

CYCLIC PREFIX SCHEMES

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

- 5 This invention relates to methods and systems for implementing cyclic prefixes in a wireless communication channel comprising a relay station capable of performing information coding, particularly but not exclusively, analog space-time coding.

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

- 10 The present application is one of two patent applications claiming priority from US provisional patent application no 61/089,617. The present patent application relates to the usage of cyclic prefixes, whereas the other patent application relates to techniques for space-time coding. The techniques described in the respective two patent applications are independent since either can be used without the other, although it is
- 15 equally possible to construct systems which combine techniques from the respective two patent applications.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

- 20 Wireless relays have shown potential for extending communication range and providing good quality of experience. In a typical wireless communication system utilizing relays, the relay station would be time shared between different sources and destination. In such a scenario, the relay station needs to estimate the Angular Carrier Frequency Offset (ACFO) present between each pair of source and relay antennae (denoted ACFO ϕ_r).

The ACFO that is present between each pair of relay and destination antennae (denoted ACFO ϕ_d) will be compensated for at the destination.

Joint compensation of the source to relay and relay to destination ACFO is not possible
5 in the prior art. Compensation for the source to relay ACFO ϕ_r can thus only be performed at the relay station. The relay station of the prior art will need to estimate and compensate the ACFO for each source-and-relay pair and this complicates the relay station hardware and increases the power required by the relay station.

10 Implementations of analog space-time coding (ASTC) in the prior art also have the limitation that the transmission channel has to be flat fading. This is because inter-symbol interference (ISI) results when the transmission channel has frequency selective fading. The insertion of a cyclic prefix (CP) can be used to mitigate against ISI. The cyclic prefix inserted should preferably be of a length greater than that of the channel
15 impulse response (CIR).

Typical implementations of ASTC also require that the samples within a signal be re-ordered when performing the coding.

20 It is an object of the present invention to provide a method for implementing cyclic prefixes and compensating for the channel effects of a wireless communication channel, which addresses at least one of the problems of the prior art and/or to provide the public with a useful choice.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In general terms, the present invention relates to transmitting data through a wireless communication channel from a source to a destination via a relay station having multiple antennae. The relay station receives a message from the source containing the data and a first cyclic prefix. It does this using each of its antennae, so producing multiple respective received signals. In a first aspect of the invention, the relay station removes the first cyclic prefix from the received signals, replacing it with a new one. In a second aspect of the invention, the relay station removes only a portion of the first cyclic prefix. In either case, the relay station may apply space-time coding to generate second signals, which it transmits to the destination, which extracts the data. A further aspect of the invention relates to estimating parameters of the channel, to enable the destination to decode the data.

The invention may be expressed alternatively as an integrated circuit configured to enable the above mentioned aspects of the invention.

The cyclic prefix schemes of the present invention do not require that the transmission channels be flat fading.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

By way of example only, embodiments will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a schematic drawing of a communication channel having a source station S, relay station R and destination station D, according to an embodiment of the invention;

Figure 2 is a flow diagram of a scheme for inserting cyclic prefixes according to
5 a Cyclic Prefix Scheme 1 of the example embodiment;

Figure 3 is a flow diagram of a scheme for inserting cyclic prefixes according to a Cyclic Prefix Scheme 2 of the example embodiment;

Figure 4 is a flow diagram of a method for performing channel estimation according to the example embodiment;

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Figure 1 shows a communication channel according to an example embodiment. This channel consists of a source station/node 110 (S), a relay station 120 (R) and a destination station/node 130 (D). The source and the destination each have only one
15 antenna, and the relay station 120 has two antennae 122, 124. The antennae at the source station/node 110, the relay station 120 and the destination station/node 130 can be configured to both transmit and receive. The source 110 sends signals to the relay station 120, and the relay station 120 sends signals to the destination 130. The signals sent from the source 110 to the relay station 120, and from the relay station 120 to the
20 destination 130 may comprise multiple orthogonal carrier frequencies, such as in the case where OFDM modulation is used.

The present embodiment includes only one relay station 120. An ASTC relaying scheme is applied using orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM)

modulation at the source 110. ASTC encoding is applied to individual carriers over two consecutive OFDM symbol periods. The relay station 120 receives the OFDM signal using the two antennae 122, 124. It does simple analog processing (such as the sampling and storage of discrete time signals) of the received signal and performs coding. This
5 coding can for example be 2×2 Alamouti coding. The coded signal is then transmitted to the destination node/station 130.

To avoid interference, the data transmission from the source node/station 110 to destination node/station 130 takes place over two phases. The transmission cycle thus
10 consists of two phases. In the first phase, the source node/station 110 to relay station 120 link is activated and the destination node/station 130 remains silent. In the second phase, the relay station 120 to destination node/station 130 link is activated and the source node/station 110 remains silent.

15 Simulations of the present embodiment were conducted using 16 carriers in each OFDM symbol. This however does not limit the number of carriers to 16 and a skilled reader will understand that the number of carriers can be varied.

Alternative embodiments may also apply the ASTC relaying schemes to single-carrier
20 cyclic prefix (SC-CP) systems where the ASTC encoding is also applied to individual symbols over two consecutive SC-CP blocks.

Alternative embodiments may also have more than two antennae at the relay station 120, in which case antenna selection can be adopted. Only two antennas are selected to

implement the proposed schemes based on pre-defined selection criteria, e.g., best product channel SNR, etc.

Alternative embodiments may also have multiple relay stations where relay selection
5 can be performed in which one relay station is selected to implement the proposed schemes based on a pre-determined selection criteria, e.g., best product channel SNR, etc.

Alternative embodiments may also have multiple relay stations where Coordinated
10 Delay ASTC is implemented at each relay station, and the coordinated delays are applied at different relay station. In this case, the delay durations applied at the different relay station is a design parameter obtained from a central control. This embodiment may have the advantage that the carrier frequencies do not have to be orthogonal and thus signal collisions will not occur.

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Alternative embodiments may also have only one antenna at the relay station 120. In this case, a solution is to implement cooperation using at least two relay sub-stations, where each relay sub-station is a relay station capable of performing information passing with other relay sub-stations. Information passing is implemented between the
20 at least two relay sub-stations and the at least two relay sub-stations can then participate in the ASTC transmission.

Angular Carrier Frequency Offset (ACFO)

Let the number of carriers be N . The source 110 to relay station 120 and relay station 120 to destination 130 channels are assumed to be frequency selective multipath fading channels. Let the vectors $\mathbf{h}_{S,1}$ and $\mathbf{h}_{S,2}$ respectively denote the channel impulse response (CIR) from the source 110 to the first and second antennae 122, 124 of the relay station 120. $\mathbf{h}_{S,1}$ and $\mathbf{h}_{S,2}$ both have the size of $(L_1 \times 1)$. Similarly, let the vectors $\mathbf{h}_{1,D}$ and $\mathbf{h}_{2,D}$ respectively denote the CIR from the first and second antennae 122, 124 of the relay station 120 to the destination 130. $\mathbf{h}_{1,D}$ and $\mathbf{h}_{2,D}$ both have the size of $(L_2 \times 1)$. Let f_0 , f_r and f_d be the carrier frequency of the local oscillators at the source 110, relay station 120 and destination 130, respectively. Then $\Delta f_r = f_0 - f_r$ and $\Delta f_d = f_0 - f_d$ respectively denote the CFO at the relay 120 and destination 130. The source 110, relay station 120 and destination 130 can have independent local oscillators and thus their oscillating frequency need not be the same. This results in independent CFOs in the signal received at relay station 120 and the destination 130 i.e. $\Delta f_r \neq \Delta f_d$.

The angular CFO (ACFO) is defined as

$$\begin{aligned}\phi_r &= \frac{2\pi}{N}(\Delta f_r)T \\ \phi_d &= \frac{2\pi}{N}(\Delta f_d)T,\end{aligned}$$

where ϕ_r denotes the ACFO that is present at the channels between the source 110 and either antenna 122, 124 of the relay station 120, and ϕ_d denotes the ACFO that is present at the channels between either antenna 122, 124 of the relay station 120 and the destination 130. T denotes the OFDM symbol duration. Scalars $\epsilon_r = (\Delta f_r)T$ and

$\epsilon_d = (\Delta f_d)T$ are referred to as normalized CFOs and their magnitudes are bounded by $|\epsilon_r| \leq 0.5$ and $|\epsilon_d| \leq 0.5$.

The ACFO ϕ_r and/or ϕ_d can be estimated during channel estimation and are used to
 5 perform compensation either at the relay station 120, or at the destination 130.

Joint ACFO compensation can also be performed at the destination 130, in which case
 no ACFO compensation needs to be done at the relay station 120. What this means is
 that compensation for $(\phi_r + \phi_d)$ is done at the destination 130.

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If the CFOs present in the signal received at the relay station 120 and destination 130
 are not properly compensated, then the gains due to the relaying and usage of OFDM
 modulation cannot be realized.

15 Joint ACFO compensation when done at the destination 130 is advantageous as it keeps
 the relay carrier frequency unaffected for any source-and-destination pair.

Joint ACFO compensation when done at the destination 130 is also advantageous as it
 simplifies the implementation of the relay station 120 and reduces the computational
 20 complexity at the relay station 120.

Cyclic prefix schemes with Carrier Frequency Offset (CFO) compensation

The embodiment employs two cyclic prefix schemes which are described below with
 their associated methods of performing carrier frequency offset (CFO) compensation.

The Cyclic Prefix Schemes 1 and 2 of the present invention permits the implementation of space - time codes with minimum signal processing complexity at the relay station.

It is understood that the term "CP Scheme 1" is also used in this document to refer to the Cyclic Prefix Scheme 1 and "CP Scheme 2" is also used to refer to the Cyclic Prefix Scheme 2.

Cyclic Prefix Scheme 1

Figure 2 shows a scheme for inserting cyclic prefixes according to the example embodiment. Let $\mathbf{x}_j$ be a $(N \times 1)$ vector containing the N data symbols to be transmitted during a j -th OFDM symbol duration.

While this example embodiment of the invention has been described using 2 OFDM symbols i.e. $\mathbf{x}_{2n}$ and $\mathbf{x}_{2n+1}$, it is clear that the use of a different number of OFDM symbols is possible within the scope of the invention, as will be clear to a skilled reader.

In step 202, the source derives a first cyclic prefix (denoted $\mathbf{CP}_{j,1}$) with length $P_1 = L_1 - 1$ from $\mathbf{x}_j$. L_1 is the length of the channel impulse response (CIR) represented by $\mathbf{h}_{S,1}$ and $\mathbf{h}_{S,2}$ respectively for the channel between the source and the first antenna of the relay station, and the channel between the source and the second antenna of the relay station.

In step 204, the source inserts $\mathbf{CP}_{j,1}$ in front of $\mathbf{x}_j$ and then transmits the resultant symbol sequence.

Let the symbol sequence $\mathbf{x}_j$ consisting of N symbols be denoted by x_n where $n = 0 \dots N-1$, i.e.

$$\mathbf{x}_j = [x_0 \quad \dots \quad x_n \quad \dots \quad x_{N-1}]$$

- 5 The cyclic prefix $\mathbf{CP}_{j,1}$ of length P_1 is created by copying the last P_1 symbols of $\mathbf{x}_j$

$$\mathbf{CP}_{j,1} = [x_{N-P_1} \quad \dots \quad x_{N-2} \quad x_{N-1}]$$

The cyclic prefix $\mathbf{CP}_{j,1}$ is inserted in front of $\mathbf{x}_j$, producing the resultant symbol sequence $[\mathbf{CP}_{j,1} \quad \mathbf{x}_j]$ for transmission.

- 10 The transmission from the source to relay station takes place in the first phase of the transmission cycle.

In step 206, the relay station receives $[\mathbf{CP}_{j,1} \quad \mathbf{x}_j]$ at both antennae of the station.

