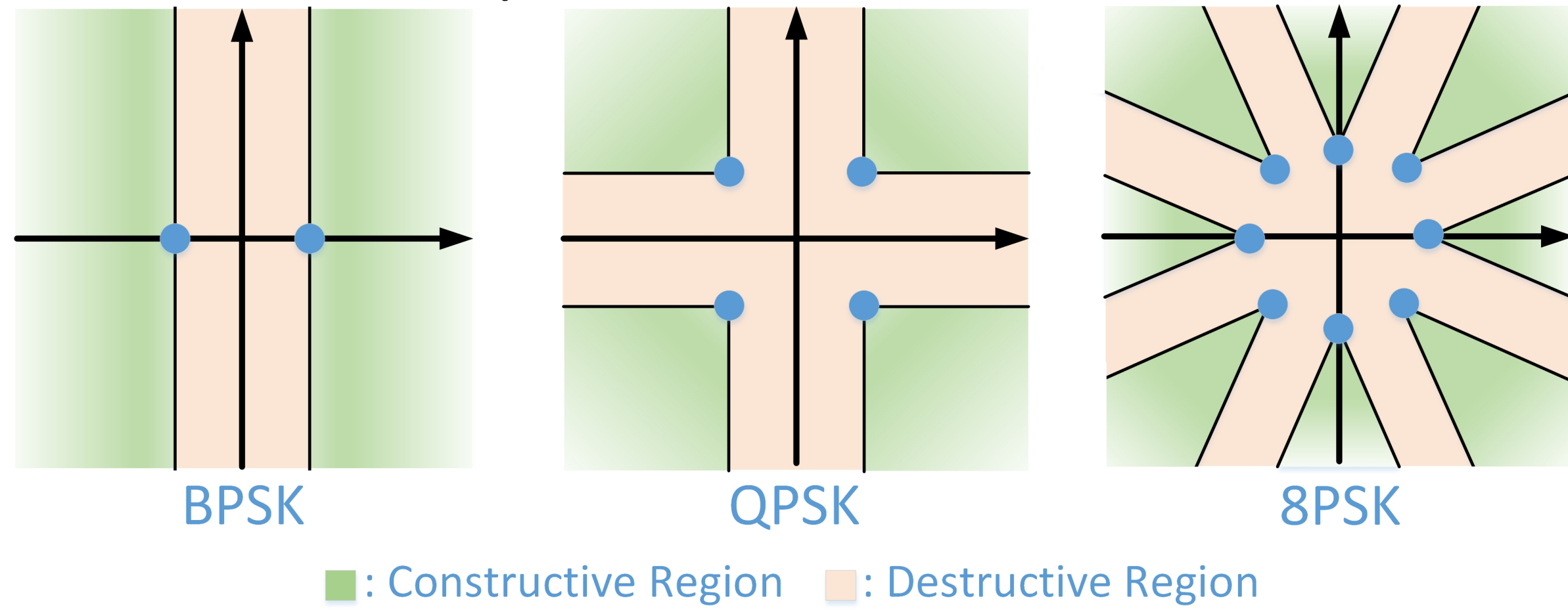


## I. Principle of Constructive Interference

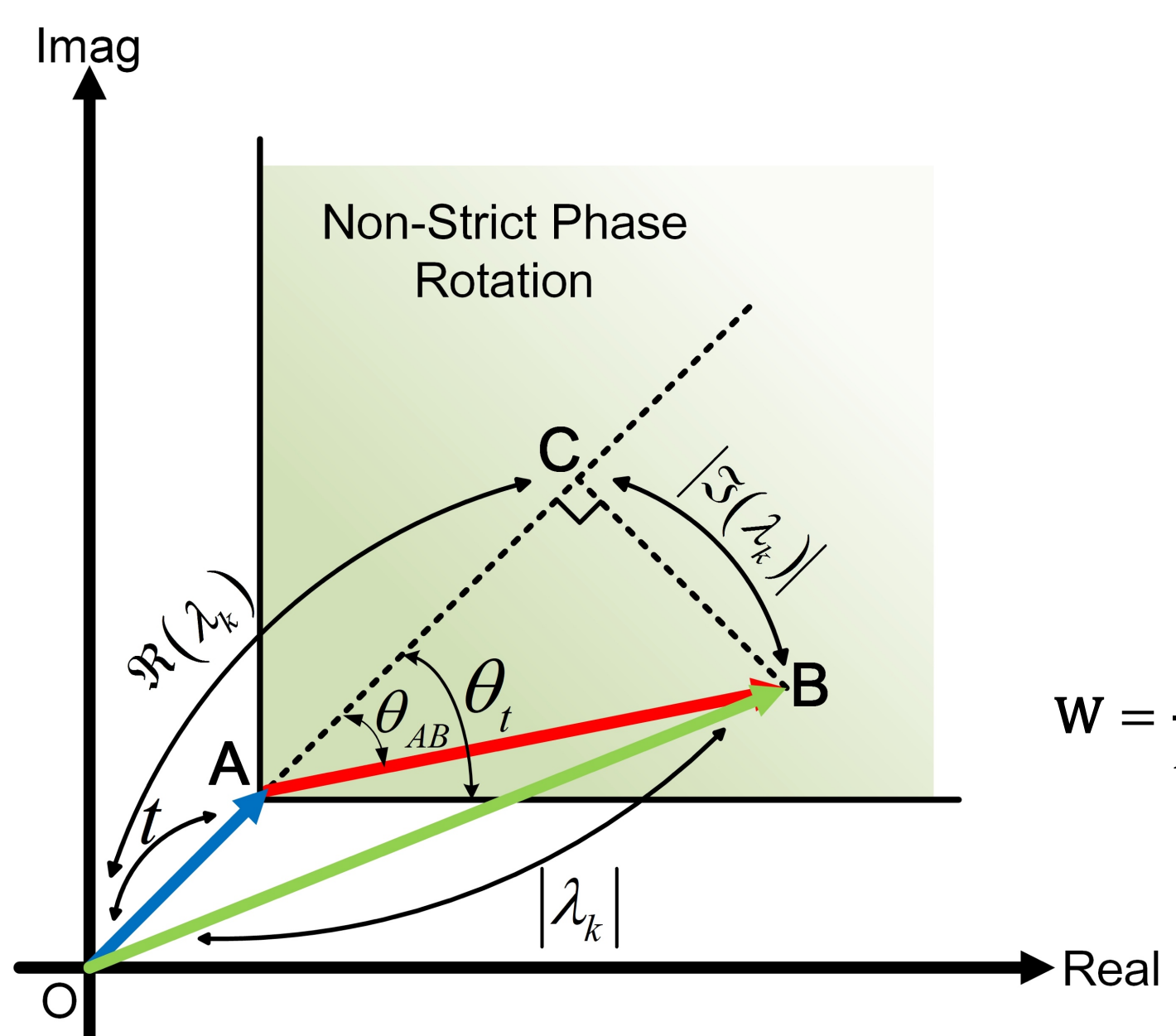
*Definition:* the interference that pushes the received signals away from detection thresholds



Symbol-level interference can be exploited to increase the received signal power and improve performance

## II. Benchmarks: CI precoding for PSK

A typical MU-MISO downlink transmission:  $r_k = \mathbf{h}_k \mathbf{W} \mathbf{s} + n_k$



max-min fair optimization:

$$\mathcal{P}_{CI}^{PSK} : \max_{\mathbf{W}, t} t$$

$$s.t. \quad \mathbf{h}_k \mathbf{W} \mathbf{s} = \lambda_k s_k, \forall k \in \mathcal{K}$$

$$(\lambda_k^{\Re} - t) \tan \theta_t \geq |\lambda_k^{\Im}|, \forall k \in \mathcal{K}$$

