

# Joint Bit Allocation and Hybrid Beamforming Optimization for Energy Efficient Millimeter Wave MIMO Systems

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**Abstract**—In this article, we aim to design highly energy efficient end-to-end communication for millimeter wave multiple-input multiple-output systems. This is done by jointly optimizing the digital-to-analog converter (DAC)/analog-to-digital converter (ADC) bit resolutions and hybrid beamforming matrices. The novel decomposition of the hybrid precoder and the hybrid combiner to three parts is introduced at the transmitter (TX) and the receiver (RX), respectively, representing the analog precoder/combiner matrix, the DAC/ADC bit resolution matrix and the baseband precoder/combiner matrix. The unknown matrices are computed as a solution to the matrix factorization problem where the optimal fully digital precoder or combiner is approximated by the product of these matrices. A novel and efficient solution based on the alternating direction method of multipliers is proposed to solve these problems at both the TX and the RX. The simulation results show that the proposed solution, where the DAC/ADC bit allocation is dynamic during operation, achieves higher energy efficiency when compared with existing benchmark techniques that use fixed DAC/ADC bit resolutions.

**Index Terms**—Joint bit resolution and hybrid beamforming optimization, energy efficiency maximization, millimeter wave MIMO, beyond 5G wireless communications.

## I. INTRODUCTION

MILLIMETER wave (mmWave) spectrum is an attractive alternative to the densely occupied microwave spectrum range of 300 MHz to 6 GHz for next generation wireless communication systems. The advantages of using a mmWave frequency band are mainly increased capacity and lower latency [2]–[4]. However, due to the need for regular beam

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alignment operations, mmWave may not provide high mobility and reliability, and operating at high frequencies may lead to costly hardware. Beamforming techniques such as hybrid beamforming discussed below can be used to cope with such issues. Furthermore, the higher path loss associated with the mmWave spectrum can be compensated by using large scale antenna arrays leading to a multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) system. Implementing fully digital beamforming in mmWave MIMO systems provides high throughput but has high complexity and low energy efficiency (EE). Providing energy efficient communication has been one of the major focuses of the next generation communication systems [5], [6]. A simpler alternative is a fully analog beamforming approach which was discussed in [7] but multi-stream spatial communication cannot be implemented by this approach due to the use of a single radio frequency (RF) chain.

Analog/digital (A/D) hybrid beamforming MIMO architectures include both digital and analog units to overcome these issues. The hardware complexity and power consumption are reduced through using fewer RF chains and it can support multi-stream communication with high spectral efficiency (SE) [8]–[15]. Such systems can be also optimized to achieve high EE gains [16]–[19]. To reduce the power consumption and hardware complexity, an alternative solution is to decrease the bit resolution [20] of the digital-to-analog converters (DACs) and the analog-to-digital converters (ADCs). Given the distinct system and channel model characteristics at mmWave compared to microwave, the EE and SE performance needs to be analyzed for the A/D hybrid beamforming architecture with low resolution sampling.

## A. Literature Review

To reduce the complexity, the hybrid beamforming architecture is used which has fewer RF chains compared to conventional beamforming designs. The existing literature mostly develops systems based on high resolution ADCs with a small number of RF chains or low resolution ADCs with a large number of RF chains. Either way, only fixed resolution quantization is taken into account. References [16], [17] consider EE optimization problems for A/D hybrid transceivers but with fixed and high resolution for the DACs/ADCs. The power model in [16] takes into account the power consumed at every RF chain and a constant power term for site-cooling, baseband processing and synchronization at the TX and [17]

considers the RF hardware losses and some computational power expenditure. Some approaches have been applied in A/D hybrid mmWave MIMO systems for EE maximization and low complexity such as in [18], [19]. References [18] discusses the idea of optimizing the number of RF chains and [19] extends this work by proposing an energy efficient A/D hybrid beamforming framework with a novel architecture for a mmWave MIMO system. The number of active RF chains is optimized dynamically by fractional programming to maximize EE performance but the DAC/ADC bit resolutions are fixed.

In addition to reducing the number of RF chains, to further reduce the complexity, low resolution DACs/ADCs can be considered. Most of the literature such as in [21]–[27] imposes low resolution only at the RX side, and mostly assumed a fully digital or hybrid TX with high resolution DACs. To observe the effect of ADC resolution and bandwidth on rate, an additive quantization noise model (AQNM) is considered in [21] for a mmWave MIMO system under a RX power constraint. Reference [22] uses this AQNM and shows the significance of low resolution ADCs on decreasing the rate. Reference [23] suggests implementing fixed and low resolution ADCs with a small number of RF chains. Reference [24] works on the idea of a mixed-ADC architecture where a better energy-rate trade-off is achieved by combining low and high resolution ADCs, but still with a fixed resolution for each ADC and without considering A/D hybrid beamforming. An A/D hybrid beamforming system with fixed and low resolution ADCs has been analyzed for channel estimation in [25]. As most of the research has been focused on ADC quantization at the RX side and mostly with fixed resolution, there is a need to conduct research on optimizing the bit resolution problem. One can implement varying resolution ADCs at the RX [26] which may provide a better solution than with fixed and low resolution ADCs. Recent work on A/D hybrid MIMO systems with low resolution sampling dynamically adjusts the ADC resolution [27].

Similarly, exploring low resolution DACs at the TX can also help reduce the power consumption. Thus, research that is focused on ADCs at the RX can also be applied to the TX DACs considering the TX specific system model parameters. In that direction, [28] proposes a novel EE maximization technique that selects the best subset of the active RF chains and DAC resolution which can also be extended to low resolution ADCs at the RX. Furthermore, similar to using different ADC resolutions at the RX [26], one can also design a variable DAC resolution TX. Note that extra care is needed when deciding the number of bits used as the total DAC/ADC power consumption can be dominated by only a few high resolution DACs/ADCs. From [29], we notice that a good trade-off between the power consumption and the performance may be to consider the range of 1-8 bits for I- and Q-channels, where 8-bit represents full-bit resolution DACs/ADCs.

Reference [30] uses low resolution DACs for a single user MIMO system while [31] employs low resolution DACs at the base station for a narrowband multi-user MIMO system. Reference [32] also discusses fixed and low resolution DAC architectures for multi-user MIMO systems. Reference [33]

considers a single user MIMO system with quantized hybrid precoding including the RF quantized noise term beside the additive white Gaussian noise (AWGN) while evaluating EE and SE performance. The existing literature still does not consider adjusting the resolution associated with DACs/ADCs dynamically. It is possible to consider both the TX and the RX simultaneously where we can design an optimization problem to find jointly the optimal number of quantized bits and optimal hybrid beamforming matrices to achieve high EE performance. When designing for high EE, the complexity of the solution also needs to be taken into account while providing improvements over the existing literature.

### B. Contributions

In [1], we addressed bit allocation and hybrid combining at the RX only, where we jointly optimized the number of ADC bits and hybrid combiner matrices for EE maximization. A novel decomposition of the hybrid combiner to three parts was introduced: the analog combiner matrix, the bit resolution matrix and the baseband combiner matrix, and these matrices were computed using the alternating direction method of multipliers (ADMM) in order to solve the matrix factorization problem. In this article, besides the RX side, we also introduce a novel TX decomposition of the A/D hybrid precoder to three parts representing the analog precoder matrix, the DAC bit resolution matrix and the digital precoder matrix, respectively. Our aim is to minimize the distance between the decomposition, which is expressed as the product of three matrices, and the corresponding fully digital precoder or combiner matrix. The joint problem is decomposed into a series of sub-problems which are solved using ADMM. Furthermore, we implement an exhaustive search approach [16] to evaluate the upper bound for EE maximization. Note that [17] implements ADMM approach but for the case of hybrid beamforming optimization with full resolution DACs/ADCs, however, in this article we implement ADMM approach for a very difficult problem involving the joint optimization of hybrid beamformers and DAC/ADC bit resolution.

In addition to [1], the main contributions of this article can be listed as follows:

- This article designs an optimal EE solution for a mmWave A/D hybrid beamforming MIMO system by introducing a novel matrix decomposition applied to the hybrid beamforming matrices at both the TX and the RX. These matrices are obtained by the solution of an EE maximization problem and the DAC/ADC bit resolution is adjusted dynamically unlike the fixed bit resolution [22], [23], considered in the existing literature.
- The joint TX-RX problem is a difficult problem to solve due to non-convex constraints and the non-convex cost function. First, we decouple it into two sub-problems dealing with the TX and the RX separately. The corresponding problems at the TX and the RX are solved by a novel algorithmic solution based on ADMM [34] to obtain the unknown precoder/combiner and DAC/ADC bit resolution matrices.
- Thus, this work jointly optimizes the hybrid beamforming and DAC/ADC bit resolution matrices, unlike the existing

approaches that optimize either DAC/ADC bit resolution [28] or hybrid beamforming matrices [18], [19]. Moreover, the proposed design has high flexibility, given that the analog precoder/combiner is codebook-free, thus there is no restriction on the angular vectors and different bit resolutions can be assigned to each DAC/ADC.

The performance of the proposed technique is investigated through extensive simulation results, achieving increased EE compared to the baseline techniques with fixed DAC/ADC bit resolutions and number of RF chains, and an exhaustive search based approach which is an upper bound for EE maximization.

### C. Notation and Organization

**A**, **a** and  $a$  stand for a matrix, a vector, and a scalar, respectively. The trace, transpose and complex conjugate transpose of **A** are denoted as  $\text{tr}(\mathbf{A})$ ,  $\mathbf{A}^T$  and  $\mathbf{A}^H$ , respectively;  $\|\mathbf{A}\|_F$  represents the Frobenius norm of **A**;  $|a|$  represents the determinant of  $a$ ;  $\mathbf{I}_N$  represents  $N \times N$  identity matrix;  $\mathcal{CN}(\mathbf{a}; \mathbf{A})$  denotes a complex Gaussian vector having mean **a** and covariance matrix **A**;  $\mathbb{C}$ ,  $\mathbb{R}$  and  $\mathbb{R}^+$  denote the sets of complex numbers, real numbers and positive real numbers, respectively;  $\mathbf{X} \in \mathbb{C}^{A \times B}$  and  $\mathbf{X} \in \mathbb{R}^{A \times B}$  denote  $A \times B$  size **X** matrix with complex and real entries, respectively;  $[\mathbf{A}]_k$  denotes the  $k$ -th column of matrix **A** while  $[\mathbf{A}]_{kl}$  the matrix entry at the  $k$ -th row and  $l$ -th column; the indicator function  $\mathbb{1}_{\mathcal{S}}\{\mathbf{A}\}$  of a set  $\mathcal{S}$  that acts over a matrix **A** is defined as  $0 \forall \mathbf{A} \in \mathcal{S}$  and  $\infty \forall \mathbf{A} \notin \mathcal{S}$ .

Section II presents the channel and system models where the channel model is based on a mmWave channel setup and the system model defines the low resolution quantization at both the TX and the RX. Sections III and IV present the problem formulation for the proposed technique at the TX and the RX, respectively, and the solution to obtain an energy efficient system. Section V verifies the proposed technique through simulation results and Section VI concludes this article.

