ORCA-PROJECT.EU

# FROM MASSIVE MIMO TO DISTRIBUTED TO MMWAVE HYBRID MIMO ON SDR

**Achiel Colpaert**

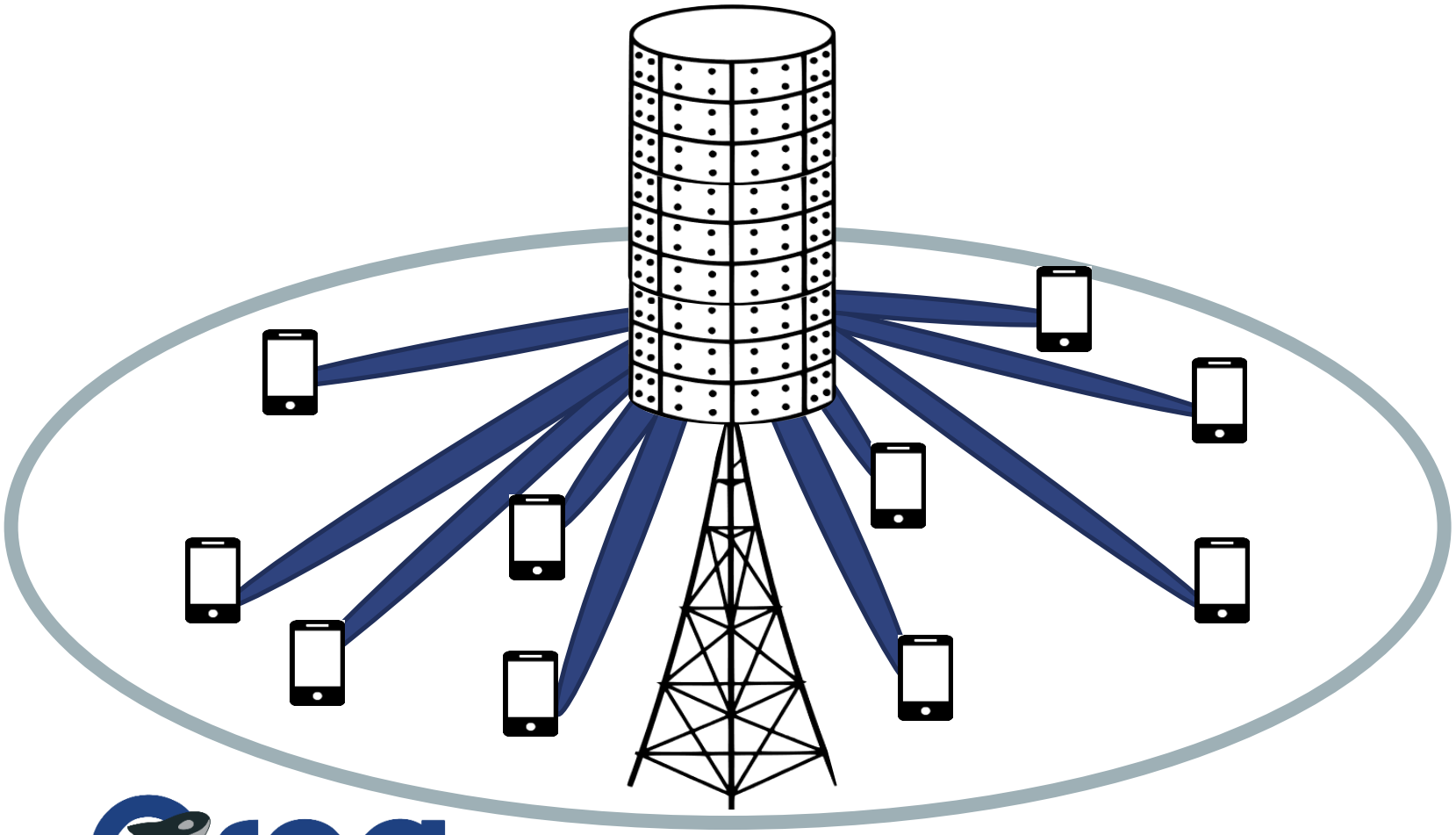
*KULeuven*
*achiel.colpaert@kuleuven.be*

DySPAN

*Newark, 14 November 2019*

ORCHESTRATION AND RECONFIGURATION CONTROL ARCHITECTURE

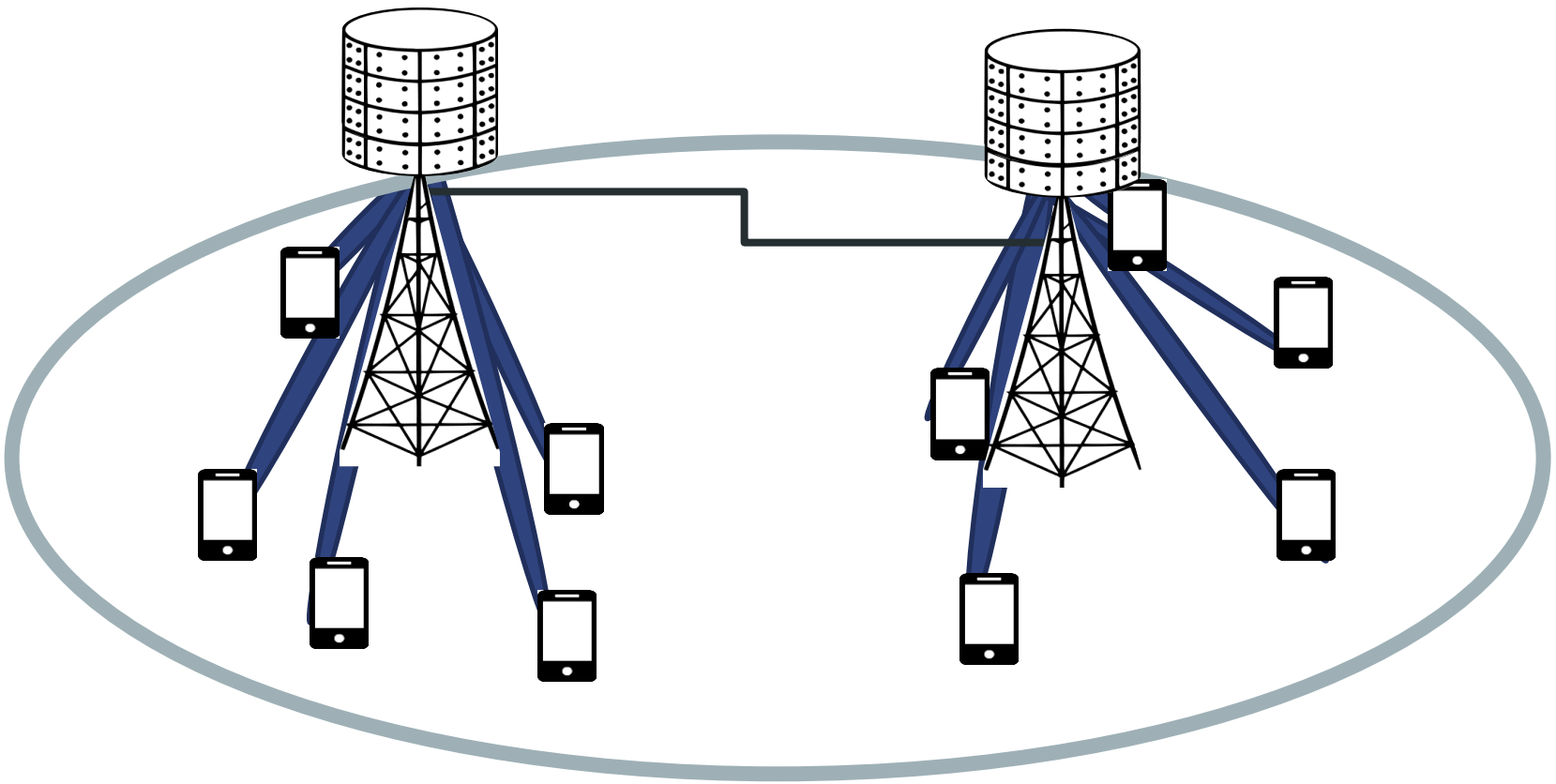
# Centralised Massive MIMO



## Massive MIMO topologies

| Collocated | Distributed |
| --- | --- |
| • Central processing<br>• Less demanding backhaul | • Exploiting diversity<br>• Reducing shadow fading |

# Distributed Massive MIMO
# Not (yet) cell free



| Massive MIMO topologies | |
|---|---|
| Collocated | Distributed |
| • Central processing<br>• Less demanding backhaul | • Exploiting diversity<br>• Reducing shadow fading |

