Primer on MIMO wireless systems

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IIT Kanpur

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• Lead the Wireless System Design and OptiMization (WiSDOM) group

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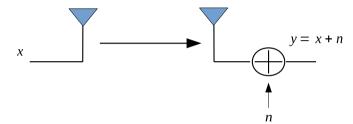
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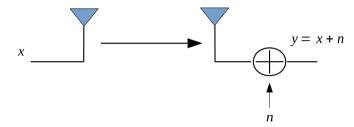
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- Courses
 - MIMO wireless communications
 - 5G NR
 - Digital communications

• Consider additive white Gaussian channel (AWGN) channel



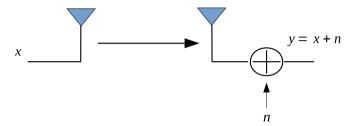
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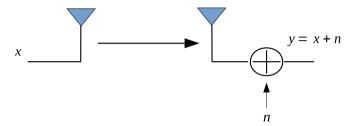
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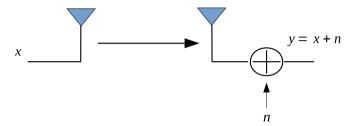


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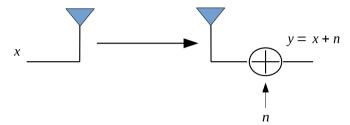


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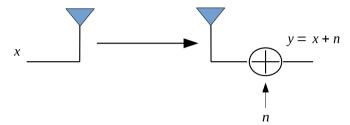
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 - Power of $n_1 + n_2 = 2N_0$

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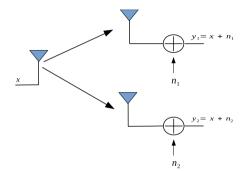
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 - Multiple receive/transmit antennas help us increase SNR
- Multiple receive and transmit antennas help us transmit multiple streams in parallel
 - Useful at high SNR

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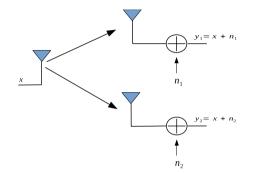
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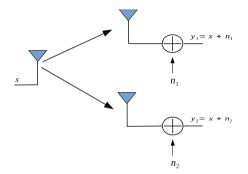
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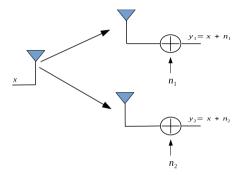
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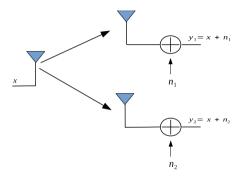
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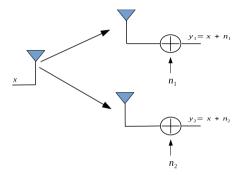


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$$y = y_1 + y_2 = 2x + n_1 + n_2$$

Single transmit and multiple receive antennas (SIMO)

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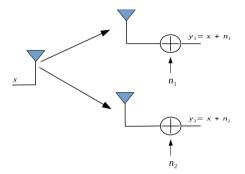


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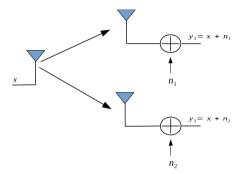
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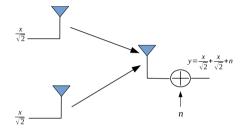
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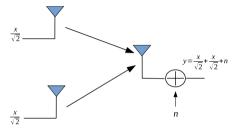
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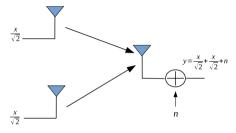
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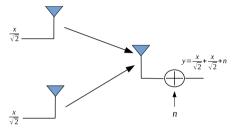


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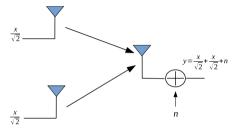


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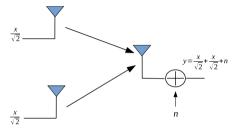


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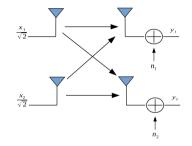
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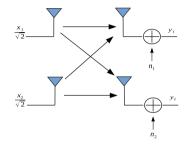
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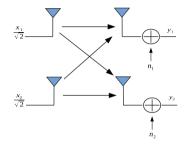


