Comments on "Average LCR and AFD for SC diversity over correlated Weibull fading channels"

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Abstract In a recent paper, two formulae for the average level crossing rate and fade duration at the output of dual-branch selection diversity receivers have been derived. In this short communication, some previously published works including results being in a more general setting are reviewed and compared.

Keywords Average fade duration (AFD) · Level crossing rate (LCR) · Selection combining (SC) · Weibull fading channels

In [1], closed-form expressions for the average level crossing rate (LCR) and the average fade duration (AFD) of dual-branch selection combining (SC) receivers are presented. The analysis includes

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both correlated¹ as well as independent Weibull fading channels. For the former case, by considering a different bivariate Weibull stochastic model than that in [1], Costa et al. have studied the second order statistics of SC receivers [2]. Moreover for the latter case, more generic formulae for both the average LCR and AFD, than corresponding ones in [1], have been considered in [3,4]. Next, the average LCR and AFD expressions for independent fading are presented and compared to those in [1].

Let R_{ℓ} be the magnitude of the instantaneous Weibull fading channel envelope in the ℓ th diversity input of an L-branch SC receiver ($\ell = 1, 2, ..., L$) having probability density function

$$f_{R_{\ell}}(r) = \frac{\beta_{\ell}}{\Omega_{\ell}} r^{\beta_{\ell} - 1} \exp\left(-\frac{r^{\beta_{\ell}}}{\Omega_{\ell}}\right)$$
 (1)

with $\Omega_\ell = \mathbb{E}\langle R_\ell^{\beta_\ell}\rangle$ ($\mathbb{E}\langle\cdot\rangle$ denoting expectation) being a scaling parameter related to the average fading power as $\mathbb{E}\langle R_\ell^2\rangle = \Omega_\ell^{2/\beta_\ell} \Gamma\left(1+2/\beta_\ell\right)$ ($\Gamma\left(\cdot\right)$ is the well-known Gamma function) and $\beta_\ell > 0$ being the fading parameter expressing the fading severity. Let also $R_{\rm Sc}$ be the magnitude of the instantaneous output fading envelope of the SC receiver, i.e., $R_{\rm Sc} = \max\{R_\ell\}$. For statistically independent R_ℓ 's, the average LCR and AFD at the output of

A typo exists in [1, Citation [14]], where the authors are five and not two.



the SC receiver are² [3, Eq. 26], [4, Eq. 17]

$$\mathcal{N}_{R_{\text{sc}}}(r) = \sqrt{2\pi} f_d \sum_{i=1}^{L} \frac{r^{\beta_i/2}}{\sqrt{\Omega_i}} \exp\left(-\frac{r^{\beta_i}}{\Omega_i}\right) \times \prod_{\substack{k=1\\k\neq i}}^{L} \left[1 - \exp\left(-\frac{r^{\beta_k}}{\Omega_k}\right)\right]$$
(2)

and [3, Eq. 27]

 Sagias, N. C., Zogas, D. A., & Karagiannidis, G. K. (2005). Selection diversity receivers over non-identical Weibull fading channels. *IEEE Transactions on Vehicular Tech*nology, 54(6), 2146–2151.

$$\mathcal{T}_{R_{sc}}(r) = \frac{\prod_{k=1}^{L} \left[1 - \exp\left(-\frac{r^{\beta_k}}{\Omega_k}\right) \right]}{\sqrt{2\pi} f_d \sum_{i=1}^{L} \frac{r^{\beta_i/2}}{\sqrt{\Omega_i}} \exp\left(-\frac{r^{\beta_i}}{\Omega_i}\right) \prod_{\substack{k=1\\k\neq i}}^{L} \left[1 - \exp\left(-\frac{r^{\beta_k}}{\Omega_k}\right) \right]}$$
(3)

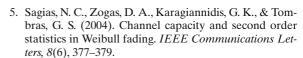
respectively, with f_d being the Doppler frequency shift. The average LCR expression in [1, Eq. 27] seems not to be correct, since for the specific case where L=2, $\beta_\ell=\beta$, $\Omega_\ell=\omega_\ell^\beta$, and $\rho=r/\omega_2=2\,r/\omega_1$, Eq. 2 clearly does not agree with [1, Eq. 27]. Moreover, since [1, Eq. 27] is used to derive the AFD, [1, Eq. 29] is also not correct. The incorrect results of [1] stem from the fact that, contrary to [1, Eq. 22], the variance of the time derivative of R_ℓ , \dot{R}_ℓ , is constant only when conditioned on R_ℓ [4, Eq. 12], [5, Eq. 9]

$$\sigma_{R_{\ell}}^{2} = \frac{4}{\beta_{\ell}^{2}} R_{\ell}^{2-\beta_{\ell}} \, \sigma_{R_{\ell}}^{2} \tag{4}$$

where $\sigma_{R_\ell}^2$ stands for the variance of R_ℓ , $\sigma_{R_\ell}^2 = \Omega_\ell \, \pi^2 f_d^2$.

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² A minor typo in [3, Eqs. 26 and 27] and [4, Eq. 17] is that a square root is needed for the first Ω_i just after the summation symbol (just as in Eqs. 2 and 3).



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