

MIMO-OFDM Wireless Communications with MATLAB®

Chapter 13. Çok Kullanıcılı MIMO

(MU-MIMO)

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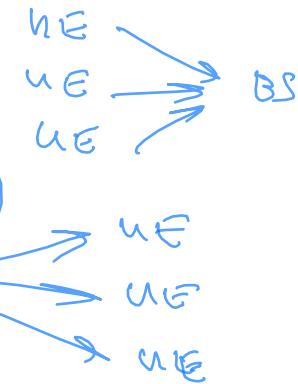


Chapter 13. Çok Kullanıcılı MIMO

- 13.1 ÇOK KULLANICILI MIMO MATEMATİKSEL MODELİ
- 13.2 ÇOK KULLANICILI MIMO KANAL KAPASITESİ
 - 13.2.1 MAC Kapasitesi
 - 13.2.2 BC Kapasitesi

Multiple Access Channel (uplink)

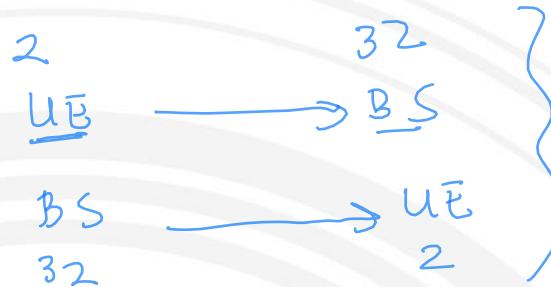
Broadcast Channel (downlink)



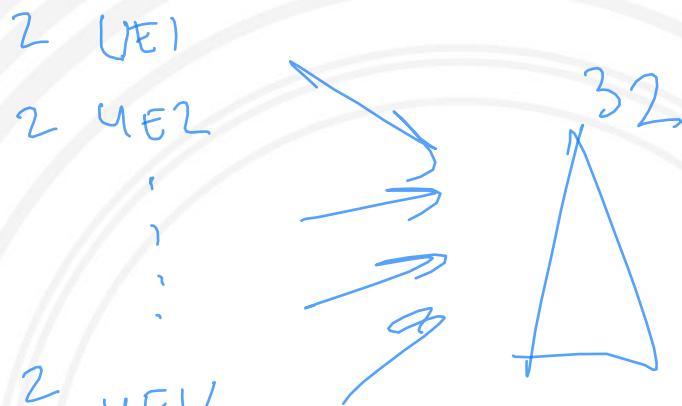
■ 13.3 YAYIN KANALI İLETİM METOTLARI

- 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~~

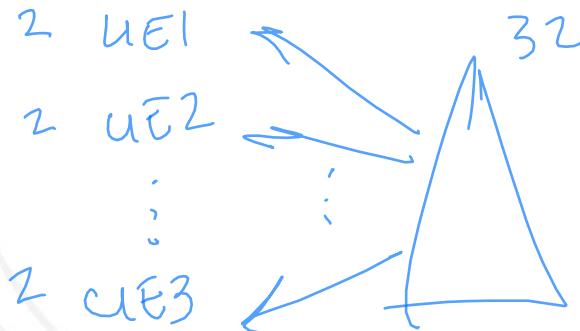
Chapter 13. Çok Kullanıcılı MIMO Giriş



En fazla 2 paralel akış.
kapasite $\propto \min\{N_R, N_T\}$



Sanki 32×32 MIMO gibi.
 $\min\{KN_R, N_T\}$
 \downarrow 16 \downarrow 2 \downarrow 32



$\min\{KN_R, N_T\}$
 \downarrow 2 \downarrow 16 \downarrow 32

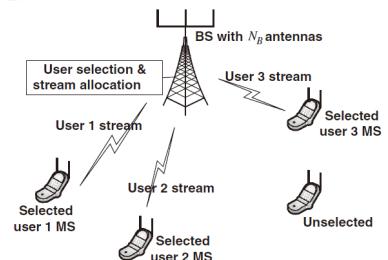


Figure 13.1 Multi-user MIMO communication systems: $K=4$.

