



# 波束偏移效应下的智能超表面 通信感知一体化

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5 信道估计与定位的仿真评估

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## ■ 近场

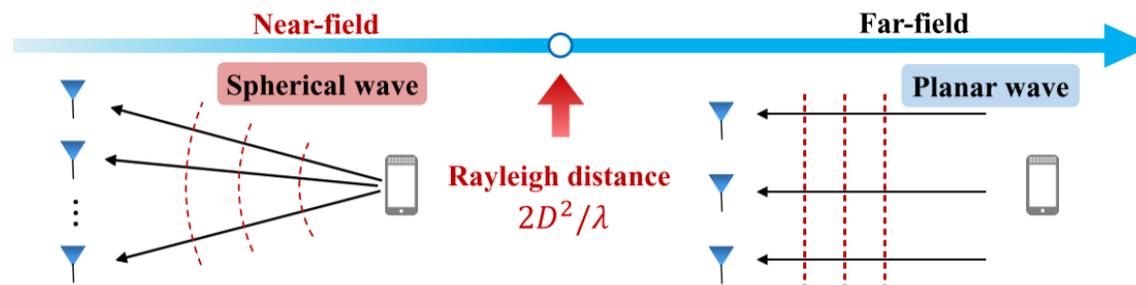
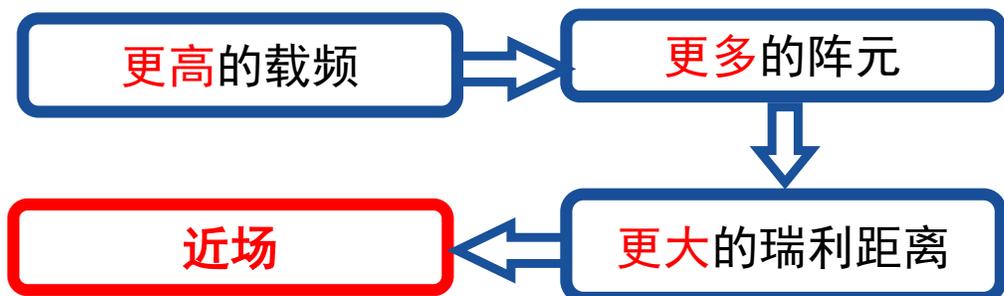


图. 1.1 通过瑞利距离划分的近场区域和远场区域<sup>[22TCOM\_Cui]</sup>.

## ■ 波束偏移效应

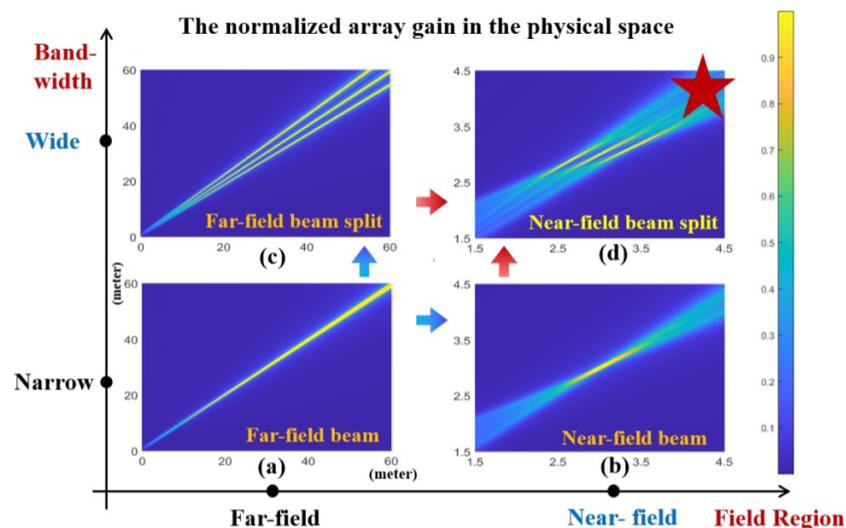
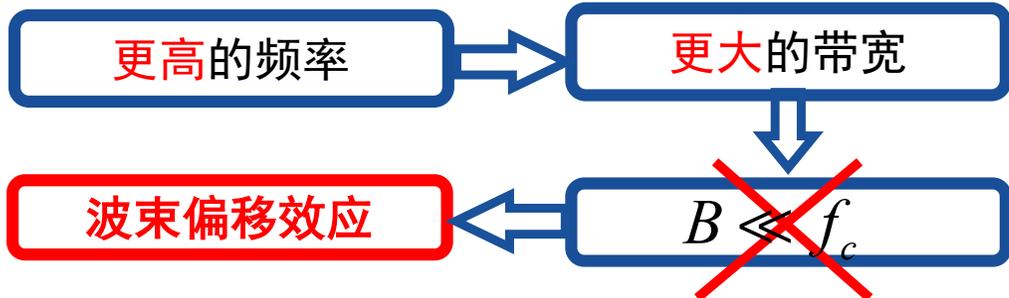


图. 1.2 波束偏移效应产生的后果<sup>[21arXiv\_Cui]</sup>.

[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.

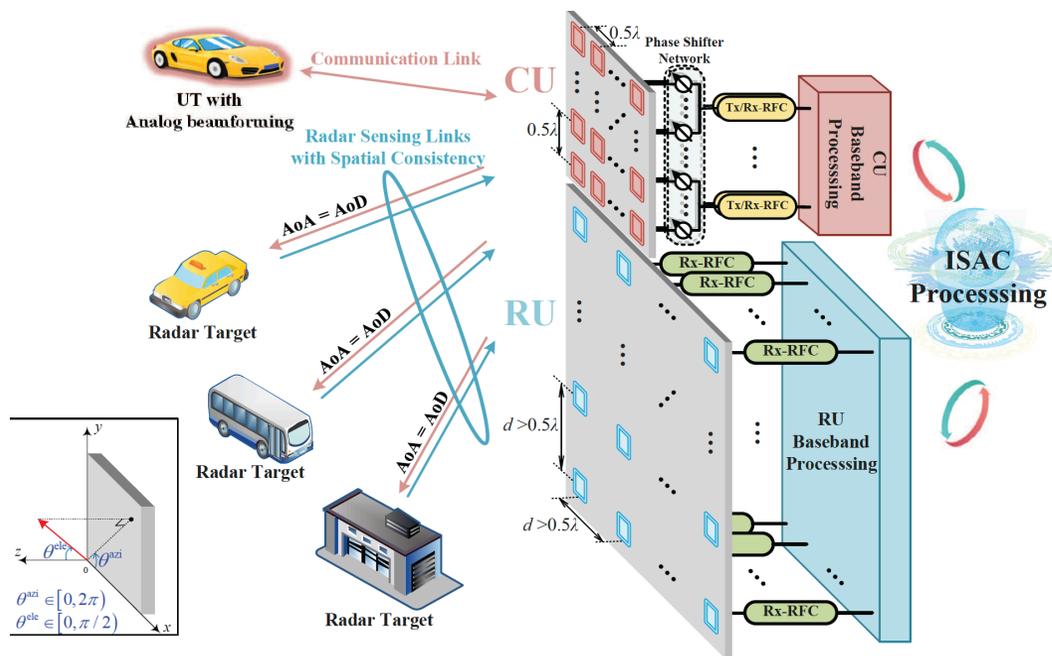
[21arXiv\_Cui] M. Cui et al., "Near-field wideband beamforming for extremely large antenna array," arXiv preprint arXiv:2109.10054, 2021.



## 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

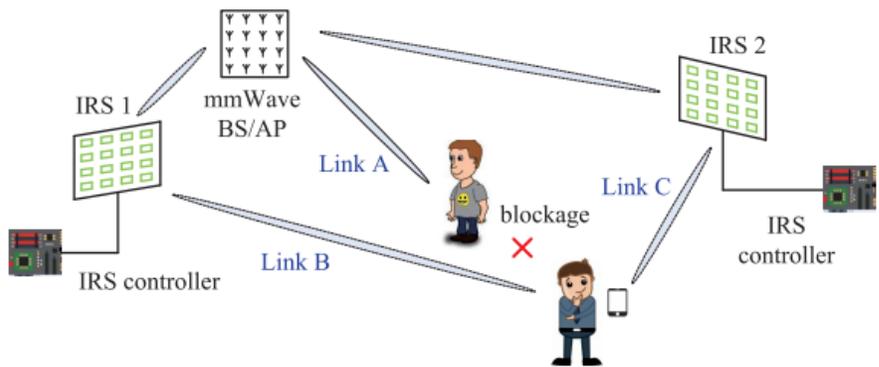


图. 1.3 多RIS辅助的下行用户定位<sup>[21TWC\_Wang]</sup>.

