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Channel Estimation of full-duplex relay-assisted RSMA-OFDM based wireless networks

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This paper analyzes the channel estimation of rate splitting multiple access (RSMA) wireless network through the full-duplex amplify-and-forward (AF) relay. Basically, full-duplex transmission can improve temporal efficiency, however the loop interference is an unavoidable problem that occurs in the strong user of this proposed network. The orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM) system is used to provide high data rate communication, assuming the presence of phase noise (PN) in local oscillators. Using the least square (LS) estimate, the channel coefficients of the proposed RSMA relay network are estimated. In addition, convex optimization techniques are applied to estimate the phase noise components of this network. The problem is formulated by optimizing phase noise under transmit power constraints. We analyze the Bit Error Rate (BER) performance of the proposed network under binary phase shift keying (BPSK) modulation and 16-quadrature amplitude modulation (QAM). Simulation results demonstrate that channel estimation achieves better performance after the PN compensation.

KEYWORDS

wireless communication, RSMA, OFDM, full duplex transmission, channel estimation

1 Introduction

Sixth generation (6G) wireless communication signifies a paradigm shift, promising to revolutionize connectivity and emerging in an era of truly immersive and intelligent experiences (Zeydan et al., 2024; Chaudhary et al., 2025). In the context of the 6G wireless network, the proposed RSMA-OFDM model accompanied by a full duplex relay can significantly enhance data rate, network reliability, and latency. Rate splitting multiple access (RSMA) is the promising technology proposed in 5G wireless networks. In this concept, the transmitter divides user messages into public and private streams. The users share a common codebook that encrypts the common components of all messages into a public stream. During the same time, the private message is separately encoded and transformed into a private stream. Finally, both public and private streams are combined through linear precoding (Park et al., 2023). At the receiver end, each user can decode the public stream using successive interference cancellation (SIC). After removing the public stream, the user can decode its own private stream while considering the private stream of another user as interference (Chrysologou et al., 2024). In RSMA systems, the interference between the users is effectively mitigated especially in scenarios with strong interference channels. This is achieved (Şahin et al., 2023) by carefully designing the power allocation

and rate splitting strategies to balance the trade-off between maximizing the sum rate and ensuring fair allocation among users. Additionally, RSMA can enhance the robustness of the system by minimizing the channel estimation errors, as the common message can be decoded reliably even with imperfect channel knowledge. In downlink transmission (Khisa et al., 2022), RSMA has recently been envisioned as a more formidable and powerful generic multiple access method. Cooperative relay (Lin et al., 2024) is another promising technique that is used to improve network coverage and performance. In this approach, intermediate nodes, known as relays, assist in the transmission of data between the source and destination nodes. Basically, two types of relaying strategies are used in wireless systems, such as the amplify and forward (AF) relay and the decode and forward (DF) relay (Mustari et al., 2024). In full duplex DF relaying, the source node sends the data to the relay node and, at the same time, the relay node sends the decoded data to the destination node. In full duplex AF relay node, source node sends the data to the relay node and at the same time, relay node send the amplified signal to the destination node. In traditional (Gao et al., 2023) half-duplex systems, a device can transmit or receive signals at a given time, which limit the temporal efficiency.

Full-duplex (FD) communication is the highly demanded data transmission scheme for 5G networks by eliminating the traditional time-division duplex (TDD) or frequency-division duplex (FDD) constraints. FD communication (Su et al., 2023) can potentially double the spectral efficiency of wireless networks and allows simultaneous transmission and reception using the same frequency. However, the challenge with full-duplex transmission lies in reducing self-interference (Skouroumounis and Krikidis, 2023). Cooperative relaying can improve network resilience by providing alternative communication routes, reducing the impact of node failures or congestion (Mohammadi et al., 2023). In addition, it can mitigate the effects of fading and interference, leading to improved signal quality and higher data rates (Al Amin and Shin, 2021).

Orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM) scheme is a multi-carrier modulation technique that is used in wireless broadband communication to overcome the multipath fading effect. OFDM scheme is used to convert the frequency selective fading channel into a set of parallel flat fading channels (Abed, 2023). OFDM provides the necessary modulation and demodulation techniques to handle the frequency-selective nature of wireless channels, while RSMA allows flexible resource allocation and interference management among multiple users (Şahin et al., 2023). OFDM-RSMA allows for flexible resource allocation and interference management, enabling the system to adapt to varying channel conditions and user demands. Furthermore, it can improve the quality of service for users with different traffic requirements, making it suitable for various applications such as IoT, vehicular communication, and high-speed data transmission (Huai et al., 2024). This combination can significantly improve spectral efficiency, data rates, and overall system performance in various wireless applications. The ongoing research (Jafarkhani et al., 2024) is focused on developing advanced techniques to overcome these challenges and fully realize the potential of OFDM-RSMA in future wireless networks.

