



波束偏移效应下的智能超表面 通信感知一体化

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1 背景介绍：混合场波束偏移效应与已有工作

2 波束偏移效应下RIS辅助的ISAC思路与创新

3 波束偏移效应下RIS辅助的ISAC系统建模

4 波束偏移效应下RIS辅助的ISAC解决方案

5 信道估计与定位的仿真评估

6 总结与展望



■ 近场

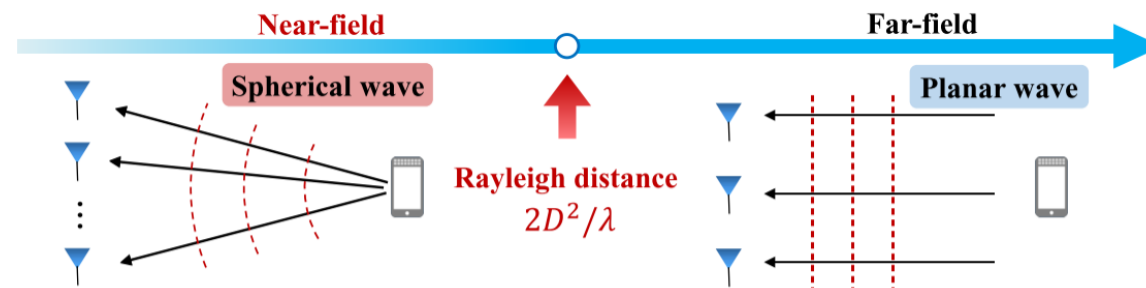
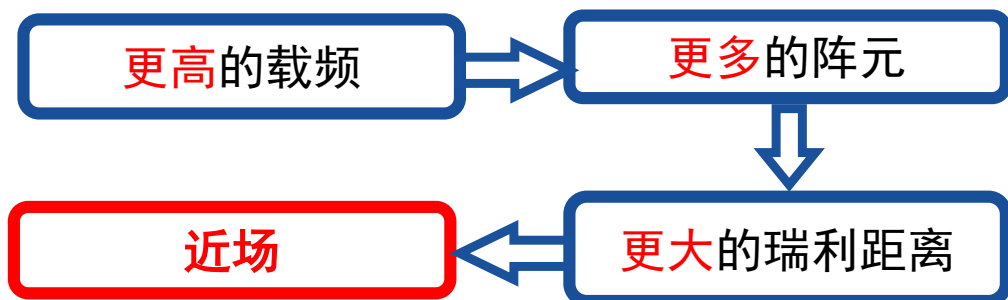


图. 1.1 通过瑞利距离划分的近场区域和远场区域^[22TCOM_Cui].

■ 波束偏移效应

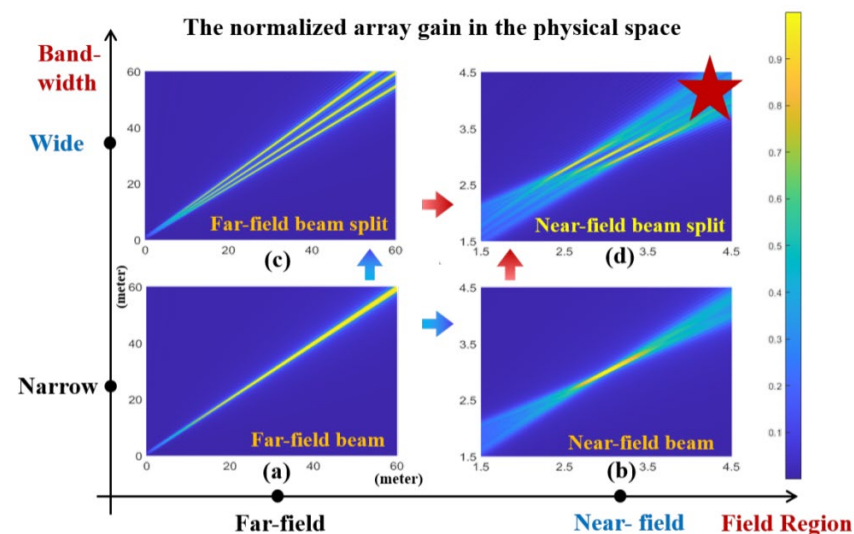
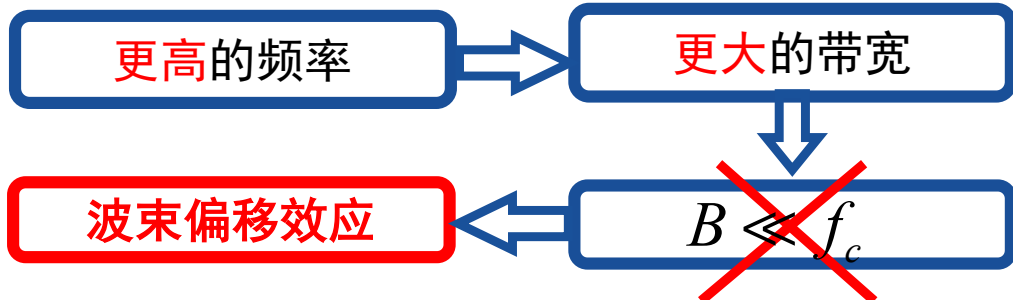


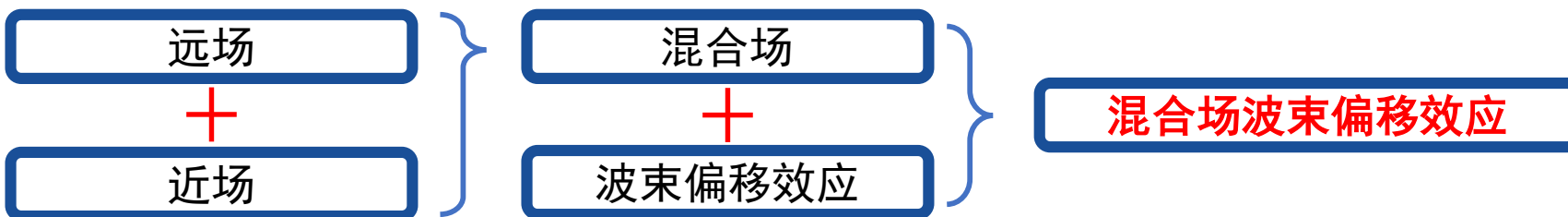
图. 1.2 波束偏移效应产生的后果^[21arXiv_Cui].

[22TCOM_Cui] M. Cui and L. Dai, "Channel estimation for extremely large-scale MIMO: far-field or near-field?" IEEE Trans. Commun., vol. 70, no. 4, pp. 2663–2677, Apr. 2022.

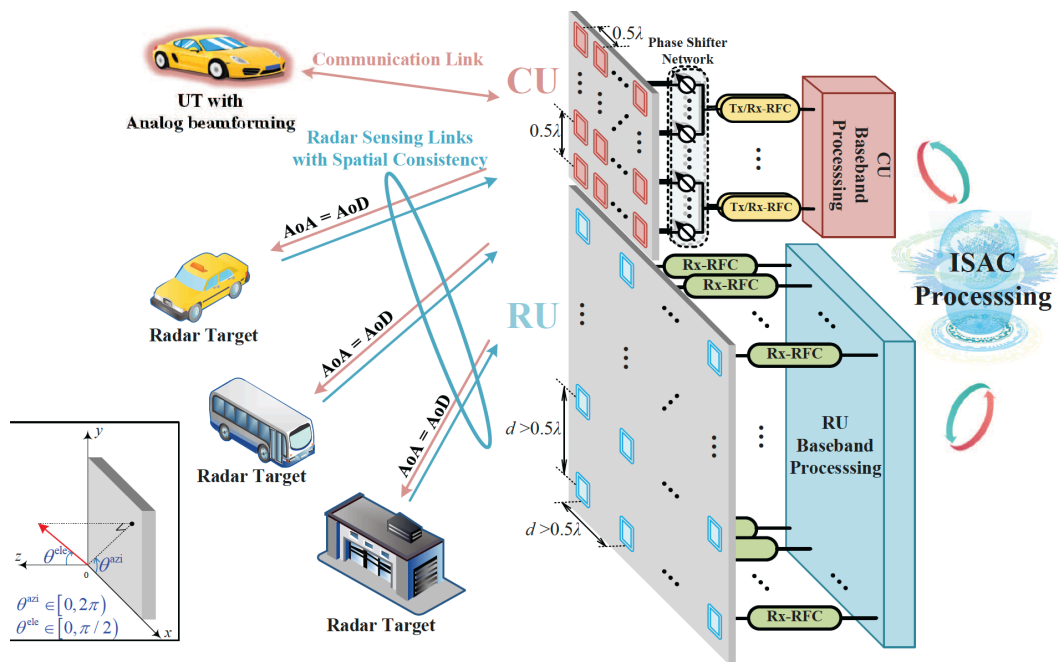
[21arXiv_Cui] M. Cui et al., "Near-field wideband beamforming for extremely large antenna array," arXiv preprint arXiv:2109.10054, 2021.



混合场波束偏移效应



通信感知一体化：混合场波束偏移效应下估计信道和定位用户





智能超表面辅助的通信感知一体化

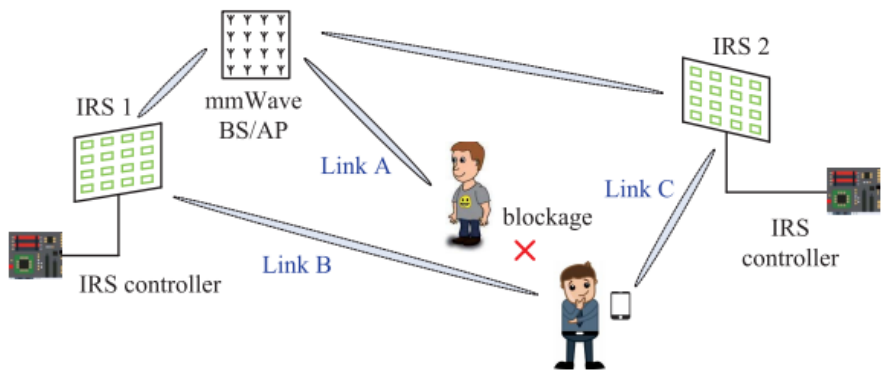


图. 1.3 多RIS辅助的下行用户定位[21TWC_Wang].

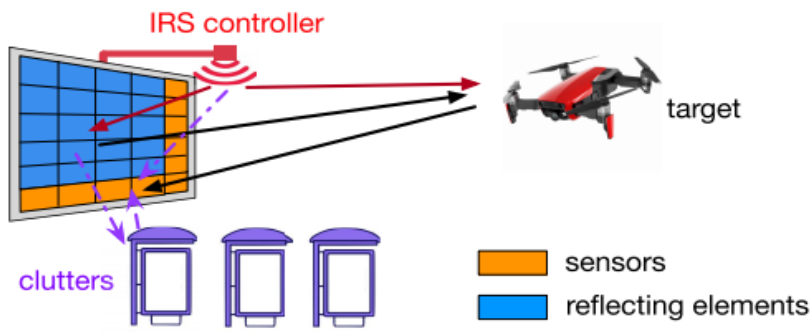


图. 1.4 提出的RIS自感知系统[22JSAC_Shao].

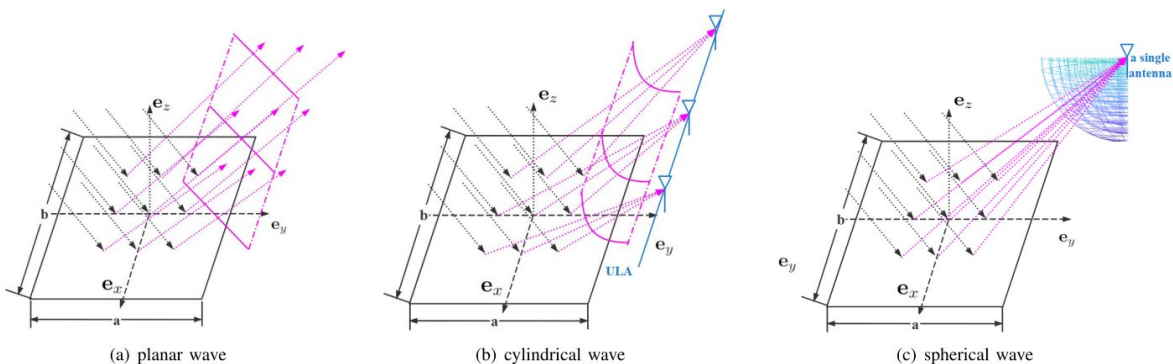


图. 1.5 RIS辅助的近场波束赋形和感知[22TWC_Jiang].

