



## Correction Correction: Nedelcu et al. Low-Resolution Precoding for Multi-Antenna Downlink Channels and OFDM. Entropy 2022, 24, 504

Andrei Stefan Nedelcu<sup>1</sup>, Fabian Steiner<sup>2</sup> and Gerhard Kramer<sup>2,\*</sup>

- <sup>1</sup> Optical and Quantum Laboratory, Huawei Munich Research Center, 80992 Munich, Germany
- <sup>2</sup> Institute for Communications Engineering, Technical University of Munich (TUM), 80333 Munich, Germany
- \* Correspondence: gerhard.kramer@tum.de

## 1. Error in Figure

In the original publication [1], there was a mistake in Figure 1 as published. The labels of the output signals  $x_1[t] \dots x_N[t]$  should appear at the output of the power amplifier as transmit waveforms. The corrected version of Figure 1 appears below.



Figure 1. Multi-user MIMO downlink with a low resolution digitally controlled analog architecture.

## 2. Text Correction

There was an error in the original publication. "Blind detector" is incorrect and should be replaced throughout with "data aided detector".

1. A correction has been made to Abstract:

"The information rates are computed for pilot-aided channel estimation and dataaided channel estimation."

2. A correction has been made to **1. Introduction**, *1.2. Discrete Signaling and OFDM*, **Paragraph Number 1**:

"For this purpose, we consider two types of channel estimation at the receivers: pilot-aided channel estimation via pilot-aided transmission (PAT) and data-aided channel estimation."

3. A correction has been made to **1. Introduction**, **1.3.** *Contributions and Organization*, **Bullet Point Number 4**:

"We develop an auxiliary channel model to compute achievable rates for pilot-aided and data-aided channel estimation. The models let one compare modulations, precoders, channels, and receivers;"



Citation: Nedelcu, A.S.; Steiner, F.; Kramer, G. Correction: Nedelcu et al. Low-Resolution Precoding for Multi-Antenna Downlink Channels and OFDM. *Entropy* 2022, 24, 504. *Entropy* 2023, 25, 445. https:// doi.org/10.3390/e25030445

Received: 13 February 2023 Accepted: 15 February 2023 Published: 3 March 2023



**Copyright:** © 2023 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (https:// creativecommons.org/licenses/by/ 4.0/). 4. A correction has been made to **4. Performance Metrics**, **4.1.** *Achievable Rates*, **Paragraph Number 2**:

"We study the GMI of two non-coherent systems: classic PAT and data-aided channel estimation. For both systems, we apply memoryless signaling with the product distribution"

5. A correction has been made to **4. Performance Metrics**, **4.1.** *Achievable Rates*, **Paragraph Number 5**:

"For the data-aided detector we replace  $S_p$  with S in (20)."

6. A correction has been made to 4. Performance Metrics, 4.1. Achievable Rates, Paragraph Number 6, Bullet Point 3:

"For the data-aided detector, in (21) we replace  $S_p$  with the set of all index pairs  $(\ell, m)$ , and we replace  $S_p$  with S;"

7. A correction has been made to **4. Performance Metrics**, **4.1.** *Achievable Rates*, **Paragraph Number 5**, **Bullet Point 4**:

"For the data-aided detector we set  $S_p = \emptyset$  in (22);"

8. A correction has been made to **4. Performance Metrics**, *4.2. Discussion*, Paragraph Number 1:

"Third, as *S* grows, the channel estimate of the data-aided detector becomes more accurate and the performance approaches that of a coherent receiver. Related theory for PAT and large *S* is developed in [49]. However, the PAT rate is generally smaller than for a data-aided detector because the PAT channel estimate is less accurate and because PAT does not use all symbols for data."

9. A correction has been made to **4. Performance Metrics**, *4.2. Discussion*, Paragraph Number 2:

"We remark that blind channel estimation can approach the performance of data-aided receivers for large *S*. Blind channel estimation algorithms can, e.g., be based on high-order statistics and iterative channel estimation and decoding."

10. A correction has been made to **5. Numerical Results, Paragraph Number 2:** 

"The average GMIs for Systems A–C were computed using S = 256, B = 200, and a data-aided detector. The coded results of System D instead have S = 1584 symbols to fit the block structure determined by the LDPC encoder. For System D we considered both PAT and a data-aided detector."

11. A correction has been made to 5. Numerical Results, Paragraph Number 7:

"The solid curves are for data-aided channel estimation and the dotted curves show the performance of PAT when the fraction of pilots is  $S_p/S = 10\%$ ."

12. A correction has been made to 6. Conclusions, Paragraph Number 1:

"The performance was analyzed by computing the GMI for two auxiliary channel models: one model for pilot-aided channel estimation and a second model for a data-aided channel estimation."

The authors state that the scientific conclusions are unaffected. This correction was approved by the Academic Editor. The original publication has also been updated.

## Reference

 Nedelcu, A.S.; Steiner, F.; Kramer, G. Low-Resolution Precoding for Multi-Antenna Downlink Channels and OFDM. *Entropy* 2022, 24, 504. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

**Disclaimer/Publisher's Note:** The statements, opinions and data contained in all publications are solely those of the individual author(s) and contributor(s) and not of MDPI and/or the editor(s). MDPI and/or the editor(s) disclaim responsibility for any injury to people or property resulting from any ideas, methods, instructions or products referred to in the content.