

# BEAMFORMING MAXIMIZES THE MISO COMPOUND CAPACITY

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## ABSTRACT

In this paper, we consider the optimization of the compound capacity in multiple input single output channels using partial channel state information at the transmitter side. We model the channel as a deterministic vector within a known ellipsoid, and maximize the compound capacity defined as the worst case capacity within this set. We find that the optimal transmit strategy is always beamforming, and can be found using a simple one dimensional search. These results motivate the growing use of systems using simple beamforming transmit strategies.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The use of multiple transmit antennas is known to improve the capacity and reliability of wireless communication links. The two common techniques for exploiting this multiple input single output (MISO) channel are space time coding, and beamforming (BF). Space time coding is a technique that allows for spatial diversity without any channel state information (CSI) in the transmitter. On the other hand, when perfect CSI is available, the standard technique is to apply BF, i.e., perform spatial matched filtering. These two strategies are based on two extreme assumptions on the availability of CSI at the transmitter side. In many practical applications only partial CSI is available, in which case it is not clear what the optimal transmit strategy is [1].

The capacity achieving transmit technique in MISO channels with additive Gaussian noise is signaling using random Gaussian vectors. The strategy is therefore defined by the covariance matrix of these vectors. The eigenvectors of this matrix can be visualized as the *directions* in which the transmitter signals. Due to its importance, the optimization of the covariance has been extensively studied. Different optimization criteria were considered, as well as different models for the CSI. Most of the research in this area is devoted

to stochastic models of the CSI, i.e., scenarios in which the transmitter has access to the statistics of the channel. Typically, the channel is modelled as a complex normal random vector with known mean and covariance. In this stochastic CSI model, the conditional mutual information (conditioned with respect to the channel) is also a random quantity and must be treated appropriately, either by considering its ensemble average known as the *ergodic capacity*, or by considering its cumulative distribution function (CDF) via the *outage mutual information*. One of the first papers in this field is [1]. In this work, the structure of the optimal transmit strategy in the sense of maximizing the ergodic capacity was derived. The basic result was that if a non zero mean is available then the optimal strategy is to transmit in its direction and uniformly in all other directions. If a non trivial covariance matrix is available, then the optimal strategy is to transmit along its eigenvectors. An extension of this work was presented in [2] where conditions for the optimality of beamforming (BF) in rank one Ricean multiple input multiple output (MIMO) systems were found in closed form. In [3, 4] the ergodic capacity and the outage mutual information were derived analytically and the optimal transmit strategies were found numerically. One of the interesting results was that a system which switches between BF and uniformly transmitting in all directions is close to optimal. The impact of correlation between the antennas and more details on the optimal power allocation strategies for maximizing the ergodic capacity were discussed in [5]. Recently, in [6], the outage capacity with no available CSI was analyzed. A competing stochastic CSI model was introduced in [7] where the channel was modelled using the probability distribution function of the phase shifts between the antennas. Similarly to the previous references, here too the ergodic capacity was optimized.

A different approach for describing partial CSI is using a deterministic model for the channel, i.e., assuming that the channel is a deterministic variable within a known set of possible values. When the set is a singleton, the CSI is complete and perfect. The bigger the set is, the more uncertainty there is on the actual realization of the channel. The

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use of deterministic CSI models is common in the signal processing community for designing algorithms which are robust to the uncertainty [8]. In the context of information theory, the maximal achievable rate of reliable communication over such channels is the *compound capacity* and is defined as the capacity of the worst case realization within the set [9] (See also [10] for a tutorial on the topic). A possible application is in communication through a slow fading channel. In such channels, the system cannot average over the realizations of the channel, and must cope with the specific realization. Assuming a strict constraint on the quality of service, the system must be designed for the worst case scenario. In this sense, compound capacity is related to outage mutual information which also aims at designing communication systems over slow fading channels. More details on the compound capacity and its relation to the outage capacity and other information theoretic notions can be found in [11]. Fortunately, the compound capacity is much easier to handle than the cumbersome outage capacity. For completeness, we mention that the compound capacity is also related to the problem of optimizing the capacity of the worst case noise covariance [12, 13].

