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Algorithms for Radio Networks

MIMO

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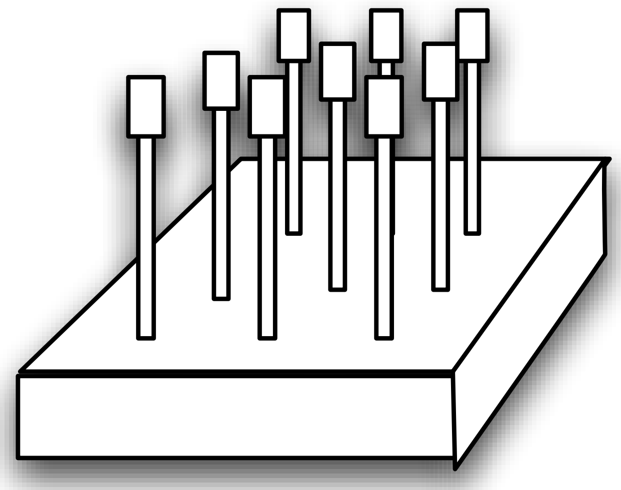
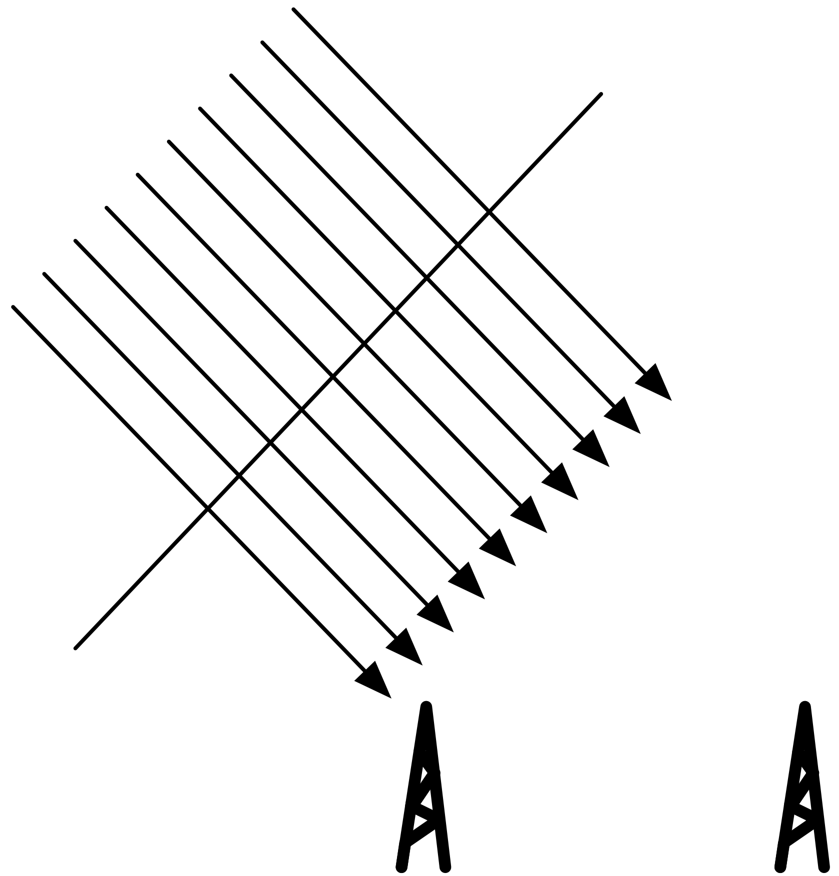
Smart Antennas

- **Alternative terms**
  - Adaptive Array Antennas
  - Multiple Input Multiple Output (MIMO)
- **Prinziple**
  - Multiple antennas are coordinated manner
    - used to improve reception or transmission of behavior
    - to allow additional features
- **Features**
  - Directional receivers
  - Directional senders
    - better path loss exponent
    - spatial multiplexing
    - MIMO communikation



