

# MIMO-OFDM Wireless Communications with MATLAB®

Chapter 13. Çok Kullanıcı MIMO (mu-MIMO)

Yong Soo Cho | Jaekwon Kim

Won Young Yang | Chung G. Kang

# Chapter 13. Çok Kullanıcılı MIMO

- 13.1 ÇOK KULLANICILI MIMO MATEMATİKSEL MODELİ

- 13.2 ÇOK KULLANICILI MIMO KANAL KAPASİTESİ

- 13.2.1 MAC Kapasitesi

- 13.2.2 BC Kapasitesi

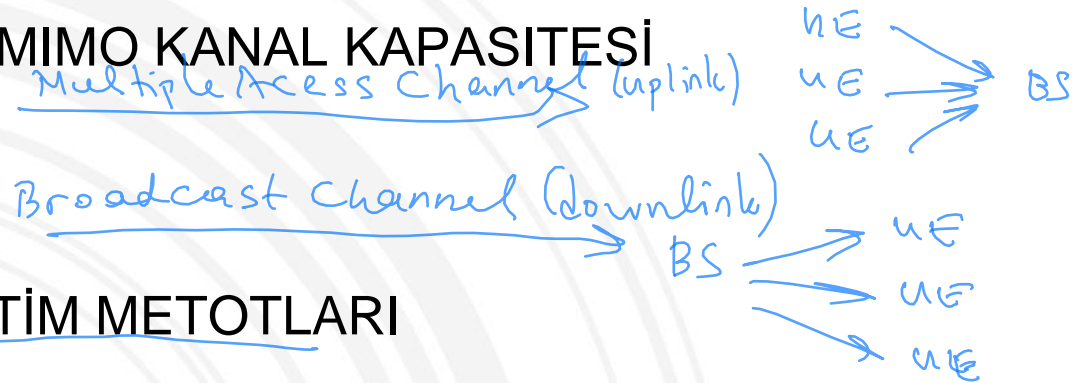
- 13.3 YAYIN KANALI İLETİM METOTLARI

- 13.3.1 **Channel Inversion Methods**

- 13.3.2 **Block Diagonalization Method**

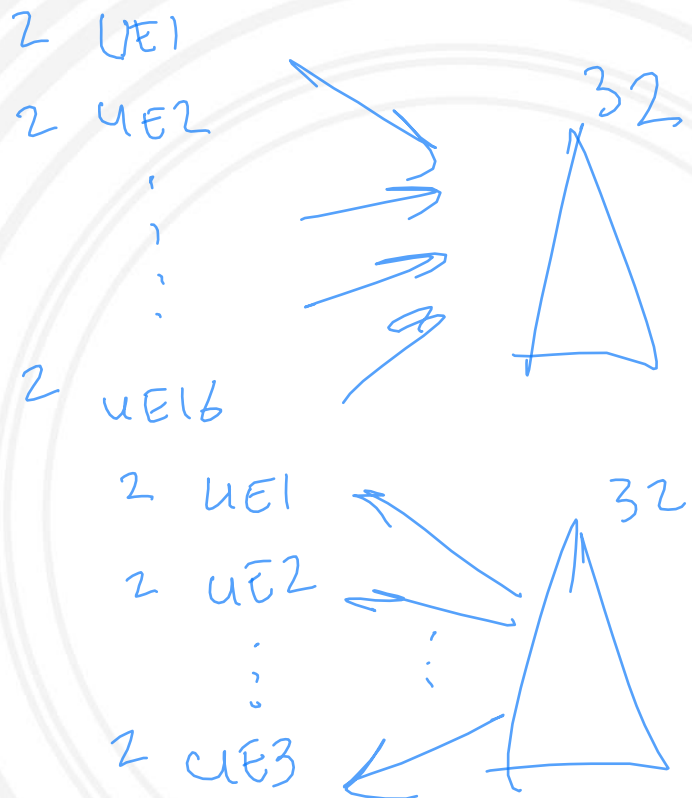
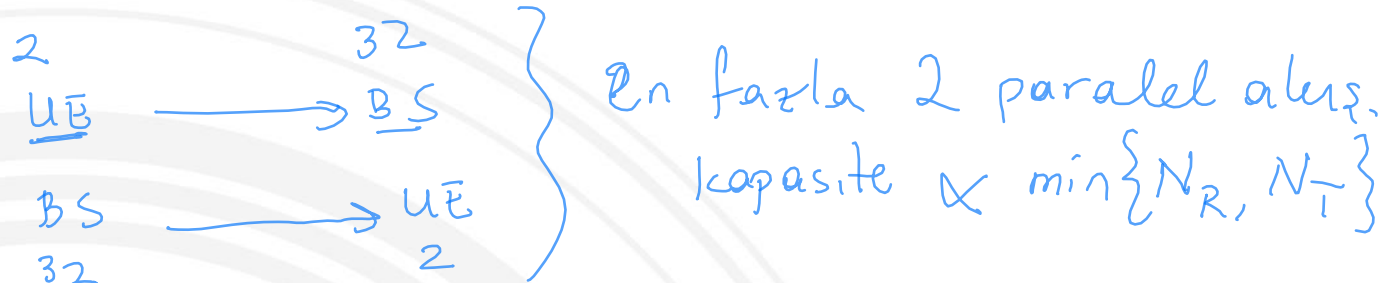
- ~~- 13.3.3 Dirty Paper Coding (DPC)~~

