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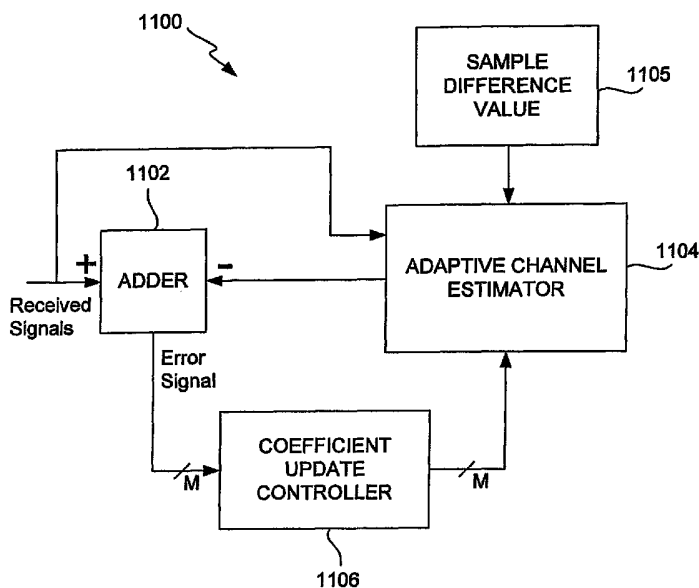
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(54) Title: METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR CHANNEL ESTIMATION IN A DATA TRANSMISSION SYSTEM



(57) Abstract: Improved techniques for estimating a channel (e.g., channel impulse response) in the time domain are disclosed. The improved techniques can be used to estimate time-domain channel taps in a digital communication system. An improved training sequence enables time-domain estimation and eliminates the need for correct frequency-domain channel estimation at every frequency. By utilizing the improved training sequence, the estimation of each of the time-domain channel taps can be decoupled from each other. This enables a channel estimate to be performed with not only a higher convergence speed but also lower complexity.



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METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR CHANNEL ESTIMATION IN A DATA TRANSMISSION SYSTEM

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

[0001] The present invention relates to data transmission systems and, more particularly, to multicarrier data transmission systems.

Description of the Related Art

[0002] A conventional voice-band modem can connect computer users end-to-end through the Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN). However, the transmission throughput of a voice-band modem is limited to below 40 Kbps due to the 3.5 KHz bandwidth enforced by bandpass filters and codes at the PSTN interface points. On the other hand, the twisted-pair telephone subscriber loop of a computer user has a much wider usable bandwidth. Depending on the length of the subscriber loop, the bandwidth at a loss of 50 dB can be as wide as 1 MHz. Transmission systems based on local subscriber loops are generally called Digital Subscriber Lines (DSL).

[0003] One DSL technique for high-speed data communications is Asymmetrical Digital Subscriber Line (ADSL) signaling for the telephone loop which has been defined by standards as a communication system specification that provides a low-rate data stream from the residence to the telephone company's central office (upstream), and a high-rate data stream from the central office to the residence (downstream). The ADSL standard provides for operation without affecting conventional voice telephone communications, e.g., Plain Old Telephone Service (POTS). The ADSL upstream channel only provides simple control functions or low-rate data transfers. The high-rate downstream channel provides a much higher throughput. This asymmetrical information flow is desirable for applications such as video-on-demand (VOD).

[0004] An ADSL modem operates in a frequency range that is higher than the voice-band; this permits higher data rates. However, the twisted-pair

subscriber line has distortion and losses which increase with frequency and line length. Thus, the ADSL standard data rate is determined by a maximum achievable rate for a length of subscriber lines. The ADSL standard uses Discrete Multi-Tone (DMT) modulation with the DMT spectrum divided into two-hundred fifty-six 4.3125 kHz carrier bands and a quadrature amplitude modulation (QAM) type of constellation is used to load a variable number of bits onto each carrier band independently of the other carrier bands.

[0005] Besides ADSL, another DSL technique for high-speed data communications over twisted-pair phone lines is known as Very High Speed Digital Subscriber Lines (VDSL). VDSL is intended to facilitate transmission rates greater than that offered by ADSL. The multicarrier transmission schemes used with VDSL can be Discrete Multi-Tone (DMT) modulation, or some other modulation scheme such as Discrete Wavelet Multi-Tone (DWT) modulation, Quadrature Amplitude Modulation (QAM), Carrierless Amplitude and Phase modulation (CAP), Quadrature Phase Shift Keying (QPSK), or vestigial sideband modulation.

[0006] Digital communication systems transmit data from a transmitter over a channel to a receiver. In order to support reliable, high performance operation, digital communication systems often need to estimate the impulse response of the channel. The channel can represent a channel from the transmitter to a far-end receiver or from the transmitter to a near-end receiver. The digital communication system can utilize the estimated channel impulse response for far-end or near-end noise cancellation schemes and far-end channel equalization.

[0007] Prior approaches to estimating a channel impulse response have been implemented in either the time domain or the frequency domain. In the case of time-domain channel estimation techniques, the estimated channel is convolved with the transmitted signal in an adaptive manner. However, such a solution produces only a single error signal that is used to update all taps of a finite impulse response filter that provides the estimated channel. This approach is complex and slow to converge.

[0008] FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a conventional time-domain channel taps estimation apparatus 100. In such scheme, each error signal (err_sig)

contains the effect due to incorrect estimation of all M taps of the channel being estimated. The error signal is used to update the M taps for use by a Finite Impulse Response (FIR) filter which produces the channel estimate. Consequently, updates to the channel estimate based on each error signal require changes to all M taps. The error signal is therefore a poor metric for updating the estimated taps based on Least Means Square (LMS) algorithm. As a result, this training method often results in slow convergence. Although a Recursive Least Squares (RLS) algorithm helps decouple the error signal, such an approach often translates to increased hardware complexity. Moreover, to generate the response based on the estimated channel for calculating the error signal, the transmit signal needs to be convolved with the estimated channel. Each of the estimated output samples thus requires M multiplications between the M taps for the estimated channel and M samples of the input signals. This requires considerable processing time and computation power.

[0009] Frequency-domain channel identification approaches are more common. One approach requires transforming time-domain signals to frequency-domain tones, training frequency-domain taps for a FIR filter that provides the estimated channel, and then finally converting the frequency-domain taps back to the time-domain channel estimate. This approach allows each tap to be independently trained and adapted in the frequency domain. However, the disadvantages of this frequency-domain approach are that additional hardware for fast Fourier transforms and inverse fast Fourier transforms are required on the receiver side, and that the training signals utilized must span the entire frequency bandwidth. Unfortunately, in some implementations of digital communication systems, there are restrictions on usage of certain frequencies for the purpose of training and thus the entire frequency bandwidth is sometimes not permitted to be used.

[0010] FIG. 2 is a block diagram of a conventional frequency-domain channel taps estimation apparatus 200. The required time-domain taps are derived from the IFFT transformation of an estimated frequency-domain response. The frequency-domain response is estimated through an independent adaptive update for each of the frequency taps. With the

frequency-domain based approach to estimate the time-domain taps, the training algorithm requires a correct frequency response estimation at every frequency index. Failure to estimate certain frequency-domain taps correctly would result in a poor time-domain response estimate. Since the frequency responses are correctly estimated only if a training signal at that frequency is excited, this requirement is a problem for a lot of standard frequency plans, e.g., ADSL or VDSL. In these frequency plans, the training signals are not allowed to transmit over the full spectrum. To deal with the problem, one approach uses extrapolation or interpolation of the correct frequency taps to the taps that could not be trained. However, extrapolation or interpolation fails to give reasonable performance, especially when a wide frequency band is not available for training, leading to a smaller number of correctly estimated taps.

[0011] Another approach to estimating the channel response in the frequency domain can utilize a frequency-domain adaptive comb filter. In K. Van Acker, M. Moonen, T. Pollet, "Per-Tone Echo Cancellation for DMT-based system," IEEE Transactions on Communications, Vol. 51, No. 9 (September 2003), a per tone echo cancellation structure enables the transformation of time-domain taps to the frequency-domain adaptive comb filter taps. The frequency-domain adaptive comb filter taps can be directly trained to estimate the desired taps. The update of the adaptive comb filter taps for each of the frequency tones is unfortunately based on a single error signal, similar to the conventional time-domain channel taps estimation. As a result, this approach shares the same disadvantages of the conventional time-domain channel taps estimation, namely, highly computational complexities and slow convergence.

[0012] Thus, there remains a need for improved approaches to estimating channel response in a digital communication system.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0013] The invention pertains to improved techniques for estimating a channel (e.g., channel impulse response) in the time domain. The improved techniques can be used to estimate time-domain channel taps in a digital

communication system. An improved training sequence enables time-domain estimation and eliminates the need for correct frequency-domain channel estimation at every frequency. By utilizing the training sequence according to the invention, the estimation of each of the time-domain channel taps can be decoupled from each other. This enables a channel estimate to be performed with not only a higher convergence speed but also lower complexity.

[0014] One aspect of the invention pertains to improved techniques to estimate a time-domain channel using a training sequence that includes sets of subparts of the training sequence, each of the subparts includes samples that are at least primarily pseudo-random, and, within each of the sets of subparts, the samples are the same except for a single corresponding pair of samples within the subparts. Otherwise, the subparts are identical.

[0015] Another aspect of the invention is channel estimation at a receiver wherein operation is rapid and hardware requirements are not overly burdensome. The channel estimation uses time-domain signals to produce a time-domain channel estimate. Optionally, the channel estimation can further use frequency-domain signals to provide a frequency-domain channel estimate, independent from or jointly with partial time-domain estimation.

[0016] The channel being estimated can be a direct channel impulse response, an echo channel impulse response or a crosstalk channel impulse response. The crosstalk channel impulse response would be associated with a digital multiple-input/multiple-output communication system.

[0017] The various aspects of the invention can be applied to different data transmission systems, including standard single carrier or multicarrier modulation systems. In this method, it is assumed that the data transmission systems have full control on the training signals transmitted for channel estimation.

[0018] Different embodiments of the invention can incorporate one or more of these aspects.

[0019] The invention can be implemented in numerous ways, including as a method, system, device, apparatus, or computer readable medium. Several embodiments of the invention are discussed below.

[0020] As a method for determining a channel impulse response at a receiver, one embodiment of the invention includes at least the acts of: receiving a first block of samples at the receiver via a channel; subsequently receiving a second block of samples at the receiver via the channel; producing an estimated channel response of the channel using M channel taps; producing an estimate of the first block of samples based on the second block of samples received via the channel and the estimated channel response, the estimate having M components; determining a difference estimate of the estimated first block of samples and the first block of samples received via the channel, the difference estimate having M components; and updating the estimated channel response by individually updating one or more of the M channel taps based on the difference estimate.

[0021] As a computer readable medium including computer program code for determining a channel impulse response at a receiver, one embodiment of the invention includes at least: computer program code for receiving a first block of samples at the receiver via a channel; computer program code for subsequently receiving a second block of samples at the receiver via the channel; computer program code for producing an estimated channel response of the channel using M channel taps; computer program code for producing an estimate of the first block of samples based on the second block of samples received via the channel and the estimated channel response, the estimate having M components; computer program code for determining a difference estimate of the estimated first block of samples and the first block of samples received via the channel, the difference estimate having M components; and computer program code for updating the estimated channel response by individually updating one or more of the M channel taps based on the difference estimate.

[0022] Other aspects and advantages of the invention will become apparent from the following detailed description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings which illustrate, by way of example, the principles of the invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0023] The invention will be readily understood by the following detailed description in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein like reference numerals designate like structural elements, and in which:

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a conventional time-domain channel taps estimation apparatus.

FIG. 2 is a block diagram of a conventional frequency-domain channel taps estimation apparatus.

FIG. 3 is a block diagram of a transmitter according to one embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 4 is a block diagram of a training sequence generator according to one embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 5 is a block diagram of a training sequence generator according to another embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 6 is a block diagram of a training sequence generator according to still another embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 7 is a block diagram of a training sequence generator according to yet another embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 8A is a flow diagram of a training sequence transmission process according to one embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 8B is a flow diagram of a training sequence transmission process according to one embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 9 is a diagram illustrating relationship of a modified training sequence as compared to a non-modified training sequence.

FIG. 10 illustrates a group of three symbols of a training sequence having a base core time-domain symbol.

FIG. 11 is a block diagram of channel estimation circuitry according to one embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 12A is a block diagram of channel estimation circuitry according to another embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 12B is a block diagram of channel estimation circuitry according to another embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 12C is a block diagram of channel estimation circuitry according to still another embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 12D is a block diagram of channel estimation circuitry according to yet another embodiment of the invention.

FIGs. 13A-13D are representative timing diagrams that respectively correspond to the channel estimation circuitry shown in FIGs. 12A-12D.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0024] The invention pertains to improved techniques for estimating a channel (e.g., channel impulse response) in the time domain. The improved techniques can be used to estimate time-domain channel taps in a digital communication system. An improved training sequence enables time-domain estimation and eliminates the need for correct frequency-domain channel estimation at every frequency. By utilizing the training sequence according to the invention, the estimation of each of the time-domain channel taps can be decoupled from each other. This enables a channel estimate to be performed with not only a higher convergence speed but also lower complexity.

[0025] One aspect of the invention pertains to improved techniques to estimate a time-domain channel using a training sequence that includes sets of subparts of the training sequence, each of the subparts includes samples that are at least primarily pseudo-random, and, within each of the sets of subparts, the samples are the same except for a single corresponding pair of samples within the subparts. Otherwise, the subparts are identical.

[0026] In one embodiment, the training sequence can be divided into pairs of packets. The pairs of packets can, but need not, be sequentially transmitted. For a given pair, the two packets of the particular training sequence are identical except for one sample. In one embodiment, the position of this one sample within the packet should be after the $(M-1)$ th sample of the packet and before the $(N-M+1)$ th sample of the packet, where M is the number of samples in the impulse response estimate, and N is the number of samples in a packet. Additionally, in such an embodiment, the packet should be at least $2M$ samples long. The pairs of packets of the

training sequence can be supplied to a transmitter in a time-domain or a frequency-domain manner. A receiver makes use of the received signals over a channel between the transmitter and the receiver to determine the channel estimate.

[0027] Another aspect of the invention is channel estimation at a receiver wherein operation is rapid and hardware requirements are not overly burdensome. The channel estimation uses time-domain signals to produce a time-domain channel estimate. Optionally, the channel estimation can further use frequency-domain signals to provide a frequency-domain channel estimate.

[0028] The channel being estimated can be a direct channel impulse response, an echo channel impulse response or a crosstalk channel impulse response. The crosstalk channel impulse response would be associated with a digital multiple-input/multiple-output communication system.

[0029] The various aspects of the invention can be applied to different digital communication systems, including standard single carrier or multicarrier modulation systems. In this method, it is assumed that the digital communication systems have full control on the training signals transmitted for channel estimation.

