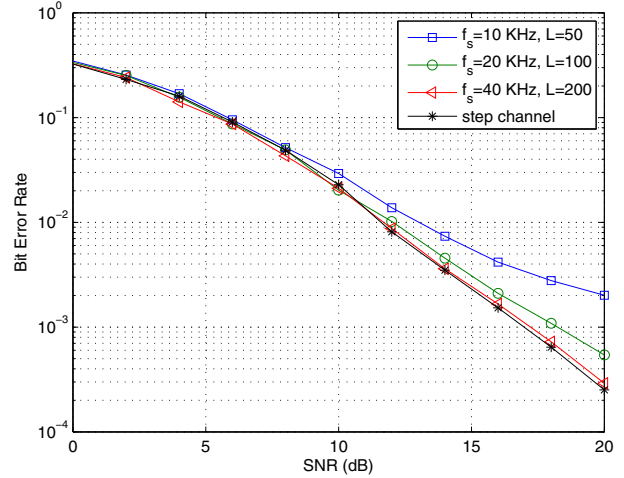


Fig. 4. Performance of the DSTM M4N4R1 scheme with different L .

transmitted symbols.

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