

# LSTM-based Beam Tracking for mmWave Vehicular Networks

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**Abstract**—The use of millimeter wave (mmWave) frequency bands for transmission can improve data rate with the help of beamforming technology to overcome the high path and penetration losses. However for vehicle, the high mobility of vehicle results in extremely frequent beam alignment and significant overhead. In this paper, a long short-term memory (LSTM)-based beam tracking method was proposed for reducing overhead brought by beam alignment in mmWave Vehicular Networks, by predicting angles of beam pair at next time step through known angles of beam pairs at a certain number of consecutive time steps as features. To train this network, an time series array antenna channel data was set up by statistical channel model using time series vehicle information generated from road traffic simulation software named “Simulation of Urban MObility (SUMO)”. Simulation results show that proposed LSTM-based method outperforms Kalman filter based method, and can prevent frequent beam alignment to reduce overhead while ensuring acceptable signal-to-noise ratio (SNR).

**Index Terms**—beam tracking, mmWave vehicular networks, LSTM, Kalman filter

## I. INTRODUCTION

MmWave is one of the important technology for the future development of communications [1], relies on abundant spectrum resources. In order to apply mmWave better, the high path and penetration loss caused by high frequency of mmWave need to be overcome [2]. Thanks to the small wavelength of mmWave, it is possible to integrate array antennas into small chip and use beamforming technique to constrained signal power in specified direction for high gain [3].

Unlike conventional omni-directional antennas, array antennas are directional [4], which means that if higher antenna gain needs to be achieved, it is important to ensure that the beams generated by array antennas at the receiver and transmitter are aligned with each other. Otherwise the misalignment of the beam pairs will result in serious gain reduction, degrading communications performance. A hierarchical codebook design was proposed in [5], which essentially exploit binary search algorithm to reduce overhead by using different widths of beams at different stages to perform beam search. However, this algorithm requires a high quantization level phase shifter and potentially multiple RF chains to implement, which results in high cost. In [6], Zhang et al. proposed a Kalman filter based method for beam tracking using exhaustive search. However, the number of measurements and protocol overhead for exhaustive search required increases with the number of elements

in antenna. On the other hand, [7] exploits extended Kalman filter and requires only a single measurement, making it more suitable for beam tracking in fast-changing environments.

Providing reliable beam alignment for high speed vehicles is more challenging than for low speed terminals, due to vehicles move out of the beam coverage faster. To ensure that the vehicles are always covered by high gain beams, high frequency beam alignment is required, and it can further increase system overhead, especially when high resolution code books are used. Fortunately, due to the sparsity of mmWave channel [8] and the correlation between the angle of arrival (AoA) and angle of departure (AoD) of a millimeter-wave channel and the location of the receiver and transmitter [9], the angle of beam pair of a vehicle traveling along a road under LOS condition should be well predicted.

In this paper, a LSTM-based beam tracking method is proposed. By using LSTM network to learn the historical channel state information (CSI) which was obtained from exhaustive beam search, AoA and AoD of current channel between vehicle and BS can be predicted to reduce system overhead. Meanwhile, a road traffic simulation software is use to generate time seires vehicle information (e.g. position, speed, etc.) to set up time seires CSI with a statistical channel model for training the network. Compared to [6], [7], this paper differs in the following ways: 1) More realistic channel model; 2) Simultaneous prediction of AoA and AoD; 3) The outage judgment is based on the SNR of the receiver instead of the angle difference; 4) Fewer beam measurements required on average in a tracking cycle. In addition, beam search is performed more realistic than [7], by using a quantized phase shifter based beamforming.

The following notation will be used in this paper. Matrices, vectors and scalars are denoted by bold uppercase letters (e.g.  $\mathbf{A}$ ), bold lowercase letters (e.g.  $\mathbf{a}$ ) and lowercase letters (e.g.  $a$ ), respectively.  $(\cdot)^T$  denote transpose and  $(\cdot)^H$  denote conjugate transpose (Hermitian).  $[\mathbf{A}]_{m,:}$ ,  $[\mathbf{A}]_{:,n}$  and  $[\mathbf{A}]_{m,n}$  denote the  $m$ th row,  $n$ th column and the  $m$ th row  $n$ th column entry of  $\mathbf{A}$ , respectively.  $[\mathbf{a}]_n$  denote the  $n$ th entry of  $\mathbf{a}$ . Besides,  $\|\cdot\|_2$  denote  $\ell_2$ -norm of a vector.  $\mathbb{C}$  denote the set of complex number and  $\mathbb{R}$  denote the set of real number. Gaussian, complex Gaussian, wrapped Gaussian and exponential distribution are denoted by  $\mathcal{N}$ ,  $\mathcal{CN}$ ,  $\mathcal{WN}$  and  $\mathcal{E}$ , respectively.

