

Backscatter Modulation Design for Symbiotic Radio Networks

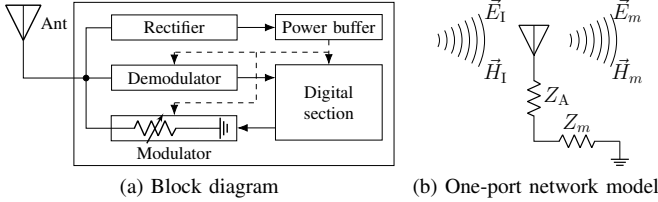


Fig. 1. For a passive tag, the rectifier and demodulator rely on the incident electromagnetic wave for energy harvesting and downlink information decoding, while the load-switcher manipulate the reradiated signal for backscatter modulation.

I. BACKSCATTER MODEL

A. Backscatter Principles

Consider a bistatic backscatter system that consists of an excitation source, a dedicated reader, and a passive tag. The excitation source generates a carrier wave signal, the dedicated reader decodes the tag message, and the tag simultaneously harvests energy, backscatters its own message, and demodulates the downlink information if necessary. As shown in Fig. 1(a), a typical passive tag consists of a scattering antenna, an energy harvester, a integrated receiver¹, a load-switching modulator, and on-chip components (e.g., micro-controller, memory, and sensors). A portion of the impinging signal is absorbed by the tag while the remaining is backscattered to the space, as illustrated in Fig. 1(b). According to Green's decomposition [2], the backscattered signal can be decomposed into the *structural mode* component and the *antenna mode* component. The former is fixed and depends on the antenna geometry and material properties², while the latter is adjustable and depends on the mismatch of the antenna and load impedance. Hence, the equivalent reflection coefficient at tag state m is defined as³

$$\Gamma_m = \frac{Z_m - Z_A^*}{Z_m + Z_A}, \quad (1)$$

where Z_m is the load impedance at state m and Z_A is the antenna input impedance.

Remark 1. The reflection coefficient plays an important role in various network designs. For example, $\Gamma_m = 0$ (perfect matching) achieves maximum power transfer that is optimal for Wireless Power Transfer (WPT), $|\Gamma_m| = 1$ (perfect mismatching) achieves fully signal reflection that is optimal for

¹For example, [1] prototyped a compact-size pulse position demodulator based on an envelope detector, which brings great potential to coordination, synchronization, and reflection pattern control.

²We assume the structural mode reflection can be modeled as part of the environment multipath and covered by channel estimation [3].

³We assume the linear backscatter model where Γ_m is irrelevant to the incident electromagnetic field at the tag [4].

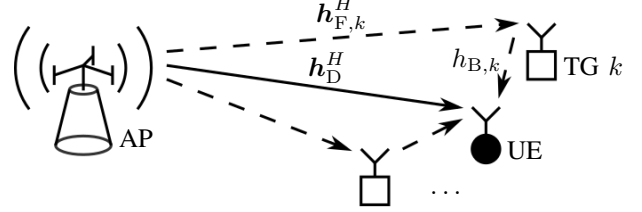


Fig. 2. A single-user multi-tag symbiotic radio system.

Intelligent Reflecting Surface (IRS), and $\Gamma_m \neq \Gamma_{m'}$ (adjustable matching) enables backscatter modulation.

B. Backscatter Modulation

Tags perform backscatter modulation by switching the load impedance between different states. For an M -ary Quadrature Amplitude Modulation (QAM) at state $m \in \mathcal{M} \triangleq \{1, \dots, M\}$, the reflection coefficient Γ_m maps to the desired signal constellation point c_m as [5]

$$\Gamma_m = \alpha \frac{c_m}{\max_{m'} |c_{m'}|}, \quad (2)$$

where $\alpha \in [0, 1]$ is the reflection efficiency at a given direction. For simplicity, we consider an M -ary Phase Shift Keying (PSK) with zero-offset (TODO), where the m -th constellation point is

$$c_m = \exp\left(j \frac{2\pi m}{M}\right). \quad (3)$$

Remark 2. For passive tags, the reflection efficiency α controls the tradeoff between the backscatter strength and harvestable power. Interestingly, when $\alpha = 1$, the reflection coefficient set $\{\Gamma_m\}$ of the M -PSK backscatter coincides with that of an ideal discrete M -state uniform IRS. The optimal strategy for the IRS is to choose one reflection state with probability 1 to boost the equivalent channel, while the optimal strategy for the modulator is to utilize all constellation points with equal probability. It inspires one to optimize the tag input distribution to jointly benefit the backscatter modulation and passive beamforming.

