



GreenMO: Enabling Virtualized, Sustainable Massive MIMO with a Single RF Chain

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Abstract

With the turn of new decade, wireless communications face a major challenge on connecting many more new users and devices, at the same time being energy efficient and minimizing its carbon footprint. However, the current approaches to address the growing number of users and spectrum demands, like Massive MIMO, demand exorbitant energy consumption. The reason is that traditionally Massive MIMO requires a digital beamforming architecture that needs a separate RF chain per antenna, so the power consumption scales with number of antennas. Instead, GreenMO creates a new Massive MIMO architecture with just a single physically laid RF chain, shared by all the antennas and introduces for the first time, the concept of virtualizing the RF chain hardware. That is, GreenMO creates an optimal number of virtual RF chains to serve a given number of spatial streams, depending on channel conditions and network load. Due to efficient, softwarized control over the number of virtual RF chains, GreenMO paves the way for green and flexible massive MIMO. We prototype GreenMO on a PCB with eight antennas and evaluate it with a WARPv3 SDR platform in an office environment. The results demonstrate that GreenMO is 3× more power-efficient than traditional Massive MIMO and 4× more spectrum-efficient than traditional OFDMA systems, while multiplexing 4 spatial streams, and can save upto 50% power in modern 5G NR base stations.

CCS Concepts

• **Networks** → **Wireless access points, base stations and infrastructure**; • **Hardware** → **Beamforming**.

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Keywords

Massive MIMO, 5G NR, Green Communications, Spatial Multiplexing, Digital Beamforming, Hybrid Beamforming

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1 Introduction

Over the past decade, wireless networks have grown exponentially and thereof have accrued a humongous carbon footprint, with the net carbon emissions rivaling that of the aviation sector [1, 2]. Extensive case studies have advocated for wireless networks to ‘**grow sustainably**’ [3, 4], and even consumer sentiment highlights this, with more than 70% consumers willing to switch to greener alternatives [5–7]. For wireless networks, the above translates to achieving efficient use of licensed spectrum and energy at disposal. Packing more bits per unit spectrum would support the growing data-rate by achieving spectrally efficient systems. However, in communicating these more number of bits, the energy consumed should grow sub-linearly to make wireless networks energy efficient. Ideally, the future wireless networks should achieve both spectrum and energy efficiencies, and should be flexible, as user load increases/decreases, energy consumption should proportionally scale up/down.

Existing solutions for scaling wireless networks, require multiplexing more and more data streams to handle user loads, by procuring new spectrum, or interfacing more antennas. However, these two methods largely address spectrum and energy efficiencies in isolation [8]. The most energy efficient method is by enabling frequency multiplexing, which allots different spectrum chunks (frequency bands) to different streams. The energy efficiency stems from the fact that single antenna systems suffice to implement frequency multiplexing, and form the simplest possible hardware with the least complexity. Further, the power consumption can be scaled up/down efficiently by communicating with more/less spectrum bands with the single antenna. In comparison,

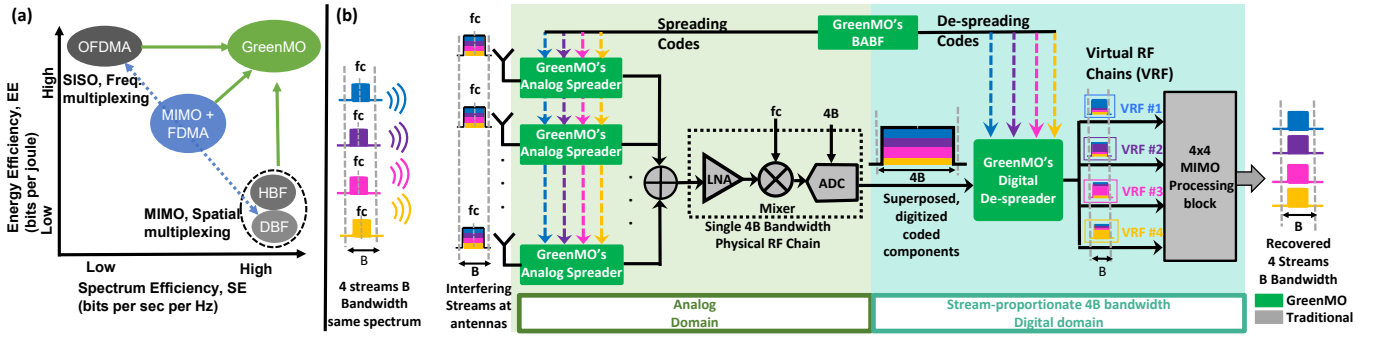


Figure 1: (a) GreenMO can break the SE-EE tradeoff by creating a single-antenna like power consumption MIMO architecture (b) GreenMO achieves this by using single antenna RF chain hardware and sharing it across multiple antennas. This is enabled by analog-spreading blocks that accommodate multiple spatial beams into a single wide bandwidth stream, which later can be de-spread to form ‘virtual RF chains’. These multiple spatial beams are optimized per virtual RF chain using Binarized Analog Beamforming (BABF) approach so that a simple $N \times N$ MIMO processing block eliminates interference and recovers the original spatial streams

spatial multiplexing allows multiple streams to be communicated over the same shared spectrum band, by using different spatial beams created via a multi-antenna array. However, the multi-antenna array increases the hardware complexity of spatial multiplexing, resulting in higher energy consumption than the single-antenna frequency multiplexing counterpart, as well as reduces flexibility in scaling the antenna array energy consumption up/down in accordance to network load.

This lack of flexibility and increased power consumption, can be clearly observed with Massive MIMO (mMIMO) or Extreme MIMO, which is the most popular approach today for creating spatial multiplexing of wireless signals [9–12]. It requires a large number of antennas $M \gg N$, to serve N spatially multiplexed streams by creating narrow independent spatial beams. There are two popular architectures for achieving this: Digital Beamforming (DBF) [13–20] and Hybrid Analog-Digital Beamforming (HBF) [21–32]. DBF and HBF both require multiple radio frequency (RF) chains to enable spatial multiplexing, but with different trade-offs. Most commercial mMIMO architectures today implement DBF [13, 14, 33], since it provides individual control over each antenna. However, it requires a large number of RF chains, M which consume antenna-proportionate power to just communicate N streams. On the other hand, HBF uses an analog network to map M antennas to N RF chains, resulting in lower energy consumption. However, HBFs are not flexible, because if the number of streams increase to $N' > N$, it can't increase the number of RF chains to meet the increased network load, since this is hard-coded to N outputs of the analog network. Despite their advantages, both DBF and HBF require additional hardware to interface multiple RF chains/analog networks, which leads to increased power consumption. This makes both these techniques far from achieving the energy efficiency, simplicity and flexibility of a single antenna counterpart (Fig. 1 a). Hence, a new class of MIMO architectures are needed which can operate at energy efficiencies closer to single antenna systems.

In this paper, we present the design and prototype of GreenMO, a new mMIMO architecture. GreenMO uses just a single RF chain, similar to single antenna frequency multiplexing (achieving EE), but can support a massive antenna array capable of delivering spatial multiplexing (achieving SE). To achieve GreenMO, our key insight is that N spatial streams generated by the multi-antenna system can be simply interfaced via a $N \times$ bandwidth ‘single’ RF chain instead of needing N separate physical RF chains. GreenMO's overview is visually illustrated in Fig. 1b, and consists of three key components, analog-spreader per-antenna, a digital de-spreader and binarized analog-beamformer (BABF) algorithm to control the spreader de-spreader blocks. GreenMO's ultra-low powered analog spreader network configures the $M \gg N$ antenna array to create N spatial beams which are all packed into a single $N \times$ wider bandwidth stream. Then, in the digital domain, GreenMO's de-spreader unpacks these N spatial beams from the shared $N \times$ bandwidth single RF chain interface. Essentially, the de-spreader isolates the paths to the N antenna-array configurations that create these N spatial beams in digital-domain, which we refer to as ‘virtual RF chains’. The N virtual RF chains created are fed to a standard $N \times N$ MIMO processing block that removes residual interference and finally recovers the N streams' data. GreenMO optimizes the selection of M antennas for each of these N virtual RF chains, using BABF approach to ensure that the recovered spatial streams after MIMO processing have negligible interference. Because of the ‘virtual RF chain’ abstraction, GreenMO attains flexibility in addition to maximizing SE and EE, since it can tune the number of virtual RF chains in response to network load and optimize the power consumption by scaling up/down appropriately.

