Hybrid of IDMA and OFDMA approach for Enhanced 5G Communication.

[1]Shan Satyarthi, [2]Dr. Priyanka Jaiswal, [3]Sumeri Lal
[1]Research Scholar, [2]Head of Department, [3]Research Scholar
Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, Goel Institute of Technology and Management,
Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India

Abstract: Now day's scenario, all most everyone depends on speed of the communication network. In this paper, aims to enhance the 5G communication speed for multiuser and multipath. The OFDMA layer is work over the multiple access and multipath channel in the system. And IDMA layer is working as user end layer in application. We have written script file for wireless transmission in AWGN noise at different SNR in MATLAB. For the implementation this concept BPSK, QPSK and 8PSK are used. By using MATLAB based simulation algorithm, BER value has been calculated. The OFDMA-IDMA hybrid concept gives good performance against the multiuser interference.

***Index Terms* – Signal to Noise Ratio (SNR), Binary Phase Shift Keying (BPSK), Quadrature Phase Shift Keying (QPSK), Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access (OFDMA), Interleave Division Multiple Access (IDMA), Additive White Gaussian Noise (AWGN), Multiple Access Interface (MAI), Multiuser User Dugeon (MUD).**

I. INTRODUCTION

Remote correspondence has gotten universal over the most recent twenty years. At first, just top of the line note pads were furnished with connectivitiy to Wireless Local Area Networks (WLAN), which took into consideration remote broadband admittance to the web. Because of expanding request, WLAN availability is currently normal to all scratch pad and numerous new customer gadgets have been acquainted with the market, which offer new administrations like media web based and video-on-request. Many passageways for WLAN have been introduced in homes and offices, taking into account remote web access.

This advancement set off client interest for "remote broadband access all over the place". Existing administrations, as surfing the web or watching a video transfer, are given in a portable climate. This makes new clients (for example individuals surfing the web while driving); extrapolating the accomplishment of remote broadband through WLAN, this will be a colossal market. As well as offering existing types of assistance in a portable style, likewise numerous new administrations have opened up, which expressly require portable broadband access.

II. LITRATURE REVIEW:

IDMA is considered as a phenomenal occurrence of code division different access (CDMA) in which IDMA applies discretionary between leavers to perceive different customers in far off correspondence system [2]. The crucial advantage of IDMA is that it allows the use of a low unpredictability iterative multi-customer disclosure (MUD) procedure to systems with innumerable customers, and the computational multifaceted design of the iterative MUD in IDMA structures is a straight limit of the amount of customers, and is a great deal of lower than that in CDMA systems.

2.1 System Model of OFDM-IDMA:

The IDMA authority multifaceted design over multi-way channels is related to the channel length. In [1], OFDM-IDMA was proposed as multi-customer structure joining OFDM and IDMA in the multi-way environment, in which OFDM are gotten to decide the ISI.

A K-customer OFDM-IDMA structure is shown in Figure. 1, the square diagram of the transmitter and (iterative) beneficiary designs observes the guidelines propose in[1].At the transmitter part, the information bits dk for kth customer, k = 1,2, … , K , are spread with a speading progression ck, after the speading pieces are interleaved by a customer unequivocal bury leaver πk, we expect that cover leaver are delivered subjectively and self-governingly , similarly , Quadrature Phase Shift Keying (QPSK) arranging is thought about the unusual result gathering {Xk(n)=XkRe(n) + iXklm(n)} are worked by Inverse Fast Fourier Transform (IFFT) action. Also, a guard stretch (GI), whose term is longer than the channel most outrageous deferment, is implanted between adjoining OFDM pictures to prevent ISI and the between carrier impedance (ICI). We acknowledge the unusual channels coefficient of each customer hk(l),=

[hk(0), hk(1), … , hk(L-1)], are fixed in an edge period and normally self-sufficient, where L is the amount of ways.

