

# Grant-Free Random Access of IoT devices in Massive MIMO with Partial CSI

Gilles Callebaut, François Rottenberg, Liesbet Van der Perre and Erik G. Larsson

Gilles Callebaut

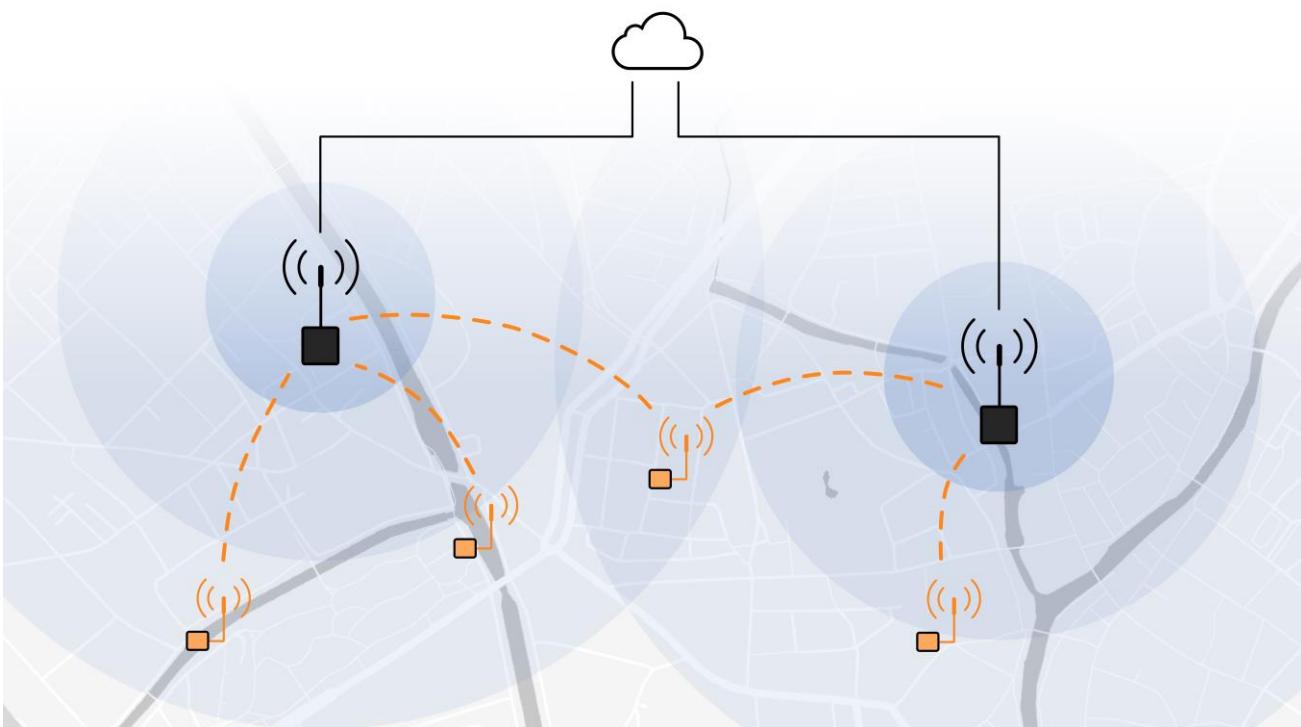
Campus Rabot, B-9000 Ghent, Belgium

IEEE WCNC 2023



DRAMCO

# Our focus is on energy-constrained remote devices

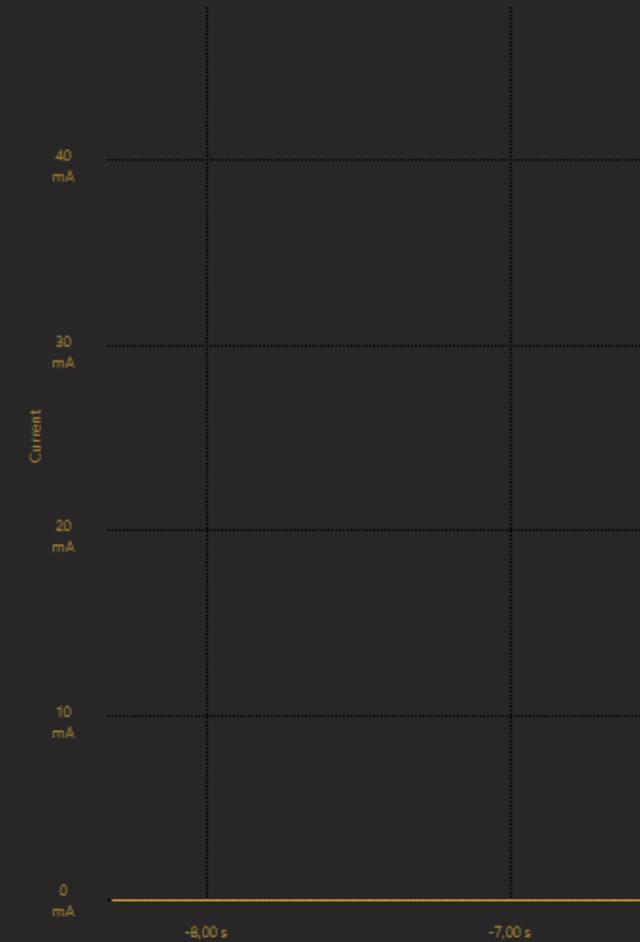
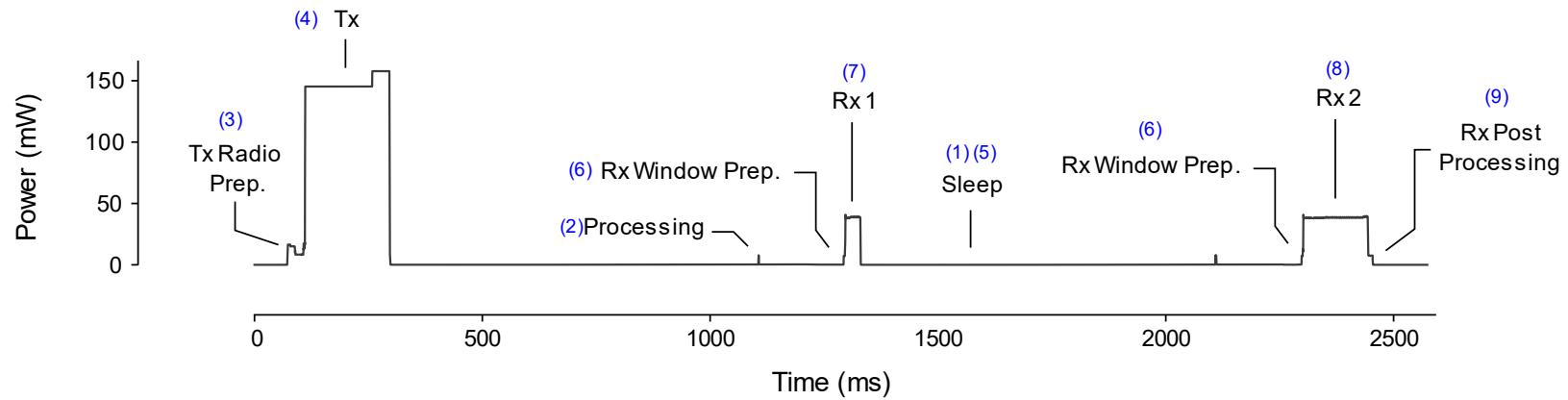


