

MIMO-OFDM Wireless Communications with MATLAB®

SISO : $C = W \log_2 \left(1 + \frac{P |h|^2}{\sigma^2} \right)$
min(N_R, N_T) gap (MIMO)

Chapter 9. MIMO: Kanal Kapasitesi

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Chapter 9. MIMO: Kanal Kapasitesi

- 9.1 GEREKLİ MATRİS TEORİSİ
- 9.2 DETERMİNİSTİK MIMO KANAL KAPASİTESİ
 - 9.2.1 Vericide kanal durum bilgisi varsa
 - 9.2.2 Vericide kanal durum bilgisi yoksa
 - 9.2.3 SIMO ve MISO kanalları (özel durum)
- 9.3 RASTGELE MIMO KANALLARININ KAPASİTESİ

(outage)

$H_{N_R \times N_T}$ matrix

rate factor $\min(N_R, N_T)$

Chapter 9. MIMO: Kanal Kapasitesi

9.1 Gerekli Matris Teorisi

$H_{N_R \times N_T}$

singular value decomposition (svd)

unitary: $U U^H = I$
 $U_{N_R \times N_R}$

$\sum_{N_R \times N_T} : \text{diag}(\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_{N_{\min}})$

$V = N_T \times N_T$
 unitary: $V V^H = I$
 (9.2)

$N_{\min} = \min(N_R, N_T)$

$$H = U \Sigma V^H$$

(9.1)

Singular Value

$N_T \leq N_R$
 $N_{\min} = N_T$

$$\begin{aligned} H &= U \Sigma V^H \\ &= \underbrace{[U_{N_{\min}} \ U_{N_R - N_{\min}}]}_U \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \Sigma_{N_{\min}} \\ \mathbf{0}_{N_R - N_{\min}} \end{bmatrix}}_{\Sigma} V^H \\ &= \underline{U_{N_{\min}}} \Sigma_{N_{\min}} V^H \end{aligned}$$

$N_R \leq N_T$
 $N_{\min} = N_R$

$$\begin{aligned} H &= U \underbrace{[\Sigma_{N_{\min}} \ \mathbf{0}_{N_T - N_{\min}}]}_{\Sigma} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} V_{N_{\min}}^H \\ V_{N_T - N_{\min}}^H \end{bmatrix}}_{V^H} \\ &= \underline{U \Sigma_{N_{\min}}} V_{N_{\min}}^H \end{aligned}$$

(9.3)

9.1 Gerekli Matris Teorisi

$$H = U \Sigma V^H$$

$$HH^H = U \Sigma V^H (U \Sigma V^H)^H = U \Sigma \underbrace{V^H V}_{I} \Sigma^H U^H = U \Sigma \Sigma^H U^H$$

$$\underline{HH^H} = \underline{U \Sigma \Sigma^H U^H} = \underline{Q \Lambda Q^H} \quad (9.4)$$

$\Sigma \Sigma^H = \Lambda \rightarrow HH^H$ matrisinin özdeğerleri (diag)

eigen v.

$$\lambda_i = \begin{cases} \sigma_i^2, & \text{if } i = 1, 2, \dots, N_{\min} \\ 0, & \text{if } i = N_{\min} + 1, \dots, N_R. \end{cases}$$

σ_i gerçel sayı (her zaman)

(9.5)

$$\mathbf{H} \underbrace{[\mathbf{x}_1 \ \mathbf{x}_2 \ \dots \ \mathbf{x}_n]}_{\mathbf{X}} = \underbrace{[\mathbf{x}_1 \ \mathbf{x}_2 \ \dots \ \mathbf{x}_n]}_{\mathbf{X}} \mathbf{\Lambda}_{\text{non-H}} \quad (9.6)$$

$$Q = U, \quad QQ^H = UU^H = I_{N_R}$$

9.1 Gerekli Matris Teorisi

Frobenius norm :

$$\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{X}\mathbf{\Lambda}_{\text{non-H}}\mathbf{X}^{-1} \quad (9.7)$$

Total power gain of the channel,

$$\|\mathbf{H}\|_F^2 = \text{Tr}(\mathbf{H}\mathbf{H}^H) = \sum_{i=1}^{N_R} \sum_{j=1}^{N_T} |h_{i,j}|^2. \quad (9.8)$$

bütün değerlerin mutlak değer karelerinin toplamı.

$$\|\mathbf{H}\|_F^2 = \|\mathbf{Q}^H \mathbf{H}\|_F^2$$

$$= \text{Tr}(\mathbf{Q}^H \mathbf{H} \mathbf{H}^H \mathbf{Q})$$

matris sırası trace sonucunu değiştirmez

$$= \text{Tr}(\mathbf{Q}^H \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{\Lambda} \mathbf{Q}^H \mathbf{Q})$$

(9.9)

$$= \text{Tr}(\mathbf{\Lambda})$$

$\|\mathbf{H}\|_F^2$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N_{\min}} \lambda_i$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N_{\min}} \sigma_i^2$$

9.2 Deterministik MIMO Kanal kapasitesi

$$\mathbf{y} = \sqrt{\frac{E_x}{N_T}} \mathbf{H} \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{z} \quad (9.10)$$

$N_R \times 1$ received signal vector. $\mathbf{y}$
 $N_T \times 1$ noise. $\mathbf{z}$
 $N_R \times N_T$ channel matrix $\mathbf{H}$
 $\mathbf{x} = N_T \times 1$ vektör.

$$\mathbf{R}_{xx} = E\{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^H\}. \quad \text{Autocorrelation.}$$

$E[x_1 x_1^*]$
 $E[x_1 x_2^*]$
 $\dots$
 $E[x_{N_T} x_1^*]$
 $E[x_{N_T} x_{N_T}^*]$