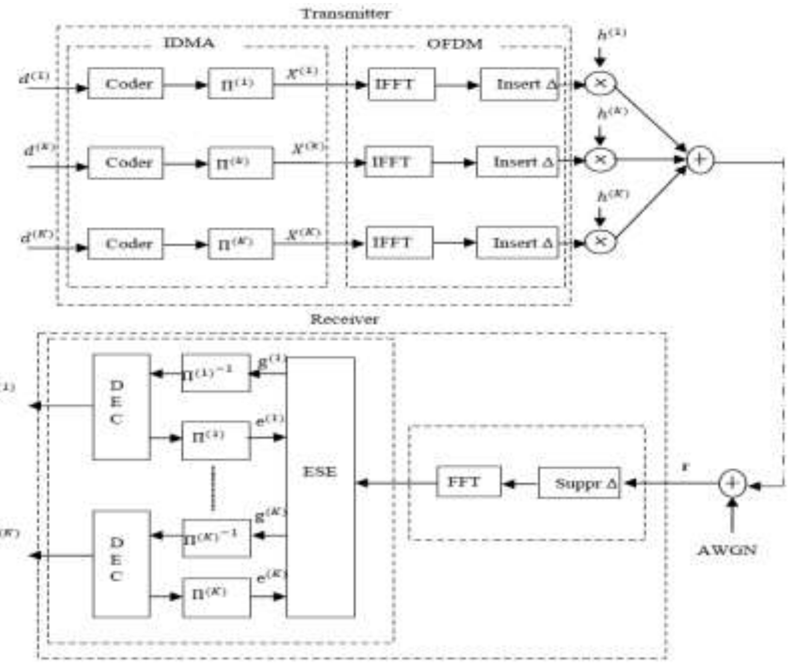


Fig2.1.1: Block diagram of the transmitter and (iterative) receiver structures of OFDM-IDMA.

The super kind iterative OFDM-IDMA multi client finder comprises of a cycle interaction formed by a rudimentary sign assessor (ESE) and single-client deduced (APP) decoders (DECs). The following sub area gives brief subtleties of the cycle interaction, for additional subtleties allude to [1] [8].

2.2 Structure of OFDMA System:

OFDMA send signal is the amount of Nc autonomous sub-images with equivalent data transfer capacity and recurrence partition 1/Ts, where Ts is time term of OFDMA image. Where as in OFDM all K sub transporters are utilized to convey information for one client as it were. Assuming numerous clients need to send utilizing OFDM, those clients need to go ahead in time [9]. The transmitter and recipient design of OFDMA framework are displayed in Figure. 1.2.

We accept that one sub-transporter is alloted per client (K= Nc, e.g., Nc =1024 sub-transporters, OFDMA framework can deal with a great many clients), and the solitary wellspring of aggravation is added substance white Gaussian commotion (AWGN), the nth of encoded pieces is planned into the complex esteemed OFDMA vector of QPSK star grouping focuses, and the ceaseless time portrayal of the single multi transporter image is given by [10]:

$$X_k(n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N_c}} \sum_{k=0}^{N_c} d_k(n)\, e^{j2\pi kn/N_c}$$

Where m is a symbol index and X_k(m) is the QPSK value of k^{th} user with K= 0, 1, . . . , K- 1, at the receiver, we suppose that the channels from all users to the base station are constant within one OFDMA symbol. The demodulated receive signal is then given by:

$$\hat{d}_k(m) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N_c}} \sum_{k=0}^{N_c} r_k(m)\, e^{-j2\pi km/N_c}$$

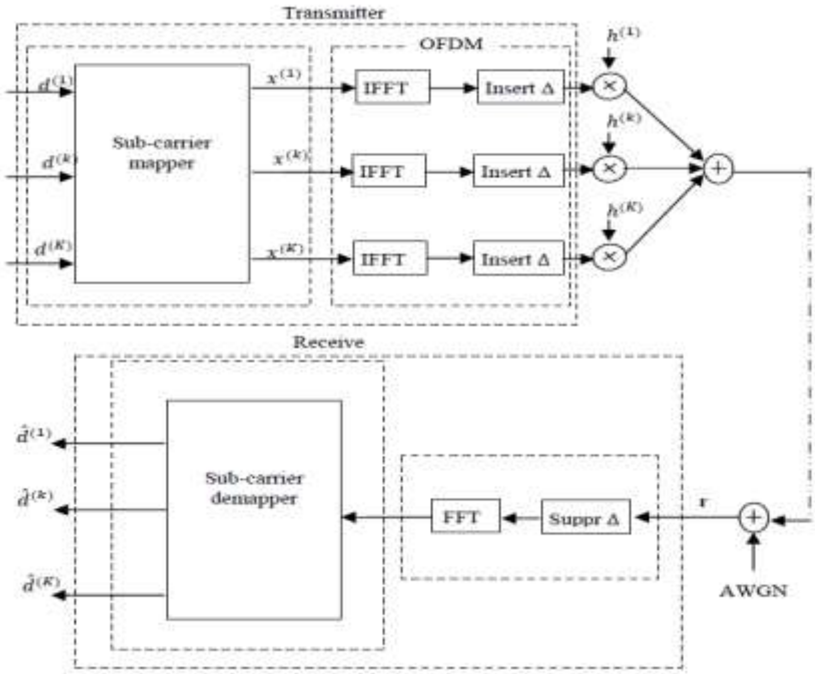


Fig2.2.1: The transmitter and receiver structure of an OFDMA system, where Δ denote the cyclic prefix.