# Outline

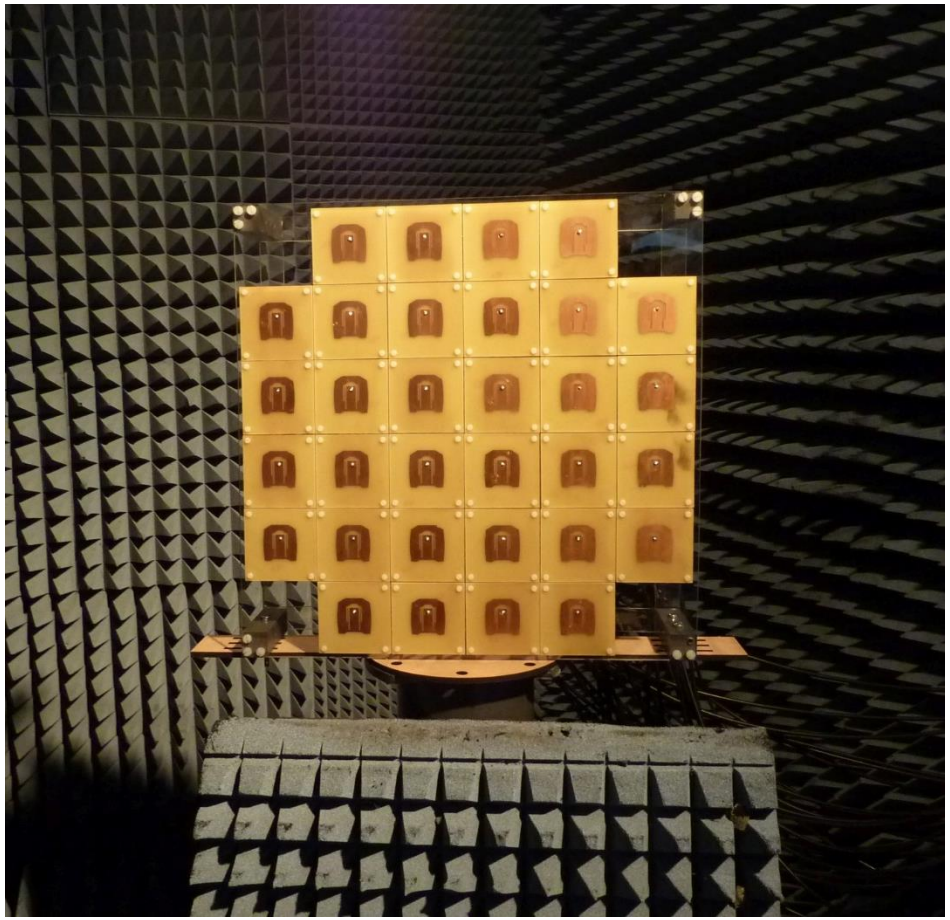
Architecture

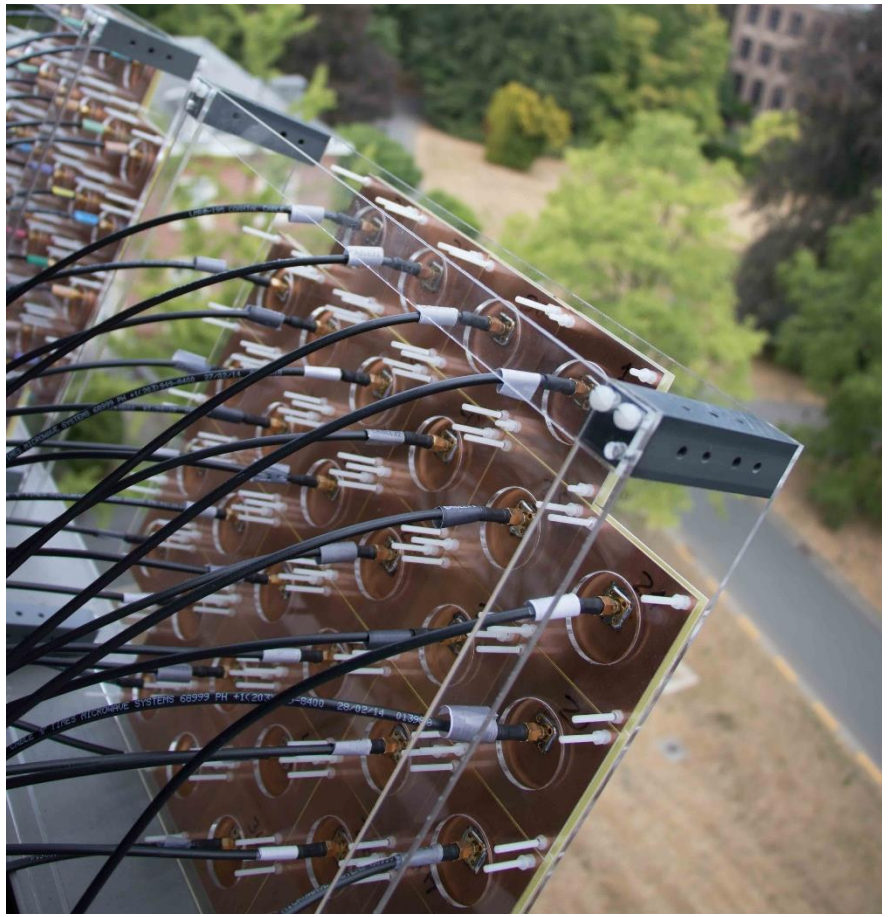
Datasets

Results

# Architecture

# KU Leuven Distributed Massive MIMO testbed

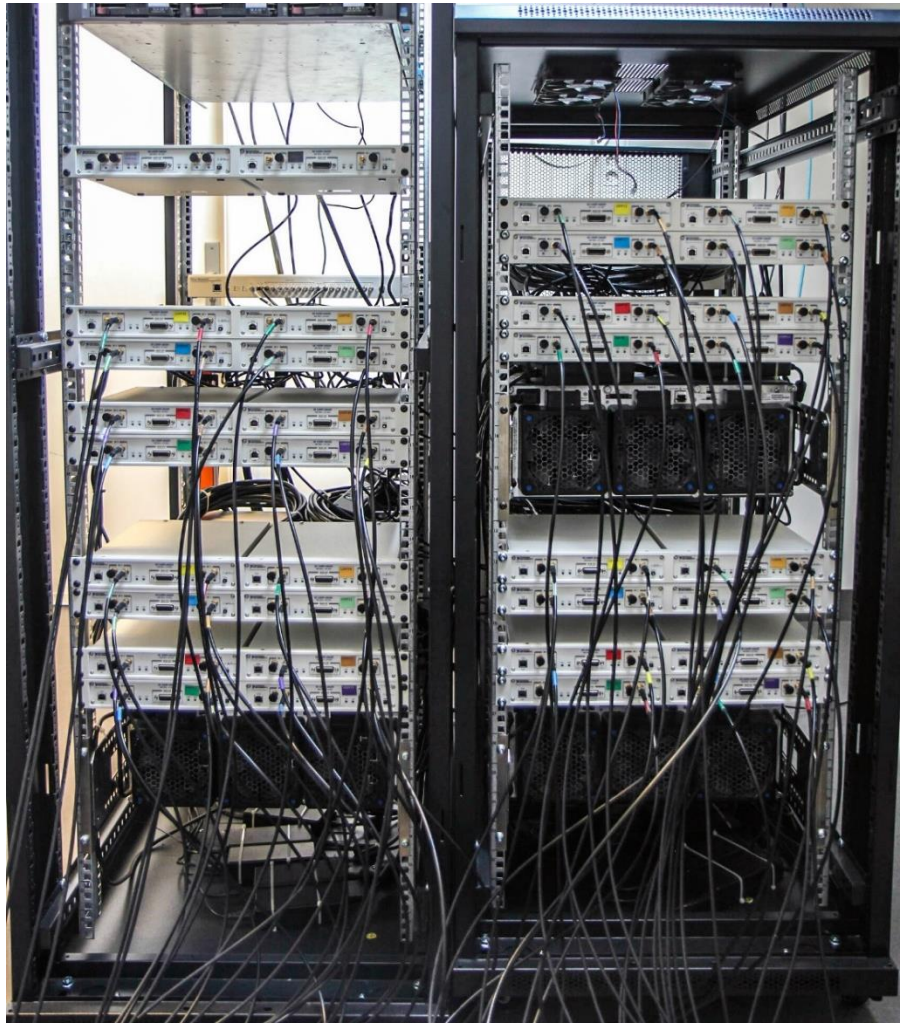




## Antennas

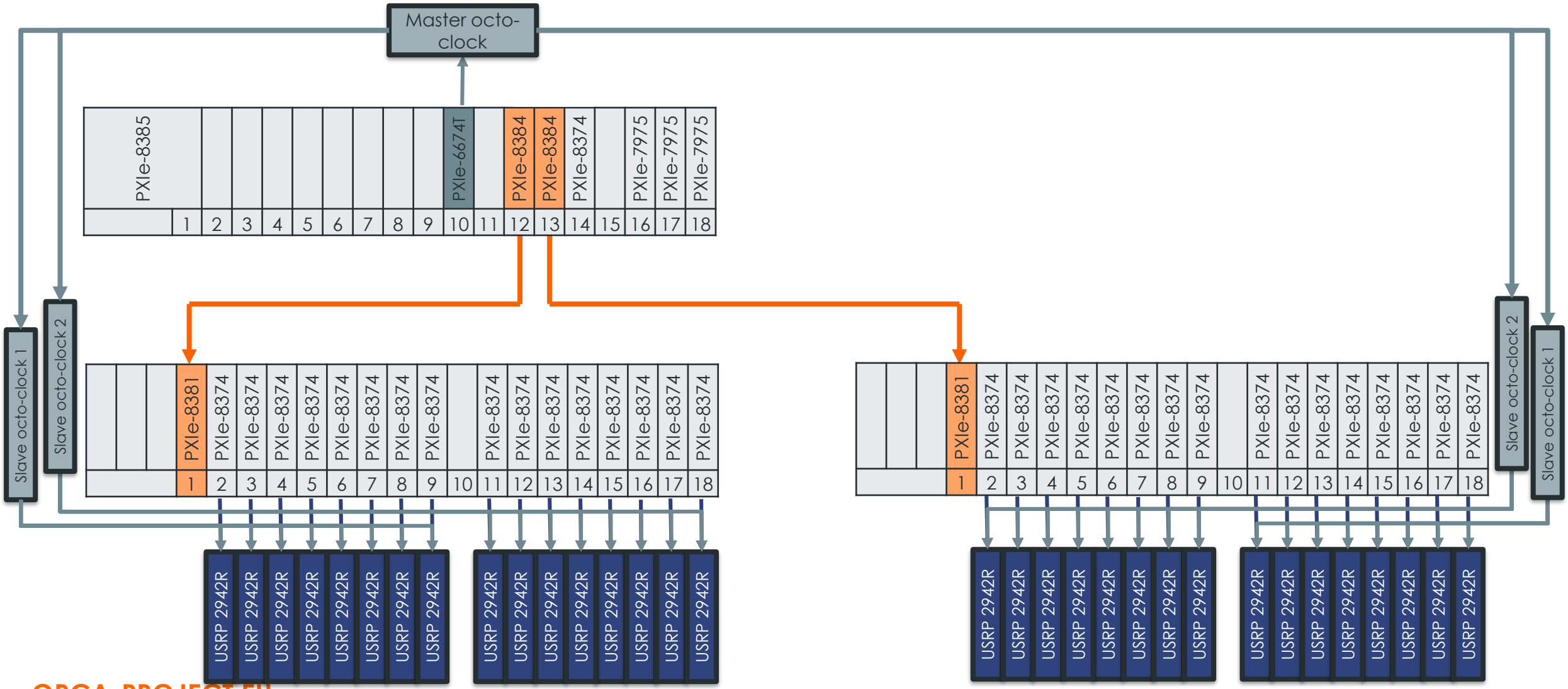
- 64 patch antennas
- distributed in two arrays

# KU Leuven Distributed Massive MIMO testbed

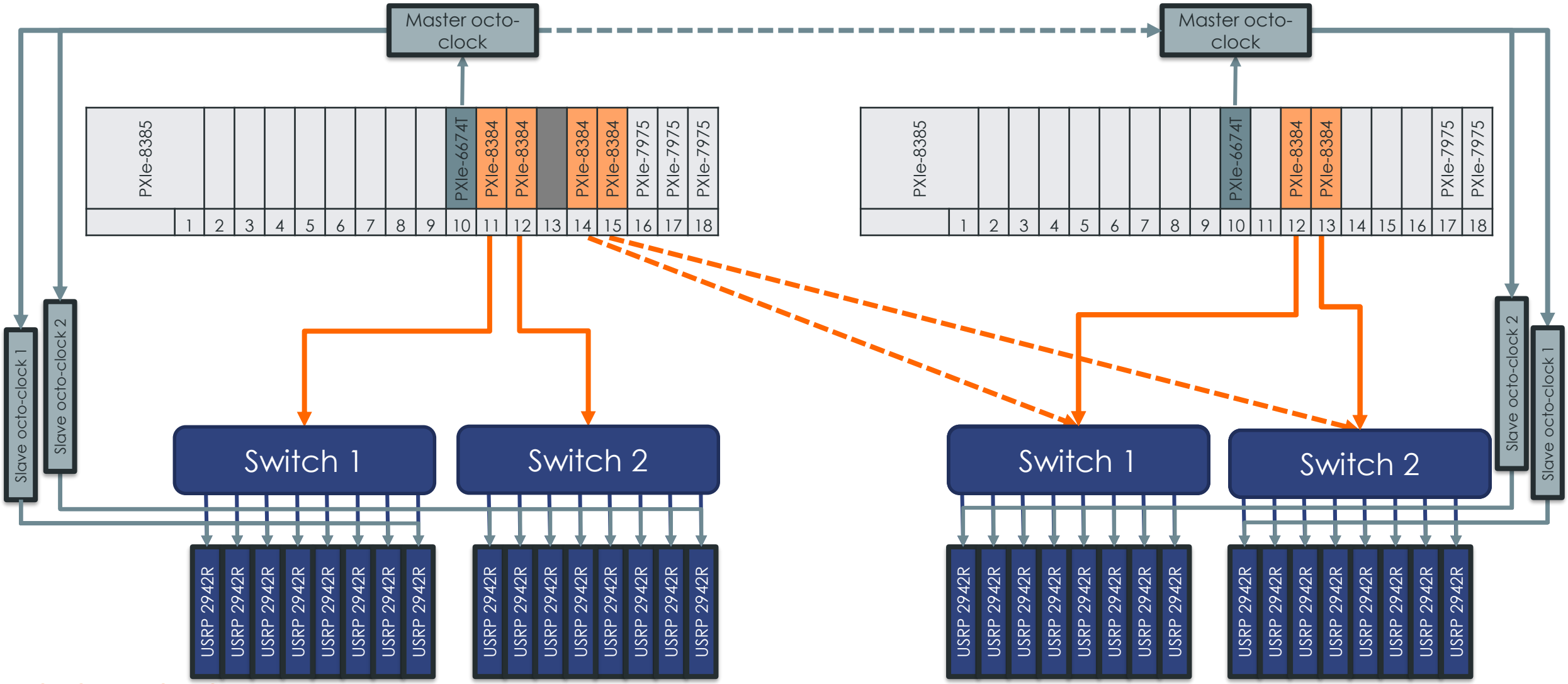


| Front End & Core | | |
|---|---|---|
| Type | Number | Location |
| NI USRP-2942R | 32 | Front End |
| NI PXIe-8135 | 1 | Core |
| NI PXIe-7975R Flex Rio | 2 | Core |
| Central frequency: 2.61GHz | | |
| Bandwidth: 40MHz | | |

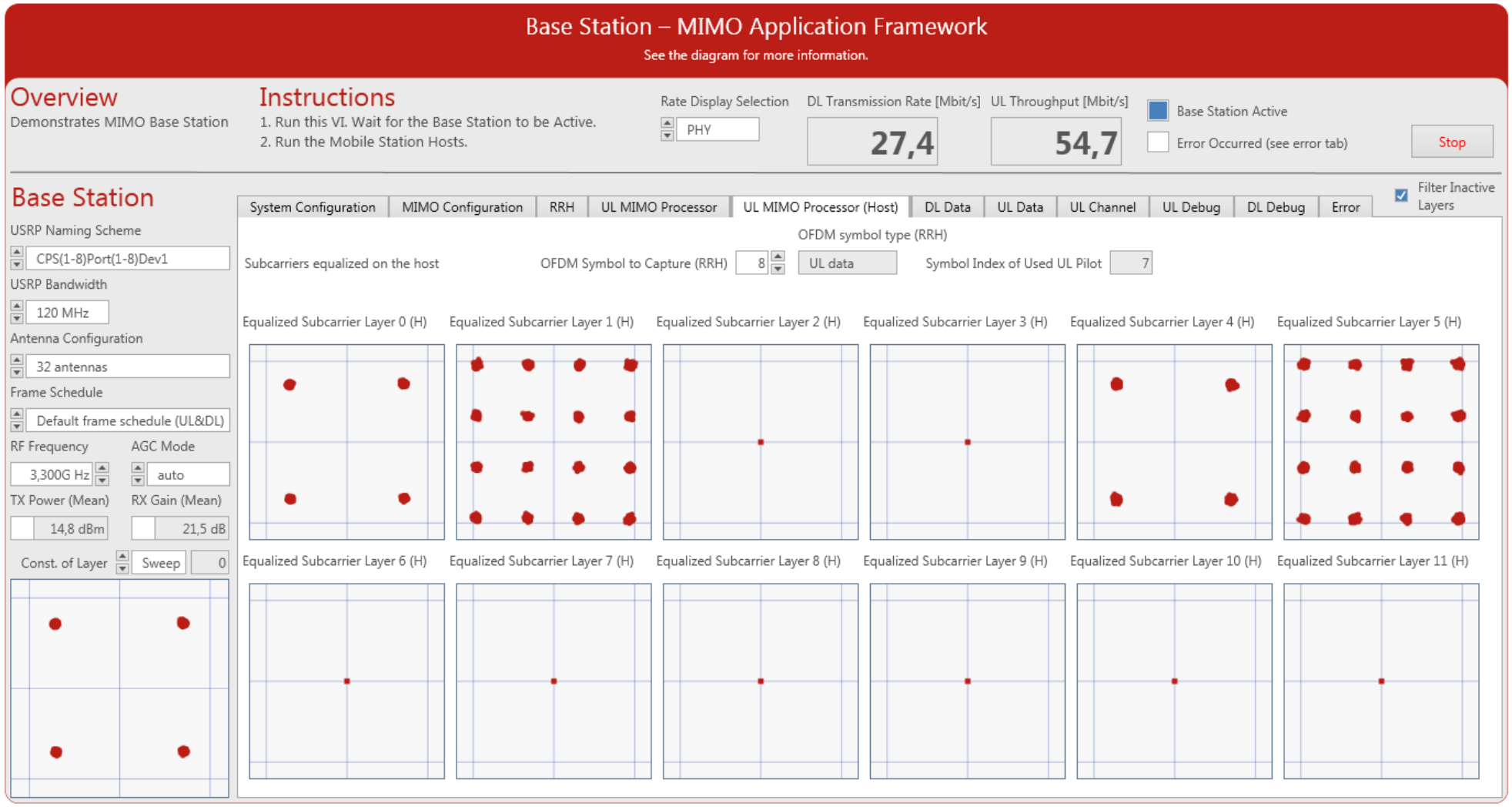
# Hardware distribution



# Updated Testbed: Fully Distributed MIMO

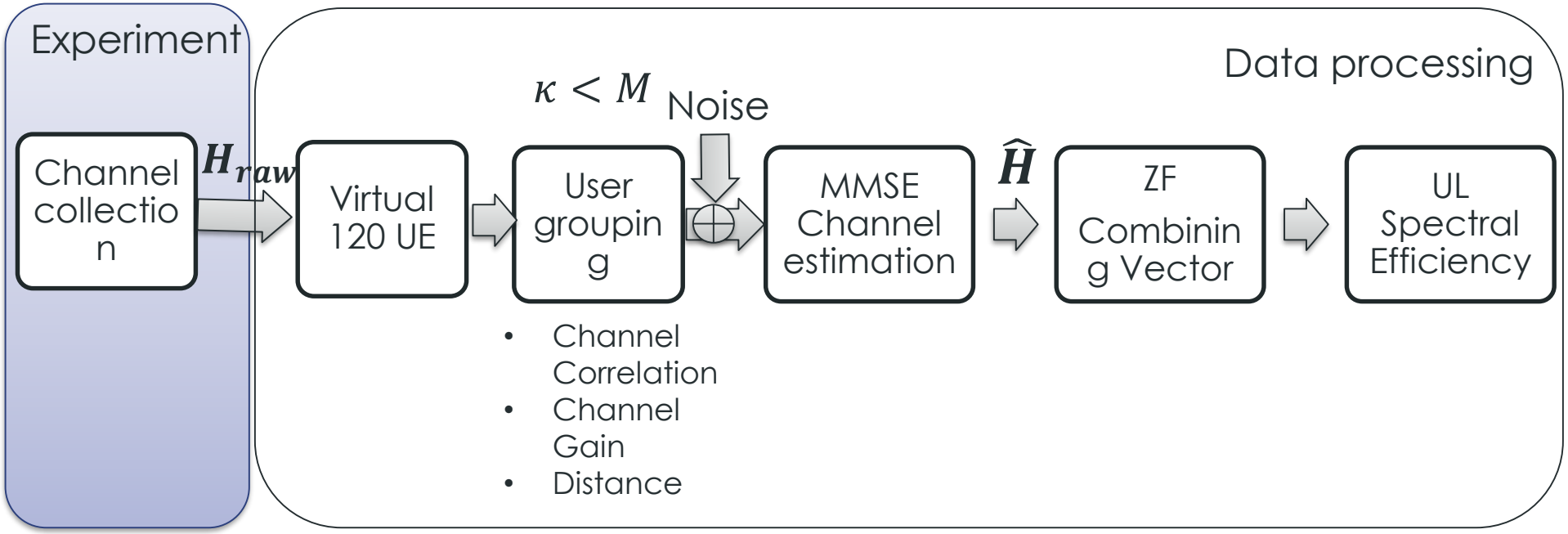


# Software


Base Station – MIMO Application Framework
See the diagram for more information.
Overview
Demonstrates MIMO Base Station
Instructions
1. Run this VI. Wait for the Base Station to be Active.
2. Run the Mobile Station Hosts.
Rate Display Selection
PHY
DL Transmission Rate [Mbit/s]
27,4
UL Throughput [Mbit/s]
54,7
Base Station Active
Error Occurred (see error tab)
Stop
Base Station
USRP Naming Scheme
CPS(1-8)Port(1-8)Dev1
USRP Bandwidth
120 MHz
Antenna Configuration
32 antennas
Frame Schedule
Default frame schedule (UL&DL)
RF Frequency
3,300G Hz
AGC Mode
auto
TX Power (Mean)
14,8 dBm
RX Gain (Mean)
21,5 dB
Const. of Layer
Sweep
0
System Configuration
MIMO Configuration
RRH
UL MIMO Processor
UL MIMO Processor (Host)
DL Data
UL Data
UL Channel
UL Debug
DL Debug
Error
Filter Inactive Layers
Subcarriers equalized on the host
OFDM Symbol to Capture (RRH)
8
OFDM symbol type (RRH)
UL data
Symbol Index of Used UL Pilot
7
Equalized Subcarrier Layer 0 (H)
Equalized Subcarrier Layer 1 (H)
Equalized Subcarrier Layer 2 (H)
Equalized Subcarrier Layer 3 (H)
Equalized Subcarrier Layer 4 (H)
Equalized Subcarrier Layer 5 (H)
Equalized Subcarrier Layer 6 (H)
Equalized Subcarrier Layer 7 (H)
Equalized Subcarrier Layer 8 (H)
Equalized Subcarrier Layer 9 (H)
Equalized Subcarrier Layer 10 (H)
Equalized Subcarrier Layer 11 (H)

