## SIMPLE COOPERATIVE TRANSMISSION SCHEMES FOR UNDERLAY SPECTRUM SHARING USING SYMBOL-LEVEL PRECODING AND LOAD-CONTROLLED ARRAYS

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# Introduction



- Sub-6 GHz spectrum will be an important part of the 5G landscape.
- The scarcity of spectral resources and the stringent capacity requirements of 5G services, though, necessitate the use of spectral efficiency (SE) enhancement technologies.
- Examples include coordinated multi-point (CoMP) and spectrum sharing.
- The combination of CoMP and underlay spectrum sharing promises substantial SE gains.
- However, this concept has been largely overlooked in the literature.
- The use of load-controlled antenna arrays (LC-AA) and symbol-level (SL) precoding can further enhance the performance of CoMP cellular networks.
- Nevertheless, the corresponding research works do not consider a spectrum sharing setup.
- In this paper, we fill this gap in the literature.
- We focus on the use of standard precoding schemes and simple yet novel power allocation methods that can be applied in commercial setups.



### System Setup



---> Reverse Inter-System CCI CCI: Co-Channel Interference.

## **Signal and Channel Models**

• The received signal at MS<sub>km</sub> is given by:



#### • In matrix form:

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{HWP}^{1/2}\mathbf{s} + \sqrt{P}\mathbf{h}d + \mathbf{n}$$

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# **Signal and Channel Models**

• The received signal at RX<sub>PS</sub> is given by:

$$y = g\sqrt{P}d + \sum_{m=1}^{M} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \mathbf{g}_{m}^{\dagger} \mathbf{w}_{mk}^{m} \sqrt{P_{mk}^{m}} s_{mk}^{m} + z$$
Data
Forward
Inter-System
CCI

• Let us apply Zero-Forcing (ZF) precoding in a spectrum-sharing agnostic manner:

$$\mathbf{W}^{(\mathrm{ZF})} = \mathbf{H}^{\#} = \mathbf{H}^{\dagger} (\mathbf{H}\mathbf{H}^{\dagger})^{-1}$$

• Then both the intra-cell and inter-cell CCI are eliminated and the SINR at MS<sub>km</sub> is given by:

$$\gamma_{km} = \frac{\left| (\mathbf{h}_{km}^m)^{\dagger} (\mathbf{w}_{mk}^m)^{(\mathrm{ZF})} \right|^2 P_{mk}^m}{|h_{km}|^2 P + 1}$$

### **Problem Formulation**



$$\max_{\substack{P_{mk}^{m} \\ P_{mk}^{m} \\ R}} R = \sum_{m=1}^{M} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \log_{2}(1 + \gamma_{km})$$
Sum-SE  
$$P_{mk}^{m} \ge 0$$
Nonnegative Power Constraints  
$$\sum_{k=1}^{K} P_{mk}^{m} \le P_{T}$$
Sum-Power Constraints  
$$\sum_{m=1}^{M} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \left| \mathbf{g}_{m}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{w}_{mk}^{m})^{(\mathbb{Z}F)} \right|^{2} P_{mk}^{m} \le P_{I}$$
Interference Power Constraint

# Convex problem (thus having a unique solution), since ZF precoding eliminates the inter-user coupling through the interference components.



# **Solution**

• Interference-Constrained Power Allocation (ICPA):

$$P_{mk}^{m} = \left(\frac{1}{\ln 2(\nu_m + \mu \alpha_{mk}^{m})} - \frac{1}{\lambda_{mk}^{m}}\right)^{+}$$
(1)

$$\lambda_{mk}^{m} = \frac{\left| (\mathbf{h}_{km}^{m})^{\dagger} (\mathbf{w}_{mk}^{m})^{(\mathrm{ZF})} \right|^{2}}{|h_{km}|^{2}P + 1}$$

$$\alpha_{mk}^m = \left| \mathbf{g}_m^\dagger(\mathbf{w}_{mk}^m)^{(\mathrm{ZF})} \right|^2$$

• This power-allocation method can be applied heuristically for other linear precoding or even symbol-level precoding schemes as well.

