

# Performance Analysis of 2x2 MIMO Antennas by Finding Correlation Coefficient in a Mode-Stirred Chamber

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# Contents

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- Geometry of Reverberation Chamber
- Rician and Rayleigh Channels
- Spectral Correlation Coefficients
- Diversity Gain of 2x2 MIMO Systems
- Conclusions

# Abstract

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The spectral contents inside a mode stirred chamber have been computed by using the FDTD method. They describe the directional dependence of all guided modes supported in the reverberation chamber. Correlation coefficients between spectral fields generated by two transmit antennas have been found for two separation distances and orientations of 2x2 MIMO system. By finding diversity gains of two MIMO channels, Rayleigh and Rician links, the correlation coefficient can be a good parameter to predict the performance of MIMO system.

*Keywords* — correlation coefficient, diversity gain, multiple-input-multiple-output(MIMO), reverberation chamber (RC)



# Biography

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Jongsung Kim is an associate professor at Kyungsung University, Pusan, South Korea. He received the B.S. degree from Kyungpook National University, Daegu, South Korea, in 1988, the M.S. degree from the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, Daejeon, South Korea, in 1990, and the Ph.D. degree from POSTECH, Pohang, South Korea, in 2001, all in electrical engineering.

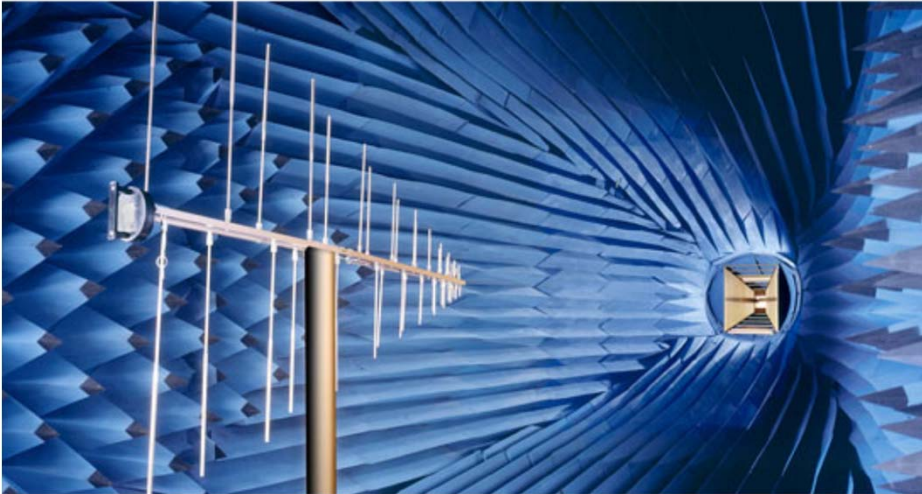
From 1990 to 2002, he was a member of technical staff with telecommunication network research center of Korea Telecom, where he was involved in development of Fiber Loop Carrier and Metro Ethernet systems.

Since 2004, he has been with Kyungsung University, Pusan, as an associate professor. He spent as a visiting scholar for two years at Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA, where he studied numerical analyses of MIMO systems in a mode-stirred reverberation chamber, and design of scan-capable Fabry Perot cavity antenna using artificial magnetic conductors in 2010, and SAR reduction of multi-band antenna by using partially reflective surface in 2014.

His current research interests include mobile handset antenna, and analytical and numerical techniques in the area of electromagnetics.

# Motivation: Measurement of Correlation Coefficients for MIMO Systems

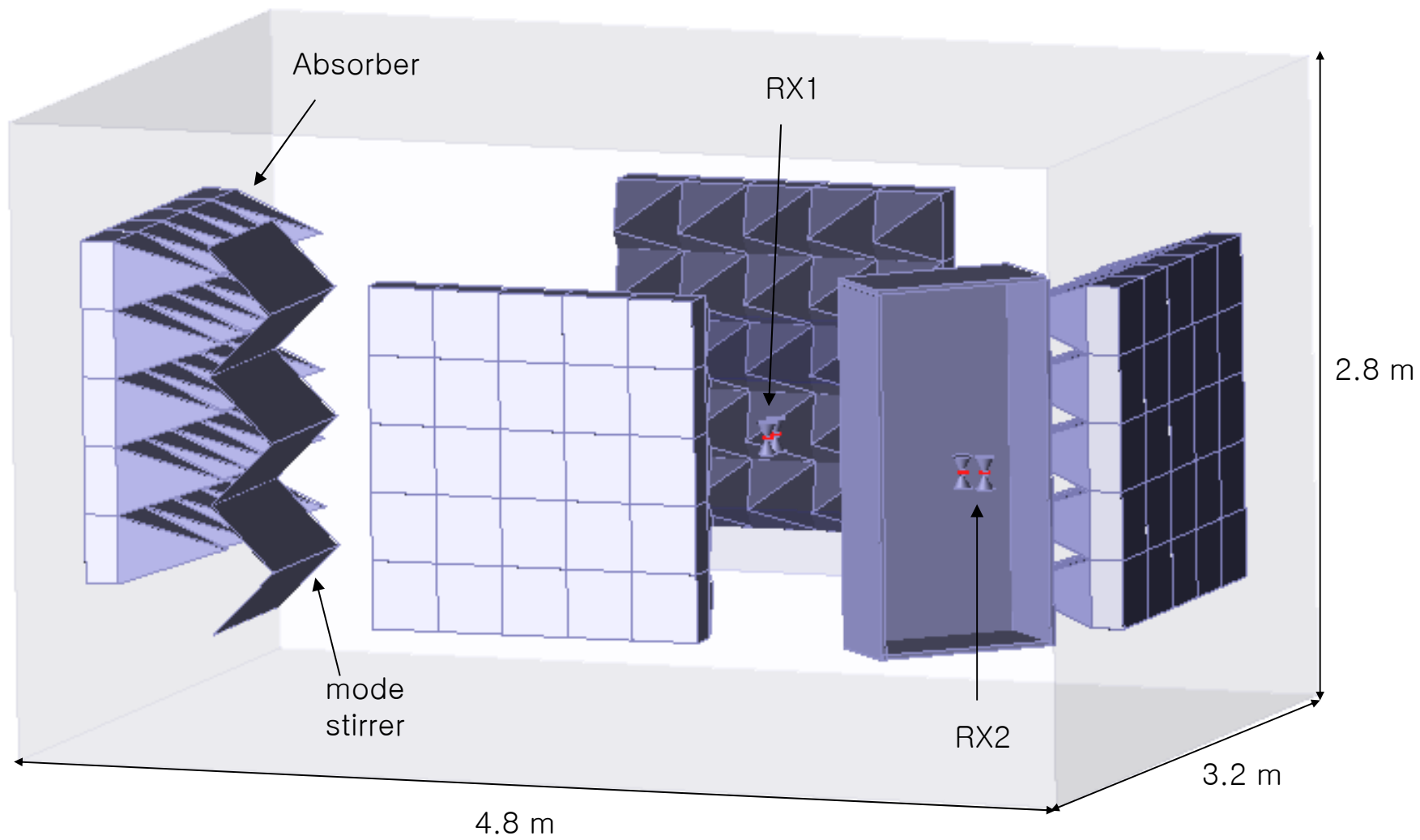
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3-D Measurement