The computational cost introduced by taking FFT in OFDM-IDMA should also be taken into account. It costs $\frac{N_c \log_2 N_c}{2}$ complex multiplications and $N_c \log_2 N_c$ complex additions/substractions for N_c [1]. Thereby the normalize cost for one chip is $\frac{\log_2 N_c}{2}$ complex multiplications and $\log_2 N_c$ complex additions/subtractions. In real values, the normalize cost for one chip is $2\log_2 N_c$ multiplications and 3 $\log_2 N_c$ additions/subtractions, Since OFDM demodulation is carried out for all users before the iterative detection process, the FFT cost is independent of the user number *K*, the path number □ ,and the iteration number, we recapitulate the receiver complexity of OFDMIDA. An example with K = 4, L = 1, iteration number =10 and subcarrier number N_c =64 is also given.

III. METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH WORK:

Diverse access impedance (MAI) and between picture hindrance (ISI) are critical wellsprings of shortcomings in far off correspondence structures. Standard multiuser acknowledgment (MUD) and time-space balance methods are excessive. Regardless, it has been displayed actually that these two kinds of impedance can be capably settled by using an even repeat division multiplexing interleave-division distinctive access (OFDM-IDMA) plot [1–3]. In OFDM-IDMA, ISI is treated by the cyclic prefixing technique in OFDM [4], and MAI by iterative area with IDMA [5]. Differentiated and common multi-carrier plans, OFDM-IDMA appreciates a couple of detectable advantages like negligible cost recipient, assortment against obscuring and versatile rate variety. This segment is stressed over the examination and plan strategies for OFDM-IDMA. First and foremost, we research the information theoretical advantages of non-balanced transmissions in obscuring different access channels. We show that non-balanced plans can achieve basic execution improvement over even plans. Such improvement is refereed to as 'multi-customer procure (MUG)' since it is only plausible through MUD. This gives a motivation to updating the show of OFDM-IDMA structures according to speculative assumption.

We then direct fixation toward some practical issues. We will design a sign to-noise extent (SNR) improvement method to separate the presentation of OFDM-IDMA, with which, the piece goof rate (BER) execution of OFDM-IDMA can be quickly expected.

We will apply this strategy to system plan and upgrade. We will explain following unmistakable advantages for OFDM-IDMA: introductory, a part technique can be used in OFDM-IDMA to decrease the top to average power extent (PAPR), which settle an ordinary issue, for OFDM-based plans [6, 7].

OFDM-IDMA SYSTEMS

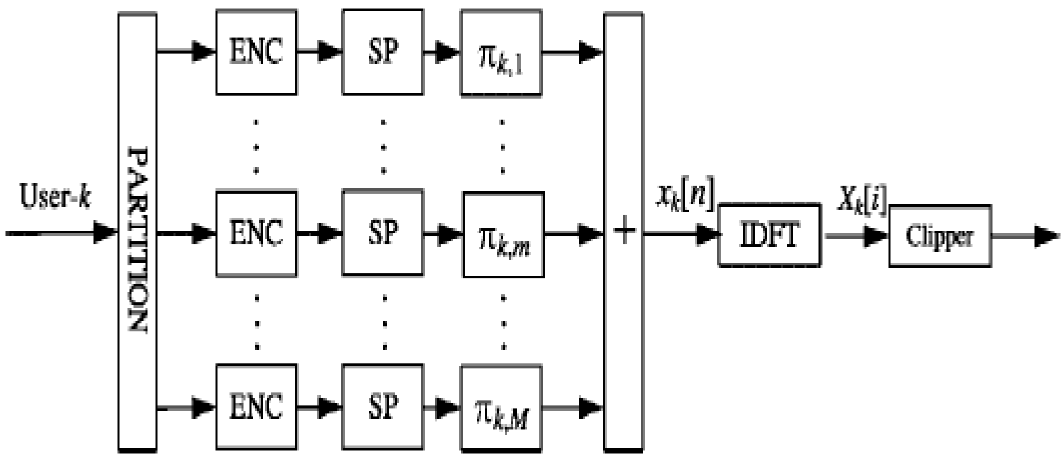


Fig3.1: Transmitter structure of OFDM-IDMA.

Second, power part can be applied to pass on the MUG ensured by speculative assessment. Third, OFDM-IDMA is solid against repeat specific obscuring when low-rate coding is used to give assortment gain. Finally, a superposition coding system [8] can be applied to stay aware of high throughput. Numerical models are given to confirm these properties.

3.1 Design and Performance Structure of OFDMA-IDMA system:

Additive white Gaussian noise (AWGN) and interference are two main hazards in communication systems. After decades of research effort, we are now quite confident in handling AWGN using forward error correction (FEC) codes, such as turbo [1] and low-density parity-check (LDPC) codes [2]. Interference still remains a problem, but progress is being made steadily [3]-[15].