[0030] Different embodiments of the invention can incorporate one or more of these aspects.

[0031] Embodiments of various aspects of the invention are discussed below with reference to FIGs. 3 – 13D. However, those skilled in the art will readily appreciate that the detailed description given herein with respect to these figures is for explanatory purposes as the invention extends beyond these limited embodiments.

[0032] The invention pertains to estimating a channel impulse response. Knowledge of the channel impulse response is useful in digital communication systems for various purposes, including channel shortening or noise cancellation schemes. One common noise cancellation scheme is echo cancellation.

[0033] In linear digital communication systems, a channel output is given by linearly convolving the channel input with the time domain channel taps. Assuming transmit signal samples are divided into series of N samples, the received series of samples, z_i , corresponding to the i^{th} series of transmitted signal can be denoted as:

$$z_i = x_i \bar{*} hh \quad \text{Equation 1}$$

To facilitate later discussions, z_i can also be expressed as:

$$z_i = y_i + cir_noise_i \quad \text{Equation 2}$$

where $y_i = x_i * hh$, and where hh is the time-domain channel response; x_i is the i^{th} series of time-domain transmit samples; z_i is the i^{th} series of time-domain receive samples; y_i is the i^{th} series of time-domain receive samples, if the transmit sequence is periodic over the length of x_i , i.e., $cir_noise_i = 0$; cir_noise_i is the i^{th} series of time-domain circular noise samples; $*$ denotes circular convolution; and $\bar{*}$ denotes linear convolution.

[0034] In many techniques used in channel identification, the estimated channel can be updated by an error signal (err). This error signal is obtained by calculating the difference between the estimated channel response (est_resp) and the actual channel response:

$$err = x \langle oper \rangle hh - est_resp \quad \text{Equation 3}$$

where est_resp is the estimated response vector and is most often given by the following equation:

$$est_resp = x \langle oper \rangle \bar{hh} \quad \text{Equation 4}$$

where hh is the actual channel vector; $\bar{hh}$ is the estimated channel vector; x is the input sequence vector; and $\langle oper \rangle$ denotes any operator depending on the system characteristics.

[0035] In the case of a time-domain channel, as denoted in Equation 1, the $\langle oper \rangle$ denoted in Equation 3 can be replaced by the linear convolution operator, $\bar{*}$. In such case, each of the samples of the estimated and actual channel response is affected by multiple samples from the input sequence and the

channel vector. As a result, each of the samples of the error signal vector, err , also corresponds to the misadjustment of multiple samples of the estimated channel vector. Thus, there are substantial difficulties with decoupling such error signal to correspond to just one of the estimated channel taps $\overline{hh}$. As a result, identification of channel impulse response in the time domain is often deemed problematic, especially when M is large.

[0036] Although the determination of the actual channel response conventionally involves a complex convolution operation, the present invention allows simplification of the convolution operation to a multiplication and addition operation. The present invention allows a particular sample of error signal, err , to be dependent only on the misadjustment of a particular estimated tap of $\overline{hh}$. As a result, the update of each of the $\overline{hh}$ taps can be decoupled from one another. Consequently, the invention facilitates independent and individual estimation of channel taps which not only simplifies the architecture but also increases the convergence rate.

[0037] In one embodiment, the particular training sequence divides training signals into groups of two series, which can either be consecutive or non-consecutive. The groups should be random and be independent of each other. If the spread of the estimated channel response is M taps, each of the N sample long series should be larger or equal to $2M$ samples, (i.e. $N \geq 2M$). Hence, the total length of a group is at least $2N = 2(2M) = 4M$. The two series should be identical except for one sample. This differing sample should be located after the $(M-1)^{th}$ and before the $(N-M+1)^{th}$ sample of the series. If we denote the index of such sample to be id , then,

$$(M-1) < id < (N-M+1) \quad \text{Equation 5}$$

For convenience, the two series are denoted as x_1 and x_2 . The two series are also both assumed to be based on a random sequence x :

$$\begin{aligned} x_1(1..N) &= [x(1..(M-1))..p..x((M+1)..N)] \\ x_2(1..N) &= [x(1..(M-1))..q..x((M+1)..N)] \end{aligned} \quad \text{Equation 6}$$

where p and q can be any arbitrary number for $p \neq q$.

[0038] FIG. 3 is a block diagram of a transmitter 300 according to one embodiment of the invention. The transmitter 300 is, for example, associated with a multicarrier data transmission system.

[0039] The transmitter 300 includes a switch 302. The switch 302 can provide one data path in a data transmission mode and another data path in a training mode. When the switch 302 is set to the training mode, a training sequence 304 is supplied to the switch 302. In addition, a training protocol control unit 306 can interact with the switch 302 so as to control the manner by which the training sequence 304 is transmitted.

[0040] On the other hand, when the switch 302 is in the data transmission mode, data 308 to be transmitted is supplied to a line encoder 310. The line encoder 310 encodes the data 308 into symbols which are then supplied to the switch 302. For example, the symbols can be Quadrature Amplitude Modulated (QAM) symbols. Similarly, the training sequence 304 being supplied to the switch can be encoded.

[0041] The switch 302 outputs the appropriate symbols, i.e., data transmission symbols or training symbols. The symbols output from the switch 302 are supplied to a Discrete Multi-Tone (DMT) modulation unit 312 that converts the symbols into DMT symbols 314. For example, the DMT modulation unit 312 can be an Inverse Fast Fourier Transform (IFFT) circuit. The DMT symbols 314 are supplied to a cyclic prefix/suffix insertion unit 316. The cyclic prefix/suffix insertion unit inserts a cyclic prefix and/or a cyclic suffix to the DMT symbols 314. The cyclic prefix and/or cyclic suffix is used to maintain the circularity of the DMT symbol by reducing inter-symbol interference. The output of the cyclic prefix/suffix insertion unit 316 are enhanced symbols 318. The transmitter 300 optionally includes a windowing function 320. The windowing function 320 can be imposed on the enhanced symbols 318 to produce modified symbols 322. The training protocol control unit 306 can either instruct the cyclic prefix/suffix insertion unit 316 or the windowing function 320 to modify a particular sample within the sequence. The windowing function 320 can further reduce interference by reducing the magnitude of sidelobes.

[0042] The modified symbols 322 are then supplied to an analog front end 324 which converts the modified symbols 322 from a digital form into an analog form and then outputs analog signals 326 to a wire where they are transmitted to one or more receivers. The analog front end, for example, includes one or more line drivers, filters and digital-to-analog converters. In this regard, the modified symbols are transmitted over a channel from the transmitter 300 to a receiver. The channel may reflect a near-end channel with respect to a receiver proximate to the transmitter 300 or a far-end channel with respect to a receiver remote from the transmitter 300.

[0043] FIG. 4 is a block diagram of a training sequence generator 400 according to one embodiment of the invention. The training sequence generator 400 includes a pseudo-random sequence generator 402 and a sample modifier 404. The pseudo-random sequence generator 402 produces a random series of time-domain samples. A first control signal (CNTL-A) can be used to signal the pseudo-random sequence generator 402 to generate a new sample. The random series of time-domain samples are supplied to the sample modifier 404. Under the control of a second control signal (CNTL-B), the sample modifier 404 modifies one sample within a block of the time-domain samples. The output of the sample modifier 404 is the time-domain training sequence. As an example, the sample modifier 404 can periodically alter the single sample within each block of the generated samples.

[0044] In one embodiment, the sample being modified is within a central portion of the block. As an example, for a pair of blocks of samples such as described in Equation 6 above for the series x_1 and x_2 , the series x_1 and x_2 are identical other than the samples p and q . The sample modifier 404 can cause the modification of the p sample to be different than the q sample or alternatively modifies the q sample to be different than the p sample. In other words, the pseudo-random sequence generated can include pairs of blocks of samples, with the first block having the series x_1 and not making use of sample modification, and with the second block having the series x_2 which is obtained from the series x_1 except that the sample modifier 404 operates to modify the p sample to be the q sample.

[0045] FIG. 5 is a block diagram of a training sequence generator 500 according to another embodiment of the invention. The training sequence generator 500 is, for example, a detailed embodiment of the training sequence generator 400 illustrated in FIG. 4.

[0046] The training sequence generator 500 includes a pseudo-random sequence generator 502 that produces a pseudo-random sequence of time-domain samples. The time-domain samples are supplied to a selector 504 and to a switch 506. The selector 504 and the switch 506 operate under the control of a first control signal (CNTL1). In a first mode, the pseudo-random sequence of time-domain samples is directed by the switch 506 to a memory 508. Also, in the first mode, the selector 504 passes the pseudo-random sequence of time-domain samples to a sample modifier 510. The sample modifier 510 operates under the control of a second control signal (CNTL2). In the first mode, the second control signal (CNTL2) does not activate the sample modifier 510; hence, the output of the sample modifier 510 is the pseudo-random sequence of time-domain samples as produced by the pseudo-random sequence generator 502 and which therefore represents a portion of the time-domain training sequence. On the other hand, in the second mode, the pseudo-random sequence of time-domain samples stored in the memory 508 are supplied to the selector 504 which passes the samples to the sample modifier 510. In the second mode, the second control signal (CNTL2) activates the sample modifier 510 so that one of the samples of the series of samples is modified. The output of the sample modifier 510 represents a next portion of the time-domain training sequence.

[0047] In this embodiment, the time-domain training sequence can be considered to be composed of a plurality of pairs of blocks of samples. For each pair of blocks, the samples within the blocks are the same except for one sample. Hence, the pseudo-random sequence generator 502 can generate the samples which can be output for a first block of the pair of blocks and at the same time store the block in the memory 508. Thereafter, the block of samples can be acquired from the memory 508, one of which is then modified by the sample modifier 510, and the output is then a second block of the pair of blocks.

[0048] The time-domain training sequence can be generated directly in the time domain as illustrated in FIGs. 4 and 5. Alternatively, as shown in FIGs. 6 and 7, the time-domain training sequence can also be initially generated in the frequency domain and then transformed to the time domain.

[0049] FIG. 6 is a block diagram of a training sequence generator 600 according to still another embodiment of the invention. The training sequence generator 600 includes a random symbol generator 602 that generates a series of frequency-domain symbols. For example, the frequency-domain symbols can be Quadrature Amplitude Modulated (QAM) symbols. The frequency-domain symbols are then supplied to an IFFT 604. The IFFT 604 converts the frequency-domain symbols into time-domain samples. The time-domain samples are then supplied to a sample modifier 606. The sample modifier 606 modifies one sample out of a series of samples. The output of the sample modifier 606 represents a time-domain training sequence.

[0050] FIG. 7 is a block diagram of a training sequence generator 700 according to yet another embodiment of the invention. The training sequence generator 700 is, for example, a detailed embodiment of the training sequence generator 600 illustrated in FIG. 6.

[0051] The training sequence generator 700 includes a random symbol generator 702 that produces a series of frequency-domain symbols. For example, the frequency-domain symbols can be QAM symbols. The frequency-domain symbols are supplied to a selector 704 and a switch 706. The selector 704 and the switch 706 operate under the control of a first control signal (CNTL1). In a first mode, the switch 706 passes the frequency-domain symbols to a memory 708. The selector 704 selects either the frequency-domain symbols from the random symbol generator 702 or the frequency-domain symbols previously generated and stored in the memory 708. In the first mode, the selector 704 selects the frequency-domain symbols generated by the random symbol generator 702. In a second mode, the selector 704 selects the frequency-domain symbols stored in the memory 708. In either case, the output of the selector 704 is frequency-domain symbols which are supplied to an IFFT 710. The IFFT 710 converts the frequency-domain symbols into time-domain samples. The time-domain

samples are supplied to a sample modifier 712. Under the control of a second control signal (CNTL2), one of the samples within a series of samples is modified to ensure a particular non-circular condition with respect to a counterpart series. The outputs of the sample modifier 712 are the time-domain samples that together form the time-domain training sequence.

[0052] Regardless of how the time-domain training sequence is generated, the time-domain training sequence is transmitted by a transmitter to one or more receivers over a channel. Typically, the channel is embodied by a wireline connection, such as a twisted-pair copper wire connection.

[0053] FIG. 8A is a flow diagram of a training sequence transmission process 800 according to one embodiment of the invention. The training sequence transmission process 800 obtains 802 a pseudo-random training sequence. The pseudo-random training sequence is, in this embodiment, a series of time-domain samples. The series of time-domain samples can be obtained from: (i) hardware performing an equation, (ii) a shift register structure, (iii) a lookup table, or (iv) some other means to produce a time-domain, pseudo-random training sequence. Once the training sequence has been obtained 802, the training sequence is divided 804 into blocks of samples. Then, a first block of the samples is selected 806. The selected block is then transmitted 808. Then, a single sample of the selected block is modified 810. The modification of the single sample ensures that the selected block and the modified selected block have non-circularity. Then, the modified selected block is transmitted 812. Thereafter, a decision 814 determines whether there are more blocks to be transmitted. When the decision 814 determines that there are more blocks to be transmitted, the training sequence transmission process 800 returns to repeat the operation 806 for a next block of samples. Once the decision 814 determines that there are no more blocks to be transmitted, the training sequence transmission process 800 is complete and ends.

[0054] Although FIG. 8A shows the pseudo-random training sequence being obtained 802 and divided 804 into blocks, it should be understood that only a portion (e.g., block) of the pseudo-random training sequence needs to be obtained prior to each iteration of operation 808. As such, in another

embodiment of the training sequence transmission process 800, the operations 802 and 804 can be eliminated, and the operation 806 can serve to obtain a block of samples to be transmitted. Hence, each of the block of samples can be retrieved or generated as needed.

[0055] FIG. 8B is a flow diagram of a training sequence transmission process 850 according to one embodiment of the invention. The training sequence transmission process 850 includes blocks 802-810 that are the same as the training sequence transmission process 800 shown in FIG. 8A. Additionally, the training sequence transmission process 850 operates to describe an embodiment in which a selected block and its modified selected block counterpart can be transmitted in various different sequences or arrangements through assistance of a modified blocks buffer. More particularly, after the modified selected block is formed at block 810, the modified selected block is saved 852 to the modified blocks buffer. Next, a decision 854 determines whether the modified blocks buffer is empty and the entire training sequence has been transmitted. If both the modified blocks buffer is empty and the entire training sequence has been transmitted, then the training sequence transmission process 850 is complete and ends.

[0056] On the other hand, when the modified blocks buffer is not empty or the entire training sequence has not been transmitted, a decision 856 determines whether the entire training sequence has been transmitted and the modified blocks buffer is not empty. When these conditions are not both met, a decision 858 determines whether the modified blocks buffer is empty and the entire training sequence has not been transmitted. If these conditions are met, the training sequence transmission process 850 returns to repeat the block 806 and subsequent blocks so that additional blocks of the training sequence can be similarly processed.

