

Efficient Deep Learning for Massive MIMO Channel State Estimation



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Doctoral Exit Seminar

September 2022

Background

Role of CSI in MIMO

CSI Estimation

Compressed Sensing

Convolutional Neural Networks

Completed Work #1: SphNet

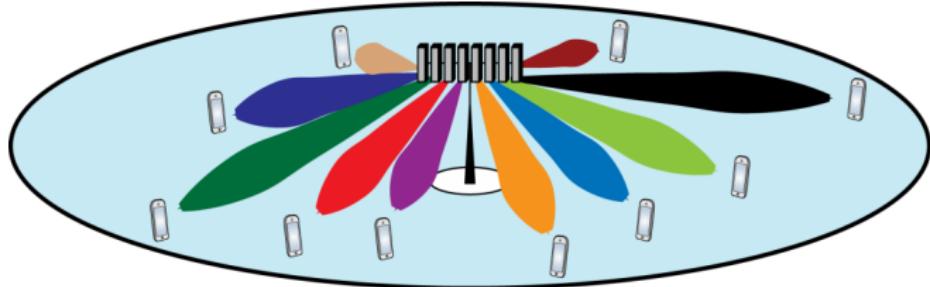
Completed Work #2: MarkovNet

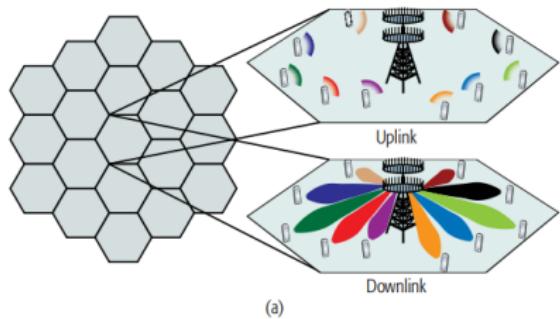
Completed Work #3: Pilots-to-delay Estimator (P2DE) and
Heterogeneous Differential Encoding

Current Work: Pilot Feedback and Model Re-use

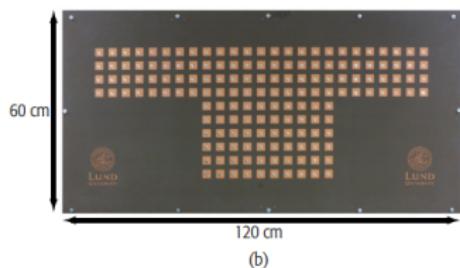
Background

Feedback-based estimation of channel state information in MIMO networks.



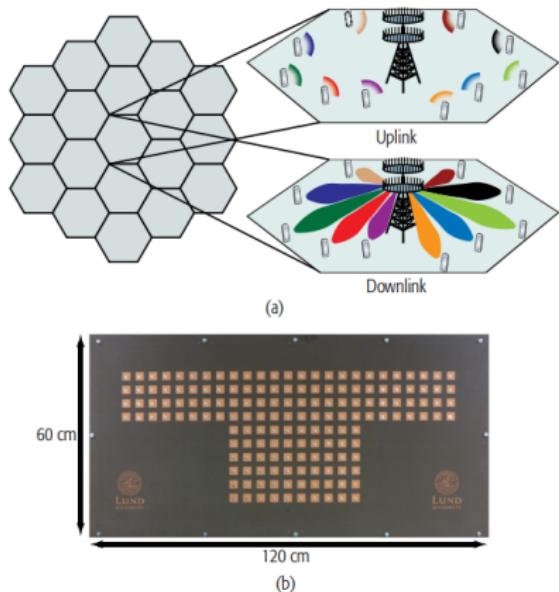


(a)



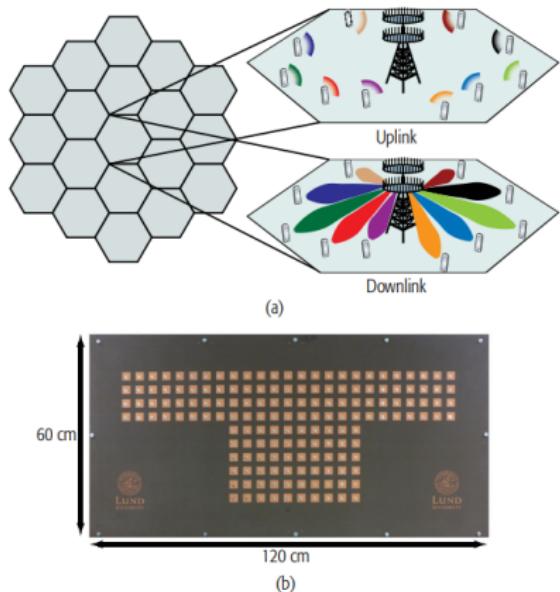
(b)

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E. Björnson, E. G. Larsson, and T. L. Marzetta, "Massive MIMO: Ten Myths and One Critical Question," *IEEE Communications Magazine*, vol. 54, no. 2, pp. 114–123, 2016



- ▶ MIMO = Multiple input multiple output
- ▶ Massive w.r.t. antenna count, not physical size.
- ▶ Spatial diversity → **high throughput.**

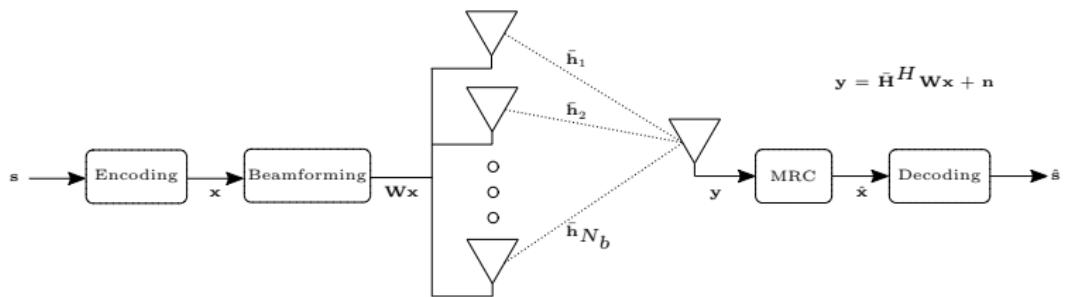


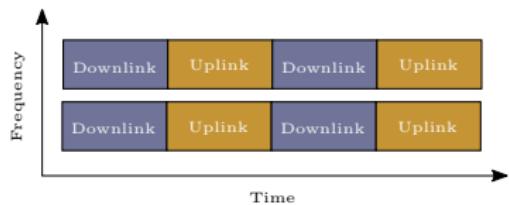
Figure: Multi-antenna transmitter (BS, gNB) and single-antenna user equipment (UE) with relevant system values.

In OFDM, the fading coefficients between Tx/Rx = **Channel State Information (CSI)**, $\bar{\mathbf{H}}$.

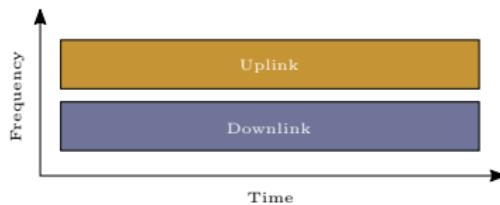
$$\bar{\mathbf{H}} = \begin{bmatrix} h_{1,1} & h_{1,2} & \dots & h_{1,N_f} \\ h_{2,1} & h_{2,2} & \dots & h_{2,N_f} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ h_{N_b,1} & h_{N_b,2} & \dots & h_{N_b,N_f} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{C}^{N_b \times N_f}$$

For N_b transmit antennas and N_f subcarriers.

Downlink-uplink reciprocity in TDD, but not in FDD.

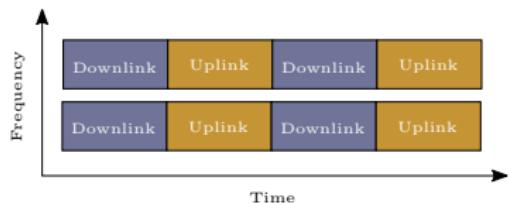


a) Time division duplex (TDD)

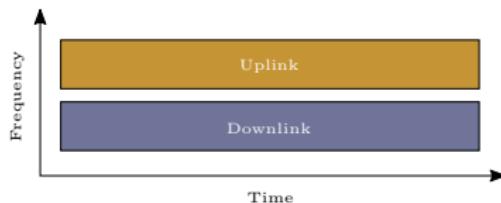


b) Frequency division duplex (FDD)

Downlink-uplink reciprocity in TDD, but not in FDD.



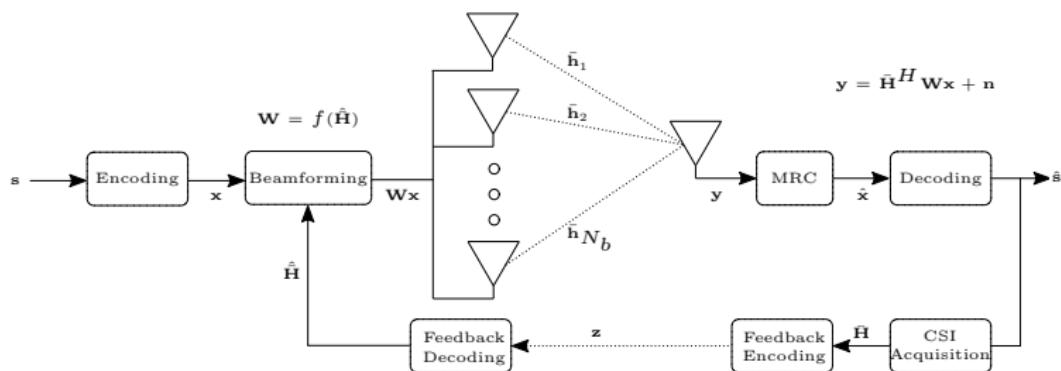
a) Time division duplex (TDD)



b) Frequency division duplex (FDD)

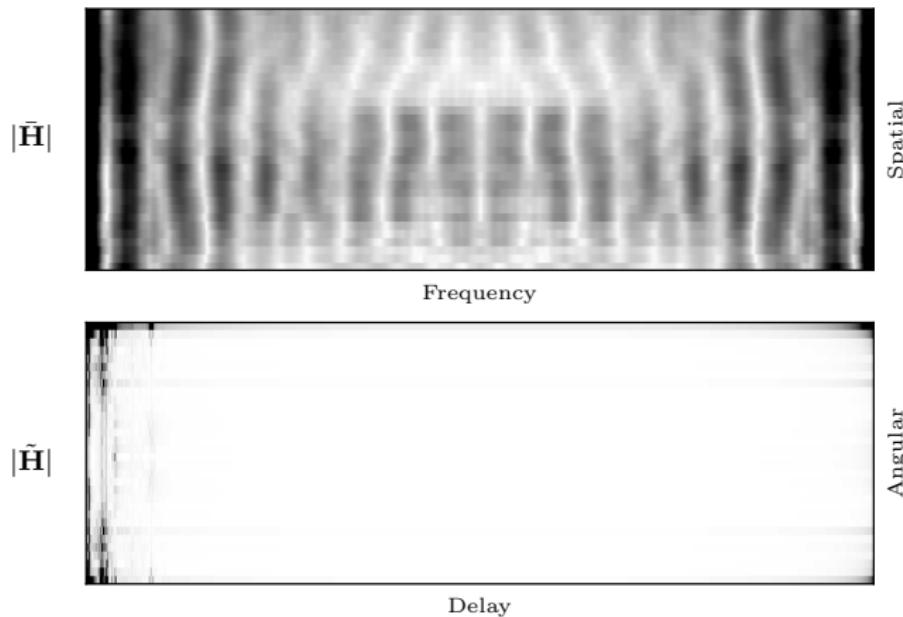
FDD requires feedback for downlink CSI estimation.

Transmitting $\bar{\mathbf{H}}$ is costly. Instead, generate estimates, $\hat{\mathbf{H}}$, based on **compressed feedback**, \mathbf{z} .

