



<http://researchspace.auckland.ac.nz>

ResearchSpace@Auckland

Copyright Statement

The digital copy of this thesis is protected by the Copyright Act 1994 (New Zealand).

This thesis may be consulted by you, provided you comply with the provisions of the Act and the following conditions of use:

- Any use you make of these documents or images must be for research or private study purposes only, and you may not make them available to any other person.
- Authors control the copyright of their thesis. You will recognise the author's right to be identified as the author of this thesis, and due acknowledgement will be made to the author where appropriate.
- You will obtain the author's permission before publishing any material from their thesis.

To request permissions please use the Feedback form on our webpage.

<http://researchspace.auckland.ac.nz/feedback>

General copyright and disclaimer

In addition to the above conditions, authors give their consent for the digital copy of their work to be used subject to the conditions specified on the Library Thesis Consent Form.

The Deployment and Performance of Indoor/Outdoor DS-CDMA Systems with Multiuser Detection

Adrian Victor Pais

A thesis submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of
Doctor of Philosophy in Electrical and Electronic Engineering,
The University of Auckland, 2007.

Abstract

This thesis investigates the deployment and performance of indoor/outdoor DS-CDMA systems assuming both conventional receivers and multiuser detection receivers at the base stations.

In the first part of this thesis, measured propagation data and a DS-CDMA system performance testbed (based on a Monte Carlo analysis) are used to quantify both the downlink and uplink outage probabilities for a variety of deployment scenarios: (a) indoor-only systems; (b) interfering indoor/outdoor systems; and (c) interfering indoor systems located adjacent to each other. The results reveal that optimal indoor deployment strategies are heavily dependent on both the location and strength of interference emanating from outdoors. Indoor base station deployment strategies that are optimal in the absence of outdoor interference are often suboptimal if outdoor interference is present.

In the second part of this thesis, two simple multiuser detection techniques are chosen for implementation in the DS-CDMA system performance testbed: successive interference cancellation (SIC) and parallel interference cancellation (PIC). The performance estimation results show that orders-of-magnitude improvements in uplink outage probability are possible with both SIC and PIC. The extent of these improvements is dependent on the deployment strategy used, the fractional residual interference cancellation error, and the uplink power control algorithm (for the case of SIC). If perfect interference cancellation is assumed, it is evident from the results of this thesis that the cancellation of signals in parallel (PIC) provides no additional benefit to system performance than ranking and cancelling the signals sequentially (SIC).

Dedication

To my Lord Jesus Christ, thank you for coming into my life and filling me with so much hope, purpose and ambition.

To my mum, dad and sister, thank you for your unfailing love and support.

Acknowledgements

Towards the end of writing this thesis I found my Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. There is nothing greater than this. I am so grateful to Him for being with me all the time. He has bestowed on me unique talents and gifts and surrounded me with many wonderful people. Without Him, I never would have had the courage and resilience to do this thesis. Words cannot express my thanks to my spiritual advisor, Andy Pigg, who helped me transform my faith and grow closer to God. Andy, you are truly a remarkable servant of God. I pray that He will bless you and your ministry abundantly.

To my supervisors Kevin Sowerby and Michael Neve, thank you for your valuable advice and direction. Thank you also for allowing me the freedom to do many things outside this thesis, such as the paper competitions I have entered and the organisations I have been involved in.

To the examiners of this thesis, thank you for your comments, which were most useful and helped increase the quality and clarity of this thesis significantly.

To my friends in the Radio Systems Group: Derek Lee, Jochem Roelvink, Brad Sowden, Grace Sung, Alex Wong and Joseph Wong – I will always remember and cherish the times we spent. At times doing a PhD can be so demanding, but the good nature and humour within our group helped me to keep my sanity.

To the technicians of the Radio Systems Group, Phil Lacey and Mark Twiname, thank you for your help during the measurement campaigns I conducted for this thesis.

To Jeffrey Andrews of the University of Texas (Austin), thank you for the most useful discussions we had regarding multiuser detection.

To Vodafone New Zealand and the Foundation for Research, Science and Technology, thank you for the support you gave me in the form of a doctoral scholarship. I am grateful to many people from Vodafone New Zealand for their advice and support during this thesis, in particular Arasaratnam Sathyendran (Sathy), Alan Murch and Darren Chew. I would also like to thank the Radio Network Design team at Vodafone New Zealand, led by Amy Oding, for the opportunity to gain practical experience while writing this thesis.

I have made many friends and been involved in several organisations (IEEE, EPS and World Vision) during the course of my PhD. Many thanks to all of you for making this such a fruitful experience for me.