## II. MMWAVE A/D HYBRID MIMO SYSTEM

### A. MmWave Channel Model

MmWave channels can be modeled by a narrowband clustered channel model due to different channel settings such as the number of multipaths, amplitudes, etc., with  $N_{\text{cl}}$  clusters and  $N_{\text{ray}}$  propagation paths in each cluster [8]. Considering a single user mmWave system with  $N_T$  antennas at the TX, transmitting  $N_s$  data streams to  $N_R$  antennas at the RX, the mmWave channel matrix can be written as follows:

$$\mathbf{H} = \sqrt{\frac{N_T N_R}{N_{\text{cl}} N_{\text{ray}}}} \sum_{i=1}^{N_{\text{cl}}} \sum_{l=1}^{N_{\text{ray}}} \alpha_{il} \mathbf{a}_R(\phi_{il}^r) \mathbf{a}_T(\phi_{il}^t)^H, \quad (1)$$

where  $\alpha_{il} \in \mathcal{CN}(0, \sigma_{\alpha,i}^2)$  is the gain term with  $\sigma_{\alpha,i}^2$  being the average power of the  $i^{\text{th}}$  cluster. Furthermore,  $\mathbf{a}_T(\phi_{il}^t)$  and  $\mathbf{a}_R(\phi_{il}^r)$  represent the normalized transmit and receive array response vectors [8], where  $\phi_{il}^t$  and  $\phi_{il}^r$  denote the azimuth angles of departure and arrival, respectively. We use uniform linear array (ULA) antennas for simplicity and model the antenna elements at the RX as ideal sectored elements [35]. We assume that the channel state information (CSI) is known

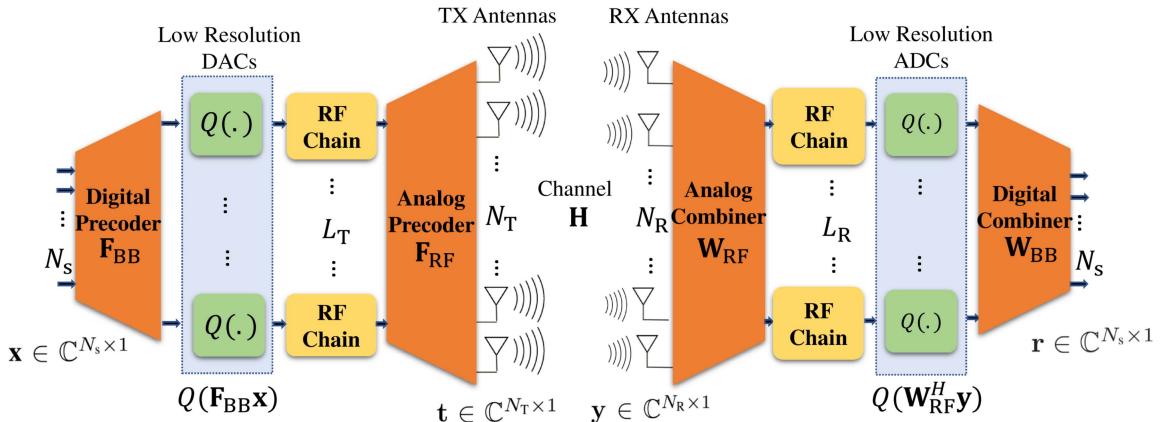
at both the TX and the RX. However, techniques such as in [25], [36] can be implemented to obtain the CSI and then the transceiver proceeds with our proposed solution to the joint optimization problem of hybrid beamforming and DAC/ADC bit resolutions.

### B. A/D Hybrid MIMO System Model

Based on the A/D hybrid beamforming scheme in the large scale mmWave MIMO communication systems, the number of TX RF chains  $L_T$  follows the limitation  $N_s \leq L_T \leq N_T$  and similarly for  $L_R$  RF chains at the RX,  $N_s \leq L_R \leq N_R$  [8], [9]. As shown in Fig. 1 (a), the matrices  $\mathbf{F}_{\text{RF}} \in \mathbb{C}^{N_T \times L_T}$  and  $\mathbf{F}_{\text{BB}} \in \mathbb{C}^{L_T \times N_s}$  denote the analog precoder and baseband precoder matrices, respectively. Similarly, the matrices  $\mathbf{W}_{\text{RF}} \in \mathbb{C}^{N_R \times L_R}$  and  $\mathbf{W}_{\text{BB}} \in \mathbb{C}^{L_R \times N_s}$  denote the analog combiner and baseband combiner matrices, respectively. The analog precoder and combiner matrices,  $\mathbf{F}_{\text{RF}}$  and  $\mathbf{W}_{\text{RF}}$ , are based on phase shifters, i.e., the elements that have unit modulus and continuous phase. Thus,  $\mathbf{F}_{\text{RF}} \in \mathcal{F}^{N_T \times L_T}$  and  $\mathbf{W}_{\text{RF}} \in \mathcal{W}^{N_R \times L_R}$  where the set  $\mathcal{F}$  and  $\mathcal{W}$  represent the set of possible phase shifts in  $\mathbf{F}_{\text{RF}}$  and  $\mathbf{W}_{\text{RF}}$ , respectively. The sets  $\mathcal{F}$  and  $\mathcal{W}$  for variables  $f$  and  $w$ , respectively, are defined as  $\mathcal{F} = \{f \in \mathbb{C} \mid |f| = 1\}$  and  $\mathcal{W} = \{w \in \mathbb{C} \mid |w| = 1\}$ .

Note that, we optimize the DAC and ADC resolution and the precoder and combiner matrices at the TX and the RX on a frame-by-frame basis. As shown in Fig. 1 (b), we consider two stages in the system model: i) the beam training phase, and ii) the data communications phase. In stage i), firstly, the channel  $\mathbf{H}$  is computed which provides us the optimal beamforming matrices, i.e.,  $\mathbf{F}_{\text{DBF}}$  at the TX and  $\mathbf{W}_{\text{DBF}}$  at the RX. In stage ii), the optimal precoding and DAC bit resolution matrices  $\mathbf{F}_{\text{RF}}$ ,  $\mathbf{F}_{\text{BB}}$  and  $\Delta_{\text{TX}}$  at the TX, respectively, and the optimal combining and ADC bit resolution matrices  $\mathbf{W}_{\text{RF}}$ ,  $\mathbf{W}_{\text{BB}}$  and  $\Delta_{\text{RX}}$  at the RX are obtained. These two phases consist of one communication frame where the frame duration is smaller than the channel coherence time. Furthermore, if we assume that the TX/RX is active for stage i) a small proportion of time, for example,  $< 10\%$ , then the overall transmit energy consumption is dominated by stage ii).

We consider the linear AQNM to represent the distortion of quantization [21]. Given that  $Q(\cdot)$  denotes a uniform scalar quantizer then for the scalar complex input  $x \in \mathbb{C}$  that is applied to both the real and imaginary parts, we have,  $Q(x) \approx \delta x + \epsilon$ , where  $\delta = \sqrt{1 - \frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{2}} 2^{-2b} \in [m, M]$  is the multiplicative distortion parameter for a bit resolution equal to  $b$  [39], where  $m$  and  $M$  denote the minimum and maximum value of the range. The resolution parameter  $b$  is denoted as  $b_i^t \forall i = 1, \dots, L_T$  and  $b_i^r \forall i = 1, \dots, L_R$  at the TX and the RX, respectively. Note that the introduced error in the above linear approximation decreases for larger resolutions. However, our proposed solution focuses on EE maximization and this linear approximation does not impact the performance significantly as observed from the simulation results in Section V. The parameter  $\epsilon$  is the additive quantization noise with  $\epsilon \sim \mathcal{CN}(0, \sigma_\epsilon^2)$ , where  $\sigma_\epsilon = \sqrt{1 - \frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{2}} 2^{-2b} \sqrt{\frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{2}} 2^{-2b}$ . The matrices  $\Delta_{\text{TX}}$  and  $\Delta_{\text{RX}}$  represent diagonal matrices with values depending on the bit



(a) A mmWave A/D hybrid MIMO system with varying DAC/ADC bit resolutions at the TX/RX.

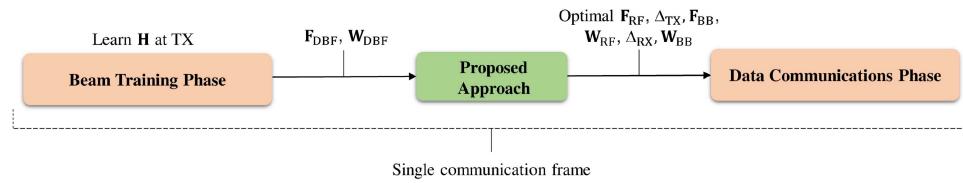


Fig. 1. System model for mmWave hybrid MIMO with varying DAC/ADC bit resolution.

resolution of each DAC and ADC, respectively. Specifically, each diagonal entry of  $\Delta_{TX}$  is given by:

$$[\Delta_{TX}]_{ii} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{2}2^{-2b_i^t}} \in [m, M], \forall i = 1, \dots, L_T, \quad (2)$$

and each diagonal entry of  $\Delta_{RX}$  is given by:

$$[\Delta_{RX}]_{ii} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{2}2^{-2b_i^r}} \in [m, M], \forall i = 1, \dots, L_R, \quad (3)$$

where, for simplicity, we assume that the range  $[m, M]$  is the same for each of the DACs/ADCs. The additive quantization noise for the DACs and ADCs are written as complex Gaussian vectors  $\epsilon_{TX} \in \mathcal{CN}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{C}_{\epsilon T})$  and  $\epsilon_{RX} \in \mathcal{CN}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{C}_{\epsilon R})$  [28] where  $\mathbf{C}_{\epsilon T}$  and  $\mathbf{C}_{\epsilon R}$  are the diagonal covariance matrices for DACs and ADCs, respectively. The covariance matrix entries for DACs and ADCs, respectively, are as follows:

$$[\mathbf{C}_{\epsilon T}]_{ii} = \left(1 - \frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{2}2^{-2b_i^t}\right) \left(\frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{2}2^{-2b_i^t}\right), \forall i = 1, \dots, L_T, \quad (4)$$

$$[\mathbf{C}_{\epsilon R}]_{ii} = \left(1 - \frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{2}2^{-2b_i^r}\right) \left(\frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{2}2^{-2b_i^r}\right), \forall i = 1, \dots, L_R. \quad (5)$$

Note that while optimizing the EE of the TX side, it is considered that the RX parameters, which includes the analog combiner matrix, the ADC bit resolution matrix and the baseband combiner matrix is known to the TX and vice-versa.