Chapter 13. Çok Kullanıcılı MIMO

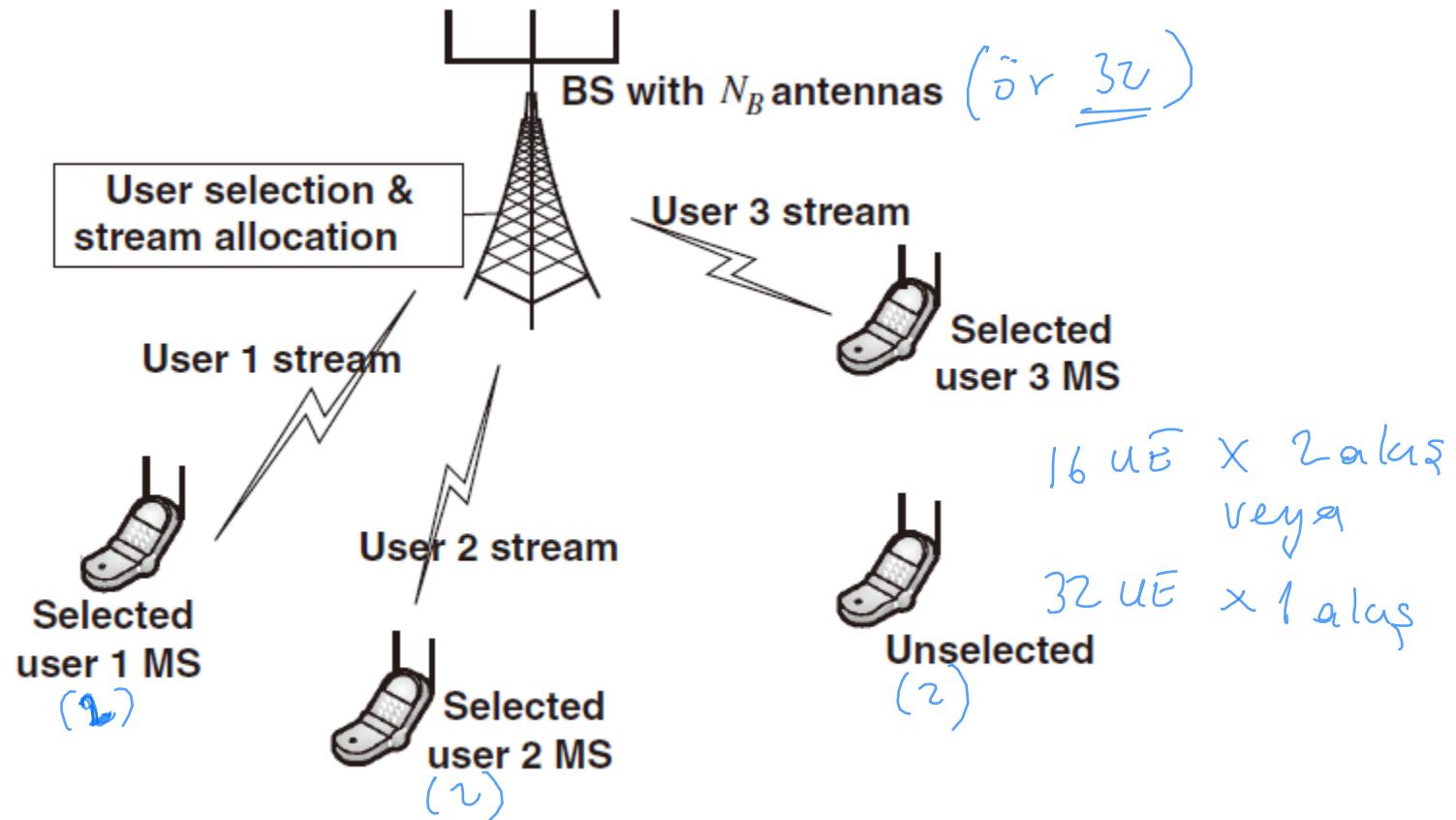


Figure 13.1 Multi-user MIMO communication systems: $K=4$.