## II. SYSTEM MODEL

A mmWave vehicular networks scenario including a vehicle with  $M_r$  antenna as receiver and a Base Station (BS) with  $M_t$  antenna as transmitter are considered. Both of them equips with uniform linear array (ULA) of half wave interval antenna as shown in Fig. 1, and adopted analog beamforming used quantitative phase shifter which connect with single analog radio frequency (RF) chain. The array response vector of a uniform linear array with  $M$  half wave interval antenna is given by:

$$\mathbf{a}(M, \varphi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} [1, e^{j\pi \cos(\varphi)}, \dots, e^{j\pi(M-1)\cos(\varphi)}]^T \quad (1)$$

where  $\varphi$  is the arrival angle of the signal. When AoA of the vehicle is  $\phi$  and AoD of the BS is  $\theta$ , the array response vectors of both are  $\mathbf{a}_r(\phi) = \mathbf{a}(M_r, \phi)$  and  $\mathbf{a}_t(\theta) = \mathbf{a}(M_t, \theta)$ , respectively.

The statistical 28 GHz mmWave channel model in [10] was used, which is modeled by real experimental data collected in New York City. The narrowband time-varying  $L$  subpaths channel matrix between the vehicle and BS at  $n$ th time step is  $\mathbf{H}_n \in \mathbb{C}^{M_r \times M_t}$ , which is given as:

$$\mathbf{H}_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L}} \sum_{l=1}^L g_{ln} \mathbf{a}_r(\phi_{ln}) \mathbf{a}_t^H(\theta_{ln}) \quad (2)$$

where  $g_{ln} \in \mathbb{C}$  is complex small-scale fading gain on subpath  $l$  at  $n$ th time step,  $\phi_{ln}$  is AoA of the  $l$ th subpath signal received by the vehicle at  $n$ th time step, and  $\theta_{ln}$  is AoD of the  $l$ th subpath signal transmitted by the BS at  $n$ th time step.  $\phi_{ln} = \phi_n + \Delta\phi_{ln}$  and  $\theta_{ln} = \theta_n + \Delta\theta_{ln}$ , where  $\phi_n$  and  $\theta_n$  is the AoA and AoD of the cluster at  $n$ th time step,  $\Delta\phi_{ln} \sim \mathcal{WN}(\delta_{rn}^2)$ , and  $\Delta\theta_{ln} \sim \mathcal{WN}(\delta_{tn}^2)$ . The complex small-scale fading gain is given by:

$$g_{ln} = \bar{g}_{ln} e^{j2\pi t_n f_{D,max} \cos(\omega_{ln})}, \bar{g}_{ln} \sim \mathcal{CN}(0, 10^{-0.1PL_n}) \quad (3)$$

where  $t_n$  is the signal transmission time at  $n$ th time step,  $f_{D,max} = v_n/\lambda_c$  is maximum doppler shift,  $v_n$  is the speed of vehicle at  $n$ th time step,  $\lambda_c$  is the carrier wavelength,  $\omega_{ln} = \phi_{ln} - \pi/2$  is the AoA of subpath  $l$  relative to the direction of vehicle at time step  $n$ , and  $PL_n$  is omnidirectional path loss at  $n$ th time step, which is defined as:

$$PL_n = 61.4 + 20 \log(d_n) + \xi \text{ [dB]} \quad (4)$$

where  $d_n$  is distance between the vehicle and BS at  $n$ th time step, and  $\xi \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma_p^2)$ . Note that only the case of single cluster under line-of-sight (LOS) condition is considered in this paper. In addition, the cluster angle depends on the geometric position of the vehicle and base station.