Let us consider  $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{C}^{Ns \times 1}$  as the normalized data vector, then based on the AQNM, the vector containing the complex output of all the DACs can be expressed as follows:

$$Q(\mathbf{F}_{BB}\mathbf{x}) \approx \Delta_{TX}\mathbf{F}_{BB}\mathbf{x} + \epsilon_{TX} \in \mathbb{C}^{L_T \times 1}. \quad (6)$$

This leads us to the following linear approximation for the transmitted signal  $\mathbf{t} \in \mathbb{C}^{N_T \times 1}$ , as seen at the output of the A/D hybrid TX in Fig. 1(a):

$$\mathbf{t} = \mathbf{F}_{RF}\Delta_{TX}\mathbf{F}_{BB}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{F}_{RF}\epsilon_{TX}. \quad (7)$$

After the effect of the wireless mmWave channel  $\mathbf{H}$  and the Gaussian noise  $\mathbf{n}$  with independent and identically distributed entries and complex Gaussian distribution, i.e.,  $\mathbf{n} \sim \mathcal{CN}(\mathbf{0}, \sigma_n^2 \mathbf{I}_{N_R})$ , the received signal  $\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{C}^{N_R \times 1}$  is expressed as follows:

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{H}\mathbf{t} + \mathbf{n} = \mathbf{H}\mathbf{F}_{RF}\Delta_{TX}\mathbf{F}_{BB}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{H}\mathbf{F}_{RF}\epsilon_{TX} + \mathbf{n}. \quad (8)$$

When the analog combiner matrix  $\mathbf{W}_{RF}$  and ADC quantization based on AQNM are applied to the received signal  $\mathbf{y}$ , we obtain the following:

$$Q(\mathbf{W}_{RF}^H \mathbf{y}) \approx \Delta_{RX}^H \mathbf{W}_{RF}^H \mathbf{y} + \epsilon_{RX} \in \mathbb{C}^{L_R \times 1}. \quad (9)$$

After the application of the baseband combiner matrix  $\mathbf{W}_{BB}$ , the output signal  $\mathbf{r} \in \mathbb{C}^{Ns \times 1}$  at the RX, as shown in Fig. 1(a), can be expressed as follows:

$$\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{W}_{BB}^H \Delta_{RX}^H \mathbf{W}_{RF}^H \mathbf{y} + \mathbf{W}_{BB}^H \epsilon_{RX}. \quad (10)$$

Considering the A/D hybrid precoder matrix  $\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{F}_{RF}\Delta_{TX}\mathbf{F}_{BB} \in \mathbb{C}^{N_T \times N_s}$  and the A/D hybrid combiner

matrix  $\mathbf{W} = \mathbf{W}_{\text{RF}} \Delta_{\text{RX}} \mathbf{W}_{\text{BB}} \in \mathbb{C}^{N_{\text{R}} \times N_{\text{s}}}$ , we can express the RX output signal  $\mathbf{r}$  in (10) as follows:

$$\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{W}^H \mathbf{H} \mathbf{F} \mathbf{x} + \underbrace{\mathbf{W}^H \mathbf{H} \mathbf{F}_{\text{RF}} \epsilon_{\text{TX}} + \mathbf{W}_{\text{BB}}^H \epsilon_{\text{RX}} + \mathbf{W}^H \mathbf{n}}_{\eta}, \quad (11)$$

where  $\eta$  is the combined effect of the additive white Gaussian RX noise and quantization noise that has covariance matrix,  $\mathbf{R}_\eta \in \mathbb{C}^{N_{\text{s}} \times N_{\text{s}}}$ , given by,

$$\mathbf{R}_\eta = \mathbf{W}^H \mathbf{H} \mathbf{F}_{\text{RF}} \mathbf{C}_{\epsilon \text{TF}} \mathbf{F}_{\text{RF}}^H \mathbf{H}^H \mathbf{W} + \mathbf{W}_{\text{BB}}^H \mathbf{C}_{\epsilon \text{R}} \mathbf{W}_{\text{BB}} + \sigma_n^2 \mathbf{W}^H \mathbf{W}. \quad (12)$$

In the following sections, we discuss the joint optimization solution to compute the optimal DAC/ADC bit resolution matrices and the optimal precoder/combiner matrices.

### III. JOINT DAC BIT ALLOCATION AND A/D HYBRID PRECODING DESIGN

Let us consider a point-to-point MIMO system with a linear quantization model. We define the EE as the ratio of the information rate  $R$ , i.e., SE, and the total consumed power  $P$  [40] as:

$$\text{EE} \triangleq \frac{R}{P} \text{ (bits/Hz/J)}. \quad (13)$$

For the given point-to-point MIMO system, the SE is defined as,

$$R \triangleq \log_2 \left| \mathbf{I}_{N_{\text{s}}} + \frac{\mathbf{R}_\eta^{-1}}{N_{\text{s}}} \mathbf{W}^H \mathbf{H} \mathbf{F}^H \mathbf{F}^H \mathbf{H}^H \mathbf{W} \right| \text{ (bits/s/Hz)}, \quad (14)$$

where  $\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{F}_{\text{RF}} \Delta_{\text{TX}} \mathbf{F}_{\text{BB}}$  and  $\mathbf{W} = \mathbf{W}_{\text{RF}} \Delta_{\text{RX}} \mathbf{W}_{\text{BB}}$ .

For the power model, [41] suggests computation of total power consumption for fully-digital transceiver, while [10], [42] suggest the power consumption model for hybrid beamforming design in a mmWave MIMO system. Reference [43] discusses power consumption for a partially connected architecture. In our context, in addition to the power consumption depending on the phase shifters and other hardware components of the hybrid beamforming architecture, we include the power associated with the total DAC quantization operation and ADC quantization operation, at the TX side and the RX side respectively, as discussed below. Reference [28] can be followed in order to include the power consumption associated with the DAC quantization and similar expression can be used for the ADC quantization at the RX side as well. Similar to the power model at the TX in [28], the total consumed power for the system is expressed as:

$$P \triangleq P_{\text{TX}}(\mathbf{F}_{\text{RF}}, \Delta_{\text{TX}}, \mathbf{F}_{\text{BB}}) + P_{\text{RX}}(\Delta_{\text{RX}}) \text{ (W)}, \quad (15)$$

where the power consumption at the TX is as follows:

$$P_{\text{TX}}(\mathbf{F}_{\text{RF}}, \Delta_{\text{TX}}, \mathbf{F}_{\text{BB}}) = \text{tr}(\mathbf{F} \mathbf{F}^H) + P_{\text{DT}}(\Delta_{\text{TX}}) + N_{\text{T}} P_{\text{T}} + N_{\text{T}} L_{\text{T}} P_{\text{PT}} + P_{\text{CT}} \text{ (W)}, \quad (16)$$

where  $P_{\text{PT}}$  is the power per phase shifter,  $P_{\text{T}}$  is the power per power amplifier in the TX antenna circuitry,  $P_{\text{DT}}(\Delta_{\text{TX}})$  is the power associated with the total quantization operation at the TX, and following (2) and [21], we have

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{DT}}(\Delta_{\text{TX}}) &= P_{\text{DAC}} \sum_{i=1}^{L_{\text{T}}} 2^{b_i} \\ &= P_{\text{DAC}} \sum_{i=1}^{L_{\text{T}}} \left( \frac{\pi \sqrt{3}}{2(1 - [\Delta_{\text{TX}}]_{ii}^2)} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \text{ (W)}, \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

where  $P_{\text{DAC}}$  is the power consumed per bit in the DAC and  $P_{\text{CT}}$  is the power required by all circuit components at the TX. Similarly, the total power consumption at the RX is,

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{RX}}(\Delta_{\text{RX}}) &= P_{\text{DR}}(\Delta_{\text{RX}}) \\ &+ N_{\text{R}} P_{\text{R}} + N_{\text{R}} L_{\text{R}} P_{\text{PR}} + P_{\text{CR}} \text{ (W)}, \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

where, at the RX,  $P_{\text{PR}}$  is the power per phase shifter,  $P_{\text{R}}$  is the power per power amplifier in the RX antenna circuitry,  $P_{\text{DR}}$  is the power associated with the total quantization operation, and following (3) and [21], we have

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{DR}}(\Delta_{\text{RX}}) &= P_{\text{ADC}} \sum_{i=1}^{L_{\text{R}}} 2^{b_i} \\ &= P_{\text{ADC}} \sum_{i=1}^{L_{\text{R}}} \left( \frac{\pi \sqrt{3}}{2(1 - [\Delta_{\text{RX}}]_{ii}^2)} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \text{ (W)}, \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

where  $P_{\text{ADC}}$  is the power consumed per bit in the ADC and  $P_{\text{CR}}$  is the power required by all RX circuit components.

The maximization of EE is given by

$$\begin{aligned} &\max_{\mathbf{F}_{\text{RF}}, \Delta_{\text{TX}}, \mathbf{F}_{\text{BB}}, \mathbf{W}_{\text{RF}}, \Delta_{\text{RX}}, \mathbf{W}_{\text{BB}}} R(\mathbf{F}_{\text{RF}}, \Delta_{\text{TX}}, \mathbf{F}_{\text{BB}}, \mathbf{W}_{\text{RF}}, \Delta_{\text{RX}}, \mathbf{W}_{\text{BB}}) \\ &\text{subject to } \mathbf{F}_{\text{RF}} \in \mathcal{F}^{N_{\text{T}} \times L_{\text{T}}}, \Delta_{\text{TX}} \in \mathcal{D}_{\text{TX}}^{L_{\text{T}} \times L_{\text{T}}}, \\ &\mathbf{W}_{\text{RF}} \in \mathcal{W}^{N_{\text{R}} \times L_{\text{R}}}, \Delta_{\text{RX}} \in \mathcal{D}_{\text{RX}}^{L_{\text{R}} \times L_{\text{R}}}, \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

when the SE  $R$  is given by (14) and the power  $P$  in (15). The problem to be addressed involves a fractional cost function that both the numerator and the denominator parts are non-convex functions of the optimizing variables. Furthermore, the optimization problem involves non-convex constraint sets. Thus, it is in general a very difficult problem to be addressed. It is interesting that the corresponding problem for a fully digital transceiver that admits a much simpler form is in general intractable due to the coupling of the TX-RX design [44]. To that end, we start by decoupling the TX-RX design problem.

Let us first express the EE maximization problem in the following relaxed form:

$$\begin{aligned} &\min_{\mathbf{F}_{\text{RF}}, \Delta_{\text{TX}}, \mathbf{F}_{\text{BB}}, \mathbf{W}_{\text{RF}}, \Delta_{\text{RX}}, \mathbf{W}_{\text{BB}}} -R(\mathbf{F}_{\text{RF}}, \Delta_{\text{TX}}, \mathbf{F}_{\text{BB}}, \mathbf{W}_{\text{RF}}, \Delta_{\text{RX}}, \mathbf{W}_{\text{BB}}) \\ &+ \gamma_{\text{T}} P_{\text{TX}}(\mathbf{F}_{\text{RF}}, \Delta_{\text{TX}}, \mathbf{F}_{\text{BB}}) \\ &+ \gamma_{\text{R}} P_{\text{RX}}(\Delta_{\text{RX}}) \\ &\text{subject to } \mathbf{F}_{\text{RF}} \in \mathcal{F}^{N_{\text{T}} \times L_{\text{T}}}, \Delta_{\text{TX}} \in \mathcal{D}_{\text{TX}}^{L_{\text{T}} \times L_{\text{T}}}, \\ &\mathbf{W}_{\text{RF}} \in \mathcal{W}^{N_{\text{R}} \times L_{\text{R}}}, \Delta_{\text{RX}} \in \mathcal{D}_{\text{RX}}^{L_{\text{R}} \times L_{\text{R}}}, \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

where the parameters  $\gamma_T \in (0, \gamma_T^{max}] \subset \mathbb{R}^+$  and  $\gamma_R \in (0, \gamma_R^{max}] \subset \mathbb{R}^+$  are introducing a trade-off between the achieved rate and the power consumption at the TX's and the RX's side, respectively. Such an approach has been used in the past to tackle fractional optimization problems [45]. For example, [46] considers energy efficient communication and transforms the fractional form of a resource allocation problem into a subtractive form to derive an efficient iterative algorithm. In the concave/convex case, the equivalence of the relaxed problem with the original fractional one is theoretically established. Unfortunately, a similar result for the case considered in the present paper is not easy to be derived due to the complexity of the addressed problem. Thus, in the present paper, we rely on line search methods in order to optimally tune these parameters.

