

Performance Comparison of Equalization Schemes for Dual Hop OSTBC System

K.SUJATHA
JNT University
Anantapuramu
INDIA

deetya.akshay@gmail.com

S.VARADARAJAN
S V University
Tirupati
INDIA

varadsouri@gmail.com

Abstract: As wireless communication becomes more prevalent, the demand for higher data rates and uninterrupted connectivity is increasing. Future wireless systems are provisioned to be highly heterogeneous and interconnected. On one side, wireless adhoc networks are emerging for a wide range of new applications, on the other side, infrastructure based broadband wireless systems are expanding to provide increasing number of services with ubiquitous coverage. Space-time coding is a MIMO technique which is well known for its ability to combat fading, increased system performance and capacity. Space time coding uses specially designed code matrix which enhance overall system performance than single antenna systems. Furthermore cooperative communications can benefits single antenna systems with the benefits of MIMO systems. Conjunction of cooperative communication with space time coding can provide capabilities to mitigate fading with increased system performance to a single antenna system. With this motive this research work is focused towards the development of dual hop OSTBC scheme for non-regenerative (Amplify and Forward) and regenerative (Decode and Forward) relaying with receiver phase noise. To evaluate the system performance Rayleigh, Rician and Nakagami fading environments has been considered with the assumption that channel coherence time is greater than transmission period. The proposed system adapts Alamouti OSTBC architecture at relay end and uses BPSK, QPSK and QAM modulation techniques. Simulation has been carried out on MATLAB-2010a and performance evaluation is done on the basis of Bit Error Rate vs. Signal to Noise Ratio.

Keywords: STBC, AF Relay, DF Relay, Rayleigh fading channel, ZF, MMSE, MRC

1 Introduction

Multiple Input Multiple Output (MIMO) systems are proven to eliminate the impact of fading and increase system reliability while maintaining low bit error rates with the cost of increased system hardware and complexity. Space time block coding (STBC) that employs multiple transmit antennas and single/multiple receive antennas has been regarded as promising technique being able to offer significant improvement in link reliability and spectral efficiency [1,2]. Unfortunately these benefits are obtained by deploying multiple antennas on a terminal, which causes an increase in size and power consumption [3, 4]. Recently, cooperative relaying has been attracting a great research interest [5-8]. It exploits the user diversity receiving both the relayed signal and direct signal at the destination node in contrast to direct transmission where a receiver receives and decodes only the direct signal. Several nodes equipped with one or more antennas form a group to cooperatively

work as transmit antenna array. Therefore cooperative diversity can be regarded as an alternative to multiple antennas distributed among multiple source nodes. [10], the authors have founded that AF based schemes achieve higher diversity than DF-SC based cooperative diversity scheme. Equalization is techniques for DSTBC_AF system were derived by authors in [11], they have extended the equalization methods for conventional space time system to cooperative space time systems for frequency selective channel. The authors in [12] have investigated diversity for a system having multiple antennas at source and destination and single antenna relay terminal with no CSI available at the destination. In [13] authors have given frame work for cooperative diversity scheme using regenerative and non regenerative relaying over slow Rayleigh fading channel. They have proposed simulation for cooperative downlink CDMA system and cooperative space time system with single antenna terminal and compare system performance for bit error rate. In [14], authors have considered a wireless relay network

with multiple antenna elements deployed at relay nodes and imperfect channel state information is presented at the receiver end. They found that AF relaying techniques always achieves maximal diversity while in DF relaying diversity technique with the number of antenna at the relay nodes. Similar work for wireless multi hop is presented in [15]. This paper provides simulation framework for dual hop cooperative OSTBC protocol under different fading channels. Rest of the paper is arranged as follows.

2 System Model

Let us consider a wireless network scenario with a source node, a destination node and a set of relaying nodes $R_i \in K$ as shown in fig-1. Let $S \in \mathbb{C}^{1 \times N}$ be a complex – valued M-point constellation data obtained from MPSK or MQAM modulation scheme. Let $Y_{Sri} \in \mathbb{C}^{1 \times N}$ the received data at i^{th} relay with $H_{Sri}, H_{rid} \in \mathbb{C}^{1 \times N}$ and $n_{sri}, n_{rid} \in \mathbb{C}^{1 \times N}$ being complex valued channel coefficient and channel noise with zero mean and N_0 variance present between source and i^{th} relay and destination phase noise $\Theta(n)$ considered for the simulation is modeled as zero mean continuous Brownian motion process with variance σ_Θ^2 [16, 17]

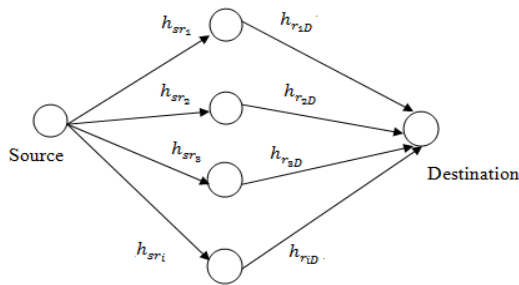


Fig1. Wireless Relay Model.