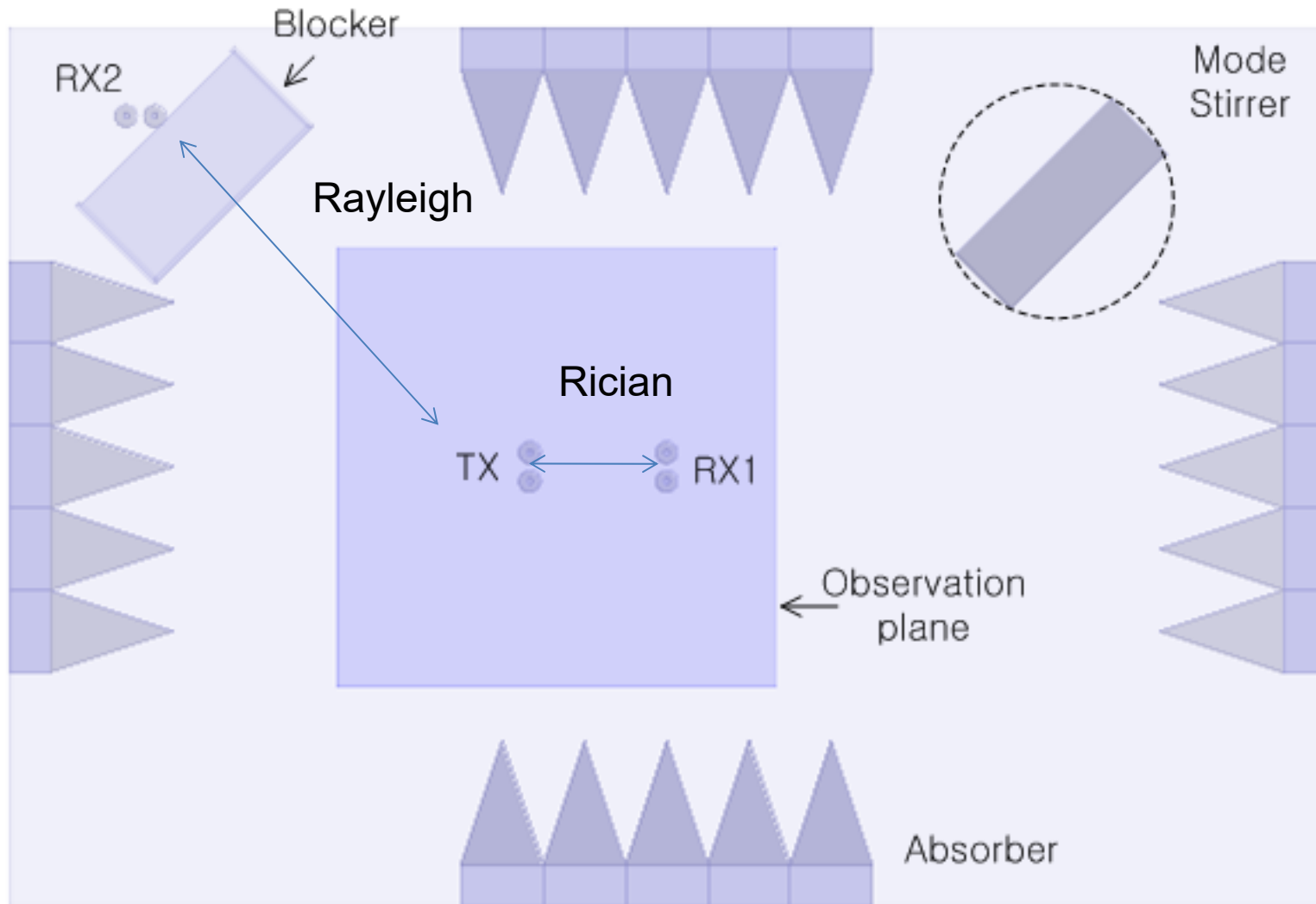


S-parameters



# Configuration of MIMO Systems

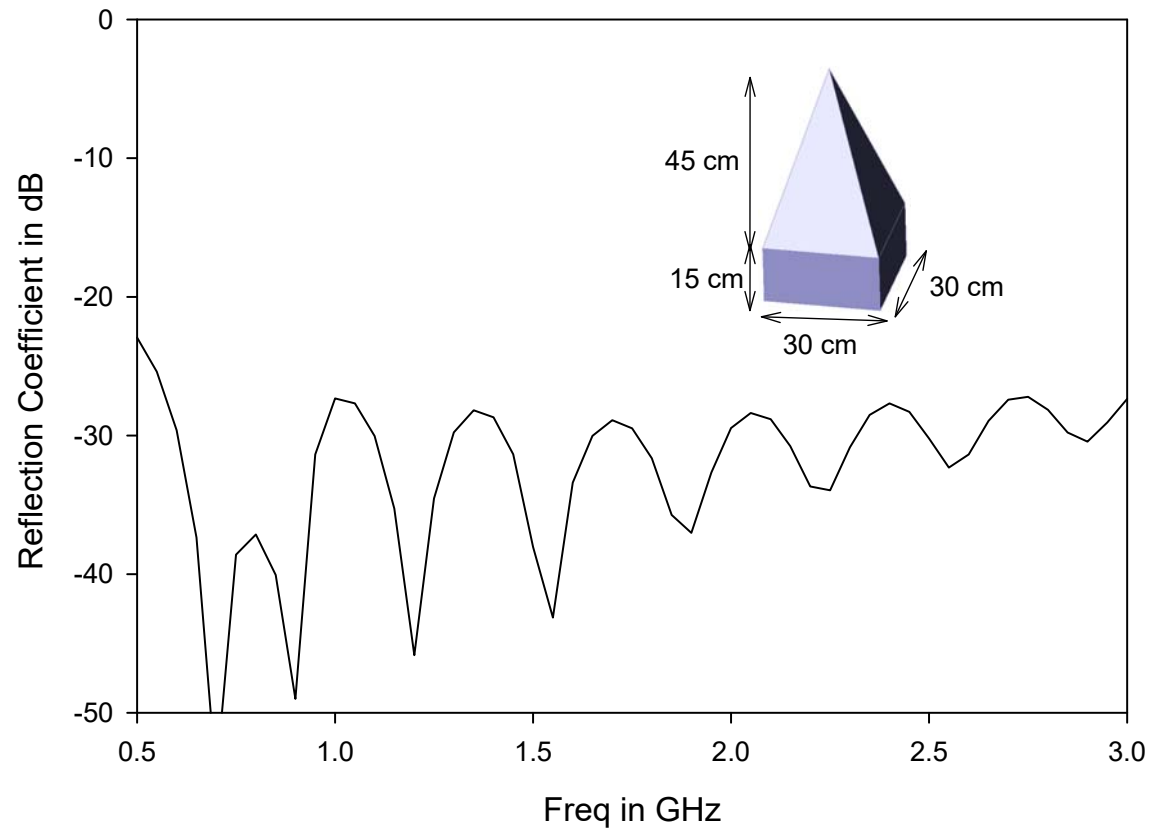
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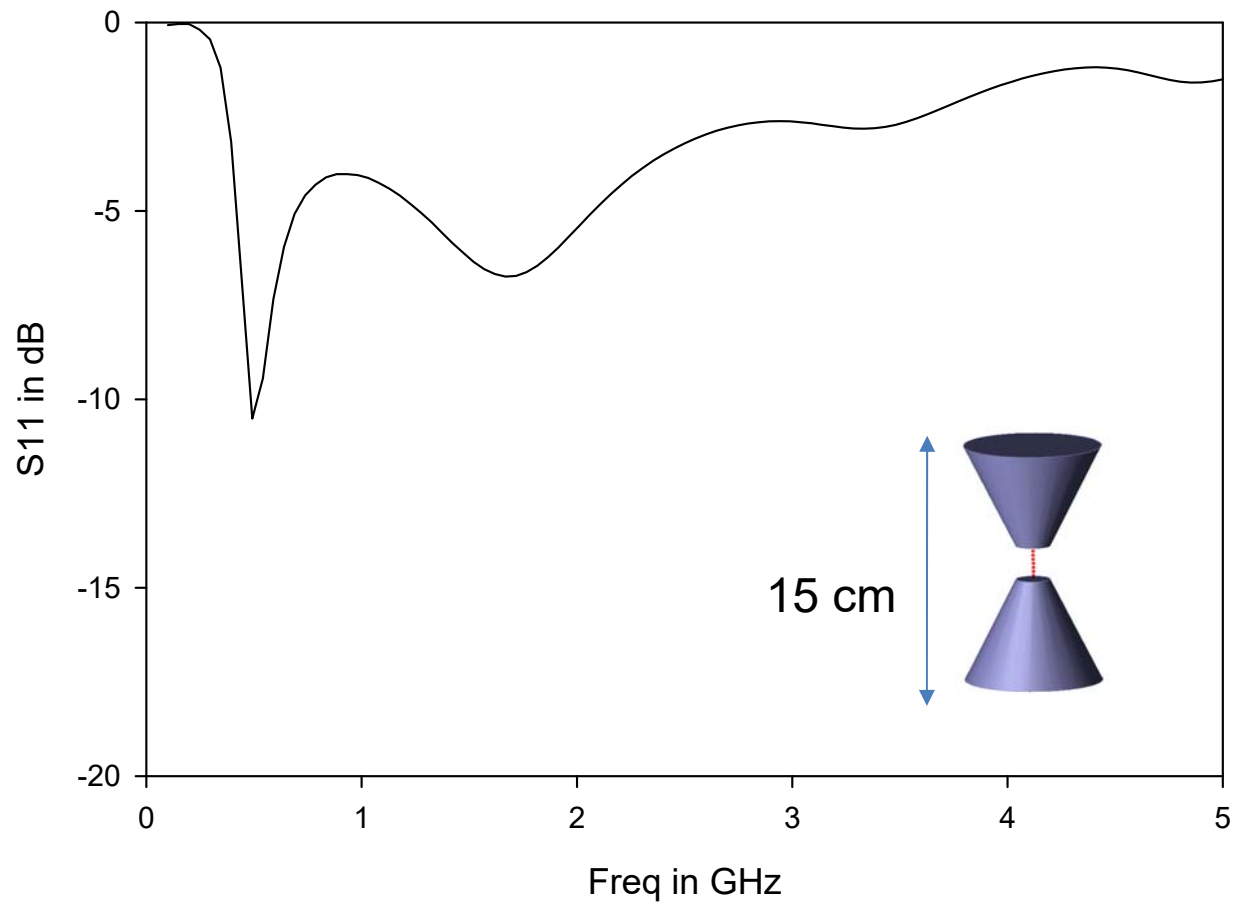
# Reflection Coefficient

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# Biconical Antenna

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# FDTD analysis by parallel division