The first key-challenge in GreenMO's design is how to pack the N spatial beams within a single RF chain? The key idea is to accommodate the individual B bandwidth N spatial beams by spreading the bandwidth to NB bandwidth in the analog domain, which would allow interfacing these N

beams with the single NB bandwidth RF chain. This analog frequency spreading effect is created by passing each antenna's signals via 'faster-than-bandwidth RF switches' with active power draw $< 1\text{mW}$. These switches multiply the antenna signals with sub-sample level time period binary on-off spreading codes in time domain. In frequency domain, these spreading codes get convolved with the antenna signals which shifts signals to higher-frequency harmonics of the binary on-off spreading codes. Basically, these high frequency harmonics effect helps GreenMO to shift (or spread) the original narrow bandwidth antenna signals into a wider bandwidth. By careful duty cycling, GreenMO's analog spreader can achieve an ideal spreading effect with minimal insertion/conversion losses. Further, we show that the analog spreader can create similar spreading effect but with varying phase responses, via N distinct orthogonal spreading codes. Hence, by utilizing these N orthogonal spreading codes with varying phase responses, GreenMO can set the array into N configurations that generate these N spatial beams, which get interfaced via a single NB bandwidth RF chain.

The second challenge GreenMO's design is how to create the N virtual RF chains from the analog spreaded NB bandwidth? GreenMO's insight here is that the varying phase response of the N orthogonal spreading codes infact leads to orthogonalization in the discrete sampled time domain. The de-spreader can splice these NB digitized samples at the corresponding orthogonalized time samples of the N codes, which also downsamples to bring the signals back to B bandwidth. Hence, this step isolates the N spatial beams created by the analog-spreader network via the N spreading codes. These N spatial beams output from the de-spreader block are also referred to as 'virtual RF chains' since they form the N paths to the antenna array configurations generating these N beams. Finally, these NB bandwidth virtual RF chains are fed to a traditional $N \times N$ MIMO processing block to recover the N spatial streams' B bandwidth data by removing residual interference between the spatial beams carried over via the virtual RF chains.

Finally, GreenMO configures the analog spreader network to optimize the M antennas to create the best N spatial beams, which atop the MIMO processing recovers the spatial streams with minimal interference. To achieve this, GreenMO optimizes each virtual RF chain to create a spatial beam that beamforms towards one particular stream. Further, we show that this beamforming can be achieved by having all M antennas available for all the N virtual RF chains. That is, GreenMO does not split M antennas across N virtual chains. This is made possible by the orthogonality of the spreading codes, in the way that we can add to codes together for an antenna so that it shows up in both the spliced samples of virtual RF chain created by these codes. For the optimization of which antennas form a part of a particular virtual

RF chain, GreenMO chooses the maximally co-phased group of antennas for a particular stream, which basically ends up beamforming towards that particular stream, albeit with binary 0-1 control over each antenna dubbed as BABF (Binarized Analog Beamforming). BABF allows GreenMO to create narrower N spatial beams by using more number of M antennas, than N virtual RF chains. These beams are narrow enough to be fed to a $N \times N$ MIMO processing block which easily removes any residual interference.

We implement GreenMO hardware and software prototype implementation with $M = 8$ antennas to flexibly serve 2, 3, 4 streams, as desired by network provider. We deploy GreenMO in indoor environments over multiple radio locations to emulate different streams, and benchmark against the traditional mMIMO architecture and frequency multiplexing. Our key results demonstrate similar performance metrics as compared with traditional mMIMO architecture with $3\times$ less power requirements, achieving the same network capacity as compared to frequency multiplexing with $4\times$ lesser spectrum requirements, which experimentally confirm the spectral efficiency and stream-proportionate energy consumption. At the same time, we show that GreenMO can be used for small-scale MIMO in smartphones, where it can increase the throughput by $3\times$ in an energy-proportionate manner without demanding wider spectrum. Finally, we end with a case study on how GreenMO can achieve similar bit-rates as compared to current 5G NR mMIMO base stations at $1.8\times$ energy efficiency. With base-stations contributing to 70% of the power consumption in today's mobile networks [34–36], GreenMO's $1.8\times$ power savings could have tremendous implications in future base station designs.

2 Background: The push to reduce RF chains while enabling Massive MIMO

We will briefly go over the background on why we need Massive MIMO, and how there have been attempts to reduce the Massive MIMO energy consumption. Past approaches have either proposed turning off interfacing hardware (RF chains) when not in need, or developing hybrid analog-digital architectures with reduced number of RF chains, unlike GreenMO which enables Massive MIMO with just a single RF chain.

The need for Massive MIMO (mMIMO) is quite evident from history of MIMO deployments. mu-MIMO (multi-user MIMO) which utilized N antennas for N spatial streams [19, 20, 22, 37] was largely unsuccessful, since N antennas create 'broad' N spatial beams, resulting in substantial interference. Unlike mu-MIMO, mMIMO (Massive MIMO) uses massive number of antennas $M \gg N$ to create the required narrow N beams for spatial streams with negligible interference. mMIMO has popularly adopted Digital Beamforming (DBF) [15–20] architecture, which interfaces each antenna digitally via a separate RF chain per-antenna.

This makes the power consumption antenna-proportionate ($M \times$) [28–30] just to get N spatial streams. Thus, the mMIMO energy efficiency depends largely on the RF chain power consumption required per-antenna [38–41].

To reduce the power consumption, past approaches have proposed turning-off RF chains depending on network-load [42–45], or use low-bit ADCs in the RF chains [46–49]. Turning off RF chains adaptively in response to network load is compounded because often mMIMO systems have Base Band Units (BBU) implemented in-chip. Hence, only the generated N spatial-streams are backhauled instead of M per antenna streams [13, 15], which requires to build the intelligence of adaptively turning off antennas/RF chains in-chip. Further, turning off RF chains reduces the array gain which leads to problems in link-budget especially in uplink limited cellular systems [50]. Low-bit ADCs bring forth reduced support for higher constellations, and increased quantization noises, which reduces mMIMO spectrum efficiency [47, 48] to get lower power consumption.

An alternate approach to reduce power consumption is by mapping the the large number of M antennas to smaller number of N RF chains, usually via a phase-shifter analog network. Then, digital processing atop these analog network mapped N RF chains, creates the N spatial streams, and hence this approach is referred to as ‘Hybrid beamformers (HBF)’. The phase-shifter analog network ensures the array gains are kept high, and limit issues with turning off RF chains, with a large body of works on creating different analog networks like fully-connected, partially-connected to address different link budgets [21–32]. However, these analog networks make HBF’s rigid, as they are constructed to optimize power consumption for a fixed N , and can not be adapted easily to increase the number of RF chains if number of streams exceed N . In addition to rigidity, the analog networks in HBFs have high insertion losses, both due to the hardware inefficiency, as well as fundamentally due to large amounts of signal splitting to create the complicated analog network topology (can go $>10\text{dB}$ [16, 22, 46]). These losses need to be compensated appropriately with separate amplifiers [16, 46], which ends up increasing the power-consumption. Hence even though the HBFs reduce RF chains to a smaller-fixed N number, they fail to do-so flexibly and often this reduction comes at a cost of increased analog-network power consumption, and thus are not as low-powered as single antenna counterparts.

In contrast to existing classes of fully digital and HBF approaches, GreenMO creates a new mMIMO architecture that minimizes circuit power consumption to single antenna interfacing level. Instead of using multiple physically laid RF chains to serve $M \gg N$ antennas, GreenMO connects these M antennas to just 1 RF chain using a ‘analog-spreading network’ which can create N ‘virtual RF chains’ over the single

RF chain by spreading it’s analog bandwidth. The number of virtual RF chains (N) in GreenMO depends on how much bandwidth is spread by the analog network. This enables N to be easily adjusted based on network load, by tuning the bandwidth of the single RF chain via software. We also show that this analog-spreading network connecting M antennas to 1 RF chain, can be implemented with ultra-low circuit power, and negligible insertion losses. Hence, GreenMO paves the way for flexible mMIMO architectures, with power consumption akin to single antenna counterparts.

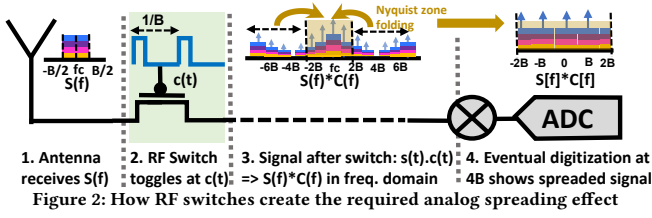
3 Design

GreenMO designs a new MIMO architecture which enables spatial multiplexing with a single RF chain and maximises both energy and spectrum efficiency (EE & SE). In this section, we will describe the three key ideas which enable GreenMO to create N spatial streams from just 1 RF chain: (1) analog spreading with N orthogonal codes that allows configuring M antenna array ($M \gg N$) into N groups, (2) corresponding digital de-spreading to isolate these N groups, which creates a virtual path (virtual RF chain) to each of the antenna groups, and finally, (3) the BABF approach to determine which M antennas are selected in the N groups to minimize the interference between the N streams. GreenMO’s design overview is also visually illustrated in Fig. 1(b).

