

Performance Analysis of Optimal Joint Beamforming in Multi-Keyhole MIMO Channels

Caijun Zhong*, Shi Jin*[‡], Kai-Kit Wong*, Matthew R. McKay[†]

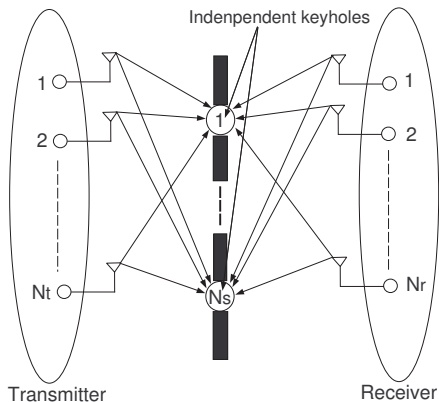
*University College London, UK

[‡]Southeast University, China

[†]Hong Kong University of Technology and Science, Hong Kong

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- 1 Background
 - Multi-keyhole MIMO Channel Model
 - Joint Transmit and Receive Optimal Beamforming System
- 2 Statistics of the Maximum Eigenvalue λ_{\max} of $\mathbf{H}^\dagger \mathbf{H}$
 - Exact c.d.f. and p.d.f. expressions
 - Asymptotic c.d.f. and p.d.f. expressions
- 3 Outage Performance Analysis
 - Outage probability expressions
 - Impact of keyhole power distribution
- 4 Conclusion



- $\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{H}_r \mathbf{A} \mathbf{H}_t^\dagger$
- N_t transmit antennas, N_s independent keyholes, N_r receive antennas

- Exploits instantaneous channel knowledge to **maximize received SNR**.
- Transmit BF vector:

$$\mathbf{w}_t = \max \text{vec}(\mathbf{H}^\dagger \mathbf{H}) \quad (1)$$

- Receive MRC vector:

$$\mathbf{w}_r = \mathbf{w}_t \mathbf{H}^\dagger \quad (2)$$

- Equivalent SISO eigenmode transmission:

$$y = \sqrt{\lambda_{\max}} x + n, \quad (3)$$

where λ_{\max} is the maximum eigenvalue of $\mathbf{H}^\dagger \mathbf{H}$

- **Output SNR statistics directly determined by maximum eigenvalue statistics of $\mathbf{H}^\dagger \mathbf{H}$**

Key steps in deriving the c.d.f. of the maximum eigenvalue of $\lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{H}_t \mathbf{A}^\dagger \mathbf{H}_r^\dagger \mathbf{H}_r \mathbf{A} \mathbf{H}_t^\dagger)$:

- Consider case: $\min(N_t, N_r) \geq N_k$
- C.d.f. expression for $\mathbf{H}_t \mathbf{W} \mathbf{H}_t^\dagger$ conditioned on \mathbf{W} ,
 $\mathbf{W} \triangleq \mathbf{A}^\dagger \mathbf{H}_r^\dagger \mathbf{H}_r \mathbf{A}$
- Average over the joint p.d.f. of N_k eigenvalues of random matrix \mathbf{W}
- Similar analysis for $\min(N_t, N_r) < N_k$
- Unifying expression

Theorem 1

The c.d.f. of the maximum eigenvalue of \mathbf{F} is given by

$$F_{\lambda_{\max}}(x) = \frac{(-1)^{\frac{p(p-1)}{2}} \det(\Phi(x))}{\prod_{i=1}^p \Gamma(n-i+1) \prod_{i < j}^{N_k} (b_j - b_i)}, \quad (4)$$

where $\Phi(x)$ is an $N_k \times N_k$ matrix whose (l, k) th entry is given by

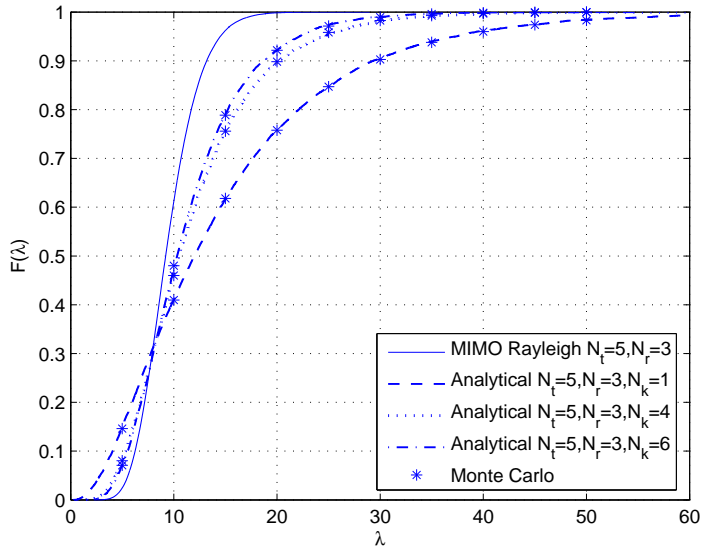
$$[\Phi(x)]_{l,k} = \begin{cases} b_l^{k-1} & \text{if } k \leq N_k - p, \\ g(x)_{l,k} & \text{if } k > N_k - p, \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

