

# Transmitter diversity in CDMA systems

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# Presentation outline

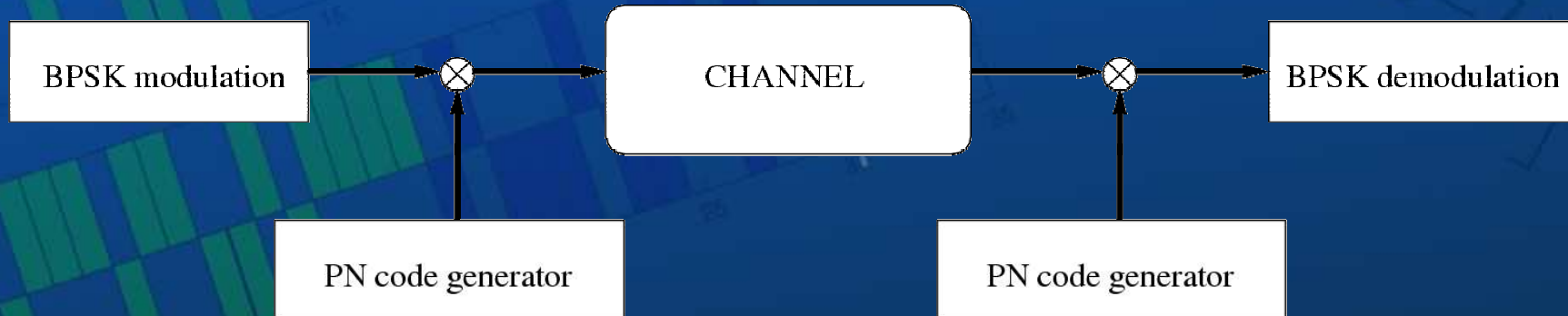
1. Background and principles
2. System model and implementation
3. Simulations and results
4. Conclusions and further work

# 1. Background and principles

# Framework

- Cellular DS-CDMA system
- Alamouti code (transmitter diversity)
- Capacity (interference) of
  - Single antenna system (SAS)
  - Simple transmitter diversity (STD)

