

시간 선택 채널에서의 QO-STBC를 위한 피드백 결정 검출기

정회원 왕 우 상*, 종신회원 박 용 원**

Decision-Feedback Detector for Quasi-Orthogonal Space-Time Block Code over Time-Selective Channel

Youxiang Wang* *Regular Member*, Yongwan Park** *Lifelong member*

요 약

본 논문은 시간 선택적 페이딩 (time-selective fading) 채널에 강인한 준직교 시공간 블록 부호 (quasi-orthogonal space-time block code) 검출 기법을 제안한다. 제안된 검출 기법은 간섭 제거를 수행하고, 채널이 심벌에서 심벌로 변할 때 안테나 간 간섭 또는 심벌 간 발생하는 간섭을 제거하기 위한 decision-feedback equalization 기능을 수행한다. Feed forward equalizer와 feedback equalizer를 얻기 위해 간섭제거를 수행한 후, 채널 Gram 행렬에 대해 Cholesky 분해를 사용한다. 실험 결과에 의해 제안된 검출 기법의 성능이 time-selectivity 환경에 적용하기 위해 기존에 제안되어온 검출 기법들에 비해 개선되었음을 보인다.

Key Words : Time-Selective Fading, QO-STBC, DFD, Interference Cancellation

ABSTRACT

This paper proposes a robust detection scheme for quasi-orthogonal space-time block code over time-selective fading channels. The proposed detector performs interference cancellation and decision feedback equalization to remove the inter-antenna interference and inter-symbol interference when the channel varies from symbol to symbol. Cholesky factorization is used on the channel Gram matrix after performing interference cancellation to obtain feed forward equalizer and feedback equalizer. It is shown by simulations that the proposed detection scheme outperforms the conventional detection schemes and the exiting detection schemes to time-selectivity.

I. Introduction

Orthogonal space-time block codes (OSTBC) from orthogonal designs have attracted considerable attention since Alamouti scheme was proposed [1]. OSTBC have two advantages, namely they have fast maximum-likelihood (ML) decoding, i.e., low complex symbol-wise decoding,

and they have full diversity. However when the number of the transmit antennas is more than two, full diversity and full rate cannot be simultaneously obtained because the orthogonal property cannot be achieved^[2]. For increasing the symbol rates for complex symbols, OSTBC have been generalized to quasi-OSTBC (QO-STBC) in [3], [4], and [5] by relaxing the orthogonality

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* 영남대학교 정보통신공학과 (didibird726@gmail.com), ** 영남대학교 전자정보공학부 (ywpark@yu.ac.kr)

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between all columns of a matrix. Although QO-STBC schemes offer a lower diversity order, they do lead to a full rate transmission

Most research on QO-STBC have been developed for flat fading channels. Different from [1], we consider here more realistic time-selective or fast fading but frequency-flat fading channels. In wireless communications, time selectivity mainly caused by Doppler shifts and carrier frequency offsets, which jointly independent. It has been proved that the first-order Gauss-Markov random processes provides an accurate model for time-selective fading channels, and, therefore, this channel model will be adopted in this paper^[6].

When the channels are time-selective, the interference is not completely eliminated by the linear combiner causing performance degradation^{[1],[7]}. In [10], two-setp ZF (TS-ZF) detector was proposed for QO-STBC over time-selective fading channels. This method consist of two steps. A transform matrix is used at the first step to diagonalize the channel matrix at each receive antenna, then a simple least square detection is performed.

In this paper, decision-feedback detector (DFD) is considered with interference cancellation for QO-STBC under time-selective fading channel environment. We begin by establishing the channel and system model in section II. Related work and the proposed detection method are shown in section III. Section IV considers the simulation results, in this section some computer simulation results will be presented to confirm our scheme. Conclusions are given in section V.

The following notation will be adopted in this paper. Column vector and matrices are denoted by boldface letters; superscripts $(\cdot)^T$, $(\cdot)^*$, and $(\cdot)^H$ denote transpose, complex conjugate, and complex conjugate transpose, respectively; $E[\cdot]$ stands for expectation; \mathbf{I}_N denotes the $N \times N$ identity matrix, the subscript N is omitted when the dimension of the matrix \mathbf{I} is obvious.

