

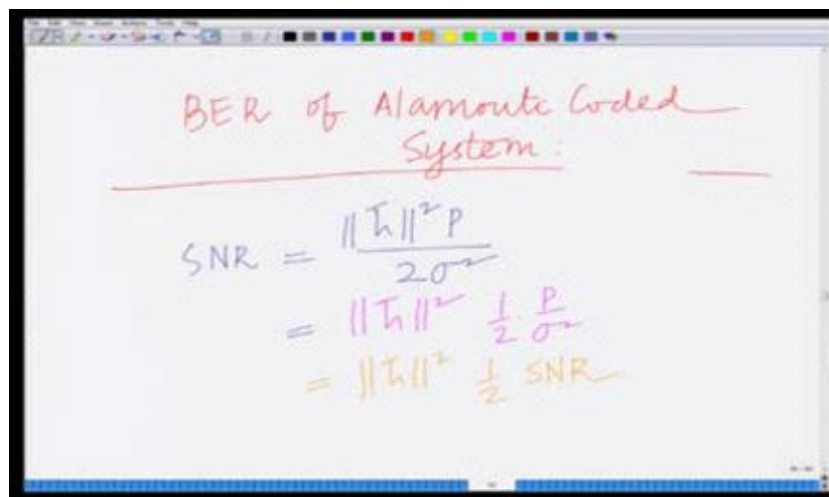
Principles of Modern CDMA/MIMO/OFDM Wireless Communications

Prof. Aditya K. Jagannatham
Department of Electrical Engineering
Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur

Lecture - 40 BER of Alamouti Coded System

Hello, welcome to another module in this massive open online course in the principles of CDMA, MIMO, OFDM wireless communications systems. In the previous module what we have seen is Alamouti transmission scheme for a MIMO wireless or more specifically for a 1×2 MISO wireless communication system. What we are going to start with in this module is the Bit Error Rate performance of an Alamouti Coded MISO Wireless System.

(Refer Slide Time: 00:37)



Handwritten derivation of SNR for Alamouti Coded System:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SNR} &= \frac{\| \bar{h} \|^2 P}{2\sigma^2} \\ &= \| \bar{h} \|^2 \frac{1}{2} \frac{P}{\sigma^2} \\ &= \| \bar{h} \|^2 \frac{1}{2} \text{SNR} \end{aligned}$$

So, let us look at the Bit Error Rate performances of this Alamouti Coded System. As we already seen Alamouti is an orthogonal space time block code. So, the Bit Error Rate of this Alamouti Coded System.

$$\text{SNR} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\| \bar{h} \|^2 P}{\sigma^2} = \| \bar{h} \|^2 \frac{1}{2} \frac{P}{\sigma^2} = \| \bar{h} \|^2 \frac{1}{2} \text{SNR}$$

Basically it has M R C is identical to M R C with half the SNR half the transmit SNR, $\frac{P}{\sigma^2}$ if there is this factor of half therefore, the Bit Error Rate is similar to that of M R C with two antennas remember the number of antennas in this MISO system Alamouti Coded MISO System is 1×2 therefore, the number of antennas is 2 or $L = 2$.

So, therefore, it is identical took the performance often M R C system with $L = 2$ antennas, but half the transmit SNR.

(Refer Slide Time: 02:19)

The image shows a handwritten derivation on a whiteboard. At the top, it says 'BER at high SNR'. Below that is the formula:
$$= {}^{2L-1}C_L \left(\frac{1}{2 \frac{1}{2} \text{SNR}} \right)^L$$
 Then, it substitutes $L=2$ into the formula:
$$\text{Average BER} = {}^3C_2 \left(\frac{1}{\text{SNR}} \right)^2$$
 This is then simplified to:
$$\text{BER} = \frac{3}{\text{SNR}^2}$$
 To the right of the equations, there are handwritten notes: 'BER of Alamouti Coded Wireless System' and 'h1, h2 are IID Rayleigh average power = 1'.

Therefore the Bit Error Rate at high SNR equals

$$\text{BER} = {}^{2L-1}C_L \left(\frac{1}{2 \frac{1}{2} \text{SNR}} \right)^L$$

we have to substitute $L = 2$. Therefore, it is

$$\text{BER} = {}^3C_2 \left(\frac{1}{\text{SNR}} \right)^2 = \frac{3}{\text{SNR}^2}$$

The Bit Error Rate of this Alamouti Coded Wireless System is interestingly we are able to derive an expression for the Bit Error Rate of this Alamouti Coded Wireless System and that

is $\frac{3}{\text{SNR}^2}$.

