

A Modified T/2 Fractionally Spaced Coordinate Transformation Blind Equalization Algorithm

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Abstract

When T/2 Fractionally Spaced blind Equalization Algorithm based Constant Modulus Algorithm (T/2-FSE-CMA) is employed for equalizing higher order Quadrature Amplitude Modulation signals (QAM), it has disadvantages of low convergence speed and large Mean Square Error (MSE). For overcoming these disadvantages, a Modified T/2 Fractionally Spaced blind Equalization algorithm based on Coordinate Transformation and CMA (T/2-FSE-MCTCMA) was proposed by analyzing the character of 16QAM signal constellations. In the proposed algorithm, real and imaginary parts of input signal of T/2 fractionally spaced blind equalizer are equalized, respectively, and output signals of equalizer are transformed to the same unit circle by coordinate transformation method, a new error function is defined after making coordinate transformation and used to adjust weight vector of T/2 fractionally spaced blind equalizer. The proposed algorithm can overcome large misjudgments of T/2 fractionally spaced blind equalization algorithm for equalizing multi-modulus higher order QAM. Simulation results with underwater acoustic channel models demonstrate that the proposed T/2-FSE-MCTCMA algorithm outperforms T/2 Fractionally Spaced blind Equalization algorithm based on Coordinate Transformation and CMA (T/2-FSE-CTCMA) and the T/2-FSE-CMA in convergence rate and MSE.

Keywords: Blind Equalization; Underwater Acoustic Channel; Coordinate-Transformation; Fractionally Spaced Equalizer.

1. Introduction

In underwater acoustic communication system, blind equalization technique without training sequence is an important means to eliminate intersymbol interference (ISI) [1–5]. Among them, baud-spaced equalizer based on Constant Modulus Algorithm (BSE-CMA) has simple structure, but its convergence rate is slow and its steady error is large [6,7]. Whereas, fractionally-spaced equalizer based on constant modulus algorithm (FSE-CMA) is employed for equalizing constant modulus signal, its convergence rate is fast and its steady error is low [8–10]. When the FSE-CMA is used to equalize high-order QAM signal, it can produce large misjudgments and lead to large mean square error, because higher order QAM signal constellations distribute in the several known circles and its module value is not constant [11,12]. There-

fore, intersymbol interference is not sufficiently eliminated.

In the paper, on the basis of analyzing the character of 16QAM signal constellations [13–15], T/2 fractionally-spaced equalizer, and the thought of coordinate transformation [16] real and imaginary parts of output signal of each sub-channel are equalized, respectively, a new constant modulus error function is defined after making coordinate transformation to output of each equalizer. A cost function based on this error function is given. Iterative formula of weight vector of T/2 fractionally-spaced equalizer is got by making the cost function minimization. Finally, a Modified T/2 Fractionally Spaced blind Equalization algorithm based on Coordinate Transformation and CMA (T/2-FSE-MCTCMA) is established.

This paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, frac-

tionally spaced blind equalization algorithm is described. In Section 3, the T/2-FSE-MCTCMA is proposed. The performance of the proposed T/2-FSE-MCTCMA is analyzed in Sections 4 and 5. Finally, some conclusions are obtained.

2. Fractionally Spaced Blind Equalization Algorithm

Relevant researches show that fractionally spaced equalizer is equivalent to multi-channel system model [17–19]. Its structure is shown in Figure 1 Input and output signals of this system have the same sampling rate.

In Figure 1, $a(k)$ is the transmitted signal sequence and its sampling period is T ; $c^{(i)}(k)$ ($i = 0, 1 \dots P-1$) is an impulse response vector of the i th sub-channel and $c^{(i)}(k) = c[(k+1)P-i-1]$; P is fractionally spaced sampling factor; $n^{(i)}(k)$ is an additive noise vector of the i th sub-channel; $y^{(i)}(k)$ is an input signal vector of the i th blind equalizer and written as

$$y^{(i)}(k) = \sum_{j=0}^{N_c-1} a(j) \cdot c^{(i)}(j) + n^{(i)}(k) \tag{1}$$

where N_c is the length of impulse response vector of channel in baud spaced equalizer.

