

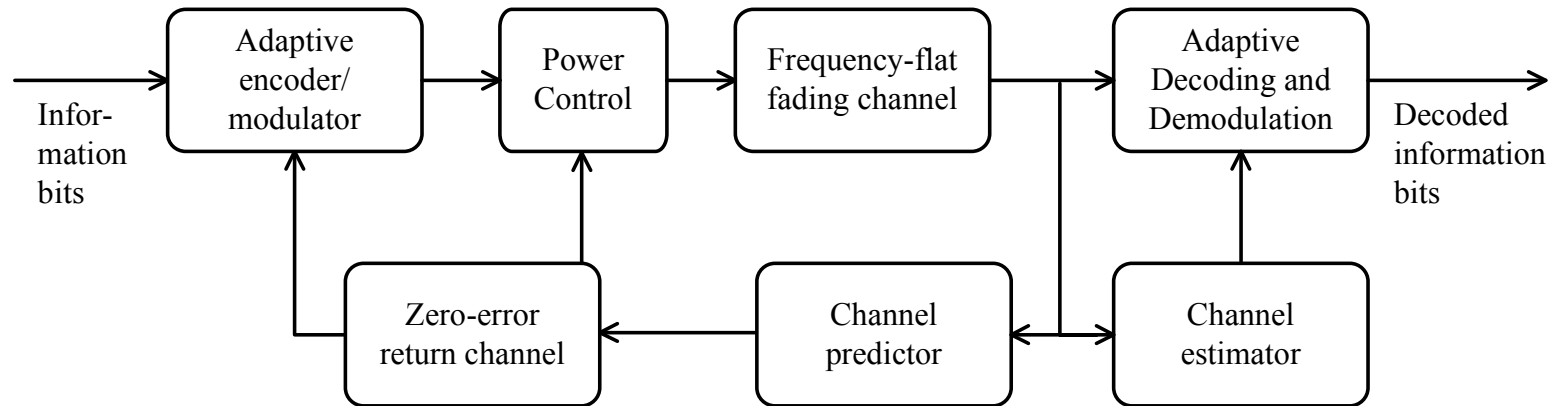
# Optimal Power Control for Discrete-Rate Link Adaptation Schemes with Capacity-Approaching Coding

Anders Gjendemsjø   Geir E. Øien   Henrik Holm

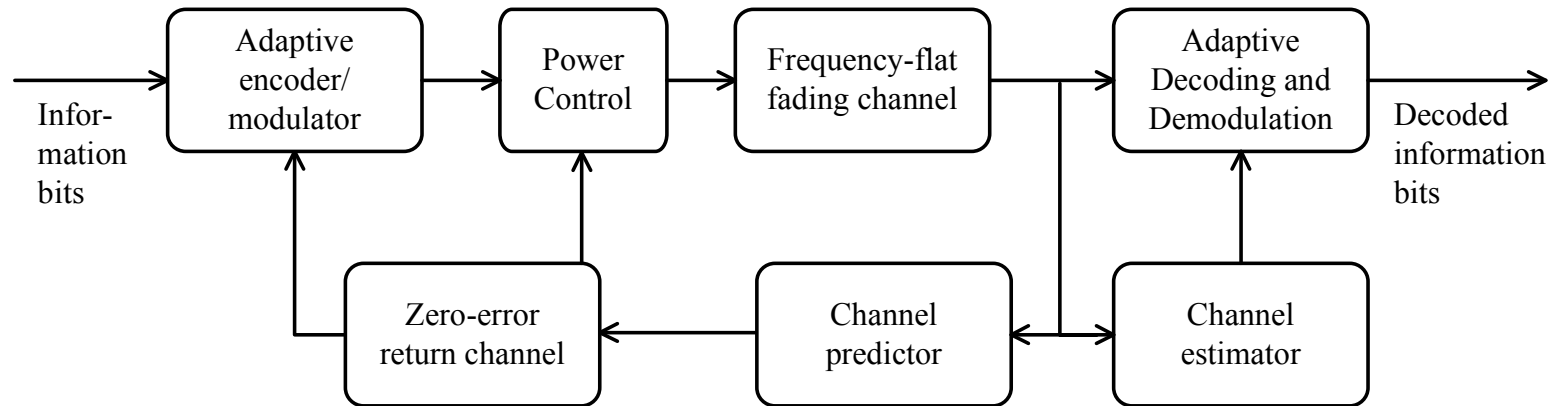
`{gjendems,oien}@iet.ntnu.no, henrik@ece.umn.edu`

Norwegian University of Science and Technology  
Department of Electronics and Telecommunications.

