

MAC-PHY Cross-Layer for High Channel Capacity of Multiple-Hop MIMO Relay System

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ABSTRACT

For the high end-to-end channel capacity, the amplify-and-forward scheme multiple-hop MIMO relays system is considered. The distance between each transceiver is optimized to prevent some relays from being the bottleneck and guarantee the high end-to-end channel capacity. However, in some cases, the location of relays can't be set at the desired location, the transmit power of each relay should be optimized. Additionally, in order to achieve the higher end-to-end channel capacity, the distance and the transmit power are optimized simultaneously. We propose the Markov Chain Monte Carlo method to optimize both the distance and the transmit power in complex propagation environments. Moreover, when the system has no control over transmission of each relay, the interference signal is presented and the performance of system is deteriorated. The general protocol of control transmission for each relay on the MAC layer is analyzed and compared to the Carrier Sense Multiple Access-Collision Avoidance protocol. According to the number of relays, the Mac layer protocol for the highest end-to-end channel capacity is changed. We also analyze the end-to-end channel capacity when the number of antennas and relays tends to infinity.

Keywords: Multiple-Hop Relays System; Amplify-and-Forward; Optimization Distance; Optimization Transmit Power; MAC Layer Protocol; Infinite Antenna Number

1. Introduction

Multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) relay systems have been discussed in several literatures. Both the Gaussian MIMO relay channels with fixed channel conditions derive upper bounds and lower bounds that can be obtained numerically by convex programming. The upper bound and the lower bound on the ergodic capacity are found. In particular, for the case when all the nodes have the same number of antennas, the capacity can be achieved under the certain signal to noise ratio (SNR) condition [1-3]. Additionally, the ergodic capacity of the amplify-and-forward relay network is discussed. The links between the relay-transmitters and relay-receivers are assumed to be parallel [4] and serial [5,6]. Moreover, the end-to-end channel capacity based on the different number of antennas at the transmitter, the relay and the receiver also has been evaluated [5,6]. However, the number of relays considered there (in [5] and [6]) is only one. The capacity of a particular large Gaussian relay network is determined by the limit as the number of relays tends to infinity. The upper bounds are derived from cut-set arguments, and the lower bounds follow an argument involving the uncoded transmission. It is shown that in case of interest, the upper and lower bounds coincide in the limit

as the number of relays tends to infinity [7].

When the number of the relay antennas is less than the number of the transmit and receive antennas, the capacity of MIMO relay system is lower than that of the original MIMO system. Moreover, when the number of the relay antennas equals the number of the transmit and receive antennas or more, the MIMO relay system can provide the same average capacity as an original MIMO system. In other words, although the number of relay antennas is larger than the number of transmit and receive antennas, the capacity of MIMO relay system can't exceed the capacity of original MIMO system [5,6,8-10].

Therefore, in order to achieve the high performance, the multiplehop relays system is considered. The diversity-multiplexing gain tradeoff (DMT) of multi-hop MIMO relay network with multiple antenna terminals in a quasi-static slow fading environment has also been considered. It is shown that the dynamic decode-and-forward protocol achieves the optimal DMT if the relay is constrained to half-duplex operation. All the odd (or even) number hops is assumed to be operated simultaneously. However, the interference signal is assumed to be absent, and the performance based on a transmission protocol that only has two phases is analyzed [11]. The

multiple-relay network, in which each relay decodes a selection of transmitted message by other transmitting terminals, and forwards parities of the decoded codewords, has been analyzed. This protocol improves the previously known achievable rate of the decode-and-forward strategy for multi-relay networks by allowing the relays to only decode a selection of messages from the relays with strong links to it [12].

However, in these papers the SNR at receiver(s) is assumed to be fixed and the location as well as the transmit power of each transmitter(s) are not dealt. In the multiple-hop MIMO relay system, when the distance between the source (Tx) and the destination (Rx) is fixed, the distance between the Tx to a relay (RS), RS to RS, RS to the Rx called the distances between transceivers, is shorten. Consequently, according to the number of relay and the location of the relays, the SNR and the capacity are changed. Hence, to achieve the high end-to-end channel capacity, the location of each relay meaning the distance between each transceiver needs to be optimized. We have analyzed the performance of half-duplex multiple hop relay system with the amplify-and-forward (AF) strategy [13]. We have obtained the high end-to-end channel capacity by optimizing the distance with equal transmit power. However, for achieving the higher end-to-end channel capacity or in case the relay can't be set at the desired location, the transmit power of each relay should be optimized. We propose the Markov Chain Monte Carlo method to optimize both the distance and the transmit power simultaneously. Additionally, the general transmission protocol on the Mac layer of multiple-hop is analyzed based on the different propagation environment and the number of antennas at each relay. It is compared with Carrier Sense Multiple Access-Collision Avoidance protocol (CSMA-CA).