I would especially like to thank my friends Boaz Habib and Matthew and Ruth Fidow for their support throughout this thesis and for always being there for me.

Last but not least to mum, dad and my sister Maria, no words can express how grateful I am for your love and support throughout my life. Thank you for always encouraging me and helping me realise that I am talented and gifted especially during the times when I had doubts about my abilities. I love you. This thesis is dedicated to you.

Contents

1	Introduction	1
1.1	The evolution of wireless communication systems	1
1.2	Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA)	2
1.3	Multiuser detection	3
1.4	Purpose, objectives and significance of this thesis	5
1.5	Contributions and structure of this thesis	6
2	The mixed indoor/outdoor propagation environment	9
2.1	Introduction	9
2.2	An overview of radio propagation	10
2.2.1	Factors influencing the propagation of radio signals	11
2.2.2	Received signal strength	12
2.2.2.1	Received signal strength variation	12
2.2.2.2	Statistical distributions to model signal strength variation	13
2.2.3	Wideband channel characteristics	16
2.2.3.1	Approach in this thesis	18
2.3	Propagation modelling approaches	19
2.3.1	Indoor-to-indoor propagation models	19
2.3.2	Outdoor-to-indoor propagation models	22
2.3.3	Other propagation modelling approaches	23
2.3.4	Propagation modelling approach in this thesis	24
2.4	Summary	25
3	Evaluating the performance of DS-CDMA systems	27
3.1	Introduction	27
3.2	Estimation of DS-CDMA system performance	28
3.2.1	Downlink DS-CDMA system performance	28
3.2.2	Uplink DS-CDMA system performance	32
3.3	Applicability to propagation environments	33
3.3.1	Outdoor environments	33

3.3.2	Indoor environments	35
3.3.3	Mixed indoor/outdoor environments	36
3.4	An overview of studies investigating DS-CDMA system performance	37
3.5	Signal correlation	38
3.6	Summary	42
4	Propagation measurement study of mixed indoor/outdoor environments	45
4.1	Introduction	45
4.2	Propagation measurements	45
4.2.1	Propagation environments	46
4.2.1.1	Environment E1 – School of Engineering buildings	46
4.2.1.2	Environment E2 – Functions and Science buildings	47
4.2.1.3	Summary of propagation environments	49
4.2.2	Propagation measurement campaigns	53
4.2.2.1	Propagation Measurement Campaign A (PM A)	54
4.2.2.2	Propagation Measurement Campaign B (PM B)	54
4.2.2.3	Propagation Measurement Campaign C (PM C)	54
4.2.2.4	Summary of propagation measurement campaigns	57
4.2.3	Measurement setup and strategy	59
4.2.3.1	Measurement setup	59
4.2.3.2	Measurement strategy	60
4.3	Propagation results	63
4.3.1	Mean path loss coverage maps	63
4.3.1.1	Propagation Measurement Campaign A (PM A)	63
4.3.1.2	Propagation Measurement Campaign B (PM B)	63
4.3.1.3	Propagation Measurement Campaign C (PM C)	66
4.3.2	Correlation coefficients	68
4.3.2.1	Propagation Measurement Campaign A (PM A)	68
4.3.2.2	Propagation Measurement Campaign B (PM B)	70
4.3.2.3	Propagation Measurement Campaign C (PM C)	72
4.4	Summary	74
5	Deployment and performance of indoor/outdoor DS-CDMA systems	75
5.1	Introduction	75
5.2	System performance estimation	76
5.2.1	Overview	76
5.2.2	DS-CDMA system assumptions	76
5.2.3	Algorithm for estimating DS-CDMA system performance	77
5.2.3.1	Downlink system performance estimation	77

5.2.3.2	Uplink system performance estimation	80
5.3	Scenarios	82
5.4	System performance estimation results	83
5.4.1	Single floor indoor system coexisting with outdoor system (PM A) .	84
5.4.1.1	Indoor-only scenario	84
5.4.1.2	Interfering indoor/outdoor scenario	87
5.4.2	Multi-floor indoor system coexisting with outdoor system (PM B) .	93
5.4.2.1	Indoor-only scenario	94
5.4.2.2	Interfering indoor/outdoor scenario	98
5.4.3	Coexisting single floor indoor systems in adjacent buildings (PM C)	104
5.4.3.1	Indoor-only scenario	104
5.4.3.2	Interfering adjacent scenario	109
5.5	Implications for system planning and deployment	115
5.6	Summary	118
6	Multiuser detection	121
6.1	Introduction	121
6.2	A survey of multiuser detection techniques	122
6.2.1	Multiuser detection – potential benefits and limitations	122
6.2.2	Multiuser detection techniques	123
6.3	Successive interference cancellation	125
6.3.1	Successive interference cancellation model	126
6.3.2	Implications of power control on SIC performance	130
6.4	Parallel interference cancellation	132
6.5	SIC and PIC performance evaluation – a literature review	135
6.6	Summary	137
7	Successive interference cancellation in indoor/outdoor DS-CDMA systems	139
7.1	Introduction	139
7.2	System performance estimation with SIC	140
7.2.1	Modified uplink system performance estimation algorithm	140
7.2.2	Power control algorithms	142
7.3	SIC performance estimation results with conventional uplink power control	145
7.3.1	Single floor indoor system coexisting with outdoor system (PM A) .	146
7.3.1.1	Indoor-only scenario	146
7.3.1.2	Interfering indoor/outdoor scenario	147
7.3.2	Multi-floor indoor system coexisting with outdoor system (PM B) .	150
7.3.2.1	Indoor-only scenario	150

