

On the Cost of CSI Acquisition in Large MIMO Systems

Giuseppe Durisi

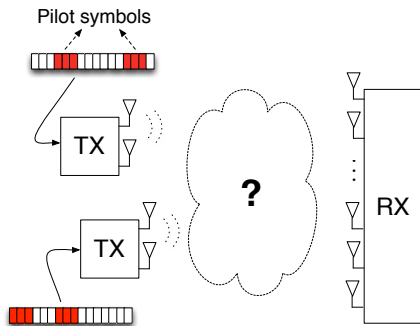
Chalmers, Sweden

June, 2013

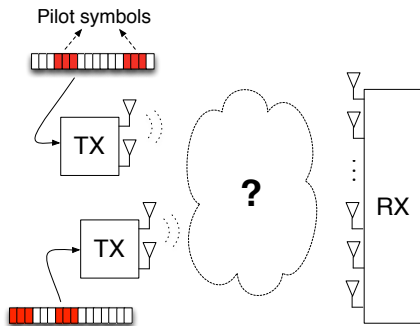
Joint work with **Wei Yang, Günther Koliander, Erwin Riegler, Franz Hlawatsch, Tobias Koch, Yury Polyanskiy**

Many thanks to **Ericsson Research Foundation!**

CSI acquisition limits large-MIMO gains



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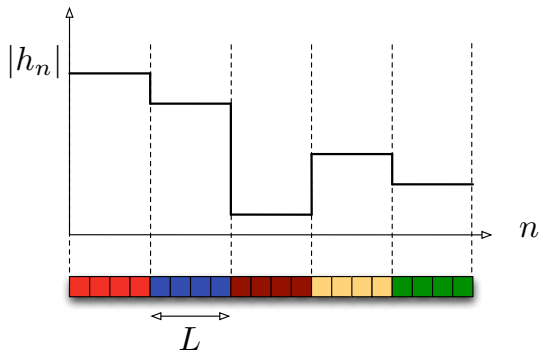


Capacity **in the absence of a priori** channel knowledge is the **ultimate limit** on the rate of reliable communication

Outline

- 1 Beyond the pre-log
- 2 Generic block-fading models
- 3 From asymptotics to finite-blocklength bounds

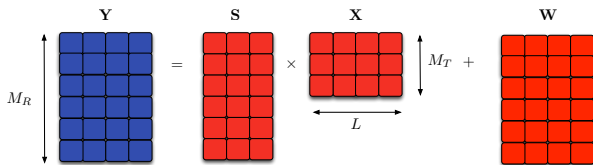
A simple channel model



Constant block-memoryless Rayleigh-fading channel

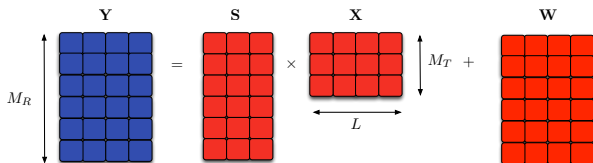
Coherence time is the bottleneck

- MIMO input-output relation



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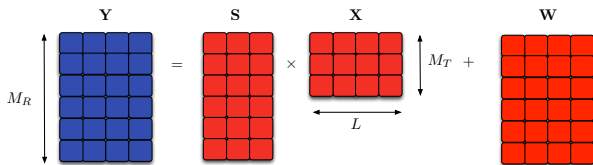
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- No closed-form expression available for $C(\rho)$

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- MIMO input-output relation

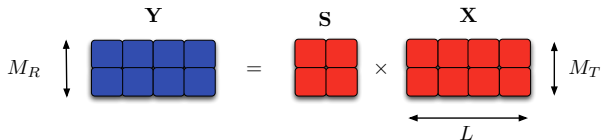


- No closed-form expression available for $C(\rho)$
- Pre-log [[Zheng & Tse, 2002](#)]

$$\chi = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow \infty} \frac{C(\rho)}{\log \rho} = M^* \left(1 - \frac{M^*}{L} \right)$$