Interference may come in many different forms, e.g.,

- Multiple-access interference (MAI);
- Inter-symbol interference (ISI) in multipath channels;
- Cross-antenna interference (CAI) in multiple transmit antenna systems; and
- Cross layer interference (CLI) in systems involving several singling layers (such as the superposition coded modulation (SCM) scheme to be discussed below).

Various techniques, for instance, time-division different access (TDMA), repeat division distinctive access (FDMA) and balanced repeat division multiplexing (OFDM) have been made to avoid check during transmission. We can in like manner see obstacle as added substance disturbance, which is the rule taken in, e.g., single-customer distinguishing proof (SUD) for unpredictable waveform CDMA systems. In any case, these techniques are by and large hazardous as per the information speculation point of view.

Basic IDMA Principles:

Fig. 2.1 below shows an IDMA system over a MAC. At the transmitter for user k, the information sequence for user k is first encoded by an FEC encoder (ENC_k) with rate R and then interleaved by an interleaver π_k into a chip sequence $\{x_k(j)\}$. A power control factor $\sqrt{p_k}$ is used before transmission, which will be discussed in the next section. Note that in Fig. 2.1, the conventional spreading operation in CDMA is not necessary and user separation is solely guaranteed by user-specific interleavers $\{\pi_k\}$.

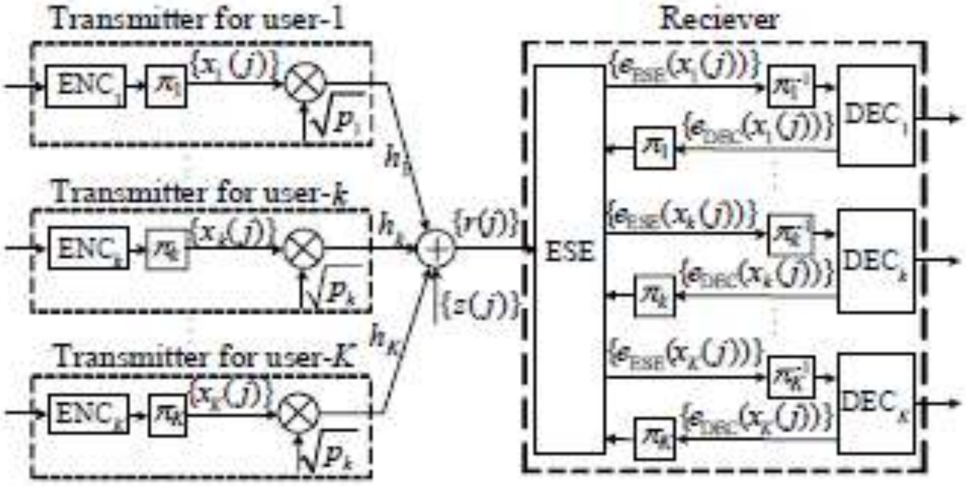


Fig3.1.1: The system model of an IDMA multiple access scheme.

At first, let us expect amazing synchronization and no ISI. These suspicions will be loose later. Assume that the channel is consummately known at the recipient. (For channel assessment issues, see [12].) The got sign can be composed as

$$r(j)=\sum_{k=1}^{K}\sqrt{p_k}\,h_k x_k(j)+z(j)$$

where hk is the channel coefficient for client k and z(j) an AWGN with zero-mean and fluctuation σ2 = N0/2. The way in to the minimal expense location system is the Gaussian guess underneath [9][14]. Zeroing in on client k, we revamp (1) as

$$r(j)=\sqrt{p_k}\,h_k x_k(j)+\xi_k(j)$$

where ξk(j) is the clamor in addition to impedance segment in r(j) in (1) as for xk(j). We estimated ξk(j) by a Gaussian arbitrary variable, which incredibly works on the identification model. This critical estimate is an immediate result of the chip-level irregular interleaving in IDMA. In light of (2), the log-probability proportion (LLR) gauge of xk(j) is determined as (accepting BPSK balance)

$$e_{ESE}(x_k(j))=\frac{\Pr(x_k(j)=+1)}{\Pr(x_k(j)=-1)}=\frac{2\sqrt{p_k}\,h_k\left(r(j)-\mathrm{E}(\xi_k(j))\right)}{\mathrm{Var}(\xi_k(j))}$$

The assessment in (3) is coarse toward the start (when E(ξk (j)) and Var(ξk(j)) are instated by some helpless appraisals). Nonetheless, it very well may be slowly refined by iteratively refreshing E(ξk(j)) and Var(ξk(j)) in view of the criticism data {eDEC(xk(j))} from the decoders {DECk} in Fig. 2.1 [14].