II. THE MULTI-TAG CASE

A. System Model

As shown in Fig. 2, we propose a single-user (UE) multi-tag (TG) symbiotic radio network where the RF signal generated by the Q -antenna Access Point (AP) is shared by two coexisting systems. In the primary downlink system, the AP transmits information to the single-antenna user. In the secondary backscatter system, the AP acts as the carrier emitter, the K nearby single-antenna tags modulate their information over

the reradiated RF signals, and the user serves as the multi-tag backscatter reader. Denote the AP-UE direct channel as $\mathbf{h}_D^H \in \mathbb{C}^{1 \times Q}$, the AP-TG $k \in \mathcal{K} \triangleq \{1, \dots, K\}$ forward channel as $\mathbf{h}_{F,k}^H \in \mathbb{C}^{1 \times Q}$, the TG k -UE backward channel as $h_{B,k}$, and the cascaded forward-backward channel of tag k as $\mathbf{h}_{C,k}^H \triangleq h_{B,k} \mathbf{h}_{F,k}^H \in \mathbb{C}^{1 \times Q}$. For simplicity, we consider a quasi-static block fading model where the channel coefficients remain constant within each coherence interval and vary independently over different coherence intervals, and assume the coherence interval T is much longer than the backscatter symbol period T_c and primary symbol period T_s . We also assume the direct channel and all cascaded channels can be successfully estimated and fed back to the AP.⁴ Since the tags need to physically switch the loads for backscatter modulation, they communicate at a much longer symbol period (and thus lower rates) than the primary system. As such, we assume the transitions of all tags are perfectly synchronized, and the backscatter symbol period satisfies $T_c = NT_s$ where $N \gg 1$ is a positive integer.

Without loss of generality, we focus on the transmissions and detections during the interval of one particular backscatter symbol. To provide a preliminary insight, we assume the primary symbol $s[n]$ at block $n \in \mathcal{N} \triangleq \{1, \dots, N\}$ is in standard CSCG distribution, and the backscatter symbol c_k of tag k employs M -PSK modulation by (3), $\forall k \in \mathcal{K}$. Thus, the signal received by the user at block n can be expressed as⁵

$$y[n] = \left(\mathbf{h}_D^H + \sum_{k \in \mathcal{K}} \sqrt{\alpha_k} \mathbf{h}_{C,k}^H c_k \right) \mathbf{w}s[n] + w[n], \quad (4)$$

where $\mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{C}^{Q \times 1}$ is the active precoder satisfying $\|\mathbf{w}\|^2 \leq P$, P is the average transmit power constraint at the AP, and $w[n] \sim \mathcal{CN}(0, \sigma^2)$ is the Additive White Gaussian Noise (AWGN) at block n . Besides, we stack the backscatter symbol of K tags as $\mathbf{c} \triangleq [c_1, \dots, c_K]^T \in \mathbb{C}^{K \times 1}$, the received signal over N blocks as $\mathbf{y} \triangleq [y[1], \dots, y[N]]^T \in \mathbb{C}^{N \times 1}$, and define the equivalent channel for primary transmission as

$$\mathbf{h}_E^H(\mathbf{c}) \triangleq \mathbf{h}_D^H + \sum_{k \in \mathcal{K}} \sqrt{\alpha_k} \mathbf{h}_{C,k}^H c_k. \quad (5)$$

Remark 3. The proposed symbiotic radio system is reminiscent of a Multiple Access Channel (MAC) where the AP and the tags transmit simultaneously to the user. It inspired all existing papers [TODO] to perform Successive Interference Cancellation (SIC) that first non-coherently detects the primary message under backscatter uncertainty (requires non-coherent codes), then cancels its contribution and decodes the backscatter messages. However, different from the conventional MAC with Superposition Coding (SC), the symbiotic radio system involves Multiplication Coding (MC) because the primary and secondary messages are indeed combined in the received signal by multiplication. Also, the computational complexity of SIC can be high since it requires K re-encoding, precoding, and

subtraction operations. Therefore, novel multi-stream detection techniques should be tailored for symbiotic radio systems.