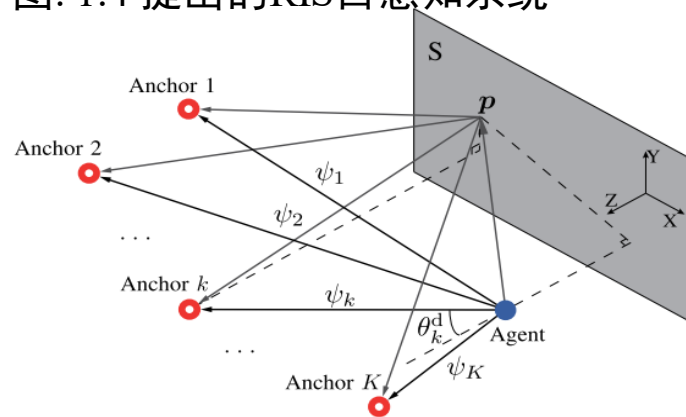


图. 1.6通过RIS实现超5G网络中的位置感知[22JSAC_Wang].

[21TWC_Wang] W. Wang and W. Zhang, "Joint beam training and positioning for intelligent reflecting surfaces assisted millimeter wave communications," IEEE Trans. Wireless Commun., vol. 20, no. 10, pp. 6282–6297, 2021.

[22JSAC_Shao] X. Shao et al., "Target sensing with intelligent reflecting surface: Architecture and performance," IEEE J. Sel. Areas Commun., vol. 40, no. 7, pp. 2070–2084, Jul. 2022.

[22TWC_Jiang] Y. Jiang, F. Gao, M. Jian, S. Zhang and W. Zhang, "Reconfigurable Intelligent Surface for Near Field Communications: Beamforming and Sensing," in IEEE Trans. on Wireless Commun., vol. 22, no. 5, pp. 3447–3459, May 2023.

[22JSAC_Wang] Z. Wang, Z. Liu, Y. Shen, A. Conti and M. Z. Win, "Location Awareness in Beyond 5G Networks via Reconfigurable Intelligent Surfaces," in IEEE J. Sel. Areas Commun., vol. 40, no. 7, pp. 2011–2025, July 2022, doi: 10.1109/JSAC.2022.3155542.



■ 本工作与相关工作的简要对比

参考文献	定位方法的种类			MIMO 信道类型				预编码/波束赋形结构			是否与信道估计结合	是否有RIS辅助	算法
	ToA/TDoA	AoA/AoD	RSS	波束偏移	远场	近场	混合场	单天线	全数字	混合			
[R1]		√	√		√				√				RSS和AoA结合的定位方案
[R2]	√	√			√				√				Direct Source Localization
[R3]	√				√			√					最大似然
[R4]	√	√			√				√				正交匹配追踪, 期望最大化
[R5]		√			√				√			√	MUSIC算法变种
[R6]		√			√					√		√	最大似然
[R7]			√			√		√				√	最大似然
[R8]		√		√		√				√			真实时延线辅助的定位
[R9]	√	√			√				√		√		连续定位和波束赋形
本工作	√	√		√			√			√	√	√	LA-GMMV-OMP, 连同CDL方案和PDL方案

[R1] Z. Lin et al., “3-D indoor positioning for millimeter-wave massive MIMO systems,” IEEE Trans. Commun., vol. 66, no. 6, pp. 2472–2486, Jun. 2018.

[R2] N. Garcia et al., “Direct localization for massive MIMO,” IEEE Trans. Signal Process., vol. 65, no. 10, pp. 2475–2487, May 2017.

[R3] H. Xiong et al., “TDOA localization algorithm with compensation of clock offset for wireless sensor networks,” China Commun., vol. 12, no. 10, pp. 193–201, Oct. 2015.

[R4] A. Shahmansoori et al., “Position and orientation estimation through millimeter-wave MIMO in 5G systems,” IEEE Trans. Wireless Commun., vol. 17, no. 3, pp. 1822–1835, Mar. 2018.

[R5] X. Shao et al., “Target sensing with intelligent reflecting surface: Architecture and performance,” IEEE J. Sel. Areas Commun., vol. 40, no. 7, pp. 2070–2084, Jul. 2022.

[R6] W. Wang and W. Zhang, “Joint beam training and positioning for intelligent reflecting surfaces assisted millimeter wave communications,” IEEE Trans. Wireless Commun., vol. 20, no. 10, pp. 6282–6297, 2021.

[R7] Abu-Shaban et al., “Near-field localization with a reconfigurable intelligent surface acting as lens,” in ICC 2021 - IEEE Int. Conf. Commun., 2021, pp. 1–6.

[R8] H. Luo and F. Gao, “Beam squint assisted user localization in near-field communications systems,” arXiv preprint arXiv:2205.11392, 2022.

[R9] B. Zhou et al., “Successive localization and beamforming in 5G mmwave MIMO communication systems,” IEEE Trans. Signal Process., vol. 67, no. 6, pp. 1620–1635, Mar. 2019.



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■ 频率选择性极坐标域冗余字典设计

- **问题 1:** 极坐标域变换矩阵 (Polar-domain transform matrix, PTM)^[22TCOM_Cui]能够很好地估计混合场信道, 但是不能在有波束偏移效应的条件下很好的工作。
- **方案 1:** 提出了频率选择性极坐标域冗余字典 (Frequency Selective Polar-domain Redundant Dictionary, FSPRD).

■ 联合信道估计和定位的快速精确算法

- **问题 2:** 如何在使用基于OMP类的算法估计簇稀疏多径THz信道时有效地选择字典中的原子。
- **方案 2:** 借鉴[12TSP_Wang], 在每一次迭代时选择多个原子。

[22TCOM_Cui] M. Cui and L. Dai, "Channel estimation for extremely large-scale MIMO: far-field or near-field?" IEEE Trans. Commun., vol. 70, no. 4, pp. 2663–2677, Apr. 2022.

[12TSP_Wang] J. Wang, S. Kwon, and B. Shim, "Generalized orthogonal matching pursuit," IEEE Trans. Signal Process., vol. 60, no. 12, pp. 6202–6216, Dec. 2012.

联合信道估计和用户定位

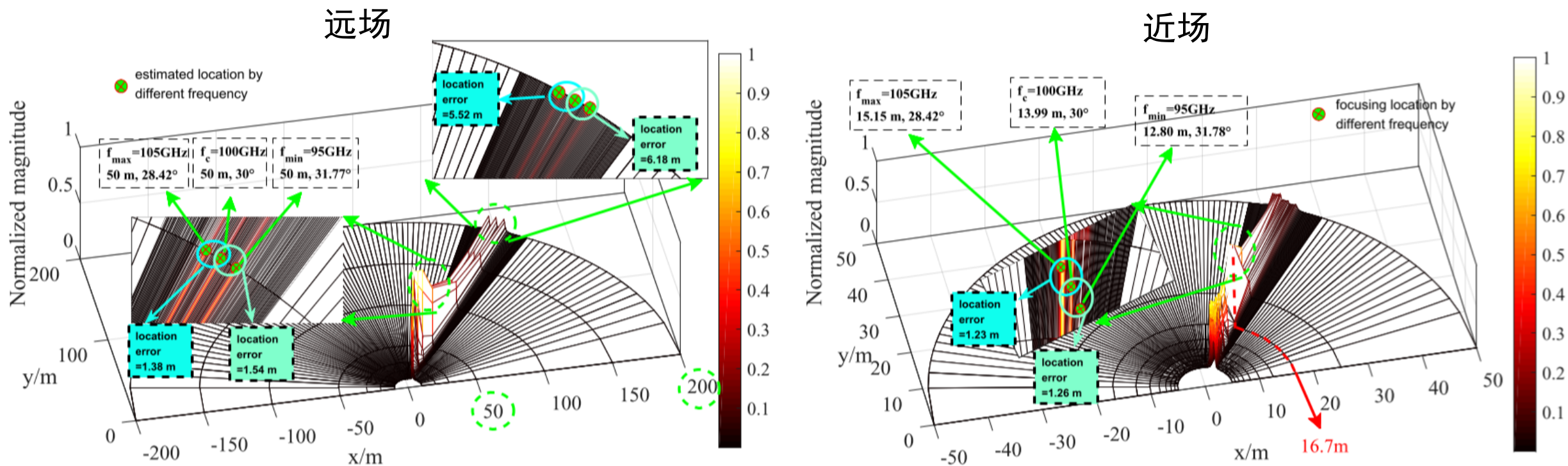


图. 2.1. 通过真实信道（只有LoS径）和混合场导向矢量的内积来说明混合场波束偏移效应下的定位问题

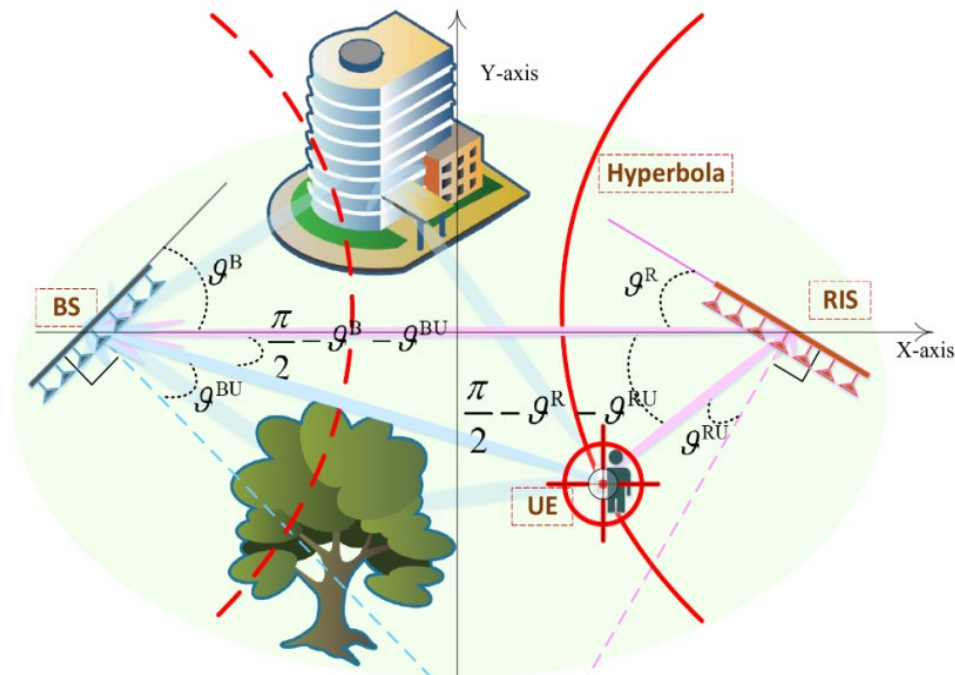
- 问题 3: 如何确保THz信道下LoS链路的存在性? 我们能够通过PTM直接定位UE吗?
- 方案 3: 通过智能发射超表面(reconfigurable intelligent surface, RIS)的辅助并将其作为锚点



■ 联合信道估计和用户定位 vs 单独UE定位

- 问题 4: 信道估计和定位的关系?
- 方案 4: 互惠互利, 可以彼此迭代增强性能。

- 问题 5: 如果只有UE的位置需要获得, 训练开销是否可以被节省?
- 方案 5: 提出单独UE定位方法, 只获取信道中LoS径的部分参数降低训练开销。



- 问题 6: 由于OFDM系统中的延时是相对于首径的延时, 那我们如何得到LoS径的绝对延时来定位UE?