Having simplified the original problem, we may now proceed by temporally decoupling the designs at the TX's and the RX's side. Under the assumption that the RX can perform optimal nearest-neighbor decoding based on the received signals, the optimal precoding matrices are designed such that the mutual information achieved by Gaussian signaling over the wireless channel is maximized [8]. The mutual information is given by

$$I \triangleq \log_2 \left| \mathbf{I}_{N_s} + \frac{\mathbf{Q}_{\eta'}^{-1}}{N_s} \mathbf{H} \mathbf{F}^H \mathbf{H}^H \right| \text{ (bits/s/Hz),} \quad (22)$$

where again  $\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{F}_{RF} \Delta_{TX} \mathbf{F}_{BB}$  and  $\mathbf{Q}_{\eta'}$  is the covariance matrix of the sum of noise and transmit quantization noise variables, i.e.,  $\eta' = \mathbf{F}_{RF} \epsilon_{TX} + \mathbf{n}$ , given by

$$\mathbf{Q}_{\eta'} = \mathbf{F}_{RF} \mathbf{C}_{\epsilon_{TX}} \mathbf{F}_{RF}^H + \sigma_n^2 \mathbf{I}_{N_R}. \quad (23)$$

Based on (21)-(22), the precoding matrices may be derived as the solution to the following optimization problem:

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathcal{P}_{1T}) : \min_{\mathbf{F}_{RF}, \Delta_{TX}, \mathbf{F}_{BB}} & -I(\mathbf{F}_{RF}, \Delta_{TX}, \mathbf{F}_{BB}) \\ & + \gamma_T P_{TX}(\mathbf{F}_{RF}, \Delta_{TX}, \mathbf{F}_{BB}) \\ \text{subject to } & \mathbf{F}_{RF} \in \mathcal{F}^{N_T \times L_T}, \Delta_{TX} \in \mathcal{D}_{TX}^{L_T \times L_T}, \end{aligned}$$

Now provided that the optimal precoding matrix  $\mathbf{F}^* = \mathbf{F}_{RF}^* \Delta_{TX}^* \mathbf{F}_{BB}^*$  is derived from solving  $(\mathcal{P}_{1T})$ , we can plug in these resulted precoding matrices in the cost function of (21) resulting in an optimization problem dependent only on the decoder matrices at the RX's side, defined as,

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathcal{P}_{1R}) : \min_{\mathbf{W}_{RF}, \Delta_{RX}, \mathbf{W}_{BB}} & -\tilde{R}(\mathbf{W}_{RF}, \Delta_{RX}, \mathbf{W}_{BB}) \\ & + \gamma_R P_{RX}(\Delta_{RX}) \\ \text{subject to } & \mathbf{W}_{RF} \in \mathcal{W}^{N_R \times L_R}, \Delta_{RX} \in \mathcal{D}_{RX}^{L_R \times L_R}, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{R}(\mathbf{W}_{RF}, \Delta_{RX}, \mathbf{W}_{BB}) \\ = R(\mathbf{F}_{RF}^*, \Delta_{TX}^*, \mathbf{F}_{BB}^*, \mathbf{W}_{RF}, \Delta_{RX}, \mathbf{W}_{BB}). \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the precoding and decoding matrices can be derived as the solutions to the two decoupled problems  $(\mathcal{P}_{1T}) - (\mathcal{P}_{1R})$  above. In the following subsections, the solutions to these problems are developed. We start first with the development of the solution to TX's side one  $(\mathcal{P}_{1T})$  and then the solution for the RX's side  $(\mathcal{P}_{1R})$  counterpart follows.

### A. Problem Formulation at the TX

Focusing on the TX side, we seek the bit resolution matrix  $\Delta_{TX}$  and the hybrid precoding matrices  $\mathbf{F}_{RF}$ ,  $\mathbf{F}_{BB}$  that solve  $(\mathcal{P}_{1T})$ . The set  $\mathcal{D}_{TX}$  represents the finite states of the quantizer and is defined as,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}_{TX} = \left\{ \Delta_{TX} \in \mathbb{R}^{L_T \times L_T} \mid m \leq [\Delta_{TX}]_{ii} \right. \\ \left. \leq M \forall i = 1, \dots, L_T \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

Note that  $P_{TX}(\mathbf{F}_{RF}, \Delta_{TX}, \mathbf{F}_{BB}) > 0$ , as defined in (16), since the power required by all circuit components is always larger than zero, i.e.,  $P_{CP} > 0$ .

Since dealing with the part of the cost function of  $(\mathcal{P}_{1T})$  which is a difficult task that involves the mutual information expression, we adopt the approach in [8] where the maximization of the mutual information  $I$  can be approximated by finding the minimum Euclidean distance of the hybrid precoder to the one of the fully digital transceiver for the full-bit resolution sampling case, denoted by  $\mathbf{F}_{DBF}$ , i.e.,  $\|\mathbf{F}_{DBF} - \mathbf{F}_{RF} \Delta_{TX} \mathbf{F}_{BB}\|_F^2$  [8]. Therefore, motivated by the previous,  $(\mathcal{P}_{1T})$  can be approximated to finding the solution of the following problem:

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathcal{P}_2) : \min_{\mathbf{F}_{RF}, \Delta_{TX}, \mathbf{F}_{BB}} & \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{F}_{DBF} - \mathbf{F}_{RF} \Delta_{TX} \mathbf{F}_{BB}\|_F^2 + \gamma_T P_{TX}(\mathbf{F}) \\ \text{subject to } & \mathbf{F}_{RF} \in \mathcal{F}^{N_T \times L_T}, \Delta_{TX} \in \mathcal{D}_{TX}^{L_T \times L_T}. \end{aligned}$$

For a point-to-point MIMO system, the optimal  $\mathbf{F}_{DBF}$  is given by  $\mathbf{F}_{DBF} = \mathbf{V}(\mathbf{P})^{\frac{1}{2}}$  where the orthonormal matrix  $\mathbf{V} \in \mathbb{C}^{N_R \times N_T}$  is derived via the channel matrix singular value decomposition (SVD), i.e.,  $\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{U} \Sigma \mathbf{V}^H$  and  $\mathbf{P}$  is a diagonal power allocation matrix with real positive diagonal entries derived by the so-called “water-filling algorithm” [47].

Problem  $(\mathcal{P}_2)$  is still very difficult to address as it is non-convex due to the non-convex cost function that involves the product of three matrix variables and non-convex constraints. In the next section, an efficient algorithmic solution based on the ADMM is proposed.

### B. Proposed ADMM Solution at the TX

In the following we develop an iterative procedure for solving  $(\mathcal{P}_2)$  based on the ADMM approach [34]. This method is a variant of the standard augmented Lagrangian method that uses partial updates (similar to the Gauss-Seidel method for the solution of linear equations) to solve constrained optimization problems. While it is mainly known for its good performance for a number of convex optimization problems, recently it has been successfully applied to non-convex matrix factorization as well [34], [48], [49]. Motivated by this, in the following ADMM based solutions are developed that are tailored for the non-convex matrix factorization problem  $(\mathcal{P}_2)$ .

We first transform  $(\mathcal{P}_2)$  into a form that can be addressed via ADMM. By using the auxiliary variable  $\mathbf{Z}$ ,  $(\mathcal{P}_2)$  can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathcal{P}_3) : \min_{\mathbf{Z}, \mathbf{F}_{RF}, \Delta_{TX}, \mathbf{F}_{BB}} & \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{F}_{DBF} - \mathbf{Z}\|_F^2 + \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{F}^{N_T \times L_T}}\{\mathbf{F}_{RF}\} \\ & + \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{D}_{TX}^{L_T \times L_T}}\{\Delta_{TX}\} + \gamma_T P_{TX}(\mathbf{F}), \\ \text{subject to } & \mathbf{Z} = \mathbf{F}_{RF} \Delta_{TX} \mathbf{F}_{BB}. \end{aligned}$$

**Algorithm 1** Proposed ADMM Solution for the A/D Hybrid Precoder Design

- 
- 1: **Initialize:**  $\mathbf{Z}$ ,  $\mathbf{F}_{\text{RF}}$ ,  $\Delta_{\text{TX}}$ ,  $\mathbf{F}_{\text{BB}}$  with random values,  $\Lambda$  with zeros,  $\alpha = 1$  and  $n = 1$
  - 2: **while** The termination criteria of (30) are not met or  $n \leq N_{\max}$  **do**
  - 3:   Update  $\mathbf{Z}_{(n)}$  using solution (26),  
 $\mathbf{F}_{\text{RF}(n)}$  using solution (28),  
 $\Delta_{\text{TX}(n)}^{''}$  by solving  $(\mathcal{P}_{3C}^{'})$  using CVX [53],  
 $\mathbf{F}_{\text{BB}(n)}$  using solution (29), and  
update  $\Lambda_{(n)}$  using solution (25).
  - 4:    $n \leftarrow n + 1$
  - 5: **end while**
  - 6: **return**  $\mathbf{F}_{\text{RF}}^*, \Delta_{\text{TX}}^*, \mathbf{F}_{\text{BB}}^*$
- 

Problem  $(\mathcal{P}_3)$  formulates the A/D hybrid precoder matrix design as a matrix factorization problem. That is, the overall precoder  $\mathbf{Z}$  is sought so that it minimizes the Euclidean distance to the optimal, fully digital precoder  $\mathbf{F}_{\text{DBF}}$  while supporting decomposition into three factors: the analog precoder matrix  $\mathbf{F}_{\text{RF}}$ , the DAC bit resolution matrix  $\Delta_{\text{TX}}$  and the digital precoder matrix  $\mathbf{F}_{\text{BB}}$ . The augmented Lagrangian function of  $(\mathcal{P}_3)$  is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{Z}, \mathbf{F}_{\text{RF}}, \Delta_{\text{TX}}, \mathbf{F}_{\text{BB}}, \Lambda) &= \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{F}_{\text{DBF}} - \mathbf{Z}\|_F^2 + \mathbb{1}_{\mathcal{F}^{N_T \times L_T}}\{\mathbf{F}_{\text{RF}}\} \\ &\quad + \mathbb{1}_{\mathcal{D}_{\text{TX}}^{L_T \times L_T}}\{\Delta_{\text{TX}}\} + \frac{\alpha}{2} \|\mathbf{Z} + \Lambda/\alpha - \mathbf{F}_{\text{RF}} \Delta_{\text{TX}} \mathbf{F}_{\text{BB}}\|_F^2 \\ &\quad + \gamma_T P_{\text{TX}}(\mathbf{F}), \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

where  $\alpha$  is a scalar penalty parameter and  $\Lambda \in \mathbb{C}^{N_T \times L_T}$  is the Lagrange Multiplier matrix. According to the ADMM approach [34], the solution to  $(\mathcal{P}_3)$  is derived by the following iterative steps where  $n$  denotes the iteration index:

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathcal{P}_{3A}): \mathbf{Z}_{(n)} &= \arg \min_{\mathbf{Z}} \mathcal{L}\left(\mathbf{Z}, \mathbf{F}_{\text{RF}(n-1)}, \Delta_{\text{TX}(n-1)}, \right. \\ &\quad \left. \mathbf{F}_{\text{BB}(n-1)}, \Lambda_{(n-1)}\right), \\ (\mathcal{P}_{3B}): \mathbf{F}_{\text{RF}(n)} &= \arg \min_{\mathbf{F}_{\text{RF}}} \mathcal{L}\left(\mathbf{Z}_{(n)}, \mathbf{F}_{\text{RF}}, \Delta_{\text{TX}(n-1)}, \right. \\ &\quad \left. \mathbf{F}_{\text{BB}(n-1)}, \Lambda_{(n-1)}\right), \\ (\mathcal{P}_{3C}): \Delta_{\text{TX}(n)} &= \arg \min_{\Delta_{\text{TX}}} \mathcal{L}\left(\mathbf{Z}_{(n)}, \mathbf{F}_{\text{RF}(n)}, \Delta_{\text{TX}}, \right. \\ &\quad \left. \mathbf{F}_{\text{BB}(n-1)}, \Lambda_{(n-1)}\right) + \gamma_T P_{\text{TX}}(\mathbf{F}), \\ (\mathcal{P}_{3D}): \mathbf{F}_{\text{BB}(n)} &= \arg \min_{\mathbf{F}_{\text{BB}}} \mathcal{L}\left(\mathbf{Z}_{(n)}, \mathbf{F}_{\text{RF}(n)}, \Delta_{\text{TX}(n)}, \right. \\ &\quad \left. \mathbf{F}_{\text{BB}}, \Lambda_{(n-1)}\right), \\ \Lambda_{(n)} &= \Lambda_{(n-1)} + \alpha \left( \mathbf{Z}_{(n)} - \mathbf{F}_{\text{RF}(n)} \Delta_{\text{TX}(n)} \mathbf{F}_{\text{BB}(n)} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

In order to apply the ADMM iterative procedure, we have to solve the optimization problems  $(\mathcal{P}_{3A})$ - $(\mathcal{P}_{3D})$ . We may start from problem  $(\mathcal{P}_{3A})$  which can be written as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathcal{P}'_{3A}): \mathbf{Z}_{(n)} &= \arg \min_{\mathbf{Z}} \frac{1}{2} \|(1+\alpha)\mathbf{Z} - \mathbf{F}_{\text{DBF}} + \Lambda_{(n-1)} \\ &\quad - \alpha \mathbf{F}_{\text{RF}(n-1)} \Delta_{\text{TX}(n-1)} \mathbf{F}_{\text{BB}(n-1)}\|_F^2. \end{aligned}$$

Problem  $(\mathcal{P}'_{3A})$  can be directly solved by equating the gradient of the augmented Lagrangian (24) with respect to (w.r.t.)  $\mathbf{Z}$  being set to zero. Therefore, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{Z}_{(n)} &= \frac{1}{\alpha+1} \left( \mathbf{F}_{\text{DBF}} - \Lambda_{(n-1)} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \alpha \mathbf{F}_{\text{RF}(n-1)} \Delta_{\text{TX}(n-1)} \mathbf{F}_{\text{BB}(n-1)} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

We may now proceed to solve  $(\mathcal{P}_{3B})$  which can be written in the following simplified form by keeping only the terms of the augmented Lagrangian that are dependent on  $\mathbf{F}_{\text{RF}}$ :

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathcal{P}'_{3B}): \mathbf{F}_{\text{RF}(n)} &= \arg \min_{\mathbf{F}_{\text{RF}}} \mathbb{1}_{\mathcal{F}^{N_T \times L_T}}\{\mathbf{F}_{\text{RF}}\} + \frac{\alpha}{2} \\ &\quad \times \|\mathbf{Z}_{(n)} + \Lambda_{(n-1)}/\alpha - \mathbf{F}_{\text{RF}} \Delta_{\text{TX}(n-1)} \mathbf{F}_{\text{BB}(n-1)}\|_F^2. \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

The solution to problem  $(\mathcal{P}'_{3B})$  does not admit a closed form and thus, it is approximated by solving the unconstrained problem and then projecting onto the set  $\mathcal{F}^{N_T \times L_T}$ , i.e.,

$$\mathbf{F}_{\text{RF}(n)} = \Pi_{\mathcal{F}} \left\{ (\Lambda_{(n-1)} + \alpha \mathbf{Z}_{(n)}) \mathbf{F}_{\text{BB}(n-1)}^H \Delta_{\text{TX}(n-1)}^H \right. \\ \left. \left( \alpha \Delta_{\text{TX}(n-1)} \mathbf{F}_{\text{BB}(n-1)} \mathbf{F}_{\text{BB}(n-1)}^H \Delta_{\text{TX}(n-1)}^H \right)^{-1} \right\},$$

where  $\Pi_{\mathcal{F}}$  projects the solution onto the set  $\mathcal{F}$ . This is computed by solving the following optimization problem [50]:

$$(\mathcal{P}''_{3B}): \min_{\mathbf{A}_{\mathcal{F}}} \|\mathbf{A}_{\mathcal{F}} - \mathbf{A}\|_F^2 \text{ subject to } \mathbf{A}_{\mathcal{F}} \in \mathcal{F},$$

where  $\mathbf{A}$  is an arbitrary matrix and  $\mathbf{A}_{\mathcal{F}}$  is its projection onto the set  $\mathcal{F}$ . The solution to  $(\mathcal{P}''_{3B})$  is given by the phase of the complex elements of  $\mathbf{A}$ . Thus, for  $\mathbf{A}_{\mathcal{F}} = \Pi_{\mathcal{F}}\{\mathbf{A}\}$  we have

$$\mathbf{A}_{\mathcal{F}}(x, y) = \begin{cases} 0, & \mathbf{A}(x, y) = 0 \\ \frac{\mathbf{A}(x, y)}{|\mathbf{A}(x, y)|}, & \mathbf{A}(x, y) \neq 0 \end{cases} \quad (28)$$

where  $\mathbf{A}_{\mathcal{F}}(x, y)$  and  $\mathbf{A}(x, y)$  are the elements at the  $x$ th row- $y$ th column of matrices  $\mathbf{A}_{\mathcal{F}}$  and  $\mathbf{A}$ , respectively. While this is an approximate solution, it turns out that it behaves remarkably well, as verified in the simulation results of Section V. This is due to the interesting property that ADMM is observed to converge even in cases where the alternating minimization steps are not carried out exactly [34]. There are theoretical results that support this statement [51], [52], though an exact analysis for the case considered here is beyond the scope of this article.

In a similar manner,  $(\mathcal{P}_{3C})$  may be re-written as

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathcal{P}'_{3C}): \Delta_{\text{TX}(n)} &= \arg \min_{\Delta_{\text{TX}}} \mathbb{1}_{\mathcal{D}_{\text{TX}}^{L_T \times L_T}}\{\Delta_{\text{TX}}\} + \frac{\alpha}{2} \|\mathbf{Z}_{(n)} \\ &\quad + \Lambda_{(n-1)}/\alpha - \mathbf{F}_{\text{RF}(n)} \Delta_{\text{TX}} \mathbf{F}_{\text{BB}(n-1)}\|_F^2 \\ &\quad + \gamma_T P_{\text{TX}}(\mathbf{F}). \end{aligned}$$

To solve the above problem, we can write:

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathcal{P}''_{3C}): \Delta_{\text{TX}(n)} &= \arg \min_{\Delta_{\text{TX}}} \|\mathbf{y}_c - \Psi_T \text{vec}(\Delta_{\text{TX}})\|_2^2 \\ &\quad + \gamma_T P_{\text{TX}}(\mathbf{F}) \\ &\text{subject to } \Delta_{\text{TX}} \in \mathcal{D}_{\text{TX}}. \end{aligned}$$

The minimization problem in  $(\mathcal{P}_{3C}'')$  consists of  $\mathbf{y}_c = \text{vec}(\mathbf{Z}_n + \Lambda_{n-1}/\alpha)$ ,  $\Psi_T = \mathbf{F}_{BB(n-1)} \otimes \mathbf{F}_{RF(n)}$  ( $\otimes$  being the Khatri-Rao product) and is solved using CVX [53].

The solution of problem  $(\mathcal{P}_{3D})$  can be written in the following form:

$$(\mathcal{P}'_{3D}) : \mathbf{F}_{BB(n)} = \arg \min_{\mathbf{F}_{BB}} \frac{\alpha}{2} \|\mathbf{Z}_{(n)} + \Lambda_{(n-1)}/\alpha - \mathbf{F}_{RF(n)} \Delta_{TX(n)} \mathbf{F}_{BB}\|_F^2.$$

It is straightforward to see that the solution for  $(\mathcal{P}'_{3D})$  can be obtained by equating the gradient to zero and solving the resulting equation w.r.t. the matrix variable  $\mathbf{F}_{BB}$ , i.e.,

$$\mathbf{F}_{BB(n)} = \left( \alpha \Delta_{TX(n)}^H \mathbf{F}_{RF(n)}^H \mathbf{F}_{RF(n)} \Delta_{TX(n)} \right)^{-1} \Delta_{TX(n)}^H \mathbf{F}_{RF(n)}^H \left( \Lambda_{(n-1)} + \alpha \mathbf{Z}_{(n)} \right). \quad (29)$$

Algorithm 1 provides the complete procedure to obtain the optimal analog precoder matrix  $\mathbf{F}_{RF}$ , the optimal bit resolution matrix  $\Delta_{TX}$  and the optimal baseband (or digital) precoder matrix  $\mathbf{F}_{BB}$ . It starts the alternating minimization procedure by initializing the entries of the matrices  $\mathbf{Z}$ ,  $\mathbf{F}_{RF}$ ,  $\Delta_{TX}$ ,  $\mathbf{F}_{BB}$  with random values and the entries of the Lagrange multiplier matrix  $\Lambda$  with zeros. For iteration index  $n$ ,  $\mathbf{Z}_{(n)}$ ,  $\mathbf{F}_{RF(n)}$ ,  $\Delta_{TX(n)}$  and  $\mathbf{F}_{BB(n)}$  are updated using Step 3 which shows the steps to be used to obtain the matrices. A termination criterion related to either the maximum permitted number of iterations ( $N_{\max}$ ) is considered or the ADMM solution meeting the following criteria is considered:

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathbf{Z}_{(n)} - \mathbf{Z}_{(n-1)}\|_F &\leq \epsilon^z \text{ and} \\ \|\mathbf{Z}_{(n)} - \mathbf{F}_{RF(n)} \Delta_{TX(n)} \mathbf{F}_{BB(n)}\|_F &\leq \epsilon^p, \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

where  $\epsilon^z$  and  $\epsilon^p$  are the corresponding tolerances. Upon convergence, the number of bits for each DAC is obtained by using (2) and quantizing to the nearest integer value. The optimal hybrid precoding matrices  $\mathbf{F}_{RF}^*$ ,  $\Delta_{TX}^*$ ,  $\mathbf{F}_{BB}^*$  are obtained at the end of this algorithm.

*Computational Complexity Analysis of Algorithm 1:* When running Algorithm 1, mainly Step 3, while updating  $\Delta_{TX(n)}$  by solving  $(\mathcal{P}_{3C}'')$  using CVX, involves multiplication by  $\Psi_T$  whose dimensions are  $L_T N_T \times N_S L_T$ . In general, the solution of  $(\mathcal{P}_{3C}'')$  can be upper-bounded by  $\mathcal{O}((L_T^2 N_T N_S)^3)$  which can be improved significantly by exploiting the structure of  $\Psi_T$ .

In the following section, we discuss the joint optimization problem at the RX and the solution to obtain the analog combiner matrix  $\mathbf{W}_{RF}$ , the ADC bit resolution matrix  $\Delta_{RX}$  and the digital combiner matrix  $\mathbf{W}_{BB}$ .