B. Signal Detection

The main difference between symbiotic radio and conventional MAC is that the primary message also reaches the user from the backscatter link. This characteristic inspires one to first decode the tag message, then model its contribution within the equivalent channel during primary decoding (i.e., unify backscatter decoding and channel training), instead of performing SIC. In such case, the reflection pattern not only embeds the tag message but also adjusts the legacy channel in a controllable manner. Therefore, for a fixed fading block, the primary transmission is able to achieve the ergodic capacity with artificial channel variation created by the backscatter modulation. [Channel over channel, randomness over randomness]

To investigate how backscatter modulation potentially benefits the primary transmission, we first decode the tag symbol c in presence of the interference from the primary message s . In such case, the detection indeed coincides with that of Ambient Backscatter Communications (AmBC) where the signaling from the ambient source is unknown, and the received signal per symbol block follows the CSCG distribution of $y_m[n] \sim \mathcal{CN}(0, \sigma_m^2)$, where

$$\sigma_m^2 \triangleq |h_D + \sqrt{\alpha} h_C c_m|^2 P + \sigma^2 \quad (6)$$

denotes the typical received signal energy over N symbol blocks when the tag is at state m , which can be estimated at the user. For the ease of exposition, we sort $\{\sigma_m^2\}$ in an ascending order by bijective mapping $f: m \mapsto i$ ⁶ and let $\sigma_i^2 \leq \sigma_j^2$ for $i < j$, $i, j \in \mathcal{M}$. Denote \mathcal{H}_i as the hypothesis that the tag transmits c_i . Following [11], the optimal Maximum-Likelihood (ML) detector boils down to the energy detector, and the likelihood ratio between hypotheses \mathcal{H}_i and \mathcal{H}_j is

$$\Lambda_{i,j}(\mathbf{y}) = \frac{f(\mathbf{y} | \mathcal{H}_i)}{f(\mathbf{y} | \mathcal{H}_j)} = \left(\frac{\sigma_j^2}{\sigma_i^2} \right)^N \exp \left(\frac{(\sigma_i^2 - \sigma_j^2)z}{\sigma_i^2 \sigma_j^2} \right), \quad (7)$$

where $f(\mathbf{y} | \mathcal{H}_i)$, $f(\mathbf{y} | \mathcal{H}_j)$ denote respectively the conditional probability density function of receiving \mathbf{y} under hypothesis \mathcal{H}_i and \mathcal{H}_j , and $z \triangleq \|\mathbf{y}\|^2$ is the received signal energy over N symbol blocks. The corresponding decision rule is

$$\Lambda_{i,j}(\mathbf{y}) \underset{\mathcal{H}_j}{\overset{\mathcal{H}_i}{\leq}} 1 \iff z \underset{\mathcal{H}_j}{\overset{\mathcal{H}_i}{\leq}} T_{i,j}, \quad (8)$$

where the optimal detection threshold is

$$T_{i,j} \triangleq N \frac{\sigma_i^2 \sigma_j^2}{\sigma_i^2 - \sigma_j^2} \log \frac{\sigma_i^2}{\sigma_j^2}, \quad (9)$$

and the decision region of hypothesis \mathcal{H}_i can be expressed as

$$\mathcal{R}_i \triangleq [T_{i-1,i}, T_{i,i+1}), \quad (10)$$

⁴Due to the lack of RF chains at the passive tag, accurate and efficient Channel State Information at the Transmitter (CSIT) acquisition can be challenging. One possible approach is that the AP sends pre-defined pilots, the tags respond in well-designed manners, and the user performs least-square estimation with feedbacks [6]–[8].

⁵We omit the signal reflected by two or more times and assume the time difference of arrival from different paths are negligible [9], [10].

