

Fpga Implementation Of Beamforming Receivers Based On Mrc

This volume publishes the proceedings of the WACBE World Congress on Bioengineering 2015 (WACBE 2015), which was held in Singapore, from 6 to 8 July 2015. The World Association for Chinese Biomedical Engineers (WACBE) organizes this World Congress biannually. Our past congresses have brought together many biomedical engineers from over the world to share their experiences and views on the future development of biomedical engineering. The 7th WACBE World Congress on Bioengineering 2015 in Singapore continued to offer such a networking platform for all biomedical engineers. Hosted by the Biomedical Engineering Society (Singapore) and the Department of Biomedical Engineering, National University of Singapore, the congress covered all related areas in bioengineering. Enabling Technologies for Next Generation Wireless Communications provides up-to-date information on emerging trends in wireless systems, their enabling technologies and their evolving application paradigms. This book includes the latest trends and developments toward next generation wireless communications. It highlights the requirements of next generation wireless systems, limitations of existing technologies in delivering those requirements and the need to develop radical new technologies. It focuses on bringing together information on various technological developments that are enablers vital to fulfilling the requirements of future wireless communication systems and their applications. Topics discussed include spectrum issues, network planning, signal processing, transmitter, receiver, antenna

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technologies, channel coding, security and application of machine learning and deep learning for wireless communication systems. The book also provides information on enabling business models for future wireless systems. This book is useful as a resource for researchers and practitioners worldwide, including industry practitioners, technologists, policy decision-makers, academicians, and graduate students.

This book explore the use of new technologies in the area of satellite navigation receivers. In order to construct a reconfigurable receiver with a wide range of applications, the authors discuss receiver architecture based on software-defined radio techniques. The presentation unfolds in a user-friendly style and goes from the basics to cutting-edge research. The book is aimed at applied mathematicians, electrical engineers, geodesists, and graduate students. It may be used as a textbook in various GPS technology and signal processing courses, or as a self-study reference for anyone working with satellite navigation receivers.

With success of ICEEE 2010 in Wuhan, China, and December 4 to 5, 2010, the second International Conference of Electrical and Electronics Engineering (ICEEE 2011) will be held in Macau, China, and December 1 to 2, 2011. ICEEE is an annual conference to call together researchers, engineers, academicians as well as industrial professionals from all over the world to present their research results and development activities in Electrical and Electronics Engineering along with Computer Science and Technology, Communication Technology, Artificial Intelligence, Information Technology, etc. This year ICEEE is sponsored by International Industrial Electronics Center, Hong Kong. And based on the deserved reputation, more than 750 papers have been submitted to ICEEE 2011, from which about 98 high quality original papers have been selected for the conference presentation and

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inclusion in the “Electrical and Electronics Engineering” book based on the referees’ comments from peer-refereed. We expect that the Electrical and Electronics Engineering book will be a trigger for further related research and technology improvements in the importance subject including Power Engineering, Telecommunication, Integrated Circuit, Electronic amplifier , Nano-technologies, Circuits and networks, Microelectronics, Analog circuits, Digital circuits, Circuits design, Silicon devices, Thin film technologies, VLSI, Sensors, CAD tools, Molecular computing, Superconductivity circuits, Antennas technology, System architectures, etc. The last ten years have seen a massive growth in the number of connected wireless devices. Billions of devices are connected and managed by wireless networks. At the same time, each device needs a high throughput to support applications such as voice, real-time video, movies, and games. Demands for wireless throughput and the number of wireless devices will always increase. In addition, there is a growing concern about energy consumption of wireless communication systems. Thus, future wireless systems have to satisfy three main requirements: i) having a high throughput; ii) simultaneously serving many users; and iii) having less energy consumption. Massive multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) technology, where a base station (BS) equipped with very large number of antennas (collocated or distributed) serves many users in the same time-frequency resource, can meet the above requirements, and hence, it is a promising candidate technology for next generations of wireless systems. With massive antenna arrays at the BS, for most propagation environments, the channels become favorable, i.e., the channel vectors between the users and the BS are (nearly) pairwise orthogonal, and hence, linear processing is nearly optimal. A huge throughput and energy efficiency can be achieved due to the multiplexing gain and