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$$y_1 = \frac{x_1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{x_2}{\sqrt{2}} + n_1$$

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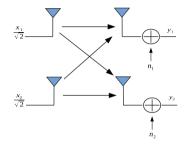
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$$y_1 = \frac{x_1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{x_2}{\sqrt{2}} + n_1$$

$$y_2 = \frac{x_1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{x_2}{\sqrt{2}} + n_2$$

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• Consider AWGN channel with 2 transmit and 2 receive antenna. Transmit two symbols x_1 and x_2



• Received signals are

$$y_1 = \frac{x_1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{x_2}{\sqrt{2}} + n_1$$

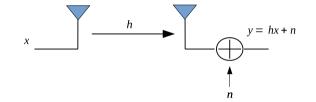
$$y_2 = \frac{x_1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{x_2}{\sqrt{2}} + n_2$$

• One equation two variables; cannot solve it MIMO Wireless Communications (Rohit Budhiraja, IITK)

• Consider the following single-antenna fixed wireless channel. Modeled as a complex number h

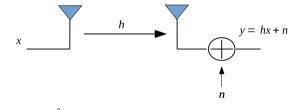
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• Consider the following single-antenna fixed wireless channel. Modeled as a complex number h



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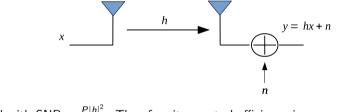
• Consider the following single-antenna fixed wireless channel. Modeled as a complex number h



• AWGN channel with SNR = $\frac{P|h|^2}{N_0}$.

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• Consider the following single-antenna fixed wireless channel. Modeled as a complex number h

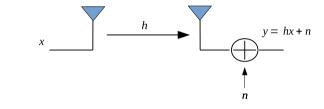


• AWGN channel with SNR = $\frac{P|h|^2}{N_0}$. Therefore its spectral efficiency is

$$C = \log\left(1 + \frac{P|h|^2}{N_0}\right)$$

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• Consider the following single-antenna fixed wireless channel. Modeled as a complex number h

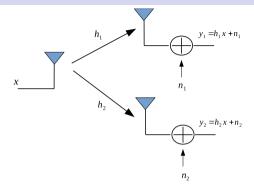


• AWGN channel with SNR = $\frac{P|h|^2}{N_0}$. Therefore its spectral efficiency is

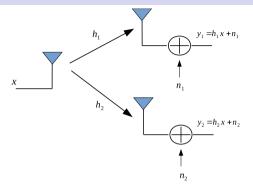
$$C = \log\left(1 + \frac{P|h|^2}{N_0}\right)$$

• Also know as transmission mode 1 in LTE

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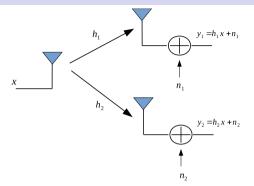


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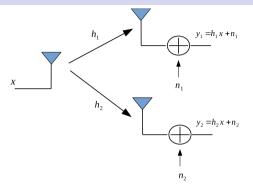


• We weigh and add these 2 receive signals

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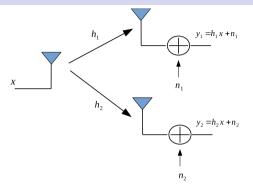
• We weigh and add these 2 receive signals (receive beamforming/matched filtering)



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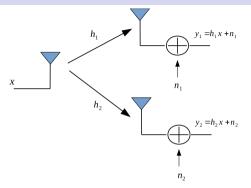
 $y = h_1^* y_1$

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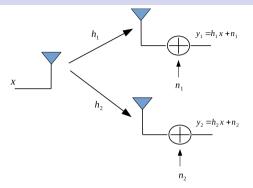
• We weigh and add these 2 receive signals (receive beamforming/matched filtering)

$$y = h_1^* y_1 + h_2^* y_2$$



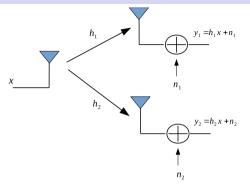
• We weigh and add these 2 receive signals (receive beamforming/matched filtering)

$$y = h_1^* y_1 + h_2^* y_2 = (|h_1|^2 + |h_2|^2)x$$



• We weigh and add these 2 receive signals (receive beamforming/matched filtering)

