

A Multi-cell MMSE Precoder for Massive MIMO Systems and New Large System Analysis

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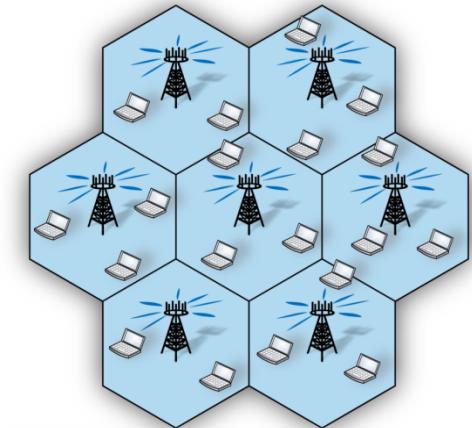
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Background & System Model

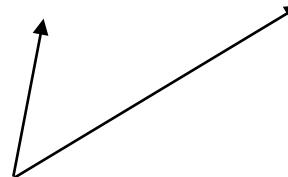
Evolving Cellular Networks

- Cellular Network Architecture
 - Area divided into cells
 - One fixed base station (BS) serves all the users
 - Demand increases by 30-40% per year!



- Network Throughput [bit/s/km²]
 - Consider a given area →
- Simple Formula for Network Throughput:

$$\text{Throughput} = \frac{\text{Available spectrum}}{\text{bit/s/km}^2} \cdot \frac{\text{Cell density}}{\text{Hz}} \cdot \frac{\text{Spectral efficiency}}{\text{Cell/km}^2}$$



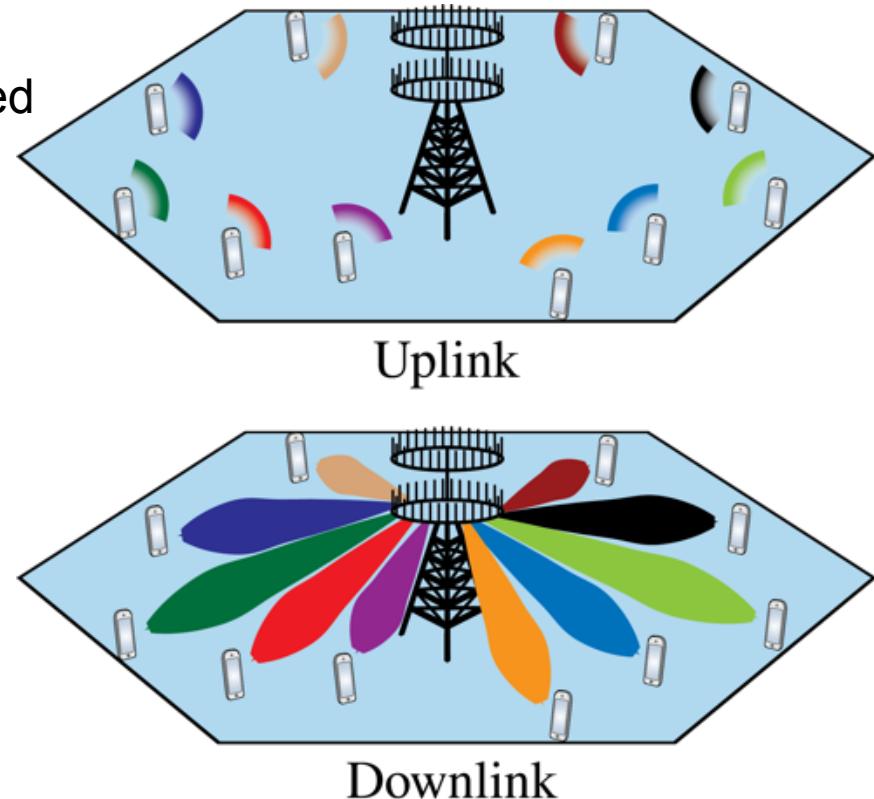
5G opportunity:

Dominant factors in the past!