II. Channel and System Model

2.1 Time-Selective Channel

We consider the communication scenario where the relative motion between the transmitter and receiver is significant. Therefore, the channel coherence time is comparable to the symbol duration. The channel is modeled as uncorrelated frequency-flat, time-selective Rayleigh fading. We adopt the first-order AR model for the time-varying channel gains [6]. The channel gains $h_{j,i}(n)$ which shows the channel coefficient from transmit antenna i to the receive antenna j are modeled as independently identically distributed (i.i.d.) circularly complex Gaussian random variables having zero-mean and variance $\sigma_h^2 = 1$. The channel gains are assumed invariant within one signaling interval but vary from one signaling interval to another according to

$$h_{j,i}(n) = \alpha h_{j,i}(n-1) + \omega_{j,i}(n) \\ i = 1 \dots M_T, j = 1 \dots M_R, \quad (1)$$

where M_T is the number of transmit antennas, M_R is the number of receive antennas, the noise $\omega_{j,i}(n)$ is zero-mean complex Gaussian with variance σ_w^2 and is statistically independent of $h_{j,i}(n-1)$, and the coefficient α can be estimated as detailed in [6]. According to the Jake's model [7], $h_{j,i}(n)$ is zero-mean complex Gaussian process, and has time- autocorrelation properties governed by Doppler rate $f_d T_s$ as in

$$E[h_{j,i}(n)h_{j,i}^*(n)] = J_0(2\pi f_d T_s), \quad (2)$$

where $J_0(\cdot)$ is the zero-th order Bessel function of the first kind f_d denotes the maximum Doppler shift and T_s is symbol duration.

2.2 QO-STBC Scheme

Jafarkhani first proposed space-time block codes from quasi-orthogonal designs. For four transmit

antennas, a code with transmission rate one was extended for the concept of the Alamouti's scheme as follows:

$$\mathbf{S} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{S}_{12} & \mathbf{S}_{34} \\ -\mathbf{S}_{34}^* & \mathbf{S}_{12}^* \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} s_1 & s_2 & s_3 & s_4 \\ -s_2^* & s_1^* & -s_4^* & s_3^* \\ -s_3^* & -s_4^* & s_1^* & s_2^* \\ s_4 & -s_3 & -s_2 & s_1 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (3)$$

The received signals can be given as

$$\mathbf{r}(n) = \mathbf{H}(n)\mathbf{s}(n) + \mathbf{V}(n). \quad (4)$$

Assuming a fading propagation environment and one receive antenna (we define the index of h_i as the number of transmit antenna i to replace (j, i)), we can express the received signal vector $\mathbf{r}(n)$, channel matrix $\mathbf{H}(n)$, transmitted signal vector $\mathbf{s}(n)$ and noise vector $\mathbf{V}(n)$ as

$$\mathbf{r}(n) = \begin{bmatrix} r(4n-3) \\ r^*(4n-2) \\ r^*(4n-1) \\ r(4n) \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{s}(n) = \begin{bmatrix} s(4n-3) \\ s(4n-2) \\ s(4n-1) \\ s(4n) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (5)$$

$$\mathbf{V}(n) = \begin{bmatrix} v(4n-3) \\ v^*(4n-2) \\ v^*(4n-1) \\ v(4n) \end{bmatrix},$$

$\mathbf{H}(n) =$

$$\begin{bmatrix} h_1(4n-3) & h_2(4n-3) & h_3(4n-3) & h_4(4n-3) \\ h_2^*(4n-2) & -h_1^*(4n-2) & h_4^*(4n-2) & -h_3^*(4n-2) \\ h_3^*(4n-1) & h_4^*(4n-1) & -h_1^*(4n-1) & -h_2^*(4n-1) \\ h_4(4n) & -h_3(4n) & -h_2(4n) & h_1(4n) \end{bmatrix}$$

where the transmitted signal vector $\mathbf{s}(n)$ includes four symbols s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4 , $\mathbf{V}(n)$ is the additive white Gaussian noise (AWGN) vector with variance σ_v^2 .

