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OFDM-Based Broadband Wireless Networks **Ofdm Based Relay Systems for Future Wireless Communications** Synchronization for OFDM-Based Systems Semi-Blind Carrier Frequency Offset Estimation and Channel Equalization **Architectures for OFDM-based Ultra Wideband Systems Physical Layer Techniques for Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing-based Cognitive Radios RF Analog Impairments Modeling for Communication Systems Simulation** Analysis and Implementation of Frame and Frequency Synchronization for OFDM-based Systems Resource Allocation for OFDM-based Cognitive Radio Systems **Differential STBC for OFDM Based Wireless Systems** *System Components and Design for OFDM-based Broadcasting Receivers* **Novel Channel Estimation and Synchronization Techniques for OFDM Based Broadband Wireless Access Systems** *Enhanced Coding Based Modulation for OFDM-based Visible Light Communication* System Design and Signal Processing for OFDM-based Wireless Communication Systems *OFDM Based RF and Optical Wireless Systems* **Nonlinear Error in Ofdm Based Systems** *Channel and Frequency Offset Estimation for OFDM-based Systems* **OFDM for Optical Communications A Reconfigurable FFT Architecture for OFDM Based Wireless Standards Frequency Synchronization in Ofdm-Based Systems Realization of Synchronization for OFDM-based Wireless LAN System A Recursive Bit-Loading Algorithm for OFDM-based Heterogeneous Networks in Interference Channels** *Synchronization Techniques for OFDM Based Spectrum Sharing Systems* **Conceptual Design for OFDM Based Cellular Broadcast Systems** *Efficient Error Correction Solutions for OFDM Based Digital Video* Recent Advances in Wireless Communications and Networks **Self-Organized Radio Resource Management in OFDM Based Cellular Systems** Real-time Out-of-band Interference Reduction for OFDM-based Systems *Design of OFDM-based Next Generation Wireless Systems* Blind Estimation of Channels for OFDM-based Amplify-and-forward Two-way Relay Network **Beamforming for OFDM Based Hybrid Terrestrial-satellite Mobile System** Dynamic Resource Allocation for OFDM-based Cognitive Radio Systems **Low Complexity Channel Estimation for OFDM Based Satellite Systems** Adaptive Channel Allocation for OFDM-based Visible Light Communications *Symbol Synchronization in Ofdm-Based Systems* **Synchronization and Interference Suppression for OFDM Based Wireless Communications** Joint Time Synchronization and Carrier Frequency Offset Estimation for OFDM-Based Two-Way Amplify-and-Forward Relay Systems **On Frequency Synchronization in OFDM-based Systems An Adaptive Receiver Design for OFDM-Based Cooperative Relay Systems Using Conjugate Transmission** Low-Latency Decision-Directed Channel Estimation for OFDM-Based Bursty Vehicular Communication

Synchronization for OFDM-Based Systems. Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM) is a promising technique for recent and future wireless communication systems mainly due to its high spectral efficiency and inherent capacity to combat Inter Symbol Interference (ISI). However it suffers from nonlinear error problem, popularly known as high Peak to Average Power Ratio (PAPR) due to nonlinear transfer function of Power Amplifiers in Transmitters. It causes severe performance degradation to the systems that employ link adaptation for achieving better efficiency such as LTE and WiMAX. Therefore it is important to understand the nature and impact of the error. This book will discuss basics of OFDM and provide an in depth understanding of the nonlinear error and its impact of link adaptive OFDM systems. It also provides detail simulation results and analysis of its impact on the system for different channel condition, modulation and FEC coding rate. Finally a compensation technique will be introduced to overcome the impact of nonlinear errors. This dissertation, "Symbol Synchronization in OFDM-based Systems" by Xinyue, Pan, □□□, was obtained from The University of Hong Kong (Pokfulam, Hong Kong) and is being sold pursuant to Creative Commons: Attribution 3.0 Hong Kong License. The content of this dissertation has not been altered in any way. We have altered the formatting in order to facilitate the ease of printing and reading of the dissertation. All rights not granted by the above