# System Model

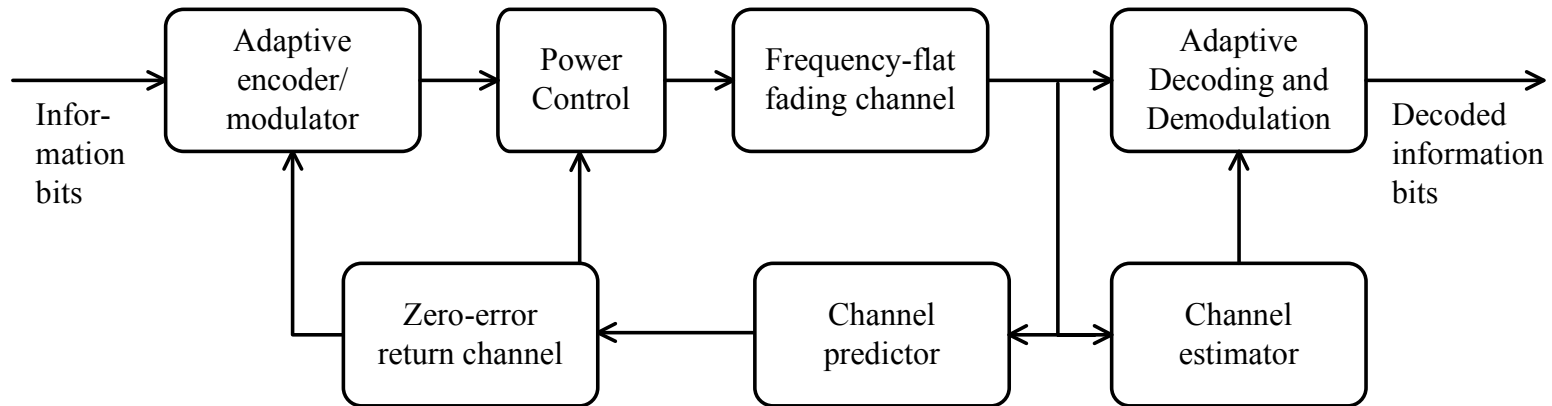


# System Model



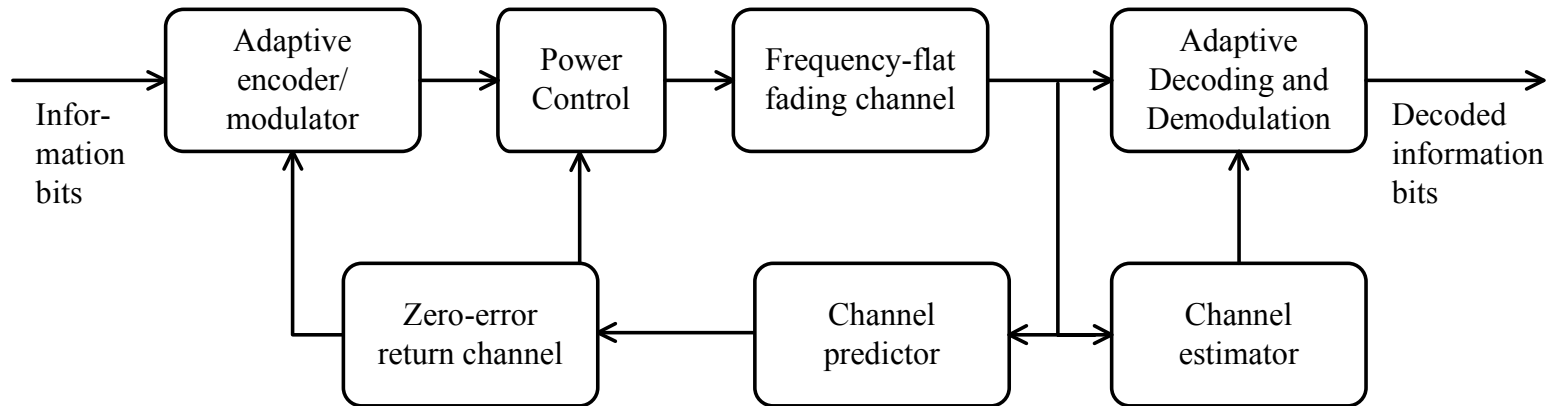
- Assumptions:
  - Frequency flat fading

# System Model



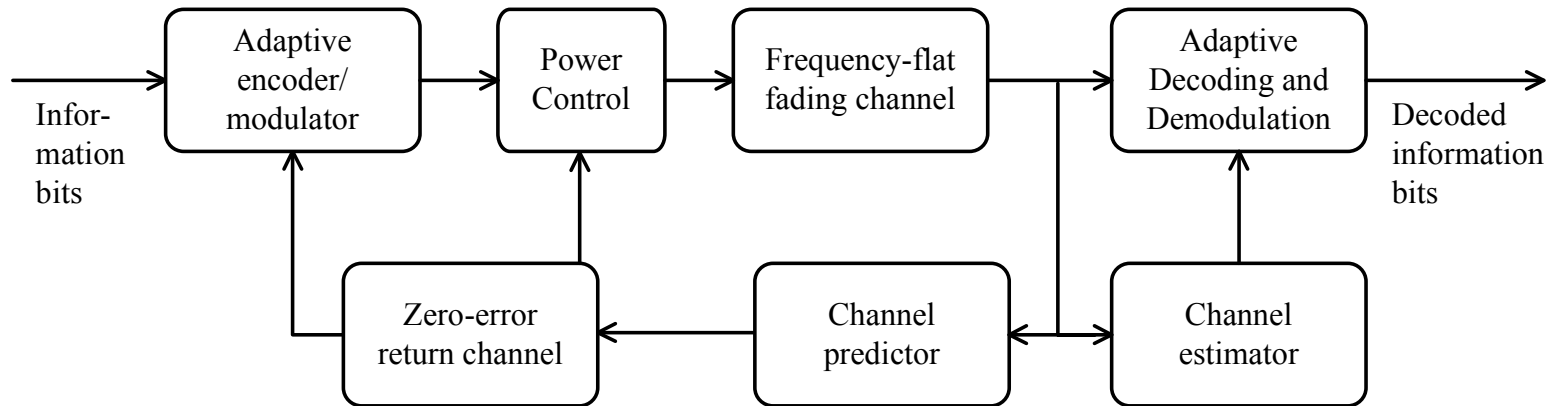
- Assumptions:
  - Frequency flat fading
  - Slow fading, i.e., coherence time larger than signal duration