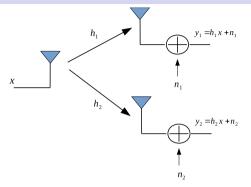
$$y = h_1^* y_1 + h_2^* y_2 = (|h_1|^2 + |h_2|^2)x + h_1^* n_1 + h_2^* n_2$$



• We weigh and add these 2 receive signals (receive beamforming/matched filtering)

$$y = h_1^* y_1 + h_2^* y_2 = (|h_1|^2 + |h_2|^2)x + h_1^* n_1 + h_2^* n_2$$

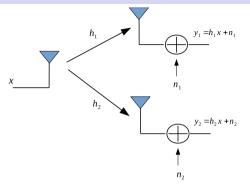
SNR = $\frac{(|h_1|^2 + |h_2|^2)^2}{(|h_1|^2 + |h_2|^2)N_0}$



• We weigh and add these 2 receive signals (receive beamforming/matched filtering)

$$y = h_1^* y_1 + h_2^* y_2 = (|h_1|^2 + |h_2|^2) x + h_1^* n_1 + h_2^* n_2$$

SNR = $\frac{(|h_1|^2 + |h_2|^2)^2}{(|h_1|^2 + |h_2|^2)N_0} = \frac{(|h_1|^2 + |h_2|^2)P}{N_0}$

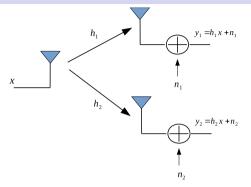


• We weigh and add these 2 receive signals (receive beamforming/matched filtering)

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• For example,
$$h_1 = 1, h_2 = -.5$$
;



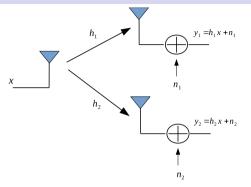
• We weigh and add these 2 receive signals (receive beamforming/matched filtering)

$$y = h_1^* y_1 + h_2^* y_2 = (|h_1|^2 + |h_2|^2) x + h_1^* n_1 + h_2^* n_2$$

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• For example,
$$h_1 = 1, h_2 = -.5$$
; SNR= $\frac{1.25P}{N_0}$.

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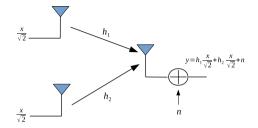
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$$y = h_1^* y_1 + h_2^* y_2 = (|h_1|^2 + |h_2|^2) x + h_1^* n_1 + h_2^* n_2$$

SNR = $\frac{(|h_1|^2 + |h_2|^2)^2}{(|h_1|^2 + |h_2|^2)N_0} = \frac{(|h_1|^2 + |h_2|^2)P}{N_0}$

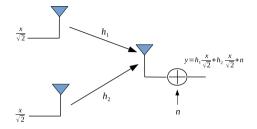
• For example, $h_1 = 1, h_2 = -.5$; SNR= $\frac{1.25P}{N_0}$. Fact: matched filter maximizes SNR

Multiple transmit and single receive antennas wireless channel (1)



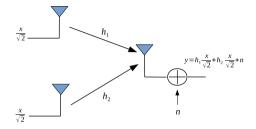
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Multiple transmit and single receive antennas wireless channel (1)

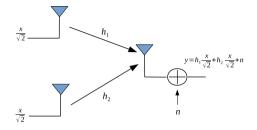


• Assume h_1 and h_2 are not known at the transmitter. Transmit $\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}$ from each antenna

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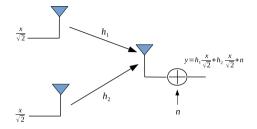


- Assume h_1 and h_2 are not known at the transmitter. Transmit $\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}$ from each antenna
- Received signal is



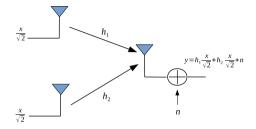
• Assume h_1 and h_2 are not known at the transmitter. Transmit $\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}$ from each antenna • Received signal is

$$y = h_1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} + h_2 \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} + n$$



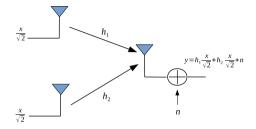
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$$y = h_1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} + h_2 \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} + n = (h_1 + h_2) \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} + n$$



