

Noncoherent Capacity of Underspread Fading Channels

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Abstract—We derive bounds on the noncoherent capacity of wide-sense stationary uncorrelated scattering (WSSUS) channels that are selective both in time and frequency, and are underspread, i.e., the product of the channel's delay spread and Doppler spread is small. The underspread assumption is satisfied by virtually all wireless communication channels. For input signals that are peak constrained in time and frequency, we obtain upper and lower bounds on capacity that are explicit in the channel's scattering function, are accurate for a large range of bandwidth, and allow to coarsely identify the capacity-optimal bandwidth as a function of the peak power and the channel's scattering function. We also obtain a closed-form expression for the first-order Taylor series expansion of capacity in the infinite-bandwidth limit, and show that our bounds are tight in the wideband regime. For input signals that are peak constrained in time only (and, hence, allowed to be peaky in frequency), we provide upper and lower bounds on the infinite-bandwidth capacity. Our lower bound is closely related to a result by Viterbi (1967). We find cases where the bounds coincide and, hence, the infinite-bandwidth capacity is characterized exactly.

The analysis in this paper is based on a discrete-time discrete-frequency approximation of WSSUS time- and frequency-selective channels. This discretization takes the underspread property of the channel explicitly into account.

Index Terms—Noncoherent capacity, underspread channels, wideband channels.

I. INTRODUCTION AND OUTLINE

A. Models for Fading Channels

CHANNEL capacity is a benchmark for the design of any communication system. The techniques used to compute, or to bound, channel capacity often provide guidelines for the design of practical systems, e.g., how to best utilize the resources bandwidth and power, and how to design efficient

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modulation and coding schemes [1, Sec. III-C.3]. Our goal in this paper is to analyze the capacity of wireless communication channels that are of direct practical relevance. We believe that an accurate stochastic model for such channels should take the following aspects into account.

- The channel is selective in time and frequency, i.e., it exhibits memory in frequency and in time, respectively.
- Neither the transmitter nor the receiver knows the instantaneous realization of the channel.
- The peak power of the input signal is limited.

These aspects are important because they arise from practical limitations of real-world communication systems: temporal variations of the environment and multipath propagation are responsible for channel selectivity in time and frequency, respectively [2], [3]; perfect channel knowledge at the receiver is impossible to obtain because channel state information needs to be extracted from the received signal; finally, realizable transmitters are always limited in their peak output power [4]. The above aspects are also fundamental as they significantly impact the behavior of channel capacity: for example, the capacity of a block-fading channel behaves differently from the capacity of a channel that is stationary in time [5]; channel capacity with perfect channel knowledge at the receiver is always larger than capacity without channel knowledge [6], and the signaling schemes necessary to achieve capacity are also very different in the two cases [1]; finally, a peak constraint on the transmit signal can lead to vanishing capacity in the large-bandwidth limit [7]–[9], while without a peak constraint the infinite-bandwidth additive white Gaussian noise (AWGN) capacity can be attained asymptotically [7], [10]–[15].

Small-scale fading can be modeled by taking the channel to be a stochastic Gaussian linear time-varying (LTV) system [2]; in particular, we base our developments on the widely used wide-sense stationary uncorrelated scattering (WSSUS) model for random LTV channels [12], [16].¹

Like most models for real-world communication channels, the WSSUS model is time continuous; however, almost all tools for information-theoretic analysis of noisy channels require a discretized representation of the channel's input–output (IO) relation. Several approaches to discretize random LTV channels have been proposed in the literature, e.g., sampling [8], [16], [20] or basis expansion [21], [22]; all these discretized models incur an approximation error with respect to the continuous-time WSSUS model that is often difficult to quantify.

¹Information-theoretic analyses of wireless channels that do not satisfy the WSSUS assumption, and for which—differently from the WSSUS case—the number of stochastic degrees of freedom [17] scales sublinearly with bandwidth, can be found, for example, in [18], [19].

As virtually all wireless channels of practical interest are *underspread*, i.e., the product of maximum delay and maximum Doppler shift is small, we build our information-theoretic analysis upon a discretization of LTV channels that takes the underspread property explicitly into account to minimize the approximation error in the mean-square sense.

B. Capacity of Noncoherent WSSUS Channels

Throughout the paper, we assume that both the transmitter and the receiver know the channel law² but both are ignorant of the channel realization, a setting often called *noncoherent*. In the following, we refer to channel capacity in the noncoherent setting simply as *capacity*. In contrast, in the coherent setting the receiver is also assumed to know the channel realization perfectly; the corresponding capacity is termed *coherent capacity*.

A general closed-form expression for the capacity of Rayleigh-fading channels is not known, even if the channel is memoryless [24]. However, several asymptotic results are available. If only a constraint on the average transmitted power is imposed, the AWGN capacity can be achieved in the infinite-bandwidth limit also in the presence of fading. This result holds for a wide variety of channel models [7], [10]–[15]. Verdú showed that *flash signaling*, which implies unbounded peak power of the input signal, is necessary and sufficient to achieve the infinite-bandwidth AWGN capacity on block-memoryless fading channels [14]. For the more general class of time- and frequency-selective channels considered in the present paper, a characterization of signaling schemes that are optimal in the infinite-bandwidth limit is not available to date; preliminary results are presented in [15]. If the peakiness of the input signal is restricted, the infinite-bandwidth capacity behavior of most fading channels changes drastically, and the limit depends on the type of peak constraint imposed [7]–[9], [13], [25]. In this paper, we distinguish between a peak constraint in time only and a peak constraint in time and frequency.

1) *Peak Constraint in Time*: No closed-form capacity expression, not even in the infinite-bandwidth limit, seems to be available to date for time- and frequency-selective WSSUS channels. Viterbi's analysis [25] provides a result that can be interpreted as a lower bound on the infinite-bandwidth capacity of time- and frequency-selective channels. This lower bound is in the form of the infinite-bandwidth AWGN capacity minus a penalty term that depends on the channel's power-Doppler profile [16]. For channels that are time selective but frequency flat, structurally similar expressions were found for the infinite-bandwidth capacity [26], [27] and for the capacity per unit energy [28].

2) *Peak Constraint in Time and Frequency*: Although a closed-form capacity expression valid for any bandwidth is not available, it is known that the infinite-bandwidth capacity is zero for various channel models [7]–[9]. This asymptotic capacity behavior implies that signaling schemes that spread the transmit energy uniformly across time and frequency perform poorly in the large-bandwidth regime. Even more useful for performance assessment would be capacity bounds for finite bandwidth. For frequency-flat time-selective channels, such bounds can be found in [29], [30], while for the more general

²This implies that the codebook and the decoding strategy can be optimized accordingly [23].

time- and frequency-selective case treated in the present paper, upper bounds seem to be available only on the rates achievable with particular signaling schemes, namely, for orthogonal frequency-division multiplexing (OFDM) with constant-modulus symbols [31], and for multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) OFDM with unitary space-frequency codes over frequency-selective block-fading channels [32].

C. Contributions

We use a discrete-time discrete-frequency approximation of continuous-time underspread WSSUS channels, described in [33] and refined in Section II, to obtain the following results.

- We derive, in Section III, upper and lower bounds on capacity under a constraint on the average power and under a peak constraint in both time and frequency. These bounds are valid for any bandwidth, are explicit in the channel's scattering function, and generalize the results on achievable rates in [31]. In particular, our bounds allow to coarsely identify the capacity-optimal bandwidth for a given peak constraint and a given scattering function.
- Under the same peak constraint in time and frequency, we find, in Section III-E, the first-order Taylor series expansion of channel capacity in the limit of infinite bandwidth. This result extends the asymptotic capacity analysis for frequency-flat time-selective channels in [30] to channels that are selective in both time and frequency.
- In the infinite-bandwidth limit and for transmit signals that are peak-constrained in time only, we recover, in Section IV, Viterbi's capacity lower bound [25]. In addition, we derive an upper bound that coincides with the lower bound for a specific class of channels; hence, the infinite-bandwidth capacity for this class of channels is established.

The results in this paper rely on several versions of Szegő's theorem on the asymptotic eigenvalue distribution of Toeplitz matrices [34], [35]; in particular, we use various extensions of Szegő's theorem to *two-level Toeplitz* matrices, i.e., block-Toeplitz matrices that have Toeplitz blocks [36], [37]. Another key ingredient for several of our proofs is the relation between mutual information and minimum mean-square error (MMSE) discovered by Guo *et al.* [38]. Furthermore, we use a property of the information divergence of orthogonal signaling schemes derived by Butman and Klass [39].

D. Notation

Uppercase boldface letters denote matrices and lowercase boldface letters designate vectors. The superscripts T , $*$, and H stand for transposition, element-wise conjugation, and Hermitian transposition, respectively. For two matrices \mathbf{A} and \mathbf{B} of appropriate dimensions, the *Hadamard* (element-wise) product is denoted as $\mathbf{A} \odot \mathbf{B}$; to simplify notation, we use the convention that the ordinary matrix product always precedes the Hadamard product, i.e., $\mathbf{AB} \odot \mathbf{C}$ means $(\mathbf{AB}) \odot \mathbf{C}$ for some matrix \mathbf{C} of appropriate dimension. We designate the identity matrix of dimension $N \times N$ as \mathbf{I}_N and the all-zero vector of appropriate dimension as $\mathbf{0}$. We let $\text{diag}(\mathbf{x})$ denote a diagonal square matrix whose main diagonal contains the elements of the vector \mathbf{x} . The determinant, trace, and rank of the matrix \mathbf{X}

are denoted as $\det(\mathbf{X})$, $\text{tr}(\mathbf{X})$, and $\text{rank}(\mathbf{X})$, respectively, and $\lambda_i(\mathbf{X})$ is the i th eigenvalue of a square matrix \mathbf{X} . The function $\delta(x)$ is the Dirac distribution, and $\delta[n]$ is defined as $\delta[0] = 1$ and $\delta[n] = 0$ for all $n \neq 0$. All logarithms are to the base e . The real part of the complex number z is denoted as $\Re\{z\}$. For two functions $f(x)$ and $g(x)$, the notation $f(x) = o(g(x))$ for $x \rightarrow 0$ means that $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)/g(x) = 0$. The largest integer smaller or equal to $x \in \mathbb{R}$ is denoted as $\lfloor x \rfloor$. A *signal* is an element of the Hilbert space \mathcal{L}^2 of square-integrable functions. The inner product between two signals $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ is denoted as $\langle f, g \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)g^*(x)dx$. For a random variable (RV) x with distribution Q_x , we write $x \sim Q_x$. We denote expectation by $\mathbb{E}[\cdot]$, and use the notation $\mathbb{E}_x[\cdot]$ to stress that the expectation is taken with respect to the RV x . We write $D(Q_x||Q_y)$ for the Kullback–Leibler (KL) divergence between the two distributions Q_x and Q_y . Finally, $\mathcal{CN}(\mathbf{m}, \mathbf{R})$ stands for the distribution of a jointly proper Gaussian (JPG) random vector with mean \mathbf{m} and covariance matrix \mathbf{R} .