For such space-time code, the receiver can be decomposed in two steps: the space-time matched filtering operation, and the decoding part. By applying the matched filter in flat fading channel results in Gram matrix of the channel shown as

$$\mathbf{H}^H(n)\mathbf{H}(n) = \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 & 0 & b \\ 0 & a-b & 0 & \\ 0 & -b & a & 0 \\ b & 0 & 0 & a \end{bmatrix}. \quad (6)$$

Under the flat fading, the channel will not change during one transmit block, so we can express the diagonal element a as the sum of the 4 square magnitude of the channel coefficients h_i :

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \sum_{i=1}^4 |h_i|^2, \\ b &= 2R(h_1 h_4^* - h_2 h_3^*) \end{aligned}, \quad (7)$$

where $R(\cdot)$ denotes the real part of the complex. In the case of time-selective fading channels, the Gram matrix can be given as

$$\mathbf{H}^H(n)\mathbf{H}(n) = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & \Lambda_1 & \Lambda_1 & b_1 \\ \Lambda_1^* & a_2 & b_2 & \Lambda_3 \\ \Lambda_2^* & b_3 & a_3 & \Lambda_4 \\ b_4 & \Lambda_3^* & \Lambda_4^* & a_4 \end{bmatrix} \quad (8)$$

The diagonal elements a_1, a_2, a_3 and a_4 denote the diversity factor, and the anti-diagonal [8] elements b_1, b_2, b_3 and b_4 consist of irreducible inter-symbol interference (ISI) and inter-antenna interference (IAI) caused by non-orthogonal code matrix and time-selective channels, the off-diagonal elements (the part except the diagonal elements and the anti-diagonal elements of the Gram matrix) $\Lambda_i, i=1, \dots, 4$ and their conjugate transpose are time-selective errors caused by time-selective channels. In (6) the anti-diagonal elements of Gram matrix have almost the same absolute value, it is irreducible as the code matrix is not orthogonal under the slow fading channels. Under the time-selective fading, the elements Λ_i and Λ_i^* are not equal to zero as the channel matrix is not orthogonal. They were also generalized as interference between four transmit antennas [10]. When the channel varies quickly from symbol to symbol, Λ_i and Λ_i^* become significant and the transmit

antennas severely interfere with each other.

III. DFD for QO-STBC over Time-Selective Fading Channels

3.1 Related Work

Linear receivers (ZF and MMSE detectors) have the lower decoding complexity, but ZF detector suffers from noise enhancement and MMSE suffers from the residual interference from other antennas. They can be described by [11]:

$$\hat{\mathbf{s}}(n) = [\mathbf{H}^H(n)\mathbf{H}(n) + \mu\mathbf{I}]^{-1}\mathbf{H}(n)\mathbf{r}(n), \quad (9)$$

where $\mu = 0$ for the ZF detector and $\mu = \sigma_v^2$ for the MMSE detector.

In [3] the author proposed one low complexity ML (LC-ML) method which obtained the same performance as ML but half complexity burden. The original ML method can be shown as

$$\hat{\mathbf{s}}(n) = \underset{\mathbf{s} \in \Omega}{\operatorname{argmin}} \|\mathbf{r}(n) - \mathbf{H}(n)\mathbf{s}\|^2, \quad (10)$$

where Ω is the transmission constellation. By substituting \mathbf{r}' for \mathbf{r} , (10) can be rewritten as:

$$\hat{\mathbf{s}}(n) = \underset{\mathbf{s} \in \Omega}{\operatorname{argmin}} \|\mathbf{r}'(n) - \mathbf{H}(n)\mathbf{H}(n)\mathbf{s}\|^2. \quad (11)$$

LC-ML method separates the ML decision metric into the sum of two independent terms

$f(s_1, s_4) + f(s_2, s_3)$ [3]. Thus, the minimization for ML decoding can be done separately on these two terms.