# System Model



- Assumptions:
  - Frequency flat fading
  - Slow fading, i.e., coherence time larger than signal duration
  - Channel is AWGN within each codeword

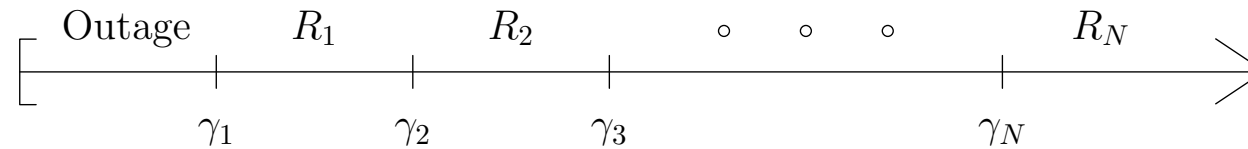
# System Model



- Assumptions:
  - Frequency flat fading
  - Slow fading, i.e., coherence time larger than signal duration
  - Channel is AWGN within each codeword
  - Perfect channel predictions sent over a zero-error zero-delay feedback channel

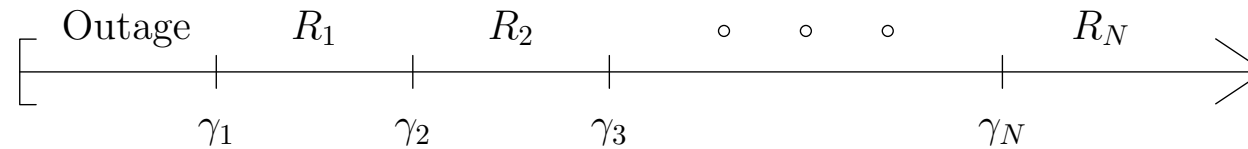
# Problem Formulation

We consider systems where the number of rates is *finite*:



# Problem Formulation

We consider systems where the number of rates is *finite*:

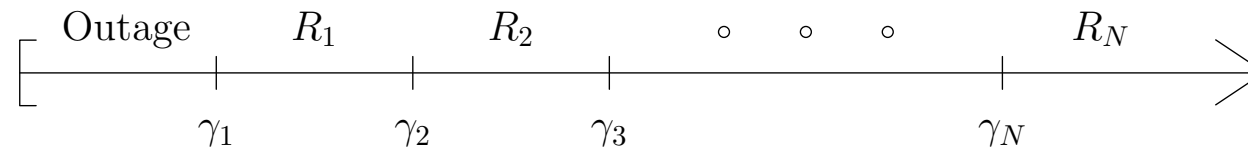


- Problems
  - How do we find  $\{\gamma_n\}_{n=1}^N$ ?



# Problem Formulation

We consider systems where the number of rates is *finite*:



- Problems
  - How do we find  $\{\gamma_n\}_{n=1}^N$ ?
  - If power adaptation is allowed, what is the optimal power scheme?

# Related work

- Goldsmith & Chua: “Variable-Rate Variable-Power M-QAM for Fading Channels”
  - Solves the problem for M-QAM
  - Optimization is average power and BER constrained

# Related work

- Goldsmith & Chua: “Variable-Rate Variable-Power M-QAM for Fading Channels”
  - Solves the problem for M-QAM
  - Optimization is average power and BER constrained
- Holm et.al: “Maximizing the Average Spectral Efficiency of Adaptive Coded Modulation”
  - Finds the optimal switching thresholds for a *constant power* scheme

# Related work, cont'd

- Caire & Shamai: “On the Capacity of Some Channels with Channel State Information”
  - Shows that if the coherence time is significantly smaller than the codeword length the capacity can be reached using *a single codebook with dynamic power allocation*.