3.1 How to create analog spreading effect in hardware with minimal power overhead

To practically realize the analog spreading block, GreenMO needs to consider two requirements. First requirement is that the spreading effect has to be created right next to antenna in the RF domain, before the signals across the antennas are combined. Hence, it rules out any simple baseband frequency spreading circuits. Second requirement is that the analog spreading unit need to have almost-zero, or minimal power consumption (denoted as $P_{\text{analog spreading}}$) as compared to power in the single RF chain (denoted as $P_{1 \text{ RF Chain}}$). This is because $P_{\text{GreenMO}} = MP_{\text{analog spreading}} + P_{1 \text{ RF Chain}}$, as M antennas are passive entities and there are only the analog spreading units needed per-antenna as other active elements apart from the single RF chain. We require $P_{\text{analog spreading}} \ll P_{1 \text{ RF Chain}}$, so that $P_{\text{GreenMO}} \approx P_{1 \text{ RF Chain}}$, and GreenMO achieves the same EE as compared to a single antenna single RF chain counterpart.

A naive approach here would be to use frequency mixers to create the desired frequency spreading effect. Although mixers by themselves can be passive circuits, they typically have considerable frequency conversion losses of about 5–10 dB [51, 52]. Thus, a mixer spreading unit would require per-antenna amplifiers (PA/LNA) to offset these insertion losses. Hence, even though mixers can work right at the RF level, it does not fit the second requirement due to the conversion losses. Instead, GreenMO’s insight is that both the

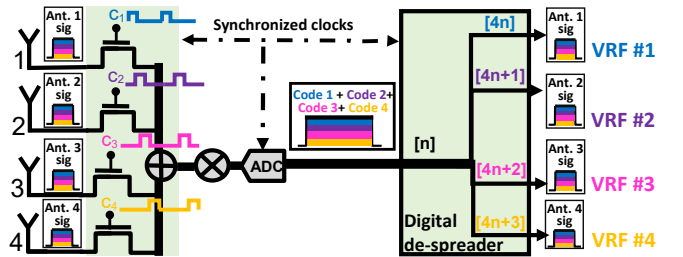
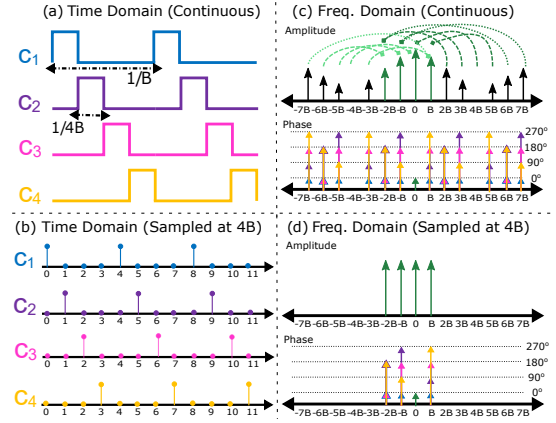


requirements can be met by taking a leaf out of backscatter systems, which face similar constraints on RF circuits that shift frequencies to nearby channels [53–57]. These backscatter systems also need near zero power operation to justify batteryless operation, and can not tolerate insertion losses which would lead to reduced reflected signal power. RF switches have minimal insertion losses, <1 dB, and hence do not require amplification (LNAs/PAs). As a consequence, backscatter systems use simple RF switches, instead of mixers to meet these requirements.

Also, RF switches work directly at the RF frequencies as they have the capability to toggle the impinging RF signals on and off. Further, this on-off toggling if done periodically with a on-off square wave of certain frequency create harmonics and spreads the signals. Now, in order to spread the bandwidth from B to NB , the RF switches would need need to implement switching clocks with frequencies of the order of B , which would create integer harmonics at iB and thus spread the signals via these harmonics. Hence, the active power draw, which is proportional to the clock frequency, would be in order of bandwidth ($O(B)$) for the RF switches, instead of center frequency ($O(f_c)$) as compared to up/down conversion mixers in the single RF chain. Since the active power draw is proportional to clock frequency, the analog spreading operation of the RF switcher per-antenna, will have orders of magnitude lower active power draw than the single up/downconversion chain ($P_{\text{analog-spreading RF switches}} \ll P_{1 \text{ RF chain}}$). This is because typically B is just a small fraction of f_c , for eg, in Wi-Fi $f_c = 2.4/5$ GHz whereas $B \leq 120$ MHz.

To explicitly show how GreenMO uses RF switches as analog spreading unit, we model the signal at antenna to be $s(t)$, which goes through RF switch toggling a periodic on-off wave given by $c(t)$. Due to switching, we get multiplication in time domain $s(t)c(t)$, corresponding to convolution in frequency domain $S(f) * C(f)$. If we take a $1/B$ time period on off sequence $c(t)$ it will fundamental frequency as B . However, the B frequency on-off codes will have harmonics at integral multiples of B which would spread the signal much beyond the nyquist period $[-NB/2, NB/2)$. This is visually illustrated in Fig. 2 for $N = 4$.

So a natural question is how do we obtain the required spreading effect only between $[-NB/2, NB/2)$ and remove the non-linearities? A naive solution is to perform low pass filtering for the band of interest $[-2B, 2B)$ before sampling to eliminate these copies altogether. However, this would



waste the signal power which has landed beyond the band, as these would just get filtered out. Instead, we realize that the non-linearities created by switching can be harnessed in a powerful way by simple sampling process. We make the observation that by sampling at NB rate, a $1/N$ duty cycled code of B frequency basically gives equal harmonics at integral frequencies in the required nyquist range. For more details please refer to supplemental material containing the mathematical proof [58]. This is because the other harmonic components simply alias on top of the required peaks in the $[-NB/2, NB/2)$ (shown visually via folding arrows in Fig. 2 for $N = 4$). Hence, instead of filtering these non-linearities, by simply sampling them via NB ADC these harmonics fold on top of each other and thus make the system efficient by not wasting any received signal power in filtering.

Hence, as a first step towards serving N streams with a single RF chain, GreenMO uses RF switches to spread each antenna signals into NB bandwidth, and further achieves this at minimal power overhead and efficiently without substantial insertion/conversion losses. This is possible by careful duty cycling of the switching clock, such that the created harmonic distortions alias on top of each other to make the spreading process efficient.

3.2 'N' configurable analog spreader, de-spreader to create N virtual RF chains

So far, we have seen how the RF switches can act as minimal-power analog spreading units. Next, we will show the N

configurability of this analog spreading effect, that allows GreenMO to set the M antenna array into N different groups, and the corresponding digital de-spreading, to enable the creation of N virtual RF chains serving each group.

The key-idea behind the generation of N virtual RF chains is that $B \rightarrow NB$ bandwidth spreading can be performed via N discrete time sampled orthogonal codes. These N orthogonal codes are shown in Fig. 3a, labeled from $c_1, c_2 \dots c_N$, each having same frequency B , duty-cycle $1/N$ but having different initial phases. When these codes are sampled with NB bandwidth, (Discrete time sampled code waveforms, Fig. 3b), c_1 is on for every Ni samples, c_2 is on for $Ni + 1$ (i is just a sampling index) samples and generalizing c_j is on for $Ni + j - 1$ samples. As seen in Fig. 3c-d, these codes share similar magnitude response but a different phase response, as a consequence of having different ‘on’ sample indexes. That is, c_j has phases $\frac{\pi}{N} * i * j$ for different i denoting the N delta functions $-NB/2, -(N-1)B/2, \dots (N-1)B/2$. These codes can be de-spread in frequency domain by inverting a bunch of linear equations, as the codes form an inverse matrix relation because each c_j ’s phase response follow a roots of unity sequence (Refer to supplemental material, [58] for details). However, the equivalent time-domain de-spreading is more straightforward, since differing phase response more naturally shows up as orthogonalized time samples.

In order to de-spread the codes in time-domain, the digital de-spreader basically collects every $Ni + j - 1$ samples to create the j -th virtual RF chain corresponding to c_j . This ends up downsampling the NB signals into B , as well as isolating the different coded samples. That is, to de-spread c_j ’s we collect the $Ni + j - 1$ samples, which ends up removing the ‘off’ samples of c_j and preserves only the ‘on’ samples (downsampling), and because no other code is on for $Ni + j - 1$ samples, also isolates c_j ’s coded signal. To simplify the description, we first consider 1 antenna per group, and show the generalized multi-antenna per group in the next sub-section. The $M = 4$ example is depicted in Fig. 4, where these 4 antennas share a single $4B$ RF chain. The signals at each antenna pass through the respective $N = 4$ orthogonal spreading codes per-antenna, and get-combined. Now, the digital de-spreader needs to isolate the original signals at each antenna, and it works by collecting the $4n, 4n + 1, 4n + 2, 4n + 3$ samples to de-spread c_0, c_1, c_2, c_3 respectively. This also ends up downsampling the $4B$ signal by 4 and creates the B bandwidth signal which represents a ‘virtual RF chain’ for that particular antenna. In a way, even though a separate physical path to each antenna doesn’t exist, by analog-spreading and the corresponding de-spreading, GreenMO creates a ‘virtual’ path to each antenna from the single shared RF chain. However, this requires sampling and switching clock synchronization, so that the sampling instances align with the switching instances. This is enabled by deriving the spreading clocks c_j

from the sampling clock of the SDR itself (WARP for the current implementation), and thus the switching and sampling instances align well.