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the array gain. In particular, with a simple power control scheme, Massive MIMO can offer uniformly good service for all users. In this dissertation, we focus on the performance of Massive MIMO. The dissertation consists of two main parts: fundamentals and system designs of Massive MIMO. In the first part, we focus on fundamental limits of the system performance under practical constraints such as low complexity processing, limited length of each coherence interval, intercell interference, and finite-dimensional channels. We first study the potential for power savings of the Massive MIMO uplink with maximum-ratio combining (MRC), zero-forcing, and minimum mean-square error receivers, under perfect and imperfect channels. The energy and spectral efficiency tradeoff is investigated. Secondly, we consider a physical channel model where the angular domain is divided into a finite number of distinct directions. A lower bound on the capacity is derived, and the effect of pilot contamination in this finite-dimensional channel model is analyzed. Finally, some aspects of favorable propagation in Massive MIMO under Rayleigh fading and line-of-sight (LoS) channels are investigated. We show that both Rayleigh fading and LoS environments offer favorable propagation. In the second part, based on the fundamental analysis in the first part, we propose some system designs for Massive MIMO. The acquisition of channel state information (CSI) is very important in Massive MIMO. Typically, the channels are estimated at the BS through uplink training. Owing to the limited length of the coherence interval, the system performance is limited by pilot contamination. To reduce the pilot contamination effect, we propose an eigenvalue-decomposition-based scheme to estimate the channel directly from the received data. The proposed scheme results in better performance compared with the conventional training schemes due to the reduced pilot contamination. Another

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important issue of CSI acquisition in Massive MIMO is how to acquire CSI at the users. To address this issue, we propose two channel estimation schemes at the users: i) a downlink "beamforming training" scheme, and ii) a method for blind estimation of the effective downlink channel gains. In both schemes, the channel estimation overhead is independent of the number of BS antennas. We also derive the optimal pilot and data powers as well as the training duration allocation to maximize the sum spectral efficiency of the Massive MIMO uplink with MRC receivers, for a given total energy budget spent in a coherence interval. Finally, applications of Massive MIMO in relay channels are proposed and analyzed.

Specifically, we consider multipair relaying systems where many sources simultaneously communicate with many destinations in the same time-frequency resource with the help of a massive MIMO relay. A massive MIMO relay is equipped with many collocated or distributed antennas. We consider different duplexing modes (full-duplex and half-duplex) and different relaying protocols (amplify-and-forward, decode-and-forward, two-way relaying, and one-way relaying) at the relay. The potential benefits of massive MIMO technology in these relaying systems are explored in terms of spectral efficiency and power efficiency.

This book facilitates the VLSI-interested individuals with not only in-depth knowledge, but also the broad aspects of it by explaining its applications in different fields, including image processing and biomedical. The deep understanding of basic concepts gives you the power to develop a new application aspect, which is very well taken care of in this book by using simple language in explaining the concepts. In the VLSI world, the importance of hardware description languages cannot be ignored, as the designing of such dense and complex circuits is not possible without them. Both Verilog and VHDL languages are used here for designing. The

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current needs of high-performance integrated circuits (ICs) including low power devices and new emerging materials, which can play a very important role in achieving new functionalities, are the most interesting part of the book. The testing of VLSI circuits becomes more crucial than the designing of the circuits in this nanometer technology era. The role of fault simulation algorithms is very well explained, and its implementation using Verilog is the key aspect of this book. This book is well organized into 20 chapters. Chapter 1 emphasizes on uses of FPGA on various image processing and biomedical applications. Then, the descriptions enlighten the basic understanding of digital design from the perspective of HDL in Chapters 2–5. The performance enhancement with alternate material or geometry for silicon-based FET designs is focused in Chapters 6 and 7. Chapters 8 and 9 describe the study of bimolecular interactions with biosensing FETs. Chapters 10–13 deal with advanced FET structures available in various shapes, materials such as nanowire, HFET, and their comparison in terms of device performance metrics calculation. Chapters 14–18 describe different application-specific VLSI design techniques and challenges for analog and digital circuit designs. Chapter 19 explains the VLSI testability issues with the description of simulation and its categorization into logic and fault simulation for test pattern generation using Verilog HDL. Chapter 20 deals with a secured VLSI design with hardware obfuscation by hiding the IC's structure and function, which makes it much more difficult to reverse engineer.

