

Network Coding Schemes for Wireless Communications

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What is Network Coding and why do we do that?

The network coding approach allows the intermediate nodes to generate new packets by combining the packets

Benefits

- Increasing in throughput
- Improvement in reliability and robustness of the network
- Reducing the energy consumption.
- In wireless communication system especially relay-aided network, network coding can improve the BER performance as well





ANC : much more than going from four to two



- Reducing the communication time from 4 slots to 2 slots
- Strategically exploit interference instead of avoiding it



Practical Challenge: Things never go as expected





Motivation: Can we do something?

- It is very interesting to combine the forces of ANC (Analog Network Coding) and OFDM. In fact, the reason why OFDM was chosen as a signaling method is because the coding ideas in the new schemes exploit the frequency diversity offered by OFDM
- Introducing linear-precoding at the transmitter, the relay station, both transmitter and relaystation, which is so called LANC-S, LANC-R, LANC-SR, could help the system improve the BER performance





OFDM: More than coffee-mate



- Resisting multi-path fading
- More efficient frequency utilization
- High data throughput



OFDM: Are you the right guy for ANC?

- Some works on pre-transformed OFDM, which is applicable to the new linearly coded ANC schemes being studied
- Dual-hop OFDM ANC shows its potential advantages in both BER performance, high data throughput and low-complexity implementation





MIMO: Dual-hop is not enough

The advantage of MIMO-OFDM systems is that, on top of the frequency diversity offered by OFDM, the MIMO topology also provides **spatial diversity**, which can potentially further enhance the system's performance





Reference

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