## Bi-Directional Training in Interference Network

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1. Optimization Problem

$$\min_{v_i, g_i} \sum_{i} MSE_i^{(c)} + MSE_i^{(c)}$$

2. The received signal vector at k-th receiver

$$\mathbf{y}_{k} = \mathbf{H}_{kk}(\mathbf{v}_{k}^{(c)}x + \mathbf{v}_{k}^{(p)}x_{k}^{(p)}) + \sum_{j \neq k} \mathbf{H}_{kj}(\mathbf{v}_{j}^{(c)}x + \mathbf{v}_{j}^{(p)}x_{j}^{(p)}) + \mathbf{n}_{k}$$

3. SINR Derivation

$$s_k^{(c)} = \mathbf{g}_k^{H(c)} (\sum_i \mathbf{H}_{ki} \mathbf{v}_i^{(c)} x)$$

$$s_k^{(p)} = \mathbf{g}_k^{H(p)} (\mathbf{H}_{kk} \mathbf{v}_k^{(p)} x_k^{(p)})$$

$$n_k^{(c)} = \mathbf{g}_k^{H(c)} (\sum_i \mathbf{H}_{ki} \mathbf{v}_i^{(p)} x_i^{(p)} + \mathbf{n}_k)$$

$$n_k^{(p)} = \mathbf{g}_k^{H(p)} (\sum_i \mathbf{H}_{ki} \mathbf{v}_i^{(c)} x + \sum_{j \neq k} \mathbf{H}_{kj} \mathbf{v}_j^{(p)} x_j^{(p)} + \mathbf{n}_k)$$

$$\frac{|\mathbf{g}_{k}^{H(c)} \sum_{i} \mathbf{H}_{ki} \mathbf{v}_{i}^{(c)}|^{2}}{|n_{k}^{(c)}|^{2}} = \frac{|\mathbf{g}_{k}^{H(c)} \sum_{i} \mathbf{H}_{ki} \mathbf{v}_{i}^{(c)}|^{2}}{|\mathbf{g}_{k}^{H(c)} \sum_{i} \mathbf{H}_{ki} \mathbf{v}_{i}^{(p)}|^{2} + |\mathbf{g}_{k}^{H(c)} \mathbf{R}_{k} \mathbf{g}_{k}^{(c)}|}$$

$$\frac{|\mathbf{g}_{k}^{(p)}|^{2}}{|n_{k}^{(p)}|^{2}} = \frac{|\mathbf{g}_{k}^{H(p)}\mathbf{H}_{kk}\mathbf{v}_{k}^{(p)}|^{2}}{|\mathbf{g}_{k}^{H(p)}\sum_{i}\mathbf{H}_{ki}\mathbf{v}_{i}^{(c)}|^{2} + |\mathbf{g}_{k}^{H(p)}\sum_{j\neq k}\mathbf{H}_{kj}\mathbf{v}_{j}^{(p)}|^{2} + |\mathbf{g}_{k}^{H(p)}\mathbf{R}_{k}\mathbf{g}_{k}^{(p)}|}$$

4. Bi-Directional Training - Wiener Filter

Forward Training(fix  $\mathbf{v}_{k}^{(c)}, \mathbf{v}_{k}^{(p)}, \forall k$ )