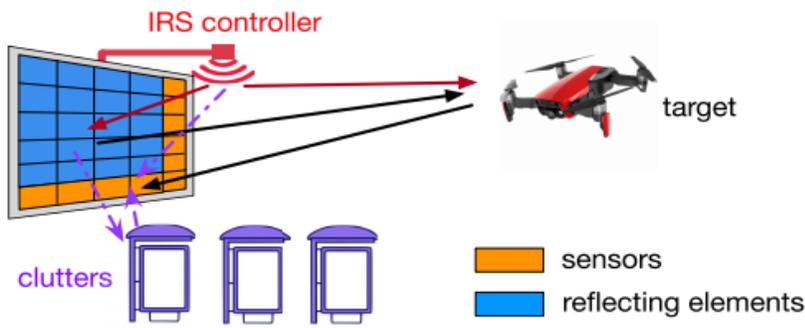


图. 1.4 提出的RIS自感知系统<sup>[22JSAC\_Shao]</sup>.

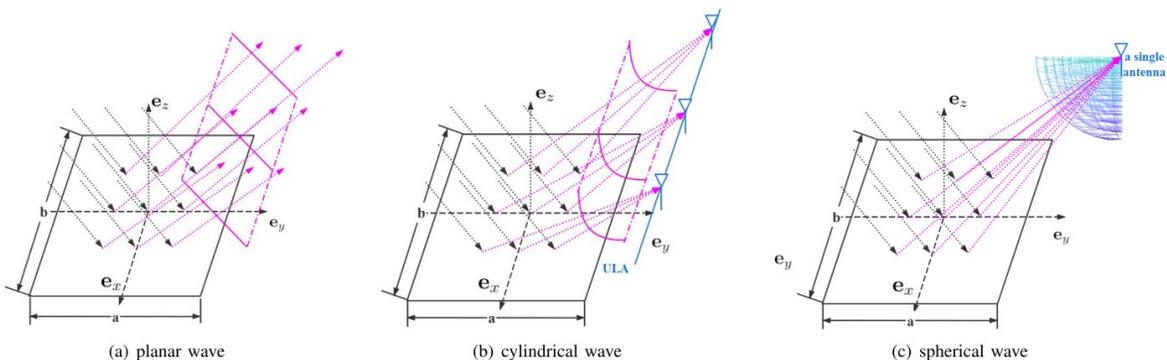


图. 1.5 RIS辅助的近场波束赋形和感知<sup>[22TWC\_Jiang]</sup>.

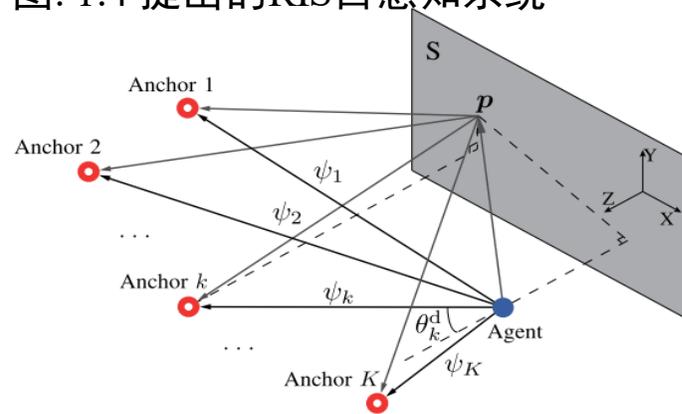


图. 1.6通过RIS实现超5G网络中的位置感知<sup>[22JSAC\_Wang]</sup>.

<sup>[21TWC\_Wang]</sup> 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.

<sup>[22JSAC\_Shao]</sup> 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.

<sup>[22TWC\_Jiang]</sup> 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.

<sup>[22JSAC\_Wang]</sup> 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)<sup>[22TCOM\_Cui]</sup>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

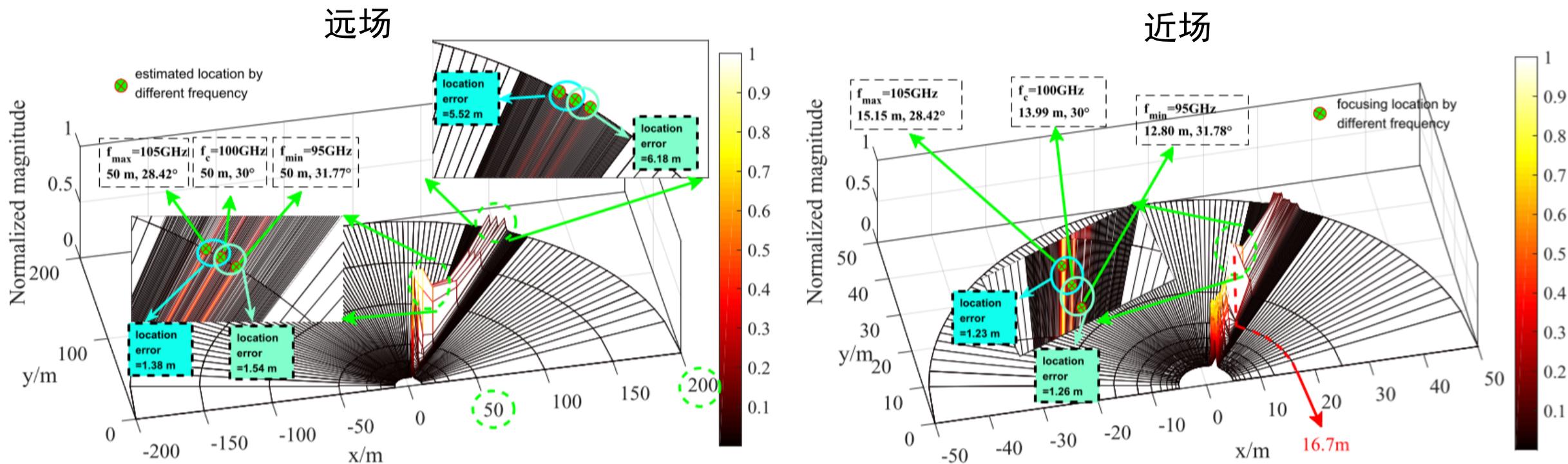


图. 2.1. 通过真实信道（只有LoS径）和混合场导向矢量的内积来说明混合场波束偏移效应下的定位问题

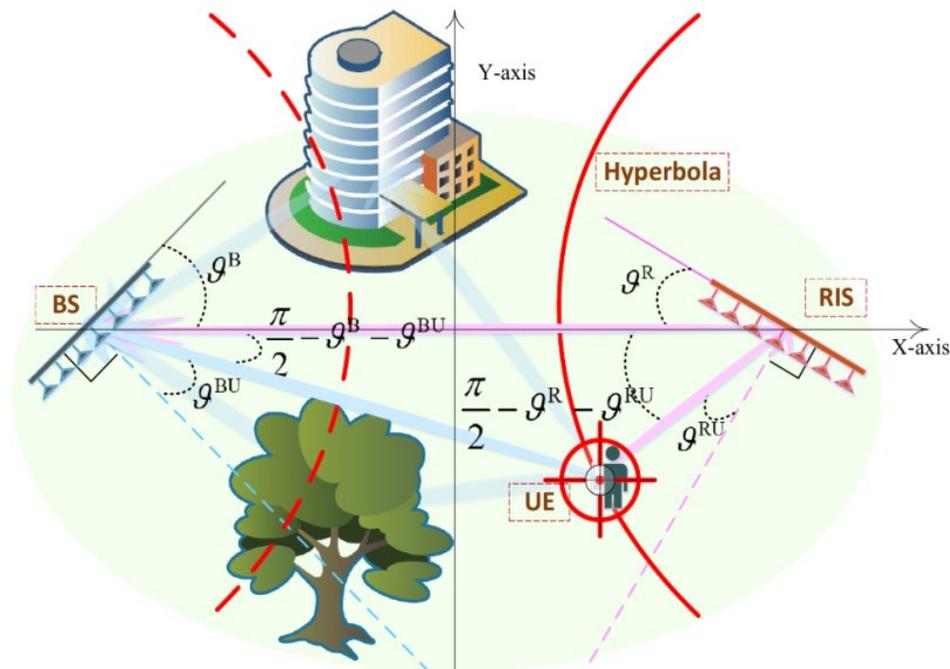
- **问题 3:** 如何确保THz信道下LoS链路的存在性？我们能通过PTM直接定位UE吗？
- **方案 3:** 通过智能发射超表面(reconfigurable intelligent surface, RIS)的辅助并将其作为锚点