⁶Note that the mapping is not unique and the detection fails when two different constellation points yield the same energy level.

with $T_{0,1} \triangleq 0$ and $T_{M,M+1} \triangleq \infty$. On top of this, we define the forward transition probability matrix $\mathbf{P} \in \mathbb{R}_+^{M \times M}$ as

$$\mathbf{P} \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} p_{1,1} & \cdots & p_{1,M} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ p_{M,1} & \cdots & p_{M,M} \end{bmatrix}, \quad (11)$$

where $p_{i,j}$ denotes the transition probability from channel input state i to output state j . It can be derived as

$$p_{i,j} = p(z \in \mathcal{R}_j | \mathcal{H}_i) = \int_{\mathcal{R}_j} f(z | \mathcal{H}_i) dz, \quad (12)$$

where $f(z | \mathcal{H}_i)$ is the conditional probability density function of receiving z under hypothesis \mathcal{H}_i . Since z follows chi-squared distribution with $2N$ degrees of freedom, it holds that

$$f(z | \mathcal{H}_i) = \frac{z^{N-1} e^{-z/\sigma_i^2}}{\sigma_i^{2N} \Gamma(N)}, \quad (13)$$

where $\Gamma(\cdot)$ is the gamma function. To summarize, with the CSI of the direct and cascaded links, the typical energy of the received signal can be estimated by (17), the energy detection threshold can be computed by (20), the decision region can be retrieved by (21), and the forward transition matrix \mathbf{P} can be calculated by substituting (24) into (23).

We then investigate the achievable rate of the backscatter link. Denote the tag input probability mass function as $\mathbf{r} = [r_1, \dots, r_M]^T \in \mathbb{R}_+^{M \times 1}$ where r_m is the probability to transmit symbol c_m [strictly positive?]. For a given input distribution \mathbf{r} and forward transition matrix \mathbf{P} , the achievable backscatter rate can be written as

$$R_c = \max_{\mathbf{Q} \geq 0} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{M}} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{M}} r_i p_{i,j} \log_2 \frac{q_{j,i}}{r_i} \text{ [bpcu]}, \quad (14)$$

where $\mathbf{Q} \in \mathbb{R}_+^{M \times M}$ is the backward transition probability matrix

$$\mathbf{Q} \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} q_{1,1} & \cdots & q_{1,M} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ q_{M,1} & \cdots & q_{M,M} \end{bmatrix}, \quad (15)$$

and $q_{j,i}$ denotes the transition probability from channel output state j to input state i .

III. THE SINGLE-TAG CASE

As shown in Fig. NULL, we propose a single-user (UE) single-tag (TG) symbiotic radio network where the RF signal generated by the single-antenna Access Point (AP) is shared by two coexisting systems. In the primary AP-UE downlink system, the AP transmits to the single-antenna user. In the secondary AP-TG-UE backscatter system, the AP acts as the carrier emitter, the user serves as the backscatter reader, and the single-antenna tag modulates its information over the reradiated RF signal by varying the reflection coefficient. Denote the AP-UE direct channel as h_D , the AP-TG forward channel as h_F , and the TG-UE backward channel as h_B . We consider the quasi-static block fading model and assume the CSI of the direct channel and the cascaded forward-backward channel

$h_C \triangleq h_B h_F$ are known at the AP.⁷ It is assumed that the primary symbol s follows standard CSCG distribution $\mathcal{CN}(0, 1)$ and the secondary symbol c employs M -PSK modulation by (2). Due to the practical constraints on switching speed and synchronization gap, the passive tag typically transmits at a much lower data rate than the AP. Hence, we assume the secondary symbol period is $N \gg 1 \in \mathbb{Z}_{++}$ times the primary symbol period and focus on the interval of one particular c . At (primary) symbol block $n \in \mathcal{N} \triangleq \{1, \dots, N\}$, the user simultaneously captures the signal from both primary and secondary links as⁸

$$y[n] = \sqrt{P} h_D s[n] + \sqrt{\alpha P} h_C c s[n] + w[n], \quad (16)$$

where P is the average transmit power at the AP and $w \sim \mathcal{CN}(0, \sigma^2)$ is the additive white Gaussian noise. We also define $\mathbf{y} \triangleq [y[1], \dots, y[N]]^T$.