# SAS DS-CDMA link



# STD DS-CDMA link

Two transmit antennas



# Alamouti's diversity technique

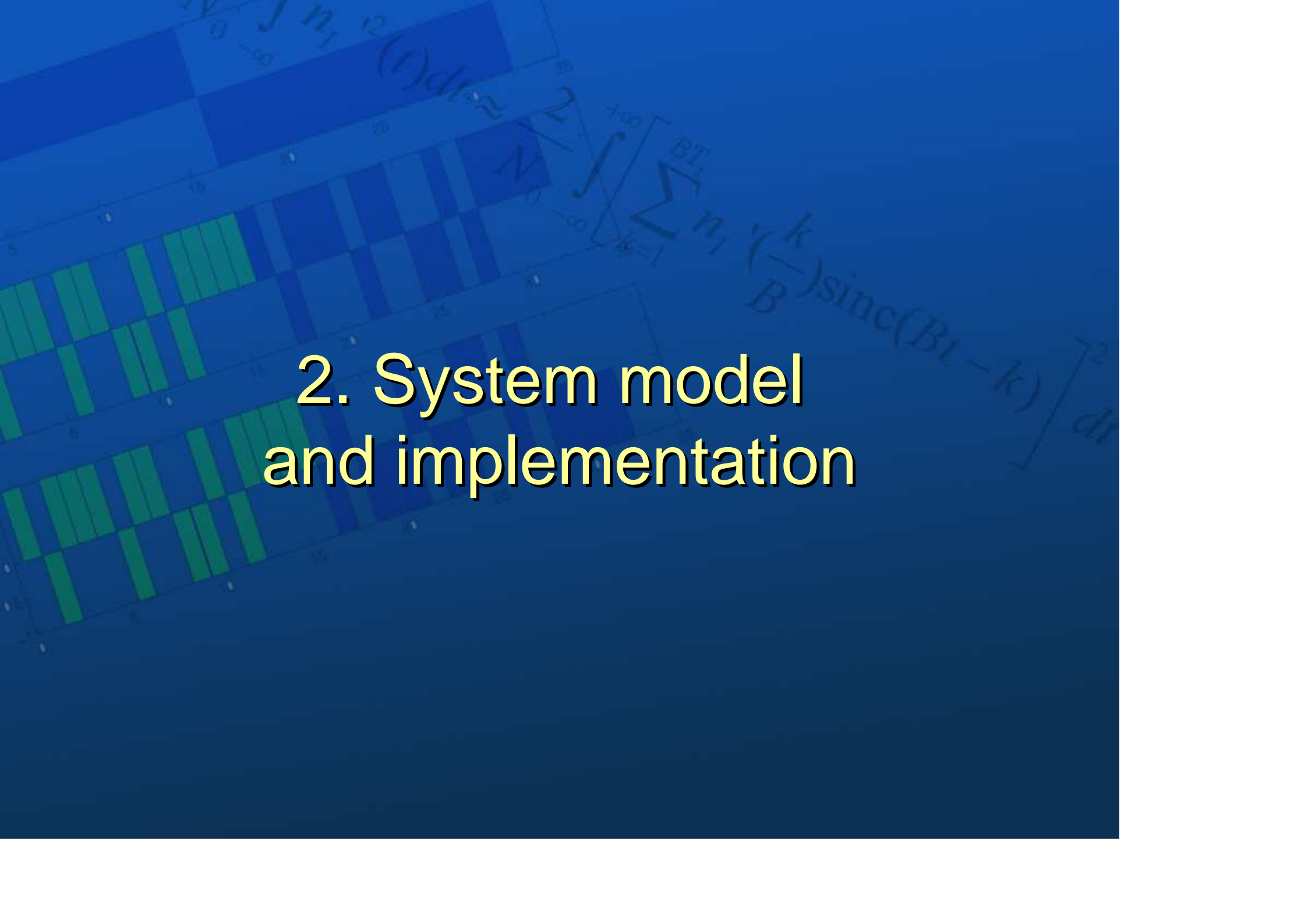
- Transmission

	Antenna 1	Antenna 2
$t$	$S_1$	$S_2$
$t + T_b$	$-S_2^*$	$S_1^*$

- Reception

- Combination of signal over 2 symbols
- Requires channel estimation



The background is a dark blue gradient. It features a faint grid pattern with some cells highlighted in a lighter green. Overlaid on this are several mathematical formulas in a light blue color, including a summation formula  $\sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} n_1 \left(\frac{k}{B}\right) \text{sinc}(BT-k)$  and other symbols like  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}$  and  $BT$ .

## 2. System model and implementation



# System model

- Static users in hexagonal cell(s) - uplink
- Constant Received Power (CRP)
- Slow and fast (Rayleigh) fading
- Interference → determines capacity

# Implementation

- MATLAB simulation
- Link level (deals with the signals)
  - BPSK, orthogonal codes
  - Transmit/receive all the users' data
- Variable number of cells and users