- 15 In step 208, after performing time synchronization, the $\mathbf{CP}_{j,1}$ portion of length P_1 in each OFDM symbol is removed leaving $\mathbf{x}_j$. Should ACFO be present, the signal vectors received over the span of 2 OFDM symbol durations i.e. for $j = \{2n, 2n+1\}$ are given after the removal of $\mathbf{CP}_{j,1}$ as

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{r}_{R,1,2n} & \mathbf{r}_{R,1,2n+1} \\ \mathbf{r}_{R,2,2n} & \mathbf{r}_{R,2,2n+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{j(2n(N+P_1)+P_1)\phi_r} \mathbf{Z}_N(\phi_r) \mathbf{H}_{S,1} \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_{2n} & e^{j((2n+1)(N+P_1)+P_1)\phi_r} \mathbf{Z}_N(\phi_r) \mathbf{H}_{S,1} \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_{2n+1} \\ e^{j(2n(N+P_1)+P_1)\phi_r} \mathbf{Z}_N(\phi_r) \mathbf{H}_{S,2} \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_{2n} & e^{j((2n+1)(N+P_1)+P_1)\phi_r} \mathbf{Z}_N(\phi_r) \mathbf{H}_{S,2} \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_{2n+1} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{v}_{R,1,2n} & \mathbf{v}_{R,1,2n+1} \\ \mathbf{v}_{R,2,2n} & \mathbf{v}_{R,2,2n+1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$\mathbf{r}_{R,i,j}$ denotes the received signal vector obtained after the removal of $\mathbf{CP}_{j,1}$, with i and j respectively denoting the antenna index and OFDM symbol duration. $\mathbf{r}_{R,i,j}$ has the size of $(N \times 1)$. n denotes the data transmission cycle index. The $(N \times N)$ matrix $\mathbf{W}_N^H$ is the inverse discrete Fourier transform (IDFT) matrix. The first column vector of the

5 $(N \times N)$ circulant matrices $\mathbf{H}_{S,1}$ and $\mathbf{H}_{S,2}$ are $[\mathbf{h}_{S,1}^T, \mathbf{0}_{1 \times (N-L)}]^T$ and $[\mathbf{h}_{S,2}^T, \mathbf{0}_{1 \times (N-L)}]^T$, respectively.

Vector $\mathbf{v}_{R,i,j}$ contains N samples of additive white Gaussian noise (AWGN) that distorts the signal received by the i -th relay antenna during j -th OFDM symbol duration.

10 If $2d$ OFDM symbols are transmitted in each cycle with d being an integer value, then the matrix $\mathbf{V} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{v}_{R,1,2n} & \mathbf{v}_{R,1,2n+1} \\ \mathbf{v}_{R,2,2n} & \mathbf{v}_{R,2,2n+1} \end{bmatrix}$ will be of dimension $(2N \times 2d)$ with OFDM symbol indexes of $2dn, 2dn + 1, 2dn + 2, \dots, 2dn + 2d - 1$.

It is assumed that the covariance of $\mathbf{v}_{R,i,j}$,

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$$E [\mathbf{v}_{R,i,j} \mathbf{v}_{R,i,j}^H] = \sigma_R^2 \mathbf{I}_N \quad \text{for } i = 1, 2 \text{ and } j = 2n, 2n + 1 \text{ for } d > 1.$$

Optionally, in the event that ACFO is present, compensation of ACFO ϕ_r can be performed at the relay station as step 230.

20 Assuming the complete removal of ACFO or if ACFO was absent, over the span of 2 OFDM symbol durations i.e. for $j = \{2n, 2n + 1\}$, the received signal vectors obtained after the removal of $\mathbf{CP}_{j,1}$ at the relay are given as follows:

$$\begin{bmatrix} r_{R,1,2n} & r_{R,1,2n+1} \\ r_{R,2,2n} & r_{R,2,2n+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} H_{S,1} W_N^H x_{2n} & H_{S,1} W_N^H x_{2n+1} \\ H_{S,2} W_N^H x_{2n} & H_{S,2} W_N^H x_{2n+1} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} v_{R,1,2n} & v_{R,1,2n+1} \\ v_{R,2,2n} & v_{R,2,2n+1} \end{bmatrix},$$

Step 209 is then performed at the relay station. In step 209, Simple processing is performed in order to implement space - time coding at the carrier level. The matrix $\mathbf{Y}_R$

5 is computed and arranged:

$$\mathbf{Y}_R = [\mathbf{y}_{j,R}] = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{y}_{11,R} & \mathbf{y}_{12,R} \\ \mathbf{y}_{21,R} & \mathbf{y}_{22,R} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} r_{R,1,2n} & r_{R,1,2n+1} \\ \zeta(r_{R,2,2n+1}^*) & -\zeta(r_{R,2,2n}^*) \end{bmatrix}$$

The space-time code implemented can for example be the Alamouti code.

Given that

$$10 \quad H_{S,i} W_N^H x_j = W_N^H \Lambda_{S,i} x_j \quad \text{for } j = 2n, 2n+1 \text{ and } i = 1, 2,$$

where $\Lambda_{S,i}$ is a $(N \times N)$ sized diagonal matrix whose diagonal elements are given by the

N - point DFT of CIR $h_{S,i}$ for $i = 1, 2$, i.e., $\Lambda_{S,i} = \sqrt{N} \text{diag} (W_N [h_{S,i}^T, \mathbf{0}_{1 \times (N-L_i)}]^T)$, it

can be shown that

$$\mathbf{Y}_R = \begin{bmatrix} r_{R,1,2n} & r_{R,1,2n+1} \\ \zeta(r_{R,2,2n+1}^*) & -\zeta(r_{R,2,2n}^*) \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} W_N^H \Lambda_{S,1} x_{2n} & W_N^H \Lambda_{S,1} x_{2n+1} \\ W_N^H Z_N \left(\frac{2\pi}{N}\right) \Lambda_{S,2}^* x_{2n+1}^* & -W_N^H Z_N \left(\frac{2\pi}{N}\right) \Lambda_{S,2}^* x_{2n}^* \end{bmatrix} + \tilde{\mathbf{V}}_{R,n},$$

15 where the $(2N \times 2N)$ sized matrix $\tilde{\mathbf{V}}_{R,n}$ is given by

$$\tilde{\mathbf{V}}_{R,n} = \begin{bmatrix} v_{R,1,2n} & v_{R,1,2n+1} \\ \zeta(v_{R,2,2n+1}^*) & -\zeta(v_{R,2,2n}^*) \end{bmatrix}.$$

Step 209 further comprises steps 210 and 212.

20 In step 210, for those elements of $\mathbf{Y}_R$ where no signal conjugation is needed e.g.: for $\mathbf{y}_{11,R}$ and $\mathbf{y}_{12,R}$, nothing needs to be done.

In step 212, for those elements of $\mathbf{Y}_R$ where signal conjugation is needed e.g.: for $\mathbf{y}_{21,R}$ and $\mathbf{y}_{22,R}$, the OFDM symbol sequence is reordered using a mapping function $\zeta(\cdot)$:

$$\zeta(\mathbf{a}) = [a(N-1), a(N-2), \dots, a(0)]^T,$$

- 5 the $(N \times 1)$ sized input vector $\mathbf{a} = [a(0), a(1), \dots, a(N-1)]^T$. This function can be easily implemented in hardware by storing the signal samples in a shift register and then reading the register in reverse order. This represents a significant advantage because reordering operations that are more complex than mere reversal, such as the insertion, deletions and swapping of signal samples do not have to be done.

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It can be shown that

$$\begin{aligned} \zeta\left([\mathbf{H}_{S,i} \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_j]^*\right) &= \zeta\left(\mathbf{H}_{S,i}^* (\mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_j)^*\right) \\ &= \zeta\left(\mathbf{H}_{S,i}^* (\mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_j)^*\right) \\ &= \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{Z}_N \left(\frac{2\pi}{N}\right) \Lambda_{S,i}^* \mathbf{T} \mathbf{W}_N \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{T} \mathbf{x}_j^* = \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{Z}_N \left(\frac{2\pi}{N}\right) \Lambda_{S,i}^* \mathbf{T} \mathbf{T} \mathbf{x}_j^* \\ &= \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{Z}_N \left(\frac{2\pi}{N}\right) \Lambda_{S,i}^* \mathbf{x}_j^* \quad \text{for } j = 2n, 2n+1 \text{ and } i = 1, 2, \end{aligned}$$

where matrix $\mathbf{Z}_N(\phi)$ denotes a $(N \times N)$ diagonal matrix given by

$$\mathbf{Z}_N(\phi) = \text{diag}\left([1, e^{j\phi}, e^{j2\phi}, \dots, e^{j(N-1)\phi}]^T\right),$$

- 15 and $\mathbf{T}$ is a $(N \times N)$ permutation matrix such that

$$\mathbf{T} = [\zeta(\mathbf{I}_N)]^{(1)} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{T} \mathbf{T} = \mathbf{I}_N.$$

$\mathbf{I}_N$ is an identity matrix of size N . The operator $[\cdot]^*$ represents a complex conjugation.

The notation $[\mathbf{a}]^{(l)}$ denotes the circular shifting of vector $\mathbf{a}$ by l elements, where

$$[\mathbf{a}]^{(2)} = [a(N-2), a(N-1), a(0), a(1), \dots, a(N-3)]^T.$$

For a given matrix $\mathbf{X}$, matrix $[\mathbf{X}]^{(l)}$ is obtained by circular shifting each column vector of $\mathbf{X}$ by l elements.

- 5 In step 213, a second cyclic prefix (denoted $\mathbf{CP}_{ij,2}$) with length P_2 where $P_2 = L_2 - 1$ is obtained for each $\mathbf{y}_{ij,R}$. L_2 is the length of the CIRs denoted by the vectors $\mathbf{h}_{1,D}$ and $\mathbf{h}_{2,D}$ respectively for the channel between the first antenna of the relay station and the destination, and the channel between the second antenna of the relay station and the destination. Each of the cyclic prefixes $\mathbf{CP}_{ij,2}$ is derived from the corresponding $\mathbf{y}_{ij,R}$.

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The cyclic prefixes $\mathbf{CP}_{ij,2}$ are then inserted in front of $\mathbf{y}_{ij,R}$ to produce the symbol sequences $[\mathbf{CP}_{ij,2} \quad \mathbf{y}_{ij,R}]$. It is to be noted that $\mathbf{y}_{ij,R}$ is a $(N \times 1)$ sized vector.

- In step 214, the other necessary steps for the ASTC implementation at the relay station
 15 are performed. The symbol sequences $[\mathbf{CP}_{ij,2} \quad \mathbf{y}_{ij,R}]$ are then transmitted by the i -th relay antenna during the j -th OFDM symbol duration, where $i = 1, 2$ and $j = \{2n, 2n+1\}$. The transmission from the relay station to destination takes place in the second phase of the transmission cycle where the source remains silent.

- 20 In step 216, after frame synchronization, the destination removes the cyclic prefix of length P_2 from each OFDM symbol received. The OFDM symbol with the cyclic prefix removed can be denoted by the $(N \times 1)$ signal vector $\mathbf{r}_{D,j}$ for each j -th OFDM symbol duration.

Assuming that ACFO is present and ACFO compensation was done at the relay, for the $j = \{2n, 2n+1\}$ -th OFDM symbol duration, the $(N \times 1)$ received signal vectors at the destination in the presence of ACFO ϕ_d are given by

CP Scheme 1:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{r}_{D,2n} &= \frac{e^{j(2n(N+P_2)+P_2)\phi_d}}{\sqrt{2}} \mathbf{Z}_N(\phi_d) [\mathbf{H}_{1,D} \mathbf{H}_{S,1} \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_{2n} + \mathbf{H}_{2,D} \zeta(\mathbf{H}_{S,2}^*) \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{T} \mathbf{x}_{2n+1}^*] + \mathbf{p}_{D,2n} \\ \mathbf{r}_{D,2n+1} &= \frac{e^{j((2n+1)(N+P_2)+P_2)\phi_d}}{\sqrt{2}} \mathbf{Z}_N(\phi_d) [\mathbf{H}_{1,D} \mathbf{H}_{S,1} \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_{2n+1} - \mathbf{H}_{2,D} \zeta(\mathbf{H}_{S,2}^*) \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{T} \mathbf{x}_{2n}^*] + \mathbf{p}_{D,2n+1}, \end{aligned}$$

where the noise vectors are given by

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{p}_{D,2n} &= \frac{e^{j(2n(N+P_2)+P_2)\phi_d}}{\sqrt{2}} \mathbf{Z}_N(\phi_d) [\mathbf{H}_{1,D} \mathbf{v}_{R,1,2n} + \mathbf{H}_{2,D} \zeta(\mathbf{v}_{R,2,2n+1}^*)] + \mathbf{v}_{D,2n} \\ \mathbf{p}_{D,2n+1} &= \frac{e^{j((2n+1)(N+P_2)+P_2)\phi_d}}{\sqrt{2}} \mathbf{Z}_N(\phi_d) [\mathbf{H}_{1,D} \mathbf{v}_{R,1,2n+1} - \mathbf{H}_{2,D} \zeta(\mathbf{v}_{R,2,2n}^*)] + \mathbf{v}_{D,2n+1}. \end{aligned}$$

Optionally, ACFO ϕ_d compensation can be performed at the destination as step 240.

