

Performance Analysis of Triple Selection Diversity Over Exponentially Correlated Nakagami- m Fading Channels

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Abstract—In this letter, an approach to the performance analysis of a triple selection-diversity system over exponentially correlated Nakagami- m fading channels is presented. Closed-form expressions of converged sums for both outage and average error probabilities are derived. Numerical results are presented to point out the effect of the fading correlation, the fading severity, as well as the improvement achieved by the triple selection combining compared with the corresponding dual diversity case.

Index Terms—Fading correlation, Nakagami- m fading channels, Rayleigh fading channels, selection diversity.

I. INTRODUCTION

DIVERSITY reception using multiple antennas has been successfully used in wireless communications systems to mitigate the effect of channel fading and to improve the received signal-to-noise ratio (SNR). Among several types of diversity combining, selection combining (SC) is the least complicated since the processing is performed only on one of the diversity branches. Traditionally, in SC, the branch with the highest SNR is selected, which corresponds to the strongest signal, if equal noise power is assumed among the branches. However, sometimes it is better to analyze the SC performance using the voltage SNR, defined as the square root of the power SNR [1]. The performance analysis of SC, assuming independent channel fading, has been studied extensively in the literature [2]. However, independent fading assumes antenna elements be placed sufficiently far apart, which is not always realized in practice due to insufficient spacing, especially in small-size terminals. In such cases, the fading among the channels is correlated, resulting in a degradation of the diversity gain obtained. Several correlation models have been proposed and used for the performance analysis of various wireless systems, corresponding to specific modulation, detection, and diversity combining schemes. One of the most frequently used models is the exponential correlation model. This model corresponds to the scenario of multi-channel reception from equispaced diversity antennas, in which the correlation between the pairs of combined signals decays as the spacing between the antennas increases [2]. In the literature, there are several approaches to the performance analysis of SC in the presence of correlative Nakagami- m or Rayleigh fading

channels, but they are limited to the case of dual diversity [1], [3], [4]. As far as higher order diversity is concerned, Ugweje and Aalo in [5], using a previously published formula for the multivariate gamma probability density function (PDF), derived expressions for the n -branches SC output PDF and cumulative distribution function (CDF) in the form of multiple integral of infinite sum of Laguerre polynomials. In [5] the dual SC case is analyzed, due to the complexity of the proposed formulation. Finally, Zhang and Lu in [6] studied the performance of multi-branch SC over correlative fading channels via the joint characteristic functions of the inputs SNRs, but the derived formula for the SC output PDF is in the form of a multifold integral with infinite limits.

In this letter, using closed-form expressions for the multivariate Nakagami- m PDF and CDF, recently proposed by the authors in [7], a unified performance analysis of a triple SC over exponentially correlated Nakagami- m fading channels is presented. Both outage and average error performance are investigated. The effect of the fading correlation and the fading severity on the performance of the SC is also presented. The proposed approach in this paper can be efficiently extended to the N branches SC, using [7] and similar mathematical analysis.

II. OUTAGE PROBABILITY

In the last years, there has been a continuing interest in modeling various propagation channels with the Nakagami- m model, which describes multipath scattering with relatively large delay-time spreads, with different clusters of reflected waves. If r is a Nakagami- m variable, then its corresponding PDF is described by [2]

$$f_r(r) = \frac{2r^{2m-1}}{\Gamma(m)\Omega^m} \exp\left(-\frac{r^2}{\Omega}\right), \quad r \geq 0 \quad (1)$$

where $\Gamma(\cdot)$ is the Gamma function, $\Omega = \bar{r}^2/m$, with \bar{r}^2 being the average signal power, and m is the inverse normalized variance of r^2 which must satisfy $m \geq 1/2$, describing the fading severity. Recently, the authors in [7] proposed a useful formulation for the multivariate (joint) Nakagami- m PDF and CDF with an exponential correlation matrix that can be efficiently applied in the performance analysis of the triple SC. According to this formulation, the trivariate Nakagami- m PDF can be written as

$$f_{r_1, r_2, r_3}(r_1, r_2, r_3) = \frac{r_1^m r_2 r_3^m \exp\left(\frac{r_1^2 + (\rho^2 + 1)r_2^2 + r_3^2}{2(1 - \rho^2)}\right)}{2^{m-1} \Gamma(m) \rho^{2(m-1)} (1 - \rho^2)^2} \\ \times I_{m-1}\left(\frac{\rho}{1 - \rho^2} r_1 r_2\right) I_{m-1}\left(\frac{\rho}{1 - \rho^2} r_2 r_3\right) \quad (2)$$