1.1 Related work

The integration of FD communication with other advanced technologies, such as cooperative communication and multiple-input, multiple-output (MIMO) can further enhance network performance (Nguyen et al., 2021). FD cooperative communication can enable efficient relaying and interference management, improving network coverage and reliability (Hwang et al., 2022). Similarly, FD-MIMO systems can take advantage of spatial diversity to improve both transmission and reception, leading to significant capacity gains (Qamar et al., 2024). Using a two-phase training protocol, the channel can be estimated in the OFDM modulated two-way relay network (Ashraf et al., 2021). However, in this method, channel estimation can be performed without considering phase noise components. In (Flores et al., 2022; Zhang and Ge, 2021), the preamble-based channel estimation is performed using the least minimum mean square error (LMMSE) in OFDM-based AF relay networks. RSMA with rate splitting has received significant attention for its capacity to improve spectral efficiency in various interference scenarios. In (Mishra et al., 2022) a novel framework has been proposed for downlink transmission in Massive MIMO systems using RSMA precoder design strategy and power allocation schemes to optimize different network utility functions, demonstrating that RSMA significantly improves spectral efficiency and robustness to pilot contamination compared to conventional linear precoding techniques. Pilot symbol aided channel estimation techniques is proposed in cooperative diversity network, however, the network is analyzed under flat fading environment (Omar and Ma, 2021). Using LMMSE, the complex fading channel coefficients are estimated on orthogonal and non-orthogonal AF relaying protocols (Kundu and McKay, 2021). Two time slots cooperative channel estimation is proposed in the presence of frequency offsets (Akhtar et al., 2020) further, pilot designs for the AF relay and the DF relay are derived and Pairwise Error Probability (PEP) is analyzed using optimal power allocation. Pilot symbol aided channel estimation is performed using Minimum Mean Square Error (MMSE) estimator in OFDM system, furthermore, in this case, the channel can be estimated under a hilly terrain environment and a typical urban environment with Doppler spread (Essai Ali, 2021). Using the full block pilot symbol, we estimate the channel in the OFDM-based Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN) system in the frequency domain (Mashhadi and Gündüz, 2021). Using self-interference channel sparsity, a compression sensing-based channel estimation technique is proposed in the full duplex MIMO communication system (Kim et al., 2021). Kalman filter (Tang et al., 2020) based channel estimation is performed in a MIMO millimeter wave full duplex communication system. The paper (Bazzi and Chafii, 2025) demonstrate a method to significantly reduce the dynamic range in bistatic ISAC systems by effectively managing path interference through optimized RIS configurations. Future research should explore the integration of Rate-Splitting Multiple Access (RSMA) to further enhance spectral efficiency and address complex interference scenarios within these low dynamic range systems. By combining the concept of full duplex transmission and cooperative relaying, and OFDM scheme with RSMA, a new OFDM-based full duplex AF-RSMA relaying model is proposed, and the channel can be estimated using LS estimation.

A significant advancement has been made in relay-assisted RSMA-OFDM systems, particularly with respect to performance optimization and interference management. However, a noticeable research gap persists in the context of accurate and efficient channel estimation for full-duplex relay scenarios. Existing studies often rely on simplified channel models or neglect the impact of self-interference inherent in full-duplex operation. Furthermore, the complexities introduced by RSMA's multiuser superposition and the dynamic nature of relay channels present challenges that have not been fully addressed. This work aims to bridge these gaps by developing a novel channel estimation technique for full-duplex relay-assisted RSMA-OFDM networks, thus improving system performance and reliability under realistic channel conditions.

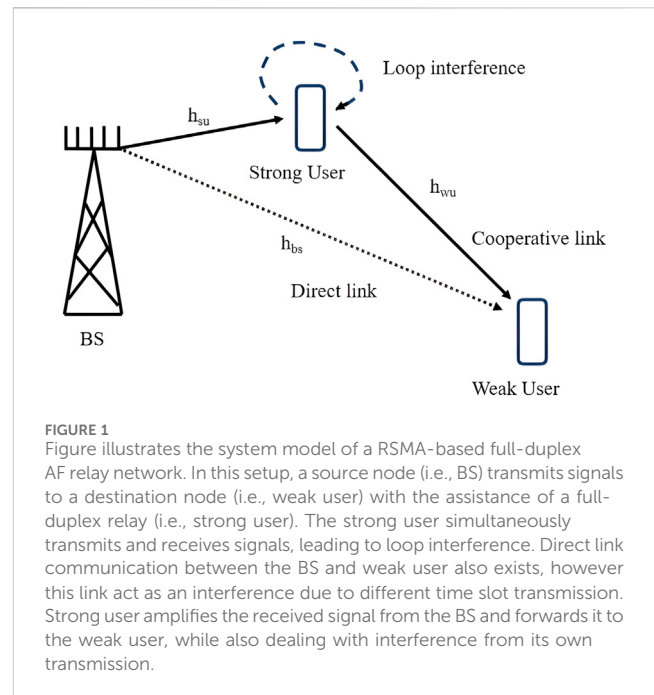
1.2 Major contributions

The development of wireless communication systems has been driven by the unwavering demand for faster data speeds and spectrum efficiency. Researchers and developers are investigating cutting edge methods to optimize the utilization of existing spectrum to meet the unquenchable need for seamless connectivity. Full duplex communication is a promising technology that doubles spectral efficiency by allowing simultaneous transmission and reception on the same frequency band effectively. However, full duplex systems are vulnerable to self-interference, which can substantially reduce the system performance. To address this challenge, Relay-aided communication provides a promising solution, where a relay node assists in transmission between the source and destination nodes. Using RSMA and OFDM, we can further enhance the spectral efficiency and robustness against channel impairments. However, accurate CSI is crucial for efficient resource allocation and signal processing in these complex systems.

The major contributions of this paper are:

- The proposal of a full-duplex AF relay network based on RSMA-OFDM in the presence of phase noise components.
- The second contribution is that the channel can be estimated for the proposed RSMA full-duplex AF relay using LS estimation, and the phase noise components can be estimated using convex optimization.
- The third contribution is that of the estimation of the phase noise using the convex optimization technique. For the estimation of phase noise, CVX tools such as SeDuMi and SDPT3 are used.
- The fourth contribution of this proposed model is that BER performance of the RSMA-OFDM based full-duplex AF relay network in the presence of phase noise components. BSPK and 16-QAM modulations are used to analyze the BER performance of the proposed network.

The remaining part of the study explains the mathematical model of the received signal in Section 2 which describes the system model of the proposed full duplex AF relay network. In Section 3, Signal-to-Interference plus Noise Ratio (SINR) expressions for the received signal at relay and destination nodes are explained. Channel estimation and phase noise estimation along



with BER analysis is explained in Section 4. The simulation results are explained in Section 5 and the concluding remarks are given in Section 6.

Notations: Vectors and scalars in the time and frequency domain are denoted by $\bar{\mathbf{a}}$, $\bar{a}$, $\mathbf{a}$, a respectively. The subscripts su, wu, bs denote the strong user, weak user, and base station, respectively.

