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Unified Analysis of Transmit Antenna Selection in MIMO Multirelay Networks

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Abstract—We present a unified asymptotic framework for transmit antenna selection in multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) multirelay networks with Rician, Nakagami- m , Weibull, and generalized- \mathcal{K} fading channels. We apply this framework to derive new closed-form expressions for the outage probability and symbol error rate (SER) of amplify-and-forward (AF) relaying in MIMO multirelay networks with two distinct protocols: 1) transmit antenna selection with receiver maximal-ratio combining (TAS/MRC) and 2) transmit antenna selection with receiver selection combining (TAS/SC). Based on these expressions, the diversity order and the array gain with M -ary phase-shift keying and M -ary quadrature-amplitude modulation are derived. We corroborate that the diversity order only depends on the fading distribution and the number of diversity branches, whereas the array gain depends on the fading distribution, the modulation format, the number of diversity branches, and the average per-hop signal-to-noise ratios (SNRs). We highlight that the diversity order of TAS/MRC is the same as TAS/SC, regardless of the underlying fading distribution. As such, we explicitly characterize the SNR gap between TAS/MRC and TAS/SC as the ratio of their respective array gains. An interesting observation is reached that for equal per-hop SNRs, the SNR gap between the two protocols is independent of the number of relays.

Index Terms—Multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO), relays, transmit antenna selection with receive maximal-ratio combining (TAS/MRC), transmit antenna selection with receiver selection combining (TAS/SC).

I. INTRODUCTION

Wireless relaying is currently under consideration in 3GPP LTE and IEEE 802.16m as a cost-effective application to support high data rates at the cell edge [1]. Indeed, the deployment of energy-efficient relays is acknowledged as a key strategy for coverage extension and capacity enhancement in future heterogeneous wireless networks [2]. In pursuit

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of peak data rates between 100 Mb/s and 1 Gb/s, recent standardization efforts have considered multiple-input–multiple-output (MIMO) processing in relay networks with up to four transmit/receive antennas at the base station, relay node, and user equipment [3].

MIMO relaying has attracted widespread interest in recent literature. One approach to MIMO relaying is transmit beamforming, which activates all the antennas at the source and the relays [4], [5]. In [4], the MIMO relay broadcast channel is analyzed, and a low-complexity beamforming optimization algorithm is proposed. Practical beamforming protocols are developed in [5] that are robust to limited and imperfect channel state information. An economical alternative to beamforming is antenna selection, which activates a single transmit and/or receive antenna. Antenna selection offers reduced feedback overhead, low implementation complexity, and low signal processing cost while preserving the diversity benefits of MIMO.

In this paper, we present a unified analytical framework for MIMO multirelay networks with two distinct antenna selection protocols, namely: 1) transmit antenna selection with receive maximal-ratio combining (TAS/MRC) and 2) transmit antenna selection with receive selection combining (TAS/SC). TAS/MRC and TAS/SC relaying have been previously considered in single-relay networks [6]–[9]. In TAS/MRC relaying, a single transmit antenna at the source and the relay offering the highest received signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) are selected, and all the receive antennas at the relay and destination are combined with MRC [6], [7]. In TAS/SC relaying, a single antenna pair that achieves the highest received SNR is selected in the source-to-relay link and the relay-to-destination link [8], [9]. The asymptotic analysis of single-antenna multirelay networks over Rician and Nakagami- m fading channels was previously presented in [10] and [11]. Recently, the performance of relaying in other fading distributions such as Rician, Weibull, and generalized- \mathcal{K} fading has also come into consideration [12]. Indeed, these distributions have been proven to offer a close fit to experimental measurements in indoor and outdoor fading environments [13], [14]. In this paper, we consider TAS/MRC and TAS/SC relaying in a wide range of important fading channels, including Rician, Nakagami- m , Weibull, and generalized- \mathcal{K} .

Our aim is to address the following fundamental questions: 1) *How much improvement does TAS/MRC offer relative to TAS/SC in MIMO multirelay networks?* and 2) *What are the explicit network parameters that determine this improvement with higher order modulations and generalized fading environments?* Our response is in the form of new easy-to-calculate asymptotic expressions for the outage probability and symbol error rate (SER) of MIMO multirelay networks with M -ary phase-shift keying (M -PSK) and M -ary quadrature-amplitude modulation (M -QAM). Our results are valid for arbitrary L amplify-and-forward (AF) relays and N_S , N_R , and N_D antennas at the source, relays, and destination, respectively. Using these expressions, we explicitly characterize the diversity orders of TAS/MRC and TAS/SC for Rician, Nakagami- m , Weibull, and generalized- \mathcal{K} fading channels. We confirm that the two protocols exhibit the same diversity order for each of the aforementioned fading channels. Due to this, one can conclude that the SNR gap between TAS/MRC and TAS/SC relaying is strictly characterized by their array gains. We highlight the interesting observation that the SNR gap is independent of L for equal per-hop SNRs. We concisely express this SNR gap in terms of the fading parameters and the number of antennas N_S , N_R , and N_D .

II. PROTOCOL DESCRIPTION

Here, we detail two transmit-antenna-selection protocols for use in MIMO multirelay networks where the source transmits to the

destination with the aid of L parallel AF relays. When considering multiple relays, we adopt opportunistic relaying [11] such that the relay with the highest end-to-end SNR is selected to transmit. We note that the selected source antenna may be different for each relay. In the following, \mathcal{E}_S is the source transmit power, \mathcal{E}_R is the relay transmit power, \mathcal{N}_0 is the variance of the additive white Gaussian noise (AWGN), $\|\cdot\|$ is the Euclidean norm, $|\cdot|$ is the absolute value, $(\cdot)^\dagger$ is the conjugate transpose, \mathbf{I}_N is the $N \times N$ identity matrix, and $\mathbf{E}[\cdot]$ denotes the expectation.

A. TAS/MRC Relaying

In the source-to-relay link, a single antenna from N_S antennas at the source is selected to maximize the received SNR at the relay. In doing so, all the N_R antennas at the relay are combined with MRC. We denote \mathbf{h}_i^j as the channel vector from the j th transmit antenna at the source to all the receive antennas at the relay. As such, the received signal vector at the i th relay is $\mathbf{y}_{SR_i} = \sqrt{\mathcal{E}_S} \mathbf{h}_i^{\max} x + \mathbf{n}_R$, where x is the transmit symbol, \mathbf{n}_R is the $N_R \times 1$ AWGN vector satisfying $\mathbf{E}[\mathbf{n}_R \mathbf{n}_R^\dagger] = \mathbf{I}_{N_R} \mathcal{N}_0$, and $\|\mathbf{h}_i^{\max}\| = \max_{1 \leq j \leq N_S} \{\|\mathbf{h}_i^j\|\}$ denotes the largest channel vector between the source and the i th relay.

In the relay-to-destination link, a single antenna from N_R antennas at the i th relay is selected to maximize the received SNR at the destination. In doing so, all the N_D antennas at the destination are MRC combined. Prior to forwarding, a variable gain of $\alpha = 1/\sqrt{\mathcal{E}_S \|\mathbf{h}_i^{\max}\|^4 + \mathcal{N}_0 \|\mathbf{h}_i^{\max}\|^2}$ is applied to counteract the fading in the source-to-relay link. We denote \mathbf{g}_i^j as the channel vector from the j th transmit antenna at the relay to all the receive antennas at the destination. As such, the received signal vector at the destination is $\mathbf{y}_{R_iD} = \sqrt{\mathcal{E}_R} \mathbf{g}_i^{\max} \alpha (\mathbf{h}_i^{\max})^\dagger \mathbf{y}_{SR_i} + \mathbf{n}_D$, where \mathbf{n}_D is the $N_D \times 1$ AWGN vector satisfying $\mathbf{E}[\mathbf{n}_D \mathbf{n}_D^\dagger] = \mathbf{I}_{N_D} \mathcal{N}_0$, and $\|\mathbf{g}_i^{\max}\| = \max_{1 \leq j \leq N_R} \{\|\mathbf{g}_i^j\|\}$ denotes the largest channel vector between the i th relay and the destination. The end-to-end SNR is given by

$$\gamma_{\text{TAS/MRC}} = \max_{1 \leq i \leq L} \left(\frac{X_{h_i} X_{g_i}}{X_{h_i} + X_{g_i} + 1} \right) \quad (1)$$

where $X_{h_i} = (\mathcal{E}_S/\mathcal{N}_0) \|\mathbf{h}_i^{\max}\|^2$ is the instantaneous SNR in the i th source-to-relay link, and $X_{g_i} = (\mathcal{E}_R/\mathcal{N}_0) \|\mathbf{g}_i^{\max}\|^2$ is the instantaneous SNR in the i th relay-to-destination link.

