A NOVEL SPACE-TIME MIMO CHANNEL MODEL

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ABSTRACT

In wireless communications, accurate and tractable channel modeling is critical to evaluating the performance of the system. In this paper, we propose a new multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) channel modeling technique for link level simulations. By utilizing wave superposition method, we propose a time varying MIMO channel in which the motion of antenna array can be characterized. With proposed channel model, we show that realistic propagation MIMO channel can be modeled and the spatial and temporal spread of MIMO channels are well modeled as well. Since the proposed model is applicable to any array geometry, the model can be applied to system simulations for MIMO as well as other adaptive antenna applications. For model verification, we present computer simulation result.

1. INTRODUCTION

The modeling channels is crucial for the efficient design of wireless systems [1]. The wireless channel suffers from constructive/destructive interference signaling [2], [3] and yields a randomized channel with certain statistics to be discovered. Recently, the need to increase spectral efficiency has motivated the use of multiple antennas at both the transmitter and the receiver side [4], [5]. Hence, if the multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) link is characterized by an matrix with independent and identically distributed Gaussian entries which are perfectly known to the receiver, it has been proved [6] that the ergodic capacity increase is bits per second per hertz for every 3-dB increase at high signal-to-noise ratio (SNR). However, results are still unknown and may cause serious question of MIMO capacity for realistic channel models.

Most of the theoretical channel models in the past [7]-[9] assumed that kind of simplified channel model, but in practice some correlation among the antenna elements may exist that can reduce the channel capacity.

Moreover, most papers in the past have focused on frequency-flat fading channels, whereas frequency selective channels have received significant attention due to the high demand for high-speed communications [10] [11]. The geometric channel model with a ring of scatterers around the user has been extensively used for a narrowband channel [12], mostly due to its simplicity. In the sequel we show that this model is not applicable to wideband channels due to unrealistic probability density function (PDF) it provides for time of arrival (TOA). The main contribution of this paper is a new geometric model that also exhibits good match to different characteristics of wideband measured channel data such as TOA PDF and power delay spectrum (PDS), also known as power delay profile.

Most channel MIMO model is based on channel statistics and some are on geometry of scatterer's distribution. Not may MIMO channel includes velocity of receive or transmit antenna. In this paper, we present SIMO and MIMO channel model including velocity of antenna. The model we present is relatively simple to generate and thus it will be a good channel model for MIMO system verification.

The rest of this paper is organized as follows. The new velocity incorporated model for SIMO and MIMO channels are introduced in Section II and III, respectively. In Section IV. Various simulation results are provided. Concluding remarks are given in Section V.

2. SIMO CHANNEL MODEL

In this section, we propose a new SIMO space-time channel model   The propose model is based on the model , the Geometrically Based Single Bounce Elliptical

Model (GBSBEM) which was proposed in [13]. The GBSBEM model is used to simulate power-delay-angle profile (pda-grams), power delay profiles, joint time-angle statistics, marginal characteristics of the Direction-Of-Arrival (DOA), and narrowband fading envelopes. The GBSBEM model is appropriate for low-tier systems, including microcell and picocell system, where base station antennas are surrounded by clutter, and scatterrers are distributed between and around both the transmitter
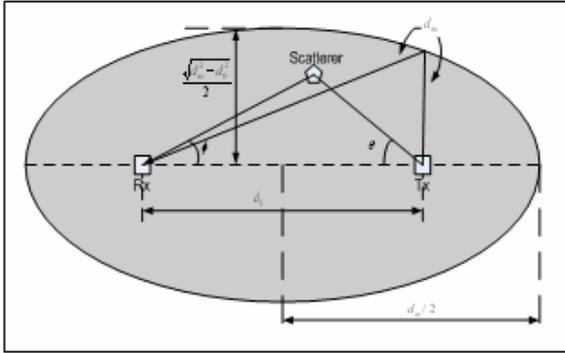
Figure. 1 GBSBEM model

In this figure, the model parameters are as follows:

(1) ϕ : DOA between receive antenna and scatterer
(2) θ : Angle between scatter and direct path line.
(3) do : length of main axis or distance between transmit and receive antenna
(4) dm : the length of maximum time delay

If the scatterers in ellipse are uniformly distributed, PDF of the received signal with different time delays can be written as:

$$f_\tau(\tau) = \frac{c}{\beta d_0} \frac{2(c\tau/d_0)^2 - 1}{\sqrt{(c\tau/d_0)^2 - 1}} \quad \tau_0 \le \tau \le \tau_m \quad (1)$$

$$\beta = \left(\frac{c\tau_m}{d_0}\right)\sqrt{\left(\frac{c\tau_m}{d_0}\right)^2 - 1} \quad (2)$$

where, c is speed of light, τ_o and τ_m are minimum and maximum time delay, repectively.

The joint PDF of time delay and DOA are written as follows:

$$f_{\phi,r}(\phi, r) = \frac{(r^2 - 1)(r^2 - 2r\cos\phi + 1)}{\pi\beta(r - \cos\phi)^3} \quad (3)$$

where, $\beta = r_m\sqrt{r_m - 1}$ and $r_m = \tau_m/\tau_0$

With the GBSBEM model, we propose a time varying SIMO channel in which the motion of array antennas can be characterized. This model includes velocity parameters of antennas in the model which results in Doppler frequency. Speed and normal direction of antennas are incorporated in the proposed model. The proposed model are shown in Figure 2.
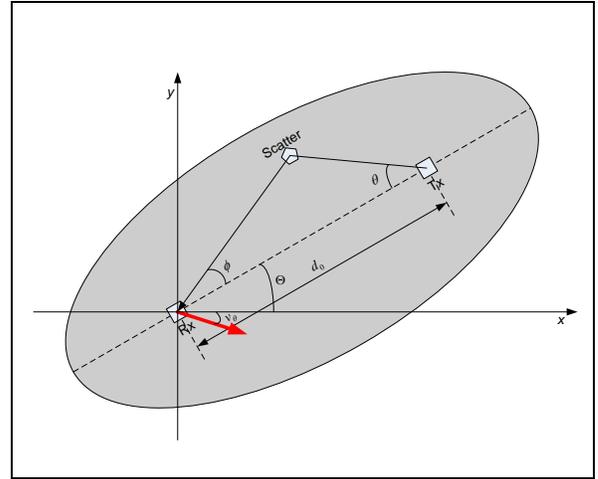
Figure 2 SIMO channel model

The model parameters are as follows:

(1) Θ : Direction of direct multipath between transmitter and receiver
(2) v_θ : relative angle between normal angle of multi receive antenna and reference axis.