- ~~- 13.3.4 Tomlinson-Harashima Precoding~~



# Chapter 13. Çok Kullanıcılı MIMO

## Giriş



Sanki  $32 \times 32$  MIMO gibi.  
 $\min\{KN_R, N_T\}$

$\downarrow$   $\downarrow$   $\downarrow$   
 $16$   $2$   $32$

$\min\{KN_R, N_T\}$

$\downarrow$   $\downarrow$   $\downarrow$   
 $2$   $16$   $32$

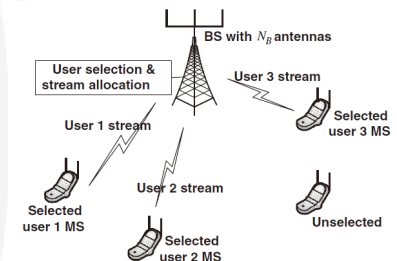
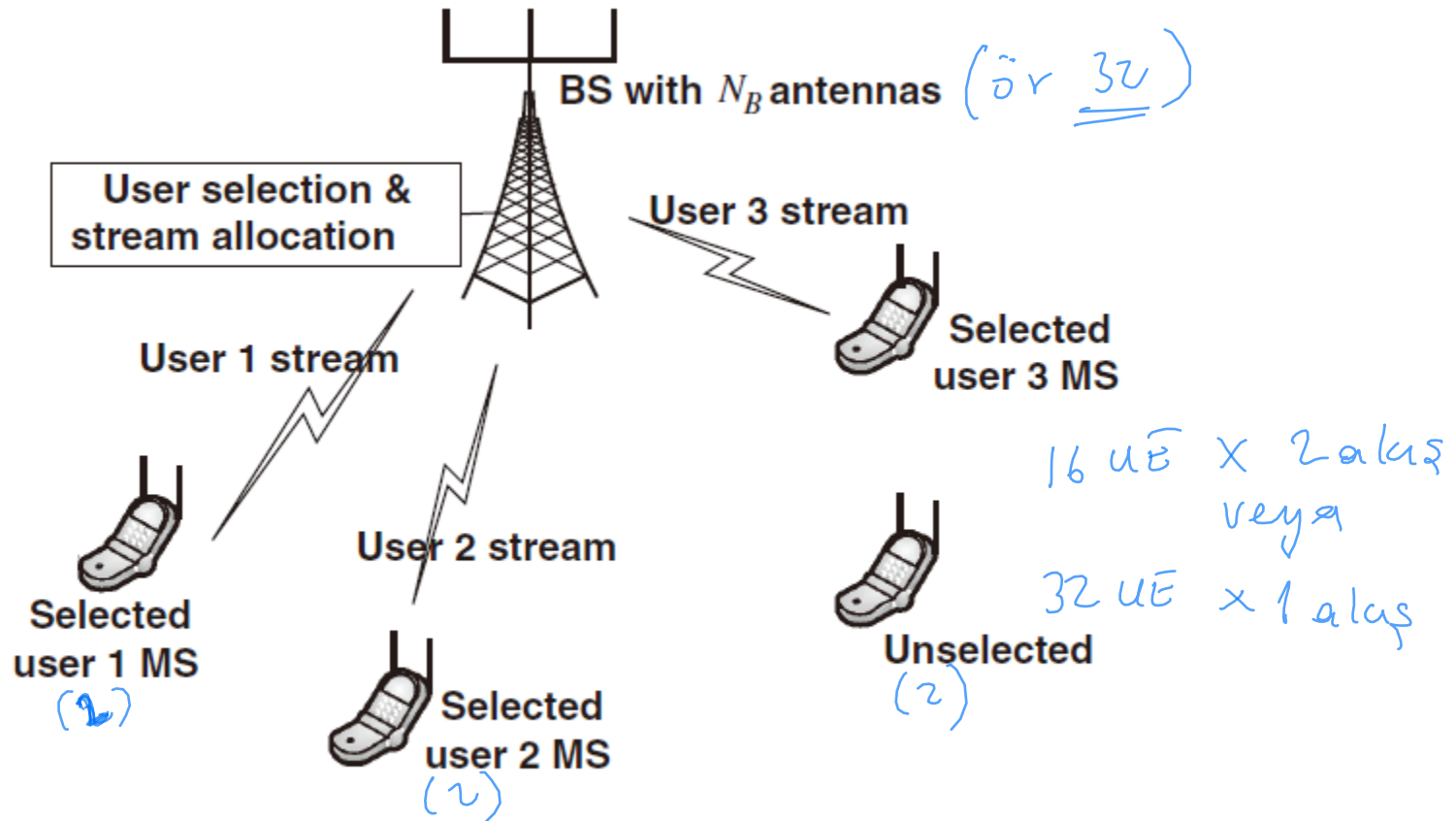


Figure 13.1 Multi-user MIMO communication systems:  $K = 4$ .