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. We introduce the concept of multiple-hop MIMO relays system in Section 2. Section 3 shows the optimization method for distance and the transmit power. The Mac layer protocol is described in Section 4. The end-to-end channel capacity of system with infinite number of antennas and relays is analyzed in Section 5. Finally, Section 6 concludes the paper.

2. Multiple-Hop MIMO Relays System

The multiple-hop MIMO relays system is described in details in [13]. However we choose some important parts to help the reader understand easier.

2.1. Channel Model

Figure 1 shows m relays intervened MIMO relay system. Let M, N and K_i ($i=1, \dots, m$) denote the number of the antenna at the Tx , Rx and RS_i , respectively. The

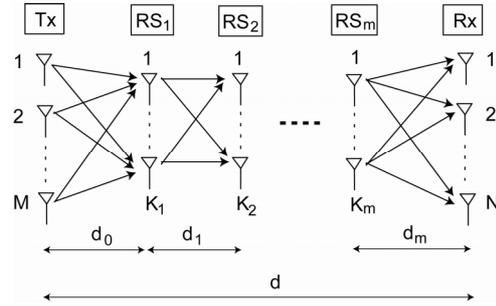


Figure 1. Concept of multiple-hop relay system.

distance between each transceivers is denoted by d_i ($i=0, \dots, m$). The distance between the Tx and the Rx is fixed as d . The Tx and all the relays employ amplify-and-forward strategy. Mathematical notations used in this paper are as follows. x and X are scalar variable, x and X are vector variable or matrix variable, $(\cdot)^H$ is conjugate transpose.

In order to easily describe, the Tx , Rx are also be denoted as the RS_0 and RS_{m+1} , respectively. Since the path loss is taken into consideration, channel matrix is a composite matrix and we model as $\sqrt{l_i}H_i$, $i=0, \dots, m$, of which l_i and H_i represent the path loss and the channel matrix between the RS_i and the RS_{i+1} , respectively. The path loss is described in details in the following section. H_i is a matrix with independent and identical distribution (i.i.d.), zero mean, unit variance, circularly symmetric complex Gaussian entries.

We assume that the transmit power of the Tx (E_{tx}) and the total transmit power of relays (E_{rs}) are fixed and are not affected by the change in the number of relays and antennas at each relay. In order to simplify the composition of relay and demonstrate the effect of optimizing the distance and the transmit power of each relay, we assume that the transmit power of each relay is equally divided into each antenna and the number of antenna in each relay is the same. Moreover, the perfect channel state information is assumed to be available to both the transmitter and the receiver, and the zero forcing algorithms are applied. Consequently, the capacity of downlink (from Tx to Rx) in multiple-hop relay systems is expressed as [13]

$$C = \log_2 \left(\det \left(I_M + HH^H \frac{\prod_{i=0}^m l_i p_i}{\sum_{i=0}^m \prod_{j \neq i}^m l_j p_j \sigma^2} \right) \right) \quad (1)$$

$$= \log_2 \left(\det \left(I_M + \frac{HH^H}{\sigma^2 \sum_{i=0}^m \frac{1}{l_i p_i}} \right) \right)$$

here, H denotes the channel matrix of the system and be

represented as $H_m \cdots H_0$; p_i represents the transmit power of one antenna of RS_i .

However, in this system all the relays transmit the signal in the same time, with full allocation time and the interference signal is assumed to be absent. Hereafter, this system is called the ideal system, and the end-to-end channel capacity is called the ideal end-to-end channel capacity.

Let

$$f_m = \sum_{i=0}^m \frac{1}{l_i p_i}. \quad (2)$$

As the definition of H_i above, $H_i H_i^H$ ($i = 0, \dots, m$) becomes a Gaussian matrix regardless of the number of relay, the distance between each transceiver and the transmit power of each relay. It means that the end-to-end channel capacity is only abode by $f(m)$. Therefore, function f can be considered instead of the end-to-end channel capacity. In order to achieve the high end-to-end channel capacity, the function f has to be minimized. In [13], the distance between each transceiver is optimized when the transmit power of each relay is assumed to be equal. In this paper we are going to optimize both the transmit power and the distance simultaneously.

