

# Sub-Nyquist Sampling of Wideband Signals

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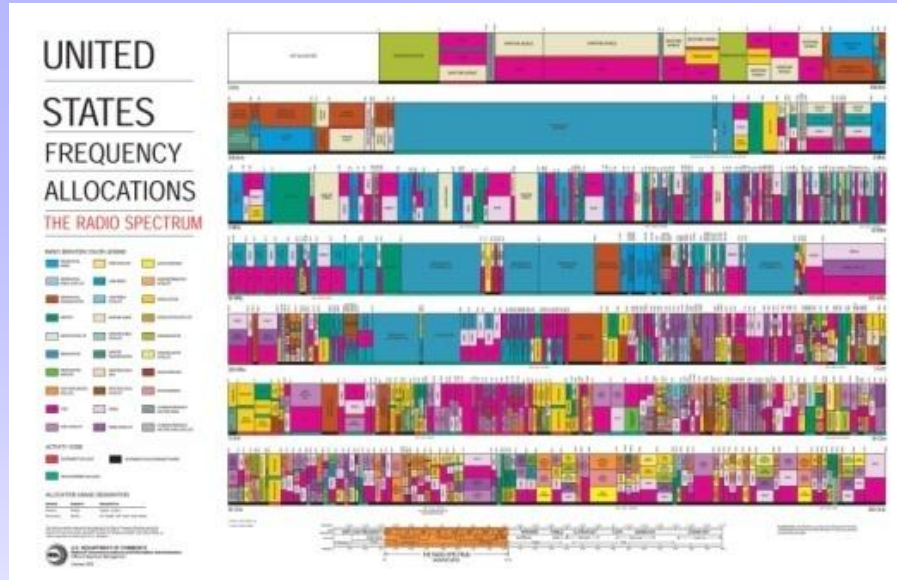
Sub-Nyquist Sampling (Xampling) –  
Smart Sampling Seminar

March 21<sup>st</sup>, 2012

# Outline

- Motivation
- Algorithms
  - Sampling: MWC and Multicoset
  - Recovery
- Challenges and Trade-Offs
- Treatment of Noise

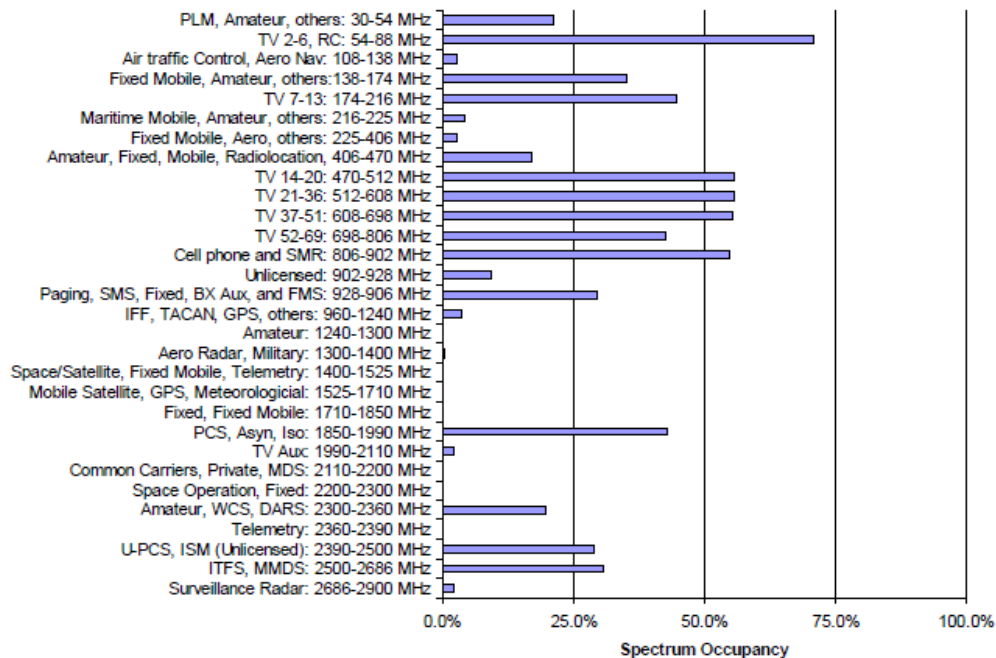
# Spectrum Saturation



- Licensed frequency bands to Primary Users (PUs):  
TV, radio stations, mobile carriers, air traffic control...)
- Spectrum is too crowded
- Cannot allocate frequency bands to new users!

