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Signal Detection In Massive Mimo

Nagothi Divya, S. Gurucharan Reddy,Dr. Sunil Kumar

Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering Madanapalle Institute of Technology and Science , Obulampalli Chandana,
Email: 18691A0430@mits.ac.in, 18691A0437@mits.ac.in, 18691A0453@mits.ac.in,, drsunilkumar@mits.ac.in

ABSTRACT:

Massive multiple-input multiple- output (MIMO) is a critical technology for meeting performance expectations from users for next-generation connectivity, as well as quality of service (QoS) systems. Because there are so many antennas and radio frequencies, the complexity of symbol detectors expanded dramatically because of (RF) chains in a MIMO uplink receiver with many antennas. As a result, the search for the most efficient massive MIMO detection technique is going on. The combination of high performance and low complexity has gotten a lot of attention in the last ten years. In recent years, optical wireless communication (OWC) has become a fast-increasing study area. Using MIMO (multiple-input multiple-output), especially on a big scale. Incorporating MIMO into OWC has the potential to significantly boost performance. Efficiency of the spectrum However, there is one difficult challenge to solve. The practical signal detection technique is such an appealing goal. Where the linear signal detection is used in optical MIMO systems. A minimum mean square error (MMSE) algorithm can do this. A good result, although it necessitates a complex matrix inversion large in size. We first prove a particular property in this paper. The linear MMSE algorithm's filtering matrix is symmetric. Indoor optical MIMO systems have a positive definite. As a result, a property, a signal detection technique with a minimal level of complexity based on the approach of sequential overrelaxation (SOR) is offered as a way to lessen the overall level of difficulty.

INTRODUCTION:

Every year, the number of mobile users grows substantially. Users want immediate access to multimedia services and speedierinternet connection. Furthermore, smart city implementationhas progressed to the point where a dense and heterogeneous set of devices positioned across the city generates extra bytes of data to be exchanged. Higher data rates, more network capacity, higher spectrum efficiency, higher energy efficiency, and improved mobility are all required. Massive MIMO, in contrast to typical small-scale multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO), uses a huge number of antennas (e.g., hundreds) at the base station (BS) to simultaneously serve a group of customers (e.g., in the order of tens). Massive MIMO offers significant spectrum and energy efficiency improvements, and it is widely regarded as a potential technology for 5th generation (5G) wireless communication systems. However, for actual large MIMO systems, various problems must be overcome, one of which is a low- complexity signal detection scheme with near-optimal performance. As a result, academics have proposed 5G networks to address the above-mentioned challenges. In 5G networks, a combination of well-known and efficient technologies such as device- to-device (D2D) communication, ultra dense networks (UDNs), spectrum sharing, centimetre wave (cmWave) or millimetre wave (mmWave), the internet of things (IoT), and massive multiple-input multiple output (MMIMO) will be deployed (MIMO). MIMO is a major technique that has been utilized to improve the performance of wireless transceivers from the third generation (3G) wireless networks. The objective is to maximize spectral efficiency, range, and/or connection reliability by using numerous antennas in the transmitter and receiver. Because many interfering signals are sent from various antennas, the MIMO receiver is intended to use a detection system to identify the symbols that have been distorted by interference and noise. During the last 50 years, the MIMO detector has piqued people's interest. Massive MIMO systems with hundreds of antennas at the base station (BS) or access point are a natural development of traditional small- scale MIMO systems. The same frequency band, the huge MIMO BS can serve a high number of user terminals. The number of BS antennas is clearly more than the total number of antennas in the user equipment inside the cell or service area in the typical massive MIMO system operating below 6 GHz carrier frequency[1]. As a result, multiuser interference averages out to look like increased additive noise, along with channel estimation issues caused by pilot contamination. For fifth generation (5G) communication systems below 6 GHz, where radio channels have a lot of scattering and multipath propagation, the traditional massive MIMO technology has been used. As a result of the huge number of antenna elements, interference averaging makes conventional matched filter (MF) based receivers' approximation optimum. At higher carrier frequencies, such as cmWave or mmWave bands, and beyond toward the THz band, very massive antenna arrays are also required. However, propagation pathways are far more directed, resulting in quite different interference circumstances. As a result, the term huge MIMO has not been traditionally applied to those communications ideas, but terminology varies from paper to paper. Because antennas are smaller, large arrays are easier to construct and pack in higher frequencies. Because of the channel attribute of asymptotical orthogonality, linear signal detection approaches with made to minimize the complexity of linear signal detection techniques. To avoid matrix inversion, we implement a low complexity signal detection algorithm.