So, this is the Bit Error Rate of Alamouti Coded Wireless System is $\frac{3}{\text{SNR}^2}$. This is the average Bit Error Rate mind average over the distribution on the fading channel coefficients. We are assuming the fading channel coefficients h_1, h_2 , to be IID Rayleigh with average power 1 that is the standard assumption when we derived the Bit Error Rate of this system

with max well ratio combined. So, remember this is average Bit Error Rate under the assumption h_1, h_2 , are IID Rayleigh average power equal to with average power equals 1.

This is the assumption that we are using here. Now let us look at some examples of this Alamouti Coded Wireless Communication system to understand this better let us look at some simple examples.

(Refer Slide Time: 04:36)

Example of Alamouti Processing:

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} 2+j & 1-2j \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + w$$

$h_1 = 2+j$
 $h_2 = 1-2j$

1x2 MISO system

Let us start with example of Alamouti Processing. Consider a simple system

$$Y = \begin{bmatrix} 2+j & 1-2j \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + w$$

(Refer Slide Time: 05:48)

First Transmit Period

$$y_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2+j & 1-2j \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + w_1$$

During second Transmit Instant

$$y_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2+j & 1-2j \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -x_2^* \\ x_1^* \end{bmatrix} + w_2$$

$$= (2+j)x_2^* + (1-2j)x_1^* + w_2$$

In the 1st transmit period we are transmitting x_1 from the 1st transmit antenna and x_2 from the 2nd transmit antenna.

$$y_1 = [2 + j \quad 1 - 2j] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + w_1$$

During the second transmit instant what do we have we are transmitting

$$y_2 = [2 + j \quad 1 - 2j] \begin{bmatrix} -x_2^* \\ x_1^* \end{bmatrix} + w_2$$

(Refer Slide Time: 07:46)

The image shows a handwritten derivation on a whiteboard. It starts with the equation for y_2 from the previous block: $y_2 = -(2+j)x_2^* + (1-2j)x_1^* + w_2$. Then it shows the complex conjugate of this equation: $y_2^* = -(2-j)x_2 + (1+2j)x_1 + w_2^*$. This is then rearranged into a matrix form: $y_2^* = [1+2j \quad -2+j] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + w_2^*$. Finally, it combines this with the first equation to form a single vector equation: $\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2^* \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2+j & 1-2j \\ 1+2j & -2+j \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2^* \end{bmatrix}$. The matrices and vectors are underlined in the original image.

I have

$$y_2 = -(2 + j) x_2^* + (1 - 2j) x_1^* + w_2$$

$$y_2^* = -(2 - j) x_2 + (1 + 2j) x_1 + w_2^*$$

$$y_2^* = [1 + 2j \quad -2 + j] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + w_2^*$$

$$y_1 = [2 + j \quad 1 - 2j] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + w_1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2^* \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 + j & 1 - 2j \\ 1 + 2j & -2 + j \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2^* \end{bmatrix}$$

This is my vector \bar{y} this is my 2×2 matrix this is my vector \bar{X} this is my additive Gaussian noise vector \bar{w} and these are my columns \bar{c}_1 , \bar{c}_2 . Now let us look at \bar{c}_1 and \bar{c}_2 .

(Refer Slide Time: 10:09)

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{c}_1 &= \begin{bmatrix} 2+j \\ 1+2j \end{bmatrix} & \bar{c}_2 &= \begin{bmatrix} 1-2j \\ -2+j \end{bmatrix} \\ \bar{c}_1^H \bar{c}_2 &= [2-j \quad 1-2j] \begin{bmatrix} 1-2j \\ -2+j \end{bmatrix} \\ &= (2-j)(1-2j) + (1-2j)(-2+j) \\ &= (2-j)(1-2j) - (1-2j)(2-j) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