#### IV. JOINT ADC BIT ALLOCATION AND A/D HYBRID COMBINING OPTIMIZATION

##### A. Problem Formulation at the RX

Let us now move to the derivation of the solution to  $(\mathcal{P}_{1R})$ . The set  $\mathcal{D}_{RX}$  represents the finite states of the ADC quantizer and is defined as,

$$\mathcal{D}_{RX} = \left\{ \Delta_{RX} \in \mathbb{R}^{L_R \times L_R} \mid m \leq [\Delta_{RX}]_{ii} \leq M \forall i = 1, \dots, L_R \right\}.$$

For the expression of  $\tilde{R}(\mathbf{W}_{RF}, \Delta_{RX}, \mathbf{W}_{BB})$ , we follow the same arguments under which we approximated  $(\mathcal{P}_2)$  by  $(\mathcal{P}_{1T})$ , in order to approximate  $(\mathcal{P}_{1R})$  by

$$(\mathcal{P}_5) : \min_{\mathbf{W}_{RF}, \Delta_{RX}, \mathbf{W}_{BB}} \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{W}_{DBF} - \mathbf{W}_{RF} \Delta_{RX} \mathbf{W}_{BB}\|_F^2 + \gamma_R P_{RX}(\Delta_{RX}),$$

subject to  $\mathbf{W}_{RF} \in \mathcal{W}^{N_R \times L_R}$ ,  $\Delta_{RX} \in \mathcal{D}_{RX}^{L_R \times L_R}$ ,

where  $\mathbf{W}_{DBF}$  is the optimal solution for the fully digital RX which is given by  $\mathbf{W}_{DBF} = (\tilde{\mathbf{P}})^{\frac{1}{2}} \tilde{\mathbf{U}}$ , where  $\tilde{\mathbf{U}} \in \mathbb{C}^{N_R \times N_s}$  is the orthonormal singular vector matrix which can be derived by the SVD of the equivalent channel matrix  $\tilde{\mathbf{H}} = \mathbf{H} \mathbf{F}^* = \tilde{\mathbf{U}} \tilde{\Sigma} \tilde{\mathbf{V}}^H$ , and  $\tilde{\mathbf{P}}$  is diagonal power allocation matrix. Problem  $(\mathcal{P}_5)$  is also non-convex due to the non-convex cost function and non-convex set of constraints, as well, and for its solution an ADMM-based solution similar to the case of  $(\mathcal{P}_2)$  is derived in the following subsection.

##### B. Proposed ADMM Solution at the RX

In the following we develop an iterative procedure for solving  $(\mathcal{P}_5)$  based on ADMM [34]. We first transform  $(\mathcal{P}_5)$  into an amenable form. By using the auxiliary variable  $\mathbf{Z}$ ,  $(\mathcal{P}_5)$  can be written as:

$$(\mathcal{P}_6) : \min_{\mathbf{Z}, \mathbf{W}_{RF}, \Delta_{RX}, \mathbf{W}_{BB}} \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{W}_{DBF} - \mathbf{Z}\|_F^2 + \mathbb{1}_{\mathcal{W}^{N_R \times L_R}}\{\mathbf{W}_{RF}\} + \mathbb{1}_{\mathcal{D}_{RX}^{L_R \times L_R}}\{\Delta_{RX}\} + \gamma_R P_{RX}(\Delta_{RX}),$$

subject to  $\mathbf{Z} = \mathbf{W}_{RF} \Delta_{RX} \mathbf{W}_{BB}$ .

Problem  $(\mathcal{P}_6)$  formulates the A/D hybrid combiner matrix design as a matrix factorization problem. That is, the overall combiner  $\mathbf{Z}$  is sought so that it minimizes the Euclidean distance to the optimal, fully digital combiner  $\mathbf{W}_{DBF}$  while supporting the decomposition into the analog combiner matrix  $\mathbf{W}_{RF}$ , the quantization error matrix  $\Delta_{RX}$  and the digital combiner matrix  $\mathbf{W}_{BB}$ . The augmented Lagrangian function of  $(\mathcal{P}_6)$  is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{Z}, \mathbf{W}_{RF}, \Delta_{RX}, \mathbf{W}_{BB}, \Lambda) &= \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{W}_{DBF} - \mathbf{Z}\|_F^2 \\ &+ \mathbb{1}_{\mathcal{W}^{N_R \times L_R}}\{\mathbf{W}_{RF}\} + \mathbb{1}_{\mathcal{D}_{RX}^{L_R \times L_R}}\{\Delta_{RX}\} \\ &+ \frac{\alpha}{2} \|\mathbf{Z} + \Lambda/\alpha - \mathbf{W}_{RF} \Delta_{RX} \mathbf{W}_{BB}\|_F^2 + \gamma_R P_{RX}(\Delta_{RX}), \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

where  $\alpha$  is a scalar penalty parameter and  $\Lambda \in \mathbb{C}^{N_R \times L_R}$  is the Lagrange Multiplier matrix. According to the ADMM approach [34], the solution to  $(\mathcal{P}_6)$  is derived by the following iterative steps:

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathcal{P}_{6A}) : \mathbf{Z}_{(n)} &= \arg \min_{\mathbf{Z}} \frac{1}{2} \|(1 + \alpha)\mathbf{Z} - \mathbf{W}_{DBF} + \Lambda_{(n-1)}\|_F^2 \\ &- \alpha \mathbf{W}_{RF(n-1)} \Delta_{RX(n-1)} \mathbf{W}_{BB(n-1)} \|_F^2, \\ (\mathcal{P}_{6B}) : \mathbf{W}_{RF(n)} &= \arg \min_{\mathbf{W}_{RF}} \mathbb{1}_{\mathcal{W}^{N_R \times L_R}}\{\mathbf{W}_{RF}\} + \frac{\alpha}{2} \\ &\times \|\mathbf{Z}_{(n)} + \Lambda_{(n-1)}/\alpha - \mathbf{W}_{RF} \Delta_{RX(n-1)}\|_F^2 \end{aligned}$$

**Algorithm 2** Proposed ADMM Solution for the A/D Hybrid Combiner Design

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1: Initialize:  $\mathbf{Z}$ ,  $\mathbf{W}_{\text{RF}}$ ,  $\Delta_{\text{RX}}$ ,  $\mathbf{W}_{\text{BB}}$  with random values,  $\Lambda$  with zeros,  $\alpha = 1$  and  $n = 1$ 
2: while  $n \leq N_{\max}$  do
3:   Update  $\mathbf{Z}_{(n)}$  using solution (33),
       $\mathbf{W}_{\text{RF}(n)}$  using solution (34),
       $\Delta_{\text{RX}(n)}$  by solving  $(\mathcal{P}_{6C})$  using CVX [53],
       $\mathbf{W}_{\text{BB}(n)}$  using solution (35), and
      update  $\Lambda_{(n)}$  using solution (32).
4:    $n \leftarrow n+1$ 
5: end while
6: return  $\mathbf{W}_{\text{RF}}^*, \Delta_{\text{RX}}^*, \mathbf{W}_{\text{BB}}^*$ 

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$$\mathbf{W}_{\text{BB}(n-1)} \|_F^2,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(\mathcal{P}_{6C}): \Delta_{\text{RX}(n)} &= \arg \min_{\Delta_{\text{RX}}} \| \mathbf{y}_c - \Psi_R \text{vec}(\Delta_{\text{RX}}) \|_2^2 \\
&\quad + \gamma_R P_{\text{RX}}(\Delta_{\text{RX}}) \text{subjectto} \Delta_{\text{RX}} \in \mathcal{D}_{\text{RX}}, \\
(\mathcal{P}_{6D}): \mathbf{W}_{\text{BB}(n)} &= \arg \min_{\mathbf{W}_{\text{BB}}} \frac{\alpha}{2} \| \mathbf{Z}_{(n)} + \Lambda_{(n-1)} / \alpha \|^2 \\
&\quad - \mathbf{W}_{\text{RF}(n)} \Delta_{\text{RX}(n)} \mathbf{W}_{\text{BB}} \|_F^2, \\
\Lambda_{(n)} &= \Lambda_{(n-1)} \\
&\quad + \alpha (\mathbf{Z}_{(n)} - \mathbf{W}_{\text{RF}(n)} \Delta_{\text{RX}(n)} \mathbf{W}_{\text{BB}(n)}), 
\end{aligned} \tag{32}$$

where  $n$  denotes the iteration index,  $\mathbf{y}_c = \text{vec}(\mathbf{Z}_{(n)} + \Lambda_{(n-1)} / \alpha)$  and  $\Psi_R = \mathbf{W}_{\text{BB}(n-1)} \otimes \mathbf{W}_{\text{RF}(n)}$  ( $\otimes$  is the Khatri-Rao product).

We solve the optimization problems  $(\mathcal{P}_{6A})$ - $(\mathcal{P}_{6D})$  in a similar way to the derivations in Section III for the TX. The solution for  $\mathbf{Z}_{(n)}$  is:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{Z}_{(n)} &= \frac{1}{\alpha + 1} \left( \mathbf{W}_{\text{DBF}} - \Lambda_{(n-1)} + \alpha \mathbf{W}_{\text{RF}(n-1)} \right. \\
&\quad \times \left. \Delta_{\text{RX}(n-1)} \mathbf{W}_{\text{BB}(n-1)} \right). 
\end{aligned} \tag{33}$$

The equation for  $\mathbf{W}_{\text{RF}(n)}$  is as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{W}_{\text{RF}(n)} \\
= \Pi_{\mathcal{W}} \left\{ \left( \Lambda_{(n-1)} + \alpha \mathbf{Z}_{(n)} \right) \mathbf{W}_{\text{BB}}^H_{(n-1)} \Delta_{\text{RX}(n-1)}^H \right. \\
\left. \left\{ \alpha \Delta_{\text{RX}(n-1)} \mathbf{W}_{\text{BB}(n-1)} \mathbf{W}_{\text{BB}}^H_{(n-1)} \Delta_{\text{RX}(n-1)}^H \right\}^{-1} \right\}.
\end{aligned} \tag{34}$$

The solution to  $\Delta_{\text{RX}(n)}$  is obtained by solving  $(\mathcal{P}_{6C})$  using CVX [53]. The matrix  $\mathbf{W}_{\text{BB}(n)}$  is obtained as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{W}_{\text{BB}(n)} &= \left\{ \alpha \Delta_{\text{RX}(n)}^H \mathbf{W}_{\text{RF}}^H(n) \mathbf{W}_{\text{RF}(n)} \Delta_{\text{RX}(n)} \right\}^{-1} \Delta_{\text{RX}(n)}^H \\
&\quad \mathbf{W}_{\text{RF}}^H(n) \left( \Lambda_{(n-1)} + \alpha \mathbf{Z}_{(n)} \right). 
\end{aligned} \tag{35}$$

Algorithm 2 provides the complete procedure to obtain  $\mathbf{W}_{\text{RF}}$ ,  $\Delta_{\text{RX}}$  and  $\mathbf{W}_{\text{BB}}$ . It starts by initializing the entries of the matrices  $\mathbf{Z}$ ,  $\mathbf{W}_{\text{RF}}$ ,  $\Delta_{\text{RX}}$ ,  $\mathbf{W}_{\text{BB}}$  with random values and the entries of the Lagrange multiplier matrix  $\Lambda$  with zeros. For iteration index  $n$ ,  $\mathbf{Z}_{(n)}$ ,  $\mathbf{W}_{\text{RF}(n)}$ ,  $\Delta_{\text{RX}(n)}$ ,  $\mathbf{W}_{\text{BB}(n)}$  are updated at each iteration step by using the solution in (33), (34), solving  $(\mathcal{P}_{6C})$  using CVX, (35) and (32),

respectively. The operator  $\Pi_{\mathcal{W}}$  projects the solution onto the set  $\mathcal{W}$ . This procedure is identical to problem  $(\mathcal{P}_{3B}'')$  in Section III, except that the set  $\mathcal{W}$  replaces  $\mathcal{F}$ . A termination criterion is defined using a maximum number of iterations ( $N_{\max}$ ) or a fidelity criterion similar to (30). Upon convergence, the number of bits for each ADC is obtained by using (3) and quantizing to the nearest integer value. The optimal hybrid combining matrices  $\mathbf{W}_{\text{RF}}^*$ ,  $\Delta_{\text{RX}}^*$ ,  $\mathbf{W}_{\text{BB}}^*$  are obtained at the end of this algorithm.