$f^{(i)}(k)$ is the weight vector of the i th sub-equalizer and written as

$$f^{(i)}(k+1) = f^{(i)}(k) + \mu z^{(i)}(k) e(k) y^{(i)*}(k) \quad (i = 0, \dots, P-1) \tag{2}$$

where μ is defined as step size; $e(k)$ is an error function and given by $e(k) = R_2 - |z(k)|^2$; R_2 denotes module value of signals and given by $R_2 = E\{|a(k)|^4\} / E\{|a(k)|^2\}$.

The output signal of the whole system is given by

$$z(k) = \sum_{i=0}^{P-1} f^{(i)*}(k) y^{(P-i-1)}(k) = \sum_{i=0}^{P-1} f^{(i)*}(k) [a^*(k) c^{(P-i-1)}(k) + n^{(P-i-1)}(k)] \tag{3}$$

where “*” denotes conjugate operator.

Fractionally Spaced blind Equalization algorithm based CMA(T/2-FSE-CMA) is only suitable to equalize constant modulus signals. When it is employed for equalizing multi-modulus QAM signal, it can easily produce large mean square error.

3. Modified T/2 Fractionally Spaced Coordinate Transformation Blind Equalization Algorithms

When the transmitted signal is higher order QAM signal, we make Figure 1 change in two aspects in order to obtain good equalization performance. At first, the real and imaginary parts of input signal $a(k)$ are equalized, respectively. It is equivalent to process real signals in the whole equalization process. Moreover, its computational complexity is decreased obviously comparison with that

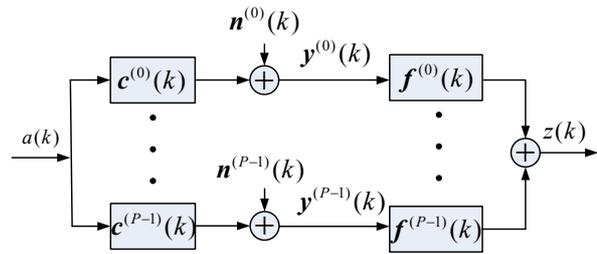


Figure 1. The structure of fractionally spaced blind equalizer.

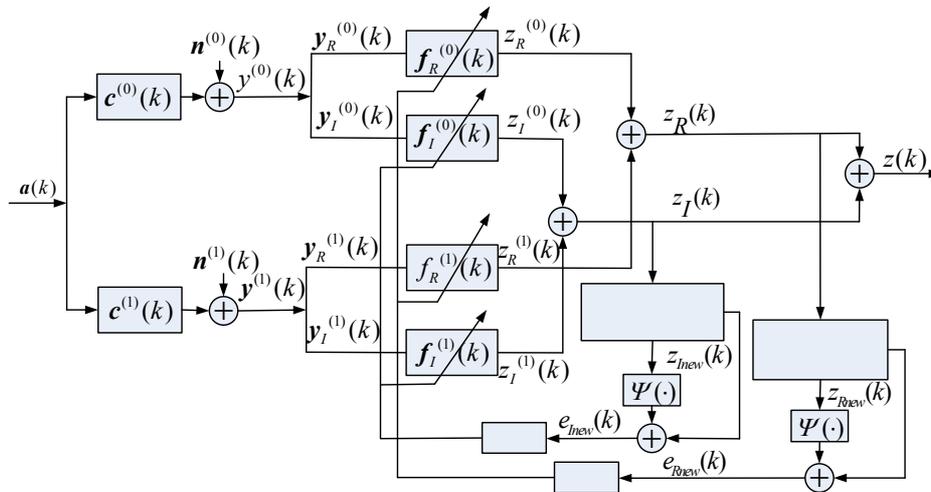


Figure 2. The structure of a modified T/2 fractionally spaced coordinate transformation blind equalizer.