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Angle steps of stirrer=24

$f_0=120\text{MHz}$

$f_{\text{LUF}}=500\text{MHz}$

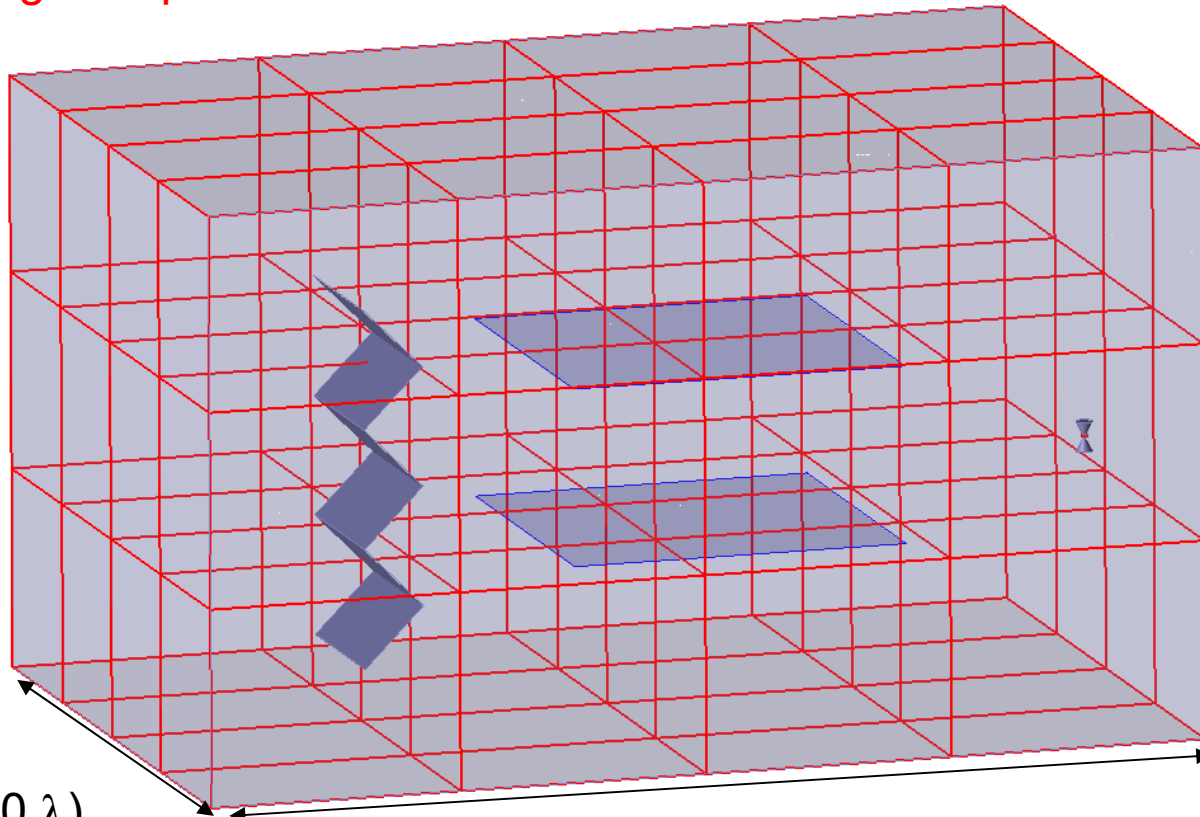
2.8 m ( $23\lambda$ )

3.2 m ( $30\lambda$ )

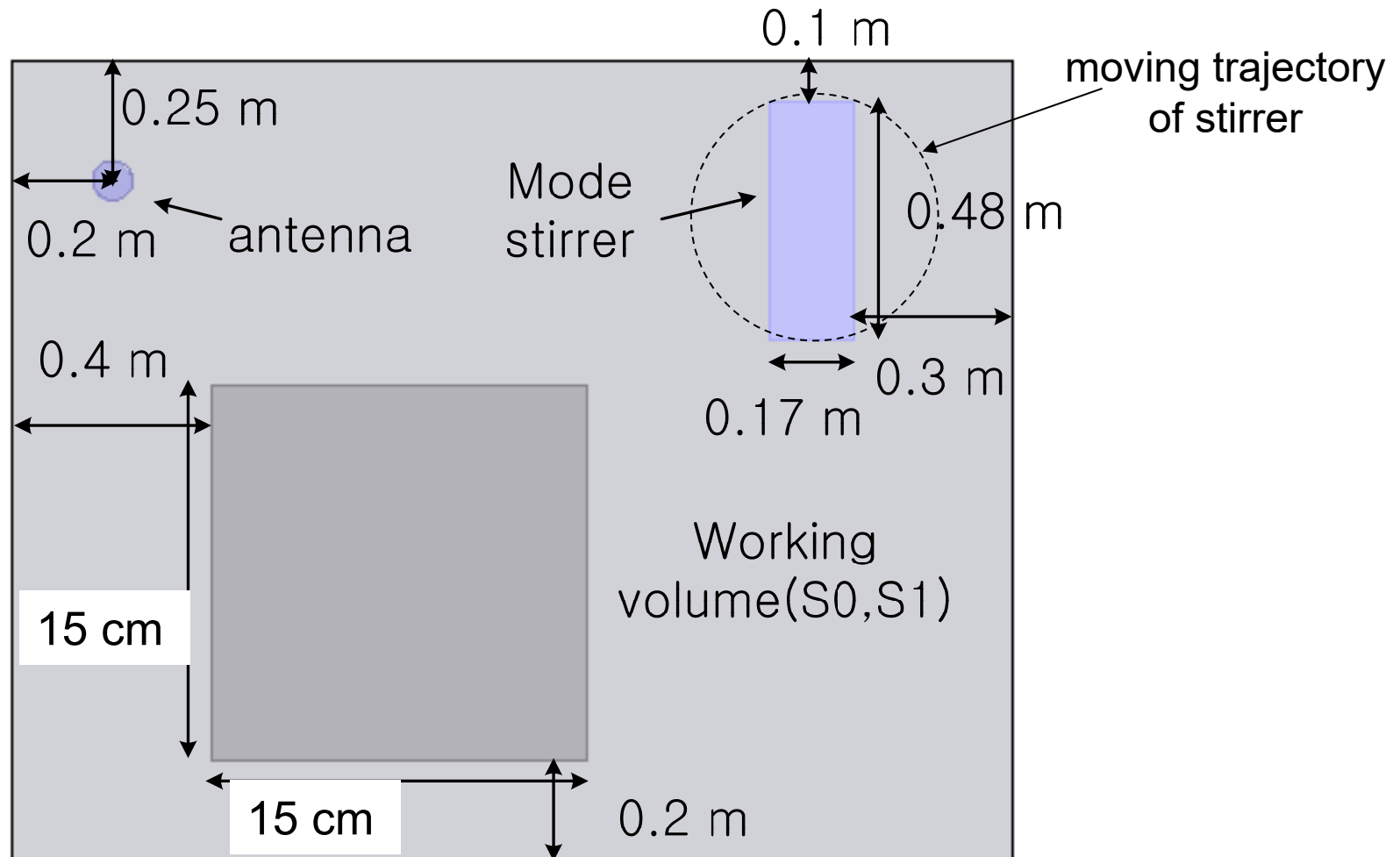
4 m ( $33\lambda$ )

Computation nodes= 48 ( $4\times 4\times 3$ )

