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論文題目			Transmission Techniques with Limit (受信アンテナ数制約下でのMIMO伝送技

(論文内容の要旨)

This thesis focuses on multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) transmission techniques, as a method for multiplying the capacity of a radio link using multiple transmit and receive antennas to exploit multi-path propagation, for future mobile communication systems. In practice, however, physical constraints limit the number of antennas that can be embedded on a user and may prevent the realization of MIMO transmission. Considering this limitation, three approaches can be taken, and are investigated throughout this thesis.

In Chapter 1, the motivation of this research is described, and related researches and fundamental theories are explained. In Chapter 2, the author considers the case where the user can be forced to handle multiple streams transmission from multiple antennas at the base station (BS) even when the number of received antennas is smaller than that of transmit antennas. Such scenario is called overloaded MIMO scenario. In this scenario, however, significant performance degradation occurs at the detection process. In a system with channel coding, in particular, this circumstance leads to a quality degradation on the soft input of the decoder. To counter this problem, the author proposed a joint decoding technique. In this technique, instead of conducting the decoding process separately for each stream, the decoding process is conducted jointly between streams. Observation via computer simulation for MIMO systems with turbo codes shows that the proposed technique could significantly improve the throughput and bit error rate (BER) performance of the systems.

In Chapter 3, a multi user MIMO (MU-MIMO) transmission technique with user collaboration approach so called collaborative interference cancellation (CIC) is investigated. In this approach, neighboring users share their received signals and equivalently increase the number of receive antennas. The interference suppression capability of each user, therefore, can be increased. After shared their received signals, each of the user in this approach will conduct signal detection by using conventional detection techniques such as zero forcing (ZF), minimum mean square error (MMSE), maximum likelihood detection (MLD), and QR decomposition-based MLD with M-algorithm (QRM-MLD). To reduce the requirement of signal exchange required a user selection scheme can be employed to select the by this approach, collaborating users out of the available users. The user selection technique, however, should be tailored based on the purpose and the detection scheme used by the users. The author, in particular, proposed a user selection technique suitable to maximize the BER performance for QRM-MLD algorithm. In addition, the user selection technique, the author also conduct field experiments to verify the effectiveness of MU-MIMO with CIC in actual environments. This is important, in particular, by the fact that in the actual environment, unideal condition such as channel correlation and frequency offset occur. Due to the time constraint, however, the field experiments do not consider user selection in the collaboration process. Both of the user selection techniques for QRM-MLD and the field experiment

results of the MU-MIMO with CIC are discussed in the second part of the thesis.

In Chapter 4, another approach that can be taken is by using MU-MIMO transmission with precoding. Using precoding, the inter-user interference can be fully mitigated, in particular, when the ZF precoder is being used. It should be noted, however, this approach requires accurate channel state information (CSI) at the transmitter. This circumstance is hard to obtained, especially when the user is moving in a multipath environment and experiencing Doppler spread. Having Doppler spread, the channel will fluctuate and causes a phenomenon so called channel aging. In this condition, mismatch between the precoder and the actual channel matrix This mismatch causes the signal to be phase-shifted and inter-user interference arises at each user. To counter this problem, channel prediction can be exploited as a virtual CSI to update the precoder matrix. It should be noted, however, frequently updating the precoder matrix results in a drastic increase in the computational complexity. Therefore, another method to exploit the channel prediction is proposed to improve the performance of MU-MIMO under time-varying channel. The author, in particular, exploits the predicted channel as information source to conduct power allocation to minimize the inter-user interference at the receiver. Computer simulations show that the proposed technique could improve the BER performance of the users which have large Doppler spread while maintaining the performance of the users with small Doppler spread. In Chapter 5, concluding remarks of this research are presented.

注) <u>論文内容の要旨と論文審査の結果の要旨は1頁を38字×36</u>行で作成し、合わせて、3,000字を標準とすること。

論文内容の要旨を英語で記入する場合は、 $400\sim1$, 100 words で作成し審査結果の要旨は日本語 $500\sim2$, 000 字程度で作成すること。

(論文審査の結果の要旨)

本研究は次世代の無線通信システムを対象として、送受信に複数のアンテナを利用するMulti-Input Multi-Output (MIMO) 伝送をアンテナ数の限られる携帯無線端末へ効果的に適用する手法について研究結果を取りまとめたものであり、得られた主な研究成果は以下の通りである.

- 1. セルラ方式無線通信システムでは一般に基地局から携帯端末への下りリンクの 周波数利用効率が重要であるが、携帯端末が備えるアンテナ数の増加はコスト や端末サイズの制約から困難である.このため、基地局が備える送信アンテナ 数よりも端末側の受信アンテナ数が少ない過負荷MIMO状態となり、この状態で は同一周波数の複数信号の分離性能が大きく劣化する.本研究では、複数信号 の判定とターボ符号の復号の統合処理技術を提案し、その諸特性を計算機シミ ュレーションによって評価している.これらの結果から、提案手法によって過 負荷MIMO状態におけるスループットとビット誤り率特性が大きく改善されるこ とが示されている.
- 2. 端末側アンテナ数が少なく、端末側の信号処理負荷の低減が重要な場合、送信側でプリコーディングを用いるマルチユーザ MIMO 伝送の適用が一般的である.しかし、基地局側で取得した伝搬路情報と送信時の伝搬路状態には伝搬路変動に起因する誤差が生じる.このため伝搬路が時変動する環境において伝送特性が大きく劣化する.そこで移動端末間で受信信号の共有を行い等価的な受信アンテナ数を拡大しプリコーディングを不要とする端末共同干渉キャンセルが研究されている.本研究では、端末共同干渉キャンセルの伝送特性改善効果を屋外伝送実験により検証するとともに、端末共同干渉キャンセルに適した共有信号選択手法について提案を行っている.特に、QRM-MLDを用いる場合の効果的な共有信号選択手法を考案し計算機シミュレーションによってその有効性を明らかにしている.また、実験結果から干渉キャンセルアルゴリズムの違いによる誤り率特性差、共同台数の増加に伴う誤り率特性の改善効果を明確にしている.
- 3. 無線通信システムにおいて高周波数帯の利用が進んでおり、アレイアンテナなどによる大きなビームフォーミング利得を得る一方で、キャリア周波数の高周波数化によりドップラ周波数が増大している. 高度な制御を用いるマルチユーザMIMOや適応変調などでは、このドップラ周波数に起因する高速な伝搬路変動が問題となる. この対策として、伝搬路変動の影響を抑える効果的な伝搬路予測手法と、残留干渉の影響を抑える電力配分手法を提案している. 計算機シミュレーションによる検討の結果、フロア誤りを解消する顕著な伝送特性改善効果が確認している.

以上,本論文は,将来の携帯電話に代表される無線通信システムにおける周波数利用効率向上の基盤技術であるMIMO伝送を効果的に適用する諸技術の研究を行い,周波数利用効率の改善につながる有用ないくつかの知見を与えたものであり,学術上また実際上,将来の無線通信システムの発展に貢献するところが少なくない.よって,本論文は博士(情報学)の学位論文として価値あるものと認める.

また平成29年8月24日に実施した論文内容とそれに関連した試問の結果,合格と認めた.