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whereas $I_\nu(\cdot)$ is the first kind and ν th-order modified Bessel function and ρ is the power correlation coefficient defined as $\text{cov}(r_i^2, r_j^2) / \sqrt{\text{var}(r_i^2)\text{var}(r_j^2)}$ with $0 \leq \rho < 1$. In (2) is assumed, without loss of generality, and for simplification purposes of the correlation matrix of r_1, r_2, r_3 , $\Omega_i = 2\sigma_i^2$, $i = 1, 2, 3$, and the variance $\sigma_i^2 = 1$. The corresponding trivariate CDF is extracted in [7] as

$$\begin{aligned} F_{R_1, R_2, R_3}(R_1, R_2, R_3) &= \frac{(1-\rho^2)^m}{\Gamma(m)} \sum_{i_1, i_2=0}^{\infty} \frac{\rho^{2i_1+2i_2}}{(\rho^2+1)^{i_1+i_2+m}} \\ &\times \frac{\gamma\left(i_1+m, \frac{R_1^2}{2(1-\rho^2)}\right) \gamma\left(i_1+i_2+m, \frac{(\rho^2+1)R_2^2}{2(1-\rho^2)}\right)}{i_1!i_2!\Gamma(i_1+m)\Gamma(i_2+m)} \\ &\times \gamma\left(i_2+m, \frac{R_3^2}{2(1-\rho^2)}\right) \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

with $\gamma(\cdot)$ being the ‘‘lower’’ incomplete Gamma function [8, (6.5.2)]. The nested double sum in (3) converges rapidly and a few terms need to be summed in order to obtain accuracy at the seventh significant digit. Also, in [7] a formula for the bound of the error resulting after the truncation of the nested infinite series in (3) is presented. Defining now the instantaneous SNR per symbol and per channel $\zeta_i = r_i^2 E_s / N_0$, $i = 1, 2, 3$, with E_s / N_0 being the symbol energy-to-Gaussian noise spectral density ratio, and the average SNR per symbol $\bar{\zeta} = \bar{\zeta}_i = r_i^2 E_s / N_0 = 2m E_s / N_0$, the joint trivariate CDF of $\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3$ can be found directly from (3) as

$$\begin{aligned} F_{\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3}(\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3) &= \\ &hfill F_{R_1, R_2, R_3} \left(\sqrt{\frac{2m\zeta_1}{\bar{\zeta}}}, \sqrt{\frac{2m\zeta_2}{\bar{\zeta}}}, \sqrt{\frac{2m\zeta_3}{\bar{\zeta}}} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

The assumption of identical powers in all three branches is reasonable if the diversity channels are closely spaced and the gain of each channel is such that all the noise powers are equals [2]. Using (4), the outage probability of the SC output SNR, P_{out} , defined as the probability that all ζ_1, ζ_2 , and ζ_3 fall below a threshold ζ_{th} , can be evaluated as

$$P_{\text{out}} = F_{\zeta}(\zeta_{th}) = F_{\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3}(\zeta_{th}, \zeta_{th}, \zeta_{th}). \quad (5)$$