"This book aims to describe recent findings and emerging techniques that use intelligent systems (particularly integrated and hybrid paradigms) in engineering design, and examples of applications. The goal is to take a snapshot of progress relating to research into systems for supporting design and to disseminate the way in which recent developments in

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integrated, knowledge-intensive, and computational AI techniques can improve and enhance such support. The selected articles provide an integrated, holistic perspective on this complex set of challenges and provide rigorous research results. The focus of this publication is on the integrated intelligent methodologies, frameworks and systems for supporting engineering design activities. The subject pushes the boundaries of the traditional topic of engineering design into new areas. The book is of interest to researchers, graduate students and practicing engineers involved in engineering design and applications using integrated intelligent techniques. In addition, managers and others can use it to obtain an overview of the subject, and gain a view about the applicability of this technology to their business. As AI and intelligent systems technologies are fast evolving, the editors hope that this book can serve as a useful insight to the readers on the state-of-the-art applications and developments of such techniques at the time of compilation." Covering everything from signal processing algorithms to integrated circuit design, this complete guide to digital front-end is invaluable for professional engineers and researchers in the fields of signal processing, wireless communication and circuit design. Showing how theory is translated into practical technology, it covers all the relevant standards and gives readers the ideal design methodology to manage a rapidly increasing range of applications. Step-by-step information for designing practical systems is provided, with a systematic presentation of theory, principles, algorithms, standards and implementation. Design trade-offs are also included, as are practical implementation examples from real-world systems. A broad range of topics is covered,

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including digital pre-distortion (DPD), digital up-conversion (DUC), digital down-conversion (DDC) and DC-offset calibration. Other important areas discussed are peak-to-average power ratio (PAPR) reduction, crest factor reduction (CFR), pulse-shaping, image rejection, digital mixing, delay/gain/imbalance compensation, error correction, noise-shaping, numerical controlled oscillator (NCO) and various diversity methods.

These conference notes on communication networks and systems cover topics including: wireless local area networks; power line communications; smart antennas and space time signal processing; xDSL; cable modem technologies; and signal propagation and channel modelling.

The skills and guidance needed to master RTL hardware design This book teaches readers how to systematically design efficient, portable, and scalable Register Transfer Level (RTL) digital circuits using the VHDL hardware description language and synthesis software. Focusing on the module-level design, which is composed of functional units, routing circuit, and storage, the book illustrates the relationship between the VHDL constructs and the underlying hardware components, and shows how to develop codes that faithfully reflect the module-level design and can be synthesized into efficient gate-level implementation. Several unique features distinguish the book:

- * Coding style that shows a clear relationship between VHDL constructs and hardware components
- * Conceptual diagrams that illustrate the realization of VHDL codes
- * Emphasis on the code reuse
- * Practical examples that demonstrate and reinforce

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design concepts, procedures, and techniques * Two chapters on realizing sequential algorithms in hardware * Two chapters on scalable and parameterized designs and coding * One chapter covering the synchronization and interface between multiple clock domains Although the focus of the book is RTL synthesis, it also examines the synthesis task from the perspective of the overall development process. Readers learn good design practices and guidelines to ensure that an RTL design can accommodate future simulation, verification, and testing needs, and can be easily incorporated into a larger system or reused. Discussion is independent of technology and can be applied to both ASIC and FPGA devices. With a balanced presentation of fundamentals and practical examples, this is an excellent textbook for upper-level undergraduate or graduate courses in advanced digital logic. Engineers who need to make effective use of today's synthesis software and FPGA devices should also refer to this book.

The use of Global Positioning System (GPS) and upcoming Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) signals for Geostationary Orbit (GEO) and Highly Elliptical Orbit (HEO) space missions has special design challenges. Such missions are at an altitude above the altitude of the GNSS constellations. Consequently, the signals reaching an onboard receiver originate from GNSS satellites on the opposite side of Earth. The received signals are 10 to 100 times weaker with limited satellite spatial diversity. GNSS signal reception at GEO and beyond is dependent on accurately modelling the side lobes of the GNSS satellite transmit antenna array.