of the complex signals. The second, two error functions are defined after making coordinate transformation to the real and imaginary parts of output signal $z(k)$ and the cost functions based on these two error functions are obtained. Accordingly, the updating formula of weight vector of modified equalizer is given by making the cost function minimization. The structure diagram of the modified equalizer is shown in Figure 2. We call the modified equalizer as T/2-FSE-MCTCMA(Modified T/2 Fractionally Spaced blind Equalization algorithm based on Coordinate Transformation and CMA. In the proposed T/2-FSE-MCTCMA, according to Figure 2, the channel is divided into odd sub-channel $c^{(0)}(k)$ and even sub-channel $c^{(1)}(k)$, and $y^{(0)}(k)$ and $y^{(1)}(k)$ are input signals of each equalizer in the T/2-FSE-MCTCMA and written as

$$y^{(0)}(k) = y_R^{(0)}(k) + jy_I^{(0)}(k) \quad (4)$$

$$y^{(1)}(k) = y_R^{(1)}(k) + jy_I^{(1)}(k) \quad (5)$$

For sub-channel $c^{(0)}(k)$, its has real and imaginary equalizer. The weight vectors of the real and imaginary equalizer are expressed as $f_R^{(0)}(k)$ and $f_I^{(0)}(k)$, respectively, and $z_R^{(0)}(k)$, $z_I^{(0)}(k)$ are output signals of the real and imaginary equalizer. As for sub-channel $c^{(1)}(k)$, the weight vectors of real and imaginary equalizer are expressed as $f_R^{(1)}(k)$ and $f_I^{(1)}(k)$, the output signals of the real and imaginary equalizer are expressed $z_R^{(1)}(k)$ and $z_I^{(1)}(k)$, respectively. The real part of the final output is written as

$$z_R(k) = z_R^{(0)}(k) + z_R^{(1)}(k) \quad (6)$$

The imaginary part of the final output is written as

$$z_I(k) = z_I^{(0)}(k) + z_I^{(1)}(k) \quad (7)$$

The final output signal of the equalizer is written as

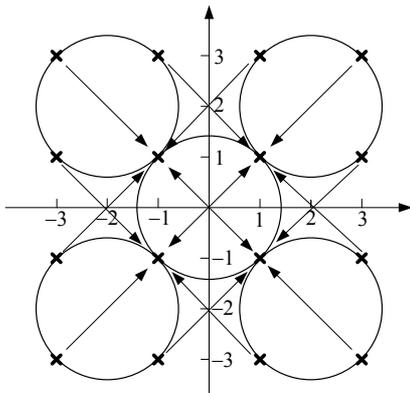


Figure 3. The coordinate transformation of 16 QAM signals.

$$z(k) = z_R(k) + jz_I(k) \quad (8)$$

In the process of equalization, coordinate transformation method is introduced into blind equalization algorithm, the principle diagram of the coordinate transformation is shown in Figure 3.

In Figure 3, “x” denotes ideal 16 QAM signal points after equalization, these points distribute in four known circles. We can make ideal 16 QAM signal points become four points A, B, C, and D via making coordinate transformation to output signals of the real and imaginary equalizer. A, B, C, and D must distribute in a circle.

When the CMA is used to equalize 16QAM signal, the error function is written as $e(k) = R_2 - |z(k)|^2$ (R_2 is a specific module value). Even if the channels are equalized completely, the error $e(k)$ is not zero. This affects equalization results. So, coordinate transformation method is used to make 16QAM signal points in different circles turn into A, B, C, D four points in the same circle. In other words, after multi-modulus 16QAM signals is become constant modulus 4QAM signals, the error is zero under the condition that the channels are equalized completely. The performance of the algorithm based on coordinate transformation method (T/2-FSE-MCTCMA) is optimal.