license are retained by the author. DOI: 10.5353/th_b3979385 Subjects: Synchronization Orthogonal frequency division multiplexing Algorithms OFDM-based Visible Light Communication (VLC) has been developed and adopted recently as an alternative technology for indoor optical communication due to the abundant bandwidth available in the visible light spectrum. OFDM offers several advantages for VLC systems, such as an efficient use of the spectrum and a low complexity method for inter-symbol interference mitigation. However, the small dynamic operational range of the VLC optical front-end in these systems poses a challenge to an OFDM-based system. These issues lead to clipping of signal picks which will cause power efficiency loss and nonlinear distortion. Most of the existing techniques utilize part of the frequency bandwidth for battling clipping noise which compromises modulation bandwidth and data. This study offers a modulation technique based on Reed Solomon code and OFDM subcarrier index modulation to battle the clipping distortion while enhancing the data rate in OFDM -VLC. Unlike the traditional index modulation techniques, the new technique attempts to convey extra information by nulling a subset of subcarriers in the OFDM frame. In this technique, referred to as RS-OFDM-IM, data symbols are embedded onto both signal and nonsignal subcarriers. Due to the reduced number of active subcarriers, the OFDM signal shows a less bursty envelope, which will cause low clipping distortion. Furthermore, with the aid of the RS code algebraic structure in decoding of codewords and its erasure extraction property, the nulling diversity is achieved. This allows for a better bit-error-rate in OFDM-VLC that is superior to those of the existing techniques. The reduced BER and additional information transmitted by the index modulation lead to a throughput improvement in OFDM-VLC with clipping constraint. The theoretical BER bound and the throughput of RS-OFDM-IM are discussed and are compared with those of the traditional coding-based OFDM techniques in VLC. Cognitive radio (CR) is a novel wireless communication approach that may alleviate the looming spectrum-shortage crisis. Orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM) is an attractive modulation candidate for CR systems. In this thesis, we study resource allocation (RA) for OFDM-based CR systems using both aggressive and protective sharing. In aggressive sharing, cognitive radio users (CRUs) can share both non-active and active primary user (PU) bands. We develop a model that describes aggressive sharing, and formulate a corresponding multidimensional knapsack problem (MDKP). Low-complexity suboptimal RA algorithms are proposed for both single and multiple CRU systems. A simplified model is proposed which provides a faster suboptimal solution. Simulation results show that the proposed suboptimal solutions are close to optimal, and that aggressive sharing of the whole band can provide a substantial performance improvement over protective sharing, which makes use of only the non-active PU bands. Although aggressive sharing generally yields a higher spectrum-utilization efficiency than protective sharing, aggressive sharing may not be feasible in some situations. In such cases, sharing only non-active PU bands is more appropriate. When there are no fairness or quality of service (QoS) considerations among CRUs, both theoretical analysis and simulation results show that plain equal power allocation (PEPA) yields similar performance as optimal power allocation in a multiuser OFDM-based CR system. We propose a low-complexity discrete bit PEPA algorithm. To improve spectrum-utilization efficiency, while considering the time-varying nature of the available spectrum as well as the fading characteristics of wireless communication channels and providing QoS provisioning and fairness among users, this thesis introduces the following novel algorithms: (1) a distributed RA algorithm that provides both fairness and efficient spectrum usage for ad hoc systems; (2) a RA algorith. Cognitive radio has recently been proposed as a promising approach for efficient utilization of radio spectrum. However, there are several challenges to be addressed across all layers of a cognitive radio system design, from application to hardware implementation.

