

# Team 64: Enhancing User Detection Bi-Weekly Update 4

Holly Roper

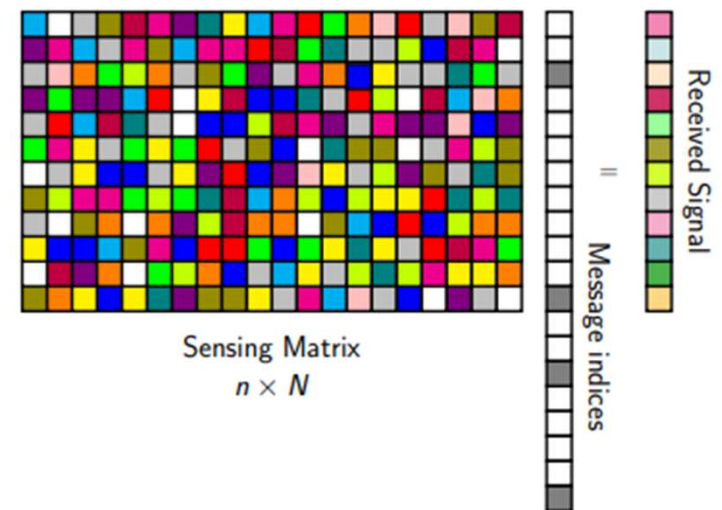
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Jamison Ebert

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# Project Summary

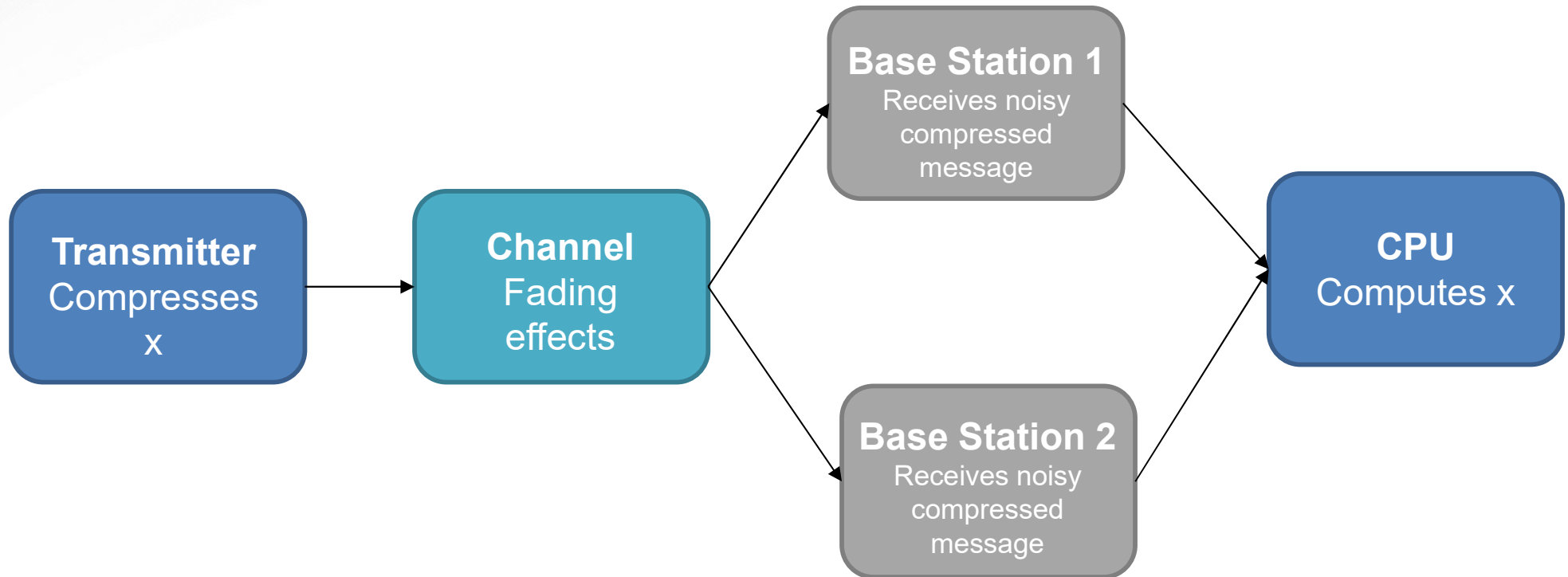
- With the rise in mMTC, a cell-free paradigm has been proposed to handle all the users
- In this paradigm, being able to accurately identify which users are active is critical
- Applying LISTA to the user activity detection problem in a cell-based system
- Evaluating the performance of LISTA in a cell-free system



mMTC: massive machine type communication; only a subset of users are active at any given point in time