[0057] Alternatively, when the decision 858 determines the modified blocks buffer is not empty or the entire training sequence has been transmitted, a decision 860 determines whether a block should be transmitted from the training sequence or the modified blocks buffer. When the decision 860 determines that the block should be transmitted from the training sequence, the training sequence transmission process 850 returns to repeat the block

806 and subsequent blocks so that an additional block of the training sequence can be processed. When the decision 860 determines that the block should be transmitted from the modified blocks buffer, a block is transmitted 862 from the modifier blocks buffer. Additionally, when the decision 856 determines that the entire training sequence has been transmitted and the modified blocks buffer is not empty, a block is also transmitted 862 from the modifier blocks buffer. Following the block 862, the training sequence transmission process 850 returns to repeat the decision 854 and subsequent blocks.

[0058] The training sequence transmission processes 800 and 850 illustrated in FIGs. 8A and 8B can be associated with the training sequence generators 400 and 500 shown in FIGs. 4 and 5. However, the training sequence generators 600 and 700 shown in FIGs. 6 and 7 operate in the frequency domain and then convert to the time domain and could use similar processing to that shown in FIGs. 8A and 8B.

[0059] In other embodiments, a training sequence transmission process can provide a series of samples, insure that a single sample difference is provided either with respect to parts of the series or with respect to another series of samples, and then transmit the series. As an example, for a pair of series (e.g., blocks) of samples such as described in Equation 6 above for the series x_1 and x_2 , the pair of series are identical other than for a single sample (e.g., samples p and q).

[0060] The training sequence according to the invention need not have pairs of series of training samples, such as the series x_1 and x_2 noted above. According to another embodiment, the length of the training sequence can be reduced while maintaining the same performance. Here, instead of having pairs of individual series of training samples, x_1 and x_2 , each of length N, a single group of samples can be used. The single group of samples can be shorter than the sum of the lengths of the two individual series, namely 2N, yet achieve the same effect. Within the group of samples in this embodiment, the samples should be periodic with a periodicity of T where $(T \geq M)$ except for one of the samples, where M is the number of taps of the estimated channel

response. Such a differing sample can either be $(T-1)$ samples after the start and $(2T-1)$ samples before the end of the group or $(2T-1)$ samples after the start of the sequence and $(T-1)$ samples before the end of the group. Mathematically, if the index of such a sample within the group is id and the length of the group is K samples long, either of the following constraints should be fulfilled:

$$(T-1) < id < (K-2T+1)$$

or

$$(2T-1) < id < (K-T+1)$$

The total length of a group should be at least $3T$, containing 3 periods. Since $(T \geq M)$, the total length of a group should be at least $3M$, compared to $4M$ in the earlier embodiment.

[0061] FIG. 9 is a diagram illustrating relationship of a modified training sequence as compared to a non-modified training sequence. Assuming the training signals to be based around a random signal $x(1..T)$, each of the groups of this modified training sequence can be visualized in FIG. 9. Again, each of the groups should be random and be independent of each other. In fact, this embodiment is a special case of the training sequence discussed above (e.g., Equation 6) where the pairs of individual training series are made periodic over $N/2$, i.e., (set $T=N/2$) except for one of the samples. That sample would be the $(T)^{th}$ sample of either one of the series of training samples. The last $N/2$, or T , samples of this series can then be combined with the first $N/2$, or T , samples of the complete periodic series. The resultant group then constitutes the modified training sequence.

[0062] Another embodiment of the training sequence is suitable for use with block-based communication systems. Block-based communication systems include different single and multicarrier modulation systems where signals are transmitted in a block-by-block fashion. In those systems, each block of the samples is often appended with a cyclic prefix and a cyclic suffix. Signal overlapping and symmetric transmit signal windowing are also often performed. To make the training sequence adhere to these systems, the above training sequence can be modified. In this embodiment, three multicarrier symbols can form a group of training samples. Among those

three symbols, adjacent ones are phase-shifted versions of each other, with the phase shift amount being the sum of the length of a cyclic prefix and suffix minus beta, (i.e., $L_{cp}+L_{cs}-\beta$). In addition, one of the samples should be changed to some other value. Again, such a differing sample can either be $(T-1)$ samples after the start and $(2T-1)$ samples before the end of the group or $(2T-1)$ samples after the start of the sequence and $(T-1)$ samples before the end of the group. Mathematically, if the index of such a sample within the group is id and the length of the group is K samples long, either of the following constraints should be fulfilled:

$$(T-1) < id < (K-2T+1)$$

or

$$(2T-1) < id < (K-T+1)$$

As in the previous embodiments, the groups should be random and be independent of each other. The resulting transmit sequence of these three symbols, after cyclic prefix and suffix insertion, overlapping and symmetric transmit windowing, would be very similar to the modified training sequence mentioned above. The only difference is the presence of some extra samples (e.g., L_{cp} and $(2(L_{cp}+L_{cs}-\beta) + L_{cs})$ samples) in front and after that modified training sequence. FIG. 10 illustrates a group of three symbols of a training sequence having a base core time-domain symbol of $x(1..N)$.

[0063] Another aspect of the invention pertains to channel estimation. Channel estimation at a receiver can be performed using the above-mentioned training sequence. As a result of using the above-mentioned training sequence, the receiver is able to rapidly acquire an accurate channel estimate without requiring substantial additional hardware at the receiver. The channel being estimated at the receiver can be a far-end (or direct) channel or a near-end channel (e.g., echo channel or crosstalk channel). The crosstalk channel would typically be associated with a digital multiple-input/multiple-output communication system. The computational improvements offered by use of the above-mentioned training sequence are examined below.

[0064] With the above-mentioned training sequence, the received series of signals at a receiver due to the two special training signal series x_1 and x_2 can be generalized as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} rec_sym_1(1..N+M-1) &= x_1(1..N) \cdot \overline{hh}(1..M) \\ &= [x(1..(M-1))..p..x((M+1)..N)] \cdot \overline{hh}(1..M) \end{aligned}$$

Equation 7

$$\begin{aligned} rec_sym_2(1..N+M-1) &= x_2(1..N) \cdot \overline{hh}(1..M) \\ &= [x(1..(M-1))..q..x((M+1)..N)] \cdot \overline{hh}(1..M) \end{aligned}$$

Equation 8

Comparing the two equations, one can try to derive rec_sym_1 from rec_sym_2 :

$$\begin{aligned} rec_sym_1(1..N+M-1) &= x_1(1..N) \cdot \overline{hh}(1..M) \\ &= [x(1..(M-1))..p..x((M+1)..N)] \cdot \overline{hh}(1..M) \\ &= [x(1..(M-1))..p..x((M+1)..N)] \cdot \overline{hh}(1..M) - rec_sym_2 + rec_sym_2 \\ &= \{[x(1..(M-1))..p..x((M+1)..N)] \cdot \overline{hh}(1..M) \\ &\quad - [x(1..(M-1))..q..x((M+1)..N)] \cdot \overline{hh}(1..M)\} + rec_sym_2 \\ &= [0...0(p-q)0...0] \cdot \overline{hh}(1..M) + rec_sym_2 \\ \Rightarrow \\ rec_sym_1(M...2M-1) &= (p-q) \cdot \overline{hh}(1..M) + rec_sym_2(M...2M-1) \\ &= rec_sym_2(M...2M-1) + (p-q) \cdot \overline{hh}(1..M) \end{aligned}$$

Equation 9

Similarly, one can try to reproduce rec_sym_1 , based on rec_sym_2 and the estimated channel response $\overline{hh}$. Assume $\overline{rec_sym_1}$ to be the approximated version of rec_sym_1 :

$$\overline{rec_sym_1}(M...2M-1) = rec_sym_2(M...2M-1) + (p-q) \cdot \overline{hh}(1..M)$$

Equation 10

By comparing Equations 9 and 10, it should be clear that by calculating the difference between the approximated $\overline{rec_sym_1}$ and the actual received

rec_sym_1 , one would be able to obtain an error signal corresponding to the estimated channel taps. In addition, each of the error signal samples would correspond to one, and only one, of the estimated channel taps ($\overline{hh}$). This decoupled relationship is demonstrated in Equation 11 below:

$$\begin{aligned} err_sig(1..M) &= \overline{rec_sym_1}(M...2M-1) - rec_sym_1(M...2M-1) \\ &= (p-q) \cdot [\overline{hh}(1..M) - hh(1..M)] \end{aligned}$$

Equation 11

With this error signal, each of the taps of the estimated time-domain impulse response $\overline{hh}(1..M)$ can be independently updated by different adaptive algorithms, including LMS and RLS adaptation algorithms. The error signal is particularly suitable for use with a LMS-based adaptation algorithm because of its low complexity. The update to the estimated channel taps can be done once for every group of series of samples.

[0065] For illustration purposes, a LMS-based channel estimation algorithm is demonstrated below. As a logical extension from Equation 11, $\overline{hh}(1..M)$ can be estimated through the following equation:

$$\overline{hh}_{t=n+1}(1..M) = \overline{hh}_{t=n}(1..M) - \mu \cdot (p-q) \cdot err_sig(1..M)$$

Equation 12

where μ is the LMS update step size, and $\overline{hh}$ is the estimated time-domain channel taps.

[0066] In the case where the above-mentioned modified training sequence is being utilized, the estimation based on such training sequence is similar. The only difference is the framing of the received samples. In this case, the framing of rec_sym should be based on the (1st and 2nd) and the (2nd and 3rd) periods of the group of training samples. Assuming xg to be the group of training samples,

$$\begin{aligned} rec_sym_1(1..2T + M - 1) &= xg(1..2T) \bar{*} hh(1..M) \\ &= [x(1..(T-1))..p..x(1..T)] \bar{*} hh(1..M) \end{aligned}$$

Equation 13

$$\begin{aligned} rec_sym_2(1..2T + M - 1) &= xg(T..3T) \bar{*} hh(1..M) \\ &= [x(1..(T-1))..x(T)..x(1..T)] \bar{*} hh(1..M) \end{aligned}$$

Equation 14

The rest of the calculation is the same as the non-modified case, with q replaced by $x(T)$.

[0067] FIG. 11 is a block diagram of channel estimation circuitry 1100 according to one embodiment of the invention. The channel estimation circuitry 1100 resides at a receiver that receives signals that were transmitted by a transmitter over a channel. The received signals are received at an adder 1102. In addition, the channel estimation circuitry 1100 includes an adaptive channel estimator 1104 that receives a sample difference value associated with a training sequence, such as the training sequence noted above. The adaptive channel estimator 1104 also receives coefficient update signals provided by a coefficient update controller 1106. Using the sample difference value, the estimated channel and the received signals, the adaptive channel estimator 1104 produces estimated received signals. The adder 1102 subtracts estimated received signals from the actual received signals to produce error signals. The error signals are supplied to the coefficient update controller 1106 which then in turn outputs the coefficient update signals to the adaptive channel estimator 1104. As a result, the adaptive channel estimator 1104 adapts to cause the error signal to approach zero, thereby providing an accurate estimate of the channel over which the received signals were transmitted. In this regard, the error signal has M components and the coefficient update signals have M components. Each of these M components corresponds to a single one of the M taps associated with the adaptive channel estimator. Accordingly, the channel estimation circuitry 1100

operates in the time domain to produce an accurate channel estimate with rapid convergence but without substantial hardware requirements.

[0068] FIG. 12A is a block diagram of channel estimation circuitry 1200 according to another embodiment of the invention. The channel estimation circuitry 1200 includes a switch 1202 that receives signals (received signals) that were transmitted by a transmitter over a channel. The received signals are directed to a delay 1206 or an adder 1208 by the switch 1202. In one implementation, for a series of $2N$ samples, the first N samples are supplied to the delay 1206 and the next N samples are supplied directly to the adder 1208. The delay 1206 imposes a N sample delay on the received signals provided thereto. The adder 1208 adds a scaled estimated channel from the received signals provided by the switch 1202 to produce estimated first received samples. An adder 1210 subtracts the received signals stored in the memory 1206 from the first estimated received samples to produce an error signal. The error signal has M components so that each of M taps of an adaptive channel estimator 1212 can be independently altered. The adaptive channel estimator 1212 produces an estimated channel that is multiplied by the multiplier 1214 with a difference value 1216. Here, the difference value $(p-q)$ represents the difference between the single corresponding pair of samples of a pair of blocks that are different. The output of the multiplier 1214 is the scaled estimated channel which is the product of the difference values and the estimated channel.

[0069] FIG. 12B is a block diagram of channel estimation circuitry 1220 according to another embodiment of the invention. The channel estimation circuitry 1220 is generally similar to the channel estimation circuitry 1200 with the exception that delays 1222 and 1224 are provided. The delays 1222 and 1224 operate to delay the received signals being switched by the switch 1202 into the delay 1222 and the delay 1224. The delays 1222 and 1224 operate to provide a pair of blocks to the adders 1208 and 1210 so that the samples associated with the pair of blocks can be processed with respect to one another. The amount of delay can be T samples. In this embodiment, the difference value $(p - X(T))$ is used, where p is not equal to $X(T)$. The channel estimation circuitry is, for example, suitable for use with the modified training sequence. In such case, the delays 1222 and 1224 are mutually exclusive.

In other words, depending on the placement of the different sample within the group of $3T$ length, only one of the delays 1222 or 1224 imposes a delay of T samples; the other one of the delays 1222 or 1224 is not present or provides no delay.

[0070] Channel estimation can be simultaneously performed in the time domain and the frequency domain. By setting the periodicity of the training signal T to the size of the FFT operation, $NFFT$, (i.e., $T=NFFT$) the time-domain impulse response taps can be trained together with the frequency-domain taps. The frequency-domain taps and the impulse response taps are both updated once every group of symbols. The periodicity of the training signal eliminates any inter-symbol interference, i.e., cir_noise in Equation 2. With the circular noise eliminated, the time to estimate the frequency-domain taps can be greatly reduced. To facilitate training in the frequency domain, training symbols can be generated in the frequency domain first and then transformed into the time domain.

[0071] The time-domain impulse response is estimated as described above. The frequency-domain response is estimated similar to the conventional frequency-domain channel estimation process. First, the frequency-domain received samples are obtained by taking a FFT on $NFFT$ consecutive samples of the received signals. Depending on the location where the differing sample is inserted in the transmit sequence, a different location for framing the $NFFT$ consecutive samples would be selected. In general, any of the $NFFT$ consecutive samples framed should be at least M samples away from the differing sample in the corresponding training signal group. As an example, if the differing sample is inserted at the T^{th} sample of the sequence, the last $NFFT$ samples corresponding to the training signal group can be framed for the FFT operation as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} REC_SYM(1..NFFT) &= FFT(xg((3T - NFFT + 1)..(3T)) \cdot \bar{h}h(1..M)) \\ &= FFT(x(1..T) * hh(1..M)) \\ &= X(1..NFFT) \cdot HH(1..NFFT) \end{aligned}$$

Equation 15

where HH is the frequency-domain version of the actual channel; and X is the frequency-domain version of the random training signal $x(1..T)$.

