A Survey On Channel Estimation In Mimo Ofdm Systems

This is volume 1 of a 2 volume set. This volume focuses on "channel estimation and equalization."

This book gathers outstanding research papers presented at the International Conference on Frontiers in Computing and Systems (COMSYS 2020), held on January 13-15, 2019 at Jalpaiguri Government Engineering College, West Bengal, India and jointly organized by the Department of Computer Science & Engineering and Department of Electronics & Communication Engineering. The book presents the latest research and results in various fields of machine learning, computational intelligence, VLSI, networks and systems, computational biology, and security, making it a rich source of reference material for academia and industry alike

With the intriguing development of technologies in several industries, along with the advent of ubiquitous computational resources, there are now ample opportunities to develop innovative computational technologies in order to solve a wide range of issues concerning uncertainty, imprecision, and vagueness in various real-life problems. The challenge of blending modern computational techniques with traditional computing methods has inspired researchers and academics alike to focus on developing innovative computational techniques. In the near future, computational techniques may

provide vital solutions by effectively using evolving technologies such as computer vision, natural language processing, deep learning, machine learning, scientific computing, and computational vision. A vast number of intelligent computational algorithms are emerging, along with increasing computational power, which has significantly expanded the potential for developing intelligent applications. These proceedings of the International Conference on Inventive Computation Technologies [ICICT 2019] cover innovative computing applications in the areas of data mining, big data processing, information management, and security.

This book intends to provide highlights of the current research topics in the field of 5G and to offer a snapshot of the recent advances and major issues faced today by the researchers in the 5G physical layer perspective. Various aspects of 5G system is deeply discussed (in three parts and ten chapters) with emphasis on its physical layer. Each chapter provides a comprehensive survey of the subject area and ends with a rich list of references to provide an in-depth coverage of the application at hand.

Advances in Computing, Communication, Automation and Biomedical Technology aims to bring together leading academic, scientists, researchers, industry representatives, postdoctoral fellows and research scholars around the world to share their knowledge and research expertise, to advances in the areas of Computing, Communication, Electrical, Civil, Mechanical and Biomedical Systems as well as to create a prospective collaboration and networking on various areas. It also provides a premier

interdisciplinary platform for researchers, practitioners, and educators to present and discuss the most recent innovations, trends, and concerns as well as practical challenges encountered, and solutions adopted in the fields of innovation.

The widespread use of adaptation techniques has helped to meet the increased demand for new applications. From adaptive signal processing to cross layer design, Adaptation in Wireless Communications covers all aspects of adaptation in wireless communications in a two-volume set. Each volume provides a unified framework for understanding adaptation and relates various specializations through common terminologies. In addition to simplified state-of-the-art cross layer design approaches, they also describe advanced techniques, such as adaptive resource management, 4G communications, and energy and mobility aware MAC protocols.

mmWave Massive MIMO: A Paradigm for 5G is the first book of its kind to hinge together related discussions on mmWave and Massive MIMO under the umbrella of 5G networks. New networking scenarios are identified, along with fundamental design requirements for mmWave Massive MIMO networks from an architectural and practical perspective. Working towards final deployment, this book updates the research community on the current mmWave Massive MIMO roadmap, taking into account the future emerging technologies emanating from 3GPP/IEEE. The book's editors draw on their vast experience in international research on the forefront of the mmWave Massive MIMO research arena and standardization. This book aims to talk openly about the

topic, and will serve as a useful reference not only for postgraduates students to learn more on this evolving field, but also as inspiration for mobile communication researchers who want to make further innovative strides in the field to mark their legacy in the 5G arena. Contains tutorials on the basics of mmWave and Massive MIMO Identifies new 5G networking scenarios, along with design requirements from an architectural and practical perspective Details the latest updates on the evolution of the mmWave Massive MIMO roadmap, considering future emerging technologies emanating from 3GPP/IEEE Includes contributions from leading experts in the field in modeling and prototype design for mmWave Massive MIMO design Presents an ideal reference that not only helps postgraduate students learn more in this evolving field, but also inspires mobile communication researchers towards further innovation

These two volumes constitute the Proceedings of the 7th International Workshop on Soft Computing Applications (SOFA 2016), held on 24–26 August 2016 in Arad, Romania. This edition was organized by Aurel Vlaicu University of Arad, Romania, University of Belgrade, Serbia, in conjunction with the Institute of Computer Science, Iasi Branch of the Romanian Academy, IEEE Romanian Section, Romanian Society of Control Engineering and Technical Informatics (SRAIT) - Arad Section, General Association of Engineers in Romania - Arad Section, and BTM Resources Arad. The soft computing concept was introduced by Lotfi Zadeh in 1991 and serves to highli ght the emergence of computing methodologies in which the accent is on exploiting the tolerance for imprecision and uncertainty to achieve tractability, robustness and lower costs. Soft computing facilitates the combined use of fuzzy logic,