In Figure 2, $e_{Rnew}(k)$ and $e_{Inew}(k)$ are the error function of the real and imaginary part after coordinate transformation, respectively, and defined as

$$e_{Rnew}(k) = R_{Rnew}^2 - |z_{Rnew}|^2 \quad (9)$$

$$e_{Inew}(k) = R_{Inew}^2 - |z_{Inew}|^2 \quad (10)$$

where

$$z_{Rnew}(k) = z_R(k) - 2\text{sgn}[z_R(k)] \quad (11)$$

$$z_{Inew}(k) = z_I(k) - 2\text{sgn}[z_I(k)] \quad (12)$$

$$R_{Rnew}^2 = \frac{E\{|[a_R(k) - 2\text{sgn}[a_R(k)]]\}}{E\{|[a_R(k) - 2\text{sgn}[a_R(k)]]\}} \quad (13)$$

$$R_{Inew}^2 = \frac{E\{|[a_I(k) - 2\text{sgn}[a_I(k)]]\}}{E\{|[a_I(k) - 2\text{sgn}[a_I(k)]]\}} \quad (14)$$

The updating formula of weight vector of the real and imaginary equalizer are written as

$$f_R^{(i)}(k+1) = f_R^{(i)}(k) + \mu z_R^{(i)}(k) e_{Rnew}(k) y_R^{(i)*}(k) \quad (i=0,1) \quad (15)$$

$$f_I^{(i)}(k+1) = f_I^{(i)}(k) + \mu z_I^{(i)}(k) e_{Inew}(k) y_I^{(i)*}(k) \quad (i=0,1) \quad (16)$$

The final output signal of equalizer is written as

$$z(k) = z_R(k) + jz_I(k) = \sum_{i=0}^{P-1} f_R^{(i)}(k) \cdot y_R^{(i)}(k) + j \sum_{i=0}^{P-1} f_I^{(i)}(k) \cdot y_I^{(i)}(k) \quad (17)$$