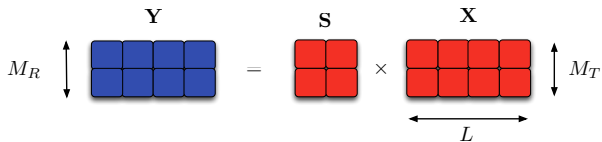
where $M^* = \min\{M_T, M_R, L/2\}$

The underlying geometry: $M_T = M_R = M$

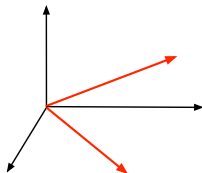


$$\chi = M \left(1 - \frac{M}{L} \right)$$

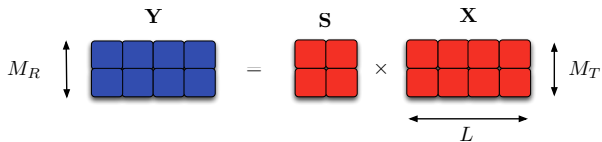
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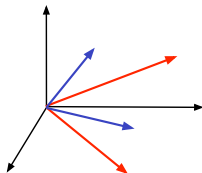
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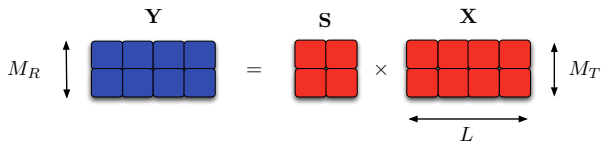
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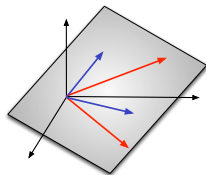


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Communications on the
Grassmannian manifold



Geometry suggests a signaling scheme

- **Uniform distribution** on the Grassmannian

$$\mathbf{X} = \sqrt{L\rho} \mathbf{U}$$

- \mathbf{U} : (truncated) **unitary** and **isotropically distributed**
- Unitary space-time modulation (**USTM**)

A conjecture

- Case $L \geq M_T + M_R$ (“small MIMO”) [*Zheng & Tse (IT 2002)*]:

$$C(\rho) = R_{\text{USTM}}(\rho) + o(1)$$

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- **Conjecture** for $L < M_T + M_R$ (“large MIMO”) [*Zheng & Tse (IT 2002)*]:
 - USTM **not** $o(1)$ -optimal

BSTM is the optimal distribution

[*Yang, Durisi, Riegler (JSAC 2013)*]

BSTM is $o(1)$ -optimal when $L < M_T + M_R$ (large-MIMO)

- $\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{D}\mathbf{U}$ with
- \mathbf{U} i.i.d. and unitary
- \mathbf{D}^2 diagonal; contains the eigenvalues of a **complex matrix-variate beta distributed** matrix

Why is BSTM optimal? The SIMO case

$$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{Y} \\ \updownarrow M_R \\ \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square \\ \hline \end{array} \end{array} = \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \end{array} \times \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \square & \square \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square \\ \hline \end{array}$$

\xleftrightarrow{L}

- Large MIMO $\Rightarrow L < 1 + M_R$

Why is BSTM optimal? The SIMO case

$$\begin{matrix} & \mathbf{Y} \\ \begin{matrix} \updownarrow \\ M_R \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \blacksquare & \blacksquare \\ \blacksquare & \blacksquare \\ \blacksquare & \blacksquare \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \blacksquare \\ \blacksquare \\ \blacksquare \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} \blacksquare & \blacksquare \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \blacksquare & \blacksquare \\ \blacksquare & \blacksquare \\ \blacksquare & \blacksquare \end{bmatrix} \\ & \begin{matrix} \mathbf{s} & \mathbf{x} & \mathbf{W} \end{matrix} \\ & \begin{matrix} & \longleftrightarrow L & \end{matrix} \end{matrix}$$

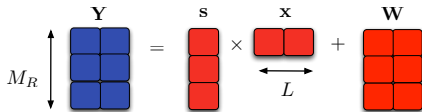
- Large MIMO $\Rightarrow L < 1 + M_R$
- USTM $\Rightarrow \mathbf{x}$ i.i.d., $\|\mathbf{x}\|^2 = L\rho$

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$$M_R \begin{matrix} \mathbf{Y} \\ \downarrow \\ \downarrow \\ \downarrow \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} \mathbf{s} \\ \downarrow \\ \downarrow \end{matrix} \times \begin{matrix} \mathbf{x} \\ \longleftrightarrow \\ L \end{matrix} + \begin{matrix} \mathbf{W} \\ \downarrow \\ \downarrow \\ \downarrow \end{matrix}$$

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- USTM $\Rightarrow \mathbf{x}$ i.d., $\|\mathbf{x}\|^2 = L\rho$
- BSTM $\Rightarrow \mathbf{x}$ i.d., $\frac{L-1}{\rho LM_R} \|\mathbf{x}\|^2 \sim \text{Beta}(L-1, M_R+1-L)$