II. CHANNEL AND SYSTEM MODEL

A channel model needs to strike a balance between generality, accuracy, engineering relevance, and mathematical tractability. In the following, we start from the classical WSSUS model for LTV channels [12], [16] because it is a fairly general, yet accurate and mathematically tractable model that is widely used. This model has a continuous-time IO relation that is difficult to use as a basis for information-theoretic studies. However, if the channel is *underspread* it is possible to closely approximate the original WSSUS IO relation by a discretized IO relation that is especially suited for the derivation of capacity results. In particular, the capacity bounds we derive in this paper can be directly related to the underlying continuous-time WSSUS channel as they are explicit in its scattering function.

A. Time- and Frequency-Selective Underspread Fading Channels

1) *The Channel Operator*: The action of a wireless channel can be described as a linear integral operator $\mathbb{H} : \mathcal{L}^2 \rightarrow \mathcal{L}^2$ that maps input signals $x(t)$ into output signals $r(t)$ according to the IO relation [16]

$$r(t) = (\mathbb{H}x)(t) = \int_{t'} k_{\mathbb{H}}(t, t')x(t')dt'. \quad (1)$$

Here, the *kernel* $k_{\mathbb{H}}(t, t')$ can be interpreted as the channel response at time t to a Dirac impulse at time t' . Instead of two variables that denote absolute time, it is common in the engineering literature to use absolute time t and delay τ . This leads to the time-varying impulse response $h_{\mathbb{H}}(t, \tau) = k_{\mathbb{H}}(t, t - \tau)$ and the corresponding noise-free IO relation

$$r(t) = \int_{\tau} h_{\mathbb{H}}(t, \tau)x(t - \tau)d\tau. \quad (2)$$

Two more *system functions* that will be important in the following developments are the time-varying transfer function

$$L_{\mathbb{H}}(t, f) = \int_{\tau} h_{\mathbb{H}}(t, \tau)e^{-j2\pi f\tau}d\tau \quad (3)$$

and the Doppler-delay *spreading function*

$$\begin{aligned} S_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau) &= \int_t h_{\mathbb{H}}(t, \tau)e^{-j2\pi\nu t}dt \\ &= \int_t \int_f L_{\mathbb{H}}(t, f)e^{-j2\pi(\nu t - \tau f)}dtdf. \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

In particular, if we rewrite the IO relation (2) in terms of the spreading function $S_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau)$ as

$$r(t) = \int_{\nu} \int_{\tau} S_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau)x(t - \tau)e^{j2\pi t\nu}d\tau d\nu \quad (5)$$

we obtain an intuitive physical interpretation: the output signal $r(t)$ is a weighted superposition of copies of the input signal $x(t)$ that are shifted in time by the delay τ and in frequency by the *Doppler shift* ν .

2) *Stochastic Characterization and WSSUS Assumption*: It is sensible to model wireless channels as random: first, because a deterministic description of the physical propagation environment is too complex in most cases of practical interest, and second, because a stochastic description is more robust, in the sense that systems designed on the basis of a stochastic channel model can be expected to work in a variety of different propagation environments [3]. Consequently, we assume that \mathbb{H} is a random operator.

For mathematical tractability, we need to make additional assumptions on the system functions. We take $h_{\mathbb{H}}(t, \tau)$ to be a zero-mean JPG random process in t and τ . Indeed, the Gaussian distribution is empirically supported for narrowband channels [2]. Even ultrawideband (UWB) channels with bandwidth up to several gigahertz can be modeled as Gaussian distributed [17]. By virtue of Gaussianity, $h_{\mathbb{H}}(t, \tau)$ is completely characterized by its correlation function. Yet, this correlation function is four-dimensional and thus difficult to work with. A further simplification is possible if we assume that the channel process is *wide-sense stationary* in time t and *uncorrelated* in delay τ , the so-called WSSUS assumption [16].³ As a consequence, $L_{\mathbb{H}}(t, f)$ is wide-sense stationary both in time t and frequency f ; equivalently, $S_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau)$ is uncorrelated in Doppler ν and delay τ [16]:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[L_{\mathbb{H}}(t, f)L_{\mathbb{H}}^*(t', f')] &= R_{\mathbb{H}}(t - t', f - f') \\ \mathbb{E}[S_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau)S_{\mathbb{H}}^*(\nu', \tau')] &= C_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau)\delta(\nu - \nu')\delta(\tau - \tau'). \end{aligned}$$

The function $R_{\mathbb{H}}(t, f)$ is called the channel's (time-frequency) correlation function, and $C_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau)$ is called the *scattering function* of the channel \mathbb{H} . The two functions are related by a two-dimensional Fourier transform

$$C_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau) = \int_t \int_f R_{\mathbb{H}}(t, f)e^{-j2\pi(\nu t - \tau f)}dtdf. \quad (6)$$

The scattering function $C_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau)$ is nonnegative and real-valued for all ν and τ , and can be interpreted as the spectrum of the channel process. The *power-delay profile* of \mathbb{H} is defined as

$$p_{\mathbb{H}}(\tau) = \int_{\nu} C_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau)d\nu$$

³The WSSUS assumption implies that for any $x(t) \in \mathcal{L}^2$, the corresponding output signal $r(t)$ in (2) is a JPG process with finite average energy [9, Proposition III.1].

and the *power–Doppler profile* as

$$q_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu) = \int_{\tau} C_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau) d\tau.$$

The WSSUS assumption is widely used in wireless channel modeling [1], [2], [12], [16], [40], [41]. It is in good agreement with measurements of tropospheric scattering channels [12], and provides a reasonable model for many types of mobile radio channels [42]–[44], at least over a limited time duration and bandwidth [16]. Furthermore, the scattering function can be directly estimated from measured data [45], [46], so that capacity expressions and bounds that explicitly depend on the channel's scattering function can be evaluated for many channels of practical interest.

B. The Underspread Assumption and Its Consequences

Because the velocity of the transmitter, of the receiver, and of the objects in the propagation environment is limited, so is the maximum Doppler shift ν_0 experienced by the transmitted signal. We also assume that the maximum delay is strictly smaller than $2\tau_0$. For simplicity and without loss of generality, throughout this paper, we consider scattering functions that are centered at $\tau = 0$ and $\nu = 0$, i.e., we remove any overall fixed delay and Doppler shift. The assumptions of limited Doppler shift and delay then imply that the scattering function is supported on a rectangle of *spread* $\Delta_{\mathbb{H}} = 4\nu_0\tau_0$, i.e.,

$$C_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau) = 0, \quad \text{for } (\nu, \tau) \notin [-\nu_0, \nu_0] \times [-\tau_0, \tau_0]. \quad (7)$$

Condition (7) in turn implies that the spreading function $S_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau)$ is also supported on the same rectangle with probability 1 (w.p. 1). If $\Delta_{\mathbb{H}} < 1$, the channel is said to be *underspread* [12], [16], [33]. Virtually all channels in wireless communication are highly underspread, with $\Delta_{\mathbb{H}} \approx 10^{-3}$ for typical land-mobile channels and $\Delta_{\mathbb{H}}$ as low as 10^{-7} for some indoor channels with restricted mobility of the terminals [47]–[49]. The underspread property of typical wireless channels is important because underspread channels have a well-structured set of approximate eigenfunctions that can be used to discretize the channel IO relation as described next.

1) *Diagonalization Through Singular-Value Decomposition:* In information-theoretic analyses of continuous-time channels, it is convenient to first assume that the input signal $x(t)$ has finite time duration D and that the output signal $y(t)$ is observed over the same time duration [13, Sec. 8.4]. In a second step, D is taken to infinity. It is possible to incorporate these time limitations into the channel operator by setting $k_{\mathbb{H}}(t, t') = 0$ for $|t| > D/2$ and $|t'| > D/2$, w.p. 1. The resulting operator is no longer WSSUS; it is, however, compact if $|k_{\mathbb{H}}(t, t')| < \infty$ for $(t, t') \in [-D/2, D/2] \times [-D/2, D/2]$. Compactness implies that the kernel of \mathbb{H} can be expressed in terms of its positive singular values $\{\sigma_i\}$, its left singular functions $\{u_i(t)\}$, and its right singular functions $\{v_i(t)\}$ [50, Theorem 6.14.1], according to

$$k_{\mathbb{H}}(t, t') = \sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} \sigma_i u_i(t) v_i^*(t'). \quad (8)$$

The sets $\{u_i(t)\}$ and $\{v_i(t)\}$ are *complete* orthonormal sets in the range space and the input space of \mathbb{H} , respectively. Hence, any time-limited input signal is completely characterized by its projections onto $\{v_i(t)\}$, and, similarly, any time-limited output signal by its projections onto $\{u_i(t)\}$. These projections together with the kernel decomposition (8) yield a countable set of scalar IO relations, which we refer to as the *diagonalization* of \mathbb{H} . The discretization method just described is used in [51] to compute the capacity of band-limited AWGN channels and in [13] to compute the capacity of deterministic linear time-invariant (LTI) channels.

Because the right and left singular functions depend on the realization of \mathbb{H} , diagonalization requires perfect channel knowledge at both transmitter and receiver. But this knowledge is not available in the noncoherent setting. In contrast, if the singular functions of the random channel \mathbb{H} did not depend on the particular channel realization, we could diagonalize \mathbb{H} without knowledge of the channel realization.

