

# **MASSIVE MIMO**

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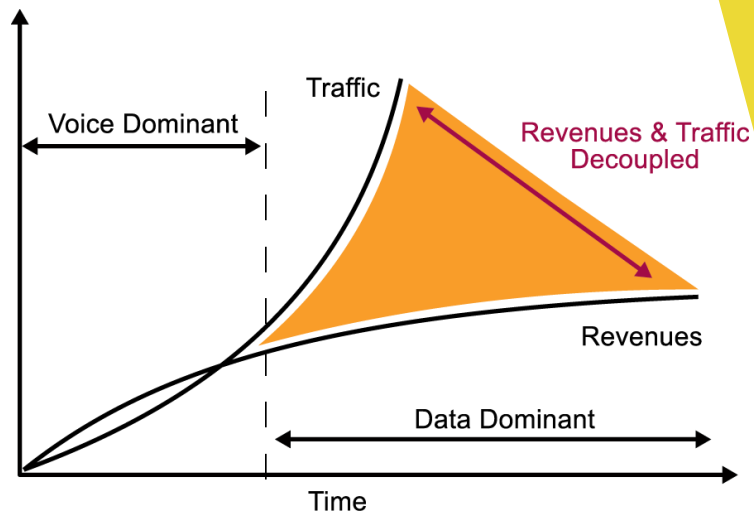
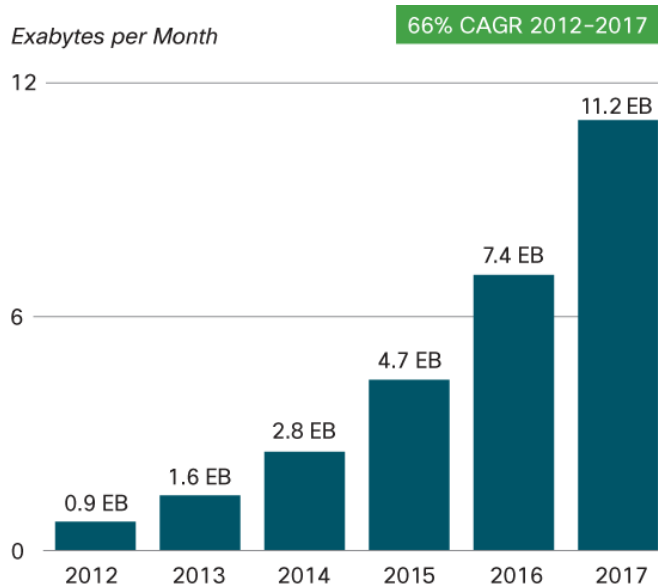
# OUTLINE

- ❑ **Challenge of Network Traffic Growth**
- ❑ **Point-to-Point MIMO**
- ❑ **Multi-User MIMO**
- ❑ **MASSIVE MIMO**
  - I. Linear Pre-coding and Decoding**
  - II. Channel Estimation**
  - III. Measuring Channel Characteristics**
  - IV. Power Control**
- ❑ **Performance of Massive MIMO**

# Challenge of Network Traffic Growth

## ❑ Data Dominant Era

- 66% annual growth of traffic
- How to achieve in a cost and energy efficient way?



