How to produce a turbo equalization system with complexity $O(\log L)$?

by

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Abstract
Following the great success of turbo codes in 1993, turbo equalization was conceived as an approach for achieving bandwidth efficient digital communications over inter-symbol interference channels. However, for more than 15 years, the prohibitive complexity of turbo equalization has prevented its practical use, in particular, its use in time-variant inter-symbol interference channels with a large number of channel taps, e.g., for high-speed wireless communications and underwater acoustic communications.

Recently, a group of researchers from the information theory community have proposed a graph-based approach to signal processing, namely, Gaussian Message Passing in factor graph. Powered by this graphical approach and through proper approximations, we have managed to reduce the complexity of turbo equalization, including the Soft-Input and Soft-Output equalizer and the channel estimator, to the level of $O(\log L)$ per symbol per iteration, where $L$ is the number of channel taps. In this talk, how this has been achieved will be presented and the ramifications of this progress will also be discussed.

Biography
Dr. Huang received the B.E.E.E. and M.E.E.E. degree in electronic engineering from Tsinghua University in 1996 and 1999, respectively, and the PhD degree in electrical and electronic engineering from the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology (HKUST) in 2004. Currently, he is an associate professor with School of Electrical, Electronic and Computer Engineering at the University of Western Australia.

** ALL ARE WELCOME **

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