Time-Frequency Grassmannian Signalling For MIMO Multi-Channel-Frequency-Flat Systems

Yaser M. M. Fouad, Ramy H. Gohary, Jorge Cabrejas, Halim Yanikomeroglu, Daniel Calabuig, Sandra Roger, and Jose F. Monserrat

Abstract—In this paper, we consider the application of non-coherent Grassmannian signalling in practical multi-channel-frequency-flat multiple-input-multiple-output (MIMO) wireless communication systems. In these systems, Grassmannian signalling, originally developed for single-channel block-fading systems, is not readily applicable. In particular, in such systems, the channel coefficients are constant across time and frequency, which implies that spectrally-efficient signalling ought to be jointly structured over these domains. To approach this goal, we develop a concatenation technique that yields a spectrally-efficient time-frequency Grassmannian signalling scheme, which enables the channel coherence bandwidth to be regarded as an additional coherence time. This scheme is shown to achieve the high signal-to-noise ratio non-coherent capacity of MIMO channels when the fading coefficients are constant over a time-frequency block. This scheme is also applicable in fast fading systems with coherence bandwidth exceeding that of one subchannel. The proposed scheme is independent of the symbol duration, i.e., the channel use duration, and is thus compatible with the transmit filter designs in current systems.

I. INTRODUCTION

Coherent communication schemes are widely used in wireless systems including those based on the Long Term Evolution (LTE) standards. This is due in part to the simplicity of their detection and their ability to utilize standard signalling constellations [1]. Despite these advantages, coherent communication requires the channel coefficients to be known at the receiver. This is usually accomplished by sending training symbols that enable the receiver to estimate those coefficients. Unfortunately, the number of training symbols increases linearly with the number of transmit antennas [2] and is inversely proportional to the channel coherence time and bandwidth [3]. This fact results in the proliferation of training symbols and represents one of the main challenges of incorporating massive multiple-input-multiple-output (MIMO) approaches [4] in beyond 4G systems.

In addition to encroaching on available resources, training-based schemes have questionable efficacy. To see that, we note that wireless channels that arise in practice are usually time-varying with coefficients that are not known *a priori* to the receiver, that is, practical communication channels are

inherently non-coherent. With this view in mind, it can be seen that the rate yielded by training-based schemes is only a lower bound on the non-coherent channel capacity [5]. Hence, to avoid excessive proliferation of training symbols, and to enable higher data rates to be reliably communicated over practical communication channels, one may utilize signalling schemes that do not require explicit acquisition of instantaneous channel state information (CSI). One candidate is the Grassmannian scheme of [5], which was shown to achieve the ergodic high SNR non-coherent MIMO capacity for standard single-channel block-fading communication scenarios, that is, scenarios in which the channel coefficients on each subchannel are essentially constant over each block of channel uses, but are otherwise independent across blocks and subchannels.

In contrast with the single-channel case, in multi-channel-frequency-flat systems, the channel coefficients are constant not only in time, but also over several contiguous subchannels. For such systems, it can be shown that independent Grassmannian signalling over individual subchannels within the coherence bandwidth incurs a significant loss in the achievable rate. Hence, to enable the application of the Grassmannian construction of [5] in multi-channel-frequency-flat systems, the transmitted signals must be jointly structured over time, frequency and space, analogous to space-time-frequency coding in coherent systems [6]. To do so, we propose a technique that provides an equivalent single-channel block-fading system by concatenating the subchannels within the coherence bandwidth. This technique induces a time-frequency structure that yields a spectrally-efficient Grassmannian signalling scheme with the following favorable features.

- Achieving the high SNR non-coherent capacity of MIMO block-fading channels when the channel coefficients are constant over a time-frequency block.
- Applicability in fast fading systems with coherence bandwidth exceeding that of one subchannel.
- Compatibility with the pulse characteristics used in current systems.

II. SYSTEM MODEL

Consider an orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM) system with M transmit and N receive antennas. The normalized channel coherence time and bandwidth, denoted by T_c and B_c, represent the duration in number of channel uses and the bandwidth in number of subchannels over which the channel coefficients are essentially constant, respectively. In this paper, we refer to frequency-flat block-fading systems in which $B_c > 1$ and $B_c = 1$ as multi-channel and single-channel, respectively. The channel use