$z^z^z$

0101110  
0111010  
0101110

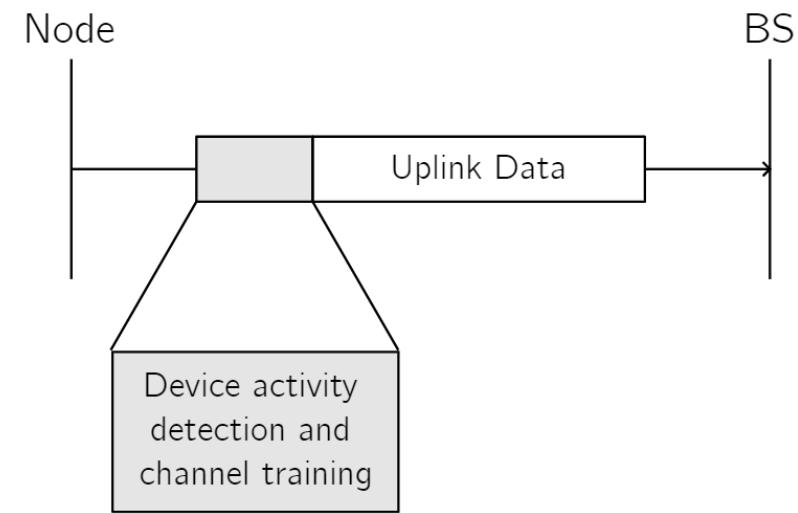
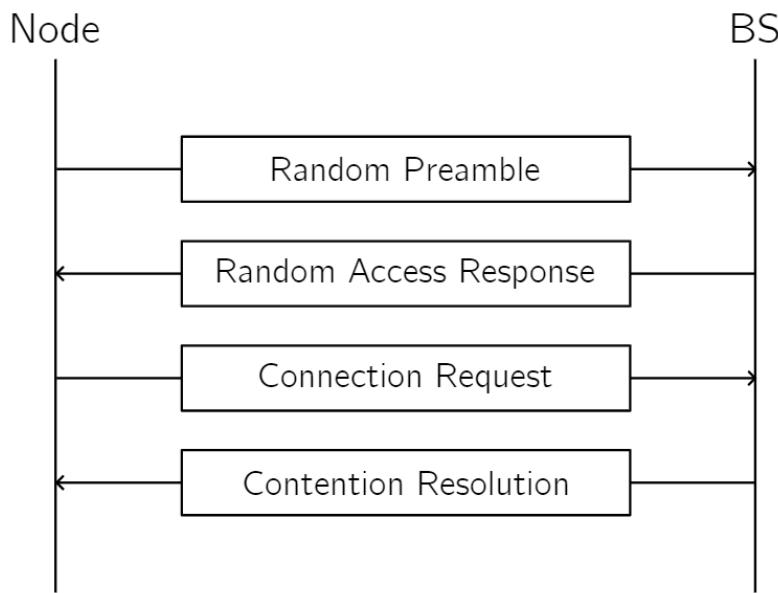