Chapter 13. Çok Kullanıcılı MIMO

13.1 Çok Kullanıcılı MIMO Matematiksel Modeli

UPLINK

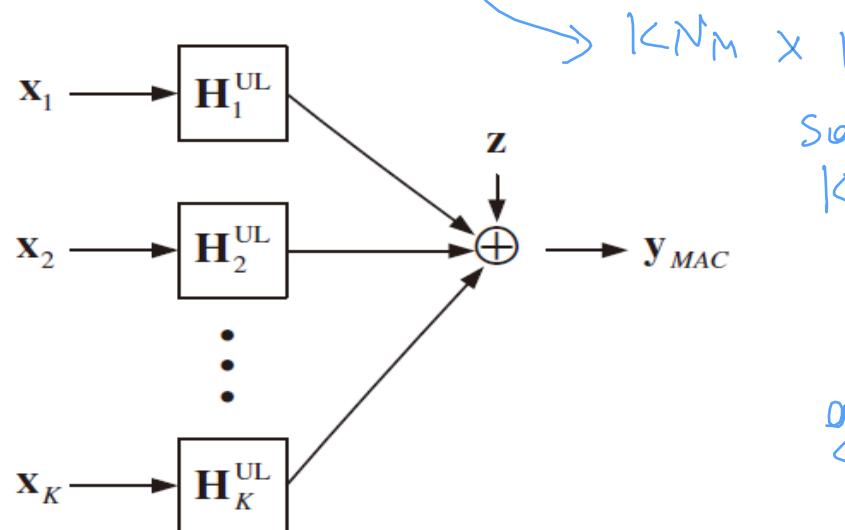
MAC

UE N_M

BS N_B

K
kullanıcı

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{y}_{MAC} &= \underbrace{\mathbf{H}_1^{UL} \mathbf{x}_1}_{1. k.} + \underbrace{\mathbf{H}_2^{UL} \mathbf{x}_2}_{2. k.} + \cdots + \underbrace{\mathbf{H}_K^{UL} \mathbf{x}_K}_{K. k.} + \mathbf{z} \\
 &= \underbrace{[\mathbf{H}_1^{UL} \mathbf{H}_2^{UL} \cdots \mathbf{H}_K^{UL}]}_{= \mathbf{H}^{UL} \quad N_B \times K N_M} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{x}_K \end{bmatrix} + \mathbf{z} = \mathbf{H}^{UL} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{x}_K \end{bmatrix} + \mathbf{z}
 \end{aligned} \tag{13.1}$$



Sıralı
 $KN_M \times N_B$
MIMO
(single-user)
gibi düşünü-
lebilir

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

13.1 Çok Kullanıcılı MIMO Matematiksel Modeli (Downlink)

UE: N_M

BS: N_B

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

$N_B \times 1$

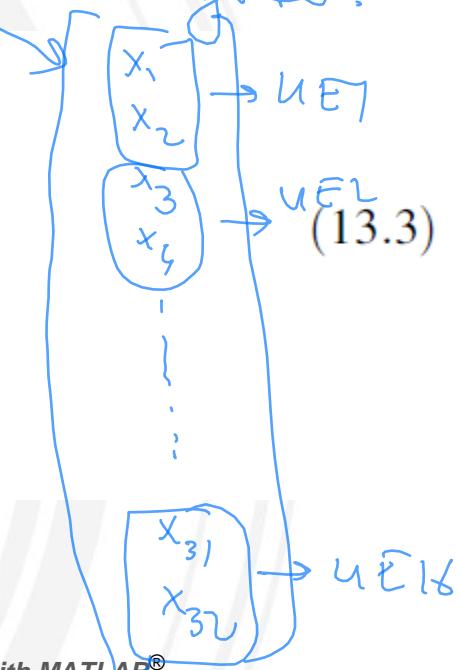
$N_M \times 1$

$N_M \times N_B$

UE 2' nin
alıntı \mathbf{y}_2 sinyası

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

(13.2)
Bir kullanıcıya diğer
kullanıcıların sinyalleri de
ğirilir.