Assuming that ACFO is present and no ACFO compensation was done at the relay, for the $j = \{2n, 2n+1\}$ -th OFDM symbol duration,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{r}_{D,2n} &= e^{j(2n(N+P_2)+P_2)\phi_d} \mathbf{Z}_N(\phi_d) \left[e^{j(2n(N+P_1)+P_1)\phi_r} \mathbf{H}_{1,D} \mathbf{Z}_N(\phi_r) \mathbf{W}_N^H \Lambda_{S,1} \mathbf{x}_{2n} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + e^{-j((2n+1)(N+P_1)+P_1+N-1)\phi_r} \mathbf{H}_{2,D} \mathbf{Z}_N(\phi_r) \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{Z}_N\left(\frac{2\pi}{N}\right) \Lambda_{S,2}^* \mathbf{x}_{2n+1}^* \right] \\ &\quad + \mathbf{p}_{D,2n} \\ \mathbf{r}_{D,2n+1} &= e^{j((2n+1)(N+P_2)+P_2)\phi_d} \mathbf{Z}_N(\phi_d) \left[e^{j((2n+1)(N+P_1)+P_1)\phi_r} \mathbf{H}_{1,D} \mathbf{Z}_N(\phi_r) \mathbf{W}_N^H \Lambda_{S,1} \mathbf{x}_{2n+1} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - e^{-j(2n(N+P_1)+P_1+N-1)\phi_r} \mathbf{H}_{2,D} \mathbf{Z}_N(\phi_r) \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{Z}_N\left(\frac{2\pi}{N}\right) \Lambda_{S,2}^* \mathbf{x}_{2n}^* \right] \\ &\quad + \mathbf{p}_{D,2n+1}. \end{aligned}$$

$\mathbf{H}_{1,D}$ and $\mathbf{H}_{2,D}$ are $(N \times N)$ circulant matrices respectively with $[\mathbf{h}_{1,D}^T, \mathbf{0}_{1 \times (N-L)}]^T$ and $[\mathbf{h}_{2,D}^T, \mathbf{0}_{1 \times (N-L)}]^T$ as their first column vectors. The $(N \times 1)$ vector $\mathbf{p}_{D,2n}$ represent additive noise.

- 5 Assuming that ACFO compensation was performed, or if ACFO is absent, for the j
 $= (2n)$ -th OFDM symbol duration

$$\mathbf{r}_{D,2n} = \mathbf{H}_{1,D} \mathbf{W}_N^H \Lambda_{S,1} \mathbf{x}_{2n} + \mathbf{H}_{2,D} \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{Z}_N \left(\frac{2\pi}{N} \right) \Lambda_{S,2}^* \mathbf{x}_{2n+1}^* + \mathbf{p}_{D,2n},$$

The $(N \times 1)$ vector $\mathbf{p}_{D,2n}$ representing the additive noise is given by

$$\mathbf{p}_{D,2n} = \mathbf{H}_{1,D} \mathbf{v}_{R,1,2n} + \mathbf{H}_{2,D} \zeta(\mathbf{v}_{R,2,2n+1}^*) + \mathbf{v}_{D,2n},$$

- 10 where the $(N \times 1)$ vector $\mathbf{v}_{D,2n}$ contains the N samples of AWGN at destination with
 covariance matrix $E[\mathbf{v}_{D,2n} \mathbf{v}_{D,2n}^H] = \sigma_D^2 \mathbf{I}_N$.

Similarly, for the $j = (2n + 1)$ -th OFDM symbol duration,

$$\mathbf{r}_{D,2n+1} = \mathbf{H}_{1,D} \mathbf{W}_N^H \Lambda_{S,1} \mathbf{x}_{2n+1} - \mathbf{H}_{2,D} \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{Z}_N \left(\frac{2\pi}{N} \right) \Lambda_{S,2}^* \mathbf{x}_{2n}^* + \mathbf{p}_{D,2n+1}$$

- 15 $\mathbf{p}_{D,2n+1} = \mathbf{H}_{1,D} \mathbf{v}_{R,1,2n+1} - \mathbf{H}_{2,D} \zeta(\mathbf{v}_{R,2,2n}^*) + \mathbf{v}_{D,2n+1}$.

In step 218, the destination performs ASTC decoding in the frequency domain using the channel state information (CSI) parameters that were obtained during training. N -point DFTs are performed on the signal vector $\mathbf{r}_{D,j}$ for the symbol durations $j = \{2n, 2n + 1\}$.

- 20 Assuming that ACFO is absent, the N - point DFT of $\mathbf{r}_{D,2n}$ is

$$\mathbf{W}_N \mathbf{r}_{D,2n} = \Lambda_{1,D} \Lambda_{S,1} \mathbf{x}_{2n} + \Lambda_{2,D} \mathbf{Z}_N \left(\frac{2\pi}{N} \right) \Lambda_{S,2}^* \mathbf{x}_{2n+1}^* + \mathbf{W}_N \mathbf{p}_{D,2n}.$$

Similarly, the N - point DFT of the signal vector received by the destination during the $(2n + 1)$ -th OFDM symbol duration (i.e. $\mathbf{r}_{D,2n+1}$) is given by

$$\mathbf{W}_N \mathbf{r}_{D,2n+1} = \Lambda_{1,D} \Lambda_{S,1} \mathbf{x}_{2n+1} - \Lambda_{2,D} \mathbf{Z}_N \left(\frac{2\pi}{N} \right) \Lambda_{S,2}^* \mathbf{x}_{2n}^* + \mathbf{W}_N \mathbf{p}_{D,2n+1}$$

5

A $(2N \times 1)$ vector $\mathbf{y}_{D,n}$ is constructed as

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{y}_{D,n} &= \left[(\mathbf{W}_N \mathbf{r}_{D,2n})^T, (\mathbf{W}_N \mathbf{r}_{D,2n+1})^H \right]^T \\ &= \mathbf{H}_P \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_{2n} \\ \mathbf{x}_{2n+1}^* \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{W}_N \mathbf{p}_{D,2n} \\ (\mathbf{W}_N \mathbf{p}_{D,2n+1})^* \end{bmatrix}, \end{aligned}$$

Estimates of $\mathbf{x}_{2n}$ and $\mathbf{x}_{2n+1}$ (denoted $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{2n}$ and $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{2n+1}$) can be obtained using the conjugate

10 transpose of $\mathbf{H}_P$ i.e. $\mathbf{H}_P^H$

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{2n} \\ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{2n+1}^* \end{bmatrix} &= \mathbf{H}_P^H \mathbf{y}_{D,n} \\ &= \mathbf{H}_P^H \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{W}_N \mathbf{r}_{D,2n} \\ (\mathbf{W}_N \mathbf{r}_{D,2n+1})^* \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$\mathbf{H}_P$ is the $(2N \times 2N)$ sized product channel matrix and is given by

$$\mathbf{H}_P = \begin{bmatrix} \Lambda_{1,D} \Lambda_{S,1} & \mathbf{Z}_N \left(\frac{2\pi}{N} \right) \Lambda_{2,D} \Lambda_{S,2}^* \\ -\mathbf{Z}_N \left(-\frac{2\pi}{N} \right) \Lambda_{2,D}^* \Lambda_{S,2} & \Lambda_{1,D}^* \Lambda_{S,1}^* \end{bmatrix}.$$

The product channel matrix $\mathbf{H}_P$ is a known parameter obtained during the product channel matrix estimation and forms part of the channel state information (CSI). $\mathbf{H}_P$ allows for a simple linear decoding at destination, since

$$\mathbf{H}_P^H \mathbf{H}_P = \mathbf{I}_2 \otimes (|\Lambda_{1,D}|^2 |\Lambda_{S,1}|^2 + |\Lambda_{2,D}|^2 |\Lambda_{S,2}|^2).$$

5 where $\otimes$ denotes performing a Kronecker product.

In step 230, the relay station optionally performs ACFO ϕ_r compensation. The signal vectors $\mathbf{r}_{R,i,j}$ received over the span of 2 OFDM symbol durations $j = \{2n, 2n+1\}$ for antennae $i = 1, 2$ are:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{r}_{R,1,2n} & \mathbf{r}_{R,1,2n+1} \\ \mathbf{r}_{R,2,2n} & \mathbf{r}_{R,2,2n+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{j(2n(N+P_1)+P_1)\phi_r} \mathbf{Z}_N(\phi_r) \mathbf{H}_{S,1} \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_{2n} & e^{j((2n+1)(N+P_1)+P_1)\phi_r} \mathbf{Z}_N(\phi_r) \mathbf{H}_{S,1} \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_{2n+1} \\ e^{j(2n(N+P_1)+P_1)\phi_r} \mathbf{Z}_N(\phi_r) \mathbf{H}_{S,2} \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_{2n} & e^{j((2n+1)(N+P_1)+P_1)\phi_r} \mathbf{Z}_N(\phi_r) \mathbf{H}_{S,2} \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_{2n+1} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{v}_{R,1,2n} & \mathbf{v}_{R,1,2n+1} \\ \mathbf{v}_{R,2,2n} & \mathbf{v}_{R,2,2n+1} \end{bmatrix}$$

10

The ACFO ϕ_r is a known parameter obtained at the relay station during the ACFO $\hat{\phi}_r$ estimation step 410 and forms part of the channel state information (CSI).

The effect of the ACFO ϕ_r can be removed for $\mathbf{r}_{R,1,2n}$ and $\mathbf{r}_{R,2,2n}$ by multiplying $\mathbf{r}_{R,1,2n}$ and $\mathbf{r}_{R,2,2n}$ with the conjugate of $e^{j(2n(N+P_1)+P_1)\phi_r} \mathbf{Z}_N(\phi_r)$. The effect of the ACFO ϕ_r can be removed for $\mathbf{r}_{R,1,2n+1}$ and $\mathbf{r}_{R,2,2n+1}$ by multiplying $\mathbf{r}_{R,1,2n+1}$ and $\mathbf{r}_{R,2,2n+1}$ with the conjugate of $e^{j((2n+1)(N+P_1)+P_1)\phi_r} \mathbf{Z}_N(\phi_r)$.

15

In step 240, the destination optionally performs ACFO ϕ_d compensation. The $(N \times 1)$ received signal vectors at the destination in the presence of ACFO ϕ_d are given by

20

CP Scheme 1:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{r}_{D,2n} &= \frac{e^{j(2n(N+P_2)+P_2)\phi_d}}{\sqrt{2}} \mathbf{Z}_N(\phi_d) [\mathbf{H}_{1,D} \mathbf{H}_{S,1} \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_{2n} + \mathbf{H}_{2,D} \zeta(\mathbf{H}_{S,2}^*) \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{T} \mathbf{x}_{2n+1}^*] + \mathbf{p}_{D,2n} \\ \mathbf{r}_{D,2n+1} &= \frac{e^{j((2n+1)(N+P_2)+P_2)\phi_d}}{\sqrt{2}} \mathbf{Z}_N(\phi_d) [\mathbf{H}_{1,D} \mathbf{H}_{S,1} \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_{2n+1} - \mathbf{H}_{2,D} \zeta(\mathbf{H}_{S,2}^*) \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{T} \mathbf{x}_{2n}^*] + \mathbf{p}_{D,2n+1}, \end{aligned}$$

where the noise vectors are given by $\mathbf{p}_{D,2n}$ and $\mathbf{p}_{D,2n+1}$. The ACFO ϕ_d is a known parameter obtained at the destination during the ACFO $\hat{\phi}_d$ estimation step 420 and forms part of the channel state information (CSI).

5

The effect of the ACFO ϕ_d can be removed by multiplying $\mathbf{r}_{D,2n}$ and $\mathbf{r}_{D,2n+1}$ respectively with the conjugate of $e^{j(2n(N+P_2)+P_2)\phi_d} \mathbf{Z}_N(\phi_d)$ and $e^{j((2n+1)(N+P_2)+P_2)\phi_d} \mathbf{Z}_N(\phi_d)$.

The Cyclic Prefix Scheme 1 may have the advantage that only analog domain
10 processing has to be done at the relay, and only linear processing has to be done for maximum likelihood decoding at the destination.

Cyclic Prefix Scheme 2

Figure 3 shows an alternative scheme for inserting cyclic prefixes according to the
15 example embodiment. Let $\mathbf{x}_j$ be a $(N \times 1)$ vector containing the N data symbols to be transmitted during a j -th OFDM symbol duration.

While this example embodiment of the invention has been described using 2 OFDM
symbols i.e. $\mathbf{x}_{2n}$ and $\mathbf{x}_{2n+1}$, it is clear that the use of a different number of OFDM
20 symbols is possible within the scope of the invention, as will be clear to a skilled reader.

