Media-based Modulation

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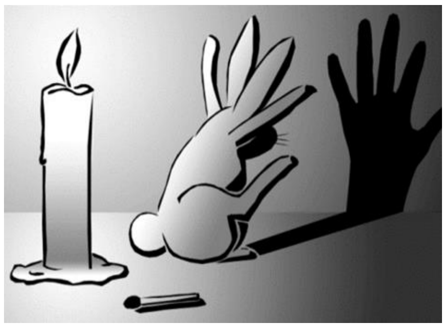
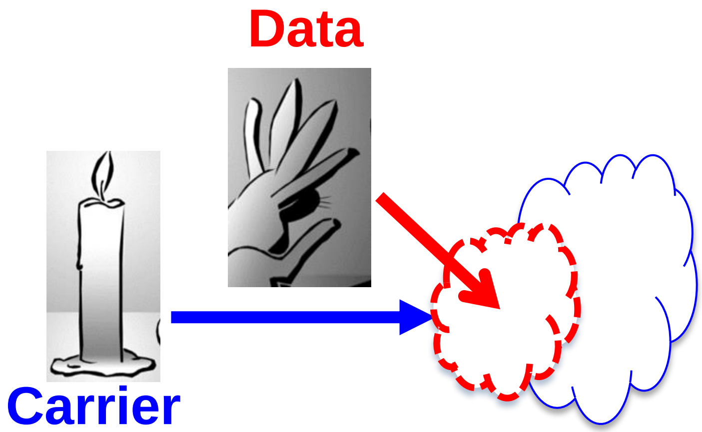
Media-based vs. (legacy) Source-based

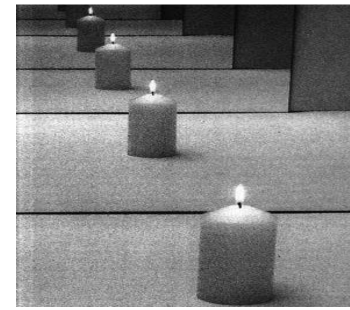
- Main idea:
  - Embed the information in the variation of the RF channel external to the antenna.
- Benefits vs. (legacy) source-based wireless:
  - Additive information over multiple receive antennas (similar to MIMO) with the advantages of:
    - Using a single transmit antenna
    - Independence of noise over receive antennas
  - Inherent diversity over a static channel (constellation diversity) using single or multiple antenna(s)
    - Diversity improves with the number of constellation points
    - Unlike MIMO, diversity does not require sacrificing the rate
    - It essentially coverts the Raleigh fading channel into an AWGN channel with the same average receive energy and with a minor loss in capacity.