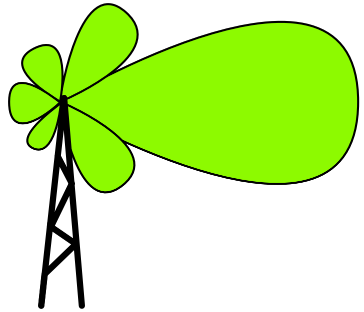
DOA Estimation

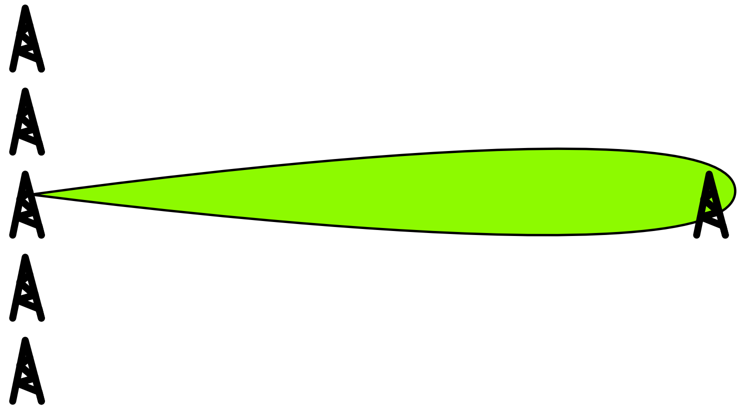
- **With two antennas, one can determine the receive direction (DOA)**
  - Paulraj, Roy, Kailath, Estimation of Signal Parameters via Rotational Invariance Techniques- ESPRIT, Nineteeth Asilomar Conference on Circuits, Systems and Computers, 1985, 83- 89
- **Idea:**
  - The signals arrive at different times to the antennas. By parallel testing of overlays can be candidates for the angle of incidence findenn



Beam forming

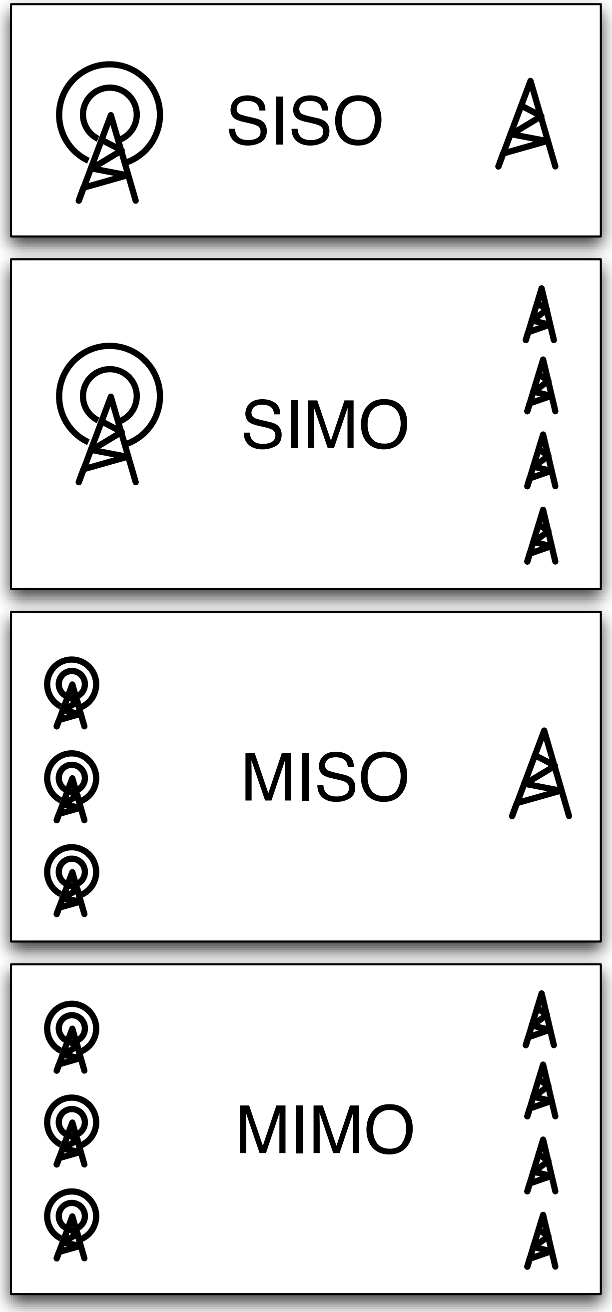
- **Simulation of receiving or transmitting antenna behavior of any of Smart Antennas**
- **Active**
  - By suitably chosen time shift, receipt of signals at the antennas will transmit the desired direction preference
    - Other directions only increase only background noise
  - Applications: radar, mobile communications, MIMO
- **Passive**
  - As with the DOA-detection, the signals are delayed and superimposed
  - Applications: Microphones, MIMO