# MASA Analysis

- Average Spectral Efficiency (ASE):

$$\text{ASE} = \sum_{n=1}^N R_n P_n$$

- $P_n$  is the probability that code  $n$  is employed

# MASA Analysis

- Average Spectral Efficiency (ASE):

$$\text{ASE} = \sum_{n=1}^N R_n P_n$$

- $P_n$  is the probability that code  $n$  is employed
- The Maximum Average Spectral Efficiency for Adaptive Coded Modulation (MASA):

$$\text{MASA} = \sum_{n=1}^N C_n P_n$$

- $C_n$  is the AWGN channel capacity

# MASA Analysis cont'd

- Constant transmit power, Received SNR:  $\gamma$

$$\text{MASA} = \sum_{n=1}^N \log_2(1 + \gamma_n) \int_{\gamma_n}^{\gamma_{n+1}} f_{\gamma}(\gamma) d\gamma$$

# MASA Analysis cont'd

- Constant transmit power, Received SNR:  $\gamma$

$$\text{MASA} = \sum_{n=1}^N \log_2(1 + \gamma_n) \int_{\gamma_n}^{\gamma_{n+1}} f_{\gamma}(\gamma) d\gamma$$

- Power adaptation, Received SNR:  $\frac{S(\gamma)}{\bar{S}}\gamma$

$$\text{MASA}_{\text{Power}} = \sum_{n=1}^N \log_2\left(1 + \frac{S(\gamma_n)}{\bar{S}}\gamma_n\right) \int_{\gamma_n}^{\gamma_{n+1}} f_{\gamma}(\gamma) d\gamma$$



# Power Adaptation

The *rate is constant* within each region, so intuitively:

Also keep the *received SNR constant*.

$$\frac{S(\gamma)}{\bar{S}} = \begin{cases} \frac{\beta_n \gamma_n}{\gamma}, & \text{for } \gamma_n \leq \gamma < \gamma_{n+1} \\ 0, & \text{for } \gamma < \gamma_1, \end{cases}$$

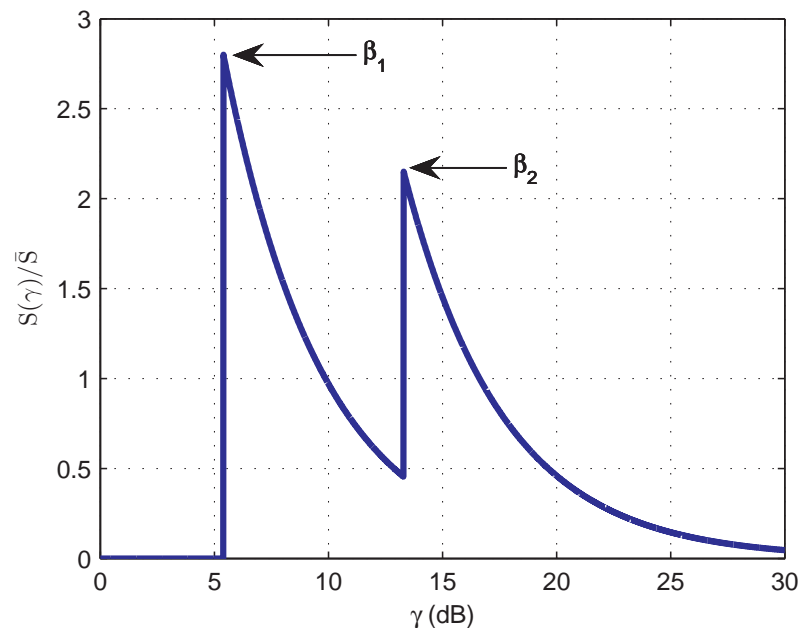
where  $\{\beta_n, \gamma_n\}_{n=1}^N$  are parameters to be *co-optimized*.

# Power Adaptation

The *rate is constant* within each region, so intuitively:  
Also keep the *received SNR constant*.

$$\frac{S(\gamma)}{\bar{S}} = \begin{cases} \frac{\beta_n \gamma_n}{\gamma}, & \text{for } \gamma_n \leq \gamma < \gamma_{n+1} \\ 0, & \text{for } \gamma < \gamma_1, \end{cases}$$

where  $\{\beta_n, \gamma_n\}_{n=1}^N$  are parameters to be *co-optimized*.



# Power Adaptation cont'd

Using the proposed power adaptation scheme:

$$\text{MASA}_{\text{Power}} = \sum_{n=1}^N \log_2(1 + \beta_n \gamma_n) \int_{\gamma_n}^{\gamma_{n+1}} f_{\gamma}(\gamma) d\gamma \quad (1)$$

## Optimization problem

Maximize (1) subject to:

$$\sum_{n=1}^N \beta_n \gamma_n \int_{\gamma_n}^{\gamma_{n+1}} \frac{1}{\gamma} f_{\gamma}(\gamma) d\gamma = 1 \quad (2a)$$