## ■ 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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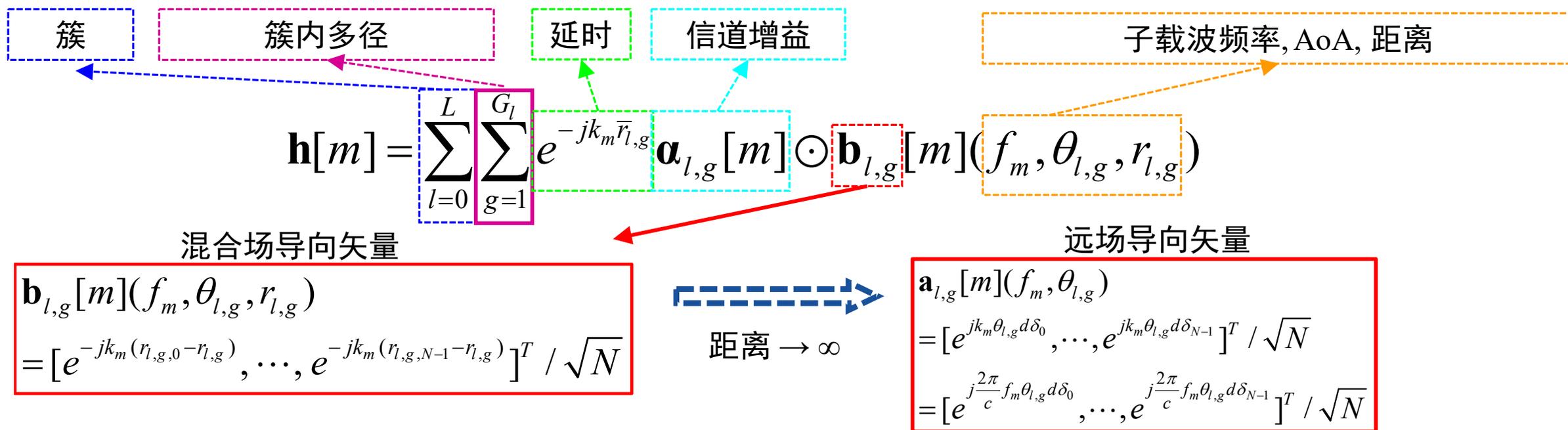
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## ■ 混合场MIMO信道模型

□ 第m个子载波的上行信道 (UE→BS 或者UE→RIS)



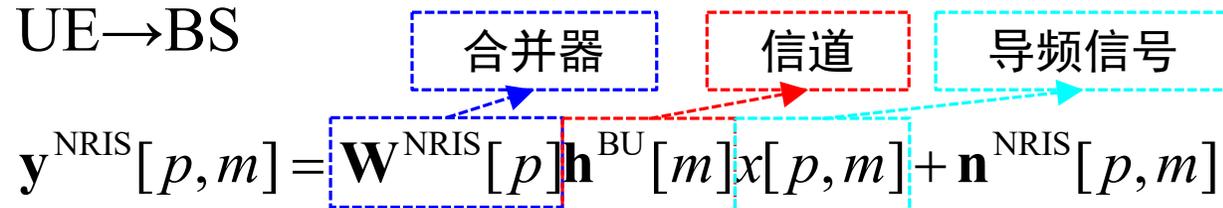
## ■ 有效瑞利距离<sup>[21arXiv\_Cui]</sup>

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



## ■ 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

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

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

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



## ■ 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 RIS-assisted ISAC system during the training phase. The received signal  $y^{\text{RIS}}[p, m]$  is composed of three main components: the signal reflected by the RIS (via the channel  $\mathbf{H}^{\text{BR}}[m]$  and  $\mathbf{h}^{\text{RU}}[m]$ ), the direct signal from the UE to the BS (via  $\mathbf{h}^{\text{BU}}[m]$ ), and noise  $\mathbf{n}^{\text{RIS}}[p, m]$ . The RIS phase  $\Phi^{\text{RIS}}[p]$  is applied to the signal reflected by the RIS. The diagram also shows the signal flow through the RIS, including the merging of signals and the channel between the UE and the RIS.