Computation time=0.5 hr

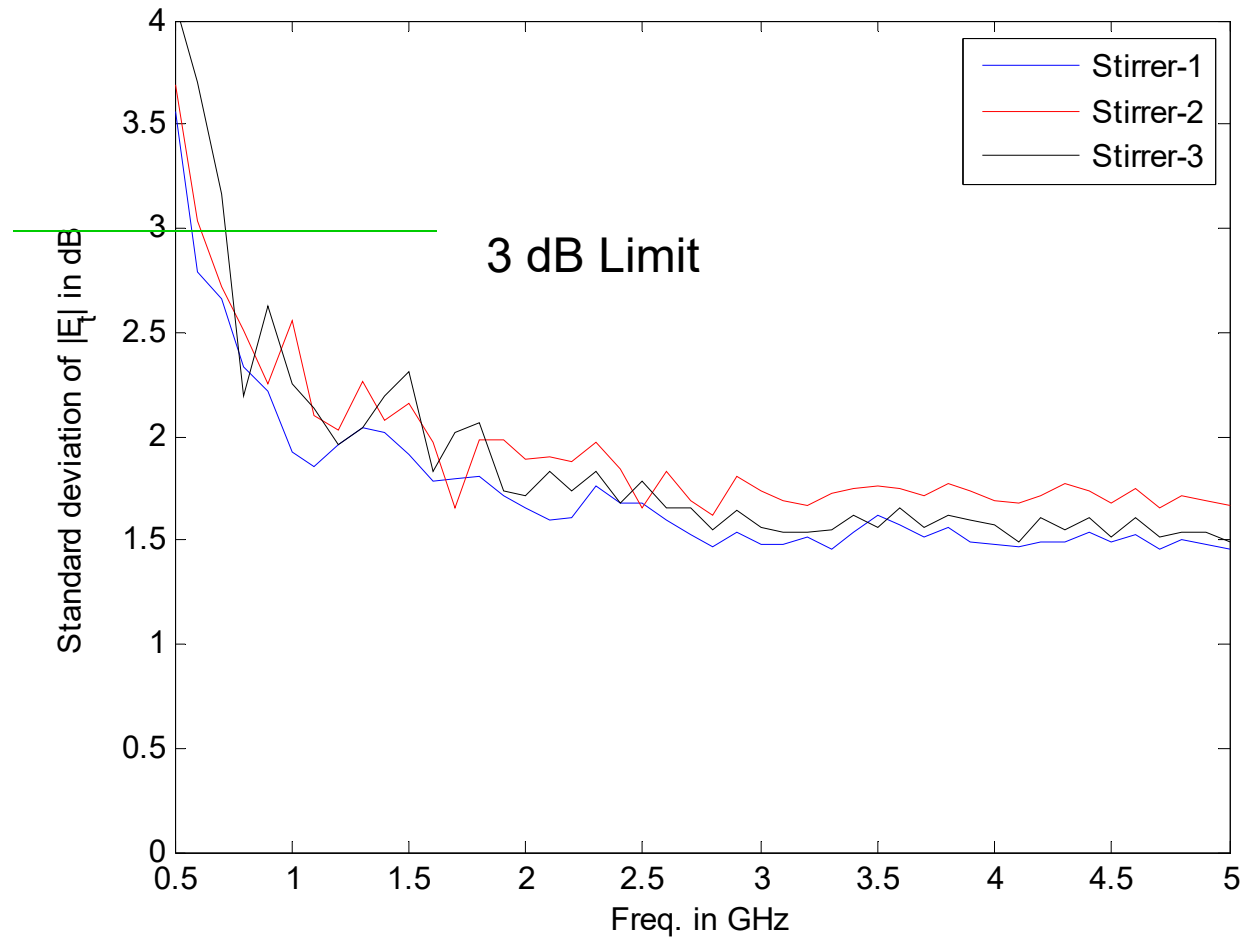


# Cross Section of the RC



# Investigation of field uniformity by statistical analysis

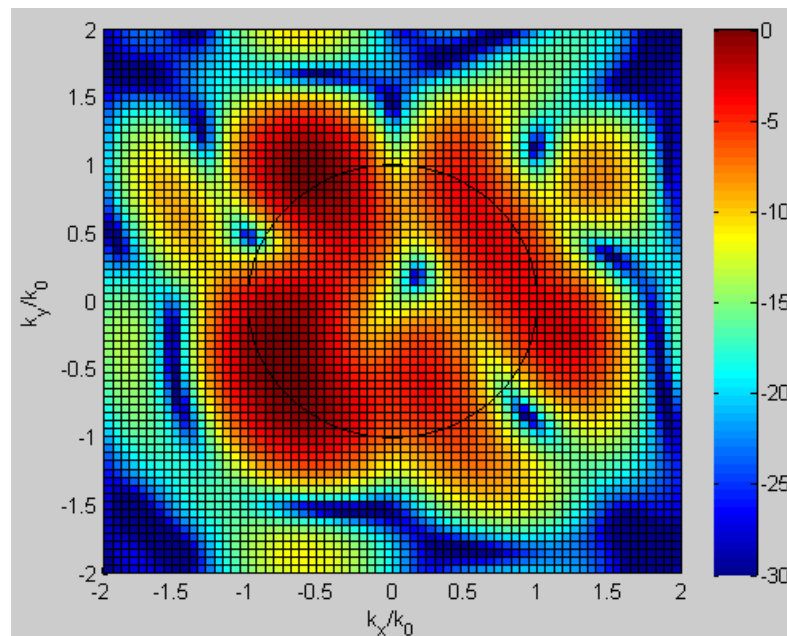
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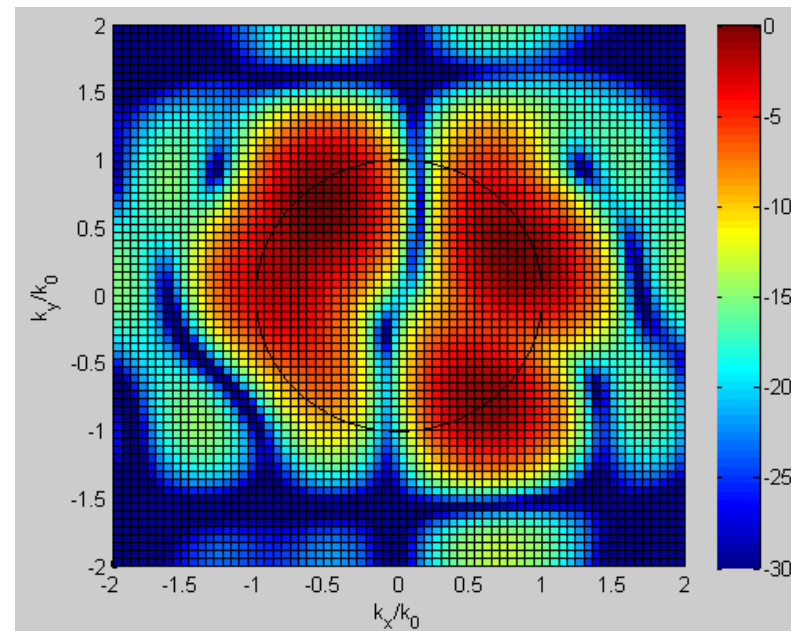
$$\text{Std\_dB} = 20 * \log(1 + \text{std}(E) / \text{mean}(E))$$

# $E_z$ in Spectral Domain on Observation Plane (150x150cm<sup>2</sup>) at 0.5 GHz

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(a) Stirrer angle = 0°

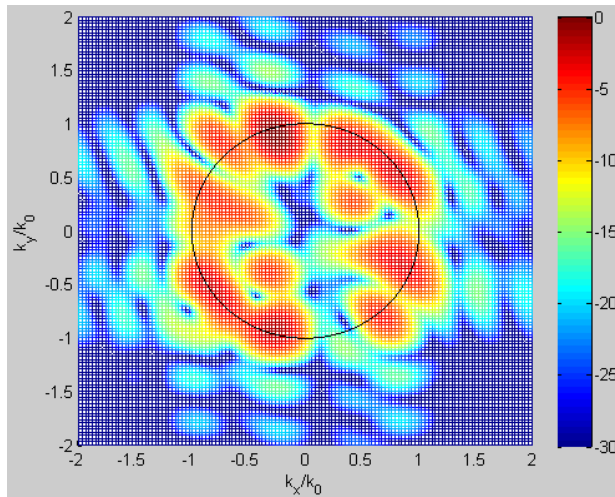


(b) Stirrer angle = 15°

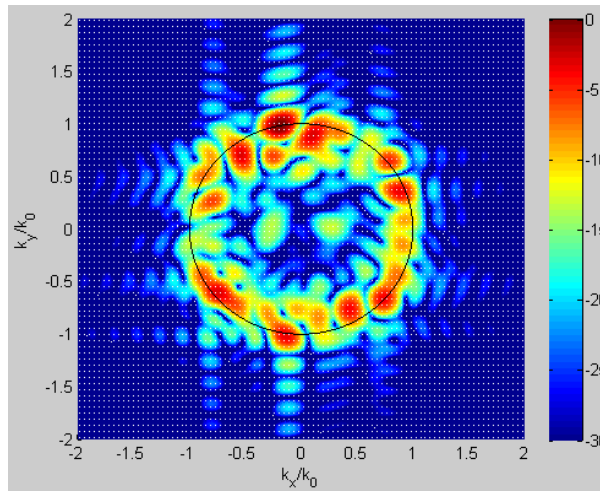
The propagation behaviors of  $E_z$  change over a rotating mode stirrer.  
The mode behaviors in RC can be found by the spectral contents

# Electric Fields in Spectral Domain on Observation Plane

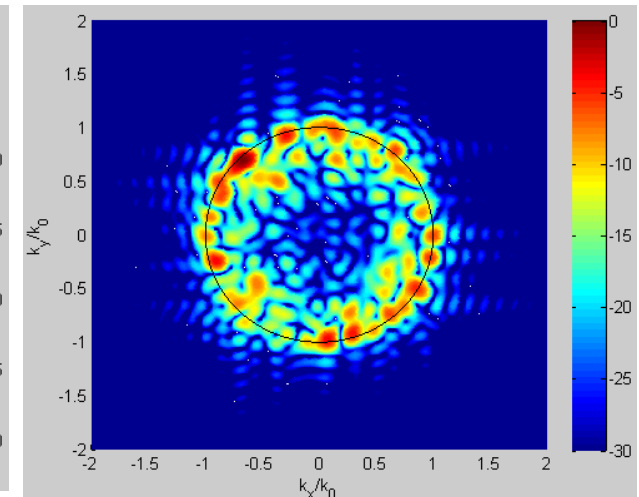
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(a) 1 GHz