# Chapter 13. Çok Kullanıcılı MIMO



**Figure 13.1** Multi-user MIMO communication systems:  $K=4$ .

# Chapter 13. Çok Kullanıcı MIMO

UE  $N_M$

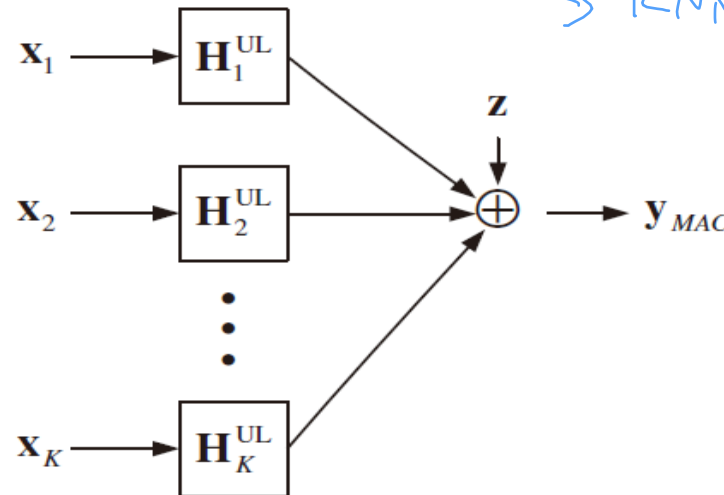
BS  $N_B$

## 13.1 Çok Kullanıcı MIMO Matematiksel Modeli <sup>K kullanıcı</sup>

UPLINK

MAC

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{y}_{MAC} &= \underbrace{\mathbf{H}_1^{UL}}_{N_B \times N_M} \underbrace{\mathbf{x}_1}_{N_M \times 1} + \underbrace{\mathbf{H}_2^{UL}}_{N_B \times N_M} \underbrace{\mathbf{x}_2}_{N_M \times 1} + \dots + \underbrace{\mathbf{H}_K^{UL}}_{N_B \times N_M} \underbrace{\mathbf{x}_K}_{N_M \times 1} + \mathbf{z} \\
 &= \underbrace{[\mathbf{H}_1^{UL} \ \mathbf{H}_2^{UL} \ \dots \ \mathbf{H}_K^{UL}]}_{N_B \times KN_M} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{x}_K \end{bmatrix}}_{KN_M \times 1} + \mathbf{z} = \mathbf{H}^{UL} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{x}_K \end{bmatrix} + \mathbf{z}
 \end{aligned} \tag{13.1}$$



sanlı  
 $KN_M \times N_B$   
 MIMO  
 (single-user)  
 gibi düşünül-  
 lebilir

Figure 13.2 Uplink channel model for multi-user MIMO system: multiple access channel (MAC).

# 13.1 Çok Kullanıcı MIMO Matematiksel Modeli (DOWNLINK)

$$UE = N_M$$

$$BS = N_B$$

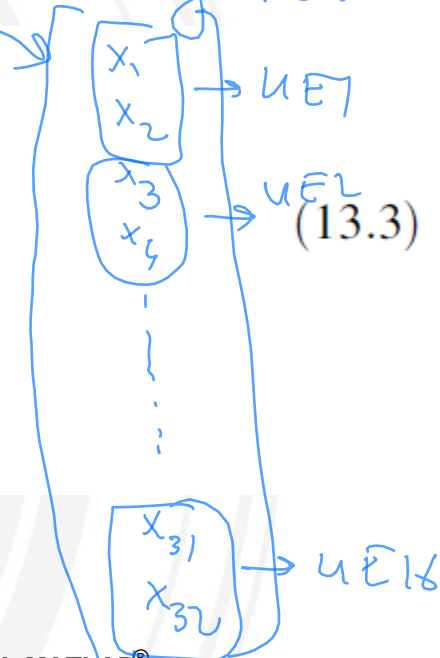
$$\mathbf{y}_u = \mathbf{H}_u^{\text{DL}} \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{z}_u, \quad u = 1, 2, \dots, K \quad (13.2)$$

$N_B \times 1$   
 $N_M \times 1$   
 $N_M \times N_B$

Bir kullanıcıya diğer kullanıcıların sinyalleri de gelir.

