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#### ABSTRACT

#### ADAPTIVE SPACE-TIME PROCESSING FOR WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS

#### by Xiao Cheng Bernstein

Adaptive space-time processing techniques have been considered in the past to increase the capacity of two major, multiple-access wireless communication systems: Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA) and Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA). Space processing uses multiple antennas which, in turn, provide alternative signal paths in order to cancel interferences and combat multipath fading. In this investigation, the eigencanceler method was used to evaluate theoretical optimum combinations. The feasible direct matrix inverse (DMI) technique was also evaluated. An analysis of the system performance revealed that when data sets are small, the eigencanceler technique is superior to the DMI technique. A simple projection-based algorithm was proposed and its performance analyzed.

The capacity of CDMA communication systems is normally restricted by multiple-access interferences (MAI). It was shown that spatial and temporal processing can be combined to increase the capacity of CDMA-based wireless communications systems. The degrees of freedom provided by space-time processing were exploited to combat both fading and MAI. Specifically, the following methods were considered:

(1) space-time diversity, (2) cascade optimum spatial-diversity temporal, (3) cascade optimum spatial-optimum temporal, and (4) joint-domain optimum processing. It was proved that, due to its interference cancellation capability, *optimum combining* provides significantly better performance than diversity techniques.

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by Xiao Cheng Bernstein

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**Degree:** Doctor of Philosophy

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   Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai, P. R. China, 1988

Major: Electrical Engineering

#### Presentations and Publications:

- Xiao C. Wu and Alexander M. Haimovich, "Adaptive arrays for increased performance in mobile communications," The Sixth International Symposium on Personal, Indoor and Mobile Radio Communications (PIMRC'95), Toronto, Canada, September 1995.
- Xiao C. Wu and Alexander M. Haimovich, "Space-time processing for CDMA communications," Proceedings of the 1995 Conference on Information Science and Systems, Baltimore, MD, pp. 371-376, March 1995.
- Xiao C. Wu and Alexander M. Haimovich, "A simple projection based adaptive array with applications to mobile communications," Proceedings of the 1994 Adaptive Antenna Systems Symposium, Melville, NY, pp. 37-42, November 1994.

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Description begins with a capital letter, followed by sentence case. Acronyms, and proper names are capitalized.

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# LIST OF SYMBOLS (Optional)

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Integration

Angstrom (10-10 meters)

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also be used.

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# LIST OF SYMBOLS

©	Copyright
ſ	Integration
Å	Angstrom (10 <sup>-10</sup> meters)
SAR	Specific Absorption Rate
П	3.415
9	Female
<b>®</b>	Registered
≈	Approximately
•	Spade Suit
ð	Partial Differential
#	Number Sign
¢	Cent Sign

#### LIST OF DEFINITIONS (Optional)

Accuracy How closely an instrument measures the true or actual value of

the process variable being measured or sensed.

Acidic The condition of water or soil which contains a sufficient amount

of acid substances to lower the pH below 7.0.

Alkaline The condition of water or soil which contains a sufficient amount

of alkali substances to raise the pH above 7.0.

Effective range That portion of the design range (usually upper 90 percent) in

which an instrument has acceptable accuracy.

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#### LIST OF DEFINITIONS

Accuracy How closely an instrument measures the true or actual value

of the process variable being measured or sensed.

The condition of water or soil which contains a sufficient Acidic

amount of acid substances to lower the pH below 7.0.

The condition of water or soil which contains a sufficient Alkaline

amount of alkali substances to raise the pH above 7.0.

Analog The readout of an instrument by a pointer (or other

indicating means) against a dial or scale.

Cohesion Molecular attraction which holds two particles together.

That portion of the design range (usually upper 90 percent) Effective range

in which an instrument has acceptable accuracy.

Linearity How closely an instrument measures actual values of a

variable through its effective range; a measure used to

determine the accuracy of an instrument.

Surfactant Abbreviation for surface-active agent. The active agent in

detergents that possesses a high cleaning ability.

A physical or chemical quantity whose value is known Standard

exactly, and is used to calibrate or standardize instruments.