While for general random LTV channels the singular functions do depend on the channel realization, the situation is different in the underspread case. In particular, we base our discretization on the following fundamental properties of underspread random LTV channels: these channels are approximately *normal* [33], [52] (so that the singular-value decomposition (8) can be replaced by an eigenvalue decomposition) and their eigenfunctions can be well approximated by deterministic functions that are well localized in time and frequency. More precisely, any underspread channel \mathbb{H} has the following properties [33], [41], [52].

- 1) Any deterministic unit-energy signal $g(t)$ that is well localized⁴ in time and frequency is an *approximate eigenfunction* of \mathbb{H} in the mean-square sense, i.e., the mean-square error $\mathbb{E}[|\langle \mathbb{H}g, g \rangle - \mathbb{H}g|^2]$ is small if \mathbb{H} is underspread. This error can be further reduced by an appropriate choice of $g(t)$, where the choice depends on the scattering function $C_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau)$.
- 2) If $g(t)$ is an approximate eigenfunction as defined in the previous point, then so is $g_{(\alpha, \beta)}(t) = g(t - \alpha)e^{j2\pi\beta t}$ for any time shift $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ and any frequency shift $\beta \in \mathbb{R}$.
- 3) For any (α, β) , the samples $L_{\mathbb{H}}(\alpha, \beta)$ of the time-varying transfer function $L_{\mathbb{H}}(t, f)$ are *approximate eigenvalues* of \mathbb{H} corresponding to the approximate eigenfunctions $g_{(\alpha, \beta)}(t)$, in the sense that the mean-square error $\mathbb{E}[|\langle \mathbb{H}g_{(\alpha, \beta)}, g_{(\alpha, \beta)} \rangle - L_{\mathbb{H}}(\alpha, \beta)|^2]$ is small.

A proof of these properties is given in Appendix A (see, in particular, Lemma 9 and Lemma 10).

Next, we use these properties to construct a set of deterministic approximate channel eigenfunctions that will be used to discretize the channel IO relation.

2) *The Set of Approximate Eigenfunctions:* As approximate eigenfunctions we take the *Weyl–Heisenberg* set $\{g_{k,n}(t) = g(t - kT)e^{j2\pi nFt}\}$ of time–frequency shifted versions of a single well-localized prototype function $g(t)$. We choose $g(t)$ and the shift parameters T and F so that the

⁴We measure the joint time–frequency localization of a signal $g(t)$ through the product of its *effective duration* and its *effective bandwidth*, defined in Appendix A, (62).

resulting Weyl–Heisenberg set is orthonormal. The requirement that the $g_{k,n}(t)$ are orthonormal and at the same time well localized in time and frequency implies $TF > 1$ [53], as a consequence of the Balian–Low theorem [54, Ch. 8]. Large values of the product TF allow for better time–frequency localization of $g(t)$, but result in a loss of dimensions in signal space compared to the critically sampled case $TF = 1$, for which Weyl–Heisenberg sets that are complete in \mathcal{L}^2 can be constructed. The samples $L_{\mathbb{H}}(kT, nF)$ are approximate eigenvalues of \mathbb{H} by Property 3. Because the support of $S_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau)$ is strictly limited in Doppler ν and delay τ , it follows from the sampling theorem and the Fourier transform relation (4) that the samples $L_{\mathbb{H}}(kT, nF)$, taken on a rectangular grid with $T \leq 1/(2\nu_0)$ and $F \leq 1/(2\tau_0)$, are sufficient to characterize $L_{\mathbb{H}}(t, f)$ exactly. We assume in the remainder of the paper that T and F satisfy these Nyquist conditions.

3) *Approximate Diagonalization*: We consider input signals that can be expressed as linear combinations of the functions in the set $\{g_{k,n}(t)\}$.⁵ All physically realizable transmit signals are effectively time and band limited.⁶ As the prototype function $g(t)$ is well concentrated in time and frequency by construction, we can model the effective time and band limitation of $x(t)$ by using only a finite number of functions $g_{k,n}(t)$. The transmitted signal

$$x(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{K-1} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \underbrace{\langle x, g_{k,n} \rangle}_{=x[k,n]} g_{k,n}(t) \quad (9)$$

has, for example, effective duration $D = KT$ and effective bandwidth $W = NF$. We say that the coefficient $x[k, n]$ is the *transmit symbol* in the *time–frequency* slot (k, n) . The signaling scheme (9) can be interpreted as pulse-shaped (PS) OFDM [55].

At the receiver, we compute the projections of the noisy received signal

$$y(t) = (\mathbb{H}x)(t) + w(t) \quad (10)$$

where $w(t)$ is white Gaussian noise, onto the set $\{g_{k,n}(t)\}$

$$\begin{aligned} y[k, n] &= \langle y, g_{k,n} \rangle = \langle \mathbb{H}x, g_{k,n} \rangle + \underbrace{\langle w, g_{k,n} \rangle}_{w[k,n]} \\ &= \sum_{k'=0}^{K-1} \sum_{n'=0}^{N-1} x[k', n'] \langle \mathbb{H}g_{k',n'}, g_{k,n} \rangle + w[k, n] \\ &= \langle \mathbb{H}g_{k,n}, g_{k,n} \rangle x[k, n] \\ &\quad + \sum_{\substack{k'=0 \\ (k',n') \neq (k,n)}}^{K-1} \sum_{n'=0}^{N-1} x[k', n'] \langle \mathbb{H}g_{k',n'}, g_{k,n} \rangle + w[k, n], \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

The orthonormality of the set $\{g_{k,n}(t)\}$ implies that the discretized noise signal $w[k, n]$ is i.i.d., independent and identically distributed (i.i.d.) over time k and frequency n ; for convenience, we normalize the noise variance so that $w[k, n] \sim \mathcal{CN}(0, 1)$ for all k and n . By Property 3 above, the first term on the right-hand side (RHS) of (11) can be approximated by

⁵Because the set $\{g_{k,n}(t)\}$ is not complete in \mathcal{L}^2 when $TF > 1$, we cannot represent all input signals in \mathcal{L}^2 in the form (9). We comment on this issue at the end of this subsection.

⁶The effective duration and effective bandwidth of a signal are defined in Appendix A, (62).

$L_{\mathbb{H}}(kT, nF)x[k, n]$. The second term on the RHS of (11) can be interpreted as intersymbol interference (ISI) and intercarrier interference (ICI). In Appendix A, (70), we provide an upper bound on the mean-square energy of this interference term, and we show how this upper bound can be minimized by a careful choice of the signal $g(t)$ and of the grid parameters T and F [20], [33], [56]. For general scattering functions, the optimization of the triple $\{g(t), T, F\}$ needs to be performed numerically; a general guideline is to choose T and F such that (see Appendix A)

$$\frac{T}{F} = \frac{\tau_0}{\nu_0}. \quad (12)$$

The larger the product TF , the more effective the reduction in ISI and ICI, but the larger as well the loss of dimensions in signal space. Heuristically, a good compromise between loss of dimensions in signal space and reduction of ISI and ICI seems to result for $TF \approx 1.25$ [55]–[57]. Conventional OFDM systems employing a cyclic prefix incur a similar dimension loss [56].

In summary, the observations above suggest that we can approximate the IO relation (11) by the following diagonalized IO relation:

$$y[k, n] = \underbrace{L_{\mathbb{H}}(kT, nF)}_{h[k,n]} x[k, n] + w[k, n] \quad (13)$$

which is more amenable to an information-theoretic analysis. Note that (13) no longer depends on the prototype pulse $g(t)$, but still depends on the grid parameters T and F .

The approximate diagonalization we presented in this section hints at the existence of a tradeoff between time–frequency localization of $g(t)$ (and, hence, small ISI and ICI) and loss of dimensions in signal space. Good localization of $g(t)$ is crucial for (13) to approximate (11) accurately. Small loss of dimensions in signal space is required for the capacity of the discretized channel (11) to be close to the capacity of the underlying continuous-time channel (10) [57], [58]. As the focus of this paper will be on the large-bandwidth (i.e., low-signal-to-noise ratio (SNR)) regime, where capacity is not very sensitive to a loss in signal-space dimensions [57], we conclude that the diagonalized IO relation (13) is a sensible approximation of (11). An information-theoretic rigorous description of the discretization step we presented in this section is provided in [57], [58].

C. Discrete-Time Discrete-Frequency IO Relation

The discrete-time discrete-frequency channel coefficients $\{h[k, n]\}$ constitute a two-dimensional discrete-parameter stationary random process that is JPG with zero mean and correlation function

$$\begin{aligned} R_{\mathbb{H}}[k, n] &= \mathbb{E}[h[k' + k, n' + n]h^*[k', n']] = \\ &= \mathbb{E}[L_{\mathbb{H}}((k' + k)T, (n' + n)F)L_{\mathbb{H}}^*(k'T, n'F)]. \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

The two-dimensional power spectral density of $\{h[k, n]\}$ is defined as

$$c(\theta, \varphi) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} R_{\mathbb{H}}[k, n] e^{-j2\pi(k\theta - n\varphi)}, \quad |\theta|, |\varphi| \leq 1/2. \quad (15)$$

We shall often need the following expression for $c(\theta, \varphi)$ in terms of the scattering function $C_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau)$:

$$\begin{aligned} c(\theta, \varphi) &\stackrel{(a)}{=} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-j2\pi(k\theta - n\varphi)} \\ &\quad \times \int_{\nu} \int_{\tau} C_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau) e^{j2\pi(kT\nu - nF\tau)} d\tau d\nu \\ &\stackrel{(b)}{=} \frac{1}{TF} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_{\mathbb{H}}\left(\frac{\theta - k}{T}, \frac{\varphi - n}{F}\right) \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

where (a) follows from the Fourier transform relation (6), and (b) results from Poisson's summation formula. The variance of each channel coefficient is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{\mathbb{H}}^2 &= \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} c(\theta, \varphi) d\theta d\varphi \\ &\stackrel{(a)}{=} \frac{1}{TF} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} C_{\mathbb{H}}\left(\frac{\theta - k}{T}, \frac{\varphi - n}{F}\right) d\theta d\varphi \\ &\stackrel{(b)}{=} \frac{1}{TF} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} C_{\mathbb{H}}\left(\frac{\theta}{T}, \frac{\varphi}{F}\right) d\theta d\varphi \\ &\stackrel{(c)}{=} \int_{\nu} \int_{\tau} C_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau) d\tau d\nu \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

where (a) follows from (16), and (b) results because we chose the grid parameters to satisfy the Nyquist conditions $T \leq 1/(2\nu_0)$ and $F \leq 1/(2\tau_0)$, so that periodic repetitions of the compactly supported scattering function lie outside of the integration region. Finally, (c) follows from the change of variables $\nu = \theta/T$ and $\tau = \varphi/F$. For ease of notation, we normalize $\sigma_{\mathbb{H}}^2 = 1$ throughout the paper.