III. AVERAGE ERROR PERFORMANCE

The PDF of the triple SC output SNR, $f_{\zeta}(\zeta)$, can be derived as

$$\begin{aligned} f_{\zeta}(\zeta) &= \frac{dF_{\zeta}(\zeta)}{d\zeta} \\ &= \frac{(1-\rho^2)^m}{\Gamma(m)} \sum_{i_1, i_2=0}^{\infty} \frac{\rho^{2i_1+2i_2} [G_1 + G_2 + G_3]}{(\rho^2+1)^{i_1+i_2+m} i_1! i_2! \Gamma(m+i_1) \Gamma(m+i_2)} \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} G_1 &= a_1^{b_1} \zeta^{b_1-1} e^{-a_1 \zeta} \gamma(b_2, a_2 \zeta) \gamma(b_3, a_1 \zeta) \\ G_2 &= a_2^{b_2} \zeta^{b_2-1} e^{-a_2 \zeta} \gamma(b_1, a_1 \zeta) \gamma(b_3, a_1 \zeta) \\ G_3 &= a_1^{b_3} \zeta^{b_3-1} e^{-a_1 \zeta} \gamma(b_1, a_1 \zeta) \gamma(b_2, a_2 \zeta) \\ a_1 &= \frac{m}{(1-\rho^2)\bar{\zeta}}, \quad a_2 = \frac{(\rho^2+1)m}{(1-\rho^2)\bar{\zeta}} \\ b_1 &= m + i_1, \quad b_2 = m + i_1 + i_2, \quad b_3 = m + i_2. \end{aligned}$$

The average bit-error rate (ABER), \bar{P}_e , can be extracted averaging the conditional error probability, $P(\varepsilon/\zeta)$, over the PDF of the output SNR. For binary differentially phase-shift keying (BDPSK) and noncoherent binary frequency-shift keying (BFSK), \bar{P}_e can be written as [2]

$$\bar{P}_e = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} e^{-g\zeta} f_{\zeta}(\zeta) d\zeta \quad (7)$$

with $g = 1$ for BDPSK and $g = 1/2$ for BFSK. As the quantity in the double sum of (6) is Riemann integrable and converges uniformly on the range $[0, \infty)$, the order of integration and summation is interchangeable. The integrals produced in (7) have the following form:

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax} x^b \gamma(d_1, c_1 x) \gamma(d_2, c_2 x) dx \quad (8)$$

which, using [8, (6.5.12)] and applying the Kummer transformation [9, (9.20)], can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax} x^b \gamma(d_1, c_1 x) \gamma(d_2, c_2 x) \\ &= \frac{c_1^{d_1} c_2^{d_2}}{d_1 d_2} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{d_1+d_2+b}}{e^{(a+c_1+c_2)x}} \\ &\quad \times {}_1F_1(1, d_1+1; c_1 x) {}_1F_1(1, d_2+1; c_2 x) dx \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

where ${}_1F_1(z_1, z_2, x)$ is the well-known confluent hypergeometric function. The integral in the second part of (9) can be written in a closed form using [10, App. C] resulting in

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax} x^b \gamma(d_1, c_1 x) \gamma(d_2, c_2 x) \\ &= \frac{c_1^{d_1} c_2^{d_2} \Gamma(b+d_1+d_2+1)}{d_1 d_2 (a+c_1+c_2)^{(b+d_1+d_2+1)}} \\ &\quad \times F_2 \left(b+d_1+d_2+1; 1, 1; d_1+1, d_2+1 \right) \\ &\quad ; \frac{c_1}{a+c_1+c_2}, \frac{c_2}{a+c_1+c_2} \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

with F_2 being the hypergeometric function of two variables defined in [9, (9.180/2)]. Using (10), and after some algebraic manipulations, the ABER for BDPSK and BFSK can be written as shown in (11) at the bottom of the next page.

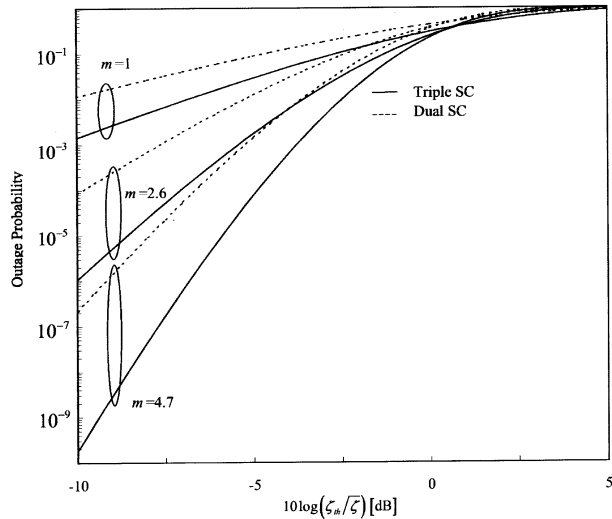


Fig. 1. Outage probability, P_{out} , versus $\zeta_{th}/\bar{\zeta}$, for dual and triple SC, $\rho = 0.5$, and several values of m .

