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Modeling and Optimization MIMO-OFDM in Wireless Transceivers for Transient Carrier Frequency Offset

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Abstract

Future wireless devices have to support many applications (e.g., remote robotics, wireless automation, and mobile gaming) with extremely low latency and reliability requirements over wireless connections.

Advancing remote handsets while exchanging between remote associations with various circuit attributes requires tending to numerous equipment weaknesses that have been disregarded already. For example, exchanging amongst transmission and gathering radio capacities to encourage time division duplexing can change the heap on the power supply. As the supply voltage changes because of the sudden change in stack, the transporter recurrence floats. Such a float brings about transient transporter recurrence balance (CFO) that can't be evaluated by customary CFO estimators and is commonly tended to by embeddings or expanding monitor interims. In this paper, we investigate the displaying and estimation of the transient CFO, which is demonstrated as the reaction of an under damped second request framework. To make up for the transient CFO, we propose a low unpredictability parametric estimation calculation, which utilizes the invalid space of the Hankel-like network developed from stage contrast of the two parts of the monotonous preparing arrangement. Moreover, to limit the mean squared blunder of the evaluated parameters in commotion, a weighted subspace fitting calculation is inferred with a slight increment in intricacy. The CrámerRao destined for any fair estimator of the transient CFO parameters is determined. The execution of the proposed calculations is additionally affirmed by the exploratory outcomes acquired from the genuine remote handsets.

Index Terms—***Transient response, subspace decomposition, weighted subspace fitting (WSF), carrier frequency offset (CFO) estimation, damped sinusoid.***

I. INTRODUCTION

Advancing remote physical layer for limit and unwavering quality has prompted numerous enhancements from air interface configuration to flag preparing procedures that relieve radio recurrence hindrances. Approving these enhancements in remote test beds has turned into an imperative advance in adjusting the calculations and recognizing any unforeseen displaying blunders. For instance, the bearer recurrence counterbalance (CFO) is surely knew radio recurrence (RF) debilitation in remote frameworks [1]. While tentatively approving the CFO estimators in our remote tested, we watched an unforeseen CFO conduct in time division depleting (TDD) operation, i.e., a transient CFO waveform utilized by the exchanging amongst TX and RX in RF front-end equipment. The effect of the transient CFO can be more articulated in remote frameworks where time division duplex (TDD) is conveyed as the duplexing plan. It must be considered in applications, for example, remote mechanical technology, remote computerization, and versatile

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gaming where amazingly low inactivity and dependability necessities must be met over associations with future 5G or heritage remote frameworks. Such frameworks incorporate the cutting edge portable correspondence frameworks, Long-Term Evolution (LTE) with TDD mode [2]– [4], and helpful interchanges where TDD mode is worked in agreeable transfer transmissions [5][6]. For example, TDD LTE is planned with protect period between the changing from the downlink to the uplink. In any case, the reason for the monitor time frame is to ensure that client hardware (UE) can switch between

gathering and transmission with no cover of signs, rather than managing the transient impact. Moreover, the length of the watch time frame is intended to deal with the spread postponement in the cells. Therefore, the equipment configuration is additionally trying for UE far from the base station because of the shorter switch time permitted [2], [3], [7]. Another illustration is remote sensor systems (WSN), which require hearty remote correspondence conventions with low idleness and power utilization, exchanging amongst transmission and gathering, and low-obligation cycle are widely planned in the MAC layer conventions of WSNs [8]– [10]. Along these lines, any RF transient will have genuine effect on the framework execution, which is filed by flag quality, inactivity and power utilization. As the standard model of CFO does not address the transient reaction, we broadly researched the wellspring of such reaction in our investigations. In the long run, we have distinguished that the transient CFO is a consequence of voltage reaction of energy supply because of step changes in stack current. Such wonder has likewise been watched and broadly contemplated in Rice University WARP framework, which is generally received as a remote test bed stage by college and industry inquire about labs [1]. As indicated by existing writing, the voltage reaction of a dc– dc converter because of step changes in stack current can be approximated by a moment arrange control framework. Consequently, the transient CFO is displayed as the reaction of an under damped second request framework. The transient CFO is time changing, separating it from the normal CFO, which is dealt with as a consistent RF bearer recurrence distinction between the transmitter and the beneficiary terminals. The conventional CFO estimators can't address the estimation of the transient CFO which misshapes the got flag truly. The tedious preparing successions are a broadly embraced procedure for time synchronization and CFO estimation in numerous remote interchanges. Rather than the conventional CFO, the stage contrast between the first and second parts of the got dreary preparing grouping is never again steady with the nearness of the transient CFO. In any case, we may in any case have the capacity to appraise the transient CFO from such stage contrast. We propose to assess the transient CFO by evaluating the parameters of an exponentially damped sinusoid in commotion, which is the stage contrast, got from the got flag. Such a parametric estimation is a basic issue saw in various applications.

