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Robust Mimo Channel Modelling for Real Propagation Channel Using Cost 2100 Model

Suresh Kumar Megajolla
Research Scholar, Dept. of Electronics and Communication Engineering,
Sri Satya Sai University of Technology & Medical Sciences,
Sehore, Bhopal-Indore Road, MadhyaPradesh, India

Dr. Subhashish Bose
Research Guide, Dept. of Electronics and Communication Engineering,
Sri Satya Sai University of Technology & Medical Sciences,
Sehore, Bhopal-Indore Road, MadhyaPradesh, India

1. ABSTRACT

Present day wireless technologies endeavor to satisfy clients' always expanding need for high information rates and improved administrations. Quite possibly the main requirements in remote framework execution is impedance. The COST 2100 channel model is a geometry-based stochastic channel model (GSCM) for multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) recreations. This paper thinks about a Massive multiple-input multiple-output organization, where the base station (BS) with an enormous number of antennas speaks with fewer clients. The signs are communicated utilizing recurrence division duplex mode. The COST 2100 can repeat the stochastic properties of multi-interface Multiple-Input Multiple-Output channels over the long run, recurrence and space. By difference to other famous GSCMs, the COST 2100 methodology is conventional and adaptable, making it appropriate to model multi-client or disseminated MIMO situations. The model can adapt to Micro-and Macro-cell conditions. It is directionally determined through setting scatterers around base station and portable station. Significant objective of the model is to adapt to the MIMO case which is certifiably not an unequivocal objective of COST 2100. In this manner adjustments and expansions to the writing must be finished. The model presents double scattering and adapts to polarization. The conduct of normal bunches is examined based on double connection channel estimations, and a multi-interface GSCM is created based on basic groups.

Keywords: COST 2100 channel, geometry-based stochastic channel model (GSCM), base station, multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO).

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2. INTRODUCTION

MIMO-(Multiple-In Multiple-Out) channels are one promising innovation of accomplishing high information rates for versatile correspondence systems as they will be required inside not so distant future. Actual MIMO systems are a long way from hypothetical cutoff points and enhancements need to happen. Reasonable channel models which adapt to the MIMO case are a fundamental instrument. To guarantee practical channel models for the MIMO case the essential objective of directional channel models - modeling the Angular Delay Power Spectra must be stretched out by the objective of MIMO limit. In this manner the single dispersing approach as utilized in creases not adequate. The model must be reached out by twofold dissipating usefulness. This progression moves the model from single dispersing approaches towards stochastic models expecting multi-dissipating. Rather than such stochastic models obstruction is modeled on a mathematical premise guaranteeing sensible connections between spread ways of various mobiles. Aftereffects of a normal large scale cell climate. The outcomes remember a view for limited scope and huge scope practices just as CDFs of MIMO limits.

The channel model from COST 273, and its replacement COST 2100 are currently accessible and can represent the greater part of the significant engendering cycles and impacts that impact multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) framework execution. The COST 2100 channel model is described by singular groups, for example gatherings of multipath components (MPCs) showing comparative properties in delay, angle of arrival, angle of departure and power, and corresponding visibility regions of the clusters. The model backings both single-connect and multiple-interface MIMO channel access; the last is accomplished by utilizing the idea of normal groups. Stable channels are fundamental to accomplish dependability in correspondence systems. In massive MIMO systems, the channel acquire turns out to be more thought around its mean while expanding the quantity of base station antennas. This wonder, where a blurring channel carries on more deterministically, is called channel solidifying. The diminishing blurring varieties will likewise deliver a more steady limit. The channel solidifying impact can be concentrated according to two perspectives. The primary point is that the blurring over recurrence is diminished because of the lessening of experienced postpone spread. The subsequent point is channel solidifying in the time space, where the transient blurring diminishes because of the intelligent mix of the signs from the many base station antennas. Early

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hypothetical massive MIMO studies and confirmations of channel solidifying have been depending with the understanding that the channels experience such rich dispersing that they can be modeled as mind boggling autonomous and indistinguishably convey Gaussian channels. Nonetheless, it has been appeared in estimations that this isn't the situation practically speaking. All in all, genuine massive MIMO channels are spatially related. This wonder has been recognized and as of late it has likewise been considered in hypothetical investigations of channel solidifying. The other limit channel is the keyhole channel, which is appeared to not give any channel solidifying.