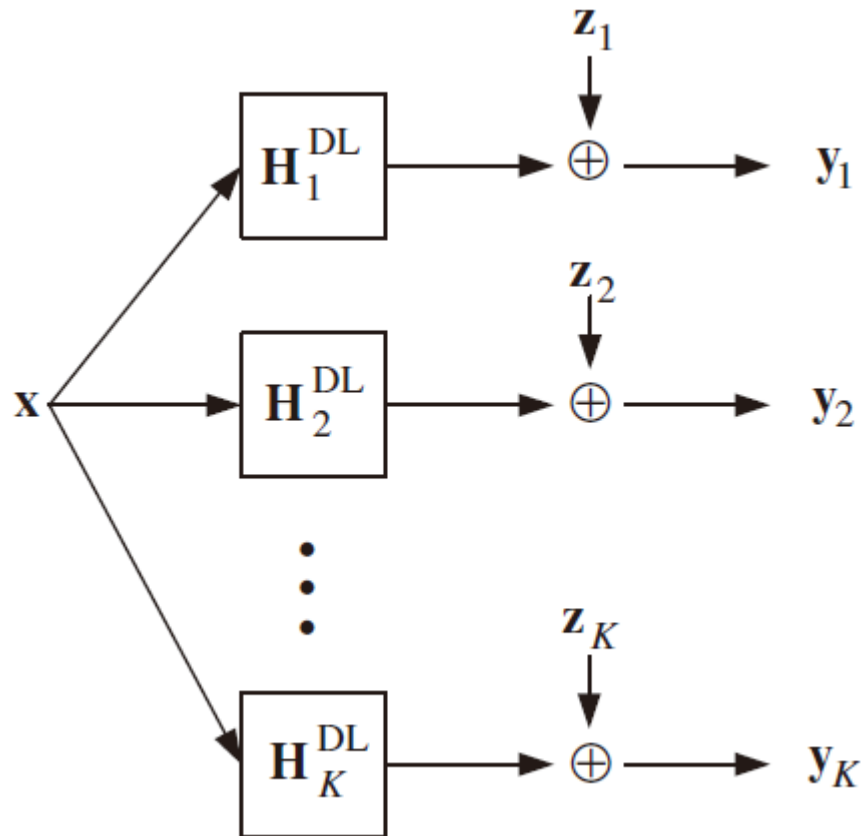
$UE$ 'nin aldığı sinyaller

$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{y}_1 \\ \mathbf{y}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{y}_K \end{bmatrix}}_{\mathbf{y}_{BC}} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{H}_1^{\text{DL}} \\ \mathbf{H}_2^{\text{DL}} \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{H}_K^{\text{DL}} \end{bmatrix}}_{\mathbf{H}_{DL}} \mathbf{x} + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{z}_1 \\ \mathbf{z}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{z}_K \end{bmatrix}}_{\mathbf{z}}$$



# 13.1 Çok Kullanıcı MIMO Matematiksel Modeli

Downlink



**Figure 13.3** Downlink channel model for multi-user MIMO system: broadcast channel (BC).

# 13.2 Çok kullanıcı MIMO Kanal kapasitesi

## 13.2.1 MAC Kapasitesi

uplink

$K=2$   $N_M=1$   
2 kull.  $\rightarrow$  1 anten

$$R_1 \leq \log_2 \left( 1 + \|\mathbf{H}_1^{\text{UL}}\|^2 P_1 \right)$$

$$R_2 \leq \log_2 \left( 1 + \|\mathbf{H}_2^{\text{UL}}\|^2 P_2 \right)$$

$$R_1 + R_2 \leq \log_2 \left( 1 + \|\mathbf{H}_1^{\text{UL}}\|^2 P_1 + \|\mathbf{H}_2^{\text{UL}}\|^2 P_2 \right)$$

$\rightarrow$  kapasite bölgesi  
(13.4)

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{y}_{\text{MAC}} &= \mathbf{H}_1^{\text{UL}} x_1 + \mathbf{H}_2^{\text{UL}} x_2 + \begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= [\mathbf{H}_1^{\text{UL}} \mathbf{H}_2^{\text{UL}}] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned} \quad (13.5)$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{y}}_{\text{MAC}} = \mathbf{y}_{\text{MAC}} - \mathbf{H}_1^{\text{UL}} x_1 = \mathbf{H}_2^{\text{UL}} x_2 + \begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (13.6)$$



# 13.2.1 MAC Kapasitesi

A notlması:  
önce UE1'i decode et.  
sonra onu çıkart ve  
UE2

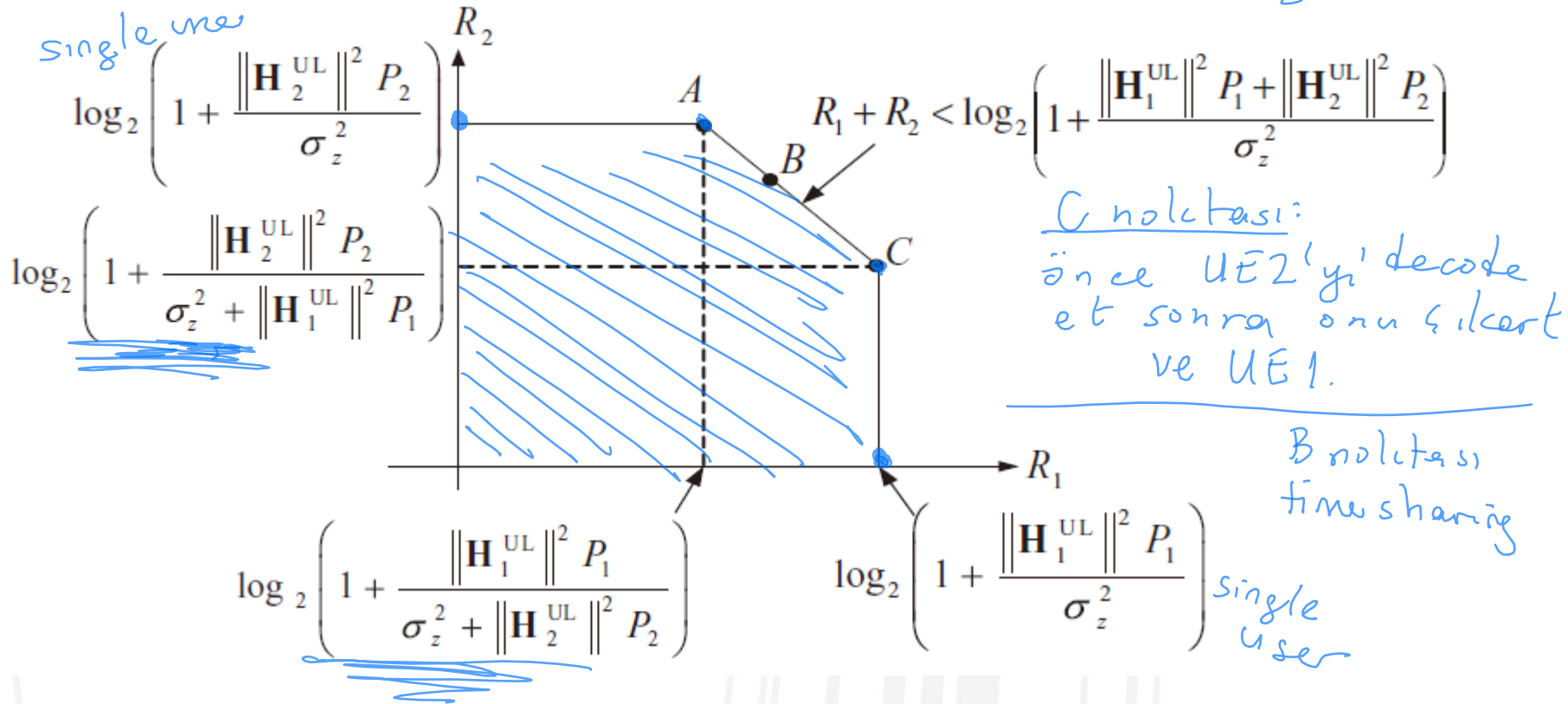
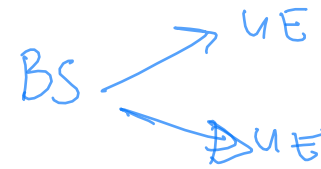