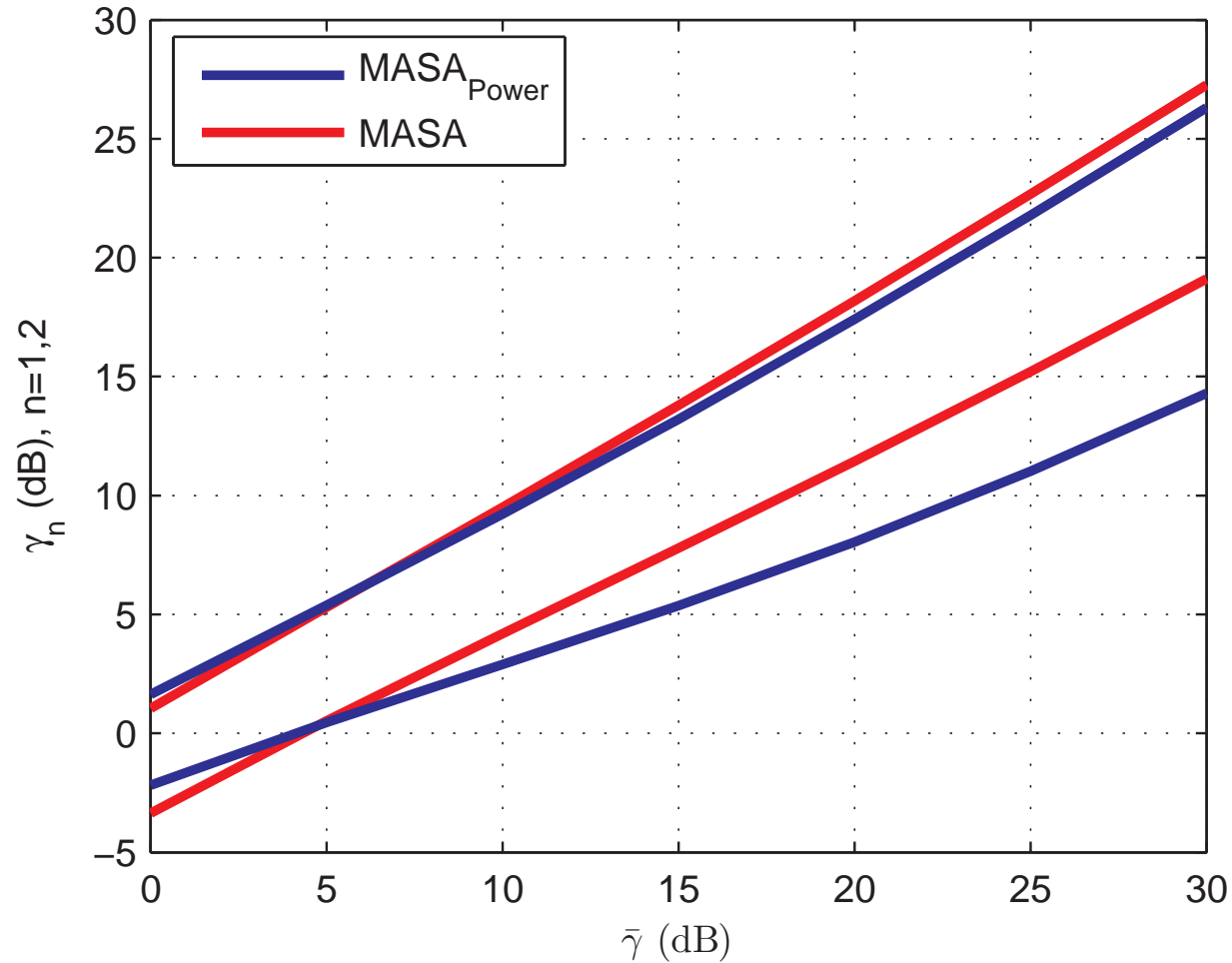
$$\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_N \geq 0 \quad (2b)$$