$\mathbf{R}_{xx}$
 ilişki

$$\mathbf{Z} = (z_1, z_2, \dots, z_{N_R})^T \quad (9.11)$$

$\mathbf{Z} \in \mathbb{C}^{N_R \times 1}$
 $\mathbf{Z} \sim e^{j\theta} \bar{\mathbf{Z}}$
 $T_R(\mathbf{R}_{xx}) = N_T$

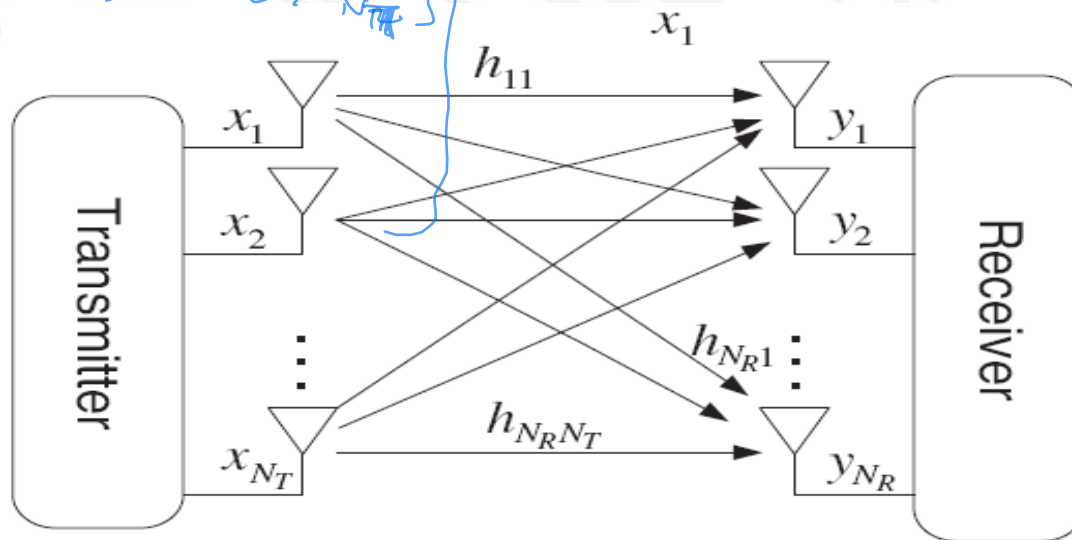


Figure 9.1 $N_R \times N_T$ MIMO system.

9.2.1 Vericide kanalın bilindiği durum

$$C = \max_{f(x)} I(\mathbf{x}; \mathbf{y}) \text{ bits/channel use} \quad (9.12)$$

$f(x)$ ← x 'in pdf'i; $I(\mathbf{x}; \mathbf{y})$ → mutual information.

differential entropy $H(y) = \int -f(y) \log_2(f(y)) dy$

$$I(\mathbf{x}; \mathbf{y}) = H(\mathbf{y}) - H(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}) \quad (9.13)$$

$H(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x})$ → conditional diff entropy.

$$H(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}) = H(\mathbf{z}) \quad (9.14)$$

$H(\mathbf{z})$ → gürültü

$$I(\mathbf{x}; \mathbf{y}) = \underline{H(\mathbf{y})} - \underline{H(\mathbf{z})} \quad (9.15)$$

9.2.1 Vericide kanalın bilindiği durum

$$\mathbf{R}_{yy} = E\{\mathbf{y}\mathbf{y}^H\} = E\left\{\left(\sqrt{\frac{E_x}{N_T}}\mathbf{H}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{z}\right)\left(\sqrt{\frac{E_x}{N_T}}\mathbf{x}^H\mathbf{H}^H + \mathbf{z}^H\right)\right\}$$

$$E\{\mathbf{z}\} = 0$$

$$= E\left\{\left(\frac{E_x}{N_T}\mathbf{H}\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^H\mathbf{H}^H + \mathbf{z}\mathbf{z}^H\right)\right\}$$

$$\rightarrow = \frac{E_x}{N_T}E\{\mathbf{H}\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^H\mathbf{H}^H + \mathbf{z}\mathbf{z}^H\}$$

(9.16)

$$\rightarrow = \frac{E_x}{N_T}\mathbf{H}E\{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^H\}\mathbf{H}^H + E\{\mathbf{z}\mathbf{z}^H\}$$

$$= \frac{E_x}{N_T}\mathbf{H}\mathbf{R}_{xx}\mathbf{H}^H + N_0\mathbf{I}_{N_R}$$

$$H(\mathbf{y}) = \log_2\{\det(\pi e\mathbf{R}_{yy})\}$$

$$H(\mathbf{z}) = \log_2\{\det(\pi e N_0\mathbf{I}_{N_R})\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{matrix} N_0 \\ E(z_1 z_1^*) \\ \vdots \\ E(z_{N_R} z_{N_R}^*) \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} 0 \\ \cancel{E(z_1 z_2^*)} \dots \cancel{E(z_1 z_{N_R}^*)} \\ \vdots \\ \cancel{E(z_{N_R} z_1^*)} \dots \cancel{E(z_{N_R} z_{N_R}^*)} \end{matrix} \\ & \quad \quad \quad \begin{matrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{matrix} \\ & \quad \quad \quad \begin{matrix} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{matrix} \\ & \quad \quad \quad \begin{matrix} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{matrix} \end{aligned}$$

(9.17)

9.2.1 Vericide kanalın bilindiği durum

$$I(\mathbf{x}; \mathbf{y}) = \log_2 \left(\frac{\det(\pi e \mathbf{R}_{yy})}{\det(\pi e N_0 \mathbf{I}_{N_R})} \right) = \log_2 \det \left(\mathbf{I}_{N_R} + \frac{E_x}{N_T N_0} \mathbf{H} \mathbf{R}_{xx} \mathbf{H}^H \right) \text{ bps/Hz.} \quad (9.18)$$

