EE359 – Lecture 6 Outline

- Announcements:
  - HW due tomorrow 4pm
  - Makeup lecture next Friday, Oct. 20, 10:30-11:50 in this room
- Review of Last Lecture
- Wideband Multipath Channels
- Scattering Function
- Multipath Intensity Profile
- Doppler Power Spectrum

Review of Last Lecture

- For $\phi_n \sim U[0,2\pi]$, $r_I(t), r_Q(t)$ zero mean, WSS, with

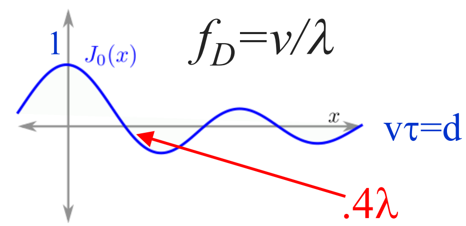
$$A_{r_I}(\tau) = P_r E_{\theta_n}[\cos 2\pi f_{D_n}\tau] = A_{r_Q}(\tau), \;\; f_{D_n} = v\cos\theta_n / \lambda$$

$$A_{r_I,r_Q}(\tau) = P_r E_{\theta_n}[\sin 2\pi f_{D_n}\tau] = -A_{r_I,r_Q}(\tau)$$

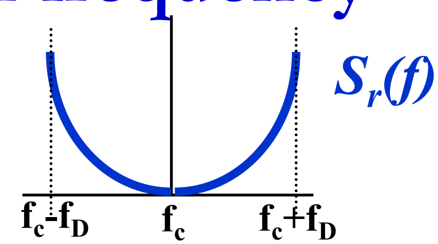
- Uniform AoAs in Narrowband Model
  - In-phase/quad comps have zero cross correlation and

$$A_{r_I}(\tau) = A_{r_Q}(\tau) = P_r J_0(2\pi f_D \tau)$$

Decorrelates over roughly half a wavelength

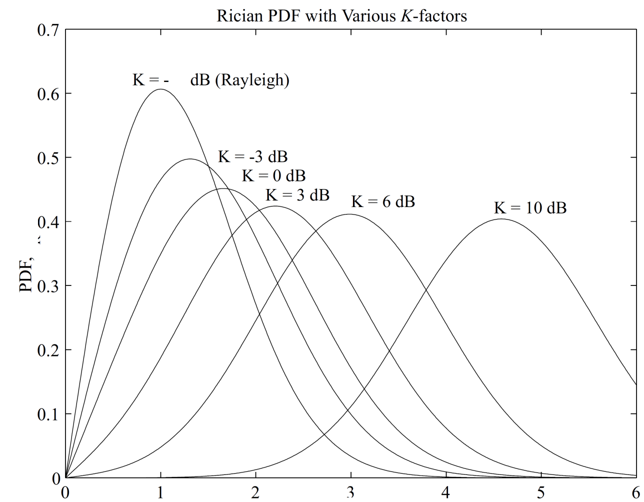


- PSD maximum at the maximum Doppler frequency
  - PSD used to generate simulation values



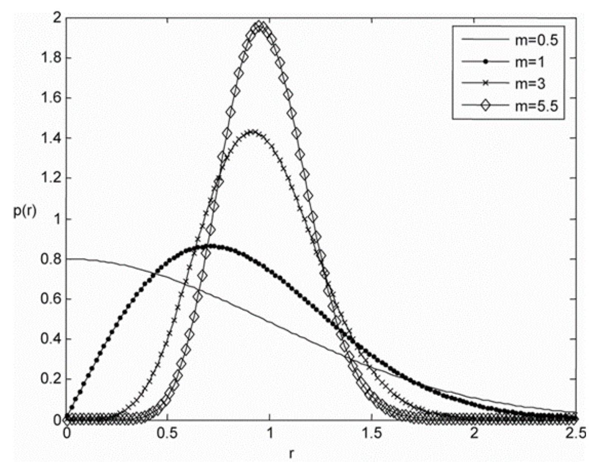
Review Continued:
Signal Envelope Distribution

- CLT approx. leads to Rayleigh distribution (power is exponential)
- When LOS component present, Ricean distribution is used