duration, T_s, spans one OFDM symbol and the subchannel bandwidth, B_s, corresponds to the bandwidth of one OFDM subchannel. The system utilizes Grassmannian signalling for high SNR communications over a block Rayleigh fading channel in which the coefficients assume independent realizations between consecutive blocks. For each block of duration T_c, a symbol, $\mathbf{X}^{(k)} \in \mathbb{C}^{T_c \times M}$, is transmitted over a subchannel $k \in \{1, \ldots, B_c\}$. The (t, m)-th entry of $\mathbf{X}^{(k)}$ represents the transmitted pulse at time $t \in \{1, \ldots, T_c\}$, by transmit antenna $m \in \{1, \ldots, M\}$, over subchannel k. In such subchannel, the channel gains matrix and the received symbol are denoted by $\mathbf{H}^{(k)} \in \mathbb{C}^{M \times N}$ and $\mathbf{Y}^{(k)} \in \mathbb{C}^{T_c \times N}$, respectively, where

$$\mathbf{Y}^{(k)} = \mathbf{X}^{(k)} \mathbf{H}^{(k)} + \mathbf{W}^{(k)}. \tag{1}$$

The (t, n)-th entry of $\mathbf{Y}^{(k)}$ represents the received pulse at time t, by the $n \in \{1, \ldots, N\}$ receive antenna, and $[\mathbf{W}^{(k)}]_{T_c \times N} \sim \mathcal{CN}(0, 1)$. Although Grassmannian signalling is capacity-achieving in systems with $B_c = 1$, it incurs a significant loss in the achievable rate when independently utilized over individual subchannels with $B_c > 1$. This drawback can be alleviated by utilizing the techniques proposed hereinafter.

III. NON-COHERENT GRASSMANNIAN SIGNALLING IN MULTI-CHANNEL-FREQUENCY-FLAT SYSTEMS

Practical measurements show that, with standard subchannel bandwidths, e.g., 15KHz in case of LTE, the channel coefficients are constant over multiple adjacent subchannels, thereby yielding $B_c > 1$. To see that independent Grassmannian signalling over individual subchannels incurs a loss in achievable rates, we note that the philosophy of this scheme is to impose a unitary structure across the pulses transmitted in a block within which the channel coefficients are constant. The size of this channel block increases monotonically with the number of communication degrees of freedom, ψ. For instance, the number of degrees of freedom of an M transmit and N receive antenna system utilizing Grassmannian signalling to communicate over a block-fading channel with $B_c = 1$ and coherence time T_c is given by $\psi_{T_c} = M\left(1 - \frac{M}{T_c}\right)$. This value is the coefficient of $\log_2(\text{SNR})$ in the high SNR non-coherent channel capacity expression, and is maximized by the largest integer M satisfying $M \leq \min\{N, \lfloor \frac{T_c}{2} \rfloor\}$ [5]. In contrast, when the channel coefficients are constant over a $T_c \times B_c$ time-frequency block, the number of degrees of freedom can be seen to be $\psi_{T_c B_c} = M\left(1 - \frac{M}{T_c B_c}\right)$, where $M \leq \min\{N, \lfloor \frac{T_c B_c}{2} \rfloor\}$. Hence, single-channel Grassmannian signalling results in the loss of $\frac{M^2}{T_c}\left(1 - \frac{1}{B_c}\right)$ degrees of freedom; a drawback that can be mitigated by the two techniques proposed next.

A. Reshaping of the transmitted pulse

In multi-channel-frequency-flat systems, the underlying transmit filter can be modified to yield an equivalent single-channel system with a longer T_c, thus enabling the efficient implementation of Grassmannian signalling. To elaborate, from a spectral perspective, since the bandwidth occupied by a pulse of duration T_s, $B_s \approx \frac{1}{T_s}$, modifying the system transmit filter can generate pulses with reduced durations, thereby occupying the entire coherence bandwidth and rendering $B_c = 1$. Now,
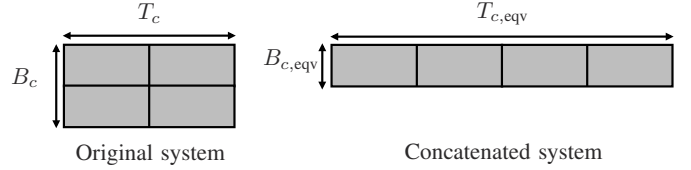

Fig. 1. Concatenation of subchannels for a system with $B_c = 2$ and $T_c = 2$.

from a temporal perspective, reducing the duration of transmit pulses increases the number of channel uses spanned by T_c.

Despite its advantages, reshaping the transmitted pulse has two major drawbacks in practice. First, in current OFDM cellular systems, B_s is selected such that it ensures backward compatibility with their legacy systems; e.g., compatibility between LTE systems and their High Speed Packet Access (HSPA) predecessors is ensured by setting $B_s = 15$ KHz [7]. Second, increasing B_s results in decreasing the OFDM symbol duration, which subsequently reduces its efficiency; i.e., the ratio of the duration of the cyclic prefix to that of the OFDM symbol [7]. Given these relatively stringent constraints on B_s, a more practical approach to efficiently utilize Grassmannian signalling in systems with $B_c > 1$ is to implement a technique that is independent of B_s.