neurocomputing, evolutionary computing and probabilistic computing, leading to the concept of hybrid intelligent systems. The rapid emergence of new tools and applications calls for a synergy of scientific and technological disciplines in order to reveal the great potential of soft computing in all domains. The conference papers included in these proceedings, published post-conference, were grouped into the following areas of research: • Methods and Applications in Electrical Engineering • Knowledge-Based Technologies for Web Applications, Cloud Computing, Security Algorithms and Computer Networks • Biomedical Applications • Image, Text and Signal Processing • Machine Learning and Applications • Business Process Management • Fuzzy Applications, Theory and Fuzzy Control • Computational Intelligence in Education • Soft Computing & Fuzzy Logic in Biometrics (SCFLB) • Soft Computing Algorithms Applied in Economy, Industry and Communication Technology • Modelling and Applications in Textiles The book helps to disseminate advances in selected active research directions in the field of soft computing, along with current issues and applications of related topics. As such, it provides valuable information for professors, researchers and graduate students in the area of soft computing techniques and applications.

The fifth generation of mobile communication systems (5G) is nowadays a reality. 5G networks are been deployed all over the world, and the first 5G-capable devices (e.g., smartphones, tablets, wearable, etc.) are already commercially available. 5G systems provide unprecedented levels of connectivity and quality of service (QoS) to cope with the incessant growth in the number of connected devices and the huge increase in data-rate demand. Massive MIMO (multiple-input multiple-output) technology plays a key role in 5G systems. The underlying principle of this technology is the use of a large number of co-located antennas at the base

station, which coherently transmit/receive signals to/from multiple users. This signal co-processing at multiple antennas leads to manifold benefits: array gain, spatial diversity and spatial user multiplexing. These elements enable to meet the QoS requirements established for the 5G systems. The major bottleneck of massive MIMO systems as well as of any cellular network is the inter-cell interference, which affects significantly the cell-edge users, whose performance is already degraded by the path attenuation. To overcome these limitations and provide uniformly excellent service to all the users we need a more radical approach: we need to challenge the cellular paradigm. In this regard, cell-free massive MIMO constitutes the paradigm shift. In the cell-free paradigm, it is not the base station surrounded by the users, but rather it is each user being surrounded by smaller, simpler, serving base stations referred to as access points (APs). In such a system, each user experiences being in the cell-center, and it does not experience any cell boundaries. Hence, the terminology cell-free. As a result, users are not affected by inter-cell interference, and the path attenuation is significantly reduced due to the presence of many APs in their proximity. This leads to impressive performance. Although appealing from the performance viewpoint, the designing and implementation of such a distributed massive MIMO system is a challenging task, and it is the object of this thesis. More specifically, in this thesis we study: Paper A) The large potential of this promising technology in realistic indoor/outdoor scenarios while also addressing practical deployment issues, such as clock synchronization among APs, and cost-efficient implementations. We provide an extensive description of a cell-free massive MIMO system, emphasizing strengths and weaknesses, and pointing out differences and similarities with existing distributed multiple antenna systems, such as Coordinated MultiPoint (CoMP). Paper B) How to preserve the

scalability of the system, by proposing a solution related to data processing, network topology and power control. We consider a realistic scenario where multiple central processing units serve disjoint subsets of APs, and compare the spectral efficiency provided by the proposed scalable framework with the canonical cell-free massive MIMO and CoMP. Paper C) How to improve the spectral efficiency (SE) in the downlink (DL), by devising two distributed precoding schemes, referred to as local partial zero-forcing (ZF) and local protective partial ZF, that provide an adaptable trade-off between interference cancelation and boosting of the desired signal, with no additional front-haul overhead, and that are implementable by APs with very few antennas. We derive closed-form expressions for the achievable SE under the assumption of independent Rayleigh fading channel, channel estimation error and pilot contamination. These closed-form expressions are then used to devise optimal max-min fairness power control. Paper D) How to further improve the SE by letting the user estimate the DL channel from DL pilots, instead of relying solely on the knowledge of the channel statistics. We derive an approximate closed-form expression of the DL SE for conjugate beamforming (CB), and assuming independent Rayleigh fading. This expression accounts for beamformed DL pilots, estimation errors and pilot contamination at both the AP and the user side. We devise a sequential convex approximation algorithm to globally solve the max-min fairness power control optimization problem, and a greedy algorithm for uplink (UL) and DL pilot assignment. The latter consists in jointly selecting the UL and DL pilot pair, for each user, that maximizes the smallest SE in the network. Paper E) A precoding scheme that is more suitable when only the channel statistics are available at the users, referred to as enhanced normalized CB. It consists in normalizing the precoding vector by its squared norm in order to reduce the