In [10], two-setp ZF (TS-ZF) detector was proposed for QO-STBC over time-selective fading channels. This method consist of two steps. A transform matrix is used at the first step to diagonalize the channel matrix at each receive antenna,

$$\mathbf{H}\mathbf{r}(n) = \mathbf{H}\mathbf{H}(n) + \mathbf{H}\mathbf{V} = \mathbf{\Xi}\mathbf{s} + \mathbf{V}', \quad (12)$$

where $\mathbf{\Xi} = \operatorname{diag}(q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4)$ and q_i 's are the diagonal elements of $\mathbf{H}\mathbf{H}$. And then a simple least square detection is performed,

$$\hat{s}(i) = \operatorname{arg} \left\{ \min_{s_m \in \Omega} |[\mathbf{H}\mathbf{H}]_i \mathbf{r} - q_i s_m|^2 \right\}, \quad (13)$$

where $i = 1, \dots, M_T$, and $[\mathbf{H}\mathbf{H}]_i$ is the i th row of $\mathbf{H}\mathbf{H}$.

3.2 Proposed DFD Method

Under the environment of time-selective channels, the decoding method in [3] cannot be employed as the ML decision metric can no longer be calculated as the sum of two orthogonal terms. For linear detectors, ZF and MMSE both suffer from performance degradation when the channel varies quickly from symbol to symbol. Therefore, in this section nonlinear equalizers are proposed to provide better performance by subtracting the interference resulting from time-selective channels and feeding back past decisions on already detected symbols.

In the proposed DFD detector, linear detectors are used to get the soft estimates of transmitted signals. By using these estimates, the interference on the off-diagonal elements of the channel Gram matrix caused by the time-selective fading channels. At the last step, Cholesky factorization is used for decision-feedback to eliminate the interference on the anti-diagonal elements of the channel Gram matrix.

The proposed DFD detector consists of two parts, in the first part of which interference due to off-diagonal elements of the channel Gram matrix is canceled.

1) In order to eliminate the IAI interference, soft estimates should be obtained which are given by using linear detectors as:

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{s}_L(n) = [\mathbf{H}^H(n)\mathbf{H}(n)]^{-1}\mathbf{H}^H\mathbf{r}(n) \\ \mathbf{s}_L(n) = [\mathbf{H}^H(n)\mathbf{H}(n) + \sigma_v^2\mathbf{I}]^{-1}\mathbf{H}^H\mathbf{r}(n), \end{cases} \quad (14)$$

where $s_L \in C^{M_T \times 1}$ denotes the estimates at the output of the linear detector (ZF or MMSE). Note that in this paper, we consider M_T transmit antennas, M_R receive antennas and an interval of T available in one transmission block, then $\mathbf{r}(n)$ is the $TM_R \times 1$ receive signal vector, and $\mathbf{H}(n)$ is the $TM_R \times M_T$ channel matrix. In order to easily explain the detection process, we only consider one receive antenna in this section. So now $\mathbf{r}(n)$ has dimensions $T \times 1$ and $\mathbf{H}(n)$ is the $T \times M_T$ matrix.

Based on the linear detectors' solution, interference cancellation can be performed subsequently:

$$\mathbf{r}_{IL}(n) = \mathbf{r}'(n) - \boldsymbol{\Theta}_I(n) \mathbf{s}_L(n), \quad (15)$$

where $\mathbf{r}'(n) = \mathbf{H}^H \mathbf{r}(n)$ represents the estimates at the output of the space-time match filter. As $\boldsymbol{\Theta}(n) = \mathbf{H}^H(n) \mathbf{H}(n)$, the matrix $\boldsymbol{\Theta}_I$ comprises the residual elements of $\boldsymbol{\Theta}$ by subtracting the diagonal and anti-diagonal elements, $\boldsymbol{\Theta}_I = \boldsymbol{\Theta} - \text{diag}(\boldsymbol{\Theta}) - \text{antidiag}(\boldsymbol{\Theta})$. We consider most signal information on the diagonal and anti-diagonal elements in $\boldsymbol{\Theta}$, while the off-diagonal elements $\boldsymbol{\Theta}_I$ can be regarded as inter-antenna interference (IAI) which should be cancelled.