For each time slot k , we arrange the discretized input signal $x[k, n]$, the discretized output signal $y[k, n]$, the channel coefficients $h[k, n]$, and the noise samples $w[k, n]$ in corresponding vectors. For example, the N -dimensional vector that contains the input symbols in the k th time slot is defined as

$$\mathbf{x}[k] = [x[k, 0] \ x[k, 1] \ \cdots \ x[k, N-1]]^T.$$

The output vector $\mathbf{y}[k]$, the channel vector $\mathbf{h}[k]$, and the noise vector $\mathbf{w}[k]$ are defined analogously. This notation allows us to rewrite the IO relation (13) as

$$\mathbf{y}[k] = \mathbf{h}[k] \odot \mathbf{x}[k] + \mathbf{w}[k] \quad (18)$$

for all k . In this formulation, the channel is a multivariate stationary process $\{\mathbf{h}[k]\}$ with matrix-valued correlation function

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{h}}[k] &= \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{h}[k' + k] \mathbf{h}^H[k']] \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} R_{\mathbb{H}}[k, 0] & R_{\mathbb{H}}^*[k, 1] & \cdots & R_{\mathbb{H}}^*[k, N-1] \\ R_{\mathbb{H}}[k, 1] & R_{\mathbb{H}}[k, 0] & \cdots & R_{\mathbb{H}}^*[k, N-2] \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ R_{\mathbb{H}}[k, N-1] & R_{\mathbb{H}}[k, N-2] & \cdots & R_{\mathbb{H}}[k, 0] \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

In most of the following analyses, we initially consider a finite number K of time slots and then let $K \rightarrow \infty$. To obtain a

compact notation, we stack K contiguous elements of the multivariate input, channel, and output processes just defined. For the channel input, this results in the KN -dimensional vector

$$\mathbf{x} = [\mathbf{x}^T[0] \ \mathbf{x}^T[1] \ \cdots \ \mathbf{x}^T[K-1]]^T. \quad (20)$$

Again, the stacked vectors \mathbf{y} , \mathbf{h} , and \mathbf{w} are defined analogously. With these definitions, we can now compactly express the IO relation (13) as

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{x} \odot \mathbf{h} + \mathbf{w}. \quad (21)$$

We denote the correlation matrix of the stacked channel vector \mathbf{h} by $\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{h}} = \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{h}\mathbf{h}^H]$. Because the channel process $\{h[k, n]\}$ is stationary in time and in frequency, $\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{h}}$ is a two-level Hermitian Toeplitz matrix, given by

$$\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{h}} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{h}}[0] & \mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{h}}^H[1] & \cdots & \mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{h}}^H[K-1] \\ \mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{h}}[1] & \mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{h}}[0] & \cdots & \mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{h}}^H[K-2] \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{h}}[K-1] & \mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{h}}[K-2] & \cdots & \mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{h}}[0] \end{bmatrix}. \quad (22)$$

D. Power Constraints

Throughout the paper, we assume that the average power of the transmitted signal is constrained as $(1/T)\mathbb{E}[\|\mathbf{x}\|^2] \leq KP$. In addition, we limit the peak power to be no larger than β times the average power, where $\beta \geq 1$ is the *nominal peak-to-average-power ratio* (PAPR).

The multivariate IO relation (21) allows to constrain the peak power in several different ways. We analyze the following two cases.

- 1) *Peak Constraint in Time*: The power of the transmitted signal in each time slot k is limited as

$$\frac{1}{T} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} |x[k, n]|^2 \leq \beta P, \quad \text{w.p. 1.} \quad (23)$$

This constraint models the fact that physically realizable power amplifiers can only provide limited output power [4].

- 2) *Peak Constraint in Time and Frequency*: Regulatory bodies sometimes limit the peak power in certain frequency bands, e.g., for UWB systems. We model this type of constraint by imposing a limit on the squared amplitude of the transmitted symbols $x[k, n]$ in each time–frequency slot (k, n) according to

$$(1/T) |x[k, n]|^2 \leq \beta P/N, \quad \text{w.p. 1.} \quad (24)$$

This type of constraint is more stringent than the peak constraint in time given in (23).

Both peak constraints above are imposed on the input symbols $x[k, n]$. This limitation is mathematically convenient; however, the peak value of the corresponding transmitted continuous-time signal $x(t)$ in (9) also depends on the prototype signal $g(t)$, so that a peak limit on $x[k, n]$ does not necessarily imply that $x(t)$ is peak limited.

III. CAPACITY BOUNDS UNDER A PEAK CONSTRAINT IN TIME AND FREQUENCY

In the present section, we analyze the capacity of the discretized channel in (13) subject to the peak constraint in time and frequency specified by (24). The link between the discretized channel (13) and the continuous-time channel (10) established in Section II-B then allows us to express the resulting bounds in terms of the scattering function $C_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau)$ of the underspread WSSUS channel \mathbb{H} .

As we assumed that the channel process $\{h[k, n]\}$ has a spectral density (given in (16)), the vector process $\{\mathbf{h}[k]\}$ is ergodic [59] and the capacity of the discretized underspread channel (21) is [28, Proposition 2.1]

$$C(W) = \lim_{K \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{KT} \sup_{\mathcal{Q}} I(\mathbf{y}; \mathbf{x}) \quad (\text{nat/s}) \quad (25)$$

for a given bandwidth $W = NF$. Here, the supremum is taken over the set \mathcal{Q} of all input distributions that satisfy the average-power constraint $\mathbb{E}[\|\mathbf{x}\|^2] \leq KPT$ and the peak constraint (24).

The capacity of fading channels with finite bandwidth has so far resisted attempts at closed-form solutions [24], [60], [61], even for the memoryless case; thus, we resort to bounds to characterize the capacity (25). In particular, we obtain the following results.

- An upper bound $U_c(W)$ based on the assumption that the receiver has perfect knowledge of the channel realization. This bound is standard; it turns out to be useful for small bandwidth.
- An upper bound $U_1(W)$ that is useful for medium to large bandwidth. This bound is explicit in the channel's scattering function and extends the upper bound [30, Proposition 2.2] on the capacity of frequency-flat time-selective channels to general underspread channels that are selective in time and frequency.
- A lower bound $L_1(W)$ that extends the lower bound [29, Proposition 2.2] to general underspread channels that are selective in time and frequency. This bound is explicit in the channel's scattering function only for large bandwidth.

A. Coherent Upper Bound

The assumption that the receiver perfectly knows the instantaneous channel realization furnishes the following standard capacity upper bound [1, Sec. III-C.1]

$$C(W) \leq U_c(W) = \frac{W}{TF} \mathbb{E}_h \left[\log \left(1 + \frac{PTF}{W} |h|^2 \right) \right] \quad (26)$$

where $h \sim \mathcal{CN}(0, 1)$. For a discretization of the WSSUS channel \mathbb{H} different from the one in Section II-B, Médard and Gallager [8] showed that the corresponding capacity vanishes with increasing bandwidth if the peakiness of the input signal is constrained in a way that includes our peak constraint (24). In contrast, the upper bound $U_c(W)$ monotonically increases in W ; hence, it does not accurately reflect the capacity behavior for large bandwidth. However, we demonstrate in Section III-D by means of a numerical example that $U_c(W)$ can be quite useful for small and medium bandwidth.

B. An Upper Bound for Large but Finite Bandwidth

To better understand the capacity behavior at large bandwidth, we derive an upper bound $U_1(W)$ that captures the effect of diminishing capacity in the large-bandwidth regime. The upper bound $U_1(W)$ is explicit in the channel's scattering function $C_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau)$.

1) The Upper Bound:

Theorem 1: Consider an underspread Rayleigh-fading channel with scattering function $C_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau)$; assume that the channel input \mathbf{x} satisfies the average-power constraint $\mathbb{E}[\|\mathbf{x}\|^2] \leq KPT$ and the peak constraint $|x[k, n]|^2 \leq \beta PT/N$ w.p. 1. The capacity of this channel is upper-bounded as $C(W) \leq U_1(W)$, where

$$U_1(W) = \frac{W}{TF} \log \left(1 + \alpha(W) P \frac{TF}{W} \right) - \alpha(W) A(W) \quad (27a)$$

with

$$\alpha(W) = \min \left\{ 1, \frac{W}{TF} \left(\frac{1}{A(W)} - \frac{1}{P} \right) \right\} \quad (27b)$$

and

$$A(W) = \frac{W}{\beta} \int_{\nu} \int_{\tau} \log \left(1 + \frac{\beta P}{W} C_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau) \right) d\tau d\nu. \quad (27c)$$