fluctuations of the effective channel seen at the user, and thereby to boost the channel hardening. The performance achieved by this scheme is compared with the CB scheme with DL training (described in Paper D). Paper F) A maximum-likelihood-based method to estimate the channel statistics in the UL, along with an accompanying pilot transmission scheme, that is particularly useful in line-of-sight operation and in scenarios with resource constraints. Pilots are structurally phase-rotated over different coherence blocks to create an effective statistical distribution of the received pilot signal that can be efficiently exploited by the AP when performing the proposed estimation method. The overall conclusion is that cell-free massive MIMO is not a utopia, and a practical, distributed, scalable, high-performance system can be implemented. Today it represents a hot research topic, but tomorrow it might represent a key enabler for beyond-5G technology, as massive MIMO has been for 5G. La quinta generazione dei sistemi radiomobili cellulari (5G) è oggi una realtà. Le reti 5G si stanno diffondendo in tutto il mondo e i dispositivi 5G (ad esempio smartphones, tablets, indossabili, ecc.) sono già disponibili sul mercato. I sistemi 5G garantiscono livelli di connettività e di qualità di servizio senza precedenti, per fronteggiare l'incessante crescita del numero di dispositivi connessi alla rete e della domanda di dati ad alta velocità. La tecnologia Massive MIMO (multiple-input multiple-output) riveste un ruolo fondamentale nei sistemi 5G. Il principio alla base di questa tecnologia è l'impiego di un elevato numero di antenne collocate nella base station (stazione radio base) le quali trasmettono/ricevono segnali, in maniere coerente, a/da più terminali utente. Questo co-processamento del segnale da parte di più antenne apporta molteplici benefici: guadagno di array, diversità spaziale e multiplazione degli utenti nel dominio spaziale. Questi elementi consentono di raggiungere i requisiti di servizio stabiliti per i sistemi 5G.

Tuttavia, il limite principale dei sistemi massive MIMO, così come di ogni rete cellulare, è rappresentato dalla interferenza inter-cella (ovvero l'interferenza tra aree di copertura gestite da diverse base stations), la quale riduce in modo significativo le performance degli utenti a bordo cella, già degradate dalle attenuazioni del segnale dovute alla considerevole distanza dalla base station. Per superare queste limitazioni e fornire una qualità del servizio uniformemente eccellente a tutti gli utenti, è necessario un approccio più radicale e guardare oltre il classico paradigma cellulare che caratterizza le attuali architetture di rete. A tal proposito, cell-free massive MIMO (massive MIMO senza celle) costituisce un cambio di paradigma: ogni utente è circondato e servito contemporaneamente da numerose, semplici e di dimensioni ridotte base stations, denominate access points (punti di accesso alla rete). Gli access points cooperano per servire tutti gli utenti nella loro area di copertura congiunta, eliminando l'interferenza inter-cella e il concetto stesso di cella. Non risentendo più dell'effetto "bordo-cella", gli utenti possono usufruire di qualità di servizio e velocità dati eccellenti. Sebbene attraente dal punto di vista delle performance, l'implementazione di un tale sistema distribuito è una operazione impegnativa ed è oggetto di questa tesi. Piu specificatamente, questa tesi di dottorato tratta: Articolo A) L'enorme potenziale di questa promettente tecnologia in scenari realistici sia indoor che outdoor, proponendo anche delle soluzioni di implementazione flessibili ed a basso costo. Articolo B) Come preservare la scalabilità del sistema, proponendo soluzioni distribuite riguardanti il processamento e la condivisione dei dati, l'architettura di rete e l'allocazione di potenza, ovvero come ottimizzare i livelli di potenza trasmessa dagli access points per ridurre l'interferenza tra utenti e migliorare le performance. Articolo C) Come migliorare l'efficienza spettrale in downlink (da access point verso utente)

proponendo due schemi di pre-codifica dei dati di trasmissione, denominati local partial zero-forcing (ZF) e local protective partial ZF, che forniscono un perfetto compromesso tra cancellazione dell'interferenza tra utenti ed amplificazione del segnale desiderato. Articolo D) Come migliorare l'efficienza spettrale in downlink permettendo al terminale utente di stimare le informazioni sulle condizioni istantanee del canale da sequenze pilota, piuttosto che basarsi su informazioni statistiche ed a lungo termine, come convenzionalmente previsto. Articolo E) In alternativa alla soluzione precedente, uno schema di pre-codifica che è più adatto al caso in cui gli utenti hanno a disposizione esclusivamente informazioni statistiche sul canale per poter effettuare la decodifica dei dati. Articolo F) Un metodo per permettere agli access points di stimare, in maniera rapida, le condizioni di canale su base statistica, favorito da uno schema di trasmissione delle sequenze pilota basato su rotazione di fase. Realizzare un sistema cell-free massive MIMO pratico, distribuito, scalabile e performante non è una utopia. Oggi questo concept rappresenta un argomento di ricerca interessante, attraente e stimolante ma in futuro potrebbe costituire un fattore chiave per le tecnologie post-5G, proprio come massive MIMO lo è stato per il 5G. Den femte generationens mobilkommunikationssystem (5G) är numera en verklighet. 5G-nätverk är utplacerade på ett flertal platser världen över och de första 5G-kapabla terminalerna (såsom smarta telefoner, surfplattor, kroppsburna apparater, etc.) är redan kommersiellt tillgängliga. 5G-systemen kan tillhandahålla tidigare oöverträffade nivåer av uppkoppling och servicekvalitet och är designade för en fortsatt oavbruten tillväxt i antalet uppkopplade apparater och ökande datataktskrav. Massiv MIMO-teknologi (eng: multiple-input multiple-output) spelar en nyckelroll i dagens 5G-system. Principen bakom denna teknik är användningen av ett stort antal samlokaliserade antenner vid basstationen, där alla