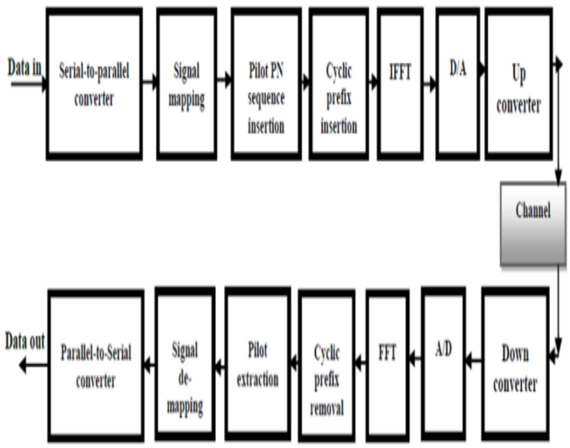

Fig 1: block diagram of wireless transverse

II. PROBLEM FORMULATION

A. The Traditional CFO Estimation

We assume that the receiver estimates the CFO through the preamble OFDM symbol, whose first and second halves are identical. Then, we can express the transmitted preamble signal as [24]

$$s(t)=\begin{cases} s1(t) & 0 \le t \le T \\ s1(t-T) & T \le t \le 2T \end{cases}$$

Where T is the time interval between the two halves.

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Thus, the
Received signal impaired by CFO can be written as

$$r(t)=\left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(v)s(t-v)dv + n(t)\right)e^{\int_0^t j\Delta\omega(T)dT} + \check{n}(t) \quad (2)$$

Where h(t) is the channel response; s(t) is the transmitted preamble; and n(t) and nˇ(t) are the additive Gaussian noise at the receiver before and after RF down-conversion, respectively. Δω(t) is the CFO between the transmitter and receiver. nˇ(t) is much less than n(t).

Hence, we drop this noise term thereafter. For the traditional CFO estimation, we assume that the CFO is constant, then (2) reduces to

$$r(t)=\left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(v)s(t-v)dv + n(t)\right)e^{j\Delta\omega t} \quad 0 \le t \le 2T \quad (3)$$

The first and second halves of the received preamble can be written as

$$r1(t)=\left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(v)s(t-v)dv + n1(t)\right)e^{j\Delta\omega t} \quad 0 \le t \le T$$

$$r2(t)=\left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(v)s(t-v)dv + n2(t)\right)e^{j\Delta\omega(t+T)} \quad 0 \le t \le T$$

where n1(t) and n2(t) are the additive noise in r1(t) and r2(t), respectively. Therefore, the first and second halves of the received preamble symbol have a fixed phase difference of ΔωT in sample-wise with the absence of the additive noise. The traditional CFO estimation is to compute this fixed phase difference. The maximum likelihood estimation of the CFO, denoted by Δωˆ, is

$$\Delta\omega = \frac{<(\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} r1*(nT_s)r2(nT_s))}{T}$$

where r1(nTs) and r2(nTs) are the received signal samples of the first and second halves of the preamble symbol, Ts is the sampling interval, and N is the length of each half of the preamble symbol.

B. Experimental Characterization of CFO

The customary CFO estimation calculation displayed above has been executed on thee testbed that we have set up utilizing two terminals. As appeared in Fig. 1(a), every terminal consolidates National Instruments (NI) FlexRIO family modules and the Ettus USRP RF front-closes. The terminals are congaed as an ace or a slave to work in TDD mode for thorough constant remote investigations. We utilize orthogonal recurrence division multiplexing (OFDM) as the balance strategy for our physical layer plan. The time division duplexing (TDD) is worked with an edge structure. The ace terminal transmits the prelude OFDM image in the start of each casing, trailed by four customary OFDM images.