## ■ 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

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

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

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

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



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## ■ 联合信道估计和定位处理流程

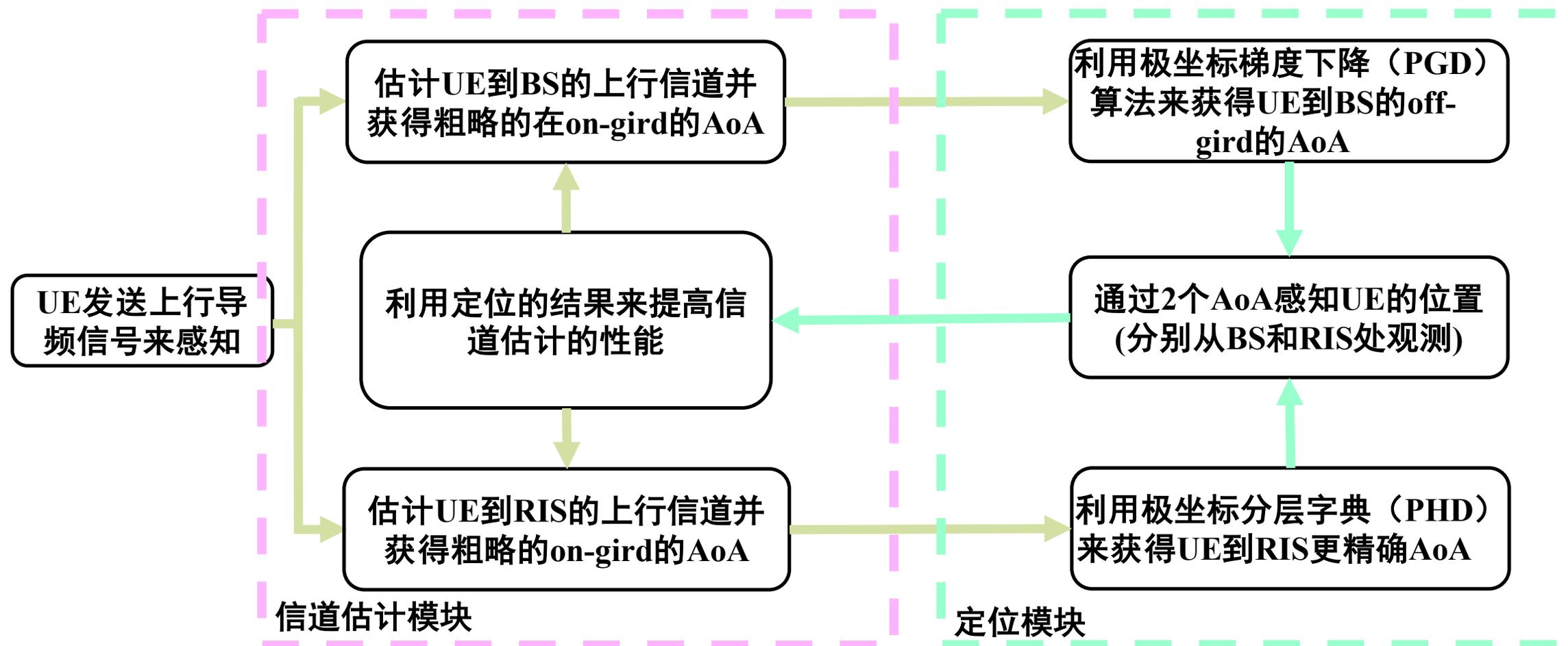


图. 4.1. 联合信道估计的定位方案的感知流程。



## 联合信道估计和定位处理流程

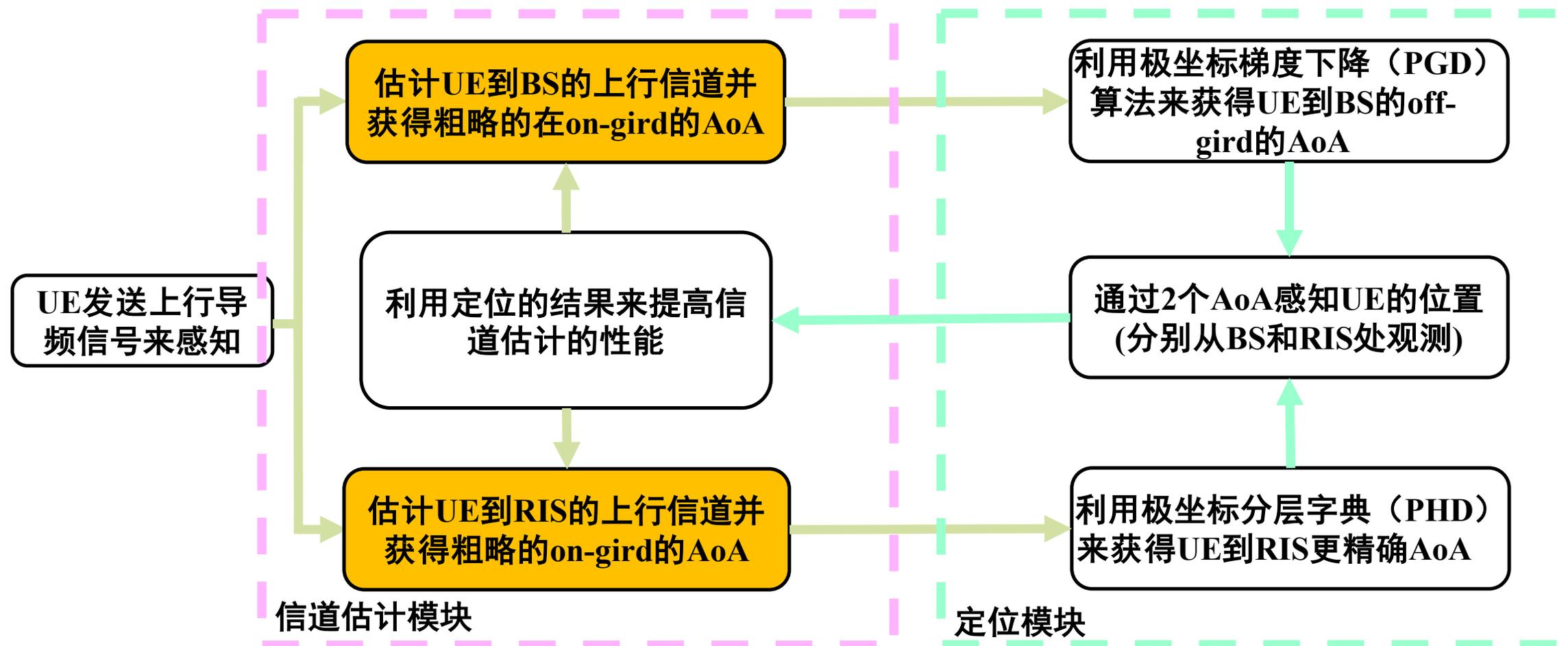


图. 4.1. 联合信道估计的定位方案的感知流程。



## ■ 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  $\rho_{\min}$ ; threshold  $\beta_{\Delta}$ ;  
antenna number  $N$ ; antenna spacing  $d$ ; wavelength  $\lambda_c$