Smart Antennas Combinations

- **SISO (Single Input Single Output)**
  - Classic radio model
- **SIMO (Single Input Multiple Output)**
  - Classical transmitter with an antenna
  - Antenna array at the receiver
  - Different channels can be received in parallel from different angles
- **MISO (Multiple Input Single Output)**
  - Antenna array as a transmitter
  - Individual recipients (groups) can be individually reached
- **MIMO (Multiple Input Multiple Output)**
  - Directed (and parallel) communication between the transmitter and receiver possible
  - Efficient utilization of the medium



Motivation for MIMO

- **Increase of SINR by**
  - more sender antennas
  - more receiver antennas
- **Multipaths**
  - are used for increasing the channel capacity
- **Capacity**
  - grows with the complexity of the environment
  - with the number of senders and receivers

MIMO Free Space Model

- **The message m is modulated as x(t) over a carrier**
  - i.e. $s(t) = x(t)\ e^{j2\pi f t}$
- **Electric field is described by the signal**
  - ~ force on charged particles
  - adds up (superposition)
  - decreases proportional to the distance
- **Power is proportional to the square of the electric field**

$$\mathrm{SINR} = \frac{\left| \sum_{\text{sender } i} \sum_{\text{receiver } k} s_i \cdot \frac{\mathrm{e}^{j|u_i - v_k|}}{|u_i - v_k|} \cdot g_k \right|^2}{\sum_{\text{receiver } k} |g_k|^2 \left(N + \sum_{\text{interference } i} \frac{P'_i}{|w_i - v_k|^2} \right)}$$

MIMO Free-Space SINR

amplitude & phase modification by

sender channel receiver

$$\mathrm{SINR} = \frac{\left| \sum_{\text{sender } i} \sum_{\text{receiver } k} s_i \cdot \frac{e^{j|u_i - v_k|}}{|u_i - v_k|} \cdot g_k \right|^2}{\sum_{\text{receiver } k} |g_k|^2 \left(N + \sum_{\text{interference } i} \frac{P_i'}{|w_i - v_k|^2} \right)}$$

channel matrix

$$\mathrm{SINR} = \frac{|s \cdot H \cdot g|^2}{N' + I}$$

MIMO-SINR = SINR

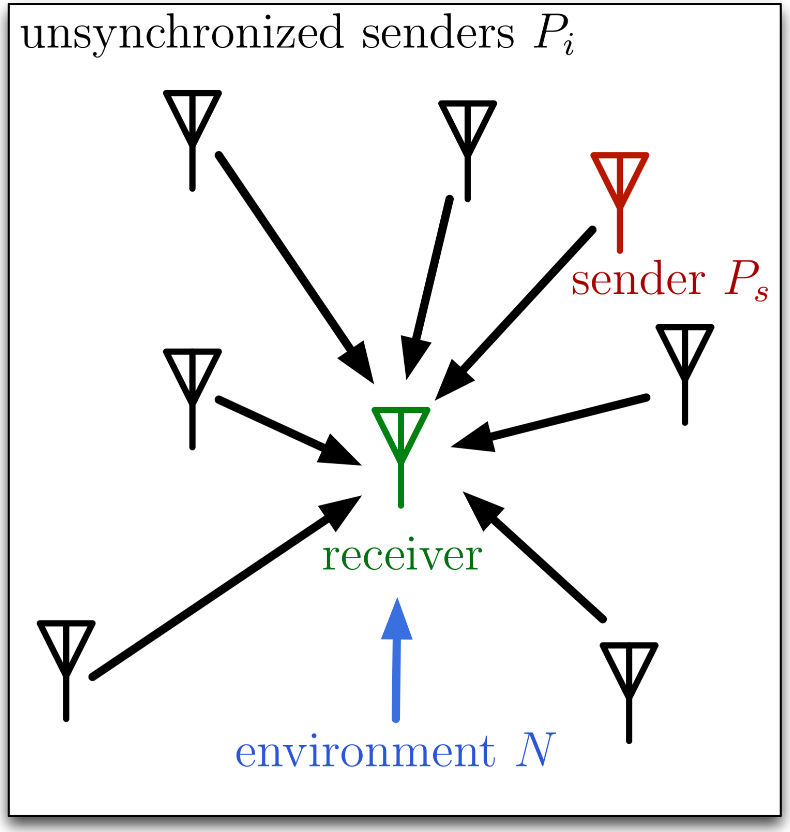
- SINR model adds the power of interferers