Now, working as in [3], it can be easily recognized that there is a similarity between the formulae of $P(\varepsilon/\zeta)$ for several modulation schemes. Hence, single finite-interval integration suffices for direct computation of the desired ABER. For example, in coherent BPSK or orthogonal BFSK, \bar{P}_e can be derived as $\bar{P}_e = (1/\pi) \int_0^{\pi/2} \bar{P}_e(\theta) d\theta$, where $\bar{P}_e(\theta)$ is given in (11) with g to be replaced with $g(\theta) = (g/(\sin^2(\theta)))$ and $g = 1, g = 1/2$ for BPSK and orthogonal BFSK, respectively.

IV. NUMERICAL RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The double infinite sum in (11) converges rapidly and a mean number of five terms (for each sum) is adequate to be summed for accuracy 10^{-10} at $\bar{\zeta} = 10$ dB, and three terms for accuracy 10^{-15} at $\bar{\zeta} = 20$ dB. In Fig. 1, the outage probability is plotted versus the normalized threshold $\zeta_{th}/\bar{\zeta}$ for the dual and triple SC, $\rho = 0.5$ and for several values of m . It is evident that the

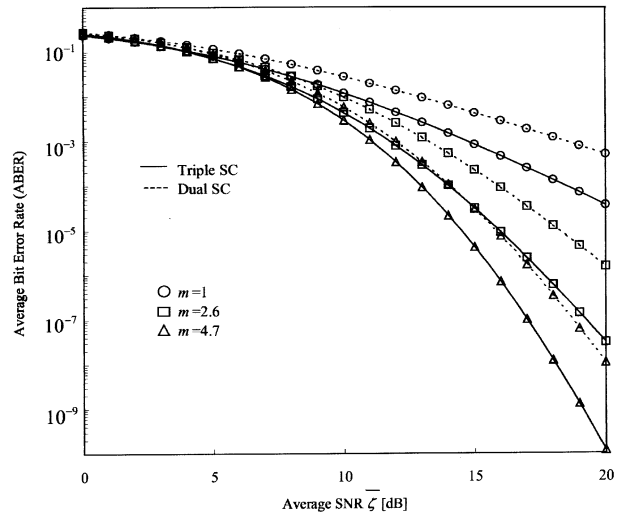


Fig. 2. ABER, \bar{P}_e , versus $\bar{\zeta}$, for dual and triple SC in noncoherent BFSK, $\rho = 0.5$, and several values of m .

outage performance degrades as the fading severity increases (m decreases) as well as the improvement offered by the triple SC, compared to the dual one, is lower for high fading severity environments (small values of m). At $P_{\text{out}} = 0.1$ and $m = 1$ (Rayleigh), the improvement offered by the triple SC is about 2.5 dB. For $P_{\text{out}} = 10^{-3}$, the corresponding improvement is about 2.5 dB for $m = 2.6$ and 1.25 dB for $m = 4.7$. Fig. 2 plots the ABER for noncoherent BFSK, for both dual and triple SC, $\rho = 0.5$, and several values of m . It is evident that the triple diversity offers an improvement to the error performance. When $\bar{P}_e = 10^{-3}$ the gain offered by the triple SC compared with the dual-diversity case is about 3.5 dB for $m = 1$, and when $\bar{P}_e = 10^{-4}$ the corresponding gain is 2 dB for $m = 2.6$ and 1 dB for $m = 4.7$. Finally, Figs. 3 and 4 show the impact of the fading correlation to the outage probability (for $\zeta_{th}/\bar{\zeta} = 0$ dB) and average error performance (coherent BPSK with $\bar{\zeta} = 15$ dB) correspondingly, for several values of m . As expected, an

$$\bar{P}_e = \frac{1}{2\Gamma(m)} \sum_{i_1, i_2=0}^{\infty} \frac{m^{2i_1+2i_2+3m} \rho^{2i_1+2i_2} (1-\rho^2)^m}{[(\rho^2+3)m + (1-\rho^2)\bar{\zeta}g]^{2i_1+2i_2+3m}} \times \frac{\Gamma(2i_1+2i_2+3m)[U_1+U_2+U_3]}{i_1!i_2! \Gamma(m+i_1)\Gamma(m+i_2)} \quad (11)$$