- In step 302, the source derives a first cyclic prefix (denoted $\mathbf{CP}_{j,1}$) with length P from $\mathbf{x}_j$, where $P = P_1 + P_2 = L_1 + L_2 - 2$. L_1 is the length of the channel impulse response (CIR) represented by $\mathbf{h}_{S,1}$ and $\mathbf{h}_{S,2}$ respectively for the channel between the source 110 and the first antenna 122 of the relay station 120, and the channel between the source 110 and the second antenna 124 of the relay station 120. L_2 is the length of the CIRs denoted by the vectors $\mathbf{h}_{1,D}$ and $\mathbf{h}_{2,D}$ respectively for the channel between the first antenna 122 of the relay station 120 and the destination 130, and the channel between the second antenna 124 of the relay station 120 and the destination 130.
- 10 In step 304, the source inserts $\mathbf{CP}_{j,1}$ in front of $\mathbf{x}_j$ and then transmits the resultant symbol sequence.

Let the symbol sequence $\mathbf{x}_j$ consist of N symbols be denoted by x_n where $n = 0 \dots N-1$, i.e.

$$15 \quad \mathbf{x}_j = [x_0 \quad \dots \quad x_n \quad \dots \quad x_{N-1}]$$

The cyclic prefix $\mathbf{CP}_{j,1}$ of length P_1 is created by copying the last N_{cp} words of $\mathbf{x}_j$

$$\mathbf{CP}_{j,1} = [x_{N-P_1} \quad \dots \quad x_{N-2} \quad x_{N-1}]$$

The cyclic prefix $\mathbf{CP}_{j,1}$ is inserted in front of $\mathbf{x}_j$, producing the resultant symbol sequence $[\mathbf{CP}_{j,1} \quad \mathbf{x}_j]$ for transmission.

20

The transmission from the source 110 to relay station 120 takes place in the first phase of the transmission cycle.

In step 306, the relay station receives $[\mathbf{CP}_{j,1} \quad \mathbf{x}_j]$ at both antennae of the station.

In step 308, after performing time synchronization, the first P_1 samples of the $\mathbf{CP}_{j,1}$ portion of each OFDM symbol is removed, leaving a sequence represented by
 5 $[\mathbf{CP}_{j,2} \quad \mathbf{x}_j]$. The first P_1 samples of each OFDM symbol are distorted by the ISI induced by the frequency selective fading occurring at the source to relay channels. The resulting OFDM symbol will then have $(N + P_2)$ samples. Should ACFO be present, the signal vectors received over the span of 2 OFDM symbol durations i.e. for $j = \{2n, 2n+1\}$ are given after the removal of $\mathbf{CP}_{j,1}$ as

$$10 \quad \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\mathbf{r}}_{R,1,2n} & \tilde{\mathbf{r}}_{R,1,2n+1} \\ \tilde{\mathbf{r}}_{R,2,2n} & \tilde{\mathbf{r}}_{R,2,2n+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{j(2n(N+P)+P_1)\phi_r} \mathbf{Z}_{N+P_2}(\phi_r) \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{S,1} \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_{2n} & e^{j((2n+1)(N+P)+P_1)\phi_r} \mathbf{Z}_{N+P_2}(\phi_r) \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{S,1} \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_{2n+1} \\ e^{j(2n(N+P)+P_1)\phi_r} \mathbf{Z}_{N+P_2}(\phi_r) \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{S,2} \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_{2n} & e^{j((2n+1)(N+P)+P_1)\phi_r} \mathbf{Z}_{N+P_2}(\phi_r) \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{S,2} \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_{2n+1} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{R,1,2n} & \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{R,1,2n+1} \\ \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{R,2,2n} & \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{R,2,2n+1} \end{bmatrix}.$$

$\tilde{\mathbf{r}}_{R,i,j}$ denotes the $((N + P_2) \times 1)$ received signal vector obtained after the removal of P_1 samples, with i and j respectively denoting the antenna index and OFDM symbol duration. n denotes the data transmission cycle index. The $(N \times N)$ matrix $\mathbf{W}_N^H$ is the
 15 inverse discrete Fourier transform (IDFT) matrix. Matrix $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{S,i}$ for $i = 1, 2$ is a $((N + P_2) \times N)$ matrix given by

$$\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{S,i} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{H}_{S,i}(N - P_2 + 1 : N, :) \\ \mathbf{H}_{S,i} \end{bmatrix},$$

with $\mathbf{H}_{S,i}$ being a $(N \times N)$ circulant matrix with $[\mathbf{h}_{S,i}^T, \mathbf{0}_{1 \times (N-L_1)}]^T$ as its first column vector and $\mathbf{H}_{S,i}(N - P_2 + 1 : N, :)$ denotes the last P_2 row vectors of $\mathbf{H}_{S,i}$.

The vector $\tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{R,i,j}$ of size $((N + P_2) \times 1)$ contains the AWGN affecting the signal $\tilde{\mathbf{r}}_{R,i,j}$.

The covariance matrix of the noise vector $\tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{R,i,j}$ at the relay station is given by

$$E[\tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{R,i,j} \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{R,i,j}^H] = \sigma_R^2 \mathbf{I}_{N+P_2}$$

Optionally, in the event that ACFO is present, ACFO ϕ_r compensation can be
 5 performed at the relay station as Step 330.

Assuming the complete removal of ACFO or if ACFO was absent, over the span of 2
 OFDM symbol durations i.e. for $j = \{2n, 2n+1\}$, the received signal vectors obtained
 after the removal of the first P_1 samples of the $\mathbf{CP}_{j,1}$ portion of each OFDM symbol are
 10 given as follows:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\mathbf{r}}_{R,1,2n} & \tilde{\mathbf{r}}_{R,1,2n+1} \\ \tilde{\mathbf{r}}_{R,2,2n} & \tilde{\mathbf{r}}_{R,2,2n+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{S,1} \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_{2n} & \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{S,1} \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_{2n+1} \\ \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{S,2} \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_{2n} & \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{S,2} \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_{2n+1} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{R,1,2n} & \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{R,1,2n+1} \\ \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{R,2,2n} & \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{R,2,2n+1} \end{bmatrix},$$

Step 309 is then performed at the relay station. In step 309, processing is performed in
 order to implement space - time coding at the carrier level. The matrix $\mathbf{Y}_R$ is computed
 15 and arranged:

$$\mathbf{Y}_R = [\mathbf{y}_{ij,R}] = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{y}_{11,R} & \mathbf{y}_{12,R} \\ \mathbf{y}_{21,R} & \mathbf{y}_{22,R} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\mathbf{r}}_{R,1,2n} & \tilde{\mathbf{r}}_{R,1,2n+1} \\ \zeta(\tilde{\mathbf{r}}_{R,2,2n+1}^*) & -\zeta(\tilde{\mathbf{r}}_{R,2,2n}^*) \end{bmatrix}$$

The operator $[\cdot]^*$ represents a complex conjugation. The space-time code implemented
 can for example be the Alamouti code.

20 Step 309 further comprises steps 310 and 312.

In step 310, for those elements of $\mathbf{Y}_R$ where no signal conjugation is needed e.g.: for $\mathbf{y}_{11,R}$ and $\mathbf{y}_{12,R}$, nothing needs to be done.

In step 312, for those elements of $\mathbf{Y}_R$ where signal conjugation is needed e.g.: for $\mathbf{y}_{21,R}$ and $\mathbf{y}_{22,R}$, the OFDM symbol sequence from the respective $\tilde{\mathbf{r}}_{R,i,j}$ is reordered using the mapping function $\zeta(\cdot)$:

$$\zeta(\mathbf{a}) = [a(N-1), a(N-2), \dots, a(0)]^T,$$

the $(N \times 1)$ input vector $\mathbf{a} = [a(0), a(1), \dots, a(N-1)]^T$. This function can be easily implemented in hardware by storing the signal samples in a shift register and then reading the register in reverse order.

The mapping function $\zeta(\cdot)$ can thus be re-expressed as

$$\zeta(a(n)) = a(N-n-1)$$

where $a(n)$ denotes the n -th symbol of the OFDM symbol sequence $\mathbf{a}$. A time domain signal conjugation is then performed on each reordered symbol $\zeta(a(n))$, for $n = 0 \dots N-1$.

Let $\mathbf{b} = \zeta(\mathbf{a})$. It can be shown that after signal conjugation is done, taking $\mathbf{B} = \{B(0) \dots B(k) \dots B(N-1)\}$ to be the corresponding frequency domain sequence of $\mathbf{b}$

$$B^*(k) \mathcal{W}_N^{k(N-P_2-1)} = B^*(k) \mathcal{W}_N^{-k(P_2+1)}$$

i.e., the phase-shifted conjugate sequence.

The following Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT) properties are present:

- Linearity: $ax(n) + by(n) \Leftrightarrow aX(k) + bY(k)$;
- Cyclic Shift $x((n+m)_N) \Leftrightarrow W_N^{-km} X(k)$;
- Symmetry $x^*((-n)_N) \Leftrightarrow X^*(k)$

$x(n)$ and $y(n)$ to denote the time domain sequence, $X(k)$ and $Y(k)$ their
 5 corresponding frequency domain sequence, N the DFT size, and $W_N = \exp\left(-j \frac{2\pi}{N}\right)$.

In step 314, the other necessary steps for the ASTC implementation at the relay station
 are performed. The symbol sequences contained in $\mathbf{Y}_R = [\mathbf{y}_{ij,R}] = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{y}_{11,R} & \mathbf{y}_{12,R} \\ \mathbf{y}_{21,R} & \mathbf{y}_{22,R} \end{bmatrix}$ are then
 transmitted by the i -th relay antenna during the j -th OFDM symbol duration, where
 10 $i = 1, 2$ and $j = \{2n, 2n+1\}$. The transmission from the relay station to destination
 takes place in the second phase of the transmission cycle where the source remains
 silent.

In step 316, after frame synchronization, the destination removes the cyclic prefix of
 15 length P_2 from each OFDM symbol received. Each OFDM symbol after cyclic prefix
 removal will be N samples long and can be denoted by the signal vector $\mathbf{r}_{Dj}$ for each j -th
 OFDM symbol duration.

Assuming that ACFO is present and ACFO compensation was done at the relay, for the
 20 $j = \{2n, 2n+1\}$ -th OFDM symbol duration, the $(N \times 1)$ received signal vectors at the
 destination in the presence of ACFO ϕ_d are given by

CP Scheme 2:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{r}_{D,2n} &= \frac{e^{j(2n(N+P_2)+P_2)\phi_d}}{\sqrt{2}} \mathbf{Z}_N(\phi_d) \left[\mathbf{H}_{1,D} \mathbf{H}_{S,1} \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_{2n} + \mathbf{H}_{2,D} \mathbf{G}_{S,2} \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{T} \mathbf{x}_{2n+1}^* \right] + \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{D,2n} \\ \mathbf{r}_{D,2n+1} &= \frac{e^{j((2n+1)(N+P_2)+P_2)\phi_d}}{\sqrt{2}} \mathbf{Z}_N(\phi_d) \left[\mathbf{H}_{1,D} \mathbf{H}_{S,1} \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_{2n+1} - \mathbf{H}_{2,D} \mathbf{G}_{S,2} \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{T} \mathbf{x}_{2n}^* \right] + \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{D,2n+1}, \end{aligned}$$

where the noise vectors are given by

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{D,2n} &= \frac{e^{j(2n(N+P_2)+P_2)\phi_d}}{\sqrt{2}} \mathbf{Z}_N(\phi_d) \mathbf{R}_{cp} \left[\mathbf{U}_{1,D} \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{R,1,2n} + \mathbf{U}_{2,D} \zeta(\tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{R,2,2n+1}^*) \right] + \mathbf{v}_{D,2n} \\ \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{D,2n+1} &= \frac{e^{j((2n+1)(N+P_2)+P_2)\phi_d}}{\sqrt{2}} \mathbf{Z}_N(\phi_d) \mathbf{R}_{cp} \left[\mathbf{U}_{1,D} \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{R,1,2n+1} - \mathbf{H}_{2,D} \zeta(\tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{R,2,2n}^*) \right] + \mathbf{v}_{D,2n+1}. \end{aligned}$$

- 5 Optionally, ACFO ϕ_d compensation can be performed at the destination as step 340.