Remark 4. The symbiotic radio network can be regarded as a special case of Multiple Access Channel (MAC) because the AP and the tag simultaneously transmit to the user. It is known that Superposition Coding-Successive Interference Cancellation (SC-SIC) with different decoding orders can achieve different vertices of the MAC capacity region [14]. Therefore, most relevant papers proposed the user to first decode the primary message (by treating the tag interference as noise), cancel out its contribution from the received signal, then decode the secondary message. Since the direct channel is typically much stronger than the cascaded channel [15], the primary decoding is expected to enjoy a high Signal-to-Interference-and-Noise Ratio (SINR) and the secondary decoding is ideally interference-free.

Remark 5. The main difference between symbiotic radio and conventional MAC is that the primary message also reaches the user from the backscatter link. This characteristic inspires one to first decode the tag message, then model its contribution within the equivalent channel during primary decoding (i.e., unify backscatter decoding and channel training), instead of performing SIC. In such case, the reflection pattern not only embeds the tag message but also adjusts the legacy channel in a controllable manner. Therefore, for a fixed fading block, the primary transmission is able to achieve the ergodic capacity with artificial channel variation created by the backscatter modulation. [Channel over channel, randomness over randomness]

A. Backscatter Transmission

To investigate how backscatter modulation potentially benefits the primary transmission, we first decode the tag symbol c in presence of the interference from the primary message s . In such case, the detection indeed coincides with that of Ambient Backscatter Communications (AmBC) where the signaling from the ambient source is unknown, and the received

⁷Due to the lack of RF chains at the passive tag, accurate and efficient CSI acquisition at the AP can be challenging. One possible approach is that the AP sends known pilots, the tag responds in a pre-defined manner, and the user performs least-square estimation then feeds back to the AP [6]–[8].

⁸We assume the time difference of arrival from the AP-UE path and the AP-TG-UE path are negligible compared to the symbol period [10], [12], [13].

signal per symbol block follows the CSCG distribution of $y_m[n] \sim \mathcal{CN}(0, \sigma_m^2)$, where

$$\sigma_m^2 \triangleq |h_D + \sqrt{\alpha} h_{CC} c_m|^2 P + \sigma^2 \quad (17)$$

denotes the typical received signal energy over N symbol blocks when the tag is at state m , which can be estimated at the user. For the ease of exposition, we sort $\{\sigma_m^2\}$ in an ascending order by bijective mapping $f: m \mapsto i^9$ and let $\sigma_i^2 \leq \sigma_j^2$ for $i < j, i, j \in \mathcal{M}$. Denote \mathcal{H}_i as the hypothesis that the tag transmits c_i . Following [11], the optimal Maximum-Likelihood (ML) detector boils down to the energy detector, and the likelihood ratio between hypotheses \mathcal{H}_i and \mathcal{H}_j is

$$\Lambda_{i,j}(\mathbf{y}) = \frac{f(\mathbf{y} | \mathcal{H}_i)}{f(\mathbf{y} | \mathcal{H}_j)} = \left(\frac{\sigma_j^2}{\sigma_i^2} \right)^N \exp \left(\frac{(\sigma_i^2 - \sigma_j^2) z}{\sigma_i^2 \sigma_j^2} \right), \quad (18)$$

where $f(\mathbf{y} | \mathcal{H}_i)$, $f(\mathbf{y} | \mathcal{H}_j)$ denote respectively the conditional probability density function of receiving \mathbf{y} under hypothesis \mathcal{H}_i and \mathcal{H}_j , and $z \triangleq \|\mathbf{y}\|^2$ is the received signal energy over N symbol blocks. The corresponding decision rule is

$$\Lambda_{i,j}(\mathbf{y}) \stackrel{H_i}{\leq} 1 \iff z \stackrel{H_i}{\leq} T_{i,j}, \quad (19)$$

where the optimal detection threshold is

$$T_{i,j} \triangleq N \frac{\sigma_i^2 \sigma_j^2}{\sigma_i^2 - \sigma_j^2} \log \frac{\sigma_i^2}{\sigma_j^2}, \quad (20)$$

and the decision region of hypothesis \mathcal{H}_i can be expressed as

$$\mathcal{R}_i \triangleq [T_{i-1,i}, T_{i,i+1}), \quad (21)$$

with $T_{0,1} \triangleq 0$ and $T_{M,M+1} \triangleq \infty$. On top of this, we define the forward transition probability matrix $\mathbf{P} \in \mathbb{R}_+^{M \times M}$ as