B. TAS/SC Relaying

In the source-to-relay link, a single antenna from N_S antennas at the source and a single antenna from N_R antennas at the i th relay are jointly selected to maximize the received SNR at the relay. We denote $h_i^{j,k}$ as the channel coefficient from the j th transmit antenna at the source to the k th receive antenna at the relay. The received signal at the relay is $y_{SR_i} = \sqrt{\mathcal{E}_S} h_i^{\max} x + n_R$, where n_R is the AWGN with $\mathbf{E}[|n_R|^2] = \mathcal{N}_0$, and $|h_i^{\max}| = \max_{1 \leq j \leq N_S, 1 \leq k \leq N_R} \{|h_i^{j,k}|\}$ denotes the largest channel coefficient between the source and the i th relay.

In the relay-to-destination link, a single antenna from N_R antennas at the i th relay and a single antenna from N_D antennas at the destination are jointly selected to maximize the received SNR at the destination. In this protocol, the relay applies a variable gain of $\alpha = 1/\sqrt{\mathcal{E}_S |h_i^{\max}|^2 + \mathcal{N}_0}$. We denote $g_i^{j,k}$ as the channel coefficient from the j th transmit antenna at the relay to the k th receive antenna at the destination. The received signal vector at the destination is $\mathbf{y}_{R_iD} = \sqrt{\mathcal{E}_R} g_i^{\max} \alpha y_{SR_i} + \mathbf{n}_D$, where \mathbf{n}_D is the AWGN with $\mathbf{E}[|\mathbf{n}_D|^2] = \mathcal{N}_0$, and $|g_i^{\max}| = \max_{1 \leq j \leq N_R, 1 \leq k \leq N_D} \{|g_i^{j,k}|\}$ denotes the largest

channel coefficient between the i th relay and the destination. The end-to-end SNR is given by

$$\gamma_{\text{TAS/SC}} = \max_{1 \leq i \leq L} \left(\frac{Y_{h_i} Y_{g_i}}{Y_{h_i} + Y_{g_i} + 1} \right) \quad (2)$$

where $Y_{h_i} = (\mathcal{E}_S/\mathcal{N}_0) |h_i^{\max}|^2$ is the instantaneous SNR in the i th source-to-relay link, and $Y_{g_i} = (\mathcal{E}_R/\mathcal{N}_0) |g_i^{\max}|^2$ is the instantaneous SNR in the i th relay-to-destination link.

III. PRELIMINARY STATISTICS

We begin by evaluating the statistics of the SNR of single-hop TAS/MRC and TAS/SC with N_t transmit antennas and N_r receive antennas. We consider a similar approach to [15] by expressing the first-order expansion of the probability density function (pdf) of $\gamma_k = (\mathcal{E}_S/\mathcal{N}_0) |h^{j,k}|^2$ around the origin ($\gamma \rightarrow 0^+$) as

$$f_{\gamma_k}^\infty(\gamma) = a_k \gamma^{\tau_k} + o(\gamma^{\tau_k}), \quad 0 \leq k \leq N_r \quad (3)$$

where a_k and τ_k are positive constants. We denote $h^{j,k}$ as the fading coefficient between the j th antenna at the transmitter and the k th antenna at the receiver.

A. Single-Hop TAS/MRC

We denote $\mathbf{h}^j = [h^{j,1}, \dots, h^{j,N_r}]$, $j \in \{1, \dots, N_t\}$, as the channel vector between the j th antenna at the transmitter and the N_r antennas at the receiver. The instantaneous received SNR is $X_{\text{TAS/MRC}} = (\mathcal{E}_S/\mathcal{N}_0) \|\mathbf{h}^{\max}\|^2$, where $\|\mathbf{h}^{\max}\| = \max_{1 \leq j \leq N_t} \{\|\mathbf{h}^j\|\}$ is the largest channel vector.

Proposition 1: The first-order expansion of the cumulative distribution function (cdf) of $X_{\text{TAS/MRC}}$ as $\bar{\gamma}_k = \mathbf{E}[(\mathcal{E}_S/\mathcal{N}_0) |h^{j,k}|^2] \rightarrow 0$ can be expressed as

$$F_{X_{\text{TAS/MRC}}}^\infty(\gamma) = \psi_{\text{TAS/MRC}} \left(\frac{\gamma}{\bar{\gamma}_k} \right)^\lambda + o(\bar{\gamma}_k^{-\lambda}) \quad (4)$$

where $\psi_{\text{TAS/MRC}}$ and λ for a range of fading conditions are detailed in Table I. In the sequel, we build on $\psi_{\text{TAS/MRC}}$ and λ as the unifying parameters that describe the asymptotic behavior of TAS/MRC relaying. We note that the asymptotic results for single-hop TAS/MRC in Nakagami- m fading were previously presented in [15], which we have included in Table I for completeness.

Proof: We apply Lemma 1 from [16] to derive the first-order expansion of the cdf of $X_{\text{MRC}} = \sum_{i=k}^{N_r} \gamma_k$ based on the pdf of γ_k in (3), which results in

$$F_{X_{\text{MRC}}}^\infty(\gamma) = \frac{\prod_{k=1}^{N_r} a_k \Gamma(\tau_k + 1) \gamma^{N_r(\tau_k + 1)}}{N_r(\tau_k + 1) \Gamma(N_r(\tau_k + 1))} + o(\bar{\gamma}^{-N_r(\tau_k + 1)}). \quad (5)$$

Using (5), the first-order expansion of the cdf of $X_{\text{TAS/MRC}} = (\mathcal{E}_S/\mathcal{N}_0) \|\mathbf{h}^{\max}\|^2$ is calculated as

$$\begin{aligned} F_{X_{\text{TAS/MRC}}}^\infty(\gamma) &= (F_{X_{\text{MRC}}}(\gamma))^{N_t} \\ &= \frac{\left(\prod_{k=1}^{N_r} a_k \Gamma(\tau_k + 1) \right)^{N_t} \gamma^{N_t N_r(\tau_k + 1)}}{\left(N_r(\tau_k + 1) \Gamma(N_r(\tau_k + 1)) \right)^{N_t}} \\ &\quad + o(\bar{\gamma}^{-N_t N_r(\tau_k + 1)}). \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

Based on (6), the unifying parameters in (4) are derived as $\psi_{\text{TAS/MRC}} = \left(\left(\prod_{k=1}^{N_r} a_k \Gamma(\tau_k + 1) \right)^{N_t} \bar{\gamma}^{N_t N_r(\tau_k + 1)} \right) / \left(N_r(\tau_k + 1) \Gamma(N_r(\tau_k + 1)) \right)^{N_t}$ and $\lambda = N_t N_r(\tau_k + 1)$. ■