MIMO kanal kapasitesi

$\log_2 \left(1 + \frac{E_x}{N_0} |h|^2 \right)$ SISO

$$C = \max_{\text{Tr}(\mathbf{R}_{xx}) = N_T} \log_2 \det \left(\mathbf{I}_{N_R} + \frac{E_x}{N_T N_0} \mathbf{H} \mathbf{R}_{xx} \mathbf{H}^H \right) \text{ bps/Hz.} \quad (9.19)$$

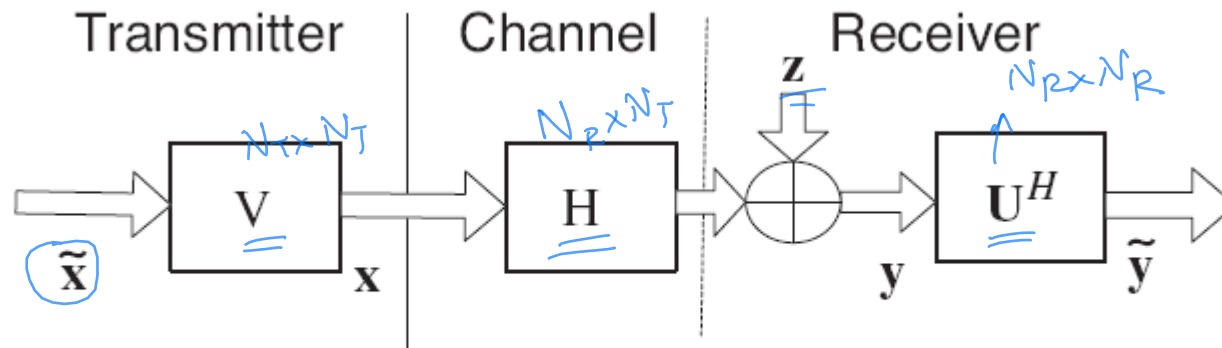


Figure 9.2 Modal decomposition when CSI is available at the transmitter side.

9.2.1 Vericide kanalın bilindiği durum (Precoding ve Post-processing)

$$\tilde{\mathbf{y}} = \sqrt{\frac{E_x}{N_T}} \mathbf{U}^H \mathbf{H} \mathbf{V} \tilde{\mathbf{x}} + \tilde{\mathbf{z}}$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{y}} = \mathbf{U}^H \mathbf{H} \mathbf{V} \tilde{\mathbf{x}} + \mathbf{U}^H \mathbf{z}$$

(9.20)

$$\underbrace{\mathbf{U}^H \mathbf{U}}_{\mathbf{I}} \underbrace{\mathbf{\Sigma}}_{\mathbf{I}} \underbrace{\mathbf{V}^H \mathbf{V}}_{\mathbf{I}} \tilde{\mathbf{x}} + \mathbf{U}^H \mathbf{z} = \sum \tilde{x}_i + \tilde{z}_i = \tilde{\mathbf{y}}$$

$$\tilde{y}_i = \sqrt{\frac{E_x}{N_T}} \sqrt{\lambda_i} \tilde{x}_i + \tilde{z}_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, r$$

mimo kanal, r adet paralel SISO kanala ayrıldı.

(9.21)

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{\lambda_1} \tilde{x}_1 + \tilde{z}_1 \\ \sqrt{\lambda_2} \tilde{x}_2 + \tilde{z}_2 \\ \sqrt{\lambda_3} \tilde{x}_3 + \tilde{z}_3 \\ \vdots \\ \sqrt{\lambda_r} \tilde{x}_r + \tilde{z}_r \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 + \tilde{z}_{N_r} \end{bmatrix}$$

(9.22)

$$C_i(\gamma_i) = \log_2 \left(1 + \frac{E_x \gamma_i}{N_T N_0} \lambda_i \right), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, r$$

$$\gamma_i = E[|x_i|^2]$$

$$E\{\mathbf{x}^H \mathbf{x}\} = \sum_{i=1}^{N_T} E\{|x_i|^2\} = N_T$$

→ toplam güç.

(9.23)

$$\begin{bmatrix} \tilde{z}_{N_r} \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

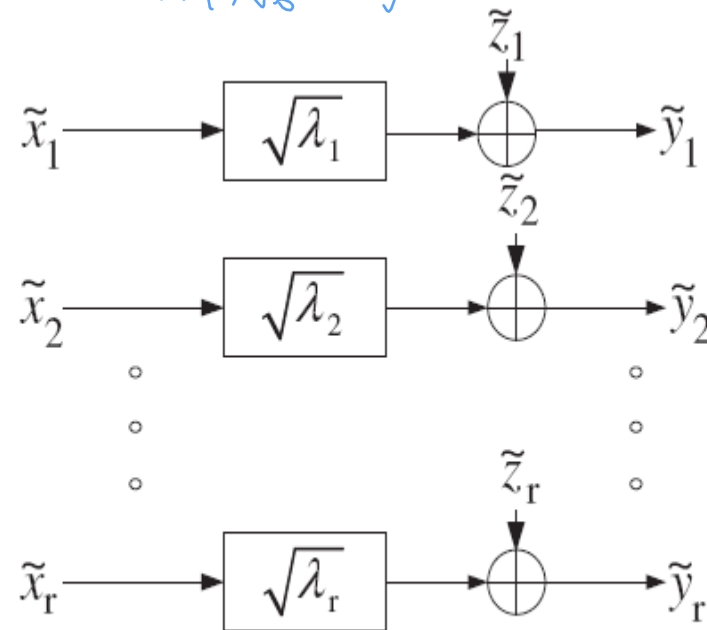
9.2.1 Vericide kanalın bilindiği durum (Uzamsal sanal paralel kanallar)

$$C = \max_{\{\gamma_i\}} \sum_{i=1}^r \log_2 \left(1 + \frac{E_x \gamma_i}{N_T N_0} \lambda_i \right)$$

subject to

$$\sum_{i=1}^r \gamma_i = N_T$$

λ_i 'si daha yüksek olan kanallara daha çok güç ayırabiliriz.