[0072] An approximated version of REC_SYM , namely $\overline{REC_SYM}$, is also calculated based on an estimated frequency-domain channel response, $\overline{HH}$. The equation is shown below:

$$\overline{REC_SYM}(1..NFFT) = X(1..NFFT) \cdot \overline{HH}(1..NFFT)$$

Equation 16

where $\overline{HH}$ is the frequency-domain version of the estimated channel.

[0073] The error signal, ERR_SIG , is formed by calculating the difference between the two versions of the received symbol, as stated in the equation below. Each sample of the error signal directly relates to a single frequency-domain channel tap. This error signal can therefore be used for independent update of each of the frequency-domain channel taps. The update can be done by a different adaptation algorithm, including LMS and RLS.

$$\begin{aligned} ERR_SIG(1..NFFT) &= \overline{REC_SYM}(1..NFFT) - REC_SYM(1..NFFT) \\ &= X(1..NFFT) \cdot \overline{HH}(1..NFFT) - X(1..NFFT) \cdot HH(1..NFFT) \\ &= X(1..NFFT) \cdot (\overline{HH}(1..NFFT) - HH(1..NFFT)) \end{aligned}$$

Equation 17

For illustration purposes, a LMS based channel estimation algorithm is demonstrated below. For a particular tap of the frequency-domain response, i , the update is based on the following equation:

$$\overline{HH}_{t=n+1}(i) = \overline{HH}_{t=n}(i) - \mu \cdot \text{conj}(X(i)) \cdot ERR_SIG(i)$$

Equation 18

where μ is the LMS update step size.

[0074] As it is shown above and in FIG. 12C, such a training scheme advantageously eliminates the need of an extra FFT/IFFT block to produce the frequency or time-domain channel response.

[0075] The above-mentioned simultaneous estimation of time and frequency-domain channel taps can be used in many different systems. The combined time-frequency-domain echo cancellation scheme is one of those. Both the frequency taps and impulse response taps can be estimated with the techniques of the invention.

[0076] FIG. 12C is a block diagram of channel estimation circuitry 1240 according to still another embodiment of the invention. The channel estimation circuitry 1240 includes time-domain channel estimation circuitry such as shown in FIG. 12B, but additionally provides frequency-domain channel estimation circuitry. In this regard, the channel estimation circuitry 1240 operates to adaptively estimate the channel in not only the time domain but also the frequency domain.

[0077] The additional circuitry provided within the channel estimation circuitry 1240 for the frequency-domain channel estimation, includes a FFT 1242, an adder 1244, a multiplier 1246 and a frequency-domain adaptive channel estimator 1248. The FFT 1242 receives the time-domain block of samples of certain received signals and converts them into frequency-domain samples. The frequency-domain samples are supplied to the adder 1244 which subtracts estimated frequency-domain samples from the frequency-domain samples provided by the FFT 1242. The adder 1244 produces a frequency-domain error signal that is supplied to the frequency-domain adaptive channel estimator 1248. The frequency-domain adaptive channel estimator 1248 outputs a frequency-domain estimated channel. The frequency-domain estimated channel is multiplied with a frequency-domain training sequence (X) at the multiplier 1246 to produce the estimated frequency-domain samples which are supplied to the adder 1244. The frequency-domain training sequence (X) can be obtained locally at the receiver including the channel estimation circuitry 1240.

[0078] FIG. 12D is a block diagram of channel estimation circuitry 1260 according to yet another embodiment of the invention. The channel estimation circuitry 1260 represents channel estimation for an echo channel that results between a receiver and a transmitter of a transceiver. In this case the channel is referred to as a near-end channel. The channel estimation

circuitry 1260 includes the adder 1208, the adder 1210, the adaptive channel estimator 1212 and the multiplier 1214 that were previously discussed above with respect to other embodiments. Additionally, the channel estimation circuitry 1260 includes a delay 1262. The delay 1262 delays a first block of samples from a subsequent block of samples that are to be processed at the same time. For example, if the delay 1262 is N samples in duration, then the first N samples of a block would be supplied to the adder 1210 after the N sample delay, which is the same time the second N samples of the block would be provided to the adder 1208. Further, in this embodiment, an adder 1264 provides the sample difference value (e.g., $p-q$) to the multiplier 1214. The adder 1264 produces the sample difference value by extracting the appropriate sample values generated by a time-domain training sequence generator 1266. For example, the first block of a pair of blocks can be delayed at a delay 1268 so as to provide the sample value p to the adder 1264, while a second block of the pair of blocks can supply the sample value q to the adder 1264. Hence, the adder 1264 can subtract the q sample value from the p sample value to produce the sample difference value (i.e., $p-q$).

[0079] FIGs. 13A-13D are representative timing diagrams that respectively correspond to the channel estimation circuitry shown in FIGs. 12A-12D. The timing diagrams show received samples of a training sequence and when channel taps are updated. The index k is the index of the transmitted sample with respect to the training sequence.

[0080] The adaptive channel estimators utilized above typically have a plurality of taps associated therewith. At the start of channel estimation, the taps can be initialized. In one embodiment, the difference between rec_sym_1 and rec_sym_2 can be calculated and then be divided by the difference of the two differing training transmit samples. This is illustrated by the following equation:

$$\begin{aligned}
\overline{hh}(1..M) &= [rec_sym_1(M..2M) - rec_sym_2(M..2M)] / (p - q) \\
&= [rec_sym_2(M..2M) + (p - q) \cdot hh(1..M) - rec_sym_2(M..2M)] / (p - q) \\
&= (p - q) \cdot hh(1..M) / (p - q) \\
&= hh(1..M)
\end{aligned}$$

Equation 19

[0081] The invention is applicable to both Single-In-Single-Out (SISO) systems and Multiple-In-Multiple-Out (MIMO) systems. In SISO systems, the training sequence can be used to train-up the direct and echo channel. The two channels can be trained either separately or jointly. Initialization, however, should be done in a coordinated manner. When taps of a channel are being initialized, the other transmitter should not transmit any signal and should be turned off. In MIMO systems, the training sequence can be used to train-up the direct, echo, far-end crosstalk and near-end crosstalk channel. All the channels can be trained either separately or jointly. As in the SISO case, initialization should be done in a coordinated manner. When taps of a channel are being initialized, all the other transmitters should not transmit any signal and should be turned off.

[0082] For the combined time-frequency-domain echo cancellation scheme, the training scheme according to the invention can be applied with several optimizations. The sharing of a circular signal reconstruction block allows for hardware simplification. In training, it serves as a block for generating the error signal. In actual showtime operation, it serves as a block for reconstructing the circular echo for frequency-domain echo cancellation.

[0083] Additional simplification is brought about by the fact that only a subset of the impulse channel taps are required for echo cancellation. The estimated impulse response is used for circular echo reconstruction. In a multicarrier communication system, cyclic extension (of length L_{ce}) is often appended to a symbol to help maintain circularity. As a result, the required number of estimated impulse response taps is $(M - L_{ce})$, where M is the length of the impulse response. The training scheme according to the invention enables independent update of the individual impulse response taps. Therefore, for any impulse response taps that are unnecessary, their training

can be simply excluded from the estimation process. The channel estimation circuitry 1260 shown in FIG. 12D can operate in this manner.

[0084] In some cases, the channel impulse response can be estimated during user data transmission (e.g., showtime). The reliance of a special training sequence means that it is impossible to utilize the same training method during actual user data transmission (e.g., showtime) operation to track the changes in the channel response. While the tracking of time-domain impulse response is impossible, the tracking of the frequency-domain response is still possible, where the error signals are derived through a slicer by calculating the difference between the hard and soft symbols. If the relationship of FFT/IFFT holds between the frequency response and the time-domain response, the frequency-domain taps that are updated with the tracked changes can be used to provide the time-domain impulse response. However, as mentioned above, such a relationship often fails to hold. This is because the frequency-domain estimation often fails to provide a correct estimation for the taps in the stop bands where transmission of training signals is forbidden. In this case, the IFFT transformation of the frequency-domain taps would not provide a correct time-domain impulse response due to the missing channel response information in the stop bands.

[0085] Fortunately, however, with the time-domain impulse response estimated during the training phase, the frequency-domain channel taps in the stop bands can be approximated. This is done by the FFT transformation of the time-domain impulse response. At the end of the training phase, the time-domain impulse response taps are FFT transformed into frequency-domain taps. The frequency-domain channel taps in the stop bands of such a response are combined with those taps in the active bands of the response estimated in the frequency domain to form a frequency-domain response that spans the full band. In subsequent showtime operation, tracking can be done in the frequency domain as mentioned above. Only those frequency taps in the active bands are updated. The frequency taps in the stop bands originally approximated from the impulse response taps remain unchanged. The time-domain impulse response taps can then be tracked through offline IFFT transformation from the frequency-domain taps.

[0086] The invention can be implemented by software, hardware or a combination of hardware and software. The hardware can be custom circuitry, customized circuitry (ASIC) and/or general circuitry (e.g., digital signal processor). The invention can also be embodied as computer readable code on a computer readable medium. The computer readable medium is any data storage device that can store data which can thereafter be read by a computer system. Examples of the computer readable medium include read-only memory, random-access memory, CD-ROMs, DVDs, magnetic tape, optical data storage devices, and carrier waves. The computer readable medium can also be distributed over network-coupled computer systems so that the computer readable code is stored and executed in a distributed fashion.

[0087] The advantages of the invention are numerous. Different embodiments or implementations may, but need not, yield one or more of the following advantages.

[0088] One advantage of the invention is that time-domain training sequences can be used to obtain a channel estimate with rapid convergence and without burdensome hardware requirements. Another advantage of the invention is that each tap of a multi-tap filter used in estimating a channel can be individually updated so that convergence to a channel estimate is rapid. Still another aspect of the invention is that complex convolution operations are not required in determining a channel estimate. Yet another advantage of the invention is the ability to accurately determine channel estimates in a single carrier or multicarrier data transmission system.

[0089] The many features and advantages of the present invention are apparent from the written description and, thus, it is intended by the appended claims to cover all such features and advantages of the invention. Further, since numerous modifications and changes will readily occur to those skilled in the art, the invention should not be limited to the exact construction and operation as illustrated and described. Hence, all suitable modifications and equivalents may be resorted to as falling within the scope of the invention.

What is claimed is:

CLAIMS

1. A method for determining a channel impulse response at a receiver, said
5 method comprising:
 - receiving a first block of samples at the receiver via a channel;
 - subsequently receiving a second block of samples at the receiver via the
channel;
 - producing an estimated channel response of the channel using M channel
10 taps;
 - producing an estimate of the first block of samples based on the second block
of samples received via the channel and the estimated channel response, the
estimate having M components;
 - determining a difference estimate of the estimated first block of samples and
15 the first block of samples received via the channel, the difference estimate having M
components; and
 - updating the estimated channel response by individually updating one or more
of the M channel taps based on the difference estimate.
- 20 2. A method as recited in claim 1, wherein the estimated first block is produced
without any convolution operations.
3. A method as recited in claim 1, wherein the estimated first block is produced
using addition and multiplication operations without involving any convolution
25 operations.
4. A method as recited in claim 1, wherein the estimated first block is produced
using the following equation:

$$rec_sym_2(M..2M-1) + (p-q) \cdot hh(1..M)$$

wherein rec_sym_2 is a received symbol, p and q are the different samples in an otherwise identical blocks of samples being transmitted, and hh is the channel response.

- 5 5. A method as recited in claim 1, wherein each of the M components of the difference estimate correspond to one of the M channel taps of the estimated channel response.
6. A method as recited in claim 1, wherein said updating comprises:
- 10 independently updating one of the M channel taps based on the corresponding one of the M components of the difference estimate.
7. A method as recited in claim 1, wherein said method is performed entirely in the time domain.
- 15 8. A method as recited in claim 1, wherein the first and second blocks of samples received at the receiver are respectively associated with first and second block of samples of N samples that were transmitted from a transmitter.
- 20 9. A method as recited in claim 8, wherein the estimated channel response is of length M , where N is equal to at least $2M$.
10. A method as recited in claim 1, wherein the receiver is part of a multicarrier data transmission system.
- 25 11. A method as recited in claim 1, wherein the channel is at least one of a direct channel, an echo channel and a crosstalk channel.

12. A method as recited in claim 1,

wherein the first block of samples and the second block of samples result from a transmitter transmitting a first block and a second block of training samples to the receiver through the channel, and

5 wherein the second block of training samples is the same as the first block of training samples except that one of the training samples is different.

13. A method as recited in claim 1,

10 wherein the first block of samples and the second block of samples result from a transmitter transmitting a group of training samples to the receiver through the channel, and

wherein the training samples in the group are periodic except that one of the training samples is different.

15 14. A method as recited in claim 1, wherein said producing provides the estimate of the received samples in both a time domain and a frequency domain.

15. A method as recited in claim 1, wherein the training sequence is used to train-up a near-end channel and a far-end channel.

20

16. A method as recited in claim 15, wherein the training sequence is used to train-up two or more of direct, echo, far-end crosstalk and near-end crosstalk channels.

25 17. A method as recited in claim 1, wherein said method further comprises:
subsequently tracking the estimated channel response during showtime operation.

18. A method as recited in claim 17, wherein said tracking is performed in the frequency domain.

19. A method are recited in claim 18, wherein said tracking updates at most only
5 a subset of the M channel taps.

20. A method as recited in claim 18, wherein said tracking converts frequency
components of the tracked estimated channel response and other components in the
frequency domain into values for one or more of the M channel taps in the time
10 domain.

21. A computer readable medium including computer program code for
determining a channel impulse response at a receiver, said computer readable
medium comprising:

15 computer program code for receiving a first block of samples at the receiver
via a channel;

computer program code for subsequently receiving a second block of samples
at the receiver via the channel;

20 computer program code for producing an estimated channel response of the
channel using M channel taps;

computer program code for producing an estimate of the first block of samples
based on the second block of samples received via the channel and the estimated
channel response, the estimate having M components;

25 computer program code for determining a difference estimate of the estimated
first block of samples and the first block of samples received via the channel, the
difference estimate having M components; and

computer program code for updating the estimated channel response by
individually updating one or more of the M channel taps based on the difference
estimate.

30

22. A computer readable medium as recited in claim 21, wherein said computer program code for producing the estimate of the first block is achieved without any convolution operations.

5 23. A computer readable medium as recited in claim 22, wherein each of the M components of the difference estimate correspond to one of the M channel taps of the estimated channel response.

10 24. A computer readable medium as recited in claim 23, wherein the receiver is part of a multicarrier data transmission system.