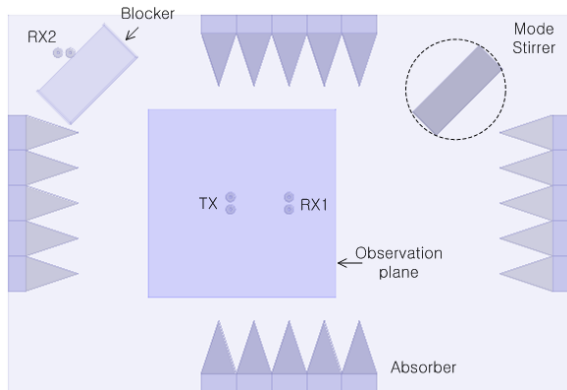
(b) 2 GHz



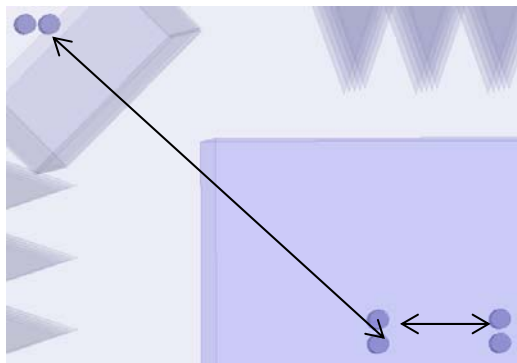
(c) 3 GHz

The spectral behaviors of  $E_z$  are shown for 1.0, 2.0 and 3.0 GHz.

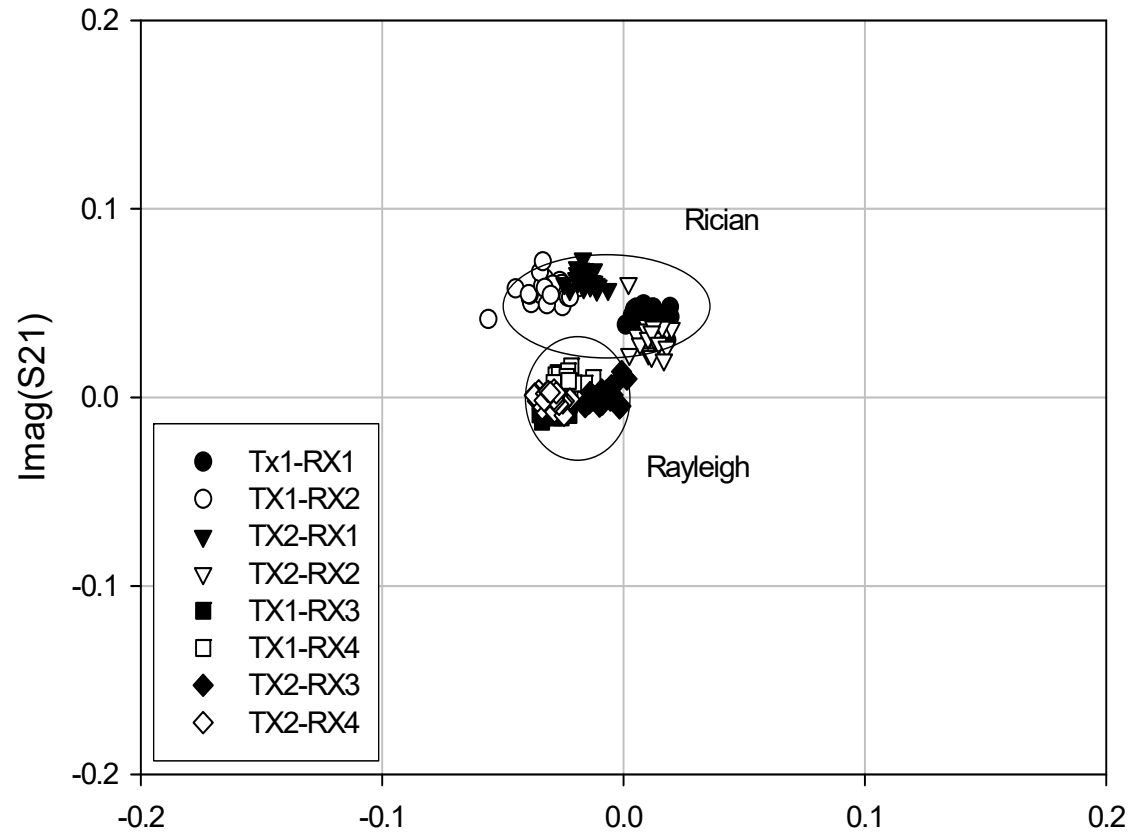
# Complex S21 (absorbers of 4 walls)



Rayleigh



Rician

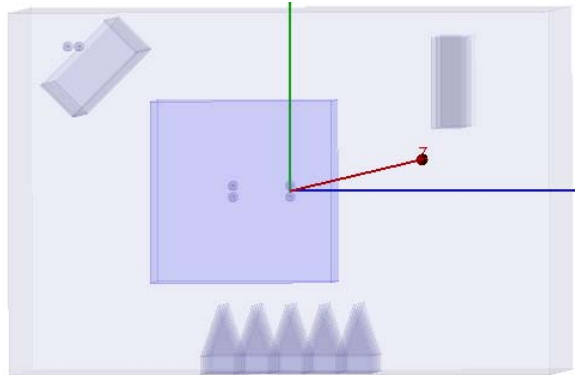


$$K = \frac{\text{direct component}}{\text{scattered components}} = \frac{A^2}{2\sigma^2}$$

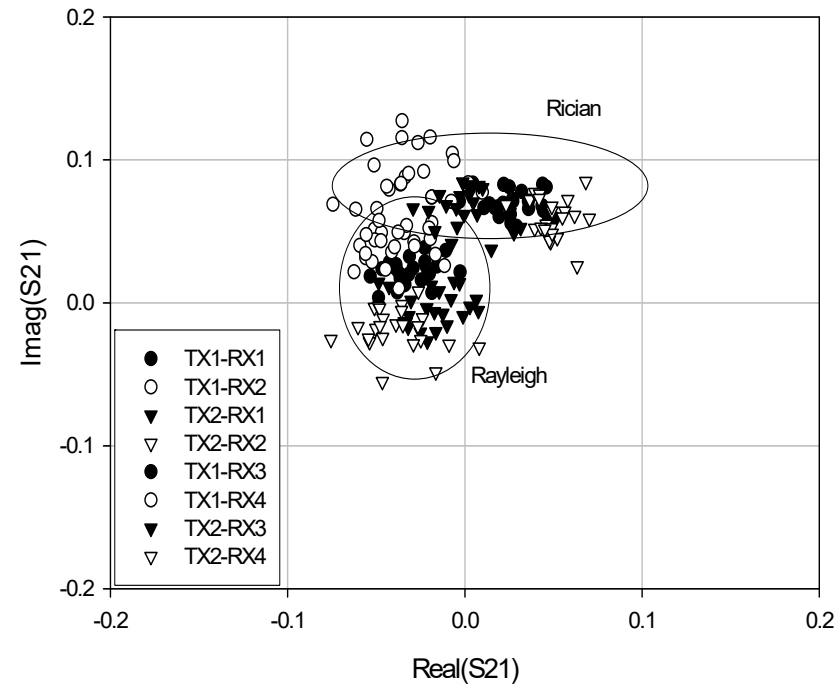
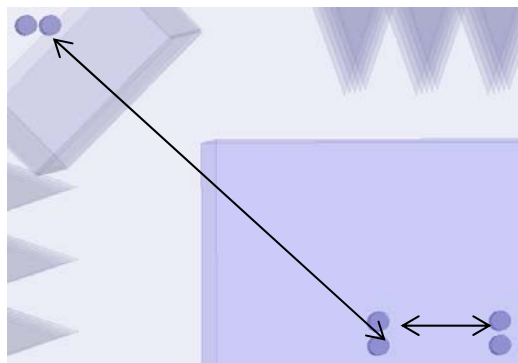
$$= \frac{(|\langle S_{21} \rangle|)^2}{\langle |S_{21} - \langle S_{21} \rangle|^2 \rangle}$$