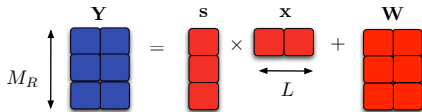
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$$I(\mathbf{x}; \mathbf{Y}) = h(\mathbf{Y}) - h(\mathbf{Y} | \mathbf{x})$$

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$$I(\mathbf{x}; \mathbf{Y}) = h(\mathbf{Y}) - h(\mathbf{Y} | \mathbf{x})$$

$$\approx h(\mathbf{s} | \|\mathbf{x}\|) + 2(L-1-M_R) \mathbb{E}[\log \|\mathbf{x}\|] + \text{const}$$

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The “generic” block-fading model

- Constant block-fading model for subchannel (r, t)

$$\mathbf{h}_{r,t} = \mathbf{1}_L \cdot s_{r,t}, \quad s_{r,t} \sim \mathcal{CN}(0, 1)$$

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- A more accurate model for MIMO CP-OFDM systems

$$\mathbf{h}_{r,t} = \mathbf{z}_{r,t} \cdot s_{r,t}, \quad s_{r,t} \sim \mathcal{CN}(0, 1)$$

$\mathbf{z}_{r,t} \in \mathbb{C}^L \Rightarrow$ Fourier transf. of power-delay profile

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- We assume that $\{\mathbf{z}_{r,t}\}$ are generic

Generic $\{\mathbf{z}_{r,t}\}$ yield larger pre-log

[*Riegler, Koliander, Durisi, Hlawatsch (ISIT 2013)*]

- $\{\mathbf{z}_{r,t}\}$ generic and $M_R > \frac{M_T(L-1)}{L-T}$ with $M_T < L/2$

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- Then

$$\chi_{\text{gen}} = M_T \left(1 - \frac{1}{L} \right)$$

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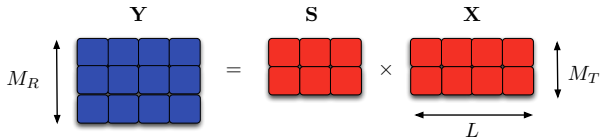
- Compare with constant block-fading model

$$\chi_{\text{const}} = M_T \left(1 - \frac{M_T}{L} \right)$$

Intuition behind pre-log increase:

$$M_R = 3, M_T = 2, L = 4$$

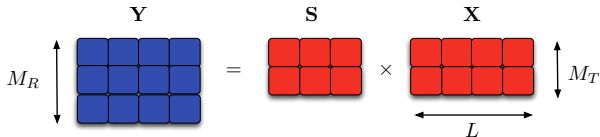
- Constant block-fading: $\chi_{\text{const}} = M_T \left(1 - \frac{M_T}{L}\right) = 1$



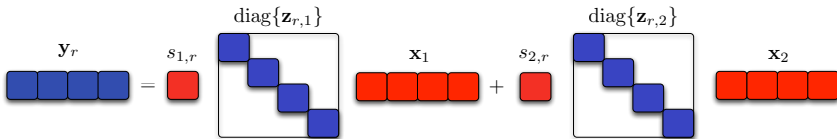
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- Constant block-fading: $\chi_{\text{const}} = M_T \left(1 - \frac{M_T}{L}\right) = 1$



- Generic block-fading: $\chi_{\text{gen}} = M_T \left(1 - \frac{1}{L}\right) = \frac{3}{2}$



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Lost in “asymptotia”?

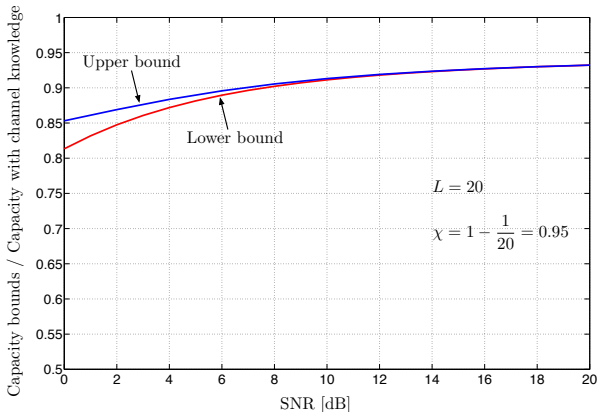


Lost in “asymptotia”?