TABLE I
 SINGLE-HOP MIMO: ASYMPTOTIC STATISTICS OF TAS/MRC AND TAS/SC

Fading	Exact and Asymptotic PDF of γ_k	λ , $\psi_{\text{TAS/MRC}}$, and $\phi_{\text{TAS/SC}}$
Rician	$f_{\gamma_k}(\gamma) = \frac{n^2+1}{\bar{\gamma}_k} \exp\left(-n^2 - \frac{(n^2+1)\gamma}{\bar{\gamma}_k}\right) I_0\left(2n\sqrt{\frac{(n^2+1)\gamma}{\bar{\gamma}_k}}\right)$ $f_{\gamma_k}^\infty(\gamma) = \frac{n^2+1}{e^{n^2}\bar{\gamma}_k} + o(1)$	$\lambda = N_t N_r$, $\psi_{\text{TAS/MRC}} = \frac{(n^2+1)N_t N_r}{(N_r!)^{N_t} e^{n^2} N_t N_r}$, $\phi_{\text{TAS/SC}} = \frac{(n^2+1)N_t N_r}{e^{n^2} N_t N_r}$
Nakagami- m	$f_{\gamma_k}(\gamma) = \frac{m^m \gamma^{m-1}}{\bar{\gamma}_k^m \Gamma(m)} \exp\left(-\frac{m\gamma}{\bar{\gamma}_k}\right)$ $f_{\gamma_k}^\infty(\gamma) = \frac{m^m \gamma^{m-1}}{\Gamma(m)\bar{\gamma}_k^m} + o(\gamma^{m-1})$	$\lambda = m N_t N_r$, $\psi_{\text{TAS/MRC}} = \frac{m^m N_t N_r}{(\Gamma(m N_r + 1))^{N_t}}$, $\phi_{\text{TAS/SC}} = \frac{m^m N_t N_r}{(\Gamma(m+1))^{N_t N_r}}$
Weibull	$f_{\gamma_k}(\gamma) = \frac{c/2\Gamma(1+\frac{2}{c})}{\bar{\gamma}_k^{c/2}} \gamma^{c/2-1} \exp\left(-\frac{\gamma^{c/2}\Gamma(1+\frac{2}{c})}{\bar{\gamma}_k^{c/2}}\right)$ $f_{\gamma_k}^\infty(\gamma) = \frac{c/2(\Gamma(2/c+1))^{c/2} \gamma^{c/2-1}}{\bar{\gamma}_k^{c/2}} + o(\gamma^{c/2-1})$	$\lambda = c N_t N_r / 2$, $\psi_{\text{TAS/MRC}} = \frac{(\Gamma(c/2+1))^{N_t N_r} (\Gamma(2/c+1))^{N_t N_r c/2}}{(\Gamma(N_r c/2+1))^{N_t}}$, $\phi_{\text{TAS/SC}} = (\Gamma(2/c+1))^{N_t N_r c/2}$
Generalized- \mathcal{K}	$f_{\gamma_k}(\gamma) = \frac{2(\kappa\mu)^{\frac{\kappa+\mu}{2}} \gamma^{\frac{\kappa+\mu-2}{2}}}{\Gamma(\mu)\Gamma(\kappa)\bar{\gamma}_k^{\frac{\kappa+\mu}{2}}} K_{\kappa-\mu}\left(\sqrt{\frac{4\kappa\mu\gamma}{\bar{\gamma}_k}}\right)$ $f_{\gamma_k}^\infty(\gamma) = \begin{cases} \frac{(\kappa\mu)^\mu \Gamma(\kappa-\mu)}{\Gamma(\mu)\Gamma(\kappa)\bar{\gamma}_k^\mu} \gamma^{\mu-1} + o(\gamma^{\mu-1}), & \mu < \kappa \\ \frac{(\kappa\mu)^\kappa \Gamma(\mu-\kappa)}{\Gamma(\mu)\Gamma(\kappa)\bar{\gamma}_k^\kappa} \gamma^{\kappa-1} + o(\gamma^{\kappa-1}), & \mu > \kappa \\ \frac{\kappa^{2\kappa} (2\psi(1) - \log(\frac{\kappa^2\gamma}{\bar{\gamma}_k}))}{(\Gamma(\kappa))^2 \bar{\gamma}_k^\kappa} \gamma^{\kappa-1} + o(\gamma^{\kappa-1}), & \mu = \kappa \end{cases}$	$\lambda = \min(\kappa, \mu) N_t N_r$ $\psi_{\text{TAS/MRC}} = \begin{cases} \frac{(\kappa\mu)^{N_t N_r} \Gamma(\kappa-\mu)^{N_t N_r}}{(\Gamma(N_r \mu + 1))^{N_t} (\Gamma(\kappa))^{N_t N_r}}, & \mu < \kappa \\ \frac{(\kappa\mu)^{N_t N_r} \Gamma(\mu-\kappa)^{N_t N_r}}{(\Gamma(N_r \kappa + 1))^{N_t} (\Gamma(\mu))^{N_t N_r}}, & \mu > \kappa \\ \frac{(\kappa)^{2N_t N_r} \kappa (2\psi(1) - \log(\kappa^2 \gamma / \bar{\gamma}_k))^{N_t N_r}}{(\Gamma(N_r \kappa + 1))^{N_t} (\Gamma(\kappa))^{N_t N_r}}, & \mu = \kappa \end{cases}$ $\phi_{\text{TAS/SC}} = \begin{cases} \frac{(\kappa\mu)^{N_t N_r} \Gamma(\kappa-\mu)^{N_t N_r}}{(\Gamma(\kappa)\Gamma(\mu+1))^{N_t N_r}}, & \mu < \kappa \\ \frac{(\kappa\mu)^{N_t N_r} \Gamma(\mu-\kappa)^{N_t N_r}}{(\Gamma(\mu)\Gamma(\kappa+1))^{N_t N_r}}, & \mu > \kappa \\ \frac{(\kappa)^{2N_t N_r} \kappa (2\psi(1) - \log(\kappa^2 \gamma / \bar{\gamma}_k))^{N_t N_r}}{(\Gamma(\kappa)\Gamma(\kappa+1))^{N_t N_r}}, & \mu = \kappa \end{cases}$

B. Single-Hop TAS/SC

The instantaneous received SNR is $X_{\text{TAS/SC}} = (\mathcal{E}_S/\mathcal{N}_0)|h^{\max}|^2$, where $|h^{\max}| = \max_{1 \leq j \leq N_t, 1 \leq k \leq N_r} \{|h^{j,k}|\}$ is the largest channel coefficient between the transmitter and the receiver.

Proposition 2: The first-order expansion of the cdf of $X_{\text{TAS/SC}}$ as $\bar{\gamma}_k \rightarrow \infty$ can be written as

$$F_{X_{\text{TAS/SC}}}^\infty(\gamma) = \phi_{\text{TAS/SC}} \left(\frac{\gamma}{\bar{\gamma}_k}\right)^\lambda + o(\bar{\gamma}_k^{-\lambda}) \quad (7)$$

where $\phi_{\text{TAS/SC}}$ and λ are defined in Table I. In the sequel, we build on $\phi_{\text{TAS/SC}}$ and λ as the unifying parameters that describe the asymptotic behavior of TAS/SC relaying.

Proof: We begin by deriving the first-order expansion of the cdf of γ_k given by

$$F_{\gamma_k}^\infty(\gamma) = \int_0^\infty f_{\gamma_k}^\infty(\gamma) d\gamma = \frac{a_k \gamma^{\tau_k+1}}{\tau_k+1} + o(\bar{\gamma}^{-\tau_k-1}). \quad (8)$$

Using (8), the first-order expansion of the cdf of $X_{\text{TAS/SC}} = (\mathcal{E}_S/\mathcal{N}_0)|h^{\max}|^2$ is given by

$$F_{X_{\text{TAS/SC}}}^\infty(\gamma) = (F_{\gamma_k}^\infty(\gamma))^{N_t N_r} = \frac{a_k^{N_t N_r} \gamma^{N_t N_r (\tau_k+1)}}{(\tau_k+1)^{N_t N_r}} + o(\bar{\gamma}^{-N_t N_r (\tau_k+1)}). \quad (9)$$

Based on (9), the unifying parameters in (7) are derived as $\phi_{\text{TAS/SC}} = (a_k^{N_t N_r} \bar{\gamma}^{N_t N_r (\tau_k+1)}) / ((\tau_k+1)^{N_t N_r})$ and $\lambda = N_t N_r (\tau_k+1)$. ■

IV. OUTAGE PROBABILITY

In this section, we derive new closed-form asymptotic expressions for the outage probability of MIMO multi-relay networks with TAS/MRC and TAS/SC in Rician, Nakagami- m , Weibull, and

Generalized- \mathcal{K} fading. The asymptotic outage probability is the probability that the end-to-end SNRs $\gamma_{\text{TAS/MRC}}$ in (1) and $\gamma_{\text{TAS/SC}}$ in (2) fall below a given SNR threshold γ_{th} according to $P_{\text{out}}^\infty = \Pr\{\gamma_{\text{eq}} \leq \gamma_{\text{th}}\} = F_{\gamma_{\text{eq}}}^\infty(\gamma_{\text{th}})$, where $F_{\gamma_{\text{eq}}}^\infty(\cdot)$ is the first-order expansion of the cdf of $\gamma_{\text{eq}} \in \{\gamma_{\text{TAS/MRC}}, \gamma_{\text{TAS/SC}}\}$.

