



On the Feasibility of Full-Duplex Relaying in the Presence of Loop Interference

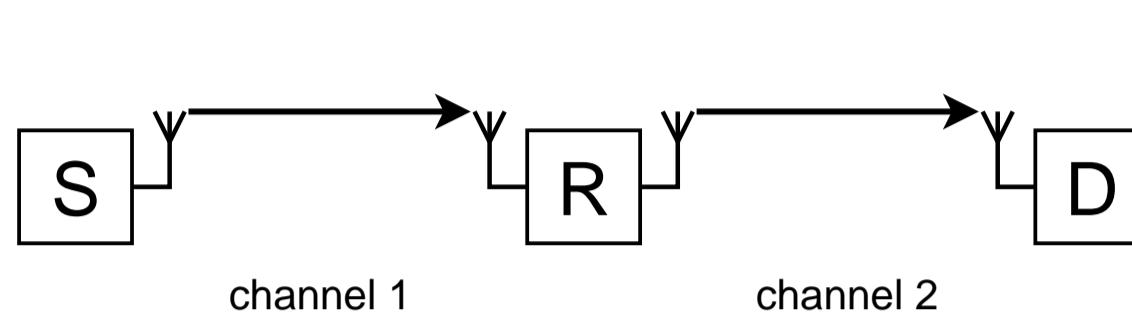
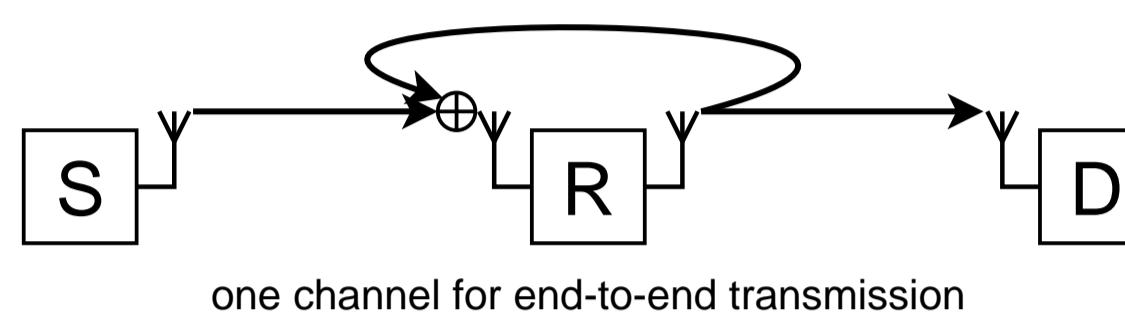
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Introduction

- Fundamental classifications:

– Amplify-and-forward (AF) vs. decode-and-forward (DF)

– Relaying modes:



* Full Duplex (FD)

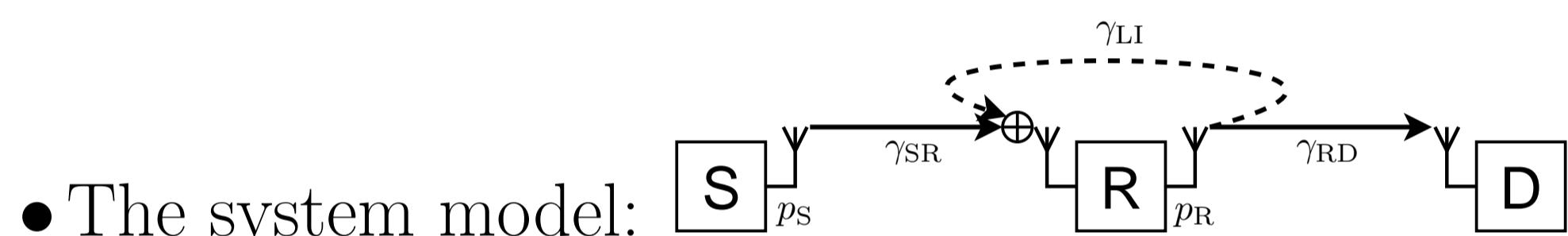
- Loop interference
- Fixed infrastructure relays
- Separate rx and tx antennas
- Loop cancellation algorithms

* Half Duplex (HD)

- Pre-log 1/2 in capacity
- Mobile relays and cooperative communication
- Single antenna is enough

What is the benefit of choosing the proper mode?
When is the full-duplex mode feasible?
How does power allocation affect the performance?