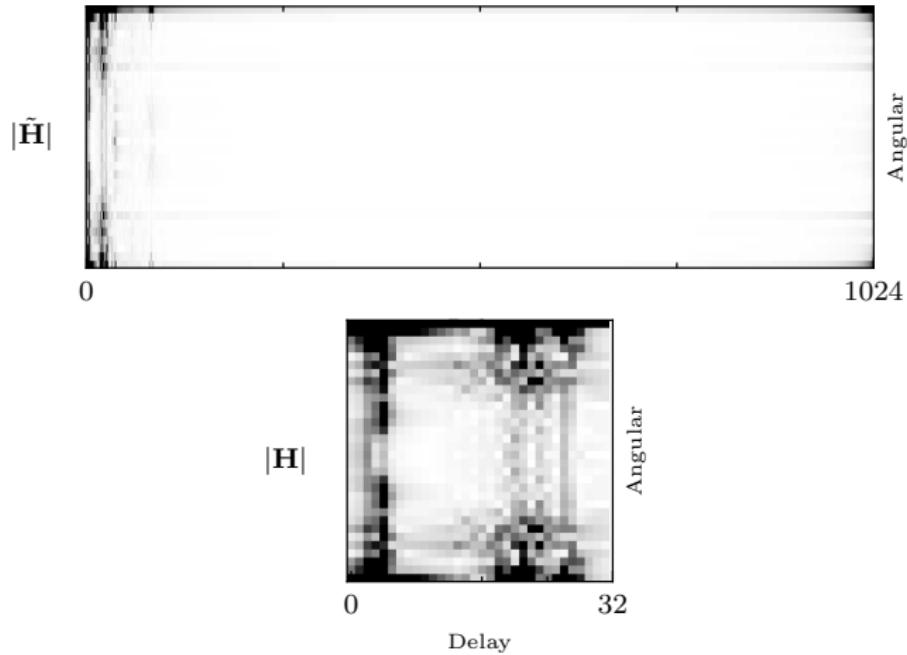


Denote 2D inverse FFT of $\bar{\mathbf{H}}$ as

$$\tilde{\mathbf{H}} = \mathbf{F}^H \bar{\mathbf{H}} \mathbf{F}.$$



Given sparsity of $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$, we can encode/decode a truncated version, \mathbf{H} .



1. Compressed Sensing (Conventional)
2. Convolutional Neural Networks (This proposal)

Find low-dimensional basis for sparse data, \mathbf{h} ,

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{h} + \mathbf{n}.$$

$$\begin{matrix} \mathbf{y} \\ M \times 1 \\ \text{measurements} \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} \mathbf{A} \\ M \times N \\ s < M \ll N \end{matrix} \times \begin{matrix} \mathbf{h} \\ N \times 1 \\ s \text{ non-zero values} \end{matrix}$$

The diagram illustrates the compressed sensing equation $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{h} + \mathbf{n}$. It shows a vertical vector \mathbf{y} on the left, labeled "M × 1 measurements". In the center, there is a matrix \mathbf{A} with dimensions "M × N" and a condition "s < M ≪ N" below it. To the right of \mathbf{A} is a vertical vector \mathbf{h} , labeled "N × 1" with "s non-zero values" below it. Between \mathbf{A} and \mathbf{h} , there is a multiplication symbol (\times) above a times sign (\times), indicating the product $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{h}$.

CS relies on the following assumptions:

1. \mathbf{h} meets a sparsity level s , number of nonzero coefficients.

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1. \mathbf{h} meets a sparsity level s , number of nonzero coefficients.
2. **Restricted Isometry Property (RIP)**. For $\delta \in [0, 1]$,

$$(1 - \delta)\|\mathbf{h}\|^2 \leq \|\mathbf{A}\mathbf{h}\|^2 \leq (1 + \delta)\|\mathbf{h}\|^2$$

for Frobenius norm $\|\cdot\|$.

CS addresses two major issues:

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Problems:

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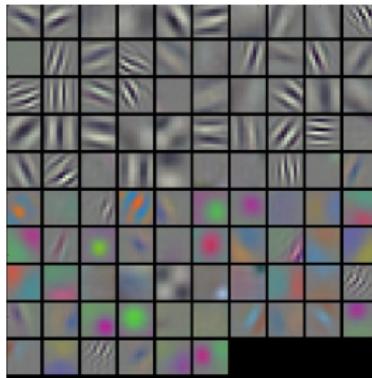
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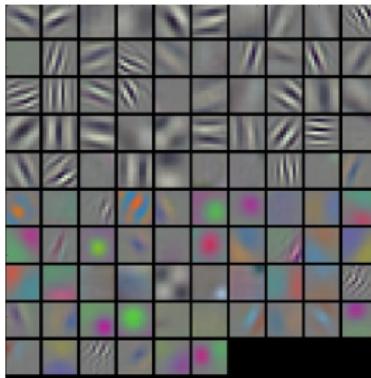
Problems:

- ▶ Recovery algorithms are iterative.
- ▶ Complexity scales with sparsity ($M \propto s$).

- ▶ Layers of trainable linear functions followed by nonlinear ‘activation’ functions.
- ▶ State-of-the art performance in image processing



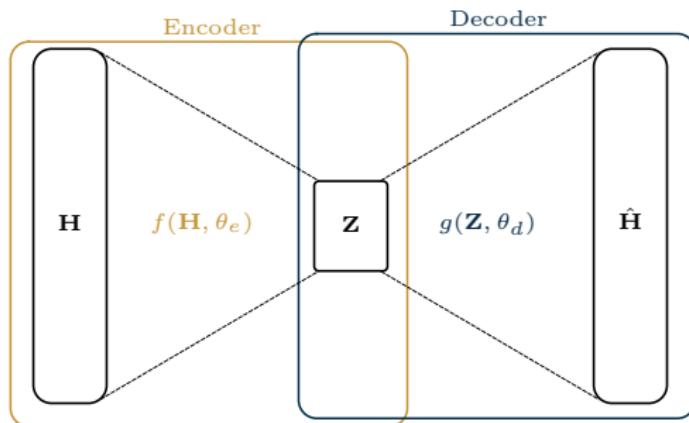
- ▶ Layers of trainable linear functions followed by nonlinear ‘activation’ functions.
- ▶ State-of-the art performance in image processing



- ▶ No assumptions on sparsity/RIP. Instantaneous decoding.

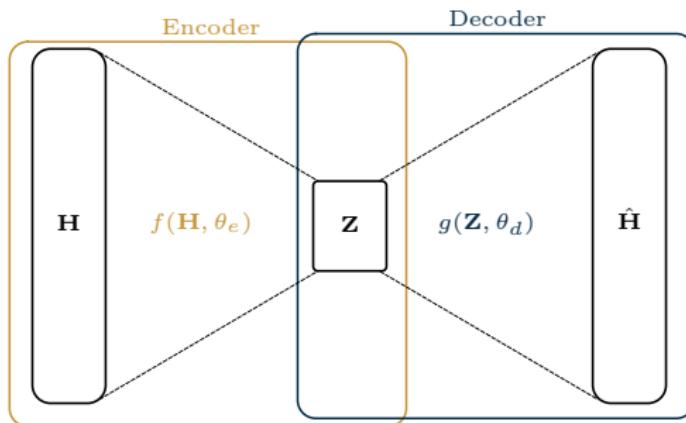
Autoencoder: Estimate $\hat{\mathbf{H}}$, latent code \mathbf{Z} with **compression ratio**,

$$\text{CR} = \frac{\dim(\mathbf{Z})}{\dim(\mathbf{H})} \text{ s.t. } \dim(\mathbf{Z}) < \dim(\mathbf{H}).$$



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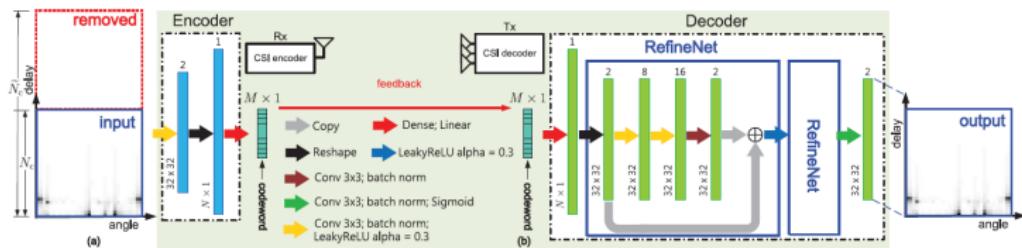
$$\text{CR} = \frac{\dim(\mathbf{Z})}{\dim(\mathbf{H})} \text{ s.t. } \dim(\mathbf{Z}) < \dim(\mathbf{H}).$$



θ_e, θ_d updated to minimize **mean-squared error (MSE)**,

$$\operatorname{argmin}_{\theta_e, \theta_d} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \|\mathbf{H}_i - g(f(\mathbf{H}_i, \theta_e), \theta_d)\|^2.$$

- CNN autoencoder for learned CSI compression and feedback [3]



Metrics used:

► **Normalized Mean-squared Error**

$$\text{NMSE} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_i^N \frac{\|\mathbf{H}_i - \hat{\mathbf{H}}_i\|^2}{\|\mathbf{H}_i\|^2}$$

► **Cosine Similarity**

$$\rho = \frac{1}{NN_f} \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{m=1}^{N_f} \frac{|\hat{\mathbf{h}}_{i,m}^H \bar{\mathbf{h}}_{i,m}|}{\|\hat{\mathbf{h}}_{i,m}\| \|\bar{\mathbf{h}}_{i,m}\|},$$

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CNNs outperform CS at comparable compression ratios.

γ	Methods	Indoor		Outdoor	
		NMSE	ρ	NMSE	ρ
1/4	LASSO	-7.59	0.91	-5.08	0.82
	BM3D-AMP	-4.33	0.80	-1.33	0.52
	TVAL3	-14.87	0.97	-6.90	0.88
	CS-CsiNet	-11.82	0.96	-6.69	0.87
	CsiNet	-17.36	0.99	-8.75	0.91
1/16	LASSO	-2.72	0.70	-1.01	0.46
	BM3D-AMP	0.26	0.16	0.55	0.11
	TVAL3	-2.61	0.66	-0.43	0.45
	CS-CsiNet	-6.09	0.87	-2.51	0.66
	CsiNet	-8.65	0.93	-4.51	0.79
1/32	LASSO	-1.03	0.48	-0.24	0.27
	BM3D-AMP	24.72	0.04	22.66	0.04
	TVAL3	-0.27	0.33	0.46	0.28
	CS-CsiNet	-4.67	0.83	-0.52	0.37
	CsiNet	-6.24	0.89	-2.81	0.67
1/64	LASSO	-0.14	0.22	-0.06	0.12
	BM3D-AMP	0.22	0.04	25.45	0.03
	TVAL3	0.63	0.11	0.76	0.19
	CS-CsiNet	-2.46	0.68	-0.22	0.28
	CsiNet	-5.84	0.87	-1.93	0.59

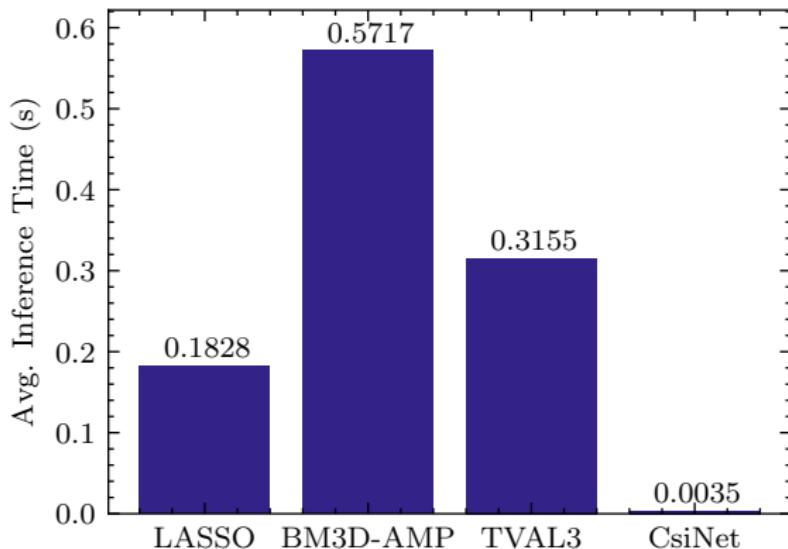


Figure: Average inference time for compressed sensing methods vs. CsiNet.