Let us consider $H = \begin{bmatrix} h_{sr1} & h_{r1D} \\ h_{sr2} & h_{r2D} \\ h_{sr3} & h_{r3D} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ h_{sri} & h_{rid} \end{bmatrix}$ denotes the set of

channel coefficients between source to relay and relay to destination. At the start of simulation first best $S \rightarrow R \rightarrow D$ pair is selected among the set of relay nodes based on instantaneous channel conditions according to relay selection criteria given in [18]

- Under Policy I

$$h_i = \min_i \{ |h_{si}|^2 |h_{id}|^2 \} \quad (1)$$

- Under Policy II

$$h_i = \frac{2}{\frac{1}{|h_{si}|^2} + \frac{1}{|h_{id}|^2}} = \frac{2|h_{si}|^2|h_{id}|^2}{|h_{si}|^2 + |h_{id}|^2} \quad (2)$$

The fading environment between source relay and destination is considered to be of Rayleigh, Rician and nakagami respectively. The channel coefficients can be given as:

2.1 Rayleigh Distribution

Rayleigh fading is considered when there is no line sight component present between the transmitter and the receiver and only scattering components are present independent and identically distributed complex random variable with zero mean and unit variance is said to follow Rayleigh distribution and given as:

$$H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\text{normal}(0,1) + \sqrt{-1} \text{normal}(0,1)) \quad (3)$$

2.2 Rician Distribution

The signal is said to undergo Rician fading when there is least one line of sight (LOS) component present between the transmitter and receiver, Rician distributed random variable can be generated using rank one matrix of LOS and non LOS component as:

$$H = \sqrt{\frac{K}{K+1}} H_{LOS} + \sqrt{\frac{K}{K+1}} H_{NLOS} \quad (4)$$

Where $K(\text{dB}) = 10 \log_2 \frac{P_{LOS}}{P_{NLOS}}$ IS KNOWN AS Rician K factor and P_{LOS}, P_{NLOS} are power associated with LOS and NLOS components

2.3 Nakagami Fading

Nakagami-m fading arises due to multipath scattering with relatively larger time delay spreads and different clusters of reflected waves with envelope each cluster signal follows Rayleigh distribution.

Dual Hop OSTBC System with 2 single antenna relay nodes selected by eq.(1,2). Let us assume that the transmission link between source destination terminals is faulty and there is not any possibility of direct transmission. The data transmission between source to destination occurs in two phases i.e. source to relay transmission, relay to destination transmission. Let P be total transmission power available and N_0 denotes noise power spectral density.

In Phase I, the source sequentially transmits S to the selected relays, Hence the data received at i^{th} relay $i \in \{1, 2\}$, can be written as:

$$Y_{Sri} = \sqrt{\frac{P}{N_0}} * H_{Sri} * S + n_{sri} \quad \forall i = 1, 2 \quad (5)$$

Second phase of data transmission follows either regenerative or non regenerative transmission protocol with OSTBC encoding.

Case-1: Non-Regenerative Relaying

In non regenerative amplify and forward relaying technique, received signal from first phase of data transmission is amplified with channel given as:

$$H_{Gain} = \sqrt{\frac{P_b}{|H_{sr_i}|^2 * P_a + N_0}} A = \pi r^2 \quad (6)$$

Then amplified signal will be

$$S_i = H_{Gain} * Y_{sr_i} \quad \forall i = 1,2 \quad (7)$$

Where P_a and P_b are transmission power available for first and second phase respectively. S_i is then encoded by OSTBC with the code matrix given as [20]

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} s_1 & s_2 \\ -s_2^* & s_1^* \end{bmatrix} \quad (8)$$

Where $x \in \mathbb{C}^{1 \times N}$ being Alamouti OSTBC encoded data. The Rayleigh phase starts with transmitting signals s_1, s_2 during first symbol period followed by transmission of signals $-s_2^*, s_1^*$ from relay 1, 2 respectively (fig-2)

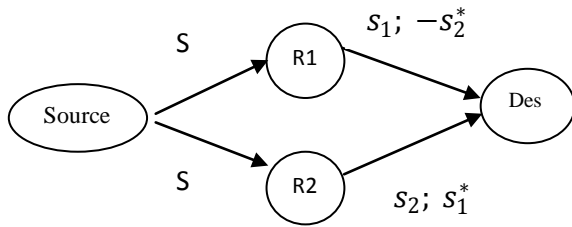


Fig-2. Dual hop Cooperative OSTBC

Assuming channel coherence time to be greater than symbol period, the received signals at the destination terminal from first relay is :

$$r_{r_1D} = (h_{r_1D} s_1 + h_{r_2D} s_2 + n_{r_1D}) * e^{i\theta} \quad (9)$$

Similarly, the second received signal from second relay will be

$$r_{r_2D} = (-h_{r_1D} s_2^* + h_{r_2D} s_1^* + n_{r_2D}) * e^{i\theta} \quad (10)$$

Note that the additional term $e^{i\theta}$ in eq. (8, 9) accounts for the effect of phase noise at the receiver end.