2) The anti-diagonal parts of the channel Gram matrix, $\text{antidiag}(\boldsymbol{\Theta})$, caused by the time-selective fading channels and the non-orthogonal code matrix, which are canceled by using decision-feedback equalizer (DFE) according to the Cholesky decomposition. It can be given as

$$\boldsymbol{\Theta}_s(n) = \text{diag}(\boldsymbol{\Theta}(n)) + \text{antidiag}(\boldsymbol{\Theta}(n)), \quad (16)$$

$$= \mathbf{L}^H(n) \mathbf{D}(n) \mathbf{L}(n)$$

where $\mathbf{L}(n) \in C^{M_T \times M_T}$ is an upper triangular matrix with diagonal having the value one, $\mathbf{D}(n) \in C^{M_T \times M_T}$ is a diagonal matrix. DFE can

be constructed by premultiplying the matrix $\mathbf{D}^{-1}(n) (\mathbf{L}^{-1}(n))^H$, simply denoted as $\mathbf{D}^{-1}(n) \mathbf{L}^{-H}(n)$

$$\mathbf{r}_D(n) = \mathbf{D}^{-1}(n) \mathbf{L}^{-H}(n) \mathbf{r}_{IL}(n), \quad (17)$$

where $\mathbf{r}_D(n) \in C^{M_T \times 1}$ is the output of DFE. As $\mathbf{L}(n)$ is upper triangular, the decision on a signal $s(\tau)$ recursively in reverse order of the components of signal vector $\mathbf{s}(n)$ by using past decisions on previous signals. Decision are made recursively as

$$\tilde{s}_D(\tau) = \text{Qt}[r_D(\tau)], \quad \tau \doteq M_T,$$

$$\tilde{s}_D(\tau-p) = \text{Qt} \left[r_D(\tau-p) - \sum_{k=1}^p l_{\tau-p, \tau-p+k} \tilde{s}_D(\tau-p+k) \right], \quad (18)$$

in which $p = 1, \dots, M_T - 1$, $l_{i,j}$ denotes the $(i,j)^{th}$ entry of $\mathbf{L}(n)$ and $\text{Qt}(\cdot)$ denotes a quantization operation performed with a threshold detector. There are only diagonal and anti-diagonal elements in $\boldsymbol{\Theta}_s$, which has the same format as the channel Gram matrix of the QO-STBC over slow or quasi-static fading channels shown in (8). So the interference is only in two symbol pairs (s_1, s_4) and (s_2, s_3) . In DFE procedure, the feedback filter shown as

$$\mathbf{L}(n) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \Delta_1 \\ 0 & 1 & \Delta_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (19)$$

where Δ_1 and Δ_2 are the coefficients of the feedback filter. The filter detects s_4 and s_3 separately, then uses this information to help make a decision about s_1 and s_2 , respectively.

DFE essentially performs successive interference cancellation, i.e. a symbol is first estimated based on a linear equalizer, and the estimated symbol is then cancelled off from the other received symbols through a feedback filter [12]. This

process is iterated until all transmitted symbols are adequately estimated. DFE is a non-linear equalization approach due to its feedback cancellation mechanism. As the interference cancellation and feedback cancellation mechanism, we can obtain a performance improvement compared to the linear block equalizer.

IV. Simulation Results

In this section, simulation results are presented for the proposed schemes. We consider a QO-STBC system with four transmit antennas and one receive antennas, the channel is variant between any two continuous intervals, and Jake's model is used for Rayleigh fading channel simulations. We assume that the channel state information (CSI) can be accurately estimated at the receive side.