- capacity characterizations up to $o(1)$ yield tight bounds 😊
- pre-log sensitive to small changes in the channel model 😞

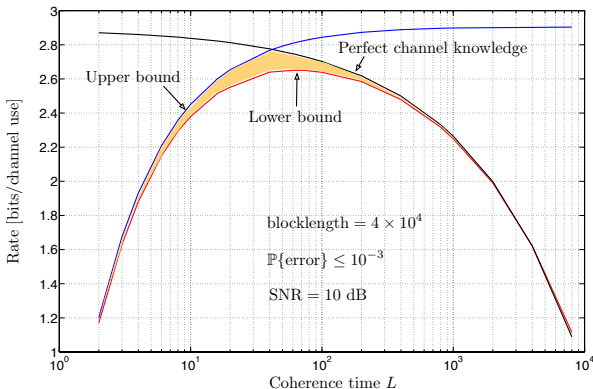
From asymptotia to tight bounds

[*Yang, Durisi, Koch, Polyanskiy (ITW 2012)*]



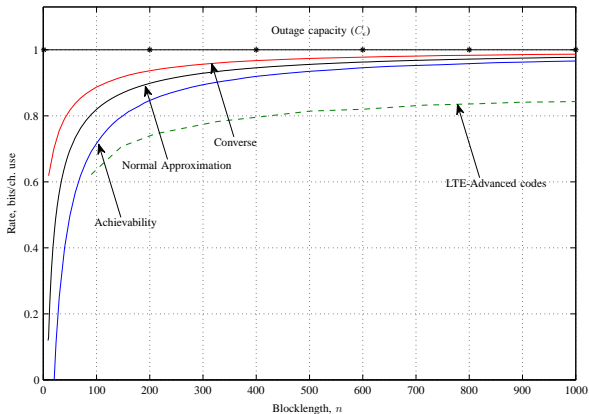
From asymptotia to tight bounds

[Yang, Durisi, Koch, Polyanskiy (ITW 2012)]



From asymptotia to tight bounds

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Zero dispersion

- AWGN channel [*Polyanskiy, Poor, Verdú (IT 2010)*]

$$R_{\text{awgn}}^*(n, \epsilon) = C_{\text{awgn}} - \sqrt{\frac{V}{n}} Q^{-1}(\epsilon) - \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\log n}{n}\right)$$

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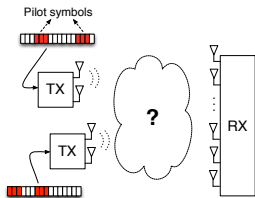
$$R_{\text{awgn}}^*(n, \epsilon) = C_{\text{awgn}} - \sqrt{\frac{V}{n}} Q^{-1}(\epsilon) - \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\log n}{n}\right)$$

- SISO quasi static [*Yang, Durisi, Koch, Polyanskiy (ISIT 2013)*]

$$\{R_{\text{csirt}}^*(n, \epsilon), R_{\text{no}}^*(n, \epsilon)\} = C_{\epsilon} - \cancel{0} \sqrt{\frac{1}{n}} - \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\log n}{n}\right)$$

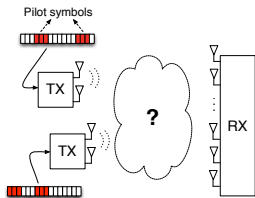
Summary

Capacity without a-priori CSI



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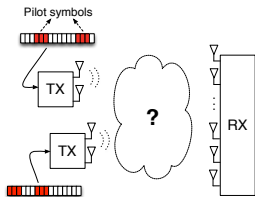


Too conservative estimates?

- USTM \Rightarrow BSTM
- $M(1 - M/L) \Rightarrow M(1 - 1/L)$

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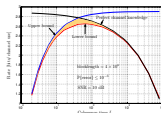
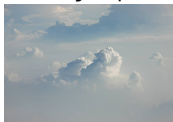
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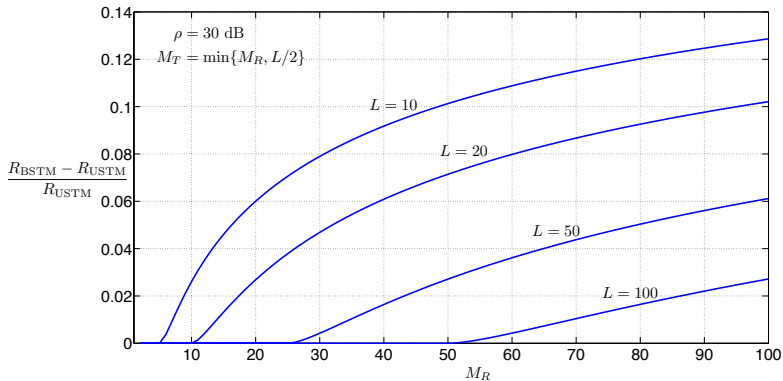
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From asymptotia to finite blocklength



Backup Slides

Gain of BSTM over USTM for large-MIMO systems



Achievability for finite blocklength