13.1 Çok Kullanıcılı MIMO Matematiksel Modeli

Downlink

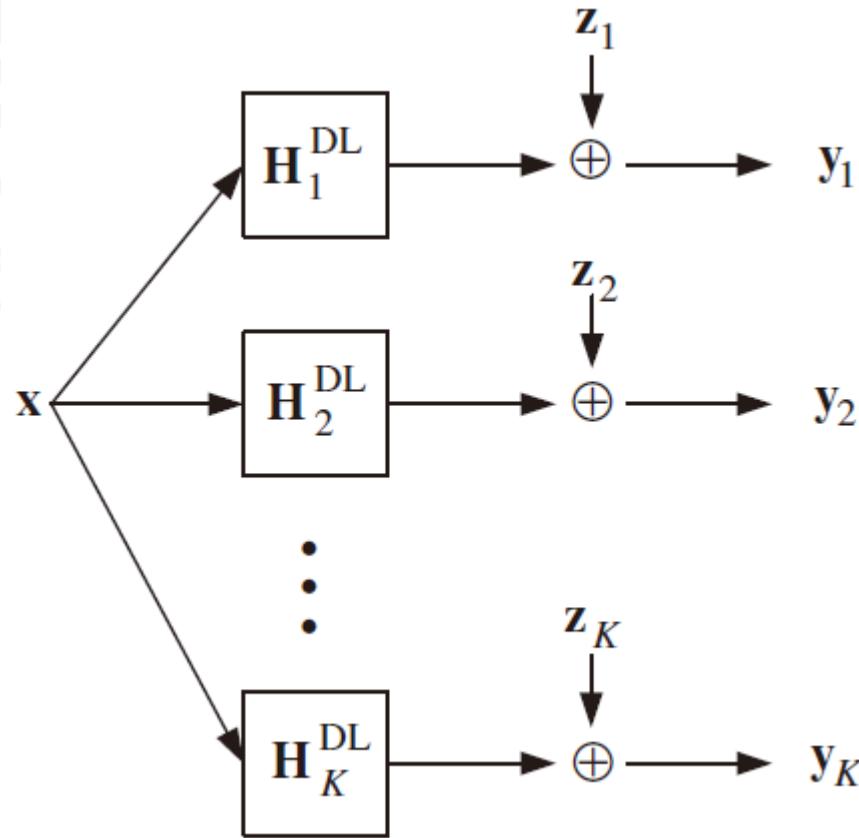


Figure 13.3 Downlink channel model for multi-user MIMO system: broadcast channel (BC).