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{g}_{k}^{H(c)} &= \sum_{i} \mathbf{v}_{i}^{H(c)} \mathbf{H}_{ki}^{H} [\mathbf{H}_{kk} \mathbf{v}_{k}^{(c)} \mathbf{v}_{k}^{H(c)} \mathbf{H}_{kk}^{H} + \mathbf{H}_{kk} \mathbf{v}_{k}^{(p)} \mathbf{v}_{k}^{H(p)} \mathbf{H}_{kk}^{H} \\ &+ (\sum_{j \neq k} \mathbf{H}_{kj} \mathbf{v}_{j}^{(c)}) (\sum_{j \neq k} \mathbf{v}_{j}^{H(c)} \mathbf{H}_{kj}^{H}) + (\sum_{j \neq k} \mathbf{H}_{kj} \mathbf{v}_{j}^{(p)}) (\sum_{j \neq k} \mathbf{v}_{j}^{H(p)} \mathbf{H}_{kj}^{H}) \\ &+ \mathbf{H}_{kk} \mathbf{v}_{k}^{(c)} (\sum_{j \neq k} \mathbf{v}_{j}^{H(c)} \mathbf{H}_{kj}^{H}) + (\sum_{j \neq k} \mathbf{H}_{kj} \mathbf{v}_{j}^{(c)}) \mathbf{v}_{k}^{H(c)} \mathbf{H}_{kk}^{H} + \sigma^{2} \mathbf{I}]^{-1} \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{g}_{k}^{H(p)} = & \mathbf{v}_{k}^{H(p)} \mathbf{H}_{kk}^{H} [\mathbf{H}_{kk} \mathbf{v}_{k}^{(c)} \mathbf{v}_{k}^{H(c)} \mathbf{H}_{kk}^{H} + \mathbf{H}_{kk} \mathbf{v}_{k}^{(p)} \mathbf{v}_{k}^{H(p)} \mathbf{H}_{kk}^{H} \\ & + (\sum_{j \neq k} \mathbf{H}_{kj} \mathbf{v}_{j}^{(c)}) (\sum_{j \neq k} \mathbf{v}_{j}^{H(c)} \mathbf{H}_{kj}^{H}) + (\sum_{j \neq k} \mathbf{H}_{kj} \mathbf{v}_{j}^{(p)}) (\sum_{j \neq k} \mathbf{v}_{j}^{H(p)} \mathbf{H}_{kj}^{H}) \\ & + \mathbf{H}_{kk} \mathbf{v}_{k}^{(c)} (\sum_{j \neq k} \mathbf{v}_{j}^{H(c)} \mathbf{H}_{kj}^{H}) + (\sum_{j \neq k} \mathbf{H}_{kj} \mathbf{v}_{j}^{(c)}) \mathbf{v}_{k}^{H(c)} \mathbf{H}_{kk}^{H} + \sigma^{2} \mathbf{I}]^{-1} \end{split}$$

Backward Training(fix  $\mathbf{g}_k^{(c)}, \mathbf{g}_k^{(p)}, \forall k$ )

$$\mathbf{Z}_{ab} = \mathbf{H}_{ba}^T$$

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{v}_{k}^{H(c)} &= \sum_{i} \mathbf{g}_{i}^{H(c)} \mathbf{Z}_{ki}^{H} [\mathbf{Z}_{kk} \mathbf{g}_{k}^{(c)} \mathbf{g}_{k}^{H(c)} \mathbf{Z}_{kk}^{H} + \mathbf{Z}_{kk} \mathbf{g}_{k}^{(p)} \mathbf{g}_{k}^{H(p)} \mathbf{Z}_{kk}^{H} \\ &+ (\sum_{j \neq k} \mathbf{Z}_{kj} \mathbf{g}_{j}^{(c)}) (\sum_{j \neq k} \mathbf{g}_{j}^{H(c)} \mathbf{Z}_{kj}^{H}) + (\sum_{j \neq k} \mathbf{Z}_{kj} \mathbf{g}_{j}^{(p)}) (\sum_{j \neq k} \mathbf{g}_{j}^{H(p)} \mathbf{Z}_{kj}^{H}) \\ &+ \mathbf{Z}_{kk} \mathbf{g}_{k}^{(c)} (\sum_{j \neq k} \mathbf{g}_{j}^{H(c)} \mathbf{Z}_{kj}^{H}) + (\sum_{j \neq k} \mathbf{Z}_{kj} \mathbf{g}_{j}^{(c)}) \mathbf{g}_{k}^{H(c)} \mathbf{Z}_{kk}^{H} + \sigma^{2} \mathbf{I}]^{-1} \end{split}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{v}_{k}^{H(p)} = & \mathbf{v}_{k}^{H(p)} \mathbf{Z}_{kk}^{H} [\mathbf{Z}_{kk} \mathbf{g}_{k}^{(c)} \mathbf{g}_{k}^{H(c)} \mathbf{Z}_{kk}^{H} + \mathbf{Z}_{kk} \mathbf{g}_{k}^{(p)} \mathbf{g}_{k}^{H(p)} \mathbf{Z}_{kk}^{H} \\ &+ (\sum_{j \neq k} \mathbf{Z}_{kj} \mathbf{g}_{j}^{(c)}) (\sum_{j \neq k} \mathbf{g}_{j}^{H(c)} \mathbf{Z}_{kj}^{H}) + (\sum_{j \neq k} \mathbf{Z}_{kj} \mathbf{g}_{j}^{(p)}) (\sum_{j \neq k} \mathbf{g}_{j}^{H(p)} \mathbf{Z}_{kj}^{H}) \\ &+ \mathbf{Z}_{kk} \mathbf{g}_{k}^{(c)} (\sum_{j \neq k} \mathbf{g}_{j}^{H(c)} \mathbf{Z}_{kj}^{H}) + (\sum_{j \neq k} \mathbf{Z}_{kj} \mathbf{g}_{j}^{(c)}) \mathbf{g}_{k}^{H(c)} \mathbf{Z}_{kk}^{H} + \sigma^{2} \mathbf{I}]^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