# Project Overview





# Project Timeline





# Unlearned Algorithms

| Accomplishments since last update<br>6 hrs of effort   | Ongoing progress/problems and<br>plans until the next presentation |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- 2 BS MD, FA plots</li><li>- Corrected error of 2 BS sensing matrix -&gt; broke ISTA</li><li>- Fixed ISTA</li></ul> | Compile into a neat colab notebook                                 |

# Sensing Matrix

AMP is powerful, but it has some conditions that must be met to be so.

- The energy of the columns of the sensing matrix must equal one.
- The sensing matrix needs to be random/unstructured

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix}_{570 \times 1} = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 \\ A_2 \end{bmatrix}_{570 \times 1024} \begin{bmatrix} x \end{bmatrix}_{1024 \times 1} + \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \end{bmatrix}_{570 \times 1}$$

The energy of the columns of the sensing matrix need to be  $\frac{1}{2}$  because they get stacked together.

If no fading,  $A_1 = A_2$



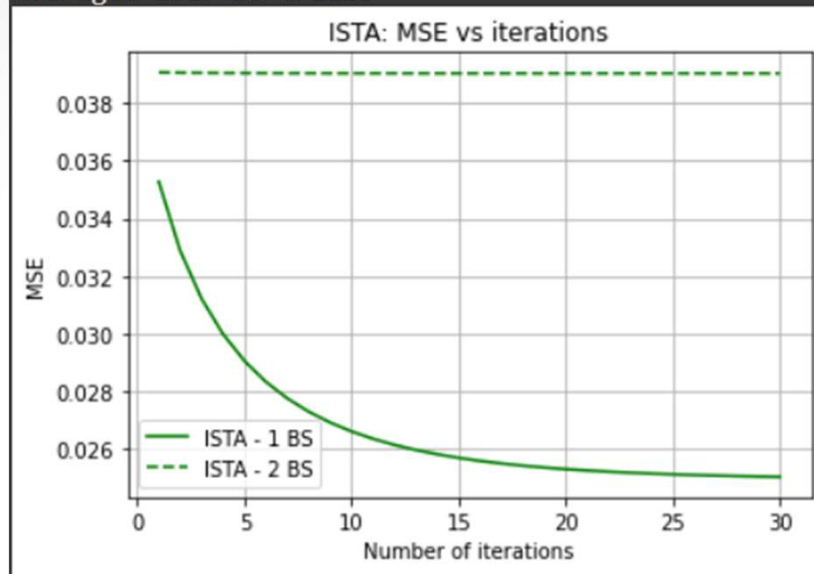
# Fixing ISTA

Alpha is double the 1 BS case

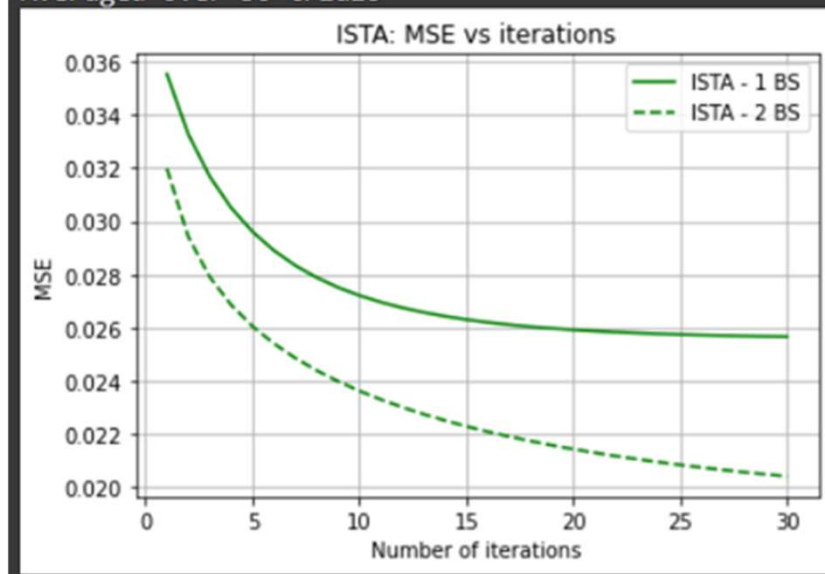
Alpha is half the 1 BS case

Noise: True | Fading: True | Dual BS: True | Complex: True  
SNR: 5  
Num\_iter: 30  
Averaged over 30 trials