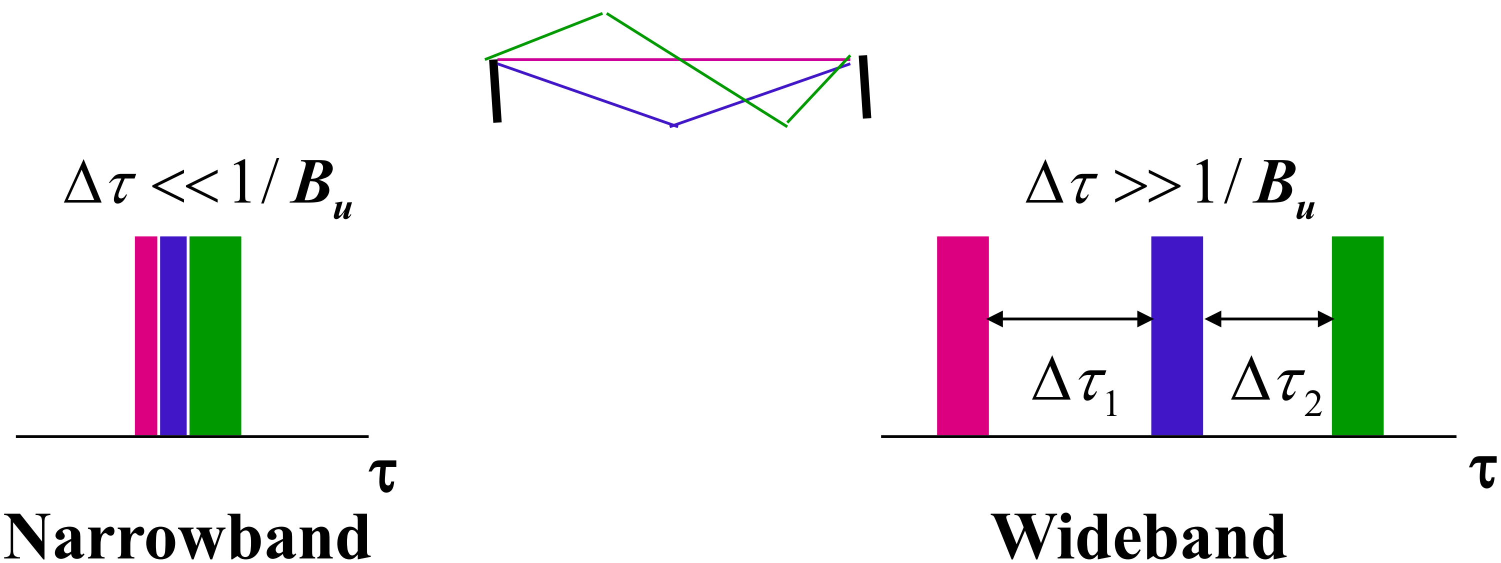
To cover today

- Measurements support Nakagami distribution in some environments
  - Similar to Ricean, but models "worse than Rayleigh"
  - Lends itself better to closed form BER expressions



Wideband Channels

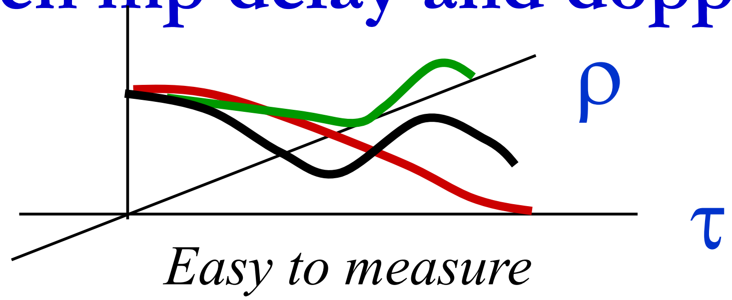
- Individual multipath components resolvable
- True when time difference between components exceeds signal bandwidth
  - High-speed wireless systems are wideband for most environments



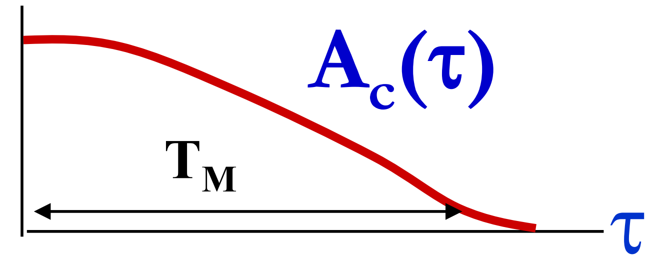
Scattering Function

- Typically characterize $c(\tau,t)$ by its statistics, since it is a random process
- Underlying process WSS and Gaussian, so only characterize mean (0) and correlation
- Autocorrelation is $A_c(\tau_1,\tau_2,\Delta t)=A_c(\tau,\Delta t)$
  - Correlation for single mp delay/time difference
- Statistical scattering function:
  - Average power for given mp delay and doppler