Correspondingly, after TX to RX exchanging, the slave terminal gets the introduction and four standard OFDM images continuously. The slave terminal updates time and recurrence synchronization through the introduction image. Table I records the OFDM framework parameters. We look at the assessed CFO and the normal CFO on our testbed running in TDD mode. Utilizing a typical reference for both the ace and slave terminals, we expect the normal CFO. We watch very shocking outcomes from this examination. The customary CFO estimator has a predisposition of 1000 Hz over the preface OFDM image in opposition to the foreseen 0 Hz CFO. The evaluated CFO by the conventional CFO estimator rots with time. The yield of the customary CFO estimator diminishes to 65 Hz in the second OFDM image and even decreases to under 10 Hz in the fourth and fifth OFDM images. The assessed CFOs of the second to the fifth OFDM images are acquired by processing the stage move between the got cyclic prefix (CP) and the end some portion of the OFDM image [5].

Curiously, comparative wonder has been watched and widely broke down on Rice University WARP radios [1]. As watched and widely archived in [1], this wonder can happen in minimal and very coordinated RF handsets that offer a typical power supply over the transmission and get capacities. Fig. 4 demonstrates the power supply dispersion graph of the RF front-closes in our testbed. At the point when TX to RX or RX to TX exchanging happens, the heap current changes. Thus, the supply voltage of the voltage-controlled oscillator (VCO) and the stage bolted circle (PLL) in the RF handset shifts correspondingly. The power supply voltage of the VCO&PLL is examined to confirm that the transporter recurrence is experiencing an extreme change amid RF exchanging, as appeared in Fig. 5. The

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transient CFO truly contorts the period of the got flag of the introduction OFDM image, despite the fact that we don't perceive any change on the greatness of the got flag. While it might be conceivable to devise a circuit to track the power supply voltage, the subsequent transient CFO estimation from the following circuit may not be legitimate. There may exist extra circuits inside the RF handset that further manages the voltage of the on-chip VCO&PLL module. In light of the above examination, we presume that the transient reaction caused by equipment exchanging brings about the one-sided estimation of CFO. This conclusion is additionally in concurrence with the findings in[1].

C. Transient CFO Model

Our tests and comparable findings in Rice WARP boards[1] have persuaded us to create calculations to gauge and compensate the transient CFO presented in minimized RF handsets. The voltage reaction of a dc– dc converter because of step change in stack current can be approximated by a moment arrange control framework [11]– [3]. We tentatively confirmed that the VCO&PLL control supply voltage waveform caught from oscilloscope coordinates exponentially damped sinusoid. The connection between the VCO control supply voltage and the yield recurrence is roughly straight [6]. At that point, we assert that the transient CFO, indicated by ΔωT (t), can be display as the progression reaction of a moment arrange under damped framework, which can be communicated as an exponentially damped sinusoid , i.e.,

$\Delta\omega_T$(t)=$\alpha e^{-(\omega_t}\sin\left(\omega_n\sqrt{1-(^2 t+\emptyset}\ \right)$ t>0,0<(<1 (5)

where ζ and ωn are the damping factor and undammed natural frequency, respectively. 0 < ζ < 1 means that the second order system is under damped [7]. φ and α are the initial phase and gain of the response, respectively. To model the transient CFO, we define the overall CFO in terms of two parts: a transient CFO and a steady state CFO. We assume that the steady state CFO, denoted by ΔωS, is constant during the preamble OFDM symbol. Then, the overall CFO can be written as Δω(t) = ΔωT (t) + ΔωS. Thus, the received signal becomes

r(t)= $\left(\int_{-\infty}^{-\infty} h(v)s(t-v)dv+n(t)\right)e^{\int_0^t |j\,(\Delta\omega_T(\tau)+\Delta\omega_s)d\tau}$
(6)

In this paper, we assume that the steady state CFO is estimated and removed from the baseband signal to simplify the estimation of the transient CFO. This assumption is reasonable in practice since a terminal first detects the downlink preamble signal to obtain the time synchronization, the steady state CFO, and other necessary information to access to the wireless network during the initialization stage. The terminal stays in RX state during this stage and does not have to be running in TDD mode [3], [8]. Let us now consider the received preamble symbol in two halves

III. NUMERICAL EXAMPLES AND EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

In this area, we initially introduce numerical cases of the parametric estimation calculations and their execution examination. At that point, we confirm the proposed calculation utilizing test comes about gathered from our constant remote tested portrayed. For the numerical recreations, the got flag is weakened by the transient CFO. The transient CFO is dictated by an arrangement of parameters of a, ωs, φψ, αψ with run of the mill esteems. The run of the mill esteems are picked by the parametric estimation comes about with the gathered information from our equipment test bed. In our test setup, the quantity of the perceptions, N is set to be 128.

