

# Annexure A

## A.1 PROOF OF THE THEOREM 4.2.1

Let,

$$\tilde{\mathbf{Y}} = \lim_{\substack{N \rightarrow \infty \\ \text{constant } K}} \sqrt{1 + \alpha^2} \left\{ \left( \frac{\mathbf{H} + \Delta\mathbf{H}}{\sqrt{1 + \alpha^2}} \right)^H \left( \frac{\mathbf{H} + \Delta\mathbf{H}}{\sqrt{1 + \alpha^2}} \right) \right\}^{-1} \left( \frac{\mathbf{H} + \Delta\mathbf{H}}{\sqrt{1 + \alpha^2}} \right)^H \mathbf{Y}.$$

Columns of  $\frac{\mathbf{H} + \Delta\mathbf{H}}{\sqrt{1 + \alpha^2}}$  are asymptotically orthogonal, consequently

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty, \text{constant } K} \left\{ \left( \frac{\mathbf{H} + \Delta\mathbf{H}}{\sqrt{1 + \alpha^2}} \right)^H \left( \frac{\mathbf{H} + \Delta\mathbf{H}}{\sqrt{1 + \alpha^2}} \right) \right\} / N \rightarrow \mathbf{I}, \text{ therefore,}$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{Y}} = \lim_{\substack{N \rightarrow \infty \\ \text{constant } K}} \frac{(\mathbf{H} + \Delta\mathbf{H})^H \mathbf{Y}}{N} \text{ or}$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{Y}} = \lim_{\substack{N \rightarrow \infty \\ \text{constant } K}} \frac{(\mathbf{H} + \Delta\mathbf{H})^H (\mathbf{H}\mathbf{X})}{N} + \frac{(\mathbf{H} + \Delta\mathbf{H})^H \mathbf{W}}{N\sqrt{\rho_u}} \text{ or}$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{Y}} = \lim_{\substack{N \rightarrow \infty \\ \text{constant } K}} \frac{\mathbf{H}^H \mathbf{H}\mathbf{X}}{N} + \frac{\Delta\mathbf{H}^H \mathbf{H}\mathbf{X}}{N} + \frac{(\mathbf{H} + \Delta\mathbf{H})^H \mathbf{W}}{N\sqrt{\rho_u}}.$$

By representing matrix  $\mathbf{H}$  as  $[h_{ij}]$  with  $1 \leq i \leq N$  &  $1 \leq j \leq K$ ,  $\Delta\mathbf{H}$  as  $[\delta h_{ij}]$  with  $1 \leq i \leq N$  &  $1 \leq j \leq K$  and  $\mathbf{W}$  as  $[w_{ij}]$  with  $1 \leq i \leq N$  &  $1 \leq j \leq T$ ,

$$\tilde{\mathbf{Y}} = \mathbf{X} + \lim_{\substack{N \rightarrow \infty \\ \text{constant } K}} \left[ \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \delta h_{ni}^* h_{nj} \right] \mathbf{X} + \lim_{\substack{N \rightarrow \infty \\ \text{constant } K}} \left[ \frac{1}{N\sqrt{\rho_u}} \sum_{n=1}^N (h_{ni}^* + \delta h_{ni}^*) w_{nj} \right].$$

Since,  $\delta h_{ni}^*$  and  $h_{nj}$  as well as  $(h_{ni}^* + \delta h_{ni}^*)$  and  $w_{nj}$  are independent, therefore,

$$\tilde{\mathbf{Y}} = \mathbf{X} + [0]\mathbf{X} + [0] \text{ or}$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{Y}} = \mathbf{X}.$$

## A.2 COMPLEXITY CALCULATION FOR PROPOSED CHANNEL ESTIMATION METHOD AND EVD BASED METHOD

Block indexes ( $t^b$  and  $f^b$ ) are omitted to keep the notation simple.

### A.2.1 Complexity Calculation for equation 4.29

Table A.1 shows the complexity calculation for equation 4.29.

**Table A.1 :** Number of multiplications for pseudo inverse operation using channel matrix.

Operation	No. of multiplications
$\tilde{\mathbf{H}}^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}}$	$K^2N$
$(\tilde{\mathbf{H}}^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}})^{-1}$	$K^2N + K^3$
$(\tilde{\mathbf{H}}^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}})^{-1} \tilde{\mathbf{H}}^H$	$K^2N + K^3 + K^2N$
$(\tilde{\mathbf{H}}^H \tilde{\mathbf{H}})^{-1} \tilde{\mathbf{H}}^H \mathbf{Y}$	$K^2N + K^3 + K^2N + NKT$
Complexity per symbol:	$(2KN + K^2 + NT)/T$

### A.2.2 Complexity Calculation for equation 4.30

Table A.2 shows the complexity calculation for equation 4.30.

**Table A.2 :** Number of multiplications for pseudo inverse operation using data matrix.

Operation	No. of multiplications
$\tilde{\mathbf{X}}_d \tilde{\mathbf{X}}_d^H$	$K^2T$
$(\tilde{\mathbf{X}}_d \tilde{\mathbf{X}}_d^H)^{-1}$	$K^2T + K^3$
$\tilde{\mathbf{X}}_d^H (\tilde{\mathbf{X}}_d \tilde{\mathbf{X}}_d^H)^{-1}$	$K^2T + K^3 + K^2T$
$\mathbf{Y} \tilde{\mathbf{X}}_d^H (\tilde{\mathbf{X}}_d \tilde{\mathbf{X}}_d^H)^{-1}$	$K^2T + K^3 + K^2T + NKT$
Complexity per symbol:	$2K + K^2/T + N$

### A.2.3 Complexity Calculation for EVD-based Channel estimation

Definitions of variables in Table A.3 follows from [Ngo and Larsson, 2012]. Using Table A.3, the total number of multiplication associated with EVD-based channel estimation are:

$$N^2T + N^2K + NK^2 + NKT + K^2T + 8T^3 + 8NT^2v + 4NTL + 4T^2.$$

With  $v = 1$  and  $L = 1$ , complexity per symbol is:

$$\frac{N^2}{K} + \frac{N^2}{T} + \frac{NK}{T} + N + K + \frac{8T^2}{K} + \frac{8NT}{K}v + \frac{4N}{K} + \frac{4T}{K}.$$

**Table A.3 :** Number of multiplications for EVD-based channel estimation algorithm. [Ngo and Larsson, 2012]

Operation	No. of multiplications
$\mathbf{R}_y = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T \mathbf{y} \mathbf{y}^H$	$N^2T$
$\mathbf{R}_y \mathbf{H}_{ll}$	$N^2K$
$\mathbf{U}_{ll} \mathbf{\Xi}$	$NK^2$
$\mathbf{A}_n = \sqrt{P_l} \mathbf{U}_{ll} \mathbf{D}^{-1/2} \mathbf{X}_n$	$NKT + K^2T$
$\hat{\xi} = (\sum_{n=1}^v \bar{\mathbf{A}}_n^T \bar{\mathbf{A}}_n)^{-1} \sum_{n=1}^L \bar{\mathbf{A}}_n^T \mathbf{y}_n$	$8T^3 + 8T^2Nv + 4NTL + 4T^2$