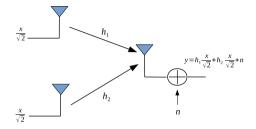
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$$y = h_1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} + h_2 \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} + n = (h_1 + h_2) \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} + n = \tilde{h} \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} + n$$



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 with SNR $= \frac{|h|^2 P}{2N_0}$



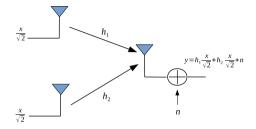
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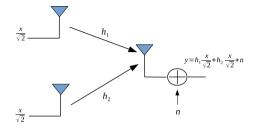


• Assume h_1 and h_2 are not known at the transmitter. Transmit $\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}$ from each antenna • Received signal is

$$y = h_1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} + h_2 \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} + n = (h_1 + h_2) \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} + n = \tilde{h} \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} + n$$
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• For example,
$$h_1 = 1, h_2 = -.5$$
; SNR= $\frac{.25P}{2N_0} = \frac{.125P}{N_0}$

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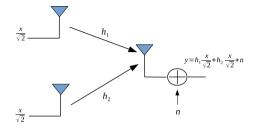


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 with SNR $= \frac{|h|^2 P}{2N_0}$

- For example, $h_1 = 1, h_2 = -.5$; SNR= $\frac{.25P}{2N_0} = \frac{.125P}{N_0}$
- 10-times reduction in SNR.

MIMO Wireless Communications (Rohit Budhiraja, IITK)

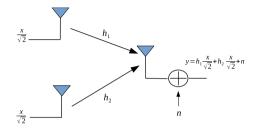


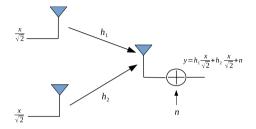
• Assume h_1 and h_2 are not known at the transmitter. Transmit $\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}$ from each antenna • Received signal is

$$y = h_1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} + h_2 \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} + n = (h_1 + h_2) \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} + n = \tilde{h} \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} + n$$
 with SNR $= \frac{|h|^2 P}{2N_0}$

- For example, $h_1 = 1, h_2 = -.5$; SNR= $\frac{.25P}{2N_0} = \frac{.125P}{N_0}$
- 10-times reduction in SNR. Can we do better?

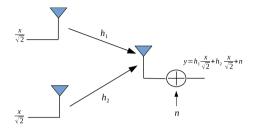
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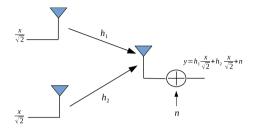


• Assume h_1 and h_2 are known at the transmitter – very important assumption

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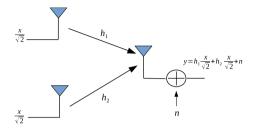


• Assume h_1 and h_2 are known at the transmitter – very important assumption • Transmit $\frac{h_1^*x}{\sqrt{c}} = \tilde{x}_1$ from first antenna



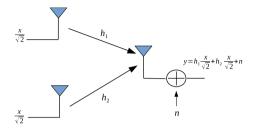
• Assume h_1 and h_2 are known at the transmitter – very important assumption • Transmit $\frac{h_1^*x}{\sqrt{c}} = \tilde{x}_1$ from first antenna and $\frac{h_2^*x}{\sqrt{c}} = \tilde{x}_2$ from second antenna

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Assume h₁ and h₂ are known at the transmitter – very important assumption
 Transmit <sup>h₁×/_{√c} = x̃₁ from first antenna and <sup>h₂×/_{√c} = x̃₂ from second antenna (transmit beamforming)
</sup></sup>

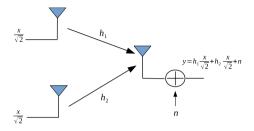
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• Assume h_1 and h_2 are known at the transmitter – very important assumption

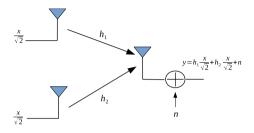
- Transmit $\frac{h_1^*x}{\sqrt{c}} = \tilde{x}_1$ from first antenna and $\frac{h_2^*x}{\sqrt{c}} = \tilde{x}_2$ from second antenna (transmit beamforming)
 - Total transmit power is $\frac{|h_1|^2|x|^2}{c}$

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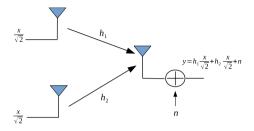
• Assume h_1 and h_2 are known at the transmitter – very important assumption