- 方案 6: 通过RIS的辅助, 通过TDoA将UE锁定在双曲线上。

- 问题 7: 当子载波间隔固定, 更大的带宽意味着更大维度的数据, 这将导致更大的计算复杂度。

- 方案 7: 通过子空间分析减少EVD的复杂度, 通过分层搜索的方式减少谱峰搜索的复杂度。



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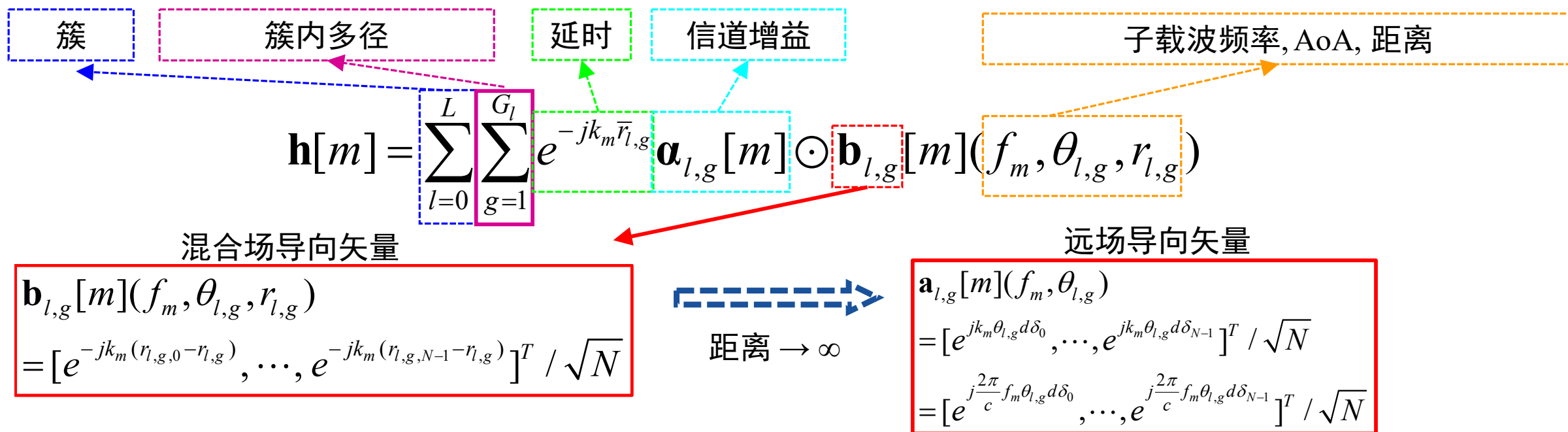
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■ 混合场MIMO信道模型

□ 第m个子载波的上行信道 (UE→BS 或者UE→RIS)



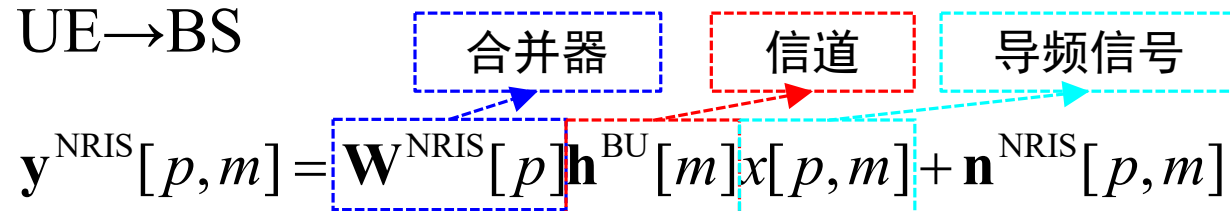
■ 有效瑞利距离 [21arXiv_Cui]

$$Z_m^{\text{eff}}(\theta) = \epsilon(1 - \theta^2) 2A^2 / \lambda_m$$



■ 训练阶段上行接收信号（第m个子载波，第p个时隙）

□ RIS关闭情况：UE→BS



■ 训练阶段所有接收信号叠加（第m个子载波，所有时隙）

$$\mathbf{Y}^{\text{NRIS}}[m] = \bar{\mathbf{W}}^{\text{NRIS}} \mathbf{h}^{\text{BU}}[m] + \mathbf{N}^{\text{NRIS}}[m]$$

其中

$$\mathbf{Y}^{\text{NRIS}}[m] = [(y^{\text{NRIS}}[1, m])^T, \dots, (y^{\text{NRIS}}[P^{\text{NRIS}}, m])^T]^T \in \mathbb{C}^{P^{\text{NRIS}} N_{\text{RF}}}$$

$$\bar{\mathbf{W}}^{\text{NRIS}} = [(\mathbf{W}^{\text{NRIS}}[1])^T, \dots, (\mathbf{W}^{\text{NRIS}}[P^{\text{NRIS}}])^T]^T \in \mathbb{C}^{P^{\text{NRIS}} N_{\text{RF}} \times N}$$

$$\mathbf{N}^{\text{NRIS}}[m] = [(\mathbf{n}^{\text{NRIS}}[1, m])^T, \dots, (\mathbf{n}^{\text{NRIS}}[P^{\text{NRIS}}, m])^T]^T \in \mathbb{C}^{P^{\text{NRIS}} N_{\text{RF}}}$$



■ 训练阶段上行接收信号（第m个子载波，第p个时隙）

□ RIS开启情况：UE经过RIS到BS + UE直接到BS（能量很弱）

$$y^{\text{RIS}}[p, m] = \mathbf{W}^{\text{RIS}}[p] \mathbf{H}^{\text{BR}}[m] \Phi^{\text{RIS}}[p] \mathbf{h}^{\text{RU}}[m] x[p, m] + \mathbf{W}^{\text{RIS}}[p] \mathbf{h}^{\text{BU}}[m] x[p, m] + \mathbf{n}^{\text{RIS}}[p, m]$$

Diagram illustrating the signal flow for the training phase. The received signal $y^{\text{RIS}}[p, m]$ is composed of three main components: a signal path through the RIS (UE → RIS → BS), a direct path (UE → BS), and noise. The RIS path involves a channel $\mathbf{H}^{\text{BR}}[m]$, RIS phase $\Phi^{\text{RIS}}[p]$, and channel $\mathbf{h}^{\text{RU}}[m]$. The direct path involves channel $\mathbf{h}^{\text{BU}}[m]$. The noise term is $\mathbf{n}^{\text{RIS}}[p, m]$. The RIS phase $\Phi^{\text{RIS}}[p]$ is highlighted as the key element for beam steering.

■ 训练阶段所有接收信号叠加（第m个子载波，所有时隙）

$$\mathbf{Y}^{\text{RIS}}[m] = \bar{\mathbf{W}}^{\text{RIS}}[m] \mathbf{h}^{\text{RU}}[m] + \check{\mathbf{W}}^{\text{RIS}} \mathbf{h}^{\text{BU}}[m] + \mathbf{N}^{\text{RIS}}[m]$$

其中

$$\mathbf{Y}^{\text{RIS}}[m] = [(y^{\text{RIS}}[1, m])^T, \dots, (y^{\text{RIS}}[P^{\text{RIS}}, m])^T]^T \in \mathbb{C}^{P^{\text{RIS}} N_{\text{RF}}}$$

$$\bar{\mathbf{W}}^{\text{RIS}}[m] = [(\mathbf{W}^{\text{RIS}}[1] \mathbf{H}^{\text{BR}}[m] \Phi^{\text{RIS}}[1])^T, \dots, (\mathbf{W}^{\text{RIS}}[P^{\text{RIS}}] \mathbf{H}^{\text{BR}}[m] \Phi^{\text{RIS}}[P^{\text{RIS}}])^T]^T \in \mathbb{C}^{P^{\text{RIS}} N_{\text{RF}} \times N_{\text{RIS}}}$$

$$\check{\mathbf{W}}^{\text{RIS}} = [(\mathbf{W}^{\text{RIS}}[1])^T, \dots, (\mathbf{W}^{\text{RIS}}[P^{\text{RIS}}])^T]^T \in \mathbb{C}^{P^{\text{RIS}} N_{\text{RF}} \times N}$$

$$\mathbf{N}^{\text{RIS}}[m] = [(\mathbf{n}^{\text{RIS}}[1, m])^T, \dots, (\mathbf{n}^{\text{RIS}}[P^{\text{RIS}}, m])^T]^T \in \mathbb{C}^{P^{\text{RIS}} N_{\text{RF}}}$$



