

## Efficient Algorithm for Evaluating the BER Upper Bounds of Space-Time Trellis Codes by Using Super-state Transition Matrix

Hyo Yol Park · Kwang Soon Kim · JongHo Kim · Keum Chan Whang

가 가 가

In this paper, we proposed an efficient algorithm for constructing super-state transition matrix (SSTM) of a space time trellis code (STTC) in fast fading channels. By using the proposed algorithm, we can easily obtain the SSTM of an STTC, even when the number of states is large and parallel transitions exist in the trellis of the STTC. Whether an STTC has a uniform distance spectrum or not, we can obtain the upper bound on the bit error rate (BER) of the STTC by constructing the generalized transfer function from the SSTM of the STTC using the proposed algorithm.

Keywords: Space-Time Trellis Codes, Upper Bound, Super-State Transition Matrix, Fast Fading Channel

### I.

(space-time trellis codes) modulation) (trellis coded [2]. [3] 2 . [1] (pairwise error 가 , probability)

가

$$= \prod_{i=1}^l \left( 1 + \frac{E_s}{4N_0} \sum_{k=0}^{n_T-1} \delta_{ik}^2 \right)^{-n_R} \quad (1)$$

[4],[5].

$$\delta_{ik}^2 = \frac{E_s}{N_0/2} \sin^2((\phi(x_i^k) - \phi(e_i^k))/2) \quad (2)$$

M-ary  
T(D,I)

[6]

[7]

[8]  
가

$$I \quad T(D,I)$$

### III.

[2].

(s), M-ary  
(M), (b),  
(n<sub>T</sub>), (n<sub>p</sub>),  
(k\*), intrellis[s][s][n<sub>p</sub>][b],  
outtrellis[s][s][n<sub>p</sub>][k\*][n<sub>T</sub>], label[s<sup>2</sup>][2],  
x s<sup>2</sup>, s<sup>2</sup>  
가, 'X'  
intrellis outtrellis

[3]

distance[MaxED][n<sub>T</sub>] table[t<sub>0</sub>][t<sub>1</sub>]...[t<sub>n<sub>T</sub>-1</sub>]  
distance  
, MaxED M/2 + 1  
n<sub>T</sub> (M/2 + 1 H<sub>n<sub>T</sub></sub>)  
, table n<sub>T</sub> distance

### II.

n<sub>T</sub> n<sub>R</sub>  
x = (x<sub>1</sub>, x<sub>2</sub>, ..., x<sub>l</sub>)  
x<sub>i</sub> = (x<sub>i</sub><sup>1</sup>, x<sub>i</sub><sup>2</sup>, ..., x<sub>i</sub><sup>n<sub>T</sub></sup>) x<sub>i</sub><sup>k</sup> k i  
가  
e = (e<sub>1</sub>, e<sub>2</sub>, ..., e<sub>l</sub>), (e<sub>i</sub> = (e<sub>i</sub><sup>1</sup>, e<sub>i</sub><sup>2</sup>, ..., e<sub>i</sub><sup>n<sub>T</sub></sup>))  
[1]

$$P(x \text{ e}) = \prod_{i=1}^l \left( 1 + \frac{E_s}{4N_0} \sum_{k=0}^{n_T-1} (x_i - e_i^k)^2 \right)^{-n_R}$$

d<sub>H</sub>, EB, DB, ES, DS

1.

```

step 1      A(l)                                cnt=0
row=0~(s x s -1)  column=0~(s x s -1)
step 2      step 8

step 2      A(l)
PES= label[row][0]; PDS= label[row][1];
NES= label[column][0]; NDS= label[column][1];
i1=0~(np-1), i2=0~(np-1)
step 3      step 5

step 3      step 2
dh=0;
d=0~(b-1)
{ EB= intrellis[PES][NES][i1][d]
  DB= intrellis[PDS][NDS][i2][d]
  EB  DB가 ' X '
  Index[row][column]= ' X ' ;
  EB  DB가 ' X ' , dh=dh+1;
}

step 4      step 2                                nT      가
k=0~(k* -1)
{a=0 to (nT -1)
  {ES= outtrellis[PES][NES][i1][k][a];
  DS= outtrellis[PDS][NDS][i2][k][a];
  ED[k][a]= |ES - DS|;
  ED[k][a] > M/2
  ED[k][a]= M - ED[k][a]; }
EDNO[k]= table[ED[k][0]][ED[k][1]][ED[k][nT-1]]; }

step 5      index[row][column]가 ' X 가 '
entries[cnt][dh][EDNO[0]][EDNO[1]]...[EDNO[k* -1]] 1 가

step 6      index[row][column]가 ' X 가 '
step 7      step 8
step 7      cnt=0
{ index[row][column]= cnt;
  cnt= cnt+1; }

step 8      step 8
entries 가
tl=0, 1, ..., MaxED-1, l=0, 1, ..., k* -1
h=0, 1, ..., b
  entries[scent][h][t0][t1]...[tk*-1]
  = entries[cnt][h][t0][t1]...[tk*-1]
  { index[row][column]= scent;
    h=0, 1, ..., b, tl=0, 1, ..., MaxED-1, l=0, 1, ..., k* -1
    entries[cnt][h][t0][t1]...[tk*-1]=0 }

index[row][column]= cnt; and cnt= cnt+1;
step 9      row=0~(s x s -1) and column=0~(s x s -1)
index[row][column] ' X '
' 0 '
' index[row][column]+97 '
h=0, 1, ..., b, tl=0, 1, ..., MaxED-1, l=0, 1, ..., k* -1
{ entries[m][h][t0][t1]...[tk*-1]=0
  (m+97), entries[m][h][t0][t1]...[tk*-1]/2b, h,
  distance[t0]..., distance[t1]..., ..., distance[tk*-1]... }

step 10     distance A(l)