We consider a similar approach to [17] in which $F_{\gamma_{\text{eq}}}^\infty(\cdot)$ is derived based on the first-order expansions of the cdfs for each hop. As such, we can apply the results for single-hop TAS/MRC in (4) and TAS/SC in (7) to derive the asymptotic outage probability for MIMO multirelay networks. We consider that all the source-to-relay and relay-to-destination channel gains are mutually independent. In the following, we express the per-hop average received SNRs in terms of a reference SNR $\bar{\gamma}$. Accordingly, we define $\bar{\gamma}_{f_i} = \Omega_{f_i} \bar{\gamma}$, where $\bar{\gamma}_{f_i} = \mathcal{E}_S/\mathcal{N}_0$ is the average SNR between each antenna pair in the source-to-relay link, and Ω_{f_i} is a positive constant. We also define $\bar{\gamma}_{g_i} = \Omega_{g_i} \bar{\gamma}$, where $\bar{\gamma}_{g_i} = \mathcal{E}_R/\mathcal{N}_0$ is the average SNR between each antenna pair in the relay-to-destination link, and Ω_{g_i} is a positive constant.

A. TAS/MRC Relaying

Based on the asymptotic cdf parameters $\psi_{\text{TAS/MRC}}$ and λ in Table I, the first-order expansion of $F_{\gamma_{\text{TAS/MRC}}}(\gamma)$ as $\gamma \rightarrow 0^+$ is evaluated for the three separable cases of N_S relative to N_D . We present the first-order expansion of the cdf of $\gamma_{\text{TAS/MRC}}$ as

$$F_{\gamma_{\text{TAS/MRC}}}^\infty(\gamma) = \prod_{i=1}^L \Psi_{\text{TAS/MRC}}^i \left(\frac{\gamma}{\bar{\gamma}}\right)^\Lambda + o(\bar{\gamma}^{-\Lambda}) \quad (10)$$

where Λ and $\Psi_{\text{TAS/MRC}}^i$ are defined according to the fading channels in Table II.

B. TAS/SC Relaying

The first-order expansion of the cdf of $\gamma_{\text{TAS/SC}}$ is calculated using $\phi_{\text{TAS/SC}}$ and λ in Table I for the three separable cases of N_S relative