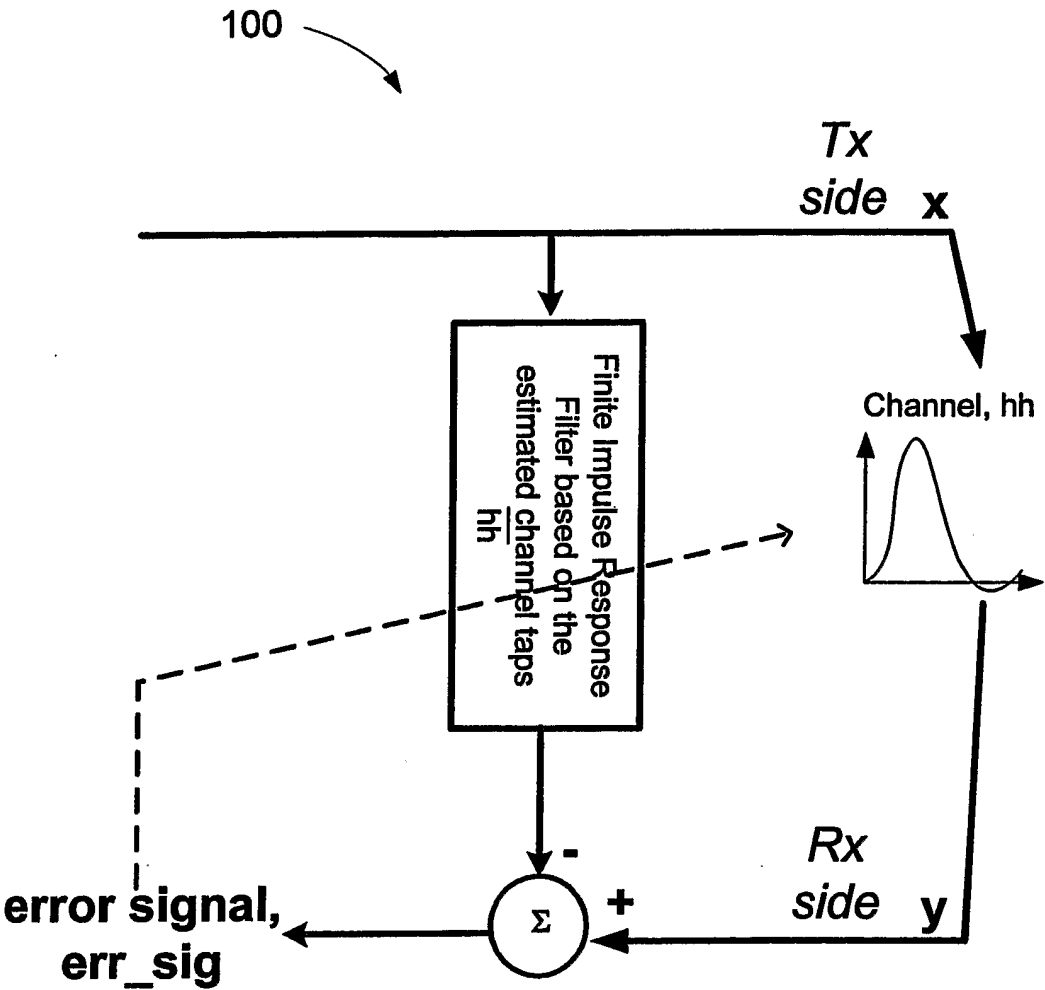


FIG. 1
(Prior Art)

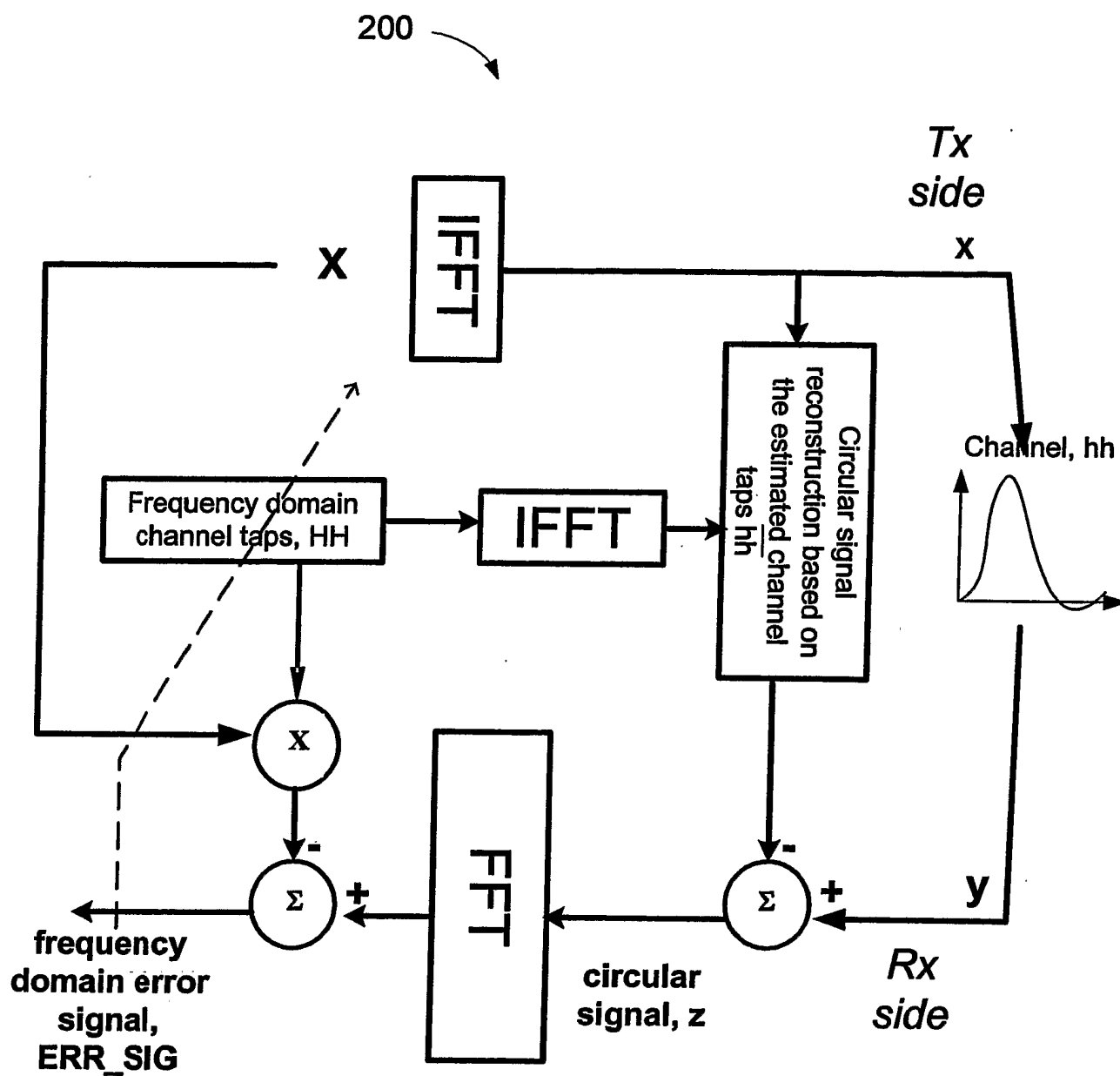


FIG. 2
(Prior Art)

