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Sum Rate Analysis of a Reduced Feedback OFDMA Downlink System Employing Joint Scheduling and Diversity

■ **S-H. Hur, Samsung and B. D. Rao, UCSD**

- OFDMA downlink system
- Each user feeds back the best N_{FB} out of N_{RB} resource blocks
- **Scheduling**: largest normalized CQI-based
- **Diversity**: TAS, OSTBC, CDD
- **Feedback**: Quantized CQI, unquantized CQI
- Derive closed-form **sum rate expressions**
 - CDF of the SNR of a selected user
- Determine **required feedback** ratio to achieve a given performance target



On the Degrees of Freedom Achievable Through Interference Alignment in a MIMO Interference Channel

- **M. Razaviyayn , G. Lyubeznik, and Z-Q. Luo, U. Minnesota**
- K -user MIMO IC: M_k Tx ant, N_k Rx ant, d_k DoF at k -th user
- DoF achievable when **no channel extension** is allowed
 - General necessary condition for achieving (d_1, \dots, d_K) DoF
- Symmetric case: $M_k = M, N_k = N, d_k = d$
 - Total achievable DoF cannot grow with K
 - $d \leq K(M+N)/(K+1)$
 - Bound is tight when M and N are divisible by d
- Nice tutorial introduction to **field theory**



Throughput Scaling in Cognitive Multiple Access With Average Power and Interference Constraints

■ **E. Nekouei, H. Inaltekin, and S. Dey, U. Melbourne**

■ Tight ergodic sum rate capacity scaling limits derived

■ SU networks

- Constrain sum avg. Tx power and avg. interference to primary (PIL)
- Only an average interference constraint (IL)

■ Channel assumption (PIL case)

- SU-CPE to SU-BS Rayleigh distributed
- SU-CPE to SU-BS Rayleigh/Nakagami/Rician
- Sec. network capacity scales as $\log(\log(N))$

■ Channel assumption (IL case)

- SU-CPE to SU-BS & SU-BS can be Rayleigh/Nakagami/Rician
- Sec. network capacity scales as $\log(N)$



Joint Transceiver Beamforming in MIMO Cognitive Radio Network Via Second-Order Cone Programming

- **H. Du , T. Ratnarajah, M. Pesavento and C. B. Papadias, Queen's Univ. Belfast, Darmstadt, Athens Info. Tech.**
- Multiple primary users and secondary users
- Joint BF vector design to minimize SU-BS tx power
 - SINR targets at SUs
 - Interference temperature targets at PU
- Perfect knowledge of all links: iterative solution
- Imperfect knowledge of links to primary users
 - Robust algorithm to guarantee an upper bound on the probability of the interference exceeding a threshold