2 System model

Consider the system model that consists of two users such as strong user and weak user and one base station as shown in Figure 1. In the proposed system, the base station (BS) subsequently segments the message M_{su} intended for the strong user into a public section $M_{su,pub}$ and a private section $M_{su,pri}$. Similarly for the weak user, the message M_{wu} is divided into a public section $M_{wu,pub}$ and a private section $M_{wu,pri}$. Public messages $M_{su,pub}$ and $M_{wu,pub}$ are encoded jointly in a unified stream x_s based on a codebook accessible to both users. Similarly, $M_{su,pri}$ and $M_{wu,pri}$ are separately encoded in private streams x_1 and x_2 , respectively. Based on this, the data stream transmitted by the base station can be calculated as $x = [x_s, x_1, x_2]$. Hence, the data streams are linearly precoded via the precoding vector $P = [P_c, P_1, P_2]$, where P_c is power allocation factor for public message and P_1, P_2 are power allocation factors for private messages of strong user and weak user, respectively. The transmitted signal from the base station (BS) is denoted by x_{rsma} and can be written as

$$x_{rsma} = x_s P_c + x_1 P_1 + x_2 P_2, \quad (1)$$

Assume that the system is operating in full duplex mode so that the base station sends the transmit data to the strong user and at the same time the strong user transmits the data to the weak user.

Hence, the temporal efficiency of the proposed system can be improved. However, loop interference occurred at the relay node due to the simultaneous transmission between BS to the strong user and strong user to weak user.

2.1 Phase noise model

In this model, the phase noise which is generated from the local oscillator is modeled as a Gaussian random variable and assumed that it affects at the strong user, the weak user, and the BS received signal. PN creates the random phase drift on each OFDM sample, and they can be modeled as a common phase error and inter-carrier interferences (Kumaran et al., 2013).

At time instant n , the phase noise $\bar{g}_k(n)$ at the node k^{th} in the time domain is given as

$$\bar{g}_k(n) = \exp(j\bar{\theta}_k(n)), \quad (2)$$

where $k \in$ strong user (su), base station (bs) and weak user (wu) respectively and $\bar{\theta}_k(n) = \bar{\theta}_k(n-1) + \epsilon$, in this, phase shift is $\bar{\theta}_k(n)$, the parameter ϵ can be modeled as a Gaussian random variable with zero mean and variance $2\pi\beta T_s$ where T_s is sampling interval and β is the 3 dB phase noise bandwidth.

2.2 Strong user and weak user received signal

The OFDM signal carries information over N sub-carriers and v cyclic prefix symbols are added and cyclic prefix length v is chosen greater than the channel length L in order to suppress the interference of the symbols (ISI). Let, $P = N + v$ is the total length of the OFDM signal. The Channel Impulse Response (CIR) vector from BS to strong user is given by

$$\bar{h}_{su} = [\bar{h}_{su0}, \bar{h}_{su1}, \dots, \bar{h}_{su(L-1)}]^T, \quad (3)$$

The frequency domain signal received by the strong user per sub-carrier can be written as (Rajkumar et al., 2015)

$$y_{su}(k) = \sum_{m=0}^{P-1} g_{su}(m-k)h_{su}(k)g_{bs}(m-k)x_{rsm}(k) + h_{su}(k)x_{su}(k) + w_{su}(k); k = 0, 1, \dots, N-1, \quad (4)$$

where $x_{rsm}(k)$ is the OFDM transmit data from BS in the k^{th} sub carrier and each subcarrier carry the RSMA signal consisting of strong user and weak user signal, g_{bs} and g_{su} are the phase noise components of the frequency domain in BS and strong user, respectively, which follows the circular convolution. However, the phase noise components could act as diagonal elements in time domain. In this expression, the second term acts as a loop interference is due to full duplex operation in the strong user. $w_{su}(k)$ is the independent and identically distributed additive white Gaussian noise (AWGN) component with mean zero and variance σ_w^2 . Further, it is noted that when $m = k$ the signal term at k^{th} subcarrier is generated and the term when $m \neq k$ is called as intercarrier interference (ICI).

In matrix form, the strong user received signal in the frequency domain can be written as

$$\mathbf{y}_{su} = \mathbf{G}_{su}\mathbf{H}_{su}\mathbf{G}_{bs}\mathbf{x}_{rsm} + \mathbf{H}_{su}\mathbf{x}_{su} + \mathbf{w}_{su}, \quad (5)$$

where $\mathbf{x}_{rsm}$ is the $N \times 1$ OFDM transmit signal, $\mathbf{s}_{su}$ is the $N \times 1$ amplified transmit signal from the strong user, $\mathbf{G}_{bs} = \mathbf{F}\mathbf{G}_{bs}\mathbf{F}^H$, $\mathbf{G}_{su}$ are $N \times N$ circulant phase noise matrices that are generated in BS and the strong user respectively, $\mathbf{F}$ is the $N \times N$ Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT) matrix. $\mathbf{H}_{su}$ is the $N \times N$ diagonal channel matrix at strong user, $\mathbf{w}$ is the white Gaussian noise vector $N \times 1$ in the strong user. The strong user transmits an amplified signal $x_{su}(k)$ to the weak user with amplification factor α as $x_{su}(k) = \alpha(k)y_{su}(k)$, note that $x_{su}(k)$ forms a recursive equation due to loop interference (Rajkumar and Thiruvengadam, 2015), it can be expressed as

$$x_{su}(k) = \alpha(k) \left[\sum_{m=0}^{P-1} g_{bs}(m-k)h_{su}(k)g_{su}(m-k)x_{rsm}(k) + \alpha(k)h_{su}(k)y_{su}(k) + w_{su}(k) \right]; k = 0, 1, \dots, N-1, \quad (6)$$

where $h_{su}(k)$ Channel frequency response (CFR) at strong user and using Fourier transform, it can be written as

$$h_{su}(k) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{q=0}^{N-1} h_q \exp\left(-\frac{j2\pi kq}{N}\right); k = 0, 1, \dots, N-1, \quad (7)$$

The amplification factor $\alpha(k)$ in the k^{th} subcarrier can be expressed as

$$\alpha(k) \geq \sqrt{\frac{P_{bs}}{|h_{su}(k)|^2 P_{bs} + \sigma_w^2}}, \quad (8)$$

where $P_{bs} = E(|x_{rsm}(k)|^2)$ is the BS transmit power, σ_w^2 is the variance of the noise at a strong user.