with

$$U_1 = \frac{F_2(3m+2i_1+2i_2+1; 1, 1; m+i_1+i_2+1, m+i_2+1; v_2, v_1)}{(m+i_1+i_2)(m+i_2)}$$

$$U_2 = \frac{F_2(3m+2i_1+2i_2+1; 1, 1; m+i_1+1, m+i_2+1; v_1, v_1)}{(m+i_1)(m+i_2)}$$

$$U_3 = \frac{F_2(3m+2i_1+2i_2+1; 1, 1; m+i_1+1, m+i_1+i_2+1; v_1, v_2)}{(m+i_1)(m+i_1+i_2)}$$

$$v_1 = \frac{m}{(\rho^2+3)m + (1-\rho^2)\bar{\zeta}g}$$

$$v_2 = \frac{m(\rho^2+1)}{(\rho^2+3)m + (1-\rho^2)\bar{\zeta}g}$$

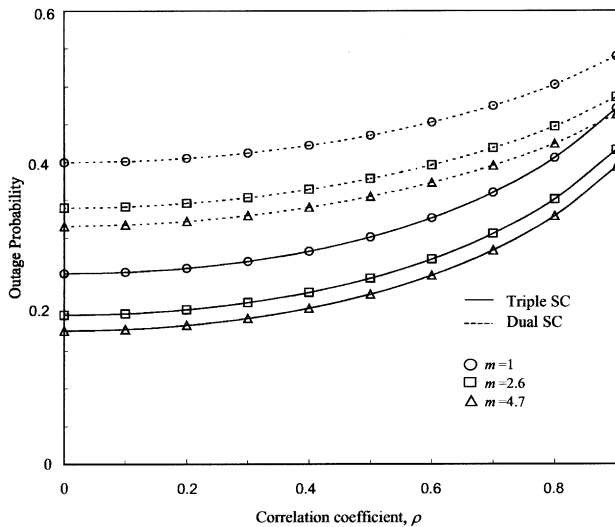


Fig. 3. Outage probability, P_{out} , versus the correlation coefficient ρ , for dual and triple SC, $\zeta_{th}/\zeta = 0$ dB, and several values of m .

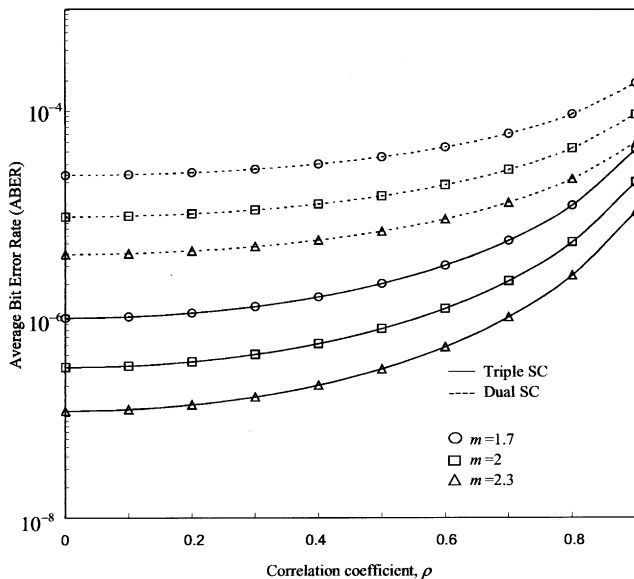


Fig. 4. ABER, \overline{P}_e , versus the correlation coefficient ρ for dual and triple SC, $\zeta = 15$ dB, and several values of m .

increase of ρ leads to an increase of the outage probability and the ABER, while the slope of the curves preserves regardless of the value of the m parameter. Moreover, the triple-diversity case is more sensitive to the fading correlation effects. The curves for

the dual selection-diversity case were obtained using the analysis proposed in [7] with $n = 2$, and following the same procedure as in Sections II and III.

V. CONCLUSIONS

In this letter, a unified performance analysis for the triple SC over exponentially correlated Nakagami- m fading channels is presented. Closed-form expressions of converged sums for the outage probability and ABER are derived. Numerical results show that the improvement obtained using a three-branch selection combiner is considerable compared to the dual diversity case. Moreover, the effect of the fading correlation to the system performance is more significant in the triple diversity case, compared with the dual one.

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