Albeit the above discovery procedure is fairly basic and clear, it functions admirably, for the most part merging to good outcomes inside a few cycles. Early work on this procedure was generally founded on recreation results. As of late, a semi-scientific apparatus has been created to give quicker and seriously persuading execution assessment for IDMA frameworks. This is the sign to commotion in addition to obstruction proportion (SNIR) development strategy, which is examined exhaustively in the following area. We note that the above cycle is MUD, not SUD, since the refreshing of E(ξk(j)) and Var(ξk(j)) in (3) includes input data from every one of clients' decoders [14].

3.2 Transmitter Principles:

A K-client OFDM-IDMA framework is delineated in Figure 3.2. The framework structure follows the standards proposed in Reference [1]. For client k, the data information are forward-mistake adjustment (FEC)- encoded into ck = {ck[m]}. The succession ck is interleaved by a client explicit interleaver πk and afterward planned to an intricate vector xk = [xk[0], • , xk[N − 1]]T utilizing quadrature stage shift scratching (QPSK), where N is the quantity of sub-transporters and '(•)T' indicates framework translate. Each component of xk[n] (indicated by xRek[n] or xImk [n]) addresses somewhat in ck. Then, at that point {xk[n]} are regulated onto sub-transporters utilizing the opposite discrete Fourier change (IDFT). The resultant sign is over-examined into Xk = [Xk[0], • •,Xk[QN − 1]]T , where Q is the over-inspecting element and Xk[i] = 1/with . Because of the IDFT activity, the time-space signal is a weighted whole ofN QPSK images, which has a high PAPR. We receive a direct cure by cutting to smother the PAPR. The cut sign is given by:

$$\mathrm{clp}(X_k[i]) = \begin{cases} X_k[i], & |X_k[i]| < A \\ AX_k[i]/|X_k[i]|, & |X_k[i]| \geqslant A \end{cases}$$

where | · | denotes amplitude and A > 0 is the clipping threshold. Then, {clp(X_k[i])} are band-pass filtered and transmitted. The clipping ratio (in decibel) is defined as CR = 10 $\log_{10}(A^2/E[|X_k[i]|^2])$, where E[·] denotes the mathematical expectation.

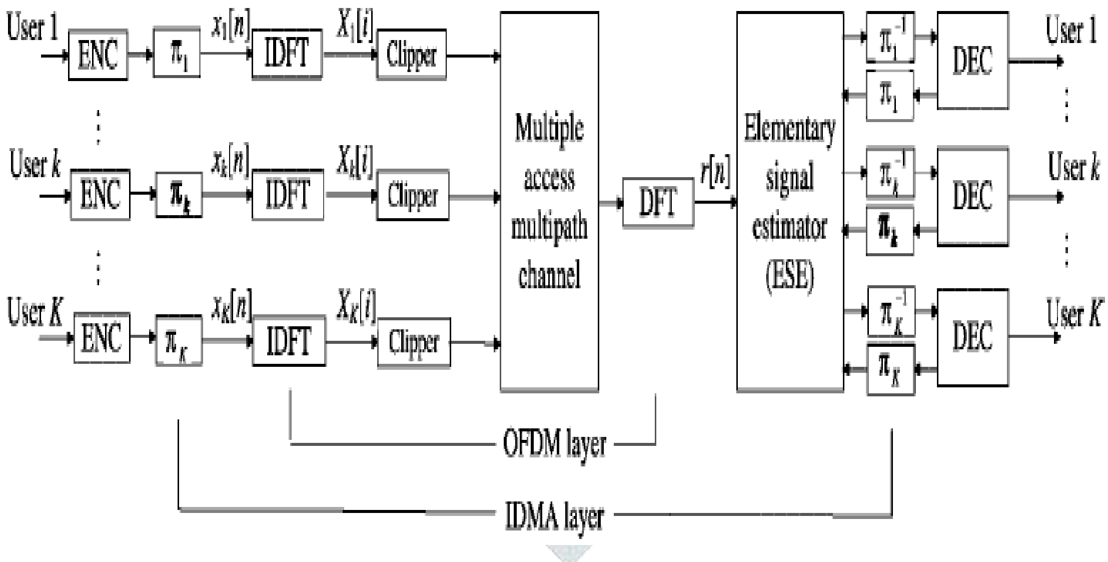


Fig3.2.1: Transmitter/receiver structure for OFDM-IDMA.

The QPSK modulation, cyclic prefix insertion and removal for OFDM are not shown for simplicity. ENC and DEC denote encoder and decoder, respectively.