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Starting with the GPS Block III satellites, the GPS Interface Control Document (ICD) provides specifications on the gain characteristics of the main lobe of the transmit antenna array. There is no information in the literature that describes the side lobes of the transmit antenna pattern. Pictures of antennas onboard the Galileo Full Operational Capability (FOC) satellites indicates a transmit array of 28 patch antennas. No information can be found in the literature that characterizes the gain pattern for the Galileo FOC transmit antenna array. In this dissertation, GPS Block III and Galileo FOC transmit array main and side lobe gain patterns have been reversed engineered using computational electromagnetics. Using the reverse engineered transmit antenna gain patterns, satellite visibility and accuracy is evaluated onboard a GEO satellite using a combined GPS plus Galileo satellite constellation. Traditional ground-based satellite laser ranging has accuracy in the kilometer class. Leveraging both the main lobe and side lobes of a combined GPS plus Galileo constellation can result in at least two orders of improvement compared to ground-based approaches. Persistent autonomous RMS 3-D positioning accuracies of 9 -- 15 m can be achieved at GEO. Specular multipath resulting from the body structure and solar arrays is the dominant error source onboard Low Earth Orbit (LEO) satellites. In particular, solar panel induced specular reflections onboard the International Space Station (ISS) can cause up to 50m in GPS positioning error. Conventional multipath mitigation strategies are insufficient overcome this problem. In this work, a novel

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implementation of adaptive digital beamforming and predictive antenna nulling is demonstrated to overcome multipath. Using live sky data, a 4x decrease in positioning errors is achieved using a simple four element antenna array. A combined GPS + Galileo system is chosen to leverage the common L1 signal which will be transmitted by both constellations. Given the rather weak signal reception at GEO and beyond, custom signal acquisition algorithms are required. Such implementation cannot be found in commercial GNSS receivers. A real-time L1 C/A receiver with adaptive digital beamforming has been developed. The receiver has been implemented on the Xilinx Virtex-5QV rad-hard FPGA. To overcome the need for an external coprocessor, a dual core LEON3 processor has also been implemented within the same FPGA. Receiver performance and design methodologies adopted in its implementation are discussed in this thesis.

This book brings together papers presented at the 2017 International Conference on Communications, Signal Processing, and Systems (ICCSP 2017), which was held on July 14–17, 2017 in Harbin, China. Presenting the latest developments and discussing the interactions and links between these multidisciplinary fields, the book spans topics ranging from communications, signal processing and systems. It is aimed at undergraduate and graduate electrical engineering, computer science and mathematics students, researchers and engineers from academia and industry as well as government employees.

Vision Sensors and Edge Detection book reflects a

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selection of recent developments within the area of vision sensors and edge detection. There are two sections in this book. The first section presents vision sensors with applications to panoramic vision sensors, wireless vision sensors, and automated vision sensor inspection, and the second one shows image processing techniques, such as, image measurements, image transformations, filtering, and parallel computing. Provides information on smart antenna technologies featuring contributions with in-depth descriptions of terminologies, concepts, methods, and applications related to smart antennas in various wireless systems. Phased arrays, while traditionally used in radar systems, are now being used or proposed for use in internet of things (IoT) networks, high-speed back haul communication, terabit-per-second satellite systems, 5G mobile networks, and mobile phones. This book considers systems engineering of phased arrays and addresses not only radar, but also these modern applications. It presents a system-level perspective and approach that is essential for the successful development of modern phased arrays. Using practical examples, this book helps solve problems often encountered by technical professionals. Thermal management challenges, antenna element design issues, and architectures solutions are explored as well as the benefits and challenges of digital beam forming. This book provides the information required to train engineers to design and develop phased arrays and contains questions at the end of each chapter that professors will find useful for instruction.

This book constitutes the proceedings of the 6th International ICST Conference, TridentCom 2010, held in Berlin, Germany, in May 2010. Out of more than 100 submitted contributions the Program Committee finally selected 15 full papers, 26

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practices papers, and 22 posters. They focus on topics as Internet testbeds, future Internet research, wireless sensors, media and mobility, and monitoring in large scale testbeds. Physical limitations on wireless communication channels impose huge challenges to reliable communication. Bandwidth limitations, propagation loss, noise and interference make the wireless channel a narrow pipe that does not readily accommodate rapid flow of data. Thus, researches aim to design systems that are suitable to operate in such channels, in order to have high performance quality of service. Also, the mobility of the communication systems requires further investigations to reduce the complexity and the power consumption of the receiver. This book aims to provide highlights of the current research in the field of wireless communications. The subjects discussed are very valuable to communication researchers rather than researchers in the wireless related areas. The book chapters cover a wide range of wireless communication topics. This thesis presents research of a new method for an all-digital design and implementation for the TIGER radar receiver using FPGA technology. The purpose is to replace and upgrade the current analog receiver radar system. In many previous designs, most of the receivers are built separately from the phasing network. In this new method, the design incorporates all components including the phasing inside single chip. The immediate advantages are not only smaller size, less space required, easier/cheaper to build and maintain but also higher quality results. Since the design based on reconfigurable hardware, it would be possible to use the same hardware to produce different scan modes, generate arbitrary waveforms etc. Another possible enhancement is recording and storing data could be done directly from individual receivers rather than summing the outputs first as is done in the current system. Post processing

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beam forming and interpolation within beams could be then performed independently. In the future, upgrading and adding new functions in the radar hardware would be easy as upgrading the software is today.