By substituting (6) into (4), the average strong user power can be determined as $P_{su} = E(|s_{su}(k)|^2)$ which is the same as the transmit power of BS (Rajkumar et al., 2015). Consequently, the frequency domain received signal y_{wu} in the weak user can be expressed as

$$y_{wu}(k) = \sum_{m=0}^{P-1} g_{su}(m-k)h_{wu}(k)g_{wu}(m-k)x_{su}(k) + h_{bs}(k)x_{rsm}(k) + w_{wu}(k); k = 0, 1, \dots, N-1, \quad (9)$$

where g_{wu} is the phase noise component in the frequency domain in a weak user. In this expression, the second term acts as loop interference which is received from BS at different time instant. $w_{wu}(k)$ is the Gaussian IID noise term with mean zero and variance σ_w^2 . Similarly, the frequency domain received signal $y_{wu}(k)$ in matrix form can be written as

$$\mathbf{y}_{wu} = \mathbf{G}_{wu}\mathbf{H}_{wu}\mathbf{G}_{su}\mathbf{x}_{su} + \mathbf{H}_{bs}\mathbf{x}_{rsm} + \mathbf{w}_{wu}, \quad (10)$$

By recursively substituting $\mathbf{x}_{su}$ in $\mathbf{y}_{wu}$, the weak user received signal can be written as

$$\mathbf{y}_{wu} = \alpha \mathbf{G}_{wu}\mathbf{H}_{wu}\mathbf{G}_{su}\mathbf{H}_{su}\mathbf{G}_{bs}\mathbf{x}_{rsm} + \mathbf{H}_{wu}\mathbf{H}_{su}\mathbf{x}_{su} + \mathbf{H}_{bs}\mathbf{x}_{rsm} + \mathbf{w}_{wu}, \quad (11)$$

where $\mathbf{G}_{su}$, $\mathbf{G}_{wu}$ and $\mathbf{G}_{bs}$ are $N \times N$ circulant phase noise matrices which are generated from the strong user, the weak user and the base station respectively. Further, $\mathbf{H}_{su}$ and $\mathbf{H}_{wu}$ are the $N \times N$ diagonal

channel matrix at strong user and weak user links respectively, w_{wu} is the white Gaussian noise vector at weak user. Assume the channel experiences slow fading and $\beta T_s \ll 1$ (Liu et al., 2006), then (10) can be well approximated as

$$\mathbf{y}_{wu} \approx \alpha \mathbf{G}_{su,wu,bs} \mathbf{H}_{su,wu} \mathbf{x}_{rsma} + \mathbf{H}_{su',wu} \mathbf{x}_{su} + \mathbf{H}_{bs} \mathbf{x}_{rsma} + \mathbf{w}_{wu}, \quad (12)$$

Note that the second term is loop interference and its channel coefficient is the combination of $\mathbf{H}_{su,wu}$ and $\mathbf{H}_{su'}$, hence it is different from the signal term channel coefficient, $\mathbf{H}_{su,wu}$, third term is the interference received from BS.

3 Signal to interference plus noise ratio (SINR) analysis

In this section, signal-to-interference plus noise ratio (SINR) of the proposed RSMA-OFDM based full duplex AF is analyzed at strong user and weak user nodes in the presence of phase noise. The CFR components between BS to strong user h_{su} and strong user to weak user h_{wu} are assumed to be perfectly known at the receiver. Using (4), the instantaneous SINR, $\gamma_{su}(k)$ of the strong user public message receive signal, $y_{su}(k)$ at the k^{th} sub-carrier can be expressed as Equation 12

$$\gamma_{su, pub}(k) = \frac{|h_{su}(k)|^2 P_c}{\sum_{q=0, q \neq k}^{N-1} g_{bs, su}(q-k) |h_{su}(q)|^2 P_{bs} + \sum_{q=1}^2 g_{bs, su}(q1) |h_{su}(q1)|^2 P_{q1} + |h_{su}(k)|^2 P_{su} + \sigma_w^2}, \quad (13)$$

where the numerator term represents the power of the public signal, the first term in the denominator represents the residual interference that occurred due to phase noise, $g_{bs} g_{su} \approx g_{bs, su}$, the second term represents the interference of the private message, the third term is the loop interference generated by the strong user, the fourth term in the denominator denotes the variance of the Gaussian noise components, $\sigma_w^2 = E(|w_{su}(k)|^2)$. Using the Cauchy - Schwartz inequality, the first term in the denominator can be simplified as

$$E\left(\left|\sum_{q=0, q \neq k}^{N-1} g_{bs, su}(q-k) |h_{su}(q)|^2\right|^2\right) \leq (1 - \eta_{g1}^2) \sum_{q=0, q \neq k}^{N-1} |h_{su}(q)|^2, \quad (14)$$

where $\eta_{g1}^2 = E(|g_{su, bs}(0)|^2)$ is the variance of the phase noise in the first sub-carrier, it can be approximated as

$$\eta_{g1}^2 = 1 - \frac{\pi \beta_{bs, su} T_s}{3}, \quad (15)$$

Since the phase noise matrix is orthonormal, its average value can be determined as $E(\sum_{q=0}^{N-1} |g_{bs, su}(q)|^2) = 1$, hence

$$E\left(\sum_{q=0, q \neq k}^{N-1} |g_{bs, su}(q)|^2\right) = 1 - \eta_{g1}^2, \quad (16)$$

Finally, the simplified expression of SINR between the base station and the strong user can be written as Equation 16

$$\gamma_{su, pub}(k) = \frac{|h_{su}(k)|^2 P_c}{1 - \eta_{g1}^2 \sum_{q=0, q \neq k}^{N-1} |h_{su}(q)|^2 + \sum_{q=1}^2 g_{bs, su}(q) |h_{su}(q)|^2 P_{q1} + |h_{su}(k)|^2 P_{su} + \sigma_w^2}, \quad (17)$$