Parallel SISO channels
spatial channels
uzamsal kanallar

$$\sigma_i^2 = \lambda_i$$

Figure 9.3 The r virtual SISO channels obtained from the modal decomposition of a MIMO channel.

9.2.1 Vericide kanalın bilindiği durum (Su doldurma)

$$C = \sum_{i=1}^r C_i(\gamma_i) = \sum_{i=1}^r \log_2 \left(1 + \frac{E_x \gamma_i}{N_T N_0} \lambda_i \right) \quad (9.24)$$

türetilen $\rightarrow$ max

$$C = \max_{\{\gamma_i\}} \sum_{i=1}^r \log_2 \left(1 + \frac{E_x \gamma_i}{N_T N_0} \lambda_i \right) \quad (9.25)$$

Lagrange multiplier.

$$\gamma_i^{opt} = \left(\mu - \frac{N_T N_0}{E_x \lambda_i} \right)^+, \quad i = 1, \dots, r \quad (9.26)$$

water filling.

$$\sum_{i=1}^r \gamma_i^{opt} = N_T. \quad (9.27)$$

taban seviyesi

μ : binary search

$$(x)^+ = \begin{cases} x & \text{if } x \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } x < 0 \end{cases} \quad (9.28)$$

9.2.1 Vericide kanalın bilindiği durum (Su doldurma görseli)

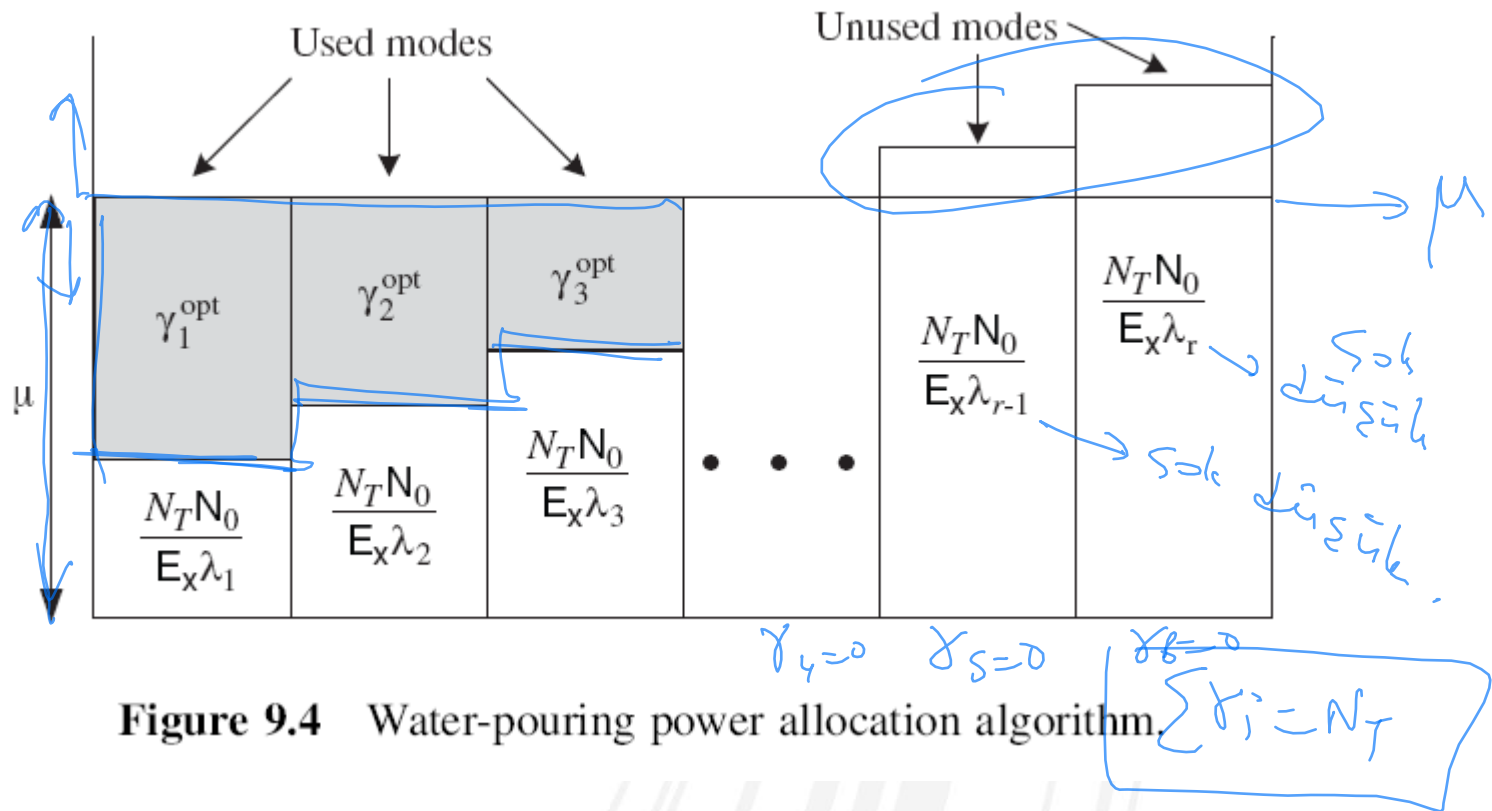


Figure 9.4 Water-pouring power allocation algorithm.