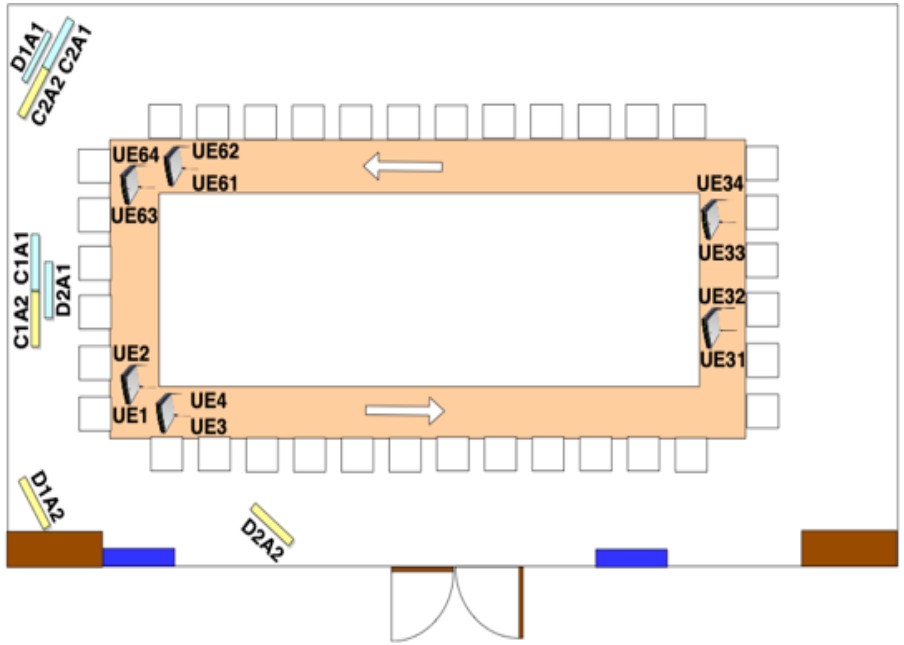
# Datasets

# Data Processing



# Dataset Collection

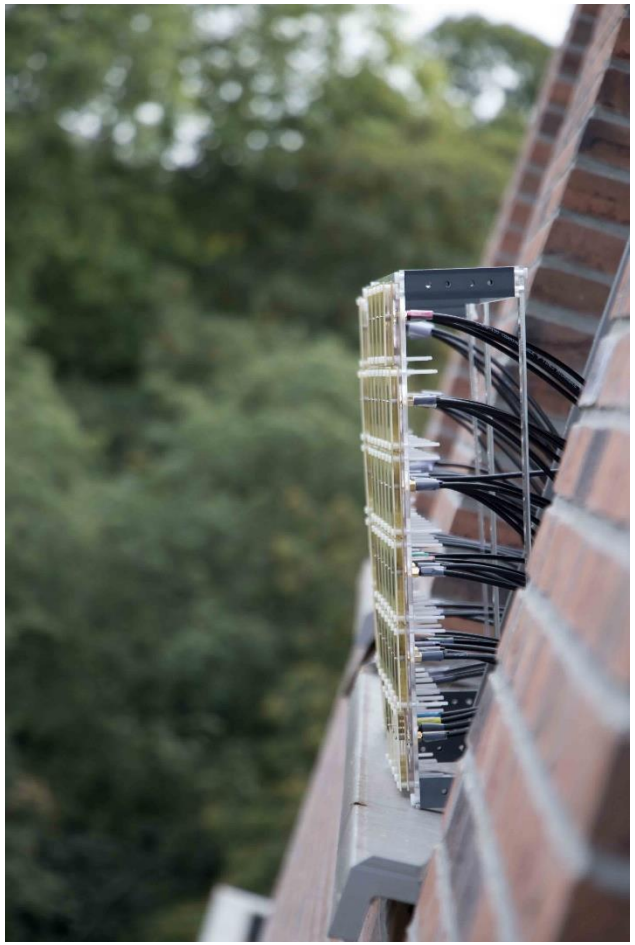
## Meeting Room



# Dataset Collection

Meeting Room

Outdoor

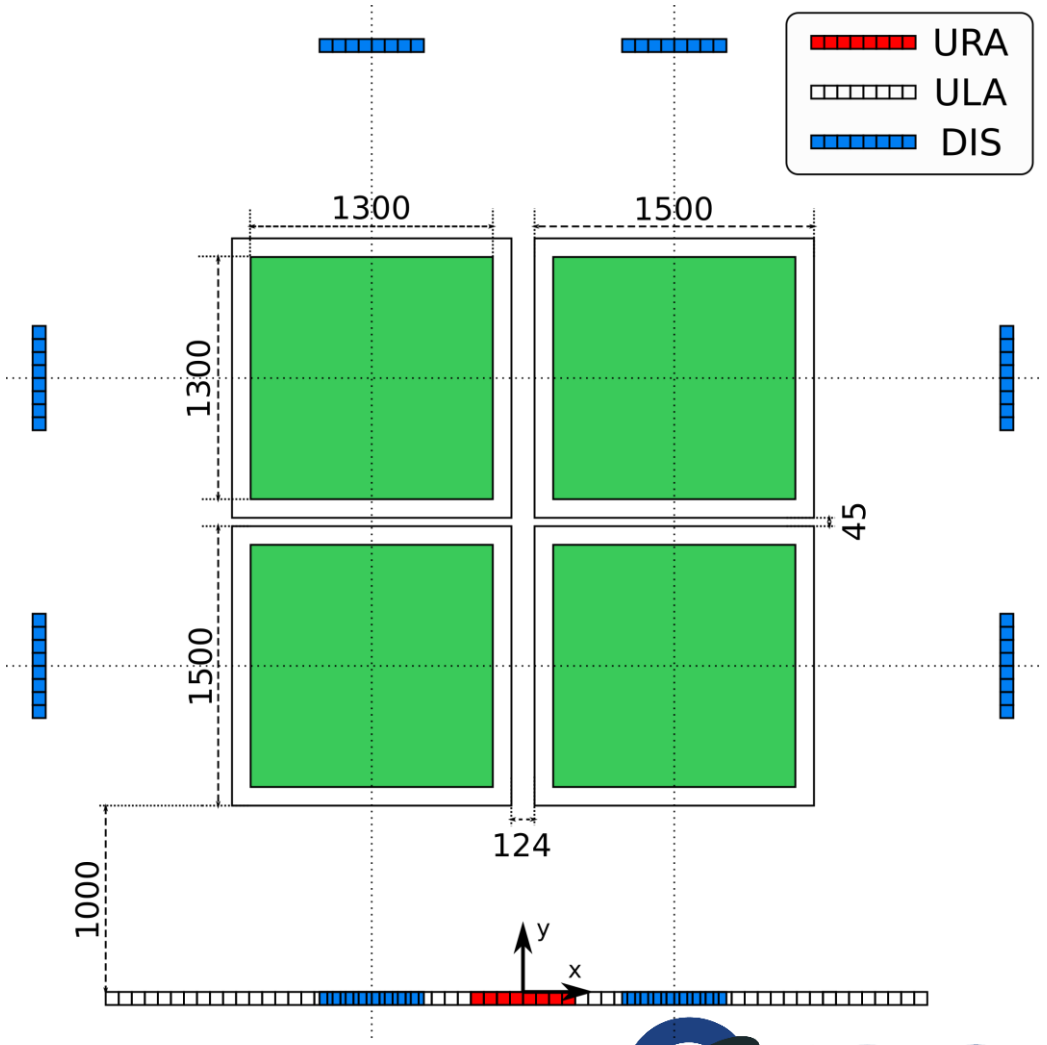


# Dataset Collection

Meeting Room

Outdoor

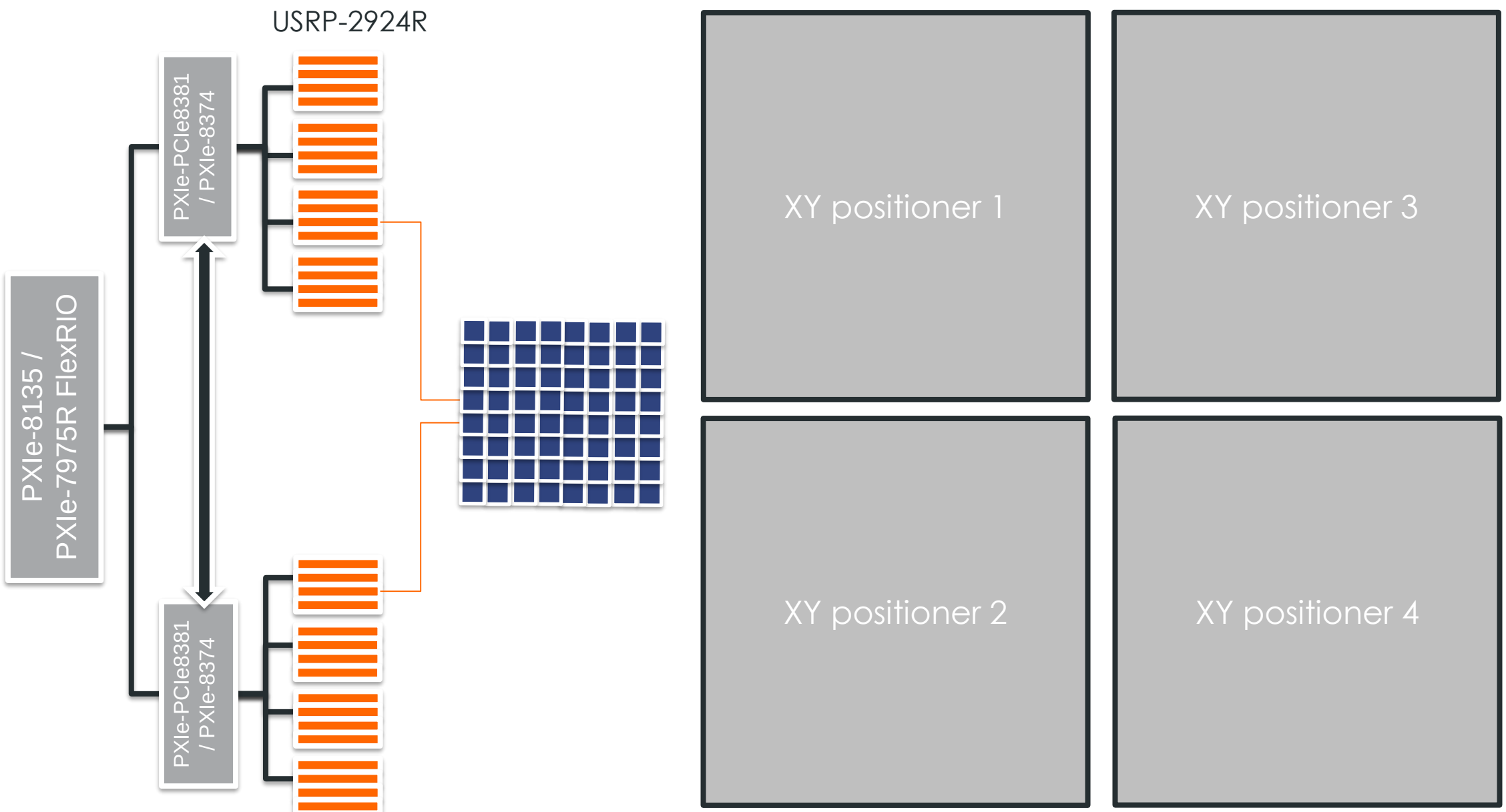
Localisation



# ANTENNA CONFIGURATION

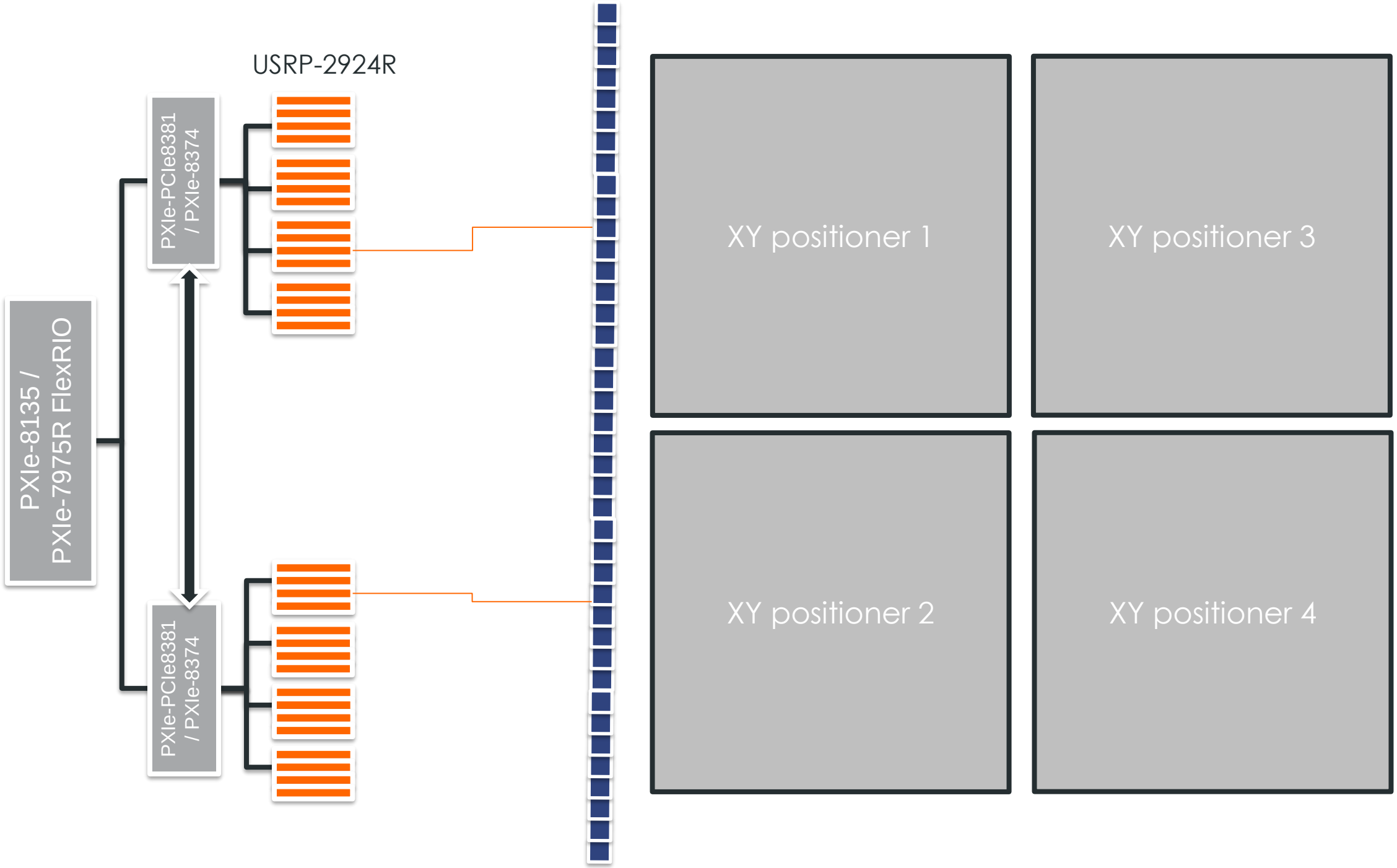
# LOS CENTRALIZED
# 64 ANTENNAS

# 8X8 ARRAY

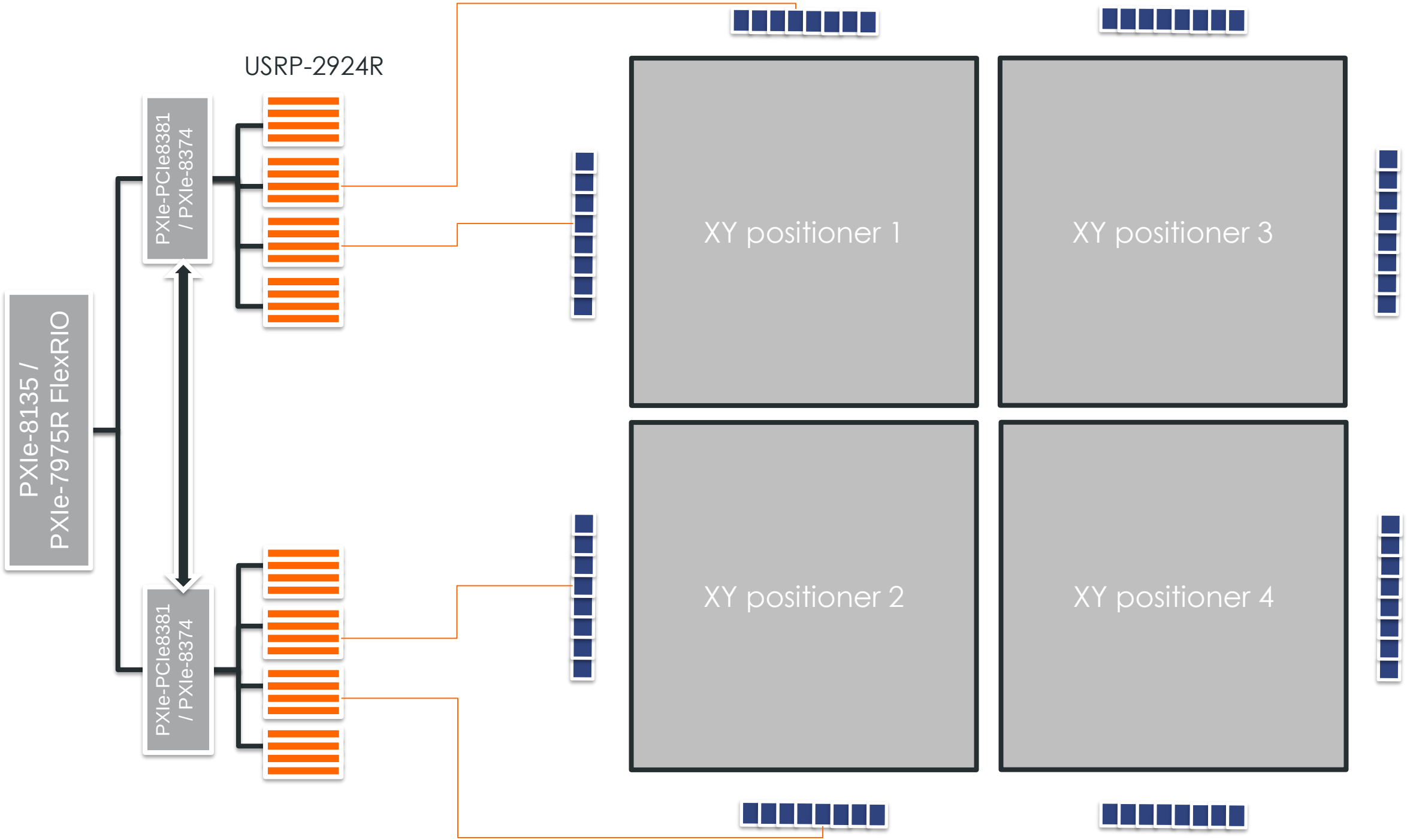

USRP-2924R
PXIe-8135 /
PXIe-7975R FlexRIO
PXIe-PCIe8381
/ PXIe-8374
PXIe-PCIe8381
/ PXIe-8374
XY positioner 1
XY positioner 3
XY positioner 2
XY positioner 4