# Simple multiple-access control

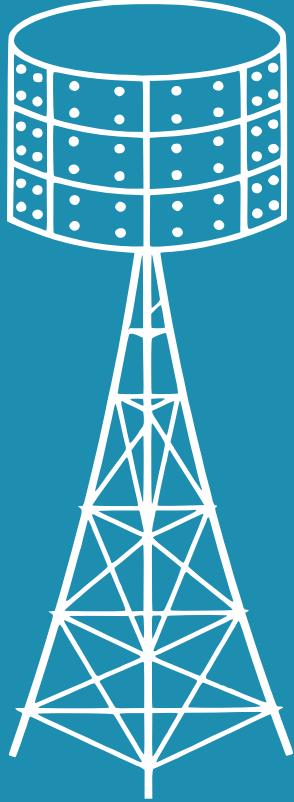


# Grant-Based

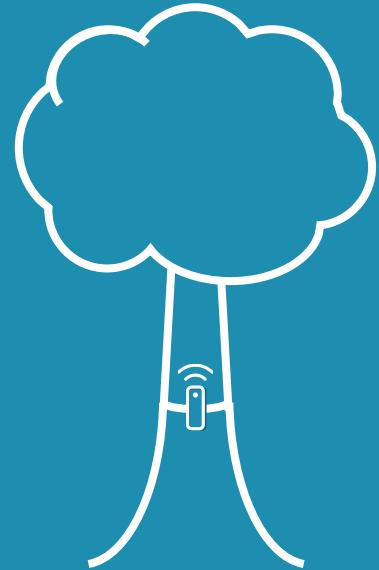
# Grant-Free



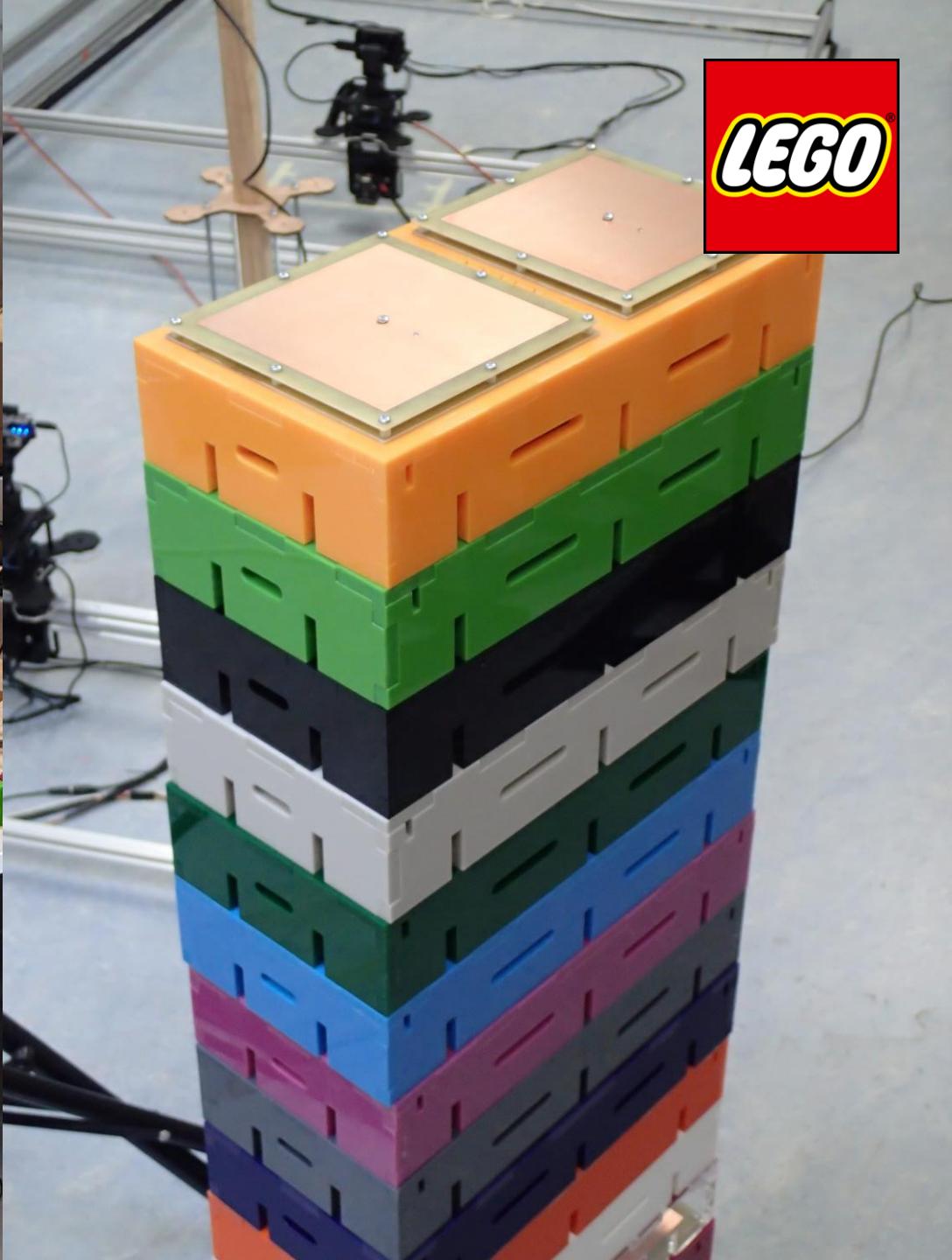
# Exploiting

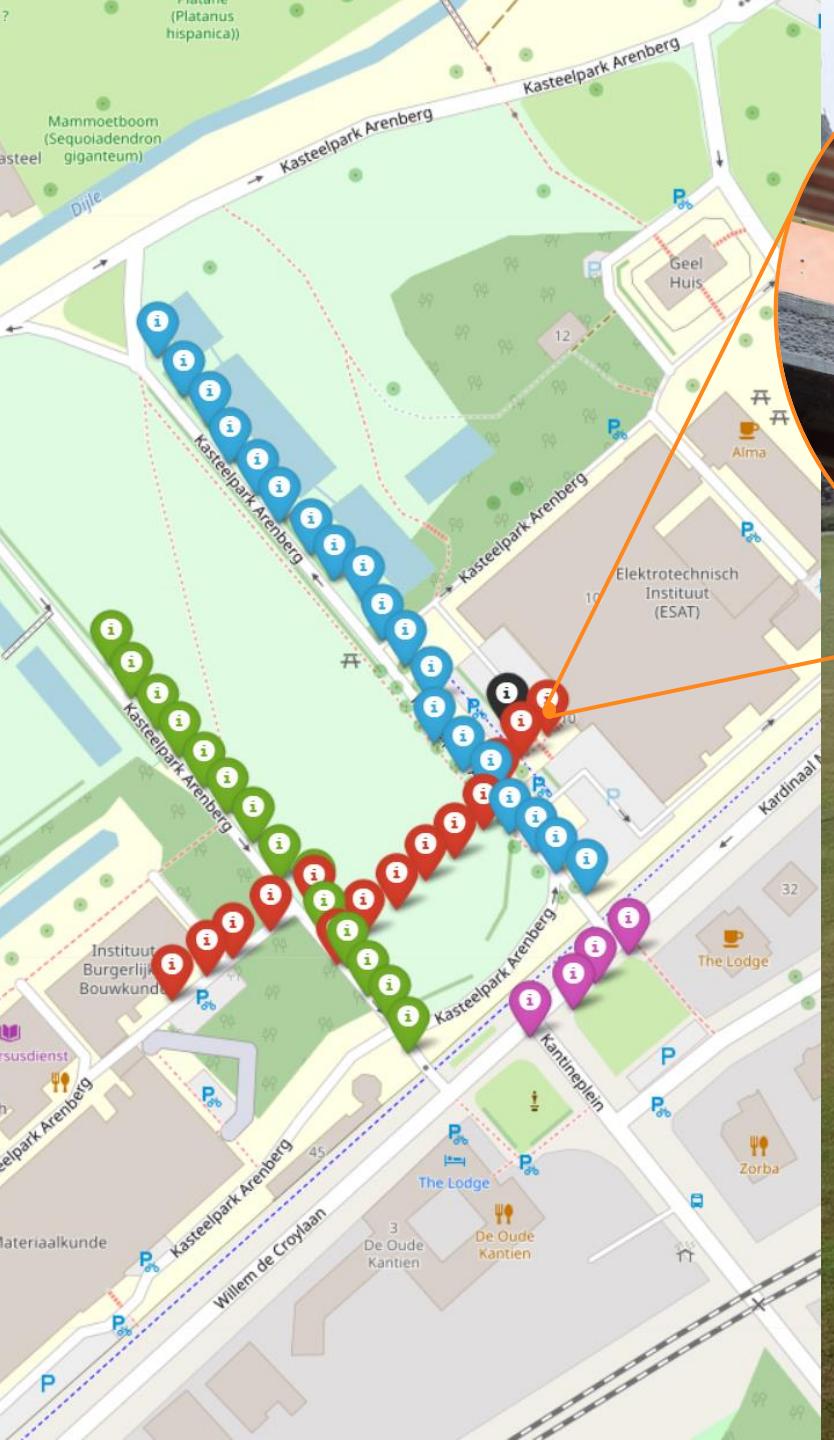


degree-of-freedom

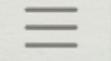


static deployment