Improve spectral efficiency

Aggressive Spatial Spectral Reuse

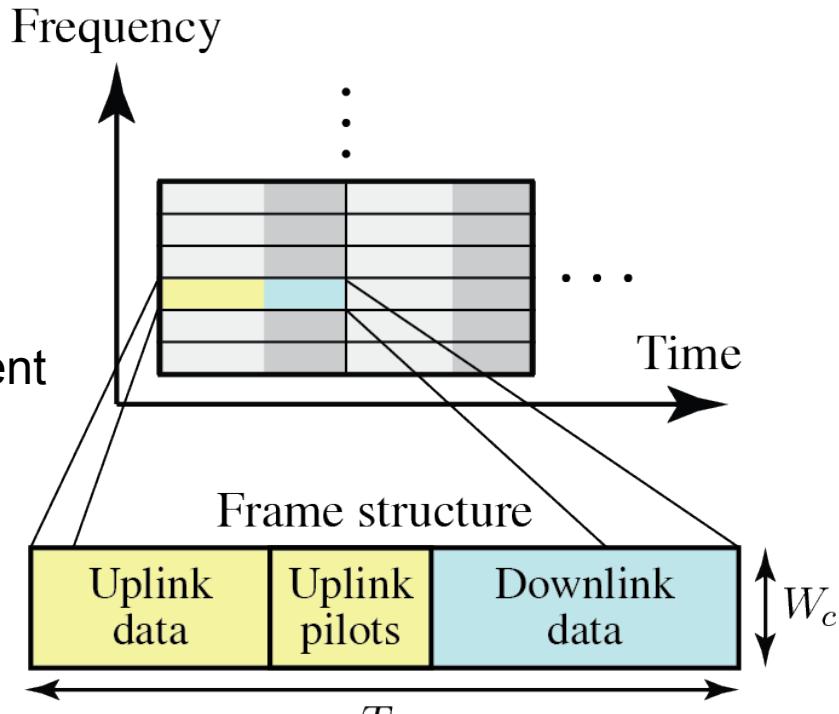
- Needed: Many active users per km^2
 - Interference Management is Key
 - “Small cells” are interference limited
- Massive MIMO
 - BSs with many antennas: M
 - Multiplexing of many users: K
 - Important: $M \gg K$
 - Uplink: Linear detection
 - Downlink: Linear precoding



Array gain gives signal gain without causing more interference!

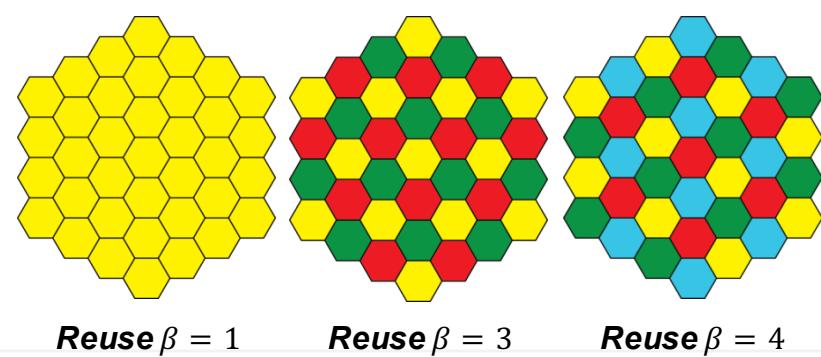
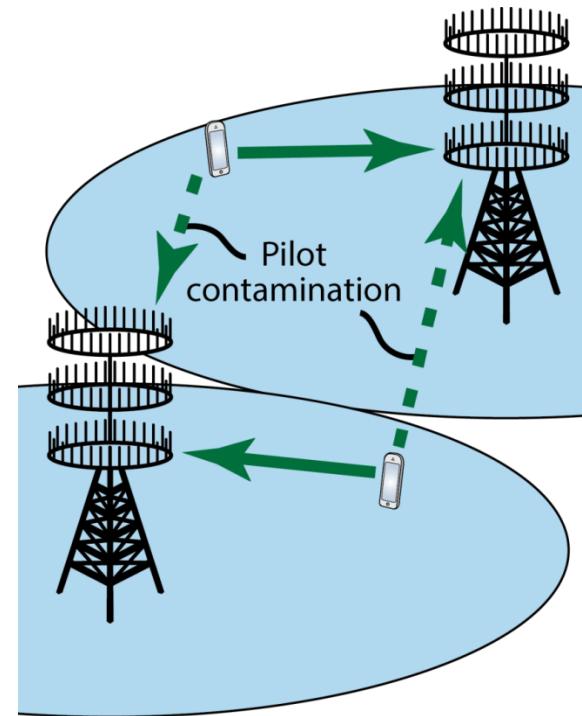
Massive MIMO Transmission Protocol

- Coherence Blocks
 - Fixed channel responses
 - Coherence time: T_c s
 - Coherence bandwidth: W_c Hz
 - Depends on mobility and environment
 - Block length: $S = T_c W_c$ symbols
 - Typically: $S \in [100, 10000]$
- Time-Division Duplex (TDD)
 - Downlink and uplink on all frequencies
 - B symbols/block for uplink pilots – for channel estimation
 - $S - B$ symbols/block for uplink and/or downlink payload data