The first ψ(t) versus the evaluated ˆ ψ(t). ψ(t) is gotten from the gathered examples. What's more, ˆ ψ(t) is assessed by the proposed calculation with WSF. Fig. 2 thinks about the mean square blunder (MSE) of the evaluated damping variable and recurrence with various techniques. The techniques contrasted incorporate the proposed subspace strategies and WSF, the KT strategy, and the network pencil strategy. The CRB for the evaluated damping component and recurrence with the shaded commotion, which is demonstrated in , is also given in Fig. 2 for comparison. We can see that the WSF approach

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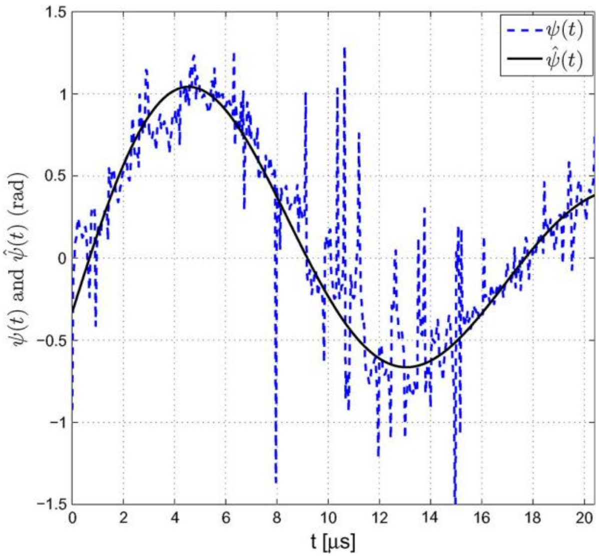

Fig. 2. The original $\psi(t)$ and the estimated $\hat{\psi}(t)$ are shown as dashed and solid lines, respectively. $\psi(t)$ is obtained from the collected samples. In addition, $\hat{\psi}(t)$ is estimated by the proposed algorithm with WSF. The estimated parameters are $a = -0.00212$, $\omega s = -0.0148$, $\alpha\psi = 1.34$, and $\varphi\psi = -0.25$.

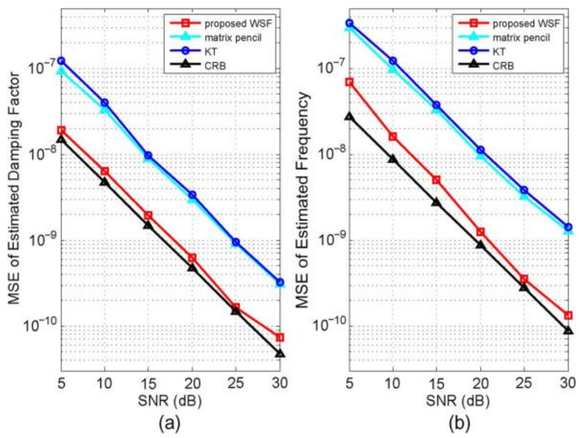

Fig. 3. (a) Comparison of the MSE of the estimated damping factor. (b) Comparison of the MSE of the estimated frequency. SNR of the received signal varies from 5 dB to 30 dB. $a = -0.0027$ and $\omega s = 0.0146$.

Clearly outperforms the proposed subspace estimator without WSF and other existing methods. The gap between the WSF algorithm and the CRB is approximately 1–2 dB. The MSEs are averaged over 500 trials at each SNR level.

Fig. 4 shows the comparison of the received preamble OFDM symbol associated with different processing schemes.

The QPSK demodulation is used on all subcarriers in the received preamble OFDM symbol. Fig. 3(a) shows the demodulated symbols without removing the transient CFO from the received samples. Fig. 3(b) and (c) shows the symbols after removing the transient CFO from the received samples by the proposed algorithms with and without the WSF. We can see that