13.2 Çok kullanıcılı MIMO Kanal kapasitesi

13.2.1 MAC Kapasitesi

uplink

$K=2$
2 kullanı.
 $N_M = 1$
1 anten

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

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

Anolktasi:
önce UE1'i decode et.
sonra onu şıkkırt ve
UE2

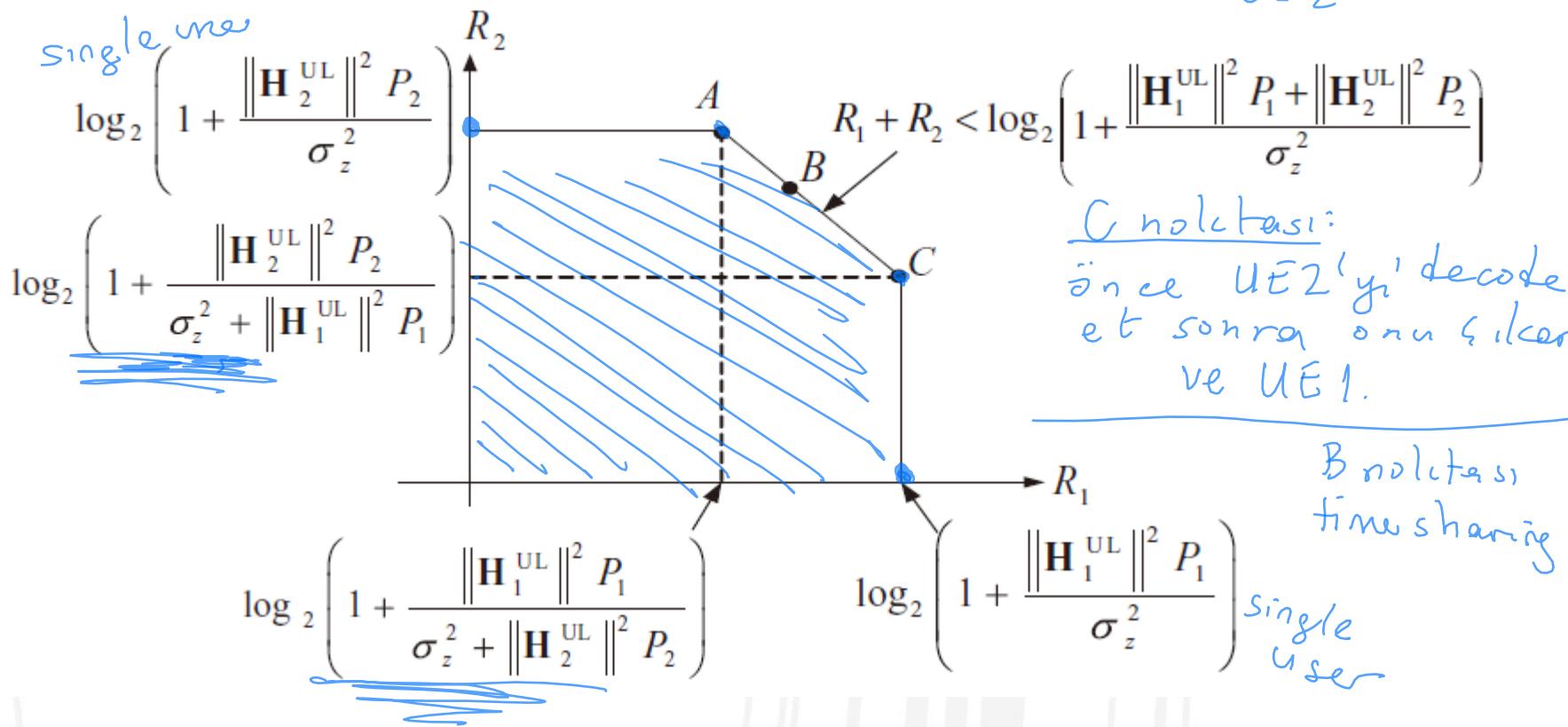


Figure 13.4 Capacity region of MAC: $K = 2$ and $N_M = 1$.