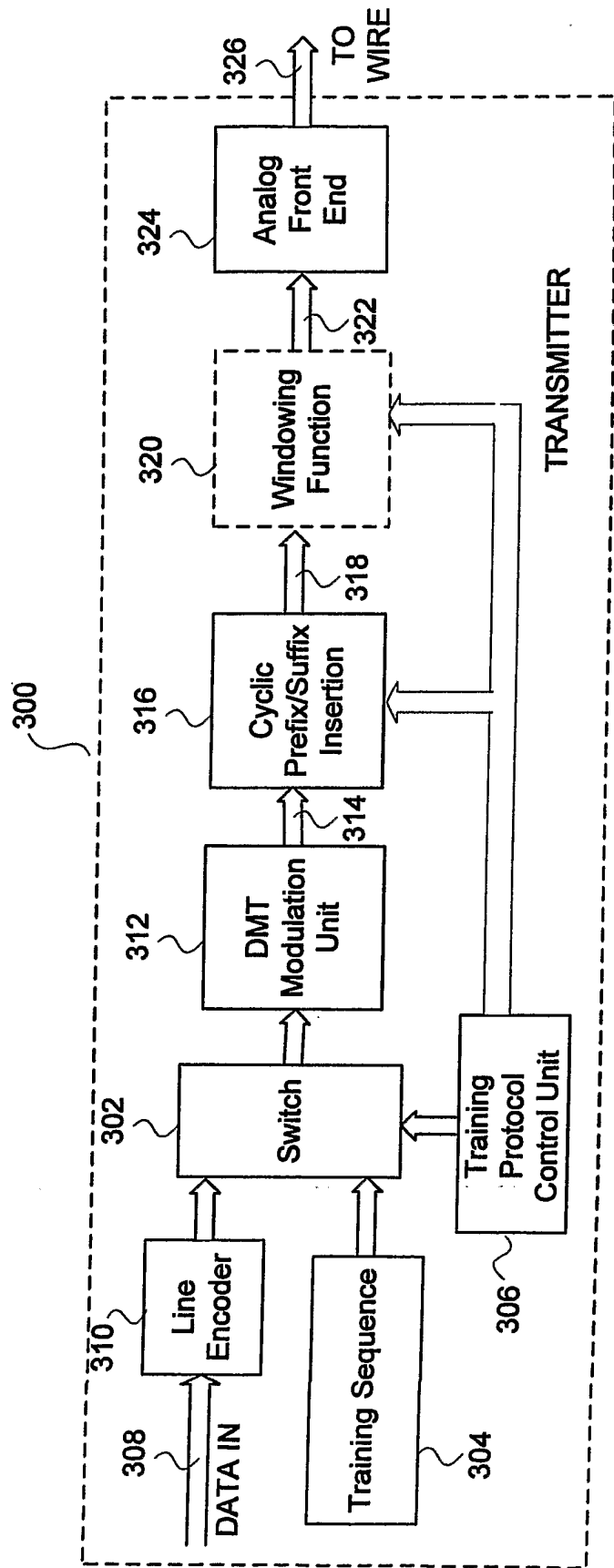


FIG. 3

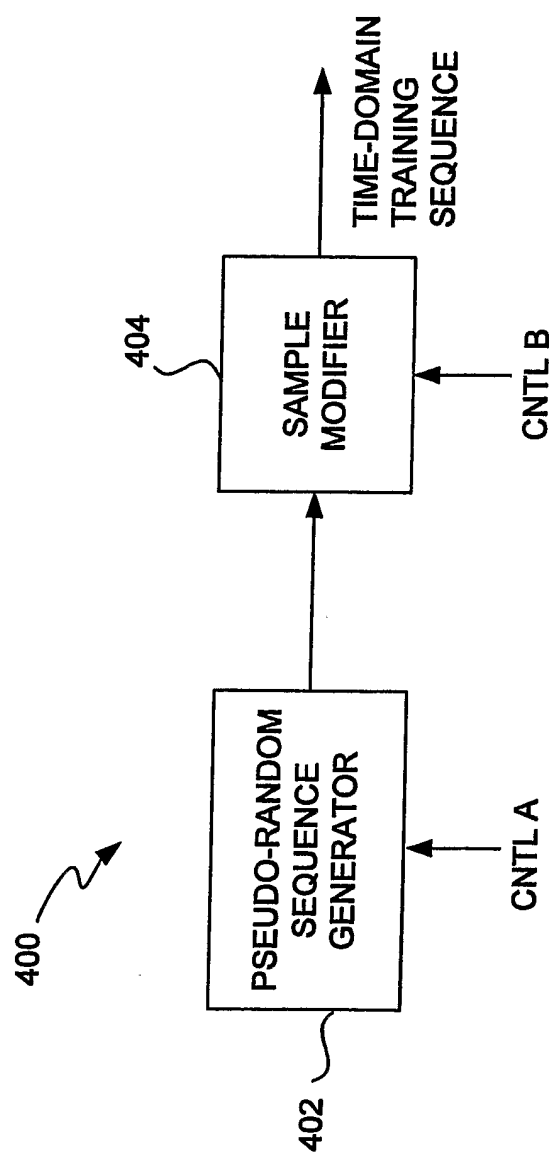


FIG. 4

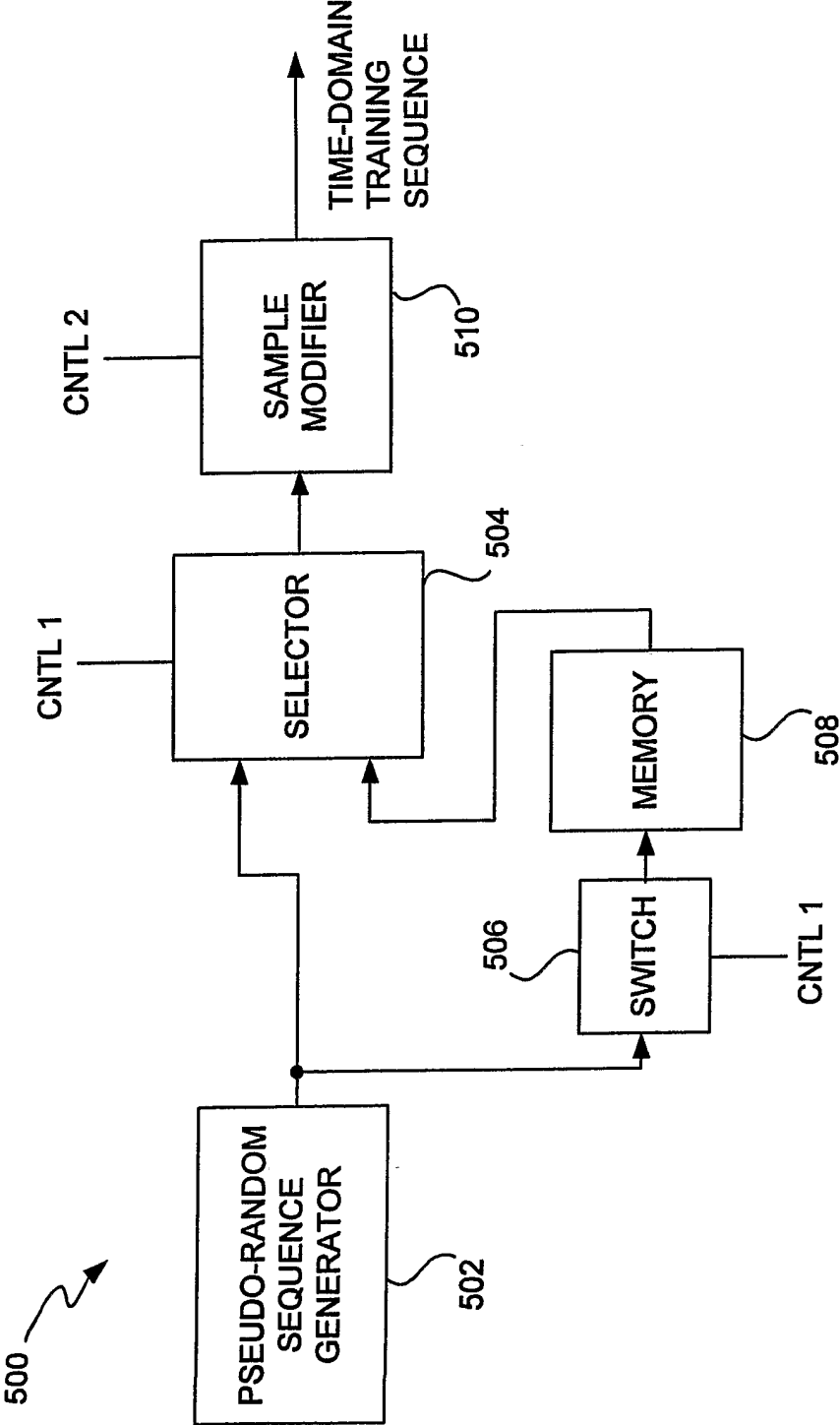


FIG. 5

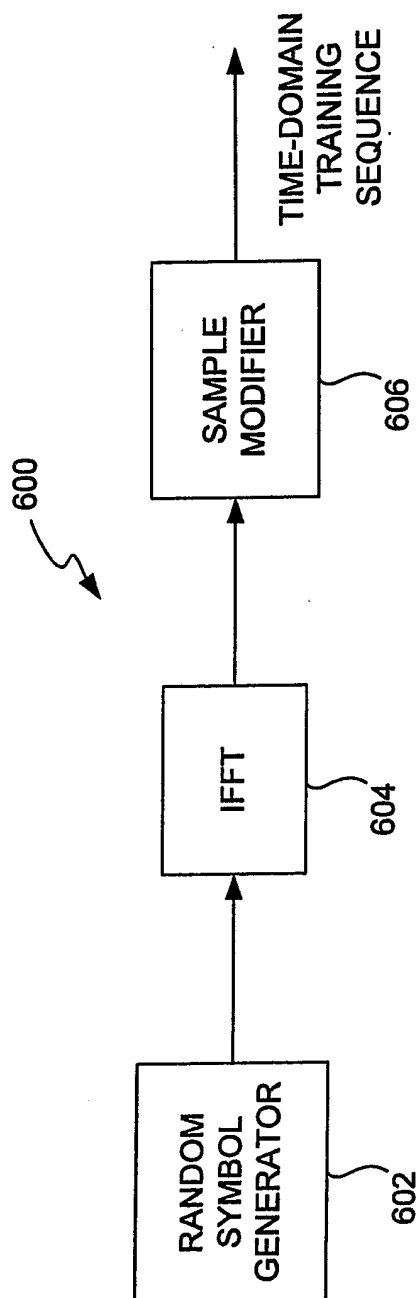


FIG. 6

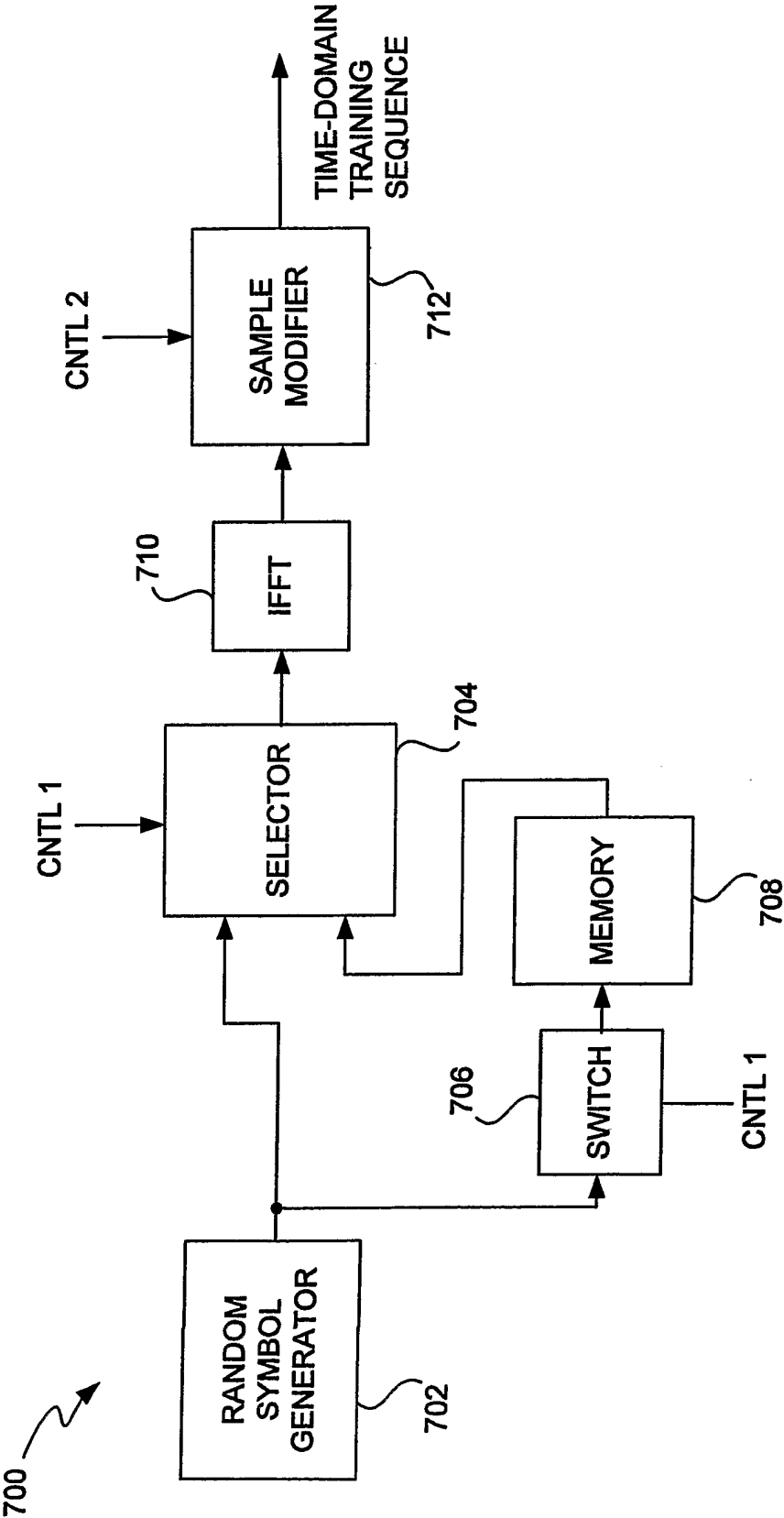


FIG. 7

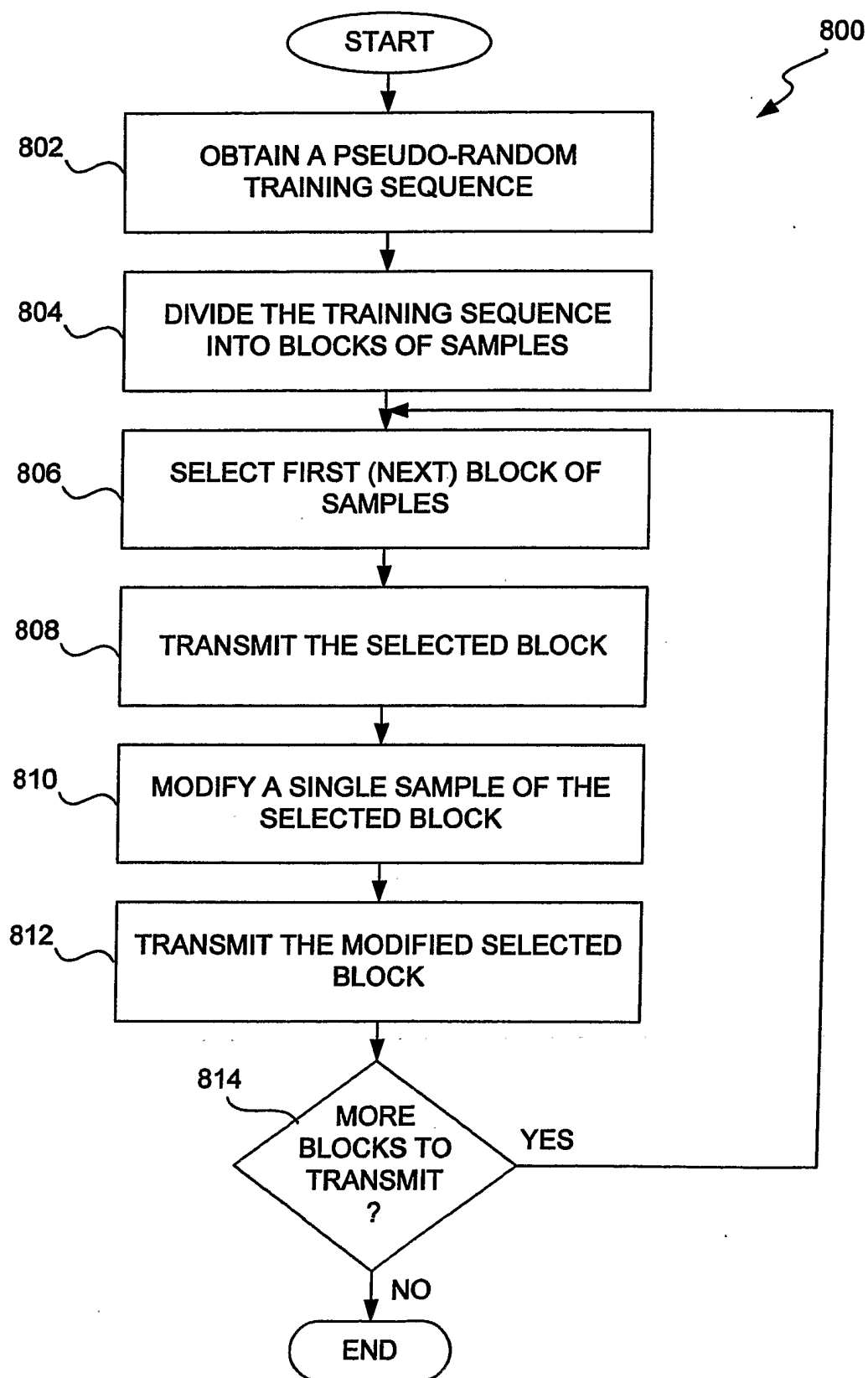


FIG. 8A

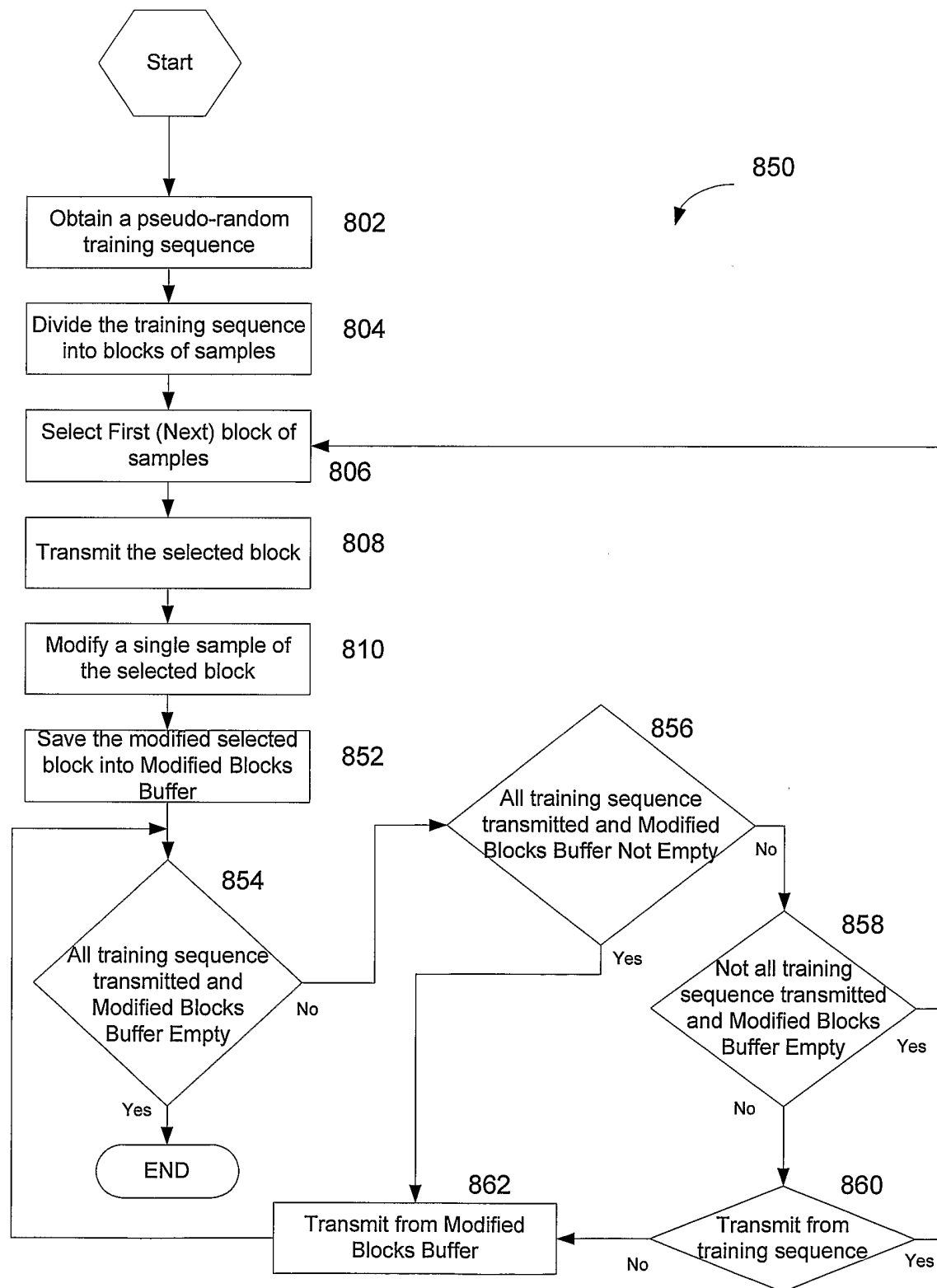


FIG. 8B

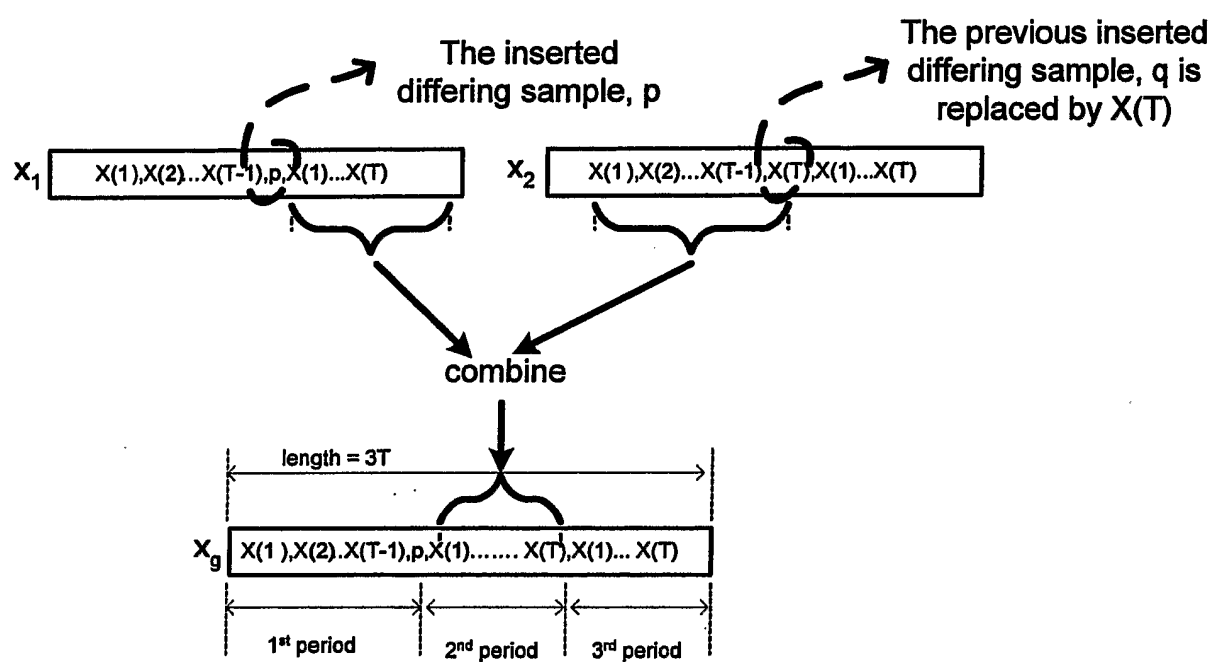


FIG. 9

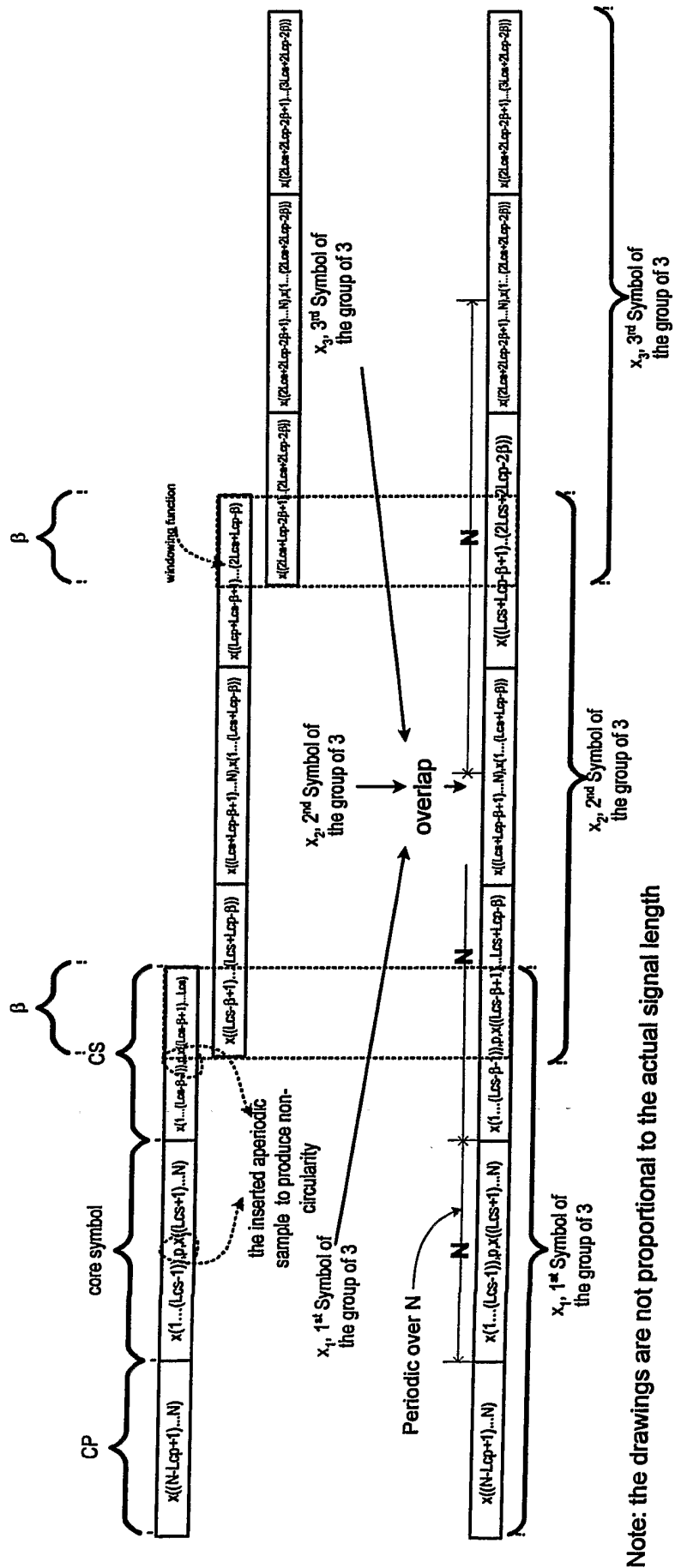


FIG. 10

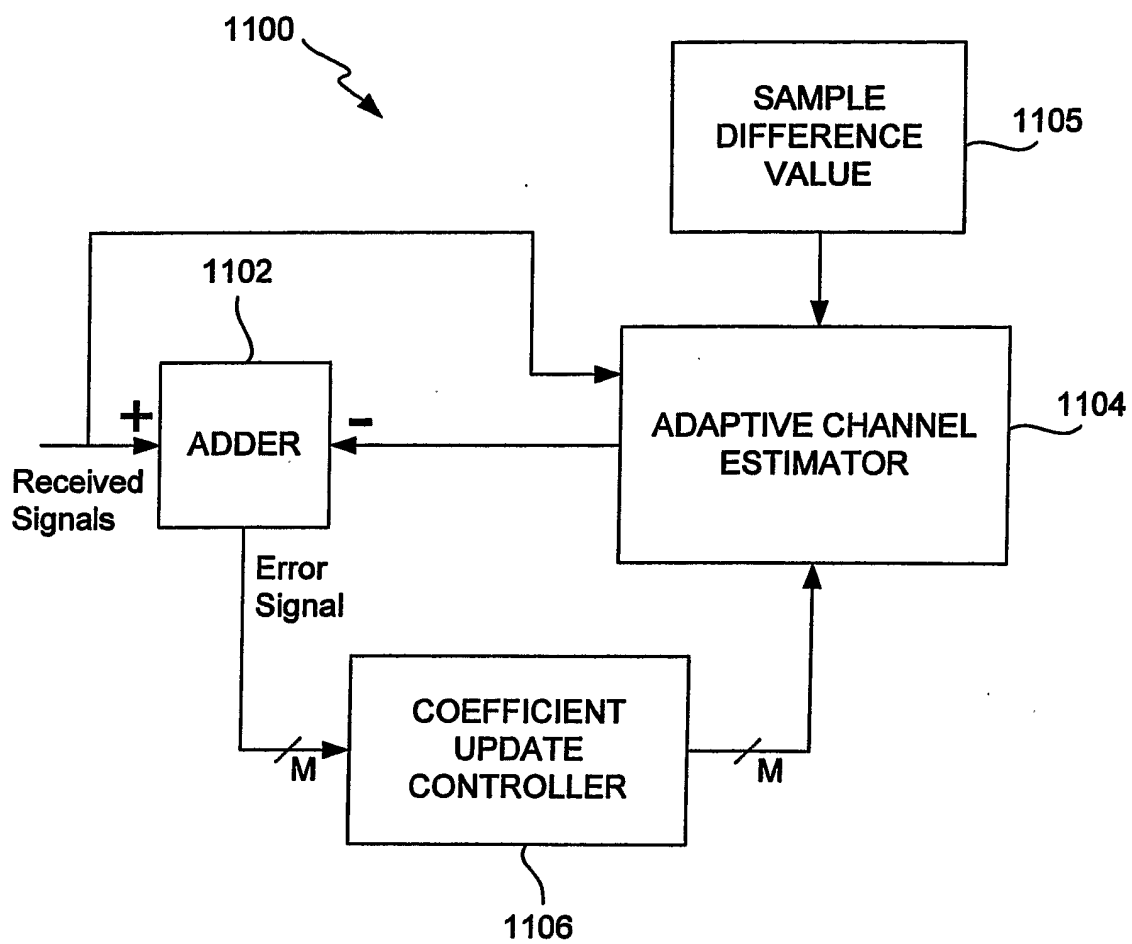


FIG. 11

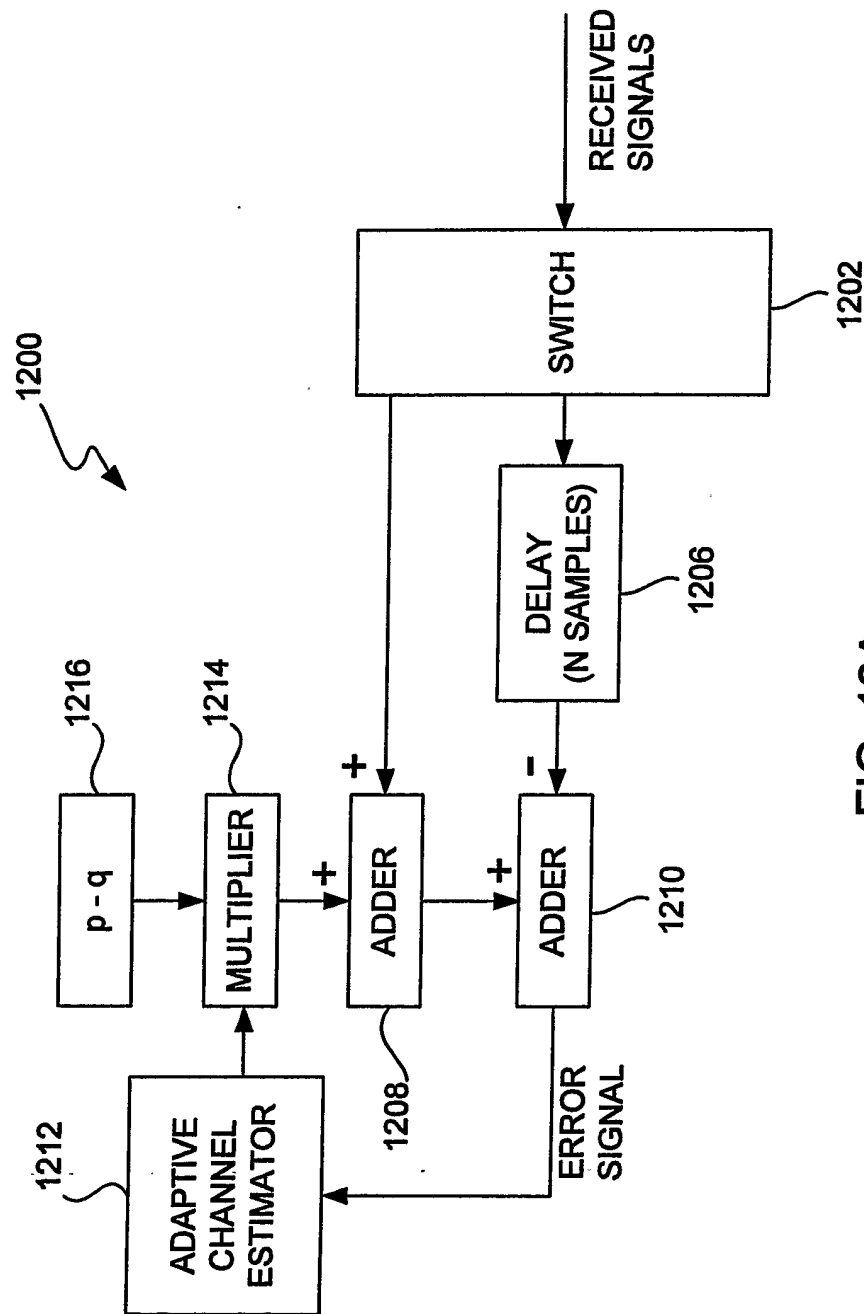


FIG. 12A

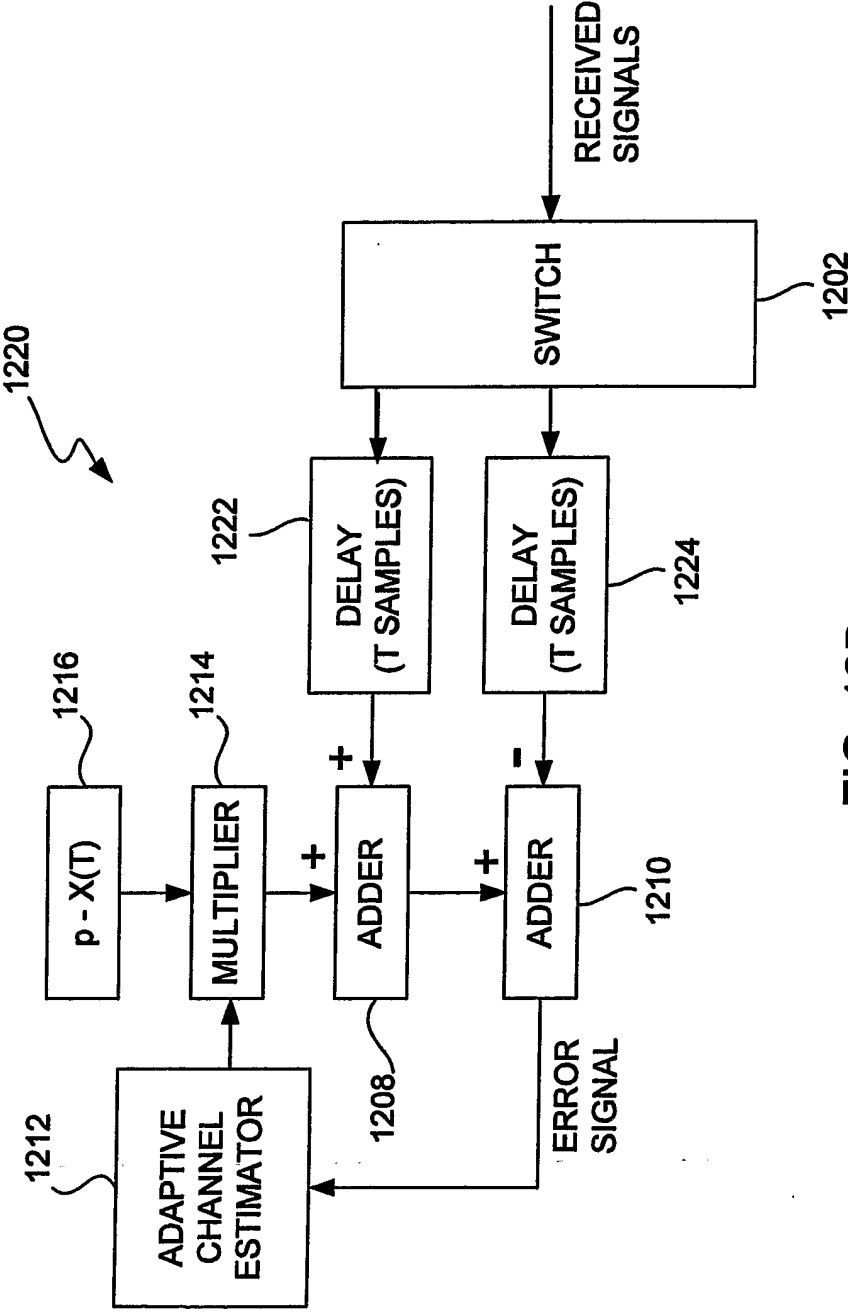


FIG. 12B

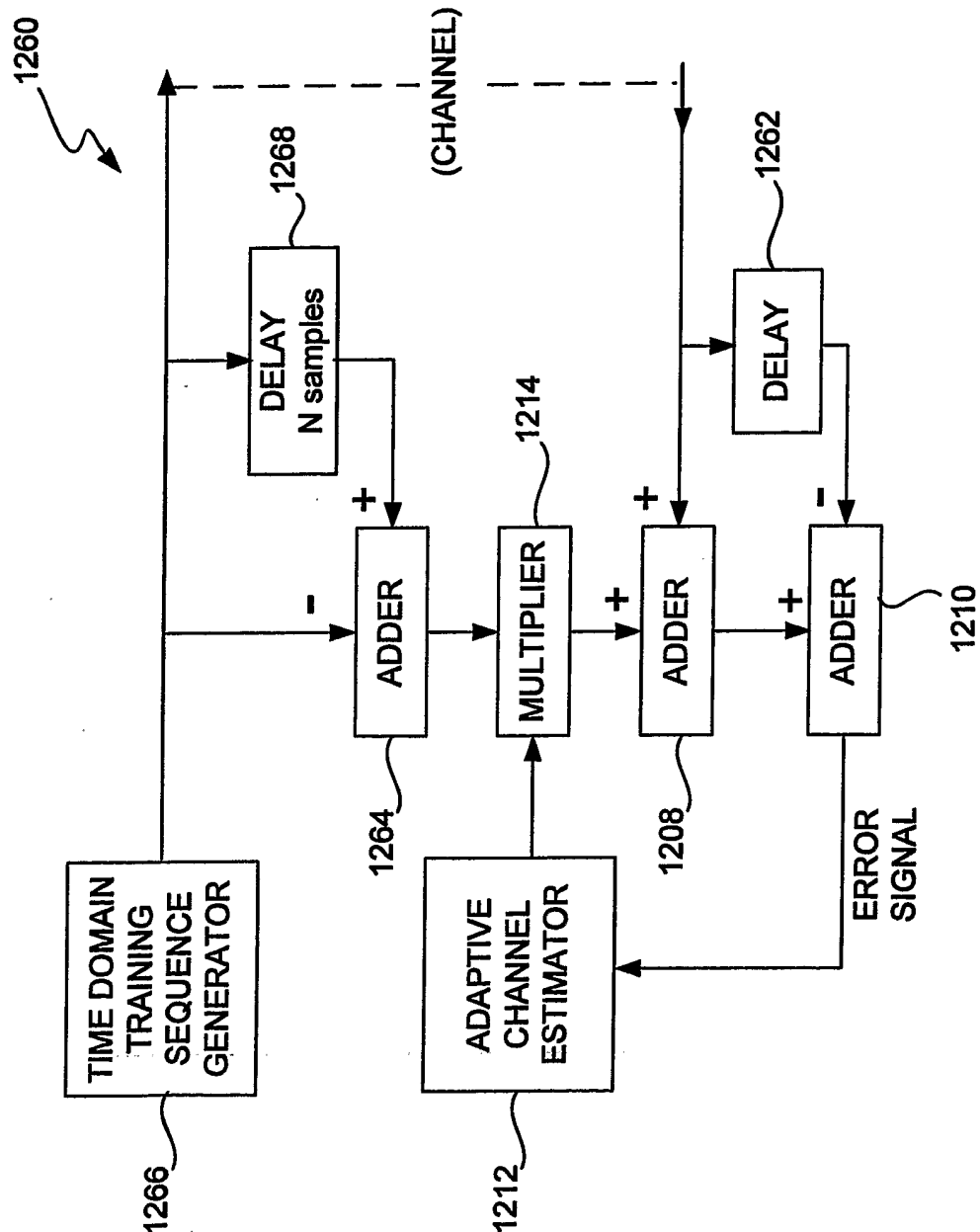


FIG. 12D

k=0	k=1 (update channel taps)	k=2	k=3 (update channel taps)