Proof: To bound $\sup_{\mathcal{Q}} I(\mathbf{y}; \mathbf{x})$, we first use the chain rule for mutual information, $I(\mathbf{y}; \mathbf{x}) = I(\mathbf{y}; \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{h}) - I(\mathbf{y}; \mathbf{h} | \mathbf{x})$. Next, we split the supremum over \mathcal{Q} into two parts, similarly as in the proof of [30, Proposition 2.2]: one supremum over a restricted set of input distributions \mathcal{Q}_{α} that satisfy the peak constraint (24) and have a prescribed average power $\mathbb{E}[\|\mathbf{x}\|^2] = \alpha KPT$ for some fixed parameter $\alpha \in [0, 1]$, and another supremum over the parameter α . Both steps together yield the upper bound

$$\begin{aligned} \sup_{\mathcal{Q}} I(\mathbf{y}; \mathbf{x}) &= \sup_{\mathcal{Q}} \{ I(\mathbf{y}; \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{h}) - I(\mathbf{y}; \mathbf{h} | \mathbf{x}) \} \\ &= \sup_{0 \leq \alpha \leq 1} \sup_{\mathcal{Q}_{\alpha}} \{ I(\mathbf{y}; \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{h}) - I(\mathbf{y}; \mathbf{h} | \mathbf{x}) \} \\ &\leq \sup_{0 \leq \alpha \leq 1} \left\{ \sup_{\mathcal{Q}_{\alpha}} I(\mathbf{y}; \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{h}) - \inf_{\mathcal{Q}_{\alpha}} I(\mathbf{y}; \mathbf{h} | \mathbf{x}) \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

Next, we bound the two terms inside the braces individually. While standard steps suffice for the bound on the first term, the second term requires some more effort; we relegate some of the more technical steps to Appendix B.

a) Upper bound on the first term: The output vector \mathbf{y} depends on the input vector \mathbf{x} only through $\mathbf{s} = \mathbf{x} \odot \mathbf{h}$, so that $I(\mathbf{y}; \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{h}) = I(\mathbf{y}; \mathbf{s})$. To upper-bound the mutual information $I(\mathbf{y}; \mathbf{s})$, we take \mathbf{s} as JPG with zero mean and covariance matrix $\mathbb{E}[\mathbf{s}\mathbf{s}^H] = \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^H] \odot \mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{h}}$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \sup_{\mathcal{Q}_{\alpha}} I(\mathbf{y}; \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{h}) &\leq \sup_{\mathbb{E}[\|\mathbf{x}\|^2] = \alpha KPT} \log \det (\mathbf{I}_{KN} + \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^H] \odot \mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{h}}) \\ &\stackrel{(a)}{\leq} \sup_{\mathbb{E}[\|\mathbf{x}\|^2] = \alpha KPT} \sum_{k=0}^{K-1} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \log \left(1 + \mathbb{E} \left[|x[k, n]|^2 \right] \right) \\ &\stackrel{(b)}{\leq} KN \log \left(1 + \frac{\alpha PT}{N} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

where (a) follows from Hadamard's inequality and (b) from Jensen's inequality.

b) *Lower bound on the second term:* We use the fact that the channel \mathbf{h} is JPG, so that

$$I(\mathbf{y}; \mathbf{h} | \mathbf{x}) = \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}} [\log \det(\mathbf{I}_{KN} + \mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^H \odot \mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{h}})].$$

Next, we expand the expectation operator as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} & \inf_{\mathcal{Q}|\alpha} I(\mathbf{y}; \mathbf{h} | \mathbf{x}) \\ &= \inf_{\mathcal{Q}|\alpha} \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}} [\log \det(\mathbf{I}_{KN} + \mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^H \odot \mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{h}})] \\ &= \inf_{\mathcal{Q} \in \mathcal{Q}|\alpha} \int_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{X}} \left(\frac{\log \det(\mathbf{I}_{KN} + \mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^H \odot \mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{h}})}{\|\mathbf{x}\|^2} \right) \|\mathbf{x}\|^2 dQ \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

where $\mathcal{X} = \{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{C}^{KN} : |x[k, n]|^2 \leq \beta PT/N, \forall k, n\}$ is the integration domain because the input distribution Q satisfies the peak constraint (24). Both factors under the integral are nonnegative; hence, we obtain a lower bound on the expectation if we replace the first factor by its infimum over \mathcal{X}

$$\begin{aligned} & \inf_{\mathcal{Q}|\alpha} I(\mathbf{y}; \mathbf{h} | \mathbf{x}) \\ & \geq \inf_{\mathcal{Q} \in \mathcal{Q}|\alpha} \int_{\tilde{\mathbf{x}} \in \mathcal{X}} \left(\inf_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{X}} \frac{\log \det(\mathbf{I}_{KN} + \mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^H \odot \mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{h}})}{\|\mathbf{x}\|^2} \right) \|\tilde{\mathbf{x}}\|^2 dQ \\ &= \inf_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{X}} \frac{\log \det(\mathbf{I}_{KN} + \mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^H \odot \mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{h}})}{\|\mathbf{x}\|^2} \underbrace{\left(\inf_{\mathcal{Q} \in \mathcal{Q}|\alpha} \int \|\mathbf{x}\|^2 dQ \right)}_{\inf_{\mathcal{Q}|\alpha} \mathbb{E}[\|\mathbf{x}\|^2] = \alpha KPT} \\ &= \alpha KPT \inf_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{X}} \frac{\log \det(\mathbf{I}_{KN} + \mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^H \odot \mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{h}})}{\|\mathbf{x}\|^2}. \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

As the matrix $\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{h}}$ is positive semidefinite, the above infimum is achieved on the boundary of the admissible set [28, Sec. VI-A], i.e., by a vector \mathbf{x} whose entries satisfy $|x[k, n]|^2 \in \{0, \beta PT/N\}$. We use this fact and the relation between mutual information and MMSE, discovered by Guo *et al.* [38], to further lower-bound the infimum on the RHS in (31). The corresponding derivation is detailed in Appendix B; it results in

$$\begin{aligned} & \inf_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{X}} \frac{\log \det(\mathbf{I}_{KN} + \mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^H \odot \mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{h}})}{\|\mathbf{x}\|^2} \\ & \geq \frac{N}{\beta PT} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \log \left(1 + \frac{\beta PT}{N} c(\theta, \varphi) \right) d\theta d\varphi \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

where $c(\theta, \varphi)$, defined in (15), is the two-dimensional power spectral density of the channel process $\{h[k, n]\}$. Finally, we use the bound (32) in (31), and relate $c(\theta, \varphi)$ to the scattering function $C_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau)$ by means of (16) to get

$$\begin{aligned} & \inf_{\mathcal{Q}|\alpha} I(\mathbf{y}; \mathbf{h} | \mathbf{x}) \\ & \geq \frac{\alpha KN}{\beta} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \log \left(1 + \frac{\beta P}{NF} C_{\mathbb{H}} \left(\frac{\theta}{T}, \frac{\varphi}{F} \right) \right) d\theta d\varphi \\ & = \frac{\alpha KNTF}{\beta} \int_{\nu} \int_{\tau} \log \left(1 + \frac{\beta P}{NF} C_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau) \right) d\tau d\nu \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

where in the last two steps we proceeded as in (17).

c) *Completing the proof:* We insert (29) and (33) in (28), divide by KT , and set $W = NF$ to obtain the following upper bound on capacity:

$$C(W) \leq \sup_{0 \leq \alpha \leq 1} \left\{ \frac{W}{TF} \log \left(1 + \frac{\alpha PTF}{W} \right) - \frac{\alpha W}{\beta} \int_{\nu} \int_{\tau} \log \left(1 + \frac{\beta P}{W} C_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau) \right) d\tau d\nu \right\}. \quad (34)$$

As the function to maximize in (34) is concave in α , the maximizing value is unique. To conclude the proof and obtain the bound (27), we perform an elementary optimization over α to find the maximizing $\alpha(W)$ given in (27b). \square

The upper bound in Theorem 1 generalizes the upper bound [31, eq. (2)], which holds only for constant modulus signals, i.e., for signals whose magnitude $|x[k, n]|$ is the same for all k and n . The bounds (27a) and [31, eq. (2)] are both explicit in the channel's scattering function, have similar structure, and coincide for $\beta = 1$ when $\alpha(W) = 1$ in (27b).

2) *Conditions for $\alpha(W) = 1$:* If $\alpha(W) = 1$, the first term on the RHS of (27a) can be interpreted as the capacity of an effective AWGN channel with receive power P and $W/(TF)$ degrees of freedom, while the second term can be seen as a penalty term that characterizes the capacity loss because of channel uncertainty. We highlight the relation between this penalty term and the error in predicting the channel from its noisy past and future in Appendix B. For $\alpha(W) < 1$, the upper bound (27a) has a more complicated structure, which is difficult to interpret. We show in Appendix C that a sufficient condition for $\alpha(W) = 1$ is⁷

$$\Delta_{\mathbb{H}} \leq \beta/(3TF) \quad (35a)$$

and

$$0 \leq \frac{P}{W} < \frac{\Delta_{\mathbb{H}}}{\beta} \left[\exp \left(\frac{\beta}{2TF\Delta_{\mathbb{H}}} \right) - 1 \right]. \quad (35b)$$

As virtually all wireless channels are highly underspread, as $\beta \geq 1$, and as, typically, $TF \approx 1.25$, condition (35a) is satisfied in all cases of practical interest, so that the only relevant condition is (35b); but even for large channel spread $\Delta_{\mathbb{H}}$, this condition holds for all SNR values⁸ P/W of practical interest. As an example, consider a system with $\beta = 1$ and spread $\Delta_{\mathbb{H}} = 10^{-2}$; for this choice, (35b) is satisfied for all SNR values less than 153 dB. As this value is far in excess of the receive SNR encountered in practical systems, we can safely claim that a capacity upper bound of practical interest results if we substitute $\alpha(W) = 1$ in (27a).

3) *Impact of Channel Characteristics:* The spread $\Delta_{\mathbb{H}}$ and the shape of the scattering function $C_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau)$ are important characteristics of wireless channels. As the upper bound (27) is explicit in the scattering function, we can analyze its behavior as a function of $\Delta_{\mathbb{H}}$ and $C_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau)$. We restrict our discussion to the practically relevant case $\alpha(W) = 1$.

⁷More precisely, we derive in Appendix C a less restrictive sufficient condition for $\alpha(W) = 1$, which implies (35a) and (35b).