Applying Maximum Ratio Combining at the receiver end, the combined signals will be;

$$\tilde{s}_1 = \{h_{r_1D}^* r_1 + h_{r_2D} r_2 = (|h_{r_1D}|^2 + |h_{r_2D}|^2) s_1 + h_{r_1D}^* n_{r_1D} + h_{r_2D} n_{r_2D}\} * e^{i\theta} \quad (11)$$

$$\tilde{s}_2 = \{h_{r_2D}^* r_1 - h_{r_1D} r_2^* = (|h_{r_1D}|^2 + |h_{r_2D}|^2) s_2 - h_{r_1D} n_{r_2D} + h_{r_2D}^* n_{r_1D}\} * e^{i\theta} \quad (12)$$

The combined detection estimates, \tilde{s}_1 and \tilde{s}_2 depends on their corresponding signals. To recover s_1 and s_2 for each of the transmitted signal the receiver needs to perform MLD $s'_i (i = 1,2)$.

$$s'_i = \min\{|\tilde{s}_i - (|h_1|^2 + |h_2|^2) s_i|^2\} \quad (13)$$

Case-2 Regenerative Relaying

In regenerative relaying technique, received signal is first equalized through zero forcing or MMSE equalizer and the estimated signal is applied to OSTBC encoder Y_{sri} , being received signal from first phase, the equalized estimates can be given as:

From Zero forcing equalizer

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{s}_1 &= H^{\dagger}_{sr_i} * Y_{sr_i} = H^{\dagger}_{sr_i} * (\sqrt{\frac{P}{N_0}} * H_{sr_i} * S + n_{sr_i}) \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{P}{N_0}} * S + H^{\dagger}_{sr_i} * n_{sr_i} \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

Where $(.)^{\dagger}$ represents pseudo inverse, it is clear from eq-13 that the estimated signal contains of decoded signal S plus A_s as the pseudo inverse of the channel matrix may have high power when the channel matrix is ill-conditioned, the noise variance is accordingly improved and the performance is corrupted.

MMSE equalizer eliminates the problem of noise power improvement by taking noise variance into consideration while construction of filter matrix. The estimated signal from MMSE equalizer will be

$$s'_i = [(H^H H + \sigma^2 I)^{-1} H^H] * Y_{sr_i} \quad (15)$$

Where σ^2 is the noise variance. The added term $(1/SNR = \sigma^2)$, in case of unit transmit power) offers a trade-off between the residual interference and noise enhancement. These estimated signals are then OSTBC encoded [eq 9] and transmitted to the destination [eq.10-14].

Bit Error Probability:

The BER probability for proposed scheme can be calculated using the measurement of instantaneous SNR at destination node. Let P be total transmission power available and $\sigma_r^2 = \sigma_{sr}^2 + \sigma_{rd}^2$ be the variance of noise present between source to relay and relay to destination, then instantaneous SNR can be given as.

$$\gamma_{\gamma} = |h_{sr} * h_{rd}|^2 * P / \sigma_r^2 \quad (16)$$

Assuming channel coherence time to be greater than symbol period, the symbol error probability for instantaneous SNR γ_{γ} is given as[21]

$$P_0 = Q(\sqrt{2\gamma_{\gamma}}), \text{ where } Q(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_x^{\infty} e^{-k^2/2} dk = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \text{ for } x \geq 0$$

3 Simulation

This research work is focused towards the development of dual hop cooperative diversity scheme based on the fusion of regenerative and non regenerative cooperative scheme with orthogonal space time block codes. Simulation of proposed scheme is carried out over Rayleigh, Rician and Nakagami fading environments under the influence of AWGN and Brownian phase noise. To evaluate the performance test scenarios has been used based on varying modulation scheme, equalization techniques and combining techniques. Simulation parameters and obtained results are given as follows.

Table 1: Simulation Parameter

Frame Length	256 bit
Modulation	BPSK,QPSK,QAM
Channel	Rayleigh,Rician, Nakagami
Combining Technique	SC,MRC,C-MRC
Equalizer	ZF,MMSE,ML
Relaying Technique	Non-regenerative(AF), regenerative (DF)

Case-1 Rayleigh Fading Environment

1.1 QPSK Modulation

1.1.1 Zero Forcing Equalizer

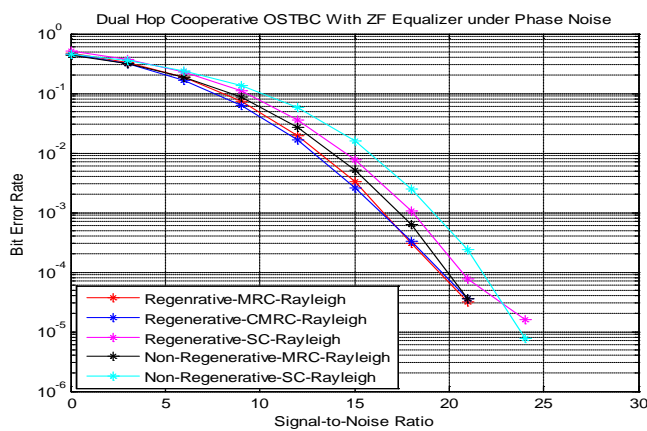


Figure 3: Dual hop cooperative OSTBC scheme with QPSK modulation and ZF Equaliser

1.1.2 Minimum Mean Square Error (MMSE) Equalizer

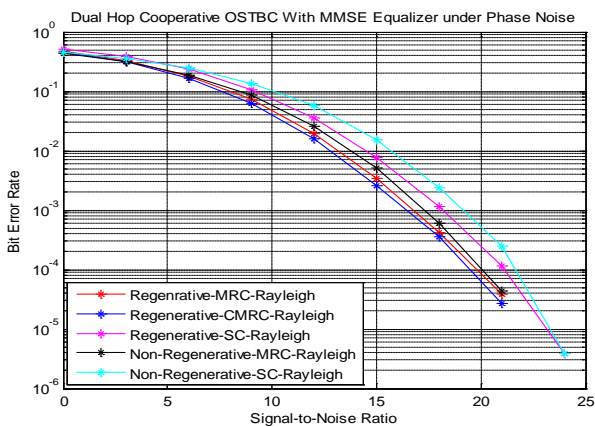


Figure 4.: dual hop cooperative OSTBC scheme with QPSK modulation and MMSE Equaliser