2.1 Geometry-Based Stochastic Channel Models

The rule of GSCMs is to model the stochastic properties of remote channels, concerning the postponement and twofold directional spaces, by investigating the mathematical conveyance of the cooperating items (or scatterers) in the climate that contribute dispersing to the radio channels. In GSCMs, a radio channel results from the superposition of various spread ways, known as the multipath segments. Those multipath segments are brought about by the cooperation between the radio waves and the items in the climate, where each dissipated commitment is portrayed in both postponement and heading areas. These dispersing instruments may comprise of a solitary cooperation, for example with one item (single-bounce), or of various continuous collaborations with multiple articles (multiple-bounce). The multipath componentscreated by both of these dispersing components are addressed through a mathematical depiction by their properties in three boundary space areas: delay, directionsof departure (DoD), directions-of-arrival (DoA). Tentatively, it was seen that multipath segments will in general show up in bundles in these areas. Naturally, this bodes well: if a structure goes about as a cooperating object, all things considered, the structure will make a few reflected ways, brought about by windows, overhangs, and so on with comparable postponements and bearings, given the limited size of the structure. As well as being tentatively based, gathering multipath components with comparable postponements and headings into bundles (or groups, as they are typically known) empowers to altogether diminish the quantity of modeling boundaries.

While bunches are the defined amounts, it is significant that general models reflect reality. Specifically, the channel large-scale parameters (LSPs), like the worldwide postponement and rakish spreads, as blended from GSCMs, ought to be measurably dependable and reliable with

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trial perceptions. This implies that bunches ought to be defined exclusively, yet in such way that the worldwide precision is ensured. This is the place where two fundamental methodologies can be utilized: a framework level methodology, for example, the generally known 3GPP Spatial Channel Model and the new WINNER II model, or a group level methodology, like the COST group of channel models. The two methodologies depend on basically extraordinary recreation measures. In framework level GSCMs (accepting WINNER II for instance), the modeling interaction is determined for each occurrence of the channel between a base station (BS) and a mobile station (MS) by:

- defining the LSPs by their stochastic conveyance for each channel case
- generating the clusters and multipath componentsas per these large-scale parameters for some random areas of both base station and mobile station.

On the other hand, in the group level COST 2100 model, the modeling cycle is indicated once for the whole climate by:

- defining a huge amount of groups with reliable stochastic boundaries all through the reenactment climate based on the BS area (yet, not all bunches are noticeable whenever moment)
- defining the MS area and deciding the dissipating from the supposed noticeable bunches at each channel occurrence,
- synthesizing the large-scale parameters based on the bunch dissipating.

2.2 MIMO channel modeling

The radio engendering of electromagnetic waves from a transmitter to a recipient is described by the presence of multipath because of different marvels like reflection, refraction, dissipating and diffraction. The presentation of MIMO systems is generally reliant on the spread medium and on the design of the antenna cluster. In this unique circumstance, both the space–time portrayal and modeling of the channel are fundamental. Along these lines, one target of our examinations expects to bring a superior comprehension of the MIMO proliferation channel prompting a sensible channel model.

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2.2.1 Deterministic models

Deterministic models are based on a fine depiction of a specific environment. Two principle approaches can be recognized:

- Recorded estimation information can be played back by methods for PC. In this way, the estimation missions of the spread channel empower to remove diverse trademark boundaries of a particular climate. However, these boundaries are explicit to test conditions including the climate and the antenna exhibit. Moreover, the simulations need huge memory assets.
- Ray-following models, which are based on optical approximations, need total mathematical and electromagnetic details of the mimicked climate. They empower to gauge the channel qualities with a decent exactness, if the climate modeled isn't excessively unpredictable. This strategy is by and large based on a 3D depiction of the climate. A worked on modeling permits lessening altogether the recreation time and computational assets. A double directional depiction of the radio channel results from this sort of test system. Besides, different models can be utilized which are based on the Maxwell's conditions; they require considerably more computation time.