antennerna sänder och tar emot signaler faskoherent till och från flera användare. Gemensam signalbehandling av många antennsignaler ger ett flertal fördelar, såsom hög riktverkan via lobformning, vilket leder till högre datatakter samt möjliggör att flera användare utnyttjar samma radioresurser via rumslig användarmultiplexering. Eftersom en signal kan gå genom flera olika, möjligen oberoende kanaler, så utsätts den för flera olika förändringar samtidigt. Denna mångfald ökar kvaliteten på signalen vid mottagaren och förbättrar radiolänkens robusthet och tillförlitlighet. Detta gör det möjligt att uppfylla de höga kraven på servicekvalitet som fastställts för 5G-systemen. Den största begränsningen för massiva MIMO-system såväl som för alla cellulära mobilnätverk, är störningar från andra celler som påverkar användare på cellkanten väsentligt, vars prestanda redan begränsas av sträckdämpningen på radiokanalen. För att övervinna dessa begränsningar och för att kunna tillhandahålla samma utmärkta servicekvalitet till alla användare behöver vi ett mer radikalt angreppssätt: vi måste utmana cellparadigmet. I detta avseende utgör cellfri massiv-MIMO teknik ett paradigmskifte. I cellfri massive-MIMO är utgångspunkten inte att basstationen är omgiven av användare som den betjänar, utan snarare att varje användare omges av basstationer som de betjänas av. Dessa basstationer, ofta mindre och enklare, kallas accesspunkter (AP). I ett sådant system upplever varje användare att den befinner sig i centrum av systemet och ingen användare upplever några cellgränser. Därav terminologin cellfri. Som ett resultat av detta påverkas inte användarna av inter-cellstörningar och sträckdämpningen reduceras kraftigt på grund av närvaron av många accesspunkter i varje användares närhet. Detta leder till imponerande prestanda. Även om det är tilltalande ur ett prestandaperspektiv så är utformningen och implementeringen av ett sådant distribuerat massivt MIMO-system en utmanande uppgift, och

det är syftet med denna avhandling att studera detta. Mer specifikt studerar vi i denna avhandling: A) den mycket stora potentialen med denna teknik i realistiska inomhus- såväl som utomhusscenarier, samt hur man hanterar praktiska implementeringsproblem, såsom klocksynkronisering bland accesspunkter och kostnadseffektiva implementeringar; B) hur man ska uppnå skalbarhet i systemet genom att föreslå lösningar relaterade till databehandling, nätverkstopologi och effektkontroll; C) hur man ökar datahastigheten i nedlänken med hjälp av två nyutvecklade distribuerade överföringsmetoder som tillhandahåller en avvägning mellan störningsundertryckning och förstärkning av önskade signaler, utan att öka mängden intern signalering till de distribuerade accesspunkterna, och som kan implementeras i accesspunkter med mycket få antenner; D) hur man kan förbättra prestandan ytterligare genom att låta användaren estimera nedlänkskanalen med hjälp av nedlänkspiloter, istället för att bara förlita sig på kunskap om kanalstatistik; E) en överföringsmetod för nedlänk som är mer lämpligt när endast kanalstatistiken är tillgänglig för användarna. Prestandan som uppnås genom detta schema jämförs med en utökad variant av den nedlänk-pilotbaserade metoden (beskrivet i föregående punkt); F) en metod för att uppskatta kanalstatistiken i upplänken, samt en åtföljande pilotsändningsmetod, som är särskilt användbart vid direktvägsutbredning (line-of-sight) och i scenarier med resursbegränsningar. Den övergripande slutsatsen är att cellfri massiv MIMO inte är en utopi, och att ett distribuerat, skalbart, samt högpresterande system kan implementeras praktiskt. Idag representerar detta ett hett forskningsämne, men snart kan det visa sig vara en viktig möjliggörare för teknik bortom dagens system, på samma sätt som centraliserad massiv MIMO har varit för de nya 5G-systemen.