After successful decoding of the public message of the strong user, it can be removed from the total received signal using successive interference cancellation (SIC). Then, the strong user decodes its own private message, while considering the private message of the weak user as interference. Thus, the SINR of the strong user private message can be written as Equation 17

$$\gamma_{su, pri}(k) = \frac{|h_{su}(k)|^2 P_1}{1 - \eta_{g1}^2 \sum_{q=0, q \neq k}^{N-1} |h_{su}(q)|^2 + g_{bs, su}(k) |h_{su}(k)|^2 P_2 + |h_{su}(k)|^2 P_{su} + \sigma_w^2}, \quad (18)$$

Similarly, using (9), SINR of the weak user public message received signal can be written as Equation 18

Where the numerator term represents the transmitted power of the weak user public message and the denominator first term represents the residual interference of phase noise, $g_{su, wu} \approx g_{su} g_{wu}$, the second term represents the weak user private message interferences, the third term is self-interference generated from the BS, and the fourth term represents the variance of Gaussian noise components. After applying Cauchy-Schwartz inequality, SINR between strong user to weak user can be written as Equation 19

$$\gamma_{wu, pub}(k) = \frac{\sum_{q=0, q \neq k}^{N-1} g_{su, wu}(q-k) |h_{wu}(q)|^2 P_{su}}{\sum_{q=1}^2 g_{su, wu}(k) |h_{wu}(k)|^2 P_{q1} + |h_{bs}(k)|^2 P_{bs} + \sigma_w^2}, \quad (19)$$

$$\gamma_{wu, pub}(k) = \frac{|h_{wu}(k)|^2 P_c}{1 - \eta_{g2}^2 \sum_{q=0, q \neq k}^{N-1} |h_{wu}(q)|^2 + \sum_{q=1}^2 g_{su, wu}(k) |h_{wu}(k)|^2 P_{q1} + |h_{bs}(k)|^2 P_{bs} + \sigma_w^2}, \quad (20)$$

where $\eta_{g2}^2 = E(|g_{su, wu}(0)|^2)$ is the variance of the phase noise at first sub carrier in weak user, it can be written as

$$\eta_{g2}^2 = 1 - \frac{\pi \beta_{su, wu} T_s}{3}, \quad (21)$$

After removing the public message of weak user, the private message of the weak user can be decoded while treating the strong user private message as an interference, hence, the SINR of the weak user private message can be written as Equation 21

$$\gamma_{wu, pri}(k) = \frac{|h_{wu}(k)|^2 P_2}{1 - \eta_{g2}^2 \sum_{q=0, q \neq k}^{N-1} |h_{wu}(q)|^2 + g_{su, wu}(k) |h_{wu}(k)|^2 P_1 + |h_{bs}(k)|^2 P_{bs} + \sigma_w^2}, \quad (22)$$

In the AF relay network model, the overall SNR is dependent on the minimum SNR of the strong user and the SNR of the weak user (Rabiei et al., 2008). Therefore, the overall SNR of the OFDM based AF relay network can be expressed as in Equation 22.

4 Performance analysis

In this section, channel estimation of the RSMA based AF relay network is analyzed by considering phase noise impairments. The least square (LS) estimation technique is used to estimate the overall channel gain, which is from BS to strong user and from strong user to weak user. After the estimation of the channel gain, PN can be estimated using convex optimization where the estimated channel gain is used. Finally, using the estimated channel gain and PN, BER of the proposed RSMA based full-duplex relay network is derived.

$$\gamma_{AF}(k) = \frac{\gamma_{su}(k)\gamma_{wu}(k)}{\gamma_{su}(k)\gamma_{wu}(k) + 1} \leq \min(\gamma_{su}(k), \gamma_{wu}(k)), \quad (23)$$

4.1 Channel estimation of the proposed RSMA based relay networks

With the assumption that phase noise components $\mathbf{G}_{bs,su,wu}$ are estimated at the receiver and using (11), the least square (LS) estimate of the channel impulse response (CIR) of the RSMA based full-duplex AF relay network can be expressed as

$$\hat{h}_{su,wu} = \|\mathbf{y}_{wu} - \alpha \mathbf{G}_{su,wu,bs} \mathbf{H}_{su,wu} \mathbf{x}_{rsma} + \mathbf{H}_{su',wu} \mathbf{x}_{su} + \mathbf{H}_{bs} \mathbf{x}_{rsma}\|^2 \quad (24)$$

By substituting $\mathbf{x}_{su}$ and differentiating with respect to $h_{su,wu}$, the overall estimated channel coefficient from BS to weak user through strong user can be expressed as

$$\hat{h}_{su,wu} = \frac{1}{\alpha D_{bs}} \mathbf{D}^H \mathbf{x}_{rsma}^H \mathbf{G}_{bs,su,wu}^H \mathbf{y}_{wu}, \quad (25)$$

where α is the amplification factor, P_{bs} is the transmit power from BS, $\mathbf{D}^H$ is the $N \times (2v-1)$ sub matrix of DFT matrix $\mathbf{F}$ and it is constructed by choosing first $(2v-1)$ columns of DFT matrix, $\mathbf{x}_{rsma}$ is $N \times N$ diagonal matrix whose elements are OFDM transmitted data on N sub carriers. $\mathbf{G}_{bs,su,wu}$ is the circulant phase noise matrix which is constructed by combining phase noise from BS, strong user and weak user. The symbol $(\cdot)^H$ denotes conjugate transpose of a matrix.