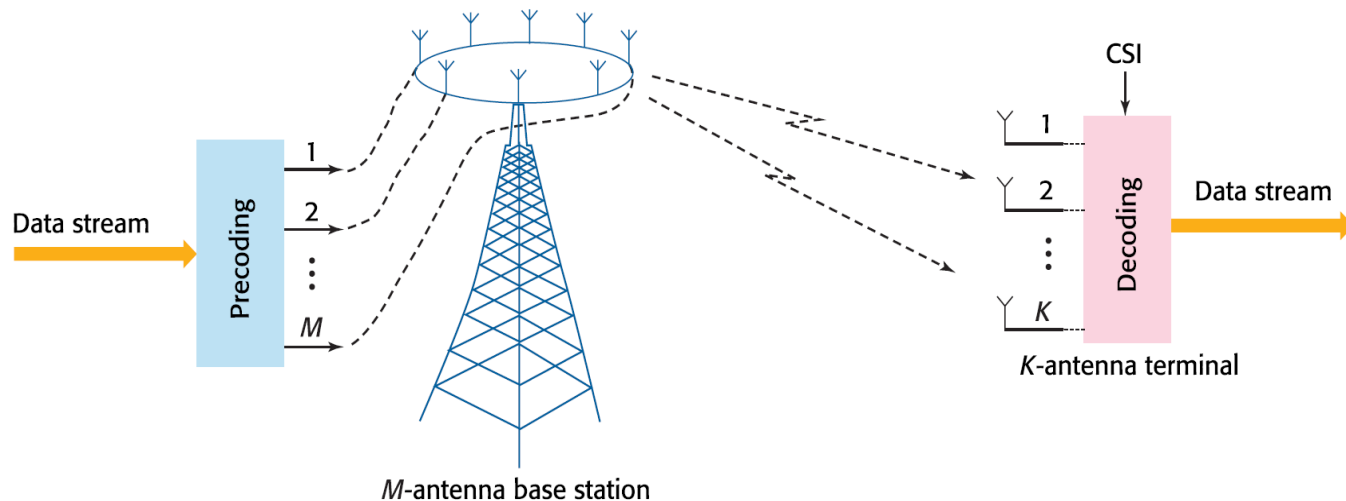
1. exploitation of spectrum that is currently unused or underutilized

2. deployment of ever more access points, each covering a commensurately smaller area

3. use of access points and/or terminals with multiple antennas



# Point-to-Point MIMO



$$C \propto \min(M, K) \log_2(\rho_d), \quad \rho_d \gg 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} C &= \log_2 \det \left( \mathbf{I}_K + \frac{\rho_d}{M} \mathbf{G}_d^H \mathbf{G}_d \right) \\ &= \log_2 \det \left( \mathbf{I}_M + \frac{\rho_d}{M} \mathbf{G}_d \mathbf{G}_d^H \right) \end{aligned}$$

➤ Pilots in downlink and uplink:

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_d &\geq M \\ \tau_u &\geq K \end{aligned} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \tau_d + \tau_u \geq M + K$$

➤ Not readily scalable beyond  $8 \times 8$

# Multi-User MIMO

Single K antenna user



**K autonomous single-antenna users**

$$C_{\text{sum up}} = \log_2 \det \left( \mathbf{I}_K + \frac{\rho_u}{K} \mathbf{G}_u^H \mathbf{G}_u \right)$$

$$C_{\text{sum down}} = \sup_{\mathbf{a}} \left\{ \log_2 \det \left( \mathbf{I}_M + \rho_d \mathbf{G}_d \mathbf{D}_a \mathbf{G}_d^H \right) \right\},$$
$$\mathbf{a} \geq \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{1}^T \mathbf{a} = 1$$

➤ Pilots in downlink and uplink:

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_d &\geq M \\ \tau_u &\geq K \end{aligned} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \tau_d + \tau_u \geq M + K$$



## Advantages:

- ❑ Multi-User MIMO is less vulnerable to the propagation environment in comparison with Point-to-Point MIMO
- ❑ Only single-antenna terminals are required

# MASSIVE MIMO

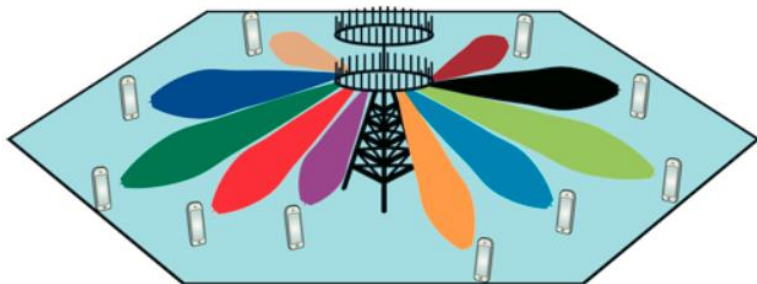
- Many antennas ( $M$ ) at BSs
- More antennas than users ( $K$ )

## New key characteristics:

- $M \gg K$ : Favorable propagation
- Frequency dependence and fast fading disappear
- Scalability: Estimation overhead independent of  $M$
- Simple linear precoding and detection
- Elegant ergodic capacity analysis



