

Faculty of Informatics

Faculty of Informatics - Papers

University of Wollongong

Year 2005

Orthogonal Designs with Quaternion
Elements

K. Finlayson* J. Seberry†
T. A. Wysocki‡ T. Xia**

*University of Wollongong, kaf03@uow.edu.au

†University of Wollongong, jennie@uow.edu.au

‡University of Wollongong, wysocki@uow.edu.au

**University of Wollongong, txia@uow.edu.au

This article was originally published as Finlayson, K, Seberry, J, Wysocki, T and Xia, T, Orthogonal Designs with Quaternion Elements, Proceedings of 8th International Symposium on Communication Theory and Applications, ISCTA'05, Ambleside UK, 17-22 July 2005. Also available in HW Communications, 2005, 270-272, ISBN 0853162441.

This paper is posted at Research Online.

<http://ro.uow.edu.au/infopapers/279>

Orthogonal Designs with Quaternion Elements

Ken Finlayson¹, Jennifer Seberry¹, Tadeusz Wysocki² and Tianbing Xia¹

1. Centre for Computer Security Research,
School of IT and Computer Science

and

2. School of Electrical,
Computer and Telecommunications Engineering,
University of Wollongong
NSW 2522
Australia

Abstract

We introduce orthogonal designs with quaternion elements and show their existence. In future work we explore these applications to signal processing.

Key words and phrases: Orthogonal designs, quaternions

AMS Subject Classification: Primary 05B20, Secondary 62K05, 62K10

1 Introduction

The introduction of Space-Time Codes to harness the benefits of combined space and time diversity was a major step in moving the capacity of wireless communication systems towards the theoretical limits. The technique has been adopted in the 3G standard in the form of an Alamouti code [1] and in the newly proposed standard for wireless LANs IEEE 802.11n [2]. Application of other forms of diversity together with STCs can improve this even further. The two obvious techniques to be considered together with STCs are frequency diversity and polarisation diversity.

Polarisation diversity has been widely studied in the past, e.g. [3] with an assessment of the diversity gain under Rayleigh fading presented in [4]. This form of diversity is usually considered separately

from the others and there is no well-known mechanism of utilising it jointly with the other forms rather than through a simple concatenation. In [5], Isaeva and Sarytchev showed that polarisation state can be nicely modeled by means of quaternion representation. Hence, an orthogonal design with the quaternion elements can become a basis of an Orthogonal Space-Time-Polarization code where polarisation diversity can be considered jointly with space and time diversities.

An *Hadamard matrix* H of order n is a square $(1, -1)$ matrix having inner product of distinct rows zero. Hence $HH^T = nI_n$. We note that $n = 1, 2$ or $n \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$.

Traditionally an *orthogonal design* of order n and type (s_1, s_2, \dots, s_u) ($s_i > 0$), denoted $OD(n; s_1, s_2, \dots, s_u)$, on the commuting variables x_1, x_2, \dots, x_u is an $n \times n$ matrix A with entries from $\{0, \pm x_1, \pm x_2, \dots, \pm x_u\}$ such that

$$AA^T = \left(\sum_{i=1}^u s_i x_i^2 \right) I_n.$$

Alternatively, the rows of A are formally orthogonal and each row has precisely s_i entries of the type $\pm x_i$. In [6], where this was first defined, it was mentioned that

$$A^T A = \left(\sum_{i=1}^u s_i x_i^2 \right) I_n$$

and so our alternative description of A applies equally well to the columns of A . It was also shown in [6] that $u \leq \rho(n)$, where $\rho(n)$ (Radon's function) is defined by $\rho(n) = 8c + 2^d$, when $n = 2^{ab}$, b odd, $a = 4c + d$, $0 \leq d < 4$.

Orthogonal designs with complex elements are discussed in [7].

We now consider the quaternion elements \mathbf{i} , \mathbf{j} , and \mathbf{k} , where

$$\mathbf{i}^2 = \mathbf{j}^2 = \mathbf{k}^2 = -1, \text{ and } \mathbf{ij} = \mathbf{k}, \mathbf{jk} = \mathbf{i}, \mathbf{ki} = \mathbf{j}, \text{ with } 1 \text{ the unit.}$$

We will say a number \mathbf{a} is a *quaternion number* if

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{a} &= a_1 + a_2\mathbf{i} + a_3\mathbf{j} + a_4\mathbf{k} \\ &= (a_1 + a_2\mathbf{i}) + (a_3 + a_4\mathbf{i})\mathbf{j}, \end{aligned}$$

where a_i , $i = 1, \dots, 4$ are real numbers. We say a variable \mathbf{a} is a *quaternion variable* if $\mathbf{a} = a_1 + a_2\mathbf{i} + a_3\mathbf{j} + a_4\mathbf{k}$, where a_i , $i = 1, \dots, 4$ are real variables.