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where $p_{i,j}$ denotes the transition probability from channel input state i to output state j . It can be derived as

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$$f(z | \mathcal{H}_i) = \frac{z^{N-1} e^{-z/\sigma_i^2}}{\sigma_i^{2N} \Gamma(N)}, \quad (24)$$

where $\Gamma(\cdot)$ is the gamma function. To summarize, with the CSI of the direct and cascaded links, the typical energy of the received signal can be estimated by (17), the energy detection threshold can be computed by (20), the decision region can be retrieved by (21), and the forward transition matrix \mathbf{P} can be calculated by substituting (24) into (23).

We then investigate the achievable rate of the backscatter link. Denote the tag input probability mass function as $\mathbf{r} =$

$[r_1, \dots, r_M]^T \in \mathbb{R}_+^{M \times 1}$ where r_m is the probability to transmit symbol c_m [strictly positive?]. For a given input distribution \mathbf{r} and forward transition matrix \mathbf{P} , the achievable backscatter rate can be written as

$$R_c = \max_{\mathbf{Q} \geq 0} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{M}} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{M}} r_i p_{i,j} \log_2 \frac{q_{j,i}}{r_i} \text{ [bps]}, \quad (25)$$

where $\mathbf{Q} \in \mathbb{R}_+^{M \times M}$ is the backward transition probability matrix

$$\mathbf{Q} \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} q_{1,1} & \cdots & q_{1,M} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ q_{M,1} & \cdots & q_{M,M} \end{bmatrix}, \quad (26)$$

and $q_{j,i}$ denotes the transition probability from channel output state j to input state i .

B. Legacy Transmission

Once the backscattered symbol is successfully recovered, it is combined with the cascaded channel to eliminate the uncertainty of the AP-TG-UE path and assist the legacy transmission. Therefore, the received signal at symbol block n is essentially

$$y[n] = \sqrt{P}(h_D + \sqrt{\alpha} h_{CC})s[n] + w[n] \triangleq \sqrt{P}h_E(c)s + w[n], \quad (27)$$

which is reminiscent of an IRS-aided point-to-point transmission with an equivalent channel of

$$h_E(c) \triangleq h_D + \sqrt{\alpha} h_{CC}. \quad (28)$$

For primary transmission, backscatter modulation creates an artificial fast fading within each fading block, and AP can obtain the equivalent CSI distribution for any given tag input probability mass function \mathbf{r} . Therefore, the ergodic capacity of primary transmission within each symbol block is [16]

$$\begin{aligned} R_s &= \mathbb{E}_c [\log_2(1 + \gamma |h_E(c)|^2)] \\ &= \sum_{i \in \mathcal{M}} r_i \log_2(1 + \gamma |h_D + \sqrt{\alpha} h_{CC} c_i|^2) \text{ [bps/Hz]}, \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

where $\gamma \triangleq P/\sigma^2$ is the average transmit Signal-to-Noise Ratio (SNR). It can be concluded that the achievable rate of both primary and secondary links depend on the tag input distribution.