# Complex S21 (absorbers of 1 walls)



Rayleigh



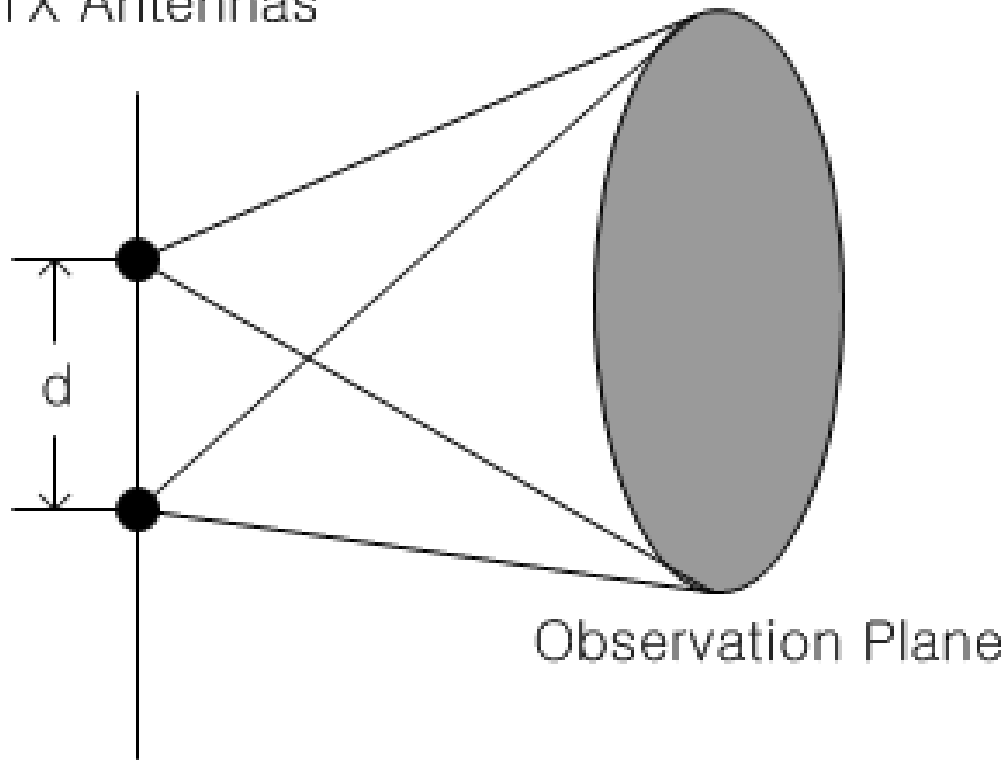
$$K = \frac{\text{direct component}}{\text{scattered components}} = \frac{A^2}{2\sigma^2}$$

$$= \frac{(|\langle S_{21} \rangle|)^2}{\langle |S_{21} - \langle S_{21} \rangle|^2 \rangle}$$

# MISO(Multiple-Input-Single-Output)

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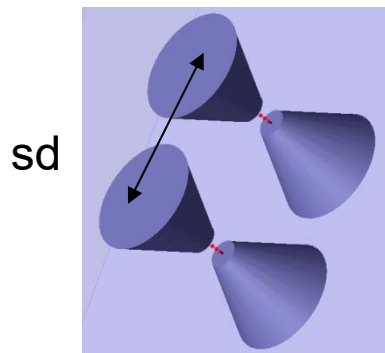
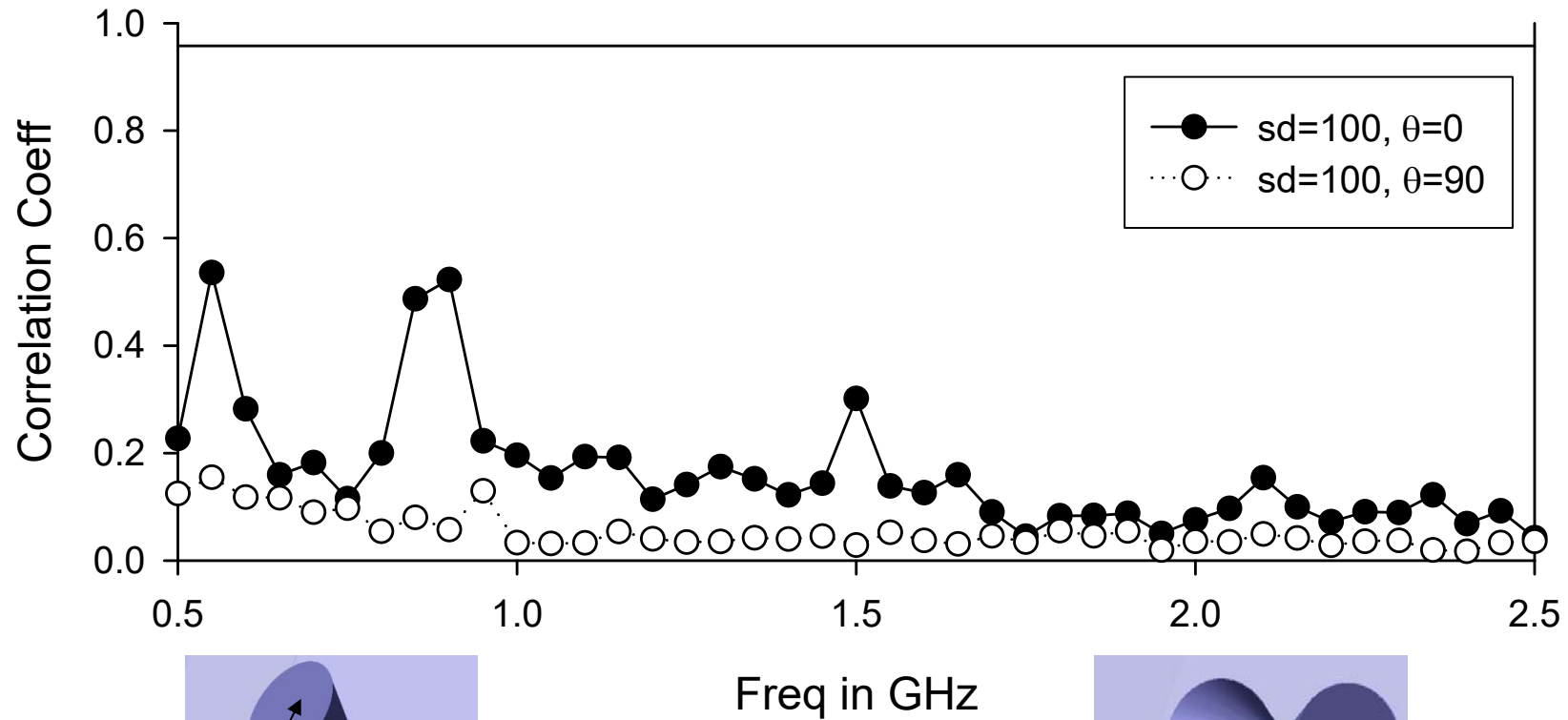
TX Antennas



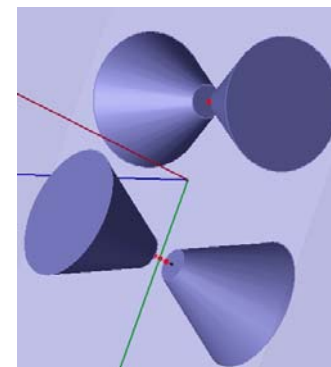
$E_z(x,y) \rightarrow E_z(k_x,k_y)$

$\text{Corr}(E_{z1}, E_{z2})$

# Correlation Coeff. (d=100 mm)

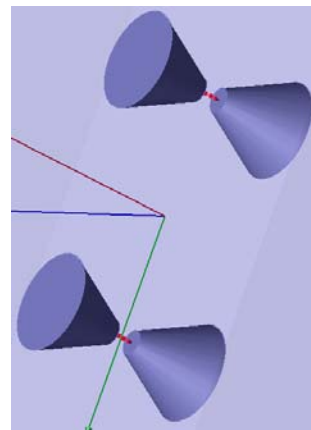
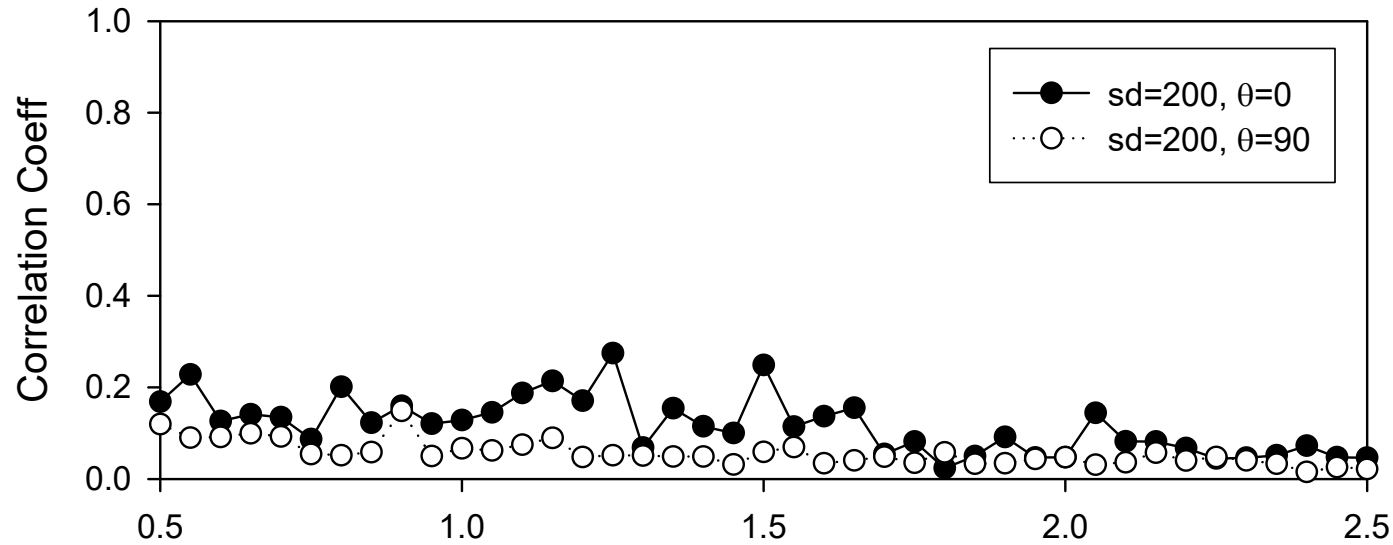