End-to-end capacities



- The system model:

– Full Duplex:

$$\begin{aligned} C_{FD}^{AF} &= \log_2 \left(1 + \frac{p_S \gamma_{SR}}{\frac{p_R \gamma_{LI} + 1}{p_R \gamma_{LI} + 1} + p_R \gamma_{RD} + 1} \right) \\ C_{FD}^{DF} &= \log_2 \left(1 + \min \left\{ \frac{p_S \gamma_{SR}}{p_R \gamma_{LI} + 1}, p_R \gamma_{RD} \right\} \right) \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} C_{HD}^{AF} &= \frac{1}{2} \log_2 \left(1 + \frac{p_S \gamma_{SR} p_R \gamma_{RD}}{p_S \gamma_{SR} + p_R \gamma_{RD} + 1} \right) \\ C_{HD}^{DF} &= \frac{1}{2} \log_2 \left(1 + \min \{p_S \gamma_{SR}, p_R \gamma_{RD}\} \right) \end{aligned}$$

– Half Duplex:

- Power allocation (PA)

– Uniform power allocation: $p_S = p_R = 1$

– Individual constraints:

$$(p_S^*, p_R^*) = \arg \max_{(p_S, p_R)} C_\mu^\pi \text{ subject to } p_S \leq 1 \text{ and } p_R \leq 1$$

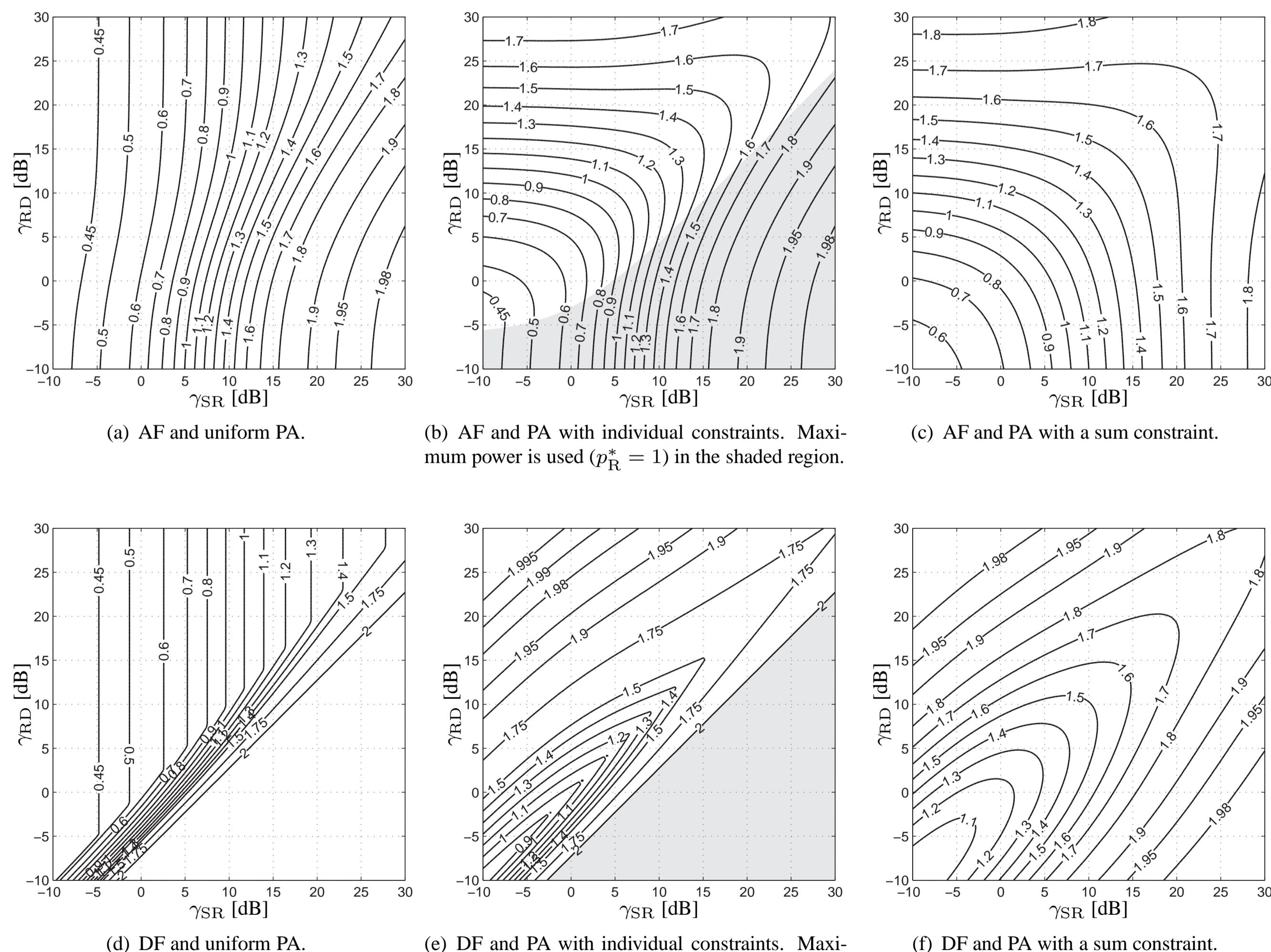
– A sum constraint:

$$(p_S^*, p_R^*) = \arg \max_{(p_S, p_R)} C_\mu^\pi \text{ subject to } p_S + p_R \leq 2$$

→ Closed-form expressions for p_S and p_R in the paper

- Comparison of the relaying modes:

Contour plots for the capacity ratio $\frac{C_{FD}}{C_{HD}}$ when $\gamma_{LI} = 6\text{dB}$ in the full-duplex mode. $\frac{C_{FD}}{C_{HD}} \leq 2$ for all γ_{SR} and γ_{RD} .