The concept of ‘virtual RF chain’ enables separate signal path for each antenna even when they share the same down-conversion chain; in a way the downconversion chain is virtualized over all the antennas. These virtual RF chains make GreenMO flexible, as GreenMO can adjust the number of virtual RF chains on the fly. That is, if the number of spatial streams required change from $N \rightarrow N'$, GreenMO can respond by simply changing the sampling rate from NB to $N'B$, and carve out N' virtual RF chains to meet the increased demand. However, in order to truly enable this flexibility, GreenMO needs to generalize to these situations where number of antennas $M \neq N$. In a way, the $M = N$ antenna version of GreenMO enables a single virtual RF chain counterpart of a standard Digital beamformer (DBF), since one antenna is interfaced per virtual RF chains. In the next section, we show GreenMO goes beyond just mimicking a DBF, and can use lot more antennas than virtual RF chains $M > N$ to create narrower beams from the M antennas and support N spatial streams by using just NB sampled single RF chain connecting each of these M antennas.

3.3 Utilizing $M > N$ antennas per virtual RF Chain for interference-free N streams

Having described how analog spreading, digital de-spreading allows GreenMO to create N virtual RF chains (virtual paths to antennas), we will now show how we can interface many more antennas $M > N$ to these N virtual RF chains. The key insight to this generalization is the fact, we can turn ‘on’ multiple antennas per virtual RF chain instead, and also, an antenna can simultaneously be ‘on’ for multiple virtual RF chains. This multiple antenna to multiple virtual RF chain mapping is enabled by the orthogonality of the toggling sequences c_j . That is, if we want to turn on antennas i_1, i_2, i_3 for the virtual RF chain created by c_j , we can supply the c_j clock to each of these antennas indexed via i_1, i_2, i_3 . If a particular i -th antenna has to be turned on for j_1, j_2, j_3 virtual RF chains, we can supply clocks $c_{j_1} + c_{j_2} + c_{j_3}$ to that antenna. Since c_{j_1}, c_{j_2} and c_{j_3} don’t overlap in time, adding these codes together would create a new toggling sequence which would be ‘on’ for $Nk + j_1 - 1, Nk + j_2 - 1, Nk + j_3 - 1$ samples and hence turn on this antenna for all these 3 virtual RF chains. This is illustrated visually via right-bottom inset in Fig. 5.

This many-to-many mapping of antennas to virtual RF chains can be represented in a matrix form, where the switching network allows us to implement a binary matrix $S \in \{0, 1\}^{M \times N}$ in analog domain, M being the number of antennas and N being the number of streams, as well as the number of virtual RF chains to keep the power-consumption streams-proportionate. Basically, this matrix projects the

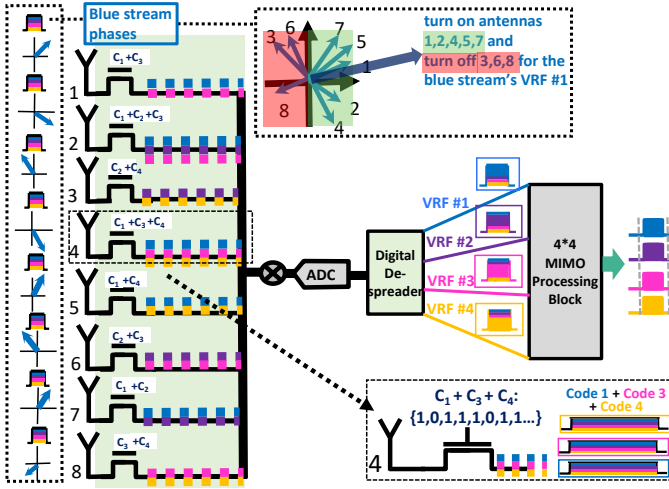


Figure 5: How GreenMO groups antennas per virtual RF chain by adding orthogonal codes and ensuring that the co-phased antennas per-stream get grouped to provide beamforming gain

higher dimensional channel \mathbf{H} which is complex valued $\mathbf{C}^{N \times M}$ which represents the amplitude and phase of each n -th stream at m -th antenna, into an equivalent $\mathbf{C}^{N \times N}$ channel $\tilde{\mathbf{H}} = \mathbf{H}\mathbf{S}$ by toggling antennas on-off strategically.

Hence, GreenMO architecture projects the $N \times M$ over-the-air wireless channel between N streams and M antennas into $N \times N$ equivalent channel between the N streams and N virtual RF chains, via \mathbf{S} matrix implemented in analog domain by RF switches and the supplied clocks. The choice of this matrix when $M = N$ is obvious, we can just set it to identity matrix to isolate 1 antenna signals per virtual RF chain, as was also motivated in the prior sub-section. When $M > N$, we need to select the matrix \mathbf{S} strategically such that we create narrower beams by projecting the higher dimensional matrix \mathbf{H} into a well-formed $N \times N$ equivalent $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$. To do so, our insight is that since we have N virtual RF chains for N streams, we can use the higher number of antennas to perform approximate on-off beamforming towards one stream per virtual RF chain. That is, for virtual RF chain j , we basically turn ‘on’ the maximal set of antennas in-phase for j -th stream, so that the signal power for user j is boosted for j -th virtual chain. This is visually illustrated via right-top inset in Fig. 5, with an example of virtual RF chain antenna configuration for blue stream. We dub this selection of the matrix \mathbf{S} which implements per-stream beamforming as BABF approach (Binarized analog beamforming). The BABF approach basically takes the analog beamforming weights and quantizes it to binary 0 – 1 level, so that it can be implemented in analog domain via RF switches.

Putting it all together: So, to conclude the design section, we will briefly summarize and put the various design elements in context. We showed how the analog spreading, digital de-spreading can efficiently use the NB bandwidth of single RF chain to enable N virtual RF chains. Then we

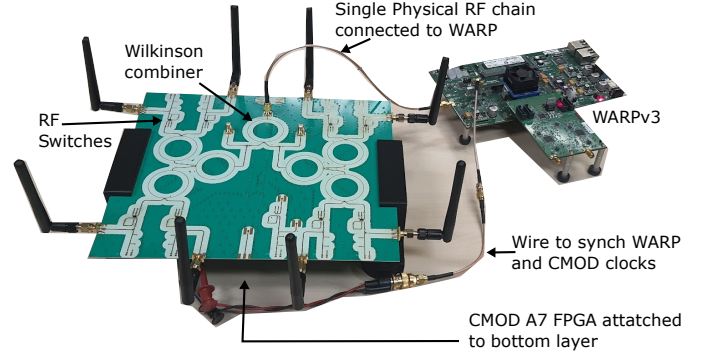


Figure 6: Hardware implementation on a custom designed PCB for GreenMO showed how the per-antenna codes can be chosen such that the entire M antenna array is available to all the N virtual RF chain, by means of the switching matrix \mathbf{S} . This allows GreenMO to use the array to beamform towards one stream per virtual chain, via the BABF approach. This analog spreading + digital de-spreading + BABF approach culminated in creation of an equivalent $N \times N$ channel $\tilde{\mathbf{H}} = \mathbf{H}\mathbf{S}$ between the N streams and N virtual RF chains. This $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$ can then be fed to $N \times N$ MIMO processing which would invert this $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}^{-1}$ to finally recover the spatial streams.

4 Implementation

We implement the GreenMO architecture on a multi-layer PCB prototype fabricated using Rogers substrate (Fig. 6), with HMC197BE [59] RF switches for analog spreading and CMOD A7 15t FPGA [60] to generate the on-off $1/N$ duty-cycled clocks c_i for spreading and de-spreading. On the top-layer of the PCB, we have the RF plane of GreenMO architecture, consisting of SMA connectors which connect to antennas, RF switches, and multi-level Wilkinson networks to interface the 8 switched antennas to the single RF chain. On the bottom layer of the PCB, we have the control plane of GreenMO architecture, consisting of CMOD-A7 FPGA attached to the PCB via header pins, which provides the spreading codes to RF switches on top layer using vias.

We utilize WARPv3 SDR for our implementation of an uplink receiver. The sampling bandwidth for WARPv3 is 40 MHz, thus has a sampling time period of 25 ns. The HMC197BE RF switch has $t_{RISE} = 3$ ns, and $t_{ON} = 10$ ns, sufficiently lesser than 25 ns sampling time, hence the selected switches are fast enough to perform the required switching for analog spreading. In addition, the CMOD’s spreading clock and WARPv3 sampling clock are synched to ensure digital de-spreading works as shown in Fig. 4. We achieve this synched behaviour by writing custom verilog modules on the CMOD FPGA that derive the spreading clocks c_i from WARPv3’s sampling clock.