Media-based Wireless



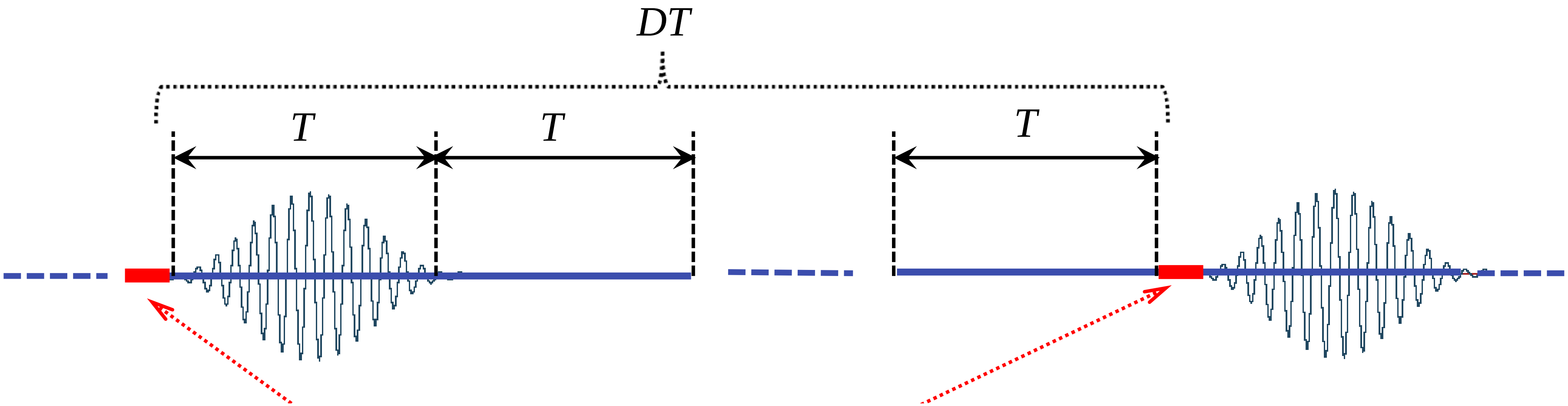


Exponential growth due to rich scattering



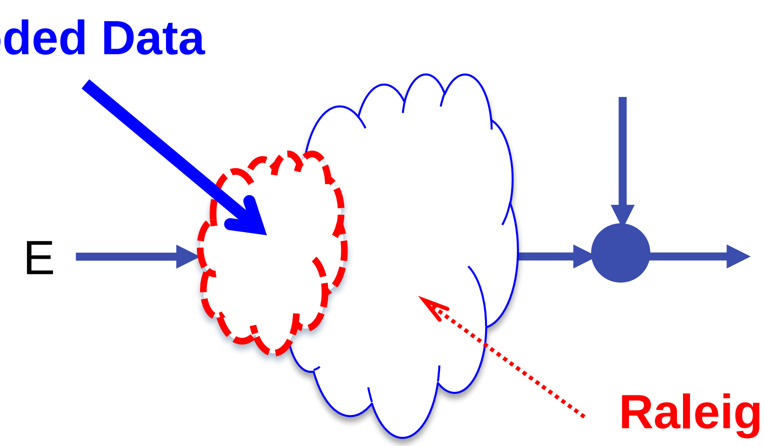
- Keep the source shining and change the media
- Rich scattering environment:
  - Slightest perturbation in the environment causes independent outcomes.
- **Should not be confused with RF beam-forming using parasitic elements.**
  - **RF beam-forming aims at focusing energy.**
  - **Media-based relies on additive information over receive antennas to increase rate, and on randomness of constellation to combat slow fading.**

Media-based: Signaling Scheme



At these times, coded (FEC) bits are used to select one of possible channel states.

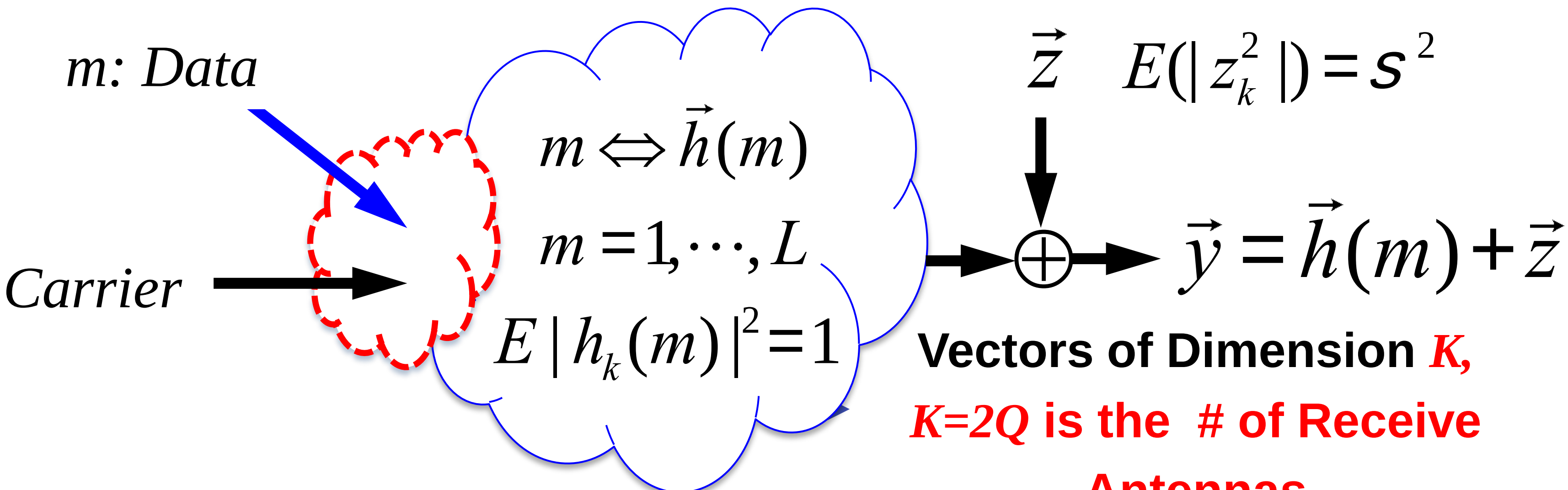
Media-based
one complex dimension



Basis: Orthogonal
Complex Dimensions: *D*

Raleigh channel of impulse response of length *D*.