From the physical layer point-of-view, two key challenges are spectrum sensing and an appropriate signaling scheme for data transmission. The modulation techniques used in cognitive radio not only should be efficient and flexible but also must not cause (harmful) interference to the primary (licensed) users. Among all the proposed signaling schemes for cognitive radio, orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM) has emerged as a promising one due to its robustness against multipath fading, high spectral efficiency, and capacity for dynamic spectrum use. However, OFDM suffers from high out-of-band radiation which is due to high sidelobes of subcarriers. In this thesis, we consider spectral shaping in OFDM-based cognitive radio systems with focus on reducing interference to primary users created by by out-of-band radiation of secondary users' OFDM signal. In the first part of this research, we first study the trade-o between time-based and frequency-based methods proposed for sidelobe suppression in OFDM. To this end, two recently proposed techniques, active interference cancellation (AIC) and adaptive symbol transition (AST), are considered and a new joint time-frequency scheme is developed for both single-antenna and multi-antenna systems. Furthermore, knowledge of wireless channel is used in the setting of the proposed joint scheme to better minimize interference to the primary user. This scheme enables us to evaluate the trade-o between the degrees of freedom provided by each of the two aforementioned methods. In the second part of this research, a novel low-complexity technique for reducing out-of-band radiation power of OFDM subcarriers for both single-antenna and multi-antenna systems is proposed. In the new technique, referred to as a phase adjustment technique, each OFDM symbol is rotated in the complex plane by an optimal phase such that the interference to primary users is minimized. It is shown that the phase adjustment technique neither reduces the system throughput, nor does increase the bit-error-rate of the system. Moreover, the performance of the technique in interference reduction is evaluated analytically in some special cases and is verified using numerical simulations. Due to high sensitivity of OFDM systems to time and frequency synchronization errors, performance of spectral shaping techniques in OFDM is significantly affected by timing jitter in practical systems. In the last part of this research, we investigate the impact of timing jitter on sidelobe suppression techniques. Considering AIC as the base method of sidelobe suppression, we first propose a mathematical model for OFDM spectrum in presence of timing jitter and evaluate the performance degradation to AIC due to timing jitter. Then, a precautionary scheme based on a minimax approach is proposed to make the technique robust against random timing jitter. Orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM) is currently being used predominantly in radio frequency (RF) mobile broadband communication systems because of its ability to combat inter-symbol interference (ISI) and robustness against frequency selective fading caused by multipath wireless channel. Wireless mobile standards like 3G and 4G long term evolution (LTE) use orthogonal frequency division multiple access (OFDMA) as a multiplexing/modulation scheme. Despite its many advantages like single tap frequency domain equalization and fast discrete time implementation, OFDM suffers from certain disadvantages like high peak-to-average power ratio (PAPR) and high sensitivity to carrier frequency offset (CFO). Although OFDM has solved problems like multipath fading but it cannot solve the emerging problems like scarcity of RF spectrum for mobile wireless broadband applications. Optical wireless (OW) communication has recently gained a lot of attention as a candidate to complement RF communication. It offers advantages like virtually infinite bandwidth, data security and use of low cost transmitters and receivers like solid state light emitting diodes (LEDs) and optical detectors. OFDM is also being considered as a candidate for visible light communication (VLC) as it offers robustness against multipath caused by diffuse indoor OW channel. One way to realize VLC is intensity modulation direct detection (IM/DD). Although the major difference between RF and OW based OFDM lies in the front end of transmitter and receiver, but due to the unipolar nature of optical intensity in IM/DD system, methods of generating baseband OFDM signal, techniques to reduce PAPR and timing synchronization schemes for RF cannot be directly applied to optical OFDM systems and therefore must be revisited. Therefore, in this thesis, we will first look into the interference caused by CFO in RF based OFDMA system and will analyze the characteristics of this interference for two mapping subcarrier strategies. We will explicitly calculate SINR expression for OFDMA based systems and analyze two types of symbol mapping strategies and characterize interferences due to CFO for each scheme. We will also develop some techniques to reduce high PAPR in OFDM based OW systems since the non-linear characteristics of LED transmitters can severely affect system performance. We will look into various precoding based PAPR reduction techniques. We will then analyze performance of various OFDM based OW schemes in multipath diffuse indoor wireless channel. We will compare performance of conventional schemes with a precoded version. We will