For a transmitted signal  $x_n$  from the BS, received signal  $y_n$  in the vehicle at  $n$ th time step is:

$$y_n = \mathbf{w}_n^H \mathbf{H}_n \mathbf{f}_n x_n + \mathbf{v}_n^H \mathbf{v}_n \quad (5)$$

where  $\mathbf{w}_n$  and  $\mathbf{f}_n$  are combining vector and beamforming vector at  $n$ th time step, respectively.  $\mathbf{v}_n$  is Gaussian noise at time step  $n$  and  $\mathbf{v}_n \sim \mathcal{CN}(0, \sigma_v^2 \mathbf{I}_{M_r})$ .

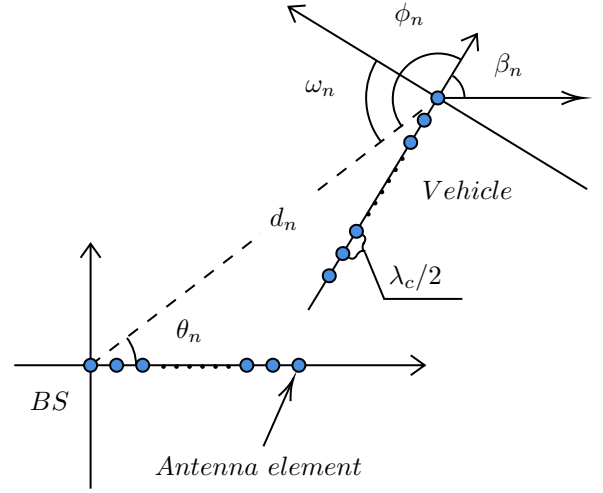


Fig. 1. Channel geometry

## III. DATA GENERATION

### A. Channel Matrix

A road traffic simulation software named “SUMO” was used to generate time series information of the vehicle in the scene mentioned in Section II, which including a vehicle, a BS and a road with a curve as shown in Fig. 2. The vehicle departs from  $(0, 100)$  at first time step, and arrives  $(100, 0)$  at final time step. Note that the speed of vehicle is different at each time step, that means the variation of vehicle position and beam angles is non-linear.

The generated vehicle time series information is composed of position,  $v_n$  and directional angle  $\beta_n$  of the vehicle at each time step. For  $n$ th time step, the position of vehicle is given by  $(x_{rn}, y_{rn})$ ,  $v_n$  is used to determine maximum doppler shift in (3), and  $\beta_n$  is used to calculate  $\phi_{ln}$  and  $\omega_{ln}$ .

Once the position of the vehicle and the BS are obtained,  $\theta_n$  and  $\phi_n$  can be calculated by simple geometric methods as following:

$$\begin{cases} \theta_n = \arg(\Gamma_{xn} + j\Gamma_{yn}) \\ \phi_n = \arg(\Gamma_{xn} + j\Gamma_{yn}) - \beta_n \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

where  $\Gamma_{xn} = x_{rn} - x_{tn}$ ,  $\Gamma_{yn} = y_{rn} - y_{tn}$ ,  $(x_{tn}, y_{tn})$  are coordinates of the BS,  $\beta_n$  is directional angle of the vehicle. Furthermore,  $t_n = d_n/c$ ,  $d_n = \sqrt{\Gamma_{xn}^2 + \Gamma_{yn}^2}$ , and  $c$  is light speed. Now the channel matrix at each time step can be obtained from (2), (3), (4) and (6).

### B. AoAs and AoDs

In this paper, Downlink (DL) configuration scheme is considered for beam management. The beam management procedure is as follows. The reference signals are sent to the vehicle from the BS, the vehicle measures and determines the optimal beam for communication, then transmits beam reporting back to the BS.