Due to its importance, the compound capacity recently gained considerable attention. In [14] it was shown that if the set of channels is isotropically unconstrained then the optimal transmit strategy is uniform power allocation. A similar result was obtained in [15]. In another work, the compound capacity was analyzed and bounded under a rank one Ricean MIMO model where the specular component was unknown [16]. It was shown that if this component is random with an isotropic distribution then the compound capacity is equal to the average capacity. However, it is difficult to compare the results of [14–16] with the results of [1–3] since the deterministic uncertainty sets are very different from the structure of the stochastic CSI models.

In our work, we follow the deterministic approach, but use an uncertainty set with a structure which is very similar to the CSI model used in [1–3]. We model the MISO channel as a vector within a known ellipsoid defined using the deterministic analogues of the channel’s mean and covariance. We find that the optimal transmit strategy for maximizing the compound capacity in such CSI models is always BF. If the ellipsoid is symmetric with respect to its center (mean) vector, then the optimal direction is the center (mean) vector. In more general scenarios, we provide a simple strategy for finding the optimal direction based on a one dimensional search. These results motivate the growing use of simple BF transmit strategies.

The paper is organized as follows. We begin in Section 2 by defining our channel model and introducing the compound optimization problem. In Section 3, we provide our main result in Theorem 1 and discuss its consequences. The connection between our work and previous works based on

stochastic CSI models is addressed in Section 4. In particular, we discuss the relation between the compound capacity and the outage mutual information. In Section 5, we illustrate our results using a simple numerical example.

The following notation is used. Boldface upper case letters denote matrices, boldface lower case letters denote column vectors, and standard lower case letters denote scalars. The superscripts  $(\cdot)^T$  and  $(\cdot)^{-1}$  denote the transpose and the matrix inverse operators, respectively.  $[\mathbf{x}]_i$  denotes the  $i$ ’th element of the vector  $\mathbf{x}$ . By  $\text{Tr}\{\cdot\}$  we denote the trace operator, and by  $\mathbf{I}$  we denote the identity matrix of appropriate size.  $|\cdot|$  denotes the determinant,  $\|\cdot\|$  denotes the standard Euclidean norm. Finally,  $\mathbf{X} \succeq 0$  means that  $\mathbf{X}$  is a Hermitian positive semidefinite matrix.

## 2. PROBLEM FORMULATION

Consider the following MISO channel model:

$$y = \mathbf{h}^T \mathbf{s} + w, \quad (1)$$

where  $y$  is a received sample,  $\mathbf{h}$  is a length  $K$  channel vector,  $\mathbf{s}$  is a length  $K$  random vector with covariance  $E\{\mathbf{s}\mathbf{s}^T\} = \mathbf{Q}$  satisfying  $\text{Tr}\{\mathbf{Q}\} \leq P$ , and  $w$  is a Gaussian noise sample of variance  $\sigma^2$ . We model the MISO channel  $\mathbf{h}$  as an unknown deterministic vector within the following set

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{h} &= \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{d}; \\ \mathbf{d}^T \mathbf{W} \mathbf{d} &\leq 1, \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

where  $\mathbf{x}$  is a length  $K$  vector, and  $\mathbf{W} \succeq 0$  is a weight matrix. In our terminology,  $\mathbf{x}$  is the specular component of the channel, and  $\mathbf{d}$  is the scattering component. We assume that the transmitter knows  $\mathbf{x}$  and  $\mathbf{W}$ , but does not have access to the specific realization of  $\mathbf{h}$  within the set. In Section 4, we will show that this CSI model is the deterministic analog of the stochastic CSI model used in [1, 3], where  $\mathbf{x}$  is the mean channel and  $\mathbf{W}$  is related to its covariance.

A classical result in information theory states that the following compound capacity is the maximal achievable rate of reliable communication over the above channel [9, 10]:

$$C(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{W}) = \max_{\substack{\mathbf{Q} \succeq 0 \\ \text{Tr}\{\mathbf{Q}\} \leq P}} \min_{\mathbf{d}^T \mathbf{W} \mathbf{d} \leq 1} I(\mathbf{Q}, \mathbf{d}), \quad (3)$$

where

$$I(\mathbf{Q}, \mathbf{d}) = \log \left( 1 + \frac{(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{d})^T \mathbf{Q} (\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{d})}{\sigma^2} \right), \quad (4)$$

is the mutual information between  $y$  and  $\mathbf{s}$ . It can be achieved by signaling with Gaussian vectors  $\mathbf{s}$  with covariance  $E\{\mathbf{s}\mathbf{s}^T\} = \mathbf{Q} \succeq 0$ . BF is defined as the transmit strategy when  $\mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{q}\mathbf{q}^T$  is rank one, i.e.,  $\mathbf{s} = s\mathbf{q}$  where  $s$  is a Gaussian random variable.