Note that the clipping operation in Equation (8) is nonlinear. Following Reference [7], we can model Equation (8) by a linear system as

$$\mathrm{clp}(X_k[i]) = \alpha X_k[i] + \mathrm{clpn}(X_k[i])$$

Here, $\alpha \equiv \mathrm{E}[X_k^*[i]\mathrm{clp}(X_k[i])]/\mathrm{E}[|X_k[i]|^2]$ is a constant where '∗' denotes complex conjugate, and

$$\mathrm{clpn}(X_k[i]) \equiv \mathrm{clp}(X_k[i]) - \alpha X_k[i]$$

is the clipping noise which is statistically uncorrelated with X_k[i]. The above modelling will be used to design the detector in the next section.

For convenience, we will refer to x_k and X_k as the frequency- and time-domain transmit signal vectors, respectively. From the above discussions, we have

$$X_k = Fx_k, \quad x_k = (\frac{1}{Q}) F^H X_k$$

where F is a $QN \times N$ matrix with (i, n)th entry given by $e^{j\frac{2\pi in}{QN}}/\sqrt{N}$ and '$(\cdot)^H$' denotes conjugate transpose of matrix. (Note: Equation (11) can be computed using the fast Fourier transform technique.) The time-domain clipping noise vector is defined as

$$\text{clpn}(X_k) \equiv [\text{clpn}(X_k[0]), \cdots, \text{clpn}(X_k[QN-1])]^T$$

and its frequency-domain counterpart is given by

$$d_k \equiv [d_k[0], \cdots, d_k[N-1]]^T = (\frac{1}{Q}) F^H \text{clpn}(X_k)$$

For a complex random variable x with real part x^{Re} and imaginary part x^{Im}, we define its mean and variance as $E[x] = E[x^{Re}] + jE[x^{Im}]$ and $Var[x] = E[|x|^2] - |E[x]|^2$, respectively.

3.4 Receiver Principles:

Assume perfect synchronization. The core of the OFDM IDMA receiver consists of an elementary signal estimator (ESE) and Ka posteriori probability decoders (APPDECs). See Figure 3.2. The APP decoding is a standard function, so we will focus on the ESE.

After the OFDM demodulation, the frequency-domain received signal can be represented as

$$r[n] = \alpha \sum_{k=1}^{K} h_k[n]x_k[n] + \sum_{k=1}^{K} h_k[n]d_k[n] + z[n]$$

where z[n] is a complex AWGN with variance N_0, $d_k[n]$ (defined in Equation (13)) represents the clipping noise from user k, and $h_k[n]$ is the channel coefficient related to the nth sub-carrier for user k. Note that *r[n]* in Equation (14) is the signal after the OFDM demodulation. From the IDMA layer, the combination of the OFDM layer and physical channel can be viewed as a bank of *N* parallel sub-channels, each corresponding to an OFDM sub-carrier. With this view, ISI has already been resolved by the OFDM layer and we will focus on the MAI treatment in the IDMA layer.

Focusing on $x_k[n]$, we can rewrite Equation (14) as

$$r[n] = \alpha h_k[n]x_k[n] + \xi_k[n]$$

where

$$\xi_k[n] = \alpha \sum_{m=1, m\neq k}^{K} h_m[n]x_m[n] + \sum_{m=1}^{K} h_m[n]d_m[n] + z[n]$$

is the distortion component in r[n] with respect to $x_k[n]$. From the central limit theorem, $\xi_k[n]$ can be approximated by a complex Gaussian random variable when *K* is large. (For simplicity, we assume that its real and imaginary parts have the same variance.) The statistics of $x_m[n]$ can be estimated from the DEC feedbacks [5]. Assume that $E[d_m[n]]$ and $Var[d_m[n]]$ are available. Then the iterative detection procedure in Reference [5] can be modified as follows:

(i) The ESE computes $\{E[\xi_k[n]], Var[\xi_k[n]]\}$ based on Equation (16) as

$$E[\xi_k[n]] = \alpha \sum_{m=1, m\neq k}^{K} h_m[n]E[x_m[n]] + \sum_{m=1}^{K} h_m[n]E[d_m[n]]$$

$$\mathrm{Var}[\xi_k[n]] = |\alpha|^2 \sum_{m=1, m\neq k}^{K} |h_m[n]|^2 \mathrm{Var}[x_m[n]] + \sum_{m=1}^{K} |h_m[n]|^2 \mathrm{Var}[d_m[n]] + N_0$$