$$\|\mathbf{W} \mathbf{s}\|_2^2 \leq p_0$$

$$\mathbf{W} = \frac{1}{K} \cdot \mathbf{H}^H (\mathbf{H} \mathbf{H}^H)^{-1} \text{diag} \left\{ \sqrt{\frac{p_0}{\mathbf{u}^T \tilde{\mathbf{V}}^{-1} \mathbf{u}}} \mathbf{F}^{-1} \tilde{\mathbf{V}}^{-1} \mathbf{u} \right\} \mathbf{s} \mathbf{s}^T$$

$$\mathcal{P}_{\mathbf{u}}^{PSK} : \min_{\mathbf{u}} \mathbf{u}^T \tilde{\mathbf{V}}^{-1} \mathbf{u}$$

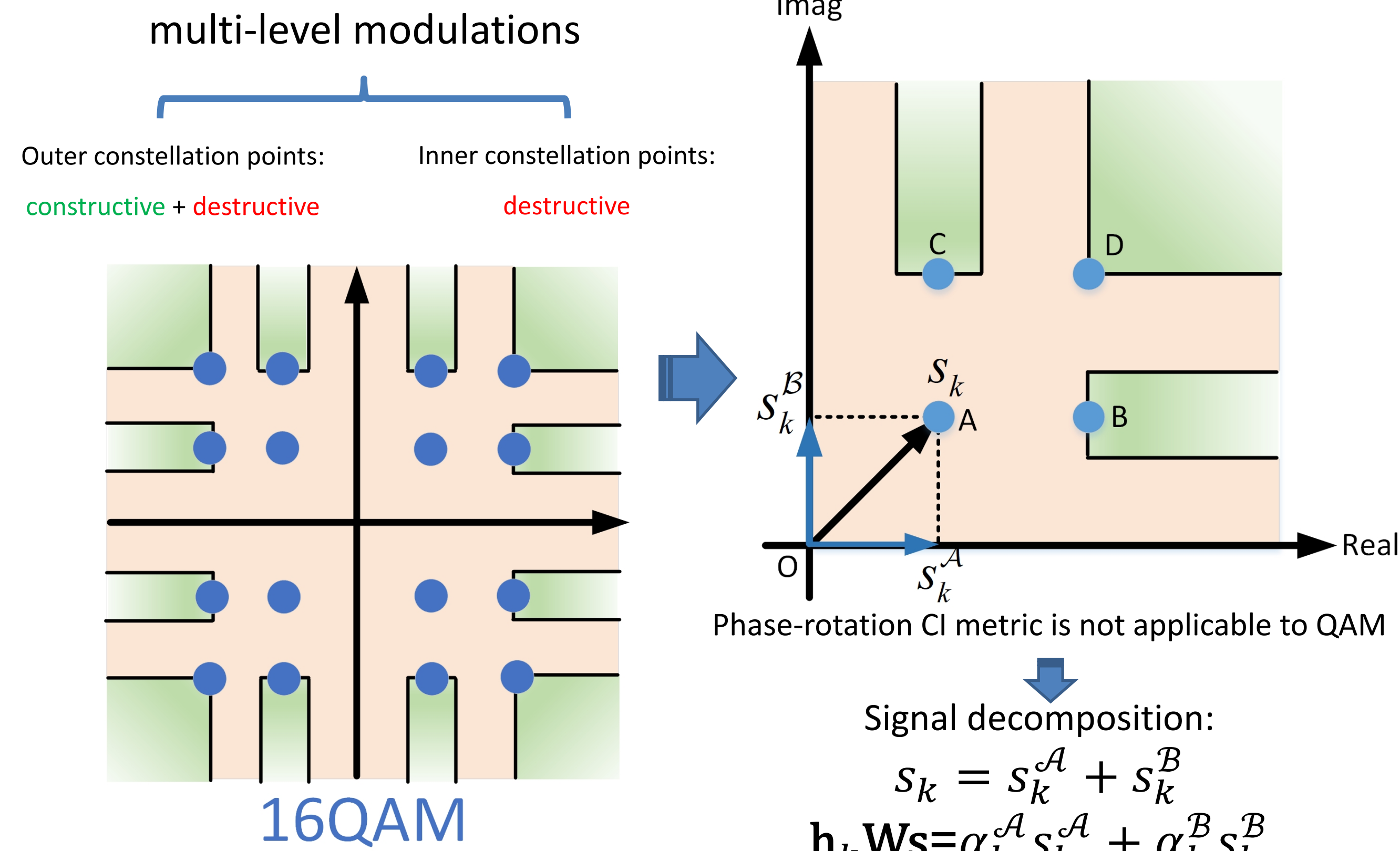
$$s.t. \quad \mathbf{1}^T \mathbf{u} = 1$$