Channel Acquisition in Massive MIMO

- Limited Number of Pilots: $B \leq S$
 - Must use same pilot sequence in multiple cells
 - Base stations cannot tell some users apart:
Essence of pilot contamination
- Coordinated Pilot Allocation
 - Allocate pilots to users to reduce contamination
 - Scalability → No signaling between BSs
- Solution: Non-universal pilot reuse
 - Pilot reuse factor $\beta \geq 1$
 - Users per cell: $K = B / \beta$
 - Higher $\beta \rightarrow$ Fewer users per cell,
but reuse in fewer cells



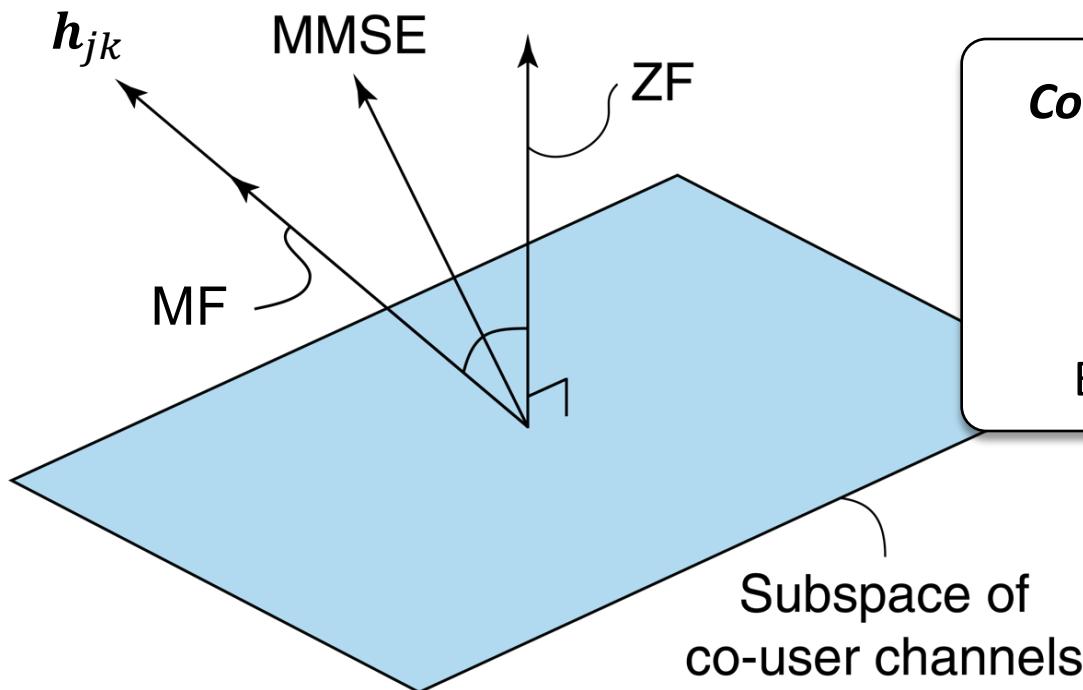
Single-Cell Linear Detection

Inactive interference suppression

- MF: Maximize channel gain

Active interference suppression

- ZF: Minimize interference
- MMSE: Maximize SINR



Commonly used also for:

Multi-cell cases

Downlink precoding

But what is optimal?