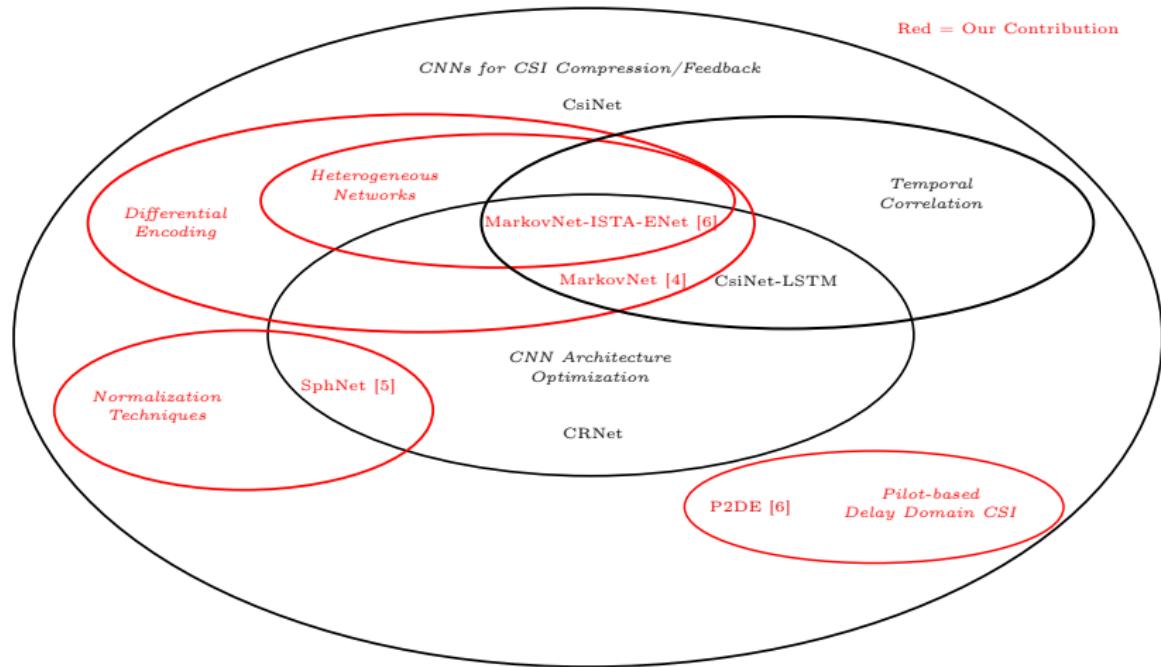
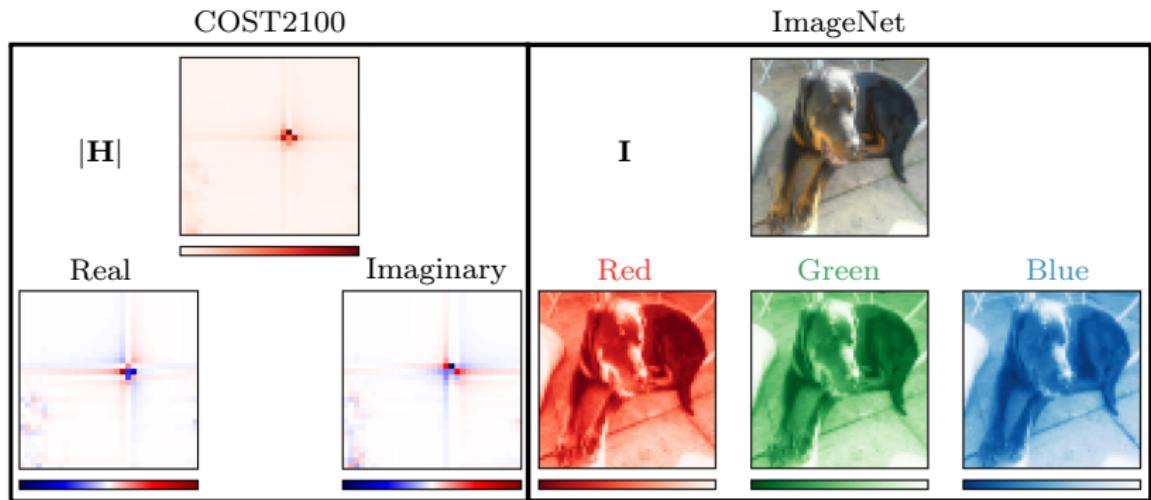
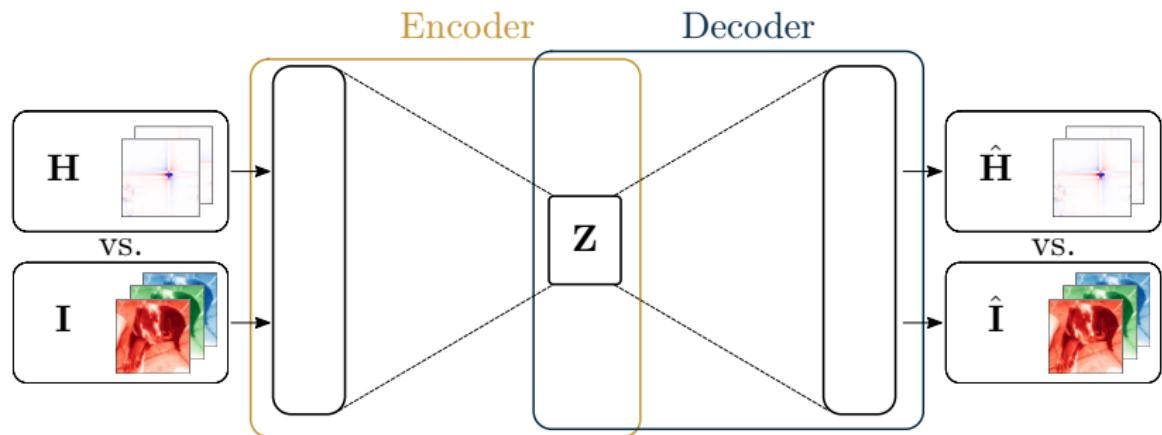


Figure: Areas of *domain knowledge* and corresponding CNNs.

Completed Work #1: SphNet

Power-based normalization for improved CSI reconstruction accuracy.





- **Minmax normalization** – Find minimum, maximum of channels.

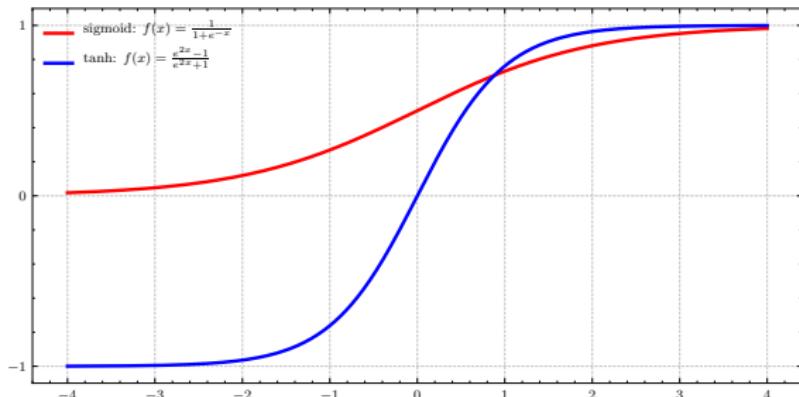
- ▶ **Minmax normalization** – Find minimum, maximum of channels.
- ▶ $H_{n,(i,j)} = (i,j)$ -th element of n -th sample

$$H_{\min\max,n,(i,j)} = \frac{H_{n,(i,j)} - H_{\min}}{H_{\max} - H_{\min}} \in [0, 1]$$

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$$H_{\text{minmax},n,(i,j)} = \frac{H_{n,(i,j)} - H_{\min}}{H_{\max} - H_{\min}} \in [0, 1]$$

- ▶ Compatible with common **activation functions** (e.g., tanh, sigmoid)



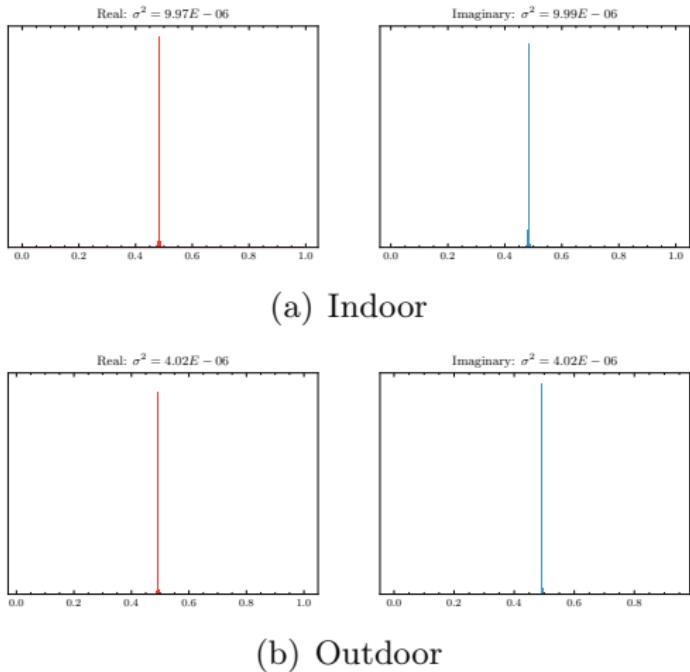


Figure: Distribution/variance of COST2100 real/imaginary channels under minmax normalization ($N = 10^5$).

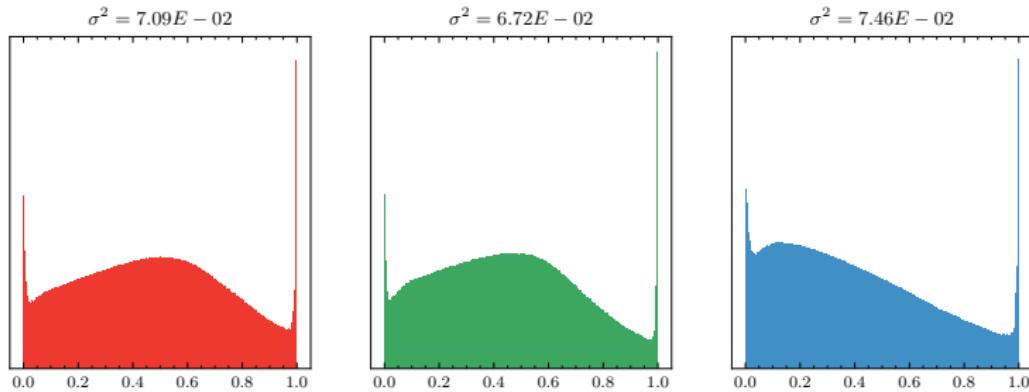


Figure: Distribution and variance of minmax-normalized ImageNet RGB channels ($N = 50000$).

Difference of four orders of magnitude.

Dataset	Env	Channels	Norm	Avg. Variance
ImageNet	-	RGB	Minmax	$7.09E^{-2}$
COST2100	Indoor	Real, Imag	Minmax	$9.98E^{-6}$
COST2100	Outdoor	Real, Imag	Minmax	$4.02E^{-6}$

Table: Minmax normalization applied to COST2100 and ImageNet dataset.

Spherical normalization – scale \mathbf{H} by power. For Frobenius norm $\|\cdot\|$,

$$\check{\mathbf{H}}^n = \frac{\mathbf{H}^n}{\|\mathbf{H}^n\|}. \quad (1)$$

Then apply minmax scaling to the entire dataset.