$$\frac{P_s}{N + \sum_{i \neq s} P_i} \geq \beta$$

- Superposition of principle (only) for electrical fields

$$P = \left(\sum_i E_i\right)^2$$

- Independent interferences



$$\mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{i \neq s} E_i\right]^2 = \mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{i \neq s} |E_i|^2\right] = \mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{i \neq s} P_i\right]$$

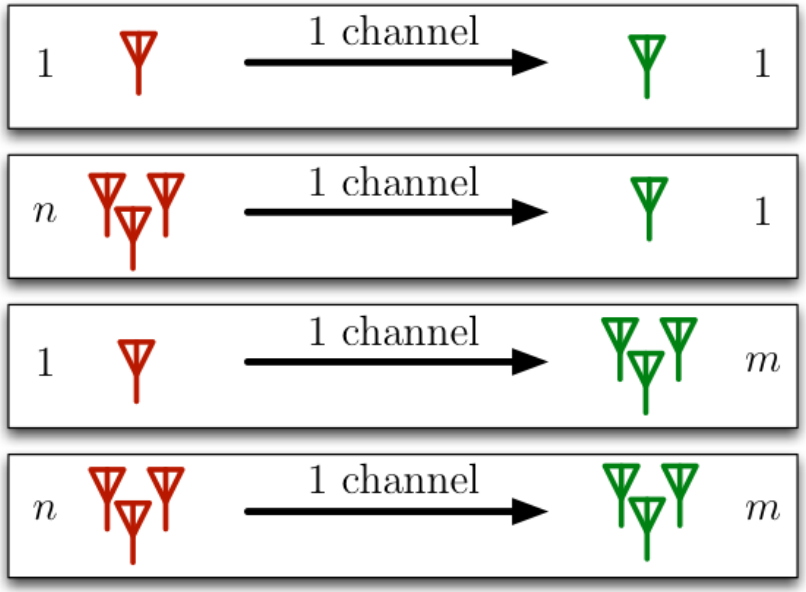
Power Gain

Communication with n sender and m receiver

- transmit power $P = \sum_i P_i = \text{const.}$

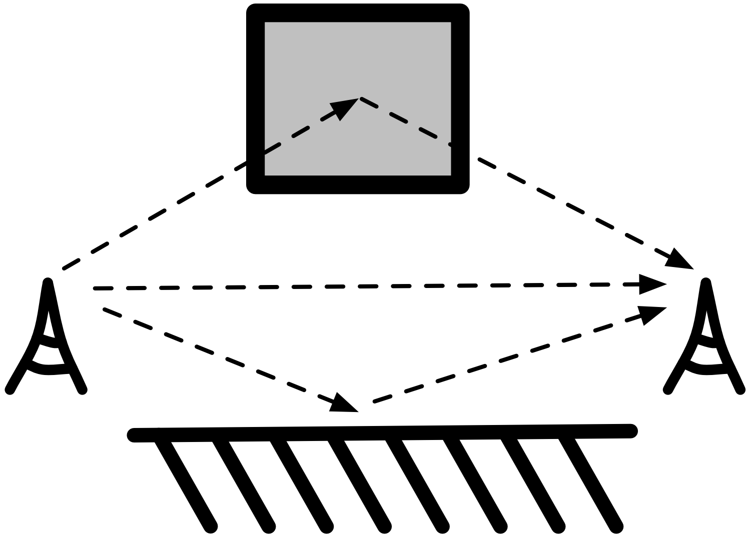
Signal power gain

- SISO: $\text{SINR}_{1,1} = \frac{P}{N+I}$
- MISO: $\text{SINR}_{n,1} = n \cdot \text{SINR}_{1,1}$
- SIMO: $\text{SINR}_{1,m} = m \cdot \text{SINR}_{1,1}$
- MIMO: $\text{SINR}_{n,m} \leq n \cdot m \cdot \text{SINR}_{1,1}$
  (equality for $\text{rank}(H) = 1$)