4.2 PN estimation of the proposed RSMA based relay networks

Using convex optimization, the PN estimation of the proposed RSMA-OFDM based AF relay network is derived. Simulations for PN estimation is performed using cvx tool such as sdpt3 and sedumi. By applying the quadratic form maximization, problem for PN estimation can be formulated as given by (Rabiei et al., 2008)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Objective function: } & \arg \max_{\mathbf{g}_{bs,su,wu}} \mathbf{g}_{bs,su,wu} \mathbf{Q}_{bs,su,wu} \mathbf{g}_{bs,su,wu}^H \\ \text{subject to: } & |\mathbf{g}_{bs,su,wu}|^2 \leq 1 \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

where $\mathbf{g}_{bs,su,wu}$ is the first row of the circulant phase noise matrix $\mathbf{G}_{bs,su,wu}$, $\mathbf{Q}_{bs,su,wu} = \mathbf{Y}_{wu}^H \mathbf{S} \mathbf{V}_{bs,su,wu} \mathbf{V}_{bs,su,wu}^H \mathbf{S}^H \mathbf{Y}_{wu}$ is a measurement matrix, in that $\mathbf{Y}_{wu}$ is a circulant matrix constructed by the received signal vector $\mathbf{Y}_{wu}$, and then $\mathbf{V}_{bs,su,wu}$ is $N \times (N - 2v + 1)$ sub matrix which consists of last $N - 2v + 1$ columns of DFT matrix $\mathbf{F}$.

TABLE 1 Simulation parameters of RSMA-OFDM full duplex AF relay network.

S.No.	Parameters	Value
1	RSMA power coefficients P_c, P_1, P_2	0.6, 0.2, 0.2
2	OFDM sub carriers length, N	64,128
3	Guard Length, v	20
4	Channel taps length, L	16
5	Phase noise bandwidth, $\beta_{bs,su}, \beta_{bs,su,wu}$	1 KHz, 10KHz, 20KHz
6	Sampling Interval, T_s	5ns

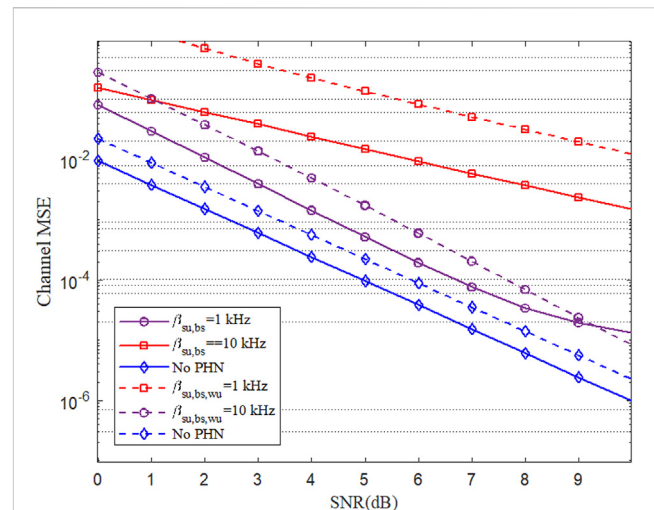


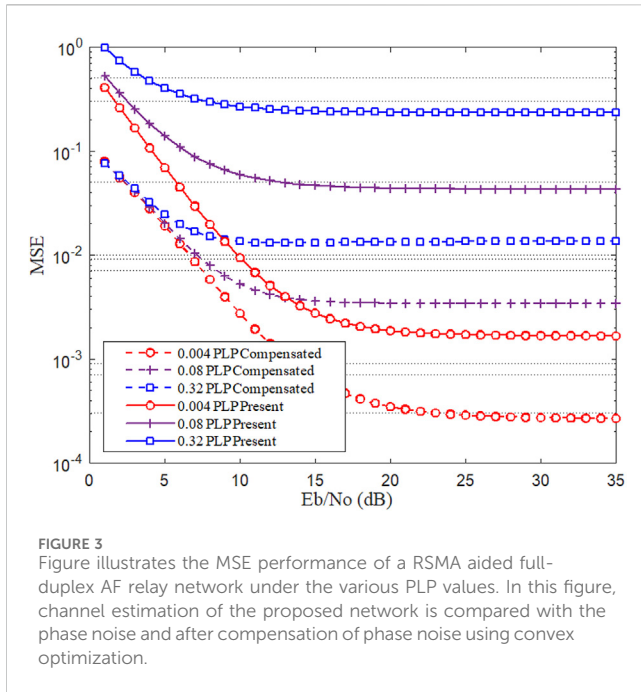
FIGURE 2

Channel estimation performance of the proposed RSMA-based full duplex AF relay network with different phase noise bandwidths. The plot shows the MSE of least square channel estimates as a function of SNR for phase noise bandwidths of 1 kHz and 10 kHz. Channel estimation is performed over two links such as from BS to SU and also for the overall channel link from BS to SU and from SU to WU.

4.3 BER of the proposed RSMA relay networks

In this section, the BER analysis of the proposed RSMA-OFDM based full duplex AF relay networks is analyzed in the presence of the various phase noise bandwidths. The number of sub-carriers used in the OFDM scheme is 64. Comb type pilot carrier is used in OFDM scheme, hence the pilot carrier is inserted at equal intervals, and in this model the pilot carrier is inserted at every 10 sub carriers to estimate the channel gain. After removing the pilot carriers from the OFDM symbol, the BER can be calculated using OFDM data carriers. Furthermore, BER performance is analyzed using modulation techniques such as binary phase shift keying (BPSK) and 16 quadrature amplitude modulation (QAM).

$$\hat{x}_{rsma}(k) = \frac{e^{-j\hat{\theta}_{su}} h_{bs,su,wu}(k) y_{wu}(k)}{|h_{bs,su,wu}(k)|^2}, \quad (27)$$