**KU LEUVEN**  **DRAMCO Massive MIMO** 

Sub-GHz ▾

Measurement points

All

Frequencies

868 MHz

2.61 GHz

Language

MATLAB

Python

 Download

<https://dramco.be/massive-mimo/measurement-selector/>







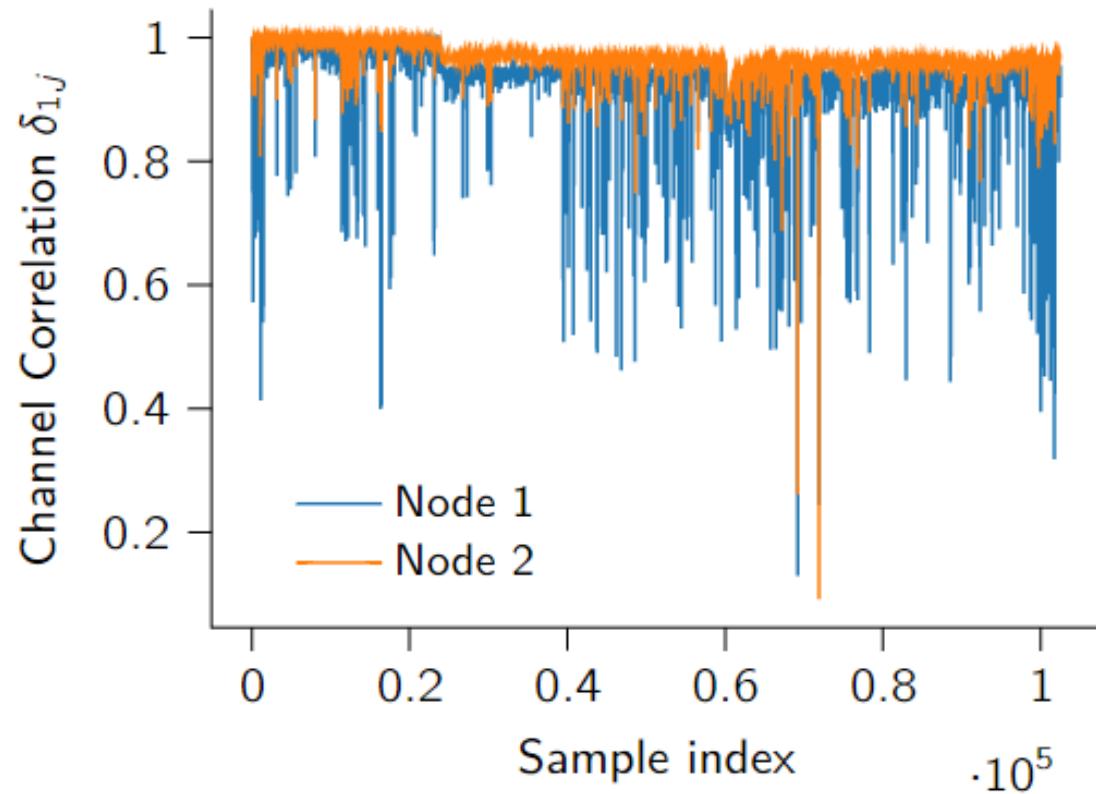


9h-17h  
>100k snapshots

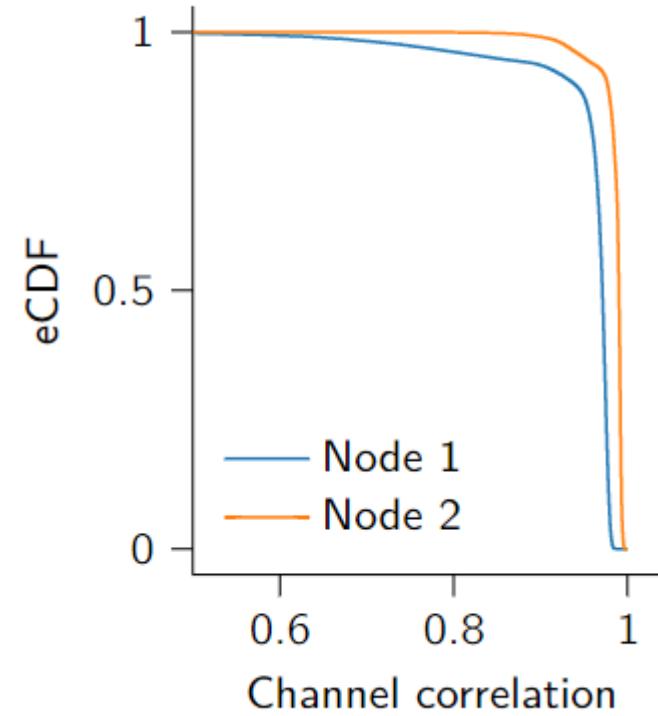
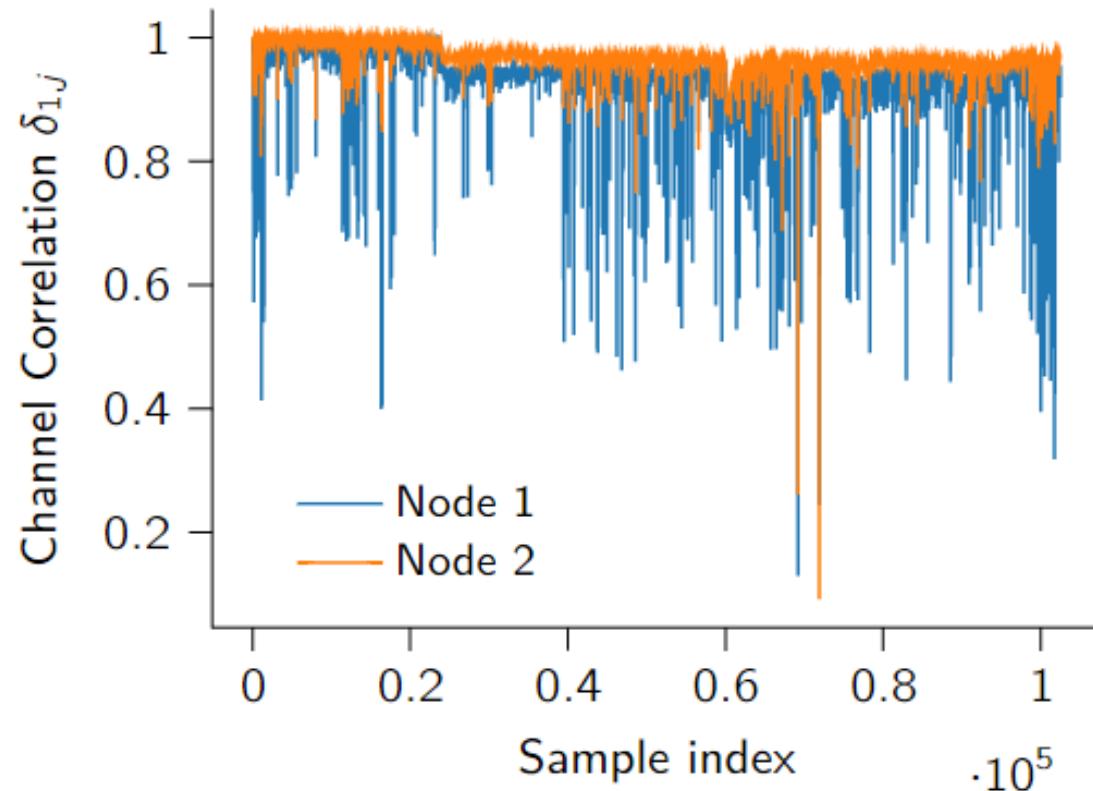