$$0 \leq \gamma_1 \leq \gamma_2 \leq \dots \leq \gamma_N \quad (2c)$$

# Numerical results

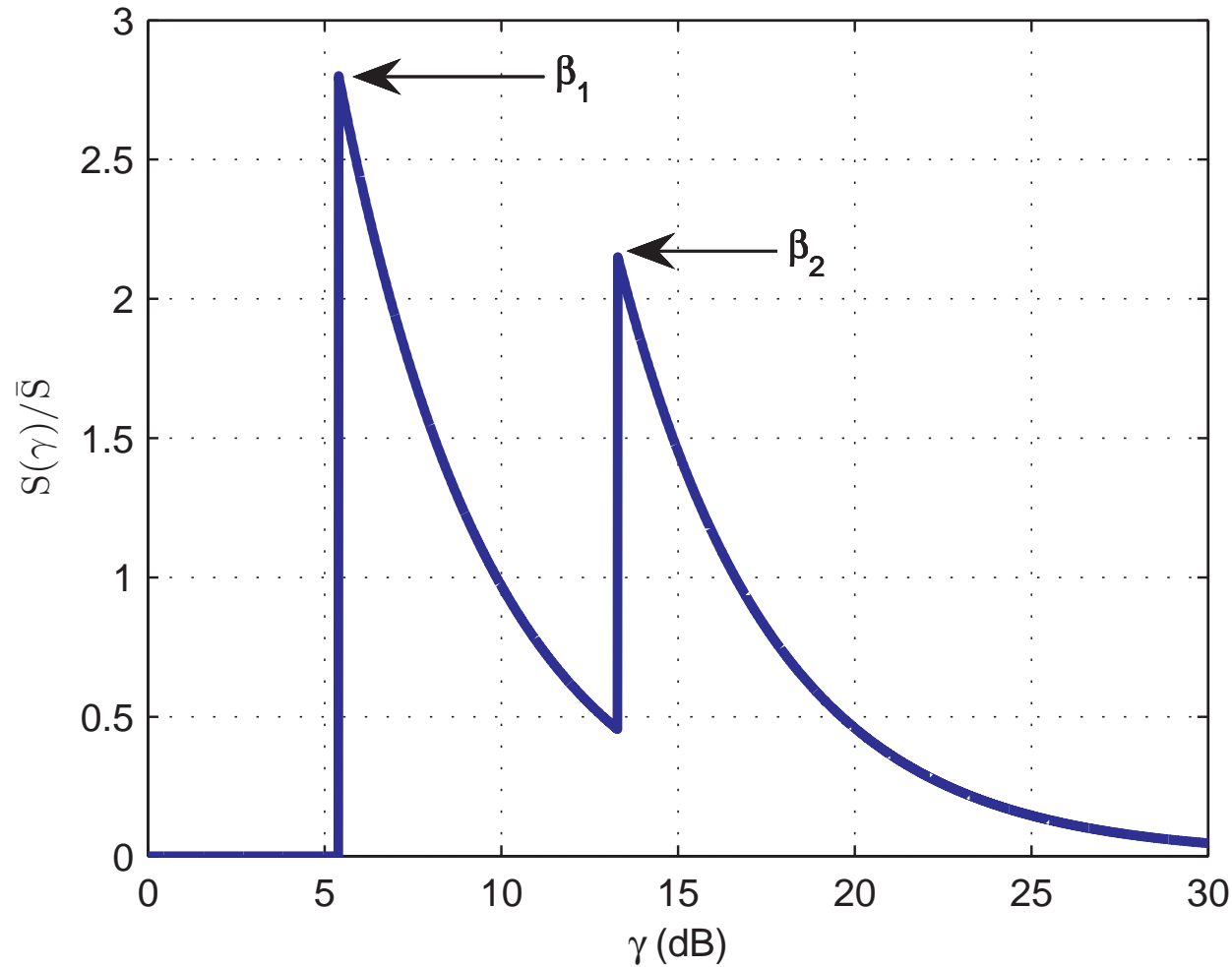
For the following results Rayleigh fading is assumed.

# Optimized parameters



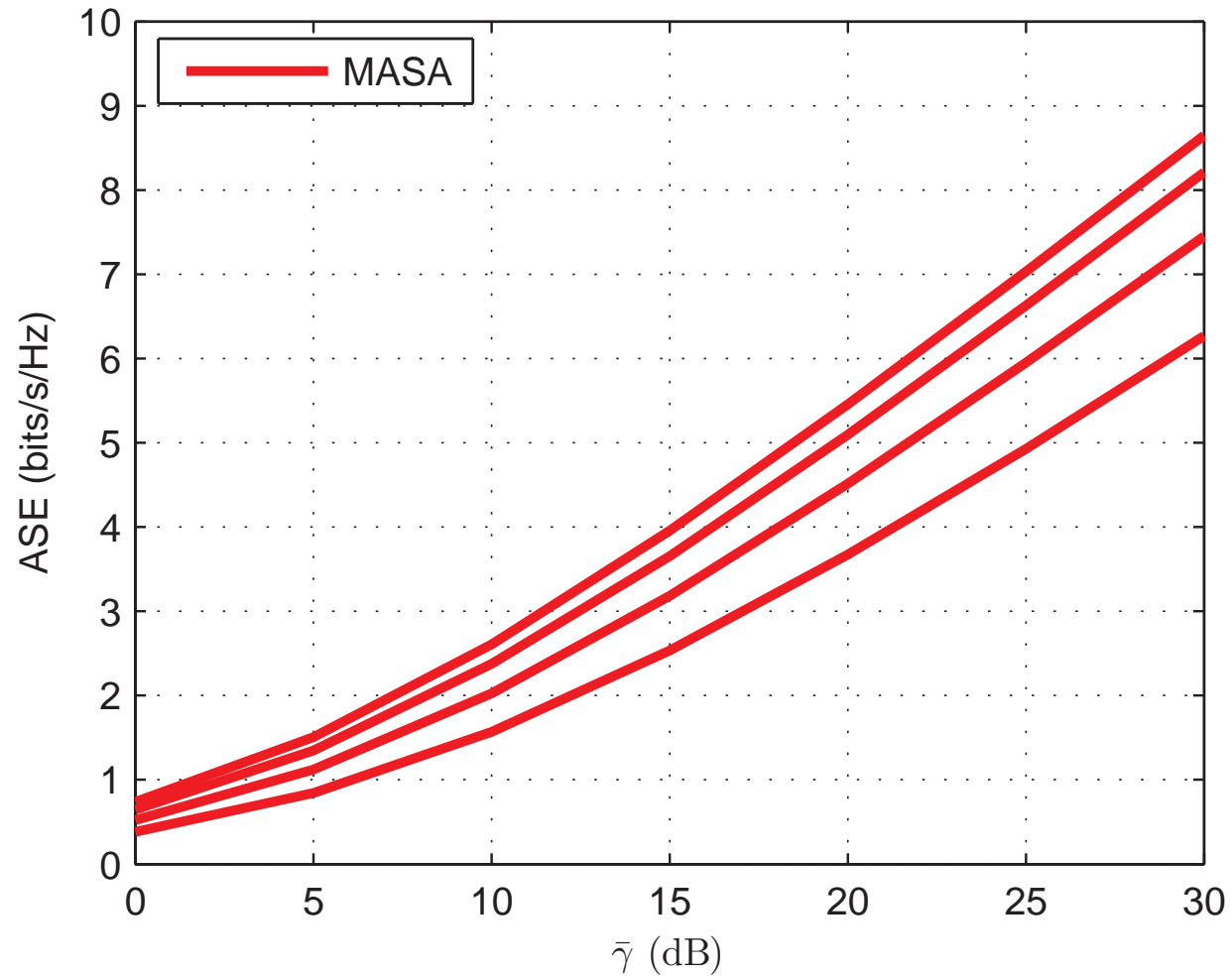
Switching levels for  $N = 2$ .