then describe in detail our newly proposed power and spectrally efficient hybrid asymmetrically clipped optical orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (HACO-OFDM) system and compare its performance with previously proposed schemes. Finally, we will present details of our newly proposed timing synchronization scheme for power efficient asymmetrically clipped (AC) OW OFDM systems. Detailed performance analysis will be presented and a comparison will be developed. Simulation results show that our proposed scheme outperforms all other timing synchronization techniques and exhibits perfect accuracy even at very low signal-to-noise ratio (SNR). Besides performance, our scheme works perfectly for multiple AC OW which proves its high versatility. At the receiver, we use weighted polynomial fitting to improve the channel updating accuracy and the channel prediction effectiveness to improve the tracking accuracy for the channel response for each subpacket. P4. MIMO systems over time-varying channels. We design packet structures and devise signal processing algorithms based on these designs to address the problem of high-robustness/high-rate MIMO transmission over the time-varying channels. These designs and signal processing algorithms are based on our packet design and signal processing algorithms of P1, P2, and P3. This SpringerBrief investigates the performance of semi-blind independent component analysis (ICA) based equalization and carrier frequency offset estimation approaches (CFO) for a number of orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM) based wireless communication systems. It provides a comprehensive overview of the challenges of channel equalization and frequency synchronization for different wireless systems. The authors present the wireless communication channel and system models. Key existing CFO estimation methods are reviewed, along with a number of the training based and non-training based (blind) channel estimation methods. This is followed by a study of ICA and its applications to OFDM-based wireless communication systems. Later chapters provide a detailed description of recent research on semi-blind CFO estimation and ICA based equalization approaches for various wireless communication systems including multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) OFDM and coordinated multipoint (CoMP) systems. Semi-blind CFO estimation and equalization structures provide a spectrum-efficient and high-performance solution for high speed wireless communications. This book is suitable for postgraduate students, researchers or professionals in the area of wireless communications. The first book on optical OFDM by the leading pioneers in the field The only book to cover error correction codes for optical OFDM Gives applications of OFDM to free-space communications, optical access networks, and metro and log haul transports show optical OFDM can be implemented Contains introductions to signal processing for optical engineers and optical communication fundamentals for wireless engineers This book gives a coherent and comprehensive introduction to the fundamentals of OFDM signal processing, with a distinctive focus on its broad range of applications. It evaluates the architecture, design and performance of a number of OFDM variations, discusses coded OFDM, and gives a detailed study of error correction codes for access networks, 100 Gb/s Ethernet and future optical networks. The emerging applications of optical OFDM, including single-mode fiber transmission, multimode fiber transmission, free space optical systems, and optical access networks are examined, with particular attention paid to passive optical networks, radio-over-fiber, WiMAX and UWB communications. Written by two of the leading contributors to the field, this book will be a unique reference for optical communications engineers and scientists. Students, technical managers and telecom executives seeking to understand this new technology for future-generation optical networks will find the book invaluable. William Shieh is an associate professor and reader in the electrical and electronic engineering department, The University of Melbourne, Australia. He received his M.S. degree in electrical engineering and Ph.D. degree in physics both from University of Southern California. Ivan Djordjevic is an Assistant

Professor of Electrical and Computer Engineering at the University of Arizona, Tucson, where he directs the Optical Communications Systems Laboratory (OCSL). His current research interests include optical networks, error control coding, constrained coding, coded modulation, turbo equalization, OFDM applications, and quantum error correction. "This wonderful book is the first one to address the rapidly emerging optical OFDM field. Written by two leading researchers in the field, the book is structured to comprehensively cover any optical OFDM aspect one could possibly think of, from the most fundamental to the most specialized. The book adopts a coherent line of presentation, while striking a thoughtful balance between the various topics, gradually developing the optical-physics and communication-theoretic concepts required for deep comprehension of the topic, eventually treating the multiple optical OFDM methods, variations and applications. In my view this book will remain relevant for many years to come, and will be increasingly accessed by graduate students, accomplished researchers as well as telecommunication engineers and managers keen to