TABLE II
MIMO MULTIRELAY NETWORKS: ASYMPTOTIC STATISTICS OF TAS/MRC AND TAS/SC

Fading: Λ , $\Psi_{\text{TAS/MRC}}^i$, and $\Phi_{\text{TAS/SC}}^i$	
Rician: $\Lambda = LN_{\text{R}} \times \min(N_{\text{S}}, N_{\text{D}})$	
$\Psi_{\text{TAS/MRC}}^i = \begin{cases} \frac{(n_1^2+1)^{N_{\text{S}}N_{\text{R}}}}{e^{n_1^2 N_{\text{S}}N_{\text{R}}} (\Gamma(N_{\text{R}}+1))^{N_{\text{S}}\Omega_{f_i}^{N_{\text{S}}N_{\text{R}}}}}, & N_{\text{S}} < N_{\text{D}} \\ \frac{(n_2^2+1)^{N_{\text{D}}N_{\text{R}}}}{e^{n_2^2 N_{\text{D}}N_{\text{R}}} (\Gamma(N_{\text{D}}+1))^{N_{\text{R}}\Omega_{g_i}^{N_{\text{D}}N_{\text{R}}}}}, & N_{\text{S}} > N_{\text{D}} \\ \frac{(n_1^2+1)^{N_{\text{S}}N_{\text{R}}}}{e^{n_1^2 N_{\text{S}}N_{\text{R}}} (\Gamma(N_{\text{R}}+1))^{N_{\text{S}}\Omega_{f_i}^{N_{\text{S}}N_{\text{R}}}}} \\ + \frac{(n_2^2+1)^{N_{\text{D}}N_{\text{R}}}}{e^{n_2^2 N_{\text{D}}N_{\text{R}}} (\Gamma(N_{\text{D}}+1))^{N_{\text{R}}\Omega_{g_i}^{N_{\text{D}}N_{\text{R}}}}}, & N_{\text{S}} = N_{\text{D}} \end{cases}$	$\Phi_{\text{TAS/SC}}^i = \begin{cases} \frac{(n_1^2+1)^{N_{\text{S}}N_{\text{R}}}}{e^{n_1^2 N_{\text{S}}N_{\text{R}}\Omega_{f_i}^{N_{\text{S}}N_{\text{R}}}}, & N_{\text{S}} < N_{\text{D}} \\ \frac{(n_2^2+1)^{N_{\text{D}}N_{\text{R}}}}{e^{n_2^2 N_{\text{D}}N_{\text{R}}\Omega_{g_i}^{N_{\text{D}}N_{\text{R}}}}, & N_{\text{S}} > N_{\text{D}} \\ \frac{(n_1^2+1)^{N_{\text{S}}N_{\text{R}}}}{e^{n_1^2 N_{\text{S}}N_{\text{R}}\Omega_{f_i}^{N_{\text{S}}N_{\text{R}}}}} \\ + \frac{(n_2^2+1)^{N_{\text{D}}N_{\text{R}}}}{e^{n_2^2 N_{\text{D}}N_{\text{R}}\Omega_{g_i}^{N_{\text{D}}N_{\text{R}}}}, & N_{\text{S}} = N_{\text{D}} \end{cases}$
Nakagami- m : $\Lambda = LN_{\text{R}} \times \min(N_{\text{S}}m_1, N_{\text{D}}m_2)$	
$\Psi_{\text{TAS/MRC}}^i = \begin{cases} \frac{m_1^{N_{\text{S}}N_{\text{R}}m_1}}{(\Gamma(N_{\text{R}}m_1+1))^{N_{\text{S}}\Omega_{f_i}^{N_{\text{S}}N_{\text{R}}m_1}}}, & N_{\text{S}}m_1 < N_{\text{D}}m_2 \\ \frac{m_2^{N_{\text{D}}N_{\text{R}}m_2}}{(\Gamma(N_{\text{D}}m_2+1))^{N_{\text{R}}\Omega_{g_i}^{N_{\text{D}}N_{\text{R}}m_2}}}, & N_{\text{S}}m_1 > N_{\text{D}}m_2 \\ \frac{m_1^{N_{\text{S}}N_{\text{R}}m_1}}{(\Gamma(N_{\text{R}}m_1+1))^{N_{\text{S}}\Omega_{f_i}^{N_{\text{S}}N_{\text{R}}m_1}}} \\ + \frac{m_2^{N_{\text{D}}N_{\text{R}}m_2}}{(\Gamma(N_{\text{D}}m_2+1))^{N_{\text{R}}\Omega_{g_i}^{N_{\text{D}}N_{\text{R}}m_2}}}, & N_{\text{S}}m_1 = N_{\text{D}}m_2 \end{cases}$	$\Phi_{\text{TAS/SC}}^i = \begin{cases} \frac{m_1^{N_{\text{S}}N_{\text{R}}m_1}}{(\Gamma(m_1+1))^{N_{\text{S}}N_{\text{R}}\Omega_{f_i}^{N_{\text{S}}N_{\text{R}}m_1}}}, & N_{\text{S}}m_1 < N_{\text{D}}m_2 \\ \frac{m_2^{N_{\text{D}}N_{\text{R}}m_2}}{(\Gamma(m_2+1))^{N_{\text{D}}N_{\text{R}}\Omega_{g_i}^{N_{\text{D}}N_{\text{R}}m_2}}}, & N_{\text{S}}m_1 > N_{\text{D}}m_2 \\ \frac{m_1^{N_{\text{S}}N_{\text{R}}m_1}}{(\Gamma(m_1+1))^{N_{\text{S}}N_{\text{R}}\Omega_{f_i}^{N_{\text{S}}N_{\text{R}}m_1}}} \\ + \frac{m_2^{N_{\text{D}}N_{\text{R}}m_2}}{(\Gamma(m_2+1))^{N_{\text{D}}N_{\text{R}}\Omega_{g_i}^{N_{\text{D}}N_{\text{R}}m_2}}}, & N_{\text{S}}m_1 = N_{\text{D}}m_2 \end{cases}$
Weibull: $\Lambda = LN_{\text{R}} \times \min(N_{\text{S}}c_1/2, N_{\text{D}}c_2/2)$	
$\Psi_{\text{TAS/MRC}}^i = \begin{cases} \frac{(\Gamma(c_1/2+1))^{N_{\text{S}}N_{\text{R}}} (\Gamma(\frac{2}{c_1}+1))^{N_{\text{S}}N_{\text{R}}c_1/2}}{(\Gamma(N_{\text{R}}c_1/2+1))^{N_{\text{S}}\Omega_{f_i}^{N_{\text{S}}N_{\text{R}}c_1/2}}}, & N_{\text{S}}c_1 < N_{\text{D}}c_2 \\ \frac{(\Gamma(c_2/2+1))^{N_{\text{D}}N_{\text{R}}} (\Gamma(\frac{2}{c_2}+1))^{N_{\text{D}}N_{\text{R}}c_2/2}}{(\Gamma(N_{\text{D}}c_2/2+1))^{N_{\text{R}}\Omega_{g_i}^{N_{\text{D}}N_{\text{R}}c_2/2}}}, & N_{\text{S}}c_1 > N_{\text{D}}c_2 \\ \frac{(\Gamma(c_1/2+1))^{N_{\text{S}}N_{\text{R}}} (\Gamma(\frac{2}{c_1}+1))^{N_{\text{S}}N_{\text{R}}c_1/2}}{(\Gamma(N_{\text{R}}c_1/2+1))^{N_{\text{S}}\Omega_{f_i}^{N_{\text{S}}N_{\text{R}}c_1/2}}} \\ + \frac{(\Gamma(c_2/2+1))^{N_{\text{D}}N_{\text{R}}} (\Gamma(\frac{2}{c_2}+1))^{N_{\text{D}}N_{\text{R}}c_2/2}}{(\Gamma(N_{\text{D}}c_2/2+1))^{N_{\text{R}}\Omega_{g_i}^{N_{\text{D}}N_{\text{R}}c_2/2}}}, & N_{\text{S}}c_1 = N_{\text{D}}c_2 \end{cases}$	$\Phi_{\text{TAS/SC}}^i = \begin{cases} \frac{(\Gamma(\frac{2}{c_1}+1))^{N_{\text{S}}N_{\text{R}}c_1/2}}{\Omega_{f_i}^{N_{\text{S}}N_{\text{R}}c_1/2}}, & N_{\text{S}}c_1 < N_{\text{D}}c_2 \\ \frac{(\Gamma(\frac{2}{c_2}+1))^{N_{\text{D}}N_{\text{R}}c_2/2}}{\Omega_{g_i}^{N_{\text{D}}N_{\text{R}}c_2/2}}, & N_{\text{S}}c_1 > N_{\text{D}}c_2 \\ \frac{(\Gamma(\frac{2}{c_1}+1))^{N_{\text{S}}N_{\text{R}}c_1/2}}{\Omega_{f_i}^{N_{\text{S}}N_{\text{R}}c_1/2}}} \\ + \frac{(\Gamma(\frac{2}{c_2}+1))^{N_{\text{D}}N_{\text{R}}c_2/2}}{\Omega_{g_i}^{N_{\text{D}}N_{\text{R}}c_2/2}}, & N_{\text{S}}c_1 = N_{\text{D}}c_2 \end{cases}$
Generalized- \mathcal{K} :	
Case 1: $N_{\text{S}} \min(\mu_1, \kappa_1) < N_{\text{D}} \min(\mu_2, \kappa_2)$, $\Lambda = LN_{\text{R}}N_{\text{S}} \times \min(\mu_1, \kappa_1)$,	
$\Psi_{\text{TAS/MRC},1}^i = \begin{cases} \frac{(\kappa_1\mu_1)^{N_{\text{S}}N_{\text{R}}\mu_1} (\Gamma(\kappa_1-\mu_1)/\Gamma(\kappa_1))^{N_{\text{S}}N_{\text{R}}}}{(N_{\text{R}}\mu_1)^{N_{\text{S}}} (\Gamma(N_{\text{R}}\mu_1))^{N_{\text{S}}\Omega_{f_i}^{N_{\text{S}}N_{\text{R}}\mu_1}}}, & \mu_1 < \kappa_1 \\ \frac{(\kappa_1\mu_1)^{N_{\text{S}}N_{\text{R}}\kappa_1} (\Gamma(\mu_1-\kappa_1)/\Gamma(\mu_1))^{N_{\text{S}}N_{\text{R}}}}{(N_{\text{R}}\kappa_1)^{N_{\text{S}}} (\Gamma(N_{\text{R}}\kappa_1))^{N_{\text{S}}\Omega_{f_i}^{N_{\text{S}}N_{\text{R}}\kappa_1}}}, & \mu_1 > \kappa_1 \\ \frac{(\kappa_1)^{2N_{\text{S}}N_{\text{R}}\kappa_1} \left(2\psi(1) - \log\left(\frac{\kappa_1^2 x}{\gamma}\right)\right)^{N_{\text{S}}N_{\text{R}}}}{(\Gamma(\kappa_1))^{N_{\text{S}}N_{\text{R}}} (N_{\text{R}}\kappa_1)^{N_{\text{S}}} (\Gamma(N_{\text{R}}\kappa_1))^{N_{\text{S}}\Omega_{f_i}^{N_{\text{S}}N_{\text{R}}\kappa_1}}}, & \mu_1 = \kappa_1 \end{cases}$	$\Phi_{\text{TAS/SC},1}^i = \begin{cases} \frac{(\kappa_1\mu_1)^{N_{\text{S}}N_{\text{R}}\mu_1} (\Gamma(\kappa_1-\mu_1))^{N_{\text{S}}N_{\text{R}}}}{(\Gamma(\kappa_1)\Gamma(\mu_1+1))^{N_{\text{S}}N_{\text{R}}\Omega_{f_i}^{N_{\text{S}}N_{\text{R}}\mu_1}}, & \mu_1 < \kappa_1 \\ \frac{(\kappa_1\mu_1)^{N_{\text{S}}N_{\text{R}}\kappa_1} (\Gamma(\mu_1-\kappa_1))^{N_{\text{S}}N_{\text{R}}}}{(\Gamma(\mu_1)\Gamma(\kappa_1+1))^{N_{\text{S}}N_{\text{R}}\Omega_{f_i}^{N_{\text{S}}N_{\text{R}}\kappa_1}}, & \mu_1 > \kappa_1 \\ \frac{(\kappa_1)^{2N_{\text{S}}N_{\text{R}}\kappa_1} \left(2\psi(1) - \log\left(\frac{\kappa_1^2 x}{\gamma}\right)\right)^{N_{\text{S}}N_{\text{R}}}}{(\Gamma(\kappa_1)\Gamma(\kappa_1+1))^{N_{\text{S}}N_{\text{R}}\Omega_{f_i}^{N_{\text{S}}N_{\text{R}}\kappa_1}}}, & \mu_1 = \kappa_1 \end{cases}$
Case 2: $N_{\text{S}} \min(\mu_1, \kappa_1) > N_{\text{D}} \min(\mu_2, \kappa_2)$, $\Lambda = LN_{\text{R}}N_{\text{D}} \times \min(\mu_2, \kappa_2)$,	
$\Psi_{\text{TAS/MRC},2}^i = \begin{cases} \frac{(\kappa_2\mu_2)^{N_{\text{D}}N_{\text{R}}\mu_2} (\Gamma(\kappa_2-\mu_2)/\Gamma(\kappa_2))^{N_{\text{D}}N_{\text{R}}}}{(N_{\text{D}}\mu_2)^{N_{\text{R}}} (\Gamma(N_{\text{D}}\mu_2))^{N_{\text{R}}\Omega_{g_i}^{N_{\text{D}}N_{\text{R}}\mu_2}}}, & \mu_2 < \kappa_2 \\ \frac{(\kappa_2\mu_2)^{N_{\text{D}}N_{\text{R}}\kappa_2} (\Gamma(\mu_2-\kappa_2)/\Gamma(\mu_2))^{N_{\text{D}}N_{\text{R}}}}{(N_{\text{D}}\kappa_2)^{N_{\text{R}}} (\Gamma(N_{\text{D}}\kappa_2))^{N_{\text{R}}\Omega_{g_i}^{N_{\text{D}}N_{\text{R}}\kappa_2}}}, & \mu_2 > \kappa_2 \\ \frac{(\kappa_2)^{2N_{\text{D}}N_{\text{R}}\kappa_2} \left(2\psi(1) - \log\left(\frac{\kappa_2^2 x}{\gamma}\right)\right)^{N_{\text{D}}N_{\text{R}}}}{(\Gamma(\kappa_2))^{N_{\text{D}}N_{\text{R}}} (N_{\text{D}}\kappa_2)^{N_{\text{R}}} (\Gamma(N_{\text{D}}\kappa_2))^{N_{\text{R}}\Omega_{g_i}^{N_{\text{D}}N_{\text{R}}\kappa_2}}}, & \mu_2 = \kappa_2 \end{cases}$	$\Phi_{\text{TAS/SC},2}^i = \begin{cases} \frac{(\kappa_2\mu_2)^{N_{\text{D}}N_{\text{R}}\mu_2} (\Gamma(\kappa_2-\mu_2))^{N_{\text{D}}N_{\text{R}}}}{(\Gamma(\kappa_2)\Gamma(\mu_2+1))^{N_{\text{D}}N_{\text{R}}\Omega_{g_i}^{N_{\text{D}}N_{\text{R}}\mu_2}}, & \mu_2 < \kappa_2 \\ \frac{(\kappa_2\mu_2)^{N_{\text{D}}N_{\text{R}}\kappa_2} (\Gamma(\mu_2-\kappa_2))^{N_{\text{D}}N_{\text{R}}}}{(\Gamma(\mu_2)\Gamma(\kappa_2+1))^{N_{\text{D}}N_{\text{R}}\Omega_{g_i}^{N_{\text{D}}N_{\text{R}}\kappa_2}}}, & \mu_2 > \kappa_2 \\ \frac{(\kappa_2)^{2N_{\text{D}}N_{\text{R}}\kappa_2} \left(2\psi(1) - \log\left(\frac{\kappa_2^2 x}{\gamma}\right)\right)^{N_{\text{D}}N_{\text{R}}}}{(\Gamma(\kappa_2)\Gamma(\kappa_2+1))^{N_{\text{D}}N_{\text{R}}\Omega_{g_i}^{N_{\text{D}}N_{\text{R}}\kappa_2}}}, & \mu_2 = \kappa_2 \end{cases}$