1.1.3 Maximum Likelihood

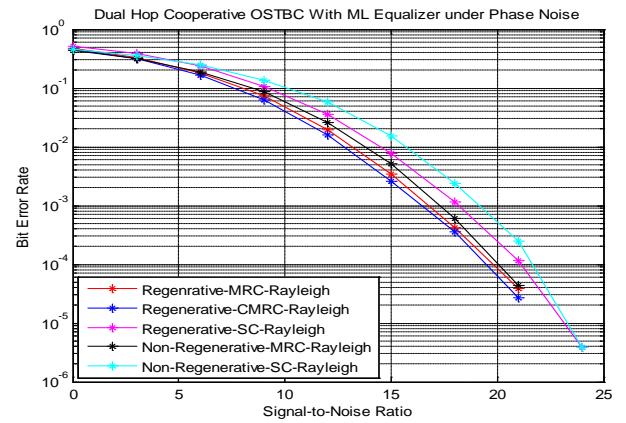


Figure 5: Dual hop cooperative OSTBC scheme with QPSK modulation and ML Equaliser

1.2 BPSK Modulation

1.2.1 Zero Forcing Equalizer

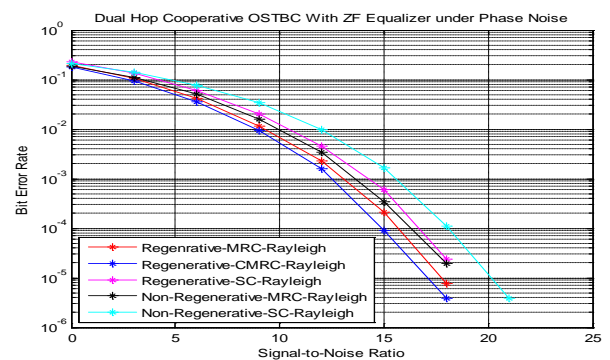


Figure 6: Dual hop cooperative OSTBC scheme with BPSK modulation and ZF Equaliser

1.2.2 Minimum Mean Square Error (MMSE) Equalizer

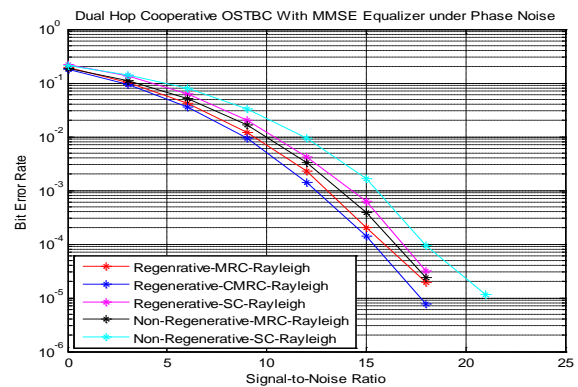


Figure 7 Dual hop cooperative OSTBC scheme with BPSK modulation and MMSE

1.2.3 Maximum Likelihood

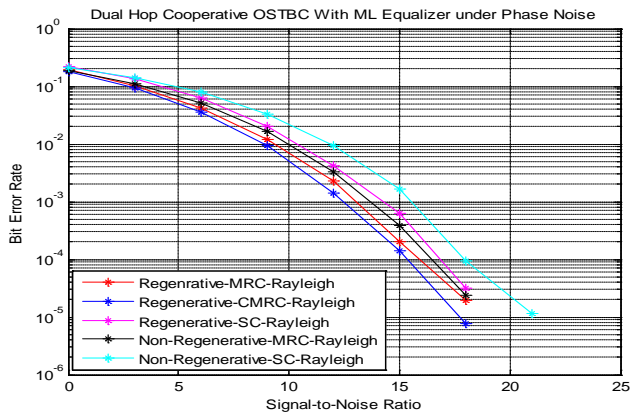


Figure 8: Dual hop cooperative OSTBC scheme with BPSK modulation and ML Equaliser

1.3 QAM Modulation

1.3.1 Zero Forcing Equalizer

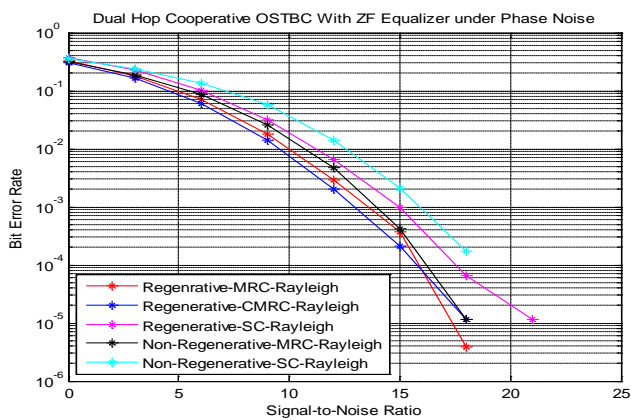


Figure 9: Dual hop cooperative OSTBC scheme with QAM modulation and ZF Equaliser

1.3.2 Minimum Mean Square Error (MMSE) Equalizer

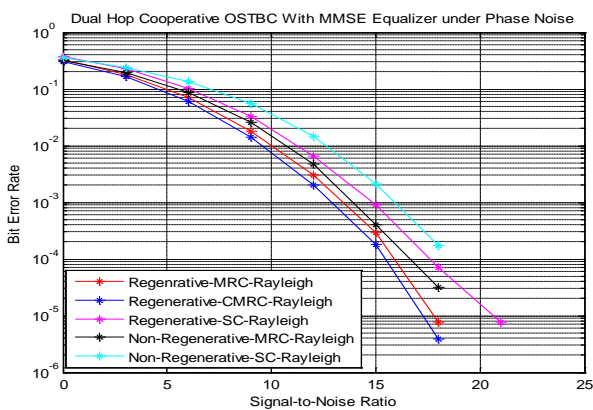


Figure 10: Dual hop cooperative OSTBC scheme with QAM modulation and MMSE Equaliser