2.2.2 Stochastic models

The stochastic models depict the channel boundaries by irregular laws. Numerous potential executions of stochastic MIMO models can be discovered like the mathematically based and relationship based models. The mathematical models think about a measurable conveyance of scatterers around both, the base station and the portable. Accepting a solitary ricochet or twofold skip, the channel model can be processed. These models likewise permit channel change versus time by registering the development of the transmitter or the recipient. The COST 259 Directional Channel Model, and its replacements the COST 273 and COST 2100 offer instances of factual MIMO channel models. As of late, different models like WINNER II, considering new conditions. The most usually utilized models in correspondence chain reenactments are positively the Gaussian stochastic models that are based on correlation between components of the channel grid. The total model comprises of deciding the relationship grid between every one of the channels. This adds intricacy regarding actual translation. Therefore and to encourage the

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augmentation of existing SIMO (Single-Input Multiple-Output) and MISO (Multiple-Input Single-Output) models, different models isolating the connections at Tx and Rx have been utilized. In these models, a detachable covariance structure (alluded as the Kronecker item model) can be made with the Kronecker result of the covariance lattices for signals on the sending and accepting exhibits. Distributed outcomes have exhibited key lacks in these models. Another model, dissected expects a specific connection between the second request properties in Tx and Rx. This model, based on the meaning of organized vectorial modes and the meaning of a coupling framework, permits a more prominent adaptability in the level of variety and multiplexing offered by the channel. Estimation crusades are additionally acknowledged in such bound conditions like passages.

3. LITERATURE REVIEW

Pekka Kyosti et al (2020): This paper discusses over-the-air (OTA) test arrangement for multiple-input-multiple-output (MIMO) competent terminals with accentuation on channel modeling. The arrangement is made out of a blurring emulator, an anechoic chamber, and multiple tests. Making of a proliferation climate inside an anechoic chamber requires flighty radio channel modeling, in particular, a particular planning of the first models onto the test antennas. They acquaint two novel techniques with create blurring emulator channel coefficients; the pre-faded signs combination and the plane wave union. The quantity of required over-the-air antennas has been talked about and in different COST 2100 commitments. To confirm the two strategies we present a bunch of reenactment results. They likewise show that the mathematical depiction is an essential for the first channel model.

Manijeh Bashar et al (2020): In this paper the creator clarifies about the issue of client booking with decreased overhead of channel assessment in the uplink of massive multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) systems has been examined. The creators consider the COST 2100 channel model. In this paper, they initially propose another client choice calculation based on information on the geometry of the assistance territory and area of bunches, without having full channel state information at the BS. They at that point show that the connection in geometry-based stochastic channel models (GSCMs) emerges from the normal bunches nearby. Likewise, misusing the shut structure Cramer–Rao lower limits, the analysis for the robustness of the proposed plan to bunch position blunders is introduced. It is appeared by examining the limit upper bound that the limit

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emphatically relies upon the situation of groups in the GSCMs and clients in the framework. Recreation results show that however the BS recipient doesn't need the channel information, everything being equal, by the proposed geometry-based client booking calculation the total pace of the system is just marginally not exactly the notable covetous weight clique scheme.

4. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

The COST 2100 channel model was initially proposed for reenacting the radio channel between a static multiple-antenna BS and a multiple-antenna MS. As a rule, the MPCs are planned to the comparing scatterers and are described by their deferral, azimuth-of-departure (AoD), elevation-of-departure (EoD), azimuth-of-arrival (AoA), and elevation-of-arrival (EoA). Bunches are shaped by gathering scatterers that create multipath components with comparative postponements and bearings (azimuth and rise). Figure 4.1 portrays the scattering systems from the BS to the MS.