to N_{D} . The cdfs of $\gamma_{\text{TAS/SC}}$ are presented as

$$F_{\gamma_{\text{TAS/SC}}}^{\infty}(\gamma) = \prod_{i=1}^L \Phi_{\text{TAS/SC}}^i \left(\frac{\gamma}{\bar{\gamma}}\right)^{\Lambda} + o(\bar{\gamma}^{-\Lambda}) \quad (11)$$

where Λ and $\Phi_{\text{TAS/SC}}^i$ are defined according to the fading channels given in Table II. Comparing (10) and (11), we note that the main difference lies in the definition of the asymptotic parameters $\Psi_{\text{TAS/MRC}}^i$ and $\Phi_{\text{TAS/SC}}^i$.

V. SYMBOL ERROR RATE

Here, we derive the asymptotic SER of TAS/MRC and TAS/SC relaying with the higher order constellations of M -PSK and M -

QAM. To obtain further insights, we present a fundamental comparison of TAS/MRC and TAS/SC relaying based on their array gains in Rician, Nakagami- m , Weibull, and generalized- \mathcal{K} fading.

The asymptotic SER with M -PSK can be evaluated using [18]

$$P_e^{\infty} = \frac{a_{\text{MPSK}}}{\pi} \int_0^{\Theta} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-\gamma \frac{a_{\text{MPSK}}}{\sin^2 \theta}}}{\sin^2 \theta} F_{\gamma}^{\infty}(\gamma) d\gamma d\theta \quad (12)$$

where $F_{\gamma}(\gamma)$ is the cdf of the end-to-end SNR, $\Theta = \pi(\mathcal{M} - 1)/\mathcal{M}$, $a_{\text{MPSK}} = \sin^2(\pi/\mathcal{M})$, and \mathcal{M} represents the constellation size. For

TAS/MRC relaying, substituting (10) into (12) and solving the nested integrals results in

$$P_{e,TAS/MRC}^{\infty} = \left(\frac{\Gamma(1/2\Lambda)}{2\sqrt{\pi}} + \frac{\Gamma(1+\Lambda)\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{\mathcal{M}}\right)}{\pi} \right) \times {}_2F_1\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} - \Lambda; \frac{3}{2}; \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{\mathcal{M}}\right)\right) \times \prod_{i=1}^L \Psi_{TAS/MRC}^i(a_{MPSK}\bar{\gamma})^{-\Lambda} + o(\bar{\gamma}^{-\Lambda}) \quad (13)$$

with ${}_2F_1(a, b; c; z)$ symbolizing the Gauss hypergeometric function [19, eq. (9.100)]. For TAS/SC relaying, the asymptotic SER with M -PSK is obtained by replacing $\Psi_{TAS/MRC}^i$ in (13) with $\Phi_{TAS/SC}^i$.

The asymptotic SER with M -QAM is evaluated using [18]

$$P_e^{\infty} = \frac{6\left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mathcal{M}}}\right)}{\pi(\mathcal{M}-1)} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-\gamma \frac{a_{MQAM}}{\sin^2\theta}}}{\sin^2\theta} F_{\gamma}^{\infty}(\gamma) d\gamma d\theta - \frac{6\left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mathcal{M}}}\right)^2}{\pi(\mathcal{M}-1)} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-\gamma \frac{a_{MQAM}}{\sin^2\theta}}}{\sin^2\theta} F_{\gamma}^{\infty}(\gamma) d\gamma d\theta \quad (14)$$

where $a_{MQAM} = 3/2(\mathcal{M}-1)$. For TAS/MRC relaying, substituting (10) into (14) and solving the nested integrals results in

$$P_{e,TAS/MRC}^{\infty} = \left(\frac{2\Gamma(1/2+\Lambda)}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mathcal{M}}}\right) - \frac{2\Gamma(1+\Lambda)}{\pi} \right) \times \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mathcal{M}}}\right)^2 B_{\frac{1}{2}}\left(\frac{1}{2} + \Lambda, \frac{1}{2}\right) \times \prod_{i=1}^L \Psi_{TAS/MRC}^i(a_{MQAM}\bar{\gamma})^{-\Lambda} + o(\bar{\gamma}^{-\Lambda}) \quad (15)$$

with $B_z(a, b) = \int_0^z t^{a-1}(1-t)^{b-1} dt$ symbolizing the incomplete beta function [19, eq. (8.391)]. For TAS/SC relaying, the asymptotic SER with M -QAM is found by replacing $\Psi_{TAS/MRC}^i$ in (15) with $\Phi_{TAS/SC}^i$.

A. Comparison of TAS/SC and TAS/MRC

To obtain further insights, our asymptotic solutions can be reexpressed as $P_e^{\infty} = (\mathcal{G}_A\bar{\gamma})^{-\mathcal{G}_D} + o(\bar{\gamma}^{-\mathcal{G}_D})$, where \mathcal{G}_D is the diversity order, which determines the asymptotic slope of the SER curve, and \mathcal{G}_A is the array gain, which represents the SNR advantage of the SER curve with respect to $\bar{\gamma}^{-\mathcal{G}_D}$. Based on (13) and (15), we see that the diversity order for TAS/MRC and TAS/SC is $\mathcal{G}_D = \Lambda$.