# LOS CENTRALIZED ULA 64 ANTENNAS

## 1X64 ARRAY

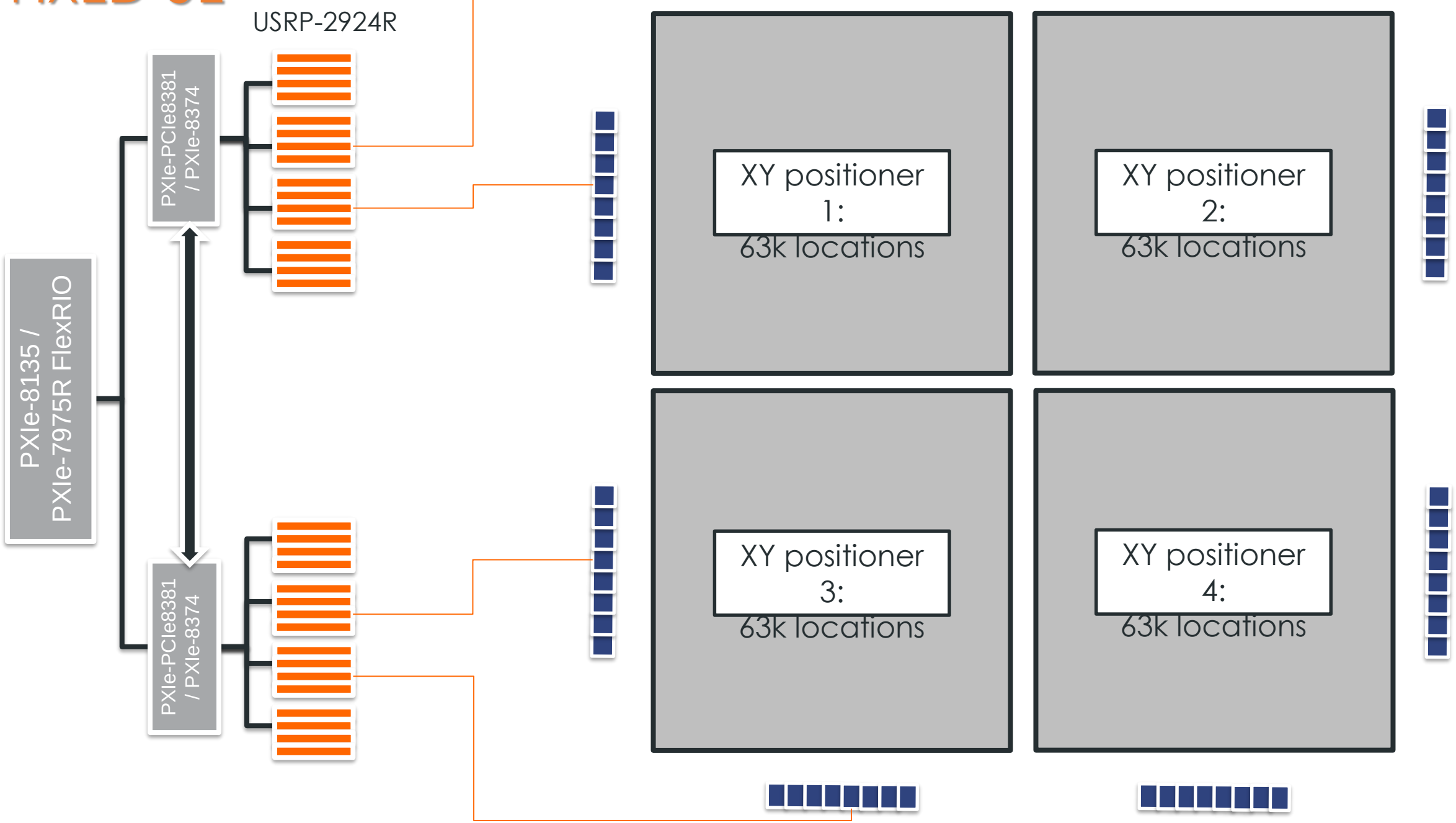

USRP-2924R
PXIe-PCIe8381
/ PXIe-8374
PXIe-8135 /
PXIe-7975R FlexRIO
PXIe-PCIe8381
/ PXIe-8374
XY positioner 1
XY positioner 3
XY positioner 2
XY positioner 4

# LOS ULA DISTRIBUTED
# 8 ARRAYS 1X8

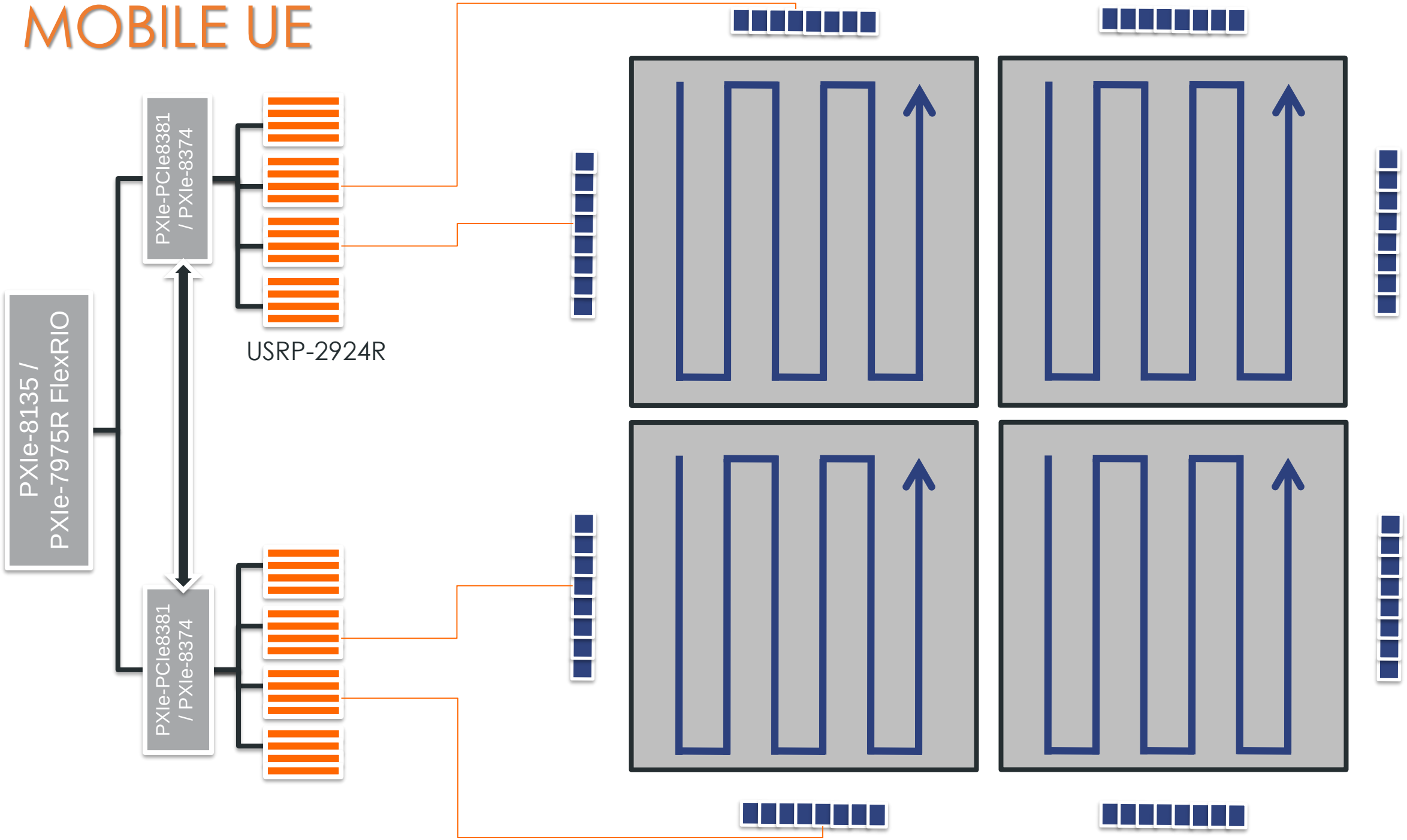

USRP-2924R
PXIe-PCIe8381
/ PXIe-8374
PXIe-8135 /
PXIe-7975R FlexRIO
PXIe-PCIe8381
/ PXIe-8374
XY positioner 1
XY positioner 3
XY positioner 2
XY positioner 4

# UE LOCATION

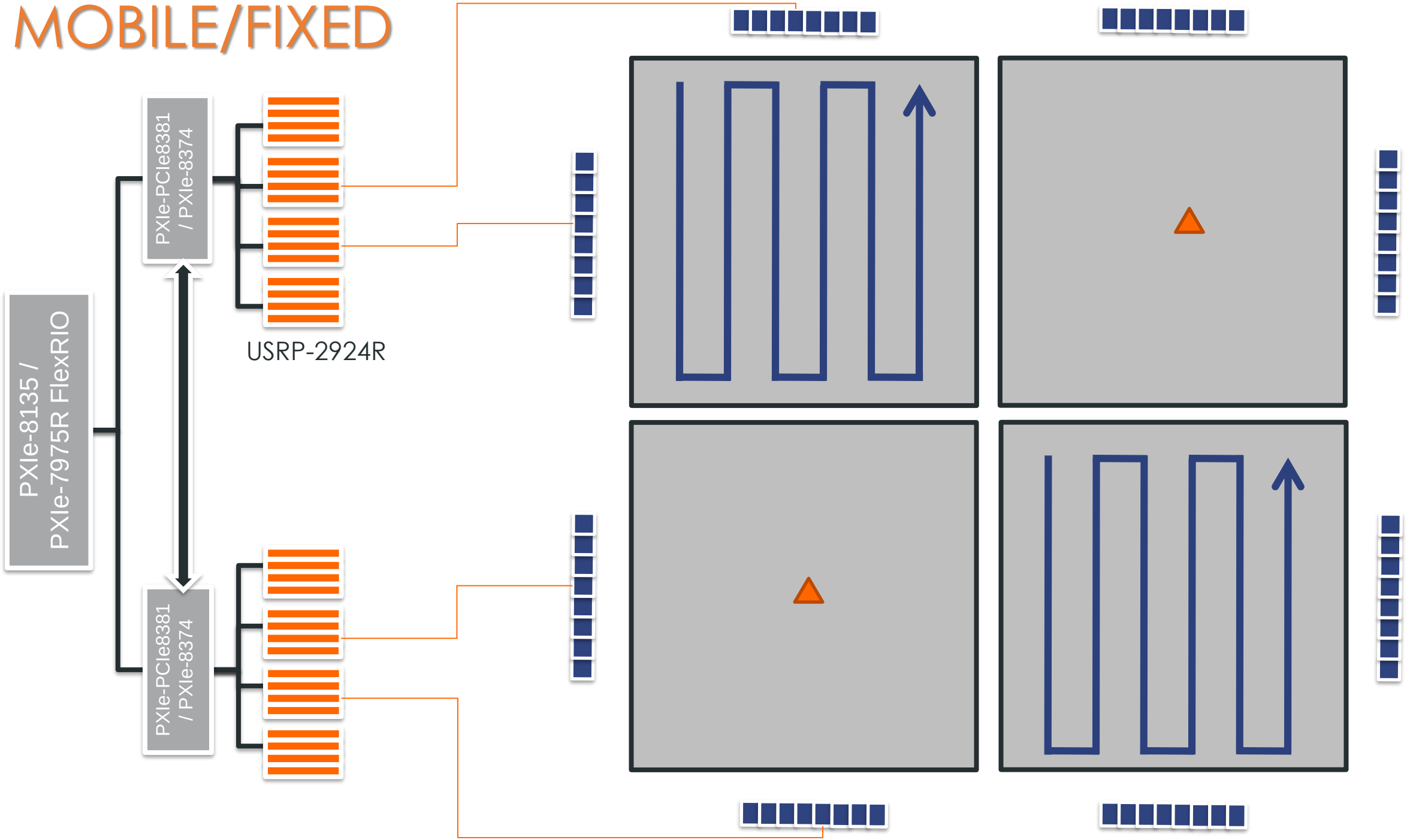
# FIXED UE


USRP-2924R
PXIe-PCIe8381 / PXIe-8374
PXIe-8135 / PXIe-7975R FlexRIO
PXIe-PCIe8381 / PXIe-8374
XY positioner 1: 63k locations
XY positioner 2: 63k locations
XY positioner 3: 63k locations
XY positioner 4: 63k locations

# MOBILE UE

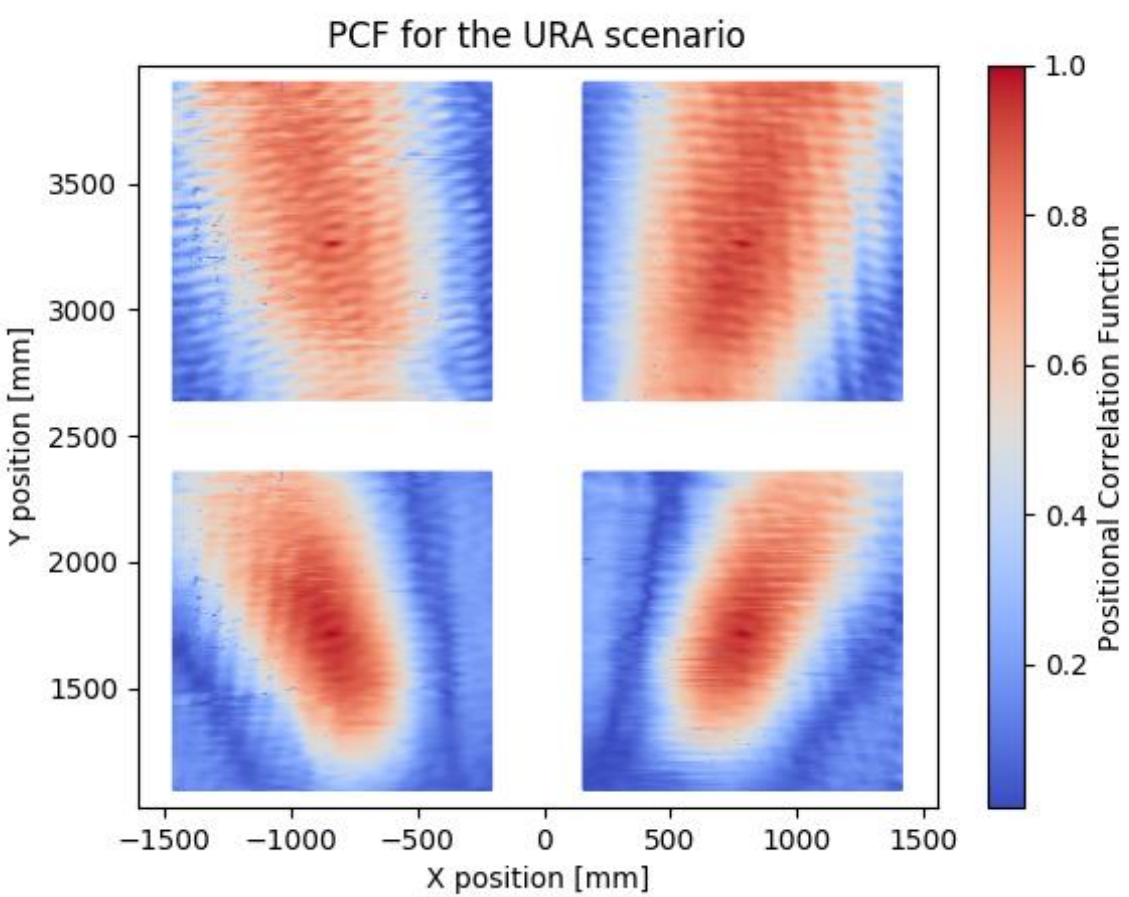

PXIe-8135 /
PXIe-7975R FlexRIO
PXIe-PCIe8381
/ PXIe-8374
PXIe-PCIe8381
/ PXIe-8374
USRP-2924R