# Channel Dynamics

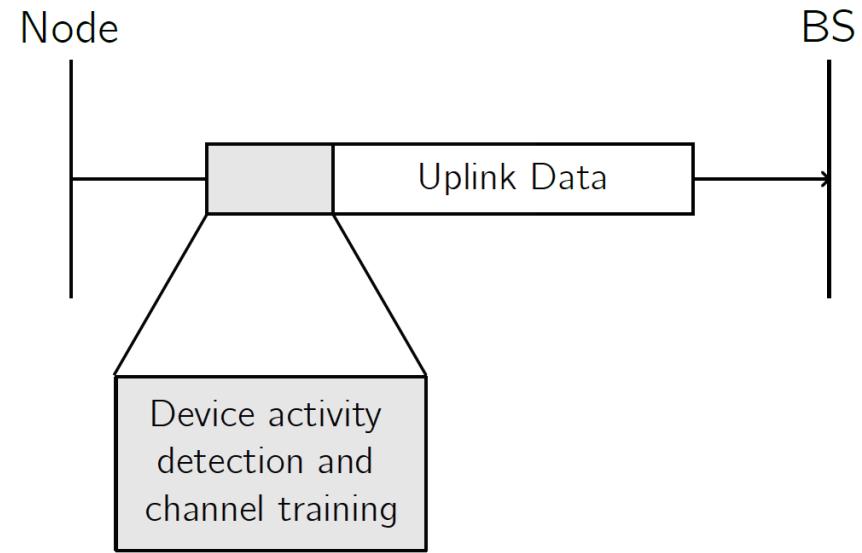
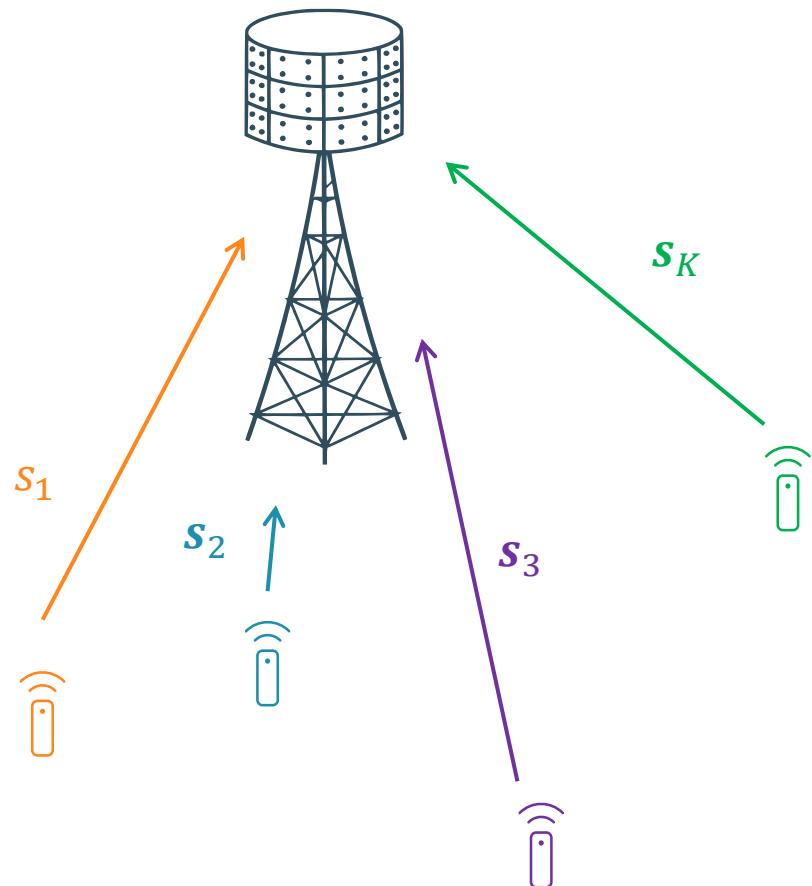
$$\delta_{i,j}(n, f) = \frac{|\bar{\mathbf{h}}_i(n, f)^H \cdot \bar{\mathbf{h}}_j(n, f)|}{\|\bar{\mathbf{h}}_i(n, f)\| \|\bar{\mathbf{h}}_j(n, f)\|}$$



# Channel Dynamics



# System Model



$s_k \sim \mathcal{CN}(0, 1)$   
Pilot sequence

# System Model



Received signal  
at time t at antenna m at  
Access Point n

$$y_{m,n,t} = \sum_{k=0}^{K-1} (g_{m,n,k} + \epsilon_{m,n,k} \lambda_{n,k}) e^{j\phi_{n,k}} s_{k,t} \gamma_k + w_{m,n,t}$$

— AWGN noise

Transmit power      Activity {0,1}

$$\gamma_k = \sqrt{\rho_k} a_k$$

Channel knowledge/mismatch      Unknown complex scalar

Known CSI

e.g., CFO

$\sim \mathcal{CN}(0, 1)$

$s_k \sim \mathcal{CN}(0, 1)$

Pilot sequence

# Log-likelihood of the received signal

$$\log p(\mathbf{y}|\boldsymbol{\gamma}) = -M \ln(|\mathbf{C}|) - MT \ln(\pi) - \sum_{m=0}^{M-1} \Theta_m^H \mathbf{C}^{-1} \Theta_m + \left| \sum_{k=0}^{K-1} \lambda_k^2 |\gamma_k|^2 \mathbf{s}_k \mathbf{s}_k^H + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I}_T \right|$$