**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  $\varsigma$

**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
            $r_{s,n} = 2Z_c^{\text{eff}}(0)(1 - \theta_n^2)/s$ ;
11        Generate HFNF steering vector  $\mathbf{b}$  as (2) by
           using  $f_m, \theta_n$  and  $r_{s,n}$ ;
12         $\mathbf{D}[m] = [\mathbf{D}[m] \ \mathbf{b}[m]]$ ;
13      end
```

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**



## ■ 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  $\varpi_{\text{OMP}}$ , the maximum number of iterations in the LA-GMMV-OMP algorithm  $L_{\text{max}}$

**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

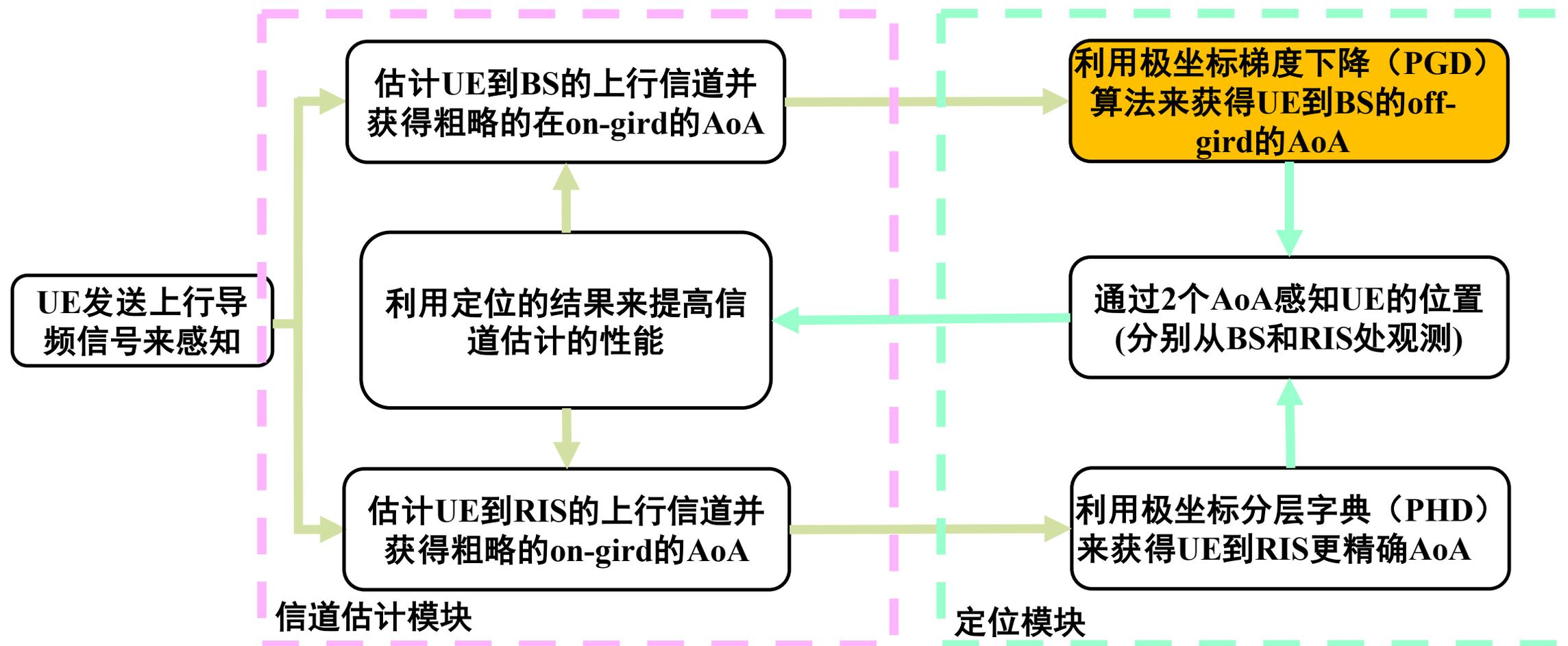


图. 4.1. 联合信道估计的定位方案的感知流程。