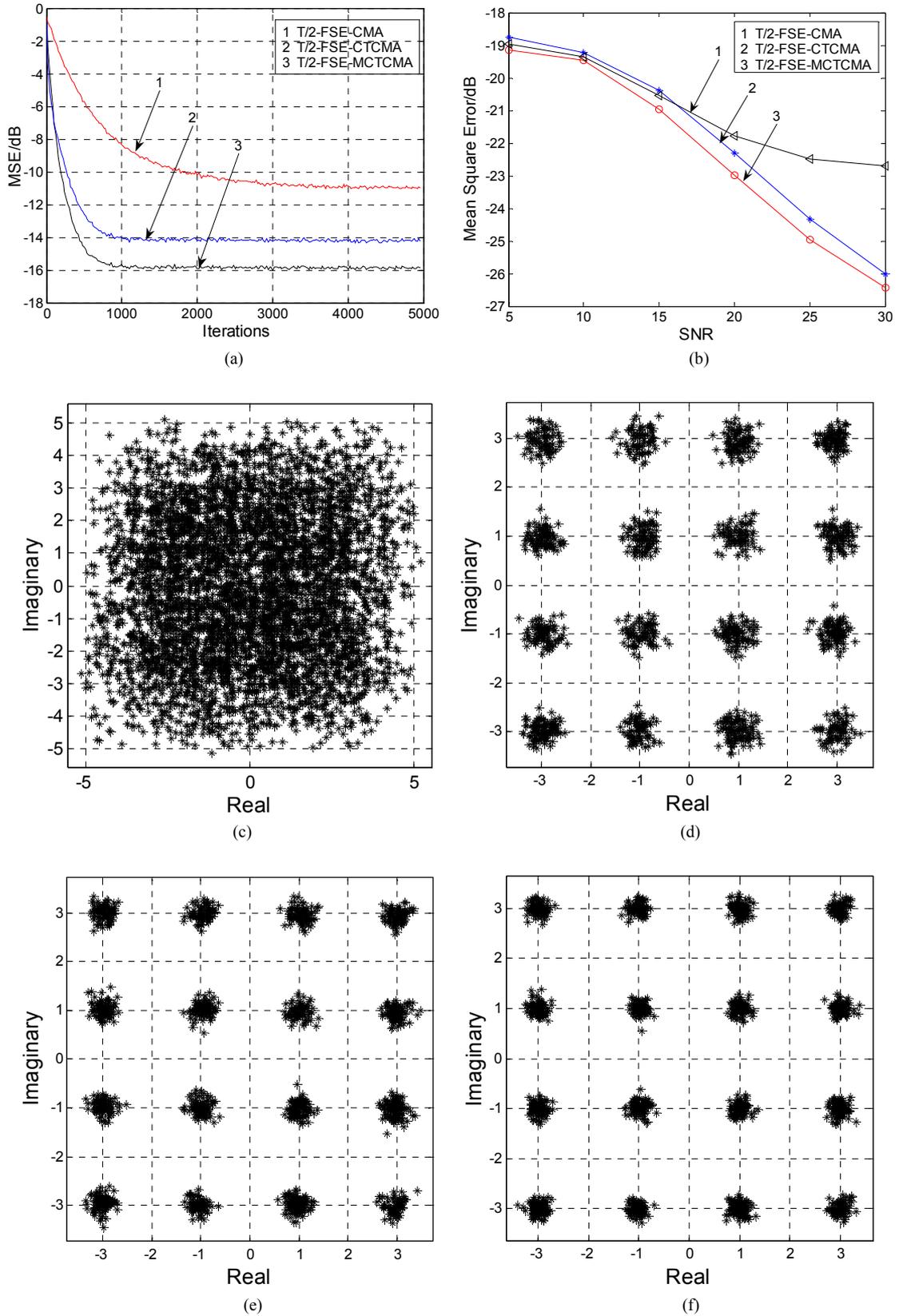


Figure 4. Simulation results. (a) Error curve; (b) Error curve of mean square root; (c) Input signals of equalizer; (d) Output signals of T/2-FSE-CMA; (e) Output signals of T/2-FSE-CTCMA; (f) Output signals of T/2-FSE-MCTCMA.

To 16 QAM signals, when the channel is equalized completely, Formula (9) is equal to zero. Until this, the T/2-FSE-MCTCMA is established. In this paper, we call the algorithm that the real and imaginary parts of input signal are not equalized, respectively, and only output signal is transformed as T/2 Fractionally Spaced blind Equalization algorithm based on Coordinate Transformation and CMA (T/2-FSE-CTCMA).

4. Performance Analysis

4.1. Convergence Performance Analysis

Input signal is sampled by the rate of $T/2$ in T/2 fractionally spaced equalizer. It avoids spectrum aliasing by sub-sampling and compensates distortion of channel [19,20]. The real and imaginary parts of input signals in T/2 fractionally spaced equalizer are equalized, respectively, so it is equivalent to process real signal in the whole equalization process, and its computational complexity is decreased obviously. After the coordinate transformations of the real and imaginary parts of output signal are carried out, the multi-modulus 16QAM signal is become constant modulus 4QAM signal. This treatment accelerates the updating speed of weight vector and when the channel is perfectly equalized, the error function tends to zero. So, the residual mean square error is decreased and the convergence rate is improved at end equalization.

4.2. Analysis of Computational Complexity

In the T/2-FSE-CMA, each weight vector iteration needs $4(N_f/2)$ multiplications and $3(N_f/2) + [(N_f/2) - 1]$ additions (N_f is the length of equalizer). However, in the T/2-FSE-MCTCMA, the computation load of real part of each weight vector iteration is $N_f/2$ multiplications and $(N_f/2) - 1$ additions. So, the total computation load of each weight vector iteration is N_f multiplications and $N_f - 2$ additions. Based on above analysis, the computation load of the T/2-FSE-MCTCMA has a drop of about a half comparison with that of the T/2-FSE-CMA.

5. Simulation Results

In order to test the validity of the T/2-FSE-MCTCMA, we carried out simulation tests and compared the T/2-FSE-MCTCMA with the T/2-FSE-CTCMA and the T/2-FSE-CMA.