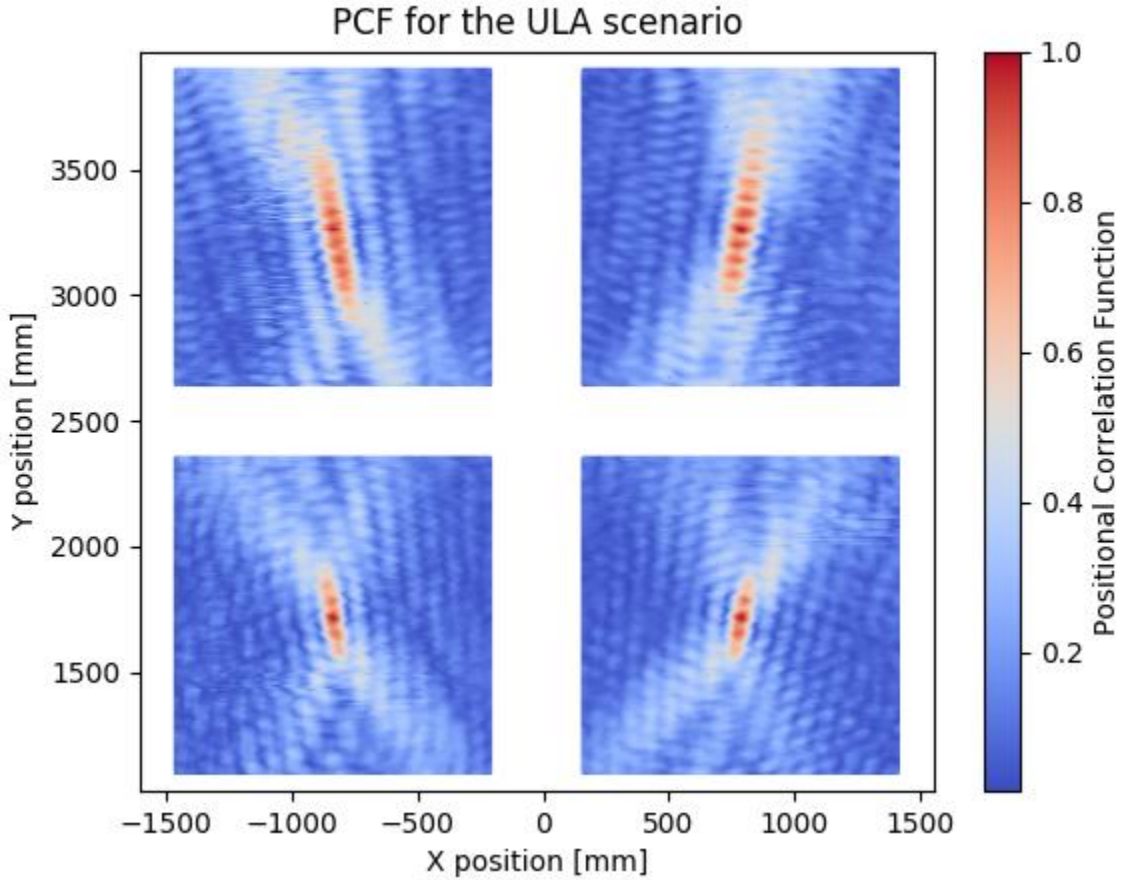
# MOBILE/FIXED



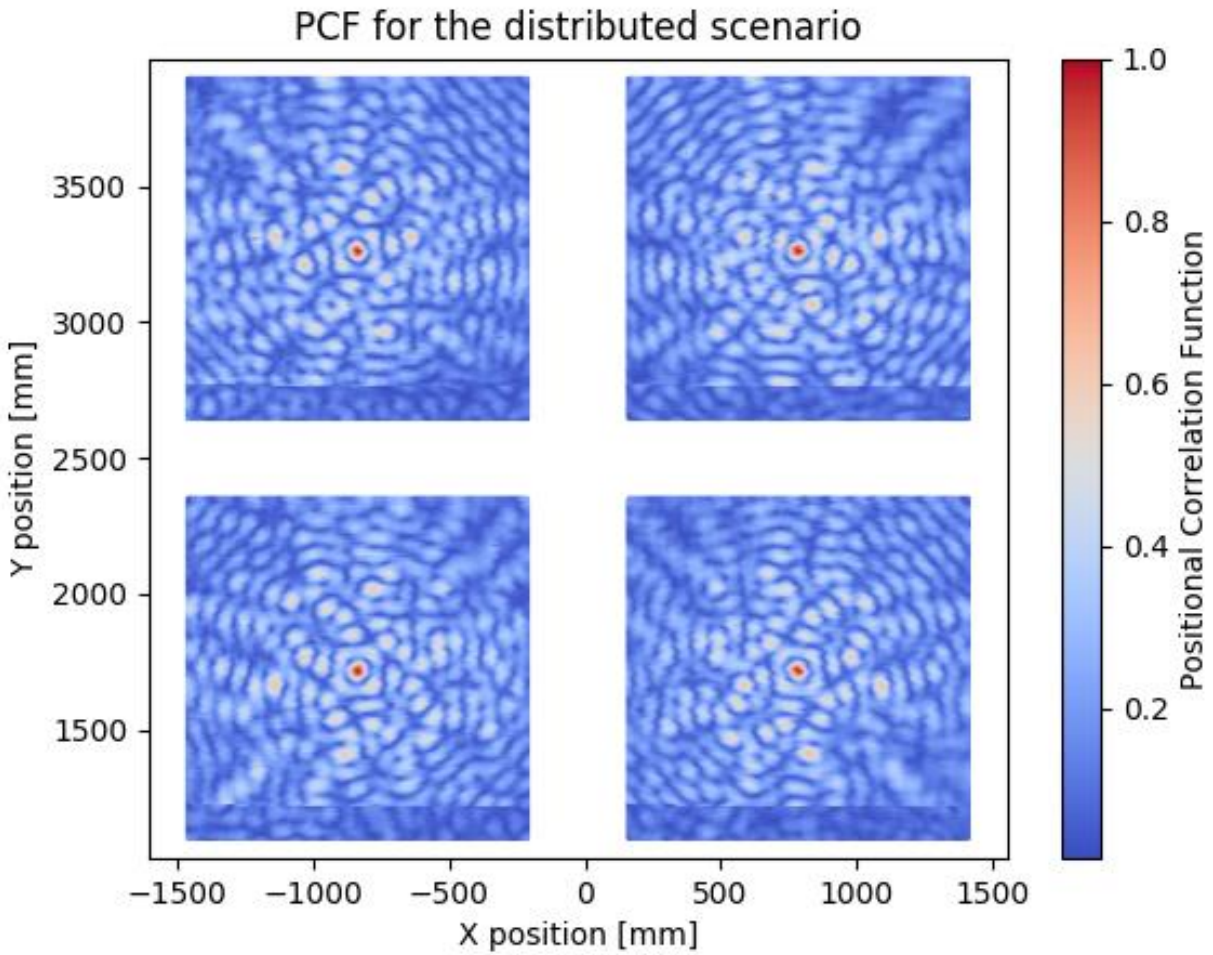
# RESULTS

# Position Correlation Function



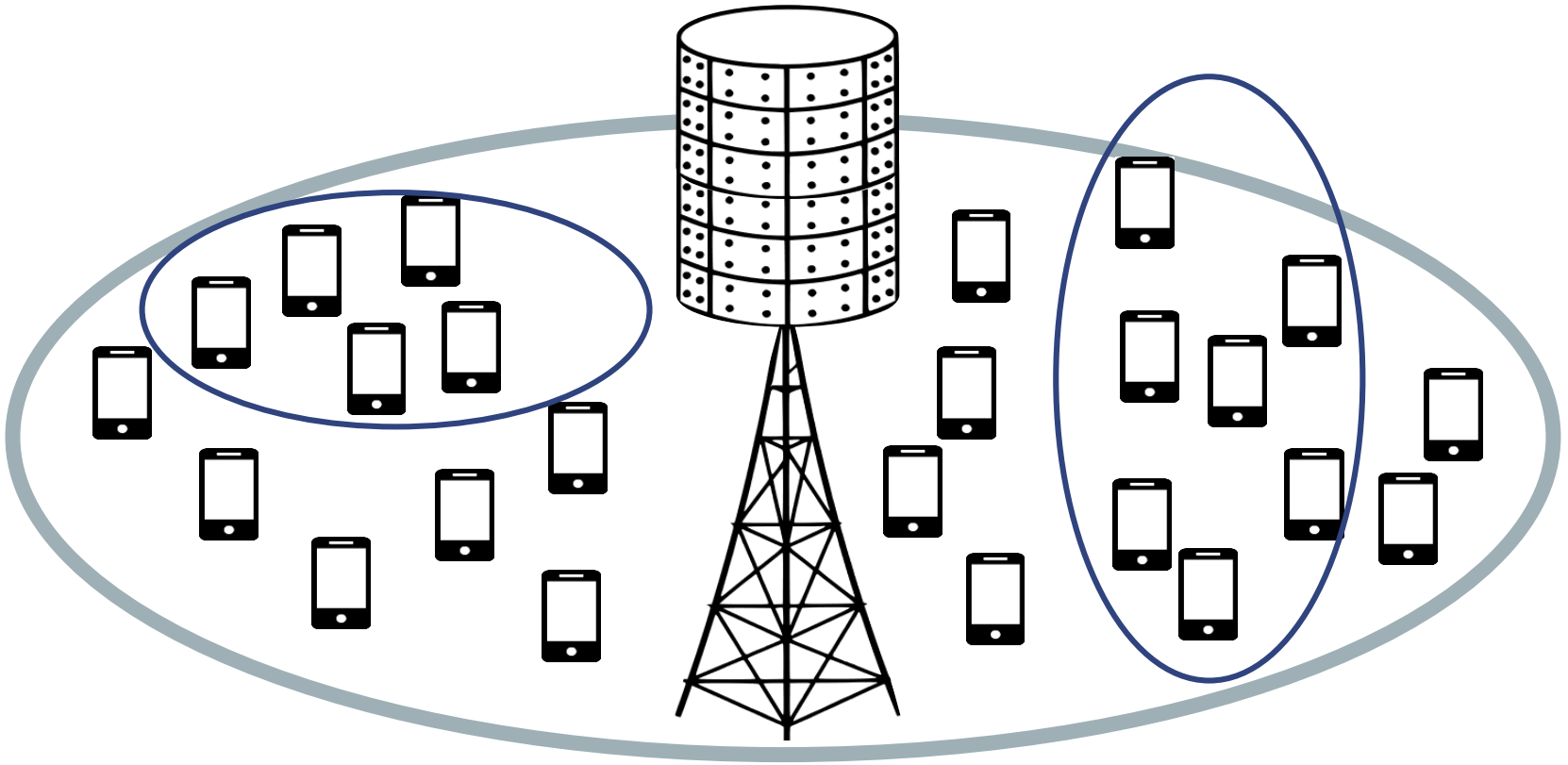



# Position Correlation Function



# User grouping

User grouping. It is the task of forming subset of users ($\kappa \in K$), according a compatibility criterion, to maximize the resource allocation.



Castaneda, E., Silva, A., Gameiro, A., & Kountouris, M. (2016). An overview on resource allocation techniques for multi-user MIMO systems. *IEEE Communications Surveys & Tutorials*, *19*(1), 239-284.

# User grouping

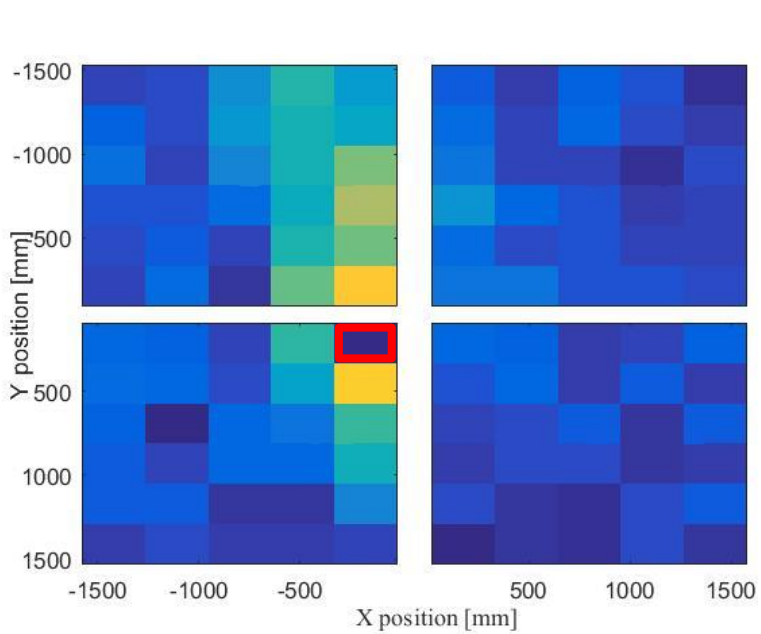
User grouping. It is the task of forming subset of users ($\kappa \in K$), according a compatibility criterion, to maximize the resource allocation.

$$f\left(\mathbf{H}(\kappa)\right)$$

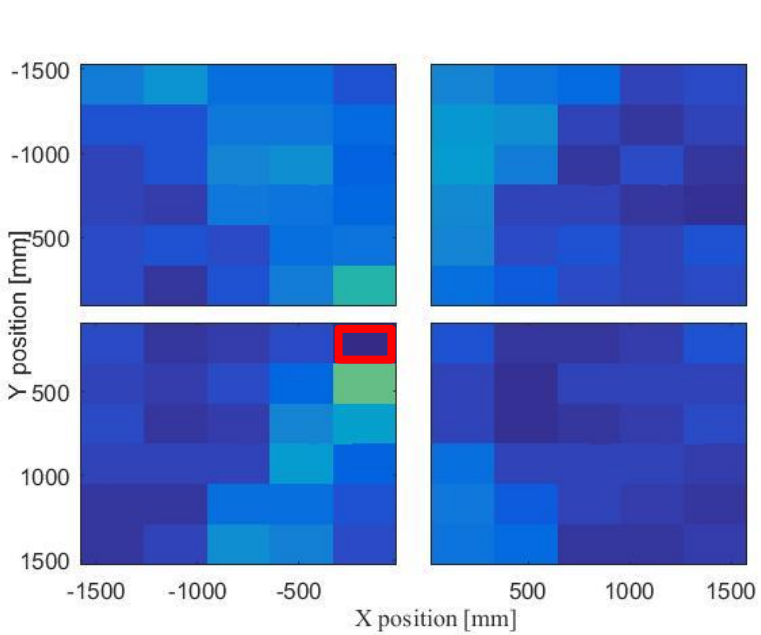
| **Effective channel gains** $\beta = \mathrm{E}\{\|\boldsymbol{h}\|^2\}$ | **Favorable propagation / IU channel correlation** $\Upsilon_j = \mathrm{E}\{\mathbf{H}^H\mathbf{H}\}$ |
|---|---|
| Chan, P. W., & Cheng, R. S. (2007). Capacity maximization for zero-forcing MIMO-OFDMA downlink systems with multiuser diversity. *IEEE Transactions on Wireless Communications*, 6(5), 1880-1889. | Castañeda, E., Silva, A., Samano-Robles, R., & Gameiro, A. (2015). Distributed linear precoding and user selection in coordinated multicell systems. IEEE transactions on Vehicular Technology, 65(7), 4887-4899. |
| Lau, V. K., & Kwok, Y. K. R. (2006). *Channel-adaptive technologies and cross-layer designs for wireless systems with multiple antennas: theory and applications* (Vol. 85). John Wiley & Sons. | Bayesteh, A., & Khandani, A. K. (2008). On the user selection for MIMO broadcast channels. IEEE Transactions on Information Theory, 54(3), 1086-1107. |
| Shi, Y., Yu, Q., Meng, W., & Zhang, Z. (2014). Maximum product of effective channel gains: an innovative user selection algorithm for downlink multi-user multiple input and multiple output. Wireless Communications and Mobile Computing, 14(18), 1732-1740. | Fuchs, M., Del Galdo, G., & Haardt, M. (2007). Low-complexity space–time–frequency scheduling for MIMO systems with SDMA. IEEE Transactions on Vehicular Technology, 56(5), 2775-2784. |