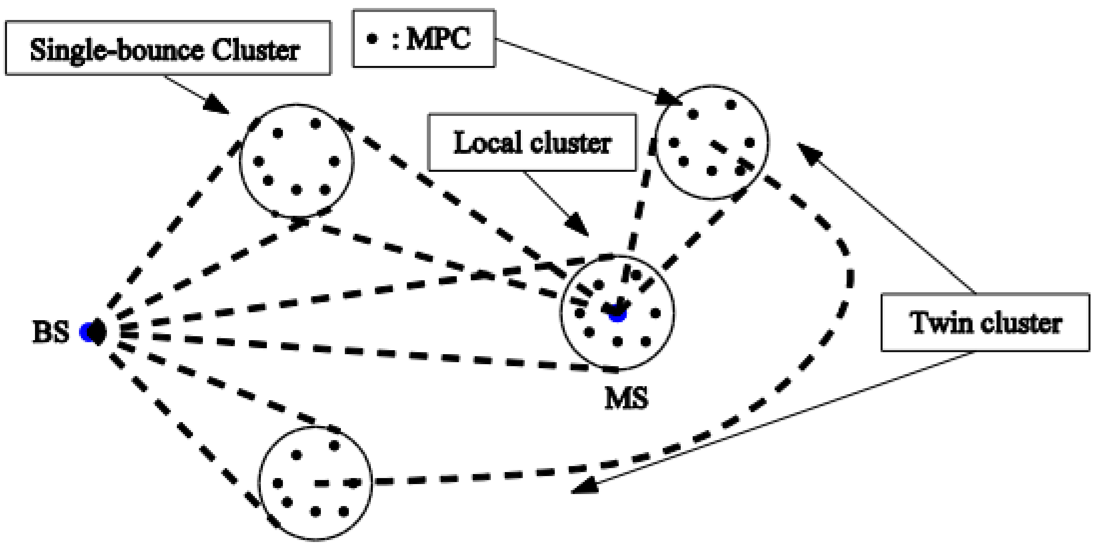

Figure 4.1 COST 2100 channel model

There are three sorts of bunches in the COST 2100 model, as outlined in Figure 4.1. Nearby bunches are situated around the MS or the BS, and those are portrayed by single-skip scatterers as it were. Far bunches are isolated into single-bounce and multiple-bouncegroups. They are conveyed all through the reproduction zone, with a normal thickness following a Poisson dispersion. Given the mathematical group appropriation, the large-scale parameters of a channel

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are really constrained by the normal number of bunches that are dynamic, for example obvious to the MS and in this way adding to the channel. While neighborhood groups are consistently obvious, the visibility of a far bunch is dictated by the idea of visibility district, which restricts the bunch movement to a restricted geological territory.

As referenced, the far groups incorporate bunches with single-ricochet scatterers and bunches with multiple-bob scatterers. Single-skip groups can be unequivocally planned to a specific situation by coordinating with their deferral and points through a mathematical methodology. Despite what is generally expected, the multiple-skip bunches are depicted by two portrayals, as seen from the BS and the MS sides separately, and called twin groups. Outwardly, a twin group contains along these lines two indistinguishable pictures of one bunch, showing up at the two sides (see Figure 4.1). In a particular climate, the proportion of twin to single-skip groups is set to be consistent. In the long run, the channel impulse response (CIR) is gotten by the superposition of the multipath components from all dynamic groups dictated by the situation of the MS. The amplitude of each multipath components is mutually dictated by the pathloss, the enormous scope properties of the bunch to which it has a place, and its own limited scale properties. The CIR would then be able to be joined with antenna controlling vectors to frame the MIMO channel system.

4.1 Structure of the COST 2100 Channel Model

This model was created to recreate the engendering channel between the BS multiple static antennae and the MS multiple antennae. The construction of the COST 2100 channel model is connected with nearby, single, and twin-bunch skips. The neighborhood bunches are grouped around the MS or BS, recognized exclusively by their single- bounce scatterers. This shows that in the azimuth plane, the nearby groups have omnidirectional conveyance and their deferral and spread of height accomplish their spatial appropriation. Further to this, the single ricochet bunches have an alternate deferral and azimuth spreads than the nearby groups. Another bunch variation worth referencing is the far group. This is a combination of bunches of single and multiple bobs. By coordinating with their postponements and points through mathematical examination, single-skip groups could be planned to a particular area. The multiple-bob groups are addressed by their perspectives from the BS and the MS sides, separately. This is, practically speaking, known as twin bunches. Far groups are circulated everywhere on the reenactment

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climate, having a normal thickness that is reliable with the Poisson dispersion. Here, the normal number of dynamic state groups screens a particular channel's LSPs. This implies that the cluster are noticeable to the MS in the dynamic state, consequently adding to the channel. In all actuality, the visibility area (VR) definition can be utilized to know whether there are remote open. This definition assists with keeping the bunch's activity to a given limit in a topographical site. The twin group proportion to the single- bounce bunch is steady in a specific climate. In the twin-group thought was utilized to propose a strategy for modeling multiple cooperations of multipath components with dynamic articles in the BS-MS ways. A standard illustration of a geometry-based stochastic channel model showing how black dots within each cluster mirrors the individual multipath parts is appeared in Figure 4.2.