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■ 联合信道估计和定位处理流程

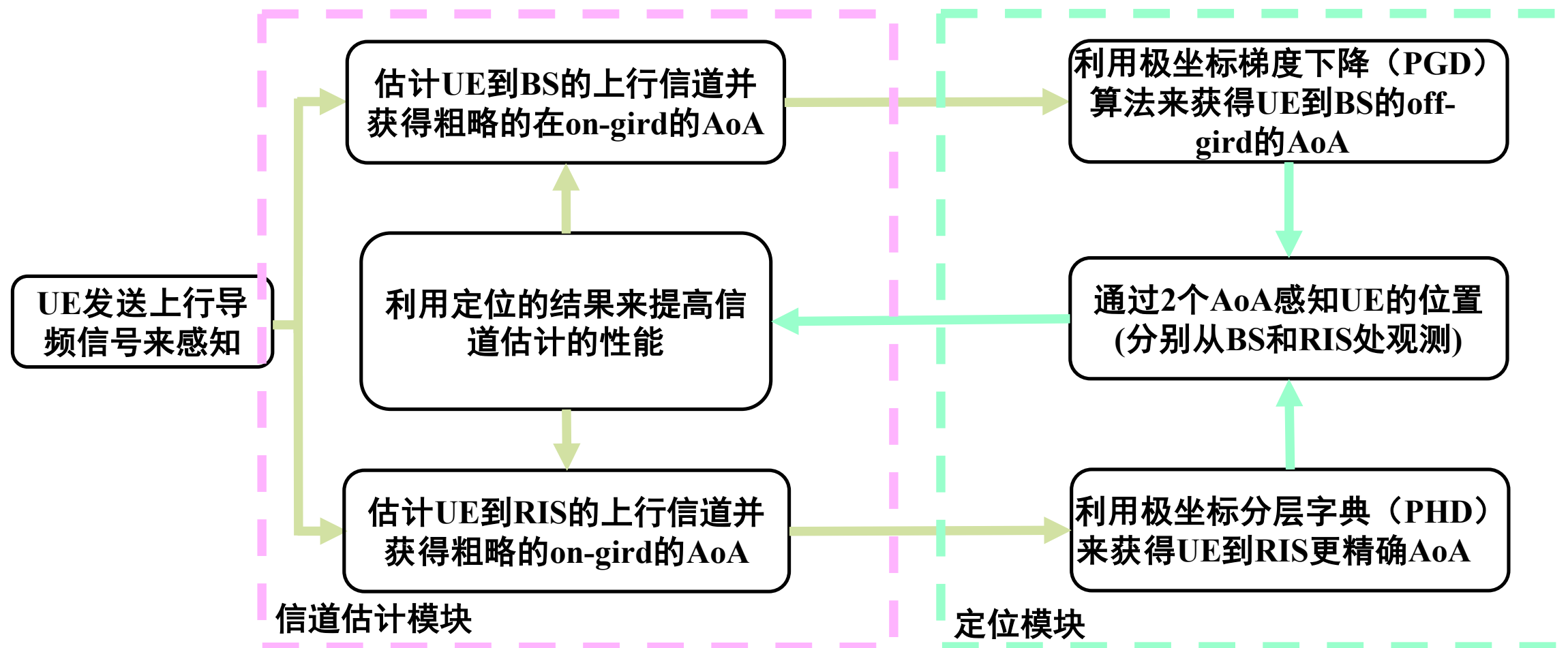


图. 4.1. 联合信道估计的定位方案的感知流程。



联合信道估计和定位处理流程

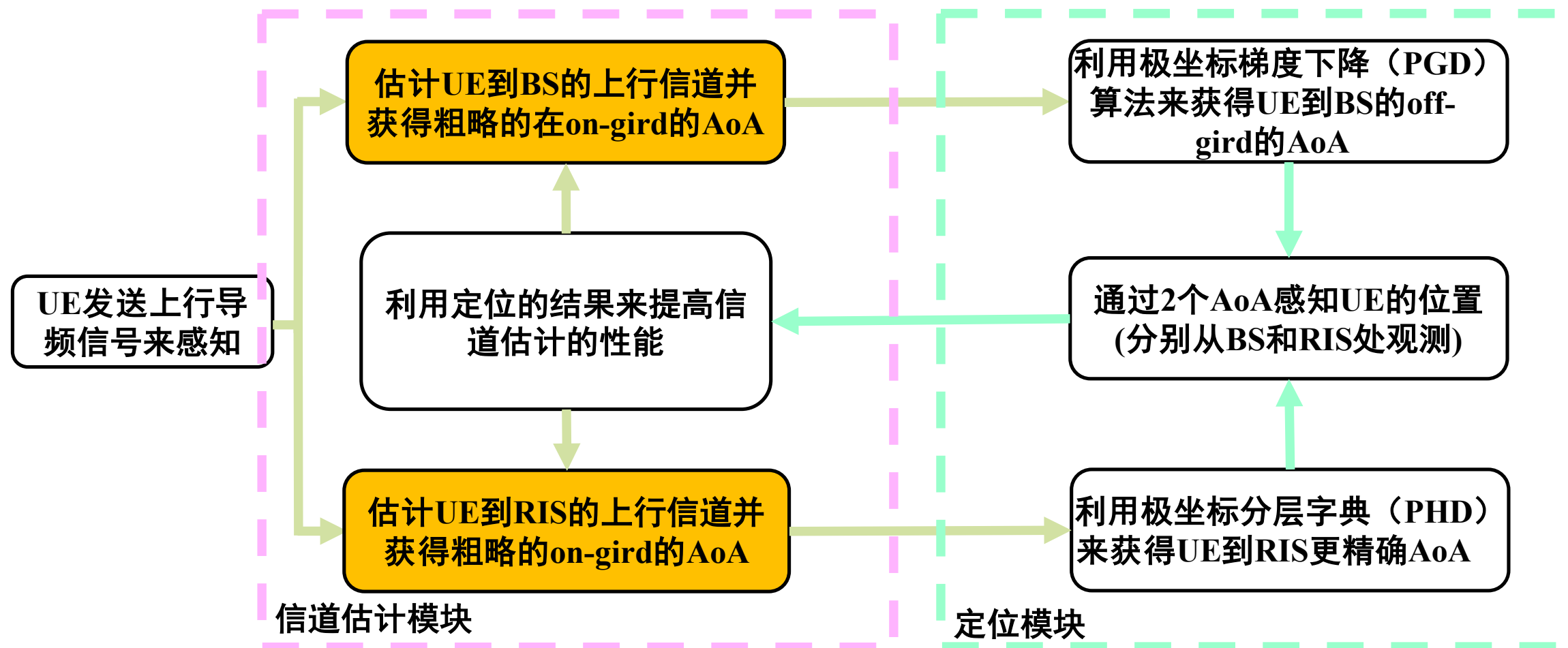


图. 4.1. 联合信道估计的定位方案的感知流程。



■ 频率选择性极坐标域冗余字典 (FSPRD)

□ 相比[22TCOM_Cui], 本工作在不同频率采用了不同的字典

[22TCOM_Cui]: PTM

Algorithm 1: The Generating Procedure of the Proposed Polar-Domain Transform Matrix \mathbf{W}

Require:

The minimum allowable distance ρ_{\min} ; threshold β_{Δ} ; antenna number N ; antenna spacing d ; wavelength λ_c

Ensure:

polar-domain transform matrix \mathbf{W}

```

1:  $Z_{\Delta} = \frac{N^2 d^2}{2\beta_{\Delta}^2 \lambda_c}$ 
2:  $s = 0$ 
3: repeat
4:   for  $n \in \{0, 1, \dots, N-1\}$  do
5:      $\theta_n = \frac{2n-N+1}{N}$  according to (11)
6:      $r_{s,n} = \frac{1}{s} Z_{\Delta} (1 - \theta_n^2)$  according to (15)
7:   end for
8:    $\mathbf{W}_s = [\mathbf{b}(\theta_0, r_{s,0}), \mathbf{b}(\theta_1, r_{s,1}), \dots, \mathbf{b}(\theta_{N-1}, r_{s,N-1})]$ 
9:    $S = s, s = s + 1$ 
10: until  $\frac{1}{s} Z_{\Delta} < \rho_{\min}$ 
11:  $\mathbf{W} = [\mathbf{W}_1, \mathbf{W}_2, \dots, \mathbf{W}_S]$ 
12: return  $\mathbf{W}$ .
    
```

本工作: FSPRD

Algorithm 1: Generating Procedure of the Frequency Selective Polar-domain Redundant Dictionary

Input: the number of array elements of the BS (or RIS) N , the number of subcarriers M , carrier frequency f_c , bandwidth B , the number of distance grids S , redundancy rate ς

Output: the frequency selective polar-domain redundant dictionary $\mathbf{D} \in \mathbb{C}^{N \times \varsigma N S \times M}$

```

1 for  $m = \{1, 2, \dots, M\}$  do
2    $f_m = f_c - B/2 + (m-1)B/M$ ;
3   for  $n = \{0, 1, \dots, \varsigma N - 1\}$  do
4     Generate the  $n$ -th angle grid  $\theta_n$  as (17);
5     for  $s = \{0, 1, \dots, S-1\}$  do
6       if  $s = 0$  then
7         Generate far-field steering vector  $\mathbf{a}$  as (3) by using  $\theta_n$ ;
8          $\mathbf{D}[m] = [\mathbf{D}[m] \ \mathbf{a}[m]]$ ;
9       else
10        Generate the  $s$ -th distance grid as
11          $r_{s,n} = 2Z_c^{\text{eff}}(0)(1 - \theta_n^2)/s$ ;
12        Generate HFNF steering vector  $\mathbf{b}$  as (2) by using  $f_m, \theta_n$  and  $r_{s,n}$ ;
13         $\mathbf{D}[m] = [\mathbf{D}[m] \ \mathbf{b}[m]]$ ;
14     end for
15   end for
16 end for
    
```

不同子载波采用不同字典，利用波束偏移先验信息补偿偏移



■ 频率选择性极坐标域冗余字典 (FSPRD)

□ 相比[22TCOM_Cui], 本工作在不同频率采用了不同的字典

□ 等间距划分角度

$$\theta_n = (2n - \zeta N + 1) / (\zeta N), n = 0, 1, \dots, \zeta N - 1$$

□ 反比例方式划分距离

$$r_{s,n} = 2Z_c^{\text{eff}}(0)(1 - \theta_n^2) / s, s = 1, 2, \dots, S - 1$$

□ 根据角度和距离生成第 m 个子载波处的混合场导向矢量

$$\mathbf{b}_{s,n}[m](f_m, \theta_{l,g}, r_{s,n}) = [e^{-jk_m(r_{s,n,0} - r_{s,n})}, \dots, e^{-jk_m(r_{s,n,N-1} - r_{s,n})}]^T / \sqrt{N}$$

不同子载波采用**不同字典**，利用波束偏移先验信息**补偿偏移**

方案1：联合信道估计和定位



■ LA-GMMV-OMP信道估计模块

□ 基于OMP 框架设计

□ 信道估计和定位的交互

- ✓ 信道估计给定位提供初始值
- ✓ 定位结果改善信道估计性能

□ 针对簇稀疏结构提高估计精度

- ✓ LoS径选择一个原子
- ✓ NLoS径选择多个原子

□ 自适应迭代停止条件得到更稳健估计

Algorithm 2: Proposed LA-GMMV-OMP Algorithm

Input: received pilot \mathbf{Y} , equivalent combining matrix $\bar{\mathbf{W}}$, threshold to terminate ϖ_{OMP} , the maximum number of iterations in the LA-GMMV-OMP algorithm L_{max}

Output: estimated channel $\hat{\mathbf{h}}$

```
1 Initialization  $\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{R}_0 = \mathbf{Y}$ ,  $\Omega = \{\emptyset\}$ ;  
2 Generate the FSPRD  $\mathbf{W}$  as Algorithm 1;  
3 Calculate  $\tilde{\mathbf{W}}$  using  $\bar{\mathbf{W}}$  and  $\mathbf{D}$  as (20);  
4 for  $i = \{1, 2, \dots, L_{\text{max}}\}$  do  
5   for  $m = \{1, 2, \dots, M\}$  do  
6     Calculate the correlation matrix  $\Gamma[m]$  as (21);  
7   end  
8   if  $i = 1$  then  
9     Obtain coarse AoAs  $\hat{\theta}_0^{\text{BU}}$ ,  $\hat{\theta}_0^{\text{RU}}$  as (27);  
10    Obtain fine estimations of AoA and distance  
11     $(\hat{\theta}_0^{\text{BU}}, \hat{r}_0^{\text{BU}})$ ,  $(\hat{\theta}_0^{\text{RU}}, \hat{r}_0^{\text{RU}})$  by the CDL scheme;  
12    Update the FSPRD used in the step 3 as (42) and  
13    calculate the new  $\Gamma[m]$  as (21);  
14  end  
15  Find out new support set,  $\gamma$ , as (22) and (23);  
16  Update the support set  $\Omega = \Omega \cup \gamma$ ;  
17  for  $m = \{1, 2, \dots, M\}$  do  
18    Calculate the orthogonal projection as (24);  
19    Update the residual  $\mathbf{R}[m]$  as (25);  
20  end  
21  if  $\|\mathbf{R}\|_F / \|\mathbf{R}_0\|_F > \varpi_{\text{OMP}}$ , break;  
22   $\mathbf{R}_0 \equiv \mathbf{R}$ ;  
23 end  
24 Acquire the estimated channel  $\hat{\mathbf{h}}$  as (26);
```



■ 联合信道估计和定位处理流程

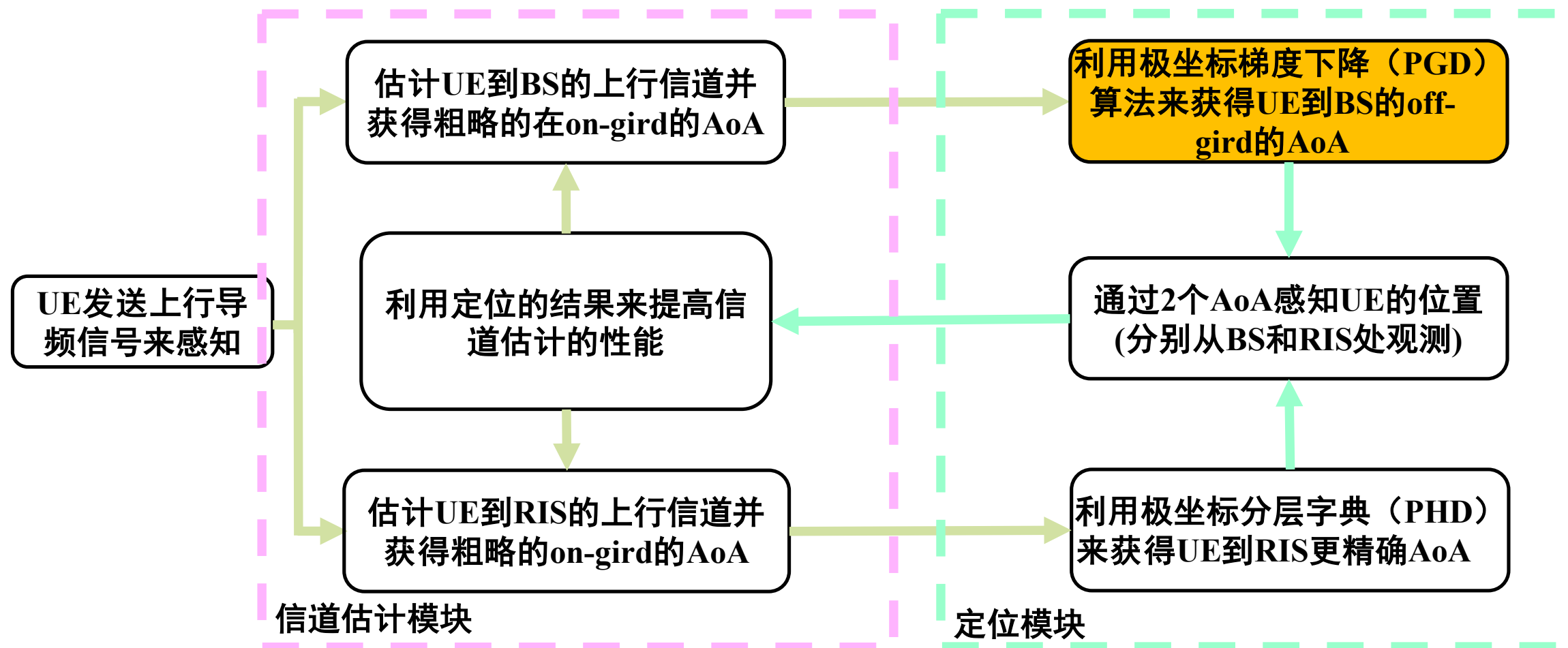


图. 4.1. 联合信道估计的定位方案的感知流程。

方案1：联合信道估计和定位



■ BS处定位：利用极坐标域梯度下降(PGD)估计UE到BS的角度

□ 设计BS处合并器 $\bar{\mathbf{w}}_{1:}^{\text{NRIS}}$ 为下式所示以获得阵列中心阵元的相位， $\bar{\mathbf{w}}_{2:\text{end},}^{\text{NRIS}}$ 则分配随机相位

$$\begin{cases} \underbrace{0 \dots 0}_{\frac{N-1}{2}} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{N_{\text{RF}}}} \quad \underbrace{0 \dots 0}_{\frac{N-1}{2}}, N \text{ 为奇数} \\ \underbrace{0 \dots 0}_{\frac{N-2}{2}} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{N_{\text{RF}}}} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{N_{\text{RF}}}} \quad \underbrace{0 \dots 0}_{\frac{N-2}{2}}, N \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases}$$