13.2.2 Yayın Kanalı Kapasitesi

Broadcast channel

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & \xrightarrow{\text{UE}} & \\
 \text{BS} & \xrightarrow{\text{UE}} & \\
 & \xrightarrow{\text{UE}} & \\
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{l}
 K=2 \\
 N_M=1 \\
 N_B=2
 \end{array}
 \quad (13.7)$$

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

$$\mathbf{H}^{\text{DL}} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} l_{11} & 0 \\ l_{21} & l_{22} \end{bmatrix}}_L \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{q}_1 \\ \mathbf{q}_2 \end{bmatrix}}_Q$$

LD decomposition (13.8)

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

(13.9)

13.2.2 Yayın Kanalı Kapasitesi

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{y}_{BC} &= \mathbf{H}^{DL} \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{z} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} l_{11} & 0 \\ l_{21} & l_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{q}_1 \\ \mathbf{q}_2 \end{bmatrix} [\mathbf{q}_1^H \mathbf{q}_2^H] \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{x}_1 \\ \tilde{x}_2 - \frac{1}{l_{22}} l_{21} \tilde{x}_1 \end{bmatrix} + \mathbf{z} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} l_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & l_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{x}_1 \\ \tilde{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} + \mathbf{z} \quad (13.10) \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \|\mathbf{H}_1^{DL}\| & 0 \\ 0 & \|\mathbf{H}_2^{DL} - l_{12} \mathbf{q}_1\| \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{x}_1 \\ \tilde{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} + \mathbf{z} \quad \begin{matrix} \alpha \beta \\ (1-\alpha) \beta \end{matrix}\end{aligned}$$

13.2.2 Yayın Kanalı Kapasitesi

ut 1

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

ut 2

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

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

13.3 Yayın Kanalı İletim Yöntemi

13.3.1 Kanalın Tersini Alma

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

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



$$N_M = 1$$

$$K = N_B$$

BS anten
Sayısı
kader
kullanımlı
Ver.

(13.14)

Verici ile

ZF precoding

$$\mathbf{W} = \text{inv}(\mathbf{H}^{\text{DL}})$$

(13.15)

Veyse

MMSE

(regularized)

CSIT

Varsayımlı.