2.2. Path Loss

As in Equation (1), the system channel matrix is proportional to p_i and l_i . Therefore, the path loss plays an important role in the channel model. Since there are a lot of obstacles in propagation environment, such as huge building and so on, it is necessary to consider the path loss as being attenuated by the reflection. The power of signal is reduced corresponding to the transmission distance and the number of reflections. An amount of the reduction by one time reflection is called reflection factor. Naturally, the reflection factor is changed according to the shape of obstacles, the angle of reflections and so on. However, in this paper, the reflection factor of all reflections is assumed to be the same and denoted by a . The path loss is expressed as [14]

$$l_i = \left(\frac{\lambda a^{t_i}}{4\pi d_i} \right)^2 \quad (3)$$

of which t_i is the reflected number while the signal is transmitted between RS_i and RS_{i+1} . Additionally, the propagation environment is specified by the propagation environment coefficient. The propagation environment coefficient W is defined as the average distance from a relay/ Tx or from a reflection point to the next reflection point or the next relay/ Rx . In other words, it is the average of line-of-sight (LOS) distance between each transceiver. Therefore, the reflected number between each transceiver can be expressed as $t_i = \frac{d_i}{W_i}$ and the path

loss in Equation (3) can be rewritten as

$$l_i = \left(\frac{\lambda a^{\frac{d_i}{W_i}}}{4\pi d_i} \right)^2 \quad (4)$$

3. Optimizing Transmit Power and Distance

3.1. Optimizing Transmit Power of Each Relay

The partial differential equation of $f(m)$ with respect to p_i is expressed as

$$\frac{\partial f(m)}{\partial p_i} = -\frac{1}{l_i p_i^2} + \sum_{j \neq i} \frac{1}{l_j p_j^2} = 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, m. \quad (5)$$

Thus,

$$\frac{\partial f(m)}{\partial p_j} - \frac{\partial f(m)}{\partial p_i} = 0, \quad \text{for all } i \neq j = 1, \dots, m. \quad (6)$$

Therefore, the relation between any two transmit powers is described as

$$p_j = \sqrt{\frac{l_i}{l_j}} p_i, \quad i, j = 1, \dots, m. \quad (7)$$

Moreover, the total transmit power of relays E_{rs} is fixed and the transmit power of all antennas in the same relay is the same,

$$\sum_{i=1}^m p_i = \frac{E_{rs}}{M}$$

Thus, the optimized transmit power can be obtained,

$$p_i = \frac{E_{rs}}{M} \frac{1}{\sqrt{l_i} \sum_{j=1}^m \frac{1}{\sqrt{l_j}}} \quad (8)$$

3.2. Optimizing Distance and Transmit Power

The function $f(m)$ can be rewritten by

$$f(m) = \frac{1}{l_0 E_{tx}} + \frac{1}{E_{rs}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^m \frac{1}{\sqrt{l_i}} \right)^2 \quad (9)$$

For analyzing performance of this system easily, let W denote the average of W_i ($W = \sum_{i=0}^m W_i / (m+1)$), meaning the average of LOS distance between the Tx and Rx . Let i change from 1 to m , the partial differential equation of $f(m)$ with respect to l_i becomes,

$$\frac{\partial f(m)}{\partial d_i} = \frac{l'_0}{\sqrt{l_0^3} E_{tx}} + \frac{2}{E_{rs}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^m \frac{l'_i}{\sqrt{l_i^3}} \right) \quad (10)$$

Since the type of the partial differential equation of $f(m)$ is the same for all $i = 1, \dots, m$, one of the so-

lutions of this equation is $l_i = l_j$. Substituting for Equation (8), we can obtain the optimized transmit power as

$$p_i = p_j = \frac{E_{rs}}{Mm}, \quad i, j = 1, \dots, m. \quad (11)$$

Since the end-to-end channel capacity with average W is almost the same as end-to-end channel capacity with difference, W_i , W can be used instead of W_i [13]. Additionally, one solution of $l_i = l_j$ can be specified as $d_i = d_j$ ($i \neq j$). Substituting $d_0 = d - md_i$ in $f(m)$, $f(m)$ becomes a function of d_i .

$$f(m) = \left(\frac{4\pi}{\lambda} \right)^2 \left(\frac{(d - md_i)^2}{E_{Tx}} a^{-\frac{2(d - md_i)}{w}} + \frac{m^2 d_i^2}{E_{RS}} a^{-\frac{2d_i}{w}} \right) \quad (12)$$

Let

$$g_1(d_i) = a^{-\frac{2(d - md_i)}{w}}, \quad g_2(d_i) = a^{-\frac{2d_i}{w}}.$$

The Taylor expansion is applied for $g_1(d_i)$ and $g_2(d_i)$. Thus, $f(m)$ becomes a polynomial equation and d_i can be obtained by solving $\frac{\partial f(m)}{\partial d_i} = 0$ by using

the Galois theory [15].

To analyze the performance of this system with difference W_i is the same. The Taylor expansion is applied for the term $a^{-\frac{2d_i}{w}}$. Then, the partial differential equation of $f(m)$ with respect to each d_i is obtained, and each d_i can be obtained by solving $\frac{\partial f(m)}{\partial d_i} = 0$. However, in this case, we have used the Taylor expansion, solving the partial differential $m+1$ times to obtain each d_i .