We define the *quaternion transform* q^Q of a quaternion q by analogy with complex conjugation and hermitian transforms. q^Q is the quaternion such that $q^Q q = q q^Q = 1$. For example, $i^Q = -i$. When q is real, $q^Q = q$.

Let q, r be quaternions. We define the quaternion transform of their product as follows: $(qr)^Q = r^Q q^Q$.

Let \mathbf{a} be a quaternion number (or variable). Then its quaternion transform \mathbf{a}^Q is

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{a}^Q &= (a_1 + a_2\mathbf{i} + a_3\mathbf{j} + a_4\mathbf{k})^Q \\ &= a_1^Q + (a_2\mathbf{i})^Q + (a_3\mathbf{j})^Q + (a_4\mathbf{k})^Q \\ &= a_1 + \mathbf{i}^Q a_2 + \mathbf{j}^Q a_3 + \mathbf{k}^Q a_4 \\ &= a_1 - \mathbf{i}a_2 - \mathbf{j}a_3 - \mathbf{k}a_4 \\ &= a_1 - a_2\mathbf{i} - a_3\mathbf{j} - a_4\mathbf{k}\end{aligned}$$

Further we define the inner product of two quaternion variables $\mathbf{a} = a_1 + a_2\mathbf{i} + a_3\mathbf{j} + a_4\mathbf{k}$, and $\mathbf{b} = b_1 + b_2\mathbf{i} + b_3\mathbf{j} + b_4\mathbf{k}$, as

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} &= \mathbf{a}\mathbf{b}^Q \\ &= (a_1 + a_2\mathbf{i} + a_3\mathbf{j} + a_4\mathbf{k})(b_1 - b_2\mathbf{i} - b_3\mathbf{j} - b_4\mathbf{k}) \\ &= (a_1b_1 + a_2b_2 + a_3b_3 + a_4b_4) \\ &\quad + (-a_1b_2 + a_2b_1 - a_3b_4 + a_4b_3)\mathbf{i} \\ &\quad + (-a_1b_3 + a_2b_4 + a_3b_1 - a_4b_2)\mathbf{j} \\ &\quad + (-a_1b_4 - a_2b_3 + a_3b_2 + a_4b_1)\mathbf{k}.\end{aligned}$$

We define the quaternion transform of a matrix $A = [a_{ij}]$ as $A^Q = [a_{ji}^Q]$.

2 Preliminary results

Lemma 1 *Let \mathbf{a} be a quaternion variable (or number) then $\mathbf{a}\mathbf{a}^Q = \sum_{i=1}^4 a_i^2$, which is real.*

Lemma 2 *Let \mathbf{a} be a quaternion variable (or number). Then $\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{a}^Q$ is real.*

Lemma 3 Let \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} be quaternion variables (or numbers) then $\mathbf{ab}^Q = \mathbf{ba}^Q$ only if

$$\begin{aligned} -a_1b_2 + a_2b_1 - a_3b_4 + a_4b_3 &= \\ -a_1b_3 + a_2b_4 + a_3b_1 - a_4b_2 &= \\ -a_1b_4 - a_2b_3 + a_3b_2 + a_4b_1 &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. We expand \mathbf{ab}^Q and \mathbf{ba}^Q and equate the terms in \mathbf{i} , \mathbf{j} and \mathbf{k} to get the result. \square

We now define a *quaternion orthogonal design* of order n and type (s_1, s_2, \dots, s_u) ($s_i > 0$), denoted $QOD(n; s_1, s_2, \dots, s_u)$, on the quaternion commuting variables x_1, x_2, \dots, x_u as an $n \times n$ matrix A with entries from $\{0, q_1x_1, q_2x_2, \dots, q_ux_u\}$, where each q_i is a linear combination of $\{\pm 1, \pm \mathbf{i}, \pm \mathbf{j}, \pm \mathbf{k}\}$ such that

$$AA^Q = \left(\sum_{i=1}^u s_i x_i^2 \right) I_n.$$

Example 1 Suppose \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} are quaternion variables such that

$$a_1b_3 - a_2b_4 - a_3b_1 + a_4b_2 = 0.$$

Then $D = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a} & \mathbf{jb} \\ \mathbf{ib} & -\mathbf{ka} \end{bmatrix}$ is a $QOD(2; 1, 1)$. This follows as

$$\begin{aligned} DD^Q &= \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a} & \mathbf{jb} \\ \mathbf{ib} & -\mathbf{ka} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a}^Q & -\mathbf{b}^Q \mathbf{i} \\ -\mathbf{b}^Q \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{a}^Q \mathbf{k} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{aa}^Q + \mathbf{bb}^Q & -\mathbf{iab}^Q + \mathbf{iba}^Q \\ \mathbf{iba}^Q - \mathbf{iab}^Q & \mathbf{aa}^Q + \mathbf{bb}^Q \end{bmatrix} \\ &= (\mathbf{aa}^Q + \mathbf{bb}^Q) I_2. \end{aligned}$$