⁸Recall that we normalized $N_0 = 1$.

a) *Channel spread*: For fixed shape of the scattering function, the upper bound $U_1(W)$ decreases with increasing spread $\Delta_{\mathbb{H}}$. To see this, we define a normalized scattering function $\tilde{C}_{\mathbb{H}}(\tilde{\nu}, \tilde{\tau})$ with unit spread, so that

$$C_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau) = \tilde{C}_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu/(2\nu_0), \tau/(2\tau_0))/\Delta_{\mathbb{H}}.$$

By a change of variables, the penalty term can now be written as

$$\begin{aligned} A(W) &= \frac{W}{\beta} \int_{\nu} \int_{\tau} \log\left(1 + \frac{\beta P}{W} C_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau)\right) d\tau d\nu \\ &= \frac{W\Delta_{\mathbb{H}}}{\beta} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \log\left(1 + \frac{\beta P}{W\Delta_{\mathbb{H}}} \tilde{C}_{\mathbb{H}}(\tilde{\nu}, \tilde{\tau})\right) d\tilde{\tau} d\tilde{\nu}. \end{aligned} \quad (36)$$

Because $\Delta_{\mathbb{H}} \log(1 + \rho/\Delta_{\mathbb{H}})$ is monotonically increasing in $\Delta_{\mathbb{H}}$ for any positive constant $\rho > 0$, the penalty term $A(W)$ increases with increasing spread $\Delta_{\mathbb{H}}$. As the first term in (27a) does not depend on $\Delta_{\mathbb{H}}$, the upper bound $U_1(W)$ decreases with increasing spread.

b) *Shape of the scattering function*: For fixed spread $\Delta_{\mathbb{H}}$, the scattering function that results in the lowest upper bound $U_1(W)$ is the ‘‘brick-shaped’’ scattering function $C_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau) = 1/\Delta_{\mathbb{H}}$ for $(\nu, \tau) \in [-\nu_0, \nu_0] \times [-\tau_0, \tau_0]$. We prove this claim in two steps. First, we apply Jensen’s inequality to the penalty term in (27c)

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_{\nu} \int_{\tau} \log\left(1 + \frac{\beta P}{W} C_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau)\right) d\tau d\nu \\ &\leq \Delta_{\mathbb{H}} \log\left(1 + \frac{\beta P}{W\Delta_{\mathbb{H}}} \int_{\nu} \int_{\tau} C_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau) d\tau d\nu\right) \\ &= \Delta_{\mathbb{H}} \log\left(1 + \frac{\beta P}{\Delta_{\mathbb{H}}W}\right). \end{aligned} \quad (37)$$

Second, we note that a brick-shaped scattering function achieves this upper bound.

The observation that a brick-shaped scattering function minimizes the upper bound $U_1(W)$ sheds some light on the common practice to use ν_0 and τ_0 , rather than $C_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau)$ in the design of a communication system. A design on the basis of ν_0 and τ_0 is implicitly targeted at a channel with brick-shaped scattering function, which yields the lowest upper bound for fixed τ_0 and ν_0 .

C. Lower Bound

1) *A Lower Bound in Terms of the Multivariate Spectrum of $\{\mathbf{h}[k]\}$* : To state our lower bound on capacity, we require the following definitions.

- Let $\mathbf{C}(\theta)$ denote the matrix-valued power spectral density of the multivariate channel process $\{\mathbf{h}[k]\}$, i.e.,

$$\mathbf{C}(\theta) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{h}}[k] e^{-j2\pi k\theta}, \quad |\theta| \leq \frac{1}{2}. \quad (38)$$

- Let $I(y; x | h)$ denote the coherent mutual information of a scalar, memoryless Rayleigh-fading channel $y = hx + w$ with $h \sim \mathcal{CN}(0, 1)$, additive noise $w \sim \mathcal{CN}(0, 1)$, and zero-mean constant-modulus input signal, i.e., $|x|^2 = PT/N$ w.p. 1.

Theorem 2: Consider an underspread Rayleigh-fading channel with scattering function $C_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau)$. Assume that the channel input \mathbf{x} satisfies the average-power constraint $\mathbb{E}[\|\mathbf{x}\|^2] \leq KPT$ and the peak constraint $|x[k, n]|^2 \leq \beta PT/N$ w.p. 1. The capacity of this channel is lower-bounded as $C(W) \geq L_1(W)$, where

$$\begin{aligned} L_1(W) &= \max_{1 \leq \gamma \leq \beta} \left\{ \frac{W}{\gamma T F} I(y; \sqrt{\gamma} x | h) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{\gamma T} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \log \det\left(\mathbf{I}_N + \frac{\gamma P T F}{W} \mathbf{C}(\theta)\right) d\theta \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (39)$$

Proof: We obtain a lower bound on capacity by computing the mutual information for a specific input distribution. A simple scheme is to send symbols that have zero mean, are i.i.d. over time and frequency slots, and have constant magnitude, i.e., $|x[k, n]|^2 = PT/N$ for $k = 0, 1, \dots, K-1$ and $n = 0, 1, \dots, N-1$. The average-power constraint is then satisfied with equality. We denote a KN -dimensional input vector that follows this distribution by \mathbf{u} ; this vector has entries $u[k, n]$ that are first stacked in frequency and then in time, analogously to the definitions of \mathbf{x} and \mathbf{y} in Section II-C.

We use the chain rule for mutual information and the fact that mutual information is nonnegative to obtain the following bound:

$$\begin{aligned} I(\mathbf{y}; \mathbf{u}) &= I(\mathbf{y}; \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{h}) - I(\mathbf{y}; \mathbf{h} | \mathbf{u}) \\ &= I(\mathbf{y}; \mathbf{h}) + I(\mathbf{y}; \mathbf{u} | \mathbf{h}) - I(\mathbf{y}; \mathbf{h} | \mathbf{u}) \\ &\geq I(\mathbf{y}; \mathbf{u} | \mathbf{h}) - I(\mathbf{y}; \mathbf{h} | \mathbf{u}). \end{aligned} \quad (40)$$

Next, we evaluate the two terms on the RHS of the above inequality separately. The first term satisfies

$$I(\mathbf{y}; \mathbf{u} | \mathbf{h}) = KN I(y; u | h) \quad (41)$$

where we set $h = h[k, n]$ and $u = u[k, n]$ for arbitrary k and n because (i) the input vector \mathbf{u} has i.i.d. entries, and (ii) all channel coefficients have the same distribution. The second term equals

$$\begin{aligned} I(\mathbf{y}; \mathbf{h} | \mathbf{u}) &= \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{u}} \left[\log \det(\mathbf{I}_{KN} + \mathbf{u}\mathbf{u}^H \odot \mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{h}}) \right] \\ &= \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{u}} \left[\log \det(\mathbf{I}_{KN} + \text{diag}(\mathbf{u}) \mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{h}} \text{diag}(\mathbf{u})^H) \right] \\ &\stackrel{(a)}{=} \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{u}} \left[\log \det(\mathbf{I}_{KN} + \text{diag}(\mathbf{u})^H \text{diag}(\mathbf{u}) \mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{h}}) \right] \\ &\stackrel{(b)}{=} \log \det\left(\mathbf{I}_{KN} + \frac{PT}{N} \mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{h}}\right) \end{aligned} \quad (42)$$

where (a) follows from the identity $\det(\mathbf{I} + \mathbf{A}\mathbf{B}^H) = \det(\mathbf{I} + \mathbf{B}^H\mathbf{A})$ for any \mathbf{A} and \mathbf{B} of appropriate dimension [62, Theorem 1.3.20], and (b) follows from the constant modulus assumption. We now combine the two terms (41) and (42), set $W = NF$, divide by KT , and take the limit $K \rightarrow \infty$ to obtain the following lower bound:

$$\begin{aligned} C(W) &\geq \lim_{K \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{KT} I(\mathbf{y}; \mathbf{u}) \geq \frac{W}{TF} I(y; u | h) \\ &\quad - \lim_{K \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{KT} \log \det\left(\mathbf{I}_{KN} + \frac{PTF}{W} \mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{h}}\right). \end{aligned} \quad (43)$$

The correlation matrix \mathbf{R}_h is two-level Toeplitz, with blocks that are $N \times N$ correlation matrices $\mathbf{R}_h[k]$, as shown in (22) and (19), respectively. Hence, we can explicitly evaluate the limit on the RHS of (43) and express it in terms of an integral over the matrix-valued power spectral density $\mathbf{C}(\theta)$ of the multivariate channel process $\{\mathbf{h}[k]\}$. By direct application of [37, Theorem 3.4], an extension of Szegő's theorem (on the asymptotic eigenvalue distribution of Toeplitz matrices) to two-level Toeplitz matrices, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{K \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{KT} \log \det \left(\mathbf{I}_{KN} + \frac{PTF}{W} \mathbf{R}_h \right) \\ = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \log \det \left(\mathbf{I}_N + \frac{PTF}{W} \mathbf{C}(\theta) \right) d\theta. \end{aligned} \quad (44)$$

The lower bound that results upon substitution of (44) into (43) can be tightened by time-sharing [29, Corollary 2.1]: we allow the input signal to have squared magnitude $\gamma PTF/W$ during a fraction $1/\gamma$ of the total transmission time, where $1 \leq \gamma \leq \beta$; for the remaining transmission time, the transmitter is silent, so that the constraint on the average power is satisfied. \square

The evaluation of $L_1(W)$ in (39) is complicated by two facts: (i) the quantity $I(y; \sqrt{\gamma}x | h)$ in the first term on the RHS of (39) needs to be evaluated for a constant-modulus input; (ii) the eigenvalues of $\mathbf{C}(\theta)$ in the second term (the penalty term) cannot, in general, be derived in closed form. While efficient numerical algorithms exist to evaluate the coherent mutual information $I(y; \sqrt{\gamma}x | h)$ for constant-modulus inputs [63], numerically computing the eigenvalues of the $N \times N$ matrix $\mathbf{C}(\theta)$ is challenging when N is large. In the following lemma, we present two bounds on the second term on the RHS of (39) that are easy to compute.