# Spectrum Sparsity

Measured Spectrum Occupancy in Chicago, IL



Shared Spectrum Company (SSC) – 16-18 Nov 2005

- Spectrum is underutilized
- In a given place, at a given time, only a small number of PUs transmit concurrently

**Can we exploit temporarily available spectrum holes for opportunistic transmissions?**

# Cognitive Radios

## ● Principle:

- Perform spectrum sensing to search for available spectrum holes
- Monitor spectrum during transmission to detect any change in PUs' activity

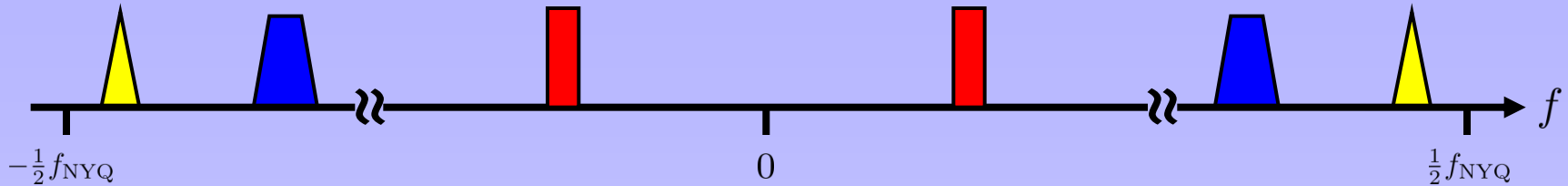
## ● Requirements:

- Wideband spectrum sensing
- Real-time
- Reliability
- Minimal hardware and software resources (mobile)

**Nyquist sampling is not an option!**

**How do we efficiently perform detection on a wideband signal?**

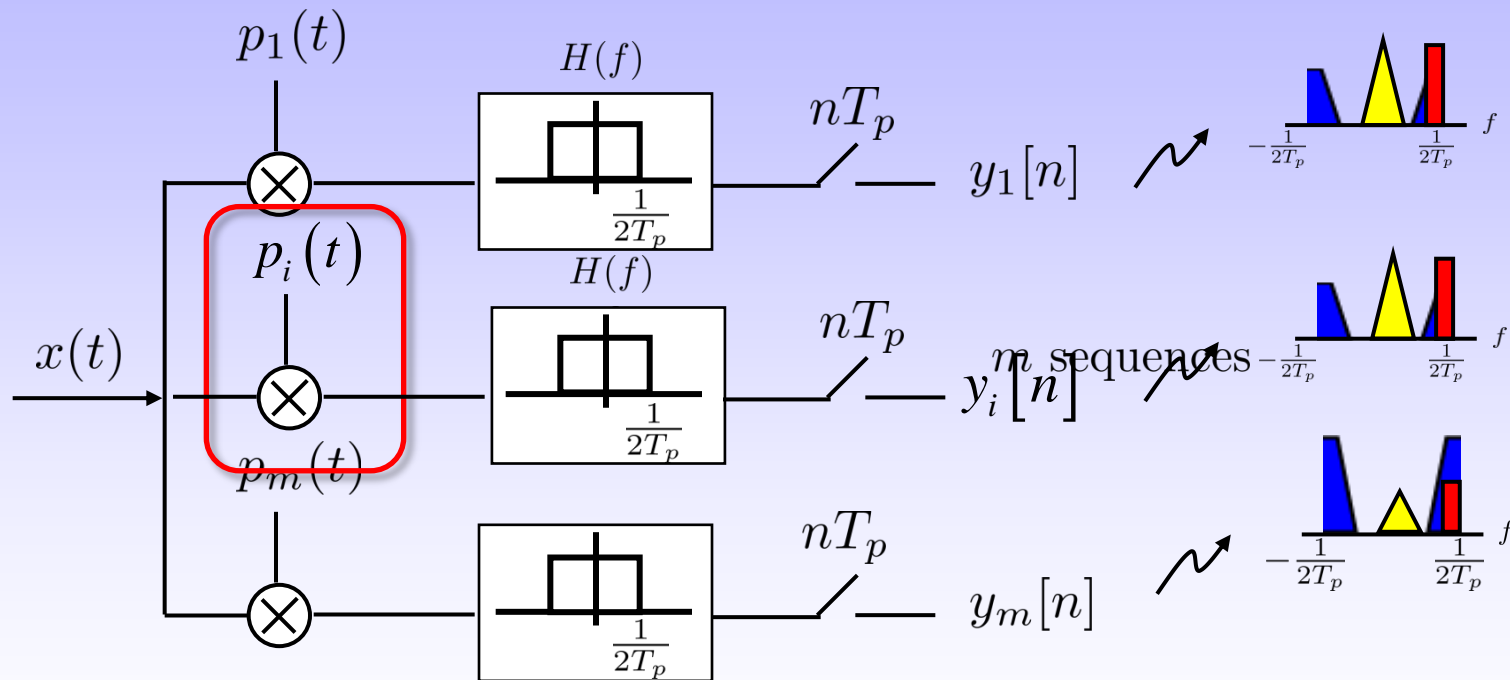
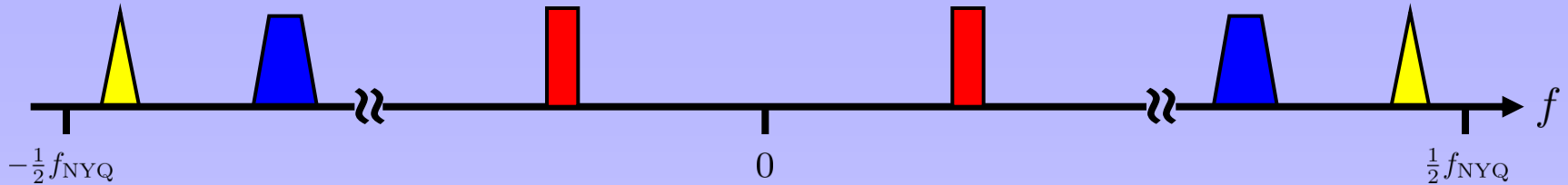
# Model