*Computational Complexity Analysis of Algorithm 2:* Similar to Algorithm 1 for the TX, the complexity of the solution of  $(\mathcal{P}_{6C})$  can be upper-bounded by  $\mathcal{O}((L_R^2 N_R N_s)^3)$  which can be improved significantly by exploiting the structure of  $\Psi_R$ .

Once the optimal DAC and ADC bit resolution matrices, i.e.,  $\Delta_{\text{TX}}$  and  $\Delta_{\text{RX}}$ , and optimal hybrid precoding and combining matrices, i.e.,  $\mathbf{F}_{\text{RF}}$ ,  $\mathbf{F}_{\text{BB}}$  and  $\mathbf{W}_{\text{RF}}$ ,  $\mathbf{W}_{\text{BB}}$ , are obtained then they can be plugged into (14) and (15) to obtain the maximum EE in (13). In the next section, we discuss the simulation results based on the proposed solution at the TX and the RX, and comparison with existing benchmark techniques.

## V. SIMULATION RESULTS

In this section, we evaluate the performance of the proposed ADMM solution using computer simulation results. All the results have been averaged over 1000 Monte-Carlo realizations. For comparison with the proposed ADMM solution, we consider following benchmark techniques:

1) *Digital Beamforming With 8-Bit Resolution:* We consider the conventional fully digital beamforming architecture, where the number of RF chains at the TX/RX is equal to the number of TX/RX antennas, i.e.,  $L_T = N_T$  and  $L_R = N_R$ . In terms of the resolution sampling, we consider full-bit resolution, i.e.,  $M = 8$ -bit, which represents the best case from the achievable SE perspective.

2) *A/D Hybrid Beamforming With 1-Bit and 8-Bit Resolutions:* We also consider a A/D hybrid beamforming architecture with  $L_T < N_T$  and  $L_R < N_R$ , for two cases of DAC/ADC bit resolution: a) 1-bit resolution which usually shows reasonable EE performance, and b) 8-bit resolution which usually shows high SE results.

3) *Brute Force With A/D Hybrid Beamforming:* We also implement an exhaustive search approach as an upper bound for EE maximization called brute force (BF), based on [16]. Firstly the EE problem is split into TX and RX optimization problems similar to those for the proposed ADMM approach. Then it makes a search over all the possible DAC and ADC bit resolutions in the range of  $[m, M]$  associated with each RF chain from 1 to  $L_T$  and 1 to  $L_R$  at the TX and the RX, respectively. It then finds the best EE out of all the possible cases and chooses the corresponding optimal resolution for each DAC and ADC. This method provides the best possible EE performance and serves as upper bound for EE maximization by the ADMM approach.

*Complexity Comparison With the BF Approach:* The proposed ADMM solution has lower complexity than the upper bound BF approach because the BF technique involves

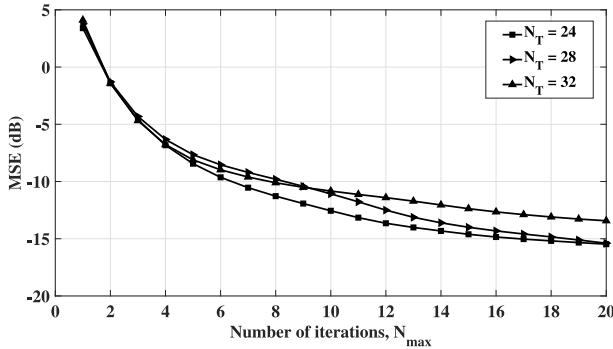
TABLE I  
SUMMARY OF THE SIMULATION PARAMETER VALUES

Power Terms	Values
Power per bit in the DAC/ADC	$P_{\text{DAC}} = P_{\text{ADC}} = 100 \text{ mW}$
Circuit power at the TX/RX	$P_{\text{CT}} = P_{\text{CR}} = 10 \text{ W}$
Power per phase shifter at the TX/RX	$P_{\text{PT}} = P_{\text{PR}} = 10 \text{ mW}$
Power per antenna at the TX/RX	$P_{\text{T}} = P_{\text{R}} = 100 \text{ mW}$

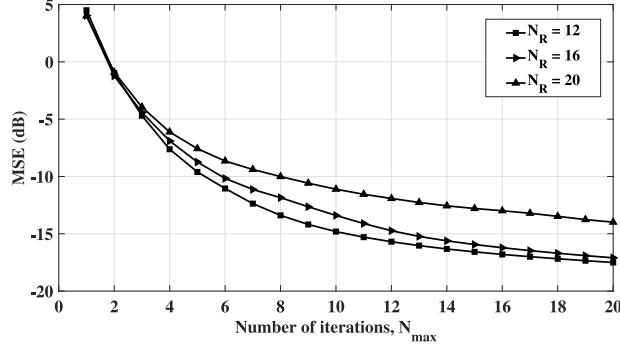
(a) Typical values of the power terms [54] used in (16) and (18).

System Parameters	Values
Number of clusters	$N_{\text{cl}} = 2$
Number of rays	$N_{\text{ray}} = 3$
Number of TX antennas	$N_{\text{T}} = 32$
Number of RX antennas	$N_{\text{R}} = 5$
Number of TX/RX RF chains	$L_{\text{T}} = L_{\text{R}} = 5$
Number of data streams	$N_{\text{s}} = L_{\text{T}} = 5$
Bit resolution range	$[m, M] = [1, 8]$
Maximum number of ADMM iterations	$N_{\text{max}} = 20$
Maximum TX/RX trade-off parameter	$\gamma_{\text{T}}^{\text{max}} = 0.1; \gamma_{\text{R}}^{\text{max}} = 1$

(b) System parameter values.



(a) At the TX for different  $N_{\text{T}}$  at  $\gamma_{\text{T}} = 0.001$ .



(b) At the RX for different  $N_{\text{R}}$  at  $\gamma_{\text{R}} = 0.5$ .

Fig. 2. Convergence of the proposed ADMM solution at the TX and the RX.

a search over all the possible DAC/ADC bit resolutions while the proposed ADMM solution directly optimizes the number of bits at each DAC/ADC. We constrain the number of RF chains  $L_{\text{T}} = L_{\text{R}} = 5$  for the BF approach due to the high complexity order which is  $\mathcal{O}(M^{L_{\text{T}}})$  and  $\mathcal{O}(M^{L_{\text{R}}})$  at the TX and the RX, respectively.

*System Setup:* Table I summarizes the simulation values used for the system and power terms, and also, we consider  $\alpha = 1$  and  $\sigma_{\alpha,i}^2 = 1$ . The azimuth angles of departure and arrival are computed with uniformly distributed mean angles, and each cluster follows a Laplacian distribution about the

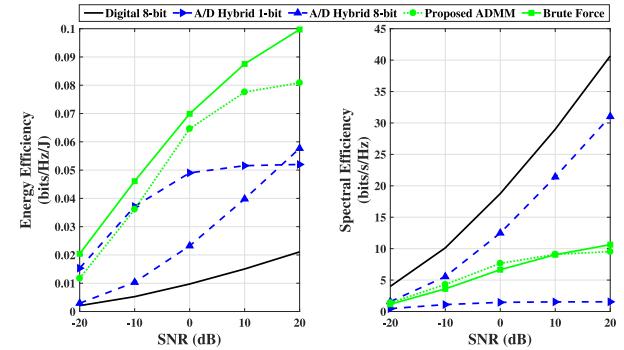


Fig. 3. EE and SE performance w.r.t. SNR at  $\gamma_{\text{T}} = 0.001$  and  $\gamma_{\text{R}} = 0.5$ .

mean angle. The antenna elements in the ULA are spaced by distance  $d = \lambda/2$ . The signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) is given by the inverse of the noise variance, i.e.,  $1/\sigma_n^2$ . The transmit vector  $\mathbf{x}$  is composed of the normalized i.i.d. Gaussian symbols. Under this assumption the covariance matrix of  $\mathbf{x}$  is an identity matrix.

*Convergence of the Proposed ADMM Solution:* Figs. 2(a) and 2(b) show the convergence of the ADMM solution at the TX and the RX as proposed in Algorithm 1 and Algorithm 2, respectively, to obtain the optimal bit resolution at each DAC/ADC and the corresponding optimal precoder/combiner matrices. It can be observed from Fig. 2(a) that the proposed solution converges rapidly within 16 iterations and the normalized mean square error (NMSE) at the TX,  $\left\| \mathbf{F}_{\text{DBF}} - \mathbf{F}_{\text{RF}(N_{\text{max}})} \Delta_{\text{TX}(N_{\text{max}})} \mathbf{F}_{\text{BB}(N_{\text{max}})} \right\|_F^2 / \|\mathbf{F}_{\text{DBF}}\|_F^2$ , goes as low as -15 dB. Similarly, in Fig. 2(b), the proposed solution again converges rapidly and the NMSE at the RX,  $\left\| \mathbf{W}_{\text{DBF}} - \mathbf{W}_{\text{RF}(N_{\text{max}})} \Delta_{\text{RX}(N_{\text{max}})} \mathbf{W}_{\text{BB}(N_{\text{max}})} \right\|_F^2 / \|\mathbf{W}_{\text{DBF}}\|_F^2$ , goes as low as -17 dB. A lower number of TX/RX antennas shows lower NMSE for a given number of iterations as expected, since fewer parameters are required to be estimated. Thus, we can obtain good convergence performance results with tens of iterations so for simulations we consider  $N_{\text{max}} = 20$ .

Fig. 3 shows the performance of the proposed ADMM solution compared with existing benchmark techniques w.r.t. SNR at  $\gamma_{\text{T}} = 0.001$  and  $\gamma_{\text{R}} = 0.5$ . The proposed ADMM solution achieves high EE which is computed by (13) after obtaining the optimal DAC and ADC bit resolution matrices, i.e.,  $\Delta_{\text{TX}}$  and  $\Delta_{\text{RX}}$ , and optimal hybrid precoding and combining matrices, i.e.,  $\mathbf{F}_{\text{RF}}$ ,  $\mathbf{F}_{\text{BB}}$  and  $\mathbf{W}_{\text{RF}}$ ,  $\mathbf{W}_{\text{BB}}$ . The results are plugged into (14) and (15) to evaluate rate and power respectively. The EE for the proposed solution has similar performance to the BF approach and is better than the hybrid 1-bit, the hybrid 8-bit and the digital full-bit baselines, e.g., at SNR = 10 dB, the proposed ADMM solution outperforms the hybrid 1-bit, the hybrid 8-bit and the digital full-bit baselines by about 0.03 bits/Hz/J, 0.04 bits/Hz/J and 0.065 bits/Hz/J, respectively.