- Transmit $\frac{h_1^*x}{\sqrt{c}} = \tilde{x}_1$ from first antenna and $\frac{h_2^*x}{\sqrt{c}} = \tilde{x}_2$ from second antenna (transmit beamforming) Total transmit power is $\frac{|h_1|^2|x|^2}{c} + \frac{|h_2|^2|x|^2}{c}$

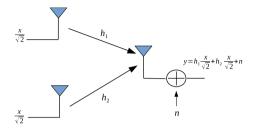


• Assume h_1 and h_2 are known at the transmitter – very important assumption

• Transmit $\frac{h_1^*x}{\sqrt{c}} = \tilde{x}_1$ from first antenna and $\frac{h_2^*x}{\sqrt{c}} = \tilde{x}_2$ from second antenna (transmit beamforming) • Total transmit power is $\frac{|h_1|^2|x|^2}{c} + \frac{|h_2|^2|x|^2}{c} = \frac{(|h_1|^2+|h_2|^2)P}{c}$

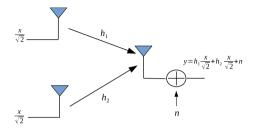


- Assume h_1 and h_2 are known at the transmitter very important assumption
- Transmit $\frac{h_1^*x}{\sqrt{c}} = \tilde{x}_1$ from first antenna and $\frac{h_2^*x}{\sqrt{c}} = \tilde{x}_2$ from second antenna (transmit beamforming) Total transmit power is $\frac{|h_1|^2|x|^2}{c} + \frac{|h_2|^2|x|^2}{c} = \frac{(|h_1|^2 + |h_2|^2)P}{c}$ For transmit power to be equal to P, $c = |h_1|^2 + \frac{|h_2|^2}{h_2|^2}$



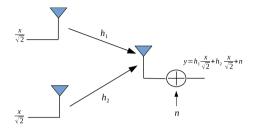
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$$y = h_1 \tilde{x}_1$$



- Assume h_1 and h_2 are known at the transmitter very important assumption
- Transmit $\frac{h_1^*x}{\sqrt{c}} = \tilde{x}_1$ from first antenna and $\frac{h_2^*x}{\sqrt{c}} = \tilde{x}_2$ from second antenna (transmit beamforming) Total transmit power is $\frac{|h_1|^2|x|^2}{c} + \frac{|h_2|^2|x|^2}{c} = \frac{(|h_1|^2 + |h_2|^2)P}{c}$ For transmit power to be equal to P, $c = |h_1|^2 + \frac{|h_2|^2}{h_2|^2}$

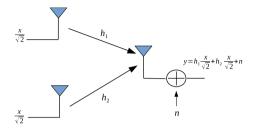
$$y = h_1 \tilde{x}_1 + h_2 \tilde{x}_2 + n$$



• Assume h_1 and h_2 are known at the transmitter – very important assumption

- Transmit $\frac{h_1^*x}{\sqrt{c}} = \tilde{x}_1$ from first antenna and $\frac{h_2^*x}{\sqrt{c}} = \tilde{x}_2$ from second antenna (transmit beamforming) Total transmit power is $\frac{|h_1|^2|x|^2}{c} + \frac{|h_2|^2|x|^2}{c} = \frac{(|h_1|^2 + |h_2|^2)P}{c}$ For transmit power to be equal to P, $c = |h_1|^2 + \frac{|h_2|^2}{h_2|^2}$

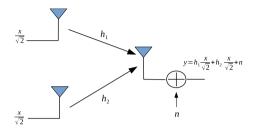
$$y = h_1 \tilde{x}_1 + h_2 \tilde{x}_2 + n = \frac{|h_1|^2 + |h_2|^2}{\sqrt{c}} x + n$$



• Assume h_1 and h_2 are known at the transmitter – very important assumption

- Transmit $\frac{h_1^*x}{\sqrt{c}} = \tilde{x}_1$ from first antenna and $\frac{h_2^*x}{\sqrt{c}} = \tilde{x}_2$ from second antenna (transmit beamforming) Total transmit power is $\frac{|h_1|^2|x|^2}{c} + \frac{|h_2|^2|x|^2}{c} = \frac{(|h_1|^2 + |h_2|^2)P}{c}$ For transmit power to be equal to P, $c = |h_1|^2 + \frac{|h_2|^2}{h_2|^2}$