## ■ 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

# 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

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

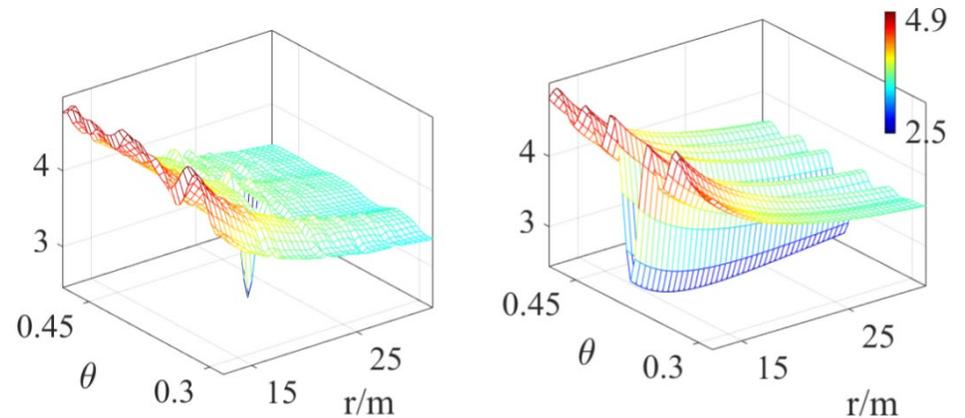


图. 4.2. 左图的损失函数通过传统的方式获得，右图的损失函数通过我们所提的方案获得。

进一步提高BS处估计AoA精度，实现off-grid的角度估计精度



## 联合信道估计和定位处理流程

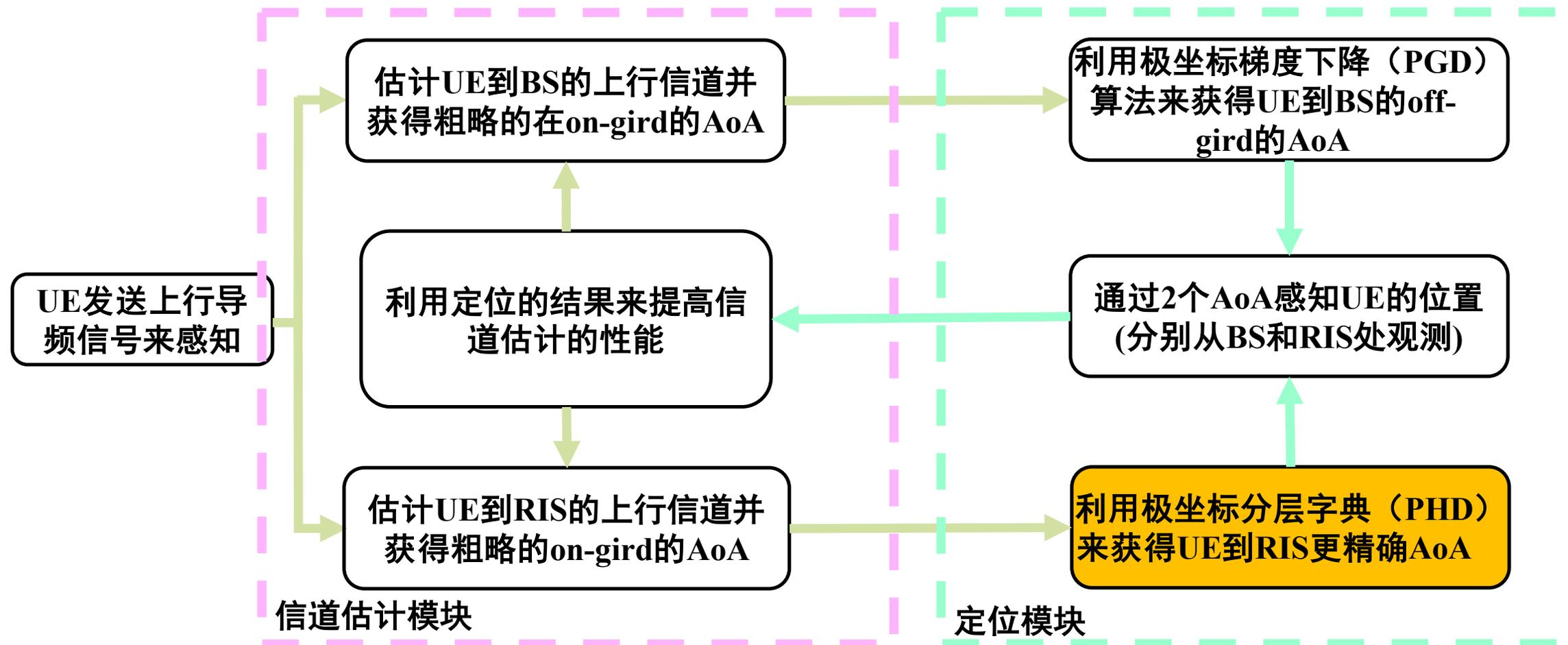


图. 4.1. 联合信道估计的定位方案的感知流程。



## ■ 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

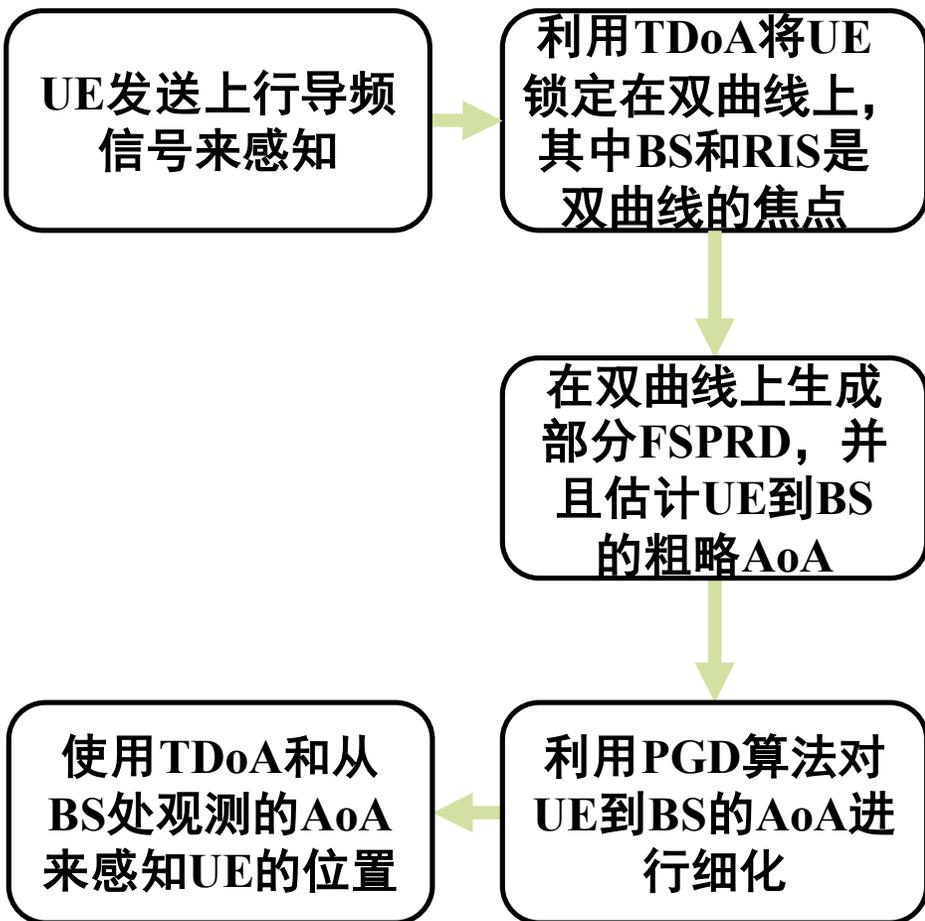


图. 4.3. 无CSI辅助的定位方案的感知流程。

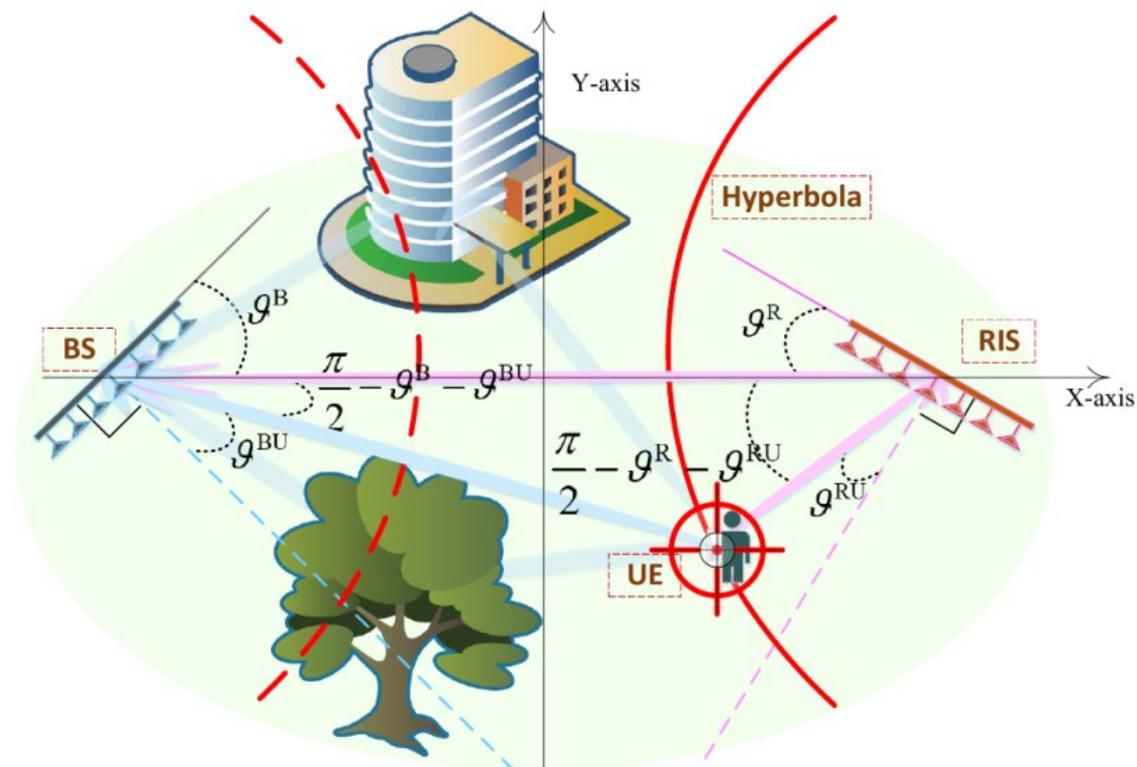


图. 4.4. RIS辅助的定位系统示意图, 同时也是所提无CSI辅助的定位方案的示意图。



## ■ 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。

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

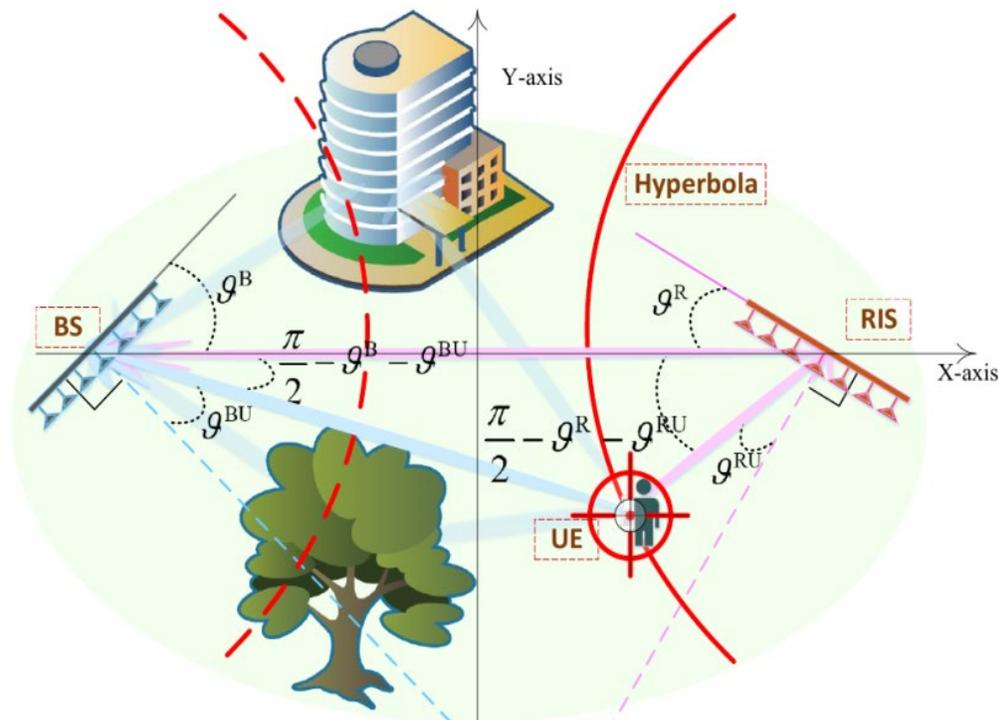


图. 4.4. RIS辅助的定位系统示意图，同时也是所提无CSI辅助的定位方案的示意图。

## 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

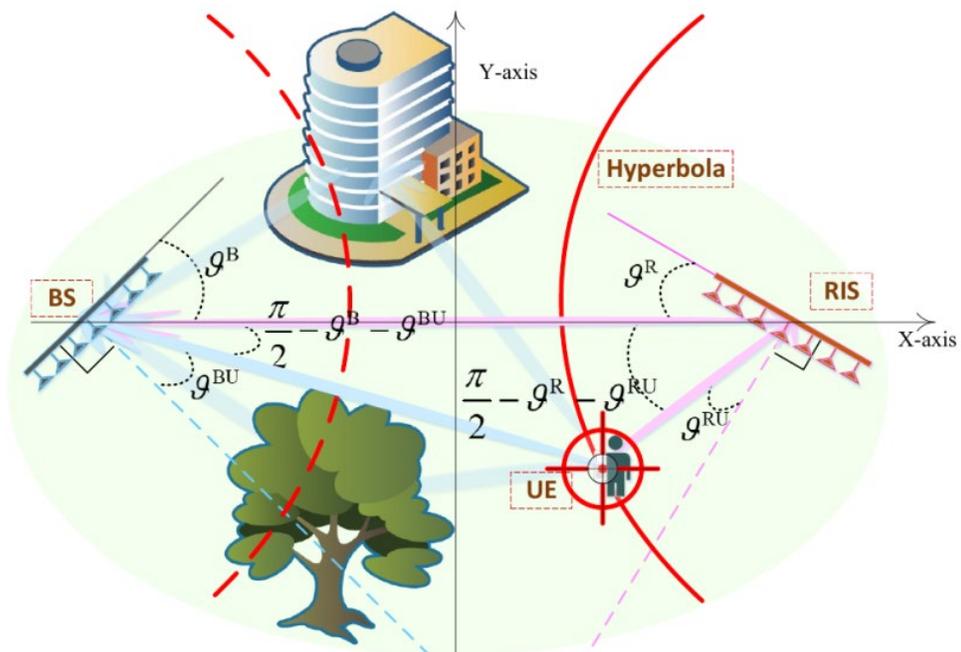