Here, if antenna is omni-directional and microwave is propagated in free space, then power (in dBm) at the point of d_{ref} apart from transmitter to receiver, can be written as

$$P_{ref} = P_T - 20\log\left(\frac{4\pi d_{ref} f}{c}\right) \quad (4)$$

And the power of direct multipath, P_o and array response vector can be written as

$$P_0 = P_{ref} - 10n\log\left(\frac{c\tau_0}{d_{ref}}\right) + G_r(0) + G_t(0) \quad (5)$$

$$\mathbf{a}_0 = \mathbf{a}(\Theta) \quad (6)$$

Then signal power and array response vector from i[th] scatterer can be expressed as

$$P_i = P_{ref} - 10n\log\left(\frac{c\tau_i}{d_{ref}}\right) - L_r + G_r(0) + G_t(0) \qquad (7)$$

$$\mathbf{a}_i = \mathbf{a}(\Theta + \phi_i) \qquad (8)$$

where Lr represents power loss.

Finally, the Doppler frequency due to i^{th} scatterer can be expressed as

$$F_d = \frac{c - v \cdot \cos(v_\theta - \phi_i)}{c} f \qquad (9)$$

3. MIMO CHANNEL MODEL

In this section, we propose a new MIMO space-time channel model. The proposed model is based on the SIMO model described in Section 2. With the SIMO model, we propose a time varying MIMO channel in which the direction of departure (DOD) and motion of array antennas can be characterized. This model includes DOD of Tx antenna as well as velocity of receive antenna. The proposed model is shown in Figure 3.
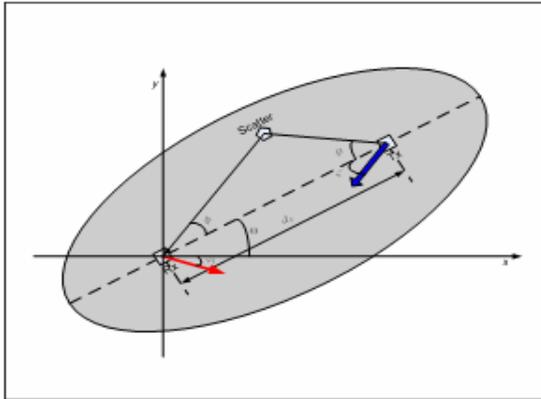
Figure 3 The proposed MIMO channel model

In the MIMO channel, model parameter of DOD is included and the rest of parameters are the same as the SIMO case. The array response vector of transmit antenna can be expressed as

$$\mathbf{a}_i = \mathbf{a}(\theta + \zeta) \qquad (10)$$

where ζ represents steering angle of transmit array antenna.

4. SIMULATION RESULTS

In this section, we present computer simulation results of the proposed channel model. The simulation are performed for number of antenna = 8, nominal direction of the receive antenna = 0 degree, and the number of scatterers is 10. The speed of receive antenna is set to be 30km and 100km. The space time fading characteristics obtained with speed of 30km are depicted in Figure 4.
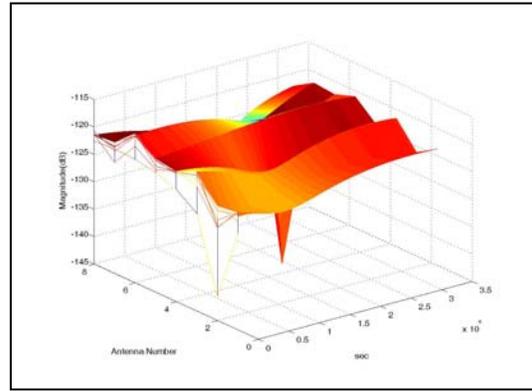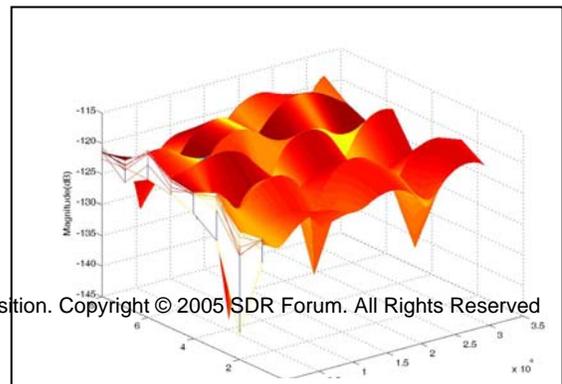

(a)
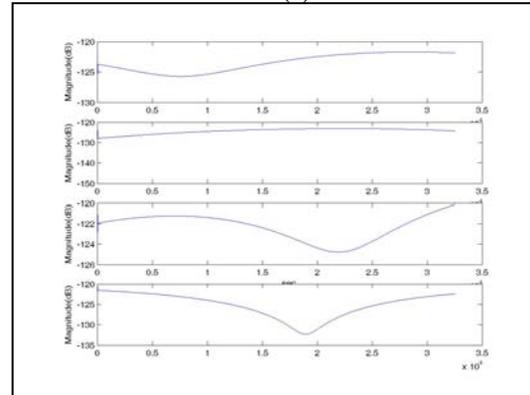
(b)

Figure 4. SIMO channel fading characteristic at 30km
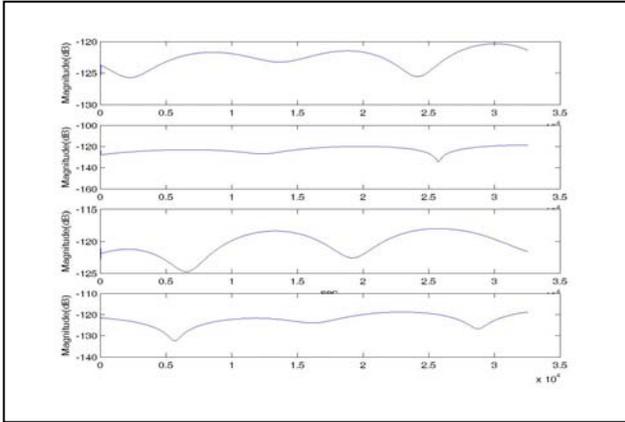(a) space-time fading (b) fading of antenna 1, 2, 7 and 8.

The space time fading characteristics obtained with speed of 100km are depicted in Figure 5.
By comparing results, we observe that space time fading characteristics according to speed of change are well modeled
Next, we investigate the space time fading according to normal direction of receive antenna array. The simulation is performed by fixing the channel parameters such as number of antenna = 8 and the number of scatterers is 10.
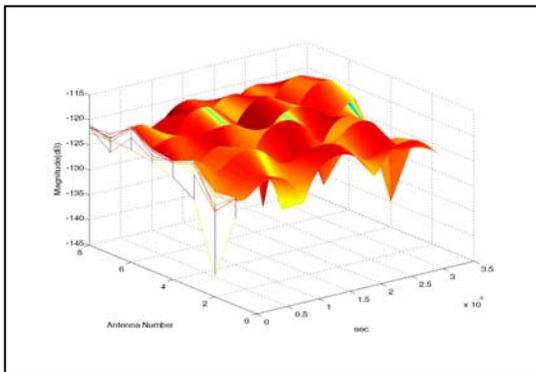
(a)

(b)

Figure 5. SIMO channel fading characteristic at 100km
(a) space-time fading (b) fading of antenna 1, 2, 7 and 8.