A Linux PC is connected to both WARPv3 (via ethernet) and CMOD FPGA (via micro usb cable), and implements the required signal processing, as well as configure CMOD and

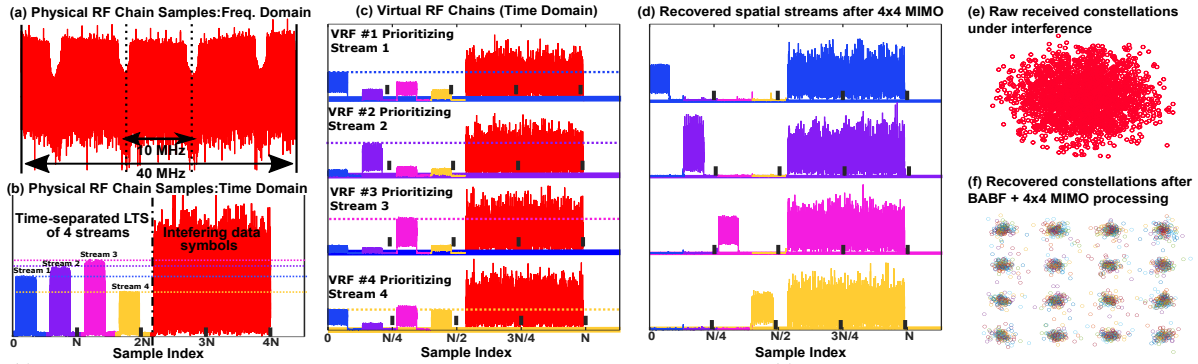


Figure 7: (a) Shows the frequency domain raw spread signal sampled via the single RF chain, with (b) shows the time domain. The created virtual RF chains are shown in (c), after BABF which increases i -th stream's power in i -th virtual chain. Finally (d) shows the recovered streams obtained after digital combining across the virtual chains. (e) and (f) show the raw constellations before and after digital de-spreading and combining

WARP correctly to collect the sampled IQ hardware data from the single RF chain. We utilize the WARPLab codes in MATLAB on the linux PC, to create 802.11 compliant OFDM waveform with 64 subcarriers (48 data, 4 pilots and 12 null subcarriers). In our hardware implementation, we test for $N = 2, 3, 4$ streams. Since the sampling bandwidth of WARPv3 platform is 40 MHz, the bandwidth of each stream is fixed to 10 MHz to support a maximum of 4 streams. These $N = 2, 3, 4$ 10 MHz streams are implemented via N independent USRP SBX daughterboards. We have tested the stream communication with and without these USRPs being synched to WARP and found that since GreenMO enables a spatial operation, a tight time synch is not required. Since our PCB implementation has 8 antennas, the switching matrix S is a $8 \times N$ matrix, with each i -th row representing the on-off states of the i -th antenna for the M different virtual RF chains. For an example, say $N = 4$ and this row was $[1, 0, 1, 0]$, so this would simply be implemented as $1 * c_0 + 0 * c_1 + 1 * c_2 + 0 * c_3$. Thus, in order to implement this matrix in hardware, we represent each row, which is a $M \times 1$ binary vector by a hexadecimal digit. The Linux PC communicates 8 of these hexadecimal digits representing 8 antennas' on-off states to the FPGA via a standard UART code over the USB interface.

GreenMO in action: A example captured over-the-air trace: A example hardware trace when $N = 4$ is shown in Fig. 7. By plotting the frequency domain spectrum of the sampled signal via WARP, we can see the analog spreading in action which has taken the 10 MHz interfering streams and spread it to 40 MHz (Fig. 7a). When plotted in time domain, first we can see via different colors in Fig. 7b the non-overlapping LTS's per-stream to allow for channel estimation. However, the data bits transmission of all the streams overlap, as shown in red. Note that the single received trace has sample index from 0 to $4N$ since the single RF chain signal bandwidth is 40 MHz whereas per-stream spectrum is 10 MHz. From this 40 MHz spread sampled signal, we de-spread the 4 codes by isolating $\{4n\}$, $\{4n+1\}$, $\{4n+2\}$, $\{4n+3\}$ samples, as shown in Fig. 7(c) to create the 4 virtual RF chains. Note that

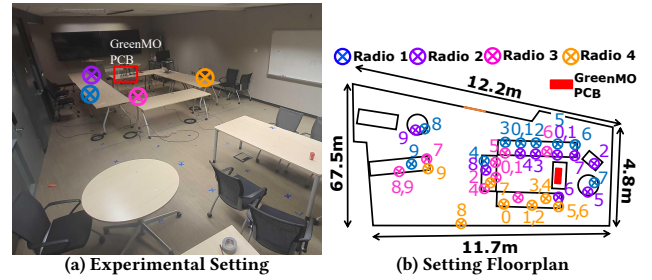


Figure 8: Conference room test setting (a), with 0, 1, ..., 9 in (b) representing the 10 configurations for the 4 radio positions emulating the 2, 3, 4 streams each virtual RF chain has sample indexes from 0 to N since we capture every 4-th sample but with different starting sample in the process of virtual RF chain isolation. We see that in a virtual RF chain, one stream's power is prioritized (by observing the per-stream LTS power levels) because of strategic antenna grouping per virtual RF chain.

Finally, this equivalent $\tilde{H} = HS$ channel created in the 4 virtual RF chains, is inverted to get Fig. 7d. We can see that the interference is almost pushed to noise floor, since the LTS's of other streams are almost completely cancelled out. When the data is decoded after channel inversion, we recover the transmitted QAM-16 constellation in each stream, as shown in Fig. 7f. Hence, this example trace shows how GreenMO works end-to-end to enable 4 spatially multiplexed interfering 10 MHz streams from a single 40 MHz RF chain.

5 Evaluations

So far, we have described the design, implementation and how GreenMO works via a example captured trace. In this section, we will go over various experiments and ablation studies performed to verify GreenMO's design choices and showcase GreenMO's key-result of achieving both energy & spectrum efficiency. First, we will go over the experimental setting, then compare GreenMO's performance metrics (energy/spectrum usage and obtained throughput) to various baselines and conclude by presenting ablation studies.

(a) Evaluation setting: To evaluate GreenMO, we consider a office environment (conference room setting, 12m*5m dimensions, Fig. 8a) with TV screens/desks/whiteboards

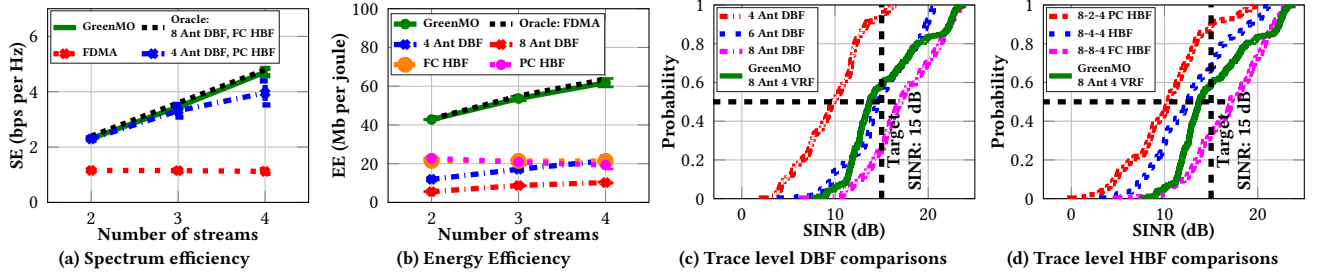


Figure 9: GreenMO vs baselines: GreenMO comes close to upper bounds for both SE and EE measurements (a-b). The SE is upper bounded by energy inefficient 8 Antenna DBF and FC HBF, whereas the EE is upper bounded by spectrally inefficient FDMA. From (c-d), we see that GreenMO achieves median SINR close to 15 dB by using just 4 virtual RF chains, and comes about 3 dB close to 8 Ant DBF, FC HBF. We see that PC HBF has SINR almost similar to 4 Ant DBF. In (d) M-K-N means M total antennas, with K antennas in 1 RF Chain and total N RF chains. Thus 8-2-4 represents a PC HBF with 2 antennas per RF chain, 8-8-4 represents a FC HBF.

which act as reflectors and make it a rich multipath setting. We fix the location of GreenMO PCB, which acts as an AP, roughly in middle of the room. The positions of USRP radios which generate 2, 3, 4 streams (depending on evaluation scenario) communicated to the AP are varied across 10 configurations scattered around the room. We verify the narrowness of beams generated by GreenMO by evaluating SINR (Signal to Interference+Noise ratio) across these 10 configurations, having different degrees of proximity between the radios. For the experiments we set the transmit power such that we have average SISO SNR of about 15 dB, and utilize QAM-16 constellation with 0.5 rate convolutional code. From the controlled 15 dB SNR, the net maximum capacity achievable is $4 * 10 \log_2(10^{1.5}) \approx 200$ Mbps, when the maximum number of 4 streams are communicated. At 15 dB SNR, the recommended MCS would be QAM-16 with 0.5 rate code[61], which achieves about 48 Mbps goodput. This choice of SNRs, as well as constellation is consistent with the recent works on Massive MIMO systems [15].