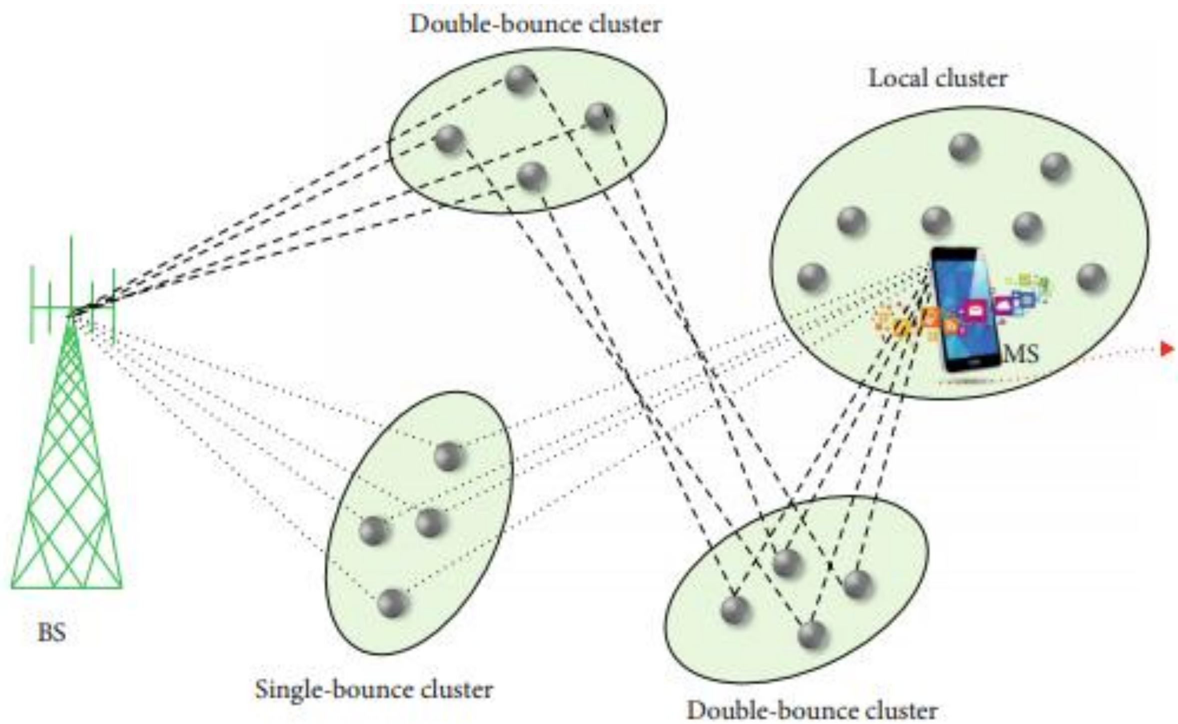

Figure 4.2 A typical example of a geometry-based stochastic channel model. The black dots inside each cluster represent the individual multipath components

4.2 COST 2100 Modeling Concepts

Visibility regions, time evolution,clusters, line of sight, and multipath elements are primary modeling concepts in the COST 2100 channel model.

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4.2.1 Visibility Regions

It is a roundabout district of the reenactment territory given a fixed scale is the visibility area (VR). A VR determines just one bunch's visibility. Visibility regions limit the practices of groups inside a characterized geographic territory. Practically speaking, the related bunch easily builds its visibility when MS enters inside a visibility area. A factor named VR gain is utilized to represent visibility area. This factor increments from zero to one as the MS acquires section into the visibility area. Moreover, if the MS is at an area in a locale where multiple VRs will in general cover, the impact is the synchronous visibility of multiple groups. The COST 2100 channel model basically notices a uniform circulation of VRs in and around the reenactment locale. In this situation, the VR thickness is firmly adjusted to the normal number of obvious bunches got from a broad estimation crusade. As represented in Figure 4.3, after the MS goes through the visibility area, the MS gets signals scattered by the relating bunch.