Figure 6. SIMO channel Fading Characteristics with
60km speed and 0 normal direction of receive antenna

At first, we set direction of receive antenna to be 0 degree
and speed to be 60 km. Then we change the direction and
speed to be 90 degree and 60km, respectively. The space-
time fading of each case are shown in Figure 6 and 7.
In this figures, we can observe that space time fading
characteristics according to direction of receive antenna.
In short, as receive antenna moves into direction of 90 or
270 degree, then periodic space time fading is obtained.
This is fact due to the receive antenna is aligned in linear
manner.

Next, we present the output of the proposed MIMO
channel model. The channel capacity of the propose
MIMO channel by changing the DOD. The channel
capacity is evaluated by using the results in [1].
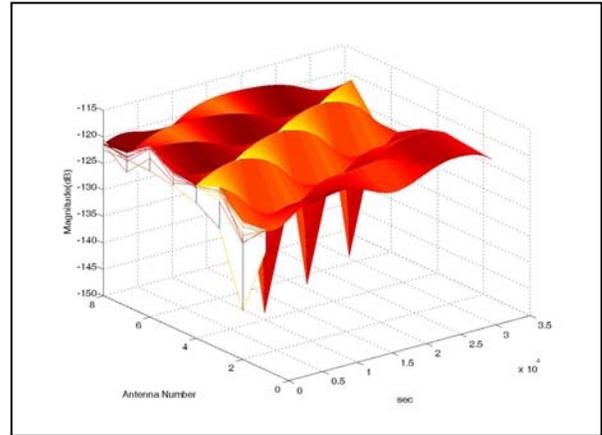
Figure 7. SIMO channel Fading Characteristics with
60km speed and 90 nominal direction of receive antenna

The simulation are performed for Tx antenna = 2 and
receive antenna number = 2, nominal direction of the
receive antenna = 0 degree, and the number of scatterers
is 10. The speed of receive antenna is set to be 30km and
the DOD to be 0 and 30. In Figure 8, we present the
channel capacity change according to DOD of transmit
antenna while fixing the other channel parameters.
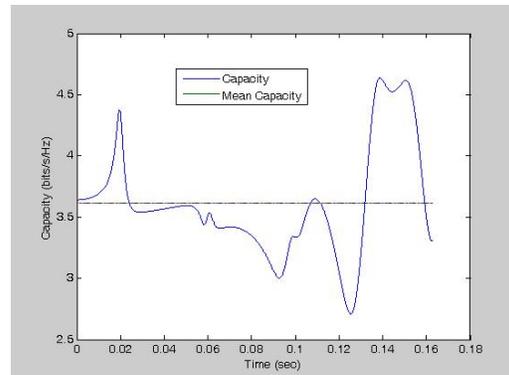
(a)
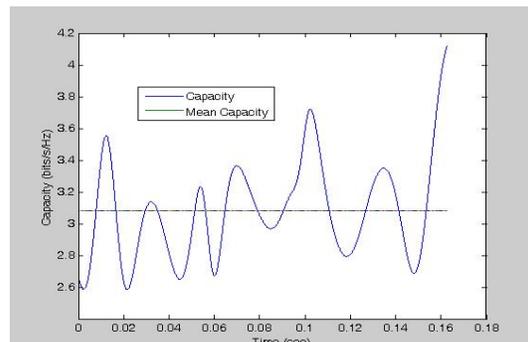
(b)

Figure 8. MIMO capacity change (a) DOD = 0 degree (b) DOD = 30 degree

Finally, we present the channel capacity of the propose MIMO channel by changing the speed of the receive antenna array. The result is shown in Figure 9. As seen in the figure, the capacity change according to the speed of antenna array is well depicted.
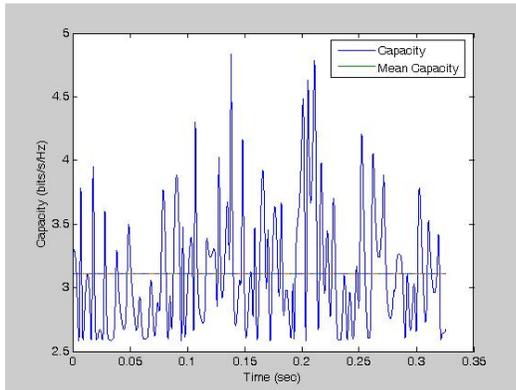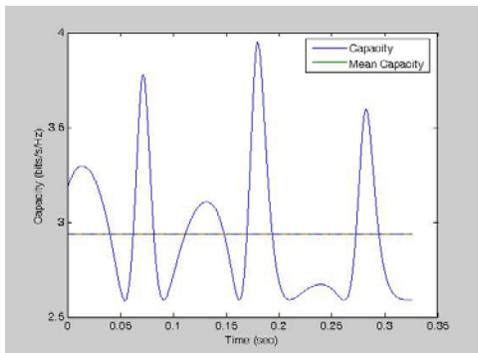

(a)

(b)

Figure 9. MIMO capacity change (a) speed = 100km (b) speed = 30km

5. CONCLUSION

In this paper, we propose new SIMO and MIMO channel modeling techniques for link level simulations. By utilizing wave superposition method, we propose a time varying SIMO and MIMO channel in which the motion of antenna array and the DOD of transmit antenna can be characterized with ease. With proposed channel model, we show that realistic propagation MIMO channel can be modeled and the spatial and temporal spread of MIMO channels are well modeled as well. Since the proposed model is applicable to any array geometry, the model can be applied to system simulations for MIMO as well as other adaptive antenna applications. In this paper, only limited simulation results are presented. Theoretical probability density function of the proposed model would

be our future work as well as thorough computer simulation by changing various channel parameters.

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SDR BASED MIMO-OFDM SYSTEM FOR FUTURE WIMAX

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ABSTRACT

MIMO technologies with OFDM air interface lead to a very compelling high-speed data transmission for future wireless systems. Since performance verification of MIMO system is important, Software Based Radio(SDR) -based MIMO testbed becomes essential to validate the theoretical performance gain. In this paper, we present SDR-based MIMO testbed system developed in the framework of SK Telecom. The frame work is based on IEEE standard of 802.16e adopting MIMO-OFDM. To evaluate the performance, MIMO system verification software tool is also developed and used for off-line performance evaluation.   The proposed SDR-based MIMO testbed and verification software tool can be used as efficient tool for channel modeling, capacity of closed-loop MIMO capacity verification and etc. The performance of the system is verified by using data generated via METRA channel simulator.

