

On the Energy Efficiency, Spectral Efficiency and Coverage of Cell-Free Massive MIMO

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Outline

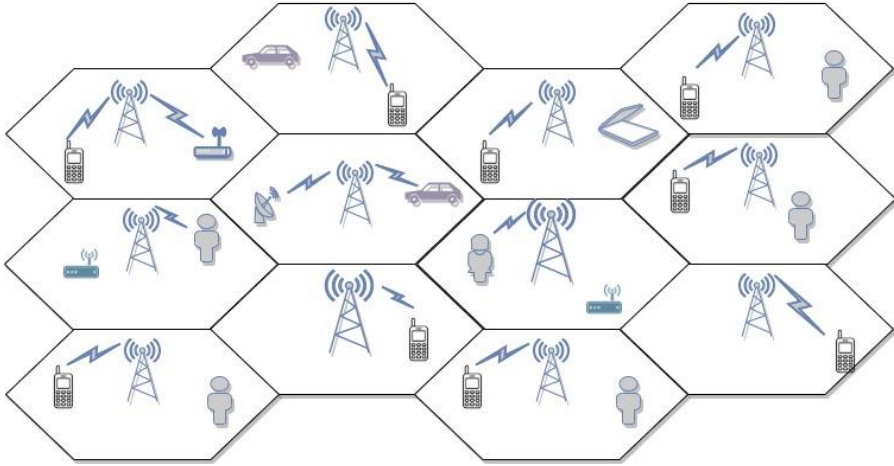
- **Why cell-free massive MIMO?**
- **What is cell-free massive MIMO?**
- **Main research results on cell-free massive MIMO**

The work mainly originates from:

“Analysis and Design for Cell-Free Massive MIMO”, UKRI Future Leaders Fellowships grant, MR/S017666/1 (Duration 2019-2023, Value: £676K)

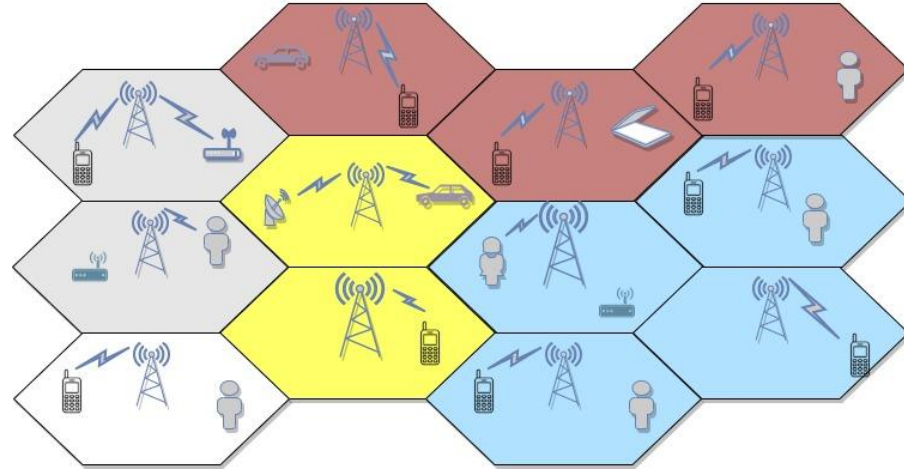
Why Cell-Free Massive MIMO?

Conventional cellular networks



- First trial: 1970s
 - Main drawbacks:
 - **Boundary effect**
 - Path loss
- ⇒ users at cell boundary perform poorly

Network MIMO, DAS, CoMP-JT



- First concept: 2000s
 - Main drawbacks:
 - Huge backhaul signaling for CSI and data sharing
 - High computational complexity (non-linear processing, small-scale-based resource allocations)
 - **Simply shift from the cells to the clusters**
- ⇒ 3GPP LTE of CoMP-JT, but provides small practical gains