Multipath Channel

- **Signal is reflected from obstacles**



Multipath Channel

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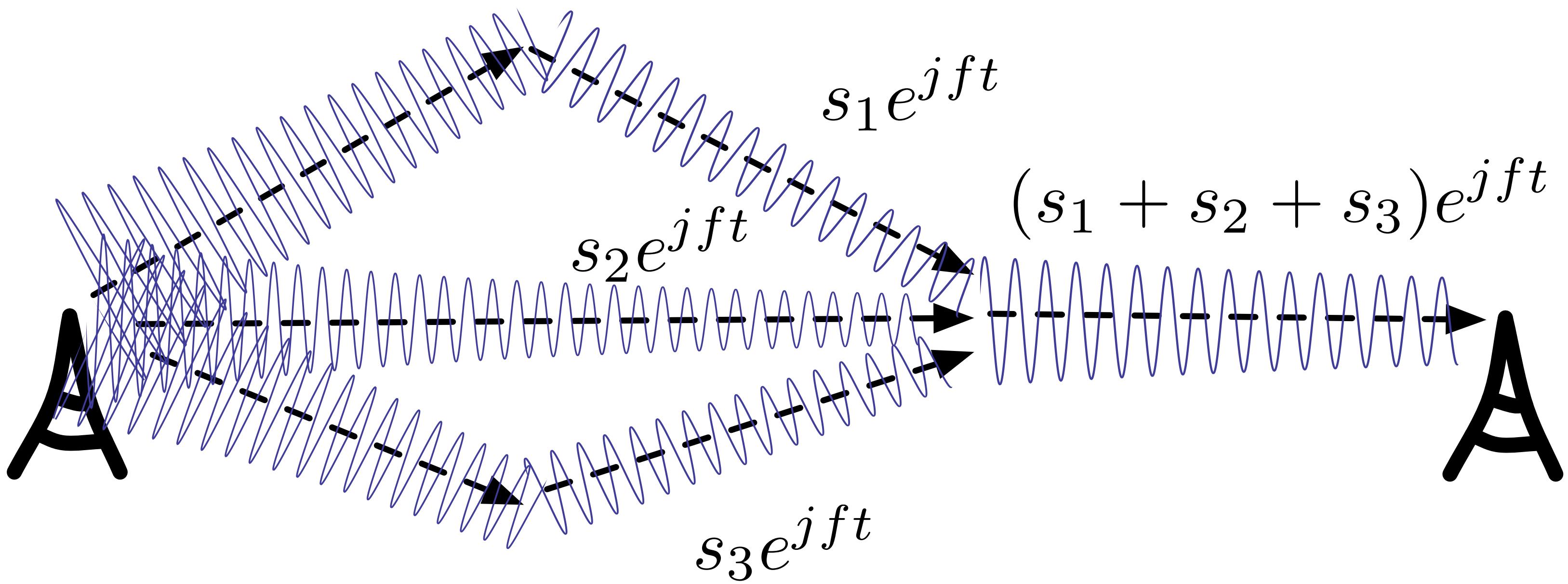
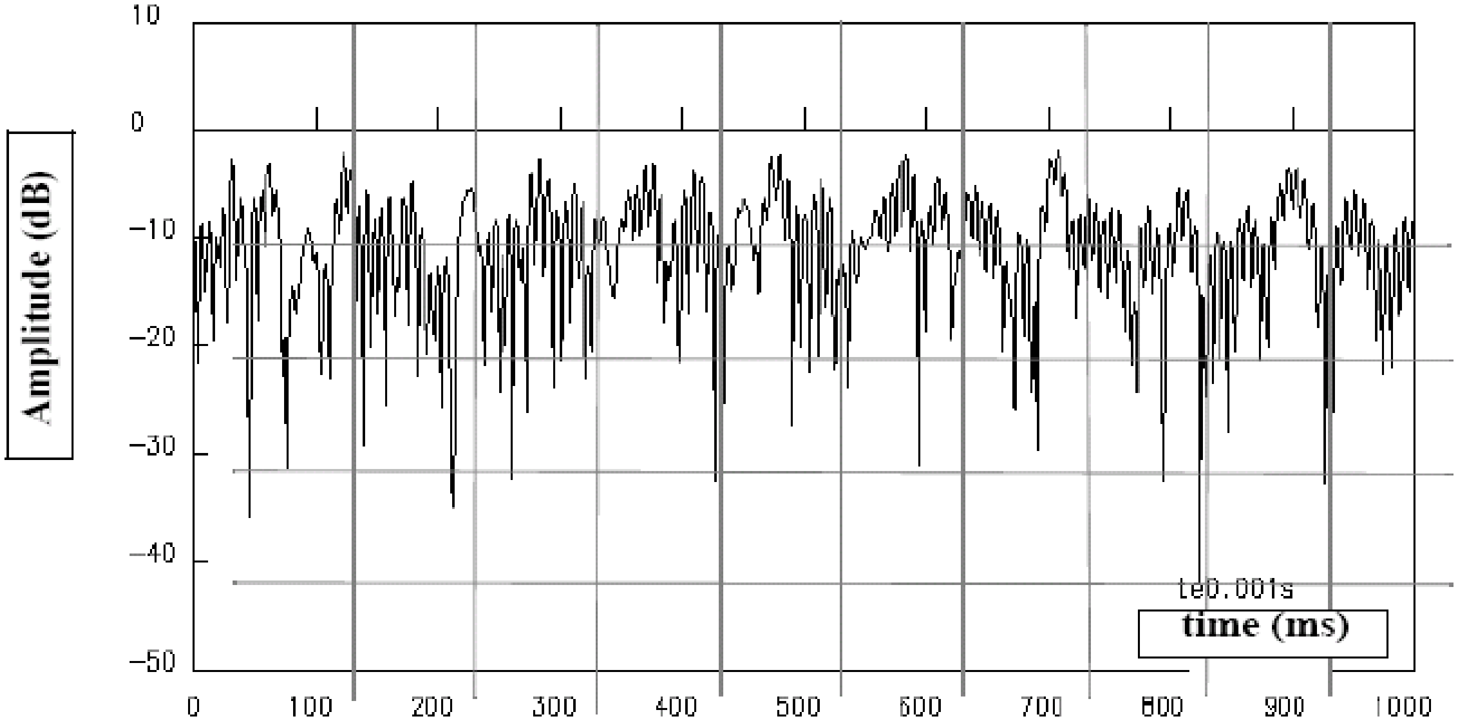