Figure 13.4 Capacity region of MAC:  $K = 2$  and  $N_M = 1$ .

Broadcast channel

## 13.2.2 Yayın Kanalı Kapasitesi



$K=2$   
 $N_M=1$   
 $N_B=2$

$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix}}_{\mathbf{y}_{BC}} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{H}_1^{DL} \\ \mathbf{H}_2^{DL} \end{bmatrix}}_{\mathbf{H}^{DL}} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}}_{\mathbf{x}} + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{bmatrix}}_{\mathbf{z}}$$

Handwritten annotations:  $1 \times 2$  above  $\mathbf{H}^{DL}$ ,  $1 \times 1$  next to  $x_1$  and  $x_2$ , and  $1 \times 2$  below  $\mathbf{H}^{DL}$ .

(13.7)

$$\mathbf{H}^{DL} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} l_{11} & 0 \\ l_{21} & l_{22} \end{bmatrix}}_{\mathbf{L}} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{q}_1 \\ \mathbf{q}_2 \end{bmatrix}}_{\mathbf{Q}}$$

LD decomposition (13.8)

$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}}_{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{Q}^H \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{x}_1 \\ \tilde{x}_2 - \frac{1}{l_{22}} l_{21} \tilde{x}_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(13.9)

## 13.2.2 Yayın Kanalı Kapasitesi

$$\begin{aligned}
 y_{BC} &= \mathbf{H}^{\text{DL}} \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{z} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} l_{11} & 0 \\ l_{21} & l_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{q}_1 \\ \mathbf{q}_2 \end{bmatrix} [\mathbf{q}_1^H \ \mathbf{q}_2^H] \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{x}_1 \\ \tilde{x}_2 - \frac{1}{l_{22}} l_{21} \tilde{x}_1 \end{bmatrix} + \mathbf{z} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} l_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & l_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{x}_1 \\ \tilde{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} + \mathbf{z} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} \|\mathbf{H}_1^{\text{DL}}\| & 0 \\ 0 & \|\mathbf{H}_2^{\text{DL}} - l_{12} \mathbf{q}_1\| \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{x}_1 \\ \tilde{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} + \mathbf{z}
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{13.10}$$

$\propto \rho$   
 $(1-\alpha) \rho$

## 13.2.2 Yayın Kanalı Kapasitesi

ut 1

$$R_1 = \log \left( 1 + \left\| \mathbf{H}_1^{\text{DL}} \right\|^2 \frac{\alpha P}{\sigma_z^2} \right), \quad (13.11)$$

ut 2

$$R_2 = \log_2 \left( 1 + \left\| \mathbf{H}_2^{\text{DL}} - l_{21} \mathbf{q}_1 \right\|^2 \frac{(1-\alpha)P}{\sigma_z^2} \right). \quad (13.12)$$

$$R_2 = \log_2 \left( 1 + \left\| \mathbf{H}_2^{\text{DL}} \right\|^2 \frac{(1-\alpha)P}{\sigma_z^2} \right). \quad (13.13)$$

# 13.3 Yayın Kanalı İletim Yöntemi

## 13.3.1 Kanalin Tersini Alma

Handwritten notes:  $\bar{H}^{DL}$ ,  $\text{inv}(\bar{H}^{DL})$ , and a box containing  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_K$ .

$$y_u = \mathbf{H}_u^{DL} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{x}_1 \\ \tilde{x}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \tilde{x}_K \end{bmatrix} + z_u, \quad u = 1, 2, \dots, K. \quad (13.14)$$

$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_K \end{bmatrix}}_{\mathbf{y}_{BC}} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{H}_1^{DL} \\ \mathbf{H}_2^{DL} \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{H}_K^{DL} \end{bmatrix}}_{\mathbf{H}^{DL}} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \tilde{x}_1 \\ \tilde{x}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \tilde{x}_K \end{bmatrix}}_{\mathbf{x}} + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \\ \vdots \\ z_K \end{bmatrix}}_{\mathbf{z}}$$



Handwritten notes:  $N_M = 1$  and  $K = N_B$ .

BS anten  
sayısı  
kader  
kullanan  
Ver.

Vericide  
ZF precoding  
 $W = \text{inv}(\bar{H}^{DL})$

(13.15)  
veya  
MMSE  
(regularized)

CSIT  
Varsayımı.