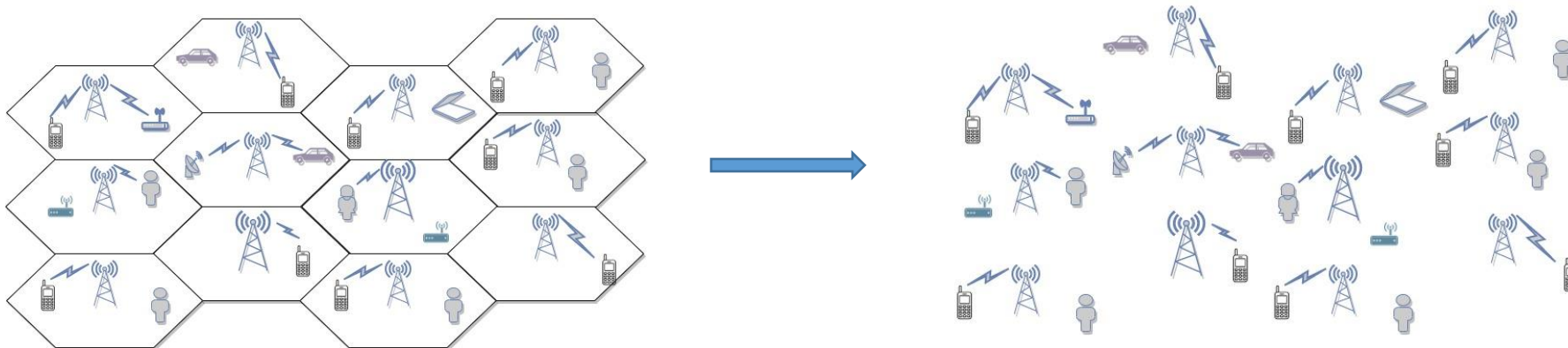
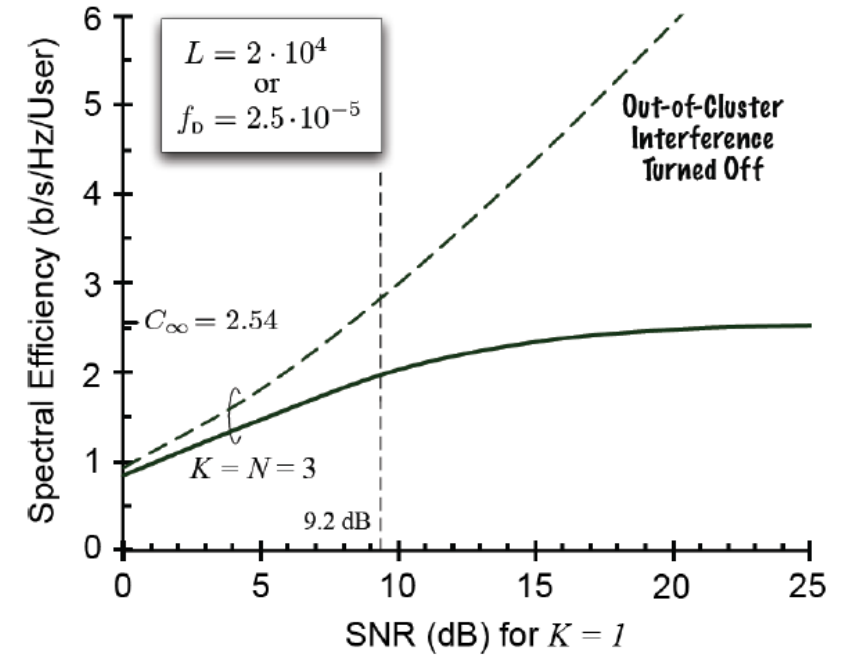
Why Cell-Free Massive MIMO?

- A. Lozano, R. W. Heath, and J. G. Andrews, “Fundamental limits of cooperation,” IEEE TIT, 2013.

Cellular networks: “cooperation has fundamental limitations that cannot be overcome through faster backhaul, more sophisticated signal processing, or any other technological advance.”

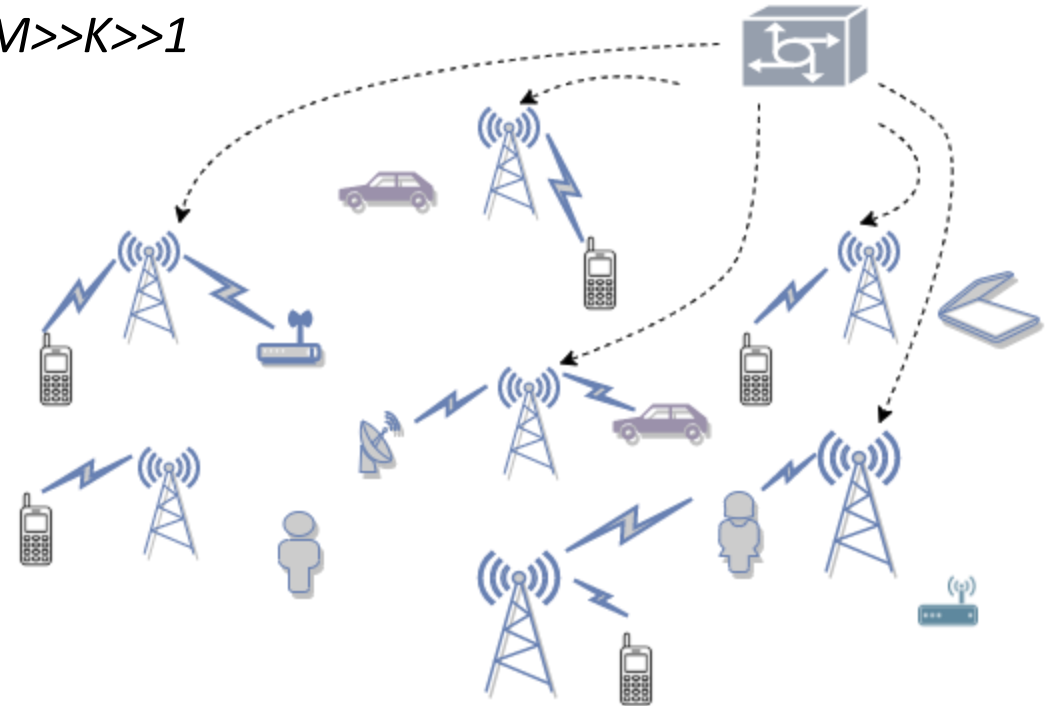
- H. Q. Ngo, A. Ashikhmin, H. Yang, E. G. Larsson, and T. L. Marzetta, “Cell-free Massive MIMO versus small cells,” IEEE TCOM, 2017.