Assuming that ACFO is present and no ACFO compensation was done at the relay, for the $j = \{2n, 2n+1\}$ -th OFDM symbol duration,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{r}_{D,2n} &= e^{j(2n(N+P_2)+P_2)(\phi_d+\phi_r)} \mathbf{Z}_N(\phi_d + \phi_r) \left[\alpha_n \check{\mathbf{H}}_{1,D} \mathbf{H}_{S,1} \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_{2n} + \gamma_n \check{\mathbf{H}}_{2,D} \mathbf{G}_{S,2} (\mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_{2n+1})^* \right] \\ &\quad + \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{D,2n} \\ \mathbf{r}_{D,2n+1} &= e^{j((2n+1)(N+P_2)+P_2)(\phi_d+\phi_r)} \mathbf{Z}_N(\phi_d + \phi_r) \left[\alpha_n e^{jP_1\phi_r} \check{\mathbf{H}}_{1,D} \mathbf{H}_{S,1} \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_{2n+1} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \gamma_n e^{jP_1\phi_r} \check{\mathbf{H}}_{2,D} \mathbf{G}_{S,2} (\mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_{2n})^* \right] + \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{D,2n+1}, \end{aligned}$$

10

where $\check{\mathbf{H}}_{1,D}$ and $\check{\mathbf{H}}_{2,D}$ are $(N \times N)$ circulant matrix with $\mathbf{Z}_N(-\phi_r) [\mathbf{h}_{1,D}^T, \mathbf{0}_{1 \times (N-L_2)}]^T$ and $\mathbf{Z}_N(-\phi_r) [\mathbf{h}_{2,D}^T, \mathbf{0}_{1 \times (N-L_2)}]^T$ as their respective first column vectors and scalars α_n and γ_n are defined as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_n &= e^{j(2n+1)P_1\phi_r} \\ \gamma_n &= e^{-j((4n+2)(N+P)-2nP_1-1)\phi_r}. \end{aligned}$$

- 15 Optionally, joint ACFO compensation can be performed at the destination as step 350 to compensate for the ACFO ϕ_r and ϕ_d .

Assuming that ACFO compensation was performed, or if ACFO is absent, for the j
 $= (2n)$ -th OFDM symbol duration

$$\mathbf{r}_{D,2n} = \mathbf{H}_{1,D} \mathbf{H}_{S,1} \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_{2n} + \mathbf{H}_{2,D} \mathbf{G}_{S,2} (\mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_{2n+1})^* + \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{D,2n},$$

The $(N \times N)$ matrix $\mathbf{G}_{S,2}$ is given by

$$5 \quad \mathbf{G}_{S,2} = \zeta \left(\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{S,2}^* (1 : N, :) \right).$$

The mapping $\zeta(\cdot)$ for a 2-dimensional matrix $\mathbf{A}$ is computed as follows:

Given that $\mathbf{A}$ has a size of $(N_1 \times N_2)$ and $\mathbf{A} = [\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_2, \dots, \mathbf{a}_{N_2}]$ where $\mathbf{a}_i$ is $(N_1 \times 1)$ vector
 for $i = 1, 2, \dots, N_2$, then $\zeta(\mathbf{A}) = [\zeta(\mathbf{a}_1), \zeta(\mathbf{a}_2), \dots, \zeta(\mathbf{a}_{N_2})]$.

10 The $(N \times 1)$ vector $\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{D,2n}$ is given by

$$\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{D,2n} = \mathbf{R}_{cp} [\mathbf{U}_{1,D} \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{R,1,2n} + \mathbf{U}_{2,D} \zeta(\tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{R,2,2n+1}^*)] + \mathbf{v}_{D,2n},$$

where vector $\mathbf{v}_{D,2n}$ contains the AWGN received at the destination for $i = 1, 2$, the

matrix $\mathbf{U}_{i,D}$ is a $((N + P_2) \times (N + P_2))$ Toeplitz matrix with $[\mathbf{h}_{i,D}^T, \mathbf{0}_{1 \times (N+P_2-L_2)}]^T$ as

its first column vector and $[\mathbf{h}_{i,D}(1, 1), \mathbf{0}_{1 \times (N+P_2-1)}]$ as its first row vector. Matrix $\mathbf{R}_{cp}$ is

15 a $(N \times (N + P_2))$ matrix defined as

$$\mathbf{R}_{cp} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{0}_{N \times P_2} & \mathbf{I}_N \end{bmatrix}.$$

Similarly, the $(N \times 1)$ sized signal vector received at the destination during $(2n + 1)$ th

OFDM symbol duration is obtained to be

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{r}_{D,2n+1} &= \mathbf{H}_{1,D} \mathbf{H}_{S,1} \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_{2n+1} - \mathbf{H}_{2,D} \mathbf{G}_{S,2} (\mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_{2n})^* + \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{D,2n+1}, \\ 20 \quad \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{D,2n+1} &= \mathbf{R}_{cp} [\mathbf{U}_{1,D} \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{R,1,2n+1} - \mathbf{U}_{2,D} \zeta(\tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{R,2,2n}^*)] + \mathbf{v}_{D,2n+1}. \end{aligned}$$

In step 318, the destination performs the ASTC decoding in the frequency domain using the channel state information (CSI) parameters that were obtained during training. N-point DFTs are performed on the signal vector $\mathbf{r}_{D,j}$ for the symbol durations $j = \{2n, 2n+1\}$, resulting in the vectors $\mathbf{W}_N \mathbf{r}_{D,2n}$ and $\mathbf{W}_N \mathbf{r}_{D,2n+1}$

5

A $(2N \times 1)$ vector $\mathbf{y}_{D,n}$ is constructed as

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{y}_{D,n} &= \left[(\mathbf{W}_N \mathbf{r}_{D,2n})^T, (\mathbf{W}_N \mathbf{r}_{D,2n+1})^H \right]^T \\ &= \mathbf{H}_P \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_{2n} \\ \mathbf{x}_{2n+1}^* \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{W}_N \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{D,2n} \\ (\mathbf{W}_N \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{D,2n+1})^* \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

The signals $\mathbf{r}_{D,2n}$ and $\mathbf{r}_{D,2n+1}$ can be represented as

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{r}_{D,2n} &= \mathbf{H}_{1,D} \mathbf{H}_{S,1} \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_{2n} + \mathbf{H}_{2,D} \mathbf{G}_{S,2} (\mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_{2n+1})^* + \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{D,2n}, \\ \mathbf{r}_{D,2n+1} &= \mathbf{H}_{1,D} \mathbf{H}_{S,1} \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_{2n+1} - \mathbf{H}_{2,D} \mathbf{G}_{S,2} (\mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_{2n})^* + \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{D,2n+1}, \end{aligned}$$

10

The matrix $\mathbf{G}_{S,2}$ is defined to be a $(N \times N)$ matrix of the form:

$$\mathbf{G}_{S,2} = \zeta \left(\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{S,2}^* (1:N, :) \right).$$

It can be observed that matrix $\mathbf{G}_{S,2}$ can be obtained by permutating the column vectors

15 of a $(N \times N)$ circulant matrix $\mathbf{C}_{S,2} = \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{\Lambda}_{S,2}^* \mathbf{W}_N$. Using this knowledge, it can be shown that

$$\mathbf{G}_{S,2} = \mathbf{W}_N^H \left[\left(\mathbf{Z}_N \left(\frac{2\pi}{N} \right) \right)^{L_2} \mathbf{\Lambda}_{S,2}^* \mathbf{T} \right] \mathbf{W}_N.$$

Substituting $\mathbf{G}_{S,2}$ in the $(N \times 1)$ -sized vector $\mathbf{H}_{2,D} \mathbf{G}_{S,2} (\mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_{2n+1})^*$,

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{H}_{2,D} \mathbf{G}_{S,2} (\mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_{2n+1})^* &= \mathbf{W}_N^H \Lambda_{2,D} (\mathbf{W}_N \mathbf{G}_{S,2} \mathbf{W}_N^H) \mathbf{W}_N (\mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_{2n+1})^* \\
&= \mathbf{W}_N^H \Lambda_{2,D} \left(\left(\mathbf{Z}_N \left(\frac{2\pi}{N} \right) \right)^{L_2} \Lambda_{S,2}^* \mathbf{T} \right) \mathbf{W}_N (\mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_{2n+1})^* \\
&= \mathbf{W}_N^H \Lambda_{2,D} \left(\mathbf{Z}_N \left(\frac{2\pi}{N} \right) \right)^{L_2} \Lambda_{S,2}^* \mathbf{T} \mathbf{T} \mathbf{x}_{2n+1}^* \\
&= \mathbf{W}_N^H \left(\mathbf{Z}_N \left(\frac{2\pi}{N} \right) \right)^{L_2} \Lambda_{2,D} \Lambda_{S,2}^* \mathbf{x}_{2n+1}^* \quad \text{since } \mathbf{T} \mathbf{T} = \mathbf{I}_N.
\end{aligned}$$

Similarly, the $(N \times 1)$ vector $\mathbf{H}_{2,D} \mathbf{G}_{S,2} (\mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_{2n})^*$ can be expressed as

$$\mathbf{H}_{2,D} \mathbf{G}_{S,2} (\mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_{2n})^* = \mathbf{W}_N^H \left(\mathbf{Z}_N \left(\frac{2\pi}{N} \right) \right)^{L_2} \Lambda_{2,D} \Lambda_{S,2}^* \mathbf{x}_{2n}^*.$$

- 5 Substituting the expressions of $\mathbf{H}_{2,D} \mathbf{G}_{S,2} (\mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_{2n+1})^*$ and $\mathbf{H}_{2,D} \mathbf{G}_{S,2} (\mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_{2n})^*$ into $\mathbf{y}_{D,n}$,

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{y}_{D,n} &= \left[(\mathbf{W}_N \mathbf{r}_{D,2n})^T, (\mathbf{W}_N \mathbf{r}_{D,2n+1})^H \right]^T \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} \Lambda_{1,D} \Lambda_{S,1} & \left(\mathbf{Z}_N \left(\frac{2\pi}{N} \right) \right)^{L_2} \Lambda_{2,D} \Lambda_{S,2}^* \\ - \left(\mathbf{Z}_N \left(-\frac{2\pi}{N} \right) \right)^{L_2} \Lambda_{2,D}^* \Lambda_{S,2} & \Lambda_{1,D}^* \Lambda_{S,1}^* \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_{2n} \\ \mathbf{x}_{2n+1}^* \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{W}_N \mathbf{p}_{D,2n} \\ (\mathbf{W}_N \mathbf{p}_{D,2n+1})^* \end{bmatrix}.
\end{aligned}$$

Estimates of $\mathbf{x}_{2n}$ and $\mathbf{x}_{2n+1}$ (denoted $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{2n}$ and $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{2n+1}^*$) can be obtained using the conjugate

transpose of $\mathbf{H}_P$ i.e. $\mathbf{H}_P^H$

$$\begin{aligned}
10 \quad \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{2n} \\ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_{2n+1}^* \end{bmatrix} &= \mathbf{H}_P^H \mathbf{y}_{D,n} \\
&= \mathbf{H}_P^H \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{W}_N \mathbf{r}_{D,2n} \\ (\mathbf{W}_N \mathbf{r}_{D,2n+1})^* \end{bmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

$\mathbf{H}_P$ is the $(2N \times 2N)$ sized product channel matrix and is given by

$$\mathbf{H}_P = \begin{bmatrix} \Lambda_{1,D} \Lambda_{S,1} & \left(\mathbf{Z}_N \left(\frac{2\pi}{N} \right) \right)^{L_2} \Lambda_{2,D} \Lambda_{S,2}^* \\ - \left(\mathbf{Z}_N \left(-\frac{2\pi}{N} \right) \right)^{L_2} \Lambda_{2,D}^* \Lambda_{S,2} & \Lambda_{1,D}^* \Lambda_{S,1}^* \end{bmatrix}$$

The product channel matrix $\mathbf{H}_P$ is a known parameter obtained during the product channel matrix estimation and forms part of the channel state information (CSI). $\mathbf{H}_P$ allows for a simple linear decoding at destination, since

$$\mathbf{H}_P^H \mathbf{H}_P = \mathbf{I}_2 \otimes (|\Lambda_{1,D}|^2 |\Lambda_{S,1}|^2 + |\Lambda_{2,D}|^2 |\Lambda_{S,2}|^2).$$

5 where $\otimes$ denotes performing a Kronecker product.

It can be seen that the present embodiment has an advantage in that there is no need for any sample reordering to be done at the destination.

10 In the event that ACFO is present and joint ACFO compensation was done in step 316, the ASTC decoding in the frequency domain can be performed using step 320 instead of step 318.