Through-the-wall radar imaging (TWRI) allows police, fire and rescue personnel, first responders, and defense forces to detect, identify, classify, and track the whereabouts of humans and moving objects. Electromagnetic waves are considered the most effective at achieving this objective, yet advances in this multi-faceted and multi-disciplinary technology require taking phenomenological issues into consideration and must be based on a solid understanding of the intricacies of EM wave interactions with interior and exterior objects and structures. Providing a broad overview of the myriad factors involved, namely size, weight, mobility, acquisition time, aperture distribution, power, bandwidth, standoff distance, and, most importantly, reliable performance and delivery of accurate information, Through-the-Wall Radar Imaging examines this technology from the algorithmic, modeling, experimentation, and system design perspectives. It begins with coverage of the electromagnetic properties of walls and building materials, and discusses techniques in the design of antenna elements and array configurations, beamforming concepts and issues, and the use of antenna array with collocated and distributed apertures. Detailed chapters discuss several suitable waveforms inverse scattering approaches and revolve around the relevance of physical-based model approaches in TWRI along with theoretical and experimental research in 3D building tomography using microwave remote sensing, high-frequency asymptotic modeling methods, synthetic aperture radar (SAR) techniques, impulse radars, airborne radar imaging of multi-floor buildings strategies for target detection, and detection of concealed targets. The book concludes with a discussion of

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how the Doppler principle can be used to measure motion at a very fine level of detail. The book provides a deep understanding of the challenges of TWRI, stressing its multidisciplinary and phenomenological nature. The breadth and depth of topics covered presents a highly detailed treatment of this potentially life-saving technology.

Starts with an overview of today's FPGA technology, devices, and tools for designing state-of-the-art DSP systems. A case study in the first chapter is the basis for more than 30 design examples throughout. The following chapters deal with computer arithmetic concepts, theory and the implementation of FIR and IIR filters, multirate digital signal processing systems, DFT and FFT algorithms, and advanced algorithms with high future potential. Each chapter contains exercises. The VERILOG source code and a glossary are given in the appendices, while the accompanying CD-ROM contains the examples in VHDL and Verilog code as well as the newest Altera "Baseline" software. This edition has a new chapter on adaptive filters, new sections on division and floating point arithmetics, an up-date to the current Altera software, and some new exercises.

This book contains research contributions from leading global scholars in nature-inspired computing. It includes comprehensive coverage of each respective topic, while also highlighting recent and future trends. The contributions provides readers with a snapshot of the state of the art in the field of nature-inspired computing and its application. This book has focus on the current researches while highlighting the empirical results along with theoretical concepts to provide a comprehensive reference for students, researchers, scholars, professionals and practitioners in the field of Advanced Artificial Intelligence, Nature-Inspired Algorithms and Soft Computing.

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The volume presents current research in the field of Systematic Musicology at the Institute of Musicology, University of Hamburg. Internationally leading research like the unique 'Acoustic Camera' developed at the Institute or a real-time hardware implementation of Physical Modeling as well as important contributions to the field of Musical Neurocognition and Psychology, like Forensic Music Psychology, or the development of a Syllogistic Music Theory addresses hot topics in Systematic Musicology today. Der Band präsentiert die aktuelle Forschung der Systematischen Musikwissenschaft am Institut für Musikwissenschaft, Universität Hamburg. Bei der international führenden Forschung, wie etwa der weltweit größten 'Akustischen Kamera', welche am Institut entwickelt wurde, oder der Echtzeit-Hardware-Implementierung von physikalischer Modellierung wie auch bei wichtigen Beiträgen auf den Gebieten der Musikalischen Neurokognition und Musikalischen Psychologie, z.B. der Forensischen Musikpsychologie oder der Entwicklung einer Syllogistischen Musiktheorie, handelt es sich um Schlüsselthemen heutiger Musikwissenschaft. Revised edition of: FPGA-based implementation of signal processing systems / Roger Woods ... [et al.]. 2008.