Multi-Cell MMSE Detection

- Optimal: Multi-Cell MMSE Detection

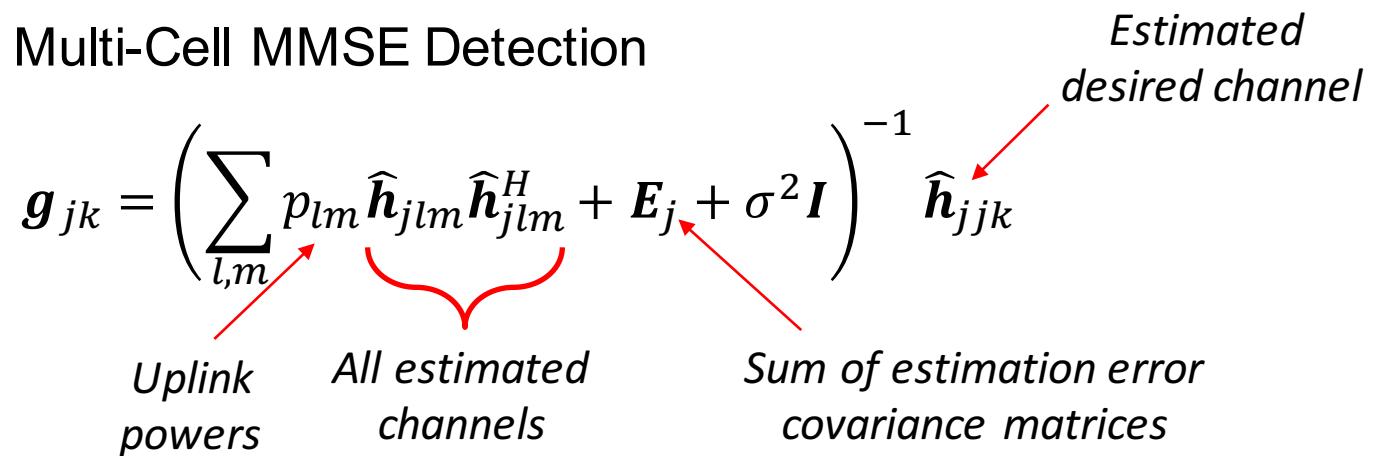
$$\mathbf{g}_{jk} = \left(\sum_{l,m} p_{lm} \hat{\mathbf{h}}_{jlm} \hat{\mathbf{h}}_{jlm}^H + \mathbf{E}_j + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I} \right)^{-1} \hat{\mathbf{h}}_{jjk}$$

Estimated desired channel

Uplink powers

All estimated channels

Sum of estimation error covariance matrices



- Suppress both intra- and inter-cell interference

H. Q. Ngo, M. Matthaiou, and E. G. Larsson, “Performance analysis of large scale MU-MIMO with optimal linear receivers,” Swe-CTW, 2012.

K. F. Guo and G. Ascheid, “Performance analysis of multi-cell MMSE based receivers in MU-MIMO systems with very large antenna arrays,” IEEE WCNC, 2013.

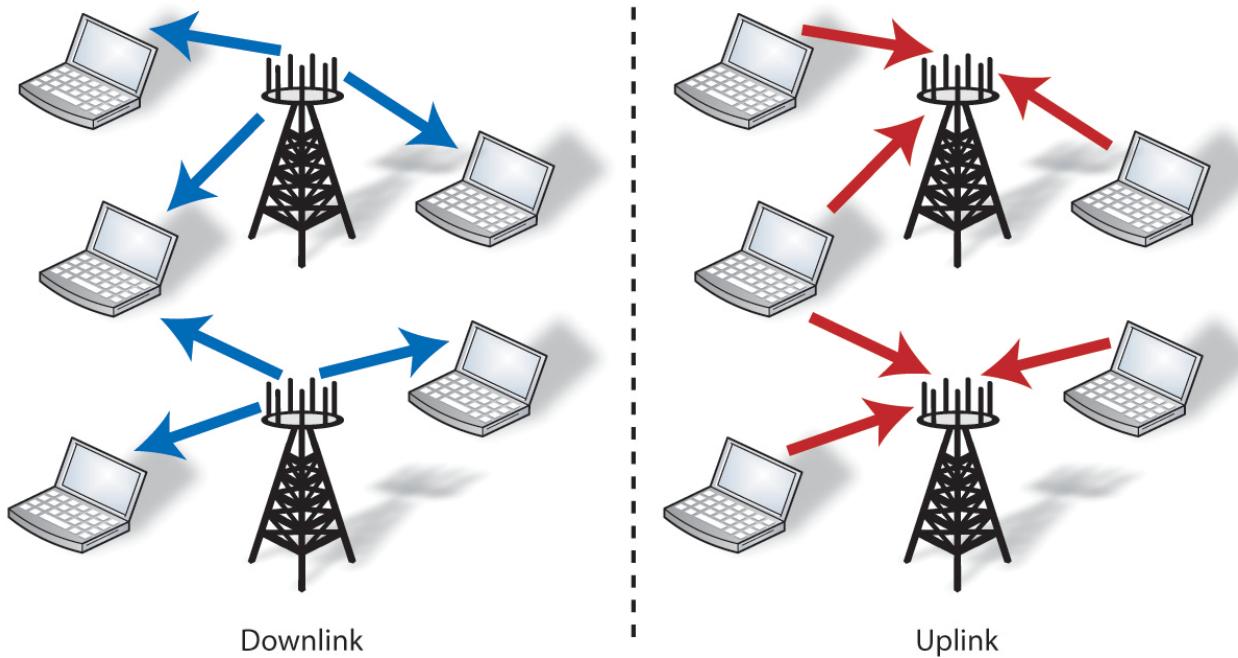
Xueru Li, Emil Björnson, Erik G. Larsson, Shidong Zhou and Jing Wang, “A Multi-Cell MMSE Detector for Massive MIMO Systems and New Large System Analysis,” IEEE GLOBECOM 2015.