The SNR gap between TAS/MRC and TAS/SC can be concisely expressed as a ratio of their respective array gains. Based on (13) and (15), we find that the ratio is independent of the signal constellations and is derived as

$$\frac{\mathcal{G}_{A,TAS/MRC}}{\mathcal{G}_{A,TAS/SC}} = \left(\frac{\prod_{i=1}^L \Phi_{TAS/SC}^i}{\prod_{i=1}^L \Psi_{TAS/MRC}^i} \right)^{\frac{1}{\mathcal{G}_D}}. \quad (16)$$

Setting $\Phi_{TAS/SC}^i = \Phi_{TAS/SC}$ and $\Psi_{TAS/MRC}^i = \Psi_{TAS/MRC}$, $\forall i \in \{1, \dots, L\}$, which corresponds to having equal per-hop SNRs (i.e.,

TABLE III
MIMO MULTIRELAY NETWORKS: ARRAY GAIN RATIOS
OF TAS/MRC AND TAS/SC

Fading	Array gain ratio, $\frac{\mathcal{G}_{A,TAS/MRC}}{\mathcal{G}_{A,TAS/SC}}$.
Rician	$\frac{\mathcal{G}_{A,TAS/MRC}}{\mathcal{G}_{A,TAS/SC}} = \begin{cases} (\Gamma(N_R+1))^{\frac{1}{N_R}}, N_S < N_D \\ (\Gamma(N_D+1))^{\frac{1}{N_D}}, N_S > N_D \end{cases}$
Nakagami- m	$\frac{\mathcal{G}_{A,TAS/MRC}}{\mathcal{G}_{A,TAS/SC}} = \begin{cases} \left(\frac{(\Gamma(N_R m_1+1))^{N_S}}{(\Gamma(m_1+1))^{N_S N_R}}\right)^{\frac{1}{N_R m_1}}, N_S m_1 < N_D m_2 \\ \left(\frac{(\Gamma(N_D m_2+1))^{N_R}}{(\Gamma(m_2+1))^{N_D N_R}}\right)^{\frac{1}{N_D m_2}}, N_S m_1 > N_D m_2 \end{cases}$
Weibull	$\frac{\mathcal{G}_{A,TAS/MRC}}{\mathcal{G}_{A,TAS/SC}} = \begin{cases} \left(\frac{\Gamma(N_R c_1/2+1)}{(\Gamma(c_1/2+1))^{N_R}}\right)^{\frac{1}{N_R c_1/2}}, N_S c_1 < N_D c_2 \\ \left(\frac{\Gamma(N_D c_2/2+1)}{(\Gamma(c_2/2+1))^{N_D}}\right)^{\frac{1}{N_D c_2/2}}, N_S c_1 > N_D c_2 \end{cases}$
Generalized- \mathcal{K}	<p>Case 1: $N_S \min(\mu_1, \kappa_1) < N_D \min(\mu_2, \kappa_2)$,</p> $\frac{\mathcal{G}_{A,TAS/MRC}}{\mathcal{G}_{A,TAS/SC}} = \begin{cases} \left(\frac{(\Gamma(N_R \mu_1+1))}{(\Gamma(\mu_1+1))^{N_R}}\right)^{\frac{1}{N_R \mu_1}}, & \mu_1 < \kappa_1 \\ \left(\frac{(\Gamma(N_R \kappa_1+1))}{(\Gamma(\kappa_1+1))^{N_R}}\right)^{\frac{1}{N_R \kappa_1}}, & \mu_1 > \kappa_1 \end{cases}$ <p>Case 2: $N_S \min(\mu_1, \kappa_1) > N_D \min(\mu_2, \kappa_2)$,</p> $\frac{\mathcal{G}_{A,TAS/MRC}}{\mathcal{G}_{A,TAS/SC}} = \begin{cases} \left(\frac{(\Gamma(N_D \mu_2+1))}{(\Gamma(\mu_2+1))^{N_D}}\right)^{\frac{1}{N_D \mu_2}}, & \mu_2 < \kappa_2 \\ \left(\frac{(\Gamma(N_D \kappa_2+1))}{(\Gamma(\kappa_2+1))^{N_D}}\right)^{\frac{1}{N_D \kappa_2}}, & \mu_2 > \kappa_2 \end{cases}$

$\Omega_{f_i} = \Omega_f$ and $\Omega_{g_i} = \Omega_{g_i}$, $\forall i$), the ratio in (16) simplifies to

$$\frac{\mathcal{G}_{A,TAS/MRC}}{\mathcal{G}_{A,TAS/SC}} = \left(\frac{\Phi_{TAS/SC}}{\Psi_{TAS/MRC}} \right)^{\frac{1}{\mathcal{G}_D}}. \quad (17)$$

We note that the diversity order of TAS/SC and TAS/MRC is defined in terms of the number of relays, i.e., L . As such, we find that the SNR gap between TAS/MRC and TAS/SC in (17) is independent of L and only dependent on the number of antennas and the fading parameters. The array gain ratio in (17) is defined in Table III for Rician, Nakagami- m , Weibull, and generalized- \mathcal{K} fading with unbalanced fading conditions and unequal antenna configurations between the hops. It is interesting to note that our results may be extended to consider TAS with generalized selection combining (GSC) to bridge the SNR gap between TAS/MRC and TAS/SC. In TAS/GSC, a subset of antennas with the highest SNRs is activated at each receiver. As such, TAS/GSC offers a compelling cost-performance tradeoff between TAS/MRC and TAS/SC.

VI. NUMERICAL EXAMPLES

Here, we validate the preceding analytical results and highlight the SER comparison between TAS/MRC and TAS/SC. In the plots, “ \times ” denotes the simulation points for TAS/SC, and “ \circ ” denotes the simulation points for TAS/MRC. The solid curves represent the asymptotic SER of TAS/SC, and the dashed curves represent the asymptotic SER of TAS/MRC. In all the plots, we see that the analytical curves

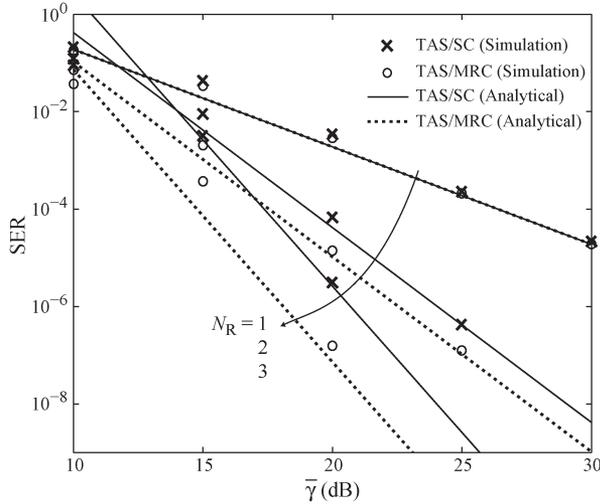


Fig. 1. SER with 8-PSK in Rician fading with $n_1 = n_2 = 1$, $N_S = 1$, $N_D = 2$, and $L = 2$.

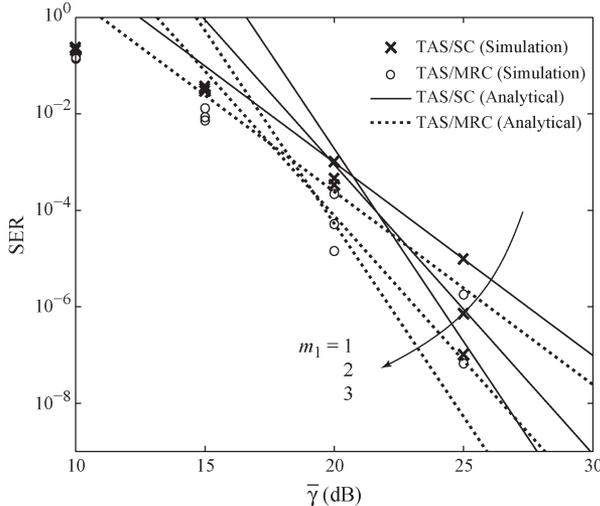


Fig. 2. SER with 16-QAM in Nakagami- m fading with $m_2 = 1$, $N_S = 1$, $N_R = 2$, $N_D = 3$, and $L = 2$.

accurately characterize the diversity order and the array gain for a wide range of antenna configurations and fading conditions.