Break-even loop interference

- Two extremes for the trade-off:

– $C_{FD}^\pi = 2C_{HD}^\pi$ with protocol $\pi \in \{\text{AF, DF}\}$ if $\gamma_{LI} = 0$

– C_{FD}^π/C_{HD}^π is continuous and monotonically decreasing in terms of γ_{LI} and $\lim_{\gamma_{LI} \rightarrow \infty} C_{FD}^\pi/C_{HD}^\pi = 0$

⇒ There exists a *break-even loop interference level* $\gamma_{LI} = \Gamma_{LI}^\pi$ for which $C_{FD}^\pi = C_{HD}^\pi$

Determine Γ_{LI}^π for protocol $\pi \in \{\text{AF, DF}\}$
such that $C_{FD}^\pi \geq C_{HD}^\pi$ if and only if $\gamma_{LI} \leq \Gamma_{LI}^\pi$

- Uniform power allocation ($\Gamma_{LI}^\pi \geq 1 = 0\text{dB}$)

– Amplify-and-forward

$$\Gamma_{LI}^{AF} = \sqrt{\frac{\gamma_{SR} + 1}{\gamma_{RD} + 1} (\gamma_{SR} + \gamma_{RD} + 1)}$$

$$\Gamma_{LI}^{DF} = \frac{\gamma_{SR} \left(\sqrt{\min\{\gamma_{SR}, \gamma_{RD}\}} + 1 + 1 \right)}{\min\{\gamma_{SR}, \gamma_{RD}\}} - 1$$

- Power allocation with individual constraints

– Amplify-and-forward ($\Gamma_{LI}^{AF} \geq 1 = 0\text{dB}$):

$$\Gamma_{LI}^{AF} = \gamma_{SR} \gamma_{RD} \left(2 + \frac{1}{A} + \frac{1}{\gamma_{SR}} - 2 \sqrt{\left(1 + \frac{1}{A} \right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{\gamma_{SR}} \right)} \right),$$

where $A = \sqrt{1 + \gamma_{SR} \gamma_{RD} / (\gamma_{SR} + \gamma_{RD} + 1)} - 1$ if $\sqrt{\frac{\gamma_{SR}+1}{\gamma_{RD}+1}} \geq \frac{\gamma_{SR}+1}{\gamma_{RD}}$
and otherwise Γ_{LI}^{AF} as with uniform power allocation

– Decode-and-forward ($\Gamma_{LI}^{DF} \geq 2 = 3\text{dB}$):

$$\Gamma_{LI}^{DF} = \frac{\left(\gamma_{SR} - \sqrt{\min\{\gamma_{SR}, \gamma_{RD}\}} + 1 + 1 \right) \gamma_{RD}}{\left(\sqrt{\min\{\gamma_{SR}, \gamma_{RD}\}} + 1 - 1 \right)^2}$$

- Power allocation with a sum constraint

– Amplify-and-forward ($\Gamma_{LI}^{AF} \geq 2(2 - \sqrt{2}) \approx 0.69\text{dB}$):

$$\Gamma_{LI}^{AF} = \gamma_{SR} + \gamma_{RD} + 2\gamma_{SR}\gamma_{RD} \left(2 + \frac{1}{A} \right) - 2\gamma_{SR}\gamma_{RD} \sqrt{\left(1 + \frac{1}{A} \right) \left(2 + \frac{1}{\gamma_{SR}} \right)},$$

where $A = \sqrt{1 + 2\gamma_{SR}\gamma_{RD} / (1 + \gamma_{SR} + \gamma_{RD} + \sqrt{(2\gamma_{SR} + 1)(2\gamma_{RD} + 1)}) - 1}$

– Decode-and-forward ($\Gamma_{LI}^{DF} \geq 4 = 6\text{dB}$):

$$\Gamma_{LI}^{DF} = \frac{\gamma_{SR} + \gamma_{RD}}{1 - \sqrt{\frac{\gamma_{SR} + \gamma_{RD}}{\gamma_{SR} + \gamma_{RD} + 2\gamma_{SR}\gamma_{RD}}}}$$

- Illustration of above expressions:

Contour plots for the break-even loop interference level Γ_{LI}^π [dB]: if $\gamma_{LI} \leq \Gamma_{LI}^\pi$ then $C_{FD} \geq C_{HD}$.