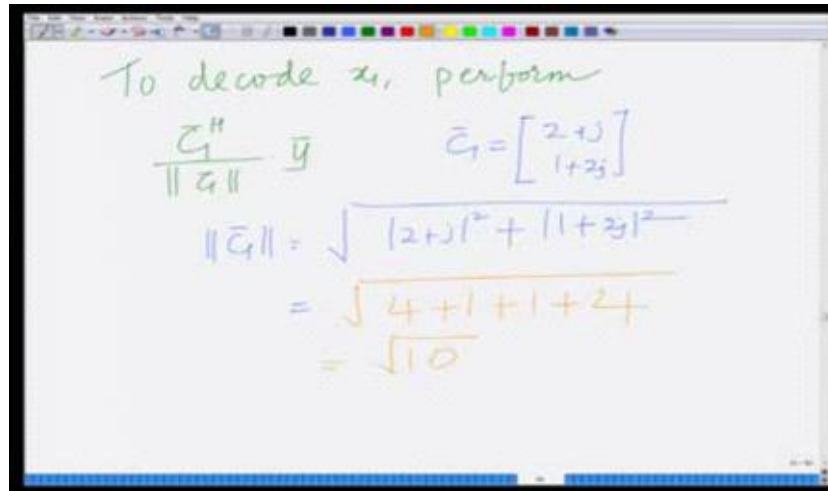
$$\bar{c}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2+j \\ 1+2j \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{c}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1-2j \\ -2+j \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\bar{c}_1^H \bar{c}_2 = (2-j)(1-2j) + (1-2j)(-2+j) = 0$$

Now in this example we are seeing that we have constructed this Alamouti matrix, we extracted this 2 columns \bar{c}_1 , \bar{c}_2 and what we are seeing is that $\bar{c}_1^H \bar{c}_2$ is that is why we said Alamouti is an orthogonal space time block ward. This orthogonality of the columns at the receiver in this Alamouti matrix makes the decoding operation very easy notably it is a simple correlation operation and not a matrix inversion.

(Refer Slide Time: 11:52)



To decode x_1 , perform

$$\frac{\bar{c}_1^H}{\|\bar{c}_1\|} \bar{y} \quad \bar{c}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2+j \\ 1+2j \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\|\bar{c}_1\| = \sqrt{|2+j|^2 + |1+2j|^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{4+1+1+4}$$

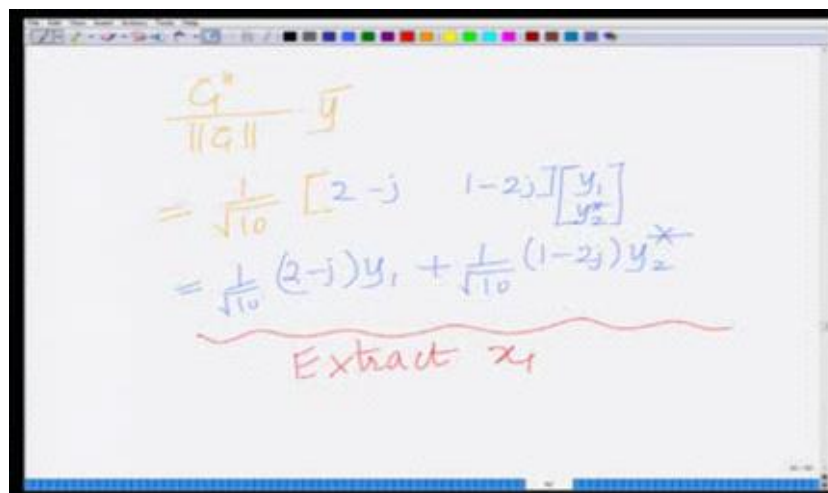
$$= \sqrt{10}$$

It is an orthogonal spaced and block code therefore, to decode x_1 we perform,

$$\frac{\bar{c}_1^H}{\|\bar{c}_1\|} \bar{y} \quad \bar{c}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2+j \\ 1+2j \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\|\bar{c}_1\| = \sqrt{|2+j|^2 + |1+2j|^2} = \sqrt{4+1+1+4} = \sqrt{10}$$

(Refer Slide Time: 12:58)



$$\frac{\bar{c}_1^H}{\|\bar{c}_1\|} \bar{y}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \begin{bmatrix} 2-j & 1-2j \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2^* \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} (2-j)y_1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} (1-2j)y_2^*$$

Extract x_1

Therefore we perform

$$\frac{\bar{c}_1^H}{\|\bar{c}_1\|} \bar{y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \begin{bmatrix} 2-j & 1-2j \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2^* \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}(2 - j) y_1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}(1 - 2j) y_2^*$$

which is the vector in the Alamouti Coded System and that helps us extract the symbol x_1 .