$X(1), X(2), \dots, X(M-1), p, X(M+1), \dots, X(N)$	$X(1), X(2), \dots, X(M-1), q, X(M+1), \dots, X(N)$	$Y(1), Y(2), \dots, Y(M-1), p, Y(M+1), \dots, Y(N)$	$Y(1), Y(2), \dots, Y(M-1), q, Y(M+1), \dots, Y(N)$

time

FIG. 13A

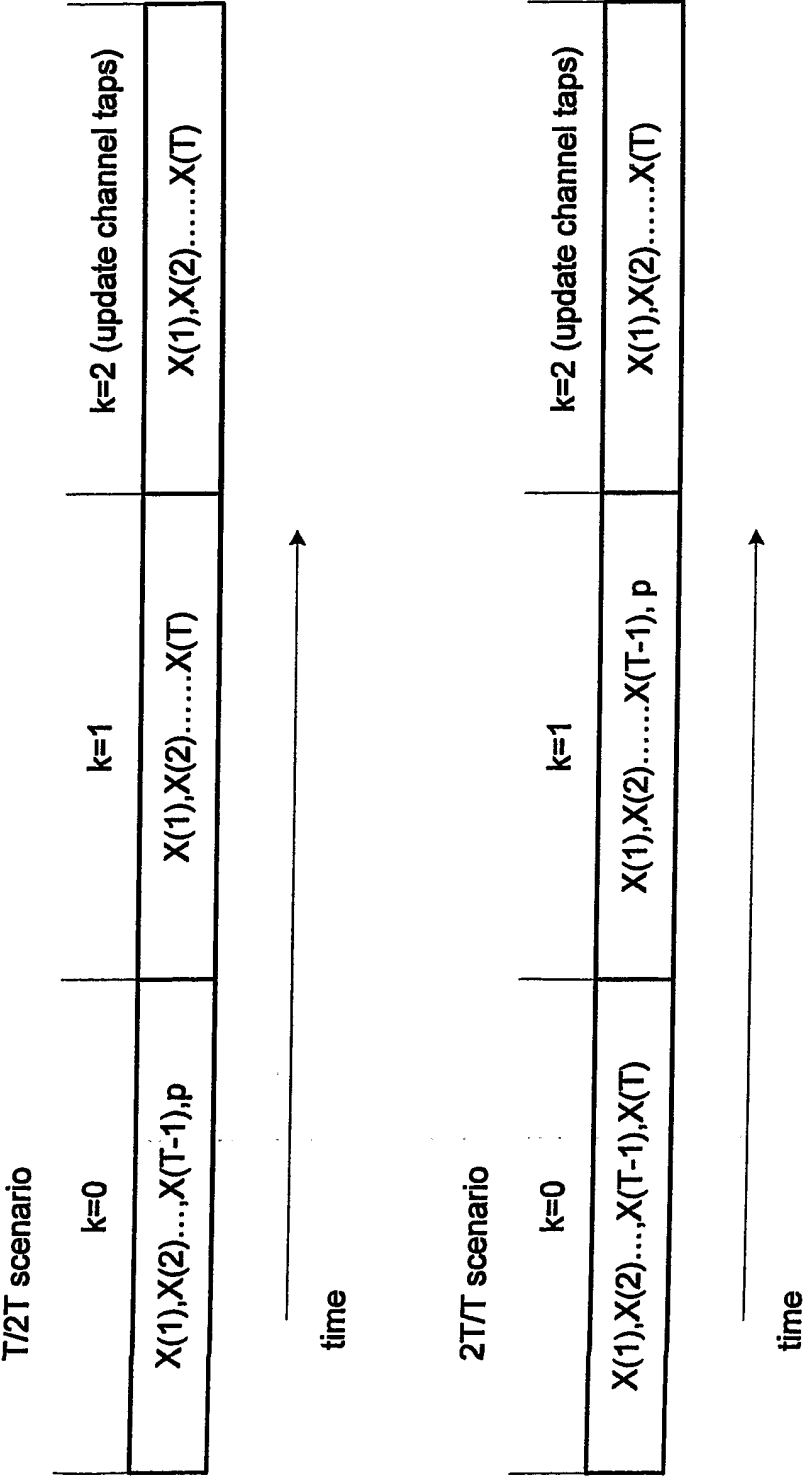


FIG. 13B

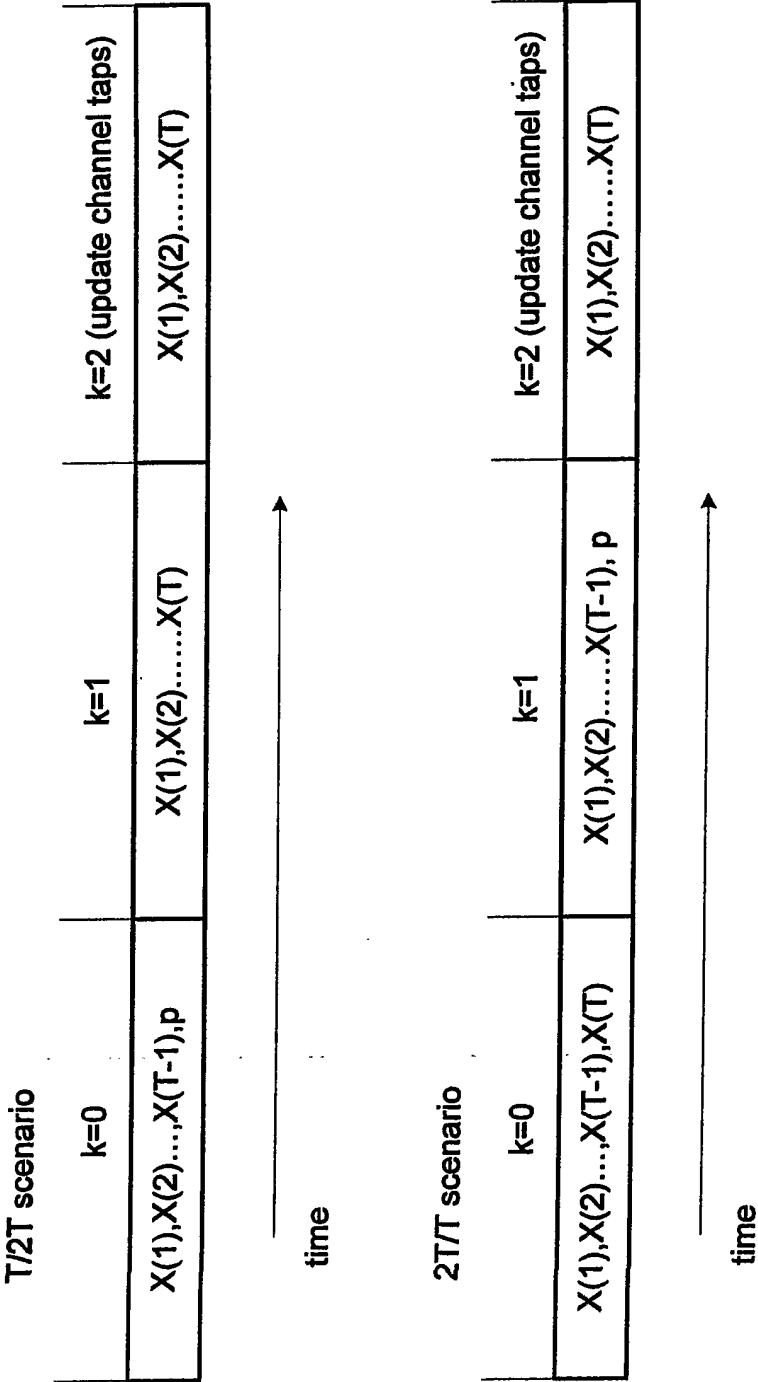


FIG. 13C

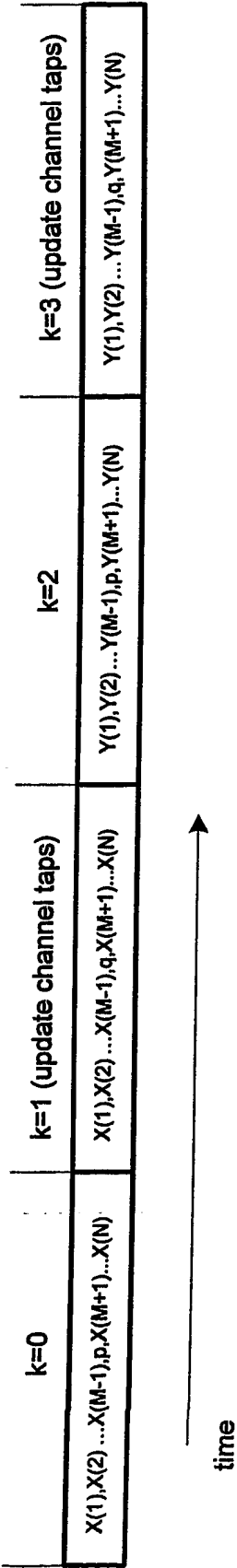


FIG. 13D

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/US2005/020084

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 H04L25/02

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 7 H04L

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	MINN H ET AL: "A ROBUST TIMING AND FREQUENCY SYNCHRONIZATION FOR OFDM SYSTEMS" IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS, IEEE, PISCATAWAY, US, vol. 2, no. 4, July 2003 (2003-07), pages 822-839, XP001170684 ISSN: 1536-1276 page 822 - page 824, left-hand column, paragraph IV page 825, paragraph B page 828, right-hand column, paragraph E - page 829, left-hand column, paragraph F -----	1-24
A	EP 0 969 608 A (NEC CORPORATION) 5 January 2000 (2000-01-05) page 2, line 5 - page 3, line 39 -----	1-24

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
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- *&* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

26 September 2005

Date of mailing of the international search report

06/10/2005

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US2005/020084

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			DE 69914833 T2	29-07-2004
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