9.2.2 Vericade kanalın bilinmediği durum

power spread equally to all transmit anten.

$$\mathbf{R}_{xx} = \mathbf{I}_{N_T}$$

(9.29)

$$C = \log_2 \det \left(\mathbf{I}_{N_R} + \frac{E_x}{N_T N_0} \mathbf{H} \mathbf{H}^H \right). \quad (9.30)$$

$$R_{xx} = \mathbf{I}$$

$\mathbf{Q} \mathbf{\Lambda} \mathbf{Q}^H$ eigen decomposition.

$$C = \log_2 \det \left(\mathbf{I}_{N_R} + \frac{E_x}{N_T N_0} \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{\Lambda} \mathbf{Q}^H \right) = \log_2 \det \left(\mathbf{I}_{N_R} + \frac{E_x}{N_T N_0} \mathbf{\Lambda} \right)$$

rank of H

$$C = \sum_{i=1}^r \log_2 \left(1 + \frac{E_x}{N_T N_0} \lambda_i \right)$$

$$(\gamma_i = 1)$$

Parallel SISO kanalları.

$$\det(\mathbf{I}_m + \mathbf{A} \mathbf{B}) = \det(\mathbf{I}_n + \mathbf{B} \mathbf{A}) \quad (9.31)$$

$$\mathbf{Q} \mathbf{\Lambda} \mathbf{Q}^H \rightarrow \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{\Lambda} \mathbf{Q}^H$$

9.2.2 Vericide kanalın bilinmediği durum

$$\|H\|_F^2 = \sum_{i=1}^r \lambda_i = \zeta \text{ sabit ise, ve } H \text{ full rank ise}$$

(N_T=N_R=N)
ve

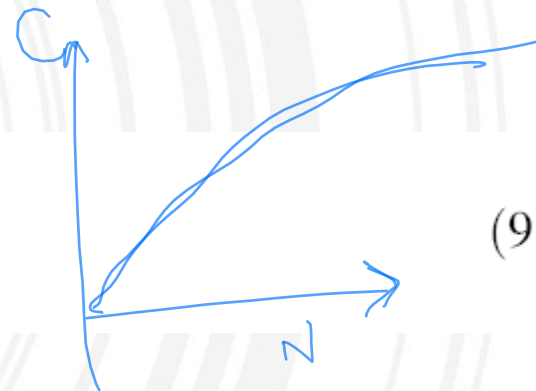
$$\lambda_i = \frac{\zeta}{N}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, N.$$

$$(9.32) \quad r = N$$

→ böyle olduğunda kapasite maksimum

$$HH^H = H^H H = \frac{\zeta}{N} \mathbf{I}_N \rightarrow \text{kanal ortogonal.} \quad (9.33)$$

$$C = \underbrace{N}_{N \times N} \log_2 \left(1 + \frac{\zeta E_x}{N_0 N} \right).$$



$$(9.34)$$

9.2.3 SIMO ve MISO Kanal Kapasitesi (MIMO'nun özel durumu)

$N_T=1, h \in N_{R \times 1}, r=1 \rightarrow \lambda_1 = \|h\|_F^2$

$$C_{SIMO} = \log_2 \left(1 + \frac{E_x}{N_0} \|h\|_F^2 \right) \quad (9.35)$$

SIMO

$\|h\|_F^2 = 1$ olsa $\forall i=1, \dots, N_R$

$$C_{SIMO} = \log_2 \left(1 + \frac{E_x}{N_0} N_R \right) \quad (9.36)$$

MISO
CSIT
yoksa

$N_R=1, h_{1 \times N_T}, r=1, \lambda_1 = \|h\|_F^2$

$$C_{MISO} = \log_2 \left(1 + \frac{E_x}{N_T N_0} \|h\|_F^2 \right) \quad (9.37)$$

alıcı da SNR arttır (QAM derecesi artırılabilir)

$\|h_i\|^2 = 1$ olsa

$$C_{MISO} = \log_2 \left(1 + \frac{E_x}{N_0} \right) \quad (9.38)$$

SISO gibi. N_T işe yaramıyor gibi. ama pratikte space time coding diversity. BER ↓

9.2.3 SIMO ve MISO Kanal Kapasitesi (MIMO'nun özel durumu)

MISO: CSIT varsa h is known.

$\frac{h^H}{\|h\|}$ is transmitted

$$y = \sqrt{E_x} \underbrace{h}_{\text{kanal}} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{h^H}{\|h\|}}_{\text{Tx}} x + z = \sqrt{E_x \|h\|} x + z$$

$$h h^H = \|h\|^2 \quad (9.39)$$

$$\sqrt{|h_{11}|^2 + |h_{21}|^2 + \dots + |h_{NT,1}|^2} \quad (9.40)$$

$$C_{MISO} = \log_2 \left(1 + \frac{E_x}{N_0} \|h\|_F^2 \right) = \log_2 \left(1 + \frac{E_x}{N_0} N_T \right)$$

$\|h\|_F^2 = 1$ olsa.

logaritmik kazanç.

9.3 Rastgele MIMO Kanal Kapasitesi (Beklenen değer ve Kesinti Olasılığı)

Random

Hierarchical

$$\bar{C} = E\{C(\mathbf{H})\} = E\left\{\max_{\text{Tr}(\mathbf{R}_{xx})=N_T} \log_2 \det\left(\mathbf{I}_{N_R} + \frac{E_x}{N_T N_0} \mathbf{H} \mathbf{R}_{xx} \mathbf{H}^H\right)\right\} \quad (9.41)$$

$$\bar{C}_{OL} = E\left\{\sum_{i=1}^r \log_2 \left(1 + \frac{E_x}{N_T N_0} \lambda_i\right)\right\} \quad (9.42)$$

$$\bar{C}_{CL} = E\left\{\max_{\sum_{i=1}^r \gamma_i = N_T} \sum_{i=1}^r \log_2 \left(1 + \frac{E_x}{N_T N_0} \gamma_i \lambda_i\right)\right\} \quad (9.43)$$

$$= E\left\{\sum_{i=1}^r \log_2 \left(1 + \frac{E_x}{N_T N_0} \gamma_i^{opt} \lambda_i\right)\right\} \quad (9.44)$$

$$P_{out}(R) = \Pr(C(\mathbf{H}) \leq R) \quad (9.45)$$

afak kapasitenin bir R değeri küçük olma olasılığı.