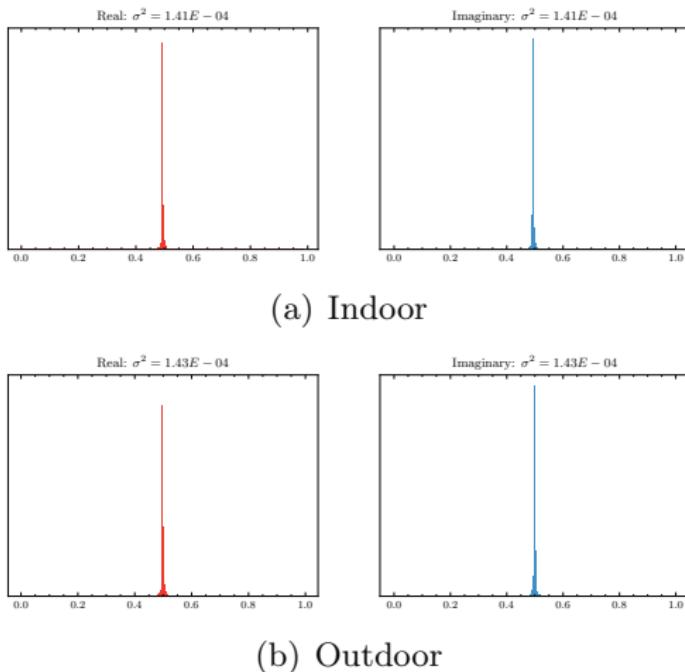


Figure: Distribution/variance of COST2100 real/imaginary channels under spherical normalization ($N = 10^5$).

Difference is now **two orders of magnitude**.

Dataset	Env	Channels	Norm	Avg. Variance
ImageNet	-	RGB	Minmax	$7.09E^{-2}$
COST2100	Indoor	Real, Imag	Spherical	$1.41E^{-4}$
COST2100	Outdoor	Real, Imag	Spherical	$1.43E^{-4}$
COST2100	Indoor	Real, Imag	Minmax	$9.98E^{-6}$
COST2100	Outdoor	Real, Imag	Minmax	$4.02E^{-6}$

Table: Minmax vs. spherical normalization applied to COST2100 datasets compared with ImageNet.

Spherical normalization → MSE equivalent to NMSE.

$$\text{MSE} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N \|\mathbf{H}_k - \hat{\mathbf{H}}_k\|^2, \quad \text{NMSE} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{\|\mathbf{H}_k - \hat{\mathbf{H}}_k\|^2}{\|\mathbf{H}_k\|}$$

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MSE of spherically normalized estimator yields,

$$\begin{aligned}\text{MSE}_{\text{Sph}} &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N \|\check{\mathbf{H}}_k - \hat{\check{\mathbf{H}}}_k\|^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N \left\| \frac{\mathbf{H}_k}{\|\mathbf{H}_k\|} - \frac{\hat{\mathbf{H}}_k}{\|\mathbf{H}_k\|} \right\|^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{\|\mathbf{H}_k - \hat{\mathbf{H}}_k\|^2}{\|\mathbf{H}_k\|}.\end{aligned}$$

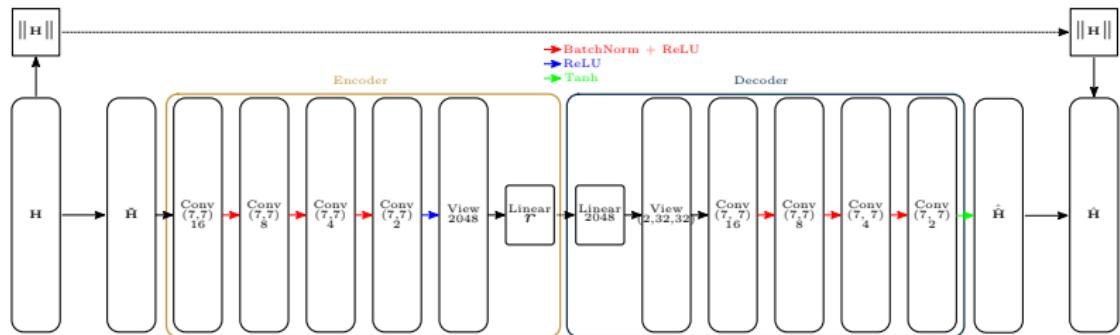


Figure: SphNet – CsiNetPro architecture with Spherical Normalization.

Z. Liu, M. del Rosario, X. Liang, L. Zhang, and Z. Ding, “Spherical Normalization for Learned Compressive Feedback in Massive MIMO CSI Acquisition,” in *2020 IEEE International Conference on Communications Workshops (ICC Workshops)*, pp. 1–6, 2020

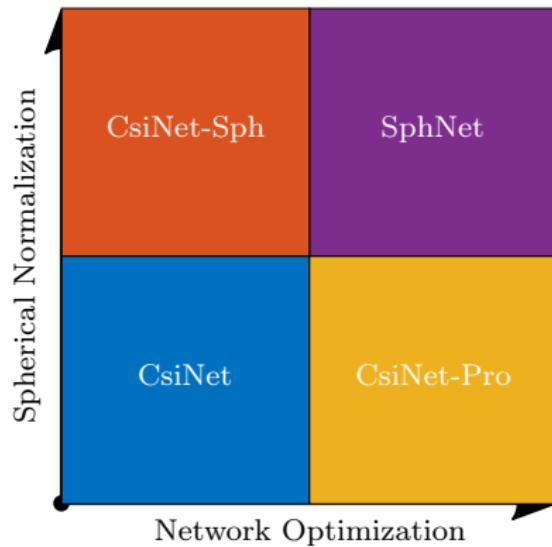
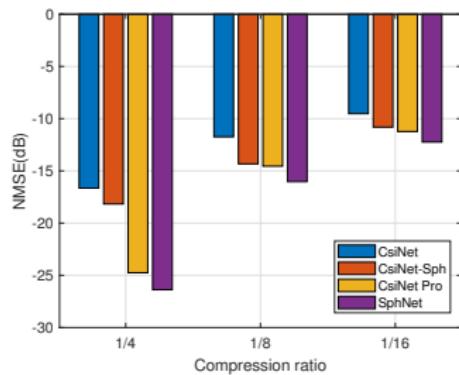


Figure: Illustration of techniques used in different models.

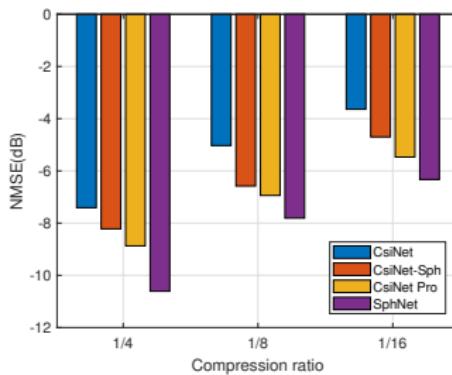
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Table: Parameters for COST2100 model in this work.

Environment	Indoor	Outdoor
Num. gNB Antennas (N_b)		32
Num. Subcarriers (N_f)		1024
Truncation Value (R_d)		32
Carrier Frequency	5.3 GHz	300 MHz
UE Mobility	0.001 m/s	1 m/s
UE Starting Position	20×20 m	400×400 m
Num. Channel Samples (N)		10^5
Training/Validation Split		70%/30%
Feedback interval		40 ms



(a) Indoor



(b) Outdoor

Figure: Ablation study for CsiNet-Pro and spherical normalization [5] (lower NMSE is better).

Z. Liu, M. del Rosario, X. Liang, L. Zhang, and Z. Ding, “Spherical Normalization for Learned Compressive Feedback in Massive MIMO CSI Acquisition,” in *2020 IEEE International Conference on Communications Workshops (ICC Workshops)*, pp. 1–6, 2020

Completed Work #2: MarkovNet

A deep differential autoencoder for efficient temporal learning.

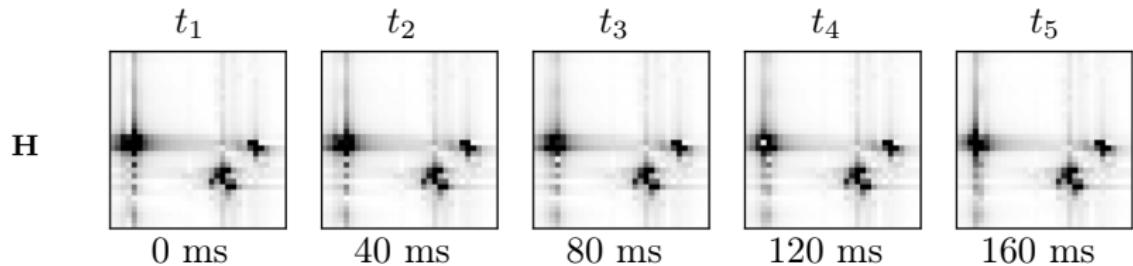


Figure: Ground truth CSI (**H**) for five timeslots (T_1 through T_5) on one outdoor sample from the validation set.

Recurrent neural networks (RNNs) contain trainable long short-term memory (LSTM) cells which learn temporal relationships.

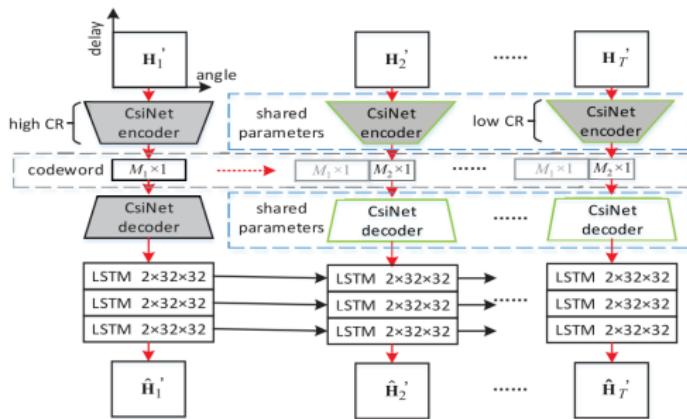


Figure: CsiNet-LSTM network architecture [8].

LSTMs improve NMSE at smaller compression ratios.

	CR	LASSO	BM3D-AMP	TVAL3	CsiNet	CsiNet-LSTM
Indoor	NMSE	1/16	-2.96	0.25	-3.20	-10.59
		1/32	-1.18	20.85	-0.46	-7.35
		1/64	-0.18	26.66	0.60	-6.09
	ρ	1/16	0.72	0.29	0.73	0.95
		1/32	0.53	0.17	0.45	0.90
		1/64	0.30	0.16	0.24	0.87
	runtime	1/16	0.2471	0.3454	0.3148	0.0001
		1/32	0.2137	0.5556	0.3148	0.0001
		1/64	0.2479	0.6047	0.2860	0.0001
	NMSE↓	1/16-1/64	94%	105	1.19	42%
Outdoor	NMSE	1/16	-1.09	0.40	-0.53	-3.60
		1/32	-0.27	18.99	0.42	-2.14
		1/64	-0.06	24.42	0.74	-1.65
	ρ	1/16	0.49	0.23	0.46	0.75
		1/32	0.32	0.16	0.28	0.63
		1/64	0.19	0.16	0.19	0.58
	runtime	1/16	0.2122	0.4210	0.3145	0.0001
		1/32	0.2409	0.6031	0.2985	0.0001
		1/64	0.0166	0.5980	0.2850	0.0001
	NMSE↓	1/16-1/64	94%	60	2.40	54%
						10%

Problem: Number of parameters/FLOPs for RNNs is large.

Table: Model size/computational complexity per timeslot for CsiNet-LSTM and CsiNet. M: million.

CR	Parameters		FLOPs	
	CsiNet-LSTM	CsiNet	CsiNet-LSTM	CsiNet
1/4	132.7 M	2.1 M	412.9 M	7.8 M
1/8	123.2 M	1.1 M	410.8 M	5.7 M
1/16	118.5 M	0.5 M	409.8 M	4.7 M
1/32	116.1 M	0.3 M	409.2 M	4.1 M
1/64	115.0 M	0.1 M	409.0 M	3.9 M

For short enough feedback interval, CSI data form a Markov chain,

$$\mathbf{H}_t = \gamma \mathbf{H}_{t-1} + \mathbf{V}_t,$$

with $\gamma \in \mathbb{R}^+$ and i.i.d $\mathbf{V}_t \sim \mathcal{CN}(\mathbf{0}, \Sigma_V)$.