# Optimized parameters, cont'd

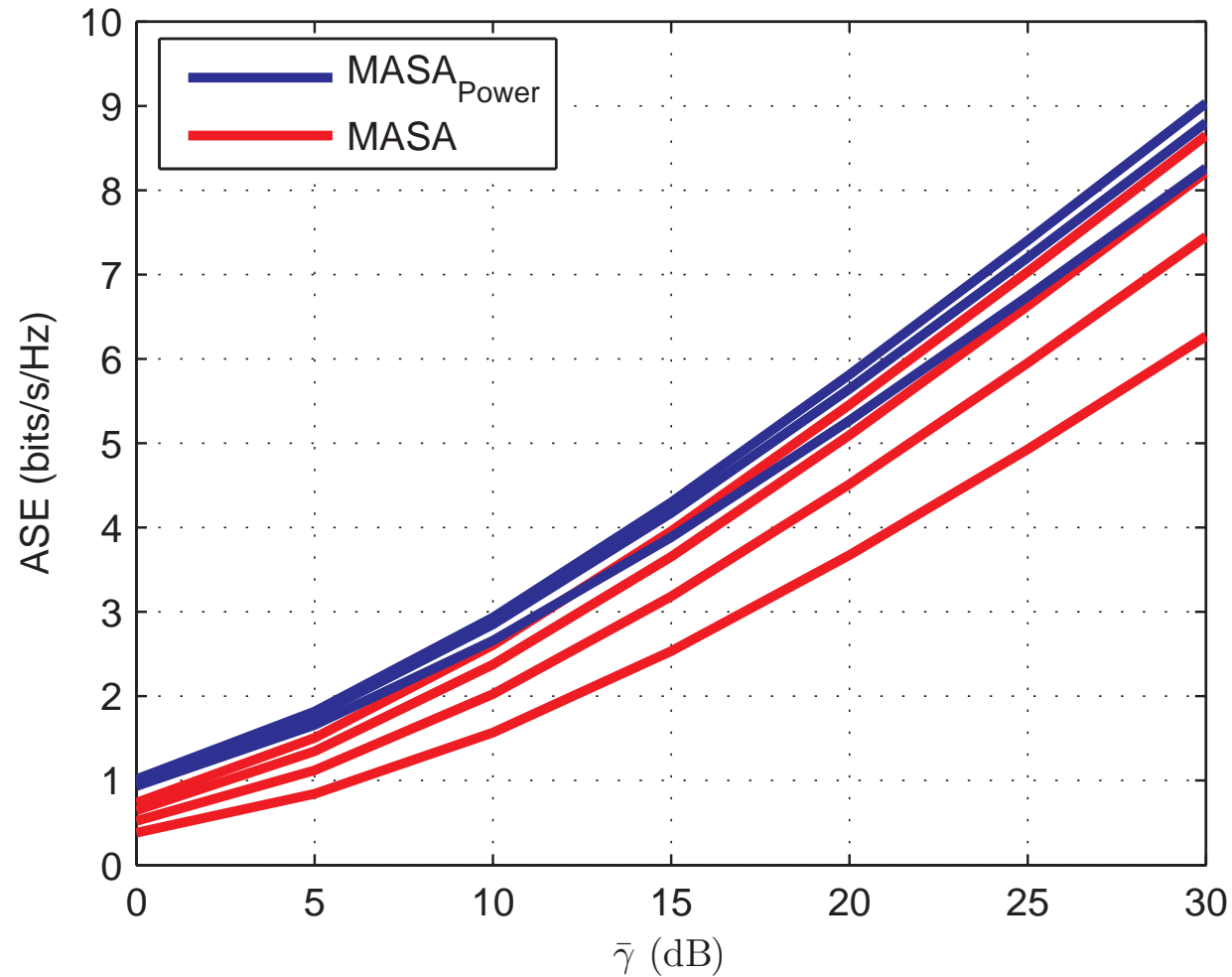


Power scheme for  $\bar{\gamma} = 15$  dB.