This book covers comprehensively the theories and practical design of magnetic communications. It

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emphasizes the differences between it and RF communications. It first provides the models and signal propagation principles of magnetic communication systems. Then it describes the hardware architecture of the system, including transmitter, MODEM, inductors, coils, etc. Then, it discusses the corresponding communication software design principles and cases. Finally, it presents several types of practical implementations and applications.

Over the past several decades, applications permeated by advances in digital signal processing have undergone unprecedented growth in capabilities. The editors and authors of High Performance Embedded Computing Handbook: A Systems Perspective have been significant contributors to this field, and the principles and techniques presented in the handbook are reinforced by examples drawn from their work. The chapters cover system components found in today's HPEC systems by addressing design trade-offs, implementation options, and techniques of the trade, then solidifying the concepts with specific HPEC system examples. This approach provides a more valuable learning tool, Because readers learn about these subject areas through factual implementation cases drawn from the contributing authors' own experiences. Discussions include: Key subsystems and components Computational characteristics of

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high performance embedded algorithms and applications Front-end real-time processor technologies such as analog-to-digital conversion, application-specific integrated circuits, field programmable gate arrays, and intellectual property-based design Programmable HPEC systems technology, including interconnection fabrics, parallel and distributed processing, performance metrics and software architecture, and automatic code parallelization and optimization Examples of complex HPEC systems representative of actual prototype developments Application examples, including radar, communications, electro-optical, and sonar applications The handbook is organized around a canonical framework that helps readers navigate through the chapters, and it concludes with a discussion of future trends in HPEC systems. The material is covered at a level suitable for practicing engineers and HPEC computational practitioners and is easily adaptable to their own implementation requirements.

Software Defined Radio makes wireless communications easier, more efficient, and more reliable. This book bridges the gap between academic research and practical implementation. When beginning a project, practicing engineers, technical managers, and graduate students can save countless hours by considering the concepts presented in these pages. The author covers the

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myriad options and trade-offs available when selecting an appropriate hardware architecture. As demonstrated here, the choice between hardware- and software-centric architecture can mean the difference between meeting an aggressive schedule and bogging down in endless design iterations. Because of the author's experience overseeing dozens of failed and successful developments, he is able to present many real-life examples. Some of the key concepts covered are: Choosing the right architecture for the market – laboratory, military, or commercial, Hardware platforms – FPGAs, GPPs, specialized and hybrid devices, Standardization efforts to ensure interoperability and portability, State-of-the-art components for radio frequency, mixed-signal, and baseband processing. The text requires only minimal knowledge of wireless communications; whenever possible, qualitative arguments are used instead of equations. An appendix provides a quick overview of wireless communications and introduces most of the concepts the readers will need to take advantage of the material. An essential introduction to SDR, this book is sure to be an invaluable addition to any technical bookshelf.

Satellite communication systems are now a major part of most telecommunications networks as well as our everyday lives through mobile personal communication systems and broadcast television. A

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sound understanding of such systems is therefore important for a wide range of system designers, engineers and users. This book provides a comprehensive review of some applications that have driven this growth. It analyzes various aspects of Satellite Communications from Antenna design, Real Time applications, Quality of Service (QoS), Atmospheric effects, Hybrid Satellite-Terrestrial Networks, Sensor Networks and High Capacity Satellite Links. It is the desire of the authors that the topics selected for the book can give the reader an overview of the current trends in Satellite Systems, and also an in depth analysis of the technical aspects of each one of them.

This book highlights recent advances and emerging technologies that utilize computational intelligence in signal processing, computing, imaging science, artificial intelligence, and their applications. It covers all branches of artificial intelligence and machine learning that are based on computation at some level, e.g. artificial neural networks, evolutionary algorithms, fuzzy systems, and automatic medical identification systems. Exploring recent trends in research and applications, the book offers a valuable resource for professors, researchers, and engineers alike.