Media-based: Rate



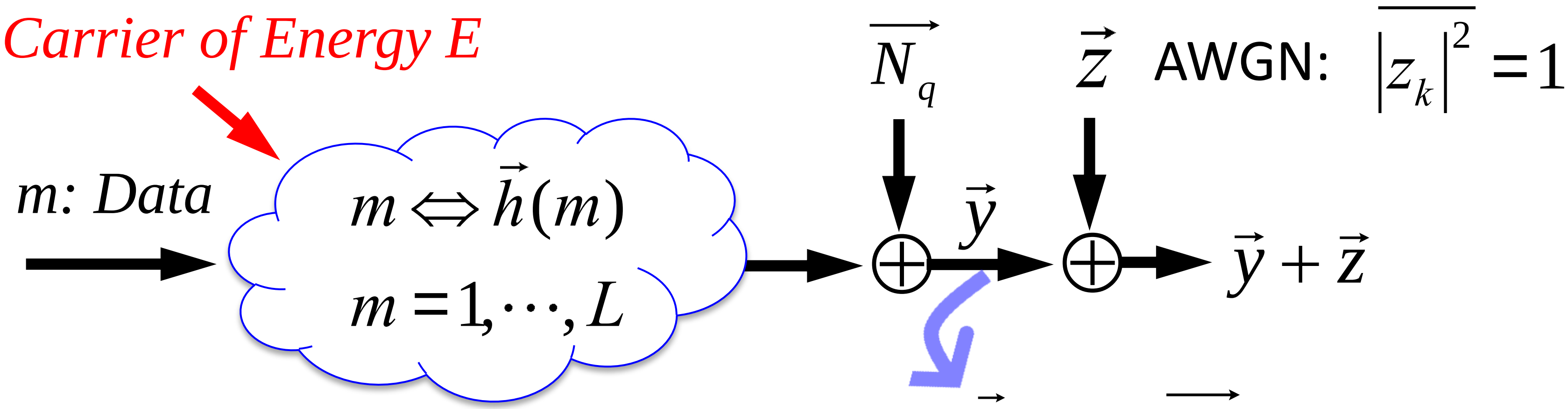
Vectors of Dimension *K*,
***K*=2*Q* is the # of Receive Antennas**

$$I(\vec{y}; m) = I(\vec{y}; \vec{h}(m)) = H(\vec{y}) - H(\vec{z}) = H(\vec{y}) - K \log_2(2\pi e \sigma^2)$$

$\vec{h}(m), m = 1, \cdots, L$: *K*-D constellation (iid Gaussian elements)

Gain due to Inherent Diversity:

Typicality of Random Constellation



$$\vec{y} = \vec{h}(m) + \overrightarrow{N_q} \sim Gaussian$$

$$I = H(\vec{y}) - H(\overrightarrow{N_q} + \vec{z} \,|\, \vec{h}) \geq K[\frac{1}{2}\log(2\pi e \sigma_Y^2) - E_{\vec{C}}\{\frac{1}{2}\log 2\pi e(\sigma_N^2 + \sigma^2{}_{N_q|\vec{h}})\}]$$

$$\geq K[\frac{1}{2}\log(2\pi e \sigma_Y^2) - \int_{\vec{c}\in\Re^Q} f_G(\vec{c})\frac{1}{2}\log 2\pi e(\sigma_N^2 + \sigma^2{}_{N_q|\vec{h}})d\vec{h}]$$

$$\sigma^2{}_{N_q|\vec{h}} \leq \frac{L}{K}\int_{\vec{x}\in\Re^2} f_G(\vec{x})\left\|\vec{x} - \vec{h}\right\|^2 e^{-(L-1)P(\vec{x},\vec{h})}d\vec{x}.$$

Main Computational Tool

$$I \geq K[\frac{1}{2}\log(2\pi e \sigma_Y^2) - E_{\vec{C}}\{\frac{1}{2}\log 2\pi e(\sigma_N^2 + \sigma^2{}_{N_q|\vec{h}})\}]$$

$$\geq K[\frac{1}{2}\log(2\pi e \sigma_Y^2) - \int_{\vec{c}\in\Re^Q} f_G(\vec{h})\frac{1}{2}\log 2\pi e(\sigma_N^2 + \sigma^2{}_{N_q|\vec{h}})d\vec{h}]$$

$$\sigma^2{}_{N_q|\vec{h}} \leq \frac{L}{K}\int_{\vec{x}\in\Re^2} f_G(\vec{x})\left\|\vec{x}-\vec{h}\right\|^2 e^{-(L-1)P(\vec{x},\vec{h})}d\vec{x}$$

$$\cong \frac{2\Gamma(2/K+1)}{K}(\frac{\Gamma(K/2+1)}{L})^{\frac{2}{K}} e^{\frac{c^2}{Q}} = Ae^{\frac{c^2}{K}}\left(\frac{1}{L}\right)^{2/K}$$