The extrinsic log-likelihood ratio (LLR) about x^{Re}_k [n] is given by

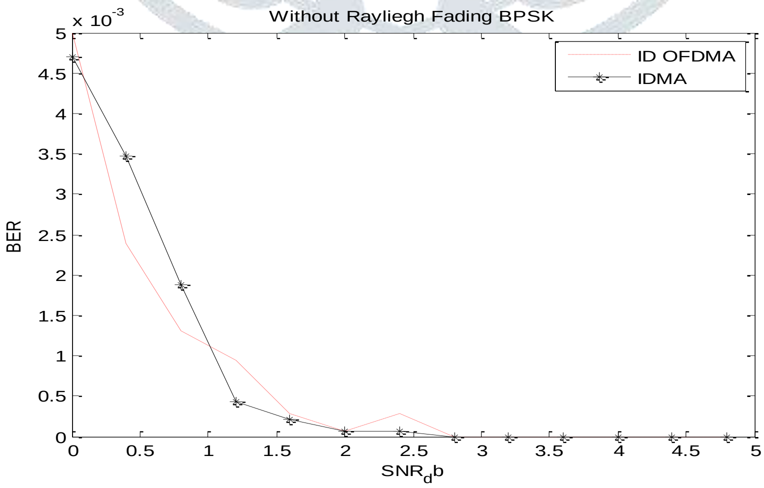
$$e_{ESE}(x_k^{Re}[n]) \equiv \ln\left(\frac{\Pr(r[n]|x_k^{Re}[n]=+1)}{\Pr(r[n]|x_k^{Re}[n]=-1)}\right) = \frac{4\,|\alpha h_k[n]|}{\mathrm{Var}\,[\xi_k[n]]}\mathrm{Re}(e^{-j\theta_k[n]}(r[n]-E[\xi_k[n]]))$$

where we have assumed $\alpha h_k[n] = |\alpha h_k[n]|e^{j\theta k}[n]$, and 'Re(·)' denotes the real part of a number. Similarly, we can compute $e_{ESE}(x^{Im}_k\ [n])$.

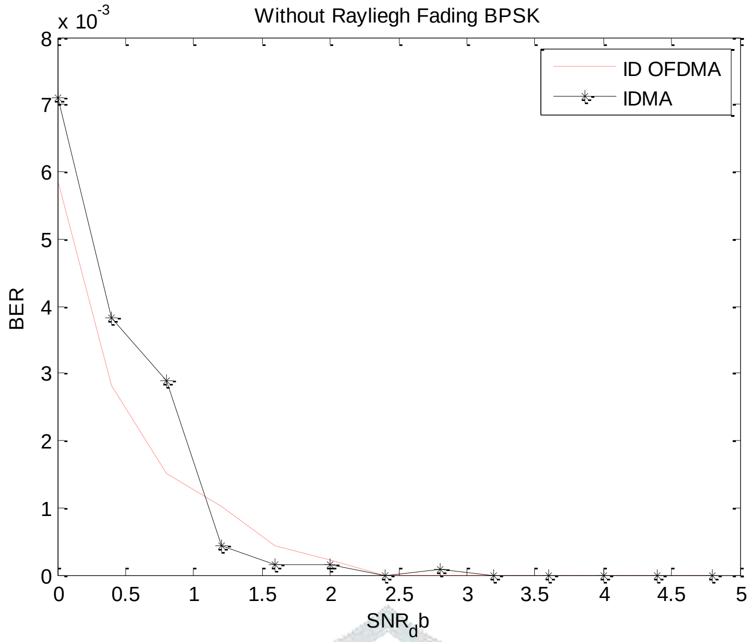
(ii) Taking the ESE outputs as inputs, the DECs perform APP decoding. The DEC feedbacks are then used to refine the means and variances of $x_k[n]$ and $d_k[n]$. Return to Step (i) for the next iteration.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

We have used Matlab 10 based platform for writing algorithm.We have written script file for wireless transmission in AWGN noise at different SNR.



(a)