1.3.3 Maximum Likelihood

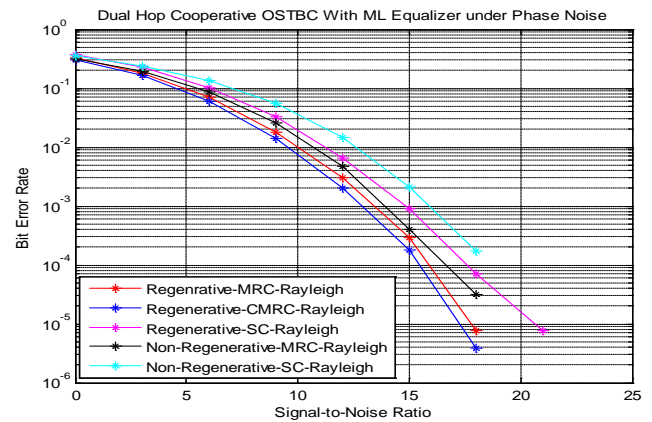


Figure 11: dual hop cooperative OSTBC scheme with QAM modulation and ML Equaliser

Case. 2 Rician Fading Environment

2.1 QPSK Modulation

2.1.1 Zero Forcing Equalizer

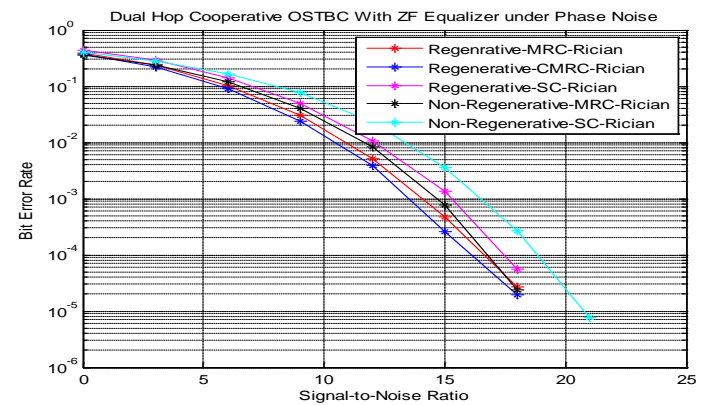


Figure 12: Dual hop cooperative OSTBC scheme with QPSK modulation and ZF Equaliser

2.1.2 Minimum Mean Square Error (MMSE) Equalizer

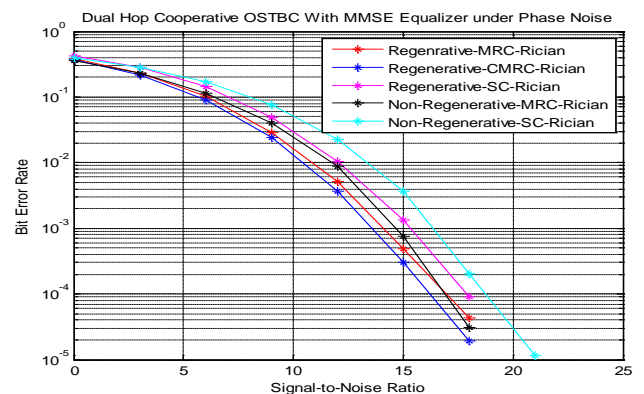


Figure 13: Dual hop cooperative OSTBC scheme with QPSK modulation and MMSE Equaliser

2.1.3 Maximum Likelihood:

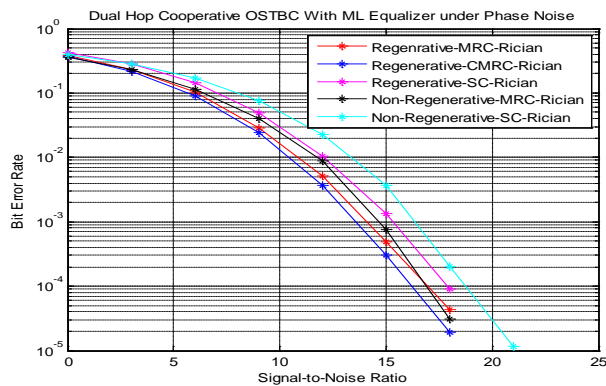


Figure 14: Dual hop cooperative OSTBC scheme with QPSK modulation and ML Equaliser