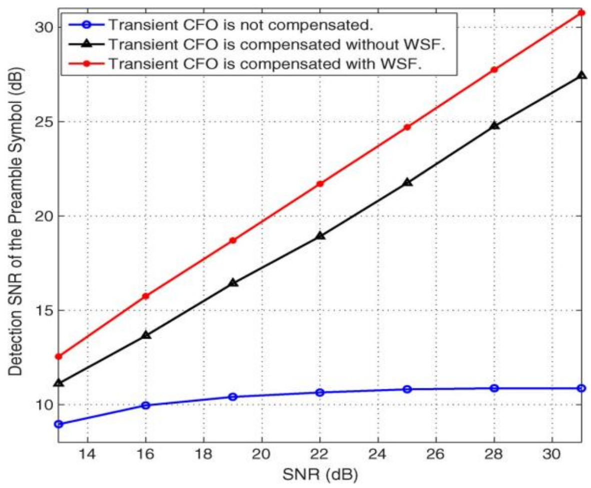

Fig. 4. Comparison of the detection SNRs of the received symbols with different processing schemes: without correcting the transient CFO, with correcting the transient CFO by the estimation algorithm with and without the proposed WSF. The comparison is done for the preamble OFDM symbol with parameters of $a = -0.0027$ and $\omega s = 0.0146$. The input SNR varies from 13 dB to 31 dB.

the transient CFO significantly impacts the received preamble OFDM symbol. Removing the transient CFO on the received preamble OFDM symbol significantly improves the SNR of demodulated symbols. The proposed WSF approach shows the best performance in terms of the detection SNR.

Fig. 4 shows the comparison of the detection SNR of the received preamble OFDM symbol with different processing schemes: without correcting the transient CFO, with correcting the transient CFO by the

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estimation algorithm with and without the proposed WSF. The comparisons are made through the numerical simulations with 200 trials at each SNR level. We can see that the detection SNR with removing the transient CFO is much higher than that without removing the transient CFO. The WSF method provides much more accurate transient CFO

Estimation than the approach without WSF as evident by the detection SNRs obtained by both methods.

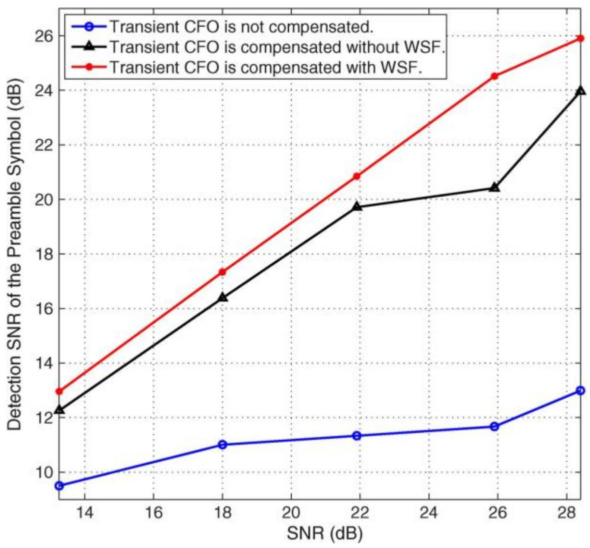

Fig. 5. Comparison of detection SNR of the received preamble OFDM symbol with different processing schemes: without correcting the transient CFO, with correcting the transient CFO by the estimation algorithm with and without the proposed WSF. The comparison is based on the processing results of the collected samples from the real-time hardware test bed with varying SNR from 13.2 dB to 28.4 dB. The results are the average of the processing output of 20 frames collected at each SNR level.

Fig. 5 compares the detection SNRs of the received preamble OFDM symbol with different processing schemes: without correcting the transient CFO, with correcting the transient CFO by the estimation algorithm with and without the proposed WSF. We can see that the improvement of the detection SNR is significant when the transient CFO is removed from the preamble OFDM symbol. The SNR associated with removing the transient CFO estimated with the proposed WSF shows about 1–2 dB improvement on average compared to the algorithm without WSF, which also complies with the numerical simulation.

IV. CONCLUSION

In this paper, we explore a one of a kind issue in minimal remote handsets: transient bearer recurrence balance (CFO). The transient CFO is seen under TX/RX exchanging in frameworks that require time division duplex (TDD) operation. We exhibited that the transient CFO can be displayed as the progression reaction of an under damped second request framework. To carefully make up for the transient CFO, we propose calculations in light of the subspace decay of the Hankel-like grid. A weighted subspace fitting calculation is likewise proposed to enhance the estimation exactness. The execution examination is confirmed in view of both numerical reproductions and trial comes about because of the test bed gathered specimens. The transient impedances emerge in gadgets that need to switch between different radio capacities and corrupt the framework execution through the misshaped flag. The transient hindrances would cause more worry in future remote gadgets, which need to help numerous applications (e.g., remote mechanical technology, remote computerization, and versatile gaming) with to a great degree low inertness and dependability necessities over remote associations. This paper points of interest such a case and comprehends it by cutting edge computerized flag handling.

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