$sd=100 \text{ mm}, \theta=0^\circ$

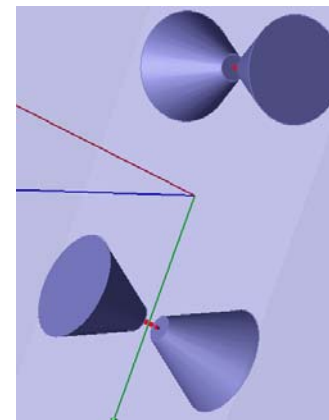


$sd=100 \text{ mm}, \theta=90^\circ$

# Correlation Coeff. (d=200 mm)



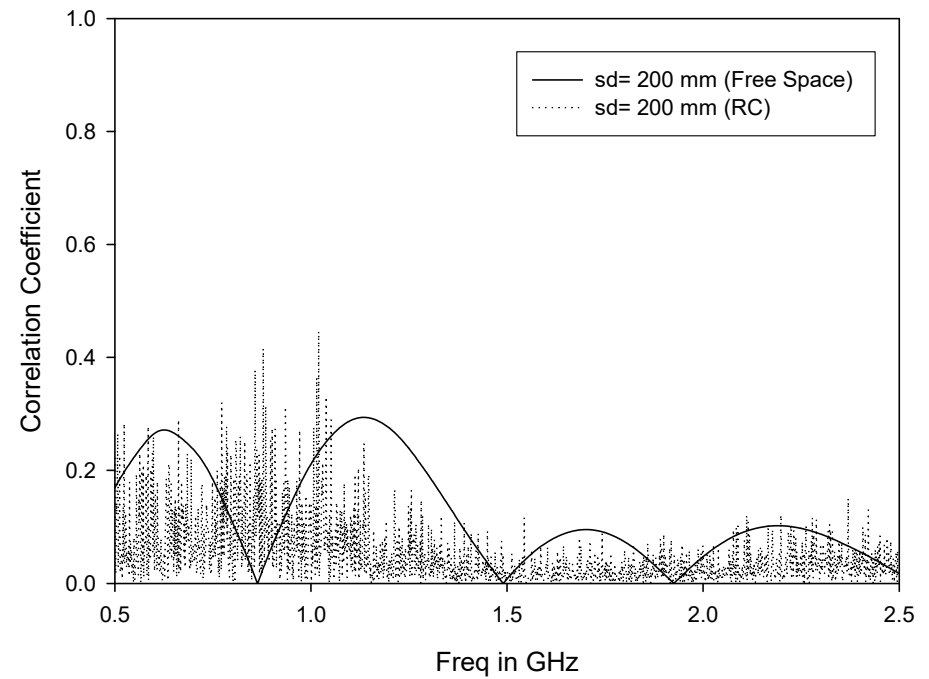
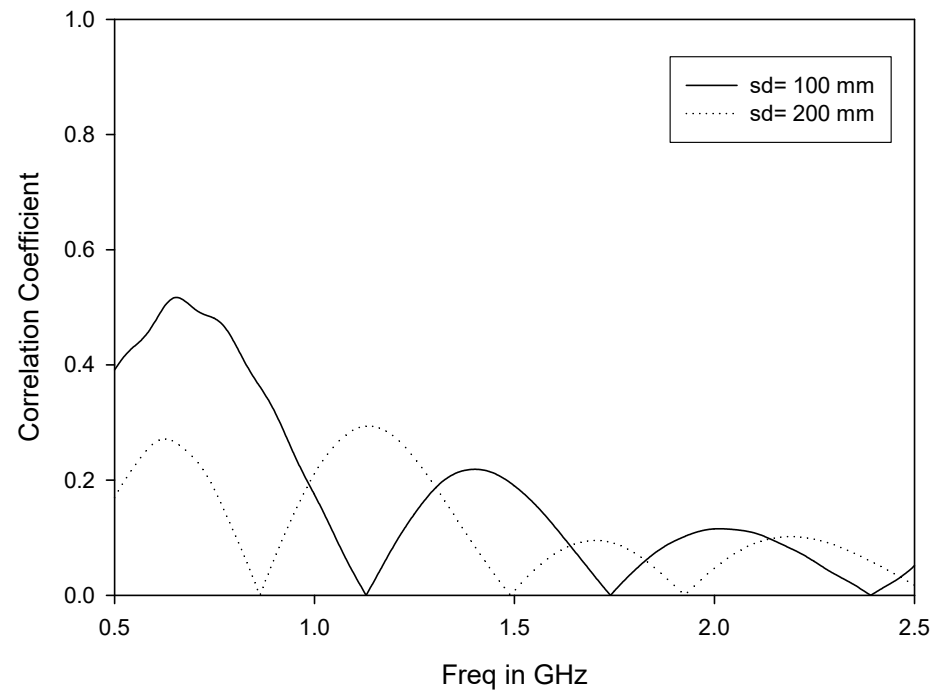
sd=200 mm,  $\theta=0^\circ$



sd=200 mm,  $\theta=90^\circ$

# Correlation Coefficients by S-parameters

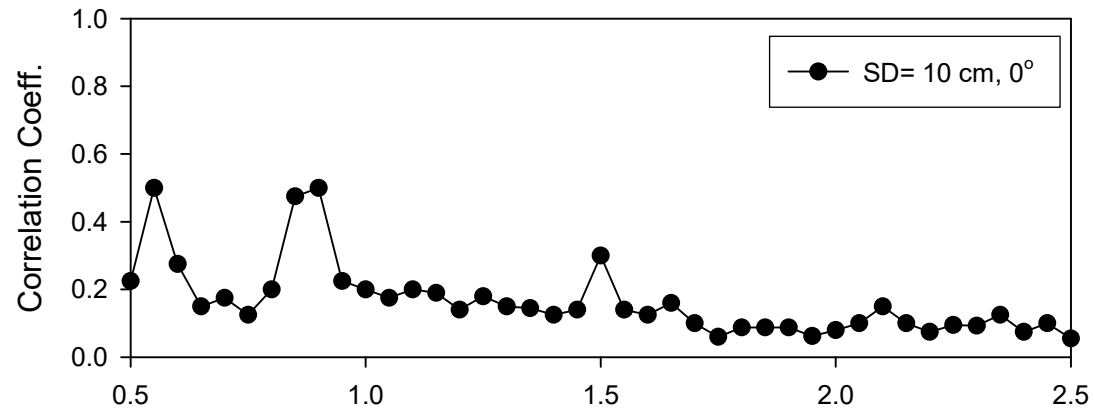
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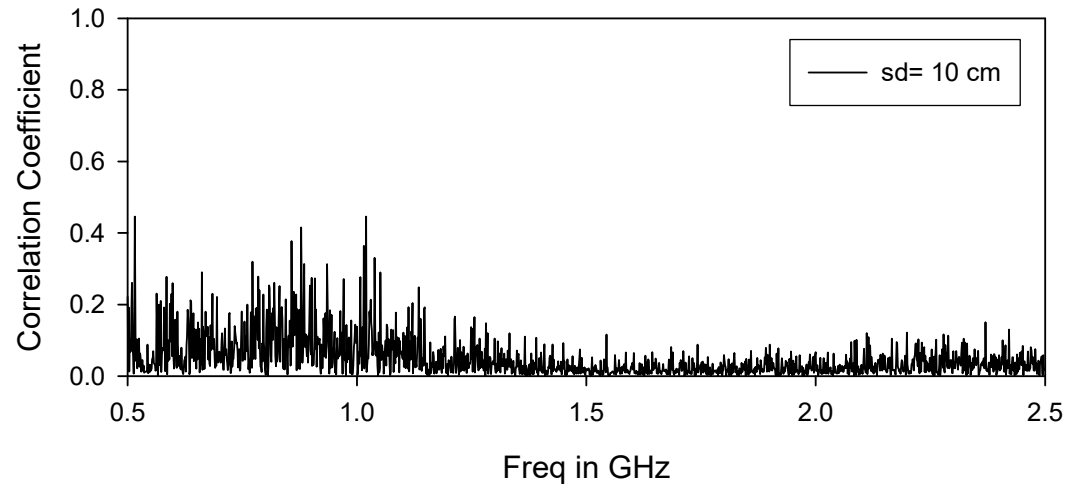
# Comparison of two correlation coefficients