Kodlar

- Program 9.1 “Ergodic_Capacity_CDF.m” for ergodic capacity of MIMO channel
- Program 9.2 “Ergodic_Capacity_vs_SNR.m” for ergodic channel capacity vs. SNR in Figure 9.6.
- Program 9.3 “OL_CL_Comparison.m” for Ergodic channel capacity: open-loop vs. closedloop
- Program 9.4 “Water_Pouring” for water-pouring algorithm
- Program 9.5 “Ergodic_Capacity_Correlation.m:” Channel capacity reduction due to correlation

9.3 Rastgele MIMO Kanal Kapasitesi: CDF

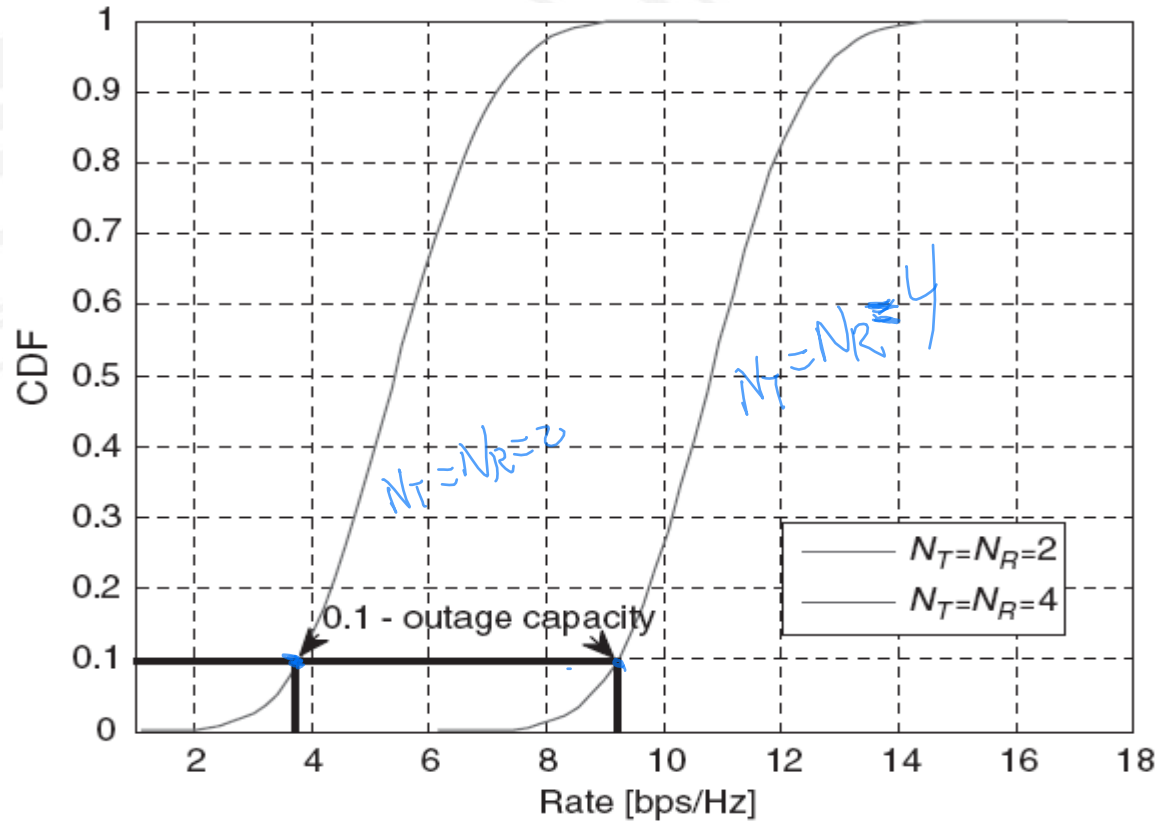


Figure 9.5 Distribution of MIMO channel capacity (SNR = 10dB; CSI is not available at the transmitter side).