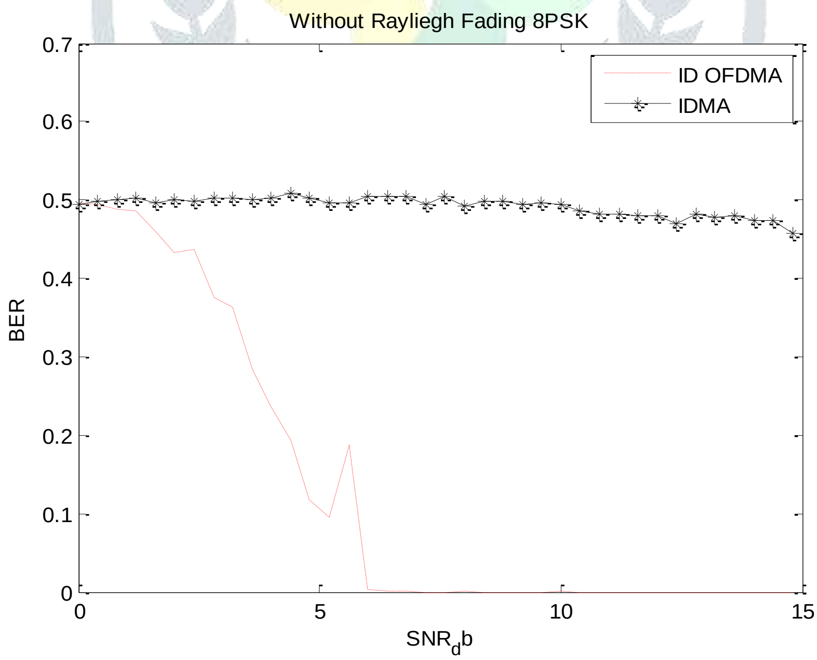


(b)

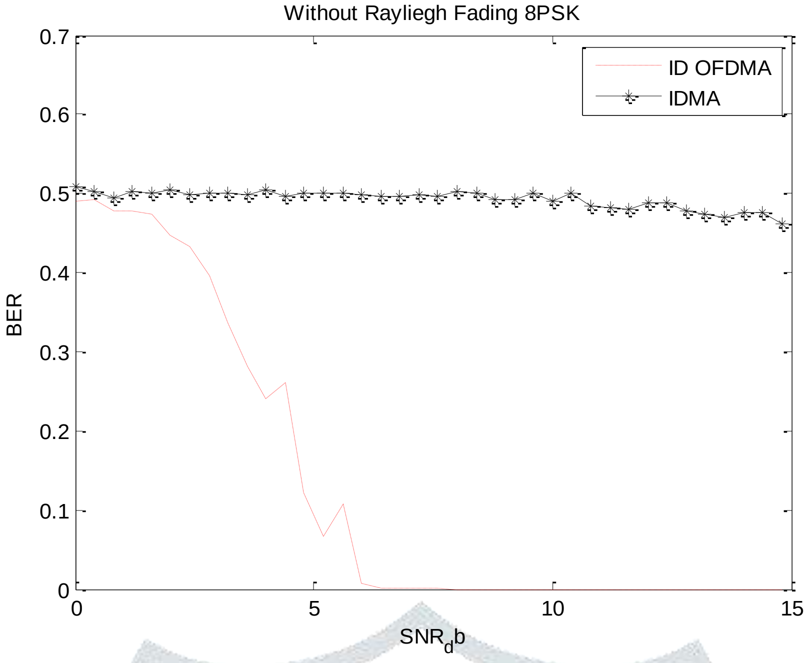
Fig 4.1: BER vs SNR plot for BPSK modulation using IDMA(solid) & IDMA-OFDMA(dash) transmission.

We applied first IDMA on our message signal and checked BER at SNR values varying from 0 to 5. Figure 4.1 (a & b) are BER vs SNR plot for BPSK modulation solid line for IDMA and dashed line for IDMA-OFDMA transmission. We can see that the BER for OFDMA-IDMA transmission is lower than IDMA. 4.1(a) and (b) are results obtained for two different random messages.

We have considered three case for each case the maximum value of BER obtained is given in table 4.1.



4.3(a)



4.3(b)

Fig 4.3: BER vs SNR plot for 8PSK modulation using IDMA (solid) & IDMA-OFDMA(dash) transmission.

Table 4.1: Maximum BER obtained for different modulation using IDMA and IDMA-OFDMA transmission.

	BPSK		QPSK		8PSK	
	Data1	Data2	Data1	Data2	Data1	Data2
BER IDMA	7x 10^{-3}	4.8x 10^{-3}	0.25	0.3	0.5	
IDMA-OFDMA	5.6x 10^{-3}	4.7x 10^{-3}	0.25	0.25	0.501	

Table 4.1 represents that BER is minimum in case of BPSK and as the M-array number is increased BER is increasing.

V. CONCLUSION:

We have designed an IDMA-OFDMA system to check its performance and robustness against the AWGN noise. Three different schemes are used for modulation known as BPSK; QPSK and 8PSK the BER values are calculated by using Matlab based simulation algorithm. It has been found that for different random generation of binary signals we get lower BER in the case of OFDMA –IDMA system. Hence IDMA system alone can perform good performance against multiuser access interference but along with OFDMA IDMA we can combat with ISI and get reduced bit error rate. At higher SNR performance of both IDMA and IDMA-OFDMA become equivalent but at lower SNR OFDMA-IDMA helps in lower the BER. For different modulation the lowest BER is obtained for BPSK in the range of 5 x10^{-3} to 7x10^{-3} hence the performance is best for BPSK. But in the case of 8PSL our IDMA-OFDMA outperforms to IDMA only.

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