The Definitive, Comprehensive Guide to Cutting-Edge Millimeter Wave Wireless Design “This

is a great book on mmWave systems that covers many aspects of the technology targeted for beginners all the way to the advanced users. The authors are some of the most credible scholars I know of who are well respected by the industry. I highly recommend studying this book in detail." —Ali Sadri, Ph.D., Sr. Director, Intel Corporation, MCG mmWave Standards and Advanced Technologies Millimeter wave (mmWave) is today's breakthrough frontier for emerging wireless mobile cellular networks, wireless local area networks, personal area networks, and vehicular communications. In the near future, mmWave products, systems, theories, and devices will come together to deliver mobile data rates thousands of times faster than today's existing cellular and WiFi networks. In Millimeter Wave Wireless Communications, four of the field's pioneers draw on their immense experience as researchers, entrepreneurs, inventors, and consultants, empowering engineers at all levels to succeed with mmWave. They deliver exceptionally clear and useful guidance for newcomers, as well as the first complete desk reference for design experts. The authors explain mmWave signal propagation, mmWave circuit design, antenna designs, communication theory, and current standards (including IEEE 802.15.3c, Wireless HD, and ECMA/WiMedia). They cover comprehensive mmWave wireless design issues, for 60 GHz and other mmWave bands, from channel to antenna to receiver, introducing emerging design techniques that will be invaluable for research engineers in both industry and academia. Topics include Fundamentals: communication theory, channel propagation, circuits, antennas, architectures, capabilities, and applications Digital communication: baseband signal/channel models, modulation, equalization, error control coding, multiple input multiple output (MIMO) principles, and hardware architectures Radio wave propagation characteristics: indoor and outdoor applications Antennas/antenna arrays,

including on-chip and in-package antennas, fabrication, and packaging Analog circuit design: mmWave transistors, fabrication, and transceiver design approaches Baseband circuit design: multi–gigabit-per-second, high-fidelity DAC and ADC converters Physical layer: algorithmic choices, design considerations, and impairment solutions; and how to overcome clipping, quantization, and nonlinearity Higher-layer design: beam adaptation protocols, relaying, multimedia transmission, and multiband considerations 60 GHz standardization: IEEE 802.15.3c for WPAN, Wireless HD, ECMA-387, IEEE 802.11ad, Wireless Gigabit Alliance (WiGig)

Thesis (M.A.) from the year 2016 in the subject Engineering - Communication Technology, grade: 75%, Mekelle University, course: Communication engineering, language: English, abstract: In this thesis channel estimation techniques for LTE downlink named Least Square, Minimum Mean Square error and Maximum Likelihood estimation techniques are studied for the pilot symbol based channel estimation. In addition to this the performances of these three channel estimation techniques were also studied by introducing averaging, interpolation and hybrid methods. This work also investigates the complexity of the channel estimation techniques in terms of the number of complex multiplications and by varying the FFT size and number of CP. furthermore, the effect of varying the number of antennas at the transmitter and receiver ends, where 2 x 2 and 4 x 4 antenna arrangements are considered as a case studies. The performance of these channel estimation techniques is also studied for EVA standard channel model in LTE. The considered channel model is EVA standard channel model with Doppler shift of 300HZ. Simulation results in this thesis show that the ML channel estimation technique has the best performance. In terms of number of complex multiplications it is proved

the ML has lower complexity. From the interpolating techniques it is shown the performance of the algorithm integrated with hybrid technique has the best performance. In addition to this it is shown that as the number of transmit and receive antennas increase from 2 x 2 to 4 x 4 the performance of the estimator increases.

A comprehensive reference giving a thorough explanation ofpropagation mechanisms, channel characteristics results,measurement approaches and the modelling of channels Thoroughly covering channel characteristics and parameters, thisbook provides the knowledge needed to design various wirelesssystems, such as cellular communication systems, RFID and ad hocwireless communication systems. It gives a detailed introduction toaspects of channels before presenting the novel estimation andmodelling techniques which can be used to achieve accuratemodels. To systematically guide readers through the topic, the book isorganised in three distinct parts. The first part covers thefundamentals of the characterization of propagation channels,including the conventional single-input single-output (SISO)propagation channel characterization as well as its extension tomultiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) cases. Part two focuses onchannel measurements and channel data post-processing. Widebandchannel measurements are introduced, including the equipment,technology and advantages and disadvantages of different dataacquisition schemes. The channel parameter estimation methods arethen presented, which include conventional spectral-basedestimation, the specular-path-model based high-resolution method,and the newly derived power spectrum estimation methods.Measurement results are used to compare the performance of thedifferent estimation methods. The third part gives a completeintroduction to different modelling approaches. Among them, bothscattering theoretical channel modelling and measurement-

basedchannel modelling approaches are detailed. This part alsoapproaches how to utilize these two modelling approaches toinvestigate wireless channels for conventional cellular systems andsome new emerging communication systems. This three-partapproach means the book caters for the requirements of theaudiences at different levels, including readers needingintroductory knowledge, engineers who are looking for more advancedunderstanding, and expert researchers in wireless system design asa reference. Presents technical explanations, illustrated with examples ofthe theory in practice Discusses results applied to 4G communication systems and otheremerging communication systems, such as relay, CoMP, andvehicle-to-vehicle rapid time-variant channels Can be used as comprehensive tutorial for students or acomplete reference for engineers in industry Includes selected illustrations in color Program downloads available for readers Companion website with program downloads for readers andpresentation slides and solution manual for instructors Essential reading for Graduate students and researchersinterested in the characteristics of propagation channel, orwho work in areas related to physical layer architectures, airinterfaces, navigation, and wireless sensing

The book presents the proceedings of the 2nd International Conference on 5G for Ubiquitous Connectivity (5GU 2018), which took place on December 4-5, 2018 in Nanjing, People's Republic of China. The aim of this conference is to bring together researchers and developers as well as regulators and policy makers to present their latest views on 5G, including new networking, new wireless communications, resource control & management, future access techniques, new emerging applications, and latest findings in key research activities on 5G. The book is applicable to researchers, academics, students, and professionals. Features

practical, tested applications in 5G for ubiquitous connectivity; Includes discussion of 5G for ubiquitous connectivity in relation to wireless communications, resource control & management, and future access techniques; Applicable to researchers, academics, students, and professionals.