# MASA and MASA<sub>Power</sub>



# MASA and MASA<sub>Power</sub>





# MASA and Shannon Capacities

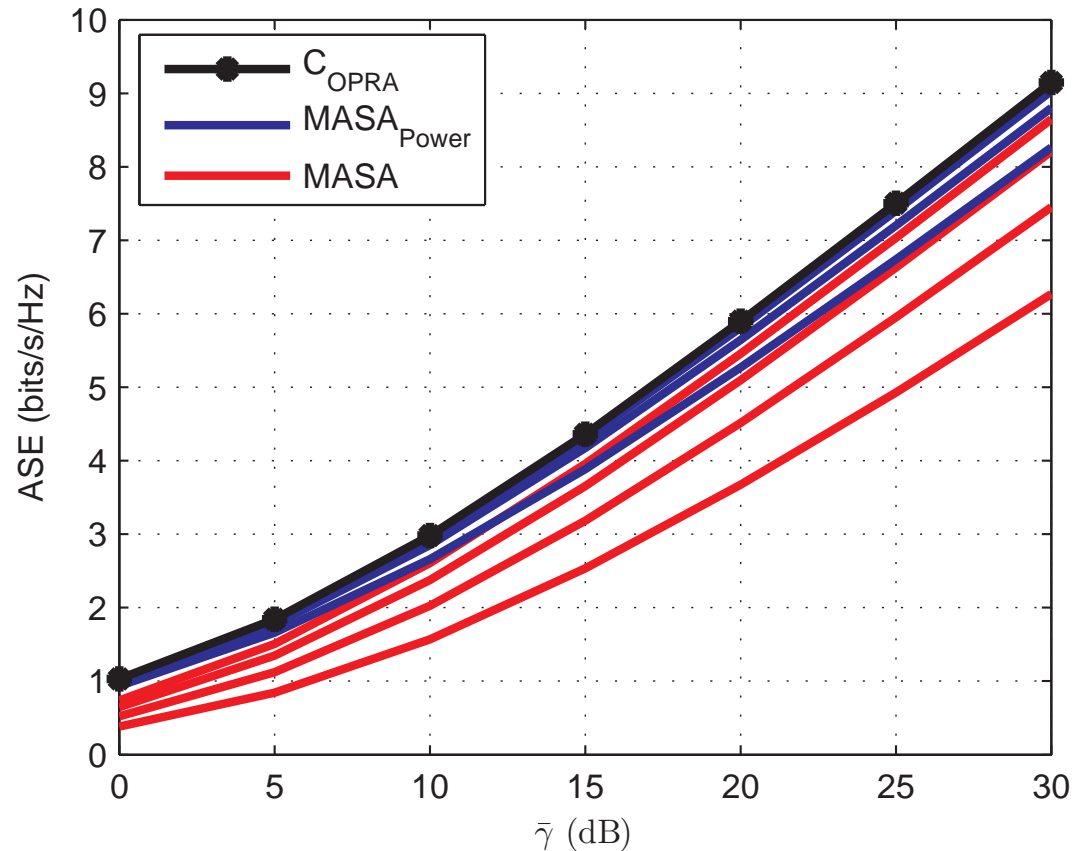
- MASA and MASA<sub>Power</sub>,  $C_{\text{OPRA}}$  as a reference,

$$C_{\text{OPRA}} = \log_2(e) \left( \frac{e^{\frac{-\gamma_c}{\bar{\gamma}}}}{\frac{\gamma_c}{\bar{\gamma}}} - \bar{\gamma} \right)$$

# MASA and Shannon Capacities

- MASA and  $MASA_{Power}$ ,  $C_{OPRA}$  as a reference,

$$C_{OPRA} = \log_2(e) \left( \frac{e^{\frac{-\gamma_c}{\bar{\gamma}}}}{\frac{\gamma_c}{\bar{\gamma}}} - \bar{\gamma} \right)$$



# Conclusions

- Introducing power adaptation for MASA has a significant ASE gain over the constant power MASA scheme.
- Power adapted MASA scheme using just four different rates achieves a spectral efficiency within 0.15 bits/s/Hz of  $C_{OPRA}$ .

# References

- A. Goldsmith and S. Chua, “Variable-rate variable-power MQAM for fading channels,” *IEEE Trans. Commun.*, vol. 45, pp. 1218-1230, Oct. 1997.
- H. Holm, G. E. Øien, M.-S. Alouini, F. Bøhagen, D. Gesbert, and K. J. Hole, “Maximizing the average spectral efficiency of adaptive coded modulation,” *Submitted to IEEE Transactions on ...*, 2004
- G. Caire and S. Shamai (Shitz), “On the Capacity of Some Channels with Channel State Information,” *IEEE Trans. Inform. Theory*, vol. 45, pp. 2007-2019, Sept. 1999.