C. Achievable rate region

To achieve a flexible tradeoff between the backscatter and legacy links, we aim to optimize the tag input probability mass function, under M -PSK modulation, to maximize the weighted sum of the primary and secondary rates subject to the sum-probability constraint

$$\max_{\mathbf{r} \geq 0} \quad \rho R_s + (1 - \rho) R_c \quad (30a)$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad \sum_{i \in \mathcal{M}} r_i = 1, \quad (30b)$$

⁹Note that the mapping is not unique and the detection fails when two different constellation points yield the same energy level.

where $\rho \in [0, 1]$ is the weight factor. By substituting (25) and (29) into (30a), the problem expands to

$$\max_{\mathbf{r} \geq 0, \mathbf{Q} \geq 0} \rho \sum_{i \in \mathcal{M}} r_i \log_2 (1 + \gamma |h_D + \sqrt{\alpha} h_{C,i}|^2) + (1 - \rho) \sum_{i \in \mathcal{M}} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{M}} r_i p_{i,j} \log_2 \frac{q_{j,i}}{r_i} \quad (31a)$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad \sum_{i \in \mathcal{M}} r_i = 1. \quad (31b)$$

Similar to the Blahut-Arimoto algorithm [17], [18], we optimize \mathbf{r} and \mathbf{Q} alternatively to obtain the local optimal tag input distribution and the corresponding weighted sum-rate.

Theorem 1. *For any valid tag input probability mass function \mathbf{r} [$\mathbf{r} > \mathbf{0}$?], the optimal backward transition probability from channel output state j to input state i follows Bayes' Theorem as*

$$q_{j,i}^* = \frac{r_i p_{i,j}}{\sum_{i'} r_{i'} p_{i',j}}. \quad (32)$$

Proof. Please refer to Appendix A. \square

Theorem 2. *For any valid backward transition probability \mathbf{Q} [$\mathbf{Q} \geq \mathbf{0}$?], the optimal tag input probability mass function is given by*

$$r_i = \frac{(1 + \gamma |h_D + \sqrt{\alpha} h_{C,i}|^2)^{\rho/(1-\rho)} \prod_{j \in \mathcal{M}} q_{j,i}^{p_{i,j}}}{\sum_{i' \in \mathcal{M}} (1 + \gamma |h_D + \sqrt{\alpha} h_{C,i'}|^2)^{\rho/(1-\rho)} \prod_{j \in \mathcal{M}} q_{j,i'}^{p_{i',j}}}. \quad (33)$$

Proof. Please refer to Appendix B. \square

Proposition 1. *For any feasible initial point [constellation subset], the Algorithm is guaranteed to converge to the global optimal of problem (30) and achieve the maximum weighted-sum rate.*

Proof. The proof is similar to that in [19, Chapter 9.3] and omitted here. \square

IV. OFDM

Due to the constraint of energy detection, with single-antenna tags and reader, at most one AmBC tag can be decoded at a time and accurate detection requires repetition coding over multiple time/frequency blocks to mitigate the impact of primary symbols. Here we consider frequency-independent tag reflection and schedule one tag per OFDM symbol.

At OFDM symbol r , tag l modulates its own information over all N subcarriers while the remaining tags may operate in the cooperative (quantized IRS) mode. Channel frequency response at subband n and block r Received signal at OFDM symbol r and subband n is

$$y_n[r] = \sqrt{P} h_E[r] s_n[r] + \sqrt{\alpha P} h_{C,l} c_l s_n[r] + w_n[r], \quad (34)$$

where $h_E[r] \triangleq \sum_{l' \neq l} h_{C,l'} c_{l'}^*$ and c_l is the symbol of tag l . Apparently $y_n[r] \sim \mathcal{CN}(0, \sigma_n^2[r])$ with $\sigma_n^2[r] \triangleq |h_E[r] + \sqrt{\alpha} h_{C,l} c_l|^2 P + \sigma^2$. Define $\mathbf{y}[r] \triangleq [y_1[r], \dots, y_N[r]]^T$ and we can do energy detection over N subcarriers.

V. MULTI-TAG CASE

In the K -tag scenario, the received signal at symbol block n is

$$y[n] = \sqrt{P} h_D s[n] + \sum_k \sqrt{\alpha_k} h_{C,k} c_k \sqrt{P} s[n] + w[n]. \quad (35)$$