Fig. 1 shows BER simulation results of the proposed detectors and the detectors proposed in [3] and [10], respectively, which are referred as the LC-ML and TS-ZF in the figure. All the simulations are under the condition that the speed is 300 km/h (corresponding to $f_d T_s = 0.0368$).

From Fig. 1, we know that the LC-ML detector described in [3] suffers from an irreducible error floor due to the effect of the time-selective fading channels. It can be seen that the TS-ZF detector in [10] achieves the same performance as the general ZF detector because both methods completely remove the intertransmit-antenna interference and induce the same conditional covariance noise with zero-mean. The MMSE detector is superior to the ZF detector by taking into account the noise correlations existing in the decision variables. It has almost the same

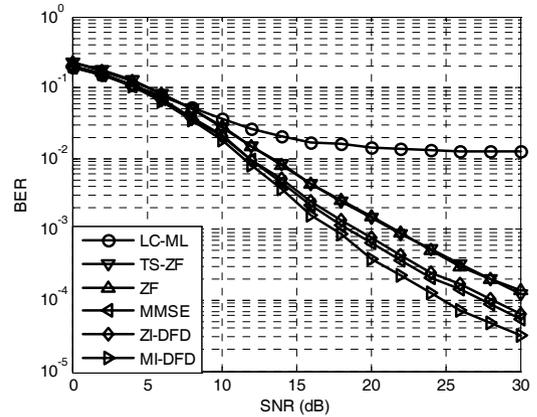


Fig. 1 The BER performance of the proposed detector, compared to the decoder in [3] and [10] under perfect CSI, $T_x = 4$, $R_x = 1$, $f_d T_s = 0.0368$

performance as the proposed ZI-DFD detector (ZF detector is used in first step).

In Fig. 1, the performance of the proposed detectors with ZI-DFD and MI-DFD outperform the performance of their corresponding linear detectors, as interference cancellation is used in two schemes which can improve the system performance by canceling the interference caused by time-selective channels and DFE can suppress ISI and mitigate the effect of error propagation. The MI-DFD performs best, followed by the MMSE, the ZI-DFD, the ZF.

Fig. 2 shows the BER results of the ZI-DFD and MI-DFD respectively at different vehicle speeds: 50, 150, 300km/h. The figure demonstrates that MI-DFD is able to effectively suppress ISI and recover the transmitted symbols. As the noise correlations have been considered in the decision variables with MMSE criteria comparing to ZF criteria shown in (14).

For the proposed detectors, the first step results will dominate the total system performance. It should be obtained as accurate as possible, so the MMSE criteria perform better than ZF criteria. It also can be seen that the MI-DFD detector significantly outperforms the ZI-DFD detector when the channel varies rapidly.

Next we want to investigate the effects of the channel estimation errors on the performance of

Table 1. Simulation parameters

Parameters	Setting
Antenna configuration	4 Tx, 1 Rx
Fading channel	Rayleigh fading
Doppler model	Jake's model
Carrier frequency	$f = 2$ GHz
Symbol duration	$T_s = 256 / (3.84 \times 10^6)$
Modulation level	QPSK

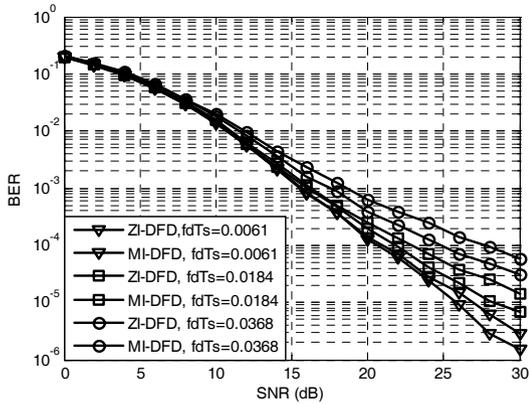


Fig. 2. The performance of the ZI-DFD and MI-DFD, Tx = 4, Rx = 1.

the proposed detectors and the conventional linear detectors. The channel is modeled as