### 3. OPTIMIZATION OF THE COMPOUND CAPACITY

In this section, we provide our main results in the following theorem:

**Theorem 1.** Consider the optimization of the MISO compound capacity of  $C(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{W})$  in (3). If  $\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{W} \mathbf{x} \leq 1$  then  $C(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{W}) = 0$  and any feasible  $\mathbf{Q}$  will attain it. Otherwise, its optimal value is

$$C(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{W}) = \log \left( 1 + \frac{c}{\sigma^2} \right), \quad (5)$$

where

$$c = P \mathbf{x}^T \left[ \mathbf{I} - \left( \mathbf{I} + \frac{\lambda}{P} \mathbf{W} \right)^{-1} \right]^2 \mathbf{x}, \quad (6)$$

and  $\lambda > 0$  is the unique root of the following non linear equation

$$\mathbf{x}^T \left( \mathbf{I} + \frac{\lambda}{P} \mathbf{W} \right)^{-1} \mathbf{W} \left( \mathbf{I} + \frac{\lambda}{P} \mathbf{W} \right)^{-1} \mathbf{x} = 1. \quad (7)$$

In this case, the optimal  $\mathbf{Q}$  is

$$\mathbf{Q} = P \frac{\mathbf{q}(\lambda) \mathbf{q}^T(\lambda)}{\|\mathbf{q}(\lambda)\|^2}, \quad (8)$$

where

$$\mathbf{q}(\lambda) = \left[ \mathbf{I} - \left( \mathbf{I} + \frac{\lambda}{P} \mathbf{W} \right)^{-1} \right] \mathbf{x}. \quad (9)$$

*Proof.* Consider the optimization in (3)-(4). It is easy to show that if  $\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{W} \mathbf{x} \leq 1$  then  $\mathbf{d} = -\mathbf{x}$ ,  $C(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{W}) = 0$  and any feasible  $\mathbf{Q}$  will attain it. We now consider the case when  $\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{W} \mathbf{x} > 1$ . Due to the monotonicity of the objective function in the quadratic form  $(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{d})^T \mathbf{Q} (\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{d})$ , we can optimize it instead:

$$c = \max_{\substack{\mathbf{Q} \succeq 0 \\ \text{Tr}\{\mathbf{Q}\} \leq P}} \min_{\mathbf{d}^T \mathbf{W} \mathbf{d} \leq 1} (\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{d})^T \mathbf{Q} (\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{d}). \quad (10)$$

It is easy to see that the objective is convex in  $\mathbf{d}$  and concave (linear) in  $\mathbf{Q}$ . Moreover, the constraint set of the minimization is convex, and the constraint set of the maximization is convex and compact. Therefore, minimax theory [17] states that there is a saddle point, i.e., a point  $\{\bar{\mathbf{d}}, \bar{\mathbf{Q}}\}$  such that  $\bar{\mathbf{Q}}$  solves the problem

$$\max_{\substack{\mathbf{Q} \succeq 0 \\ \text{Tr}\{\mathbf{Q}\} \leq P}} (\mathbf{x} + \bar{\mathbf{d}})^T \mathbf{Q} (\mathbf{x} + \bar{\mathbf{d}}), \quad (11)$$

and  $\bar{\mathbf{d}}$  solves the problem

$$\min_{\mathbf{d}^T \mathbf{W} \mathbf{d} \leq 1} (\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{d})^T \bar{\mathbf{Q}} (\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{d}). \quad (12)$$

The Lagrangian associated with program (11) is

$$L_1(\mathbf{Q}; \mathbf{Y}, \nu) = -(\mathbf{x} + \bar{\mathbf{d}})^T \mathbf{Q} (\mathbf{x} + \bar{\mathbf{d}}) - \text{Tr}\{\mathbf{Y}\mathbf{Q}\} + \nu [\text{Tr}\{\mathbf{Q}\} - P], \quad (13)$$

where  $\mathbf{Y} \succeq 0$  and  $\nu \geq 0$  are the dual variables. The matrix  $\bar{\mathbf{Q}}$  is optimal if and only if it satisfies:

$$\begin{aligned} -(\mathbf{x} + \bar{\mathbf{d}}) (\mathbf{x} + \bar{\mathbf{d}})^T - \mathbf{Y} + \nu \mathbf{I} &= \mathbf{0}; \\ \text{Tr}\{\mathbf{Y}\bar{\mathbf{Q}}\} &= 0; \\ \nu [\text{Tr}\{\bar{\mathbf{Q}}\} - P] &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