Z. Liu †, M. del Rosario †, and Z. Ding, “A Markovian Model-Driven Deep Learning Framework for Massive MIMO CSI Feedback,” *IEEE Transactions on Wireless Communications*, vol. 21, no. 2, pp. 1214–1228, 2022 († equal contribution)

The ordinary least-squares solution, γ , is given as

$$\gamma = \frac{\text{Trace}(\mathbb{E} [\mathbf{H}_{t-1}^H \mathbf{H}_t])}{\mathbb{E} \|\mathbf{H}_t^H \mathbf{H}_t\|^2}.$$

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$$\gamma = \frac{\text{Trace}(\mathbb{E} [\mathbf{H}_{t-1}^H \mathbf{H}_t])}{\mathbb{E} \|\mathbf{H}_t^H \mathbf{H}_t\|^2}.$$

Utilize estimator, $\hat{\gamma}$, based on the sample statistics,

$$\hat{\gamma} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \text{Trace}([\mathbf{H}_{t-1}^H(i) \mathbf{H}_t(i)])}{\sum_{i=1}^N \|\mathbf{H}_t^H(i) \mathbf{H}_t(i)\|^2},$$

for training set of size N .

Using $\hat{\gamma}$, train encoder on estimation error as

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{E}_t &= \mathbf{H}_t - \hat{\gamma} \hat{\mathbf{H}}_{t-1} \\ \mathbf{z}_t &= f_{e,t}(\mathbf{E}_t).\end{aligned}$$

Jointly train a decoder,

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\mathbf{E}}_t &= f_{d,t}(\mathbf{z}_t) \\ \hat{\mathbf{H}}_t &= \hat{\mathbf{E}}_t + \hat{\gamma} \hat{\mathbf{H}}_{t-1}.\end{aligned}$$

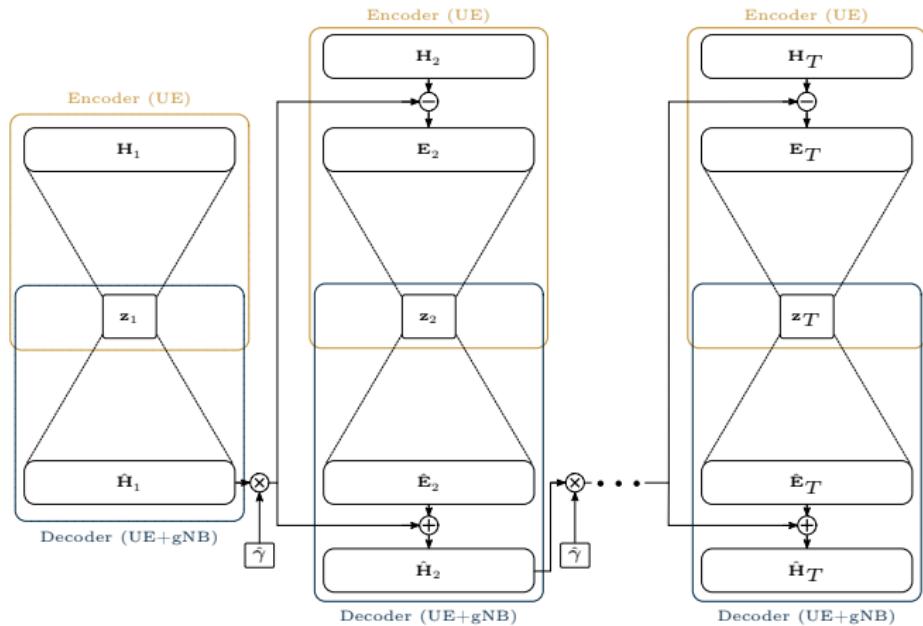
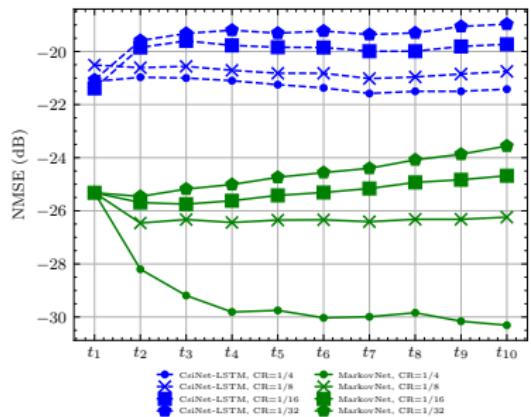
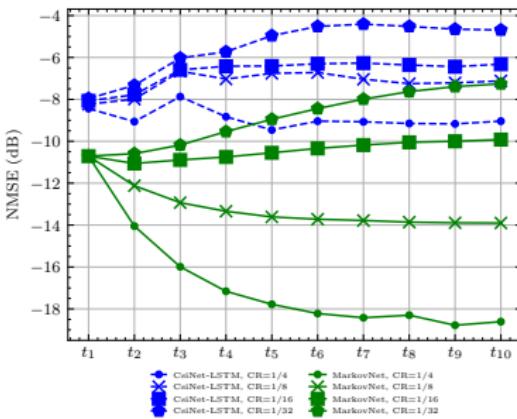


Figure: MarkovNet architecture. Networks at $t \geq 2$ predict estimation error, $\hat{\mathbf{E}}_t$.

MarkovNet Results – NMSE Performance



(a) Indoor



(b) Outdoor

Figure: NMSE (lower is better) comparison of MarkovNet and CsiNet-LSTM at multiple CRs.

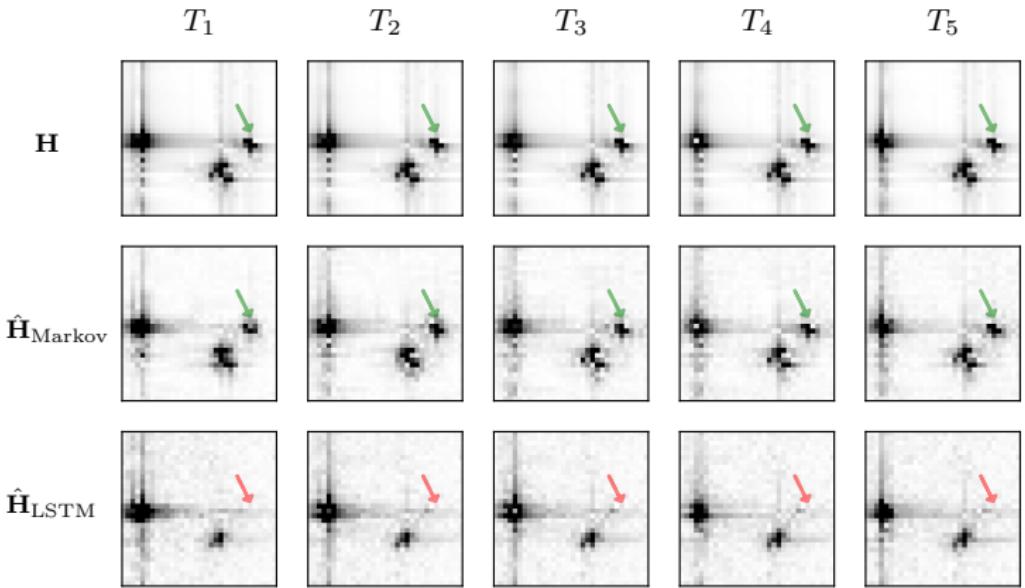


Figure: Ground truth (\mathbf{H}), MarkovNet estimates ($\hat{\mathbf{H}}_{\text{Markov}}$), and CsiNet-LSTM estimates ($\hat{\mathbf{H}}_{\text{LSTM}}$) on from outdoor test set ($\text{CR} = \frac{1}{4}$).

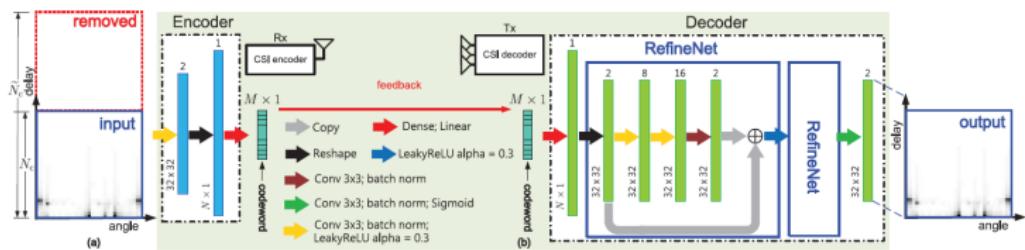
Table: Model size/computational complexity of tested temporal networks (CsiNet-LSTM, MarkovNet) and comparable non-temporal network (CsiNet). M: million.

	Parameters		
	CsiNet-LSTM	MarkovNet	CsiNet
CR=1/4	132.7 M	2.1 M	2.1 M
CR=1/8	123.2 M	1.1 M	1.1 M
CR=1/16	118.5 M	0.5 M	0.5 M
CR=1/32	116.1 M	0.3 M	0.3 M
CR=1/64	115.0 M	0.1 M	0.1 M
	FLOPs		
	CsiNet-LSTM	MarkovNet	CsiNet
CR=1/4	412.9 M	44.5 M	7.8 M
CR=1/8	410.8 M	42.4 M	5.7 M
CR=1/16	409.8 M	41.3 M	4.7 M
CR=1/32	409.2 M	40.8 M	4.1 M
CR=1/64	409.0 M	40.5 M	3.9 M

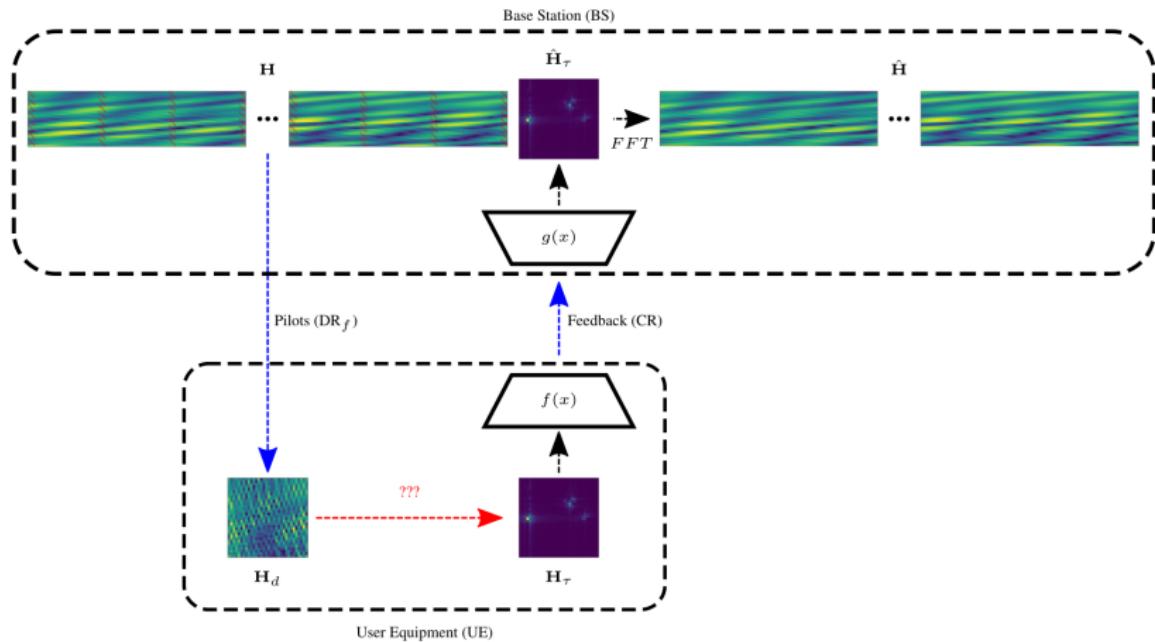
Completed Work #3: Pilots-to-delay Estimator (P2DE) and Heterogeneous Differential Encoding

Acquiring delay domain CSI under practical pilot placement. Improving differential encoding.

Recall: Works in DL-based CSI compression have used delay domain.



Problem: CSI at UE is based on sparse pilot estimates.



- ▶ Denote $\boldsymbol{\eta}_i \in \mathbb{C}^{N_f}$ as the i -th row of the spatial-frequency matrix \mathbf{H}
- ▶ Denote the downsampled version of $\boldsymbol{\eta}_i$ as $\boldsymbol{\eta}_{d,i} \in \mathbb{C}^{M_f}$ where $M_f << N_f$
- ▶ The spatial-frequency CSI, \mathbf{H} , and its downsampled counterpart, \mathbf{H}_d , can be written as,

$$\mathbf{H} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\eta}_1 \\ \boldsymbol{\eta}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \boldsymbol{\eta}_{N_b} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{C}^{N_b \times N_f}, \quad \mathbf{H}_d = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\eta}_{d,1} \\ \boldsymbol{\eta}_{d,2} \\ \vdots \\ \boldsymbol{\eta}_{d,N_b} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{C}^{N_b \times M_f}. \quad (2)$$

$\boldsymbol{\eta}_{d,i}$ is related to $\boldsymbol{\eta}_i$ by the downsampling matrix for the i -th antenna port, \mathbf{P}_i , as

$$\boldsymbol{\eta}_{d,i} = \boldsymbol{\eta}_i \mathbf{P}_i \quad \forall i \in [1, \dots, N_b], \quad (3)$$

where \mathbf{P}_i is chosen to conform with 3GPP-defined pilot allocation.

