Preliminary Discussion on Taped-Delay-Line Based MIMO Channel Model

Document Number: IEEE C802.16j-06/067r1 Date Submitted: 2006-07-12 Source: Dean Kitchener, Mark Naden Nortel London Road Harlow, Essex, CM17 9NA

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Venue:

IEEE 802.16 Session #44, San Diego, USA

Base Document: C80216j-06_040:" Multi-hop System Evaluation Methodology (Channel Model and Performance Metric)"

Purpose:

To discuss the probability assignment for RS above and below rooftop and the standard deviation of lognormal shadowing distribution Notice:

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Introduction and Background

- Full Spatial Channel Models (SCM) is available for system level simulation
 - With narrow band limitation (max 5MHz)
 - Very complicated for generation and excessive run time is required
- Simplified Taped-Delay-Line MIMO channel model can be employed
 - For both link level and system simulations
- We discuss the MIMO channel generation method
 - Independent MIMO channel generation
 - Correlated MIMO channel generation

Methodology

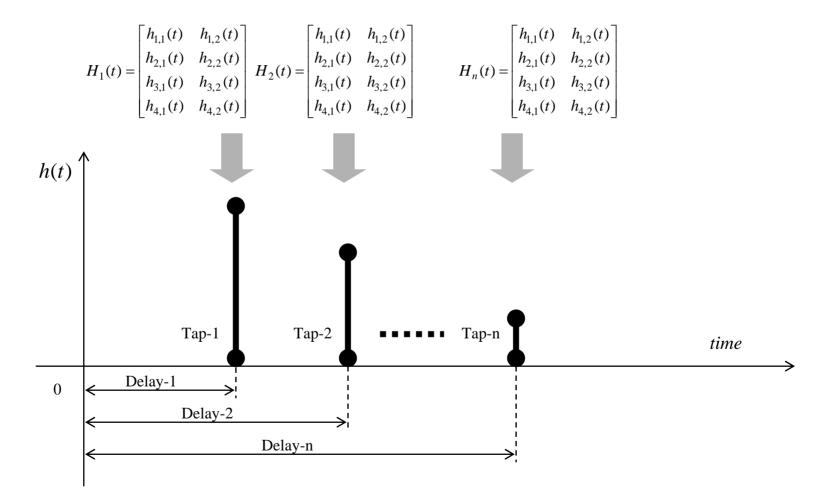
- A tapped-delay-line based MIMO model is used for link level performance evaluation
 - It is a simplified MIMO propagation channel model
- The link level propagation aspects are captured by impulse response model
 - E.g. ITU channel model for narrow band (5MHz) channel
- The independent multiple Rayleigh faders are employed

– Li-Hung model

• The MIMO-antenna /MIMO-channel correlation aspects are captured by correlation factor

Channel Model-Time Structure

• Tapped delay line model



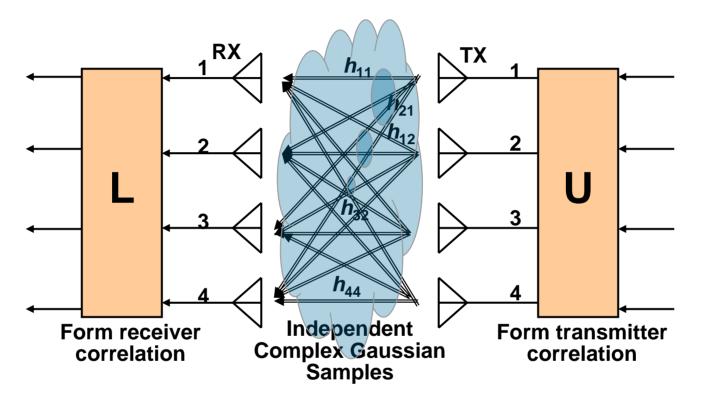
ITU Channel Model Parameters (Examples)

• 3 ITU channel models

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Тар	OIP-A		OIP-B		V-A		
	Relative Delay (ns)	Average Power (dB)	Relative Delay (ns)	Average Power (dB)	Relative Delay (ns)	Average Power (dB)	Doppler spectrum
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Classic
2	110	-9.7	200	-0.9	310	-1.0	Classic
3	190	-19.2	800	-4.9	710	-9.0	Classic
4	410	-22.8	1200	-8.0	1090	-10.0	Classic
5	-	-	2300	-7.8	1730	-15.0	Classic
6	-	-	3700	-23.9	2510	-20.0	Classic

• Need to improve ITU model to wider bandwidth channel (more than 6 taps)

Correlated MIMO Channel Model –(1)



 $R_R = LL^H$ (L is lower triangular Cholesky RX correlation) $R_T = UU^H$ (U is upper triangular Cholesky TX correlation)

^{*} We assume the receive antennas are uncorrelated

Correlated MIMO Channel Model –(2)

$$R = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \rho & \rho^2 & \rho^3 \\ \rho & 1 & \rho & \rho^2 \\ \rho^2 & \rho & 1 & \rho \\ \rho^3 & \rho^2 & \rho & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

	# of transmit antennas								
ρ	2	3	4	6	8				
Low	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5				
High	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.85	0.85				

Generation of Correlated MIMO Channel Model

- <u>STEP-1</u>: Specify the number of transmit antennas N_T and the number of receive antennas N_R .
- <u>STEP-2</u>: Select a tapped delay line model for the channel dispersion, where this is applied to all of the $N_T x N_R$ MIMO path.
- **STEP-3:** Apply an iindependent complex Gaussian sample to each tap on each MIMO path to form H. The H is constructed in such a way that the correlation between any pair of fading taps will be zero. Consequently, the correlation matrix for every tap position will simply be an identity matrix
- **<u>STEP-4</u>**: Specify a correlation matrix for each tap position.
- **STEP-5:** Perform a Cholesky factorization of the correlation matrix *R*, such that *R* can be represented as $R = UU^{H}$.
- **STEP-6:** The uncorrelated taps at a given delay position can then be correlated by multiplying the uncorrelated H by the transform matrix $H_C = HU$.

Summary and Discussion

- Simplified MIMO channel model is discussed
 Based on Taped-delay-line model
- Channel model extension to for wideband is required
- Channel model and associated correlation factors are required for the MMR links
 – BS-RS, RS-RS, BS-MS, RS-MS