# Iterative Algorithm

**Require:**  $\sigma^2, \lambda_k, \mathbf{y}_m, g_{k,m}, \hat{\gamma}_{\text{init}} \forall k, m$

$$k' \leftarrow 0$$

$$\hat{\gamma} \leftarrow \hat{\gamma}_{\text{init}}$$

$$\mathbf{C}^{-1} \leftarrow \left( \sum_{k=0}^{K-1} \lambda_k^2 |\hat{\gamma}_k|^2 \mathbf{s}_k \mathbf{s}_k^H + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I}_T \right)^{-1}$$

**while** Not converged **do**

    Compute  $\mathbf{y}_{k',m}, \mathbf{C}_{-k'}^{-1}, \alpha, \beta$  and  $\delta$   
 (13)

$$\hat{r}_{k'} \leftarrow \arg \max \tilde{f}(r_{k'})$$

(16) or (17)

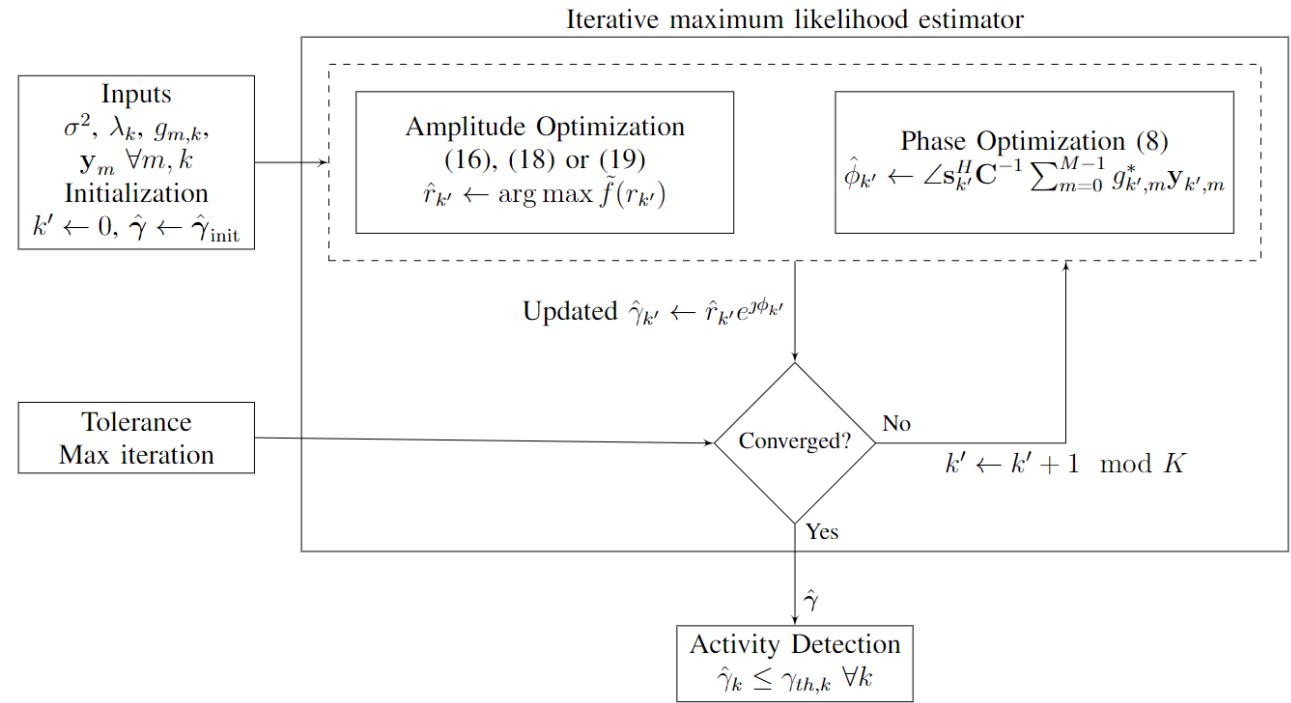
$$\hat{\phi}_{k'} \leftarrow \angle \mathbf{s}_{k'}^H \mathbf{C}^{-1} \sum_{m=0}^{M-1} g_{k',m}^* \mathbf{y}_{k',m}$$

$$\hat{\gamma}_{k'} \leftarrow \hat{r}_{k'} e^{j\hat{\phi}_{k'}}$$

$$\mathbf{C}^{-1} \leftarrow \mathbf{C}_{-k'}^{-1} - \frac{\mathbf{C}_{-k'}^{-1} \mathbf{s}_{k'} \mathbf{s}_{k'}^H \mathbf{C}_{-k'}^{-1} r_{k'}^2 \lambda_{k'}^2}{1 + \mathbf{s}_{k'}^H \mathbf{C}_{-k'}^{-1} \mathbf{s}_{k'} r_{k'}^2 \lambda_{k'}^2}$$

$$k' \leftarrow k' + 1 \bmod K$$

**end while**



# Performance characterization & Simulation

## Parameters

### Missed detection

Set of active devices  $\{k | \hat{a}_k = 1, \forall k \in [1, K]\}$

$$P_{md} = 1 - \mathbb{E} \left\{ \frac{|\mathcal{K}_a \cap \hat{\mathcal{K}}_a|}{|\mathcal{K}_a|} \right\}$$

### False alarm

$$P_{fa} = \mathbb{E} \left\{ \frac{|\hat{\mathcal{K}}_a \setminus \mathcal{K}_a|}{K - |\mathcal{K}_a|} \right\}$$

Set of devices

Parameter	Symbol	Default value
Number of devices	$K$	500
Number of total BS antennas	$M$	64
Signal-to-noise ratio	SNR	20 dB
Device activity probability	$\epsilon_a$	0.1
Pilot sequence	$s_k$	$\sim \mathcal{CN}(0, 1)$
Pilot length	$\tau_p$	10 symbols
Phase offset	$\phi_k$	$\sim \mathcal{U}_{[0, 2\pi]}$
Number of simulations	$N_{\text{sim}}$	>10 000
Number of algorithm iterations	$N_{\text{iter}}$	$K \cdot 4$
Initialization vector	$\gamma_{\text{init}}$	$\hat{\gamma}_{\text{init}}^{\text{LMMSE}} (19)$
Unknown part of the CSI	$\lambda$	0.3