9.3 Rastgele MIMO Kanal Kapasitesi: vs SNR

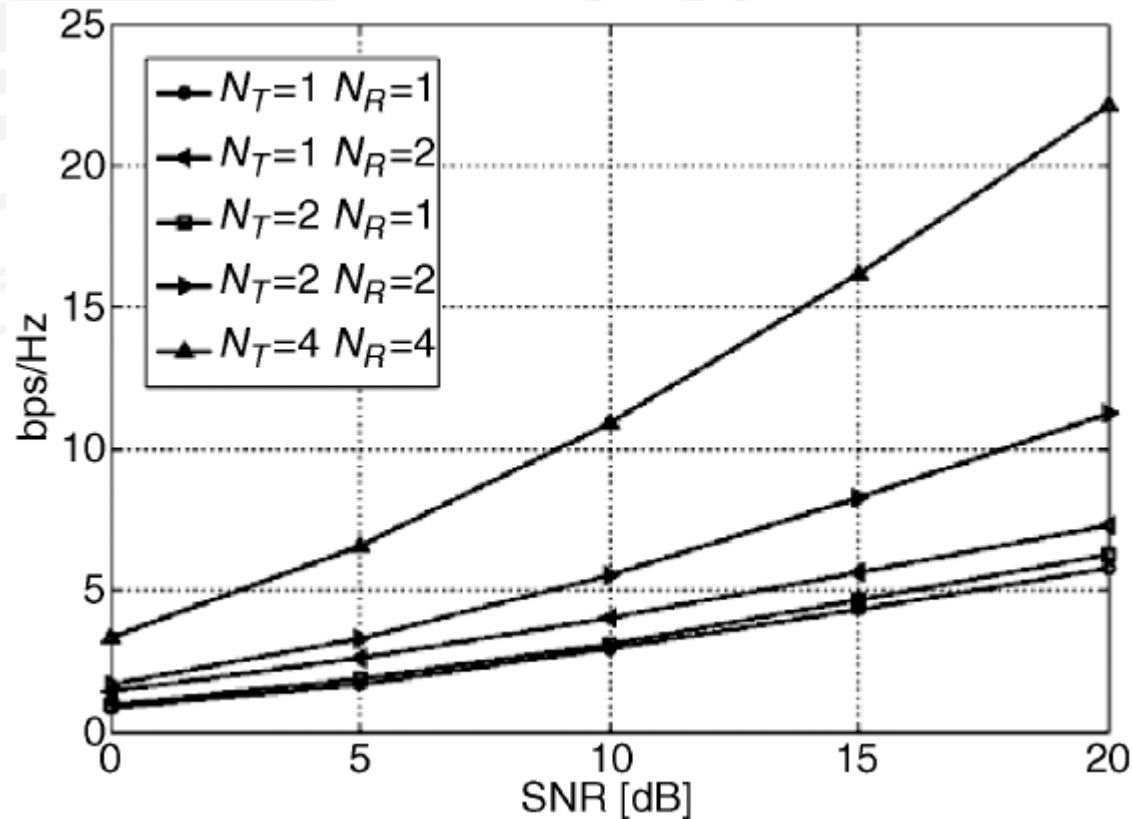


Figure 9.6 Ergodic MIMO channel capacity when CSI is not available at the transmitter.

9.3 Rastgele MIMO Kanal Kapasitesi

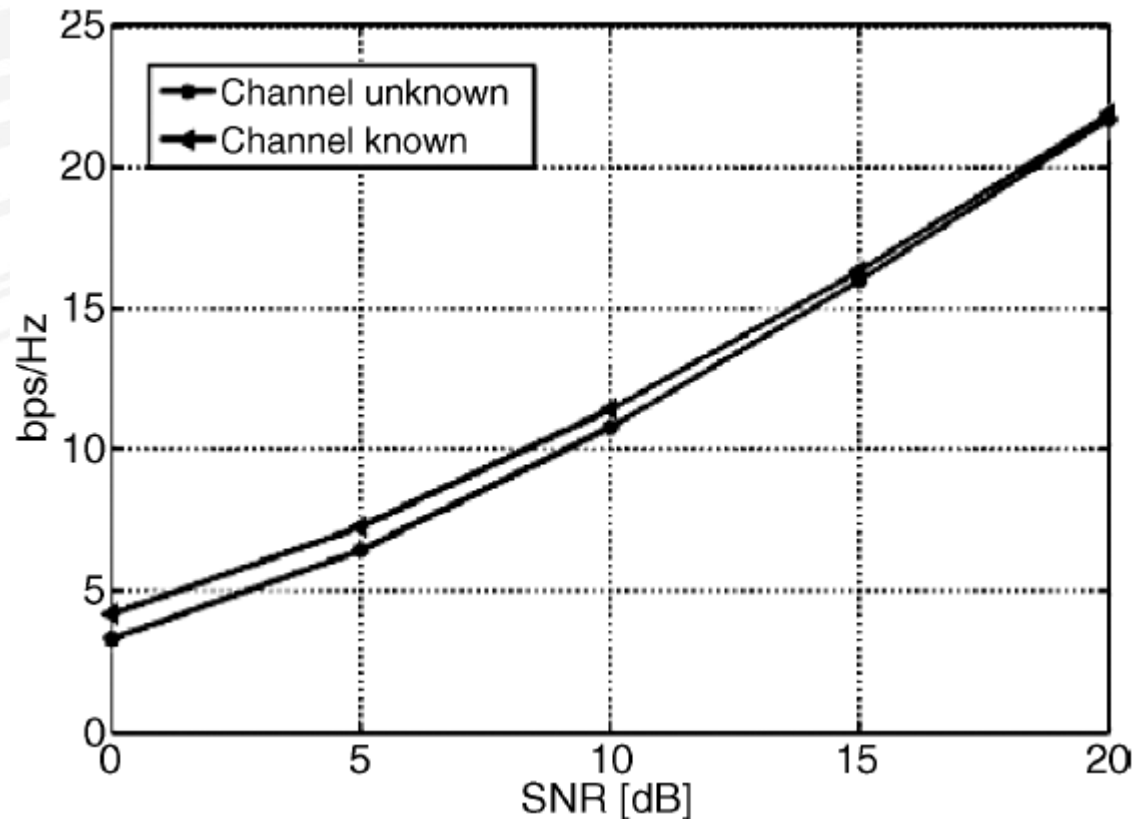


Figure 9.7 Ergodic channel capacity: $N_T = N_R = 4$.