Simulation Test 1: 16QAM signals were transmitted to mixed-phase water acoustic channel, the impulse respon-

se vector of this channel was given by $c=[0.3132-0.1040\ 0.8908\ 0.3134]$ [21]; The SNR was set to 25 dB; the weight length of equalizer was set to 32; the weight length of each sub-channel equalizer was set to 16; the center tap of the weight vectors of all equalizer were initialized to one; the step sizes $\mu_{T/2-FSE}$, $\mu_{T/2-FSE-CTCMA}$, $\mu_{T/2-FSE-MCTCMA}$ were set to 0.000006, 0.00003, 0.0009, respectively. Simulation results of 5000 Monte-Carlo times were shown in Figure 4.

Figure 4(a) shows that the MSE of the T/2-FSE-MCTCMA has a drop of about 2dB or 5dB comparison with that of the T/2-FSE-CTCMA or the T/2-FSE-CMA, respectively; the convergence rate of the T/2-FSE-MCTCMA is the fastest in all algorithms and performs an improvement of about 2000 steps comparison with the T/2-FSE-CMA. Root mean square error of the T/2-FSE-MCTCMA is minimum under the condition of the different SNR (see Figure 4(b)). The constellations of output signals in the T/2-FSE-MCTCMA is the clearest (see Figure 4(d), (e) and (f)). So, the T/2-FSE MCTCMA has great ability to suppress intersymbol interference.

Simulation Test 2: transfer function of the channel c_1 was given by $c_1=[0.9656\ -0.0906\ 0.0578\ 0.2368]$ [21]. After 5000 signal points were transmitted, the channel c_1 was changed into the channel c_2 , its transfer function was given by $c_2=[-0.35\ 0\ 0\ 1]$ [21]. After 10000 signal points were transmitted, the channel c_2 was changed into the channel c_3 , its transfer function was given by $c_3=[0.3132\ -0.1040\ 0.8908\ 0.3134]$ [21]. This established channel was called as time-varying channel.

The transmitted signals were 16QAM signal; the SNR was set to 25 dB; the weight length of equalizer was set to 32; the weight length of each sub-channel equalizer was set to 16; the center tap of the weight vectors of all equalizer were initialized to one. In the time-varying channel, the step sizes of the three algorithms were shown in Table 1. Simulation results of 500 times Monte-Carlo were shown in Figure 5.

Figure 5(a) illustrates that the T/2-FSE-MCTCMA outperforms the T/2-FSE-CTCMA and T/2-FSE-CMA in equalizing the time-varying channel and has strong restarted ability and can rapidly track time-varying channel

Table 1. The step size of three algorithms.

Channel	$\mu_{T/2-FSE-CMA}$	$\mu_{T/2-FSE-CTCMA}$	$\mu_{T/2-FSE-MCTCMA}$
Channel 1	0.0005	0.0001	0.000009
Channel 2	0.0006	0.0002	0.000006
Channel 3	0.001	0.0002	0.000009