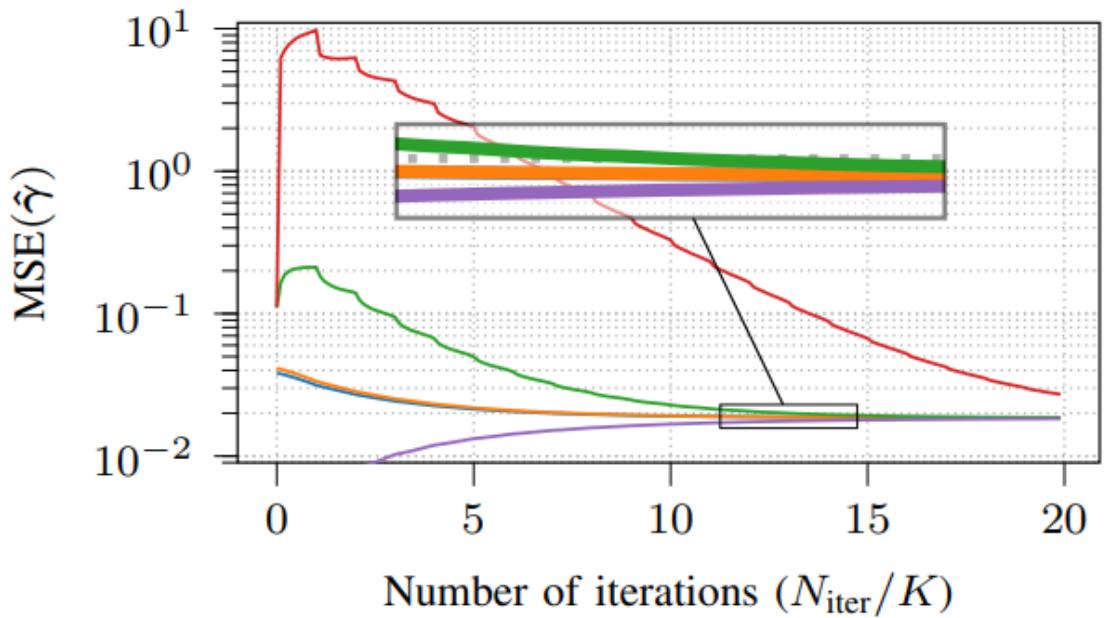
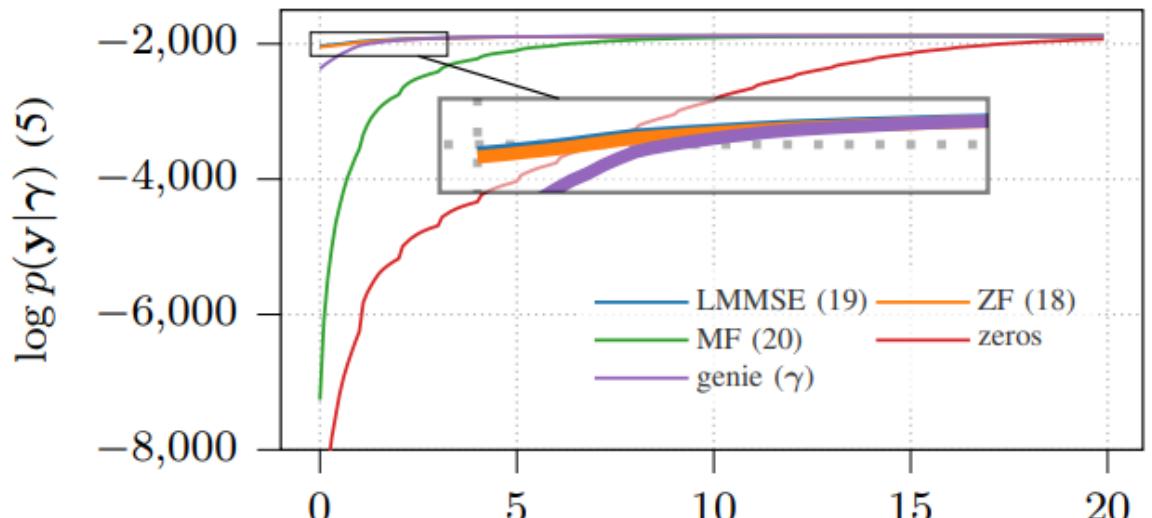
# Impact on initial input vector

$$(\mathbf{s}_0 \dots \mathbf{s}_{K-1}) \operatorname{diag}(g_{0,m} \dots g_{K-1,m})$$

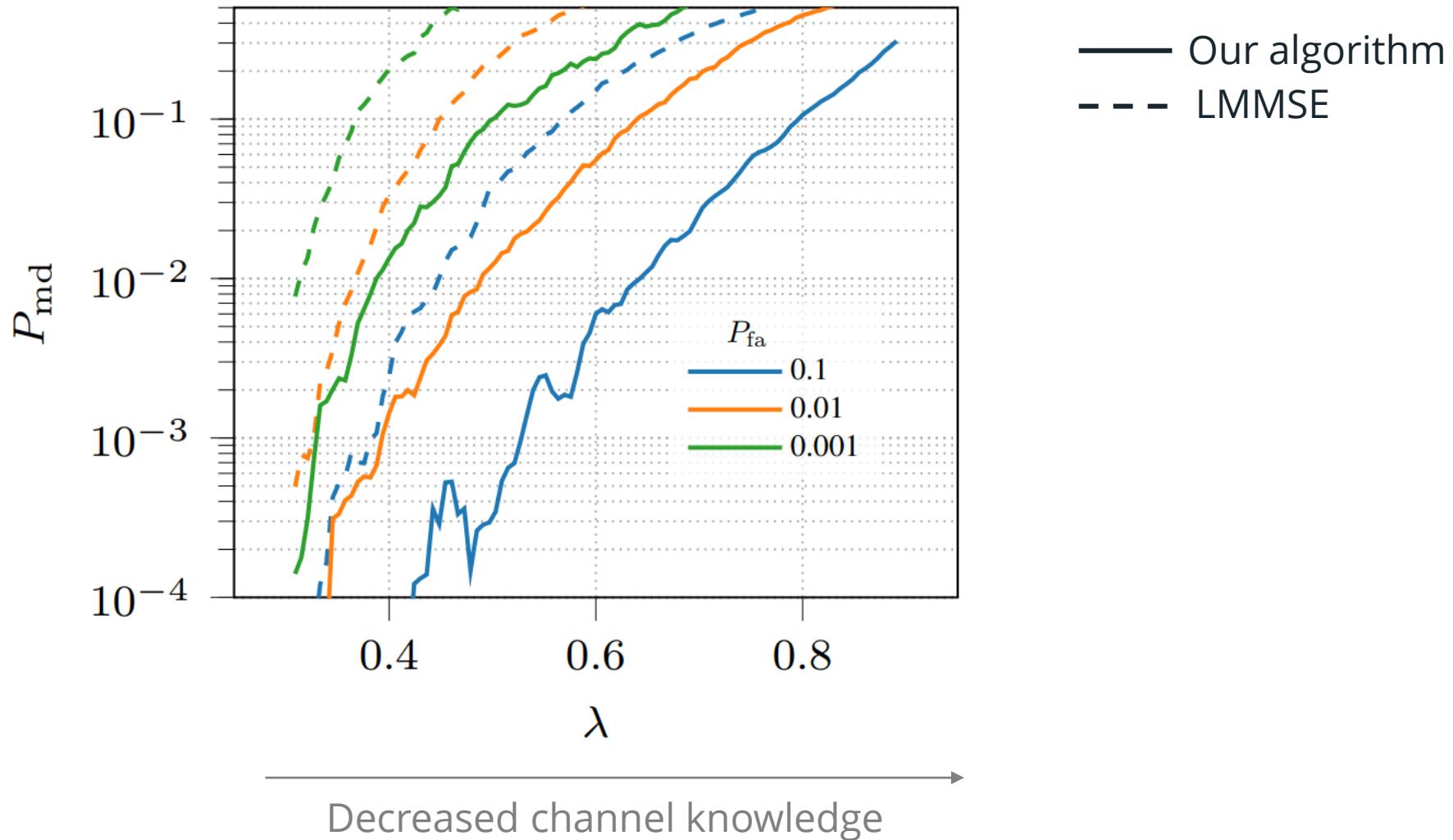
$$\hat{\gamma}_{\text{init}}^{\text{ZF}} = \left( \boldsymbol{\Gamma}^H \boldsymbol{\Gamma} \right)^{-1} \boldsymbol{\Gamma}^H \mathbf{y}$$