LITERATURE REVIEW:

This section contains a formal specification of the huge MIMO system model. The goal is to give readers a useful backdrop for the next sections. Since the emergence of huge MIMO systems, there has been a renewed interest in classic linear detectors. As a result, the linear detection process is also discussed in this section. We'll pretend that a large multi-user MIMO base station (BS) is supporting K single-antenna customers. The BS has a total of N antennas, where K is more than N. The channel coefficients between K users and N BS antennas create a matrix (H) in the case of a frequency-flat channel.

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} h11 & h12 & \dots & h1j \\ h21 & h22 & \dots & h2j \\ . & . & \dots & . \\ hi1 & hi2 & \dots & hij \end{bmatrix}$$

lower complexitycan also achieve capacity-approaching performance in massive MIMO systems, making them more appealing for massive MIMO systems. Unfortunately, most linear signal detection approaches, such as zero-forcing (ZF) signal detection, necessitate large- scale matrix inversion, which still leads to significant complexity when MIMO channel dimensions expand in huge MIMOsystems. Some attempts have recently been

The channel gain or loss from the j^{th} broadcast antenna to the i^{th} receive antenna is hi j. In Figure 3, the channels are depicted as lines between the BS and the users. The elements of the channel matrix H € C^{NXK} are frequently considered to be Gaussian random variables with zero mean and unit variance that are independent and identically distributed (i.i.d). In truly directive channels, however, this is not always the case. We can build a symbol vector $x=[x1; x2;::::; xK]^T$ broadcast by all the users in the uplink or reverse direction by combining the symbols of the K users. The BS gets a vector $y=[y1; y2;::::; yN]^T$ that has been distorted by noise and channel effects. The relationship between x and y can be defined as follows:

y = Hx + n (2)

where n denotes N X 1 additive white Gaussian noise (AWGN) with i.i.d entries. The CSI and synchronisation are considered to be flawless at the BS in this model, which is commonly used to build a detection technique. Higher computing complexity comes at a cost. In the event of a small-valued coefficient channel, however, the ZF detector and the MF may induce noise enhancement. As a result, the MMSE detector is proposed to account for noise in the equalization process. A MIMO detector's job is to figure out the transmitted vector x from the received vector y. The ideal solution for solving the MIMO detection problem is maximum likelihood sequence detection (MLSD). As shown in the diagram, it does a thorough search and checks all possible signals.

$$XML = \arg\min \| y-HX \|^2 2 \quad (3)$$

- **MF detector**

By setting A = H, MF treats interference from other sub-streams as pure noise. UsingMF, the estimated received signal is given by

$$\mathbf{X}MF=S(H^H y), \qquad (4)$$

When K is substantially smaller than N, it operates properly, but it performs poorly when compared to more complicated detectors. By ignoring the influence of multiuser interference, MF, also known as maximum ratio combining (MRC), tries to maximize the received SNR of each stream. A square MIMO system's performance is substantially harmed if the channel is ill- conditioned.

- **Linear ZF detector**

The ZF detector outperforms the MF detector, with the goal of increasing the received signal-to-interference ratio (SINR). The ZF mechanism works by inverting the channel matrix H and therefore eliminating the channel's effect.

The Moore-Penrose pseudo-inverse of a matrix is H+.

Because H is not necessarily a square matrix, i.e. the number of users at BS is not equal to the number of antennas, the pseudo-inverse is utilized. The estimated signal can be represented as follows:

XZF=S(A^HZFy)(6)

The ZF detector clearly ignores the effect of noise, and it performs well in interference- limited circumstances at the cost of increased computing complexity. In the event of a small-valued coefficient channel, however, the ZF detector and the MF may induce noise enhancement. As a result, the MMSE detector is proposed to account for noise in the equalization process.

Existing System

- **Detection Techniques forMassive MIMO**

The fundamental disadvantage of using a large number of antennas is the increased complexity, yet the suggested detector provides near-ML performance with little complexity. Researchers proposed near- ML detectors based on local search and belief propagation algorithms during the following few years[12]. The complexity ofthe matrix inversion necessary for linear detectors grows exponentially as the number of antennas grows.