It is easy to check that

$$\bar{\mathbf{Q}} = P \frac{(\mathbf{x} + \bar{\mathbf{d}}) (\mathbf{x} + \bar{\mathbf{d}})^T}{\|\mathbf{x} + \bar{\mathbf{d}}\|^2}, \quad (15)$$

along with

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{Y} &= \|\mathbf{x} + \bar{\mathbf{d}}\|^2 \mathbf{I} - (\mathbf{x} + \bar{\mathbf{d}}) (\mathbf{x} + \bar{\mathbf{d}})^T; \\ \nu &= \|\mathbf{x} + \bar{\mathbf{d}}\|^2, \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

satisfy these exact conditions. In addition, the saddle point must satisfy the optimality conditions associated with program (12). The Lagrangian of this problem is

$$L_2(\mathbf{d}; \lambda) = (\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{d})^T \bar{\mathbf{Q}} (\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{d}) + \lambda [\mathbf{d}^T \mathbf{W} \mathbf{d} - 1], \quad (17)$$

where  $\lambda \geq 0$  is a Lagrange multiplier. The necessary and sufficient optimality conditions are

$$(\bar{\mathbf{Q}} + \lambda \mathbf{W}) \bar{\mathbf{d}} = -\bar{\mathbf{Q}} \mathbf{x}; \quad (18)$$

$$\lambda [\bar{\mathbf{d}}^T \mathbf{W} \bar{\mathbf{d}} - 1] = 0. \quad (19)$$

Plugging  $\bar{\mathbf{Q}}$  from (15) into (18) results in:

$$P (\mathbf{x} + \bar{\mathbf{d}}) + \lambda \mathbf{W} \bar{\mathbf{d}} = \mathbf{0}. \quad (20)$$

Solving for  $\bar{\mathbf{d}}$  yields

$$\bar{\mathbf{d}} = - \left( \mathbf{I} + \frac{\lambda}{P} \mathbf{W} \right)^{-1} \mathbf{x}. \quad (21)$$

Due to  $\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{W} \mathbf{x} > 1$ , the optimal multiplier  $\lambda > 0$  is strictly positive. Therefore,  $\bar{\mathbf{d}}$  must satisfy the complementary slackness condition:

$$\mathbf{x}^T \left( \mathbf{I} + \frac{\lambda}{P} \mathbf{W} \right)^{-1} \mathbf{W} \left( \mathbf{I} + \frac{\lambda}{P} \mathbf{W} \right)^{-1} \mathbf{x} = 1. \quad (22)$$

It is easy to see that the left hand side of (22) is monotonically decreasing in  $\lambda$  from  $\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{W} \mathbf{x} > 1$  when  $\lambda = 0$  to 0 when  $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ . Therefore, a solution for  $\lambda$  in (22) always exists. Finally, plugging the optimal  $\bar{\mathbf{d}}$  and  $\bar{\mathbf{Q}}$  into (10) and (15) yields (6) and (8), respectively. This concludes the proof.  $\square$

The main result of Theorem 1 is that the optimal transmit strategy for maximizing the compound capacity in our model is always BF in the direction of  $\mathbf{q}(\lambda)$  in (9). This direction is defined by the  $\lambda$  which satisfies (7). Finding this  $\lambda$  is very easy. Using the eigenvalue decomposition of  $\mathbf{W} = \mathbf{U}\text{diag}\{\delta_i\}\mathbf{U}^T$  we rewrite the condition as

$$\sum_i \frac{P^2 \delta_i}{(P + \lambda \delta_i)^2} ([\mathbf{U}^T \mathbf{x}]_i)^2 = 1. \quad (23)$$

As explained in the proof, the left hand side of (23) is monotonically decreasing in  $\lambda \geq 0$ . Therefore, any simple bisection can efficiently solve for  $\lambda$ . Moreover, (23) belongs to a well known family of non linear equations called *secular equations* for which there are highly efficient root finding algorithms [18].