(Refer Slide Time: 14:12)

Similarly to extract x_2 , Perform

$$\frac{\bar{c}_2^H}{\|\bar{c}_2\|} \bar{y} \quad \|\bar{c}_2\| = \sqrt{10}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} [1+2j \quad -2-j] \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2^* \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} (1+2j)y_1 - \frac{(2+j)}{\sqrt{10}} y_2^*$$

Extract x_2

Similarly, to extract the symbol x_2 we perform

$$\frac{\bar{c}_2^H}{\|\bar{c}_2\|} \bar{y} \quad \|\bar{c}_2\| = \sqrt{10}$$

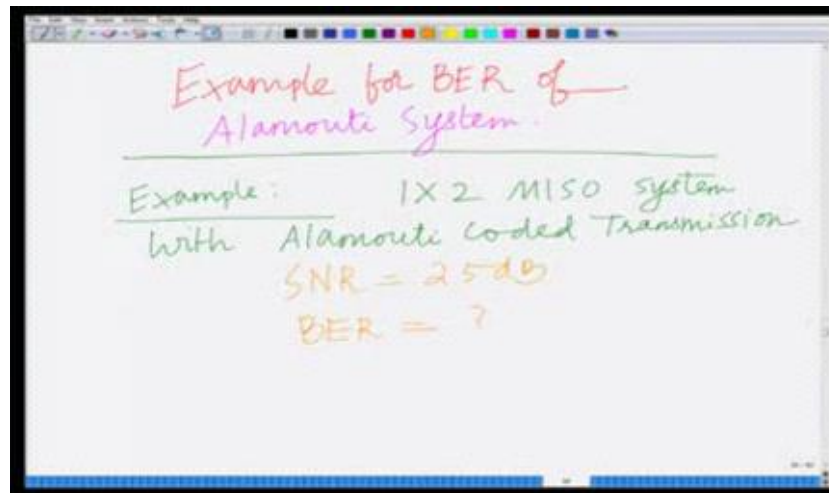
$$\frac{\bar{c}_2^H}{\|\bar{c}_2\|} \bar{y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} [1 + 2j \quad -2 - j] \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2^* \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}(1 + 2j) y_1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}(2 + j) y_2^*$$

that helps us extract the corresponding symbol x_2 .

Now, let us look at a simple example to evaluate the Bit Error Rate performance of this Alamouti Systems. So, let us evaluate Bit Error Rate.

(Refer Slide Time: 15:49)



Example for BER, Bit Error Rate of the Alamouti Coded System for instance let us look at these simple example consider a **1 x 2** MISO system with Alamouti Coded Transmission and what we want to do is we want to consider **SNR = 25 dB** and we want to ask the question what is the Bit Error Rate? So, what we are doing is we are considering a simple example for the Bit Error Rate evaluation in an Alamouti Coded **1 x 2** MISO system we have an **SNR = 25 dB** we want to ask what is the average Bit Error Rate at this SNR?

(Refer Slide Time: 17:14)

Avg BER = $\frac{3}{\text{SNR}^2}$

$10 \log_{10} \text{SNR} = 25$
 $\text{SNR} = 10^{2.5}$

BER = $\frac{3}{\text{SNR}^2} = \frac{3}{(10^{2.5})^2}$
 $= \frac{3}{10^5} = 3 \times 10^{-5}$

Avg BER of Alamouti at SNR = 25 dB

We already seen the average Bit Error Rate of Alamouti, equals

$$\text{BER} = {}^3C_2 \left(\frac{1}{\text{SNR}} \right)^2 = \frac{3}{\text{SNR}^2}$$

$$10 \log_{10} \text{SNR} = 25$$

$$\text{SNR} = 10^{2.5}$$

$$\text{BER} = \frac{3}{\text{SNR}^2} = \frac{3}{10^5} = 3 \times 10^{-5}$$

This examples and theory before that competency in illustrate the analysis, the theory, the scheme, the transmission, the decoding and also the Bit Error Rate performance of this Alamouti Coded System and Alamouti is a very important transmission scheme or considered key mile step in the key milestone in the progress or in the development of wireless communication system. Because of its elegance because at which simplicity because of its convenience remember we said Alamouti Coded System it is an orthogonal space time block code it has 3 aspects. One - it does not need the channel state information at the transmitter, two - the decoding at the receiver is very simple because of the orthogonal structure of Alamouti and therefore, these 2 techniques combined make Alamouti Scheme which very convenient for implementation in a practical wireless communication system. Hence it is a very included in 3G and 4G wireless standards and what we have seen is we seen the theory behind the Alamouti Scheme and we also seen is performance in terms of in the Bit Error Rate.

So, we will conclude this module here and explore other aspects of MIMO and subsequent modules.

Thank you very much.