# User Grouping – Channel Correlation

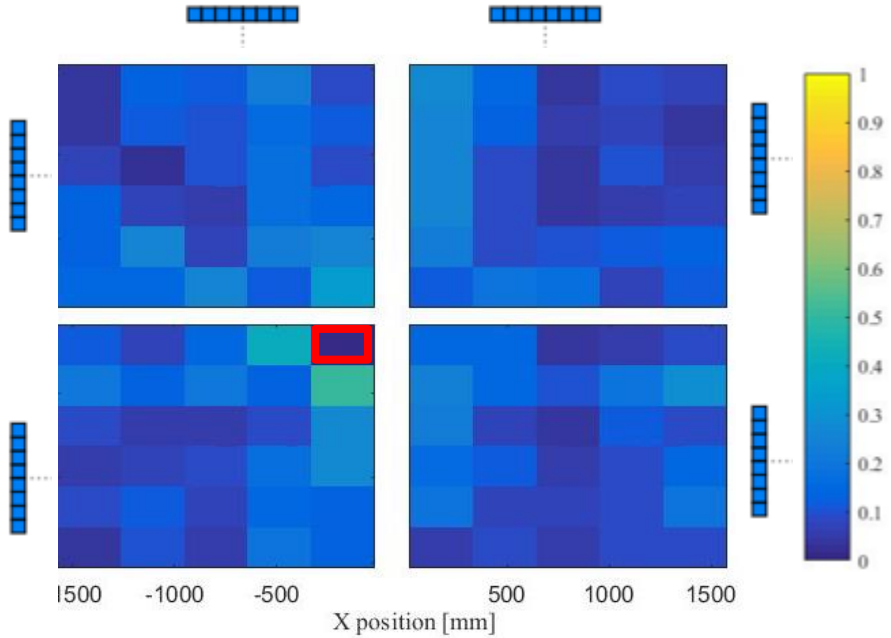
Metric: Favorable propagation $\Upsilon_j = \mathrm{E}\left\{ \frac{\hat{\boldsymbol{h}}_{ref}{}^{\mathrm{H}} . \hat{\boldsymbol{h}}_j}{\sqrt{\mathrm{E}\left\{\left\|\hat{\boldsymbol{h}}_{ref}\right\|^2\right\}\mathrm{E}\left\{\left\|\hat{\boldsymbol{h}}_j\right\|^2\right\}}} \right\}$




URA

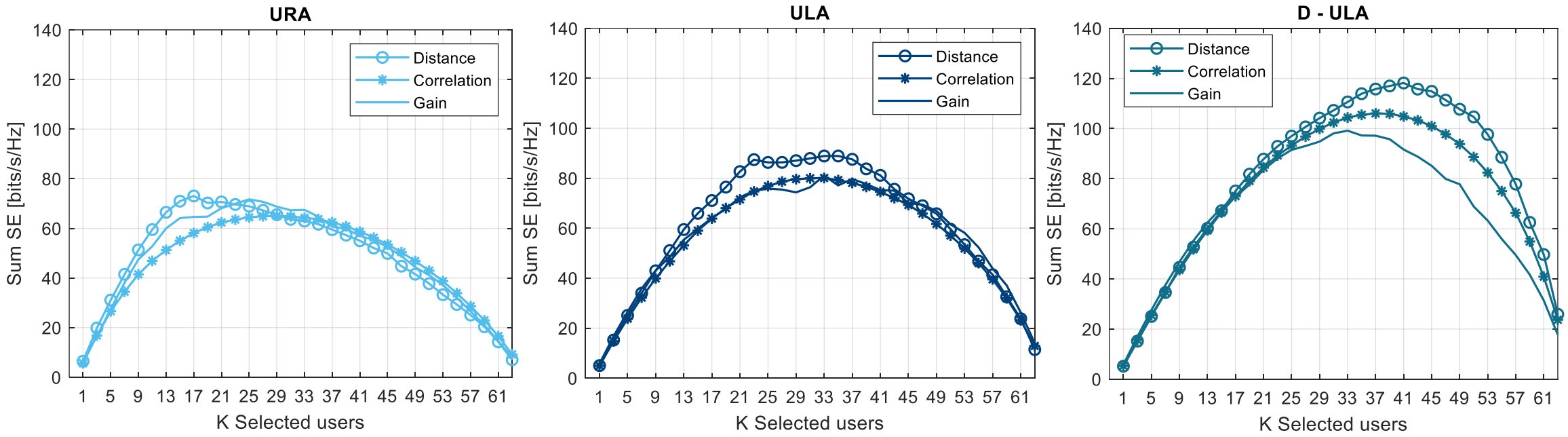



ULA

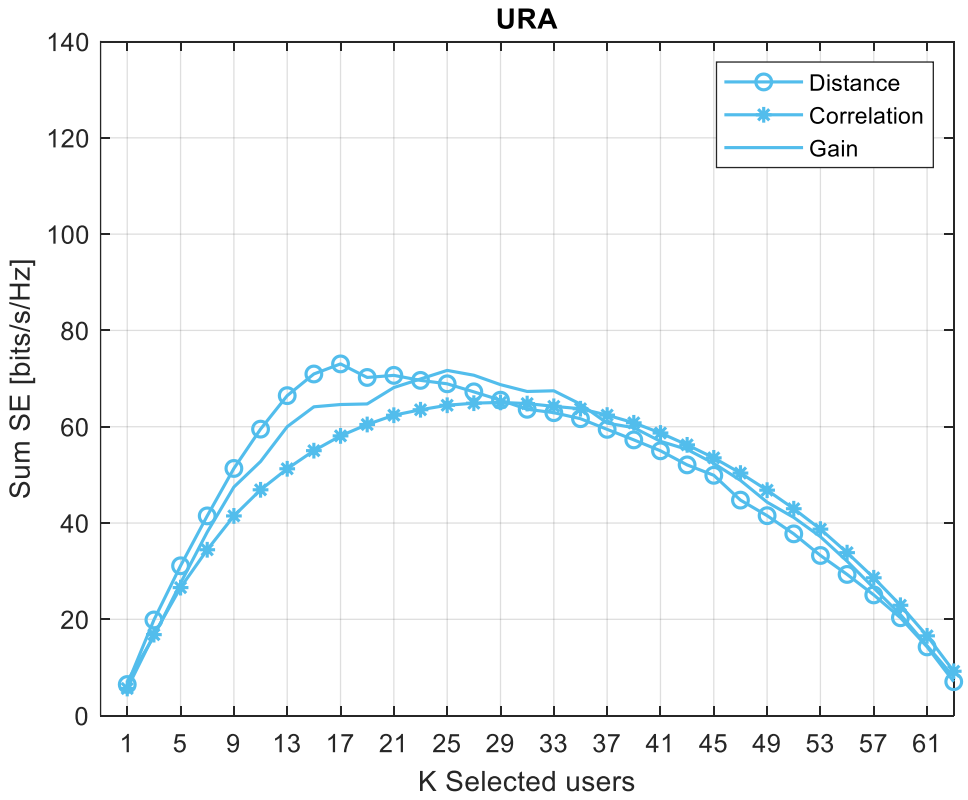


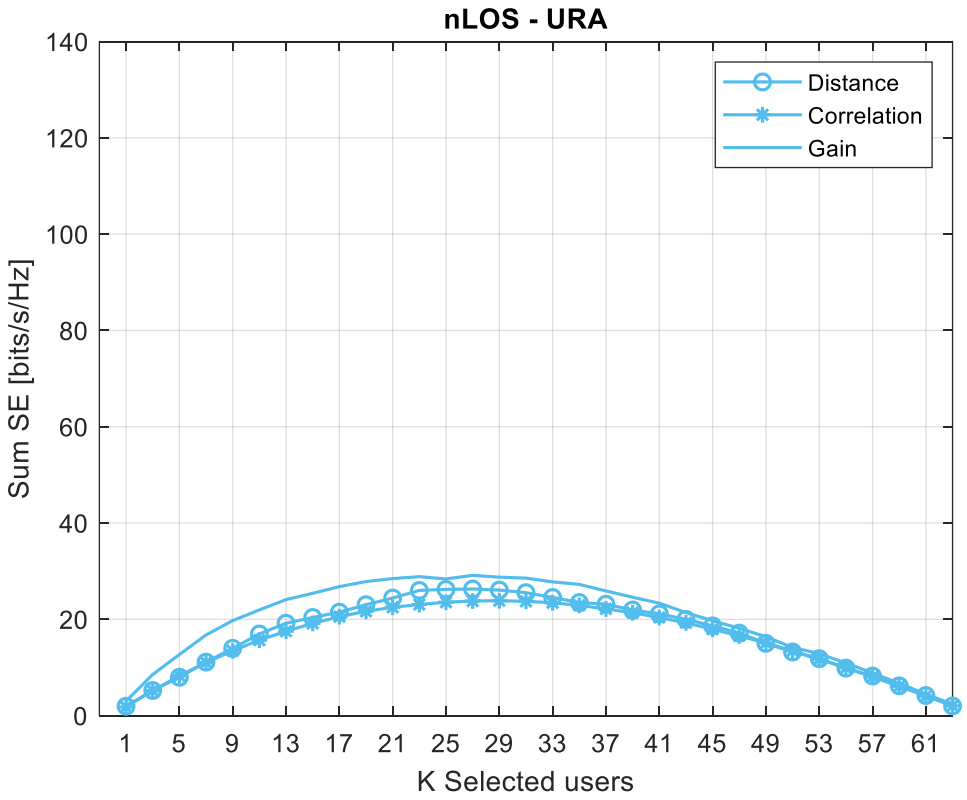

D-ULA

# Spectral Efficiency per cell (ZF)



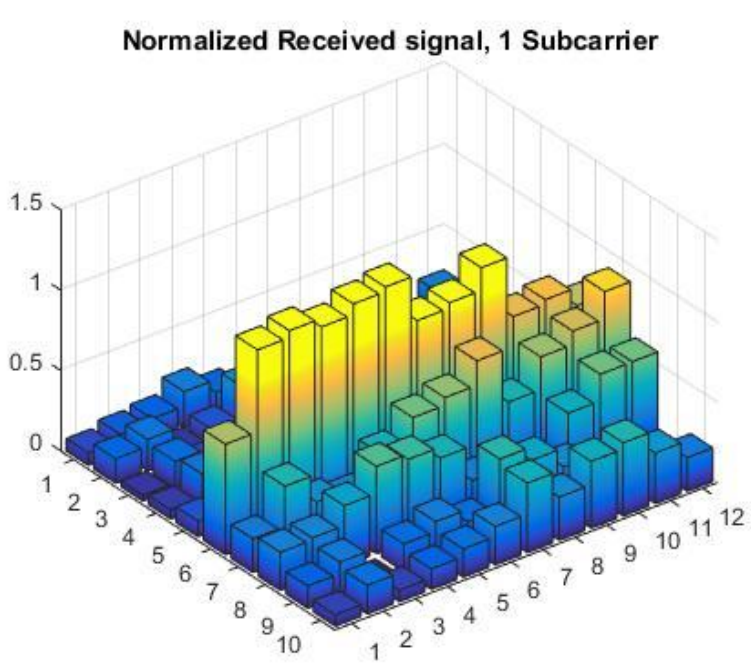
# Spectral Efficiency per cell LoS vs nLoS (ZF)