$$\hat{\gamma}_{\text{init}}^{\text{MF}} = \left( \operatorname{diag}(\boldsymbol{\Gamma}^H \boldsymbol{\Gamma}) + \sigma^2 \mathbf{D}^{-1} \right)^{-1} \boldsymbol{\Gamma}^H \mathbf{y}$$

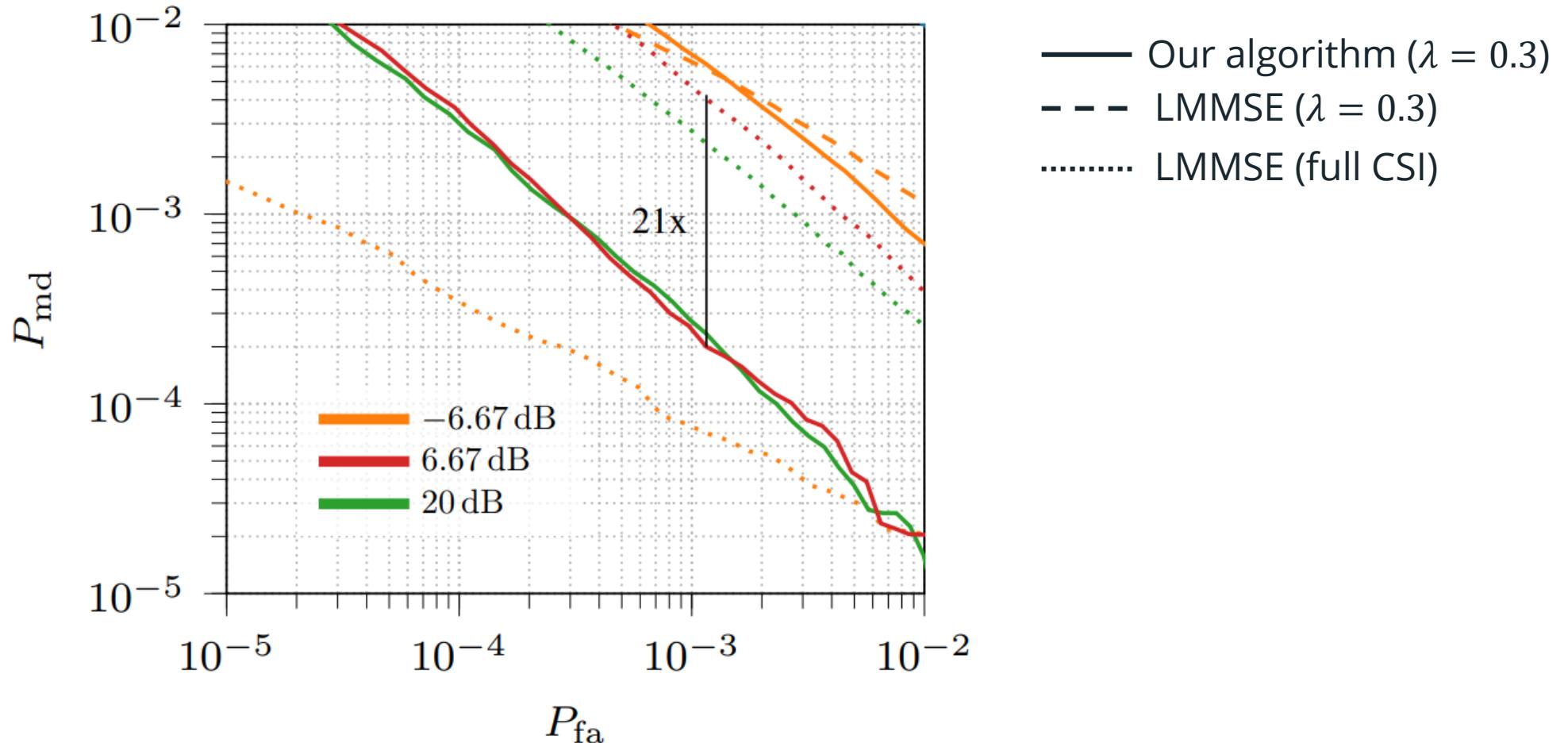
$$\hat{\gamma}_{\text{init}}^{\text{LMMSE}} = \left( \boldsymbol{\Gamma}^H \boldsymbol{\Gamma} + \sigma^2 \mathbf{D}^{-1} \right)^{-1} \boldsymbol{\Gamma}^H \mathbf{y}$$



# Impact of CSI quality



# Impact of SNR



# Conclusions & Future Work

- Ensure **antennas** are **mounted** firmly
- **Iterative** algorithm to **detect** IoT devices' **activity** in **static**, i.e., less time-variant conditions.
- **Extend** this algorithm to the **cell-free** case, where the  $\lambda$  (partial CSI) and phase offset become access point/base station independent.
- Compare algorithm to other works

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