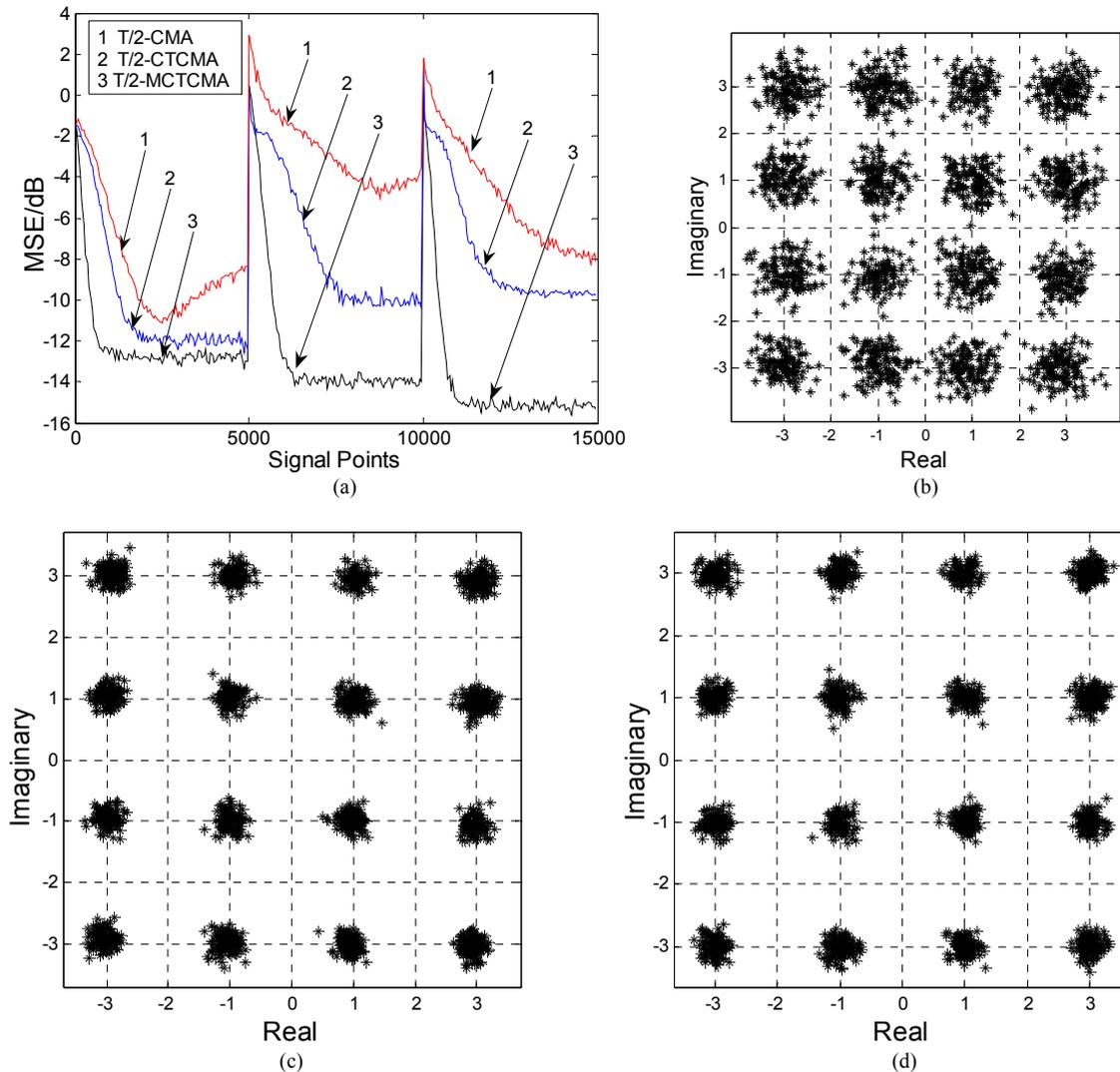


Figure 5. Simulation Results. (a) Error curve; (b) Output signals of T/2-FSE-CMA; (c) Output signals of T/2-FSE-CTCMA; (d) Output signals of T/2-FSE-MCTCMA.

and that the output constellations of the T/2-FSE-MCTCMA are also the clearest.

6. Conclusions

In this paper, a Modified T/2 Fractionally Spaced blind Equalization algorithm based on Coordinate Transformation and CMA (T/2-FSE-MCTCMA) is proposed, its computation load has a drop of about a half comparison with that of the T/2-FSE-CMA (T/2 Fractionally Spaced blind Equalization algorithm based on CMA). For 16QAM signals, the equalization performance of the T/2-FSE-MCTCMA is optimal. Simulation results with the different underwater acoustic channels indicate that the T/2-FSE-MCTCMA has faster convergence speed, the lower MSE, and the clearest constellations comparison with the T/2-FSE-CTCMA (T/2 Fractionally Spaced blind Equalization algorithm based on Coordinate Tr-

ansformation and CMA) and the T/2-FSE-CMA. So, the T/2-FSE-MCTCMA can effectively eliminate Intersymbol Interference (ISI) and recovery signals real-timely.

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