**WRONG**



Noise: True | Fading: True | Dual BS: True | Complex: True  
SNR: 5  
Num\_iter: 30  
Averaged over 30 trials



Alpha is the thresholding parameter. Since the column energy of  $A$  remains the same, but the number of elements doubled, we need a smaller threshold, so we don't force too many elements to zero too quickly.



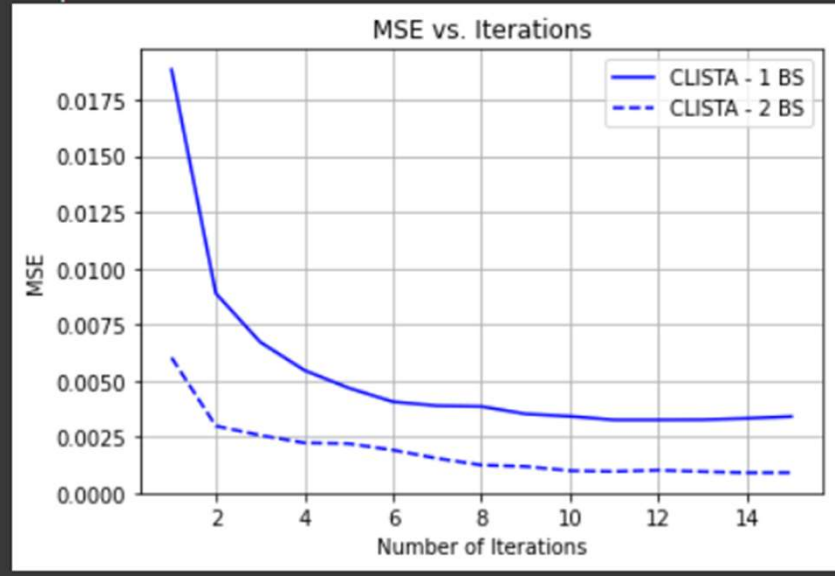
# Learned Algorithms

| Accomplishments since last update<br><b>20 hrs of effort</b>   | Ongoing progress/problems and<br>plans until the next presentation  |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Trying to get my code to run on the servers...</li><li>- 2 BS implemented!</li></ul> | <p>Compile into a neat colab notebook<br/>Generate MD, FA plots</p> |

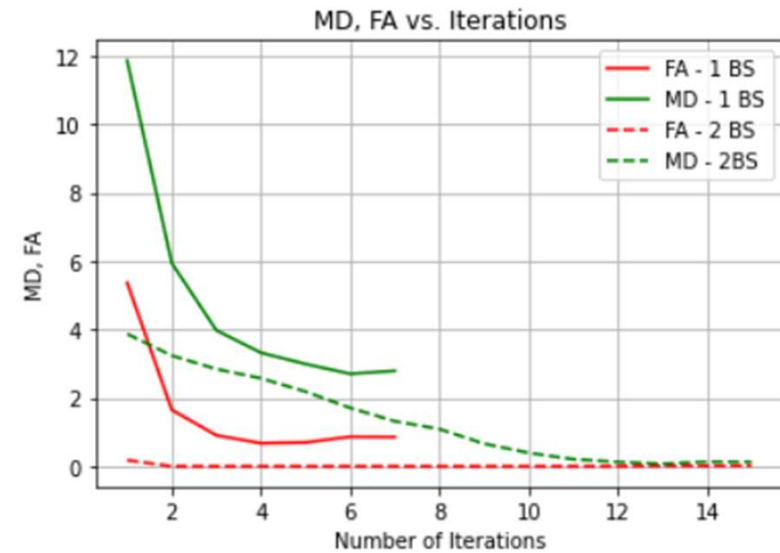


The plots only extend until we see a flatline in results.  
CLISTA plateaus faster and at a lower error than the other algorithms.