⇒ **Cell-free massive MIMO: everything and everywhere get connected**

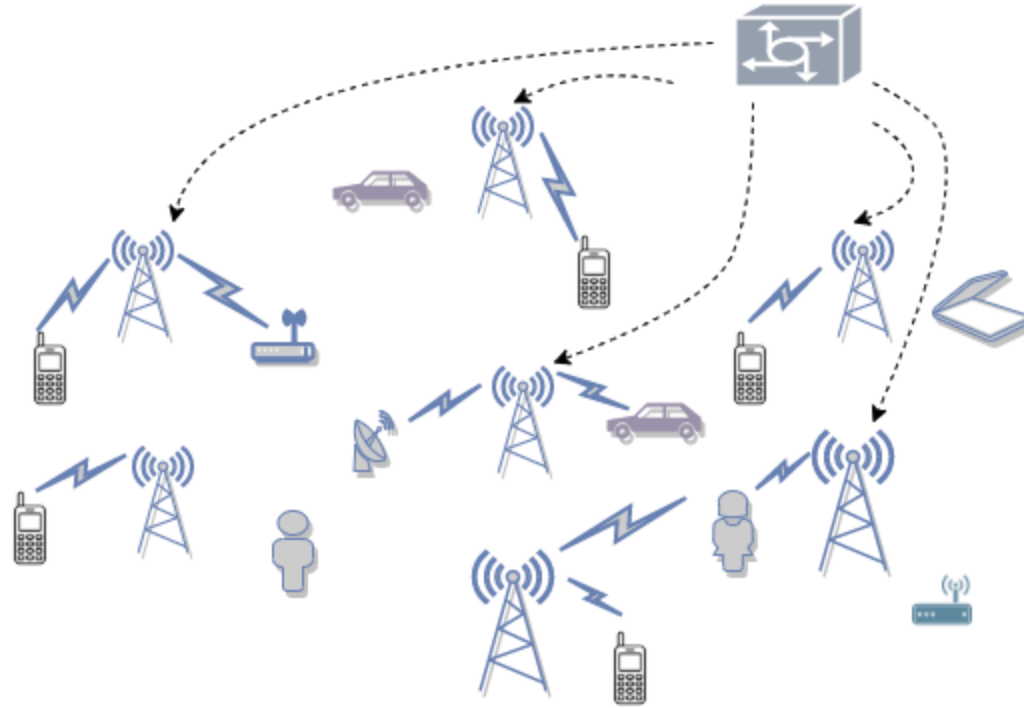


What is Cell-Free Massive MIMO?

- **Network MIMO + massive MIMO**
 - M access points, K users randomly located in a wide area, $M \gg K \gg 1$
 - Coherently send all signals to all users
 - **There are no cells or cell boundaries**
- **Benefits: network MIMO + massive MIMO**
 - Multiplexing gain & array gain
 - ⇒ huge spectral efficiency & energy efficiency
 - Simplicity: linear processing
 - High coverage probability (macro diversity): **uniformly good quality-of-service**