attain a perspective on the emerging role of OFDM in the evolution of photonic networks." -- Prof. Moshe Nazarathy, EE Dept., Technion, Israel Institute of Technology * The first book on optical OFDM by the leading pioneers in the field * The only book to cover error correction codes for optical OFDM * Applications of OFDM to free-space communications, optical access networks, and metro and log haul transports show optical OFDM can be implemented * An introduction to signal processing for optical communications * An introduction to optical communication fundamentals for the wireless engineer In December 2005 the 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP) standardization body for Universal Mobile Telecommunication Standard (UMTS) decided to make a new technology the core of an evolving universal terrestrial radio access network: Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM). This book explores the success of this new technology and provides a comprehensive treatment of physical layer topics such as basic transmission principles, channel impairment analysis, channel estimation and synchronization, use of multiple antennas, and peak power reduction techniques. Particular emphasis is placed on the multi-user capacity region and development of “close-to-capacity” transmission schemes in the context of general coding problems, involving trade off analysis with respect to different performance criteria useful in practice. These physical layer driven aspects are accompanied by medium access layer topics such as user scheduling, rate and power control, sub-channel assignment and access techniques, focusing on multi-user techniques, including development of new delay and utility optimization schemes. The interaction and optimization “across layers” and “across systems” are also discussed in-depth. With the growing complexity of personal mobile communication systems demanding higher data-rates and high levels of integration using low-cost CMOS technology, overall system performance has become more sensitive to RF analog front-end impairments. Designing integrated transceivers requires a thorough understanding of the whole transceiver chain including RF analog front-end and digital baseband. Communication system engineers have to include RF analog imperfections in their simulation benches in order to study and quantify their impact on the system performance. Here the author explores key RF analog impairments in a transceiver and demonstrates how to model their impact from a communication system design view-point. He discusses the design aspects of the front end of transceivers (both receivers and transmitters) and provides the reader with a way to optimize a complex mixed-signal platform by taking into account the characteristics of the RF/analog front-end. Key features of this book include: Practical examples illustrated by system simulation results based on WiFi and mobile WiMAX OFDM transceivers An overview of the digital estimation and compensation of the RF analog impairments such as power amplifier distortion, quadrature imbalance, and carrier and sampling frequency offsets An exposition of the challenges involved in the design of both RF analog circuits and DSP communication circuits in deep submicron CMOS technology MATLAB® codes for RF analog impairments models hosted on the companion website Uniquely the book bridges the gap between RFIC design specification needs and communication systems simulation, offering readers RF analog impairments modeling knowledge and a comprehensive approach to unifying theory and practice in system modelling. It is of great value to communication systems and DSP engineers and graduate students who design communication processing engines, RF/analog systems and IC design engineers involved in the design of communication platforms. The OFDM transmission technique brings high efficiency in future wideband mobile communication systems. With self-organized radio resource management, an OFDM based cellular system can reach full flexibility, especially in a network with hotspots. Each base station allocates resources on demand, based on real-time measurements of signal and interference. Neither a central controller nor direct communication between base stations is needed. Additional schemes can be applied to reduce call interruptions due to unpredictable new interference after resource allocation. Future mobile communication systems require higher data rate and more flexibility. The OFDM, as a multi-carrier transmission technique, achieves high efficiency by subdividing the bandwidth into narrow and orthogonal subcarriers with specific spectrums. The consequent long symbol duration enables also a simple receiver structure in a multi-path propagation environment. Moreover, each subcarrier can use independently individual transmission parameters. In this thesis, a scheme of self-organized radio resource management is proposed for an OFDM based cellular system. All base stations in a cellular network are operating in the same central carrier frequency, but with different radio resources. A resource can be defined as a timeslot, a subcarrier, or any frequency-time block. All resources are accessible at any cell in the cellular network. Neither central controllers nor direct communication between base stations is needed. Each base station allocates radio resources and selects transmission parameters independently in accordance with the requirement and the measured real-time network condition. The powers of