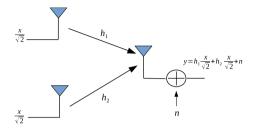
$$y = h_1 \tilde{x}_1 + h_2 \tilde{x}_2 + n = \frac{|h_1|^2 + |h_2|^2}{\sqrt{c}} x + n = \sqrt{|h_1|^2 + |h_2|^2} x + n$$



• Assume h_1 and h_2 are known at the transmitter – very important assumption

- Transmit $\frac{h_1^*x}{\sqrt{c}} = \tilde{x}_1$ from first antenna and $\frac{h_2^*x}{\sqrt{c}} = \tilde{x}_2$ from second antenna (transmit beamforming) Total transmit power is $\frac{|h_1|^2|x|^2}{c} + \frac{|h_2|^2|x|^2}{c} = \frac{(|h_1|^2 + |h_2|^2)P}{c}$ For transmit power to be equal to P, $c = |h_1|^2 + \frac{|h_2|^2}{h_2|^2}$

$$y = h_1 \tilde{x}_1 + h_2 \tilde{x}_2 + n = \frac{|h_1|^2 + |h_2|^2}{\sqrt{c}} x + n = \sqrt{|h_1|^2 + |h_2|^2} x + n \quad \text{with SNR} = \frac{(|h_1|^2 + |h_2|^2)P}{N_0}$$



• Assume h_1 and h_2 are known at the transmitter – very important assumption

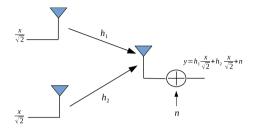
- Transmit $\frac{h_1^*x}{\sqrt{c}} = \tilde{x}_1$ from first antenna and $\frac{h_2^*x}{\sqrt{c}} = \tilde{x}_2$ from second antenna (transmit beamforming) Total transmit power is $\frac{|h_1|^2|x|^2}{c} + \frac{|h_2|^2|x|^2}{c} = \frac{(|h_1|^2+|h_2|^2)P}{c}$

 - For transmit power to be equal to P, $c = |h_1|^2 + |h_2|^2$

$$y = h_1 \tilde{x}_1 + h_2 \tilde{x}_2 + n = \frac{|h_1|^2 + |h_2|^2}{\sqrt{c}} x + n = \sqrt{|h_1|^2 + |h_2|^2} x + n \quad \text{with SNR} = \frac{(|h_1|^2 + |h_2|^2)P}{N_0}$$

• Same SNR (capacity) as that of the SIMO channel

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• Assume h_1 and h_2 are known at the transmitter – very important assumption

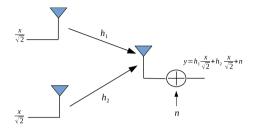
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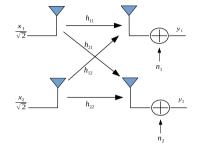
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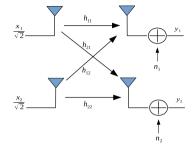
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• Transmission mode 9/6 depending on how channel is estimated/fed back

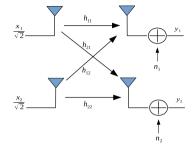


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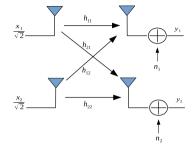
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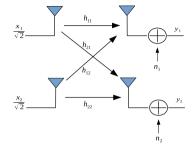
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$$y_1 = \frac{h_{11}x_1}{\sqrt{2}} +$$



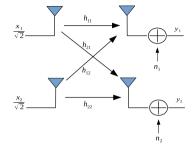
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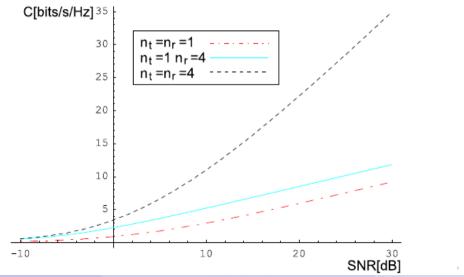
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- Two symbols are simultaneously transmitted from two antennas
- Also known as transmission mode 3 open loop spatial multiplexing

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MIMO wireless systems capacity -comparison



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Thank you

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