In June 2000, GTEL (Wireless Telecommunications Research Group) at the F- eral University of Ceara ? was founded by Professor Rodrigo Cavalcanti and his c- leagues with the mission of developing wireless communications technology and impact the development of the Brazilian telecommunications sector. From the start, this research effort has been supported by Ericsson Research providing a dynamic environment where academia and industry together can address timely and relevant research challenges. This book summarized much of the research output that has resulted from GTEL's efforts. It provides a comprehensive treatment of the physical and multiple access layers in mobile communication systems describing different generations of systems but with a focus on 3G systems. The team of Professor C- alcanti has contributed scienti cally to the development of this eld and built up an impressive expertise. In the chapters that follow, they share their views and kno- edge on the underlying principles and technical trade-offs when designing the air interface of 3G systems. The complexity of 3G systems and the interaction between the physical and m- tiple access layers present a tremendous challenge when modeling, designing, and analyzing the mobile communication system. Herein, the authors tackle this pr- lem in an impressive manner. Their work is very much in line with the developments in 3GPP providing a deeper understanding of the evolution of 3G and also future enhancements.

Enabling Technologies for Next Generation Wireless Communications provides

up-to-date information on emerging trends in wireless systems, their enabling technologies and their evolving application paradigms. This book includes the latest trends and developments toward next generation wireless communications. It highlights the requirements of next generation wireless systems, limitations of existing technologies in delivering those requirements and the need to develop radical new technologies. It focuses on bringing together information on various technological developments that are enablers vital to fulfilling the requirements of future wireless communication systems and their applications. Topics discussed include spectrum issues, network planning, signal processing, transmitter, receiver, antenna technologies, channel coding, security and application of machine learning and deep learning for wireless communication systems. The book also provides information on enabling business models for future wireless systems. This book is useful as a resource for researchers and practitioners worldwide, including industry practitioners, technologists, policy decision-makers, academicians, and graduate students.

It is a compilation of research works related to intelligent and emerging system design using a range of tools including soft-computation. The book includes reviews, actual designs, research works, discussion and experimental results related to works in the areas of communication, computation, vision sciences, bio-

inspired system design, social dynamic, related process design, etc. The audience of this book is expected to be researchers who deal with intelligent and emerging system design through mathematical and computational modeling and experimental designs. Specifically, audiences that are broadly involved in the domains of electronics and communication, electrical engineering, mathematics, computer science, other applied informatics domains and related areas will find the book interesting. The works included in the book broadly covers all areas of Electronics and Communication Engineering and Technology, Soft-computational Applications, Human Computer Interactive Designs and Social and Economic Dynamics. The works included in the volume have been grouped into Communication, Biomedical and Social Science, HCI and Bio-inspired System Design, Speech Processing and Review totaling sixteen contributions.

This book contains some selected papers from the International Conference on Extreme Learning Machine 2015, which was held in Hangzhou, China, December 15-17, 2015. This conference brought together researchers and engineers to share and exchange R&D experience on both theoretical studies and practical applications of the Extreme Learning Machine (ELM) technique and brain learning. This book covers theories, algorithms ad applications of ELM. It gives readers a glance of the most recent advances of ELM.

Multi-Carrier Techniques for Broadband Wireless Communications provides an accessible introduction to OFDM-based systems from a signal processing perspective. The first part presents a concise treatment of some fundamental concepts related to wireless communications and multicarrier systems, while the second offers a comprehensive survey of recent developments on a variety of critical design issues. These include synchronization techniques, channel estimation methods, adaptive resource allocation and practical schemes for reducing the peak-to-average power ratio of the transmitted waveform.

This book provides an overview of positioning technologies, applications and services in a format accessible to a wide variety of readers. Readers who have always wanted to understand how satellite-based positioning, wireless network positioning, inertial navigation, and their combinations work will find great value in this book. Readers will also learn about the advantages and disadvantages of different positioning methods, their limitations and challenges. Cognitive positioning, adding the brain to determine which technologies to use at device runtime, is introduced as well. Coverage also includes the use of position information for Location Based Services (LBS), as well as context-aware positioning services, designed for better user experience.

With increased consumer use and adoption, mobile communication technologies

are faced with the challenge of creating an adequate wireless networking architecture that can support a high degree of scalability, performance, and reliability in a cost-effective manner without comprising security or quality of service. Self-Organized Mobile Communication Technologies and Techniques for Network Optimization explores self-organizing networks (SONs) as a proposed solution for the automation of mobile communication tasks that currently require significant efforts for planning, operation, and management. Emphasizing research on the latest generation of mobile communication networks, the 5th generation (5G), this publication proposes timely solutions and presents the latest developments in the field of mobile communication technologies. IT developers, engineers, graduate-level students, and researchers will find this publication to be essential to their research needs.