## 13.3.1 Kanalın Tersini Alma

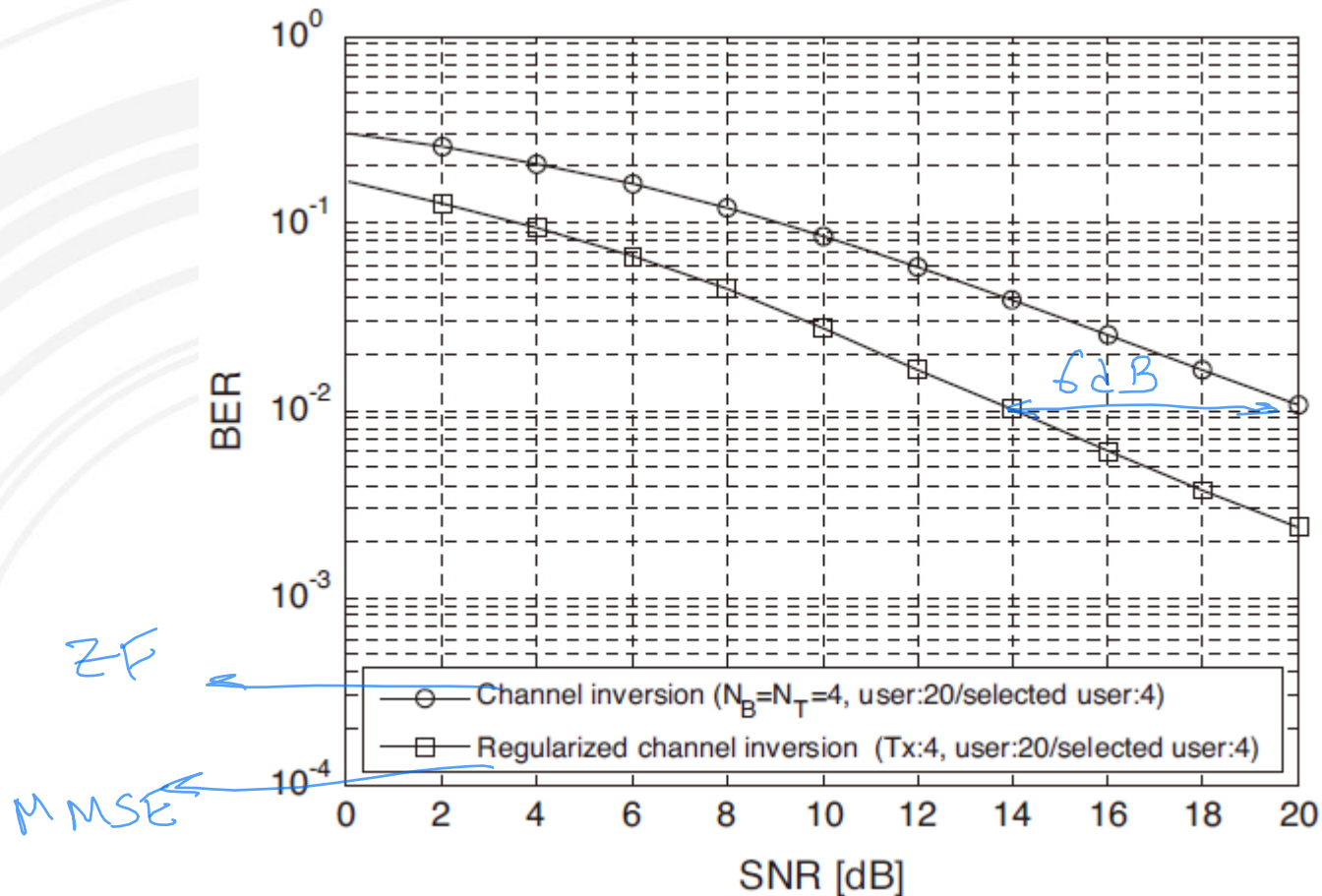


Figure 13.5 BER performance of two channel inversion methods.

# Kodlar

- Program 13.1 “multi\_user\_MIMO.m” for a multi-user MIMO system with channel inversion
- Program 13.2 “QPSK\_mapper”
- Program 13.3 “QPSK\_slicer”

# 13.3.2 Block Diagonalization

$N_M > 1$  → inter user interf  
 $K$  kullanıcı → inter layer interf  
 u kullanıcısı için.

$$y_u = \mathbf{H}_u^{\text{DL}} \sum_{k=1}^K \mathbf{W}_k \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_k + \mathbf{z}_u \quad (13.16)$$

$N_{M_u} \times N_B$   $N_M \times 1$   $N_B \times N_{M_k}$

$$= \mathbf{H}_u^{\text{DL}} \mathbf{W}_u \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_u + \sum_{k=1, k \neq u}^K \mathbf{H}_u^{\text{DL}} \mathbf{W}_k \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_k + \mathbf{z}_u$$

inter user interference (sıfır olması isteniyor)