Main Contributions: Multi-Cell Precoding

Uplink-Downlink Duality

The same rates are achievable in the uplink and the downlink if

- Detection and precoding vectors are the same
- Same sum power, but optimized power allocation



Proposal: Multi-Cell MMSE Precoding

- Multi-Cell MMSE Precoding

$$\mathbf{w}_{jk} = \frac{1}{\lambda_{jk}} \mathbf{g}_{jk} = \frac{1}{\lambda_{jk}} \left(\sum_{l,m} p_{lm} \hat{\mathbf{h}}_{jlm} \hat{\mathbf{h}}_{jlm}^H + \mathbf{E}_j + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I} \right)^{-1} \hat{\mathbf{h}}_{jjk}$$

Estimated desired channel

Uplink powers *All estimated channels* *Sum of estimation error covariance matrices*

Features:

Optimality property from uplink-downlink duality

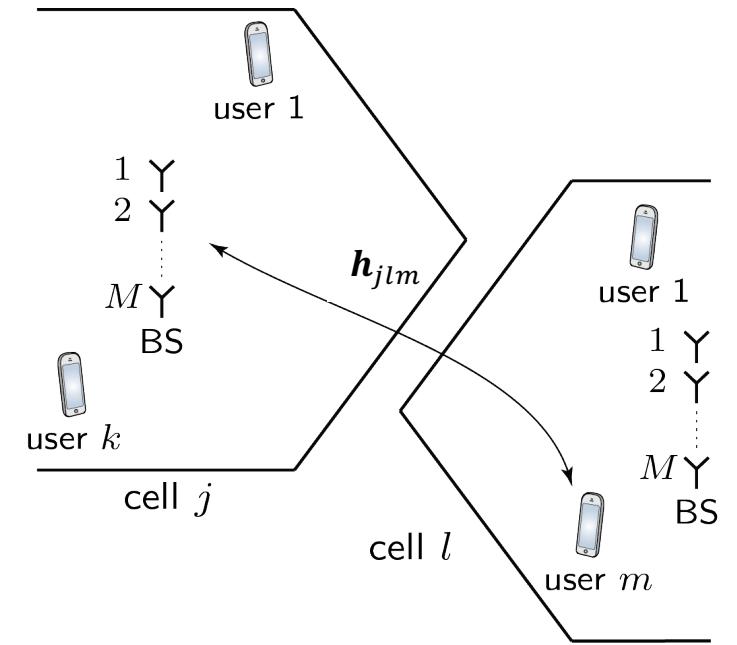
Only requires “local” channels to BS j : Scalable!

Supports imperfect CSI with arbitrary pilot allocation

Property 1: Parallel Channel Estimates

- System Model
 - Channel from BS j to user m in cell l

$$\mathbf{h}_{jlm} \sim \mathcal{CN}(\mathbf{0}, d_{jlm} \mathbf{I}_M)$$
 - Uplink transmit power: p_{lm}
 - Pilot sequence: $\mathbf{v}_{i_{lm}} \in \{\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_B\}$
- Uplink Pilot Transmission



$$\mathbf{Y}_j = \sum_l \sum_m \sqrt{p_{lm}} \mathbf{h}_{jlm} \mathbf{v}_{i_{lm}}^T + \mathbf{N}_j$$

*Direction only depend
on pilot sequence*

- Estimate of \mathbf{h}_{jlm} :
$$\hat{\mathbf{h}}_{jlm} = \frac{\sqrt{p_{lm}} d_{jlm}}{\sum_{l'} \sum_k p_{l'k} d_{jl'k} \mathbf{v}_{i_{l'k}}^H \mathbf{v}_{i_{lm}} + \sigma^2} \mathbf{Y}_j \mathbf{v}_{i_{lm}}^*$$

User-specific scalar

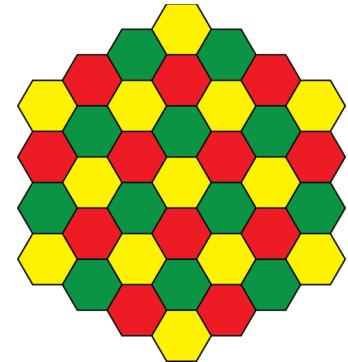
There are only B channel directions to estimate!