1. INTRODUCTION

As wireless communication systems look to make the transition from voice communication to interactive Internet data, achieving higher bit rates becomes both increasingly desirable and challenging. Space-time coding (STC) is a communications technique for wireless systems that employ multiple transmit antennas and single or multiple receive antennas. Information theory has been used to demonstrate that multiple antennas have the potential to dramatically increase achievable bit rates [1], thus converting wireless channels from narrow to wide data pipes. Space-time codes realize these gains by introducing temporal and spatial correlation into the signals transmitted from different antennas without increasing the total transmitted power or transmission bandwidth. There is in fact a diversity gain that results from multiple paths between base station and user terminal,
and a coding gain that results from how symbols are correlated across transmit antennas. Significant increases in throughput are possible with only two antennas at the base station and one or two antennas at the user terminal, and with simple receiver structures. The second antenna at the user terminal can be used to further increase system capacity through interference suppression.

While theory and simulations typically show the corresponding gains under ideal conditions, hardware platforms and testbeds are essential in validating these gains in real channels and in the presence of implementation impairments. There are testbeds reported in the literature focusing on various wireless technologies. The TSUNAMI project [1] in Europe was aimed at promoting research and development in adaptive antennas. The testbed reported by Motorola Labs [2] is a $2 \cdot 2$ broadband multiple-input multiple output orthogonal frequency-division multiplexed (MIMO-OFDM) system. Iospan Wireless Inc. and Stanford University also reported
in [3] a MIMO-OFDM system operating as a $2 \cdot 3$ system on the downlink and a $1 \cdot 3$ system on the uplink. Research testbeds also play an important role in academia. They provide greater insight into various aspects of wireless system design, and provide hands-on experience to students and faculty.

In this paper, we present WiMAX testbed developed at SK Telecom. The architecture and specification of the testbed are introduced and the GUI verification tool for system evaluation are illustrated. The rest of this paper is organized as follows. The new SDR tested and MIMO

verification tools are introduced in Section II and III, respectively. In Section IV. various simulation results are provided. Concluding remarks are given in Section V.

2. SOFTWARE-DEFINED TESTBED

In this section, we present SDR based WiMax testbed. The specification of the testbed is summarized in the following Table 1.

Parameters	Value
Nominal Channel BW	8.75 MHz
Sampling Frequency	10 MHz
Sampling Period (1/Fs)	100 nsec
No. of FFT points	1024
No. of sub-carriers	864
No. of sub-carriers for data	768
No. of sub-carriers for pilot	96
seperation of sub-carriers (Δf)	9.765625KHz
Symbol period ($Tb=1/\Delta f$)	102.4 μs
Cycle Prefix duration ($Tg= Tb/8$)	12.8 μs
OFDMA duration ($Ts= Tb+Tg$)	115.2 μs
TDD frame length	5 ms

Table 1 Specification of Testbed

The developed receiver testbed is illustrated in Figure 1.

Figure 1. The developed MIMO receiver testbed

The testbed is composed a few functional blocks. The functional block diagram of the testbed is also shown in the Figure 2. The testbed is designed to operate in quite general mode so that it works in 2 transmit and 2 receive antenna mode and can be extended for 4 transmit and 4 receive antennas.

3. MIMO VERIFICATION GUI

In this section, we present MIMO verification GUI software tool based on Matlab. The software is designed to evaluate to transmit and receive signal qualities and the overall system performance. For verification, we generate test frame pattern at the first stage.
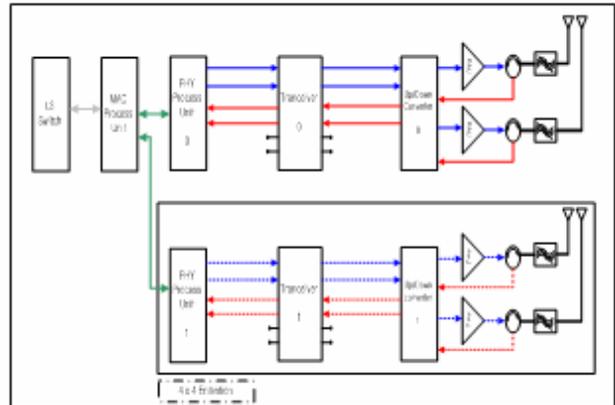
Figure 2. The functional block diagram of MIMO Testbed

The one example of test frame pattern is illustrated in Figure 3. As seen in the Fig. 3, test frame can be divided into symbols which can be assigned to different modulation, ID cell and permutation types such as Partial Usage Sub Channel (PUSC) and Full Usage Sub Channel (FUSC).
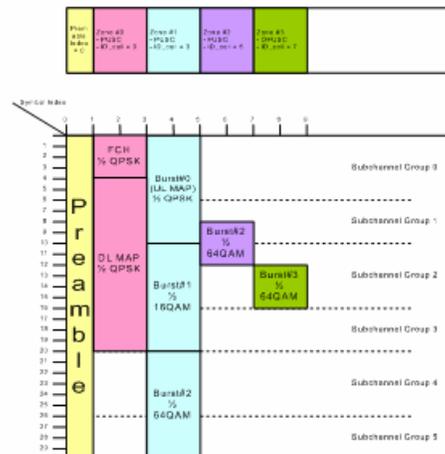
Figure 3. The one example of test data frame

Once test data frame is fixed, we can select arbitrary subchannel and symbol to verify the quality of transmit and received signal. To verify the selected section of data, we develop the GUI software which is shown in Figure 4.
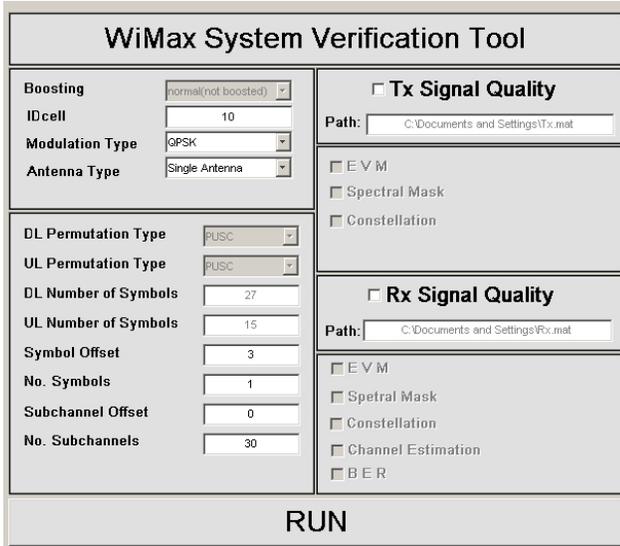

Figure 4. The verification GUI software

As seen in the figure, we can select arbitrary block of data to verify. The data to be verified can be either transmit or received data. The outputs of the verification software are spectral flatness, constellation and Error Vector Magnitude (EVM). The other parameters of BER, channel estimates and SNR also can be produced. The one example of transmit and received signal waveform quality are depicted in Figure 5.
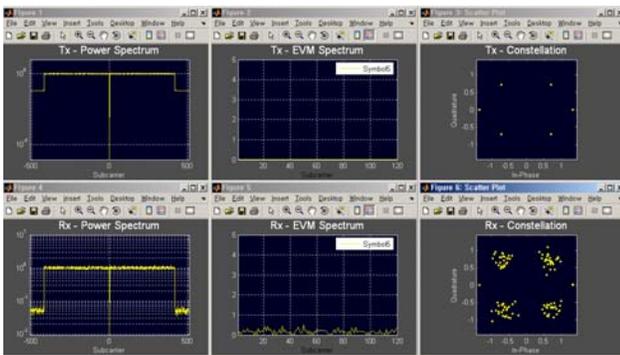

Figure 5. The one example of verification software

For channel estimation we use the minimum mean square estimation (MMSE) algorithm which is given by

$$\tilde{h}_{j,i} = \frac{r^j \cdot P_i}{\|P_i\|^2}$$

where r^j is the receive signal at j^{th} receive antenna, P^i is the
pilot symbol at i^{th} transmit antenna and h_{ij} is the channel estimate. For channel estimation in which pilot signal is absent, we use interpolation technique. In short, time domain interpolation is applied and then frequency domain interpolation follows with the obtained interpolated channel estimate.