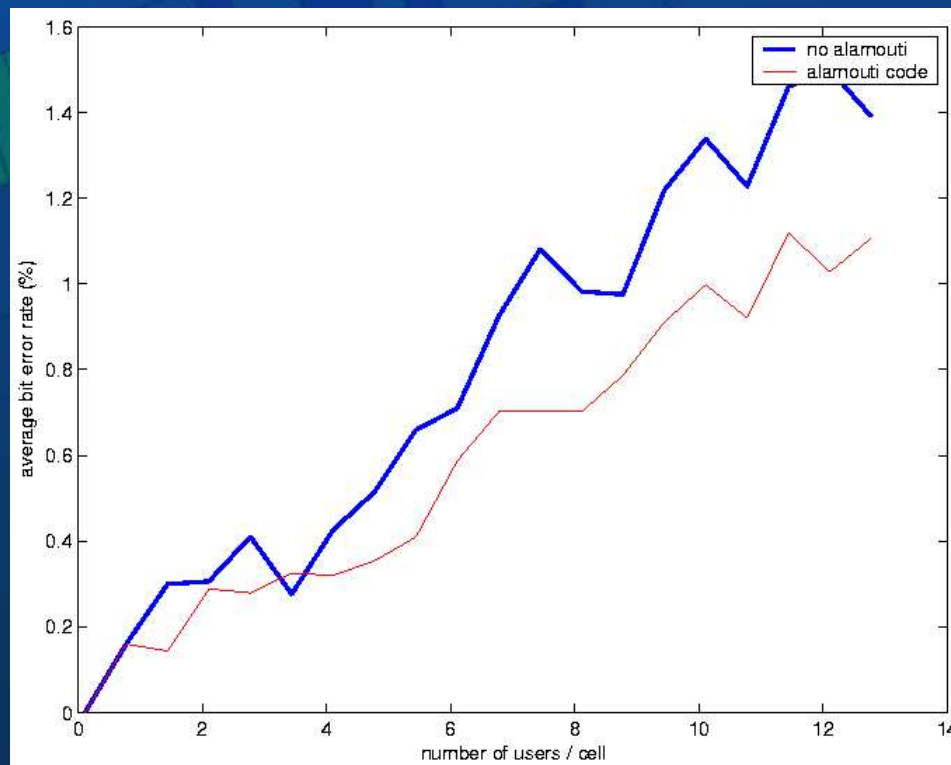
### 3. Simulations and results

# Simulation conditions

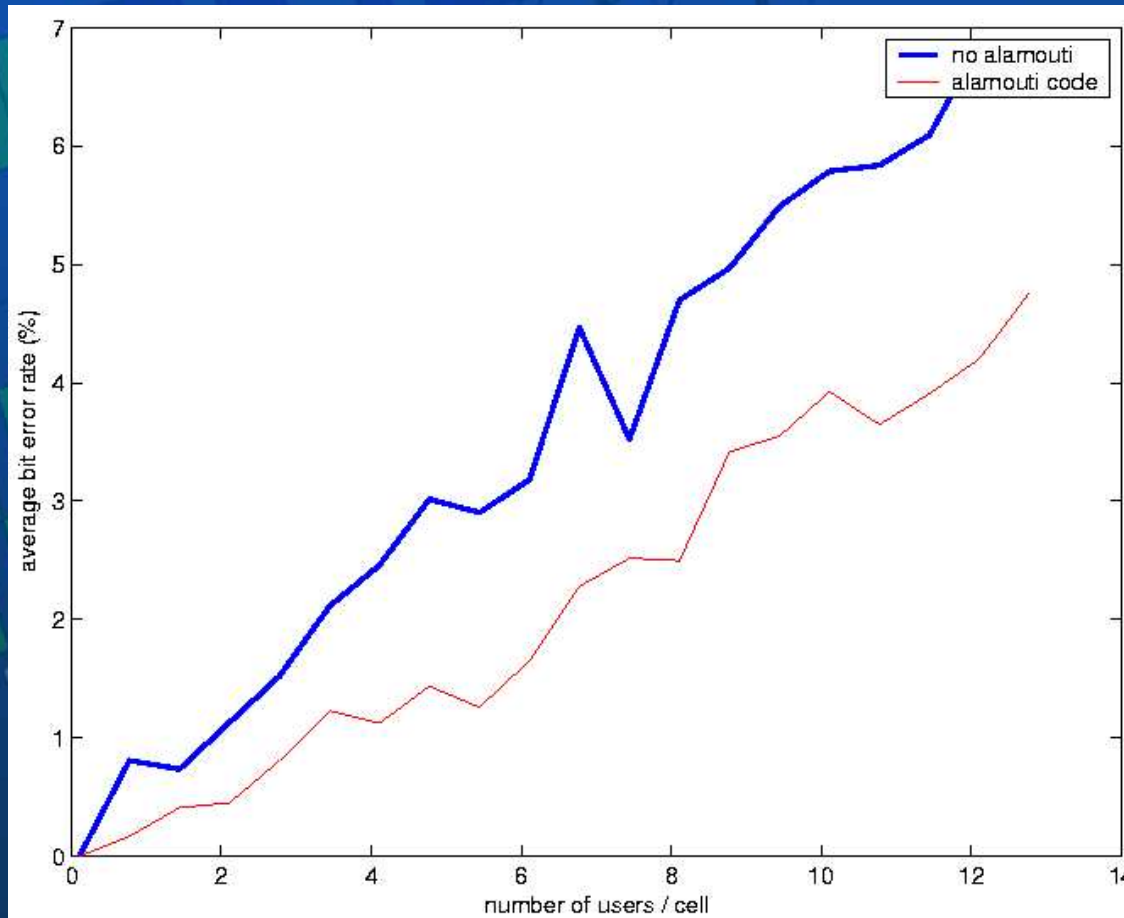
- Measurement : BER (average and CDF)
- Network with 1, 7 or 9 cells
- 1-120 active mobile users
- Synch'd / unsynch'd signals at BS