Lemma 3: Let

$$d_i = \Re \left\{ \frac{2}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} (N-n) R_{\mathbb{H}}[0, n] e^{-j2\pi \frac{in}{N}} \right\} - 1. \quad (45)$$

Then, the penalty term in (39) (for the case $\gamma = 1$) can be bounded as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} 2\nu_0 \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \log \left(1 + \frac{PF}{2\nu_0 W} d_i \right) \\ \geq \frac{1}{T} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \log \det \left(\mathbf{I}_N + \frac{PTF}{W} \mathbf{C}(\theta) \right) d\theta \\ \geq W \int_{\nu} \int_{\tau} \log \left(1 + \frac{P}{W} C_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau) \right) d\tau d\nu. \end{aligned} \quad (46)$$

Furthermore, the following asymptotic results hold.

- The penalty term in (39) and its lower bound in (46) have the same Taylor series expansion around the point $1/W = 0$.
- For scattering functions that are flat in the Doppler domain, i.e., that satisfy⁹

$$C_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau) = \frac{P_{\mathbb{H}}(\tau)}{2\nu_0}, \quad (\nu, \tau) \in [-\nu_0, \nu_0] \times [-\tau_0, \tau_0] \quad (47)$$

the upper and lower bounds in (46) have the same Taylor series expansion around the point $1/W = 0$.

⁹The division by $2\nu_0$ in (47) follows from the normalization $\sigma_{\mathbb{H}}^2 = 1$.

Proof: See Appendix D. \square

The bounds (46) on the penalty term allow us to further bound $L_1(W)$. If we replace the penalty term in (39) by its upper bound in (46), we obtain the following lower bound on $L_1(W)$ and, hence, on capacity:

$$L_1(W) \geq L_2(W) = \max_{1 \leq \gamma \leq \beta} \left\{ \frac{W}{\gamma T F} I(y; \sqrt{\gamma}x | h) - \frac{2\nu_0}{\gamma} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \log \left(1 + \frac{\gamma P F}{2\nu_0 W} d_i \right) \right\}. \quad (48)$$

The lower bound $L_2(W)$ can be evaluated numerically in a much more efficient way than $L_1(W)$ because the coefficients $\{d_i\}$ can be computed from the samples $\{(N-n)R_{\mathbb{H}}[0, n]\}$ through the discrete Fourier transform (DFT). If, instead, we replace the penalty term in (39) by its lower bound in (46) we obtain

$$L_1(W) \leq L_a(W) = \max_{1 \leq \gamma \leq \beta} \left\{ \frac{W}{\gamma T F} I(y; \sqrt{\gamma}x | h) - \frac{W}{\gamma} \int_{\nu} \int_{\tau} \log \left(1 + \frac{\gamma P}{W} C_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau) \right) d\tau d\nu \right\}. \quad (49)$$

Furthermore, for large bandwidth we can replace $I(y; \sqrt{\gamma}x | h)$ in (49) by its second-order Taylor series expansion [14, Theorem 14] to obtain the approximation

$$L_a(W) \approx L_{aa}(W) = \max_{1 \leq \gamma \leq \beta} \left\{ P - \frac{\gamma P^2 T F}{W} - \frac{W}{\gamma} \int_{\nu} \int_{\tau} \log \left(1 + \frac{\gamma P}{W} C_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau) \right) d\tau d\nu \right\}. \quad (50)$$

It follows from Lemma 3 that $L_1(W)$ and $L_a(W)$ have the same Taylor series expansion around $1/W = 0$, so that $L_1(W) \approx L_a(W) \approx L_{aa}(W)$ for large enough W . Furthermore, for scattering functions that satisfy (47) (e.g., a brick-shaped scattering function), also $L_1(W)$ and $L_2(W)$ have the same Taylor series expansion around $1/W = 0$. Hence, $L_2(W) \approx L_1(W) \approx L_a(W)$ for large enough W , for scattering functions that satisfy (47).

D. Numerical Example

We next evaluate the bounds in the previous section for the following set of practically relevant system parameters.

- Brick-shaped scattering function with maximum delay $\tau_0 = 0.5 \mu\text{s}$, maximum Doppler shift $\nu_0 = 5 \text{ Hz}$, and corresponding spread $\Delta_{\mathbb{H}} = 4\tau_0\nu_0 = 10^{-5}$.
- Grid parameters $T = 0.35 \text{ ms}$ and $F = 3.53 \text{ kHz}$, so that $TF \approx 1.25$ and $T/F = \tau_0/\nu_0$, as suggested by the design rule (12).
- Receive power normalized with respect to the noise spectral density

$$\frac{P}{1 \text{ W/Hz}} = 2.42 \cdot 10^7 \text{ s}^{-1}.$$

These parameter values are representative for several different types of systems. For example:

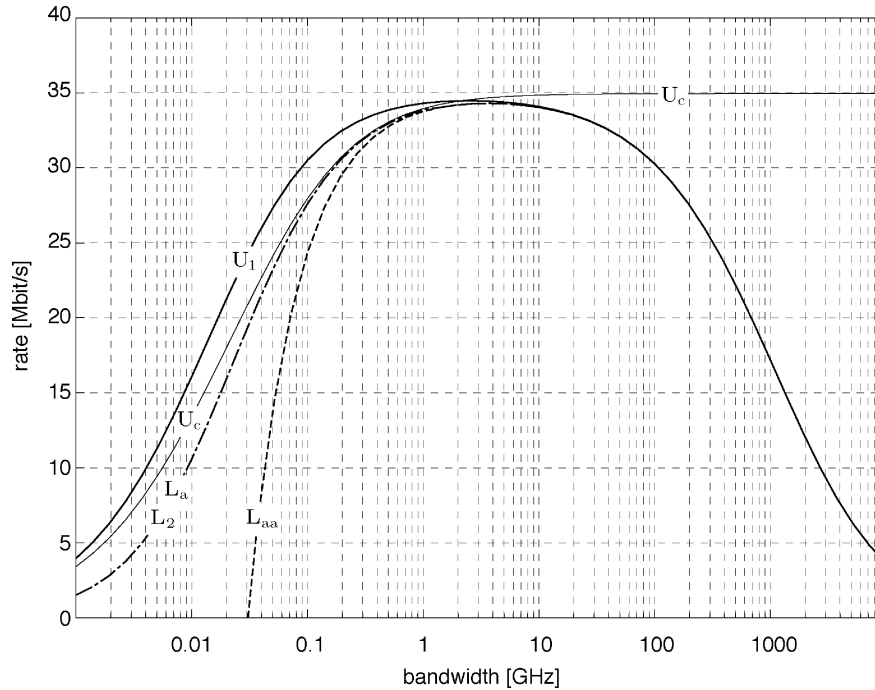


Fig. 1. The upper bounds $U_c(W)$ in (26) and $U_1(W)$ in (27), as well as the lower bound $L_2(W)$ in (48), and the large-bandwidth approximations of $L_1(W)$ in (49) and (50) for $\beta = 1$ and a brick-shaped scattering function with spread $\Delta_H = 10^{-5}$.

- An IEEE 802.11a system with transmit power of 200 mW, path loss of 118 dB, and receiver noise figure [64] of 5 dB; the path loss is rather pessimistic for typical indoor link distances and includes the attenuation of the signal, e.g., by a concrete wall.
- A UWB system with transmit power of 0.5 mW, path loss of 77 dB, and receiver noise figure of 20 dB.

Fig. 1 shows the upper bounds $U_c(W)$ in (26) and $U_1(W)$ in (27), as well as the lower bound $L_2(W)$ in (48), and the large-bandwidth approximations $L_a(W)$ in (49) and $L_{aa}(W)$ in (50), all for $\beta = 1$. As brick-shaped scattering functions are flat in the Doppler domain, i.e., they satisfy the condition in (47), it follows from Lemma 3 that the difference between $L_a(W)$ and the lower bound $L_2(W)$ in (48) vanishes as $W \rightarrow \infty$. For our choice of parameters, this difference is so small, even for finite bandwidth, that the curves for $L_a(W)$ and the lower bound $L_2(W)$ cannot be distinguished in Fig. 1. As $L_2(W) \leq L_1(W) \leq L_a(W)$, the lower bound $L_1(W)$ is fully characterized as well.

The upper bound $U_1(W)$ and the lower bound $L_1(W)$ take on their maximum at a large but finite bandwidth; beyond this *critical bandwidth*, additional bandwidth is detrimental and the capacity approaches zero as bandwidth increases further. In particular, we can see from Fig. 1 that many current wireless systems operate well below the critical bandwidth. It can furthermore be verified numerically that the critical bandwidth increases with decreasing spread, consistent with our analysis in Section III-B.3. Furthermore, the gap between upper and lower bounds increases with increasing β .

For bandwidth smaller than the critical bandwidth, $L_1(W)$ comes quite close to the coherent-capacity upper bound $U_c(W)$; this seems to validate, at least for the setting considered, the

standard receiver design principle to first estimate the channel and then use the resulting estimates as if they were perfect.

The approximate lower bound $L_{aa}(W)$ in (50) is accurate for bandwidth above the critical bandwidth and very loose otherwise. Furthermore, $U_1(W)$ and $L_{aa}(W)$ seem to fully characterize $C(W)$ in the large-bandwidth regime. We will make this statement precise in the next section, where we relate $U_1(W)$ and $L_1(W)$ to the first-order Taylor series expansion of $C(W)$ around the point $1/W = 0$.

E. Capacity in the Infinite-Bandwidth Limit

The plots in Fig. 1 of the upper and the lower bounds seem to coincide for large bandwidth; yet it is not clear *a priori* if the bounds allow to characterize capacity in the limit $W \rightarrow \infty$. To address this question, we next investigate if $U_1(W)$ and $L_1(W)$ have the same first-order Taylor series expansion in $1/W$ around the point $1/W = 0$.

Because the upper bound $U_1(W)$ in (27) takes on two different values, depending on the value of the parameter $\alpha(W)$ in (27b), its first-order Taylor series is somewhat tedious to derive. We state the result in the following lemma and provide the derivation in Appendix E.