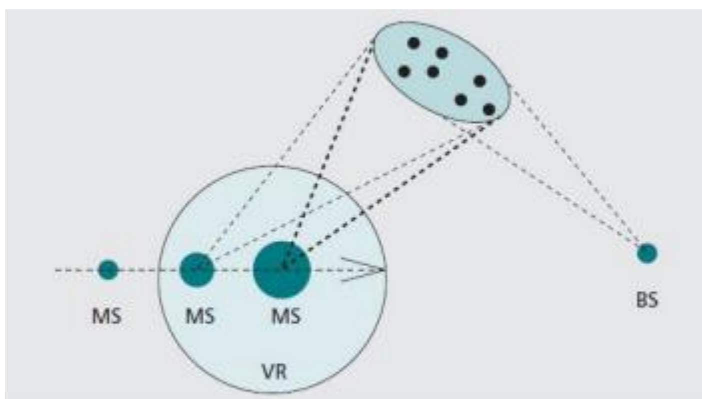

Figure 4.3 Illustration of the VR under the COST 2100 channel model

4.2.2 Time Evolution

The COST 2100 structure empowers a period fluctuating channel depiction utilizing a solitary acknowledgment of the groups as long as the climate stays static. Undoubtedly, the climate (for example the groups and the VRs) is created autonomously of the MS position. This is in reality fundamentally the same as the age of virtual conditions. While virtual conditions repeat the specific area and state of scatterers (buildings, obstacles, and so on), bunches and their visibility regions stochastically address a commonplace climate. As referenced, an entire distinctive methodology is followed from WINNER II, where little (fixed) bits of MS movement are

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associated by connecting the LSPs between these pieces, in this way empowering to reproduce expressly non-fixed channels. In the COST group of models, the entire climate is first produced, and the development of the MS in this reproduction zone makes the visibility of various bunches change as the MS enters and leaves distinctive VRs1, coming about certainly in non-fixed channel recreations. This likewise suggests that the COST 2100 model design and definition are free of the MS speed: the higher the speed, the quicker the MS moves all through visibility regions, diminishing the stationarity length of the channel. In this way, situations including rapid MSs can promptly be reproduced utilizing the COST 2100 methodology.

4.2.3 Line-of-Sight and Multi-Path Components

The Line-of-Sight (LOS) part is the immediate proliferation way from the BS to the MS. The COST 2100 model considers the LOS part as an extraordinary bunch containing just a single MPC, whose force is arbitrarily scaled concerning the dynamic group power. The visibility of the LOS segment is likewise connected with a VR, which is portrayed by its own size and dispersion. The scatterers establishing a far bunch have a Gaussian-conveyance in space (point) inside the group, while the nearby scatterers are consistently circulated inside the neighborhood bunch. Scatterers characterizing a twin group are indistinguishably conveyed in space inside the clusters at both BS and VR sides to keep a reliable spatial spread. Each scatterer brings about one MPC, whose postponement and points are determined mathematically. The complete postponement of a MPC is the amount of three deferrals: the postponement from the BS to the scatterer at the BS side, from the MS to the scatterer at the MS side, and the bunch connect delay.

4.3 COST 2100 features

4.3.1 Polarization

The polarization conduct in COST 2100 is portrayed on group level, which means, that each MPC can contain four polarization segments: vertical-to-vertical (VV) polarization, horizontal-to-horizontal (HH) polarization, vertical-to-horizontal (VH) and horizontal-to-vertical (HV). These polarization segments can be projected onto the MIMO antenna cluster to shape multipolarized sub channels. The spread way can be reached out to fulfill diffuse dissipating

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attributes following a persistent conveyance in the postponement and precise areas, contingent upon way scattering modeling's proficiency.

4.3.2 Line of Sight

The Line of Sight (LOS) in COST 2100 is considered as an uncommon case bunch with just a single MPC, with a haphazardly scaled force concerning the dynamic group power. The visibility of the LOS part additionally relies upon the VR which has its own size and circulation.

5. RESULTS

The presentation of the beamforming transmission conspire, when the COST 2100 produced channel was utilized, is lower contrasted with the Gaussian channel, a sensible certainty as the COST 2100 addresses a more practical channel climate portrayal than its hypothetical partner. Simultaneously the Partial Joint Processing transmission plot gives higher whole rate limit when the recreated channel is utilized contrasted with the Gaussian. Additionally, it yields better outcomes contrasted with both the beamforming and the Joint Processing (JP) transmission plans. A correlation between Joint Processing and Partial Joint Processing (PJP) underlines that Partial Joint Processing performs better which may be an outcome based with the understanding referenced previously.