Aeronautical telemetry suffers from multipath interference, which can be resolved through the use of equalizers at the receiver. The coefficients of data-aided equalizers are computed from a channel estimate. Most channels seen in aeronautical telemetry are sparse, meaning that most of the coefficients of the channel are zero or nearly zero. The maximum likelihood (ML) estimate does not always produce a sparse channel estimate. This thesis surveys a number of sparse estimation algorithms that produce a sparse channel estimate and

compares the post-equalizer bit error rates (BER) using these sparse estimates with the post-equalizer BER using the ML estimate. I show that the generalized Orthogonal Matching Pursuit (GOMP) performs the best followed by the Sparse Estimation based on Validation Re-estimated Least Squares (SPARSEVA-RE) and the Least Absolute Shrinkage and Selection Operator (LASSO).

Space-time array communications have gained a great deal of interest in recent years. Its superior performance in practical multipath propagation environments has established it as a core aspect in next generation mobile networks, as well as several portable wireless communication systems. In fact the employment of the sensor array component has already been provided for in the current UMTS standard, and there is presently a major thrust to make space-time processing an important part of 3G/4G networks. This book hence attempts to bridge the knowledge gap, looking at the integration of two emerging technologies from an array manifold perspective — space-time array processing and spread spectrum multiple access communications. It covers a range of novel multiuser channel estimation and reception techniques, which is designed to provide mitigations of the various associated channel impairments in accordance to its environmental context. For convenience of the readers, the book is written in a self-contained modular format with its mathematical frameworks and tools readily extendable to other research domains./a

This book constitutes the refereed proceedings of the First International Conference on

Advanced Hybrid Information Processing, ADHIB 2017, held in Harbin, China, in July 2017. The 64 full papers were selected from 134 submissions and focus on advanced methods and applications for hybrid information processing.

Performance Evaluation of Channel Estimation Techniques for an Lte Downlink SystemGrin Publishing

Modern day cellular mobile networks use Massive MIMO technology to extend range and service multiple devices within a cell. This has brought tremendous improvements in the high peak data rates that can be handled. Nevertheless, one of the characteristics of this technology is large variations in the quality of service dependent on where the end user is located in any given cell. This becomes increasingly problematic when we are creating a society where wireless access is supposed to be ubiquitous. When payments, navigation, entertainment, and control of autonomous vehicles are all relying on wireless connectivity the primary goal for future mobile networks should not be to increase the peak rates, but the rates that can be guaranteed to the vast majority of the locations in the geographical coverage area. The cellular network architecture was not designed for high-rate data services but for low-rate voice services, thus it is time to look beyond the cellular paradigm and make a clean-slate network design that can reach the performance requirements of the future. This monograph considers the cell-free network architecture that is designed to reach the aforementioned goal of uniformly high data rates everywhere. The authors introduce

the concept of a cell-free network before laying out the foundations of what is required to design and build such a network. They cover the foundations of channel estimation, signal processing, pilot assignment, dynamic cooperation cluster formation, power optimization, fronthaul signaling, and spectral efficiency evaluation in uplink and downlink under different degrees of cooperation among the access points and arbitrary linear combining and precoding. This monograph provides the reader with all the fundamental information required to design and build the next generation mobile networks without being hindered by the inherent restrictions of modern cellular-based technology.

As a result of higher frequencies and increased user mobility, researchers and systems designers are shifting their focus from time-invariant models to channels that vary within a block. Wireless Communications Over Rapidly Time-Varying Channels explains the latest theoretical advances and practical methods to give an understanding of rapidly time varying channels, together with performance trade-offs and potential performance gains, providing the expertise to develop future wireless systems technology. As well as an overview of the issues of developing wireless systems using time-varying channels, the book gives extensive coverage to methods for estimating and equalizing rapidly time-varying channels, including a discussion of training data optimization, as well as providing models and transceiver methods for time-varying ultra-wideband channels. An introduction to time-varying channel models gives in a nutshell the important issues

of developing wireless systems technology using time-varying channels Extensive coverage of methods for estimating and equalizing rapidly time-varying channels, including a discussion of training data optimization, enables development of high performance wireless systems Chapters on transceiver design for OFDM and receiver algorithms for MIMO communication channels over time-varying channels, with an emphasis on modern iterative turbo-style architectures, demonstrates how these important technologies can optimize future wireless systems

This book introduces the theoretical elements at the basis ofvarious classes of algorithms commonly employed in the physicallayer (and, in part, in MAC layer) of wireless communicationssystems. It focuses on single user systems, so ignoring multipleaccess techniques. Moreover, emphasis is put on single-inputsingle-output (SISO) systems, although some relevant topics aboutmultiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) systems are also illustrated. Comprehensive wireless specific guide to algorithmictechniques Provides a detailed analysis of channel equalization andchannel coding for wireless applications Unique conceptual approach focusing in single user systems Covers algebraic decoding, modulation techniques, channelcoding and channel equalisation