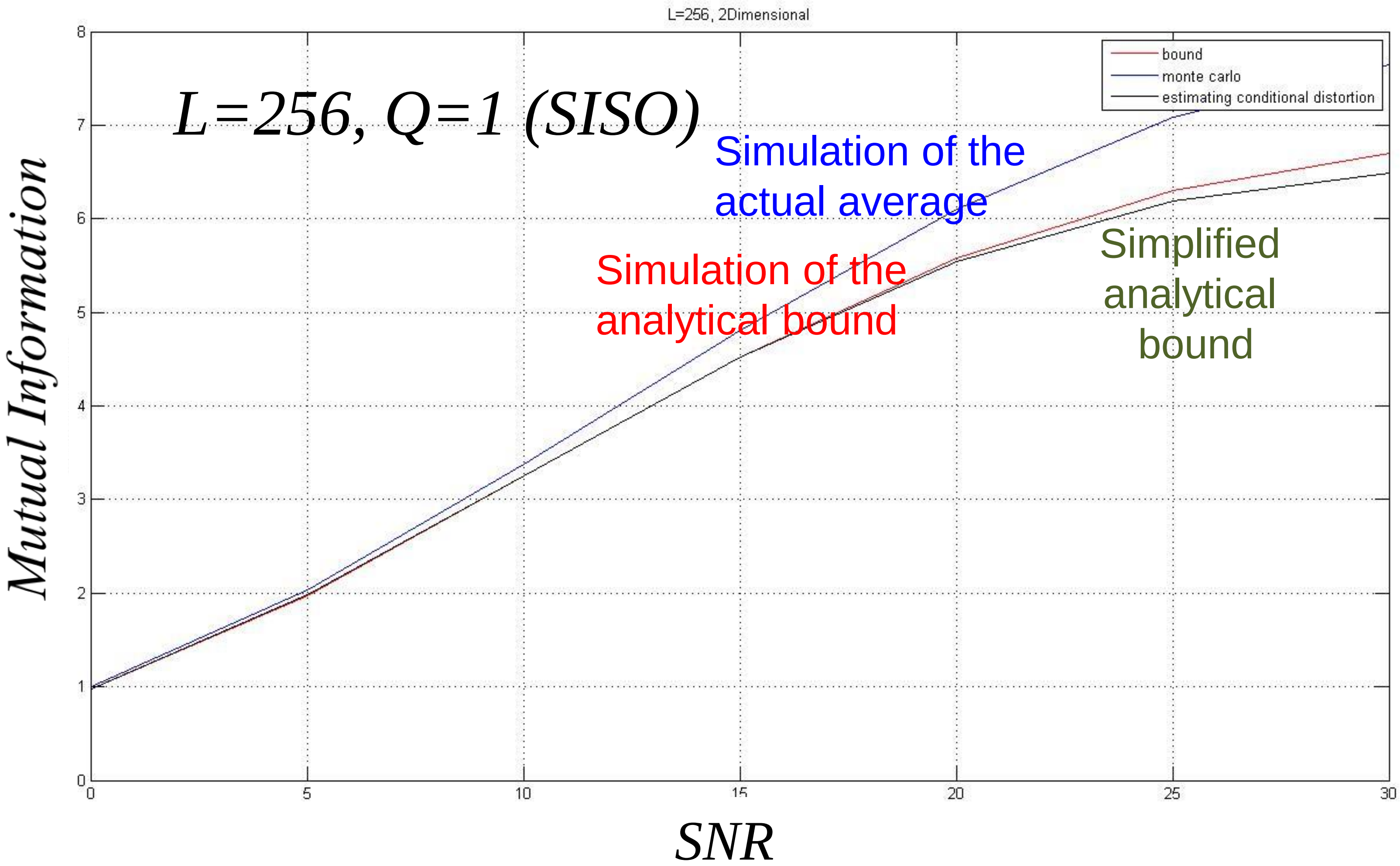
$$where, \quad A = \frac{2\Gamma(2/K+1)\left(\Gamma(K/2+1)\right)^{\frac{2}{K}}}{K}$$

$$As\ a\ result, \quad \sigma^2{}_{N_q|\vec{h}} \cong \left(\frac{1}{L}\right)^{2/K} \to 0,\ as\ L \to \infty$$

Main Conclusion of $\sigma^2_{N_q|\vec{h}} \cong \left(\frac{1}{L}\right)^{2/K} \to 0,\ as\ \ L \to \infty$