Property 2: Simplified Precoder Expression

Reuse $\beta = 3$

- Paradigm: Listen to all pilot sequences
 - B estimated directions:

$$\hat{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathcal{V},j} = \mathbf{Y}_j [\mathbf{v}_1^* \dots \mathbf{v}_B^*]$$



- Multi-Cell MMSE Precoding

$$\mathbf{w}_{jk} = \frac{1}{\lambda_{jk}} \left(\sum_{l,m} p_{lm} \hat{\mathbf{h}}_{jlm} \hat{\mathbf{h}}_{jlm}^H + \mathbf{E}_j + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I} \right)^{-1} \hat{\mathbf{h}}_{jjk}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\lambda_{jk}} (\hat{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathcal{V},j} \Lambda_j \hat{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathcal{V},j}^H + (\sigma^2 + \varphi_j) \mathbf{I})^{-1} \hat{\mathbf{h}}_{jjk}$$

Diagonal matrix:

Uplink powers and
scalars from estimates

Sum of estimation
error variances

Much easier to implement and analyze!

Property 3: Achievable Downlink Performance

- Achievable Spectral Efficiency

$$R_{jk} = \left(1 - \frac{B}{S}\right) \log_2(1 + \eta_{jk})$$

with $\eta_{jk} = \frac{\rho_{jk} |\mathbb{E}\{\mathbf{h}_{jjk}^H \mathbf{w}_{jk}\}|^2}{\sum_{l,m} \mathbb{E}\{|\mathbf{h}_{ljk}^H \mathbf{w}_{lm}\|^2\} - \rho_{jk} |\mathbb{E}\{\mathbf{h}_{jjk}^H \mathbf{w}_{jk}\}|^2 + \sigma^2}$

Large-Scale Approximation: $\eta_{jk} - \bar{\eta}_{jk} \rightarrow 0$ as $M, K \rightarrow \infty$ with a fixed ratio,

$$\bar{\eta}_{jk} = \frac{\rho_{jk} p_{jk} d_{jjk}^2 \frac{\delta_{jk}^2}{\vartheta_{jk}}}{\sum_{(l,m) \neq (j,k): \text{ same pilot}} \rho_{lm} p_{jk} d_{ljk}^2 \frac{\delta_{lm}^2}{\vartheta_{lm}} + \sum_{(l,m): \text{ diff pilot}} \frac{\rho_{lm} d_{ljk}}{M} \frac{\mu_{ljk} m}{\vartheta_{lm}} + \frac{\sigma^2}{M}}$$

Computed using semi-closed form expressions from random matrix theory

Simulations

Simulation Setup

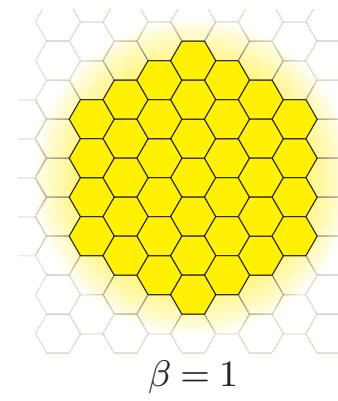
- Hexagonal Network: 19 cells with wrap-around
 - Random user locations: $> 0.14 \cdot \text{radius}$
 - Shadowing: 2.2 dB standard deviation
 - Coherence block: $S = 500$
 - Pilot reuse patterns: $B = fK$
- Uplink channel-inversion power control:

$$p_{jk} = \rho_{jk} = \frac{P}{d_{jk}}$$

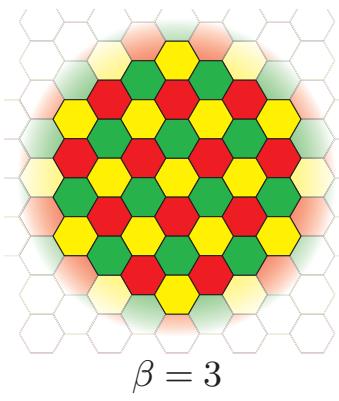
Effective SNR P/σ^2 , here: 0 dB

- Downlink equal power control:

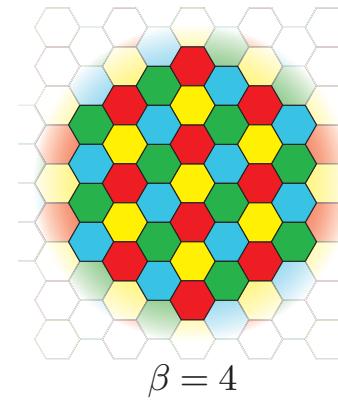
Give – 3 dB at cell edge
(ignoring shadowing)