3.3. The System with Interference

When the system has no control on the Mac layer or has incompletely controlled, the interference signal is presented. The received signal at the RS_i is considered. The RS_i simultaneously receives the desired signal S_{i-1} from the RS_{i-1} and the interference signal S_{i-2} from the RS_{i-2} . Actually, the RS_i receives the interference signal not only from the RS_{i-2} but also from all the previous relays. However, the interference signals from the other relays are weaker than the interference signal from the RS_{i-2} . Hence the interference signals from the other relays can be ignored and the received signal at RS_i is expressed as

$$S_i = H_{i-1i} S_{i-1} + H_{i-2i} S_{i-2} \quad (13)$$

Consequently, the end-to-end channel capacity can be expressed as

$$C = \log_2 \left(\det \left(I_M + \frac{HH^H}{\sigma^2 \sum_{i=0}^m \frac{1}{l_i p_i} + \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{l_{i-1} p_{i-1}}{l_i p_i}} \right) \right) \quad (14)$$

In comparison with the end-to-end channel capacity without interference, the term of interference

$\sum_{i=1}^m \frac{l_{i-1} p_{i-1}}{l_i p_i}$ is added. The transmit power and the

distance can be optimized as the case of the system without interference. However, the optimization distance of system with difference W_i , especially the system with interference, is complicated. In order to easily optimize the distance and the transmit power simultaneously, the Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) algorithm is proposed.

3.4. Markov Chain Monte Carlo

The MCMC algorithm is used to find the optimum state of the distance and the transmit power, that has the minimum of f . The MCMC algorithm is shown in **Figure 2** and explained as follows.

Let \mathbf{D} , \mathbf{E} denote $1 \times m + 1$ distance vector and transmit power vector, respectively.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{D} &= [d_0 \dots d_m] \\ \mathbf{E} &= [E_{tx} \dots E_m] \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

Step 1: The initial value of function f is given by equaling all the distances between each transceiver and all the transmit powers of each relay. Let the initial value of f be \min .

Step 2: ΔD and ΔE are defined as the distance and the transmit power to next state. ΔD and ΔE are $1 \times m + 1$ vector as,

$$\Delta D = [\Delta d_i], \quad \Delta E = [\Delta E_i]$$

here, Δd_i and ΔE_i are the random values subject to

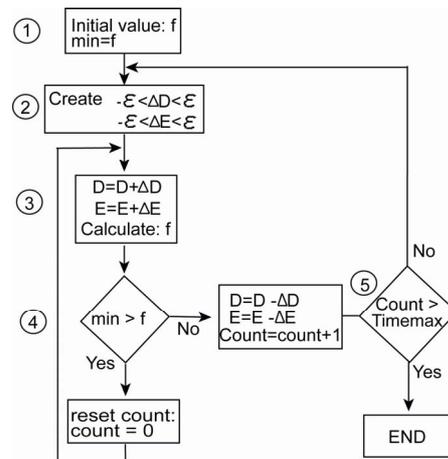


Figure 2. MCMC algorithm.

$$\begin{aligned}
 &-\varepsilon < \Delta d_i, \Delta E_i < \varepsilon \\
 &\sum(\Delta D) = 0, \sum(\Delta E) = 0, \Delta E_{Tx} = 0
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{16}$$

Step 3: Calculate the function f after shifting the distance vector and the transmit power vector to the next state.

Step 4: Compare value of f at new state and min , if $minf$, $count$ is reset and go back to Step 3. Otherwise, let the distance and the transmit power come back to the previous state and $count$ increases by 1.

Step 5: If $count > timemax$, the current state is the optimum state, the current distance and the transmit power are optimum and the algorithm is finished. Otherwise, go back to Step 2.

Since the distance and the transmit power are optimized by shifting randomly, the MCMC method requests a high $timemax$ and small ε for convergence. It means that the MCMC method requests enough a number of samples to find the optimized state of the distance and the transmit power. At Step 4 of the MCMC algorithm, the count of sample is reset every time, the better state of the distance and the transmit power is found. Thus, actually, the number of samples is much higher than $timemax$. Additionally, by shifting the distance and the power randomly, MCMC method can avoid the local optimum and obtain the global optimum. In comparison with the mathematical method, MCMC algorithm is easier to control both of the distance and the transmit power, especially when W_i is different and the interference signal is presented. However, the MCMC algorithm requests to run in computer and appropriate ε and $timemax$. The terms ε and $timemax$ are depended on the system model, such as the propagation environment coefficient of each node, the number of relay node, and so on. We compare the ideal end-to-end channel capacity of mathematical method and MCMC method in **Figure 3**. According to **Figure 3**, for this system model with $W = 500$ m or over, the calculation result is the same when ε is smaller than $\frac{1}{10}$, and $timemax$ is larger than 10,000. Therefore, $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{m10}$ and $timemax = 10,000$ are applied.