\square

Example 2 Suppose $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}$ are quaternion variables such that

$$\mathbf{ax}^Q = \mathbf{xa}^Q,$$

$$\mathbf{by}^Q = \mathbf{yb}^Q,$$

$$a_1y_2 - a_2y_1 - a_3y_4 + a_4y_3 = 0, \text{ and} \quad (1)$$

$$b_1x_2 - b_2x_1 - b_3x_4 + b_4x_3 = 0. \quad (2)$$

Then the matrices

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a} & \mathbf{bj} \\ \mathbf{bi} & -\mathbf{ak} \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} & -\mathbf{yj} \\ \mathbf{yi} & \mathbf{xk} \end{bmatrix}$$

have the property that $AB^Q = BA^Q$. Such matrices, by analogy with the real case, will be called quaternion amicable matrices. Thus the matrices A, B are quaternion amicable orthogonal designs QAOD(2; 1, 1; 1, 1).

Proof. Let $\mathbf{aiy}^Q = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2\mathbf{i} + \alpha_3\mathbf{j} + \alpha_4\mathbf{k}$. Then $(\mathbf{aiy}^Q)^Q = \alpha_1 - \alpha_2\mathbf{i} - \alpha_3\mathbf{j} - \alpha_4\mathbf{k}$. Now, $\mathbf{yia}^Q = -(\mathbf{aiy}^Q)^Q$. Hence $\mathbf{yia}^Q = -\alpha_1 + \alpha_2\mathbf{i} + \alpha_3\mathbf{j} + \alpha_4\mathbf{k}$. But $\alpha_1 = a_1y_2 - a_2y_1 - a_3y_4 + a_4y_3$. By equation (1), $\alpha_1 = 0$. So $\mathbf{aiy}^Q = \mathbf{yia}^Q$.

Likewise, it can be shown that $\mathbf{bix}^Q = \mathbf{xib}^Q$ by equation (2).

$$\begin{aligned} AB^Q &= \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a} & \mathbf{bj} \\ \mathbf{bi} & -\mathbf{ak} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}^Q & -\mathbf{iy}^Q \\ \mathbf{jy}^Q & -\mathbf{kx}^Q \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{ax}^Q - \mathbf{by}^Q & -\mathbf{aiy}^Q - \mathbf{bix}^Q \\ \mathbf{bix}^Q + \mathbf{aiy}^Q & \mathbf{by}^Q - \mathbf{ax}^Q \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{xa}^Q - \mathbf{yb}^Q & -\mathbf{yia}^Q - \mathbf{xib}^Q \\ \mathbf{xib}^Q + \mathbf{yia}^Q & \mathbf{yb}^Q - \mathbf{xa}^Q \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} & -\mathbf{yj} \\ \mathbf{yi} & \mathbf{xk} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a}^Q & -\mathbf{ib}^Q \\ -\mathbf{jb}^Q & \mathbf{ka}^Q \end{bmatrix} \\ &= BA^Q \end{aligned}$$

□

3 Conclusion

We have established the existence of quaternion orthogonal designs and quaternion amicable orthogonal designs. Their use in signal processing will be explained in future work.

References

- [1] <http://www.3gpp.org/specs/specs.htm>

- [2] <http://www.nwfusion.com/net.worker/news/2005/020705-netleadside.html?fsrc=rss-wireless>
- [3] B. S. Collins, Polarization-diversity antennas for compact base stations, *Microwave Journal* January 2000, Vol. 43, No 1, 76–88.
- [4] B. S. Collins, The effect of imperfect antenna cross-polar performance on the diversity gain of a polarization-diversity system, *Microwave Journal*, April 2000, Vol. 43, No 4, 84–94.
- [5] O. M. Isaeva, and V. A. Sarytchev, Quaternion presentations polarization state, *Proc. 2nd IEEE Topical Symposium of Combined Optical-Microwave Earth and Atmosphere Sensing*, Atlanta, GA USA, 3–6 April 1995, 195–196.
- [6] A. V. Geramita, J. M. Geramita, and J. Seberry Wallis, Orthogonal designs, *Linear and Multilinear Algebra* 3 (1976), 281–306.
- [7] A. V. Geramita and J. M. Geramita, Complex orthogonal designs, *J Combinatorial Theory*, Ser A, 3 (1978), 211–225.
- [8] Anthony V. Geramita, and Jennifer Seberry, *Orthogonal designs: Quadratic forms and Hadamard matrices*, Marcel Dekker, New York-Basel, 1979.
- [9] Marshall Hall Jr, *Combinatorial Theory*, Blaisdell, Waltham, Mass., 1967.