B. Concatenated Grassmannian signalling

In this section, we propose a technique whereby the subchannels within B_c are concatenated to obtain an equivalent single-channel system. This concatenation does not affect the underlying subchannel bandwidths and thus it is readily applicable in current and future systems. After concatenation, the normalized channel block duration of the equivalent single-channel system, $T_{c,\text{eqv}} = T_c B_c$. Similarly, the normalized coherence bandwidth of the equivalent system, $B_{c,\text{eqv}} = 1$. An illustration of concatenation is depicted in Figure 1.

The system model of the equivalent single-channel system can be obtained by modifying the expression in (1) as follows:

$$\bar{\mathbf{Y}} = \bar{\mathbf{X}}\mathbf{H} + \bar{\mathbf{W}}, \tag{2}$$

where $\bar{\mathbf{Y}} = \left[\mathbf{Y}^{(1)^T} \cdots \mathbf{Y}^{(B_c)^T}\right]^T$ is the $T_{c,\text{eqv}} \times N$ received signal matrix, $\bar{\mathbf{X}} = \left[\mathbf{X}^{(1)^T} \cdots \mathbf{X}^{(B_c)^T}\right]^T$ is the $T_{c,\text{eqv}} \times M$ transmitted Grassmannian symbol, and $\bar{\mathbf{W}} = \left[\mathbf{W}^{(1)^T} \cdots \mathbf{W}^{(B_c)^T}\right]^T$ is the $T_{c,\text{eqv}} \times N$ additive white Gaussian noise matrix. Since the block-fading channel is assumed to be constant over a $T_c \times B_c$ time-frequency block, the channel coefficients matrix, $\mathbf{H}$, is constant across all subchannels within B_c; i.e., $\mathbf{H}^{(k)} = \mathbf{H}$, $\forall k \in \{1, \ldots, B_c\}$.

Having transformed the multi-channel-frequency-flat system into an equivalent single-channel one, capacity-achieving communication at high SNRs can be established using Grassmannian signalling, but in $G(T_{c,\text{eqv}}, M)$ instead of $G(T_c, M)$; i.e., the dimensions of each Grassmannian symbol are $T_{c,\text{eqv}} \times M$, instead of $T_c \times M$. However, unlike the single-channel case in which each Grassmannian symbol is sent independently over one subchannel, in the equivalent system, each Grassmannian symbol is transmitted over all the subchannels within B_c. In particular, each $T_{c,\text{eqv}} \times M$ Grassmannian symbol is partitioned

into $T_c \times M$ submatrices each of which is then transmitted on one of the subchannels within B_c. This introduces a structure between the signal matrices transmitted over different subchannels, thus enabling the utilization of all the available $\psi_{T_c B_c}$ degrees of freedom. At the receiver side, the $T_{c,\text{eqv}} \times M$ signal matrix can be recovered by detecting a concatenation of the submatrices received on the B_c subchannels.

To elaborate on the capacity-achieving property of the proposed technique, we note that it was shown in [5] that Grassmannian signalling achieves the high SNR non-coherent block-fading channel capacity of single-channel systems; i.e., it achieves the capacity of the equivalent system after concatenation. However, the concatenation underlying the proposed technique is a reversible operation that does not affect capacity. In other words, this technique enables a multi-channel-frequency-flat system to communicate at the high SNR channel capacity. This technique also enables the application of the Grassmannian in fast fading systems as elucidated next.

C. Grassmannian signalling in Tone-Hopping OFDM systems

In Tone-Hopping OFDM systems (TH-OFDM), users hop pseudorandomly across subchannels in each time slot thereby rendering $T_c = 1$ [8]. Since space-time Grassmannian signalling, without exploiting the frequency dimension, requires that $M \leq \lfloor \frac{T_c}{2} \rfloor$ [5], this scheme is inapplicable in TH-OFDM systems. However, if the channel coefficients are constant across multiple adjacent subchannels the concatenation technique of Section III-B can be used for space-frequency Grassmannian signalling, analogous to space-frequency signalling in coherent communication scenarios [6]. The equivalent single-channel system in that case has $T_{c,\text{eqv}} = B_c$ and its high SNR ergodic non-coherent capacity is maximized with $M = \lfloor \frac{B_c}{2} \rfloor$.