- Multiband model:
  - N – max number of transmissions
  - B – max bandwidth of each transmission
- Goal: blind detection
- Minimal achievable rate:  $2NB \ll f_{\text{NYQ}}$

# The Modulated Wideband Converter (MWC)

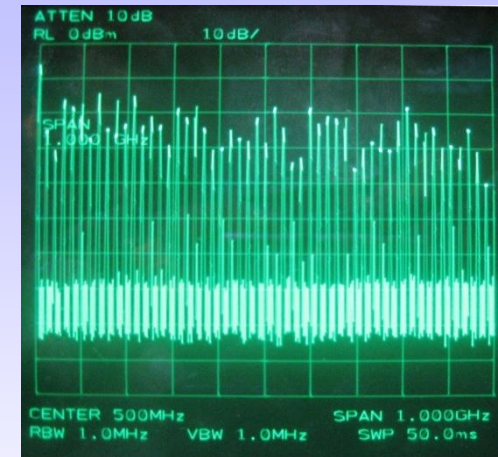
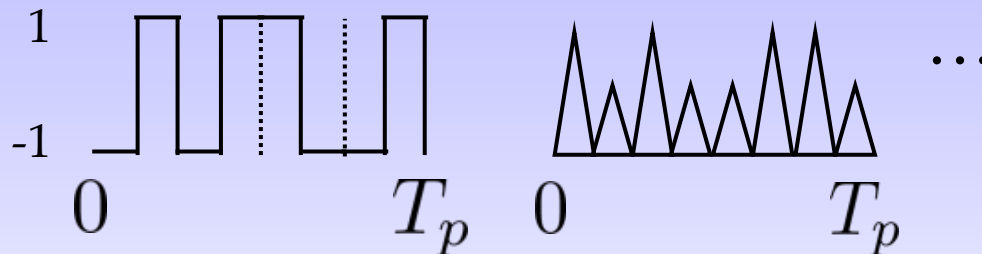
Mishali & Eldar '10



# MWC – Mixing & Aliasing

- Mixing function  $p_i(t)$  periodic with period  $T_p$

- Examples:

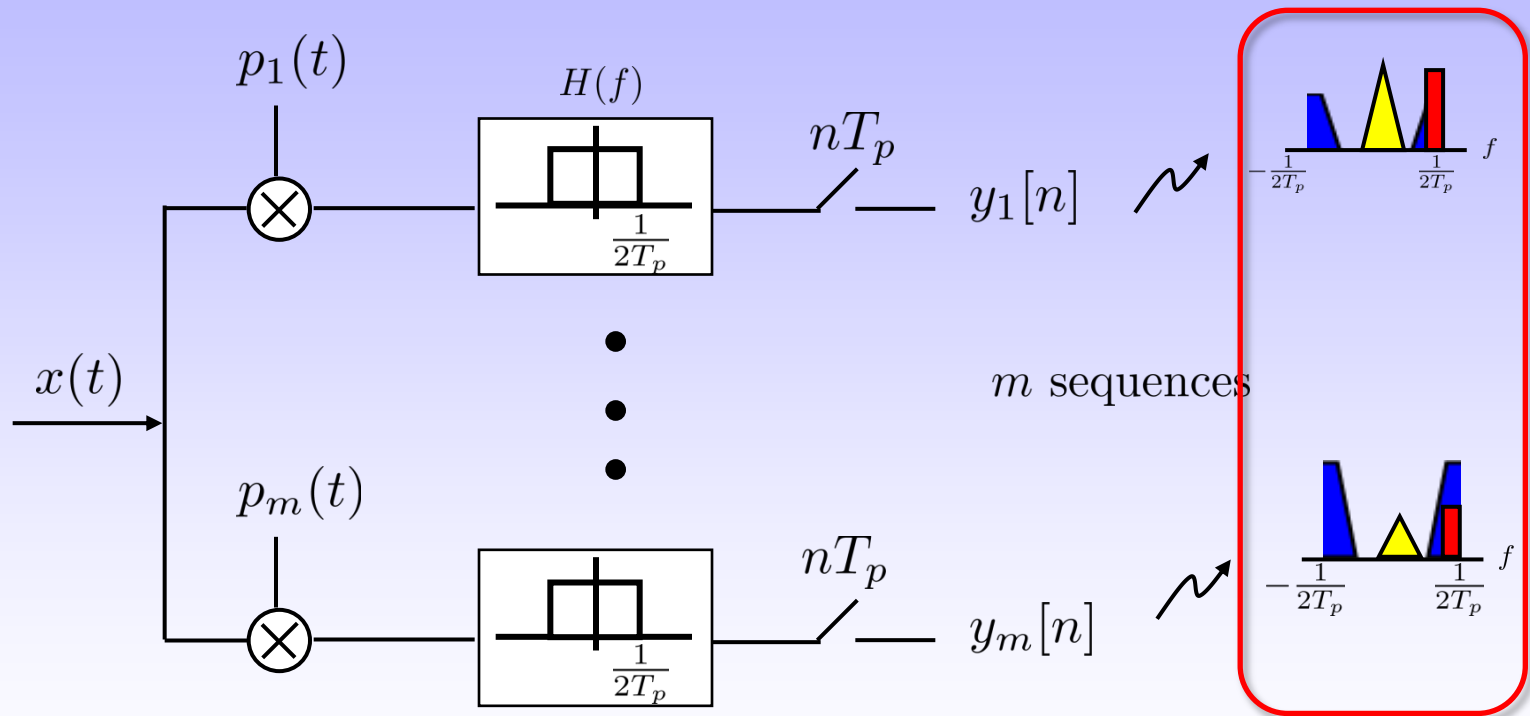
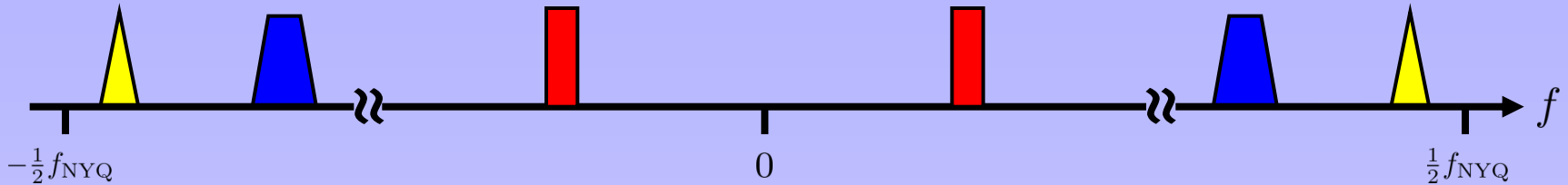