5. Bi-Directional Training - Least Mean Square Algorithm

Forward Training(fix  $\mathbf{v}_k^{(c)}, \mathbf{v}_k^{(p)}, \forall k$ )

$$\mathbf{g}_{k}^{(c)}(n+1) = \mathbf{g}_{k}^{(c)}(n) + \mu \mathbf{y}_{k}(n)[x(n) - \mathbf{g}_{k}^{H(c)}(n)\mathbf{y}_{k}(n)]^{*}$$

$$\mathbf{g}_{k}^{(p)}(n+1) = \mathbf{g}_{k}^{(p)}(n) + \mu \mathbf{y}_{k}(n) [x_{k}^{(p)}(n) - \mathbf{g}_{k}^{H(p)}(n) \mathbf{y}_{k}(n)]^{*}$$

 $Backward\ Training(fix\ \mathbf{g}_{k}^{(c)},\mathbf{g}_{k}^{(p)},\forall k)(without\ cooperation)$ 

$$\mathbf{v}_k^{(c)}(n+1) = \mathbf{v}_k^{(c)}(n) + \mu \mathbf{y}_k(n)[x(n) - \mathbf{v}_k^{H(c)}(n)\mathbf{y}_k(n)]^*$$

$$\mathbf{v}_k^{(p)}(n+1) = \mathbf{v}_k^{(p)}(n) + \mu \mathbf{y}_k(n) [x_k^{(p)}(n) - \mathbf{v}_k^{H(p)}(n) \mathbf{y}_k(n)]^*$$

Backward Training(fix  $\mathbf{g}_{k}^{(c)}, \mathbf{g}_{k}^{(p)}, \forall k$ )(with cooperation)

$$\mathbf{v}_k^{(c)}(n+1) = \mathbf{v}_k^{(c)}(n) + \mu \mathbf{y}_k(n) [x(n) - \frac{\sum_i \mathbf{v}_i^{H(c)}(n) \mathbf{y}_i(n)}{Cardinality\ of\ i}]^*$$

$$\mathbf{v}_k^{(p)}(n+1) = \mathbf{v}_k^{(p)}(n) + \mu \mathbf{y}_k(n) [x_k^{(p)}(n) - \mathbf{v}_k^{H(p)}(n) \mathbf{y}_k(n)]^*$$

## 6. Numerical Simulation(2 Users, 2X2 MIMO Channel)

## Rayleigh Fading Channel

 $Cross\ Channel\ Gain = 1*Direct\ Channel\ Gain$ 

$$SNR = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} = 10^3 = 30dB$$

Observation 1: If the training length is long enough, each LMS filter  $(\mathbf{v}_k^{(c)}, \mathbf{v}_k^{(p)}, \mathbf{g}_k^{(c)}, \mathbf{g}_k^{(p)},)$  will converge to Wiener filter

Observation 2: Use Wiener filters, and only send common messages. Sum rate C = 11.6 bit/channel

Observation 3: Use Wiener filters, and only send private messages. Sum rate C=2.63 bit/channel

 $Observation 4:\ Use\ Wiener\ filters,\ and\ send\ both\ messages.\ Sum\ rate\ C\ =\ 3.35\ bit/channel$ 

Observation 5: Under the cooperation scheme, transmitters don't converge to Wiener filters

Observation 5: Under the cooperation scheme, C = 3.15 bit/channel

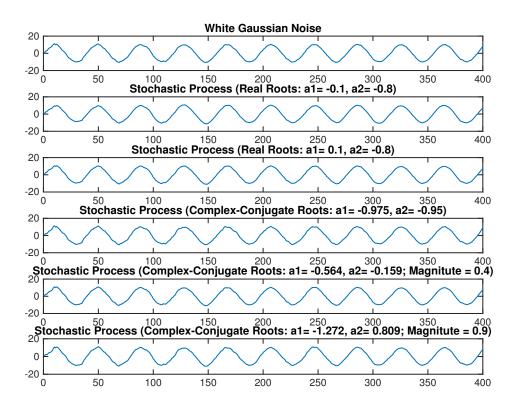


Figure 1: Insert caption