2.2 BPSK modulation

2.2.1 Zero Forcing Equalizer

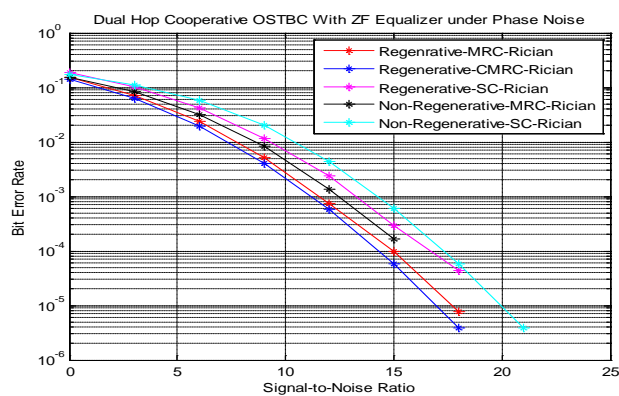


Figure 15: Dual hop cooperative OSTBC scheme with BPSK modulation and ZF Equaliser

2.2.2 Minimum Mean Square Error (MMSE) Equalizer

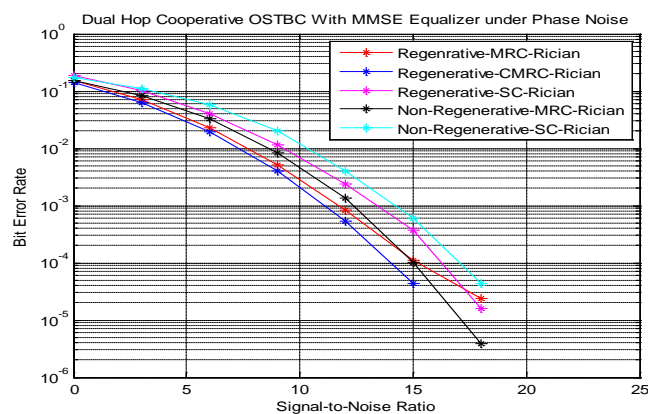


Figure 16: Dual hop cooperative OSTBC scheme with BPSK modulation and ZF Equaliser

4.2.2.3 Maximum Likelihood

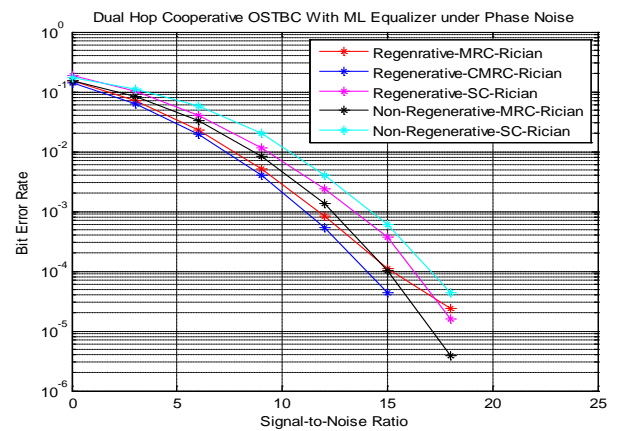


Figure 17: Dual hop cooperative OSTBC scheme with BPSK modulation and ML Equaliser

2.3 QAM Modulation

2.3.1 Zero Forcing Equalizer

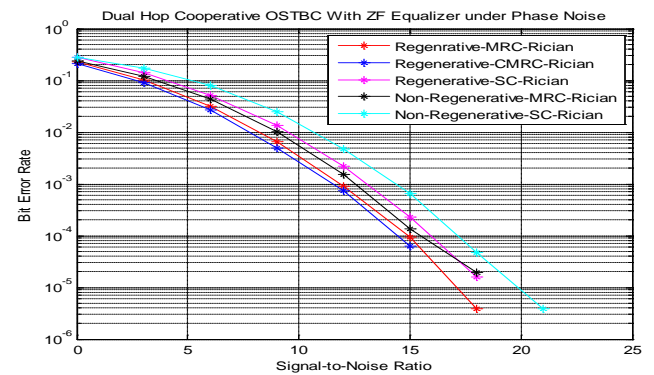


Figure 18: Dual hop cooperative OSTBC scheme with QAM modulation and ZF

2.3.2 Minimum Mean Square Error (MMSE) Equalizer

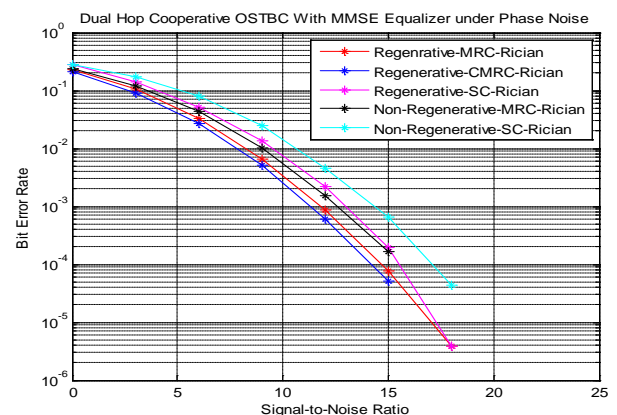


Figure 19: Dual hop cooperative OSTBC scheme with QAM modulation and MMSE Equaliser 2.3.3

Maximum Likelihood

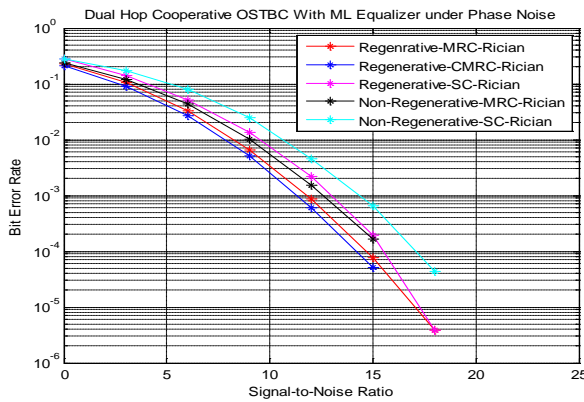


Figure 20: dual hop cooperative OSTBC scheme with QAM modulation and ML Equaliser