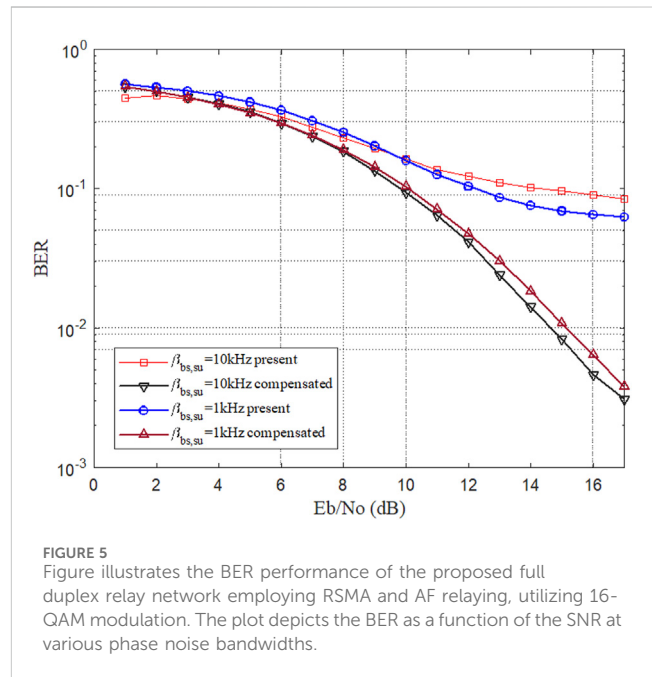
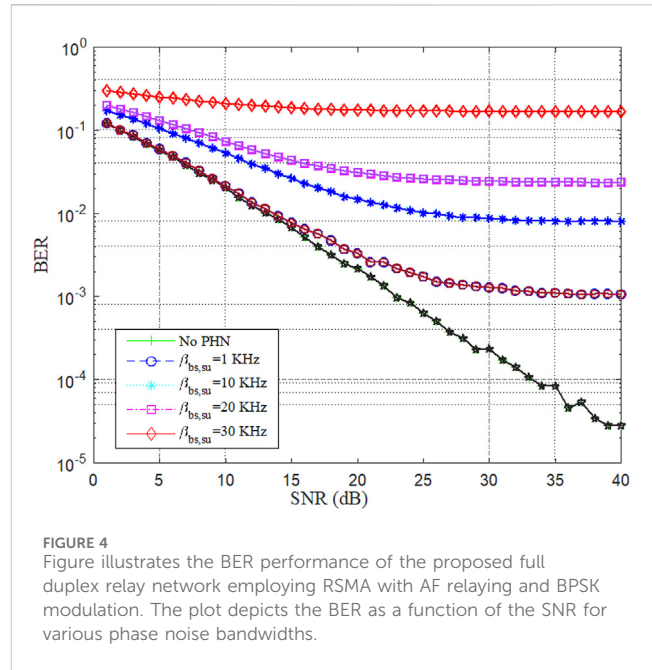
where $\hat{\theta}_{su}$ is the phase change due to phase noise and is determined as $\hat{\theta}_{su} = \sum_{k \in S} y_{wu}(k) \hat{h}_{bs,su,wu} x_{rsma}(k)$, S is the set of indices of pilot subcarriers.

5 Numerical results

In this section, the CIR of the proposed full duplex AF relay network is analyzed in the presence of phase noise. Further, BER performance of the proposed RSMA based AF relay network is analyzed. Monte Carlo simulations of 1,000 used to evaluate the BPSK and 16-QAM modulation data signals. OFDM signal sampling interval of 50^{-9} ns is considered and the number of sub-carriers of the OFDM scheme is 64. The simulation parameters of the proposed network are given in Table 1.

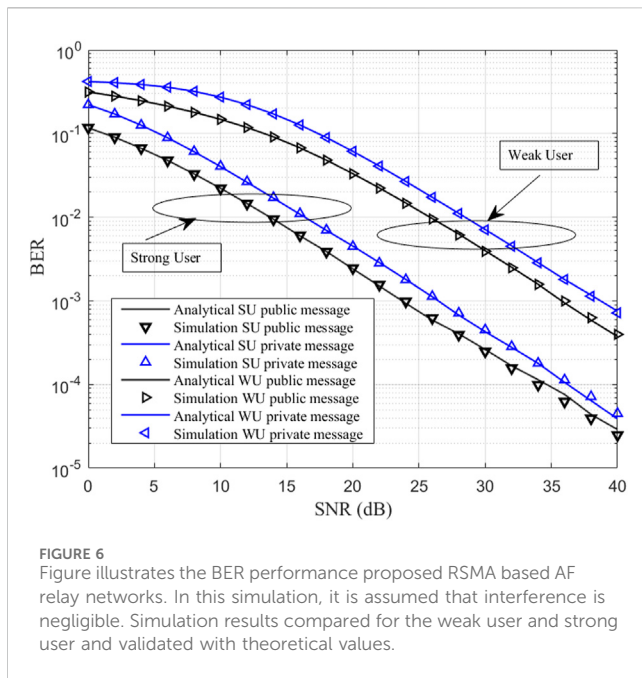
Figure 2 Shows the efficacy of the proposed channel estimation scheme in mitigating the adverse effects of phase noise on the RSMA-OFDM-based full-duplex AF relay network in the presence of phase noise components. The proposed scheme exhibits superior performance in terms of channel MSE and SNR compared to conventional methods. The impact of varying phase noise bandwidths on the system performance is investigated, revealing the robustness of the proposed scheme against phase noise impairments. Simulation results can be achieved for various phase noise level percentages (PLPs), $N\beta_i T_s, i \in bu, su, wu$. Using convex optimization, phase noise components can be estimated and compensated. In SNR, the MSE of the proposed network is with a phase noise level of 0.004 %. However, the MSE of the proposed network is worse without compensation for phase noise components. The results validate the theoretical analysis and highlight the practical applicability of the proposed channel estimation technique in enhancing the reliability and efficiency of full duplex AF relay networks.

Figure 3 Illustrates the effectiveness of the proposed channel estimation scheme in reducing the MSE of the estimated channel



coefficients in the RSMA full-duplex AF relay network. The simulation results are analyzed with PLP levels of 0.32% and 0.08%. It is observed that the cooperative link channel estimation is significantly improved after compensating for phase noise components and substantial reduction in MSE compared to conventional methods. This highlights the superior performance of the proposed scheme in terms of channel estimation accuracy and overall system performance.