□ 接收信号通过下面操作消除 $e^{-jk_m \bar{r}_{l,g}^{\text{BU}}}$ 对梯度下降损失函数的影响

$$\begin{cases} \bar{\mathbf{Y}}_i^{\text{NRIS}}[m] = \mathbf{Y}_i^{\text{NRIS}}[m], \text{ for } i = 1 \\ \bar{\mathbf{Y}}_i^{\text{NRIS}}[m] = \mathbf{S}_i[m] \sqrt{\sum_{m=1}^M |\mathbf{Y}_i^{\text{NRIS}}[m]|^2} / \sqrt{\sum_{m=1}^M |\mathbf{S}_i[m]|^2}, \text{ for } i = 2, \dots, N_{\text{RF}} P^{\text{NRIS}} \end{cases}$$

□ 在估计UE到BS角度时生成的信道不考虑绝对相位 $e^{-jk_m \bar{r}_{l,g}^{\text{BU}}}$ 这一项

$$\bar{\mathbf{h}}^{\text{BU}}[m] = \hat{\boldsymbol{\alpha}}_0^{\text{BU}}[m] \odot \mathbf{b}_0^{\text{BU}}[m](f_m, \hat{\theta}_0^{\text{BU}}, \hat{r}_0^{\text{BU}})$$

消除绝对相位对损失函数的影响



■ BS处定位：利用极坐标域梯度下降(PGD)估计UE到BS的角度

□ 设计损失函数为

$$v^{\text{NRIS}} = \sum_{m=1}^M \left\| \bar{\mathbf{Y}}^{\text{NRIS}}[m] - \bar{\mathbf{W}}^{\text{NRIS}} \bar{\mathbf{h}}^{\text{BU}}[m] \right\|_{\text{F}}^2$$

□ 传统的损失函数为

$$v^{\text{NRIS}} = \sum_{m=1}^M \left\| \mathbf{Y}^{\text{NRIS}}[m] - \bar{\mathbf{W}}^{\text{NRIS}} \hat{\mathbf{h}}^{\text{BU}}[m] \right\|_{\text{F}}^2$$

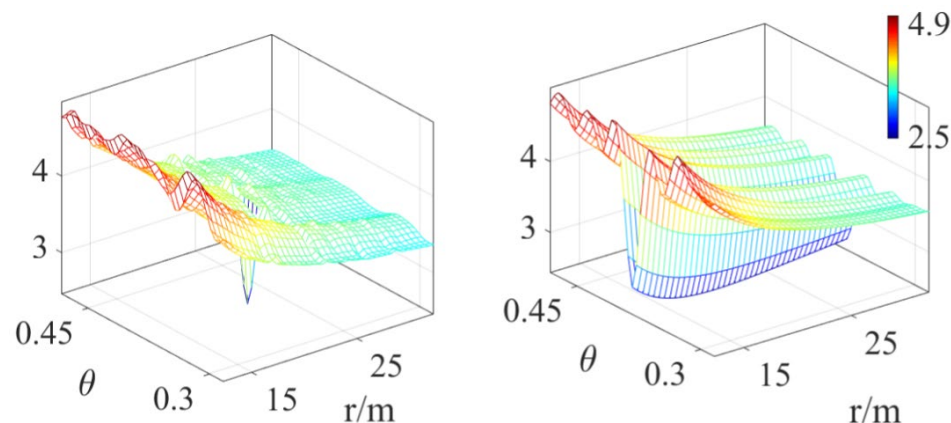


图. 4.2. 左图的损失函数通过传统的方式获得，右图的损失函数通过我们所提的方案获得。

进一步提高BS处估计AoA精度，实现off-grid的角度估计精度

方案1：联合信道估计和定位



联合信道估计和定位处理流程

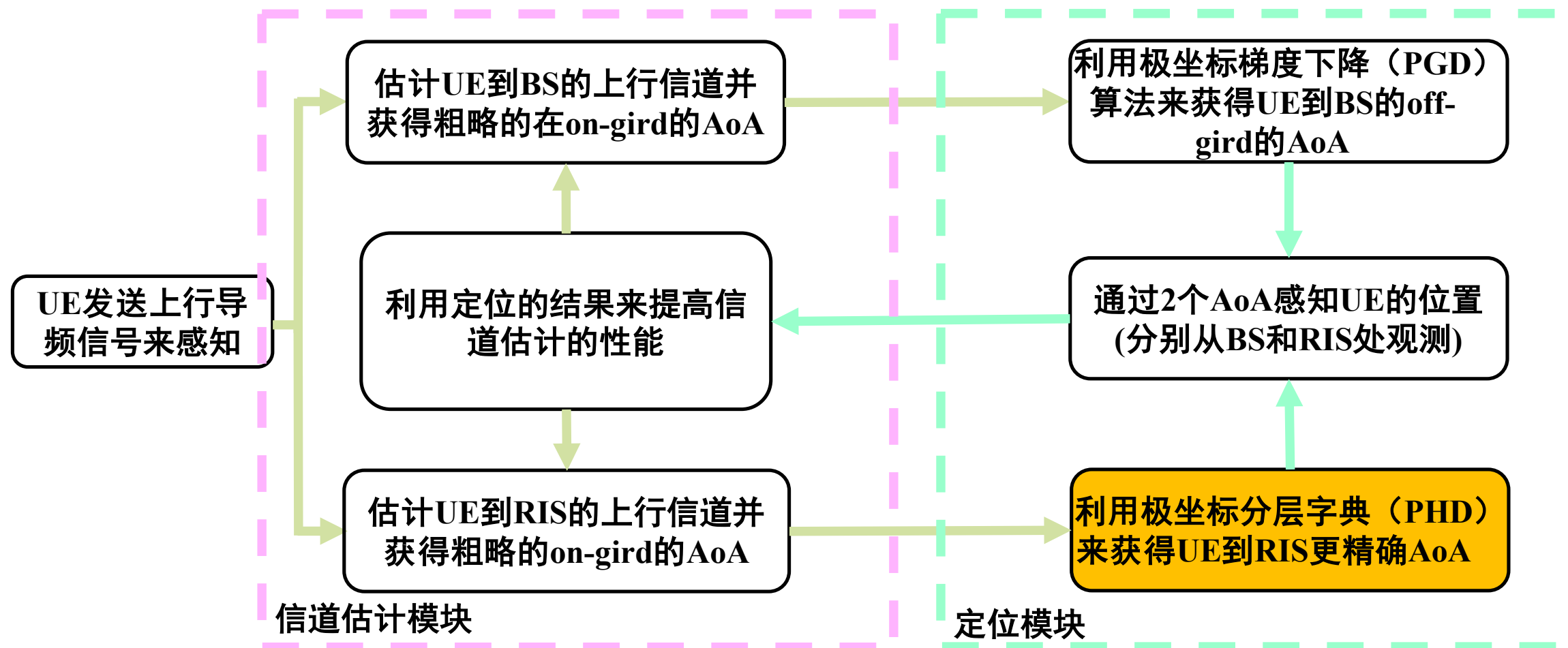


图. 4.1. 联合信道估计的定位方案的感知流程。



■ 联合信道估计和定位方案

□ 定位模块：利用极坐标域分层字典(PHD)估计UE到RIS的角度

➤ UE→BS接收信号

$$\mathbf{Y}^{\text{NRIS}}[m] = \bar{\mathbf{W}}^{\text{NRIS}} \mathbf{h}^{\text{BU}}[m] + \mathbf{N}^{\text{NRIS}}[m]$$

➤ UE→BS+UE→RIS→BS接收信号

$$\mathbf{Y}^{\text{RIS}}[m] = \bar{\mathbf{W}}^{\text{RIS}}[m] \mathbf{h}^{\text{RU}}[m] + \check{\mathbf{W}}^{\text{RIS}} \mathbf{h}^{\text{BU}}[m] + \mathbf{N}^{\text{RIS}}[m]$$

➤ 由于 $\bar{\mathbf{W}}^{\text{RIS}}[m]$ 是和子载波相关的，从UE到RIS的AoA是不能通过PGD获得的，因此我们采取PHD。