Frequency domain

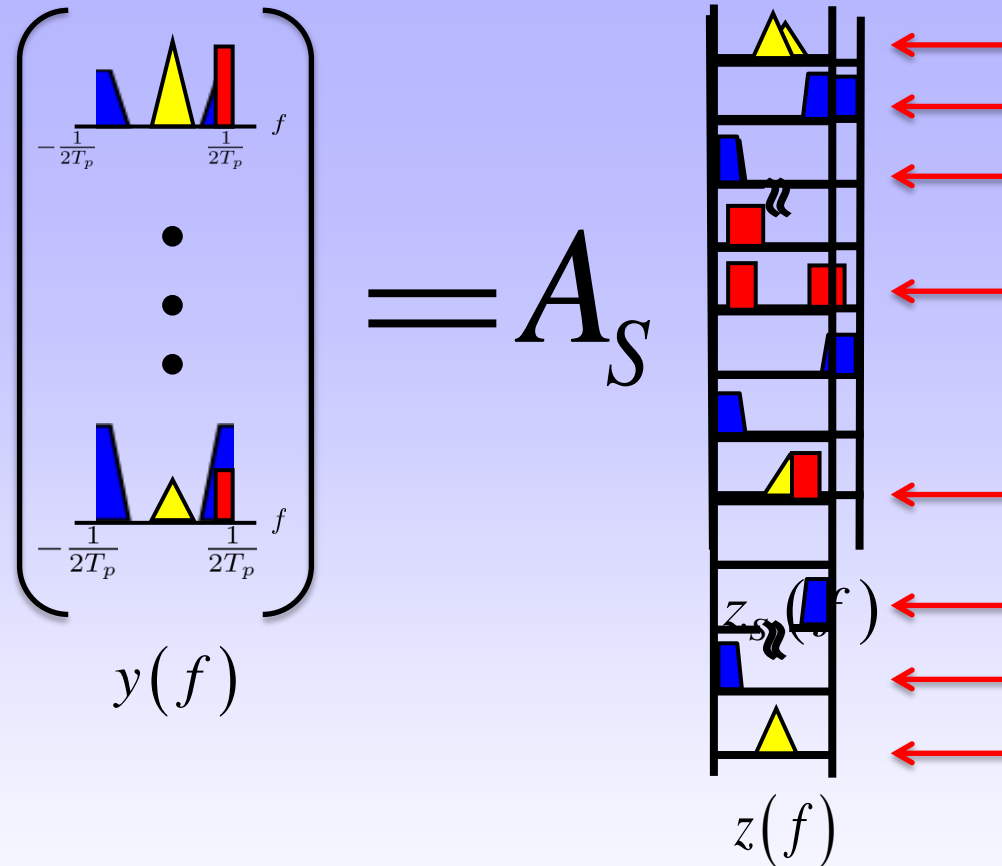
- Practical considerations:
  - Can't design nice sign patterns at high frequency
  - Only periodicity and frequency smoothness matter



# MWC – Aliasing



# MWC – Recovery



- Support  $S$  recovery
- Signal reconstruction:  $z_S(f) = A_S^\dagger y(f)$

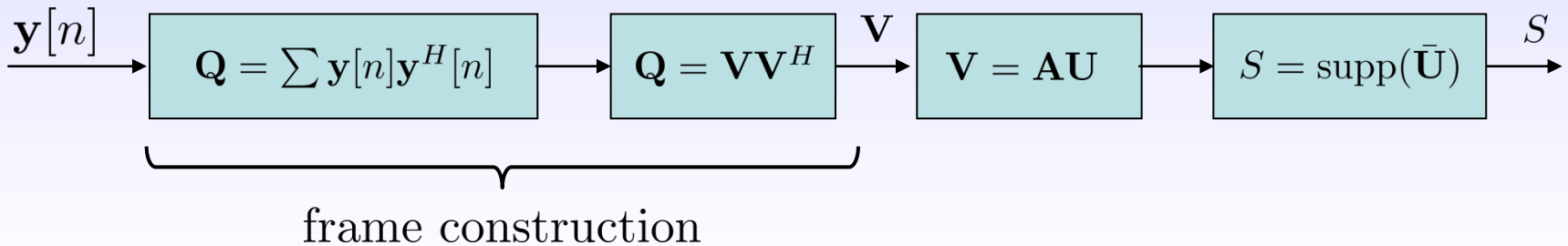
# MWC – Support Recovery (CTF)

**Problem: infinite number of linear systems (f is continuous)**

- Solve in the time domain for each n:

$$y(f) = \mathbf{A}z(f) \longleftrightarrow y[n] = \mathbf{A}z[n]$$

- Time consuming
- Not robust to noise
- CTF (Continuous To Finite):