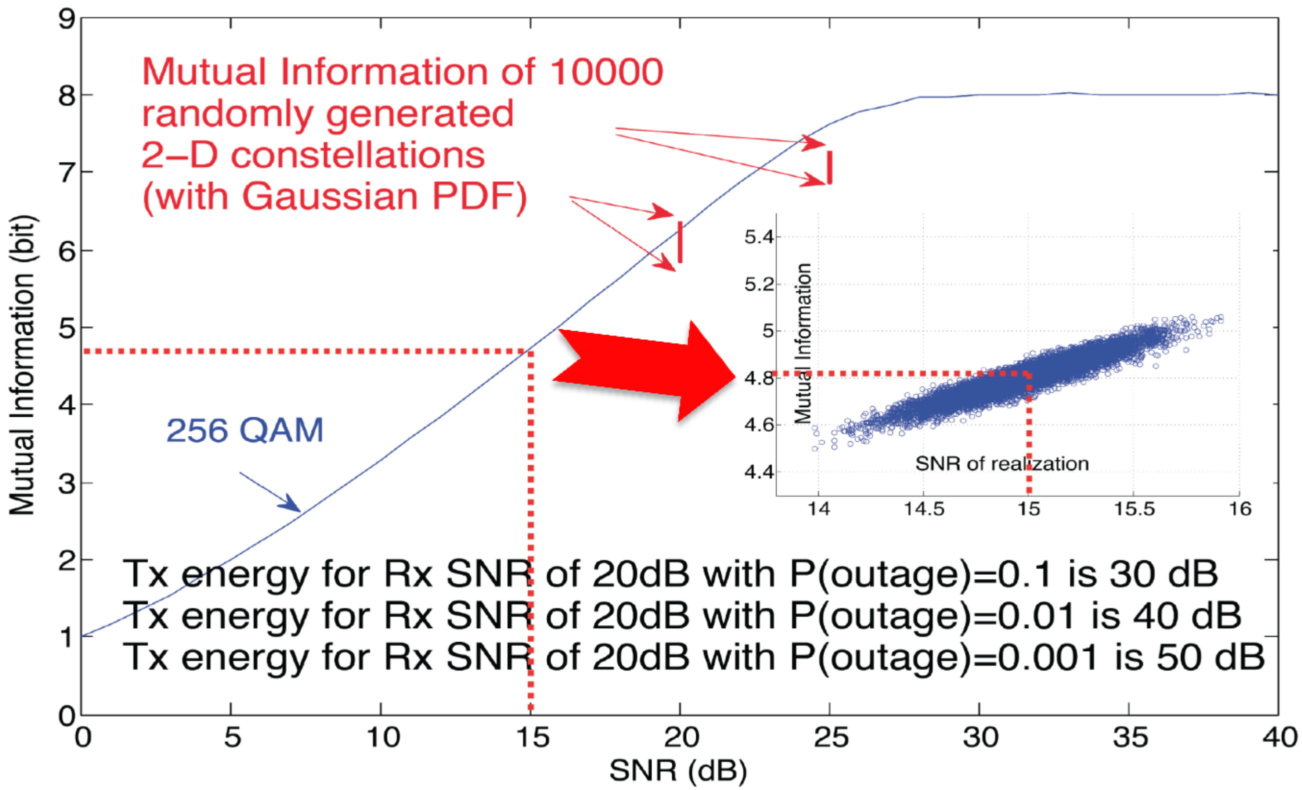
- Consider a slow Raleigh fading channel for which statistical average of the fading gain per receive antenna is one.
  - Using a single TX and Q RX antennas over such channel, mutual information averaged over different realizations of a constellation with L points approaches the capacity of $2Q$ parallel AWGN channels, each with unit energy, as $L \to \infty$.

Accuracy of the Computational Tool and its Simplified Version in Non-asymptotic Situations



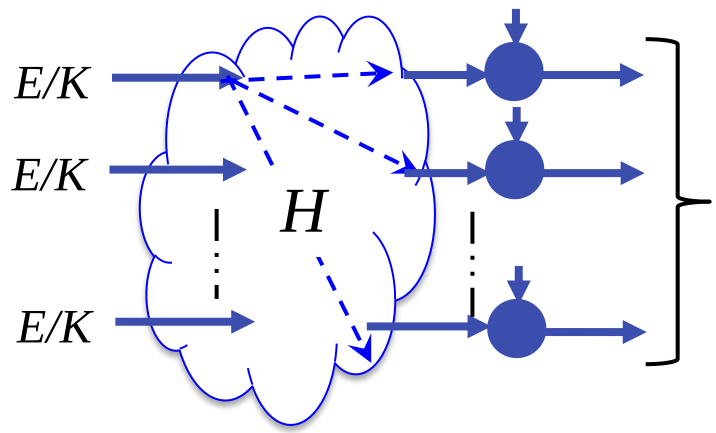
Main Benefit: Inherent Diversity in A Single Constellation

- Conventional method suffer from deep fades in slow fading.
- This problem disappear as "Good and Bad" channel realizations contribute to forming the constellation.