Fig. 1 plots the SER of TAS/MRC and TAS/SC with 8-PSK in Rician fading. The asymptotic SER is calculated using (13) with $\Psi_{\text{TAS/MRC}}^i$ in Table II for TAS/MRC and $\Phi_{\text{TAS/SC}}^i$ in Table II for TAS/SC. We set $L = 2$, $N_S = 1$, $N_D = 3$, $n_1 = n_2 = 1$. Note that the diversity order of both TAS/MRC and TAS/SC increases with the number of antennas, i.e., N_R , according to $\mathcal{G}_D = LN_R \times \min(N_S, N_D)$. As expected, there is no SNR gap when $N_R = 1$ (i.e., $\mathcal{G}_{A,\text{TAS/MRC}}/\mathcal{G}_{A,\text{TAS/SC}} = 1$). Furthermore, the SNR gap between TAS/MRC and TAS/SC increases with N_R according to the ratio in Table III.

Fig. 2 plots the SER of TAS/MRC and TAS/SC with 16-QAM in Nakagami- m fading. The analytical curves for TAS/MRC are evaluated by substituting $\Psi_{\text{TAS/MRC}}^i$ in Table II into (15). The analytical curves for TAS/SC are based on (15) with $\Phi_{\text{TAS/SC}}^i$ in Table II. We set $L = 2$, $N_S = 1$, $N_R = 2$, $N_D = 3$, and $m_2 = 1$. Note that the diversity order of both TAS/MRC and TAS/SC increases with the fading parameter m_1 , according to $\mathcal{G}_D = LN_R \times \min(N_S m_1, N_D m_2)$. As expected, there is no SNR gap when $N_S = N_R = N_D = 1$ (i.e., $\mathcal{G}_{A,\text{TAS/MRC}}/\mathcal{G}_{A,\text{TAS/SC}} = 1$). Furthermore, the SNR gap between TAS/MRC and TAS/SC increases with m_1 as predicted in Table III.

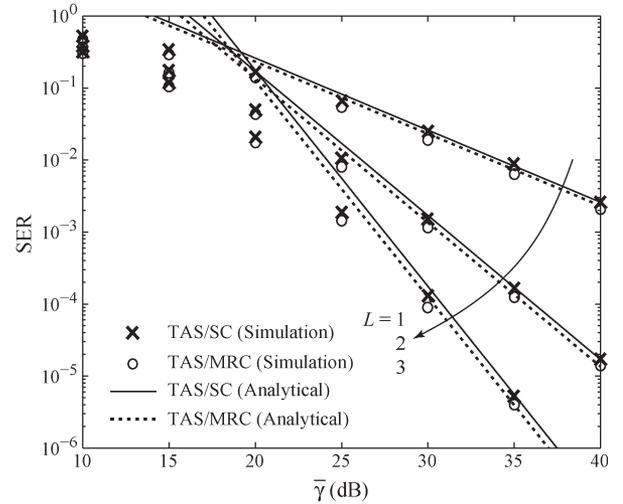


Fig. 3. SER with 16-QAM in Weibull fading with $c_1 = c_2 = 1$, $N_S = 2$, $N_R = 1$, and $N_D = 2$.

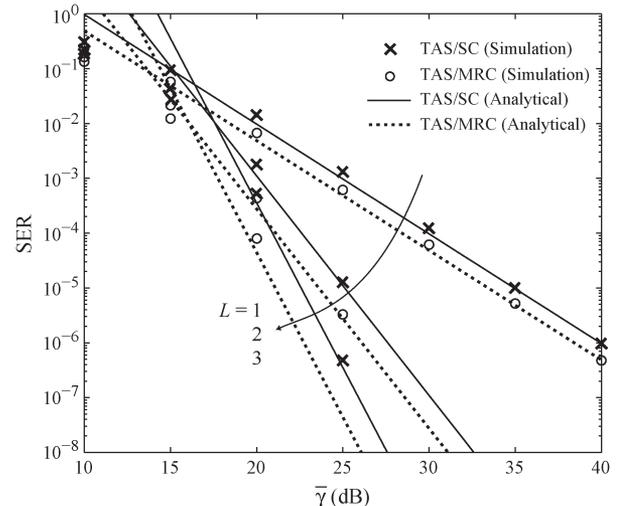


Fig. 4. SER with 8-PSK in generalized- \mathcal{K} fading with $\mu_1 = 2$, $\mu_2 = 1$, $\kappa_1 = 3$, $\kappa_2 = 1$, $N_S = 1$, $N_R = 2$, and $N_D = 2$.

Fig. 3 plots the SER with 16-QAM in Weibull fading using (15) and $\Psi_{\text{TAS/MRC}}^i$ in Table II for TAS/MRC and $\Phi_{\text{TAS/SC}}^i$ in Table II for TAS/SC. We set $N_S = 2$, $N_R = 1$, $N_D = 2$, and $c_1 = c_2 = 1$. Observe that the diversity order of both TAS/MRC and TAS/SC increases with the number of relays, i.e., L , according to $\mathcal{G}_D = LN_R \times \min(N_S c_1/2, N_D c_2/2)$. It is also shown that the SNR gap between TAS/MRC and TAS/SC is independent of L .

Fig. 4 plots the SER of TAS/MRC and TAS/SC with 8-PSK in generalized- \mathcal{K} fading. The asymptotic SER for TAS/MRC is calculated using $\Psi_{\text{TAS/MRC}}^i$ in Table II and (13). The asymptotic SER for TAS/SC is evaluated using $\Phi_{\text{TAS/SC}}^i$ in Table II and (13). We set $N_S = 1$, $N_R = 2$, $N_D = 2$, $\mu_1 = 2$, $\mu_2 = 1$, $\kappa_1 = 3$, and $\kappa_2 = 1$. We observe that the diversity order of both TAS/MRC and TAS/SC increases with the number of relays, i.e., L . It is also shown that the SNR gap between TAS/MRC and TAS/SC is independent of L .

VII. CONCLUSION

We examined TAS/MRC and TAS/SC in MIMO multirelay networks over Rician, Nakagami- m , Weibull, and generalized- \mathcal{K} fading channels. New asymptotic expressions for the outage probability and the SER were derived for arbitrary L two-hop relay links with N_S ,

N_R , and N_D antennas at the source, the relays, and the destination, respectively. Based on the asymptotic SER, we derived the diversity order and the array gain for M -PSK and M -QAM. Our results reveal that TAS/MRC and TAS/SC achieve the same diversity order. As such, the SNR gap between the two protocols is entirely dependent on the array gain. Motivated by this, we characterized the SNR gap as a simple ratio of their respective array gains. An interesting observation is made that the SNR gap is constant regardless of L for equal average received SNRs at the relays and the destination. We concisely express the SNR gap in terms of the number of antennas and the fading parameters for Rician, Nakagami- m , Weibull, and generalized- \mathcal{K} fading.

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On Optimal Link Activation With Interference Cancellation in Wireless Networking

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Abstract—A fundamental aspect in performance engineering of wireless networks is optimizing the set of links that can be concurrently activated to meet given signal-to-interference-plus-noise ratio (SINR) thresholds. The solution of this combinatorial problem is the key element in scheduling and cross-layer resource management. In this paper, we assume multiuser decoding (MUD) receivers, which can cancel strongly interfering signals. As a result, in contrast to classical spatial reuse, links being close to each other are more likely to be active concurrently. Our focus is to gauge the gain of successive interference cancellation (SIC) and the simpler, yet instructive, case of parallel interference cancellation (PIC) in the context of optimal link activation (LA). We show that both problems are NP-hard, and we develop compact integer linear programming (ILP) formulations to approach global optimality. We provide an extensive numerical performance evaluation, indicating that, for low to medium SINR thresholds, the improvement is quite substantial, particularly with SIC, whereas for high SINR thresholds, the improvement diminishes, and both schemes perform equally well.

Index Terms—Integer linear programming, interference cancellation, link activation, multiuser decoding, optimization, wireless networks.

I. INTRODUCTION

In wireless networking, determining the sets of links that can be simultaneously active is a cornerstone optimization task of combinatorial nature. For a link to be active, a given signal-to-interference-plus-noise ratio (SINR) threshold must be met according to the physical model [12]. Most previous analyses assume single-user-decoding (SUD) receivers that treat interference as additive noise. For interference-limited scenarios, orthogonalization, which is also known as scheduling, along some dimension of freedom (e.g., time) is necessary. The schedule is composed by link subsets, each being a solution to the link activation (LA) problem. Thus, repeatedly performing LA is

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