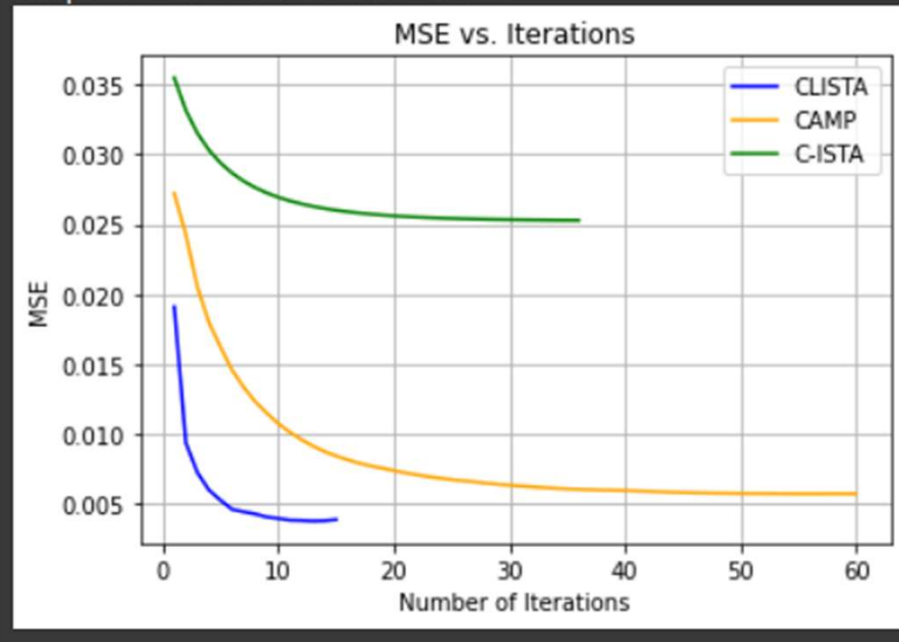
Complex. CRF. SNR: 5dB.



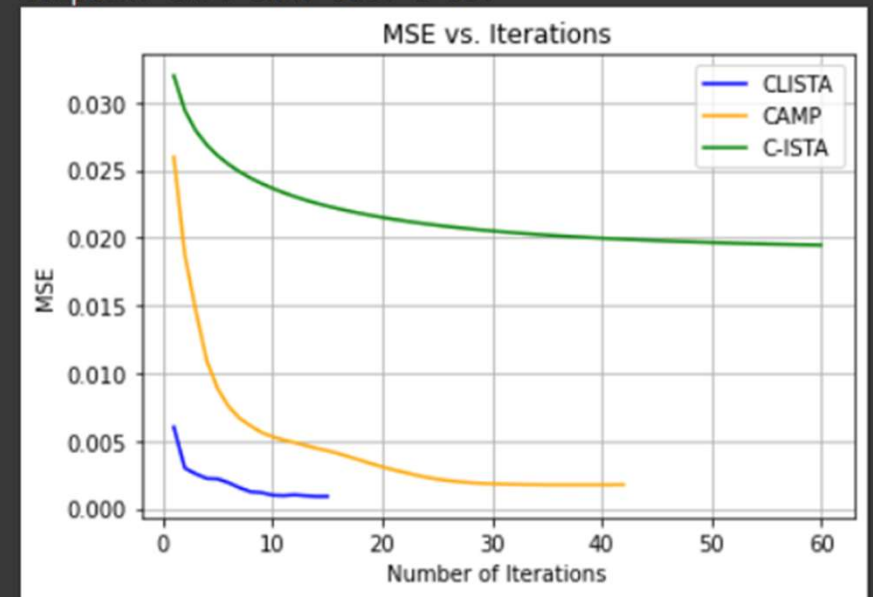
Complex. CRF. SNR: 5dB. 2 BS. Threshold: .3



Complex. CRF. SNR: 5dB. 1 BS.



Complex. CRF. SNR: 5dB. 2 BS.







# Validation

We are evaluating MSE vs. iterations/layers.

The project is considered a success if the ML outperforms ISTA/AMP:

- With no noise
- With noise
- With fading
- With noise and fading

Here performance is measured by MSE and number of MD/FA.



Thank you!



Questions?

