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A

Implementação Adaptativa do Tipo Gradiente Estocástico para o Receptor LCMV Utilizando a Transformada de Householder

O objetivo deste apêndice é apresentar a implementação gradiente estocástico baseada na transformada de Householder do receptor de mínima variância para o sistema CDMA por blocos em canais SISO. Na parte final deste apêndice é apresentada a idéia original da derivação do algoritmo de estimação de canal apresentado na Seção em 3.2.1.

A transformada de Householder mapeia um conjunto de dados em um outro conjunto esparso que consiste principalmente em zeros, mas que é equivalente em algum sentido ao conjunto original [90]. As matrizes envolvidas nesta implementação são estruturadas, o que permite a redução do custo computacional. As implementações mediante a transformada de Householder sempre permitem uma implementação eficiente e robusta aos efeitos do uso de hardware de precisão finita [90]. Esta última característica não é comum aos algoritmos existentes baseados no subespaço do sinal [58].

A solução de tipo gradiente estocástico para o receptor LCMV, apresentada na Seção 3.2, utiliza as seguintes recursões para a estimação cega dos parâmetros do receptor, $\mathbf{w}_k$, e do canal, $\mathbf{g}$:

$$\mathbf{w}_k(i+1) = \mathbf{P}_k [\mathbf{w}_k(i) - \mu_{\mathbf{w}} y^*(i) \mathbf{r}(i)] + \mathbf{B}_k \mathbf{g}(i) \quad (\text{A-1})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{g}(i+1) &= \mathbf{g}(i) + \frac{\mu_{\mathbf{g}}}{\mu_{\mathbf{w}}} \left(\mathbf{I} - \frac{\mathbf{g}(i) \mathbf{g}^H(i)}{\mathbf{g}^H(i) \mathbf{g}(i)} \right) (\mathbf{C}_k^H \mathbf{C}_k)^{-1} \times \\ &\quad \times [\mu_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{C}_k^H y^*(i) \mathbf{r}(i) + \mathbf{g}(i) - \mathbf{C}_k^H \mathbf{w}_k(i)] \\ \mathbf{g}(i+1) &= \frac{\mathbf{g}(i+1)}{\|\mathbf{g}(i+1)\|} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A-2})$$

onde $\mathbf{P}_k = \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{C}_k (\mathbf{C}_k^H \mathbf{C}_k)^{-1} \mathbf{C}_k^H$, $\mathbf{B}_k = \mathbf{C}_k (\mathbf{C}_k^H \mathbf{C}_k)^{-1}$ e $y(i) = \mathbf{w}_k^H(i) \mathbf{r}(i)$ é a saída do filtro de detecção.

Em [63] é mostrado que para uma dada matriz $\mathbf{Q}_k$, construída por meio da aplicação de sucessivas transformadas de Householder a cada uma das colunas da matriz $\mathbf{C}_k \mathbf{\Gamma}_k$, onde $\mathbf{\Gamma}_k$ é a matriz raiz quadrada de $(\mathbf{C}_k^H \mathbf{C}_k)^{-1}$,

temos:

$$\overline{\mathbf{P}}_k = \mathbf{Q}_k \mathbf{P}_k \mathbf{Q}_k^H = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0}_{L \times L} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{I}_{Q-L} \end{bmatrix}. \quad (\text{A-3})$$

e

$$\overline{\mathbf{C}}_k (\overline{\mathbf{C}}_k^H \overline{\mathbf{C}}_k)^{-1} \overline{\mathbf{C}}_k^H = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{I}_{L \times L} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{A-4})$$

onde $\overline{\mathbf{C}}_k = \mathbf{Q}_k \mathbf{C}_k$.

Definindo $\overline{\mathbf{w}}_k(i) = \mathbf{Q}_k \mathbf{w}_k(i)$ e $\overline{\mathbf{r}}(i) = \mathbf{Q}_k \mathbf{r}(i)$, então de (A-1) e (A-3) pode ser demonstrado que $\overline{\mathbf{w}}_k(i+1)$ é atualizado como [63]:

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\mathbf{w}}_k(i+1) &= \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0}_{L \times L} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{I}_{Q-L} \end{bmatrix} (\overline{\mathbf{w}}_k(i) - \mu_{\mathbf{w}} y^*(i) \overline{\mathbf{r}}(i)) + \mathbf{Q}_k \mathbf{B}_k \mathbf{g}(i) \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} \\ \overline{\mathbf{w}}_{k,l}(i) - \mu_{\mathbf{w}} y^*(i) \overline{\mathbf{r}}_l(i) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \overline{\mathbf{w}}_{k,u}(i+1) \\ \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \overline{\mathbf{w}}_{k,u}(i+1) \\ \overline{\mathbf{w}}_{k,l}(i+1) \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A-5})$$

onde $\overline{\mathbf{r}}_l(i)$ é o vetor que contém os últimos $Q-L$ elementos de $\overline{\mathbf{r}}(i)$, $\overline{\mathbf{w}}_{k,l}(i)$ é um vetor de dimensão $Q-L$, e $\overline{\mathbf{w}}_{k,u}(i+1)$ contém os primeiros L elementos de $\mathbf{Q}_k \mathbf{B}_k \mathbf{g}(i)$, que são as únicas entradas diferentes de zero.

A.1

Estimativa de Canal Obtida por Meio de Maximização da Variância A Posteriori da Saída do Receptor

Considere-se o filtro gradiente estocástico implementado em (A-5), este filtro pode ser representado como indica na Fig. A.1. A saída do filtro pode ser calculada como

$$y(i) = \overline{\mathbf{w}}_k^H(i) \overline{\mathbf{r}}(i) = \begin{bmatrix} \overline{\mathbf{w}}_{k,u}(i) \\ \overline{\mathbf{w}}_{k,l}(i) \end{bmatrix}^H \begin{bmatrix} \overline{\mathbf{r}}_u(i) \\ \overline{\mathbf{r}}_l(i) \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{A-6})$$

e a função custo a ser utilizada é a variância *a posteriori* da saída do receptor, $\tilde{e}(i) = \|\overline{\mathbf{w}}_k^H(i+1) \overline{\mathbf{r}}(i)\|^2$, como

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{e}(i) &= |\overline{\mathbf{w}}_{k,u}^H(i+1) \overline{\mathbf{r}}_u(i) + \overline{\mathbf{w}}_{k,l}^H(i+1) \overline{\mathbf{r}}_l(i)|^2 \\ &= |\tilde{z}(i) + \tilde{d}(i)|^2 \\ &= |\tilde{z}(i)|^2 + |\tilde{d}(i)|^2 + 2\Re \left\{ \tilde{d}^*(i) \tilde{z}(i) \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A-7})$$

onde $\tilde{z}(i) = \overline{\mathbf{w}}_{k,u}^H(i+1) \overline{\mathbf{r}}_u(i) = \mathbf{g}^H(i) \mathbf{B}_k^H \mathbf{r}(i)$ é a saída *a posteriori* da seção superior do filtro e $\tilde{d}(i) = \overline{\mathbf{w}}_{k,l}^H(i+1) \overline{\mathbf{r}}_l(i)$ é a saída *a posteriori* da seção inferior do filtro.

A equação de atualização dos coeficientes do canal pode ser obtida

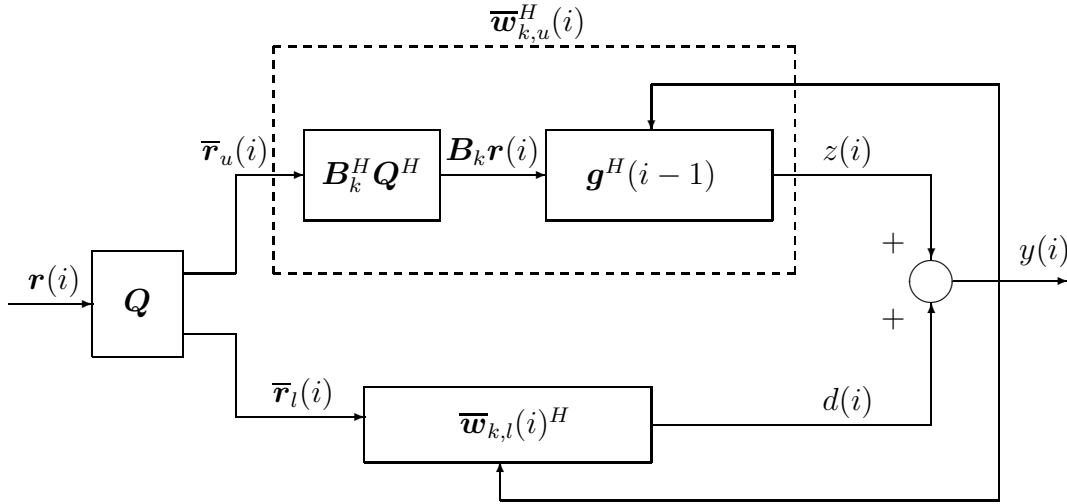


Figura A.1: Receptor de mínima variância baseado na transformada de Householder.