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2-D field data in RC

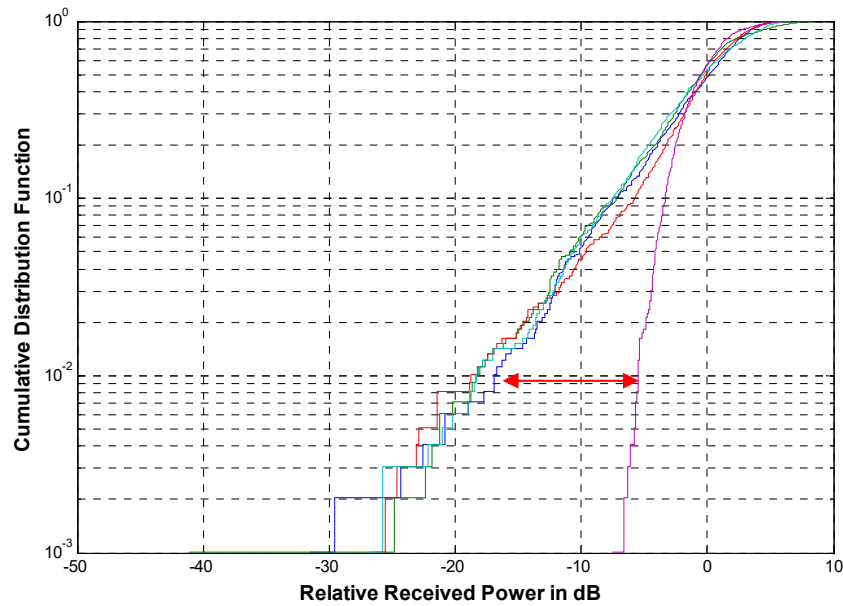


S-parameters



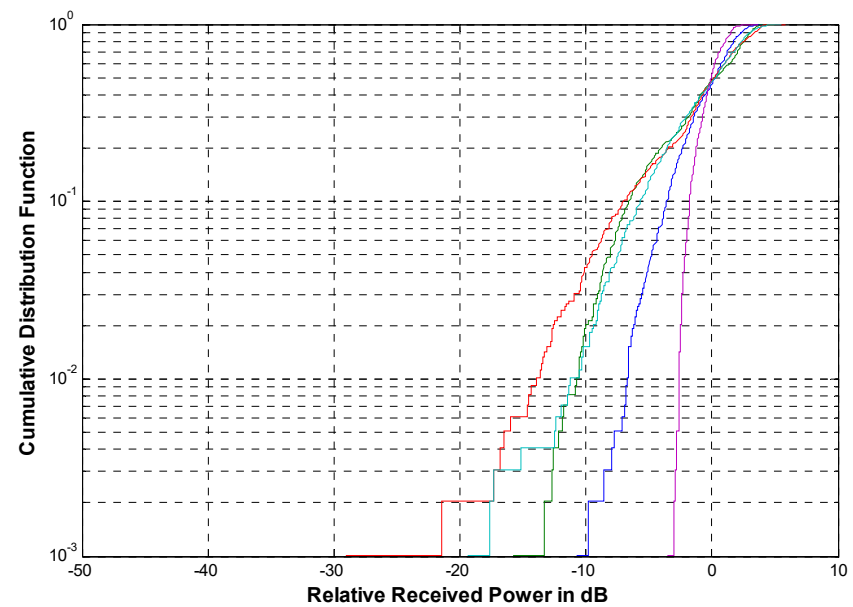
# Cumulative Density Functions @1.5GHz

Rayleigh channel



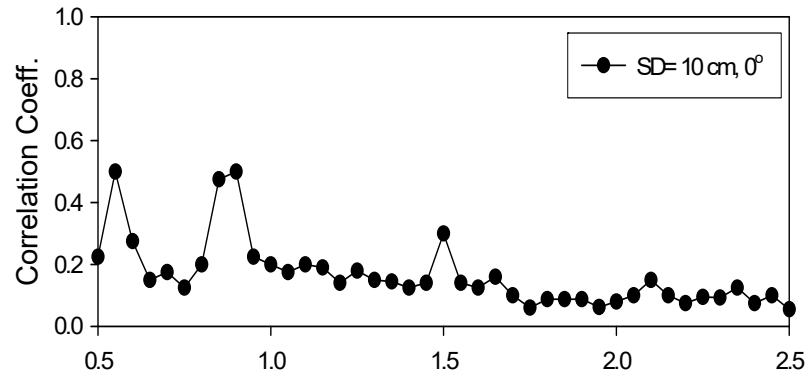
Diversity Gain  
of 10 dB @ 1%

Rician channel

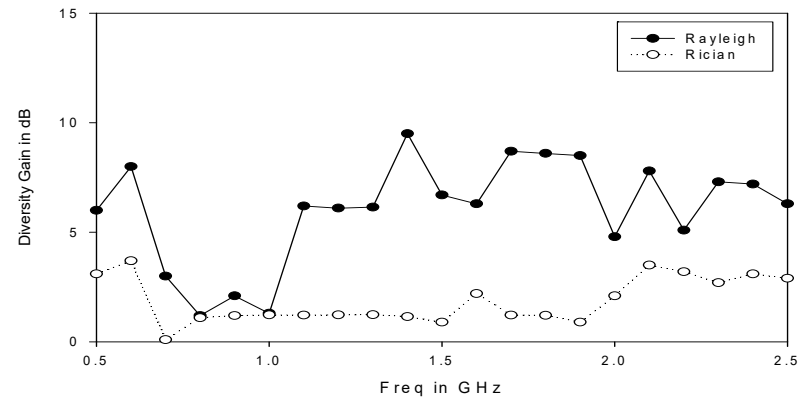


Diversity Gain  
of 4 dB @ 1%

# Comparison of two data



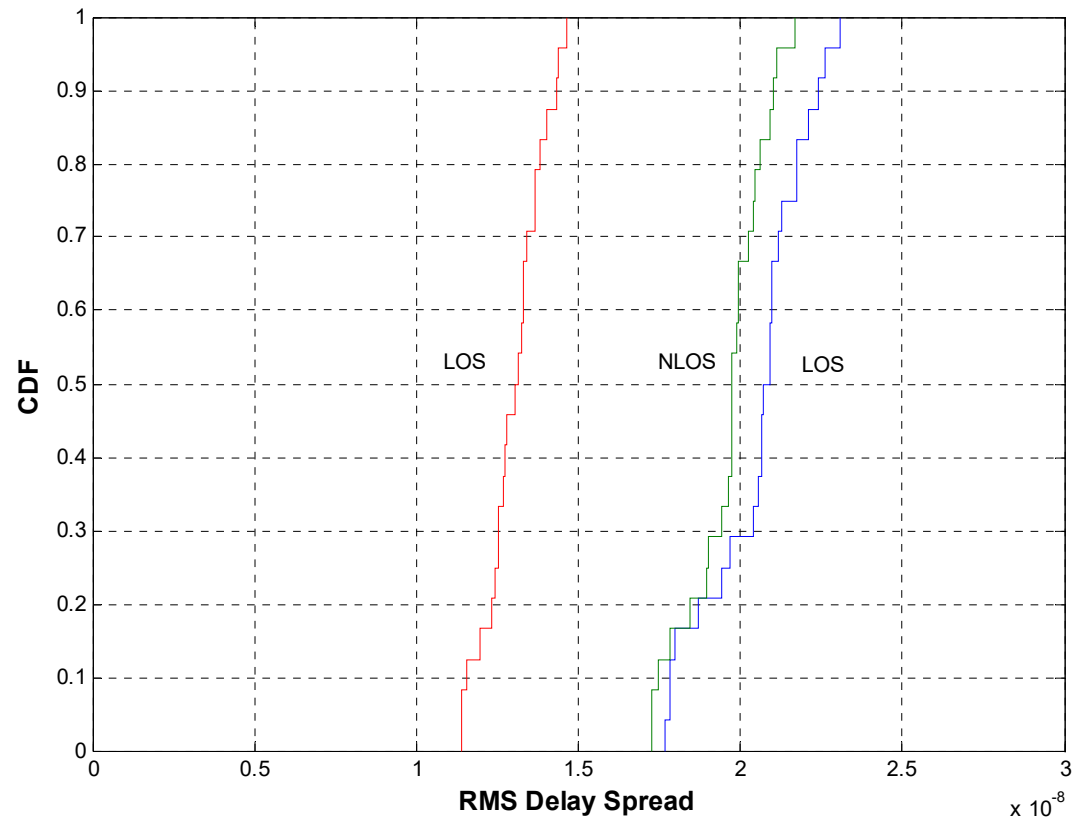
Correlation Coefficient



Diversity Gain



# RMS delay spread



$$\sigma_{\mathcal{S}} = \sqrt{\overline{\tau^2} - (\overline{\tau})^2} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_k P(\tau_k) \tau_k^2}{\sum_k P(\tau_k)} - \left( \frac{\sum_k P(\tau_k) \tau_k}{\sum_k P(\tau_k)} \right)^2}$$

# Conclusions

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- The spectral correlation for a multipath environment based on a 2x2 MIMO system have been computed on the observation planes in the Rayleigh/Rician fading channels inside a mode stirred chamber.
- The correlation coefficients have been obtained and compared for different distances and orthogonal polarization between two transmit antennas.
- The proposed method is useful for evaluating the potential diversity gain in antenna diversity systems.

# References

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