Case.3 Nakagami Fading Environment

3.1 QPSK Modulation

3.1.1 Zero Forcing Equalizer

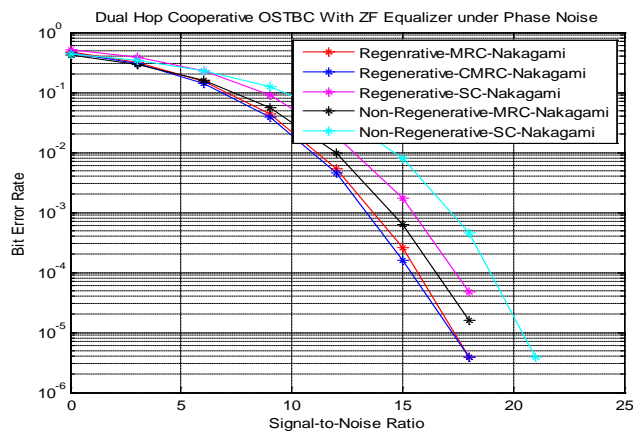


Figure 21: Dual hop cooperative OSTBC scheme with QPSK modulation and ZF

1.1.2 Minimum Mean Square Error (MMSE) Equalizer

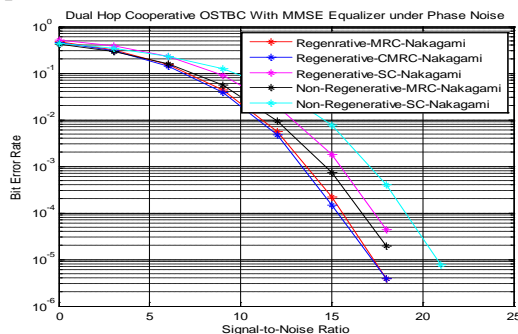


Figure 22: Dual hop cooperative OSTBC scheme with QPSK modulation and MMSE Equaliser

1.1.3 Maximum Likelihood

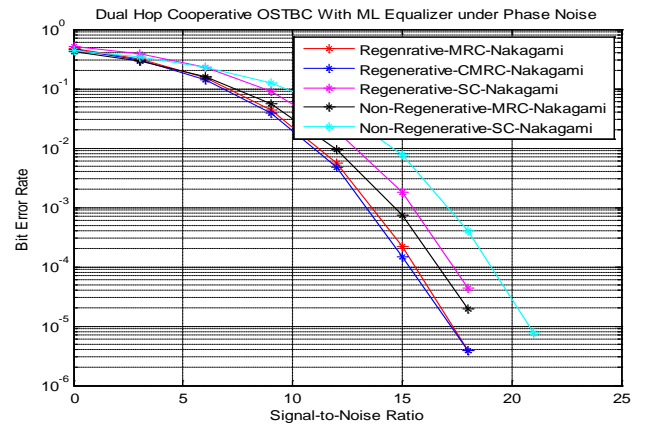


Figure 23: Dual hop cooperative OSTBC scheme with QPSK modulation and ML Equaliser

3.2 BPSK Modulation

3.2.1 Zero Forcing Equalizer

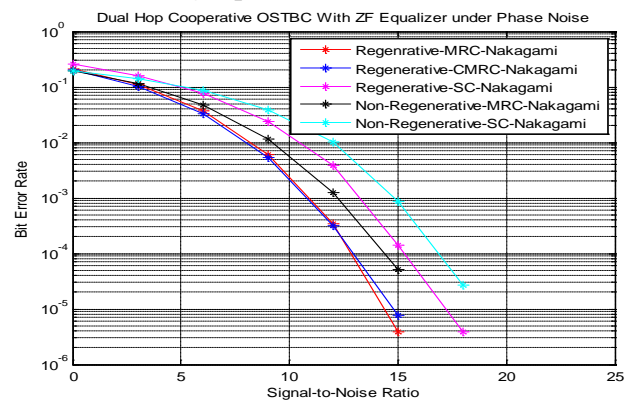


Figure 24: Dual hop cooperative OSTBC scheme with BPSK modulation and ZF

3.2.2 Minimum Mean Square Error (MMSE) Equalizer

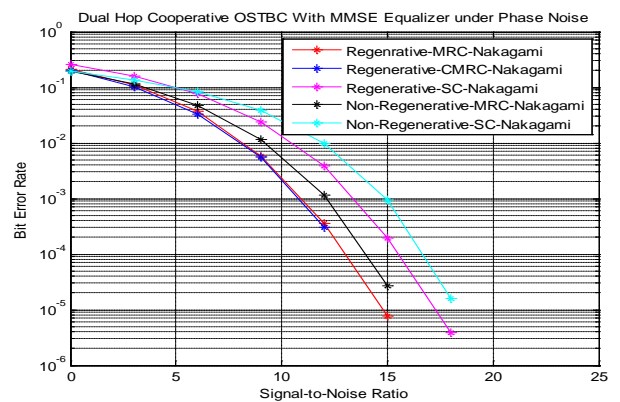


Figure 25: Dual hop cooperative OSTBC scheme with BPSK modulation and MMSE Equaliser