4. SIMULATION RESULTS

In this section, we present computer simulation results by using the presented GUI software. For computer simulation we adopt the Multiple Element Transmit Receive Antenna (METRA) channel model in [5] and [6]. The simulation parameters are summarized in table 2

Chip rate	3.84e8
Carrier frequency	2.15e9
Number Of Iterations	128
Over-sampling factor	1
Number of chips	128
Chip over-sampling factor	1

Table 2 Simulation Parameters used in METRA

In order to verify the performance of channel estimation, we present the generated and estimated channel result. The channel B model is chosen and the speed of vehicle is 40km and SNRs are 15dB and 30dB. The channel generated is shown in Figure 6 and the estimated channel is depicted in Figure 7.
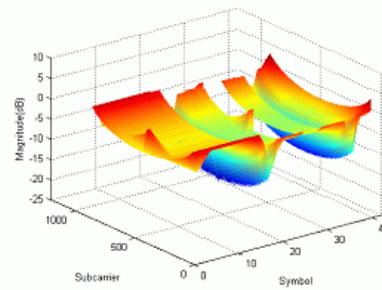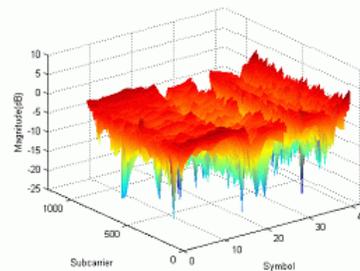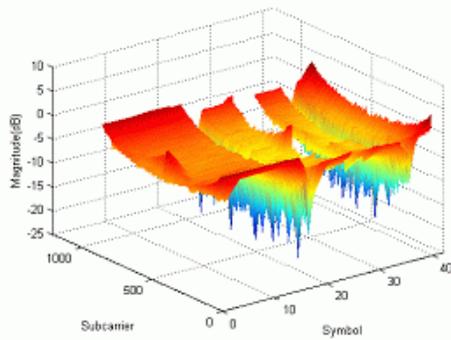

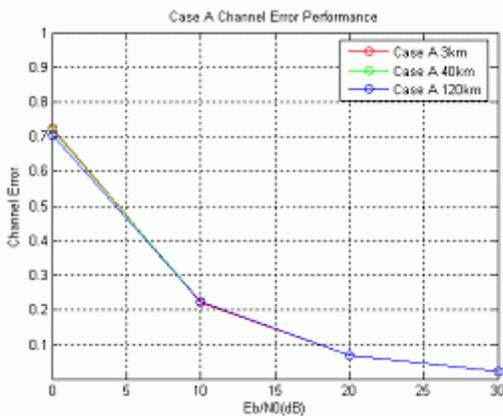**Figure 6** The generated Channel

(a)

(b)

Figure 7 Estimated channel(a)SNR=15dB (b)SNR=30 dB

The channel estimation error at the speed of 3km, 40km and 120km are plotted in Figure 8.


Figure 8 Channel Estimation Error with speed of 3km, 40km, 120km

In this figure, we observe that the estimation error according to speed of mobile is not significant.

Finally, we present BER performance in Figure 9. We can observe that in low SNR the BER performance is almost same. However, as SNR increases, the BER performance is quite different with the speed of mobile

5. CONCLUSION

The MIMO technologies with OFDM air interface gain much attraction in order to obtain high-speed data transmission for future wireless systems. In this paper, we present SDR-based MIMO testbed system developed in the framework of SK Telecom, which is based on IEEE standard of 802.16e adopting MIMO-OFDM. To verify and evaluate the performance, verification software
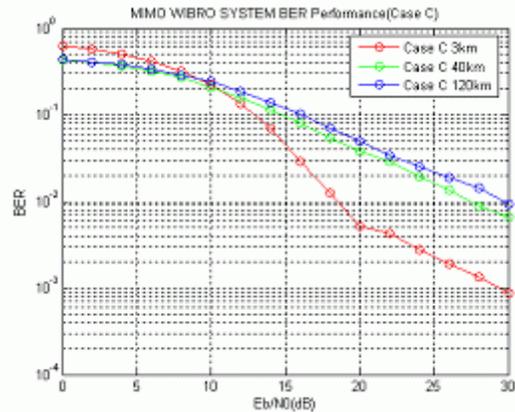
Figure 9 BER of Case C channel at speed 3km, 40km and 120km

tool is also developed for off-line performance evaluation. At present we present the performance result of the system by using METRA channel simulator to generate received data. Thorough system verification by using the collected data would be future work. Nevertheless, the developed SDR-based MIMO testbed and verification software tool can be used as efficient tool for channel modeling, capacity evaluation of closed-loop MIMO capacity verification as well as open-loop MIMO system.

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FINDING MIMO: A PROPOSED MODEL FOR INCORPORATING MULTIPLE INPUT, MULTIPLE OUTPUT TECHNOLOGY INTO SOFTWARE DEFINED RADIOS

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ABSTRACT

Multiple Input, Multiple Output (MIMO) technology offers the potential for a significant increase in capacity and performance within a given bandwidth and power budget. However, these benefits must be weighed against the cost of the multiple RF front ends and additional processing necessary in supporting MIMO systems. The creation of a cost effective MIMO system can be facilitated through the use of software defined radio technology. This technology allows systems to be fielded today supporting contemporary waveforms/air interface standards, with MIMO technology added as a future upgrade as the technology matures. A key enabling technology in supporting MIMO in the proposed SDR architecture is the use of a switched-fabric interconnect, such as RapidIO. RapidIO can be utilized to support the dedicate processing model inherent in traditional transceiver designs, and allows the amalgamation of received signals from each antenna into common space-time processing elements for future MIMO applications.

1. INTRODUCTION

Significant attention has been given of late to Multiple Input, Multiple Output wireless technologies [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]. These technologies have the ability to provide a significant increase in raw data throughput in spectrally limited environments, while at the same time providing immunity to the multipath effects common in urban settings. As such, MIMO technology has been suggested for use in beyond 3G (B3G) and 4G cellular communications, automobile communications, wireless local and wide area networks, and military communications.