➤ PHD的想法是通过分层相关的方式来搜索AoA。

通过分层相关的方式来搜索AoA，进一步提升RIS处估计的AoA精度



■ 无CSI辅助的定位方案

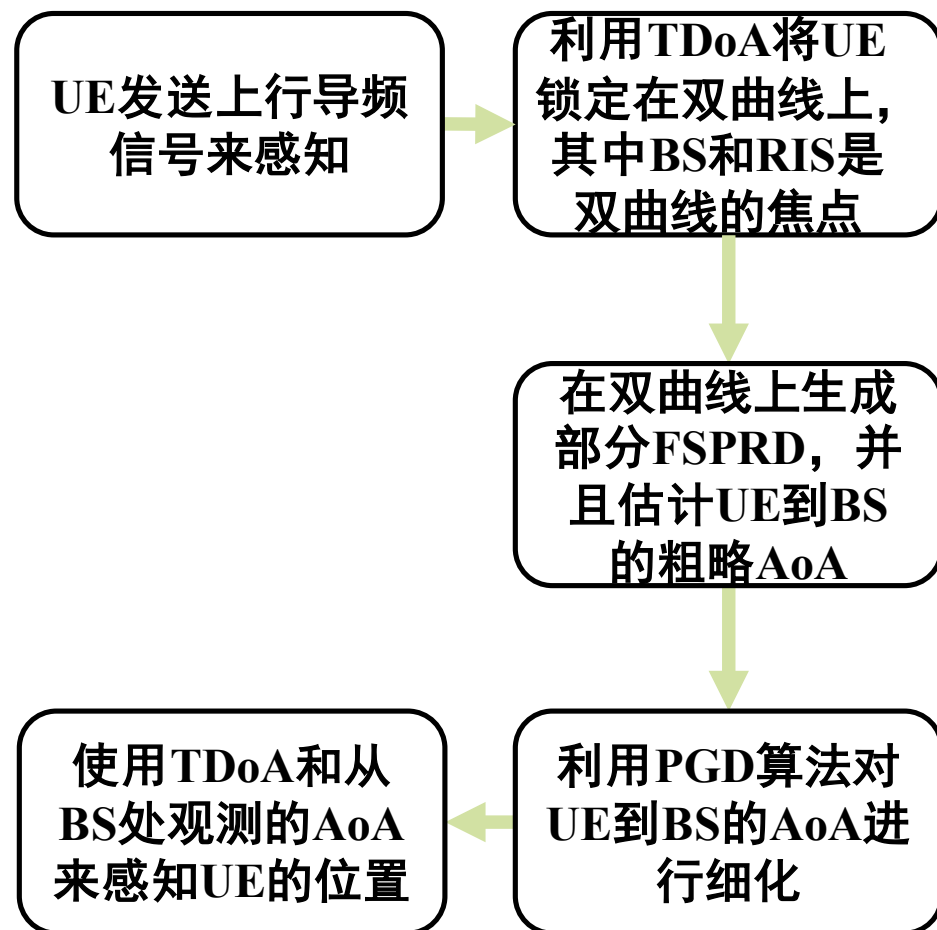


图. 4.3. 无CSI辅助的定位方案的感知流程。

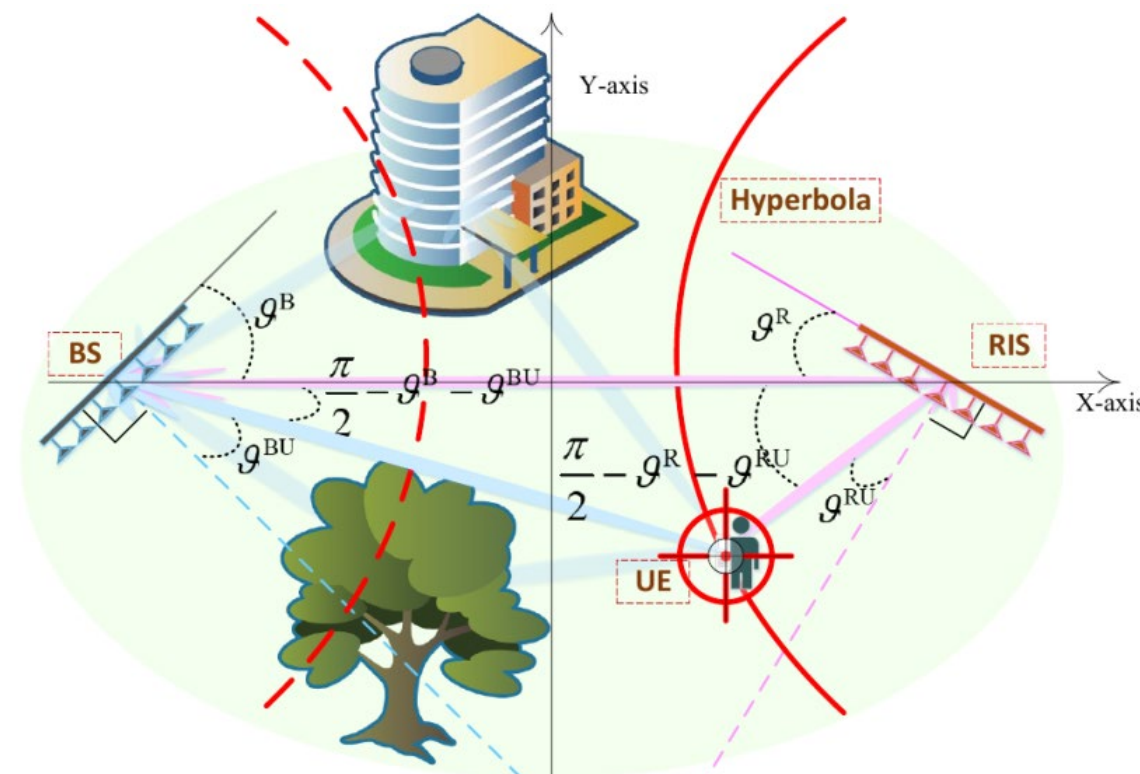


图. 4.4. RIS辅助的定位系统示意图, 同时也是所提无CSI辅助的定位方案的示意图。



■ 无CSI辅助的定位方案

□ 子空间分析获得双曲线

- 由于占主导因素的路径只有LoS径，因此我们可以不做特征值分解，仅仅通过子空间分析就可以获得噪声子空间 [95SP_Marcos] \mathbf{P}_G 。最终通过分层谱峰搜索估计延时。

$$\hat{\tau}^{\text{NRIS}} \text{ 或者 } \hat{\tau}^{\text{RIS}} = \arg \max_{\tau} 1 / [\mathbf{a}(\tau) \mathbf{P}_G \mathbf{a}^H(\tau)]$$

- OFDM系统中LoS径的延时不能用来定位UE。通过RIS的辅助，2条LoS径的延时差（TDoA）能够将UE锁定到双曲线上。

$$\hat{\tau}^{\text{TDoA}} = \hat{\tau}^{\text{NRIS}} - (\hat{\tau}^{\text{RIS}} - r^{\text{B2R}} / c)$$

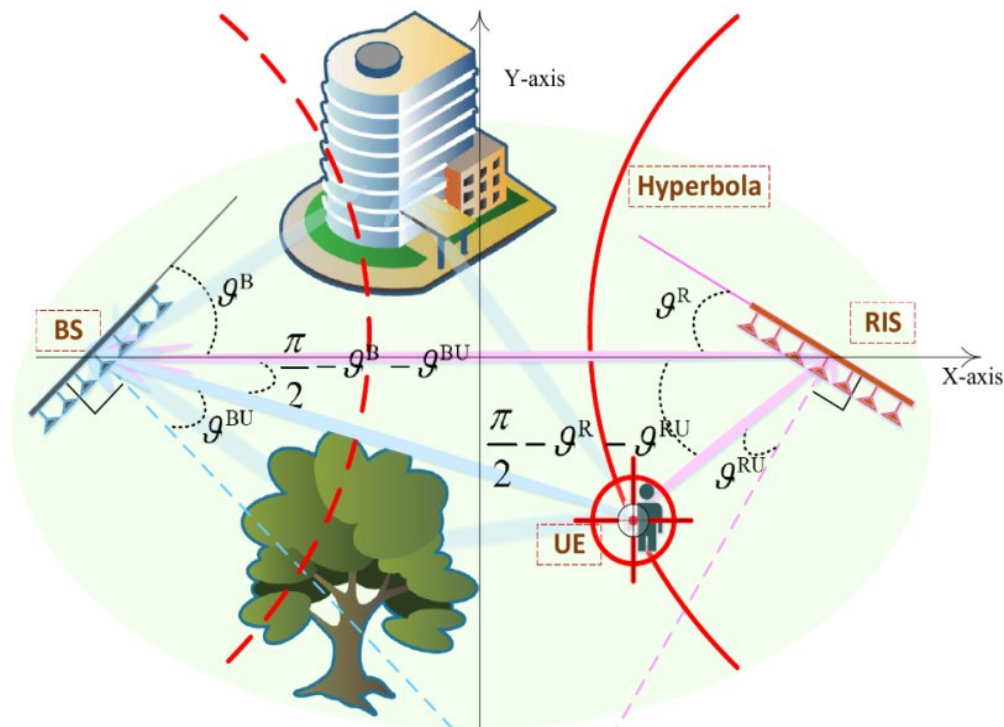


图. 4.4. RIS辅助的定位系统示意图，同时也是所提无CSI辅助的定位方案的示意图。

子空间分析和分层搜索降低计算复杂度



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5 信道估计与定位的仿真评估

6 总结与展望



■ 环境示意图与仿真参数

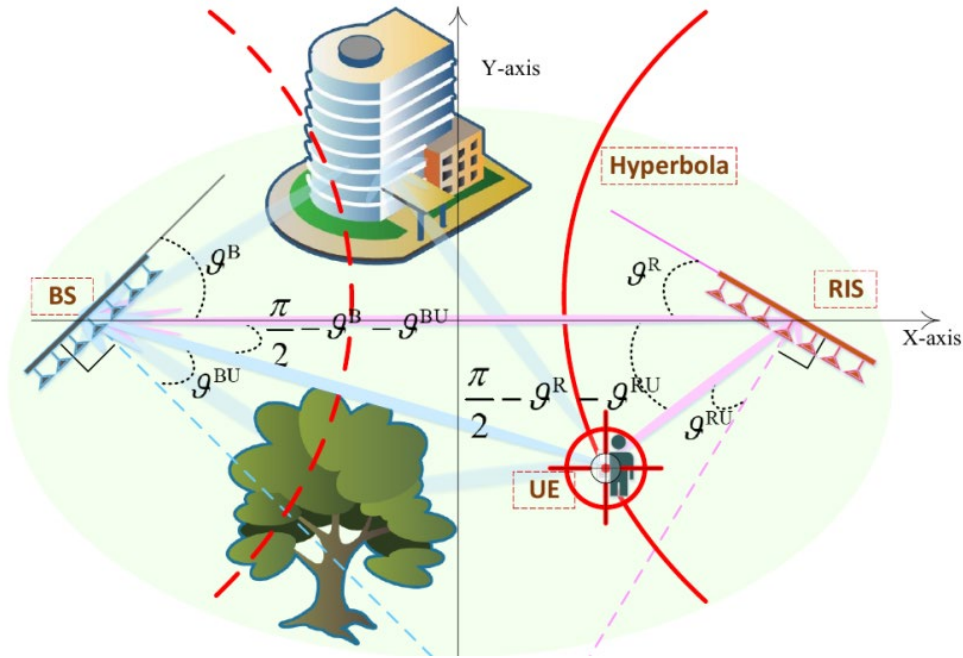


图 5.1. RIS辅助的定位系统示意图

表. 5.1 仿真参数设定

变量名	含义	取值	单位
f_c	载频	0.1	THz
B	带宽	10	GHz
B	子载波数	2048	个
N	BS处ULA天线阵元数	256	个
N_{RIS}	RIS处ULA阵列阵元数	256	个
N_{RF}	BS处射频链路数	4	个
p_{NRIS}	关闭RIS发送时隙数 (CDL方案)	16	个
	关闭RIS发送时隙数 (PDL方案)	8	个
p_{RIS}	开启RIS发送时隙数 (CDL方案)	32	个
	开启RIS发送时隙数 (PDL方案)	16	个
L	簇数	3	个
G_l	簇内多径数	6或1	个
N_s	NLoS径每次迭代选择原子数	6或1	个
r^{BR}	RIS到BS的距离	$20\sqrt{2}$ 或 $40\sqrt{2}$	米
Z_m^{eff}	有效瑞利距离	29.5	米
θ^B	BS的摆放角度	45	度
θ^R	RIS的摆放角度	45	度