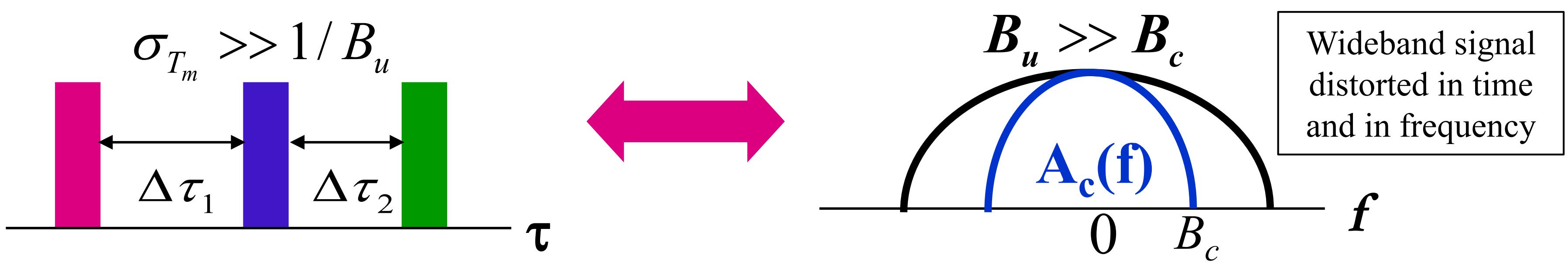
$$s(\tau,\rho)=\mathcal{F}_{\Delta t}[A_c(\tau,\Delta t)]$$



Multipath Intensity Profile



- Defined as $A_c(\tau,\Delta t=0)= A_c(\tau)$
  - Determines average (μ_{T_m}) and rms (σ_{T_m}) delay spread
  - Approximates maximum delay of significant multipath
- Coherence bandwidth $B_c=1/\sigma_{T_m}$
  - Maximum frequency over which $A_c(\Delta f)=F[A_c(\tau)]>0$
  - $A_c(\Delta f)=0$ implies signals separated in freq. by Δf will be uncorrelated after going through channel: freq. distortion

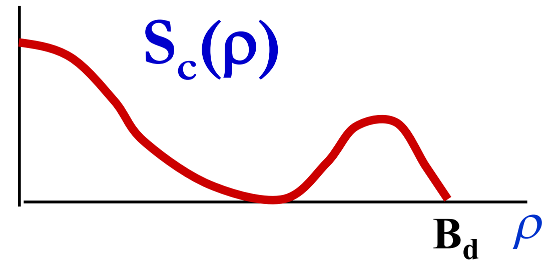


Doppler Power Spectrum

Scattering Function: $s(\tau,\rho)=\mathcal{F}_{\Delta t}[A_c(\tau,\Delta t)]$

- **Doppler Power Spectrum:** $S_c(\rho)=\mathcal{F}_{\Delta t}[A_c(\Delta f=0,\Delta t)\triangleq A_c(\Delta t)]$

$$A_c(\Delta f,\Delta t)=\mathcal{F}_{\tau}[A_c(\tau,\Delta t)]$$



  - Power of multipath at given Doppler
  - Doppler spread B_d: Max. doppler for which $S_c(\rho)=>0$.
  - Coherence time $T_c=1/B_d$: Max time over which $A_c(\Delta t)>0$
    - $A_c(\Delta t)=0\Rightarrow$ signals separated in time by Δt uncorrelated after passing through channel

- **Why do we look at Doppler w.r.t. $A_c(\Delta f=0,\Delta t)$?**
  - Captures Doppler associated with a narrowband signal
  - Autocorrelation over a narrow range of frequencies
  - Fully captures time-variations, multipath angles of arrival

Main Points

- Wideband channels have resolvable multipath
  - Statistically characterize $c(\tau,t)$ for WSSUS model
  - Scattering function characterizes rms delay and Doppler spread. Key parameters for system design.
- Delay spread defines maximum delay of significant multipath components. Inverse is coherence BW
  - Signal distortion in time/freq. when delay spread exceeds inverse signal BW (signal BW exceeds coherence BW)
- Doppler spread defines maximum nonzero doppler, its inverse is coherence time
  - Channel decorrelates over channel coherence time