Unfortunately, much of the practical work in MIMO is still in the research stage, and as such is not yet mature enough to drive requirements into the development and production of many types of wireless systems. For example, the DARPA Mobile Networked MIMO (MNM) Program is not expected to complete its phase 2 development until some time in 2006 [6]. This will obviously be too late for specification in legacy radio acquisitions, and may be too late for many new initiatives scheduled in upcoming years.

Given the benefits inherent in a MIMO based architecture but lack of maturity in MIMO technology, a question is raised as to how MIMO capabilities can be inserted into radio systems in a cost effective manner after those radios are already in service. This paper explores this question and proposes a model using software defined radio technology as a key enabler in allowing today's emerging wireless systems to support the future insertion of MIMO technology while minimizing overall capital investment.

2. OVERVIEW OF MIMO TECHNOLOGY

The capacity of a wireless link is generally measured in bits per second per Hertz (b/s/Hz). The methods available to increase this capacity in a traditional Single Input, Single Output (SISO) wireless system are fairly limited: increase the bandwidth, allowing a corresponding increase in the bits per second, or increase the transmit power, allowing a higher level modulation scheme to be utilized for a given bit error rate, effectively increasing the bits per second within the same bandwidth. The problem with both of these techniques is that any increase in power or bandwidth can negatively impact other communications systems operating in adjacent spectral channels or within a given geographic area. As such, bandwidth and power for a given communications system are generally well regulated, limiting the ability of the system to support any increase in capacity or performance.

MIMO technologies overcome the deficiencies of these traditional methods through the use of spatial diversity [3, 4]. Data in a MIMO system is transmitted over T transmit antennas through what is referred to as a "MIMO channel" to R receive antennas supported by the receiver terminal (see Figure 1). If the antennas within the transmit array and the antennas within the receive array are spaced sufficiently far apart, the signals traveling between the various transmit and receive antennas through the MIMO channel will fluctuate or fade in an independent manner. The transmitted data can therefore be encoded, using a so-called space-time code, to make use of this spatial diversity and allow processing at the receiver to extract the underlying data.

The specific coding scheme utilized in the MIMO system is selected based on the target performance, the

acceptable level of computational complexity in the receiver's signal processing subsystem, and the level of *a priori* knowledge of the transmission channel. Some schemes, referred to as space-time diversity codes, optimize for "diversity order", which defines the performance gain that can be obtained through the number of decorrelated spatial branches that can be achieved through the MIMO channel. Other schemes, referred to as Spatial Multiplexing, optimize for channel capacity. Both of these types of schemes are discussed with additional detail below. These schemes can be used in combination to obtain the benefits accrued by both. Ultimately, the space-time coding scheme operating in conjunction with the MIMO channel allows the MIMO based system to support a significant increase in both performance and capacity over an equivalent SISO system while maintaining the same bandwidth and power.
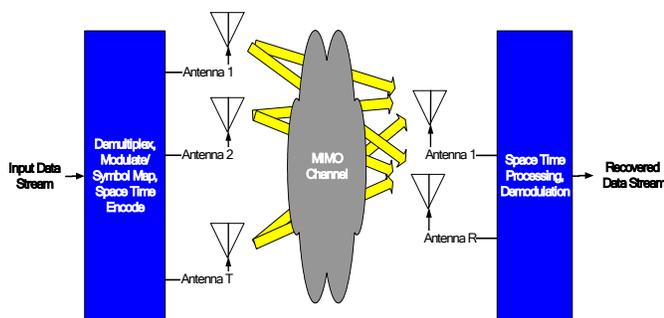

Figure 1: Conceptual Diagram of a MIMO System

2.1   Space-Time Diversity Coding

In space-time diversity coding, each modulated symbol is encoded and transmitted from each of the transmit antennas [7]. This maximizes the total available spatial diversity from the MIMO channel, on a per symbol basis, offering a significant increase in bit error rate performance over an equivalent SISO channel operating at the same transmit power. Space-time diversity coding works with any number of transmit or receive antennas, with the total diversity order equal to T*R [3].

Various space-time coding schemes have been developed for use in space-time diversity coding. In one of the earlier schemes, referred to as Delay Diversity, each symbol sent on one antenna is delayed by a symbol period and then sent on another antenna [8]. This scheme is a simple example of a space-time trellis code (STTC), and is typically decoded through the use of a fairly complex maximum likelihood sequence estimator in the front-end of the receiver. One of the more popular schemes for space-time diversity coding is the Alamouti scheme [9]. This scheme utilizes a simple space-time block code (STBC) that encodes two modulated symbols into a matrix that is two rows by two columns in size. During each symbol period, the contents of a row are transmitted via the corresponding

antennas. Decoding of a space-time blocking code can also be done using a maximum likelihood detector, but other techniques can also be employed [3,4].

Space-time diversity codes support a symbol rate of at most one symbol per symbol period [7]. However, the improvement in signal to noise ratio at the receiver using space-time diversity coding can be quite high, with one paper reporting up to 16dB improvement for a two transmit and two receive antenna system [10]. This improvement allows an increase in the number of bits transmitted per symbol period while maintaining the same bandwidth, transmit power and bit error ratio, thus improving the capacity of the wireless link. It can also be used to extend distance over which a symbol can be transmitted, again while maintaining bandwidth, transmit power and bit error rate performance. This can improve the transmitter to receiver ratios, lowering site count and associated periodic costs.

2.2   Spatial Multiplexing

Spatial multiplexing maximizes the link capacity that is sent over a given bandwidth by transmitting a different symbol on each antenna during each symbol period [3, 4]. Thus the number of symbols transmitted per symbol period is equal to the number of transmit antennas. For spatial multiplexing to work, the number of receive antennas must be greater than or equal to the number of transmit antennas. The space-time code in a spatial multiplexing scheme is inherent in the multiplexing function [8].