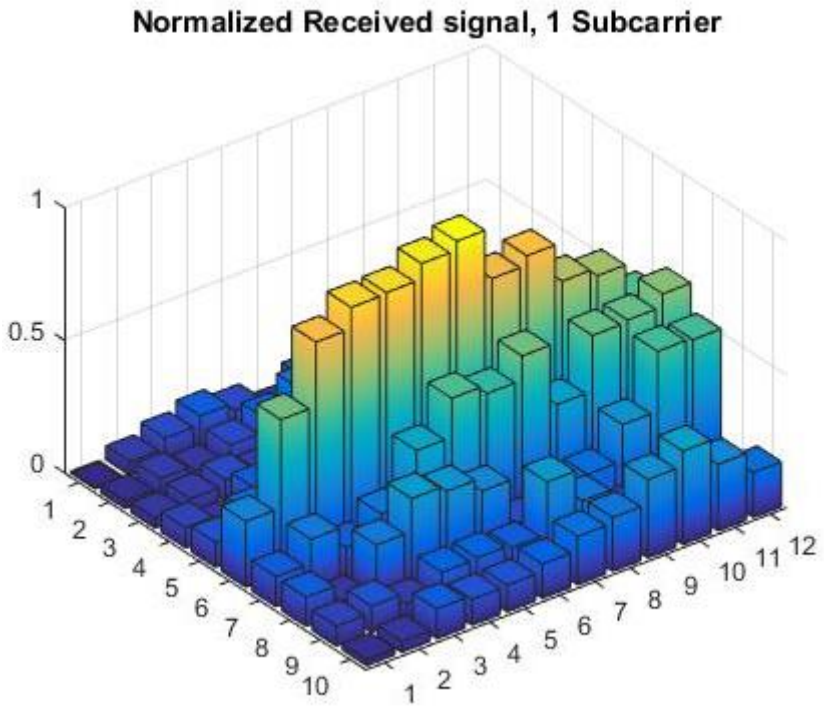



# MR beamforming - URA

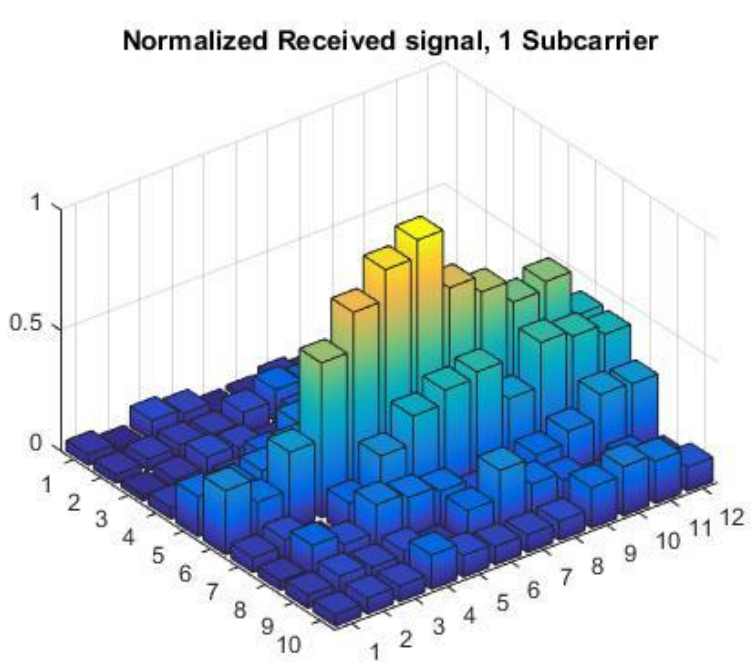
16 antennas




32 antennas

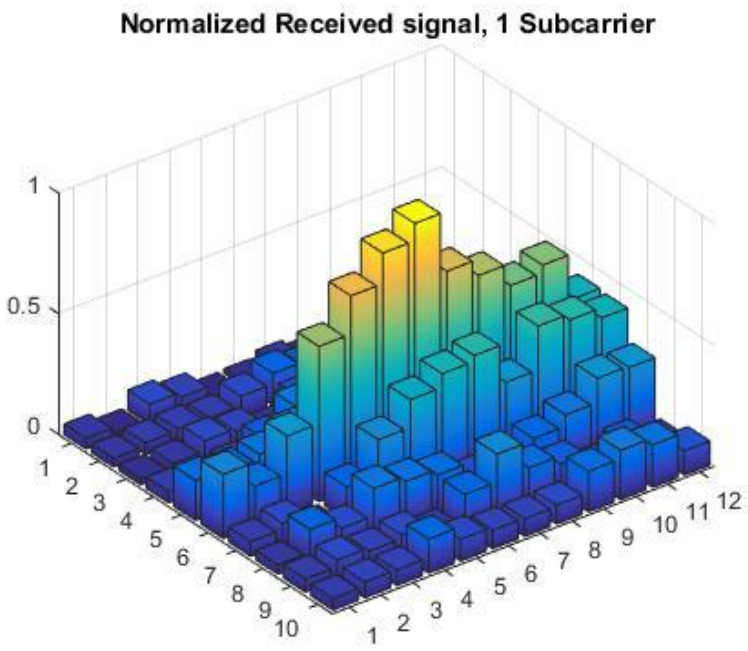



64 antennas

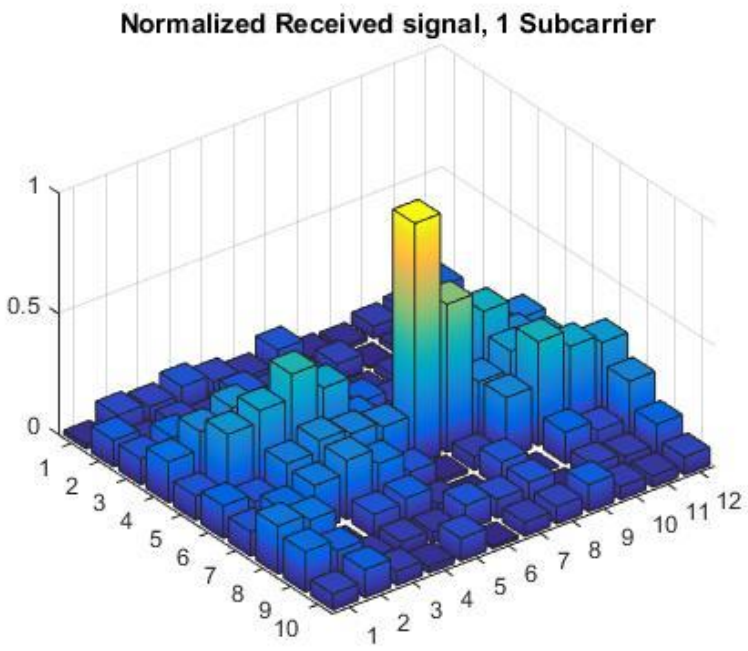


# MR beamforming

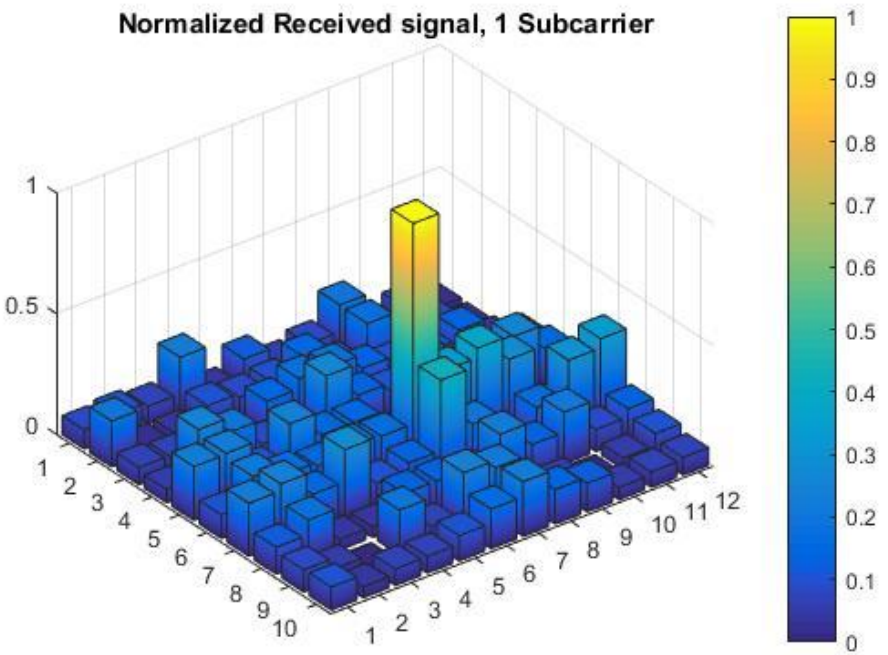
URA




ULA



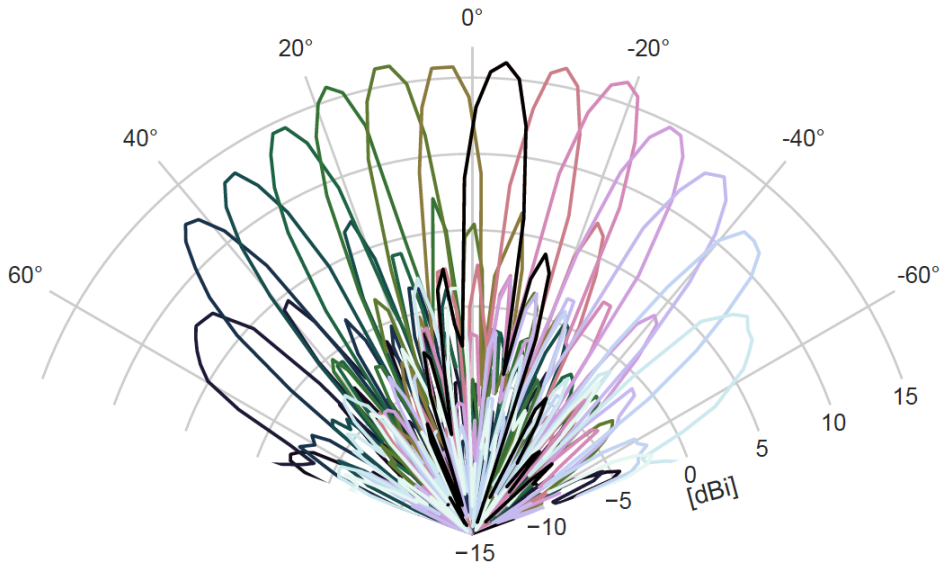

D-ULA

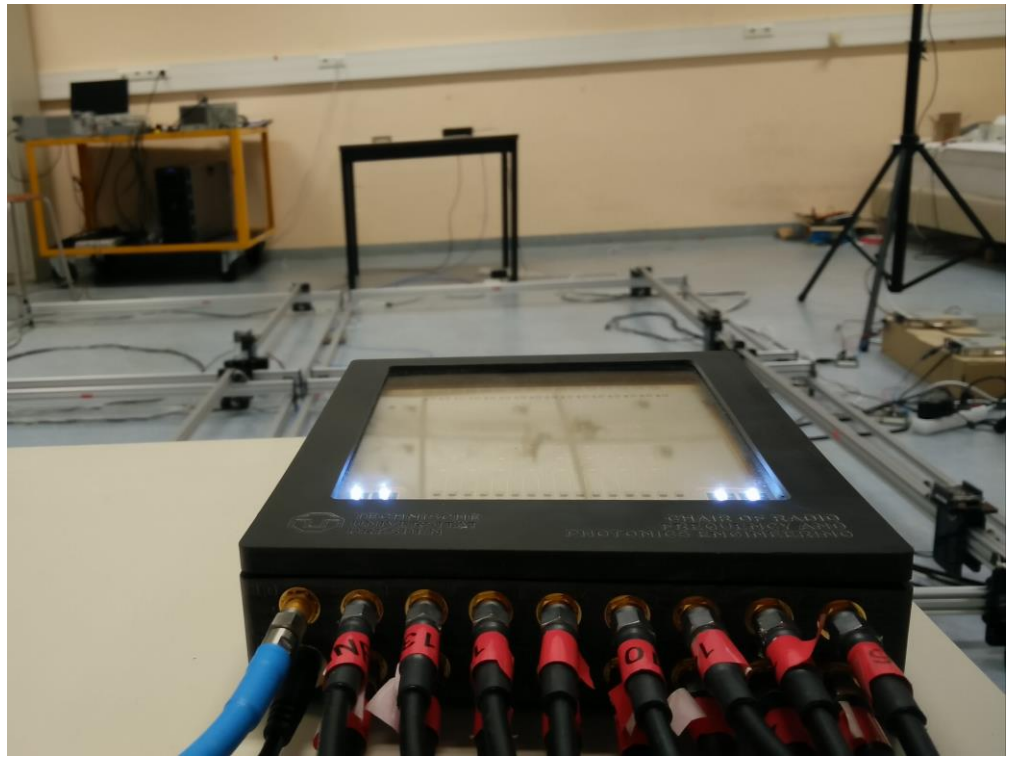


# mmWAVE EXTENSION

# mmWave Phased Array convertor

5G Lab GERMANY | TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITÄT DRESDEN

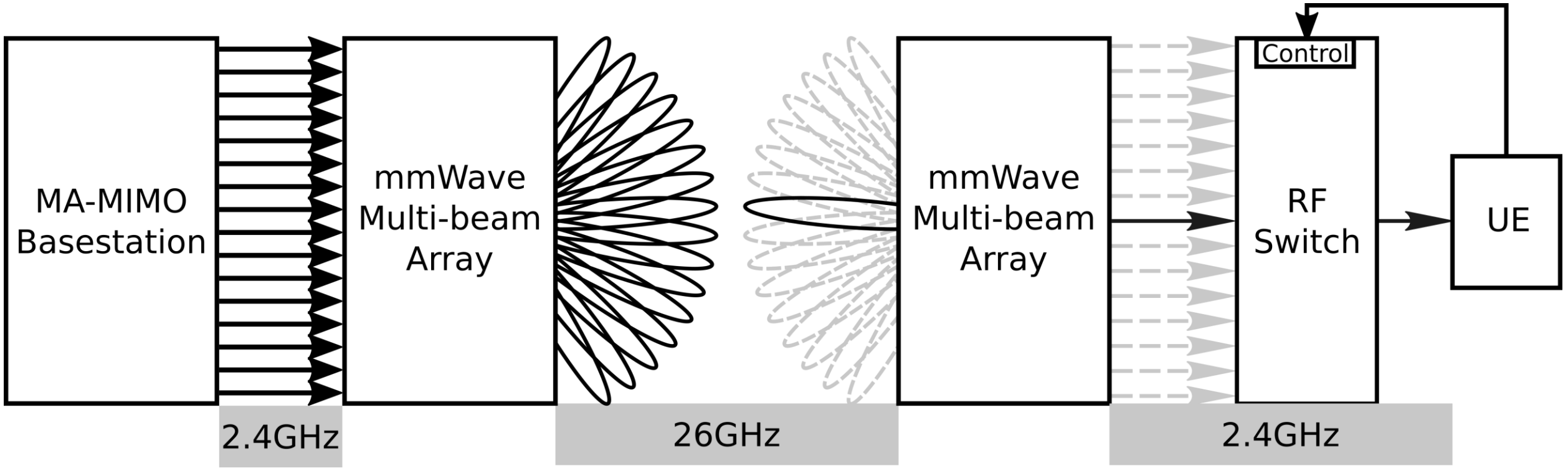


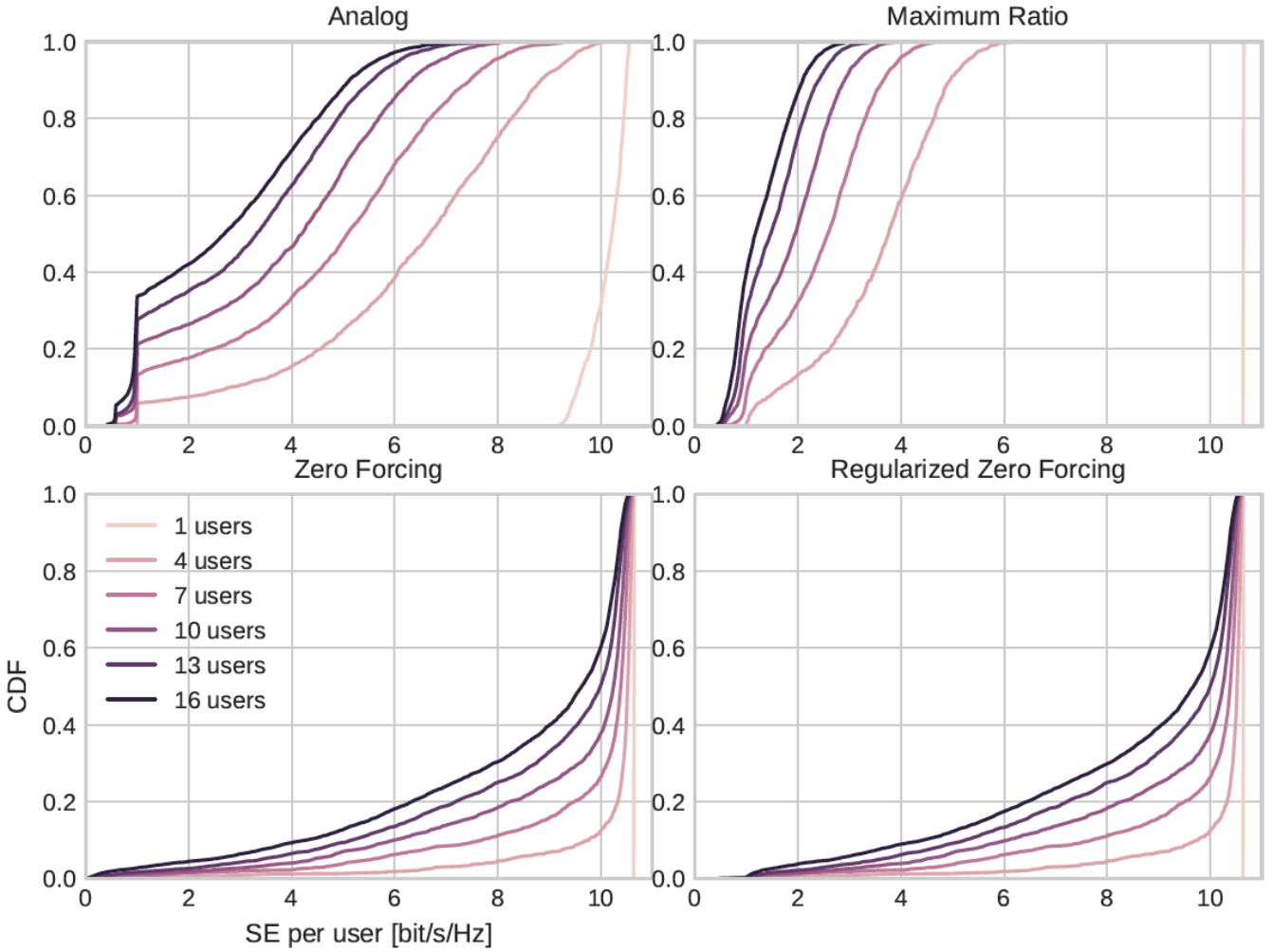


Orca

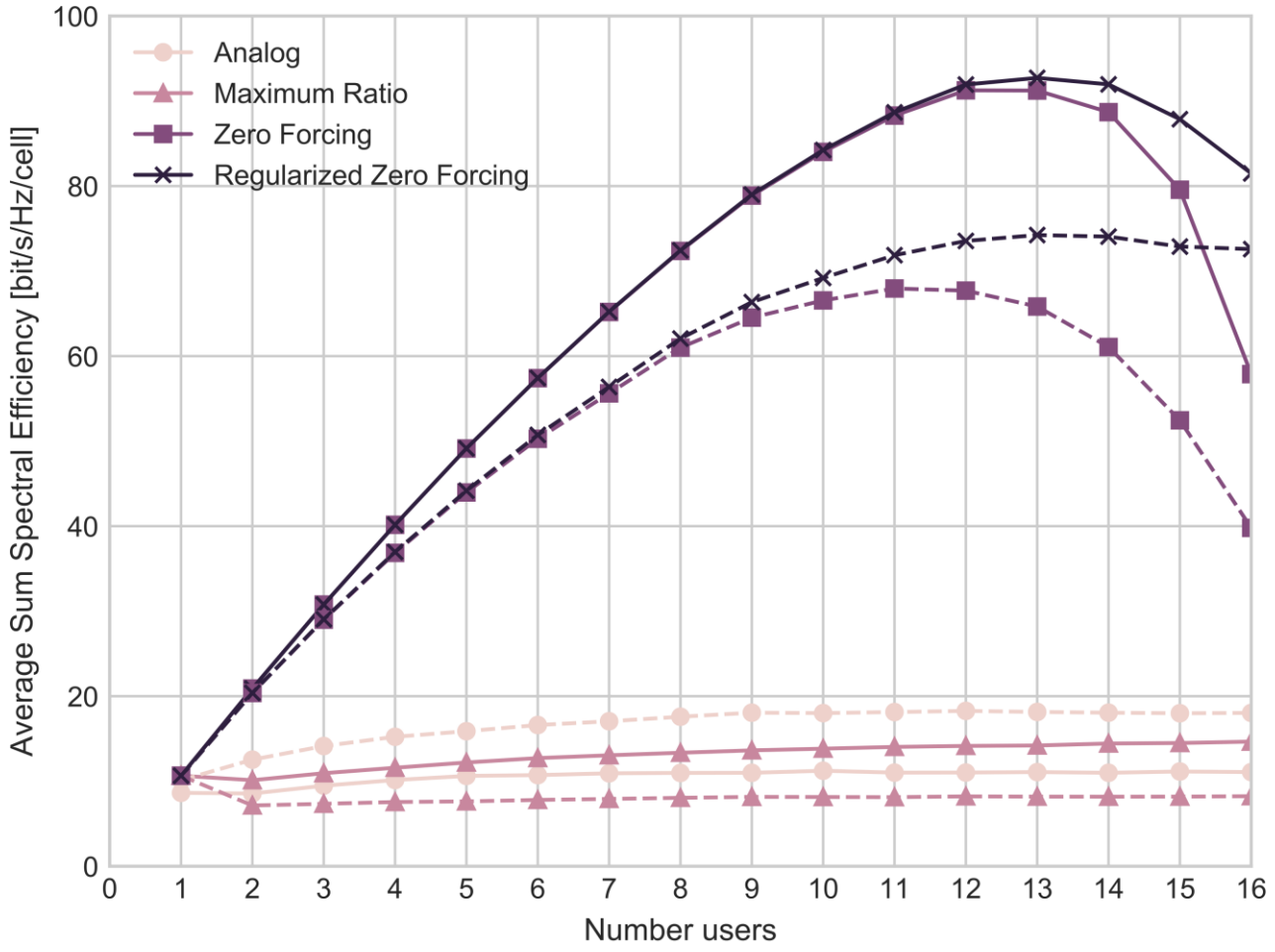
# Proposed architecture: Multi-beam phased array at basestation