IV. NUMERICAL RESULTS

In this section, we provide a numerical comparison between the spectral efficiency of concatenated and independent single-channel Grassmannian signalling schemes when utilized in systems with $B_c > 1$. We also evaluate the approximate spectral efficiency of concatenated Grassmannian signalling in an LTE Urban Micro-cell (UMi) setup with a channel delay spread, $\sigma = 129$ns [9]. We consider a user terminal (UT) moving at a speed of 25 Km/hr in an LTE UMi and communicating at a carrier frequency of 1.8 GHz. For this UT, the Doppler frequency $f_d = 41.67$ Hz and the $T_{c,\text{eqv}}$ can be evaluated using the time-frequency correlation expression [10]

$$R(\Delta t, \Delta f) = \frac{J_0^2(2\pi f_d \Delta t)}{1 + 2\pi(\Delta f)^2 \sigma^2}, \tag{3}$$

where $J_0(\cdot)$ is the zero-order Bessel function of the first kind, and Δt and Δf are the signalling duration and bandwidth over which the channel correlation is evaluated. Given the LTE subchannel bandwidth, the spectral correlation $R(0, \Delta f) = 0.999 \approx 1$ for a block of six subchannels; i.e., a 90 KHz bandwidth. Similarly, the OFDM symbol duration in LTE is 71.4μs, which gives rise to a temporal correlation of $R(\Delta t, 0) = 0.99 \approx 1$ for a block of $T_c = 8$ channel uses; i.e., $T_{c,\text{eqv}} = T_c B_c = 48$.
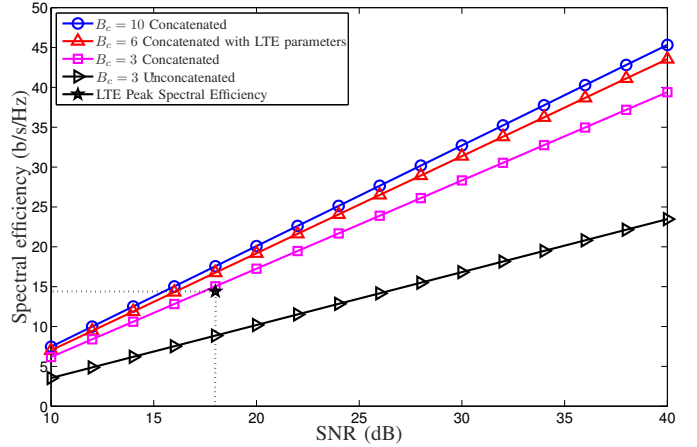

Fig. 2. Spectral efficiency of concatenated and single-channel Grassmannian with $M = N = \frac{T_c}{2} = 4$; LTE peak spectral efficiency also depicted.

We consider three channel scenarios, all with $M = N = 4$ antennas and $T_c = 8$ channel uses, but with $B_c = 3, 6,$ and 10 subchannels. In Figure 2, we show the maximum achievable spectral efficiency by both, the single-channel and the concatenated Grassmannian schemes in a multi-channel-frequency-flat system. The dashed curve represents the approximate spectral efficiency of the concatenated Grassmannian scheme in the LTE UMi scenario. We also depict the LTE peak spectral efficiency at 64 QAM and 5/6 code rate with only the channel estimation overhead taken into consideration [11].

From Figure 2, it can be seen that the concatenated time-frequency Grassmannian signalling is always superior to the independent utilization of subchannels within B_c in the single-channel Grassmannian scheme of [5]. For instance, at an SNR of 30 dB, a gain of 75% in the spectral efficiency can be observed for the case in which $B_c = 3$ and $T_c = 8$. This gain is due to the increase in ψ and approaches $\frac{M^2}{T_c}$ for asymptotically large B_c. Furthermore, concatenated Grassmannian signalling is also superior to the LTE peak spectral efficiency. This is because, in LTE, 14% of the resources are allocated for training symbols to acquire the CSI when $M = 4$. We note that the performance gains of the concatenated Grassmannian signalling can also be obtained by the pulse shaping technique, but at the expense of changing the underlying transmit filter of the OFDM system and subsequently its symbol efficiency.

V. CONCLUSION

We proposed a concatenation technique that yields a spectrally-efficient time-frequency Grassmannian signalling scheme for MIMO block-fading multi-channel-frequency-flat systems. The proposed technique introduces a structure between the signals transmitted over the subchannels within B_c, thus utilizing the fact that the channel coefficients are constant in both time and frequency domains. This eliminates the loss in the degrees of freedom incurred by using independent Grassmannian signalling over individual subchannels within B_c. Hence, this technique enables the system to communicate at the high SNR non-coherent MIMO block-fading channel capacity when the channel coefficients are constant over a time-frequency channel block. The proposed technique also renders

Grassmannian signalling applicable in fast fading systems in which $B_c > 1$. The proposed concatenation technique does not require changing the underlying pulse duration of the system, and is therefore compatible with current and future systems.

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