Massive MIMO detectors in this category are developed for specific massive MIMO arrangements, such as when the number of antennae is large in comparison to the number of users. For such huge MIMO systems, the effect of channel hardening is stronger, allowing low-complexity detectors to achieve great performance. Since their launch in 2013, approximate inversion-based detectors have become the most popular type of detectors. Symbol detectors that use sparsity and machine learning have also gained popularity for huge MIMO systems. In this part, we look at all of the new detectors that have been proposed for massive MIMO.

The channel hardening phenomenon may be used to cancel the features of small-scale fading with a large number of transmit antennas , and it becomes dominant when the number of served users (K) is significantly lower than the number of receive antennas (N). This can be thought of as a diagonalization of the entries in the Gram matrix, or Gramian $G = H^H H$, inwhich non-diagonal terms converge to zero and diagonal terms approach N. To equalize the received signal, a matrix inversion of the Gramian matrix is required, as illustrated. One of the most complex procedures in the linear and simple non- linear MIMO detectors, it has a significant computational complexity.

- **Neumann Series**

The Neumann series (NS) is a popular method for estimating matrix inversion and therefore reducing the linear detector's complexity. G = D+E, where D is the primary diagonal matrix and E is the non- diagonal matrix.
additional matrix multiplication in each step, it converges faster than the NS method[13]. The NI method approaches a matrix inverse with astonishing precision ina few iterations, whereas the NS method requires more iterations to get the sameresults. The computational complexity
reduced from $O(K^3)$ to $O(K^2)$.

2.2.3 Newton Iteration Method

The Newton iteration (NI), commonly known as the Newton-Raphson method, is an iterative method for determining the matrix inverse approximation. The nth iteration estimation of the matrix inversionfor G is given by which converges quadratically to the inverse matrix if

$||I-GX0^{-1}||<|1$

With quadratic convergence, NI can attain high precision. It uses the same simple computation as the NS technique to speed up the detecting procedure. Despite the factthat the NI technique requires one

where n = 1,2,…., and w denotes the relaxation parameter, which is important in determining the convergence rate. By setting w=1, we may get from using the GS technique, which is a particular case of the SOR method. When the relaxation parameter w fulfils 0<w<2 for uplink largeMIMO systems, the signal detection methodology employing the SOR method isconvergent.

In terms of efficiency and complexity reduction, the SOR technique surpasses the NS approximation method. The detection technique employing the GS approach, on the other hand, is less difficult than the SOR method. In an iterative initial solution and an ideal relaxation parameter were proposed for a detector based on the SOR method. When the ratio of BS antennas to

user terminal antennas, b, is modest, the suggested detector achieves a significant improvement in detection performance. Here the complexity reduced from $O(K^3)$ to$O(K^2)$.

2.4 Proposed System

We analyse a typical massive MIMO system in which the BS uses N antennas toserve K single-antenna customers at the same time, and N is frequently much greater than K.

N >> K . The received signal vector y € C

$^{K \times 1}$ for K users is defined as

$y = \sqrt{\rho f}\, Hx + n,$ (11)

where f is the downlink transmit power, H

€ C $^{K \times N}$ denotes the flat Rayleigh fading channel matrix, and n € C $^{K\times1}$ denotes the additive white Gaussian noise vector. When using a linear signal detection method like ZF signal detection, we can write

$x = Gs,$ (12)

where G € C $^{N\times K}$ signifies the linear signal detection matrix and s € C $^{K\times1}$ specifies thesource signal vector for K distinct users.

We'll go over the basics of ZF signal detection first. The typical ZF signaldetection matrix G ZF, can be represented as

$G_{ZF} = \alpha_{ZF}\, H^H P^{-1}$ (13)

Where αZF denotes the power normalizationfactor and $P = HH^H$.
As shown in (13), ZF signal detection requires the matrix inversion of large size, so its complexity $O(K^3)$ rises rapidly as thedimension of expansion of massive MIMO.In consideration of (12) and (13), the transmitted signal vector x can be rewrittenas

$x = \alpha_{ZF} H^H P^{-1} s = \alpha_{ZF} H^H t$ (14)

where $t = P^{-1} s$, equivalently we have

$Pt = s$ (15)

The proposed method can iteratively produce the expected precoded vector t in (15) without the use of a large-scale matrix inversion P^{-1}. The Hermitian positive definiteness of the matrix P is required for this method to work. To begin with, the matrix P is clearly Hermitian because $P = (HH^H)$ according to the specification. Second, we have an arbitrary nonzero vector denoted as u.