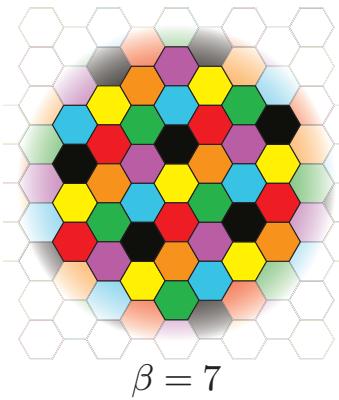
$$\beta = 1$$



$$\beta = 3$$

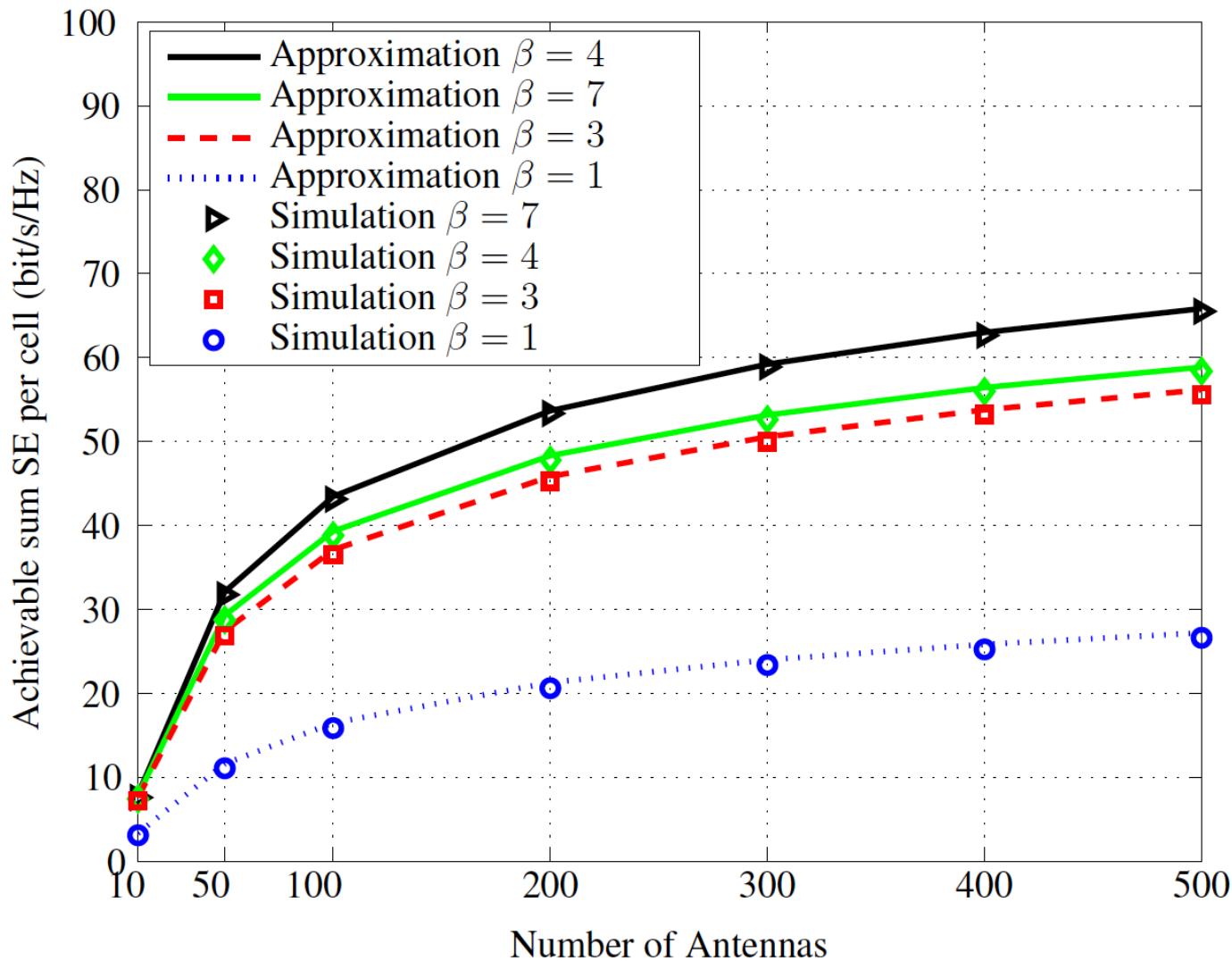


$$\beta = 4$$

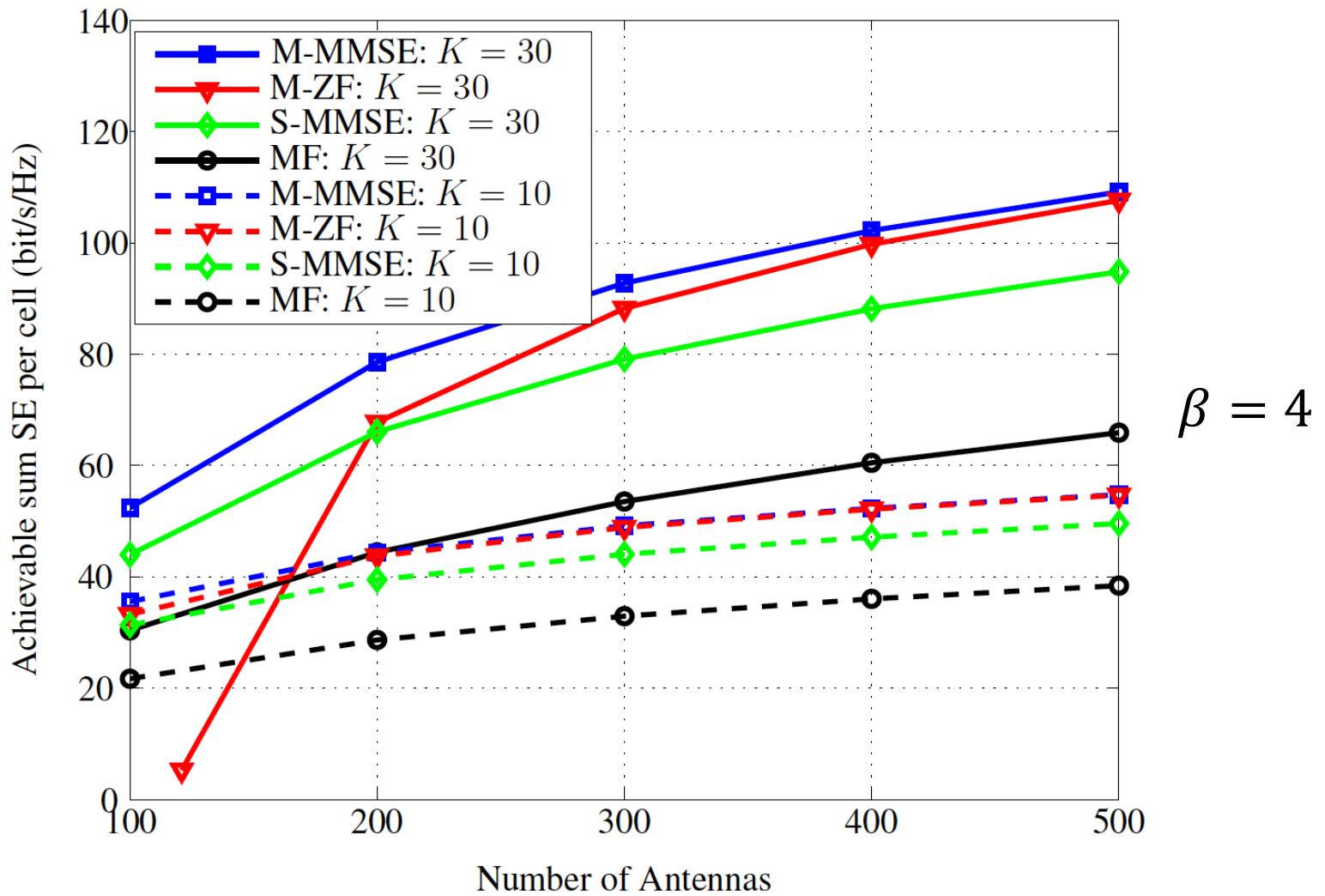


$$\beta = 7$$

Reuse Factors and Large-Scale Approximations



Comparison of Different Precoding Schemes



Summary

Summary

- Proposal: Multi-Cell MMSE Precoding
 - Motivated by uplink-downlink duality
 - All channels = Only B pilots to estimate channels from
 - Large-system performance analysis
 - Substantial gains over single-cell precoders
- Additional results
 - Large-scale approximation enables efficient power control optimization
 - X. Li, E. Björnson, E. G. Larsson, and J. Wang, “*Massive MIMO with multi-cell MMSE processing: exploiting all pilots for interference suppression*,” IEEE Trans. Wireless Commun., Under review.

Questions?

Emil Björnson

Slides and papers available online:

<http://www.commsys.isy.liu.se/en/staff/emibj29>