The predominant encoding schemes associated with spatial multiplexing break into two types: horizontal encoding and vertical encoding (see Figure 2) [4, 8]. In horizontal encoding, the bit stream to be transmitted is demultiplexed into T separate data streams. Each of these data streams is then temporally encoded, interleaved and converted to transmission symbols, with different modulation schemes allowed on each transmit channel. In contrast, in vertical encoding, the bit stream to be transmitted is encoded using a space-time block code and then converted into transmission symbols. The transmission symbols are then demultiplexed into T bit streams and transmitted. Vertical encoding offers improved diversity gain over horizontal encoding because each data bit can be spread across all of the transmit antennas. However horizontal encoding accrues an advantage in receiver complexity in that the individual data streams are decoded separately, typically using a relatively simple linear receiver, such as the Zero Forcing receiver or Minimum Mean Squared Error receiver outlined in [3]. Vertical encoding, on the other hand requires joint decoding at the receiver, which significantly increases receiver complexity [11].
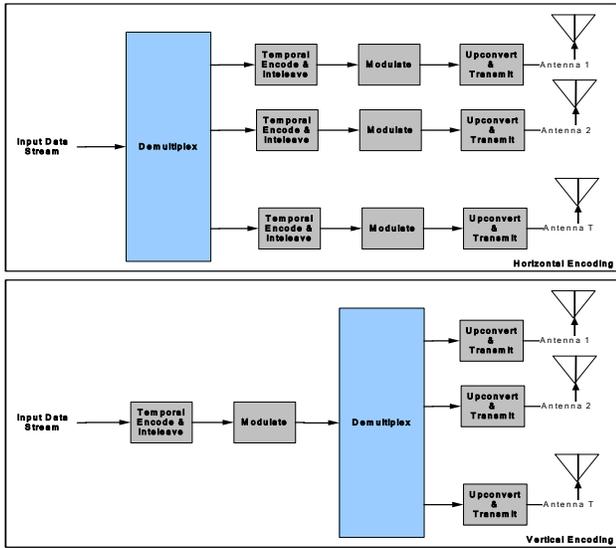
Figure 2: Spatial Multiplexing Schemes

3. RADIO ARCHITECTURES SUPPORTING MIMO TECHNOLOGY

A number of prototype architectures have been developed supporting MIMO technology, including specific architectures supporting commercial cellular and mobile networking communications [12, 13, 14, 15]. These architectures are summarized in the conceptual diagram presented in Figure 3. On the receive side, this subsystem receives the digitized RF bands, extracts the channels of interest from these bands in the channelizer. Corresponding channels from each antenna are then forwarded to a common channel-processing engine for space-time processing, demodulation and temporal decoding. This process is reversed on the transmit side, with payload data being temporally encoded, modulated and space time coded in the channel processor, and channels inserted into the output signals as appropriate by the various channelizers for retransmission. Channelization processing in these prototypes is typically performed using a Field Programmable Gate Array (FPGA) or Digital Down Converter Application Specific Standard Product (ASSP). Channel processing is performed using a combination of FPGAs, Digital Signal Processors (DSP) and General Purpose Processors (GPP).

A number of practical considerations come into play when migrating from these prototype/lab environments into fielded production systems. Ultimately, the technical benefit accrued through the use of MIMO technology offers the wireless service provider the ability to increase revenue through exploitation of the enhanced capacity available per user channel, and save money through potential reductions in capital expenditures. These benefits must be weighed

against the additional up-front capital costs associated with utilizing multiple RF front-ends in supporting the MIMO channel. For terminal devices that are mass produced but typically only support a single carrier, this cost benefit can likely only be realized through the use of a MIMO ASSP such as the one being developed by Lucent for WiMAX communications [16].
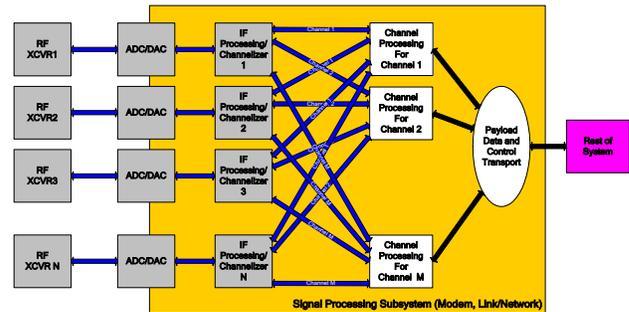

Figure 3: Conceptual Architecture for a MIMO System

For wireless infrastructure systems, however, including both cellular base stations and WiMAX hubs, multiple RF front-ends are generally already supported. These architectures are well documented [17, 18, 19, 20, 21] and typically following a resource model dedicating RF and modem processing resources on a per channel basis (see Figure 4). Multiple channels in this model are supported through the use of duplicate RF/Modem processing subsystems. The converter assembly for each channel may be implemented as a part of the modem processing or a part of the RF transceiver unit.
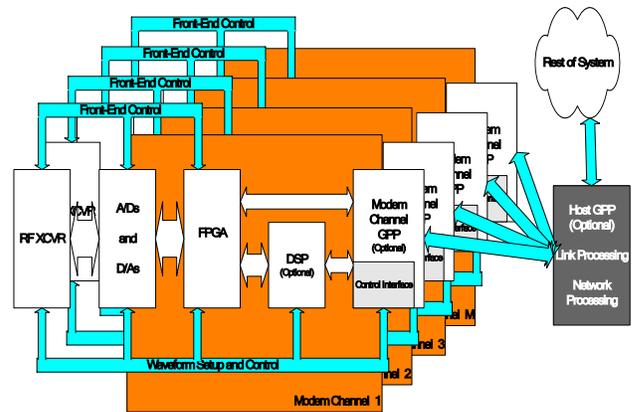

Figure 4: Typical Front-End Radio Architecture for a Traditional Multi-channel Wireless Infrastructure System

The modem architecture itself typically incorporates an FPGA or ASSP for front-end processing including network synchronization and control, multi-carrier processing and chip rate processing. Back-end transmit and receive channel

processing is generally supported through either a GPP or DSP, depending on the size, weight, power and cost limitations imposed upon the modem subsystem. When a GPP is incorporated into the modem architecture, link and network layer, processing may be supported directly by the modem on a per channel basis. Conversely, when a DSP is employed in lieu of a GPP, a common "host" GPP may be utilized to provide a link/network layer processing engine that is shared across all modem channels. The tight coupling required between the modem FPGA and the RF front-end to maintain network synchronization is supported through direct, independent connections for data and control. Similarly, the deterministic latency required between the waveform components is facilitated by direct connections between the processing elements of each modem channel.

Support for MIMO technology requires that the transmit and receive signals for each channel in this architecture amalgamate in a common processor for space-time encoding and decoding. This requires a significant increase in the processing capabilities and data transport infrastructure within the transceiver architecture, which represents another cost that must be accounted for when assessing the cost benefit of using MIMO technology.

4. SOFTWARE DEFINED RADIO TECHNOLOGY AND MIMO SYSTEMS

These cost benefit issues can best be addressed through the use of software defined radio technology in creating the wireless transceiver subsystem. A software defined radio, in the semantics adopted by the SDR Forum, is described as follows [22]:

"Software Defined Radio (SDR) is a collection of hardware and software technologies that enable reconfigurable system architectures for wireless networks and user terminals. SDR provides an efficient and comparatively inexpensive solution to the problem of building multi-mode, multi-band, multi-functional wireless devices that can be enhanced using software upgrades. As such, SDR can really be considered an enabling technology that is applicable across a wide range of areas within the wireless industry."