This book covers basic principles of telecommunications and their applications in the design and analysis of modern networks and

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systems. Aimed to make telecommunications engineering easily accessible to students, this book contains numerous worked examples, case studies and review questions at the end of each section. Readers of the book can thus easily check their understanding of the topics progressively. To render the book more hands-on, MATLAB® software package is used to explain some of the concepts. Parts of this book are taught in undergraduate curriculum, while the rest is taught in graduate courses. Telecommunications Engineering: Theory and Practice treats both traditional and modern topics, such as blockchain, OFDM, OFDMA, SC-FDMA, LPDC codes, arithmetic coding, polar codes and non-orthogonal multiple access (NOMA). This book includes a range of techniques for developing digital signal processing code; tips and tricks for optimizing DSP software; and various options available for constructing DSP systems from numerous software components. As future generation electrical, information engineering and mechatronics become specialized and fragmented, it is easy to lose sight of the fact that many topics in these areas have common threads and, because of this, advances in one discipline may be transmitted to others. The 2011 International Conference on Electrical, Information Engineering and Mechatronics (EIEM 2011) is the first conference that attempts to follow the above

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idea of hybridization in electrical, information engineering, mechatronics and applications. This Proceedings of the 2011 International Conference on Electrical, Information Engineering and Mechatronics provides a forum for engineers and scientists to address the most innovative research and development including technical challenges and social, legal, political, and economic issues, and to present and discuss their ideas, results, works in progress and experience on all aspects of electrical, information engineering, mechatronics and applications. Engineers and scientists in academia, industry, and government will find a insights into the solutions that combine ideas from multiple disciplines in order to achieve something more significant than the sum of the individual parts in all aspects of electrical, information engineering, mechatronics and applications.

Taking a coherent and logical approach, this book describes the potential use of co-ordinated multipoint systems supported by radio over fiber. It covers an impressive breadth of topics, ranging from components, subsystem and system architecture, to network management and business perspectives. The authors show the importance of radio over fiber in eliminating or mitigating against the current, perceived barriers to the use of co-ordinated multipoint, and the drivers for standardisation activities in future mobile/wireless

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systems over the next few years. The book brings together the system concept for centralized processing, including what is required for co-existence with legacy wireless systems, the algorithms that can be used for improving wireless bandwidth utilization at physical and MAC layers and the radio over fiber network and link design necessary to support the wireless system. Other important research is also covered as the authors look at compensating for radio over fiber impairments and providing simple network management functions. A study of service provision and the business case for such a future wireless system is also fully considered. This book comes at an important time for future wireless systems with standardization of fourth generation wireless systems still ongoing. The content enables readers to make key decisions about future standardisation and their own research work. The business analysis also makes the book useful to those involved in deciding the future directions of telecoms organisations. This information will be core to their decision-making as it provides technical knowledge of the state-of-the-art but also system level assessments of what is possible in a business environment.

The two-volume set LNICST 236-237 constitutes the post-conference proceedings of the 12th EAI International Conference on Communications and Networking, ChinaCom 2017, held in Xi'an, China,

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in September 2017. The total of 112 contributions presented in these volumes are carefully reviewed and selected from 178 submissions. Aside from the technical paper sessions the book is organized in topical sections on wireless communications and networking, satellite and space communications and networking, big data network track, multimedia communications and smart networking, signal processing and communications, network and information security, advances and trends of V2X networks.

Field programmable gate arrays (FPGAs) are an increasingly popular technology for implementing digital signal processing (DSP) systems. By allowing designers to create circuit architectures developed for the specific applications, high levels of performance can be achieved for many DSP applications providing considerable improvements over conventional microprocessor and dedicated DSP processor solutions. The book addresses the key issue in this process specifically, the methods and tools needed for the design, optimization and implementation of DSP systems in programmable FPGA hardware. It presents a review of the leading-edge techniques in this field, analyzing advanced DSP-based design flows for both signal flow graph-(SFG-) based and dataflow-based implementation, system on chip (SoC) aspects, and future trends and challenges for FPGAs. The automation of the

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techniques for component architectural synthesis, computational models, and the reduction of energy consumption to help improve FPGA performance, are given in detail. Written from a system level design perspective and with a DSP focus, the authors present many practical application examples of complex DSP implementation, involving: high-performance computing e.g. matrix operations such as matrix multiplication; high-speed filtering including finite impulse response (FIR) filters and wave digital filters (WDFs); adaptive filtering e.g. recursive least squares (RLS) filtering; transforms such as the fast Fourier transform (FFT). FPGA-based Implementation of Signal Processing Systems is an important reference for practising engineers and researchers working on the design and development of DSP systems for radio, telecommunication, information, audio-visual and security applications. Senior level electrical and computer engineering graduates taking courses in signal processing or digital signal processing shall also find this volume of interest.

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