13.3.1 Kanalın Tersini Alma

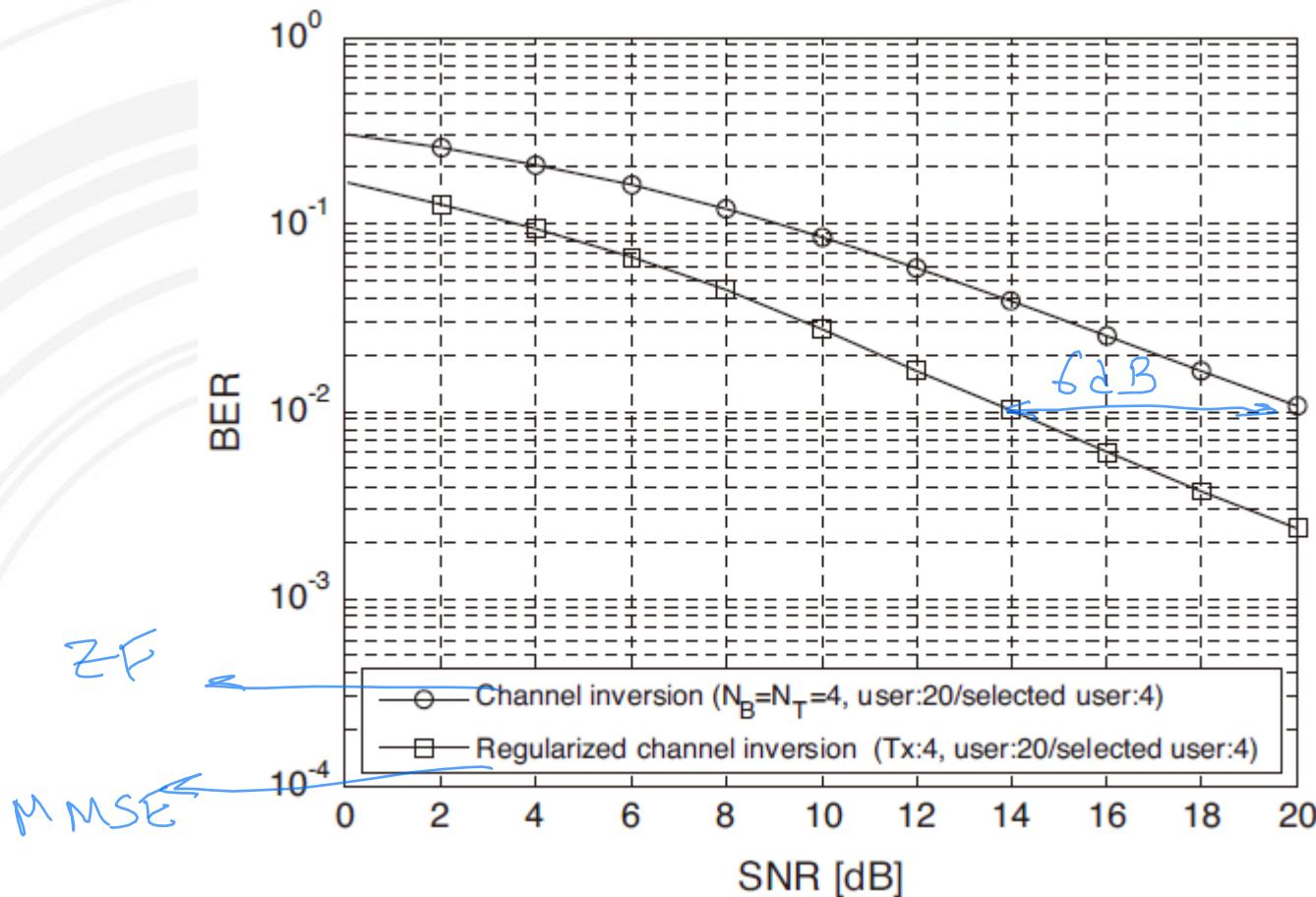


Figure 13.5 BER performance of two channel inversion methods.

Kodlar

- Program 13.1 “multi_user_MIMO.m” for a multi-userMIMOsystem with channel inversion
- ~~Program 13.2 “QPSK_mapper”~~
- ~~Program 13.3 “QPSK_slicer”~~

13.3.2 Block Diagonalization

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

Annotations: $N_{M_u} \times N_B$ (blue arrow), $N_{M_u} \times 1$ (blue arrow), $N_B \times N_{M_K}$ (blue arrow), u kullanıcısının (blue text), K kullanıcısı (blue text), $N_M > 1 \rightarrow$ inter user interf. (blue text), K kullanıcısı (blue text), $N_M < K \rightarrow$ inter layer interf. (blue text)

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

$K=3$

$u \in 1$

$u \in 2$

$u \in 3$

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

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

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

13.3.2 Block Diagonalization

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

\mathbf{W}_k unitary

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

ZF/MMSE/OSIC

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

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

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

13.3.2 Block Diagonalization

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

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

$$(13.23)$$

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

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

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

$$= \mathbf{0}$$

$\boxed{W_u = \tilde{V}_u^{\text{zero}}}$

13.3.2 Block Diagonalization

$$\tilde{H}_1^{\text{DL}} = \begin{bmatrix} N_B = 4 & K = 2 & N_{M,1} = N_{M,2} = 2 \\ \tilde{H}_1^{\text{DL}} & \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{H}_1^{\text{DL}} &= \tilde{U}_1 \tilde{\Lambda}_1 \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{V}_1^{\text{non-zero}} & \tilde{V}_1^{\text{zero}} \end{bmatrix}^H \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{u}_{11} & \tilde{u}_{12} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\lambda}_{11} & 0 & \begin{matrix} 0 & 0 \end{matrix} \\ 0 & \tilde{\lambda}_{12} & \begin{matrix} 0 & 0 \end{matrix} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{v}_{11} & \tilde{v}_{12} & \tilde{v}_{13} & \tilde{v}_{14} \end{bmatrix}^H \quad (13.25) \\ \tilde{H}_2^{\text{DL}} &= \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{H}_2^{\text{PC}} \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{H}_2^{\text{DL}} &= \tilde{U}_2 \tilde{\Lambda}_2 \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{V}_2^{\text{non-zero}} & \tilde{V}_2^{\text{zero}} \end{bmatrix}^H \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{u}_{21} & \tilde{u}_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\lambda}_{21} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \tilde{\lambda}_{22} & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{v}_{21} & \tilde{v}_{22} & \tilde{v}_{23} & \tilde{v}_{24} \end{bmatrix}^H \quad (13.26) \\ W_1 &= \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{v}_{13} & \tilde{v}_{14} \end{bmatrix} \\ W_2 &= \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{v}_{23} & \tilde{v}_{24} \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