# Perfect Channel State Information



# Fixed precoding on measured channels



# LOCALISATION

# CNN for localisation

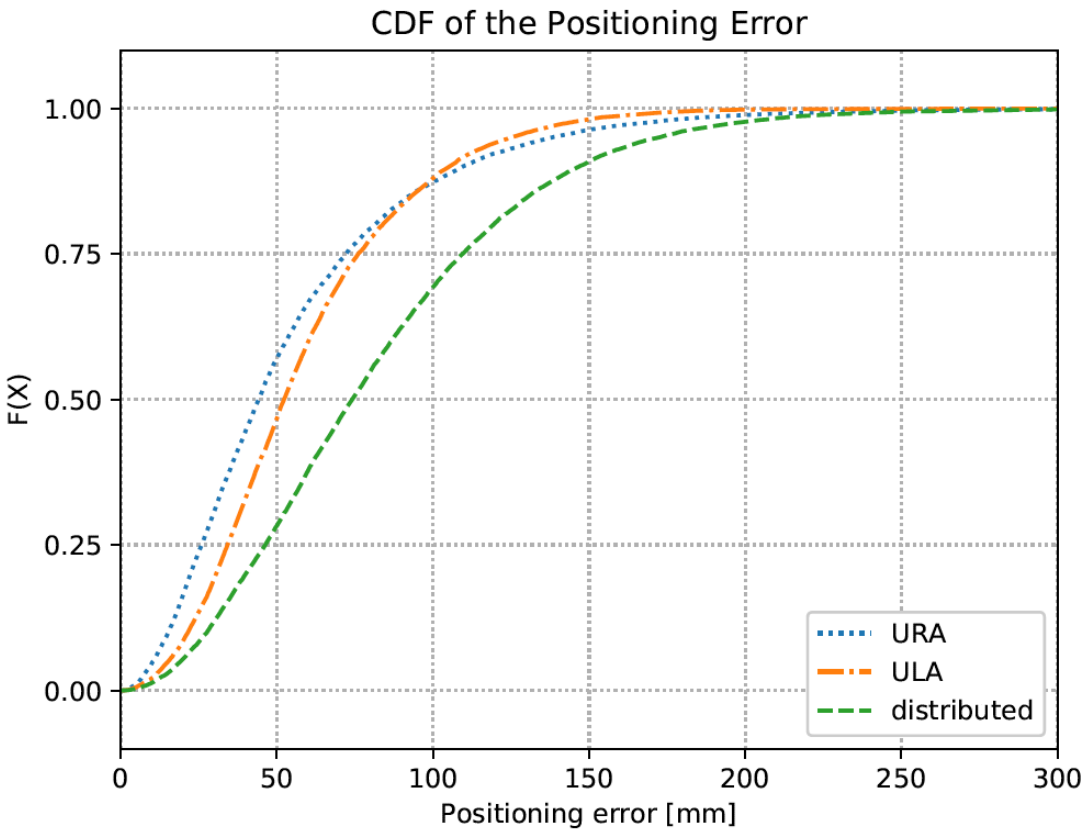



TABLE I

MEAN ERROR THE POSITIONING PERFORMANCE OF THE PROPOSED SYSTEM, MEASURED ON THE TESTSET OF THE DIFFERENT SCENARIOS.

| URA | 8 antennas | 16 antennas | 32 antennas | 64 antennas |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ME [mm] | 230.08 | 120.73 | 85.19 | 55.35 |
| ME [$\lambda$] | 2.008 | 1.053 | 0.744 | 0.483 |

| ULA | 8 antennas | 16 antennas | 32 antennas | 64 antennas |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ME [mm] | 244.80 | 132.87 | 77.87 | 59.05 |
| ME [$\lambda$] | 2.137 | 1.160 | 0.680 | 0.515 |

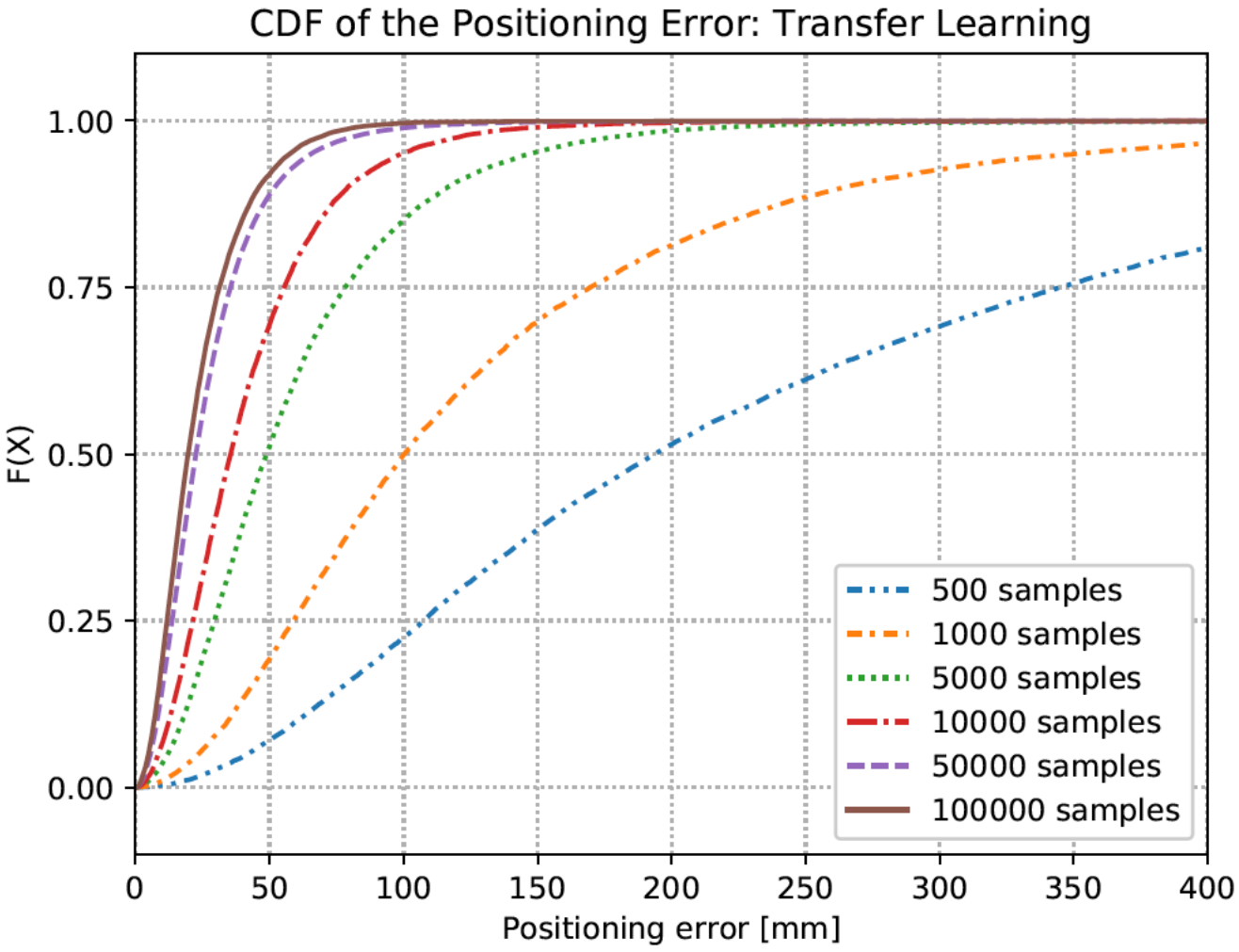
| DIS | 8 antennas | 16 antennas | 32 antennas | 64 antennas |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ME [mm] | 197.62 | 152.37 | 130.64 | 82.30 |
| ME [$\lambda$] | 1.725 | 1.33 | 1.14 | 0.718 |

# Transfer learning: URA to ULA

First two layers are reused, and trained further

First layers learn low level features (e.g., spatial relevant features that don't depend on the antenna topology)

Low layers learn how to combine spatial features into a position estimate (depending on the array topology)



# Transfer learning outperforms traditional learning

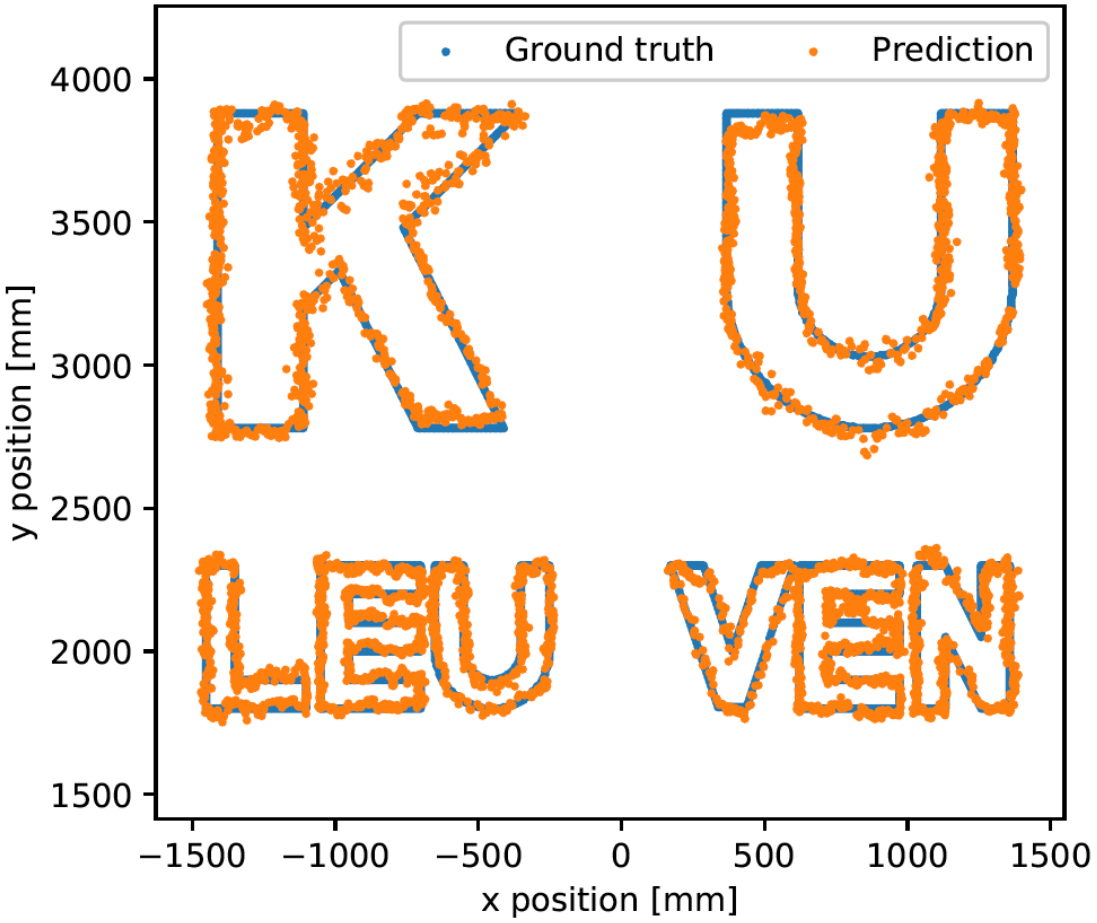



TABLE II
MEAN ERROR WHEN USING TRANSFER LEARNING IN FUNCTION OF THE NUMBER OF USED TRAINING SAMPLES.

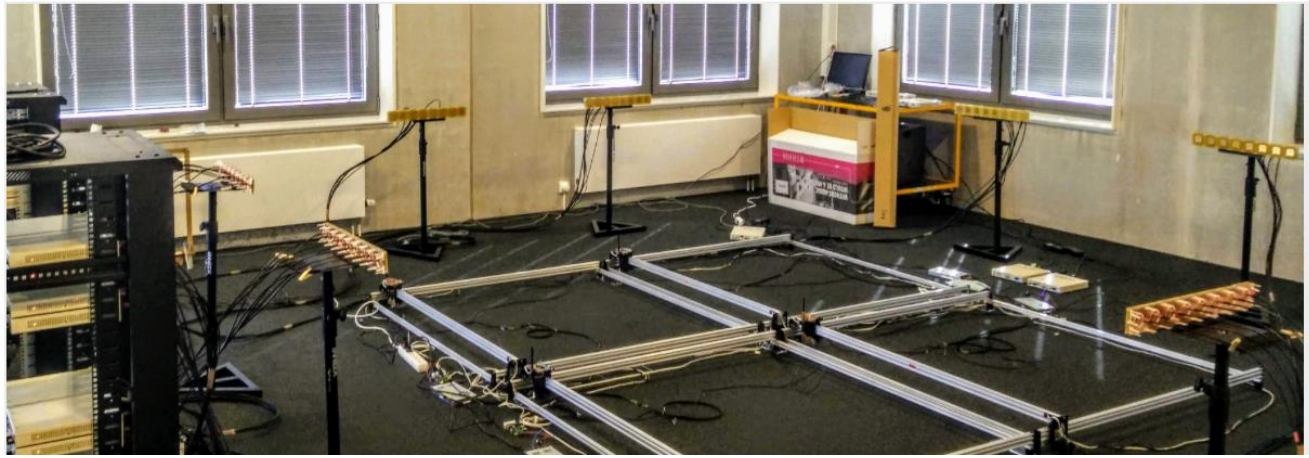
| # samples | 500 | 1000 | 5000 | 10000 | 50000 | 100000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ME [mm] | 253.5 | 132.0 | 60.90 | 42.79 | 27.89 | 23.92 |
| ME [$\lambda$] | 2.21 | 1.15 | 0.53 | 0.37 | 0.243 | 0.209 |

# https://homes.esat.kuleuven.be/~sdebast/

## PUBLICATIONS

Find a list containing all my publications here.

READ MORE



## MASSIVE MIMO CSI DATASET

This dataset contains thousands of Channel State Information samples collected using the KU Leuven massive MIMO testbed.

READ MORE

# Conclusions

We split our testbed

- 3 Antenna topologies
- LoS and NLoS
- Very dense UE position sampling

We have data

We use it for

- Multi-cell Massive MIMO
- Localisation

# THANK YOU
# FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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