UE→BS信道估计性能

- 结论1: 对于有簇结构的信道, 估计NLoS径时同时选择多个原子会带来性能增益
- 结论2: 定位辅助的信道估计性能要优于无定位辅助的性能

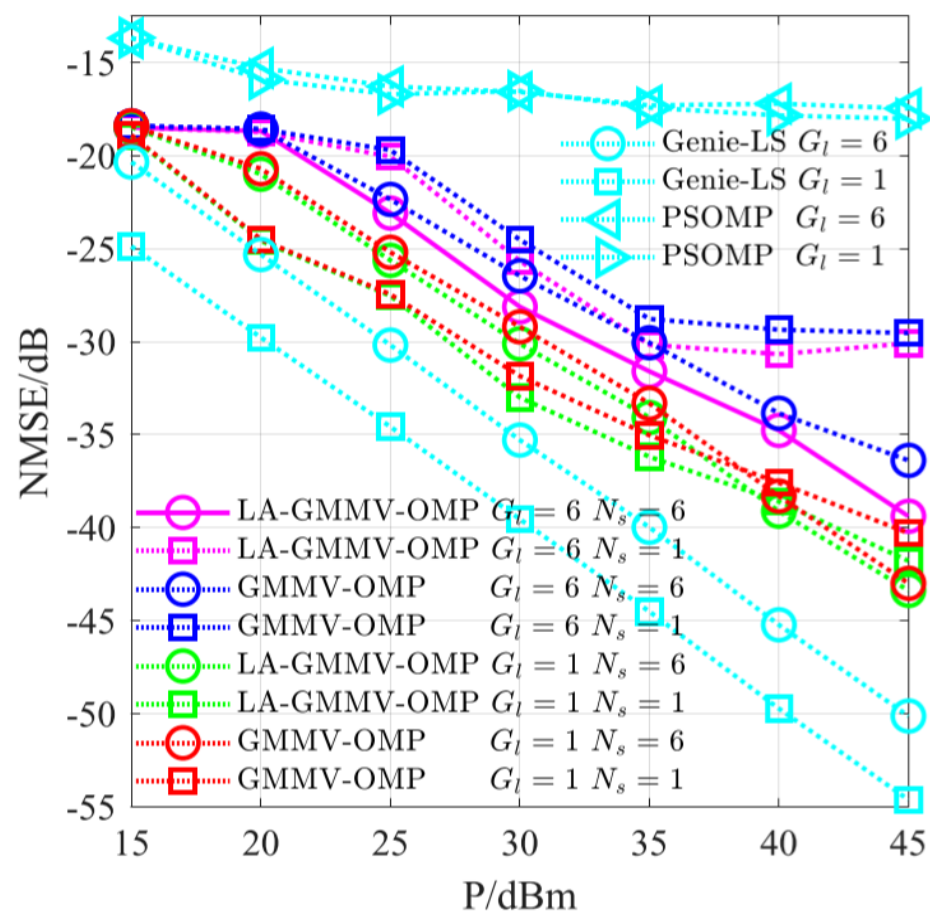
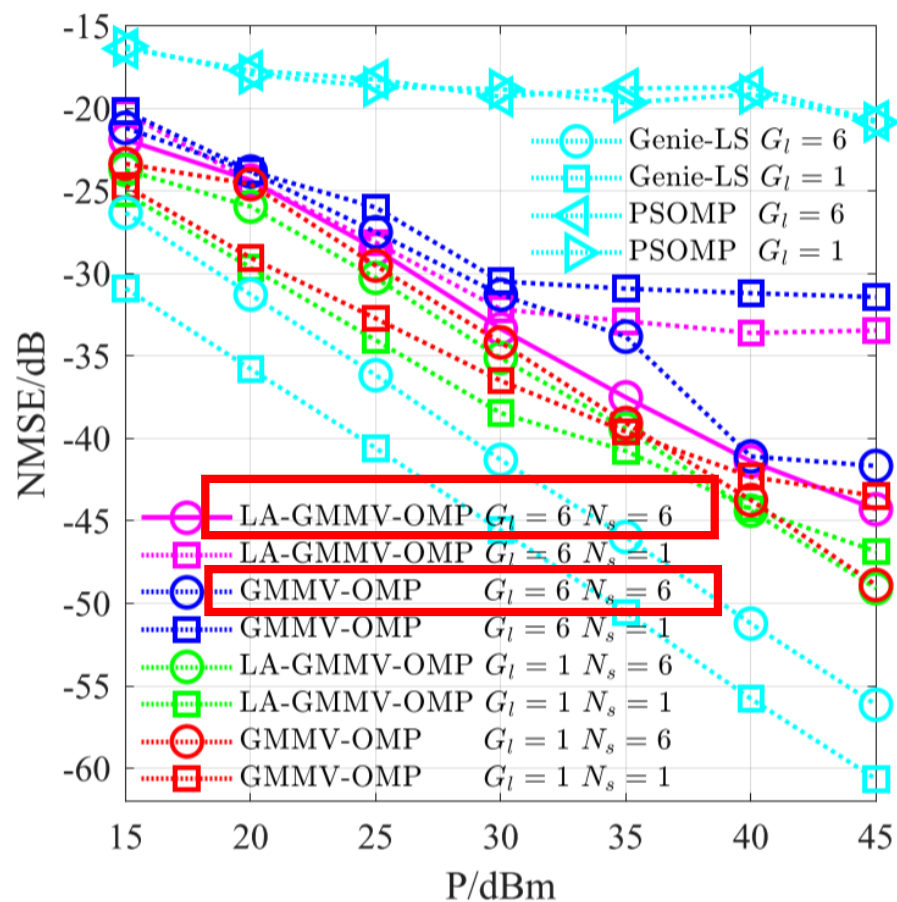


图. 5.2. UE→BS 信道的信道估计性能。(a)图是近场信道, (b)图是远场信道。



UE→RIS信道估计性能

- 结论1: 所提算法可以通过相对残差阈值判断自适应停止迭代, 在低SNR下避免选到错误的原子, 避免性能恶化
- 结论2: 基站combiner移相器考虑完整带宽设计 (而非仅针对中心载波设计) 信道估计性能更好

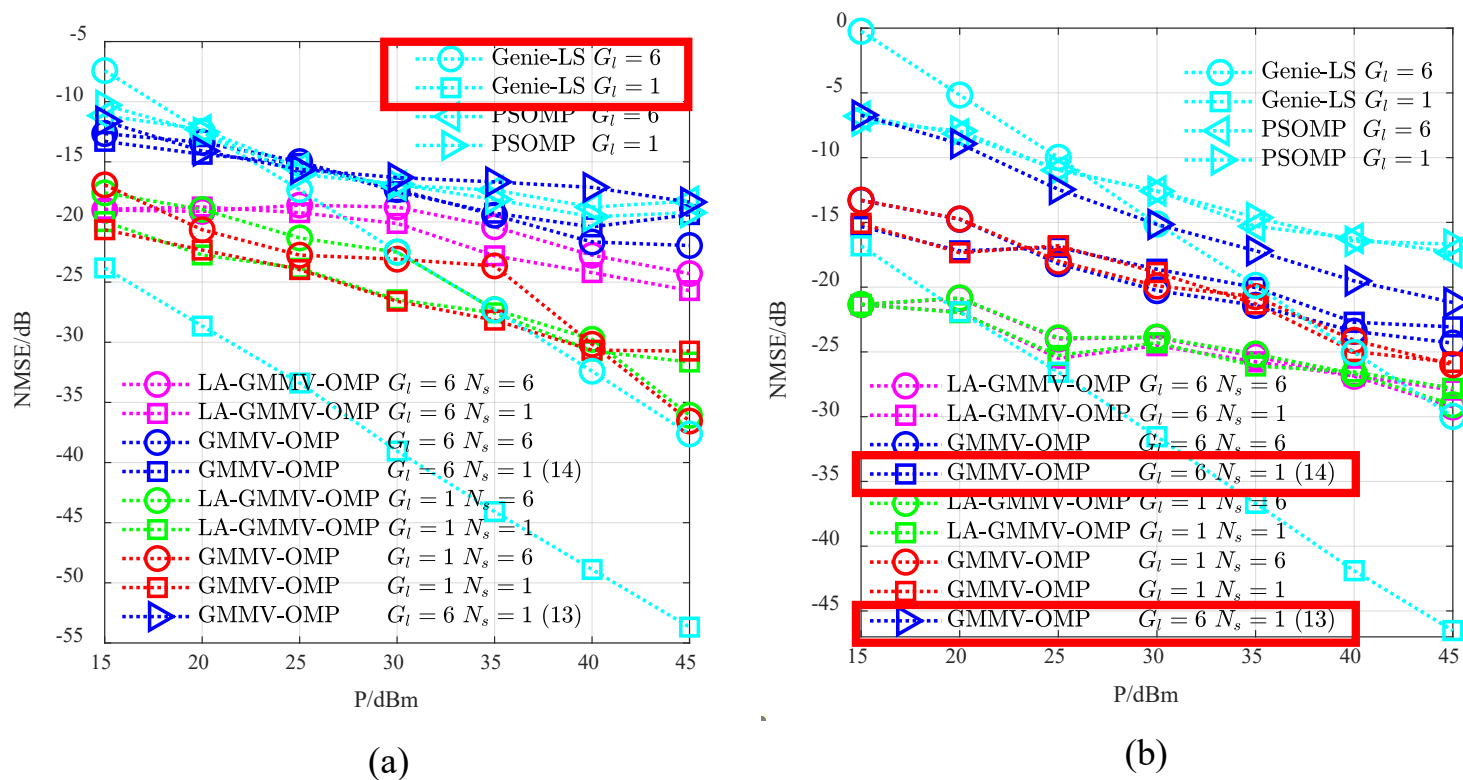


图. 5.3. UE→RIS 信道的信道估计性能。(a)图是近场信道, (b)图是远场信道。



■ UE→RIS信道估计性能

□ BS处combiner移相器设计

➤ 只针对中心载频设计 $\mathbf{W}_{i,:}^{\text{RIS}}[p] = (\mathbf{b}[\frac{M}{2} + 1](f_c, \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - \mathcal{G}^{\text{B}}), r^{\text{B2R}}))^H \frac{\sqrt{N}}{\sqrt{N_{\text{RF}}}}, \forall i, p$

➤ 考虑整个带宽设计 $\mathbf{W}_{i,:}^{\text{RIS}}[p] = (\mathbf{b}[\bar{m}(i, p)](f_{\bar{m}(i, p)}, \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - \mathcal{G}^{\text{B}}), r^{\text{B2R}}))^H \frac{\sqrt{N}}{\sqrt{N_{\text{RF}}}}, \forall i, p$

其中 $f_{\bar{m}(i, p)} = f_c - B/2 + \frac{B}{N_{\text{RF}} P^{\text{RIS}}} ((p-1)N_{\text{RF}} + i)$

$$\bar{m}(i, p) = \frac{M}{N_{\text{RF}} P^{\text{RIS}}} ((p-1)N_{\text{RF}} + i) + 1$$



■ 定位性能

□ 考察角度和距离RMSE与发射功率的关系

□ 结论：所提定位方案优于传统的子空间ESPRIT和MUSIC算法

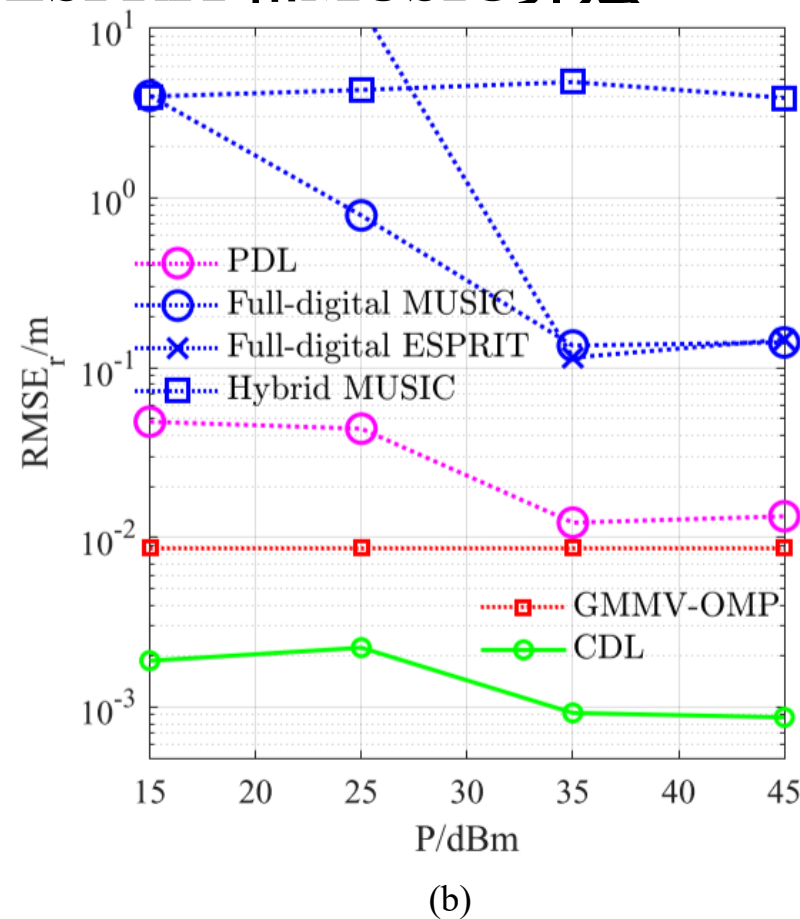
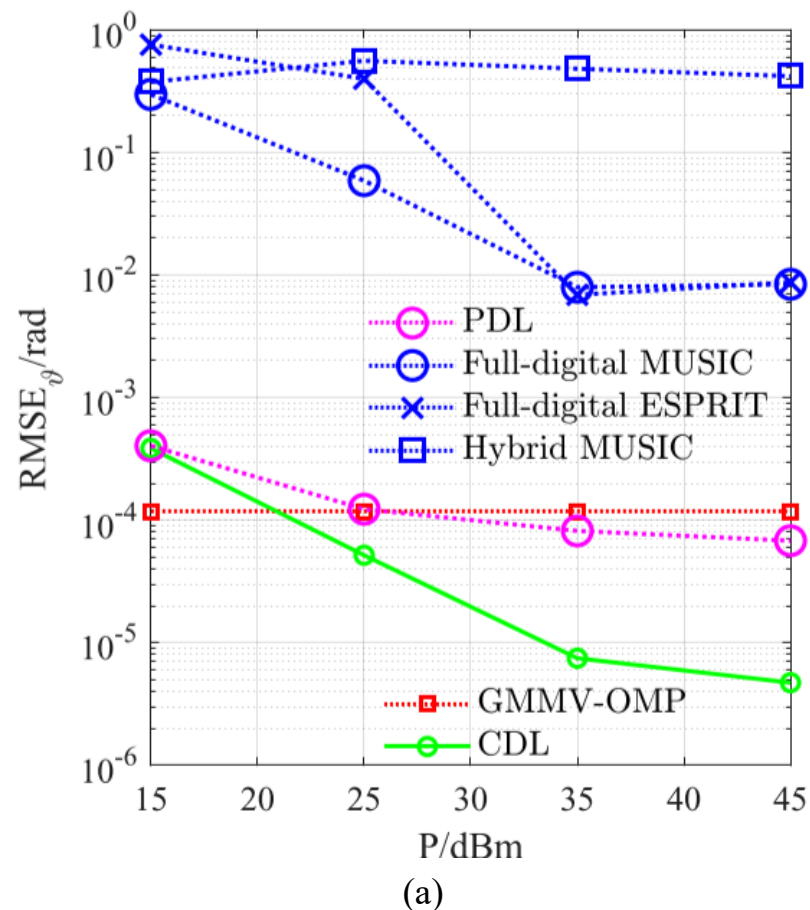