Media-based vs. Source-based

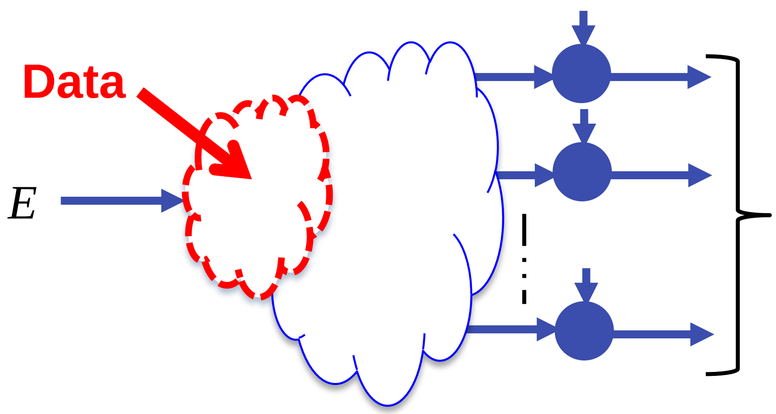
*K*x*K*
MIMO
***K* complex**
Dimensions



Total signal energy: *KE*
Basis: **Non-orthogonal**
Complex Dimensions/sec/Hz: *K*

Better Performance

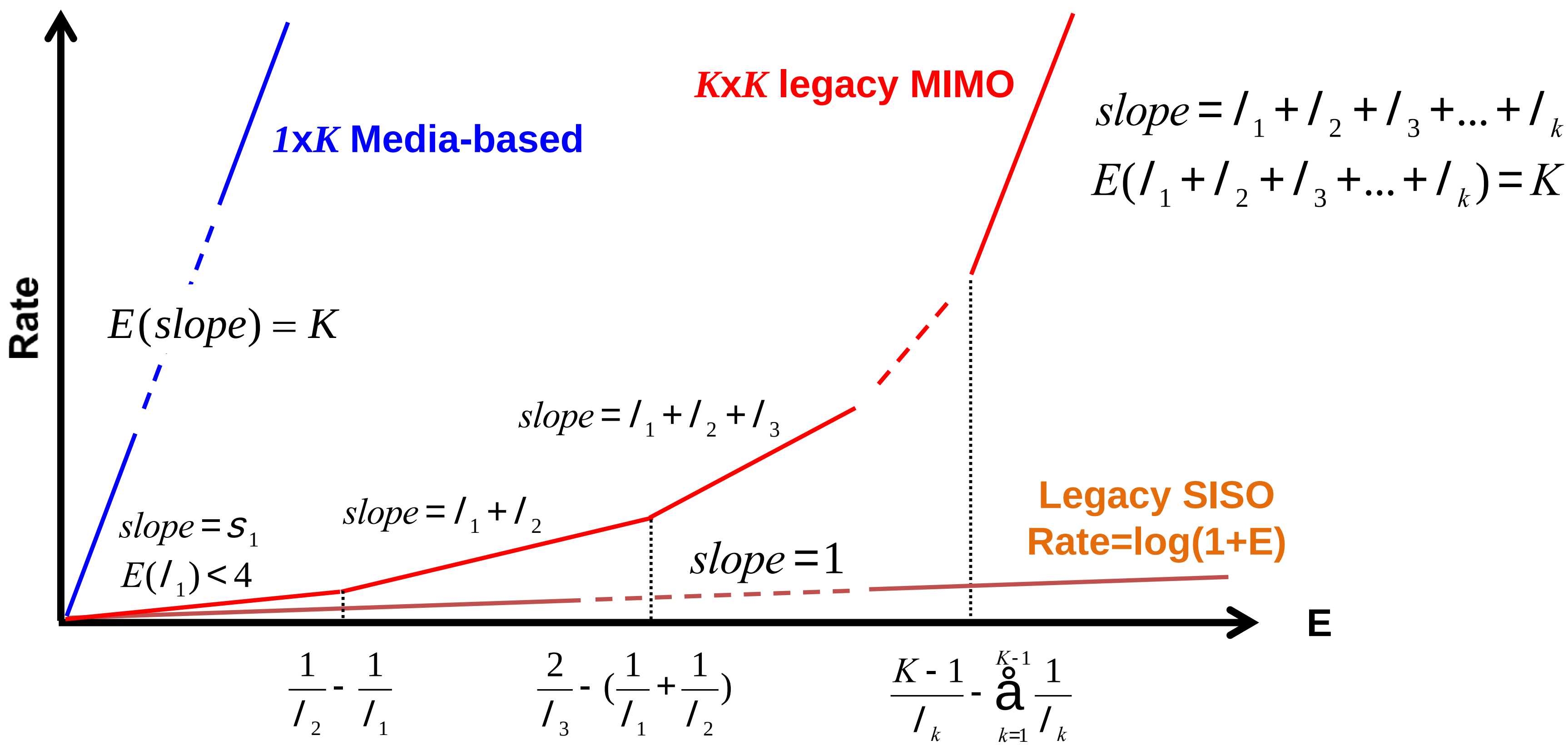
Media-based
one complex
dimension



Total signal energy: *KE*
Basis: **Orthogonal**
Complex Dimension/sec/Hz: *K*

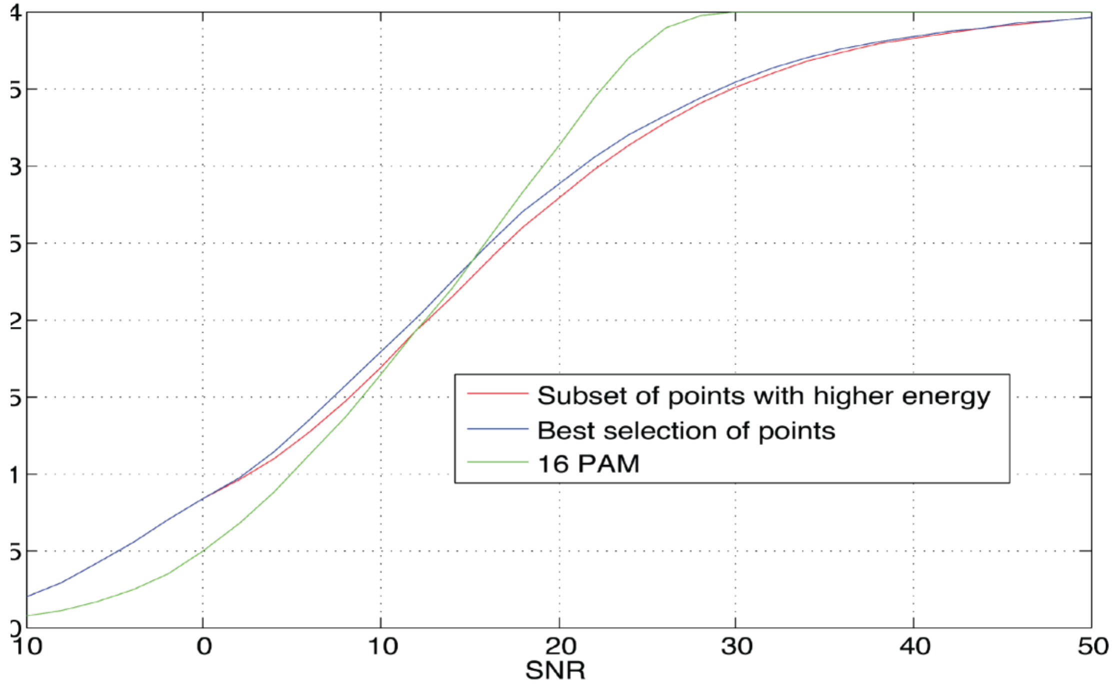
Media-based vs. Legacy Systems: Effective Dimensionality

