

ELC 4350: Principles of Communication

Spatial Diversity and Spatial Multiplexing

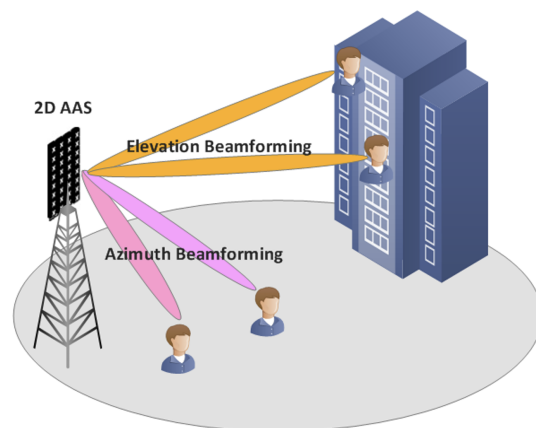
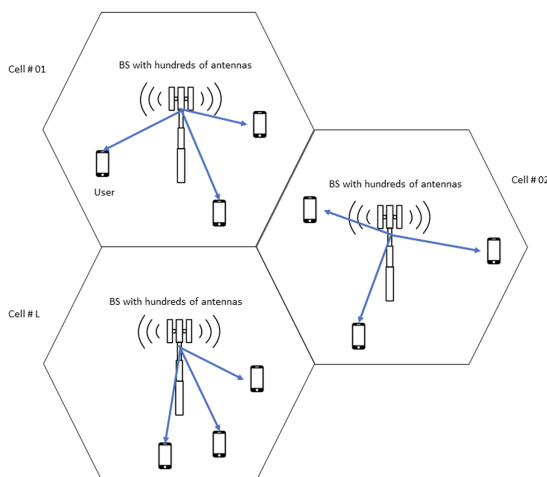
Prof. Liang Dong



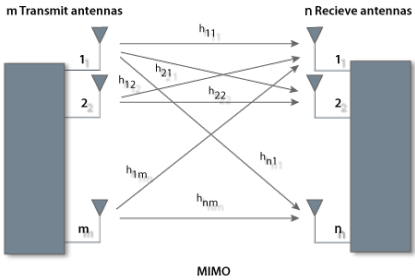
Baylor University

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING & COMPUTER SCIENCE
Department of Electrical & Computer Engineering

Multiple Antennas for Communication Systems



Multiple-Input Multiple-Output (MIMO) Systems



- ▶ Multiple antennas at the transmitter and at the receiver – Multi-Input Multi-Output (MIMO) Communication System
- ▶ Spatial Diversity
- ▶ Spatial Multiplexing

Spatial Diversity – Beamforming

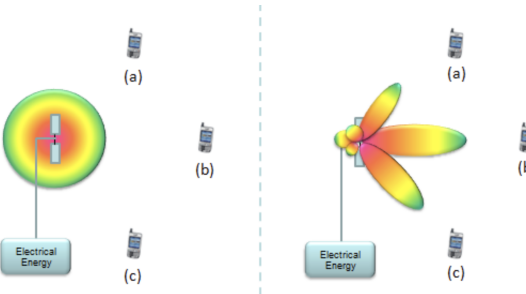


Figure: Beamforming. We consider a downlink to multiple mobile users. Each user has a single antenna.

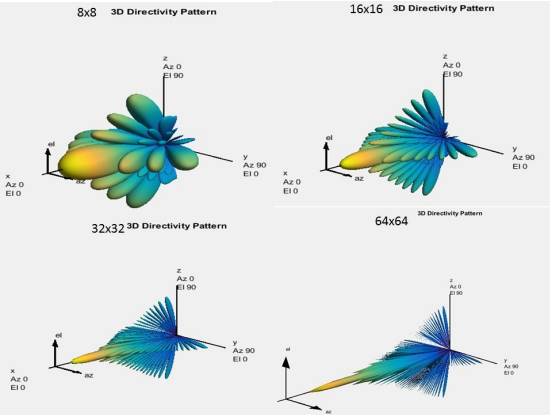


Figure: 3D Directivity Pattern.

Downlink Beamforming

- ▶ Transmitted signal at the BS

$$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{w}_1 s_1 + \mathbf{w}_2 s_2$$

where \mathbf{w}_1 and \mathbf{w}_2 are the beamforming weights for user 1 signal s_1 and user 2 signal s_2 , respectively. Usually, $\|\mathbf{w}_i\| = 1$.