$K=3$   
 $u \in 1$   
 $u \in 2$   
 $u \in 3$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{H}_1^{\text{DL}} & \mathbf{H}_1^{\text{DL}} & \mathbf{H}_1^{\text{DL}} \\ \mathbf{H}_2^{\text{DL}} & \mathbf{H}_2^{\text{DL}} & \mathbf{H}_2^{\text{DL}} \\ \mathbf{H}_3^{\text{DL}} & \mathbf{H}_3^{\text{DL}} & \mathbf{H}_3^{\text{DL}} \end{bmatrix}}_{\mathbf{H}_{\text{DL}}} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{W}_1 \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_1 \\ \mathbf{W}_2 \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_2 \\ \mathbf{W}_3 \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_3 \end{bmatrix}}_{\mathbf{x}} + \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{z}_1 \\ \mathbf{z}_2 \\ \mathbf{z}_3 \end{bmatrix} \quad (13.17)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{H}_1^{\text{DL}} \mathbf{W}_1 & \mathbf{H}_1^{\text{DL}} \mathbf{W}_2 & \mathbf{H}_1^{\text{DL}} \mathbf{W}_3 \\ \mathbf{H}_2^{\text{DL}} \mathbf{W}_1 & \mathbf{H}_2^{\text{DL}} \mathbf{W}_2 & \mathbf{H}_2^{\text{DL}} \mathbf{W}_3 \\ \mathbf{H}_3^{\text{DL}} \mathbf{W}_1 & \mathbf{H}_3^{\text{DL}} \mathbf{W}_2 & \mathbf{H}_3^{\text{DL}} \mathbf{W}_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_1 \\ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_2 \\ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{z}_1 \\ \mathbf{z}_2 \\ \mathbf{z}_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\mathbf{H}_1^{\text{DL}}} \overline{\mathbf{W}_2} &= 0 \\ \overline{\mathbf{H}_1^{\text{DL}}} \overline{\mathbf{W}_3} &= 0 \\ \overline{\mathbf{H}_2^{\text{DL}}} \overline{\mathbf{W}_1} &= 0 \\ \overline{\mathbf{H}_2^{\text{DL}}} \overline{\mathbf{W}_3} &= 0 \\ \overline{\mathbf{H}_3^{\text{DL}}} \overline{\mathbf{W}_1} &= 0 \\ \overline{\mathbf{H}_3^{\text{DL}}} \overline{\mathbf{W}_2} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$



## 13.3.2 Block Diagonalization

$$\mathbf{H}_u^{\text{DL}} \mathbf{W}_k = \mathbf{0}_{N_{M,u} \times N_{M,u}}, \forall u \neq k \quad (13.18)$$

$\mathbf{W}_k$  unitary

$$\mathbf{y}_u = \mathbf{H}_u^{\text{DL}} \mathbf{W}_u \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_u + \mathbf{z}_u, \quad u = 1, 2, \dots, K \quad (13.19)$$

(interference free)

ZF/MMSE/OSIC

$$\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_u^{\text{DL}} = \left[ (\mathbf{H}_1^{\text{DL}})^H \cdots (\mathbf{H}_{u-1}^{\text{DL}})^H (\mathbf{H}_{u+1}^{\text{DL}})^H \cdots (\mathbf{H}_K^{\text{DL}})^H \right]^H \quad (13.20)$$

$\sum N_{M,u} = N_B$  ise

$\rightarrow u$  dışında

$$\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_u^{\text{DL}} \mathbf{W}_u = \mathbf{0}_{(N_{M,\text{total}} - N_{M,u}) \times N_{M,u}}, \quad u = 1, 2, \dots, K \quad (13.21)$$

## 13.3.2 Block Diagonalization

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{H}_1^{\text{DL}} \mathbf{W}_1 & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{H}_2^{\text{DL}} \mathbf{W}_2 & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{H}_3^{\text{DL}} \mathbf{W}_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_1 \\ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_2 \\ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{z}_1 \\ \mathbf{z}_2 \\ \mathbf{z}_3 \end{bmatrix} \quad (13.22)$$

SVD  $\rightarrow$   $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_u^{\text{DL}} = \tilde{\mathbf{U}}_u \tilde{\Lambda}_u \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\mathbf{V}}_u^{\text{non-zero}} & \tilde{\mathbf{V}}_u^{\text{zero}} \end{bmatrix}^H$   $N_{Mu} \times N_B$  matrix (13.23)

$$\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_u^{\text{DL}} \tilde{\mathbf{V}}_u^{\text{zero}} = \tilde{\mathbf{U}}_u \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\Lambda}_u^{\text{non-zero}} & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} (\tilde{\mathbf{V}}_u^{\text{non-zero}})^H \\ (\tilde{\mathbf{V}}_u^{\text{zero}})^H \end{bmatrix} \tilde{\mathbf{V}}_u^{\text{zero}}$$

$$= \tilde{\mathbf{U}}_u \tilde{\Lambda}_u^{\text{non-zero}} (\tilde{\mathbf{V}}_u^{\text{non-zero}})^H \tilde{\mathbf{V}}_u^{\text{zero}} \quad (13.24)$$

$$= \tilde{\mathbf{U}}_u \tilde{\Lambda}_u^{\text{non-zero}} \mathbf{0}$$

$$= \mathbf{0}$$

$$\rightarrow \mathbf{W}_u = \tilde{\mathbf{V}}_u^{\text{zero}}$$

## 13.3.2 Block Diagonalization

$N_B = 4$     $K = 2$     $N_{m,1} = N_{m,2} = 2$   
 $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_1^{\text{DL}} = [\mathbf{H}_2^{\text{DL}}]$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_1^{\text{DL}} &= \tilde{\mathbf{U}}_1 \tilde{\Lambda}_1 \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{V}}_1^{\text{non-zero}} \quad \tilde{\mathbf{V}}_1^{\text{zero}} \right]^H \\
 &= [\tilde{\mathbf{u}}_{11} \quad \tilde{\mathbf{u}}_{12}] \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\lambda}_{11} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \tilde{\lambda}_{12} & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} [\tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{11} \quad \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{12} \quad \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{13} \quad \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{14}]^H
 \end{aligned} \tag{13.25}$$