We compare GreenMO's single RF chain spatial multiplexed interfering streams with multi-RF chain spatial approaches like 4 antenna & 8 antenna digital beamformers (DBF), as well as $8 \rightarrow 4$ partially and fully connected hybrid beamformers (PC/FC HBF), and single antenna frequency multiplexed (FDMA) streams as well. The FDMA and 4 antenna DBF baselines are implemented on the same WARP hardware as well. However for 8 antenna DBF, the results are evaluated via trace level emulations, by collecting channels the 8 antennas using RF-switches which connect 4 antennas at a time to WARP, since WARP doesn't have 8 separate RF chains. Further, we evaluate HBF results via trace-driven emulations as well, by mapping the 8 antenna hardware traces to N combined traces ($N = 2, 3, 4$) via network of phase shifters. In the trace-driven HBF emulations, phase shifters are assumed to have no quantization errors for simplicity.

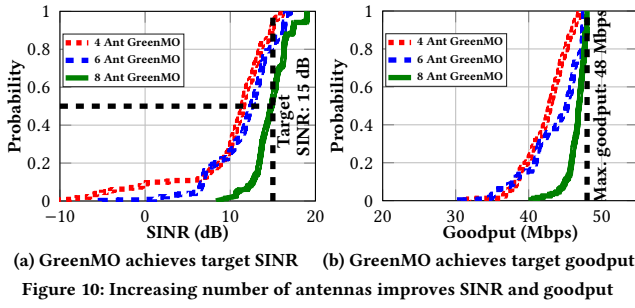
(b.i) Spectral Efficiency (SE), Fig. 9a: To calculate SE (bits per Hz), we divide the obtained goodput (Mbps) and the utilized RF spectrum (MHz). FDMA easily achieves the desired goodputs of 24, 36, 48 Mbps while communicating 2, 3, 4 streams and using 20, 30, 40 MHz spectrum, since each stream

occupies non-interfering 10 MHz spectrum chunks having the SISO SNR of 15dB each. Thus, FDMA SE remains constant, as to create more streams, it needs more spectrum chunks. Instead, DBF/HBF/GreenMO approaches utilize the same 10 MHz spectrum chunks and fit multiple streams via spatial multiplexing. In the trace driven simulation we observe that by using 8 antennas, DBF meets the median SINR requirements of 15 dB (Fig. 9c). Further, a fully connected HBF which would map the 8 antennas to all 4 RF chains, also obtains median SINR > 15 dB (Fig. 9d). Hence both 8 antenna DBF and FC HBF would obtain the ideal goodput metrics (Table 1) and form the oracle baselines for SE calculations.

Table 1: Power consumption calculations and Goodput measurements

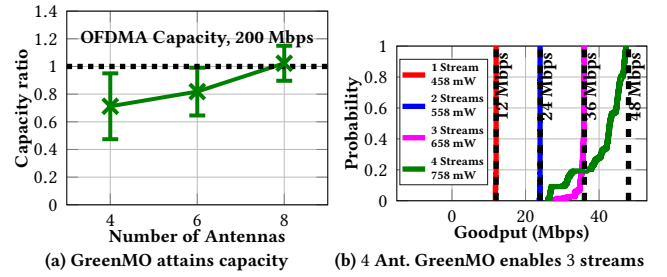
Architecture	Num. streams	Spectrum used (MHz)	Power Consumption				Goodput (mbps)
			AA (mW)	RFE (mW)	ADC (mW)	Total (mW)	
8 Ant GreenMO	2	10	8	354	200	562	~ 24
	3	10	8	354	300	662	~ 36
	4	10	8	354	400	762	47±0.65
FDMA	2	20	-	354	200	554	~ 24
	3	30	-	354	300	654	~ 36
	4	40	-	354	400	754	~ 48
4 Ant. DBF	2	10	-	1632	400	2032	~ 24
	3	10	-	1632	400	2032	33 ± 2.3
	4	10	-	1632	400	2032	39 ± 4.3
8 Ant. DBF (Trace)	2	10	-	3264	800	4064	~ 24
	3	10	-	3264	800	4064	~ 36
	4	10	-	3264	800	4064	~ 48
8 Ant PC HBF (Trace)	2	10	40	816	200	1056	~ 24
	3	10	60	1224	300	1584	33 ± 2.3
	4	10	80	1632	400	2132	39 ± 4.3
8 Ant FC HBF (Trace)	2	10	160	816	200	1176	~ 24
	3	10	240	1224	300	1764	~ 36
	4	10	320	1632	400	2352	~ 48

In comparison, the median SINR achieved by 8 antenna GreenMO, while using just 4 virtual RF chains (VRFs) is only about 2 dB lower than 15dB SNR level (Fig. 9c), and hence the goodput measurements are only slightly off for 4 streams, about 47 ± 0.65 Mbps (Table 1), whereas for 2, 3 streams they are ideal 24, 36 Mbps. However, the 4 antenna DBF, PC HBF are quite off from the oracle baselines, as they only use 1/2 antennas per RF chain respectively, resulting in broader beams and hence higher interference and bit-errors.



(b.ii) Energy Efficiency (EE), Fig. 9b: EE is calculated in bits per joule by dividing the goodput with power consumption in watts (Table 1). Since FDMA interfaces just a single antenna, it has the simplest hardware and the least power consumption, and thus forms an oracle for EE metric. FDMA consumes 354 mW (3v VCC, 118mA current) from operation of MAX2829 RF transceiver used in WARP to amplify, filter and downconvert[62]. ADC power varies linearly with the sampling frequency [16, 46], which is also true for the AD9963 ADC used for WARP, as evident from the datasheet [63], and it consumes 100 mW per 10 MHz sampled bandwidth. Hence to obtain the 24, 36, 48 Mbps goodput by enabling 2, 3, 4 streams with 20, 30, 40 MHz bandwidth, FDMA spends just 354 + 200, 354 + 300, 354 + 400 mW power (Table 1). GreenMO also uses same single RF chain hardware like FDMA, but with addition of the switched antenna array. Hence, GreenMO consumes 562, 662, 762 mW respectively for 2, 3, 4 streams, with extra 8mW power requirements in the antenna array (AA, Table 1). The 8 RF-switches in the antenna array consume ~ 1 mW active power per-switch when operated with 40 MHz, 25% duty cycled clock.

For the DBF/HBF baselines, we need to configure the MAX2829 RFIC into synchronized MIMO modes, which for 4 RFIC's, require 1632 mW (4×408 mW). This gets added with 4×100 mW power for sampling 10 MHz across the 4 AD9963 ADCs, and hence total power for 4 antenna DBF is $1632 + 400 = 2032$ mW. We assume $2032 \times 2 = 4064$ mW power for the trace driven study of 8 antenna DBF. PC/FC HBFs would need 2, 3, 4 MAX2829 RFIC's to enable the 2, 3, 4 streams, and hence the power consumption scales proportionately (Table 1). However, in addition, HBF approaches require phase shifters in the antenna array, with PC HBF needing 8 phase shifters (one per antenna) and FC HBF needing $8 \times 4 = 32$ phase shifters (one per antenna per RF chain). When implemented via popular active phase shifter approach which create phase shifts with minimal quantization errors and insertion losses, consume around 10mW each[16], and hence 80mW power consumption in the PC HBF antenna array, and a maximum of 320mW in FC HBF depending on number of streams. Alternately, high-bit passive phase shifters would not consume power by itself, but would have



insertion losses which would require gain compensation from LNA, hence consuming similar net power [46].

As compared to HBF/DBF baselines, GreenMO achieves roughly 3x the energy efficiency while serving 4 streams (Fig. 9b). Further, we see that GreenMO is able to meet similar EE as compared to FDMA, since the power consumption mimics that of FDMA with only slight extra power required in the switched antenna array (AA). Since we do not have an ASIC implementation of any baselines, the power measurements are quoted from the datasheets of the necessary IC blocks part of each baseline.