AoAs and AoDs measured from exhaustive beam search method is used to train the network, rather than using the

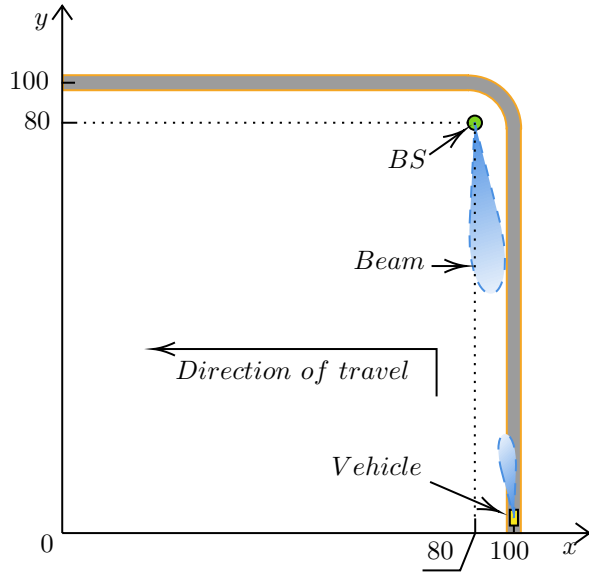


Fig. 2. Scene of mmWave vehicular networks for data generation

generated CSI directly. The advantage of training with radian value instead of the codeword index is that it allows the proposed beam tracking solution to be generalized under terminals with different antenna configuration and beamforming techniques, without increasing computation load and transmitted data. To reduce the overhead of beamforming, a discrete resolution  $b$ -bit codebook is adopted to perform beam search, where  $b$  is the number of bits for quantized phase shifters, which is assumed to be  $2\log_2 M$  for a  $M$ -element antenna terminal. Assume the number of beam patterns of a codebook is equal to its quantized bits in this paper. So, for a terminal with  $M$ -element antenna, the candidate beam angles vector  $\mathbf{b}_M$  is given by:

$$\mathbf{b}_M = \left[ \frac{1}{2M}\pi, \frac{2}{2M}\pi, \dots, \pi \right] \quad (7)$$

In other words, there are  $2M_r$  beam patterns for the vehicle, and  $2M_t$  beam patterns for the BS. Note that another codebook which achieves uniform maximum gain in all direction is not used, because its low spatial resolution near 0 and  $\pi$  radians resulting in network underfitting. The beam codebooks of the vehicle and the BS are:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{W} &= [\mathbf{a}_r([\mathbf{b}_{M_r}]_1), \mathbf{a}_r([\mathbf{b}_{M_r}]_2), \dots, \mathbf{a}_r([\mathbf{b}_{M_r}]_{2M_r})] \\ \mathbf{F} &= [\mathbf{a}_t([\mathbf{b}_{M_t}]_1), \mathbf{a}_t([\mathbf{b}_{M_t}]_2), \dots, \mathbf{a}_t([\mathbf{b}_{M_t}]_{2M_t})] \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

where  $\mathbf{W} \in \mathbb{C}^{M_r \times 2M_r}$  is the codebook matrix of vehicle, and  $\mathbf{F} \in \mathbb{C}^{M_t \times 2M_t}$  is the codebook matrix of BS. Each column of the codebook matrix represents a beam pattern, each entry in the column is phase rotation for corresponding antenna element to generate directional beam.

Assume  $x_n = 1$  is sent as reference signal, the observation matrix comprises all measurement of exhaustive search now can be given by:

$$\mathbf{Y}_n = \mathbf{W}^H \mathbf{H}_n \mathbf{F} + \mathbf{V}_n \quad (9)$$

where  $\mathbf{V}_n \in \mathbb{C}^{2M_r \times 2M_t}$  is Gaussian noise matrix composed of independent identically distribution (i.i.d.) elements, which are the noise part of (5).  $\mathbf{Y}_n \in \mathbb{C}^{2M_r \times 2M_t}$ ,  $[\mathbf{Y}_n]_{i,j}$  is the received signal of using  $[\mathbf{W}]_{:,i}$  as combining vector and  $[\mathbf{F}]_{:,j}$  as beamforming vector.