$$h = s_1 + s_2 + s_3$$

Multipath Channels

- **Level is sensitive to the locations**
  - SNR varies a lost



Introduction to Wireless MIMO – Theory and Applications
Jacob Sharony IEEE LI 2006

Simple View of MIMO Encoding/Decoding

- **3 x 3 MIMO system**
  - without noise

$$\begin{pmatrix} h_{11} & h_{12} & h_{13} \\ h_{21} & h_{22} & h_{23} \\ h_{31} & h_{32} & h_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} h_{11} & h_{12} & h_{13} \\ h_{21} & h_{22} & h_{23} \\ h_{31} & h_{32} & h_{33} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Problem: Noise

- **Channel adds noise**

$$\begin{pmatrix} h_{11} & h_{12} & h_{13} \\ h_{21} & h_{22} & h_{23} \\ h_{31} & h_{32} & h_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} N_1 \\ N_2 \\ N_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

- **Noise will be also decoded**

$$\begin{aligned} H^{-1}(x+N) &= H^1 H b + H^{-1} N \\ &= b + H^{-1} N \end{aligned}$$

- **Noise can be amplified**
  - especially if Det[H] is small

Example

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 0.9 + 0.1j & 0.9 - 0.1j & 0.4 + 0.2j \\ -0.2 + 0.3j & 1. + 0.4j & 0. - 0.2j \\ 1.8 + 0.25j & 1.9 - 0.2j & 0.8 + 0.4j \end{pmatrix}$$

- **|Det[M]| = 0.0142…**

$$M^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 86.0 + 29.6j & 3.1 - 0.7j & -42.6 - 14.3j \\ -5.2 - 43.0j & -0.3 - 1.5j & 2.9 + 21.3j \\ -126.0 + 70.4j & -3.1 + 5.7j & 62.6 - 35.7j \end{pmatrix}$$

- **X = $(1,-1,1)^T$**
- **N = $(0.01,-0.01,-0.01)^T$**

$$M^{-1}(Mx + N) = \begin{pmatrix} 2.316 + 0.44i \\ -1.08 - 0.66i \\ -0.91 + 1.12i \end{pmatrix}$$