"Where this book is exceptional is that the reader will not just learn how LTE works but why it works" Adrian Scrase, ETSI Vice-President, International Partnership Projects Following on the success of the first edition, this book is fully updated, covering the

latest additions to LTE and the key features of LTE-Advanced. This book builds on the success of its predecessor, offering the same comprehensive system-level understanding built on explanations of the underlying theory, now expanded to include complete coverage of Release 9 and the developing specifications for LTE-Advanced. The book is a collaborative effort of more than 40 key experts representing over 20 companies actively participating in the development of LTE, as well as academia. The book highlights practical implications, illustrates the expected performance, and draws comparisons with the well-known WCDMA/HSPA standards. The authors not only pay special attention to the physical layer, giving an insight into the fundamental concepts of OFDMA-FDMA and MIMO, but also cover the higher protocol layers and system architecture to enable the reader to gain an overall understanding of the system. Key New Features: Comprehensively updated with the latest changes of the LTE Release 8 specifications, including improved coverage of Radio Resource Management RF aspects and performance requirements Provides detailed coverage of the new LTE Release 9 features, including: eMBMS, dual-layer beamforming, user equipment positioning, home eNodeBs / femtocells and pico cells and self-optimizing networks Evaluates the LTE system performance Introduces LTE-Advanced, explaining its context and motivation, as well as the key new features including: carrier aggregation, relaying, high-order MIMO, and Cooperative Multi-Point transmission (CoMP). Includes an accompanying website containing a complete list of acronyms related to LTE and

LTE-Advanced, with a brief description of each (http://www.wiley.com/go/sesia_theumts) This book is an invaluable reference for all research and development engineers involved in implementation of LTE or LTE-Advanced, as well as graduate and PhD students in wireless communications. Network operators, service providers and R&D managers will also find this book insightful.
Optimization of adaptive signal processing algorithms for wireless communications is based on a model of the underlying propagation channel. In practice, this model is never known perfectly. For example, its parameters have to be estimated and are only known with significant errors. In this book, a systematic treatment of this practical design problem is provided.
This textbook takes a unified view of the fundamentals of wireless communication and explains cutting-edge concepts in a simple and intuitive way. An abundant supply of exercises make it ideal for graduate courses in electrical and computer engineering and it will also be of great interest to practising engineers.
This book constitutes the proceedings of the First International Conference on Big Data Computing and Communications, BigCom 2015, held in Taiyuan, China, in August 2015. The 41 papers presented in this volume were carefully reviewed and selected from 74 submissions. They were organized in topical sections named: wireless communication and networks; database and big data; smart phone and sensing application; security and privacy; architecture and applications; sensor networks and

RFID; social networks and recommendation; signal processing and pattern recognition; and routing and resource management.

This book comprises select proceedings of the International Conference on VLSI, Communication and Signal processing (VCAS 2018). It looks at latest research findings in VLSI design and applications. The book covers a wide range of topics in electronics and communication engineering, especially in the area of microelectronics and VLSI design, communication systems and networks, and image and signal processing. The contents of this book will be useful to researchers and professionals alike.

This book comprises select peer-reviewed papers from the International Conference on VLSI, Communication and Signal processing (VCAS) 2019, held at Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology (MNNIT) Allahabad, Prayagraj, India. The contents focus on latest research in different domains of electronics and communication engineering, in particular microelectronics and VLSI design, communication systems and networks, and signal and image processing. The book also discusses the emerging applications of novel tools and techniques in image, video and multimedia signal processing. This book will be useful to students, researchers and professionals working in the electronics and communication domain.

This exclusive coverage of the opportunities, technological challenges, solutions, and state of the art of large MIMO systems provides an in-depth discussion of algorithms for large MIMO signal processing, suited for large MIMO signal detection, precoding and

LDPC code designs. An ideal resource for researchers, designers, developers and practitioners in wireless communications.

Adaptive techniques play a key role in modern wireless communication systems. The concept of adaptation is emphasized in the Adaptation in Wireless Communications Series through a unified framework across all layers of the wireless protocol stack ranging from the physical layer to the application layer, and from cellular systems to next-generation wireless networks. This specific volume, Adaptive Signal Processing in Wireless Communications is devoted to adaptation in the physical layer. It gives an in-depth survey of adaptive signal processing techniques used in current and future generations of wireless communication systems. Featuring the work of leading international experts, it covers adaptive channel modeling, identification and equalization, adaptive modulation and coding, adaptive multiple-input-multiple-output (MIMO) systems, and cooperative diversity. It also addresses other important aspects of adaptation in wireless communications such as hardware implementation, reconfigurable processing, and cognitive radio. A second volume in the series, Adaptation and Cross-layer Design in Wireless Networks(cat no.46039) is devoted to adaptation in the data link, network, and application layers.