3.2.3 Maximum Likelihood

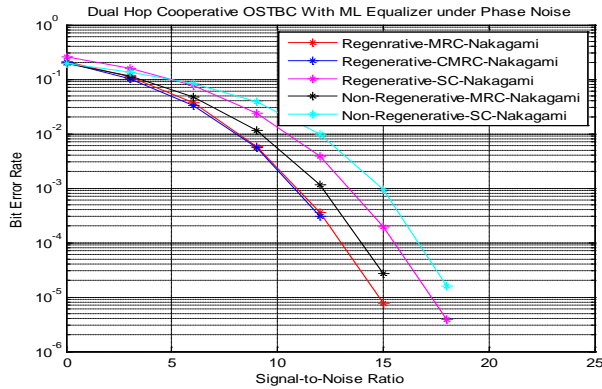


Figure 26: dual hop cooperative OSTBC scheme with BPSK modulation and ML Equaliser

3.3.3 Maximum Likelihood

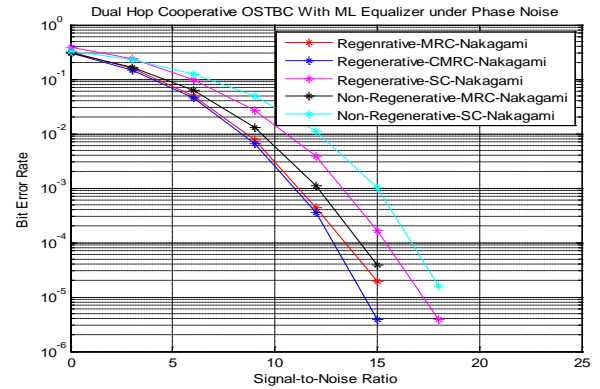


Figure 29: Dual hop cooperative OSTBC scheme with QAM modulation and ML Equaliser

3.3 QAM Modulation

3.3.1 Zero Forcing Equalizer

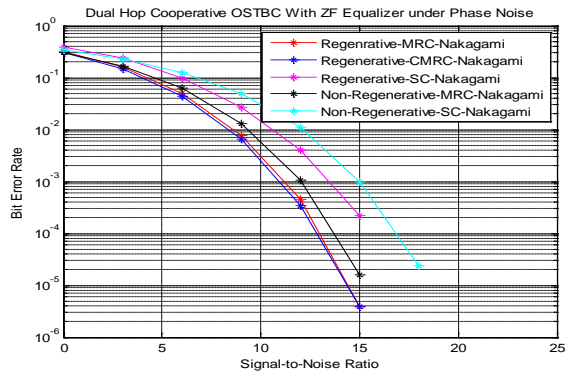


Figure 27: Dual hop cooperative OSTBC scheme with QAM modulation and ZF Equaliser

3.3.2 Minimum Mean Square Error (MMSE) Equalizer

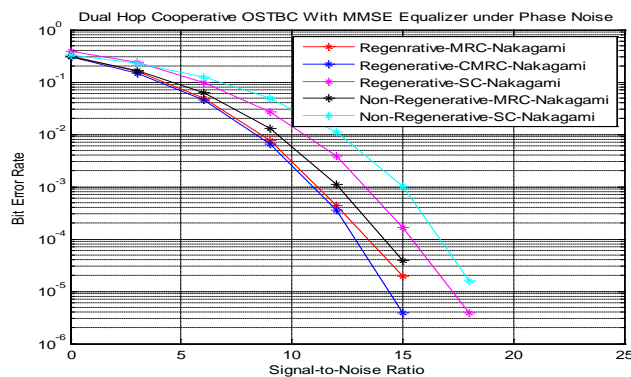


Figure 28: Dual hop cooperative OSTBC scheme with QAM modulation and MMSE Equaliser

4 Conclusion

In this research Dual Hop Cooperative OSTBC system is developed for regenerative (decode and forward) and non-regenerative (amplify and forward scheme). The proposed scheme utilizes the benefits of cooperative communication and space time coding to provide array gain and diversity gain in single antenna communication system. The proposed system architecture enhances bit error rate performance while keeping same spectral efficiency. Literature shows that spectral efficiency and bit error rate are inversely proportional to each other and there is a trade-off present between them. Receiver phase noise which is generated at the receiver oscillator circuitry has severe impact on communication system; the proposed system uses Brownian receiver phase noise along with AWGN noise. To evaluate the system performance Rayleigh, Rician and Nakagami fading environments has been considered with the assumption that channel coherence time is greater than transmission period. The proposed system adapts Alamouti OSTBC architecture at relay end and uses BPSK, QPSK and QAM modulation techniques. Simulation has been carried out on MATLAB-2010a and performance evaluation is done on the basis of Bit Error Rate vs. Signal to Noise Ratio. The proposed system also uses Selection Combining, Maximal Ratio Combining and Cooperative Maximal Ratio Combining to compensate the impact of multipath. Simulation scenario is created on the basis of varying modulation techniques with ZF, MMSE and ML equalizer and SC, MRC and C-MRC combining for Rayleigh, Rician and Nakagami fading channels. Simulation shows that BPSK modulation technique provides best BER performance for all channels with C-MRC combining technique and regenerative relaying scheme. Error free transmission is obtained at SNR equals 18 dB for

Rayleigh fading, 15 dB for Rician fading and 12 dB for Nakagami fading environments.

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