- **should be X!**

Solution: Precode the signal

- **Instead of using b as original inputs**

$$\begin{pmatrix} h_{11} & h_{12} & h_{13} \\ h_{21} & h_{22} & h_{23} \\ h_{31} & h_{32} & h_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} N_1 \\ N_2 \\ N_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

- **Start with x and (pre-) code x** $b = H^{-1}x$
  - **then the resulting signal including noise is**

$$Hb + N = H \cdot H^{-1}x + N = x + N$$

Example

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 0.9+0.1j & 0.9-0.1j & 0.4+0.2j \\ -0.2+0.3j & 1.+0.4j & 0.-0.2j \\ 1.8+0.25j & 1.9-0.2j & 0.8+0.4j \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 86.0+29.6j & 3.1-0.7j & -42.6-14.3j \\ -5.2-43.0j & -0.3-1.5j & 2.9+21.3j \\ -126.0+70.4j & -3.1+5.7j & 62.6-35.7j \end{pmatrix}$$

- **x = (1,-1,1)^T**
- **N = (0.01,-0.01,-0.01)^T**

$$b = \begin{pmatrix} 40.4+16.0i \\ -2.0-20.2i \\ -60.4+29.0i \end{pmatrix}$$

- **received signal**

$$Mb + N = \begin{pmatrix} 1.01 \\ -1.01 \\ 0.99 \end{pmatrix}$$

Rectangular Channel Matrices

- **Pre-code the signal** $b = H^{-1}x$
  - What to do if H is not a square matrix?
  - i.e. more sender than receiver antennas
- **Use pseudo-inverse H^+**

$$H^+ = (H^* H)^{-1} H^*$$

  - where H* is the transposed complex conjugate of H
  - i.e. $H^* = \overline{H}^T$

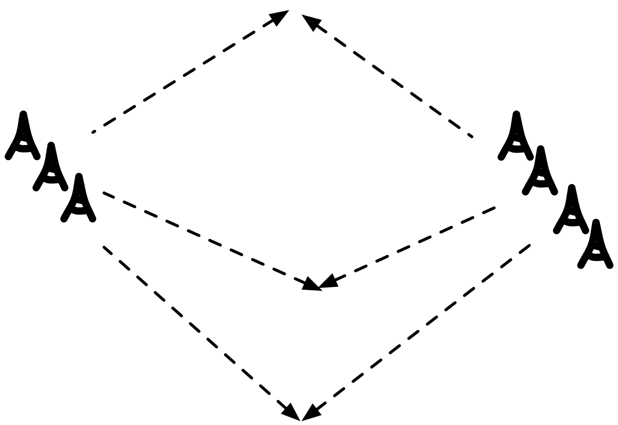
Channel Capacity by Diversity Gain

- **For maximum capacity it is necessary to know the Channel State Information (CSI)**
  - for this the receiver feedback is necessary
- **H^+ may have large entries**
  - this results in large amplification
- **Use singular value decomposition of H**
  - the maximum capacity can be computed by solving an optimization problem

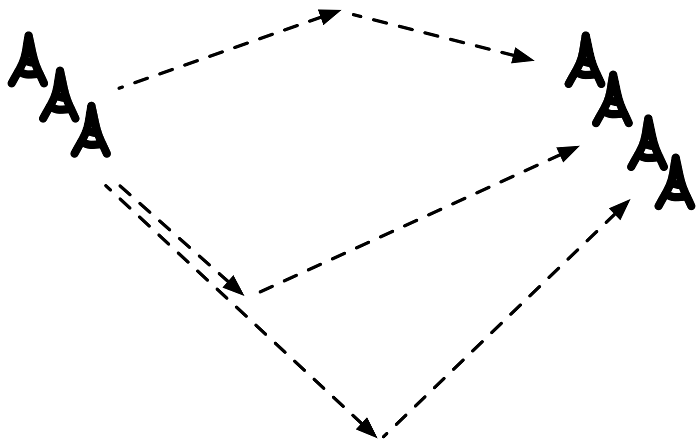
Maximum Diversity Gain

- **Given n sender antennas and m receiver antennas**
  - the maximum diversity gain is **min**{n,m}
  - only if **min**{n,m} reflections are in different angles from senders and receivers

three channels



two channels



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