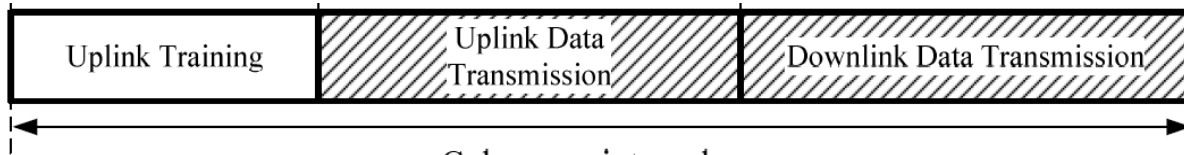
Research Aims



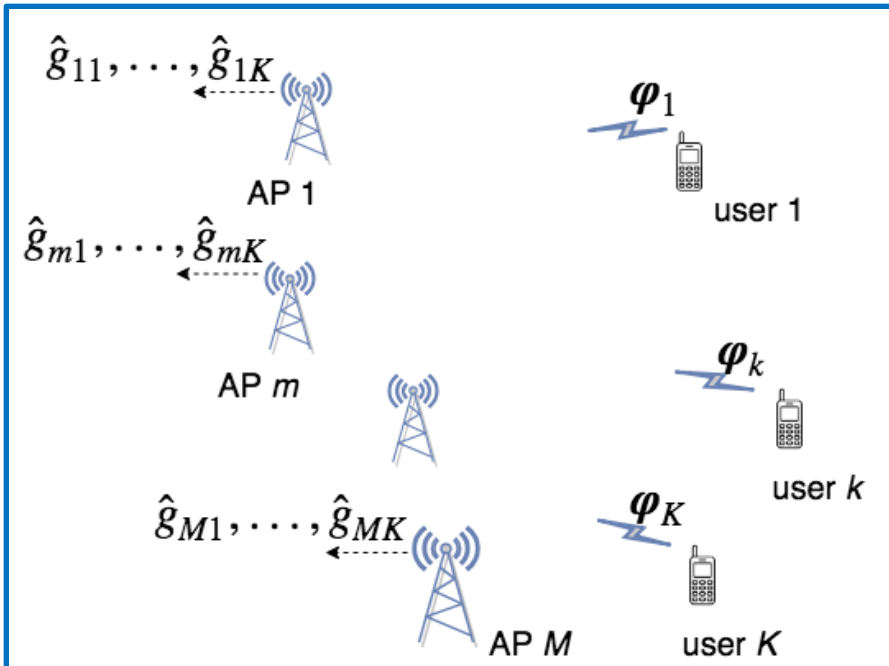
Propose and develop a **complete, useful, and practical cell-free massive MIMO system**: signal processing schemes, channel estimation, pilot assignment schemes, power controls, and AP selection schemes.

(1) TDD Cell-Free Massive MIMO with Distributed Processing

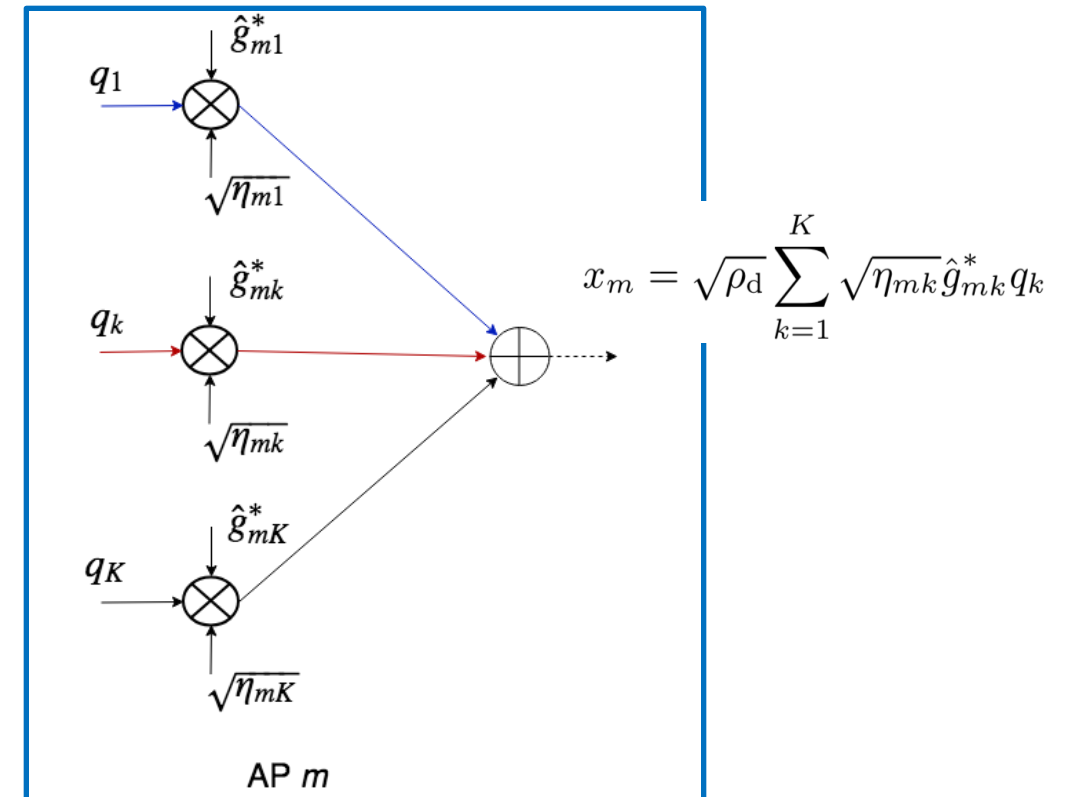
Propose a simple cell-free massive design: TDD operation, distributed conjugate beamforming, and max-min power control