Infinite problem (IMV)  $\rightarrow$  One finite-dimensional problem

# MWC – Single Channel

m channels at rate  $f_s$



1 channel at rate  $mf_s$

- A system with  $f_s = qf_p$  provides  $q$  equations for each physical channel
- Trade-off:
  - Fewer channels: big hardware savings
  - Increased rate in each channel

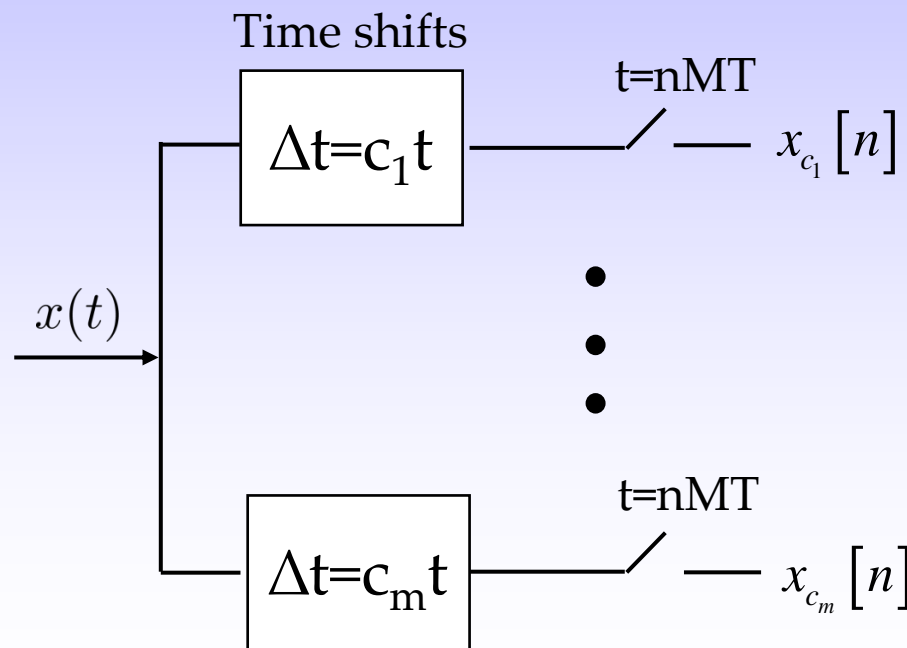
# Alternative: Multicoset Sampling

Mishali & Eldar '09

- Selection of certain samples from the Nyquist grid at rate  $f_s = \frac{1}{MT}$  :

$$x_{c_i} [n] = x(nMT + c_i T), \quad 0 \leq c_i \leq M - 1$$

$$1 \leq i \leq m$$



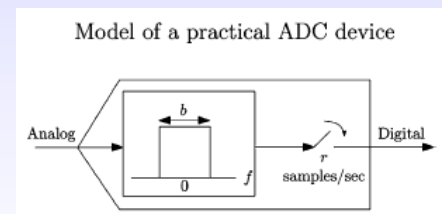
# Multicoset vs. MWC

- Same...

- Minimal sampling rate
- Relation between samples and original signal
- Reconstruction scheme

- ... But Different

- ✗ Difficult to maintain accurate time shifts
- ✗ Practical ADCs distort the samples

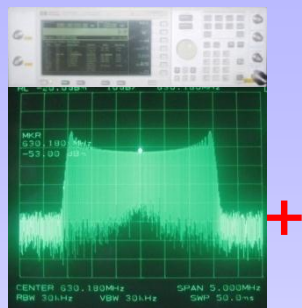


- ✓ Easier to implement – less hardware
- ✓ Solve digital bottleneck in case of low bandwidth