In step 320, the $(2N \times 1)$ vector $\mathbf{y}_{D,n}$ will be

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{y}_{D,n} &= \left[\left(e^{-j(2n(N+P_2)+P_2)(\phi_f)} \mathbf{W}_N \mathbf{Z}_N^H(\phi_f) \mathbf{r}_{D,2n} \right)^T, \left(e^{-j((2n+1)(N+P_2)+P_2)(\phi_f)} \mathbf{W}_N \mathbf{Z}_N^H(\phi_f) \mathbf{r}_{D,2n+1} \right)^H \right]^T \\ &= \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \alpha_n \check{\Lambda}_{1,D} \Lambda_{S,1} & \gamma_n \left(\mathbf{Z}_N \left(\frac{2\pi}{N} \right) \right)^{L_2} \check{\Lambda}_{2,D} \Lambda_{S,2}^* \\ -\gamma_n^* e^{-jP_1 \phi_f} \left(\mathbf{Z}_N \left(-\frac{2\pi}{N} \right) \right)^{L_2} \check{\Lambda}_{2,D}^* \Lambda_{S,2} & \alpha_n^* e^{-jP_1 \phi_f} \check{\Lambda}_{1,D}^* \Lambda_{S,1}^* \end{bmatrix}}_{\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_F} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_{2n} \\ \mathbf{x}_{2n+1}^* \end{bmatrix} \\ &\quad + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} e^{-j(2n(N+P_2)+P_2)(\phi_f)} \mathbf{W}_N \mathbf{Z}_N^H(\phi_f) \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{D,2n} \\ e^{-j((2n+1)(N+P_2)+P_2)(\phi_f)} \mathbf{W}_N \mathbf{Z}_N^H(\phi_f) \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{D,2n+1} \end{bmatrix}}_{\mathbf{a}_n} \\ \mathbf{y}_{D,n} &= \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_F \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_{2n} \\ \mathbf{x}_{2n+1}^* \end{bmatrix} + \mathbf{a}_n \end{aligned}$$

15

The scalars α_n and γ_n are defined as:

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha_n &= e^{j(2n+1)P_1\phi_r} \\ \gamma_n &= e^{-j((4n+2)(N+P)-2nP_1-1)\phi_r}.\end{aligned}$$

where ϕ_r represents the ACFO ϕ_r . The value of ϕ_r can be estimated at the relay using the ACFO $\hat{\phi}_r$ estimation step 410 and then forwarded to the destination.

- 5 Estimates of x_{2n} and x_{2n+1} (denoted $\tilde{x}_{2n}$ and $\tilde{x}_{2n+1}^*$) can thus be obtained using $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_F$ such that

$$\begin{bmatrix} \tilde{x}_{2n} \\ \tilde{x}_{2n+1}^* \end{bmatrix} = \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_F^H \mathbf{y}_{D,n}.$$

$\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_F^H$ represents the conjugate transpose of $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_F$. $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_F$ has the property that

$$\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_F^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_F = \mathbf{I}_2 \otimes \left(|\check{\Lambda}_{1,D}|^2 |\Lambda_{S,1}|^2 + |\check{\Lambda}_{2,D}|^2 |\Lambda_{S,2}|^2 \right).$$

- 10 where $\otimes$ denotes performing a Kronecker product. $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_F$ thus allows for a simple linear decoding at the destination.

In step 330, the relay station optionally performs ACFO ϕ_r compensation. The signal

vectors $\tilde{\mathbf{r}}_{R,i,j}$ received over the span of 2 OFDM symbol durations $j = \{2n, 2n+1\}$ for

- 15 antennae $i = 1, 2$ are:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\mathbf{r}}_{R,1,2n} & \tilde{\mathbf{r}}_{R,1,2n+1} \\ \tilde{\mathbf{r}}_{R,2,2n} & \tilde{\mathbf{r}}_{R,2,2n+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{j(2n(N+P)+P_1)\phi_r} \mathbf{Z}_{N+P_2}(\phi_r) \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{S,1}^H \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_{2n} & e^{j((2n+1)(N+P)+P_1)\phi_r} \mathbf{Z}_{N+P_2}(\phi_r) \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{S,1}^H \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_{2n+1} \\ e^{j(2n(N+P)+P_1)\phi_r} \mathbf{Z}_{N+P_2}(\phi_r) \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{S,2}^H \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_{2n} & e^{j((2n+1)(N+P)+P_1)\phi_r} \mathbf{Z}_{N+P_2}(\phi_r) \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{S,2}^H \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_{2n+1} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{R,1,2n} & \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{R,1,2n+1} \\ \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{R,2,2n} & \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{R,2,2n+1} \end{bmatrix}.$$

The ACFO ϕ_r is a known parameter obtained at the relay station during the ACFO $\hat{\phi}_r$ estimation step 410 and forms part of the channel state information (CSI).

The effect of the ACFO ϕ_r can be removed for $\tilde{\mathbf{r}}_{R,1,2n}$ and $\tilde{\mathbf{r}}_{R,2,2n}$ by multiplying with
 5 the conjugate of $e^{j(2n(N+P_1)+P_1)\phi_r} \mathbf{Z}_N(\phi_r)$. The effect of the ACFO ϕ_r can be removed for
 $\tilde{\mathbf{r}}_{R,1,2n+1}$ and $\tilde{\mathbf{r}}_{R,2,2n+1}$ by multiplying with the conjugate of $e^{j((2n+1)(N+P_1)+P_1)\phi_r} \mathbf{Z}_N(\phi_r)$.

In step 340, the destination optionally performs ACFO ϕ_d compensation. The $(N \times 1)$ received signal vectors at the destination in the presence of ACFO ϕ_d are given by

CP Scheme 2:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{r}_{D,2n} &= \frac{e^{j(2n(N+P_2)+P_2)\phi_d}}{\sqrt{2}} \mathbf{Z}_N(\phi_d) \left[\mathbf{H}_{1,D} \mathbf{H}_{S,1} \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_{2n} + \mathbf{H}_{2,D} \mathbf{G}_{S,2} \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{T} \mathbf{x}_{2n+1}^* \right] + \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{D,2n} \\ \mathbf{r}_{D,2n+1} &= \frac{e^{j((2n+1)(N+P_2)+P_2)\phi_d}}{\sqrt{2}} \mathbf{Z}_N(\phi_d) \left[\mathbf{H}_{1,D} \mathbf{H}_{S,1} \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_{2n+1} - \mathbf{H}_{2,D} \mathbf{G}_{S,2} \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{T} \mathbf{x}_{2n}^* \right] + \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{D,2n+1}, \end{aligned}$$

10

where the noise vectors are given by $\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{D,2n}$ and $\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{D,2n+1}$. The ACFO ϕ_d is a known
 parameter obtained during the ACFO $\hat{\phi}_d$ estimation step 420 and forms part of the
 channel state information (CSI).

15

The effect of the ACFO ϕ_d can be removed by multiplying $\mathbf{r}_{D,2n}$ and $\mathbf{r}_{D,2n+1}$ respectively
 with the conjugate of $e^{j(2n(N+P_2)+P_2)\phi_d} \mathbf{Z}_N(\phi_d)$ and $e^{j((2n+1)(N+P_2)+P_2)\phi_d} \mathbf{Z}_N(\phi_d)$.

In step 350, the destination optionally performs joint ACFO compensation. The $(N \times 1)$ signal vectors received at the destination for the $j = \{2n, 2n+1\}$ -th OFDM symbol duration are given by

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{r}_{D,2n} &= e^{j(2n(N+P_2)+P_2)(\phi_d+\phi_r)} \mathbf{Z}_N(\phi_d + \phi_r) \left[\alpha_n \check{\mathbf{H}}_{1,D} \mathbf{H}_{S,1} \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_{2n} + \gamma_n \check{\mathbf{H}}_{2,D} \mathbf{G}_{S,2} (\mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_{2n+1})^* \right] \\ &\quad + \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{D,2n} \\ \mathbf{r}_{D,2n+1} &= e^{j((2n+1)(N+P_2)+P_2)(\phi_d+\phi_r)} \mathbf{Z}_N(\phi_d + \phi_r) \left[\alpha_n e^{jP_1\phi_r} \check{\mathbf{H}}_{1,D} \mathbf{H}_{S,1} \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_{2n+1} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \gamma_n e^{jP_1\phi_r} \check{\mathbf{H}}_{2,D} \mathbf{G}_{S,2} (\mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_{2n})^* \right] + \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{D,2n+1}, \end{aligned}$$

5

where the noise vectors are given by $\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{D,2n}$ and $\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{D,2n+1}$.

The scalars α_n and γ_n are defined as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_n &= e^{j(2n+1)P_1\phi_r} \\ \gamma_n &= e^{-j((4n+2)(N+P)-2nP_1-1)\phi_r}. \end{aligned}$$

It can be seen that ACFO ϕ_r and ACFO ϕ_d are present in the signal vectors $\mathbf{r}_{D,2n}$ and

10 $\mathbf{r}_{D,2n+1}$. ACFO ϕ_r and ACFO ϕ_d can be added together and be represented by ACFO ϕ_f

i.e. $\phi_f = \phi_d + \phi_r$. The ACFO ϕ_f is a known parameter obtained during the joint ACFO $(\phi_r + \phi_d)$ estimation step 430 and forms part of the channel state information (CSI).

The effect of the ACFO ϕ_f can be removed by multiplying $\mathbf{r}_{D,2n}$ and $\mathbf{r}_{D,2n+1}$ respectively

15 with the conjugates of $e^{j(2n(N+P_2)+P_2)(\phi_d+\phi_r)} \mathbf{Z}_N(\phi_d + \phi_r)$ and $e^{j((2n+1)(N+P_2)+P_2)(\phi_d+\phi_r)} \mathbf{Z}_N(\phi_d + \phi_r)$.

The Cyclic Prefix Scheme 2 may have the advantage that only analog domain processing has to be done at the relay, and only linear processing has to be done for maximum likelihood decoding at the destination for each carrier.

The Cyclic Prefix Scheme 2 may also be advantageous over the prior art because the relay station does not have to perform time sharing between different sources and destinations. In the prior art, the relay station will need to estimate and compensate the ACFO for each source-and-destination pair as joint ACFO compensation at the destination is not done. This can complicate the relay station hardware and could increase the computational complexity required at the relay station.

Channel Estimation

Channel estimation is performed before actual information is transmitted according to the method shown in the flow-chart of Figure 2 or Figure 3. The purpose of channel estimation is to obtain a set of Channel State Information (CSI) parameters for use in decoding the signals received at the destination and optionally to compensate for Angular Carrier Frequency Offset (ACFO) at either the relay station or the destination.

Channel estimation according to the example embodiment will be described next with reference to Figure 4.

In step 402, a simple pair of pilot symbols (or training symbols) is used to estimate the product channel. The pair of pilot symbols comprising of

$$[\mathbf{x}_{2n} \quad \mathbf{x}_{2n+1}]$$

is transmitted over two symbol intervals from the source. The pilot symbols are defined as

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}_{2n} &= \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{x}_{2n+1} &= -\mathbf{a} \end{aligned}$$

where $\mathbf{a}$ is a $(N \times 1)$ vector such that $|a(i)| = 1$ for $i = 0, 1, \dots, N-1$ and $\mathbf{a}$ has low peak to average power ratio (PAPR). n denotes the data transmission cycle index.

5 ACFO $\hat{\phi}_r$ Estimation at the Relay Station

In step 410, ACFO $\hat{\phi}_r$ estimation is performed at the relay station for either of Cyclic Prefix Schemes 1 or 2. Given the known values of the pilot symbols $[\mathbf{x}_{2n} \ \mathbf{x}_{2n+1}]$, the ACFO at the relay $\hat{\phi}_r$ can be easily estimated as

CP Scheme 1:

$$\hat{\phi}_r = \frac{\angle(-\mathbf{r}_{R,1,2n}^H \mathbf{r}_{R,1,2n+1}) + \angle(-\mathbf{r}_{R,2,2n}^H \mathbf{r}_{R,2,2n+1})}{2(N+P)}$$

CP Scheme 2:

$$\hat{\phi}_r = \frac{\angle(-\tilde{\mathbf{r}}_{R,1,2n}^H \tilde{\mathbf{r}}_{R,1,2n+1}) + \angle(-\tilde{\mathbf{r}}_{R,2,2n}^H \tilde{\mathbf{r}}_{R,2,2n+1})}{2(N+P)}.$$

- 10 The operator $\angle(\cdot)$ returns the phase of $(\cdot)$ and hence the returned scalar is within the interval $[-\pi, \pi)$. It is to be noted that $\hat{\phi}_r = \frac{2\pi\epsilon_r}{N}$ and hence the maximum normalized CFO that can be estimated is given by the bounds

$$|\hat{\epsilon}_r| \leq 0.5 \frac{N}{N+P} < 0.5$$

- The above limitation can be overcome by designing suitable pilot symbols. The
15 estimated ACFO value $\hat{\phi}_r$ can be used by the relay to do the compensation during the transmission of actual information.

Cyclic Prefix Scheme 2 may have the advantage that ACFO compensation at relay is not necessary because joint ACFO compensation can be performed at the destination.

ACFO $\hat{\phi}_d$ Estimation at the Destination

In step 420, ACFO $\hat{\phi}_d$ estimation is performed at the destination station for either of Cyclic Prefix Schemes 1 or 2.