- ▶ User 1 received signal

$$\begin{aligned} y_1 &= \mathbf{h}_1^H \mathbf{x} + n_1 \\ &= \mathbf{h}_1^H (\mathbf{w}_1 s_1 + \mathbf{w}_2 s_2) + n_1 \\ &= \underbrace{\mathbf{h}_1^H \mathbf{w}_1 s_1}_{\text{signal}} + \underbrace{\mathbf{h}_1^H \mathbf{w}_2 s_2}_{\text{interference}} + n_1 \end{aligned}$$

- ▶ Signal-to-interference-plus-noise ratio (SINR) at User 1

$$\text{SINR}_1 = \frac{|\mathbf{h}_1^H \mathbf{w}_1|^2}{|\mathbf{h}_1^H \mathbf{w}_2|^2 + \sigma_n^2}$$

Downlink Beamforming

- ▶ Similarly, User 2 received signal

$$y_2 = \underbrace{\mathbf{h}_2^H \mathbf{w}_2 s_2}_{\text{signal}} + \underbrace{\mathbf{h}_2^H \mathbf{w}_1 s_1}_{\text{interference}} + n_2$$

- ▶ Signal-to-interference-plus-noise ratio (SINR) at User 2

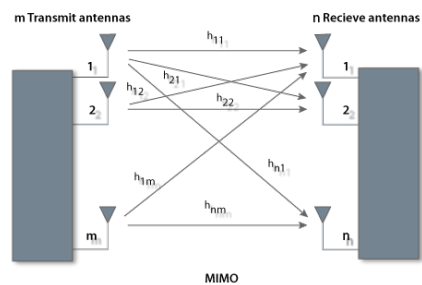
$$\text{SINR}_2 = \frac{|\mathbf{h}_2^H \mathbf{w}_2|^2}{|\mathbf{h}_2^H \mathbf{w}_1|^2 + \sigma_n^2}$$

- ▶ Beamforming weights design:

$$\mathbf{w}_1 = \frac{\mathbf{h}_1}{\|\mathbf{h}_1\|}, \quad \mathbf{w}_2 = \frac{\mathbf{h}_2}{\|\mathbf{h}_2\|}$$

- ▶ Zero-forcing beamforming: $\mathbf{w}_1 \perp \mathbf{h}_2$, $\mathbf{w}_2 \perp \mathbf{h}_1$.

MIMO Multiplexing



- ▶ Transmitted signal at the BS is

$$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{W}\mathbf{s}, \quad \text{where } \mathbf{s} = [s_1, s_2, \dots, s_{M_t}]^T$$

- ▶ The receiver has multiple antennas. The received signal is

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{H}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{n} = \mathbf{H}\mathbf{W}\mathbf{s} + \mathbf{n}$$

MIMO Multiplexing

- ▶ Perform singular value decomposition (SVD) on an $(M_r \times M_t)$ channel matrix \mathbf{H}

$$\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{U}\mathbf{\Sigma}\mathbf{V}^H$$

- ▶ \mathbf{U} is an $M_r \times M_r$ complex unitary matrix, $\mathbf{\Sigma}$ is an $M_r \times M_t$ rectangular diagonal matrix with non-negative real numbers on the diagonal, and \mathbf{V} is an $M_t \times M_t$ complex unitary matrix.

$$\mathbf{U}^H\mathbf{U} = \mathbf{U}\mathbf{U}^H = \mathbf{I}_{M_r}, \quad \mathbf{V}^H\mathbf{V} = \mathbf{V}\mathbf{V}^H = \mathbf{I}_{M_t}$$

- ▶ The SVD can be written as

$$\mathbf{H} = \sum_{i=1}^r \sigma_i \mathbf{u}_i \mathbf{v}_i^H$$

where σ_i is the i th diagonal element of $\mathbf{\Sigma}$, \mathbf{u}_i is the i th column of \mathbf{U} , and \mathbf{v}_i is the i th column of \mathbf{V} .

$r \leq \min\{M_r, M_t\}$ is the rank of \mathbf{H} .

MIMO Multiplexing

- ▶ (Spatial) filtering on the received signal

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{U}^H \mathbf{y} &= \mathbf{U}^H \mathbf{H} \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{U}^H \mathbf{n} \\ &= \mathbf{U}^H \mathbf{U} \boldsymbol{\Sigma} \mathbf{V}^H \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{U}^H \mathbf{n} \\ &= \boldsymbol{\Sigma} \mathbf{V}^H \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{U}^H \mathbf{n}\end{aligned}$$

- ▶ Let $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{W} \mathbf{s} = \mathbf{V} \mathbf{s}$, $\mathbf{y}' = \mathbf{U}^H \mathbf{y}$, and $\mathbf{n}' = \mathbf{U}^H \mathbf{n}$, (rotation of vectors), we have

$$\mathbf{y}' = \boldsymbol{\Sigma} \mathbf{s} + \mathbf{n}'$$

- ▶ Example:

$$\begin{bmatrix} y'_1 \\ y'_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} s_1 \\ s_2 \\ s_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} n'_1 \\ n'_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$y'_1 = \sigma_1 s_1 + n'_1$$

$$y'_2 = \sigma_2 s_2 + n'_2$$