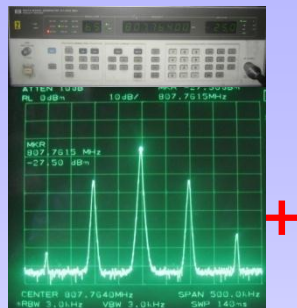
# Sub-Nyquist Demonstration

Mishali & Eldar, '10

Carrier frequencies are chosen to create overlaid aliasing at baseband



FM @ 631.2 MHz



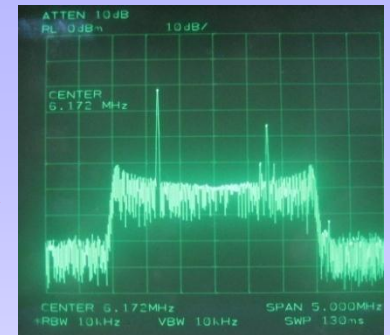
AM @ 807.8 MHz



Sine @ 981.9 MHz

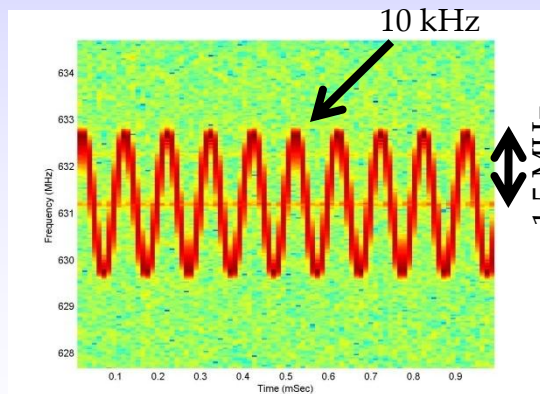


MWC prototype

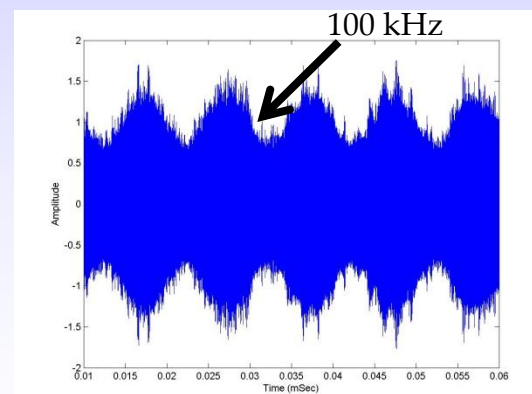


aliasing around 6.171 MHz

Reconstruction  
(CTF)



FM @ 631.2 MHz



AM @ 807.8 MHz

# But...

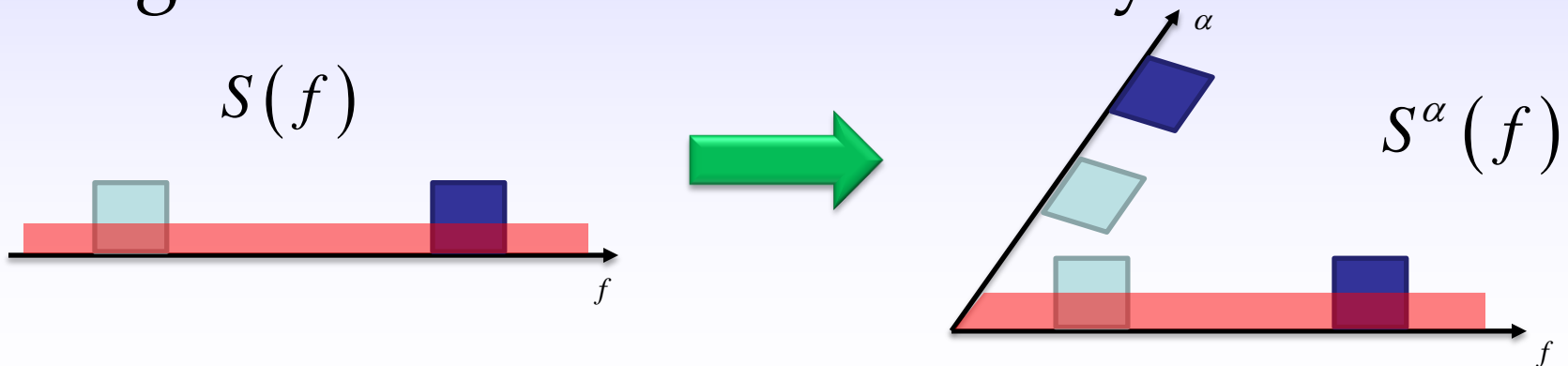
*Joint work with Cores, UCLA*

**Problem: High sensitivity to noise**

- Energy detection fails in low SNR regimes

**Solution: New detection scheme**

- Using a property of communication signals that is not exhibited by noise





# Cyclostationarity

- Definition:

- Process whose statistical characteristics vary periodically with time

- Example:

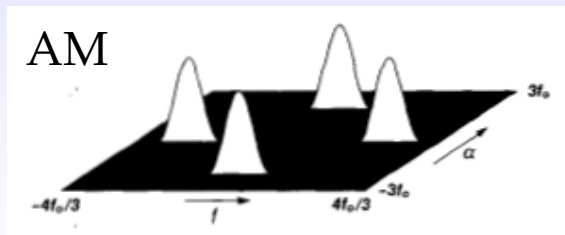
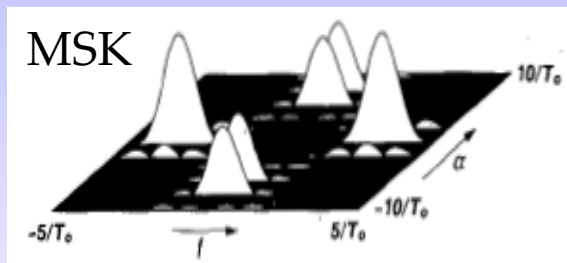
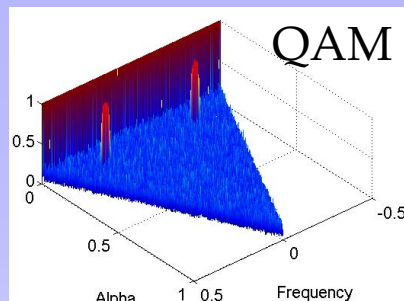
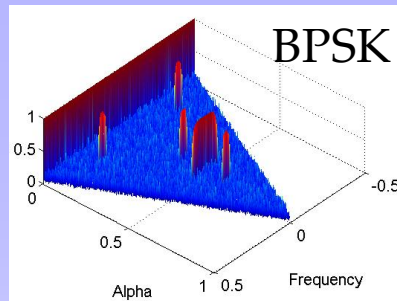
- Communication signals

- Characterization:

- Spectral correlation function (SCF)
- Exhibits spectral peaks at certain frequency locations called cycle frequencies

# SCF – Examples

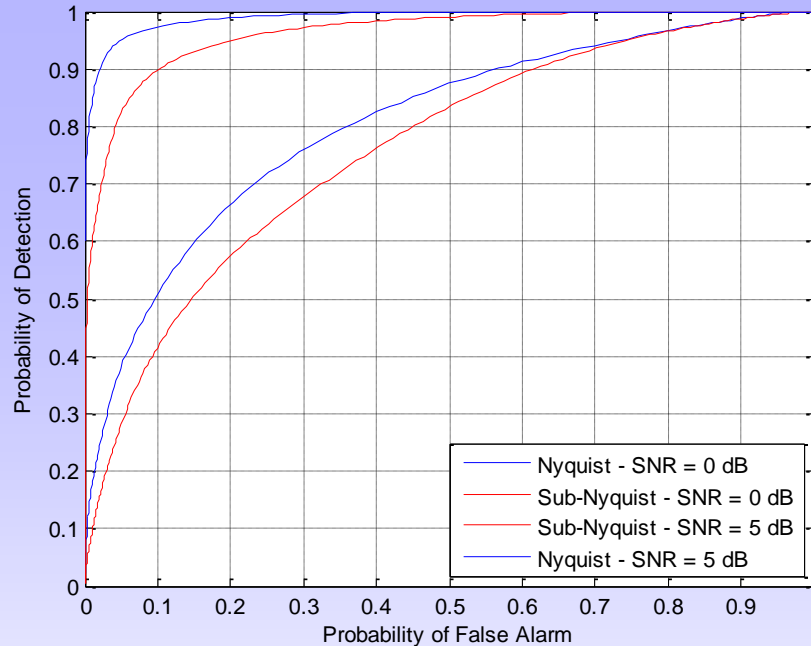
(Gardner)



Modulation	Peaks at $(\alpha, f)$
BPSK	$\left(\frac{1}{T}, f_c\right), (2f_c, 0), \left(2f_c \pm \frac{1}{T}, 0\right)$
MSK	$\left(\frac{1}{T}, f_c\right), \left(2f_c \pm \frac{1}{2T}, 0\right)$
QAM	$\left(\frac{1}{T}, f_c\right)$
AM	$(2f_c, 0)$

# Results

Cohen, Rebeiz et. Al, '11



	Nyquist	Sub-Nyquist
Sampling rate	$f_{nyq} = 10GHz$	$m \cdot f_s = 30 \cdot 12MHz = 360MHz$

**We can perform recovery from MWC samples in low SNR regimes using cyclostationary detection**

# Conclusions

- Cognitive radios: solve the spectrum congestion issue
- Crucial task: wideband analog spectrum sensing
- Sensing mechanism: low-rate, quick, efficient and reliable
- Robustness to noise: exploit communication signals cyclostationarity

# References

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*Thank you*