On the one hand, we can compute the *sum-rate* of the tags and characterize the (ergodic) primary-secondary capacity region by adjusting weight ρ . The weighted sum-rate can be expressed as

$$J_1 = \rho \mathbb{E}_c \left[\log_2 \left(1 + \gamma |h_D + \sum_k \sqrt{\alpha_k} h_{C,k} c_k| \right) \right] + (1 - \rho) R_c \quad (36)$$

$$= \rho \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_K \in \mathcal{M}} \prod_{k \in \mathcal{K}} r_{k,i_k} \log_2 \left(1 + \gamma |h_D + \sum_{k' \in \mathcal{K}} \sqrt{\alpha_{k'}} h_{C,k'} c_{k',i_{k'}}|^2 \right) \quad (37)$$

$$+ (1 - \rho) \sum_{i \in \mathcal{M}} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{M}^K} \sum_{k \in \mathcal{K}} r_{k,i} p_{i,j} \log \frac{q_{j,i}}{r_{k,i}}. \quad (38)$$

In this case, although we can independently maximize the primary/secondary rate in closed form (resp. quantized IRS and multi-user Blahut-Arimoto), the joint form can be tricky due to the K -product term. We may consider a 2-loop iterative algorithm, where the inner loop optimizes input distribution over letters while the outer loop over users. I am still working on the convergence and optimality proofs and they are very deep into information theory.

On the other hand, we can compute the rate region of the user and K tags. However, the capacity region of discrete MAC remains unknown. We can obtain its outer bound by formulating a non-convex problem with a rank-1 constraint, then solve the relaxed problem. The difficulty is that the optimization is performed over K -dimensional array $\mathbb{R}^{\underbrace{M \times \dots \times M}_K}$.

APPENDIX

A. Proof of Theorem 1

Denote the objective function (31a) as $R(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{Q})$. Let $w_j \triangleq \sum_{i'} r_{i'} p_{i',j}$ and rearrange (32) as

$$w_j q_{j,i}^* = r_i p_{i,j}. \quad (39)$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} R(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{Q}^*) - R(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{Q}) &= (1 - \rho) \sum_{i \in \mathcal{M}} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{M}} r_i p_{i,j} \log_2 \frac{q_{j,i}^*}{q_{j,i}} \\ &= (1 - \rho) \sum_{i \in \mathcal{M}} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{M}} w_j q_{j,i}^* \log_2 \frac{q_{j,i}^*}{q_{j,i}} \\ &= (1 - \rho) \sum_{j \in \mathcal{M}} w_j \sum_{i \in \mathcal{M}} q_{j,i}^* \log_2 \frac{q_{j,i}^*}{q_{j,i}} \\ &= (1 - \rho) \sum_{j \in \mathcal{M}} w_j D(q_{j,i}^* \| q_{j,i}) \\ &\geq 0, \end{aligned} \quad (40)$$

with equality iff $\mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{Q}^*$.

B. Proof of Theorem 2

We employ the method of Lagrange multipliers, temporally ignore the constraint $r \geq 0$, and assume all logarithms are of base e . Define the Lagrangian function as

$$J = \rho \sum_{i \in \mathcal{M}} r_i \log(1 + \gamma |h_D + \sqrt{\alpha} h_{C_i} c_i|^2) + (1 - \rho) \sum_{i \in \mathcal{M}} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{M}} r_i p_{i,j} \log \frac{q_{j,i}}{r_i} + \lambda \left(1 - \sum_{i \in \mathcal{M}} r_i \right), \quad (41)$$

where λ is the Lagrange multiplier associated with the sum-probability constraint. Differentiating J with respect to r_i gives

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial r_i} = \rho \log(1 + \gamma |h_D + \sqrt{\alpha} h_{C_i} c_i|^2) \quad (42)$$

$$+ (1 - \rho) \left(\sum_{j \in \mathcal{M}} p_{i,j} \log q_{j,i} - \log r_i - 1 \right), \quad (43)$$

and setting $\partial J / \partial r_i = 0$ suggests

$$r_i = e^{-(\frac{\lambda}{1-\rho} + 1)} (1 + \gamma |h_D + \sqrt{\alpha} h_{C_i} c_i|^2)^{\rho/(1-\rho)} \prod_{j \in \mathcal{M}} q_{j,i}^{p_{i,j}}. \quad (44)$$

By considering $\sum_{i \in \mathcal{M}} r_i = 1$, we can eliminate λ and obtain the optimal tag input distribution as (33).

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