图 5.1. RIS辅助的定位系统示意图

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
$\theta^B$	BS的摆放角度	45	度
$\theta^R$	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

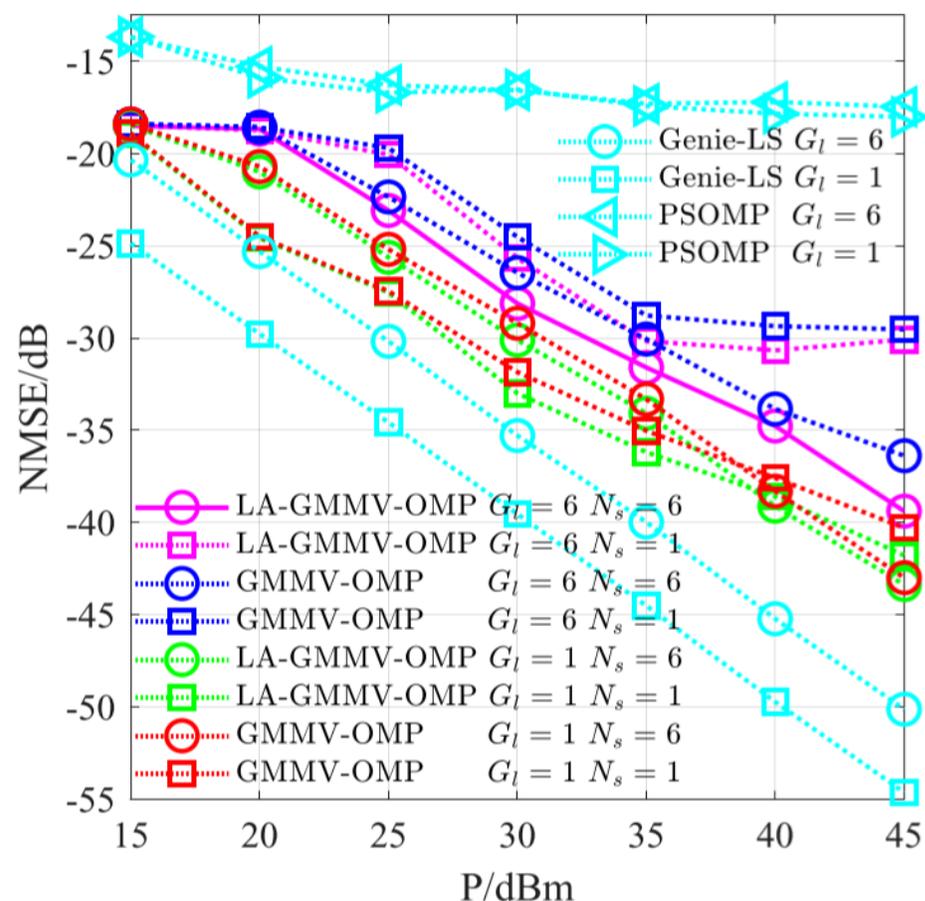
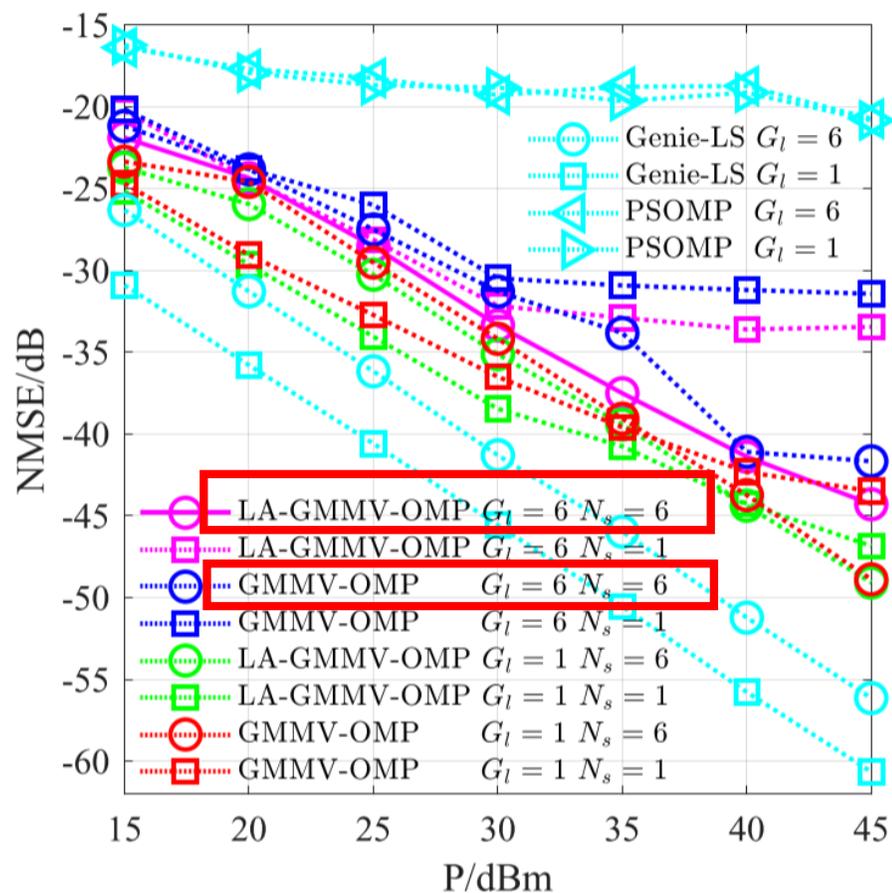


图. 5.2. UE→BS 信道的信道估计性能。(a)图是近场信道, (b)图是远场信道。



## ■ 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

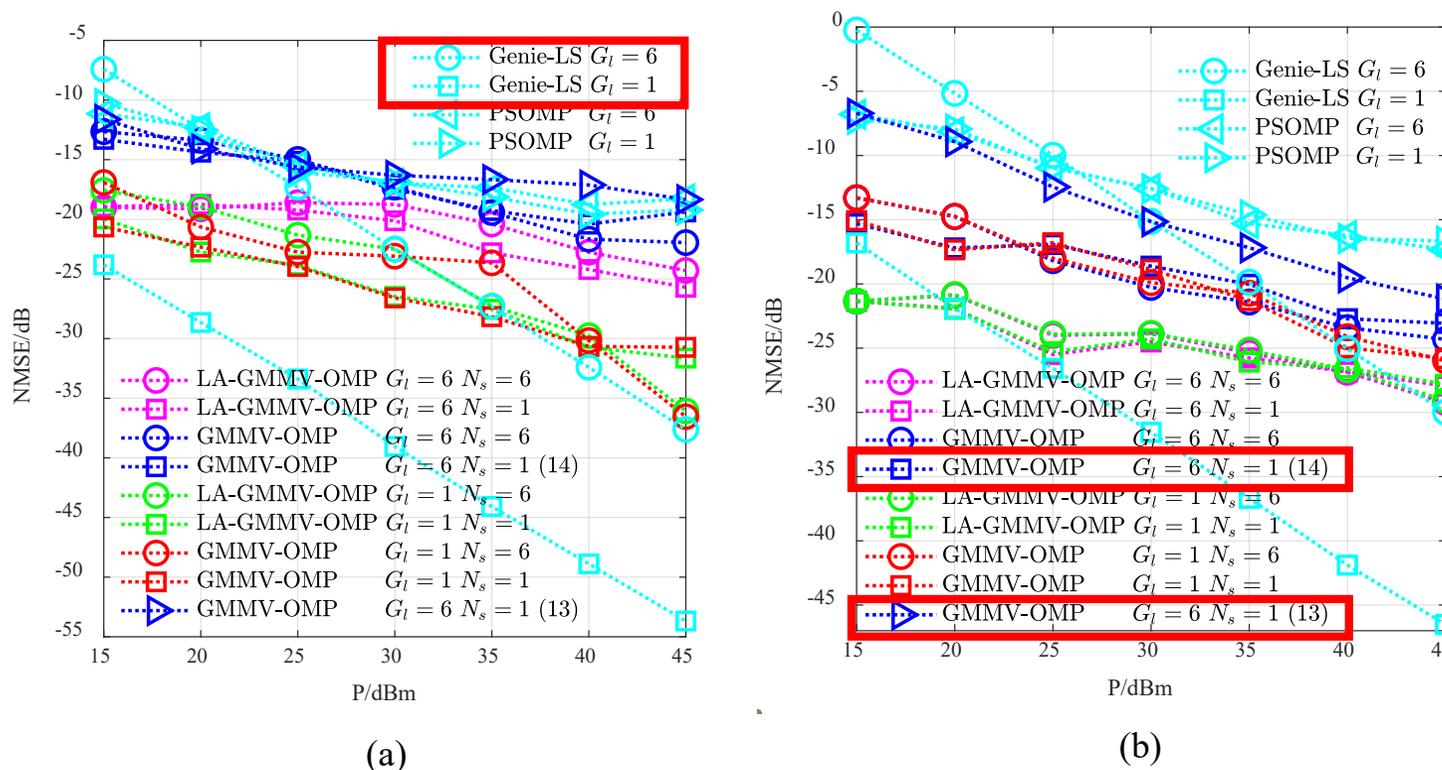


图. 5.3. UE→RIS 信道的信道估计性能。(a)图是近场信道, (b)图是远场信道。



## ■ 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  $\mathbf{W}_{i,:}^{\text{RIS}}[p] = (\mathbf{b}[\frac{M}{2} + 1](f_c, \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - \mathcal{G}^{\text{B}}), r^{\text{B2R}})) \frac{\sqrt{N}}{\sqrt{N_{\text{RF}}}}, \forall i, p$

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