3.1 Content diagram of Project

Due to the enormous number of antennas in massive MIMO systems, uplink signal recognition becomes computationally demanding, lowering the possible throughput. Furthermore, all the signals transmitted by users superimpose at the base station, resulting in interference, which reduces throughput and spectrum efficiency. Figure 3.3.1 depicts a huge MIMO system with N user terminals and M

base station antennas. Signal detection at the base station is complicated and inefficient since all of the signals transmitted by N user terminals travel overa distinct wireless path and superimpose atthe base station. There has been a lot of work done to determine the best signal detection approach for huge MIMO systems that can deliver improved throughput with less computing complexity[17]. Nonetheless, as the number of antennas increases, the computational complexity increases, making huge MIMO systems unfeasible. For uplink detection in massive MIMO, several linear detectors have been studied, including ML, ZF, and MMSE. Although

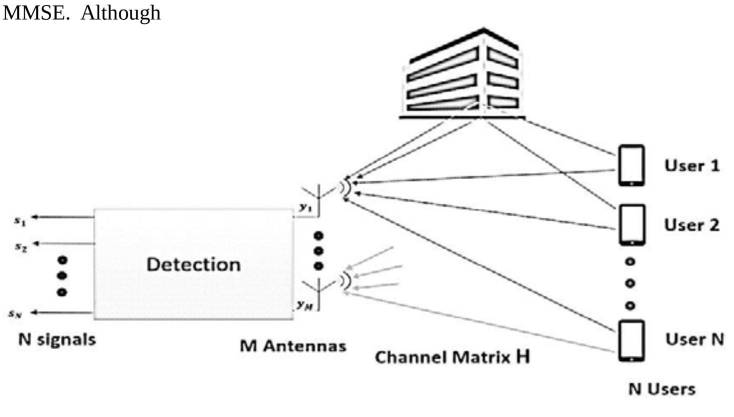


Figure : 3.3.1 Content Diagram of MassiveMIMO

4.1 Computational Analysis

We analyse the computational complexity of the suggested signal detection in terms of the required number of complex multiplications in this subsection. For

proposed signal detection we can write as

ML is an ideal detector in massive MIMO

(i+1/2)

- $k-1$ K

and minimizes the chance of error, the tk = tk

pii

(s_i - $\sum j$=1 $pkjtj$(k+1/2) - $\sum j=k$ $pkjtj(k)$)

(16)

technique is prohibitively complex for big antenna systems[18]. The ZF approaches reduce inter-antenna interference, but additive noise increases for ill-conditioned channel matrices . The MMSE detector outperforms the ZF detector because it considers noise power during detection. Although the ML, MMSE, and ZF detection algorithms provide the best throughput, they need matrix inversion during processing, making them computationally inefficient for huge MIMOsystems with many antennas.

The kth element in a vector is denoted by the subscript k. The channel coherence interval Tc should be taken into account while comparing complexity. Because the vector t has K elements (where K is frequently big in massive MIMO systems; for example, a genuine demo of massive MIMO can handle K = 32 people simultaneously, the complexity of ZF signal detection inside Tc is $O(K^3)$ + TcN K, whereas the suggested signal detection is $TcO(K^2$+ N K). Tc is 7 OFDM symbols, which is less than K at 100 km/h. The overall complexity so increases[19]. Signal detection with SSOR is less expensive thansignal detection with ZF.