9.3 Rastgele MIMO Kanal Kapasitesi: Antenler arası korelasyon var ise

SNR yüksek olduğunda

$$C \approx \max_{\text{Tr}(\mathbf{R}_{xx})=N} \log_2 \det(\mathbf{R}_{xx}) + \log_2 \det\left(\frac{E_x}{NN_0} \mathbf{H}_w \mathbf{H}_w^H\right)$$

max kapasite
 $\mathbf{R}_{xx} = \mathbf{I}$
 olduğunda
 (uncorrelated)

$$\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{R}_r^{1/2} \mathbf{H}_w \mathbf{R}_t^{1/2}$$

$\uparrow$ $\uparrow$ $\uparrow$ $\uparrow$
 $\mathbf{R}_r$ uncor. $\mathbf{R}_t$

uncorrelated MIMO
 channel capacity (9.47)

$$C = \log_2 \det\left(\mathbf{I}_{N_R} + \frac{E_x}{N_T N_0} \mathbf{R}_r^{1/2} \mathbf{H}_w \mathbf{R}_t \mathbf{H}_w^H \mathbf{R}_r^{H/2}\right). \quad (9.48)$$

$$\mathbf{R}_r^{1/2} \mathbf{I}_{N_R} \mathbf{R}_r^{1/2} + \mathbf{R}_r^{1/2} \mathbf{H}_w \mathbf{H}_w^H \mathbf{R}_t \mathbf{H}_w \mathbf{R}_r^{1/2}$$

(9.49)

$$C \approx \log_2 \det\left(\frac{E_x}{N_T N_0} \mathbf{H}_w \mathbf{H}_w^H\right) + \log_2 \det(\mathbf{R}_r) + \log_2 \det(\mathbf{R}_t).$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{uncorrelated}} \quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\leq 0} \quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\leq 0}$

9.3 Rastgele MIMO Kanal Kapasitesi

Antenler arası korelasyon var ise

$$\log_2 \det(\mathbf{R}_r) + \log_2 \det(\mathbf{R}_t). \quad (9.50)$$

$$\det(\mathbf{R}) = \prod_{i=1}^N \lambda_i. \quad (9.51)$$

$$\left(\prod_{i=1}^N \lambda_i \right)^{\frac{1}{N}} \leq \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i = \underline{1}. \quad (9.52)$$

geometrik ≤ aritmetik

$\sum \lambda_i = N$

$$\log_2 \det(\mathbf{R}) \leq 0 \quad \det(\mathbf{R}) \leq 1 \quad (9.53)$$

$$\log \det(\mathbf{R}) \leq 0$$

9.3 Rastgele MIMO Kanal Kapasitesi

Antenler arası korelasyon var ise

$$\mathbf{R}_t = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \underline{0.76e^{j0.17\pi}} & \underline{0.43e^{j0.35\pi}} & \underline{0.25e^{j0.53\pi}} \\ \underline{0.76e^{-j0.17\pi}} & 1 & 0.76e^{j0.17\pi} & 0.43e^{j0.35\pi} \\ 0.43e^{-j0.35\pi} & 0.76e^{-j0.17\pi} & 1 & 0.76e^{j0.17\pi} \\ 0.25e^{-j0.53\pi} & 0.43e^{-j0.35\pi} & 0.76e^{-j0.17\pi} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (9.54)$$

9.3 Rastgele MIMO Kanal Kapasitesi

Antenler arası korelasyon var ise

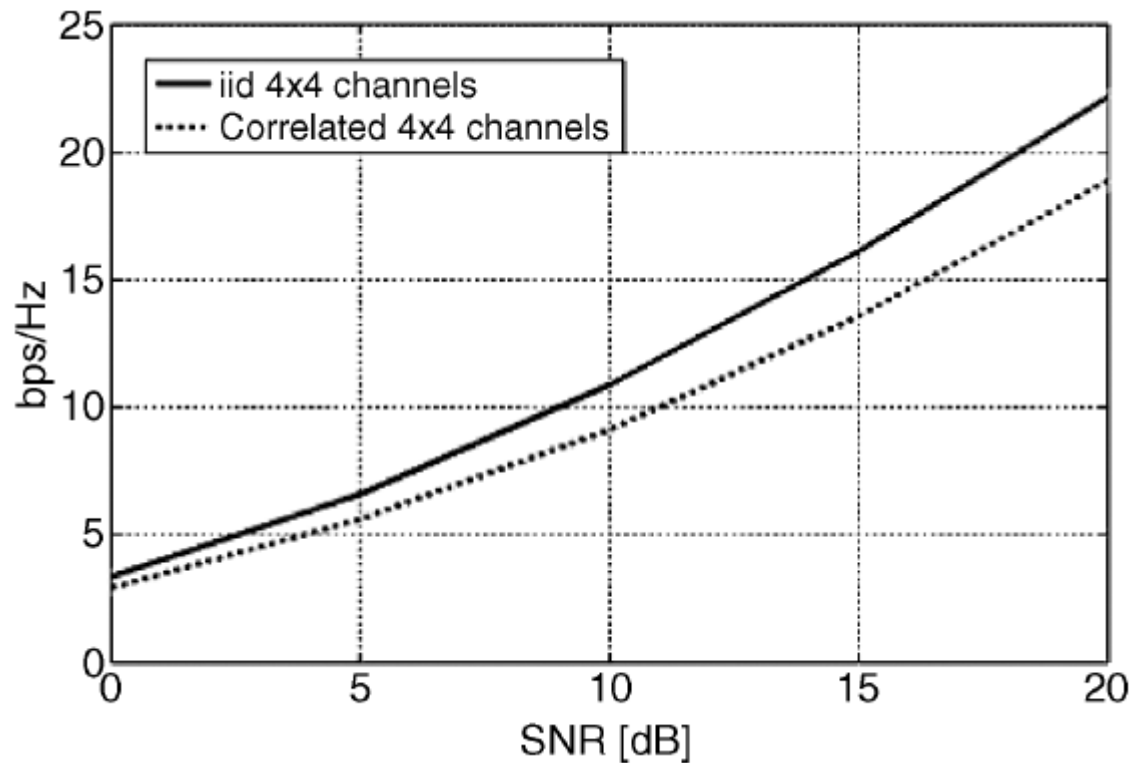


Figure 9.8 Capacity reduction due to the channel correlation.