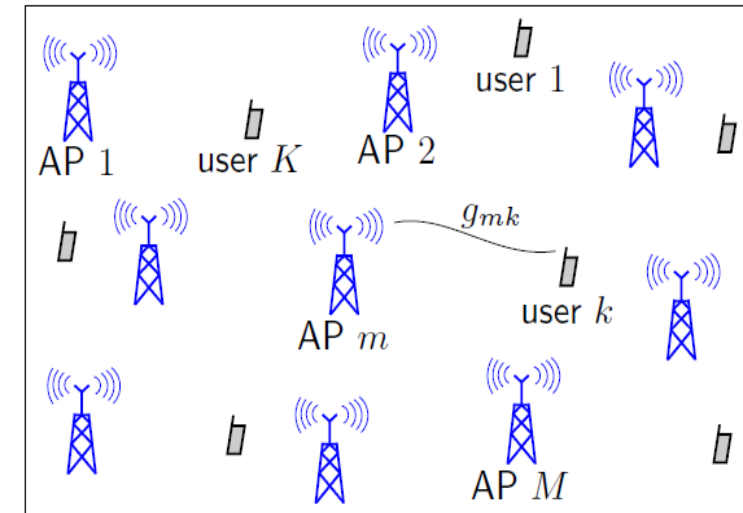
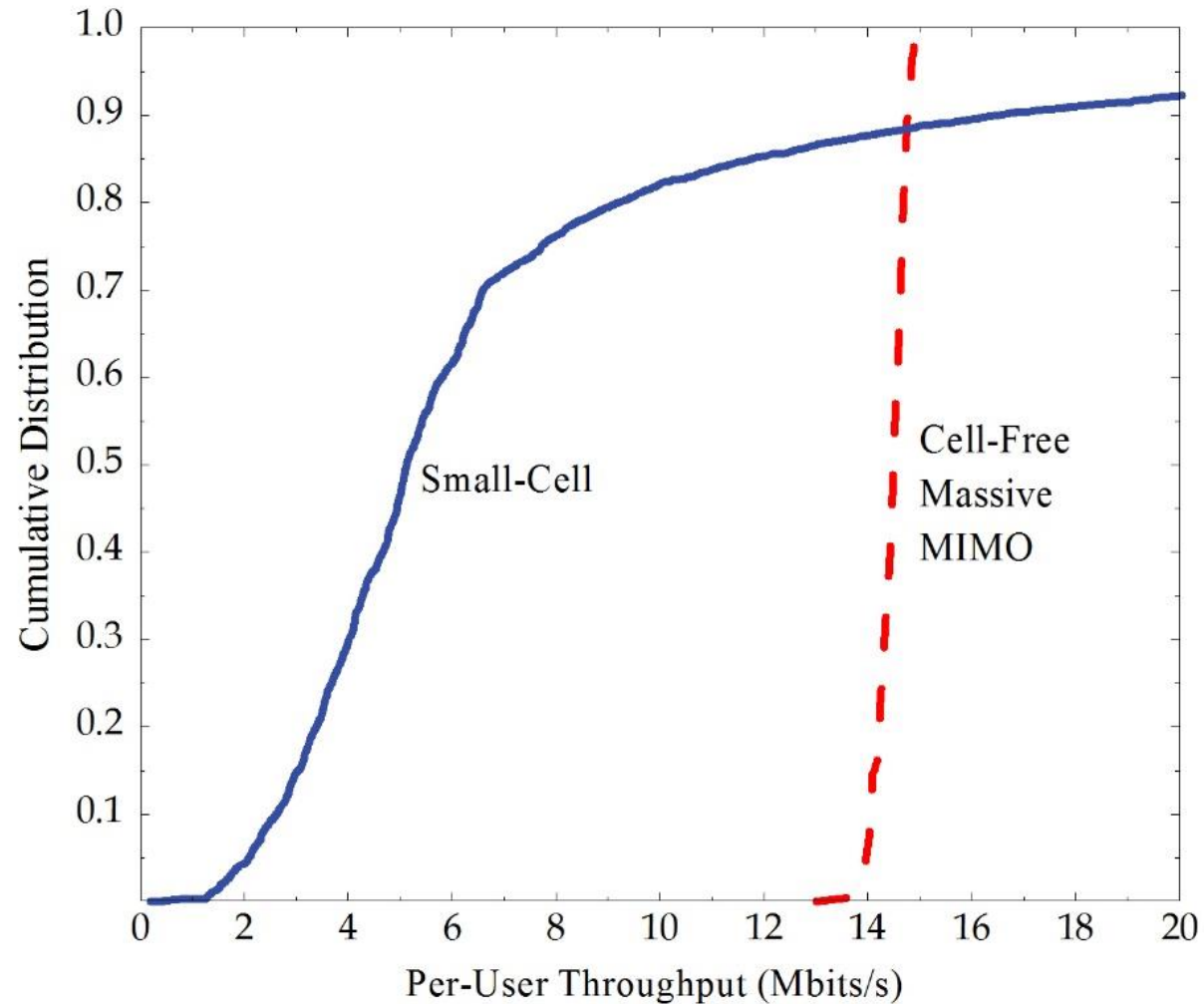
Uplink training