$$\hat{u}_k \geq 0, \forall k \in \{1, 2, \dots, 2K\}$$

QP over a simplex

## III. Adaptation of CI precoding to QAM

Modify CI metric to accommodate multi-level modulations



Signal decomposition:

$$s_k = s_k^A + s_k^B$$

$$\mathbf{h}_k \mathbf{W} \mathbf{s} = \alpha_k^A s_k^A + \alpha_k^B s_k^B$$

Constructive interference criterion (QAM):  $\alpha_k^A > 0, \alpha_k^B > 0$

max-min fair optimization

$$\mathcal{P}_{CI}^{QAM} : \max_{\mathbf{W}, t} t$$

$$s.t. \quad \mathbf{h}_k^T \mathbf{W} \mathbf{s} = \Omega_k^T s_k, \forall k \in \mathcal{K}$$

$$t \leq \alpha_m^O, \forall \alpha_m^O \in \mathcal{O}$$

$$t = \alpha_n^I, \forall \alpha_n^I \in \mathcal{I}$$

$$\|\mathbf{W} \mathbf{s}\|_2^2 \leq p_0$$

standard minimization form

$$\mathcal{P}_{CI}^{QAM} : \min_{\mathbf{W}, t} -t$$

$$s.t. \quad \mathbf{h}_k^T \sum_{i=1}^K \mathbf{w}_i s_i - \Omega_k^T s_k = 0, \forall k \in \mathcal{K}$$

$$t - \alpha_m^O \leq 0, \forall \alpha_m^O \in \mathcal{O}$$

$$t - \alpha_n^I = 0, \forall \alpha_n^I \in \mathcal{I}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^K s_i^* \mathbf{w}_i^H \mathbf{w}_i s_i \leq \frac{p_0}{K}$$

$$\|\mathbf{W} \mathbf{s}\|_2^2 \leq p_0 \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^K s_i^* \mathbf{w}_i^H \mathbf{w}_i s_i \leq \frac{p_0}{K}$$

## IV. Optimal Precoding Structure

Via KKT conditions, we can express  $\mathbf{W}$  as a function of  $\Omega$ :

$$\mathbf{W} = \frac{1}{K} \cdot \mathbf{H}^H (\mathbf{H} \mathbf{H}^H)^{-1} \text{diag} \{ \Omega \} \mathbf{s} \mathbf{s}^T$$

Zero-forcing component      Pre-scaling      Symbol-level operation

an equivalent optimization on  $\Omega$ :

$$\mathcal{P}_{CI}^{QAM} : \min_{\Omega, t} -t$$

$$s.t. \quad \Omega^T \mathbf{V} \Omega - p_0 = 0$$

$$t - \alpha_m^O \leq 0, \forall \alpha_m^O \in \mathcal{O}$$

$$t - \alpha_n^I = 0, \forall \alpha_n^I \in \mathcal{I}$$

dual problem

$$\mathcal{P}_{\mathbf{u}}^{QAM} : \min_{\mathbf{u}} \mathbf{u}^T \tilde{\mathbf{V}}^{-1} \mathbf{u}$$