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{h}_{j,i}(n) &= h_{j,i}(n) + e_m(n), \\ i &= 1, \dots, M_T, j = 1, \dots, M_R \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

where $h_{j,i}(n)$ is the perfect channel gain and $e_m(n)$ is the channel estimation error, which is modeled as i.i.d. circularly complex Gaussian random variable having zero mean and variance σ_e^2 and are statistically independent of $h_{j,i}(n)$. $\hat{h}_{j,i}(n)$ is the mismatched channel gain and is also i.i.d. zero mean circularly complex Gaussian random variable with variance $\sigma_h^2 = \sigma_h^2 + \sigma_e^2$. Fig. 3 shows BER results of the proposed detectors and the existing detectors with $\sigma_e^2 = 0.02$ for $f_d T_s = 0.0368$.

It is observed that all the detectors experience significant performance losses in the presence of channel mismatches. Dashed ellipse is used to show the performance degradation between the perfect channel and the mismatched channel. The major axis denotes the gap. For the same difference which is shown by the same length of the axis, the ellipses locate at different SNR points. From the figure, it is evident that the gaps between the performance under perfect CSI and performance under mismatch channel for the

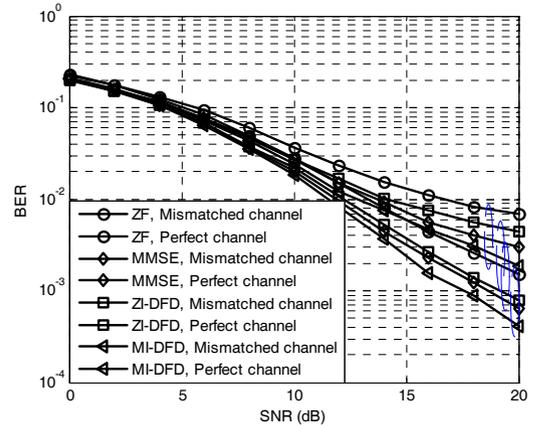


Fig. 3. The performance comparison of the proposed detectors and the existing detectors under mismatched CSI, Tx = 4, Rx = 1, $f_d T_s = 0.0368$

proposed detectors are smaller than the corresponding gaps for the existing detectors. For the same gap, the MI-DFD has the largest SNR value, and the MMSE has the larger SNR value than the ZI-DFD and ZF.

V. Conclusions

In this paper, decision-feedback detectors for QO-STBC over time-selective fading channels have been proposed. The proposed schemes have better performance than their corresponding linear detectors and the existing detectors in [3], [10]. From simulation results, we assessed their performance over time-selective fading channels are characterized by the Doppler shift. The MI-DFD detector significantly outperforms the ZI-DFD detector when the channel varies rapidly. Both detectors can achieve better performance by mitigating the impact of time-selective fading channels with interference cancellation, while the computational complexity is a little higher than that of the existing QO detectors.

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왕 우 상 (Youxiang Wang)

정회원



2006년 2월 영남대학교 정보통신공학과 석사
 2006년 3월~현재 영남대학교 정보통신공학과 박사과정
 <관심분야> MIMO, 시공간 부호, Multiuser-MIMO

박 용 완 (Yongwan Park)

종신회원



1982년 2월 경북대학교 전자공학과 학사
 1984년 2월 경북대학교 전자공학과 석사과정
 1989년 2월 SUNY at Buffalo, 전자공학과 석사
 1992년 2월 SUNY at Buffalo, 전자공학과 박사

1992년~1993년 캘리포니아공과대학 Research Fellow
 1994년~1996년 SK Telecom 기술연구부장
 1996년~현재 영남대학교 정보통신공학과 교수
 2000년~2000년 NTT DoCoMo 연구소 초빙교수
 2003년~2004년 UC Irvine 방문교수
 2004년~현재 영남대학교 지역기술혁신 센터장
 2006년~현재 (사)대한임베디드 공학회 총무이사
 2008년~현재 IEEE VTS 한국위원장
 <관심분야> 이동통신, 차세대통신시스템, 위치측위 기술