seguindo o mesmo enfoque mini-max utilizado na Seção 3.2, isto é, maximizando a função custo, $\tilde{e}(i)$, com relação a $\mathbf{g}$. O algoritmo gradiente estocástico para a atualização dos coeficientes do filtro é

$$\mathbf{g}(i+1) = \mathbf{g}(i) + \frac{1}{2}\mu_{\mathbf{g}}\nabla_{\mathbf{g}}\tilde{e}(i) \quad (\text{A-8})$$

onde $\nabla_{\mathbf{g}}\tilde{e}(i)$ é

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_{\mathbf{g}}\tilde{e}(i) &= \nabla_{\mathbf{g}} \left\{ |\mathbf{g}^H(i)\mathbf{B}_k^H\mathbf{r}(i)|^2 + |\tilde{d}(i)|^2 + 2\Re \left\{ \tilde{d}^*(i)\mathbf{g}^H(i)\mathbf{B}_k^H\mathbf{r}(i) \right\} \right\} \\ &= 2\mathbf{B}_k^H\mathbf{r}(i)\mathbf{r}^H(i)\mathbf{B}_k\mathbf{g}(i) + 2\tilde{d}^*(i)\mathbf{B}_k^H\mathbf{r}(i) \\ &= 2\tilde{z}^*(i)\mathbf{B}_k^H\mathbf{r}(i) + 2\tilde{d}^*(i)\mathbf{B}_k^H\mathbf{r}(i) = 2\mathbf{B}_k^H\mathbf{r}(i)(\tilde{z}^*(i) + \tilde{d}^*(i)) \\ &= 2\tilde{y}^*(i)\mathbf{B}_k^H\mathbf{r}(i) \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A-9})$$

onde $\tilde{y}(i) = \mathbf{w}_k^H(i+1)\mathbf{r}(i)$ é a saída *a posteriori* do filtro receptor. Note-se que $\mathbf{w}_k^H(i+1)$ depende apenas de amostras e estimativas passadas, por tanto é possível o cômputo de $\tilde{y}(i)$.

Substituindo (A-9) em (A-8), temos

$$\mathbf{g}(i+1) = \mathbf{g}(i) + \mu_{\mathbf{g}}\tilde{y}^*(i)\mathbf{B}_k^H\mathbf{r}(i) \quad (\text{A-10})$$

Finalmente, para satisfazer a restrição $\|\mathbf{g}\| = 1$, fazemos $\mathbf{g}(i+1) = \frac{\mathbf{g}(i+1)}{\|\mathbf{g}(i+1)\|}$.

Para evitar o cômputo de $\tilde{y}(i)$ em (A-10), é possível aproximá-lo pelo valor instantâneo, isto é, a atualização do vetor do canal pode ser aproximada por:

$$\mathbf{g}(i+1) = \mathbf{g}(i) + \mu_{\mathbf{g}}y^*(i)\mathbf{B}_k^H\mathbf{r}(i) \quad (\text{A-11})$$

B

Cancelamento da Auto-Interferência no Receptor LCMV

Este apêndice está orientado a demonstrar que o receptor às cegas de mínima variância com restrições baseadas no estimador espectral de Capon nos sistemas CDMA por blocos com codificação espaço-temporal, por projeto, elimina a auto-interferência.

B.1

Receptor de Mínima Variância

Seja $\mathbf{W}_k = [\bar{\mathbf{w}}_k \quad \tilde{\mathbf{w}}_k] \in \mathbb{C}^{2QM \times 2}$, o receptor de mínima variância para o usuário k , que usa como função custo a energia média na saída do receptor

$$J_{MV} = \text{tr}(\mathbf{W}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{rr} \mathbf{W}_k) \quad (\text{B-1})$$

onde $\mathbf{R}_{rr} = \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{r}(i)\mathbf{r}^H(i)]$ e $\text{tr}(\cdot)$ indica traço de uma matriz.

Para evitar a solução trivial, $\mathbf{W}_k = \mathbf{0}$, e ancorar o sinal desejado, o receptor é sujeito a restrições lineares. As restrições baseadas na estrutura do estimador espectral de Capon [34] são:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\mathbf{w}}_k^H \bar{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_k &= 1 \\ \tilde{\mathbf{w}}_k^H \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_k &= 1 \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B-2})$$

onde $\bar{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_k = \bar{\boldsymbol{\Psi}}_k \mathbf{g}$, $\tilde{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_k = \tilde{\boldsymbol{\Psi}}_k \mathbf{g}^*$ e $\mathbf{g}$ é um vetor desconhecido.