(c) GreenMO can increase number of antennas to meet capacity: The key reason GreenMO achieves both SE and EE is that it allows antennas to be added without requiring complicated analog networks and at minimal extra antenna array power overhead. Hence, GreenMO can leverage more antennas to arbitrarily attain a given target throughput/SINR/capacity requirements, while not exacerbating the energy consumption. To show how using multiple antennas leads to these impressive results, we vary the number of antennas by electronically turning off antennas in GreenMO PCB to show how varying 4 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 8 antenna configurations in GreenMO leads us closer to the target SINR of 15dB for 4 spatial streams (Fig. 10a). This also allows GreenMO to attain the target 48 Mbps goodput, reaching 47 Mbps as antennas increase to 8, Fig. 10b. Overall, 8 antenna GreenMO's average capacity while communicating 4, 10 MHz streams, evaluated as $4 \times 10 \text{ MHz} \times \log_2(\text{SINR})$, is very close to the FDMA levels $40 \text{ MHz} \times \log_2(\text{SISO SNR})$, Fig. 11a. The errorbars in Fig. 11a indicate that at certain radio configurations, using 8 antennas we get beamforming gain atop spatial multiplexing, pushing the $\text{SINR} > 15$ dB SISO level. However, at other configs, mainly when the radios are closer to each other, the 8 antenna spatial beams are not narrow enough to bring interference down to noise level, and hence $\text{SINR} < 15$ dB.

(d) Using GreenMO for Wi-Fi MIMO: GreenMO shows that MIMO is possible with single RF chain, and hence aside from Massive MIMO for base stations, it can also enable power savings in small-scale MIMO implemented in Wi-Fi with lesser number of antennas in phones/APs. To test this, we limit ourselves to 4 antennas version of GreenMO (Note

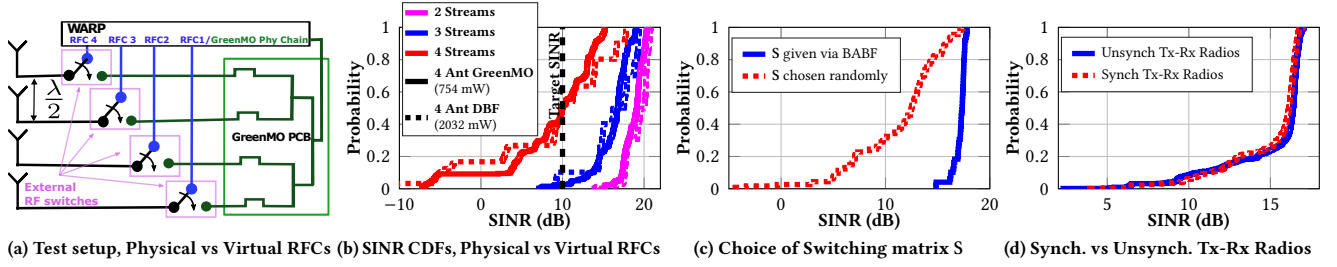


Figure 12: Ablation results: Physical vs Virtual RF chains setup (a) and SINR CDF (b) when same antennas used per virtual/physical RF chain, (c) SINR performance improvement due to BABF, and (d) shows that GreenMO's technique is oblivious to TX-RX radios being synchronized or not

that 4 antenna phones, or Wi-Fi APs are not uncommon), placed $\lambda/2$ apart. We plot the goodput CDFs in Fig. 11b, and as we can see 4 ant GreenMO is able to get up to 3 independent streams very robustly, whereas 4 streams transmission is not robust as is expected from a 4 antenna GreenMO. With GreenMO, smartphones can configure higher number of streams to be communicated in a battery adaptive manner, if there is more battery it can sample higher bandwidth in the single RF chain, and communicate more streams, while still using similar spectrum resources.

(e) Ablation studies, (e.i) Physical vs Virtual RF chains: To compare the physical and virtual RF chains in a fair manner, we use 4 external RF switches to toggle 4 antennas between (1) 4 physical RF chains of WARP, or (2) the 4 virtual RF chains of GreenMO (Fig. 12a). This setup ensures that the same antennas are interfaced to each physical/virtual chain and hence the same wireless channels are captured for each of them, which enables a fair comparison. From this setup, we collect the 2, 3, 4 streams' traces and evaluate the SINR metric to compare if virtual RF chains have similar performance to the physical counterparts. We see that the SINR remain similar (Fig. 12b) which validates GreenMO's virtual RF chains perform on par with physical chains.

(e.ii) Why BABF?: Using BABF approach, GreenMO can group co-phased antennas to beamform towards one stream per virtual RF chain, and this enables a well-conditioned equivalent channel matrix \mathbf{H}_S . Hence, as a consequence, the 4×4 MIMO channel inversion of \mathbf{H}_S results in negligible interference with high SINR performance. These results are quantified as shown in Fig. 12c for a particular 4 stream configuration, where we evaluate the final SINRs by choosing \mathbf{S} randomly, and via BABF, and we repeat this 100 times to plot the CDF. BABF always works better than any random choice of \mathbf{S} , and on an average (median line) it works 10 dB better. This justifies the BABF approach of computing \mathbf{S} .

(e.iii) Synchronized vs Unsynchronized Radios: GreenMO performs a spatial interference suppression operation, hence it is oblivious to TX-RX Radio synchronization. We conduct experiments where we synchronize the 4 radios generating the 4 streams to share the same clock, and repeat it without synchronization. The SINR metrics in both the cases remain very similar, shown in Fig. 12d. However,

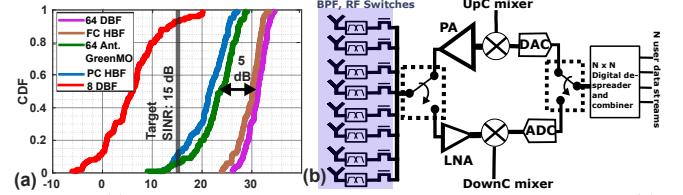


Figure 13: (a) 8 streams simulations SINR CDFs of various architectures (b) Possible GreenMO uplink+downlink TDD TX/RX architecture

GreenMO needs at least loosely synchronized radios such that their preambles do not collide to enable channel estimation, which is guaranteed by modern cellular protocols.

6 Discussion and Limitations

GreenMO hardware experiments are limited to 4 streams with 8 antennas in uplink setting. In this section, we show a generalization of GreenMO to create a NR compliant TDD uplink/downlink architecture. We also show a brief case study on how GreenMO can be $\sim 2\times$ more energy efficient than existing 5G NR radios while creating the required 8 spatial streams. We conclude with how GreenMO can scale to wider bandwidths, mitigate against channel estimation latency and hybrid multi-RF chain GreenMO architecture.

(a) Time-divisioned (TDD) Uplink+Downlink GreenMO: We show a possible NR compliant TDD GreenMO uplink+downlink architecture in Fig. 13 (b). TDD operation is enabled by switching back and forth between the single Tx/Rx physical chain akin to a standard single antenna TDD chain. The downlink equivalency is motivated by the frequency domain picture of switching, since the DC harmonic would preserve the phases set by base band precoder and allow for downlink beamforming. However, we need a filter right next to switch so that we do not transmit the other harmonic signals. In downlink, we get additional power requirements for power amplifier (PA), and the PA energy consumption remains same for almost all possible architectures, like FDMA, mMIMO, or even GreenMO. This is because PA power is EIRP driven, and FDMA would need one stronger PA whereas mMIMO uses smaller PAs per antenna (but multiple of them) since it also gets antenna beamforming gain. Infact, GreenMO can flexibly do both, either smaller PAs per antenna after the splitter, or a single powerful PA before splitter (usually better to have a single PA). A detailed study on which

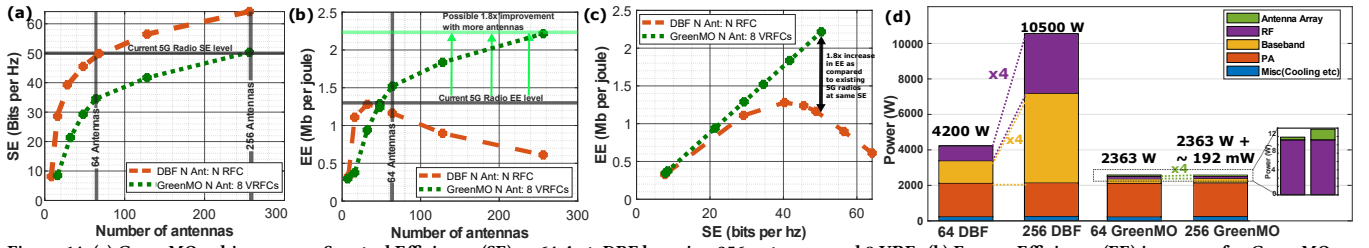


Figure 14: (a) GreenMO achieves same Spectral Efficiency (SE) as 64 Ant. DBF by using 256 antennas and 8 VRFs (b) Energy Efficiency (EE) increases for GreenMO as antennas increase whereas DBF shows a dip around 64 antenna mark (c) Plots EE vs SE and for DBF increasing SE comes with a reduced EE, whereas GreenMO breaks the SE-EE tradeoff and offers a linearly increasing way of achieving both higher EE and SE (d) Shows power consumption breakouts of DBF based Massive MIMO and GreenMO AAU, evaluated for 64 and 256 antennas to serve 8 concurrent spatial streams

PA integration approach is better, alongwith associated efficiencies is out of scope for this paper.