Downlink data with conjugate beamforming



Cell-Free Massive MIMO Vs. Small-Cell



Scenario	100 APs, 40 users, 1x1 km ² , max-min power control, random pilot assignment
Bandwidth, CF	20 MHz, 1.9 GHz
Radiated power	200 mW
Slot duration	1 ms (75 km/h mobility)
Shadowing, pathloss exponent	8 dB, 3.8

(2) Energy Efficiency Maximisation

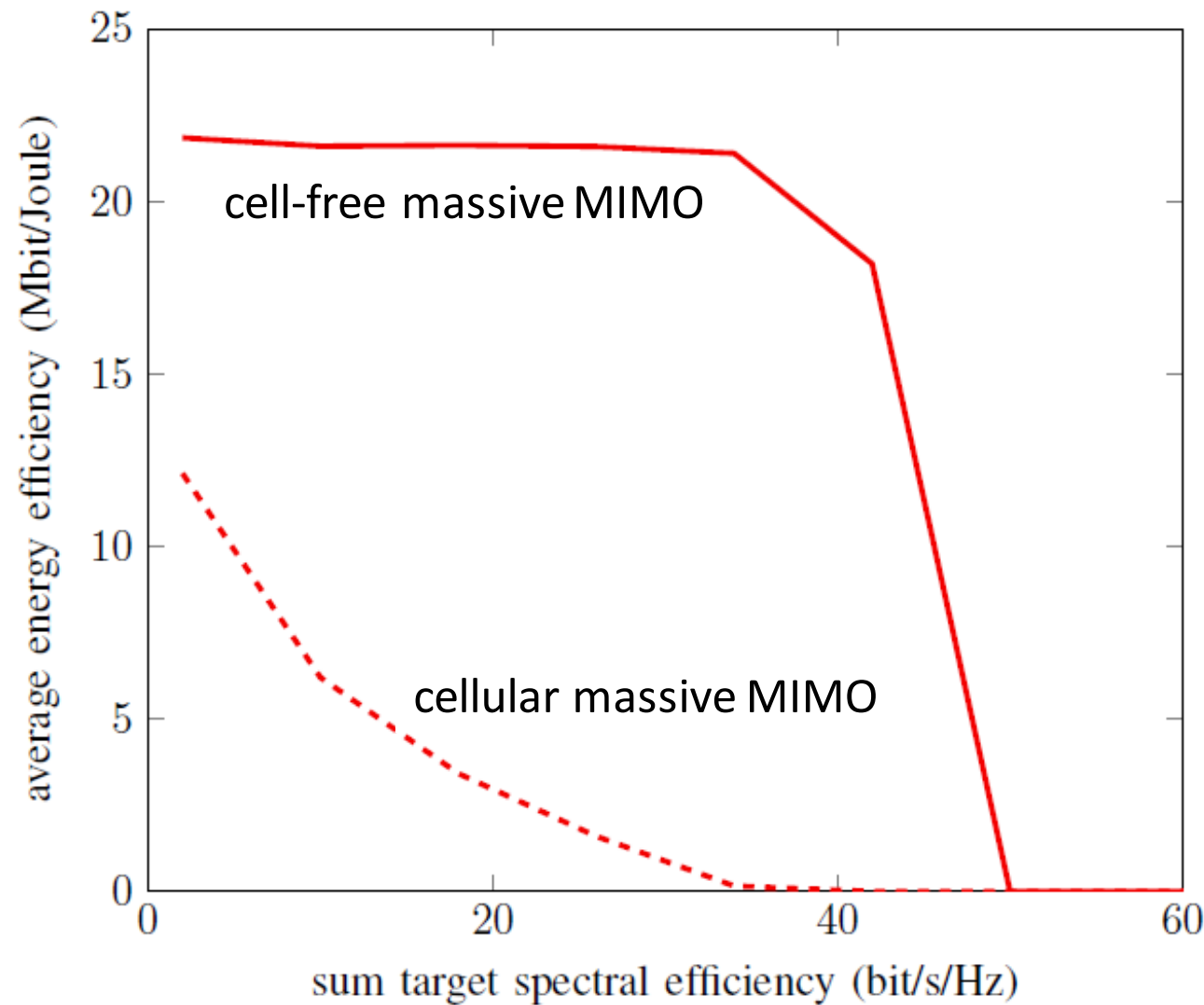
- Propose an optimal power control algorithm which aims at maximizing the total energy efficiency
- New pilot assignment → improve the channel estimation quality
- Access point selection → reduce backhaul requirement