Adding support for software definition to a radio platform often comes at a price: SDR-based systems are generally more expensive on a per unit basis than a traditional "stove pipe" radio, and they often involve an increase in size, weight and power over their fixed function equivalents. However, there are a number of economic advantages associated with the use of software defined radios, among which include [23]:

- The capital cost of an SDR based system can be amortized across multiple generations of products with,

for example, technology upgrades supporting 3G, 3.5G and 4G all provided through software upgrade versus the forklift upgrade to hardware that was required in migrating from 2G to 3G.
- The development cost of the SDR platform reduces the non-recurring engineering costs associated with hardware development of the digital transceiver to a single development project for multiple market segments. For example, a single signal processing subsystem can be utilized to support both 3G cellular and WiMax applications with little or no impact on per unit cost, as illustrated in [19].
- Time to market is significantly reduced for each subsequent air interface supported by the platform. Software development will no longer have any dependencies on the hardware development schedule and software reuse will allow faster application turn around.
- Installation and support costs are significantly reduced. A common set of inventory can be utilized for multiple markets and the technical support team only needs to be trained on a single platform.

The savings accrued by these advantages offer a significant cost reduction for the original equipment manufacturer (OEM) over the life of the SDR product, outweighing the incremental costs associated with the use of SDR technology on a per channel basis. With careful design, support for MIMO technology can be inherent in the SDR architecture with little or no impact on per unit cost. Thus through the use of SDR technology, MIMO can be supported in an economical manner, allowing a system to be fielded today with MIMO capabilities added as a future software upgrade.

A conceptual model for an SDR architecture supporting wireless infrastructure applications is presented in Figure 5. A number of architectural elements are required in realizing this model in an SDR system that can support a future MIMO upgrade. First, a processing engine must be established to act as a minimum unit of scalability within the overall modem architecture. This "modem-processing engine" would generically incorporate the number and types of processing devices required in supporting a single modem channel following the traditional radio model. These processing devices would be selected to provide additional capacity over what is necessary to meet contemporary waveform requirements, effectively future proofing the system by allow the addition of new features and capabilities over time, including the addition of MIMO technology.

Once the modem-processing engine is defined, a communications infrastructure must be created to support the required connectivity within the overall processing architecture. This infrastructure must provide "any-to-any"

connectivity between the processing devices of the modem processing engines to facilitate distribution of data on a per channel basis to and from common space-time processing elements. This requirement is best addressed through the creation of a data plane based on a high speed switched fabric interconnect such as RapidIO. In this type of architecture, data is routed between processing devices based on a destination address embedded in each transmitted packet, with the switched fabric providing a transport layer capable of end-to-end routing and multiple links. As such, switched fabric technologies provide efficient support of the logical channels necessary to interconnect the waveform components associated with each instantiated waveform application across multiple disparate processing elements throughout the overall radio architecture.
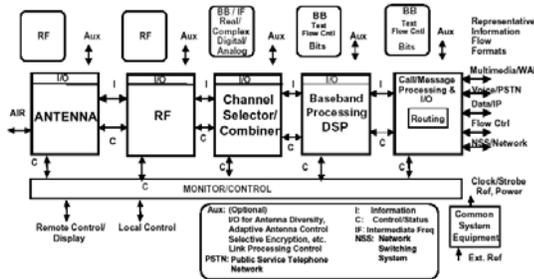

Figure 5: SDR Forum Base Station Reference Model [21]

Support for the deterministic latency through the switched fabric interconnect required for data plane communications implies a need to allocate fabric capacity on a per channel basis as a part of the overall setup of each waveform. Properties that must be allocated include both sustained bandwidth and end-to-end transmission latency. A number of switched fabric architectures provide support for these features. For example, RapidIO offers extensions to its base protocol stack to include flow control and data streaming to provide for traffic management and predictable latency [24]. Features associated with these extensions to the RapidIO protocol are summarized in Figure 6.

The use of a switched fabric to support data plane communications, however, requires additional consideration be given to the issues associated with multi-channel synchronization necessary in MIMO processing. Switched fabric interconnects generally operate asynchronous to the sample clock, and as such have no inherent mechanism for temporally aligning samples received from multiple channels at the space-time processor. This issue can be addressed by tagging the transported samples with a "sample count" that is maintained on both sides of the asynchronous fabric and can be used by the waveform processing components to associate samples from multiple

channels coherently in time. The "sample count" can be initiated based on time of day or some other signal specific event as proposed in [25].

Figure 6: Benefits of Extensions to RapidIO Specification Currently Under Development [24]

A multichannel radio front-end supporting this architecture is illustrated in Figure 7. In this architecture, 1 of M RF front-ends connect to 1 of N modem processing engines. An FPGA is placed in the RF front-end of this architecture to facilitate zero latency IF processing, such as the processing associated with the front-end automatic gain control functions and I/Q balancing. This FPGA will also be responsible for channelization processing, inserting into and extracting from the signal fabric user channels associated with each antenna. In the ideal case, where N = M, the Digital IF Fabric "collapses" into the data plane, offering a more cost optimized solution.
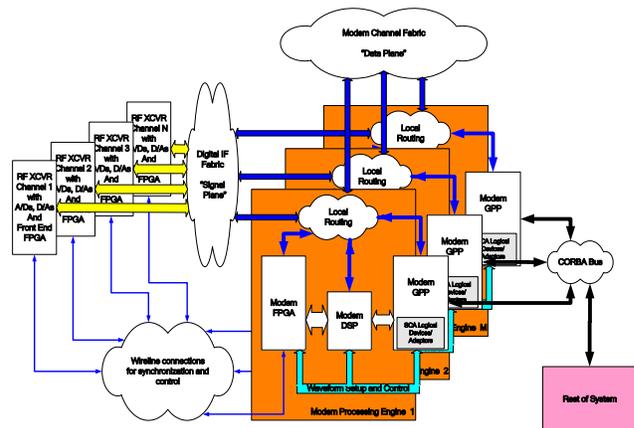

Figure 7: Proposed SDR Hardware Architecture Incorporating Independent Signal, Data and Control Planes

It should be noted that the proposed use of a switched fabric between the RF and modem-processing function has

the added benefit of allowing these two subsystems to be hosted in geographically disparate locations. If necessary, for example, the RF subsystem could be placed on a communications tower with the modem processing for multiple towers, interconnected via the switched fabric, centrally located in a common "base station hotel", reducing the overall operating expense on a per channel basis.

5. CONCLUSIONS

The proposed software defined radio architecture supporting MIMO technology allows a multi-channel wireless infrastructure system to be fielded supporting both contemporary waveforms and future MIMO processing in a cost effective manner. The key to this architecture is the use of processing devices with sufficient additional capability to support the anticipated processing requirements of the MIMO algorithms, and the use of a switched-fabric interconnect, such as RapidIO, to allow the amalgamation of received signals from each antenna into the common space-time processing elements associated with MIMO applications. Ultimately, this type of architecture "future proofs" the wireless system, allowing support for new waveforms or air interface standards to be added over time to increase the total bandwidth available per user and allow enhanced features to be provided without requiring a forklift upgrade of the existing hardware infrastructure.

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