Uplink



Downlink



# Scalability



Only the base station learns the downlink channel



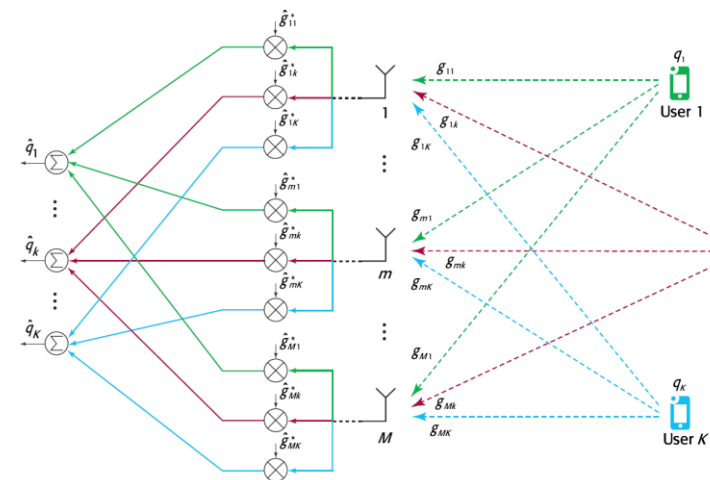
The number of base station antennas is typically increased to several times the number of users



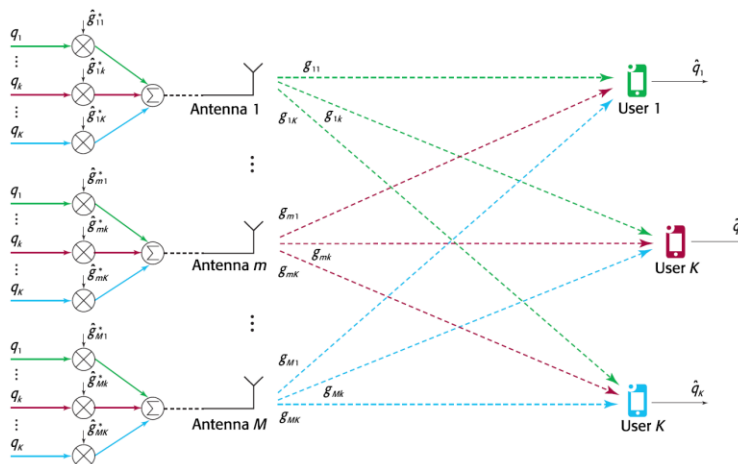
A simple linear precoding/decoding multiplexing is employed on the downlink/uplink

# Linear Pre-coding and Decoding

❑ Matched filter decoding for uplink



❑ Conjugate beamforming for downlink



How do imperfect channel estimates affect the performance of linear pre-coding and decoding?



## Advantage:

The Massive MIMO signal processing can be performed locally at each antenna!

❑ Under high SNR conditions, zeroforcing may perform significantly better than matched filtering and conjugate beamforming

# Channel Estimation

Transmitting known training signals



Estimating the frequency response

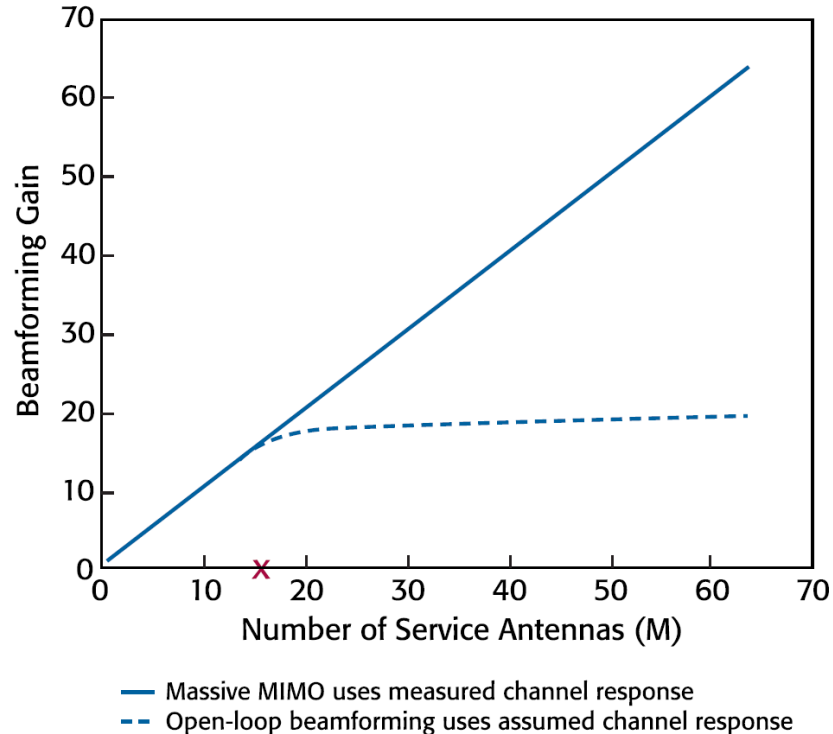
❑ TDD System:



❑ FDD System:



# Measuring Channel Characteristics



Makes Massive MIMO  
a scalable technology!

# Power Control

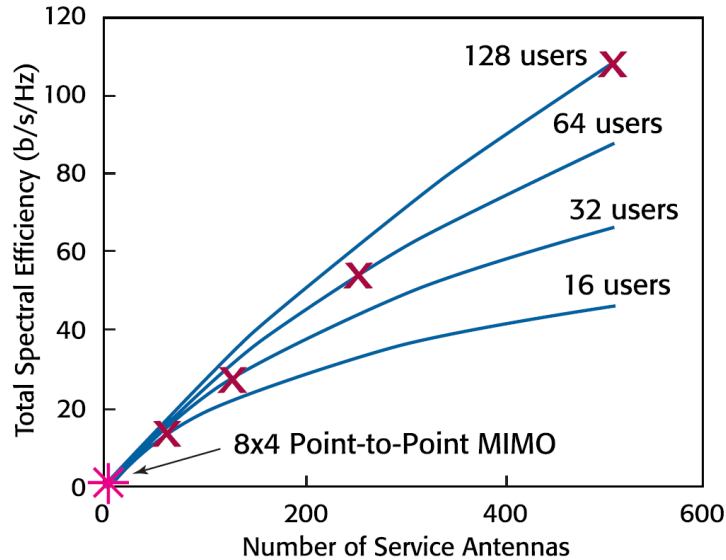
❑ The large number of antennas in Massive MIMO, makes the beamforming gains virtually constant over frequency.

❑ The power control coefficients:

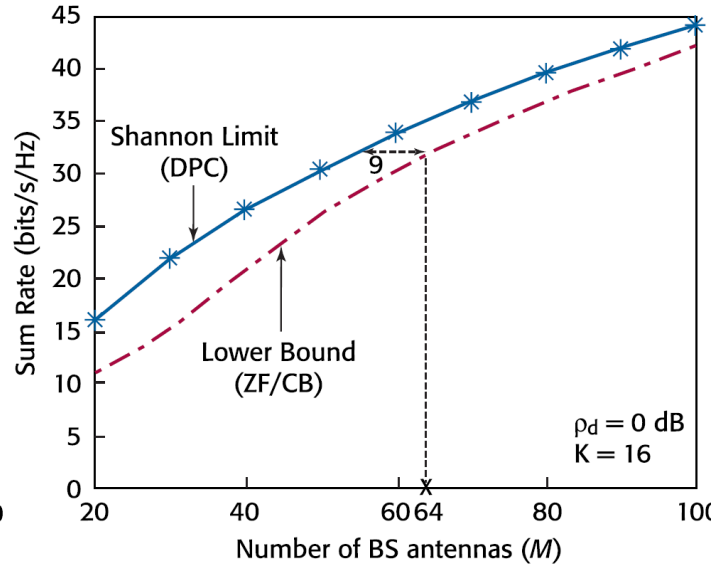
- I. Can be made independent of frequency.
- II. Their effect on the data rate attained by an individual user may be computed without regard to the short term channel estimates obtained from the pilots.

# Performance of Massive MIMO

-6.0 dB SINR



$$C_{\text{sum cb}} > K \log_2 \left( 1 + \frac{M \rho_d}{K(1 + \rho_d)} \right)$$



$$C_{\text{sum zf}} > K \log_2 \left( 1 + \frac{(M - K) \rho_d}{K} \right)$$



**Limitation:** There is a finite limit to the number of users that can be served simultaneously.

THANKS!

Any questions?