The proposed solution also exhibits better SE, which is the rate in (14) after obtaining the optimal DAC and ADC bit resolution matrices, and optimal hybrid precoding and combining matrices, than the hybrid 1-bit and has similar performance to

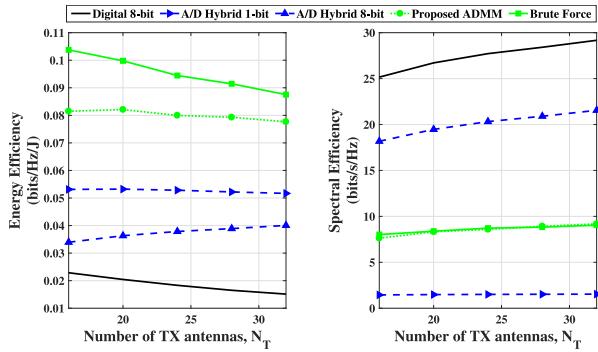


Fig. 4. EE and SE performance w.r.t.  $N_T$  at SNR = 10 dB,  $\gamma_T = 0.001$  and  $\gamma_R = 0.5$ .

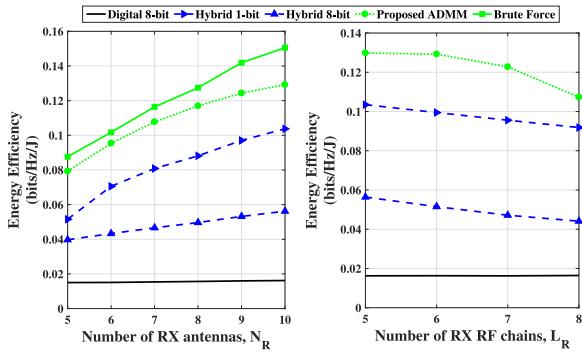


Fig. 5. EE performance w.r.t.  $N_R$  and  $L_R$  at SNR = 10 dB,  $\gamma_T = 0.001$  and  $\gamma_R = 0.5$ .

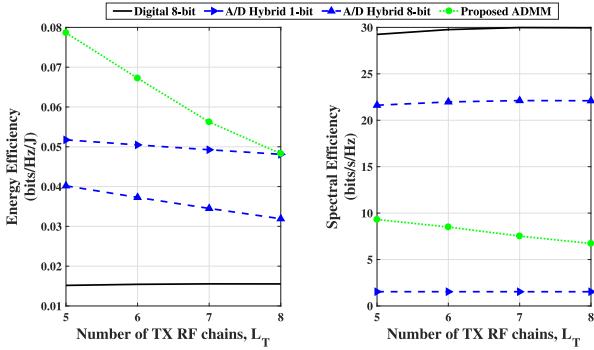


Fig. 6. EE and SE performance w.r.t.  $L_T$  at SNR = 10 dB,  $\gamma_T = 0.001$  and  $\gamma_R = 0.5$ .

the BF approach for high and low SNR regions and hybrid 8-bit baseline for low SNR region. Note that the proposed ADMM solution enables the selection of different resolutions for different DACs/ADCs and thus, it offers a better trade-off for EE versus SE than existing approaches which are based on a fixed DAC/ADC bit resolution.

Fig. 4 shows the EE (from (13)) and SE (from (14)) performance results w.r.t. the number of TX antennas  $N_T$  at 10 dB SNR,  $\gamma_T = 0.001$  and  $\gamma_R = 0.5$ . The proposed ADMM solution again achieves high EE and performs similar to the BF approach and better than the hybrid 1-bit, the hybrid 8-bit and the digital full-bit baselines. For example, at  $N_T = 20$ , the proposed ADMM solution outperforms hybrid 1-bit, the hybrid 8-bit and the digital full-bit baselines by about 0.03 bits/Hz/J, 0.045 bits/Hz/J and 0.06 bits/Hz/J, respectively. The proposed

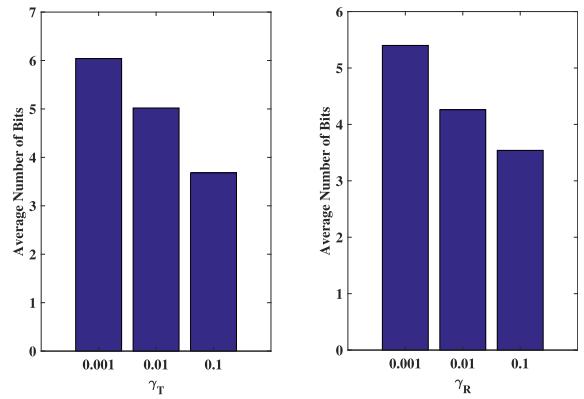


Fig. 7. Average number of bits for proposed ADMM w.r.t.  $\gamma_T$  and  $\gamma_R$  at the TX and the RX, respectively, at SNR = 10 dB.

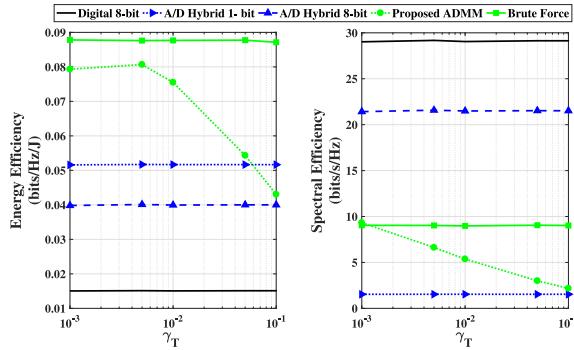
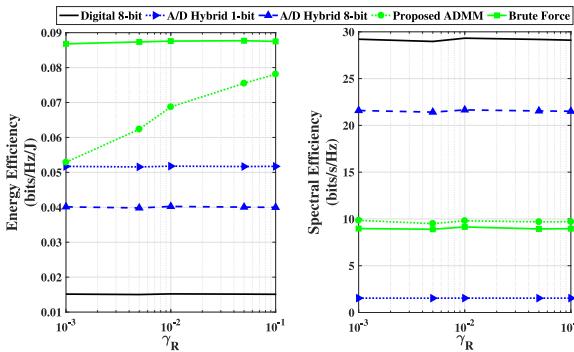
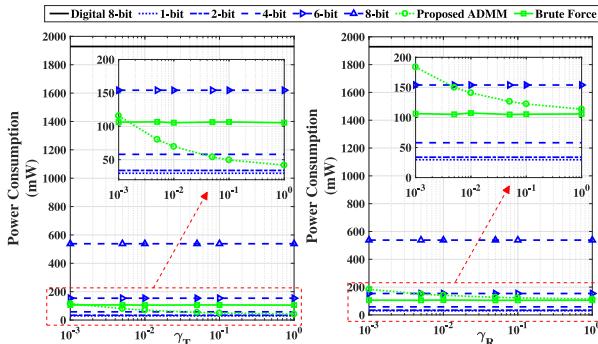
ADMM solution also exhibits SE performance similar to the BF approach and better than the hybrid 1-bit baseline.

Fig. 5 shows the EE performance results w.r.t. the number of RX antennas  $N_R$  and the number of RX RF chains  $L_R$ , respectively, at 10 dB SNR,  $\gamma_T = 0.001$  and  $\gamma_R = 0.5$ . The proposed ADMM solution again achieves high EE which decreases with increase in the number of RX RF chains, and performs similar to the BF approach (for versus  $N_R$ ) and better than the hybrid 1-bit, the hybrid 8-bit and the digital full-bit baselines. For example, at  $N_R = 7$ , the proposed ADMM solution outperforms hybrid 1-bit, the hybrid 8-bit and the digital full-bit baselines by about 0.03 bits/Hz/J, 0.06 bits/Hz/J and 0.09 bits/Hz/J, respectively. Also, e.g., at  $L_R = 6$ , the proposed ADMM solution outperforms hybrid 1-bit, the hybrid 8-bit and the digital full-bit baselines by about 0.025 bits/Hz/J, 0.08 bits/Hz/J and 0.115 bits/Hz/J, respectively. Due to the high complexity of the BF approach, we do not plot results for this approach w.r.t.  $L_T$  and  $L_R$ .

Fig. 6 shows the EE and SE performance results w.r.t. the number of TX RF chains  $L_T$  at 10 dB SNR,  $\gamma_T = 0.001$  and  $\gamma_R = 0.5$ . The proposed ADMM solution achieves high EE, though this decreases with increase in the number of TX RF chains. ADMM achieves better EE performance than the hybrid 1-bit, the hybrid 8-bit and the digital full-bit resolution baselines. Also, the proposed ADMM solution exhibits SE performance better than the hybrid 1-bit baseline.

Furthermore, we investigate the performance over the trade-off parameters  $\gamma_T$  and  $\gamma_R$  introduced in  $(\mathcal{P}_2)$  and  $(\mathcal{P}_5)$ , respectively. Fig. 7 shows the bar plot of the average of the optimal number of bits selected by the proposed ADMM solution for each DAC versus  $\gamma_T$  and for each ADC versus  $\gamma_R$ . It can be observed that the average optimal number decreases with the increase in  $\gamma_T$  and  $\gamma_R$ , for example, the average number of DAC bits is around 6 for  $\gamma_T = 0.001$ , 5 for  $\gamma_T = 0.01$  and 4 for  $\gamma_T = 0.1$ . Similarly, at the RX, the average number of ADC bits is about 5 for  $\gamma_R = 0.001$ , 4 for  $\gamma_R = 0.01$  and 3 for  $\gamma_R = 0.1$ . This is because increasing  $\gamma_T$  or  $\gamma_R$  gives more weight to the power consumption.

Figs. 8 and 9 show the EE and SE plots for several solutions w.r.t.  $\gamma_T$  and  $\gamma_R$  at the TX and the RX, respectively. It can be observed that the proposed solution achieves higher EE performance than the fixed bit allocation solutions such

Fig. 8. EE and SE performance w.r.t.  $\gamma_T$  at SNR = 10 dB.Fig. 9. EE and SE performance w.r.t.  $\gamma_R$  at SNR = 10 dB.Fig. 10. Power consumption w.r.t.  $\gamma_T$  and  $\gamma_R$  at the TX and RX, respectively, at SNR = 10 dB.

as the digital full-bit, the hybrid 1-bit and the hybrid 8-bit baselines and achieves comparable EE and SE results to the BF approach. These curves also show that adjusting  $\gamma_T$  and  $\gamma_R$  values allow the system to vary the energy-rate trade-off. Note that the TX also accounts for the extra power term, i.e.,  $\text{tr}(\mathbf{F}\mathbf{F}^H)$  as shown in (16) which means that the selected  $\gamma_T$  parameter at the TX is lower than the selected  $\gamma_R$  parameter at the RX. Fig. 10 shows that the power consumption in the proposed case is low and decreases with the increase in the trade-off parameter  $\gamma_T$  and  $\gamma_R$  values unlike digital 8-bit, fixed bit resolution hybrid baselines and the BF approach.

## VI. CONCLUSION

This article proposes an energy efficient mmWave A/D hybrid MIMO system which can vary dynamically the DAC

and ADC bit resolutions at the TX and the RX, respectively. This method uses the decomposition of the A/D hybrid precoder/combiner matrix into three parts representing the analog precoder/combiner matrix, the DAC/ADC bit resolution matrix and the digital precoder/combiner matrix. These three matrices are optimized by a novel ADMM solution which outperforms the EE of the digital full-bit, the hybrid 1-bit beamforming and the hybrid 8-bit beamforming baselines, for example, by 3%, 4% and 6.5%, respectively, for a typical value of 10 dB SNR. There is an energy-rate trade-off with the BF approach which yields the upper bound for EE maximization and the proposed ADMM solution exhibits lower computational complexity. Moreover, the proposed ADMM solution enables the selection of the optimal resolution for each DAC/ADC and thus, it offers better trade-off for data rate versus EE than existing approaches that are based on a fixed DAC/ADC bit resolution.

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