signal and interference are measured at both base stations and mobile terminals. To have an interference free measurement, a dedicated signal measurement timeslot is designed in the uplink. A resource quality function is defined to predict the transmission result in a time variant channel, applying both adaptive modulation and coding, and link adaptation. Those resources with highest possible data rates are allocated. In this way, an adaptive and up-to-date resource reuse can be realized. To reduce the amount of droppings due to unpredictable new interference after allocation, a security margin is introduced, which reserves a priori a space for new interference. A suitable margin brings 13% capacity increase. More efficiently, a reallocation procedure can be triggered when service degradation is observed for certain duration. This method can even bring about two times more capacity. The SO-RRM shows its high flexibility in a cellular network with non-uniform or fast changing user distribution. Hotspot cells can declare more resources, while the cells with few users use only much less resources. Furthermore, the multi-user diversity enables in the downlink adaptive resource rearrangement. Resources used inside a cell is exchanged based on instantaneous channel condition. Three different algorithms are compared. They can bring about 80% spectrum higher efficiency. Further information: - Tsinghua University (Chinese) - Tsinghua University (English) - Ruijie Networks Co., Ltd (Chinese) - Ruijie Networks Co., Ltd (English) This dissertation, "Frequency Synchronization in OFDM-based Systems" by Jianwu, Chen, □□□, was obtained from The University of Hong Kong (Pokfulam, Hong Kong) and is being sold pursuant to Creative Commons: Attribution 3.0 Hong Kong License. The content of this dissertation has not been altered in any way. We have altered the formatting in order to facilitate the ease of printing and reading of the dissertation. All rights not granted by the above license are retained by the author. DOI: 10.5353/th_b4068733 Subjects: Synchronization Orthogonal frequency division multiplexing Relay systems have become a subject of intensive research interest over the recent years, as it is recognized that they can improve performances and extend the coverage area of wireless communication systems. Special attention has been dedicated to them since the proposal appeared for their implementation in mobile cellular systems. Numerous researches conducted after that proposal have enabled incorporation of OFDM based relay systems in both accepted standards for IMT-Advanced systems. Nowadays, researches are ongoing with the aim to define new solutions for performance improvement of the standardized OFDM relay systems for cellular networks and one of the interesting solutions is implementation of subcarrier permutation (SCP) at the relay (R) station.The book OFDM based relay systems for future wireless communications presents a comprehensive research results in analyzing behavior and performance of the OFDM based

relay systems with SCP. Dual-hop relay scenario with three communication terminals, and no direct link between the source (S) and the destination (D) has been analyzed, as it is compliant with the accepted solutions for IMT-Advanced systems. The book includes performance analysis and performance comparison of OFDM based:• amplify-and-forward (AF) relay systems with fixed gain (FG),• amplify-and-forward (AF) relay systems with variable gain (VG),• decode-and-forward (DF) relay systems,each including two SCP schemes, known to maximize the system capacity and/or improve the bit error rate (BER) performances. Performance comparisons have enabled definition of optimal solutions for the future wireless communication systems in a given conditions, and for the given optimality criteria. OFDM based relay systems for future wireless communications contains recent research results in this area and is ideal for the academic staff and master/research students in area of mobile communication systems, as well as for the personnel in communication industry. This book focuses on the current hottest issues from the lowest layers to the upper layers of wireless communication networks and provides "real-time" research progress on these issues. The authors have made every effort to systematically organize the information on these topics to make it easily accessible to readers of any level. This book also maintains the balance between current research results and their theoretical support. In this book, a variety of novel techniques in wireless communications and networks are investigated. The authors attempt to present these topics in detail. Insightful and reader-friendly descriptions are presented to nourish readers of any level, from practicing and knowledgeable communication engineers to beginning or professional researchers. All interested readers can easily find noteworthy materials in much greater detail than in previous publications and in the references cited in these chapters. OFDM-based Broadband Wireless Networks covers the latesttechnological advances in digital broadcasting, wireless LAN, andmobile networks to achieve high spectral efficiency, and to meetpeak requirements for multimedia traffic. The book emphasizes theOFDM modem, air-interface, medium access-control (MAC), radio linkprotocols, and radio network planning. An Instructor Support FTP site is available from the Wileyeditorial department.

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