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

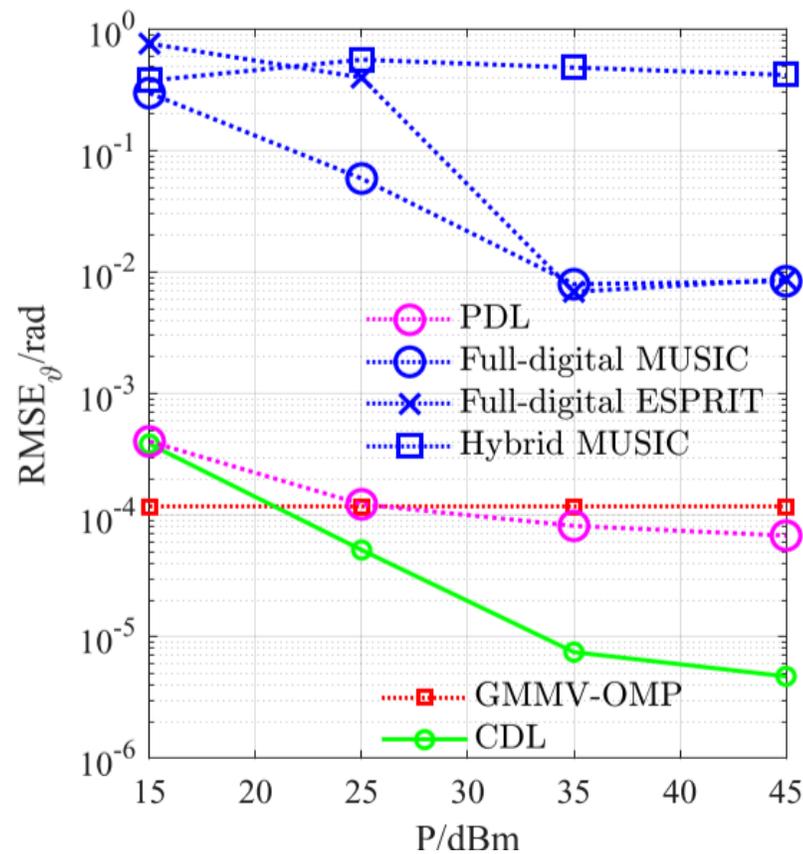
$$\bar{m}(i, p) = \frac{M}{N_{\text{RF}} P^{\text{RIS}}} ((p-1)N_{\text{RF}} + i) + 1$$



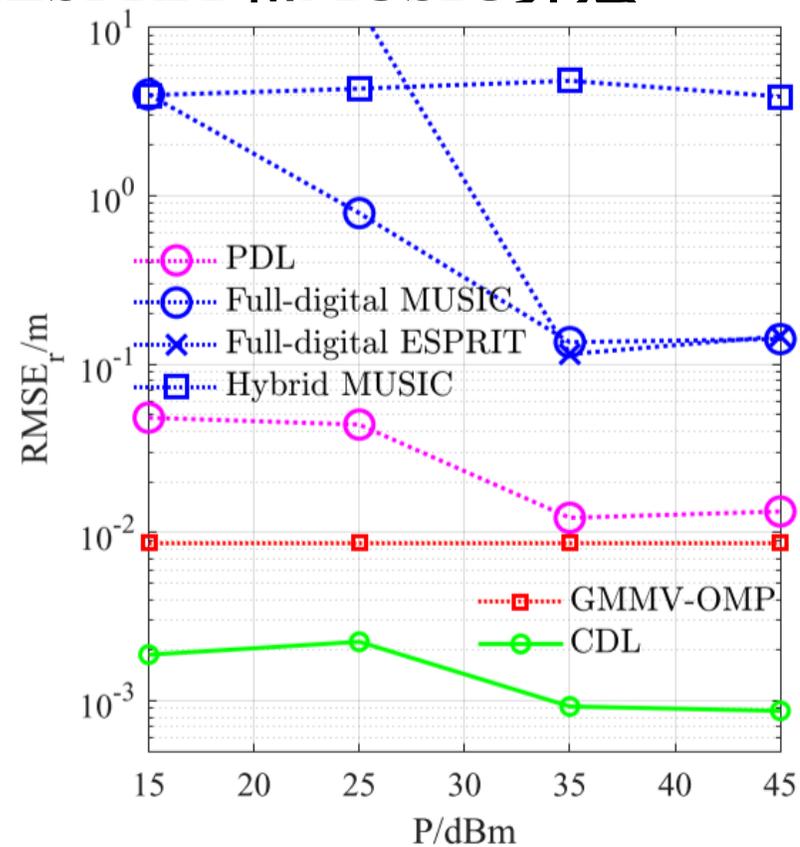
## ■ 定位性能

□ 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



(a)



(b)

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）

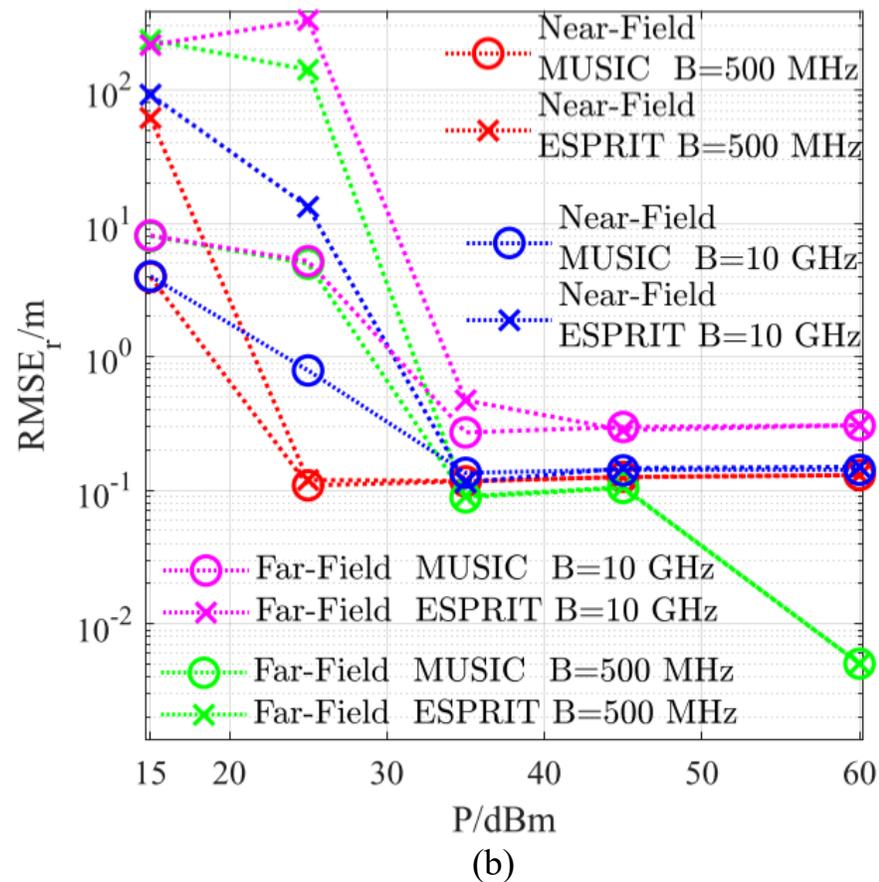
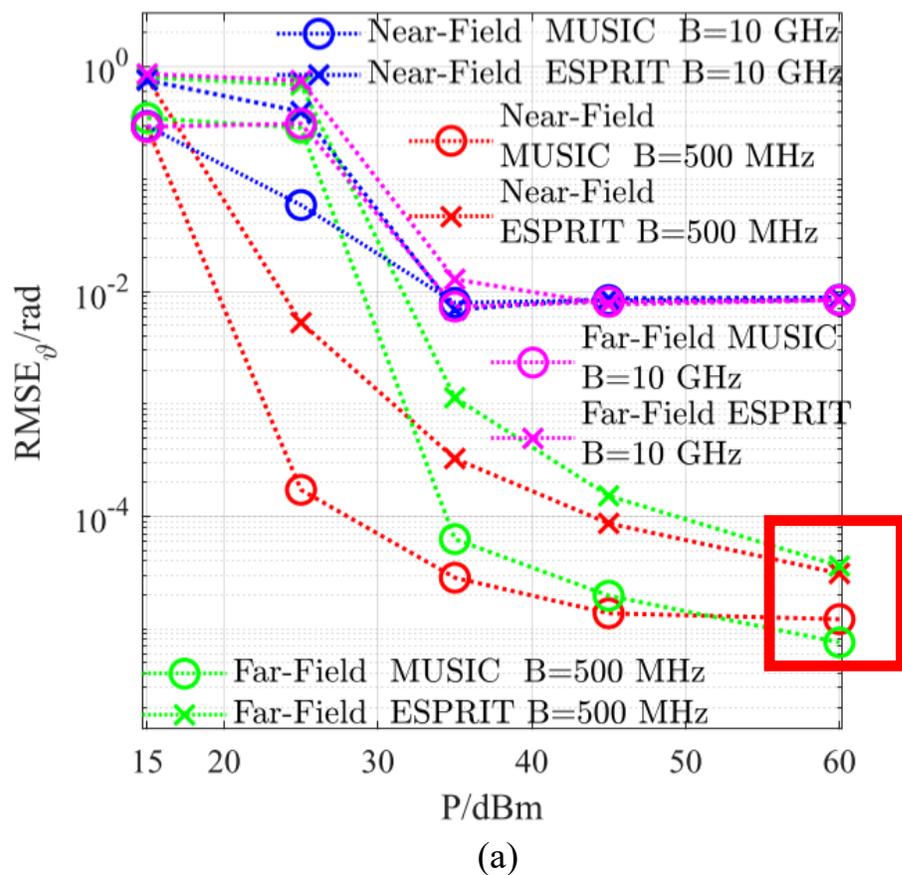
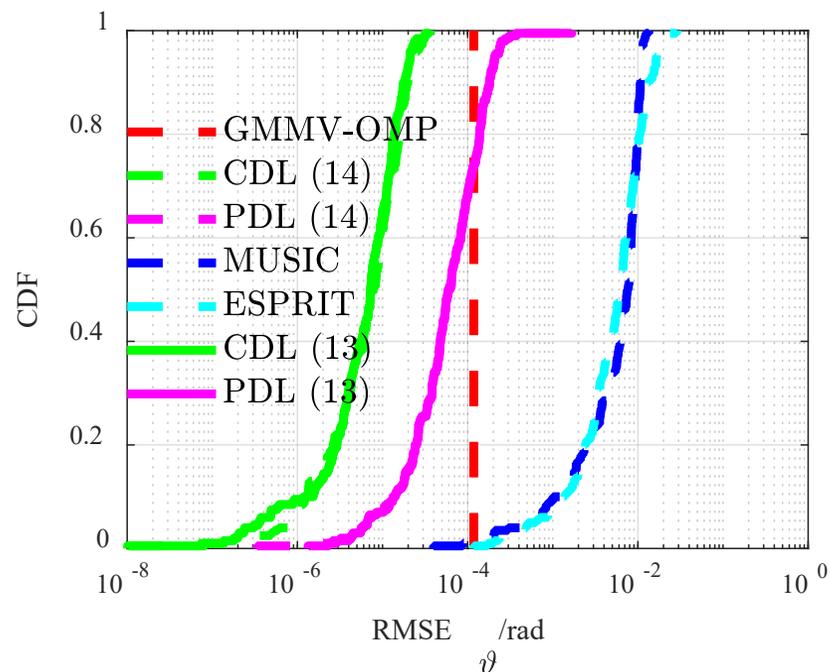


图. 5.5. 基线算法的定位RMSE与发射功率的关系。(a)图是角度估计RMSE, (b)图是距离估计RMSE。

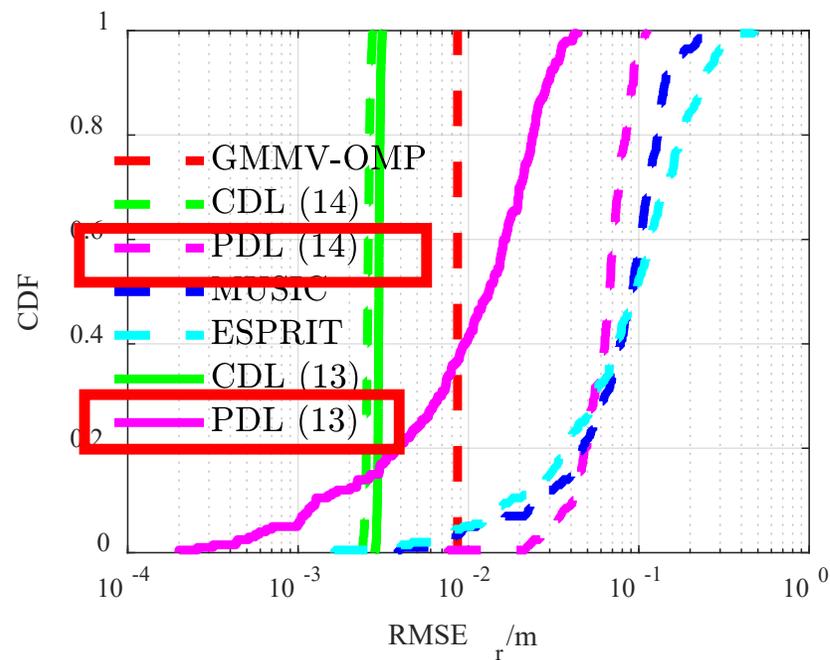


## ■ 定位性能（不同算法RMSE的累积分布函数图）

- 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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6 总结与展望



## ■ 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!