3.5. Numerical Evaluation

The system parameter summarized in **Table 1** is an example for evaluation.

Since the end-to-end channel capacity in the different propagation environment is evaluated in [13], in this paper, only different W_i propagation environment with average being 500 m is expressed. The optimized distance and the optimized transmit power in case of interference presence are shown in **Figure 4**. The short distance corresponding to the transmit power is provided

Table 1. Numerical parameters.

Antenna elements at Tx Rx RS	4
Transmit power of Tx [mW]	100
Total transmit power of RS [mW]	100
Noise power [mW]	6.12E-011
Reflection factor	0.38
Distance between Tx - Rx [m]	3000

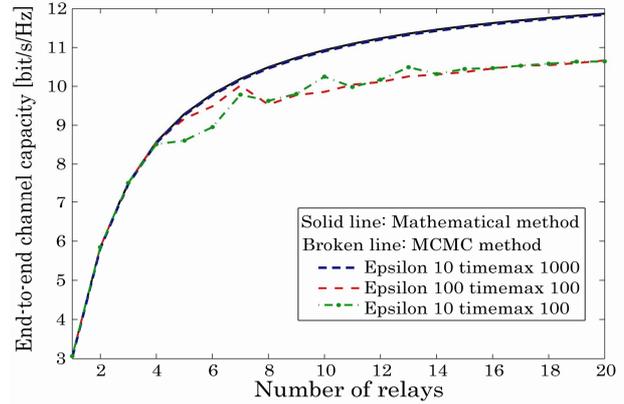


Figure 3. Comparing end-to-end channel capacity of mathematical method and MCMC method with some epsilons and timemaxs.

for the short W_i environment. It means that the optimization distance can prevent some relay from being a bottleneck of the system and the performance of each relay is guaranteed.

The channel capacities of the average distance, the transmit power and the optimized distances, the transmit power are compared in **Figure 5**. The channel capacities of the average distance, the transmit power are deteriorated rapidly by bottleneck. On the other hand, since the amplify-and-forward scheme is applied for all relays, the performance of relays forwarding to Rx is deteriorated. However, according to optimizing the distance and the transmit power; the performance of relays is decreased slowly. As a result, the end-to-end channel capacity of the optimized distance and the transmit power is higher than that of the average distance and transmit power.

Figure 6 shows the end-to-end channel capacity with and without optimizing the distance and the transmit power based on the number of different relays. The optimal transmit power is quite effective. However, optimizing both of the distance and the transmit power demonstrates that the end-to-end channel capacity can be much higher. Moreover, there are a number of the optimum relays for the largest end-to-end channel capacity. It can be explained that when the number of the relays is small, the distance between each transceiver is large, thus the end-to-end channel capacity is low. The end-to-end channel capacity is increased when the

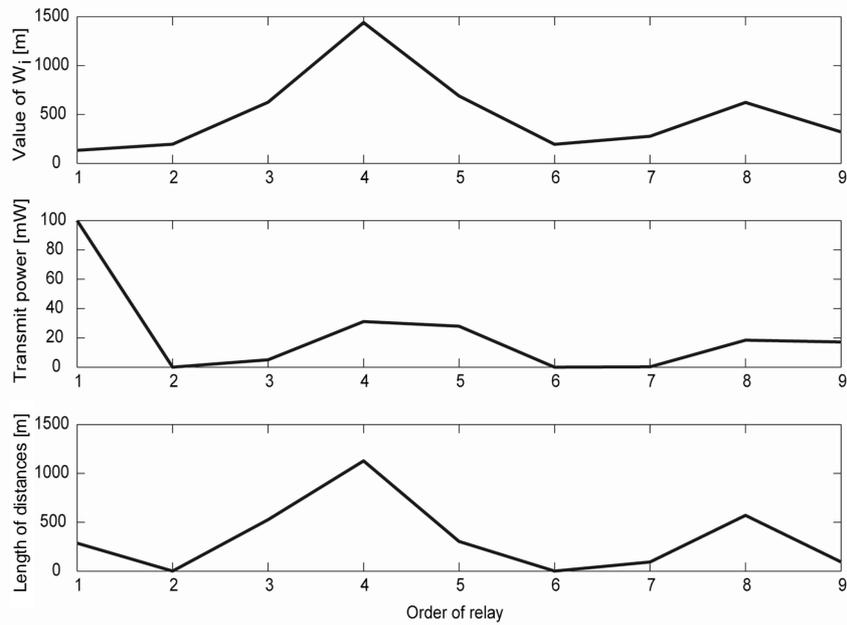


Figure 4. Optimized distance and transmit power in system with different W_i and presence of interference signal, the relay number is 8.