O receptor resultante é:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\mathbf{w}}_k &= \mathbf{R}_{rr}^{-1} \bar{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_k (\bar{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{rr}^{-1} \bar{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_k)^{-1} \\ \tilde{\mathbf{w}}_k &= \mathbf{R}_{rr}^{-1} \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_k (\tilde{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{rr}^{-1} \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_k)^{-1} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B-3})$$

B.2

Estimação de Canal

A variância mínima do receptor baseado no estimador de Capon, (B-2), é dada por:

$$J_{MV} = \bar{\mathbf{w}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{rr} \bar{\mathbf{w}}_k + \tilde{\mathbf{w}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{rr} \tilde{\mathbf{w}}_k \quad (\text{B-4})$$

então, usando (B-3)

$$\mathbf{J}_{MV} = (\overline{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{rr}^{-1} \overline{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_k)^{-1} + (\tilde{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{rr}^{-1} \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_k)^{-1} \quad (\text{B-5})$$

Para se obter uma estimativa cega de $\overline{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_k$ e $\tilde{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_k$ podemos maximizar (B-5), porém, a dependência não linear nas incógnitas é difícil de ser resolvida. Para evitar esta dependência não linear, note-se que

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{rr}^{-1} \overline{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_k &= \mathbf{g}^H \overline{\boldsymbol{\Psi}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{rr}^{-1} \overline{\boldsymbol{\Psi}}_k \mathbf{g} \\ &= \mathbf{g}^H (\tilde{\boldsymbol{\Psi}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{rr}^{-1} \tilde{\boldsymbol{\Psi}}_k)^T \mathbf{g} \\ &= (\mathbf{g}^T \tilde{\boldsymbol{\Psi}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{rr}^{-1} \tilde{\boldsymbol{\Psi}}_k \mathbf{g}^*)^* \\ &= \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{rr}^{-1} \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_k \end{aligned}$$

onde o Lema 5.3 foi utilizado na segunda igualdade. Maximizar (B-5) é equivalente a minimizar

$$\overline{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{rr}^{-1} \overline{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_k + \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{rr}^{-1} \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_k = \mathbf{g}^H \overline{\boldsymbol{\Psi}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{rr}^{-1} \overline{\boldsymbol{\Psi}}_k \mathbf{g} + \mathbf{g}^T \tilde{\boldsymbol{\Psi}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{rr}^{-1} \tilde{\boldsymbol{\Psi}}_k \mathbf{g}^* \quad (\text{B-6})$$

Usando o fato de que $\mathbf{g}^T \tilde{\boldsymbol{\Psi}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{rr}^{-1} \tilde{\boldsymbol{\Psi}}_k \mathbf{g}^*$ é um valor real, $\mathbf{g}$ pode ser estimado de forma cega como

$$\mathbf{g} = \arg \min_{\|\mathbf{g}\|=1} \mathbf{g}^H \underbrace{\left\{ \overline{\boldsymbol{\Psi}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{rr}^{-1} \overline{\boldsymbol{\Psi}}_k + \tilde{\boldsymbol{\Psi}}_k^T [\mathbf{R}_{rr}^*]^{-1} \tilde{\boldsymbol{\Psi}}_k^* \right\}}_{\boldsymbol{\Omega}} \mathbf{g} \quad (\text{B-7})$$

O resultado é o autovetor que corresponde ao menor autovalor de $\boldsymbol{\Omega}$.

B.3

Cancelamento de Auto-interferência

Assim como no caso DS-CDMA em canais com único percurso [28], e considerando que $\mathbf{g}$ é uma estimativa do canal de transmissão, isto é, $\mathbf{g} = \hat{\mathbf{h}}$ (veja Seção 5.4.2), a imunidade à auto-interferência é garantida pelo seguinte teorema:

Teorema B.1. *Para qualquer escolha de códigos de espalhamento, o receptor baseado no estimador de Capon, $\mathbf{W}_k = [\overline{\mathbf{w}}_k \quad \tilde{\mathbf{w}}_k]$ satisfaz as seguintes propriedades:*

$$\mathbf{W}_k^H [\overline{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_k \quad \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_k] = \mathbf{I}_2 \quad (\text{B-8})$$

$$\overline{\mathbf{w}}_k^H \tilde{\mathbf{w}}_k = 0 \quad (\text{B-9})$$

Prova. Para demonstrar (B-8) procede-se como segue:

$$\mathbf{W}_k^H [\bar{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_k \quad \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_k] = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{\mathbf{w}}_k^H \bar{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_k & \bar{\mathbf{w}}_k^H \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_k \\ \tilde{\mathbf{w}}_k^H \bar{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_k & \tilde{\mathbf{w}}_k^H \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_k \end{bmatrix}.$$

Pela restrição (B-2) temos que $\bar{\mathbf{w}}_k^H \bar{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_k = \tilde{\mathbf{w}}_k^H \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_k = 1$, então resta demonstrar que $\bar{\mathbf{w}}_k^H \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_k = \tilde{\mathbf{w}}_k^H \bar{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_k = 0$. Usando (B-3)

$$\bar{\mathbf{w}}_k^H \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_k = (\bar{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{rr}^{-1} \bar{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_k)^{-1} \bar{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{rr}^{-1} \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_k$$

Usando o Lema 5.1 e o Lema 5.2, temos que:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{rr}^{-1} \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_k &= \mathbf{g}^H \bar{\boldsymbol{\Psi}}_k^H (\mathbf{I}_{\mathcal{M}} \otimes \mathbf{M}_{2Q}) [\mathbf{R}_{rr}^*]^{-1} (\mathbf{I}_{\mathcal{M}} \otimes \mathbf{M}_{2Q})^H \tilde{\boldsymbol{\Psi}}_k \mathbf{g}^* \\ &= -\mathbf{g}^H \tilde{\boldsymbol{\Psi}}_k^T [\mathbf{R}_{rr}^*]^{-1} \bar{\boldsymbol{\Psi}}_k^* \mathbf{g}^* = -\tilde{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_k^T [\mathbf{R}_{rr}^*]^{-1} \bar{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_k^* \\ &= -(\bar{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{rr}^{-1} \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_k)^T = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Para demonstrar que $\tilde{\mathbf{w}}_k^H \bar{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_k = 0$ procede-se da mesma forma.

Para demonstrar a segunda parte deste Teorema, (B-9), primeiro note que pelo Lema 5.2 e pelo fato de que $\mathbf{I}_{\mathcal{M}} \otimes \mathbf{M}_{2Q}$ é unitária, então $\mathbf{R}_{rr}^{-2} = (\mathbf{I}_{\mathcal{M}} \otimes \mathbf{M}_{2Q}) [\mathbf{R}_{rr}^*]^{-2} (\mathbf{I}_{\mathcal{M}} \otimes \mathbf{M}_{2Q})^H$, e usando (B-3) temos

$$\bar{\mathbf{w}}_k^H \tilde{\mathbf{w}}_k = (\bar{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{rr}^{-1} \bar{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_k)^{-1} \bar{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{rr}^{-2} \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_k (\tilde{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{rr}^{-1} \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_k)^{-1}$$

Agora, usando o Lema 5.1 e o Lema 5.2

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{rr}^{-2} \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_k &= \mathbf{g}^H \bar{\boldsymbol{\Psi}}_k^H (\mathbf{I}_{\mathcal{M}} \otimes \mathbf{M}_{2Q}) [\mathbf{R}_{rr}^*]^{-2} (\mathbf{I}_{\mathcal{M}} \otimes \mathbf{M}_{2Q})^H \tilde{\boldsymbol{\Psi}}_k \mathbf{g}^* \\ &= -\mathbf{g}^H \tilde{\boldsymbol{\Psi}}_k^T [\mathbf{R}_{rr}^*]^{-2} \bar{\boldsymbol{\Psi}}_k^* \mathbf{g}^* = -\tilde{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_k^T [\mathbf{R}_{rr}^*]^{-2} \bar{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_k^* \\ &= -(\bar{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_k^H \mathbf{R}_{rr}^{-2} \tilde{\boldsymbol{\varphi}}_k)^T = 0 \end{aligned}$$

■

Este teorema demonstra que os receptores para cada símbolo $\bar{\mathbf{w}}_k$ e $\tilde{\mathbf{w}}_k$ são ortogonais, e cada um deixa passar o sinal desejado enquanto cancela a interferência mútua causada pela outra componente do sinal. Demonstra também que a restrição proposta em [40] é desnecessária desde que, por projeto, esta solução cancela a auto-interferência.