$\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_1^{\text{DL}} = [\mathbf{H}_2^{\text{DL}}]$

$\mathbf{W}_1 = [\tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{13} \quad \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{14}]$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^{\text{DL}} &= \tilde{\mathbf{U}}_2 \tilde{\Lambda}_2 \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{V}}_2^{\text{non-zero}} \quad \tilde{\mathbf{V}}_2^{\text{zero}} \right]^H \\
 &= [\tilde{\mathbf{u}}_{21} \quad \tilde{\mathbf{u}}_{22}] \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\lambda}_{21} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \tilde{\lambda}_{22} & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} [\tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{21} \quad \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{22} \quad \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{23} \quad \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{24}]^H
 \end{aligned} \tag{13.26}$$

$\mathbf{W}_2 = [\tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{23} \quad \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{24}]$

## 13.3.2 Block Diagonalization

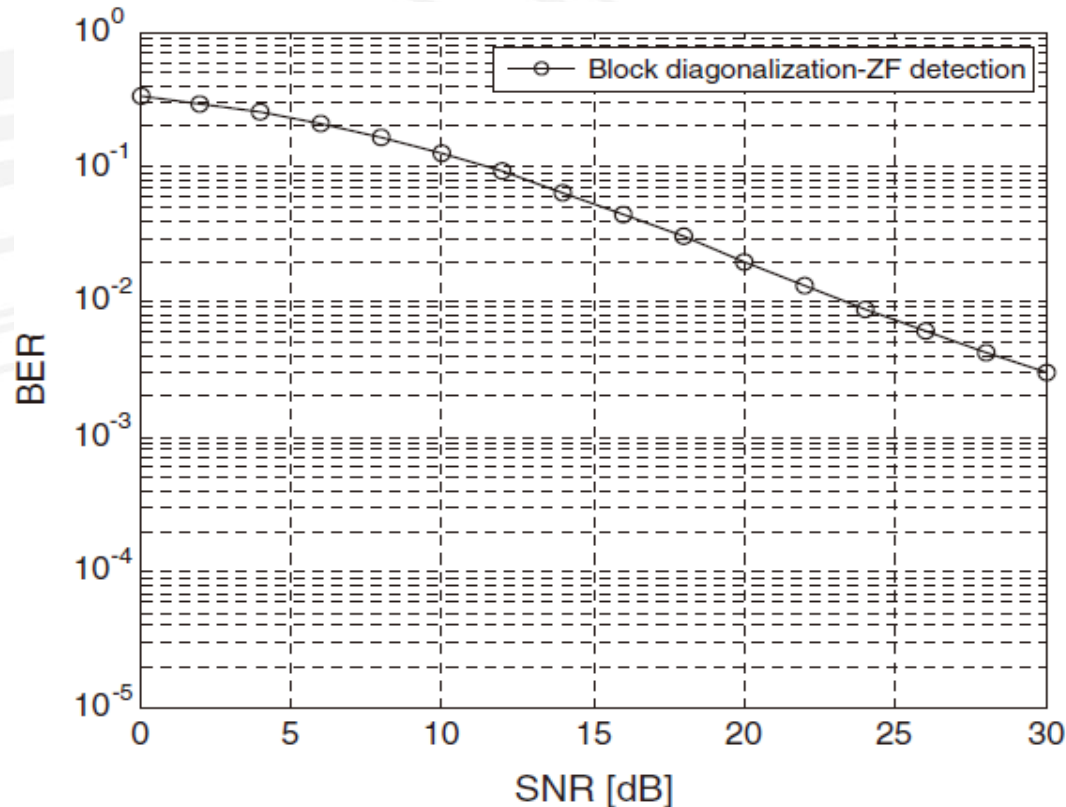
$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \mathbf{W}_1 &= \tilde{\mathbf{V}}_1^{\text{zero}} = [\tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{13} \quad \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{14}] \\ \rightarrow \mathbf{W}_2 &= \tilde{\mathbf{V}}_2^{\text{zero}} = [\tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{23} \quad \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{24}] \end{aligned} \quad (13.27)$$

$$\rightarrow \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{W}_1 \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_1 + \mathbf{W}_2 \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_2 \quad (13.28)$$

1.4E

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{y}_1 &= \mathbf{H}_1^{\text{DL}} \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{z}_1 \\ &= \mathbf{H}_1^{\text{DL}} (\mathbf{W}_1 \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_1 + \mathbf{W}_2 \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_2) + \mathbf{z}_1 \\ &= \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^{\text{DL}} \left( \tilde{\mathbf{V}}_1^{\text{zero}} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_1 + \tilde{\mathbf{V}}_2^{\text{zero}} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_2 \right) + \mathbf{z}_1 \\ &= \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_2^{\text{DL}} \tilde{\mathbf{V}}_1^{\text{zero}} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_1 + \mathbf{z}_1 \\ &= \mathbf{H}_1^{\text{DL}} \tilde{\mathbf{V}}_1^{\text{zero}} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}_1 + \mathbf{z}_1 \end{aligned} \quad (13.29)$$

## 13.3.2 Block Diagonalization



**Figure 13.6** BER performance of block diagonalization method using zero-forcing detection at the receiver:  $N_B = 4$ ,  $K = 2$ , and  $N_{M,1} = N_{M,2} = 2$ .

# Kodlar

- Program 13.5 “Block\_diagonalization.m” for BD method using zero-forcing detection