An important practical case is when the optimal BF is in the direction of  $\mathbf{x}$ . This is probably the standard technique in many applications due to its simplicity. Theorem 1 shows that this strategy is optimal if  $\mathbf{W}$  has  $\frac{\mathbf{x}}{\|\mathbf{x}\|}$  as an eigenvector, since in this case  $\mathbf{q}(\lambda)$  is a scaled version of  $\mathbf{x}$  for all  $\lambda$ s. A common example where this condition holds is  $\mathbf{W} = \alpha \mathbf{I}$  for some  $\alpha \geq 0$ .

#### 4. RELATION TO STOCHASTIC CSI MODELS

Most of the previous references regarding the optimality of BF examined the use of stochastic CSI models. As explained in the introduction there is an intimate relation between this model and our deterministic CSI model. The most common stochastic CSI model is the Gaussian model [1, 2]:

$$\mathbf{h}_s = \mathbf{x}_s + \mathbf{d}_s, \quad (24)$$

where  $\mathbf{x}_s$  is a length  $K$  vector, and  $\mathbf{d}_s$  is a zero mean, random normal vector with covariance<sup>1</sup>  $\mathbf{W}_s^{-1}$ . It is easy to see the resemblance between the deterministic model in (2) and the stochastic model in (24). The only difference is that in the deterministic model  $\mathbf{d}$  is a deterministic vector within an ellipsoid defined by  $\mathbf{W}$ , and in the stochastic model  $\mathbf{d}_s$  is a random vector whose covariance is defined by  $\mathbf{W}_s$ .

In stochastic CSI models, the mutual information in (4) is actually the mutual information conditioned on  $\mathbf{d}_s$ . As such, it is a random quantity and must be addressed accordingly. One of the standard measures for analyzing such quantities is the outage mutual information, i.e., the inverse function of the CDF of the mutual information

$$I_{\text{out}} = \text{OUT}(P_{\text{out}}), \quad (25)$$

where

$$P_{\text{out}} = \text{Prob}(I(\mathbf{Q}, \mathbf{d}_s) \leq I_{\text{out}}). \quad (26)$$

<sup>1</sup>In this section, we restrict ourselves to an invertible  $\mathbf{W}_s$ .

The inverse is unique due to the monotonicity of the CDF. The meaning of (25) is that there is a probability of  $P_{\text{out}}$  that in any realization of  $\mathbf{H}$  from the ensemble, we will obtain a mutual information  $I$  less than  $I_{\text{out}}$ . Therefore, the system is designed to maximize the outage mutual information [3].

In general, the calculation of the outage capacity is very difficult. In [3], it was derived for the MISO case using integrals over the complex plane. Using these integrals, the authors maximized  $\text{OUT}(P_{\text{out}})$  with respect to  $\mathbf{Q}$ . In the special case of  $\mathbf{W}_s = \beta \mathbf{I}$ , they found that the optimal  $\mathbf{Q}$  has the structure  $\mathbf{Q} = p_1 \mathbf{x}_s \mathbf{x}_s^T + p_2 \mathbf{I}$  for some power allocation  $p_1 \geq 0$  and  $p_2 \geq 0$ . To our knowledge, there is no solution for the general case of arbitrary  $\mathbf{x}_s$  and  $\mathbf{W}_s$ . Fortunately, the following lemma shows that there is an intimate relationship between the compound capacity and the outage mutual information:

**Lemma 1.** *Let  $\mathbf{h}_s$  satisfy the stochastic model in (24). Then,*

$$C(\mathbf{x}_s, \beta \mathbf{W}_s) \leq \text{OUT}\left(1 - \text{CDF}_{\chi_K^2}\left(\frac{1}{\beta}\right)\right), \quad (27)$$

where  $\text{CDF}_{\chi_K^2}(\cdot)$  is the cumulative distribution function of a Chi Squared random variable with  $K$  degrees of freedom.