5

For Cyclic Prefix Scheme 1, the $(N \times 1)$ received signal vectors at the destination in the presence of ACFO ϕ_d are given by

CP Scheme 1:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{r}_{D,2n} &= \frac{e^{j(2n(N+P_2)+P_2)\phi_d}}{\sqrt{2}} \mathbf{Z}_N(\phi_d) [\mathbf{H}_{1,D} \mathbf{H}_{S,1} \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_{2n} + \mathbf{H}_{2,D} \zeta(\mathbf{H}_{S,2}^*) \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{T} \mathbf{x}_{2n+1}^*] + \mathbf{p}_{D,2n} \\ \mathbf{r}_{D,2n+1} &= \frac{e^{j((2n+1)(N+P_2)+P_2)\phi_d}}{\sqrt{2}} \mathbf{Z}_N(\phi_d) [\mathbf{H}_{1,D} \mathbf{H}_{S,1} \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_{2n+1} - \mathbf{H}_{2,D} \zeta(\mathbf{H}_{S,2}^*) \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{T} \mathbf{x}_{2n}^*] + \mathbf{p}_{D,2n+1}, \end{aligned}$$

where the noise vectors are given by

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{p}_{D,2n} &= \frac{e^{j(2n(N+P_2)+P_2)\phi_d}}{\sqrt{2}} \mathbf{Z}_N(\phi_d) [\mathbf{H}_{1,D} \mathbf{v}_{R,1,2n} + \mathbf{H}_{2,D} \zeta(\mathbf{v}_{R,2,2n+1}^*)] + \mathbf{v}_{D,2n} \\ \mathbf{p}_{D,2n+1} &= \frac{e^{j((2n+1)(N+P_2)+P_2)\phi_d}}{\sqrt{2}} \mathbf{Z}_N(\phi_d) [\mathbf{H}_{1,D} \mathbf{v}_{R,1,2n+1} - \mathbf{H}_{2,D} \zeta(\mathbf{v}_{R,2,2n}^*)] + \mathbf{v}_{D,2n+1}. \end{aligned}$$

10

Similarly, the $(N \times 1)$ received signal vectors at the destination for CP Scheme 2 are given by

CP Scheme 2:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{r}_{D,2n} &= \frac{e^{j(2n(N+P_2)+P_2)\phi_d}}{\sqrt{2}} \mathbf{Z}_N(\phi_d) [\mathbf{H}_{1,D} \mathbf{H}_{S,1} \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_{2n} + \mathbf{H}_{2,D} \mathbf{G}_{S,2} \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{T} \mathbf{x}_{2n+1}^*] + \mathbf{p}_{D,2n} \\ \mathbf{r}_{D,2n+1} &= \frac{e^{j((2n+1)(N+P_2)+P_2)\phi_d}}{\sqrt{2}} \mathbf{Z}_N(\phi_d) [\mathbf{H}_{1,D} \mathbf{H}_{S,1} \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_{2n+1} - \mathbf{H}_{2,D} \mathbf{G}_{S,2} \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{T} \mathbf{x}_{2n}^*] + \mathbf{p}_{D,2n+1}, \end{aligned}$$

15 where the noise vectors are given by

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{D,2n} &= \frac{e^{j(2n(N+P_2)+P_2)\phi_d}}{\sqrt{2}} \mathbf{Z}_N(\phi_d) \mathbf{R}_{cp} [\mathbf{U}_{1,D} \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{R,1,2n} + \mathbf{U}_{2,D} \zeta(\tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{R,2,2n+1}^*)] + \mathbf{v}_{D,2n} \\ \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{D,2n+1} &= \frac{e^{j((2n+1)(N+P_2)+P_2)\phi_d}}{\sqrt{2}} \mathbf{Z}_N(\phi_d) \mathbf{R}_{cp} [\mathbf{U}_{1,D} \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{R,1,2n+1} - \mathbf{H}_{2,D} \zeta(\tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{R,2,2n}^*)] + \mathbf{v}_{D,2n+1}. \end{aligned}$$

The following estimation applies for either of Cyclic Prefix Schemes 1 or 2. Using the pilot symbols of $x_{2n} = a$ and $x_{2n} = -a$ that were transmitted by the source, it is assumed that $\mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{a} = \mathbf{b}$. The $(N \times N)$ matrix $\mathbf{W}_N^H$ is the inverse discrete Fourier transform (IDFT) matrix. Therefore, vector $\mathbf{H}_{1,D} \mathbf{H}_{S,1} \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_{2n}$ can be expressed as

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{H}_{1,D} \mathbf{H}_{S,1} \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_{2n} &= \mathbf{H}_{1,D} \mathbf{H}_{S,1} \mathbf{b} \\ &= \mathbf{A} \mathbf{h}_P, \end{aligned}$$

where the $(N \times (P + 1))$ Toeplitz matrix $\mathbf{A}$ is given by

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} [\mathbf{b}]^{(0)}, [\mathbf{b}]^{(1)}, \dots, [\mathbf{b}]^{(P)} \end{bmatrix}$$

and the $((P + 1) \times 1)$ vector $\mathbf{h}_P$ is

$$\mathbf{h}_P = \mathbf{h}_{1,D} \star \mathbf{h}_{S,1}$$

with $\star$ denoting convolution operation. Let us assume that $\mathbf{d} = \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{T} \mathbf{a}^*$.

Vector $\mathbf{H}_{2,D} \zeta(\mathbf{H}_{S,2}^*) \mathbf{d}$ can be written as

$$\mathbf{H}_{2,D} \zeta(\mathbf{H}_{S,2}^*) \mathbf{d} = \mathbf{B} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_P,$$

where the $(N \times (P + 1))$ Toeplitz matrix $\mathbf{B}$ is given by

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} [\mathbf{f}]^{(-L_1+1)}, [\mathbf{f}]^{(-L_1+2)}, \dots, [\mathbf{f}]^{(-L_1+P+1)} \end{bmatrix}$$

with $\mathbf{f} = \zeta(\mathbf{d})$ and the $((P + 1) \times 1)$ vector $\tilde{\mathbf{h}}_P$ is

$$\tilde{\mathbf{h}}_P = \mathbf{h}_{2,D} \star \zeta(\mathbf{h}_{S,2}^*).$$

Similarly, vector $\mathbf{H}_{2,D} \mathbf{G}_{S,2} \mathbf{d}$ can be expressed as

$$\mathbf{H}_{2,D} \mathbf{G}_{S,2} \mathbf{d} = \mathbf{C} \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_P,$$

where the $(N \times (P + 1))$ Toeplitz matrix $\mathbf{C}$ is given by

$$\mathbf{C} = \left[[\mathbf{f}]^{(-2L_2+1)}, [\mathbf{f}]^{(-2L_2+2)}, \dots, [\mathbf{f}]^{(-2L_2+P+1)} \right].$$

Substituting the above results into $\mathbf{r}_{D,2n}$ and $\mathbf{r}_{D,2n+1}$ and bearing in mind that $\mathbf{r}_{D,2n}$ and $\mathbf{r}_{D,2n+1}$ are the received signal vectors of the pilot symbols at the destination, $\mathbf{r}_{D,2n}$ and

5 $\mathbf{r}_{D,2n+1}$ can be rewritten as

CP Scheme 1:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{r}_{D,2n} &= \frac{e^{j(2n(N+P_2)+P_2)\phi_d}}{\sqrt{2}} \mathbf{Z}_N(\phi_d) [\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}] \mathbf{h}_F + \mathbf{p}_{D,2n} \\ \mathbf{r}_{D,2n+1} &= \frac{e^{j((2n+1)(N+P_2)+P_2)\phi_d}}{\sqrt{2}} \mathbf{Z}_N(\phi_d) [-\mathbf{A}, -\mathbf{B}] \mathbf{h}_F + \mathbf{p}_{D,2n+1} \end{aligned}$$

CP Scheme 2:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{r}_{D,2n} &= \frac{e^{j(2n(N+P_2)+P_2)\phi_d}}{\sqrt{2}} \mathbf{Z}_N(\phi_d) [\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{C}] \mathbf{h}_F + \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{D,2n} \\ \mathbf{r}_{D,2n+1} &= \frac{e^{j((2n+1)(N+P_2)+P_2)\phi_d}}{\sqrt{2}} \mathbf{Z}_N(\phi_d) [-\mathbf{A}, -\mathbf{C}] \mathbf{h}_F + \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{D,2n+1}, \end{aligned}$$

where the $(2(P+1) \times 1)$ vector $\mathbf{h}_F$

$$\mathbf{h}_F = \left[\mathbf{h}_P^T, \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_P^T \right]^T.$$

Let $\mathbf{q}_n$ be a $(2N \times 1)$ vector constructed as

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{q}_n &= \left[\mathbf{r}_{D,2n}^T, \mathbf{r}_{D,2n+1}^T \right]^T \\ &= \mathbf{F}(\phi_d) \mathbf{h}_F + \mathbf{e}_n, \end{aligned}$$

10

where $\mathbf{e}_n = \left[\mathbf{p}_{D,2n}^T, \mathbf{p}_{D,2n+1}^T \right]^T$ for CP Scheme 1 and $\mathbf{e}_n = \left[\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{D,2n}^T, \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{D,2n+1}^T \right]^T$ for CP

Scheme 2. The $(2N \times 2(P+1))$ matrix $\mathbf{F}(\phi_d)$ is given by

CP Scheme 1:

$$\mathbf{F}(\phi_d) = \frac{e^{j(2n(N+P_2)+P_2)\phi_d}}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{Z}_N(\phi_d) & \mathbf{0}_{N \times N} \\ \mathbf{0}_{N \times N} & e^{j(N+P_2)\phi_d} \mathbf{Z}_N(\phi_d) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A} & -\mathbf{B} \\ -\mathbf{A} & -\mathbf{B} \end{bmatrix}$$

CP Scheme 2:

$$\mathbf{F}(\phi_d) = \frac{e^{j(2n(N+P_2)+P_2)\phi_d}}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{Z}_N(\phi_d) & \mathbf{0}_{N \times N} \\ \mathbf{0}_{N \times N} & e^{j(N+P_2)\phi_d} \mathbf{Z}_N(\phi_d) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A} & -\mathbf{C} \\ -\mathbf{A} & -\mathbf{C} \end{bmatrix}.$$

Using $\mathbf{q}_n$, a maximum likelihood (ML) based ACFO and CIR estimator can be formulated. The ACFO is estimated as

$$5 \quad \hat{\phi}_d = \arg \min_{\phi} \left(\mathbf{q}_n^H \left[\mathbf{I}_{2N} - \mathbf{F}(\phi) (\mathbf{F}^H(\phi) \mathbf{F}(\phi))^{-1} \mathbf{F}^H(\phi) \right] \mathbf{q}_n \right).$$

$\hat{\phi}_d$ can be estimated using a grid search.

It is to be noted that, for the pilot symbols used in step 402, the matrix $\mathbf{F}^H(\phi) \mathbf{F}(\phi)$ is given by

$$10 \quad \mathbf{F}^H(\phi) \mathbf{F}(\phi) = N \mathbf{I}_{2(P+1)}.$$

This implies that the inverse of $\mathbf{F}^H(\phi) \mathbf{F}(\phi)$ need not be computed for every search point.

Hence the ACFO $\hat{\phi}_d$ can be estimated as

$$\hat{\phi}_d = \arg \min_{\phi} \left(\mathbf{q}_n^H \left[\mathbf{I}_{2N} - \frac{1}{N} \mathbf{F}(\phi) \mathbf{F}^H(\phi) \right] \mathbf{q}_n \right).$$

15 It can be seen that the ACFO $\hat{\phi}_d$ estimation at the destination is not computationally demanding as no inverse matrix computation needs to be done for each search point.