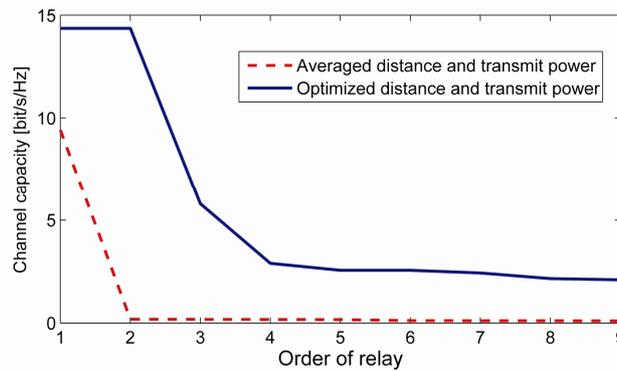


Figure 5. Comparing the end-to-end channel capacity of optimized and averaged distance and transmit power in different W_i system with interference signal, the relay number is 8.

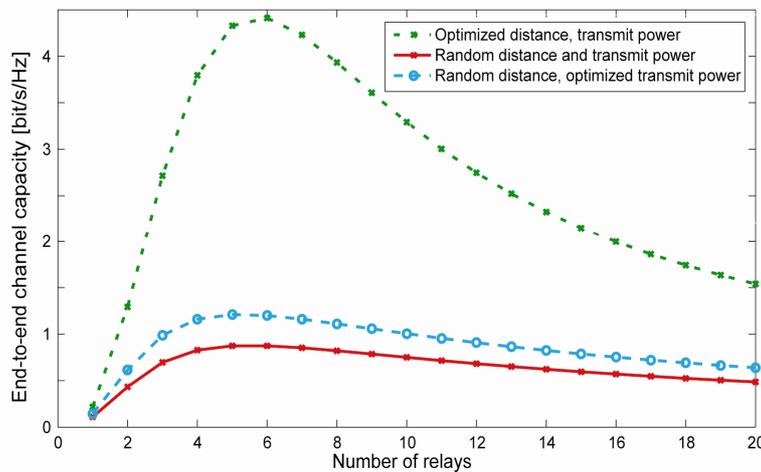


Figure 6. End-to-end channel capacity of system with and without optimized distance and transmit power.

number of the relays increases. However, when the number of the relays is large, the distance is shortened; hence the power of desired signal is higher. However, the power of interference signal also goes higher. As a result, the signal to interference noise ratio (SINR) is small. Therefore the end-to-end channel capacity is decreased.

Since the interference signal is presented in the system without control, the SINR is decreased, meaning the end-to-end channel capacity is decreased, especially when the number of the relays is large. In order to maintain the higher performance, the transmission must be controlled on the Mac layer.

4. Mac Layer Protocols

4.1. Multiple-Phases Transmission

The transmission of each relay in the system can be divided into the multiple-phases. The relays in the same phases transmit the signal in the same time and the allocation time (t_i). In the other phases, the relay keeps the silence or receives the signal. Since the neighbor relay transmits the signal in different phases, the interference signal is weaker than that of the system without control.

The **Figure 7** shows 2 phases and 3 phases transmission protocol. The 2 phases transmission protocol is explained as follows. The even-number relays and the odd-number relays transmit the signal in phase 1 and phase 2, respectively. The allocation time for each phase is equal.

$$t_i = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ for all } i = 0, \dots, m \quad (17)$$

The end-to-end channel capacity in case the transmission of all relays is controlled on MAC layer, is denoted by C_p . Thus, the end-to-end channel capacity is expressed by

$$C_p = \frac{1}{2}C \quad (18)$$

here C is the end-to-end channel capacity with the interference mentioned in Section 3.3. However, the interference signal comes from the third previous relay. Hence, the term of interference is changed as

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m-1} \frac{l_{i-l_i+2} P_{i-1}}{l_{i+1} P_{i+1}}.$$

Similarly, the allocation time, the end-to-end channel capacity and the term of interference of n phases protocol are expressed by

$$t_i = \frac{1}{n}, \text{ for all } i = 0, \dots, m$$

$$C_p = \frac{1}{n}C \quad (19)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m-n+1} \frac{l_{i-l_i+n} P_{i-1}}{l_{i+n-1} P_{i+n-1}}$$

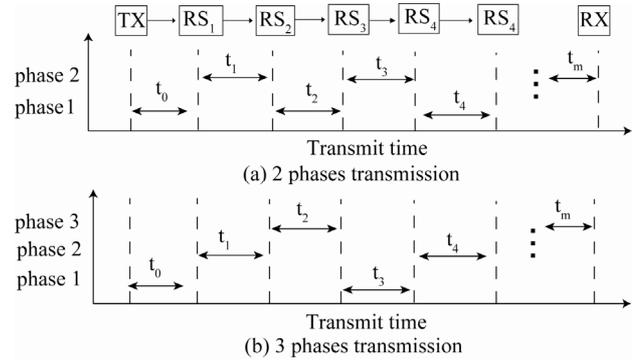


Figure 7. 2 phases and 3 phases transmission protocol.