where $g(x)_{l,k}$ is given by

$$g(x)_{l,k} = \Gamma(q-k+1) b_l^{2N_k-p-k} - b_l^{N_k-n-1} \sum_{t=0}^{m+q-n-k} \frac{x^t}{\Gamma(t+1)} 2(b_l x)^{\frac{q-t-k+1}{2}} K_{q-t-k+1} \left(2\sqrt{\frac{x}{b_l}} \right). \quad (6)$$

$m = \max(N_t, N_r)$, $n = \min(N_t, N_r)$, $q = \max(n, N_k)$, $p = \min(n, N_k)$

Exact c.d.f. expression-Numerical example



Theorem 2

When $n = 1$, the asymptotic expansions of the c.d.f. of the maximum eigenvalue λ_{\max} of \mathbf{F} are given by

$$F_{\lambda_{\max}}(x) = \frac{a_1}{d} x^d + o(x^d), \quad (7)$$

where $d = \min(m, N_k)$, and

$$a_1 = \begin{cases} \frac{\Gamma(m-N_k)}{\Gamma(m)\Gamma(N_k)\prod_{i=1}^{N_k} b_i} & \text{if } m > N_k, \\ \frac{1}{\Gamma(m)^2} \left(\frac{\psi(1)+\psi(m)-\ln x}{\prod_{i=1}^{N_k} b_i} + \frac{(-1)^{m-1} \det(\Phi^3)}{\prod_{i<j}^{N_k} (b_j-b_i)} \right) & \text{if } m = N_k, \\ \frac{(-1)^{m-1}}{\Gamma(m)^2} \frac{\det(\Phi^4)}{\prod_{i<j}^{N_k} (b_j-b_i)} & \text{if } m < N_k, \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

where Φ^3 and Φ^4 are $N_k \times N_k$ matrices with entries

$$[\Phi^3]_{l,k} = \begin{cases} b_l^{k-1} & \text{if } k = 1, \dots, N_k - 1, \\ b_l^{-1} \ln b_l & \text{if } k = N_k, \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

and

$$[\Phi^4]_{l,k} = \begin{cases} b_l^{k-1} & \text{if } k = 1, \dots, N_k - 1, \\ b_l^{N_k-m-1} \ln b_l & \text{if } k = N_k, \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

respectively.

Corollary 1

The outage probability of the optimal MIMO beamforming system in multi-keyhole channels can be expressed as

$$P_{\text{out}}(\gamma_{\text{th}}) = \frac{(-1)^{\frac{p(p-1)}{2}} \det\left(\Phi\left(\frac{\gamma_{\text{th}}}{\gamma}\right)\right)}{\prod_{i=1}^p \Gamma(n-i+1) \prod_{i < j}^{N_k} (b_j - b_i)}, \quad (11)$$

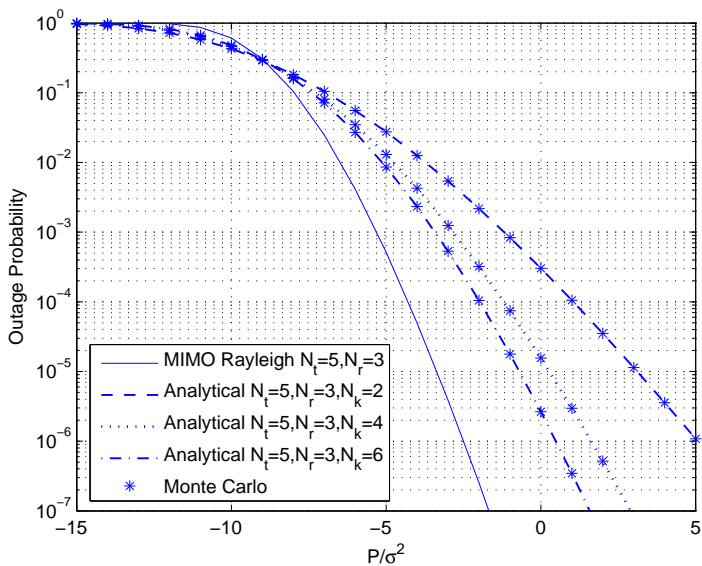
where $\Phi(x)$ has been defined in (5).