Once the ACFO $\hat{\phi}_d$ is estimated, vector $\mathbf{h}_F$ can be estimated as

$$\hat{\mathbf{h}}_F = \frac{1}{N} \mathbf{F}(\hat{\phi}_d) \mathbf{F}^H(\hat{\phi}_d) \mathbf{q}_n.$$

Joint ACFO $(\phi_r + \phi_d)$ Estimation at the Destination

In step 430, joint ACFO $(\phi_r + \phi_d)$ estimation is performed at the destination for the Cyclic Prefix Scheme 2. The $(N \times 1)$ received signal vectors at destination (without ACFO compensation at relay) can be written as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{r}_{D,2n} &= e^{j(2n(N+P_2)+P_2)(\phi_d+\phi_r)} \mathbf{Z}_N(\phi_d + \phi_r) \left[\alpha_n \check{\mathbf{H}}_{1,D} \mathbf{H}_{S,1} \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_{2n} + \gamma_n \check{\mathbf{H}}_{2,D} \mathbf{G}_{S,2} (\mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_{2n+1})^* \right] \\
 &\quad + \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{D,2n} \\
 \mathbf{r}_{D,2n+1} &= e^{j((2n+1)(N+P_2)+P_2)(\phi_d+\phi_r)} \mathbf{Z}_N(\phi_d + \phi_r) \left[\alpha_n e^{jP_1\phi_r} \check{\mathbf{H}}_{1,D} \mathbf{H}_{S,1} \mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_{2n+1} \right. \\
 5 \quad &\quad \left. - \gamma_n e^{jP_1\phi_r} \check{\mathbf{H}}_{2,D} \mathbf{G}_{S,2} (\mathbf{W}_N^H \mathbf{x}_{2n})^* \right] + \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{D,2n+1},
 \end{aligned}$$

where $\check{\mathbf{H}}_{1,D}$ and $\check{\mathbf{H}}_{2,D}$ respectively are $(N \times N)$ circulant matrix with

$\mathbf{Z}_N(-\phi_r) [\mathbf{h}_{1,D}^T, \mathbf{0}_{1 \times (N-L_2)}]^T$ and $\mathbf{Z}_N(-\phi_r) [\mathbf{h}_{2,D}^T, \mathbf{0}_{1 \times (N-L_2)}]^T$ as their first column

vectors, and scalars α_n and γ_n are defined as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \alpha_n &= e^{j(2n+1)P_1\phi_r} \\
 10 \quad \gamma_n &= e^{-j((4n+2)(N+P)-2nP_1-1)\phi_r}.
 \end{aligned}$$

It is defined that $\phi_f = \phi_d + \phi_r$. We have

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{q}_n &= [\mathbf{r}_{D,2n}^T, \mathbf{r}_{D,2n+1}^T]^T \\
 &= \tilde{\mathbf{F}}(\phi_f, \phi_r) \tilde{\mathbf{h}}_F + \mathbf{e}_n,
 \end{aligned}$$

where the $(2N \times 2(P+1))$ matrix $\tilde{\mathbf{F}}(\phi_f, \phi_r)$ is given by

$$15 \quad \tilde{\mathbf{F}}(\phi_f, \phi_r) = \frac{e^{j(2n(N+P_2)+P_2)\phi_f}}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{Z}_N(\phi_f) & \mathbf{0}_{N \times N} \\ \mathbf{0}_{N \times N} & e^{j(N+P_2)\phi_f} \mathbf{Z}_N(\phi_f) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_n \mathbf{A} & -\gamma_n \mathbf{C} \\ -\alpha_n e^{jP_1\phi_r} \mathbf{A} & -\gamma_n e^{jP_1\phi_r} \mathbf{C} \end{bmatrix}$$

and $\tilde{\mathbf{h}}_F$ is a $(2(P+1) \times 1)$ vector constructed as

$$\tilde{\mathbf{h}}_F = \left[\left(\check{\mathbf{h}}_{1,D} \star \mathbf{h}_{S,1} \right)^T, \left(\check{\mathbf{h}}_{2,D} \star \zeta(\mathbf{h}_{S,2}^*) \right)^T \right]^T$$

with $\check{\mathbf{h}}_{1,D} = \mathbf{Z}_{L_2}(-\phi_r) \mathbf{h}_{1,D}$ and $\check{\mathbf{h}}_{2,D} = \mathbf{Z}_{L_2}(-\phi_r) \mathbf{h}_{2,D}$. It can be shown that

$$\tilde{\mathbf{F}}^H(\phi_f, \phi_r) \tilde{\mathbf{F}}(\phi_f, \phi_r) = N \mathbf{I}_{2(P+1)}.$$

The Maximum Likelihood estimate for ϕ_f is obtained as

$$\hat{\phi}_f = \arg \min_{\phi} \left(\mathbf{q}_n^H \left[\mathbf{I}_{2N} - \frac{1}{N} \tilde{\mathbf{F}}(\phi, \phi_r) \tilde{\mathbf{F}}^H(\phi, \phi_r) \right] \mathbf{q}_n \right)$$

5 and $\tilde{\mathbf{h}}_F$ is estimated as

$$\hat{\tilde{\mathbf{h}}}_F = \frac{1}{N} \tilde{\mathbf{F}}(\hat{\phi}_f, \phi_r) \tilde{\mathbf{F}}^H(\hat{\phi}_f, \phi_r) \mathbf{q}_n.$$

While example embodiments of the invention have been described in detail, many
 10 variations are possible within the scope of the invention as will be clear to a skilled
 reader. Variations can be made, for example to parameters such as the number of
 carriers, the cyclic prefix lengths P , P_1 and P_2 , the coding technique used at the relay
 station, or the way in which the product channel is estimated. Variations can also be
 made to the design of the pilot symbols used. Further, the CP schemes need not
 15 necessary use space-time coding and other forms of coding may be used.

CLAIMS

1. A method performed by a relay station having multiple antennae, of relaying data from a source to a destination, the method comprising the steps of:
 - 5 using the multiple antennae to receive a message sent by the source, thereby forming multiple respective received signals, the message containing the data and comprising a first cyclic prefix;
removing the first cyclic prefix from the received signals;
encoding the received signals to form multiple second signals;
 - 10 inserting a second cyclic prefix into the multiple second signals; and
transmitting the multiple second signals with the second cyclic prefix to the destination.
2. A method performed by a relay station having multiple antennae, of relaying data from a source to a destination, the method comprising the steps of:
 - 15 using the multiple antennae to receive a message sent by the source, thereby forming multiple respective received signals, the message containing the data and comprising a first cyclic prefix;
removing part of the cyclic prefix from the received signals;
 - 20 encoding the received signals to form multiple second signals; and
transmitting the multiple second signals with the remaining part of the cyclic prefix to the destination.

3. A method of relaying a message according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the received signal comprises a first received signal from a first of the antennae of the relay station and a second received signal from a second of the antennae of the relay station, the step of encoding the received signals involves combining the first received signal with the
5 second received signal to form the multiple second signals.

4. A method of relaying a message according to claim 3, wherein the step of encoding the received signals further comprises the step of obtaining a complex conjugate of the first received signal.
10

5. A method of relaying a message according to claim 3 or 4, wherein the step of encoding the received signals further comprises the step of reversing the sequence of symbols within the first received signal.

15 6. A method of relaying a message according to claim 5, wherein the step of reversing the sequence of symbols within the first received signal further comprises storing the first received signal in a shift register and then reading the shift register in a reversed order.

20 7. A method of relaying a message according to any of claims 3 to 6, wherein the step of encoding the received signals further comprises the step of negating the first received signal.

8. A method of relaying a message according to any preceding claim, wherein the received signals are encoded with space-time coding to form the multiple second signals.
9. A method of relaying a message according to claim 8, wherein the space-time
5 coding is Alamouti coding.
10. A method of relaying a message according to any preceding claim, further comprising the step of performing carrier frequency offset (CFO) compensation to the message at the relay station.
- 10
11. A method of relaying a message according to any preceding claim, further comprising the step of performing CFO compensation to the message at the destination.
12. A method of relaying a message according to any preceding claim, wherein the
15 relay station having multiple antennae is comprised of two relay sub-stations each having at least one antenna, the two relay sub-stations configured to perform information passing between each other.
13. A method of relaying data from a source to a destination via a relay station having
20 multiple antennae, the method comprising the steps of:
- (i) the source transmitting the data within a message comprising a first cyclic prefix;
 - (ii) the relay station:

receiving the message using the multiple antennae, thereby forming multiple respective received signals;

removing the first cyclic prefix from the received signals;

encoding the received signals to form multiple second signals;

5 inserting a second cyclic prefix into the multiple second signals;

transmitting the second signals with the second cyclic prefix to the destination;

and

(iii) the destination receiving the second signals and extracting the data.

10 14. A method of relaying data from a source to a destination via a relay station having multiple antennae, the method comprising the steps of:

(i) the source transmitting the data within a message comprising a first cyclic prefix;

(ii) the relay station:

15 receiving the message using the multiple antennae, thereby forming multiple respective received signals;

removing part of the cyclic prefix from the received signals;

encoding the received signals to form multiple second signals;

transmitting the multiple second signals with the remaining part of the cyclic

20 prefix to the destination; and

(iii) the destination receiving the second signals and extracting the data.

15. A method of relaying data according to claim 14, further comprising the step of performing CFO compensation to the message at the destination, thereby compensating

both for CFO present from the source to the relay station and for CFO present from the relay station to the destination.

16. A method of estimating channel state information for a wireless communication
5 channel comprising a source, a relay station having multiple antennae and a destination,
the method comprising the steps of:

a first of the antennae of the relay station receiving a first training signal from the
source;

a second of the antennae of the relay station receiving a second training signal
10 from the source;

the relay station:

(i) encoding the first training signal and the second training signal with space-
time encoding to form multiple relay training signals; and

(ii) transmitting the multiple relay training signals in at least one third symbol
15 interval; and

the destination receiving the relay training signals and from the relay training
signals estimating the channel state information.

17. A method of estimating channel state information for a wireless communication
20 channel according to claim 16, further comprising the step of estimating a first carrier
frequency offset (CFO) parameter at the relay station by combining the first training
signal and the second training signal.

18. A method of estimating channel state information for a wireless communication channel according to claim 17, wherein the combining the first training signal and the second training signal performs a conjugate transpose to the first training signal.
- 5 19. A method of estimating channel state information for a wireless communication channel according to any of claims 16 to 18, wherein the first training signal comprises a first pilot signal, and the second training signal comprises a second pilot signal, the second pilot signal a negative of the first pilot signal.
- 10 20. A method of estimating channel state information for a wireless communication channel according to any of claims 16 to 19, further comprising the step of receiving at a destination station a combined training signal, the combined training signal comprising the multiple relay training signals and a combined noise signal.
- 15 21. A method of estimating channel state information for a wireless communication channel according to claim 20, wherein the combined noise signal comprises a second carrier frequency offset (CFO) estimated by the destination.
22. A method of estimation channel state information for a wireless communication
20 channel according to claim 21, wherein the second CFO is estimated by a maximum likelihood estimation.

23. A method of estimating channel state information for a wireless communication channel according to claim 22, wherein the maximum likelihood estimation is a grid search.

5 24. A method of estimation channel state information for a wireless communication channel according to any of claims 17 to 23, wherein the relay station is configured to perform a CFO compensation using the first CFO parameter.

25. A method of estimation channel state information for a wireless communication
10 channel according to any of claims 21 to 23, wherein the destination station is configured to perform a CFO compensation using the second CFO parameter.

26. A method of estimation channel state information for a wireless communication channel according to any of claims 21 to 23 when dependent on claim 17, wherein the
15 first CFO parameter estimated at the relay station is forwarded to the destination, the destination configured to perform a joint CFO compensation using the first CFO parameter and the second CFO parameter.

27. A method of transmitting data along a wireless communication channel from a
20 source to a destination via a relay station having multiple antenna, the method comprising:

estimating channel information of the channel by a method according to any of claims 16 to 26;

transmitting along the wireless communication channel a message containing the data; and

extracting the data from the message using the estimated channel information.

5 28. A relay station for relaying data from a source to a destination, and having multiple antennas, the relay station being arranged to perform a method according to any of claims 1 to 12.

29. A system comprising a source, a destination, and a relay station for relaying data
10 from the source to the destination and having multiple antennas, the system being arranged to perform a method according to any of claims 13 to 27.

30. An integrated circuit (IC) for a relay station configured for relaying data from a source to a destination, said relay station having multiple antennae configured to receive
15 a message sent by the source and thereby forming multiple respective received signals, the message containing the data and comprising a first cyclic prefix, the IC comprising:

an interface configured to receive the multiple respective received signals from the multiple antennae;

a first processing unit configured to remove the first cyclic prefix from the
20 received signals;

an encoder configured to encode the received signals with space-time encoding to form multiple second signals;

a second processing unit configured to insert a second cyclic prefix into the multiple second signals; and

the interface further configured to send the multiple second signals with the second cyclic prefix to the multiple antennae for transmission to the destination.

31. An integrated circuit (IC) for a relay station configured for relaying data from a source to a destination, said relay station having multiple antennae configured to receive a message sent by the source and thereby forming multiple respective received signals, the message containing the data and comprising a first cyclic prefix, the IC comprising:
- an interface configured to receive the multiple respective received signals from the multiple antennae;
 - a processing unit configured to remove part of the cyclic prefix from the received signals;
 - an encoder configured to encode the received signals with space-time encoding to form multiple second signals;
 - the interface further configured to send the multiple second signals with the remaining part of the cyclic prefix to the multiple antennae for transmission to the destination.