$\lambda_1 > \lambda_2 > \ldots > \lambda_K$: Eigenvalues of a KxK Wishart random matrix



Selection Gain

- Select a subset of points, which, subject to uniform probabilities, maximize the mutual information.
- In practice, using the subset of points with highest energy, which maximizes the slope the rate at zero SNR, performs very well.



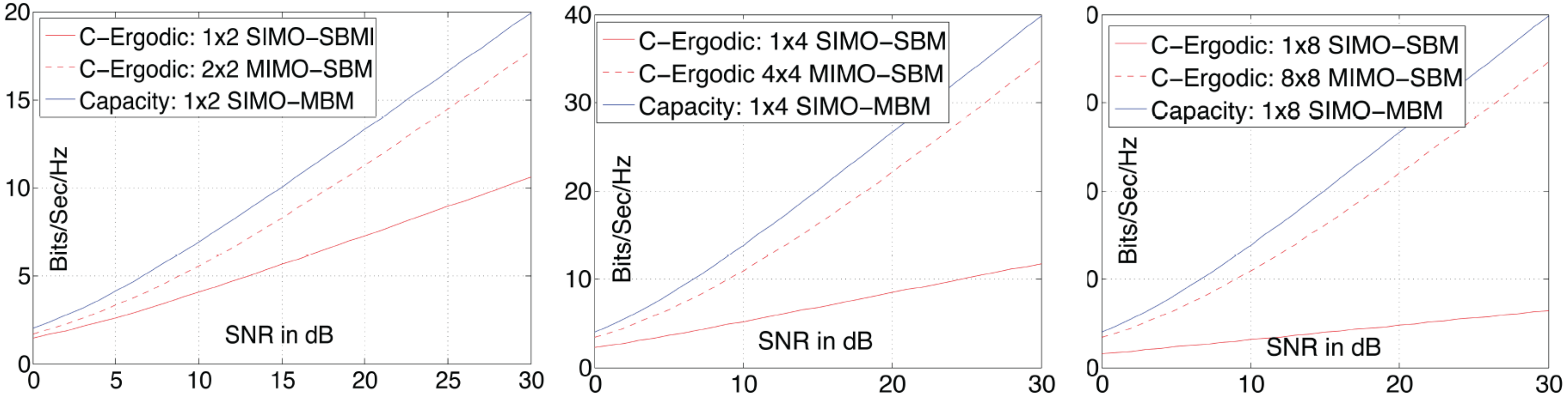
Media-based vs. Legacy Systems: Slope of Rate vs. SNR (dB) at SNR=0