Corollary 2

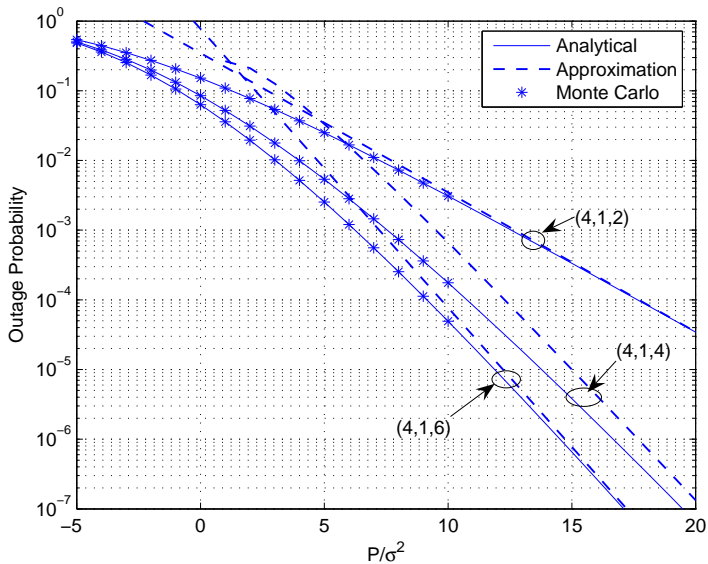
At high SNR regime, the outage probability of the optimal beamforming system in MISO/SIMO multi-keyhole channels can be approximated as

$$P_{\text{out}}^{n=1}(\gamma_{\text{th}}) \approx \begin{cases} \frac{\Gamma(m-N_k)}{\Gamma(m)\Gamma(N_k+1) \prod_{i=1}^{N_k} b_i} \left(\frac{\gamma_{\text{th}}}{\gamma}\right)^{N_k} & \text{if } m > N_k, \\ \frac{1}{\Gamma(m)\Gamma(m+1) \prod_{i=1}^{N_k} b_i} \ln\left(\frac{\gamma}{\gamma_{\text{th}}}\right) \left(\frac{\gamma_{\text{th}}}{\gamma}\right)^{N_k} & \text{if } m = N_k, \\ \frac{(-1)^{m-1} \det(\Phi^4)}{\Gamma(m)\Gamma(m+1) \prod_{i < j}^{N_k} (b_j - b_i)} \left(\frac{\gamma_{\text{th}}}{\gamma}\right)^m & \text{if } m < N_k. \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

Numerical result-Exact Outage Probability



Numerical result-High SNR Approximation



Corollary 2

When $m \geq N_k$, $P_{\text{out}}^{n=1}(\gamma_{\text{th}})$ is Schur-convex function with respect to b_i , $i = 1, \dots, N_k$.

Example

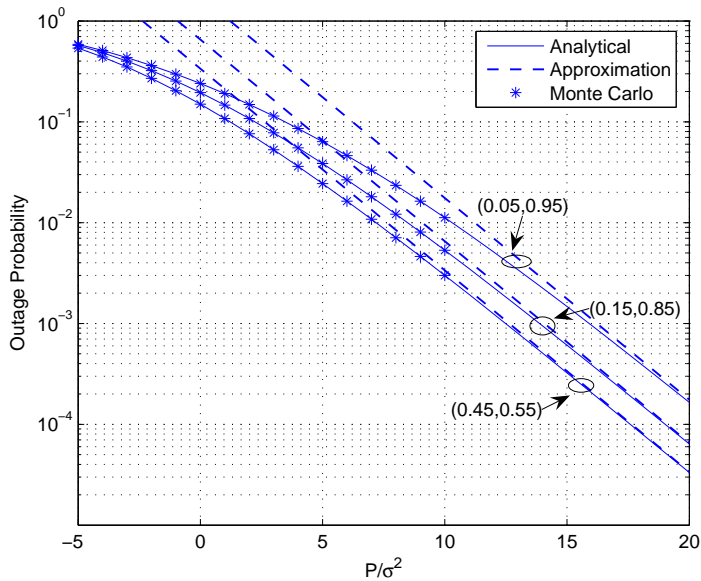
$N_t = 4$, $N_r = 1$, $N_k = 2$, consider three cases with keyhole power distribution $(0.05, 0.95)$, $(0.15, 0.85)$ and $(0.45, 0.55)$, respectively. Since the power distribution has the following majorization relationship

$$(0.05, 0.95) \succ (0.15, 0.85) \succ (0.45, 0.55), \quad (13)$$

Corollary 2 indicates that

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{out}}^{n=1}(\gamma_{\text{th}})(0.05, 0.95) &\geq P_{\text{out}}^{n=1}(\gamma_{\text{th}})(0.15, 0.85) \\ &\geq P_{\text{out}}^{n=1}(\gamma_{\text{th}})(0.45, 0.55). \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

Numerical results



Conclusion

- Derived closed-form and asymptotic expressions for the c.d.f. of maximum eigenvalue of the product of two independent complex Gaussian matrices with correlation
- Analyzed the outage performance of transmit beamforming and receive combining systems in Multi-keyhole MIMO channels
- Characterized the impact of power distributions among keyholes on the outage performance