The optimized distance and transmit power can be obtained the same as the method mentioned above.

4.2. Carrier Sense Multiple Access-Collision Avoidance

There are some protocols of time division multiple accesses (TDMA), such as carrier sense multiple access with collision detection (CSMA-CD), carrier sense multiple access-collision avoidance (CSMA-CA) and so on. Because of commonplaceness of CSMA-CA, the proposed general Mac layer protocol is compared to CSMA-CA.

For collision avoidance, in CSMA-CA protocol, each relay transmits the signal in the different allocation time. Moreover, the waiting time is set at each relay for detecting the transmission in system. Therefore, in unit time, the allocation time that each relay transmits the signal, is less than $\frac{1}{m+1}$. Therefore, the maximum of end-to-end

channel capacity becomes as,

$$C_p = \frac{1}{m+1}C \quad (20)$$

here C denotes the end-to-end channel capacity without interference mentioned in Section 2.

On the other hand, due to applying AF scheme, the SNR and the channel capacity of RS_i decrease as much as i being higher. Hence, the last relays become the bottleneck of system. In order to achieve the higher end-to-end channel capacity, the allocation time for each relay should be optimized. (In this paper, we only consider the allocation time, the appropriate modulation and the code word are left to future work.) The maximum of end-to-end channel capacity is obtained when

$$t_i C_i = t_j C_j, \text{ subject to } i \neq j$$

here C_i is the channel capacity without interference of RS_i . Therefore,

$$\frac{\sum_{i=2}^{m+1} t_i}{t_1} = C_1 \sum_{j=2}^{m+1} \frac{1}{C_j} \quad (21)$$

and the optimized allocation time is expressed as

$$t_1 = \frac{1}{1 + C_1 \sum_{j=2}^{m+1} \frac{1}{C_j}} \quad (22)$$

$$t_i = \frac{\prod_{j=1}^{j \neq i+1} C_j}{\sum_{j=1}^{m+1} \prod_{k \neq i} C_k}, \text{ for all } i = 2, \dots, m+1.$$

In this case, the maximum of end-to-end channel capacity is obtained by

$$C_p = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^{m+1} \frac{1}{C_i}} \quad (23)$$

In Equation (22), the denominator of the optimized allocation times is the same, thus the allocation time only depends on the numerator. Moreover, the numerator is the product of channel capacity of all relays except for its own channel capacity. It means that the higher channel capacity of the relay achieves, the smaller allocation time is divided. Therefore, by appropriating the modulation and code word, the transmission rate of all relays is equal and the higher end-to-end channel capacity can be achieved. The result is shown in the next section.

4.3. Numerical Evaluation for Control Transmission

End-to-end channel capacity with and without control on the Mac layer is shown in **Figure 8**. For all cases, such as 2 phases, 3 phases, 4 phases, without control, CSMA-CA, we find the optimum number of relays which achieves the highest end-to-end channel capacity. The reason is explained in the previous section. However, the optimum

number of relays for each case is different. When the number of relays is small, the distance between each transceiver is large. Therefore, the power of interference signal is low and hence the end-to-end channel capacity without control is high. Moreover, when the number of relays is large, the power of interference signal increases. Therefore, the system with Mac layer protocol in multiple phases demonstrates the effect. For achieving the high end-to-end channel capacity, the Mac layer protocol should be changed corresponding to the number of relays.

The end-to-end channel capacity of CSMA-CA with the optimized allocation time is higher than that of CSMA-CA with the average allocation time. However, although the interference signal is absent, the average allocation time for each relay is much smaller than the allocation time of the proposed general Mac layer protocol, the end-to-end channel capacity is much lower.