Denote the delay-domain CSI vector, $\tilde{\boldsymbol{\eta}}_i$, which is defined as

$$\tilde{\boldsymbol{\eta}}_i \mathbf{F} = \boldsymbol{\eta}_i, \quad (4)$$

where \mathbf{F} is the $\mathbf{C}^{N_f \times N_f}$ discrete Fourier transform (DFT) matrix.

Apply the pilot downsampling matrix \mathbf{P}_i to both sides of (4),

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{\boldsymbol{\eta}}_i \mathbf{F} \mathbf{P}_i &= \boldsymbol{\eta}_i \mathbf{P}_i \\ \tilde{\boldsymbol{\eta}}_i \mathbf{Q}_i &= \boldsymbol{\eta}_{d,i}\end{aligned}\tag{5}$$

where $\mathbf{Q}_i = \mathbf{F} \mathbf{P}_i \in \mathbb{C}^{N_f \times M_f}$ is the downsampled DFT matrix.

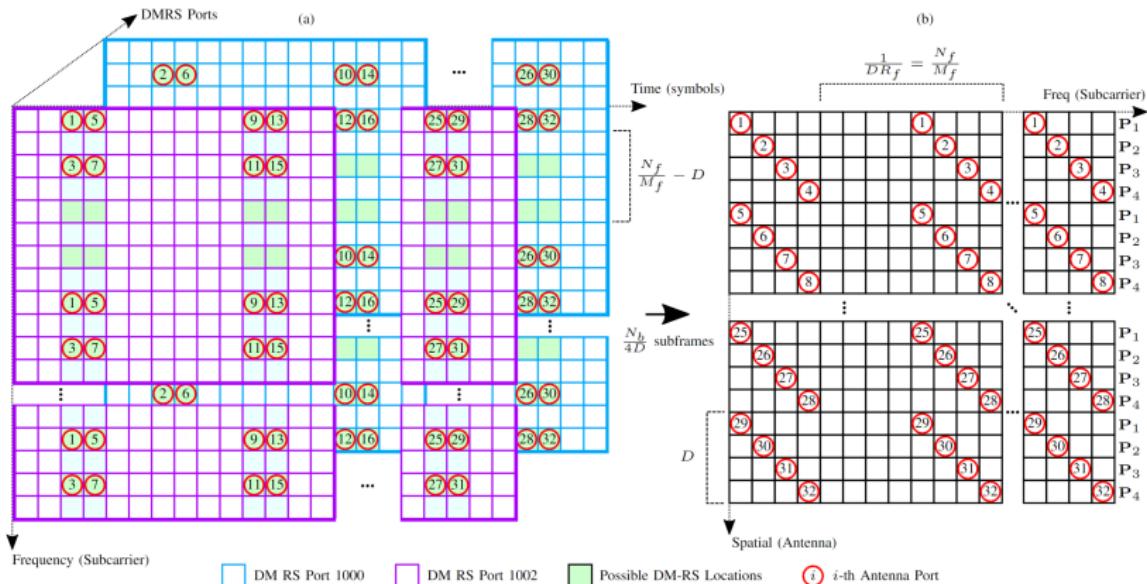
- ▶ **Recall our goal:** To feed back and compress the truncated delay domain vectors, $\tilde{\boldsymbol{\eta}}_{c,i} \in \mathbb{C}^{N_t}$.
- ▶ Denote the zero-padded vector $\tilde{\boldsymbol{\eta}}_i$ as

$$\tilde{\boldsymbol{\eta}}_i = [\tilde{\boldsymbol{\eta}}_{c,i}, \mathbf{0}_{N_f - N_t}] . \quad (6)$$

- ▶ Based on \mathbf{Q}_i of (5), the delay domain is related to the pilots by the pseudoinverse,

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{\boldsymbol{\eta}}_i \mathbf{Q}_i \mathbf{Q}_i^T &= \boldsymbol{\eta}_{d,i} \mathbf{Q}_i^T \\ \tilde{\boldsymbol{\eta}}_i &= \boldsymbol{\eta}_{d,i} \mathbf{Q}_i^T (\mathbf{Q}_i \mathbf{Q}_i^T)^{-1} \\ &= \boldsymbol{\eta}_{d,i} \mathbf{Q}_i^\#.\end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

- In 5G subframes, downlink pilots are allocated as **Demodulation Reference Signals (DM-RS)**.
- 'Diagonal' pilot pattern in spatial/frequency domain allows faster pilot CSI acquisition (inversely proportional to diagonal size, D)



Algorithm 1 outlines the process for acquiring truncated delay domain from sparse/downsampled frequency domain pilots.

Algorithm 1 Pilots-to-delay Estimator (P2DE) for Diagonal Pilot Pattern

Input: P2DE Matrices, $\mathbf{Q}_{c,j}^\#$, $j \in \{1, \dots, D\}$

Input: Pilot spatial-frequency CSI, $\mathbf{H}_d \in \mathbb{C}^{N_b \times M_f}$

Initialize: Spatial-delay CSI, $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_\tau \in \mathbb{C}^{N_b \times N_t}$

Initialize: Angular-delay CSI estimate, $\mathbf{H}_\tau \in \mathbb{C}^{N_b \times N_t}$

for $i = 1, 2, \dots, N_b$ **do**

Index for j-th pilot matrix

$j = ((i - 1) \bmod D) + 1$

Apply P2D to i-th antenna port

$\eta_{d,i} = \mathbf{H}_d(i, :)$

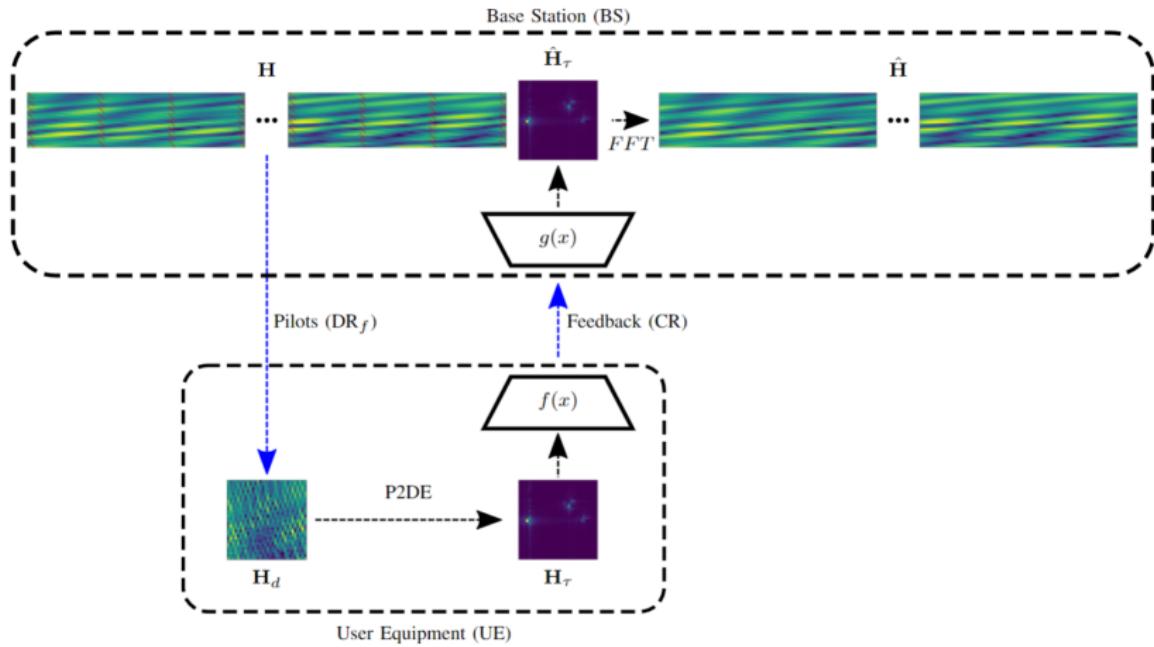
$\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_\tau(i, :) = \eta_{d,i} \mathbf{Q}_{c,j}^\#$

end for

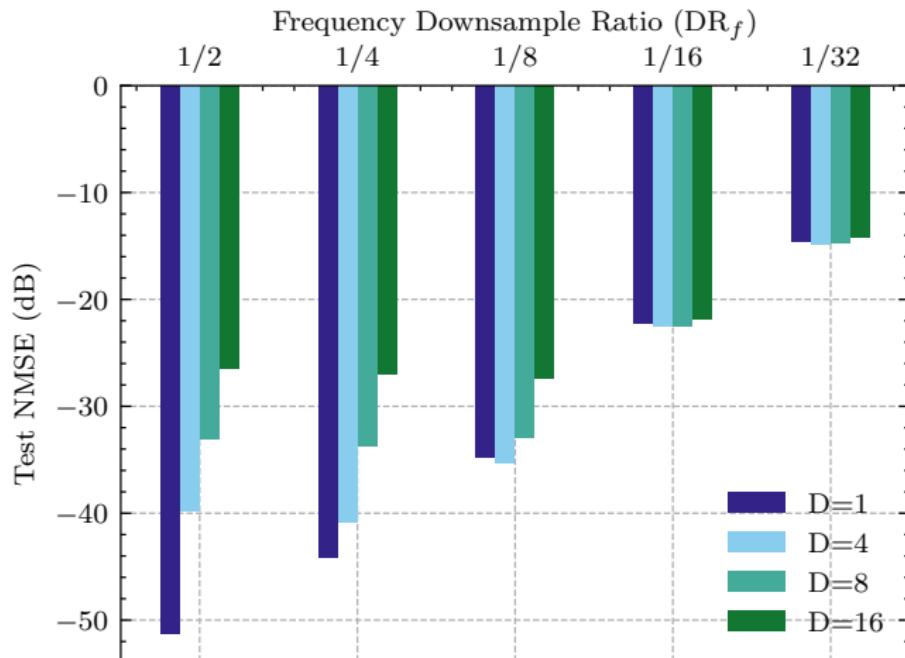
Convert from spatial to angular

$\mathbf{H}_\tau = \mathbf{F}_{N_b} \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_\tau$

Return \mathbf{H}_τ



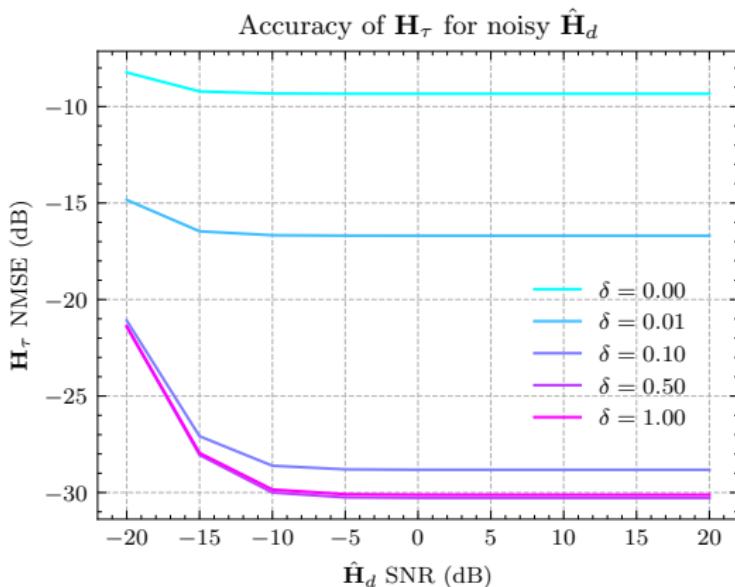
Assess the accuracy of the P2DE at the UE (i.e., before compression and feedback) for different frequency downsampling ratios.