For each time step, both of the vehicle and the BS use their beam codebook to perform exhaustive beam search to find the optimal beam pair. The indexes of optimal beam pair can be obtained by solving a optimization problems as following:

$$\begin{aligned} (i_n^*, j_n^*) &= \underset{i_n, j_n}{\operatorname{argmax}} \|[\mathbf{Y}_n]_{i_n, j_n}\|_2 \\ \text{s.t. } i_n &\in [1, 2M_r], \\ j_n &\in [1, 2M_t] \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

A simple nested loop algorithm can be exploited to solve this problem. Then, at  $n$ th time step, the optimal combining vector  $\mathbf{w}_n^*$  and the optimal beamforming vector  $\mathbf{f}_n^*$  are  $\mathbf{w}_n^* = [\mathbf{W}]_{:,i_n^*}$  and  $\mathbf{f}_n^* = [\mathbf{F}]_{:,j_n^*}$ , respectively. And the estimated AoA  $\phi_n^e$  and AoD  $\theta_n^e$  used to training network are given by:

$$\begin{cases} \phi_n^e = i_n^* \pi / (2M_r) \\ \theta_n^e = j_n^* \pi / (2M_t) \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

Note that due to limitation of the resolution of the beam codebook and the noise received at the vehicle, there will be some errors in the estimation of the AoAs and AoDs, which is reflected in fluctuations in the estimated time series AoAs and AoDs. To reduce the fluctuations due to errors, a first order Savitzky-Golay filter [11], with frame length 11 (corresponding to a time window of 1 second) was used to smooth the estimated AoAs and AoDs.

#### IV. LSTM-BASED BEAM TRACKING SOLUTION

##### A. The LSTM Network

The purpose of beam tracking is to obtain current precise beam angles with as few channel estimates as possible for reducing overhead. Since the vehicle must travel in a particular direction on the road and the beam of the mmWave is correlated with the position of the vehicle, the problem of obtaining the current beam angle can be viewed as a time series regression problem when the CSI of historical vehicles is known.

An artificial neural network named LSTMs network was used to solve this regression problem. LSTMs have been implemented successfully in several fields such as machine translation, image captioning, speech recognition, and even stock prices prediction in economy. As one of the recurrent neural networks (RNNs), LSTMs are generally considered to be more robust to long time series than simpler vanilla RNN implementations [12]. LSTMs are powerful for handling time series data, because relying on three gates which are forget, input and output gate composed of NNs in LSTM cells, it can learn long-term relations between features.

Fig. 3 show the structure of the network, which is a sequential model comprises LSTM layer with 50 hidden units, a dropout layer with 0.2 probability, a LSTM layer with 50

hidden units, a dropout layer with 0.2 probability and a fully connected layer with 2 nodes. The output of the first LSTM layer is a sequence of length  $n_{LSTM}$ , which used as the input of the second LSTM layer. And two dropout layers are set to prevent overfitting.

### B. Features and Responses

The LSTM network takes the generated estimated AoAs and AoDs of  $n_{LSTM}$  consecutive time steps as features, and the AoA and AoD at next time step as responses. In other words, the network will use the AoAs and AoDs from  $(n - n_{LSTM})$ th to  $(n - 1)$ th time steps to predict the AoA and AoD at  $n$  time step.

### C. Loss Function

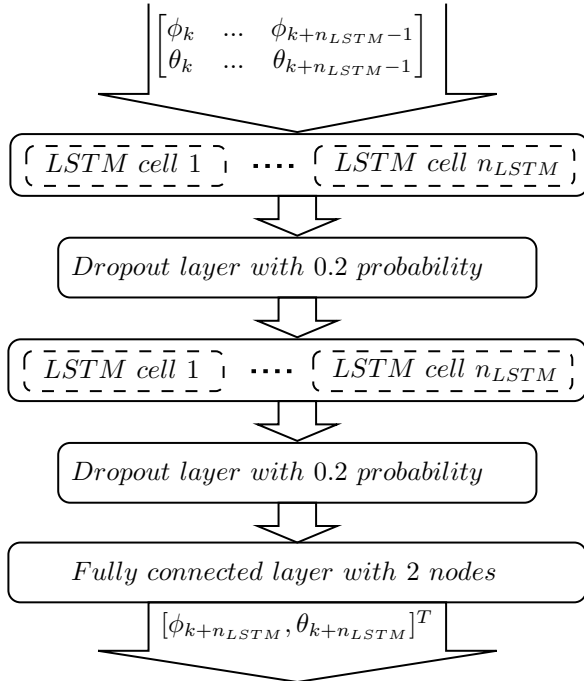


Fig. 3. Structure of network

## V. SIMULATION RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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