13.3.2 Block Diagonalization

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

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

1. UE

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

13.3.2 Block Diagonalization

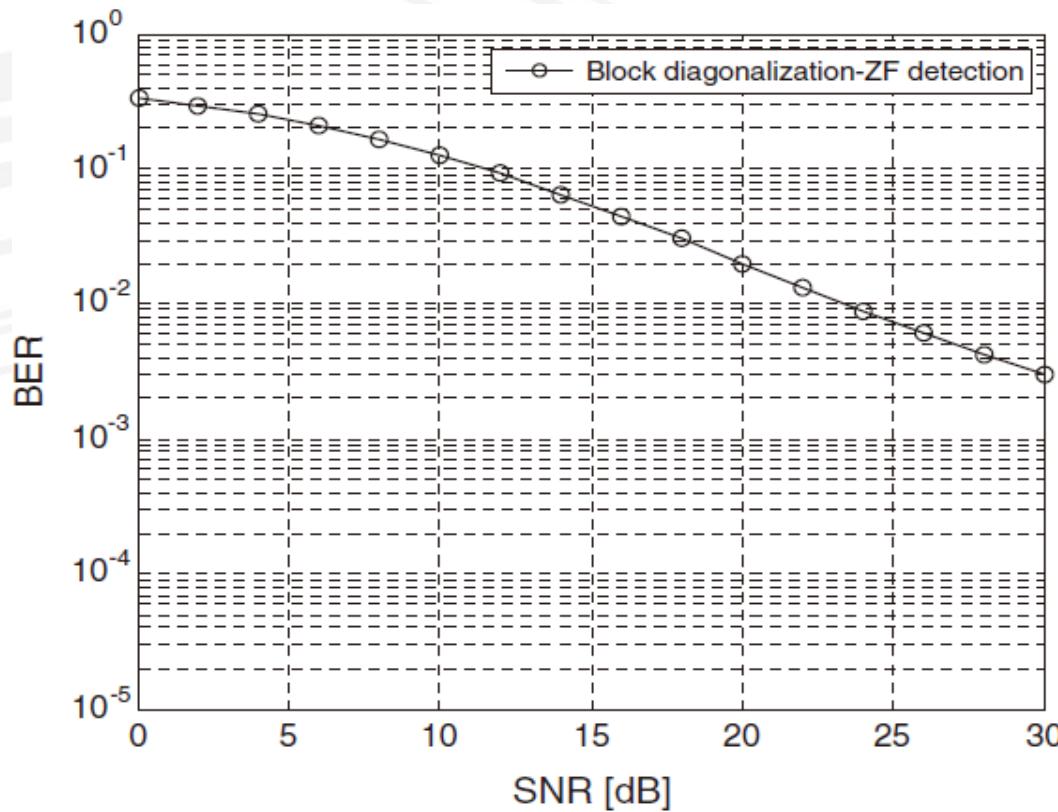


Figure 13.6 BER performance of block diagonalization method using zero-forcing detection at the receiver: $N_B = 4$, $K = 2$, and $N_{M,1} = N_{M,2} = 2$.

Kodlar

- Program 13.5 “Block_diagonalization.m” for BD method using zero-forcing detection