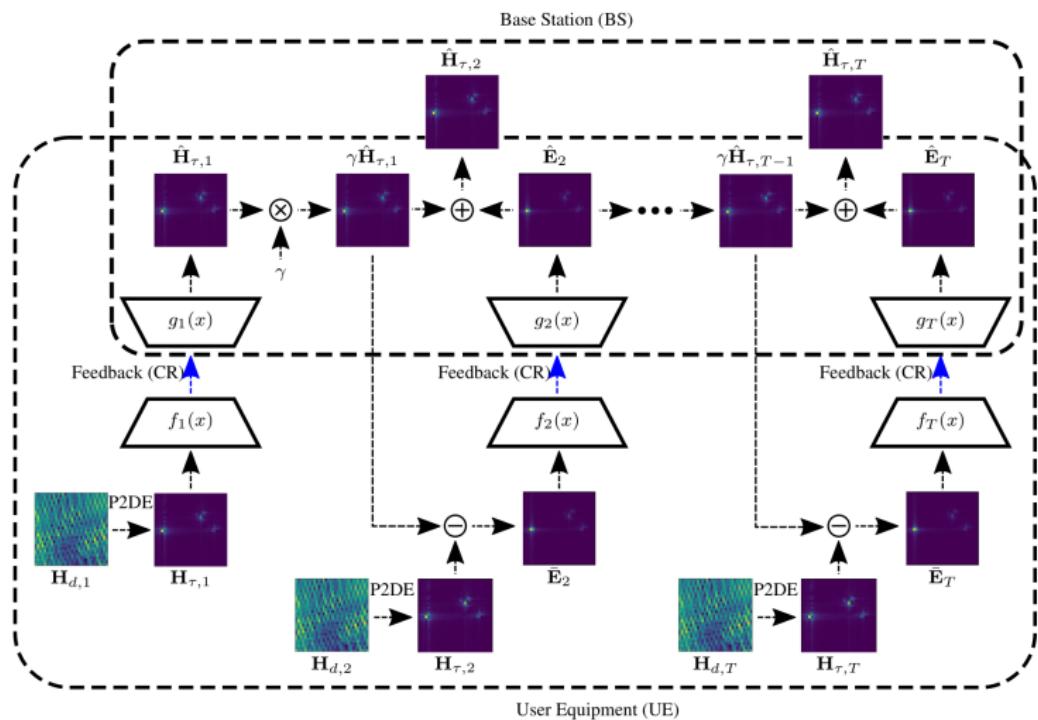
To simulate pilot estimation error, we use additive Gaussian noise,

$$\hat{\mathbf{H}}_d = \mathbf{H}_d + \mathbf{N}_d$$

where $\mathbf{N}_d(i, j) \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$ for $i \in [1, 2, \dots, N_b], j \in [1, 2, \dots, M_f]$. We show the accuracy of the P2DE for different values of σ^2 ($D = 4, \text{DR}_f = \frac{1}{32}$).



Differential encoding network using P2DE at the UE.



- ▶ MarkovNet used the same network at each timeslot (SphNet).
- ▶ We propose to use different networks at each timeslot. Specifically, ...

Current Work: Pilot Feedback and Model Re-use

UE-focused reduction of complexity of CSI feedback.

Problem: Computation due to encoder at UE. Can we reduce this?

- ▶ Z. Liu, **M. del Rosario**, X. Liang, L. Zhang, and Z. Ding, “Spherical Normalization for Learned Compressive Feedback in Massive MIMO CSI Acquisition,” in *2020 IEEE International Conference on Communications Workshops (ICC Workshops)*, pp. 1–6, 2020
- ▶ Z. Liu †, **M. del Rosario** †, and Z. Ding, “A Markovian Model-Driven Deep Learning Framework for Massive MIMO CSI Feedback,” *IEEE Transactions on Wireless Communications*, vol. 21, no. 2, pp. 1214–1228, 2022
- ▶ **M. del Rosario** and Z. Ding, “Learning-Based MIMO Channel Estimation under Spectrum Efficient Pilot Allocation and Feedback,” *IEEE Transactions on Wireless Communications*, pp. 1–1, 2022

- ▶ Thesis committee

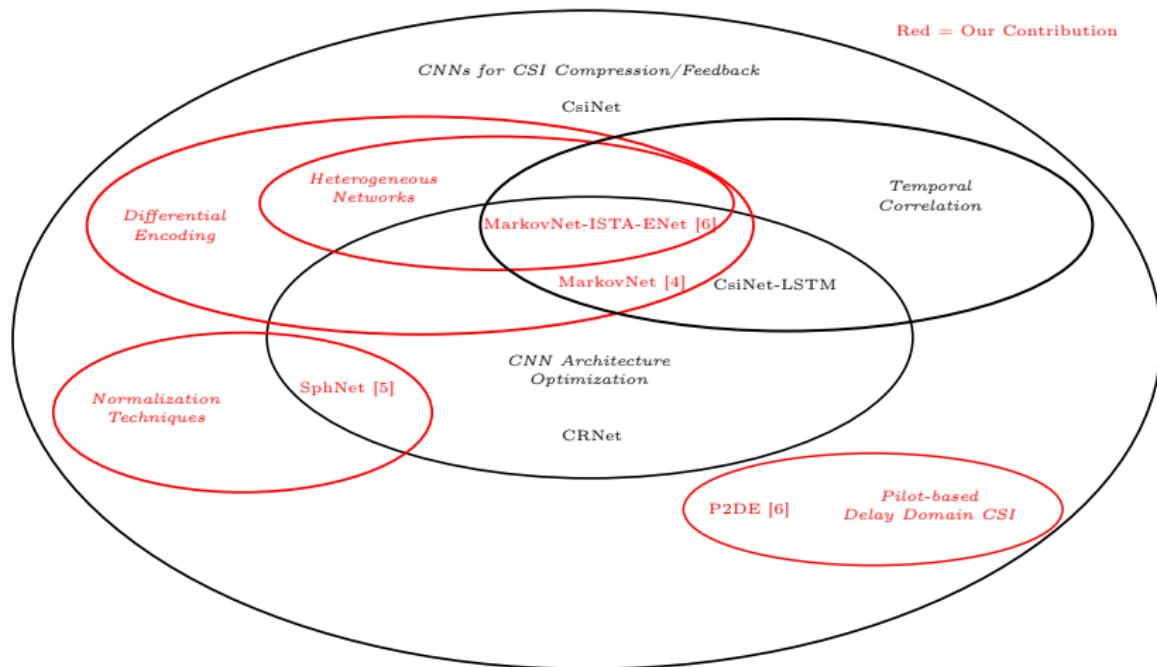
- ▶ Thesis committee
- ▶ Prof. Ding, lab mates, collaborators

- ▶ Thesis committee
- ▶ Prof. Ding, lab mates, collaborators
- ▶ My parents, my brother

- ▶ Thesis committee
- ▶ Prof. Ding, lab mates, collaborators
- ▶ My parents, my brother
- ▶ My SO

Questions?

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 - [2] E. Crespo Marques, N. Maciel, L. Naviner, H. Cai, and J. Yang, "A Review of Sparse Recovery Algorithms," *IEEE Access*, vol. 7, pp. 1300–1322, 2019.
 - [3] C. Wen, W. Shih, and S. Jin, "Deep Learning for Massive MIMO CSI Feedback," *IEEE Wireless Communications Letters*, vol. 7, pp. 748–751, Oct 2018.
 - [4] Z. Liu †, M. del Rosario †, and Z. Ding, "A Markovian Model-Driven Deep Learning Framework for Massive MIMO CSI Feedback," *IEEE Transactions on Wireless Communications*, vol. 21, no. 2, pp. 1214–1228, 2022.
 - [5] Z. Liu, M. del Rosario, X. Liang, L. Zhang, and Z. Ding, "Spherical Normalization for Learned Compressive Feedback in Massive MIMO CSI Acquisition," in *2020 IEEE International Conference on Communications Workshops (ICC Workshops)*, pp. 1–6, 2020.
 - [6] M. del Rosario and Z. Ding, "Learning-Based MIMO Channel Estimation under Spectrum Efficient Pilot Allocation and Feedback," *IEEE Transactions on Wireless Communications*, pp. 1–1, 2022.
 - [7] L. Liu, C. Oestges, J. Poutanen, K. Haneda, P. Vainikainen, F. Qutin, F. Tufvesson, and P. D. Doncker, "The COST 2100 MIMO Channel Model," *IEEE Wireless Communications*, vol. 19, pp. 92–99, December 2012.
 - [8] T. Wang, C. Wen, S. Jin, and G. Y. Li, "Deep Learning-Based CSI Feedback Approach for Time-Varying Massive MIMO Channels," *IEEE Wireless Comm. Letters*, vol. 8, pp. 416–419, April 2019.

Note: †equal contribution

Appendix

SphNet (and benchmark networks)

- ▶ **Epochs:** 1000
- ▶ **Optimizer:** Adam with learning rate 10^{-3}

MarkovNet

- ▶ **Epochs (t_1):** 1000
- ▶ **Epochs (t_2, \dots, t_T):** 150
- ▶ **Optimizer:** Adam with learning rate 10^{-3}
- ▶ Each timeslot is initialized with weights from previous timeslot.

CsiNet-LSTM

- ▶ **Epochs:** 1000 (pretraining CsiNet), 500 (CsiNet-LSTM)
- ▶ **Optimizer:** Adam with learning rate 10^{-3}

D-AMP = Denoising approximate message passing. Initialize $x^0 = \mathbf{0}$, and alternate between:

$$x^{t+1} = D_{\hat{\sigma}^t}(x^t + \mathbf{A}^* z^t)$$

$$z^t = y - \mathbf{A}x^t + z^{t-1} \frac{\text{div} D_{\hat{\sigma}^{t-1}}(x^{t-1} + \mathbf{A}^* z^{t-1})}{m}$$

where $\hat{\sigma}^t = \text{Var}(x^t + \mathbf{A}^* z^t)$, $D_{\hat{\sigma}_t}$ = denoising algorithm.

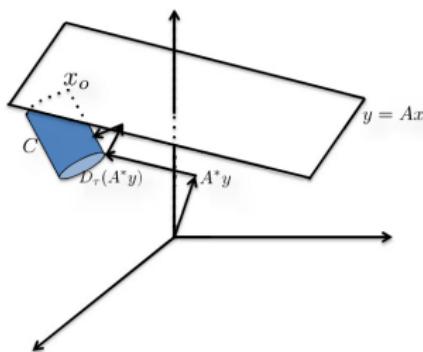


Figure: Subspaces of interest in D-AMP.

BM3D-AMP = D-AMP with *block matching 3D collaborative filtering* (BM3D).

- ▶ Combination of non-local means (NLM) and wavelet thresholding.
- ▶ Procedure:
 1. Compare patches of pixels in images
 2. Group similar patches
 3. 2D (DCT or Bior Wavelet) + 1D Haar wavelet transforms on group
 4. Shrink coefficients in groups ($N \rightarrow M$)
 5. Perform inverse transform by 1) hard thresholding and 2) Wiener filter ($M \rightarrow N$)

Given mean μ , standard deviation σ w.r.t \mathbf{H} ,

$$H_{\text{tanh}}(i, j) = \tanh\left(\frac{H(i, j) - \mu}{2\nu\sigma}\right) + 1.$$

Scale parameter ν chosen by designer.

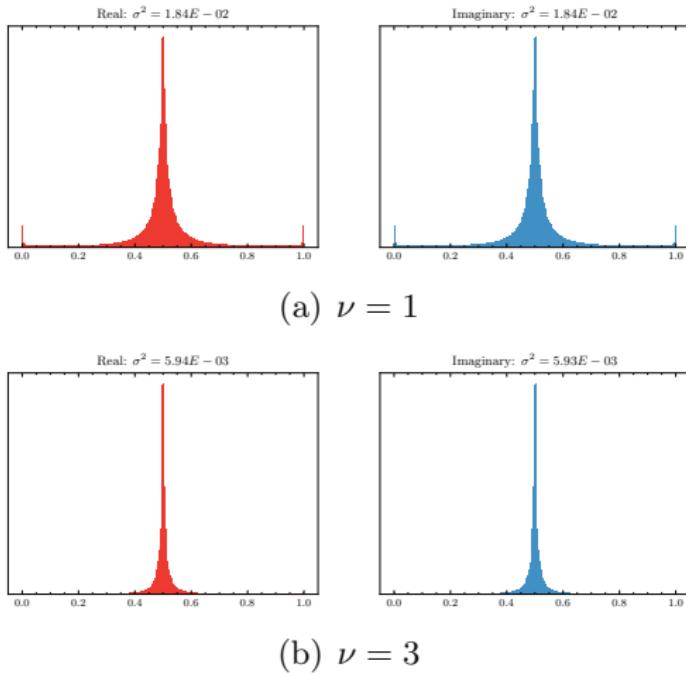


Figure: Distribution/variance of indoor COST2100 real/imaginary channels under tanh normalization ($N = 9.910^5$).