## Algorithm



Algorithm 1 ICPA Algorithm 1: procedure ICPA( $\lambda_{mk}^m, \alpha_{mk}^m, P_T, P_I$ ) Initialize:  $\mu_{\min}, \mu_{\max}$ 2: while  $|\mu_{\max} - \mu_{\min}| > \delta_{\mu}$  do 3:  $\mu = \left(\mu_{\min} + \mu_{\max}\right)/2$ 4: for m = 1 to M do 5: Find min  $(\nu_m), \nu_m \ge 0$ : 6:  $\sum_{k=1}^{K} \left( P_{mk}^{m} \right)^{+} \le P_{T}$ Compute  $P_{mk}^m$  according to Eq. (1) 7: if  $\sum_{m=1}^{M} \sum_{k=1}^{K} a_{mk}^{m} P_{mk}^{m} \geq P_I$  then 8: 9:  $\mu_{\min} = \mu$ else 10: 11:  $\mu_{\rm max} = \mu$ **Output:**  $P_{mk}^m$ , m = 1, ..., M; k = 1, ..., K12:

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# Load-Controlled Antenna Arrays (1/3)





# Load-Controlled Antenna Arrays (2/3)





# Load-Controlled Antenna Arrays (3/3)



We can perform channel-aware precoding with LC-AAs by mapping the precoded signals onto the antenna currents:



 $\mathbf{i} = \mathbf{W}\mathbf{s}$ Precoding:  $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{HWs} + \mathbf{n}$ 

Then, we have to calculate the corresponding loading values that will generate these currents through the generalized Ohm's law:

$$\mathbf{i} = (\mathbf{Z} + \mathbf{Z}_L)^{-1} \mathbf{v}$$

However, we should ensure that the real part of the input impedance (which depends on the loads and, therefore, on the precoded signal) is positive to achieve high radiation efficiency.

# Joint Beam Selection and Precoding (JBSP)



- **1.** Learning: The MSs report the channel estimates or the SINR for each beam combination.
- **2. Beam Selection:** The best beam combination (in terms of sum-SE) is selected.
- **3. Transmission:** Precoded signals are transmitted over the selected beams.



# **Symbol-Level ZF Precoding**



- This precoding scheme "zero-forces" only the destructive interference (at symbol level) and leaves unaffected the constructive interference.
- It improves the performance in the low-SNR regime.
- Calculation of the precoding matrix symbol-by-symbol (Binary Phase Shift Keying (BSPK) input assumed, i.e.,  $s_i = \pm 1$ ):

$$\mathbf{W}^{(\mathsf{CIZF})} = \mathbf{W}^{(\mathsf{ZF})}\mathbf{T} = \mathbf{H}^{\dagger}\mathbf{R}^{-1}\mathbf{T}$$
$$\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{H}\mathbf{H}^{\dagger}$$
$$\mathbf{G} = \operatorname{diag}(\mathbf{s})\operatorname{Re}(\mathbf{R})\operatorname{diag}(\mathbf{s})$$
$$\tau_{kk} = \rho_{kk}$$
$$\begin{cases} \tau_{km} = 0 \quad \text{if } g_{km} < 0\\ \tau_{km} = \rho_{km} \quad \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



# Performance Evaluation via Numerical Simulations (1/3)



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# Performance Evaluation via Numerical Simulations (2/3)



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# Performance Evaluation via Numerical Simulations (3/3)





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# **Summary and Conclusions**



- A coordinated beamforming (CBF) and interference-constrained power allocation (ICPA) strategy that maximizes the sum-SE of cellular networks in underlay spectrum sharing setups has been derived in this work.
- The application of standard linear precoding schemes has been considered (MRT, ZF, RZF).
- Also, the use of SL ZF precoding which exploits the constructive symbol-level interference to improve the performance at the low SNR regime has been studied.
- Furthermore, a joint beam selection and precoding (JBSP) method that enables us to perform arbitrary channel-dependent precoding with LC-AAs is presented.
- This method performs beamforming in the analog domain followed by beam selection (switching) and digital precoding to overcome the load computation difficulties.
- Load-controlled antenna arrays improve the performance for a target cost and energy consumption (# of RF chains) thanks to their higher array gain / narrower beams.
- Numerical simulations indicate that this technique performs significantly well for smallto-moderate IPT values and highlight the performance gains of LC-AAs and SL precoding.





## Energy-autonomous portable access points for infrastructure-less networks http://painless-itn.com/

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