图. 5.4. 定位RMSE与发射功率的关系。(a)图是角度估计RMSE, (b)图是距离估计RMSE。



■ 定位性能

□ 考察基线超分算法表现差的原因

□ 结论：子空间算法性能受限原因：波束偏移效应（主要）和近场效应（次要）

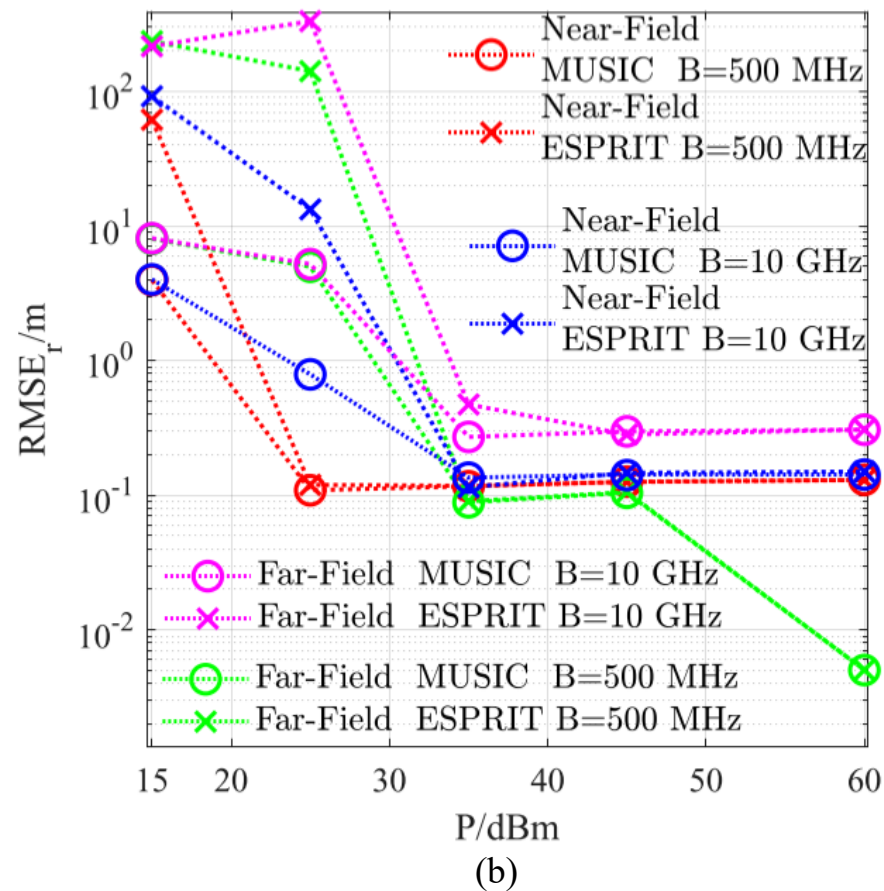
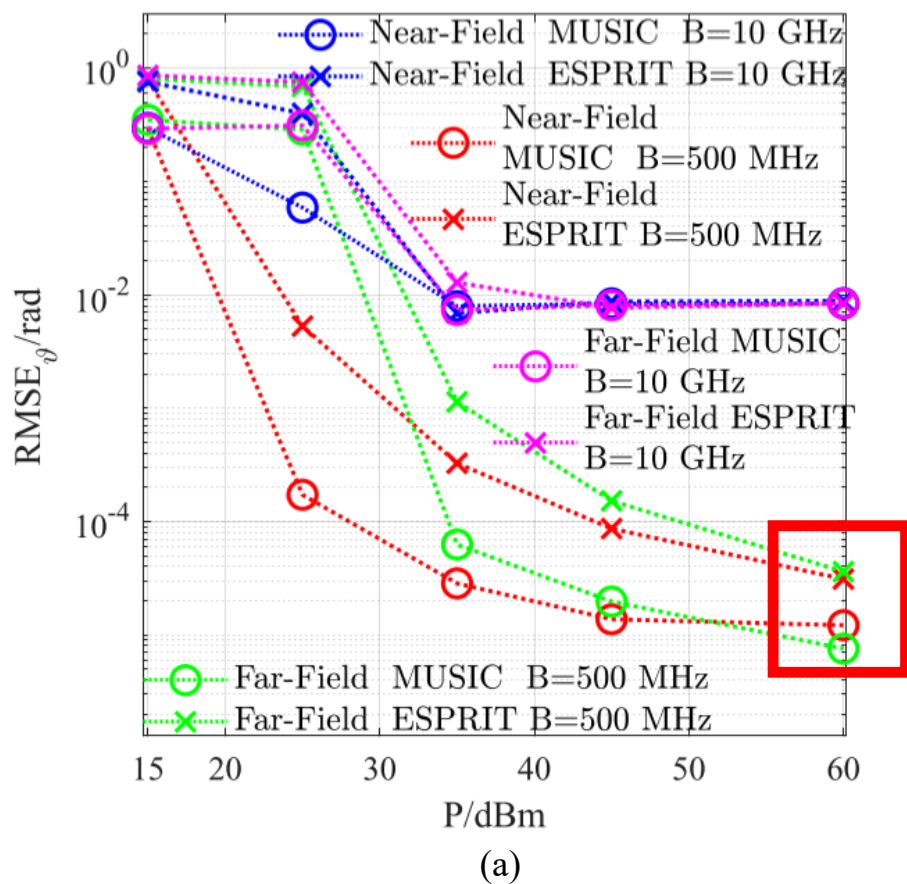
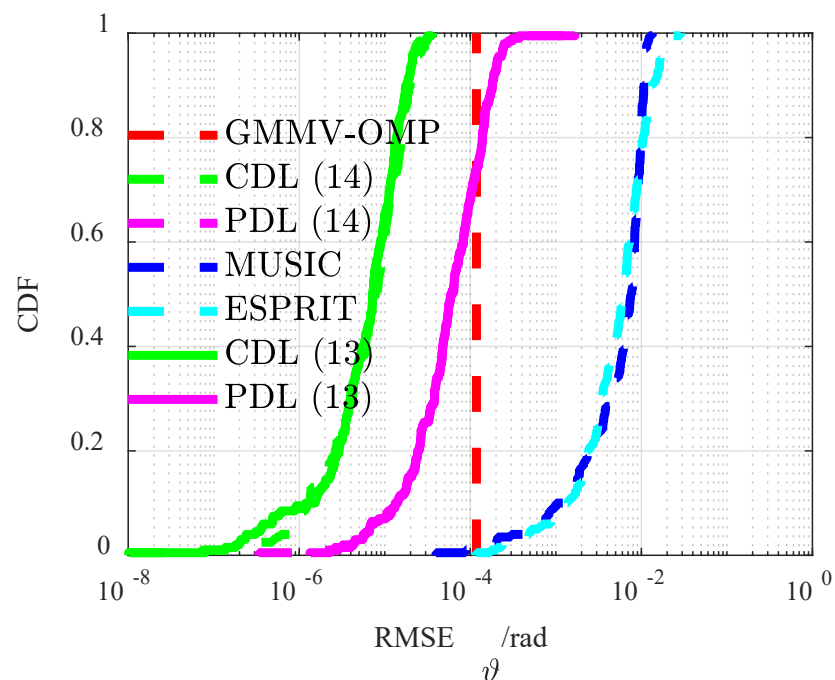


图. 5.5. 基线算法的定位RMSE与发射功率的关系。(a)图是角度估计RMSE, (b)图是距离估计RMSE。

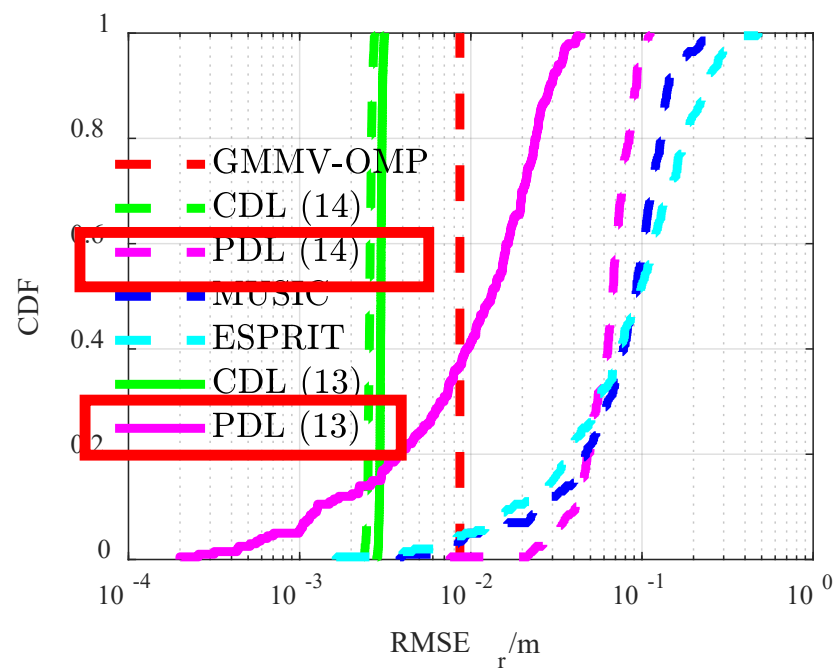


■ 定位性能（不同算法RMSE的累积分布函数图）

- 结论1：设计移相器时，考虑不同子载波的频率差异与否**不影响**联合信道估计和定位方案的定位性能
- 结论2：设计移相器时，考虑不同子载波的频率差异与否**影响**无CIS辅助定位方案的定位性能



(a)



(b)

图. 5.6. 不同算法定位性能的CDF仿真，(a)图是角度估计RMSE，(b)图是距离估计RMSE。



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■ 我们做的工作:

- 提出**频率选择性的极坐标冗余字典**
- 根据UE的信道是否需要被估计提出了两种RIS辅助的定位方法
 - 联合信道估计和定位方案(CDL 方案)
 - 无CSI辅助的定位方案 (PDL 方案)

■ 未来研究方向:

- 在混合场波束偏移效应下更有效的设计以下几个要素:
 - 低复杂度距离-角度估计算法
 - 波束训练流程;
 - 基站端的合并器;
 - RIS的发射相位.



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THANKS!