$$s.t. \quad \mathbf{1}^T \mathbf{u} - 1 = 0$$

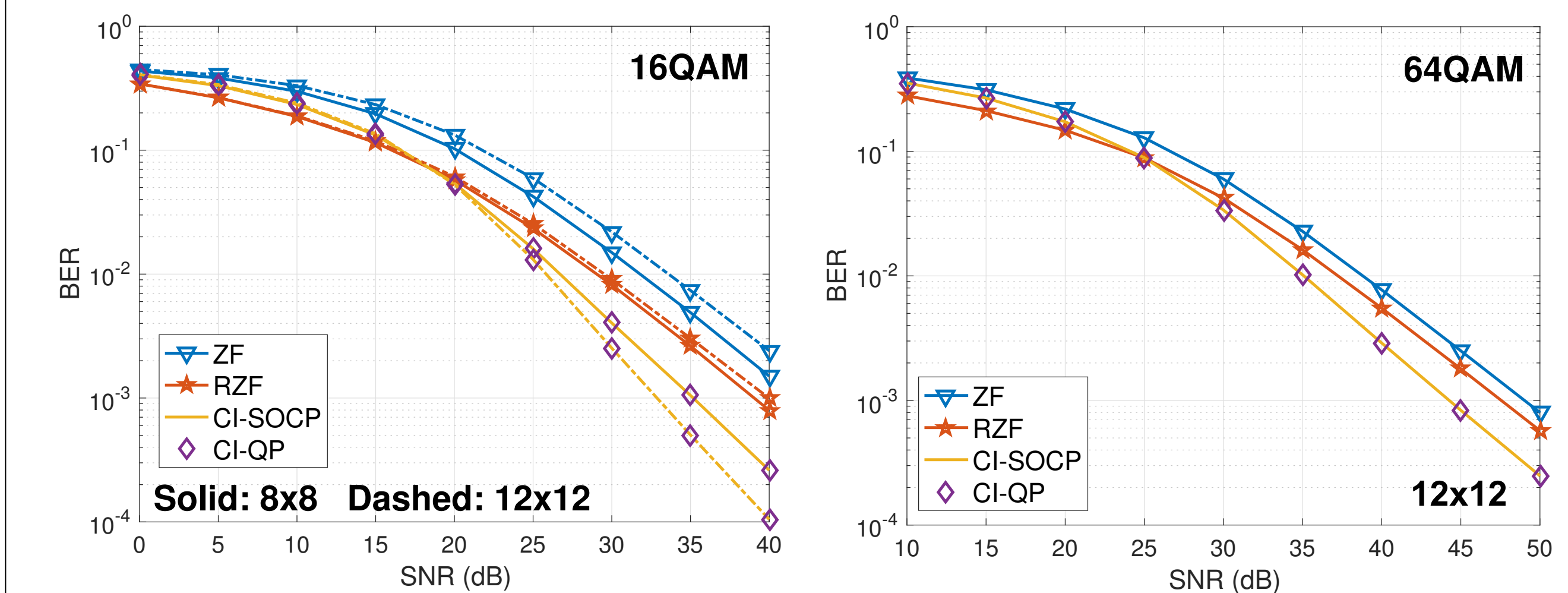
$$\mu_m \geq 0, \forall m \in \{1, 2, \dots, \text{card} \{ \mathcal{O} \} \}$$

only part of  $\mathbf{u}$  is constrained, not over a simplex

Final expression of  $\mathbf{W}$  as a function of  $\mathbf{u}$ :

$$\mathbf{W} = \frac{1}{K} \cdot \mathbf{H}^H (\mathbf{H} \mathbf{H}^H)^{-1} \text{diag} \left\{ \sqrt{\frac{p_0}{\mathbf{u}^T \tilde{\mathbf{V}}^{-1} \mathbf{u}}} \mathbf{F}^{-1} \tilde{\mathbf{V}}^{-1} \mathbf{u} \right\} \mathbf{s} \mathbf{s}^T$$

## V. Numerical Results



✓ CI Precoding achieves the best performance when SNR > 20dB for 16QAM and when SNR > 25dB for 64QAM.

✓ As opposed to conventional sense that CI precoding is mostly effective for PSK, CI precoding also achieves a significant performance gain for multi-level modulations.