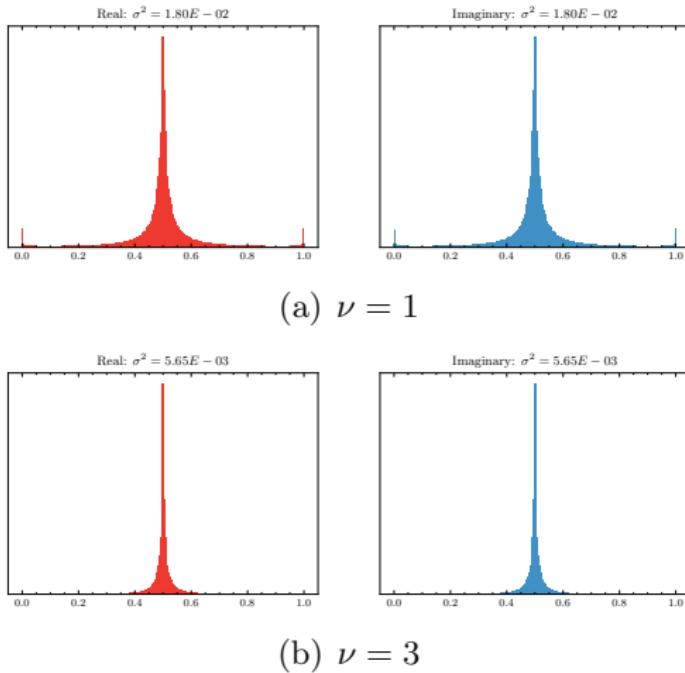


Figure: Distribution/variance of outdoor COST2100 real/imaginary channels under tanh normalization ($N = 10^5$).

Rather than scalar $\hat{\gamma} \in \mathbb{R}^+$, we can derive a multivariate p -step predictor, $\mathbf{W}_1, \dots, \mathbf{W}_p$. Given p prior CSI samples, the mean-square optimal predictor \hat{H}_t is a linear combination of these the prior CSI samples,

$$\hat{\mathbf{H}}_t = \mathbf{H}_{t-1}\mathbf{W}_1 + \cdots + \mathbf{H}_{t-p}\mathbf{W}_p + \mathbf{E}_t. \quad (8)$$

Error terms are uncorrelated with the CSI samples (i.e. $\mathbf{H}_{t-i}^H \mathbf{E}_t = 0$ for all $i \in [0, \dots, p]$), and we pre-multiply by \mathbf{H}_{t-i}^H ,

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{H}_{t-i}^H \hat{\mathbf{H}}_t &= \mathbf{H}_{t-i}^H \mathbf{H}_{t-1} \mathbf{W}_1 + \cdots + \mathbf{H}_{t-i}^H \mathbf{H}_{t-p} \mathbf{W}_p + \mathbf{H}_{t-i}^H \mathbf{E}_t \\ &= \mathbf{H}_{t-i}^H \mathbf{H}_{t-1} \mathbf{W}_1 + \cdots + \mathbf{H}_{t-i}^H \mathbf{H}_{t-p} \mathbf{W}_p.\end{aligned}\tag{9}$$

Denote the correlation matrix $\mathbf{R}_i = \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{H}_{t-i}^H \mathbf{H}_t]$. Presume CSI matrices arise from a stationary process, implying the following properties:

1. $\mathbf{R}_i = \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{H}_{t-i}^H \mathbf{H}_t] = \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{H}_t^H \mathbf{H}_{t+i}]$
2. $\mathbf{R}_i = \mathbf{R}_{-i}^H$

Taking the expectation, write (9) as a linear combination of \mathbf{R} ,

$$\mathbf{R}_{i+1} = \mathbf{R}_i \mathbf{W}_1 + \cdots + \mathbf{R}_{i-p+1} \mathbf{W}_p.$$

For p CSI samples, write a system of p equations, admitting the following,

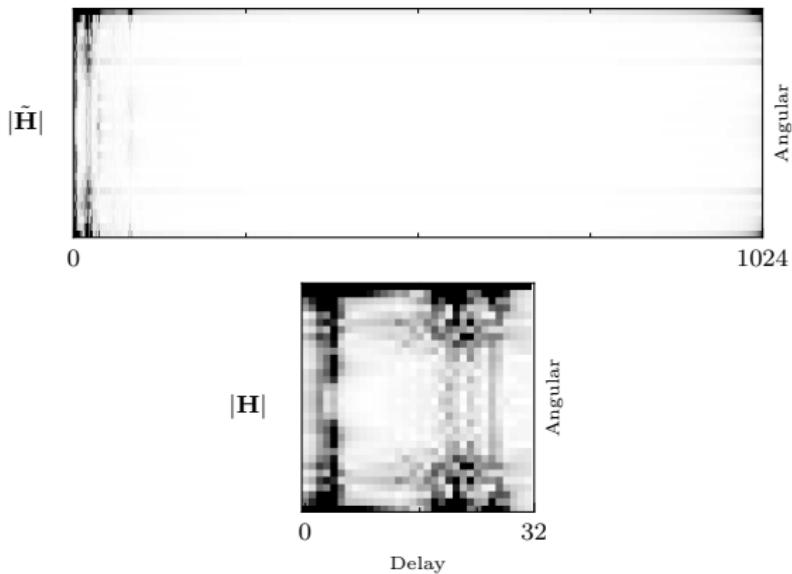
$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{R}_1 \\ \mathbf{R}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{R}_p \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{R}_0 & \mathbf{R}_1^H & \cdots & \mathbf{R}_{p-1}^H \\ \mathbf{R}_1 & \mathbf{R}_0 & \cdots & \mathbf{R}_{p-2}^H \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{R}_{p-1} & \mathbf{R}_{p-2} & \cdots & \mathbf{R}_0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{W}_1 \\ \mathbf{W}_2 \\ \cdots \\ \mathbf{W}_p \end{bmatrix}.$$

Solving for the coefficient matrices admits the solution

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{W}_1 \\ \mathbf{W}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{W}_p \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{R}_0 & \mathbf{R}_1^H & \cdots & \mathbf{R}_{p-1}^H \\ \mathbf{R}_1 & \mathbf{R}_0 & \cdots & \mathbf{R}_{p-2}^H \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{R}_{p-1} & \mathbf{R}_{p-2} & \cdots & \mathbf{R}_0 \end{bmatrix}^+ \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{R}_1 \\ \mathbf{R}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{R}_p \end{bmatrix}, \quad (10)$$

where $[\cdot]^+$ denotes the Moore-Penrose pseudoinverse.

$$\text{NMSE}_{\text{all}} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_i^N \frac{\|\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_i - \hat{\mathbf{H}}_i\|^2}{\|\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_i\|^2}, \quad \text{NMSE}_{\text{truncate}} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_i^N \frac{\|\mathbf{H}_i - \hat{\mathbf{H}}_i\|^2}{\|\mathbf{H}_i\|^2},$$



		MarkovNet		CsiNet-LSTM	
Env	CR	NMSE _{truncate}	NMSE _{all}	NMSE _{truncate}	NMSE _{all}
Indoor	$\frac{1}{4}$	-29.26	-20.81	-21.28	-18.4
	$\frac{1}{8}$	-26.25	-20.26	-20.76	-18.12
	$\frac{1}{16}$	-25.27	-19.99	-19.96	-17.67
	$\frac{1}{32}$	-24.62	-19.78	-19.41	-17.34
Outdoor	$\frac{1}{4}$	-16.8	-12.4	-8.89	-7.99
	$\frac{1}{8}$	-13.19	-10.86	-7.17	-6.60
	$\frac{1}{16}$	-10.45	-9.13	-6.65	-6.15
	$\frac{1}{32}$	-8.87	-7.92	-5.33	-4.99

Table: NMSE of truncated vs. full CSI matrices.

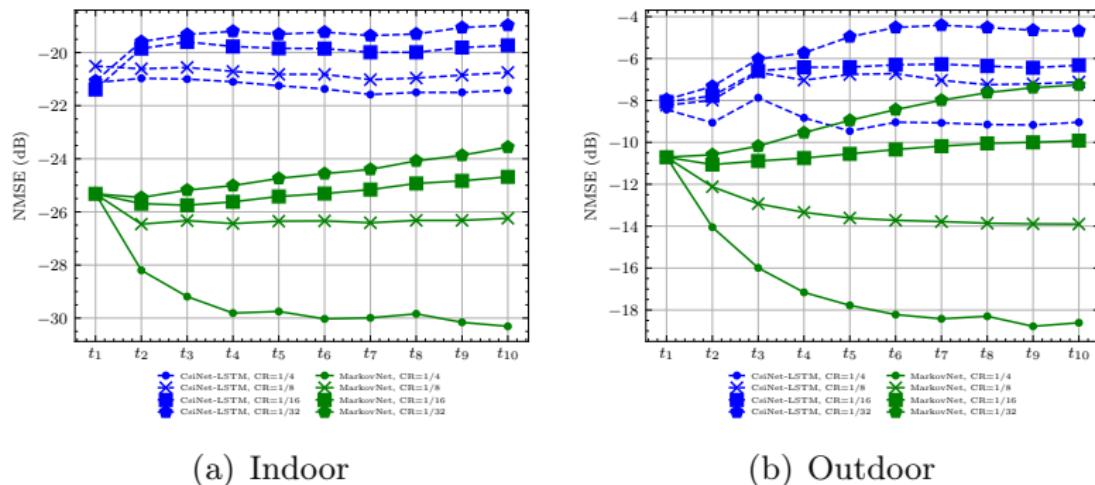


Figure: NMSE_{truncated} comparison of MarkovNet and CsiNet-LSTM at various compression ratios (CR).

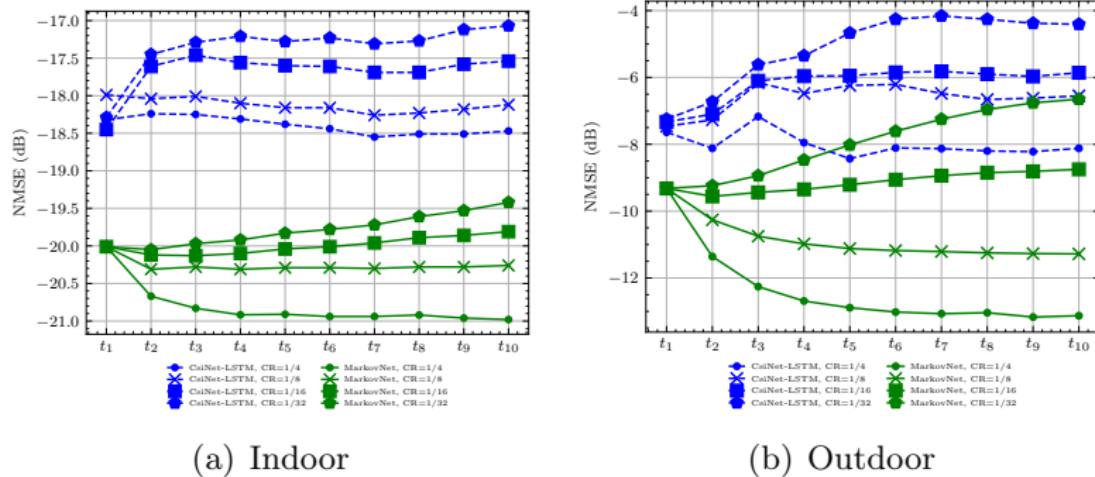


Figure: NMSE_{all} comparison of MarkovNet and CsiNet-LSTM at various compression ratios (CR).