Figure 4 Shows a significant improvement in the BER performance of the proposed full-duplex RSMA AF relay network using BPSK. At 20dB SNR, the BER of the network is 10^{-3} with phase noise bandwidth of 1 KHz. Further, it is noted that while increasing phase noise bandwidth, the BER performance of the

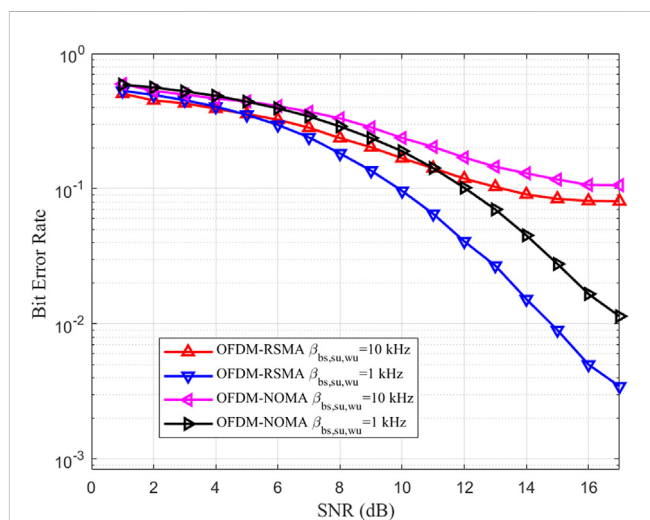
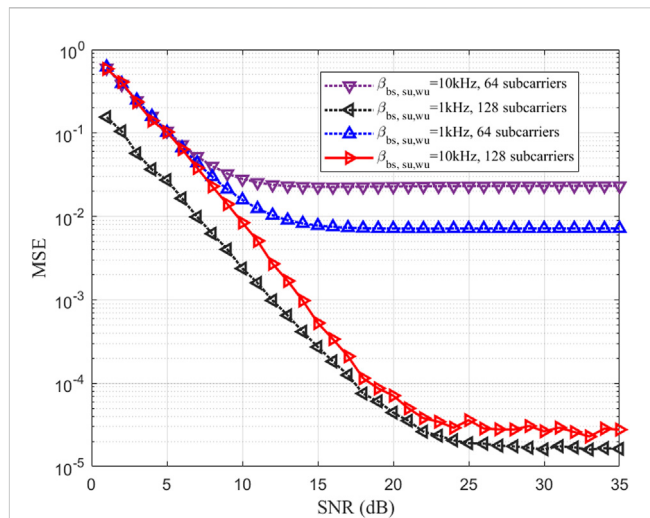


proposed network becomes worse. The proposed channel estimation scheme effectively mitigates the detrimental impact of phase noise, leading to substantial BER reduction compared to conventional methods. As the phase noise bandwidth increases, the BER performance degrades for all schemes. However, the proposed scheme demonstrates superior robustness to phase noise, maintaining a lower BER even in severe phase noise conditions. These findings underscore the effectiveness of the proposed channel estimation technique in enhancing the reliability and spectral efficiency of full-duplex RSMA AF relay networks.

In Figure 5 The proposed full-duplex RSMA-AF relay network the use of 16-QAM modulation demonstrates a significant improvement in BER performance. At 8 dB SNR, the BER of the network is 10^{-1} with phase noise bandwidth of 1 KHz. The proposed channel estimation technique effectively mitigates the adverse effects of channel impairments, including phase noise, resulting in substantial BER improvement. This improved performance highlights the efficacy of the proposed scheme in enabling reliable and efficient communication in full-duplex RSMA AF relay networks with 16-QAM modulation.

In Figure 6 The RSMA-based AF relay network, enhanced by SIC, exhibits substantial improvements in BER performance. By iteratively decoding and subtracting interfering users, SIC effectively mitigates inter-user interference. The proposed channel estimation technique further optimizes SIC performance by providing accurate channel estimates, enabling more reliable interference cancellation. This synergy between RSMA, SIC, and the proposed channel estimation scheme significantly boosts the BER performance, especially in scenarios with high user density and severe channel impairments.

Figure 7 shows the MSE comparison between RSMA-OFDM with 64 sub-carriers and 128 sub-carriers. The general phase noise bandwidth $\beta_{bs,su,wu} = 1\text{kHz}$, 10kHz is used in these simulations. It is



observed that when increasing the number of subcarriers, the power of phase noise is spread over all subcarriers, and its effect is less when increasing the number of subcarriers; thus, performance of 128 subcarriers is better than the 64 subcarriers. However, note that there is not much variation in the low SNR regime between 64 subcarriers and 128 subcarriers.

In Figure 8, BER performance of the OFDM-RSMA based wireless network is compared with OFDM-NOMA using 16-QAM modulation. In this simulation, phase noise bandwidth parameters such as $\beta_{bs, su, uu} = 1\text{ kHz}$, 10 kHz, OFDM with 64 subcarriers are used. Further, BER of the strong user public message only considered for better comparison with the existing model. However, it is inherent to extend the BER of the private message using successive interference cancellation (SIC). It is noted that the BER performance of the proposed OFDM-RSMA based wireless network achieves the better performance compared to the existing OFDM-NOMA network due to the allocation of power of the RSMA strong user is more than that of the NOMA based strong user. Furthermore, it is noted that the effect of the phase noise bandwidth which degrades the performance of the proposed network in the high SNR regime.

6 Conclusion

The channel estimation of the RSMA based full duplex AF relay network is analyzed in the presence of phase noise components. Using LS estimation, analytic expression for channel estimation of proposed RSMA based AF relay network is derived. Using convex optimization, phase noise components are estimated and sedumi, sdp matlab tool used for convex function and after successful estimation of phase noise it can be compensated from the actual received signal. The simulation results demonstrate that significant improvements in BER and channel estimation after compensation of RF impairments. Further, BER performance of the proposed network is analyzed with different phase noise bandwidths. In conclusion, this research investigates efficient channel estimation techniques for RSMA-OFDM based full-duplex AF relay networks. This work contributes to the advancement of full-duplex relay networks, enabling higher data rates and improved system performance.

Data availability statement

The raw data supporting the conclusions of this article will be made available by the authors, without undue reservation.

Author contributions

UC: Methodology, Validation, Visualization, Writing – original draft, Writing – review and editing. SR:

Supervision, Visualization, Writing – review and editing. DJ: Formal Analysis, Funding acquisition, Investigation, Project administration, Resources, Supervision, Validation, Visualization, Writing – review and editing.

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