TABLE 4.1.1

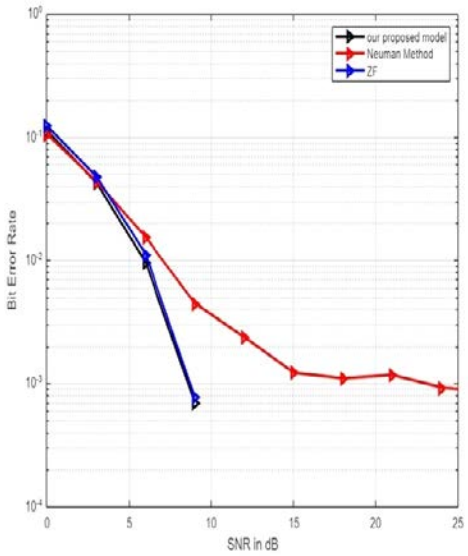
COMPUTATIONAL COMPLEXITYCOMPARISON

Iterative number	Neumann-based signal detection	TPE-based signal detection	Proposed signal detection
i=2	$3K^2$-K+T_cNK	(4+T_c) NK	T_c($6K^2$+3K+NK)
i=3	K^3+K^2+TcNK	(12+Tc) NK	T_c($8K^2$+3K+NK)
i=4	$2K^3$+T_cNK	(16+T_c) NK	T_c($10K^2$+3K+NK)
i=5	$3K^3$-K^2+T_cNK	(20+T_c) NK	T_c($12K^2$+3K+NK)

By taking the channel coherence interval Tc into account, we compare the complexity of the proposed SOR based signal detection to that of Neumann-based signal detection and TPE-based signal detection in Table I. The proposed SOR- based signal detection has a lower complexity than Neumann-based signal detection and TPE-based signal detection because the number of users K is large in massive MIMO systems, while Tc is small in fast time-varying channels, and the number of BS antennas N is usually much larger than the number of users K in massive MIMO systems.

4.2 Output Screens and Result Analysis

In this part, we compare the proposed SOR- based signal detection to the recently proposed Neumann-based signal detection in terms of bit error rate (BER). As a contrast, the BER performance of traditional ZF signal detection with exact matrix inversion is also presented.



Massive MIMO systems have a configuration of N × K = 128 × 16 and a modulation technique of 64 QAM. The BER performance comparison in Rayleigh fading channels is shown in Figure 1, with I denoting the number of repetitions. Although conjugate beamforming [20] is deemed near-optimal in massive MIMO systems when the number of BS antennas goes to infinity, the BER performance of conjugate beamforming suffers from considerable performance loss in actual systems due to the restricted number of BSantennas.

The BER performance of SOR-based signaldetection with I = 2 is thus clearly superiorto that of Neumann-based signal detection [3] with I = 4 and TPE-based signal detection [4] with I = 4. When I = 4, for example, the performance difference between ZF and SOR-based signal detection is insignificant, indicating that theproposed detection can reach near-optimal performance in a small number ofrepetitions.

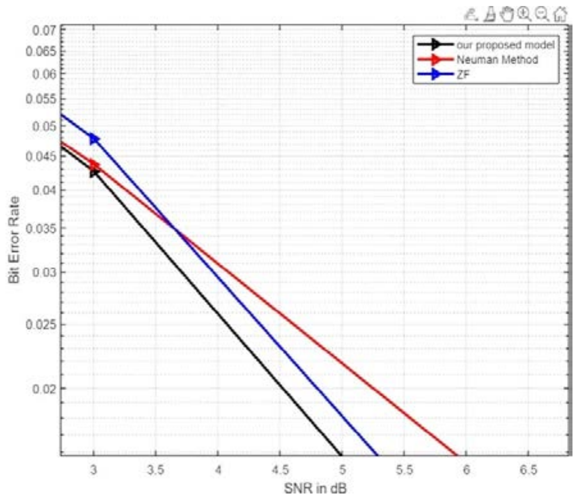


Figure 4.2.2 : SNR vs BER relation inMassive MIMO

5.1 Conclusion

We propose a low-complexity SSOR-basedsignal detection strategy in this paper to attain near-optimal performance of the system. Signal detection in the ZF style, but with a lot less complexity. This is accomplished by employing the SSOR method to iteratively address the problem. In ZF signal detection, the exact matrixinversion of enormous size is used.
Furthermore, by utilizing the asymptotical channel characteristic, we offer astraightforward approach to approximate the optimal relaxation parameter of huge MIMO systems using orthogonality. SSOR-based signal detection, which is onlyaffected by the size of huge MIMO systems. The findings of the simulation reveal that the suggested SSOR-basedsignal detection outperforms the recently proposed SSOR-based signal detection. proposed signal detection techniques and comes close to achieving near-optimal results.

In Rayleigh fading channels, ZF signal detection performs well. Massive MIMO is a critical technology for meeting future user needs. To avoid the complicated matrix inversion that will be utilized to reduce the complexity, the minimum mean squared error (MMSE) and zero forcing approaches are applied. We propose a low-complexity signal detection technique based on the SOR method that achieves near-optimal performance of the standard MMSE approach without the need for expensive matrix inversion.

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