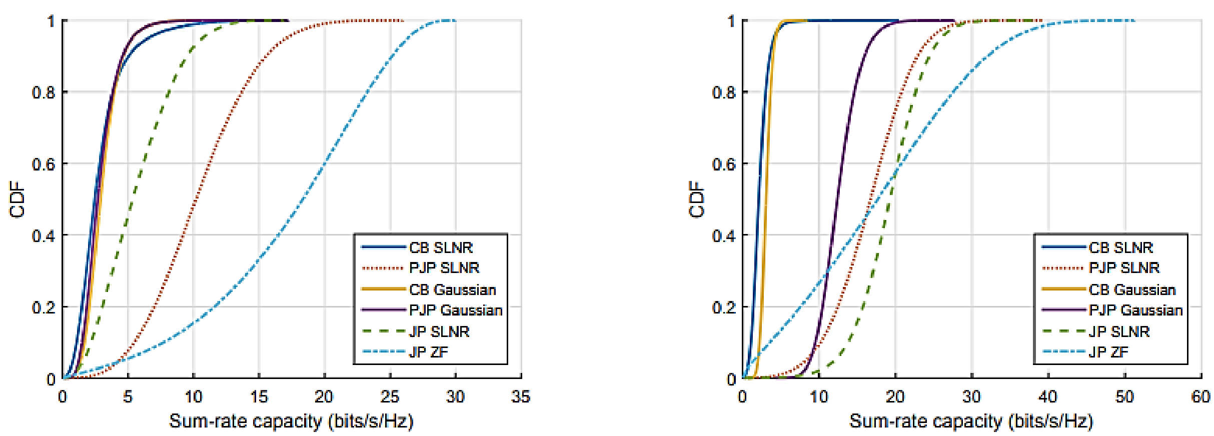

Figure 5.1: Sum rate capacity for 4 and 8 randomly distributed users for SNR =15dB. The channel matrix was generated using the COST 2100 model.

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In Figure 5.5 the framework execution for 4 and 8 users is introduced. True to form the total rate limit is straightforwardly identified with the quantity of clients, which clarifies the abatement in execution when 4 users are available contrasted with 6 and the increment when 8 users are available. A significant note to make in regards to the framework's exhibition under the presence of 8 users is that the JP with signal to noise ratio yields practically a similar ergodic limit contrasted with the JP with ZF. The PJP transmission conspire yields higher ergodic limit contrasted with the JP with SLNR for 6 and 4 users and performs better at tenth and 90th percentile. Simultaneously the PJP conspire gives higher blackout limit (tenth percentile) than the JP with ZF on account of 6 and 8 users yet creates lower ergodic limit.

The COST 2100 channel model, including the massive MIMO expansion portrayed is a GSCM that can stochastically depict massive MIMO channels over the long haul, recurrence and space in a spatially predictable way. The objective with the expansion is to catch channel attributes that become more conspicuous in massive MIMO channels. These augmentations are: i) the opportunities for various pieces of a genuinely enormous exhibit to encounter various groups, and ii) an increase work controlling the addition for individual multipath segments, which is of specific significance to intently dispersed clients.

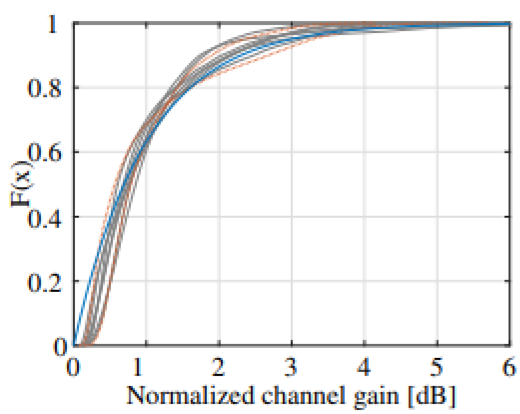

Figure 5.2 Empirical CDFs of the normalized channel gain

6. CONCLUSION

The essential MIMO channel model, the features of basic necessities for MIMO channel modeling, channel sounding, and MIMO innovation characterizations are introduced. An overall outline of some notable channel models, which are of crucial interest in remote correspondence

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systems. Expansions of the model give a promising answer for model multi-connection and helpful perspectives in the plan of future correspondence systems. In any case, the expansion of the model additionally difficulties the definition and approval exertion. Hence, it makes most likely that the effective turn of events and the feasible utilization of the COST 2100 model requires further developed channel assessment strategies just as adequate number of estimation lobbies for definition and approval of the model. The scatterers comprising a far bunch have a Gaussian appropriation in space (angle) inside the group, though the nearby scatterers are consistently dispersed inside the neighborhood group. Scatterers characterizing a twin group are indistinguishably appropriated in space inside the clusters at both the BS and VR sides to keep a steady spatial spread. The COST 2100 model expansion for massive MIMO can be an important input for 5G channel modeling.

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