- Legacy SISO: Slope=1
- Legacy *K*x*K* MIMO: **Maximum eigenvalue of a *K*x*K* Wishart matrix (upper limited by 4)**
- *1*x*K* Media-based: *K*

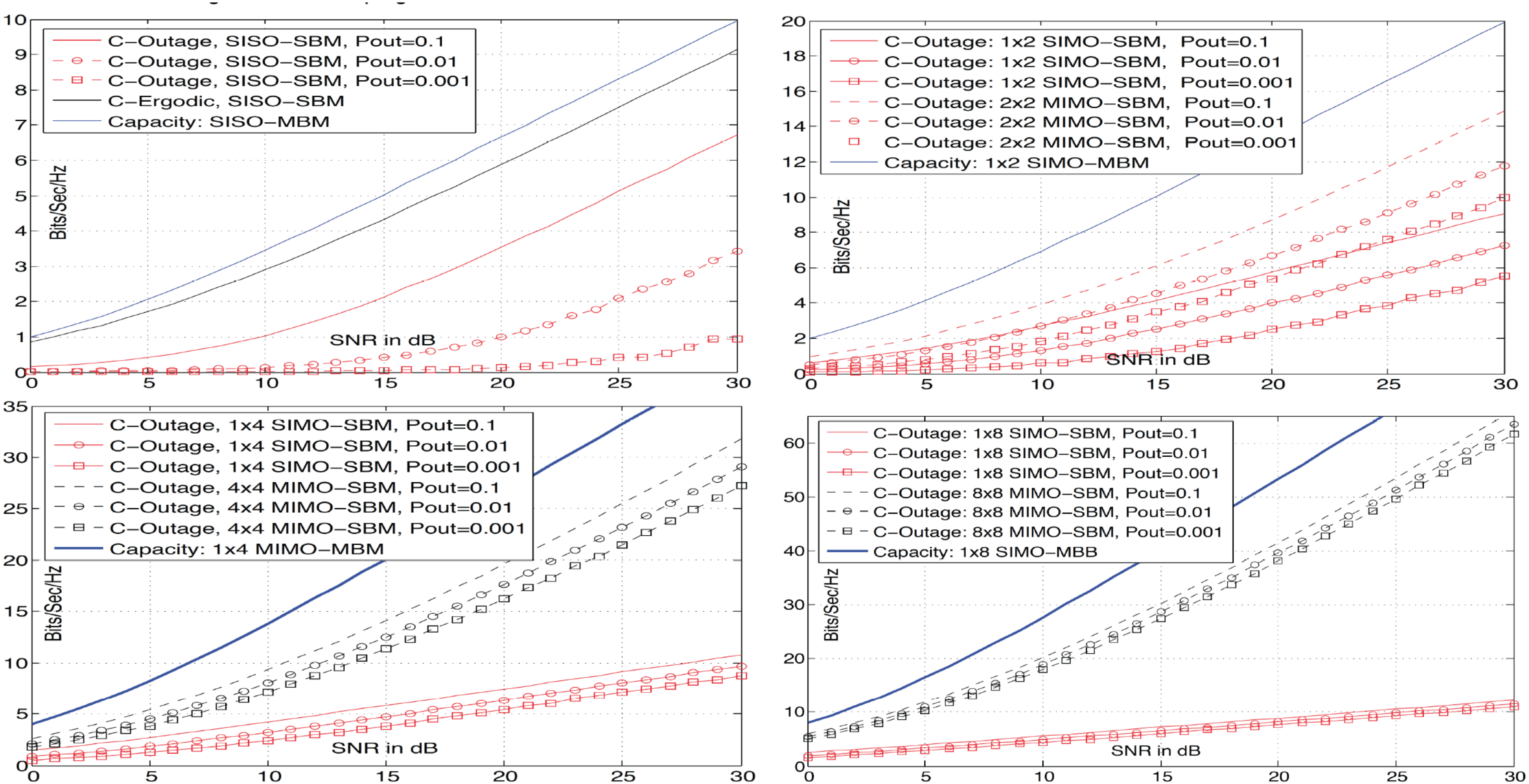
	L=1, K=2	*L=1, K=4*	*L=1, K=8*	*L=1, K=infinity*
*K*x*K* MIMO	1.75	2.45	2.96	4
*1*x*K* Media-based	2	4	8	Infinity

- *Selection Gain* further increases the slope of media-based to: $\max \|\vec{c}_i\|, \; i = 1, \cdots, L.$
  - **e.g. average slope scales as** log*(L)* for SISO case.

Comparison with Ergodic Capacity



Comparison with Outage Capacity



Questions/Comments?

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