7.3.2.2	Interfering indoor/outdoor scenario	151
7.3.3	Coexisting single floor indoor systems in adjacent buildings (PM C)	153
7.3.3.1	Indoor-only scenario	153
7.3.3.2	Interfering adjacent scenario	156
7.4	Implications of uplink power control algorithms	160
7.4.1	Indoor-only scenario – PM B	162
7.5	Summary	164
8	Parallel interference cancellation in indoor/outdoor DS-CDMA systems	167
8.1	Introduction	167
8.2	System performance estimation with PIC	167
8.3	PIC performance estimation results	170
8.3.1	Single floor indoor system coexisting with outdoor system (PM A)	170
8.3.1.1	Indoor-only scenario	170
8.3.1.2	Interfering indoor/outdoor scenario	172
8.3.2	Multi-floor indoor system coexisting with outdoor system (PM B)	174
8.3.2.1	Indoor-only scenario	176
8.3.2.2	Interfering indoor/outdoor scenario	177
8.3.3	Coexisting single floor indoor systems in adjacent buildings (PM C)	179
8.3.3.1	Indoor-only scenario	181
8.3.3.2	Interfering adjacent scenario	184
8.4	A comparison between PIC and SIC	188
8.5	Summary	189
9	Implications for system planning and deployment	193
9.1	Introduction	193
9.2	Conventional indoor/outdoor DS-CDMA systems	194
9.3	Indoor/outdoor DS-CDMA systems with multiuser detection	196
9.3.1	Successive interference cancellation (SIC)	196
9.3.2	Parallel interference cancellation (PIC)	198
9.4	Recommendations for future work	198
9.5	Summary	201
10	Conclusions	203
A	Propagation measurement equipment	207
A.1	Introduction	207
A.2	Overall setup of propagation measurement system	207
A.3	Transmitter equipment	208

A.3.1	Narrowband transmitter equipment	208
A.3.2	Discone antennas	209
A.4	Receiver equipment	209
B	Signal correlation results	213
B.1	Introduction	213
B.2	Propagation Measurement Campaign A (PM A)	213
B.3	Propagation Measurement Campaign B (PM B)	215
B.4	Propagation Measurement Campaign C (PM C)	217
B.4.1	Functions building measurements	217
B.4.2	Science building measurements	218
C	System performance gain in terms of capacity of serviceable mobiles	221
C.1	Introduction	221
C.2	Indoor-only scenario in PM A	221
C.3	Indoor-only scenario in PM B	223
	References	227

List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

16QAM	16 Quadrature Amplitude Modulation
AWGN	Additive White Gaussian Noise
BER	Bit Error Rate
BPSK	Binary Phase Shift Keying
CW	Continuous Wave
DECT	Digital Enhanced Cordless Telecommunications
DS-CDMA	Direct Sequence Code Division Multiple Access
FDMA	Frequency Division Multiple Access
FH-CDMA	Frequency Hopping Code Division Multiple Access
HSDPA	High Speed Downlink Packet Access
HSUPA	High Speed Uplink Packet Access
MAI	Multiple Access Interference
MIMO	Multiple-Input-Multiple-Output
MLSE	Maximum Likelihood Sequence Estimator
MMSE	Minimum Mean Square Error
PC	Power Control
PIC	Parallel Interference Cancellation
PPM-CDMA	Pulse Position Modulation Code Division Multiple Access
QPSK	Quadrature Phase Shift Keying
RMS	Root Mean Square
SIC	Successive Interference Cancellation
SIR	Signal to Interference Ratio
TDMA	Time Division Multiple Access
UMTS	Universal Mobile Telecommunications System
VCO	Voltage Controlled Oscillator
Wi-Fi	Wireless Fidelity
WiMAX	Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access