(b) 8 streams, 64 antenna simulations: We place 8 radios in simulated environments similar to our evaluation setting, and model the multipath wireless channel via ray-tracing. The simulations use identical OFDM waveforms to our experiments. Hence, this simulation framework gives results consistent with the experimental trends. Noise is added artificially to maintain 15 dB SISO SNR, similar to experiments. The wireless channel is applied by calculating distances from the simulation multipath reflectors, which provide the time delays/two-way path loss, incorporated in the time-delays/attenuation of the OFDM waveforms.

Fig. 13a shows the 64 antenna simulations to serve 8 spatial streams. This is considered a standard baseline with multi-user dense deployments [16]. GreenMO uses 64 antennas and creates 8 virtual RF chains to obtain >15dB SINR at 90% percentile. Our simulations assume perfect phase quantization in HBF approaches, and still GreenMO outperforms partially connected HBF. The reason is that unlike partially connected beamformers GreenMO can use all the 64 antennas per virtual RF chain because of the many-to-many mapping (Section 3.3). GreenMO's performance comes about 5dB close at median level to the 64 Antenna DBF and FC HBF, even though using only a single physical RF chain.

(c) How much power can GreenMO save in a 5G NR base station while meeting the existing SE levels? To meet the SE of existing radios, GreenMO can increase the number of antennas (Fig. 14a). For example, we see that GreenMO meets SE level of 50 bits per Hz in today's 64 Tx/Rx MIMO base stations at 256 Antennas and 8 virtual RF chains. Unlike DBF, GreenMO can interface 256 Antennas without showing a degradation in EE (Fig. 14b), since beyond 64 antennas DBF architecture has diminishing gains in capacity while serving 8 streams, but with a proportionate increase in energy. Hence, DBF's EE vs number of antennas starts showing a dip post 64 antennas (Fig. 14b), which might also indicate why so many major base-station vendors today offer a 64 Tx/Rx DBF mMIMO radio [13, 14, 33]. When EE and SE are plotted against each other, we see that the EE achieved by 256 antenna GreenMO is roughly **twice**

(1.8x) that of 64 Tx/Rx DBF approach (Fig. 14c). The Power calculations supporting the EE computations are detailed in Fig. 14d, with the power composition metrics (45% PA, 30% Baseband, 20% RFE and 5% misc. cooling costs) taken from [33]. Basically, RFE+Baseband power grows linearly with number of RF chains[40, 64]. Hence, in a typical $N > 8$ DBF radio, RFE+Baseband power grows $N \times$ with N antennas. Beyond $N > 64$ antennas, the RFE+Baseband power starts dominating the net power calculations (exceeds that of PA+cooling power), and leads to EE degradation in existing mMIMO radios. Instead in GreenMO, the RFE+Baseband power remains at a constant $8 \times$ level since GreenMO just creates 8 virtual RF chains from the single physical chain laid to all the N antennas. As explained earlier in Section 6a, PA power is EIRP driven and remain similar for all architectures, but GreenMO optimizes the other power components and brings them down drastically, to save about 50% power in existing 5G mMIMO base station.

(d) Scaling to wider bandwidths: GreenMO architecture can scale to wider-bandwidths with faster switches and higher sampling bandwidth ADCs. Photonic RF switches offer pico-second rise time[65–67] which are 1000x faster than COTS solid state switches used in GreenMO. Also, there are some expensive commercially available RF switches offering sub-ns, to low <10ns rise times[68, 69], to enable bandwidths 100 MHz - 1 GHz. GreenMO's architecture can create a new application scenario for faster switches as traditionally RF switches have been optimized only for improved isolation, or wideband operation, not for speed.

On the other hand, ADCs capable of ~ 1 GHz sampling bandwidth [70, 71] are commonplace now. These 1 GHz sampling ADCs were thought to be useful only for mmWave frequencies where such wide over-the-air spectrum is available. Hence, GreenMO can enable these 1GHz ADCs to be useful even in sub-6 networks and unify the hardware needs of both sub-6 and mmWave bands. However, in order for GreenMO to keep being energy-efficient while scaling to wider bandwidths, it needs to carefully characterize the high sampling bandwidth ADC, where for example, the otherwise linear power scaling with sampling frequency may become super-linear, as well as other practical effects like cooling

of a single high bandwidth may be more difficult than a distributed set of smaller bandwidth ADCs. In addition to handling a wider bandwidth ADC, GreenMO would also demand wide bandwidth support hardware, like LNAs/filters, which may have issues like dynamic range, and/or otherwise may be costlier than simpler low bandwidth hardware.

(e) Handling neighbour band jammer and improved analog control over antennas: Further, to improve GreenMO uplink architecture, we need narrowband filters [72, 73] which would guard GreenMO against a neighbour band jammer. Also, instead of using a simple $\{0, 1\}$ binary switch per antenna, using better hardware would enable more granular control over the per-antenna degrees of freedom. For example, a simple change could be to implement $\{1, -1\}$ control by π shifting one antenna path compared to another and toggling between these with RF switch. This would rotate the out of phase antennas towards the in-phase BABF cluster, instead of simply turning them off.

(f) Addressing channel estimation latency: While interfacing 4 streams with 8 antennas, the channel estimation was straightforward. However, to enable higher number of antennas (eg. 256 antennas as suggested in Section 6c), estimating per-antenna channels would be costly. But, the BABF approach can also work with simpler joint communication-sensing based channel estimation, and can figure out the antenna configuration by just knowing the direction of users to beamform in that direction. Leveraging existing infrastructure (radars[74], mmWave radios [75], RIS[76]) for direction estimation has been a popular line of work which make large antenna GreenMO robust to channel estimation latencies.

(g) Multi RF chain GreenMO: In this paper, we have tested GreenMO architecture with just a single physical RF chain. However, if we have multiple RF chains, all capable of clocking at higher sampling rates, GreenMO can create a multiple set of virtual RF chains from each of these physical RF chains. Thus, GreenMO's time combining can be viewed as an alternate to traditional space combining method. By utilizing space-time combining we can increase the number of spatial streams by providing multiplicative gain to number of total RF chains (physical \times virtual). This approach could possibly push the limits of available spatial multiplexing gains imaginable, as we can find a sweet spot where multiple physical RF chains operate at a high enough bandwidth to generate new virtual RF chains, enabling multiplicity in the total RF chains created.

(h) Other applications for GreenMO: GreenMO can also bring the benefits of Massive MIMO to previously unthought-of energy constraint applications, like small cells [77], and drone based MIMO APs[78]. This can enable higher levels of cellular densification [79] and increase the drone air-time by reducing wireless power consumption [80].

7 Related Works

GreenMO presents for the first time, a system implementation of MIMO architecture with a single RF chain. In this section, we will compare to other upcoming architectures and theoretical approaches proposing single RF chain MIMO.

Some recent papers have also proposed using a higher analog circuit intermediate frequency (IF) bandwidth to enable single RF chain MIMO [81–83], however they typically just multiplex outputs from analog beamforming blocks instead of implementing spatial multiplexing. Put more simply, these works either use IF bandwidth code domain [81, 82] or different freq. bands in the higher IF bandwidth [83] to multiplex the outputs from a prior analog beamforming front-end. The challenge with these works is that they need to perform beam-nulling in analog domain, which is not robust to wideband operation and phase shifter inaccuracies [84].

Also, a parallel set of works explore parasitic antenna arrays to create artificial temporal wireless channel alterations [85–92], and Time Modulated Antenna Arrays (TMAA) [93–104], which create opportunities for diversity gains/spatial multiplexing with a single RF chain, similar to GreenMO switching. The parasitic arrays have shown difficulties in scaling with number of antennas [91], and further, require precision control over antenna impedance to generate the orthogonal beams [90]. The most notable of the TMAA approaches utilize a 4 antenna array and a 50 MHz switching speed to allow for increased diversity gains while decoding simple modulations like QPSK [94–96, 98, 104]. However, these demonstrations are again limited to diversity gains from single RF chains, unlike GreenMO which enables multi-stream spatial multiplexing, with higher order constellations like QAM-16 and wideband OFDM transmissions.

RF-switches have also been used in antenna arrays to attain diversity gains by introducing hopping effects [105], improve spatial localization accuracy by stitching across antenna arrays and increasing aperture [106, 107], and to perform strategic antenna selection to create beam nulling for K user interference channels [108–110]. However, GreenMO switches are actively switching at baseband frequencies and the effect created by this fast switching is very different from the static on-off modelling in these papers. There are other papers which target the uplink MIMO problem as well, with some of them requiring coordination from the users to do interference alignment [111, 112], set random delays in transmissions to break channel correlations [113], or utilize distributed APs to serve multiple users [114].

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