



Sudan University of Science and Technology College of Graduate Studies

M.Sc. Programming Electronics Engineering (communications Engineering)

Performance analysis of Massive MIMO for LTE-Advanced تحليل اداء نظم الدخل و الخرج المتعددة الهوائية الضخمة في التطور طويل الامد المتقدم

A Research Submitted In Partial fulfillment for the Requirements of the Degree of M.Sc. degree in Electronics Engineering (Communication)

Prepared By:

Eng: Reham Abdelrazek Ali

Supervisor:

Dr. Ibrahim Khider

الآية

قال تعالى:

و فل اعملوا فسيري الله عملكم و رسوله و المؤمنون وستردون الى عالم الغيب و الشمادة فينبئكم بما كنتم وستردون الى عالم الغيب و الشمادة فينبئكم بما كنتم وستردون الى عالم العيب و الشمادة فينبئكم بما كنتم

التوبة (105)

Dedication

To the sun of my life, the loving mother and father, sisters and brothers, husband and my children,
I dedicate this work, it is with their love, kindness and encouragement I prosper and pursue my dreams

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

First of all my thanks and gratefulness to Allah, for giving me the strength, patience and confidence to complete this thesis.

My most grateful to my supervisor dr. Ibrahim

Khider for his patience and valuable efforts to

guide and advise to complete this work, also I

would like to thank our teachers in department of

electronic engineering for their efforts in helping

and support

Abstract

Massive MIMO is a promising technique to increase the energy efficiency of cellular network, by deploying hundreds or thousands of antennas at the base station (BS) to perform coherence transceiver processing. This thesis focusing into study, analyze the performance of massive MIMO for maximal energy efficiency. All this accomplished by using MATLAB software program which simulate the performance of massive MIMO by using ZF and MRC processing.

مستخلص

نظمالدخلوالخرجالمتعددة الهوائيةالضخمة هي تقنية واعدة لزيادة كفاءة استخدام الطاقة من الشبكة الخلوية، عن طريق نشر مئات أو آلاف الهوائيات في المحطة القاعدة من أجل إجراء معالجة جهاز الإرسال والاستقبال المتسق. هذه الأطروحة تركز في الدراسة، وتحليل أداء لنظمالدخلوالخرجالمتعددة الهوائيةالضخمة لتحقيق أقصى قدر من الكفاءة في استخدام الطاقة. كل هذا أنجز باستخدام برنامج ماتلاب البرمجيات التي تحاكي أداء لنظمالدخلوالخرجالمتعددة الهوائيةالضخمة باستخدام عمليات مختلفة.

Table of contents

Content	Page no.
Chapter One:Introduction	1
1.1Preface	1
1.2 Problem definition	1
1.3 Objectives	2
1.4 Proposed solution	2
1.5 Methodology	3
Chapter two:Background	4
2.1 Wireless Communication LTE-A	4
2.2 Types of antennas technology	5
2.2.1 SISO	5
2.2.2 SIMO	5
2.2.3 MISO	6
2.2.4 MIMO	6
2.3There are two types of MIMO technology	7
2.3.1 SU-MIMO(Single User MIMO)	7
2.3.2MU-MIMO(Multi User MIMO)	8
2.4Massive mimo	12
2.4.1How massive MIMO works	16
Chapter Three: Model	18
3.1 Precoding	20
3.1.1 Linear Precoding Schemes:	20
3.2 Energy Efficiency in Massive MIMO	23
3.2.1 Power Consumption Model	24
3.2.2 Mathematical Model of Power consumption	25
3.3Achievable capacity under perfect CSI.	27
3.4 Multicell scenario	29

Chapter Four:Simulationresults anddiscussion	
4.1Single cell Scenario	31
4.2Multi-Cell Scenario	36
Chapter Five:Conclusion and recommendation	
5.1 Conclusion	40
5.2 Recommendation	40
REFERENCES	42
Appendix	45

List of figures

Figure	Page no.
Figure(2.1): the four types of antenna technology	6
Figure (2.2):shows SU MIMO vs MU MIMO	10
Figure (2.3): massive mimo system is done by dividing the multi	13
users into cells where each has a base station with multi	
antennas serving the single antenna users in the cell.	
Figure(2.4): distribution of Massive MIMO	14
Figure (2.5) large antenna arrays at base stations	15
to simultaneously serve many autonomous terminals	
Figure (3.1) System Model of uplink and Downlink process.	19
Figure (3.2) Structure of RF chain	24
Figure (3.3): Overview of standard EE-maximization techniques	27
for massive MIMO systems.	
Figure (3.3) Multicell scenario where the cell under study is	29
surrounded by 24 identical cells	
Figure(4.1) Energy efficiency (in M bit/Joule) with ZF processing	31
in the single cell scenario.	
Figure(4.2) Energy efficiency (in M bit/Joule) with MRC	32
processing in the single cell scenario.	
Figure (4.3) Maximal EE for different number of BS antennas and	33
ZF, MRC processing scheme in the single-cell scenario.	
Figure(4.4) Total PA power at the EE-maximizing solution for	34
different number of BS antennas in the single-cell scenario. The	
radiated power per BS antenna is also shown.	
Figure (4.5)Comparison of area throughput at the EE-maximizing	35
solution for different number of BS antennas in the single-cell	
scenario.	

Figure(4.6)Maximal EE in the multi-cell scenario for different	37
number of BSantennas and different pilot reuse factors.	
Figure(4.7)Total PA power at the EE-maximizing solution in the	38
multi-cellscenario, for different number of BS antennas. The	
radiated power per BSantenna is also shown.	
Figure (4.8)Area throughput at the EE-maximizing solution in the	39
multi-cellscenario, for different number of BS antennas.	

List of Abbreviations

4G The Fourth Generation of Mobile Telecommunications Technology

BS Base Station

CSI Channel State Information

FDD Frequency Division Duplex

LTE Long Term Evaluation

LTE-A Long Term Evaluation – Advanced

MATLAB Mathematical Laboratory

MIMO Multiple Input Multiple Output

MRC Maximum Ratio Combining

MMSE Minimum Mean Square Error

MU-MIMO Multi User MIMO

OFDMA Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access

SC_FDM Single Carrier Frequency Division Multiplexing

SNR Signal to Noise Ratio

TDD Time Division Duplex

UE User Equipment

ZF Zero Forcing