5. End-to-End Channel Capacity for Infinite Antennas Number and Relays Number

5.1. Infinite Antennas Number

Although the number of antenna at each relay is assumed to be equal, the transmit power of each antenna is depended on the number of antennas. When the number of antenna decreases, the transmit power of each antenna increases, hence the power of received signal included the interference signal is increased. However, the term of interference described in the previous section is not depended on the number of antenna. Additionally, the difference of end-to-end channel capacity among all protocols is the term of interference. On the assumption that all antennas at one relay are equal, the end-to-end chan-

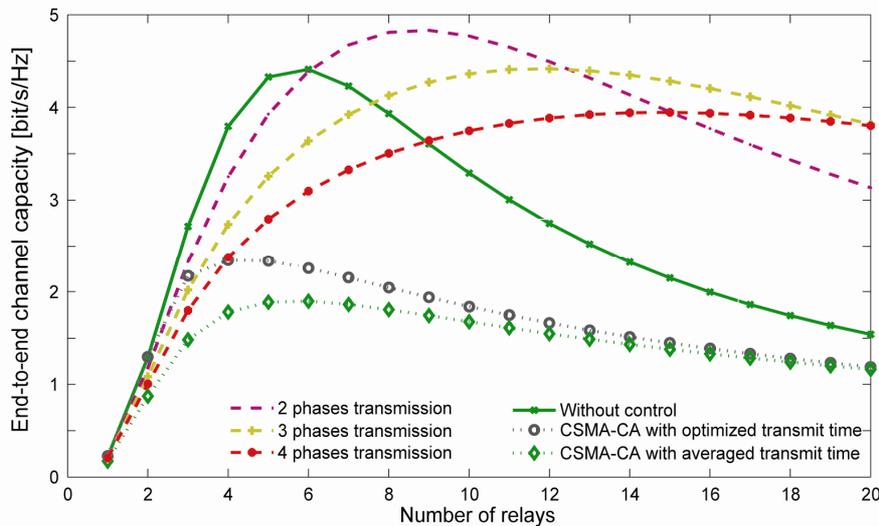


Figure 8. End-to-end channel capacity of system with and without control.

nel capacity of n phases transmission system can be rewritten based on the transmit power of each relay as

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_p &= \frac{M}{n} \log_2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sigma^2 \sum_{i=0}^m \frac{M}{l_i E_i} + \sum_{i=1}^{m-n+1} \frac{l_{i-1+i} E_{i-1}}{l_{i+n-1} E_{i+n-1}}} \right) \\
 &= \frac{M}{n} \log_2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{M \left(\sigma^2 \sum_{i=0}^m \frac{1}{l_i E_i} + \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^{m-n+1} \frac{l_{i-1+i} E_{i-1}}{l_{i+n-1} E_{i+n-1}} \right)} \right) \quad (24) \\
 &= \frac{1}{n} \log_2 \left(e^{\frac{1}{\sigma^2 \sum_{i=0}^m \frac{1}{l_i E_i}}} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

here e denotes the Napier's constant.

5.2. Infinite Relays Number

However, the end-to-end channel capacity of all protocols decreases when the number of relays increases (Figure 8). If the number of relays also tends to infinity, the distance between each transceiver becomes small enough

to assume that $a^{\frac{d_i}{W_i}}$ is one regardless of W_i . Therefore, the distance and the transmit power can be easily optimized because of disusing Taylor expansion.

$$\begin{aligned}
 d_0 &= \frac{E_{Tx} d}{E_{Tx} + E_{RS}} \\
 d_i &= \frac{E_{RS} d}{m(E_{RS} + E_{Tx})}, \text{ for all } i = 1, \dots, m \quad (25) \\
 E_i &= E_j \text{ with } i \neq j = 1, \dots, m
 \end{aligned}$$

Substituting to Equation (24), the limitation of end-to-end channel capacity is changed as

$$\lim_{M, m \rightarrow \infty} (C_p) = \frac{1}{n} \log_2 \left(e^{\frac{1}{\left(\frac{\lambda}{4\pi}\right)^2 \frac{E_{Tx} + E_{RS}}{\sigma^2 d^2}}} \right)$$

When a number of the antennas and the relays tend to infinity, the end-to-end channel capacity of all protocols converges to a certain value regardless of the propagation environment. However, the end-to-end channel capacity depends on the number of the transmission phases, it is decreased when transmission phase increases.

6. Conclusions

In this paper, we analyzed the end-to-end channel capacity of multiple-hop MIMO relays system with amplify-and-forward scheme. For the high end-to-end channel capacity, the cross-layer between the Physical layer and the Mac layer is considered. On the Physical layer, both the transmit power and the distance are optimized simultaneously by the mathematical method and MCMC algorithm. On the Mac layer, the general transmission protocol for multiple-hop relay system is proposed. We also optimize the allocation time for each relay in CSMA-CA strategy. The optimized allocation time CSMA-CA indicates the effect on end-to-end channel capacity. However, in order to achieve the high end-to-end channel capacity, the appropriate protocol is dependent on the number of relays, the propagation environment and so on. The end-to-end channel capacity when the number of antennas at each relay and the number of relays tends to infinity, is examined.

However, in this paper, we only proposed the Mac layer protocol, the appropriate modulation and code word are not considered. In the future, the concrete system will be described and the appropriate modulation and code word will be examined. Additionally, the dependence on frequency of path loss and the full-duplex multiple-hop relay system also will be analyzed.

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