$$E_e = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^K S_{ek}}{\text{power (hardware power consumption + backhaul power consumption)}}$$

$$(\mathcal{P}) : \begin{cases} \max_{\{\eta_{mk}\}} E_e(\{\eta_{mk}\}) \\ \text{s.t.} & S_{ek}(\{\eta_{mk}\}) \geq S_{ok}, \forall k, \\ & \sum_{k=1}^K \eta_{mk} \gamma_{mk} \leq 1/N, \forall m, \\ & \eta_{mk} \geq 0, \forall k, \forall m, \end{cases}$$

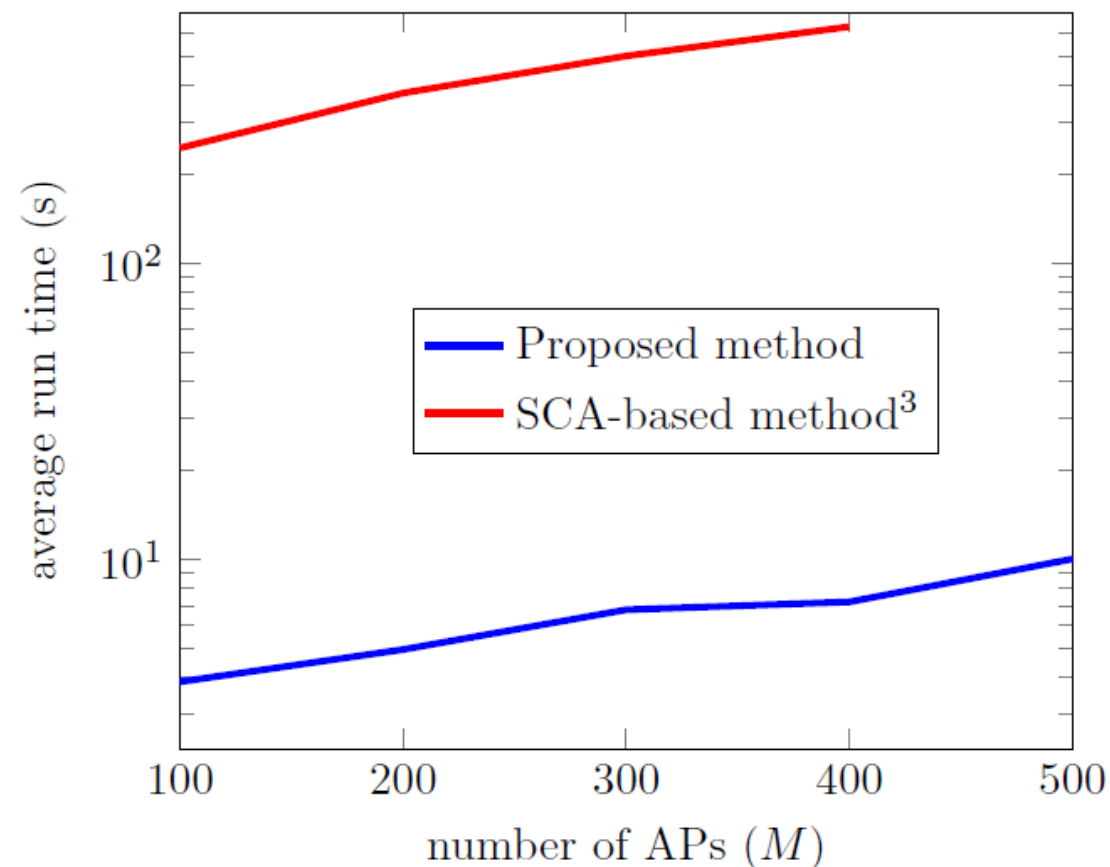
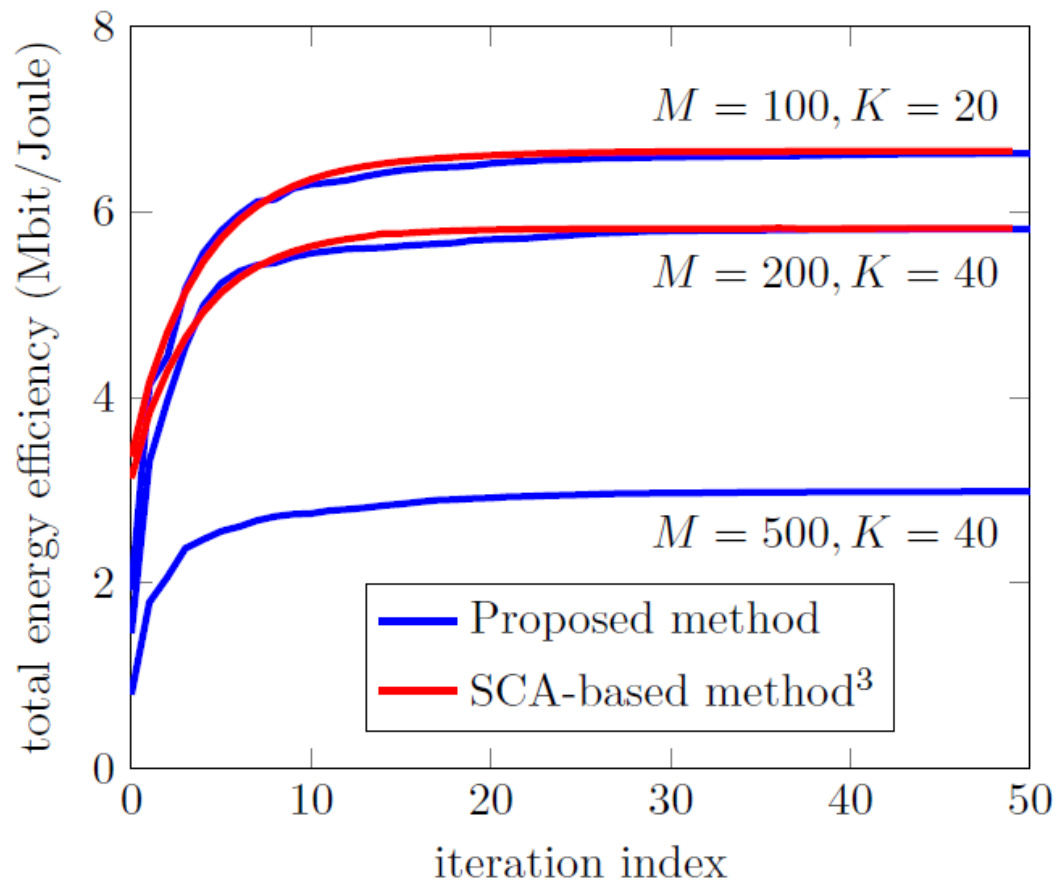
Solution: a sequence of second-order cone programs

Cell-Free Massive MIMO Vs. Cellular Massive MIMO, 128 Antennas, 20 Users



(3) Low-Complexity Power Control

- Propose to use a first-order method for nonconvex programming



Compared to the second-order methods, the proposed method achieves the same performance, while its run time is much faster

Summary

- **Key points: novel cell-free massive MIMO designs**
 - 10x spectral efficiency and 10x energy efficiency possible with $M = 100$ antennas/APs
 - Very high coverage probability: offer uniformly good QoS for all users
- **Cell-free massive MIMO is a promising candidate which ensures connectivity for 6G**
- **Open/Ongoing research directions:**
 - Scalable power control
 - (Partially) distributed signal processing
 - Backhaul requirements, channel state information acquisition
 - Synchronization
 - Cell-free massive MIMO and machine learning

Cell-Free Massive MIMO Blog (hosted by H. Q. Ngo, QUB):

<https://cell-free.blogspot.com/>



“Fundamentals of Massive MIMO”
- Cambridge University Press