*Proof.* Let us define the event  $A_\beta$  as the event when the realization of  $\mathbf{h}_s$  falls within the ellipsoid set defined in (2) with  $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}_s$  and  $\mathbf{W} = \beta \mathbf{W}_s$ . The probability of this event is

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Prob}(A_\beta) &= \text{Prob}\left(\mathbf{d}_s^T \mathbf{W}_s \mathbf{d}_s \leq \frac{1}{\beta}\right) \\ &= \text{CDF}_{\chi_K^2}\left(\frac{1}{\beta}\right). \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

By conditioning on  $A_\beta$ , we have

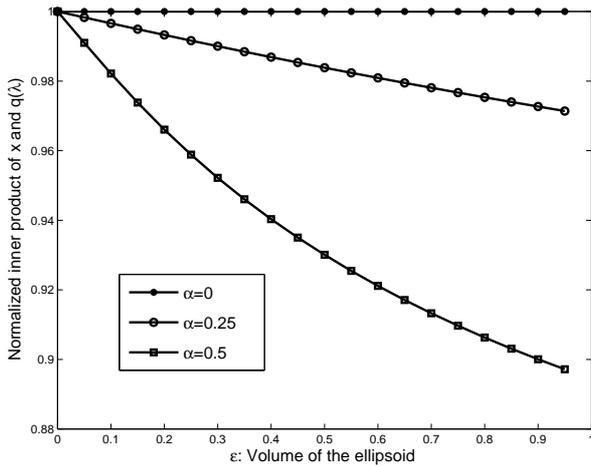
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Prob}(I(\mathbf{Q}, \mathbf{d}_s) \leq C(\mathbf{x}_s, \beta \mathbf{W}_s)) &\leq 0 \cdot \text{Prob}(A_\beta) + 1 \cdot (1 - \text{Prob}(A_\beta)) \\ &= 1 - \text{CDF}_{\chi_K^2}\left(\frac{1}{\beta}\right). \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

Applying  $\text{OUT}(\cdot)$  on both sides and noting the monotonicity of  $\text{OUT}(\cdot)$  yields the required inequality.  $\square$

In other words, the compound capacity provides a lower bound on the outage capacity, and instead of maximizing the outage capacity we can maximize the bound. Given a target probability  $P_{\text{out}}^*$ , one can solve for  $\beta^*$  in

$$P_{\text{out}}^* = 1 - \text{CDF}_{\chi_K^2}\left(\frac{1}{\beta^*}\right), \quad (30)$$

and then the optimal  $\mathbf{Q}$  of  $C(\mathbf{x}_s, \beta^* \mathbf{W}_s)$  will promise a lower bound on the outage mutual information of probability  $P_{\text{out}}^*$ . This is a very simple ad hoc approach to the outage capacity problem. Due to Theorem 1, it will allow a BF based solution for this important problem.



**Fig. 1.** The normalized inner product between the BF direction and the center of the ellipsoid:  $\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{q}(\lambda)$ .

## 5. NUMERICAL EXAMPLE

In this section, we provide a simple example that illustrates our results. We consider a system with  $K = 2$  transmit antennas. We model the channel using (2) with:

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{W} = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \alpha \\ \alpha & 1 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (31)$$

The parameter  $\epsilon$  controls the volume of the ellipsoid, i.e., is a function of the amount of uncertainty in  $\mathbf{x}$ . The parameter  $\alpha$  defines the correlation between the elements of  $\mathbf{h}$ . In Fig. 1 we plot the normalized inner product between  $\mathbf{x}$  and the optimal  $\mathbf{q}(\lambda)$  for different  $\alpha$ 's as a function of  $\epsilon$ . It is easy to see that when  $\alpha = 0$  the optimal  $\mathbf{q}(\lambda)$  is always in the direction of  $\mathbf{x}$ . Intuitively, when  $\alpha > 0$ , the inner product decreases as  $\epsilon$  increases, i.e., BF along  $\mathbf{x}$  is less optimal as the uncertainty increases. This resembles the previous results regarding stochastic CSI, where BF along the mean becomes sub optimal as the uncertainty increases. The main difference is that in our case BF is still optimal but the direction changes.

## 6. CONCLUSION

We derived the compound capacity in a MISO channel using a deterministic CSI model. We showed that the optimal transmit strategy in this case is always beamforming, and can be found using a simple one dimensional search. These results strengthen previous results on the optimality of BF and motivate the growing use of systems using this practical transmit strategy. Due to its simplicity, we find that the

compound capacity is an attractive alternative to the outage capacity as a design criterion in slow fading MISO channels.

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