# Synchronous case

- Validate our simulator : 1 cell, 64 users
- Average BER for 9 cells



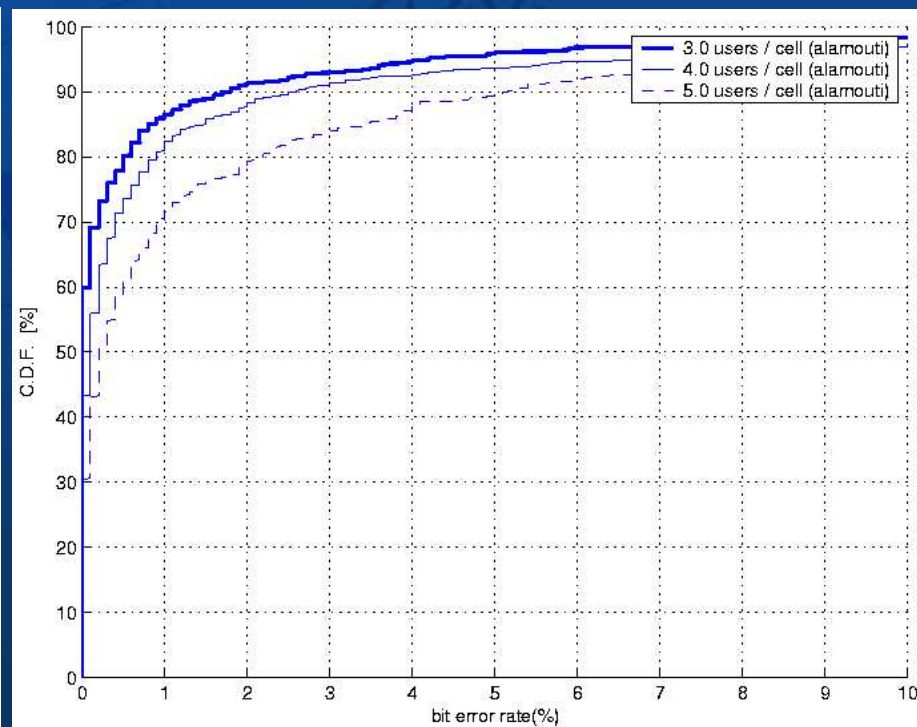
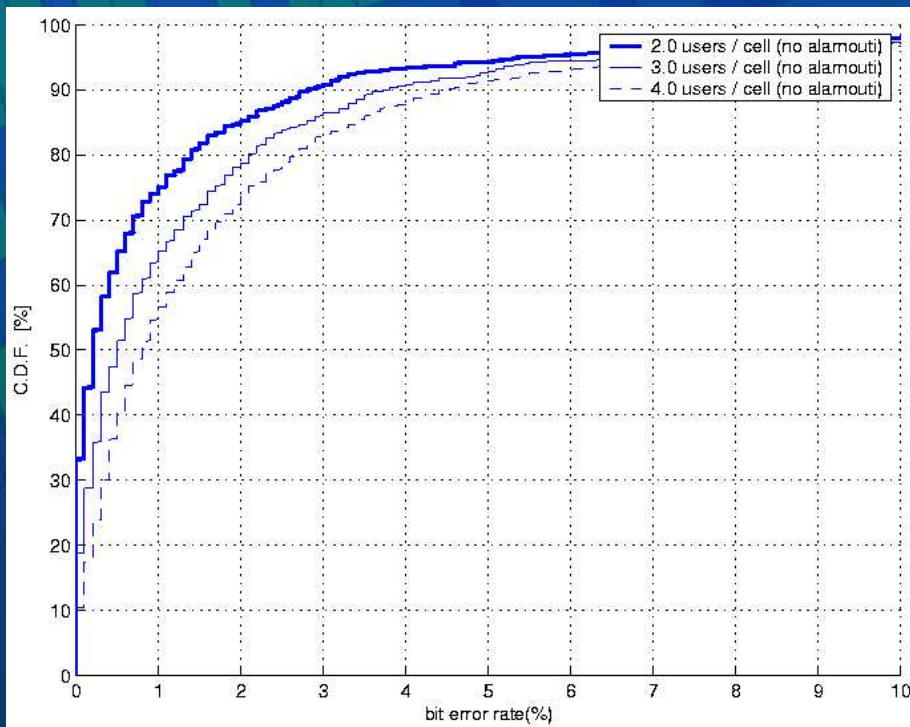
# No sync : average BER (9 cells)



Number of users/cell @ 2% BER : SAS 4, STD 6



# Outage and capacity (9 cells)



Capacity for 2% BER and 85% availability : SAS 2, STD 4.5



# Capacity for 85% availability

- 7 and 9 cells give same results

	1 cell	9 cells
STD	10	4.5
SAS	4	2

## 4. Conclusions and further work

# Conclusions

- Two sources of interference
  - no synch. → intra-cell interference
  - multiple cells → inter-cell interference
- For both types of interference, STD performs twice better than SAS, both in terms of average BER and capacity

# Further work

- Scrambling (long) codes
- Better power control (e.g. DCPC)
- Influence of background noise
- Non-ideal channel estimation would cause additional errors

# On the web

A PDF version of the report and the simulator source code are available at:

<http://dev.jerryweb.org/projects/cdma-std/>