```

2. 2, 4-PSK smart greedy 4 × 4  
(s=2, M=4, b=3, n<sub>p</sub>=4, K=3 and n<sub>T</sub>=2)

	00	11	01	10
00	a	a	b	b
11	a	a	b	b
01	c	c	d	d
10	c	c	d	d

a=0.5<sup>0</sup>p(0,0)p(0,0)p(0,0)+0.5<sup>1</sup>p(0,1)p(1,1)p(0,1)  
 +0.5<sup>1</sup>p(0,2)p(2,2)p(0,2)+0.5<sup>2</sup>p(0,1)p(1,1)p(0,1)  
 b=0.5<sup>1</sup>p(0,2)p(0,2)p(0,2)+0.5<sup>2</sup>p(1,2)p(1,1)p(1,2)  
 +0.5<sup>2</sup>p(2,2)p(0,2)p(2,2)+0.5<sup>3</sup>p(1,2)p(1,1)p(1,2)  
 c=0.5<sup>0</sup>p(0,1)p(0,1)p(0,1)+0.25<sup>1</sup>p(1,1)p(0,1)p(1,1)  
 +0.25<sup>1</sup>p(1,1)p(1,2)p(1,1)+0.5<sup>1</sup>p(1,2)p(1,2)p(1,2)  
 +0.25<sup>2</sup>p(1,1)p(0,1)p(1,1)+0.25<sup>2</sup>p(1,1)p(1,2)p(1,1)  
 d=0.5<sup>1</sup>p(0,1)p(0,1)p(0,1)+0.25<sup>2</sup>p(1,1)p(0,1)p(1,1)  
 +0.25<sup>2</sup>p(1,1)p(1,2)p(1,1)+0.5<sup>2</sup>p(1,2)p(1,2)p(1,2)  
 +0.25<sup>3</sup>p(1,1)p(0,1)p(1,1)+0.25<sup>3</sup>p(1,1)p(1,2)p(1,1)

where p(i,j)=(1 +  $\frac{E_s}{4N_0}$  (4sin<sup>2</sup>(iπ/4)+4sin<sup>2</sup>(jπ/4))<sup>-1</sup>

2-state 4-PSK smart greedy

$$A(I) = \begin{bmatrix} A_{GG}(I) & A_{GB}(I) \\ A_{BG}(I) & A_{BB}(I) \end{bmatrix} \quad (2)$$

$$P_b = \frac{1}{b \cdot s} \{ 1^T A'_{GG}(I) 1 + 1^T A'_{GB}(I) [I - A_{BB}(I)]^{-1} A_{BG}(I) 1 + 1^T A_{GB}(I) [I + A_{BB}(I)]^{-1} A'_{BG}(I) 1 + 1^T A_{GB}(I) [I - A_{BB}(I)]^{-1} A'_{BB}(I) \times [I - A_{BB}(I)]^{-1} A'_{BG}(I) 1 \} \quad (3)$$

$$A_{BG} \begin{bmatrix} A'_{GG} & A'_{GB} & A'_{BG} & A'_{BB} \\ A_{BB} & I & & \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A_{GG} & A_{GB} \\ & I \end{bmatrix}$$

3. M-AM 16-QAM  $\delta_{i_k}^2$

	$\delta_{i_k}^2$		
M-AM	$4 i_k^2 a^2, i_k=0,1,\dots,M-1$		
16-QAM	$\delta_0^2=0$	$\delta_1^2=4a^2$	$\delta_2^2=8a^2$
	$\delta_3^2=16a^2$	$\delta_4^2=20a^2$	$\delta_5^2=32a^2$
	$\delta_6^2=36a^2$	$\delta_7^2=40a^2$	$\delta_8^2=52a^2$
	$\delta_9^2=72a^2$		

T  
[3] M-ary n<sub>p</sub>  
가  
가  
가  
[3] distance  
table n<sub>T</sub> M/2+1 H<sub>n<sub>T</sub></sub>

$$(M/2 + 1)^{n_T} \quad M/2 + 1 H_{n_T} \quad (3)$$

$$s^4 \times N_p^2 \times (M/2 + 1)^{n_T} \quad k$$

$$s^2 \times k \times (M/2 + 1)^{n_T} \quad k$$

$$N_p^2$$

[1] smart greedy 가

가  
2, 4-PSK  
smart greedy 2, 4-PSK  
가 4  
( 16

가 ) a, b, c, d  
4 2  
4

$$(2^4 \times 4^2 \times 3^2) / (4 \times 4 \times (3H_2)) = 24$$

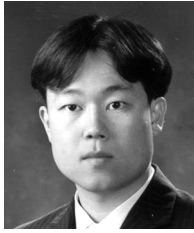
M-ary

$\delta_{i_k}^2$  M-ary (Amplitude modulation) M-ary (Quadrature amplitude modulation)

16-ary 3 M-ary  $\delta_{i_k}^2$







(Jongho Kim)

2006. 2:

2006. 3~ :

: Cognitive Radio / MIMO

Email: kjhya99@yonsei.ac.kr

Tel: +82-2-2123-8504

Fax: +82-2-363-8389



(Keum Chan Whang)

1967. 2:

1975. 2: Polytechnic University

1979. 6: Polytechnic University

1980. 1~ :

: (CDMA), ,

Email: kcwhang@yonsei.ac.kr

Tel: +82-2-2123-2769

Fax: +82-2-363-8389