Lemma 4: Let

$$\kappa_H = \int_{\nu} \int_{\tau} C_H^2(\nu, \tau) d\tau d\nu. \quad (51)$$

Then, the upper bound (27) in Theorem 1 admits the following first-order Taylor series expansion around the point $1/W = 0$:

$$U_1(W) = \frac{c}{W} + o\left(\frac{1}{W}\right) \quad (52a)$$

where

$$c = \lim_{W \rightarrow \infty} WU_1(W) = \begin{cases} \frac{P^2}{2} (\beta\kappa_{\mathbb{H}} - TF), & \text{if } \beta > \frac{2TF}{\kappa_{\mathbb{H}}} \\ \frac{(\beta P\kappa_{\mathbb{H}})^2}{8TF}, & \text{if } \beta \leq \frac{2TF}{\kappa_{\mathbb{H}}}. \end{cases} \quad (52b)$$

We show in Appendix F that the Taylor series expansion of the lower bound $L_1(W)$ in (39) does not have the same first-order term c . This result is formalized in the following lemma.

Lemma 5: The lower bound (39) in Theorem 2 admits the following first-order Taylor series expansion around the point $1/W = 0$:

$$L_1(W) = \frac{\underline{c}}{W} + o\left(\frac{1}{W}\right) \quad (53a)$$

where

$$\underline{c} = \lim_{W \rightarrow \infty} WL_1(W) = \beta P^2 \left(\frac{\kappa_{\mathbb{H}}}{2} - TF \right). \quad (53b)$$

As c in (52b) and \underline{c} in (53b) are different, the two bounds $U_1(W)$ and $L_1(W)$ do not fully characterize $C(W)$ in the wide-band limit. In the next theorem, we show, however, that the first-order Taylor series of $U_1(W)$ in Lemma 4 indeed correctly characterizes $C(W)$ for $W \rightarrow \infty$.

Theorem 6: Consider an underspread Rayleigh-fading channel with scattering function $C_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau)$. Assume that the channel input \mathbf{x} satisfies the average-power constraint $\mathbb{E}[\|\mathbf{x}\|^2] \leq KPT$ and the peak constraint $|x[k, n]|^2 \leq \beta PT/N$ w.p. 1. The capacity $C(W)$ of this channel has a first-order Taylor series expansion around the point $1/W = 0$ equal to the first-order Taylor series expansion in (52).

Proof: We need a capacity lower bound different from $L_1(W)$ with the same asymptotic behavior for $W \rightarrow \infty$ as the upper bound $U_1(W)$. The key element in the derivation of this new lower bound is an extension of the block-constant signaling scheme used in [30] to prove asymptotic capacity results for frequency-flat time-selective channels. In particular, we use input signals with uniformly distributed phase whose magnitude is toggled on and off at random with a prescribed probability; hence, information is encoded jointly in the amplitude and in the phase. In comparison, the signaling scheme used to obtain $L_1(W)$ encodes information in the phase only. We present the details of the proof in Appendix G. \square

Similar to the low-SNR capacity behavior of discrete-time frequency-flat time-selective channels [30], the first-order Taylor series coefficient in (52b) takes on two different forms as a function of the channel parameters. However, the link in (16) between the discretized channel and the WSSUS channel \mathbb{H} allows us to conclude that $\beta > 2TF/\kappa_{\mathbb{H}}$, and thus $c = P^2(\beta\kappa_{\mathbb{H}} - TF)/2$, holds for virtually all channels of practical interest. In fact, by Jensen's inequality, we have that $\kappa_{\mathbb{H}} \geq \Delta_{\mathbb{H}}^{-1}$ (with equality for brick-shaped scattering functions); as a consequence, $2TF\Delta_{\mathbb{H}} \geq 2TF/\kappa_{\mathbb{H}}$, and a sufficient condition for $\beta > 2TF/\kappa_{\mathbb{H}}$ is $\beta > 2TF\Delta_{\mathbb{H}}$. For typical values of TF (e.g., $TF \approx 1.25$) and typical values of $\Delta_{\mathbb{H}}$ (e.g., $\Delta_{\mathbb{H}} < 10^{-2}$), this latter condition is satisfied for any admissible β .

We state in Lemma 5 that the first-order term \underline{c} in the Taylor series expansion of the lower bound $L_1(W)$ does not match the corresponding term c of the Taylor series expansion of capacity. Yet, the plots of the upper and the lower bounds in Fig. 1 seem to coincide at large bandwidth. This observation is not surprising as the ratio

$$\underline{c}/c = \frac{\beta(\kappa_{\mathbb{H}}/2 - TF)}{(1/2)(\kappa_{\mathbb{H}}\beta - TF)}$$

approaches 1 for β and TF fixed as $\kappa_{\mathbb{H}}$ grows large. For example, we have $\underline{c}/c = 0.998$ for the same parameters we used for the numerical evaluation in Section III-D, i.e., $\Delta_{\mathbb{H}} = 10^{-3}$, $\beta = 1$, and $TF = 1.25$.

IV. INFINITE-BANDWIDTH CAPACITY UNDER A PEAK CONSTRAINT IN TIME

So far, we have considered a peak constraint in time and frequency; we now analyze the case of input signals subject to a peak constraint in time only, according to (23). The average-power constraint $\mathbb{E}[\|\mathbf{x}\|^2] \leq KPT$ remains in force. In addition, we focus on the infinite-bandwidth limit. By means of a capacity lower bound that is explicit in the channel's scattering function, we show that the phenomenon of vanishing capacity in the wideband limit can be eliminated if we allow the transmit signal to be peaky in frequency. Furthermore, using the same approach as in the proof of Theorem 1, we obtain an upper bound on the infinite-bandwidth capacity that, for $F = 1/(2\tau_0)$, differs from the corresponding lower bound only by a Jensen penalty term. The two bounds coincide for brick-shaped scattering functions when $F = 1/(2\tau_0)$.

The infinite-bandwidth capacity of the channel (13) is defined as

$$C_{\infty} = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \limsup_{K \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{KT} I(\mathbf{y}; \mathbf{x}) \quad (54)$$

where the supremum is taken over the set \mathcal{S} of all input distributions that satisfy the peak constraint (23) and the constraint $\mathbb{E}[\|\mathbf{x}\|^2] \leq KPT$ on the average power.

A. Lower Bound

We obtain a lower bound on C_{∞} by evaluating the mutual information in (54) for a specific signaling scheme. As signaling scheme, we consider a generalization of the on-off frequency-shift keying (FSK) scheme proposed in [65]. The resulting lower bound is given in the following theorem.

Theorem 7: Consider an underspread Rayleigh-fading channel with scattering function $C_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau)$; assume that the channel input \mathbf{x} satisfies the average-power constraint $\mathbb{E}[\|\mathbf{x}\|^2] \leq KPT$ and the peak constraint $\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} |x[k, n]|^2 \leq \beta PT$ w.p. 1. The infinite-bandwidth capacity of this channel is lower-bounded as $C_{\infty} \geq L_{\infty}$, where

$$L_{\infty} = P - \frac{1}{\beta} \int_{\nu} \log(1 + \beta P q_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu)) d\nu \quad (55)$$

and $q_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu) = \int_{\tau} C_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau) d\tau$ denotes the power-Doppler profile of the channel.

Proof: See Appendix H. \square

For $\beta = 1$, the lower bound in (55) coincides with Viterbi's result on the rates achievable on an AWGN channel with complex Gaussian input signals of spectral density $q_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu)$, modulated by FSK tones [25, eq. (39)]. Viterbi's setup is relevant for our analysis because, for a WSSUS channel with power-Doppler profile $q_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu)$, the output signal that corresponds to an FSK tone can be well-approximated by Viterbi's transmit signal whenever the observation interval at the receiver is large and the maximum delay τ_0 of the channel is much smaller than the observation interval [13, Sec. 8.6]. The proof technique used to obtain Theorem 7 is, however, conceptually different from that in [25]. On the basis of the interpretation of Viterbi's signaling scheme provided above, we can summarize the proof technique in [25] as follows: first, a signaling scheme is chosen, namely FSK, for transmission over a WSSUS channel; then, the resulting stochastic process at the channel output is discretized by means of a Karhunen–Loève decomposition; finally, the achievable rates in [25, eq. (39)] are computed by means of an error exponent analysis of the discretized stochastic process and by means of [13, Lemma 8.5.3]—Szegő's theorem on the asymptotic eigenvalue distribution of self-adjoint Toeplitz operators. To prove Theorem 7, on the other hand, we first discretize the WSSUS underspread channel; the rate achievable for a specific signaling scheme, which resembles FSK, then yields the infinite-bandwidth capacity lower bound (55). The main tool used in the proof of Theorem 7 is a property of the information divergence of FSK constellations, first presented by Butman and Klass [39].

For $\beta \rightarrow \infty$, i.e., when the input signal is subject only to an average-power constraint, L_∞ in (55) approaches the infinite-bandwidth capacity of an AWGN channel with the same receive power, as previously demonstrated by Gallager [13]. The signaling scheme used in the proof of Theorem 7 is, however, not the only scheme that approaches this limit when no peak constraints are imposed on the input signal. In [15], we presented another signaling scheme, namely, time-frequency pulse position modulation, which exhibits the same behavior. The proof of [15, Theorem 1] is similar to the proof of Theorem 7 in Appendix H.

B. Upper Bound

In Theorem 8, we present an upper bound on C_∞ and identify a class of scattering functions for which this upper bound and the lower bound (55) coincide if $F = 1/(2\tau_0)$. Differently from the lower bound, which can be obtained both through Viterbi's approach and through our approach, the upper bound presented below is heavily built on the discretization of the continuous-time WSSUS underspread channel presented in Section II-B.

Theorem 8: Consider an underspread Rayleigh-fading channel with scattering function $C_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau)$; assume that the channel input \mathbf{x} satisfies the average-power constraint $\mathbb{E}[\|\mathbf{x}\|^2] \leq KPT$ and the peak constraint $\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} |x[k, n]|^2 \leq \beta PT$ w.p. 1. The infinite-bandwidth capacity of this channel is upper-bounded as $C_\infty \leq U_\infty$, where

$$U_\infty = P - \frac{F}{\beta} \int_{\nu} \int_{\tau} \log \left(1 + \frac{\beta P}{F} C_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau) \right) d\tau d\nu. \quad (56)$$

Proof: See Appendix J. \square

As the upper bound (56) is a decreasing function of F , and as F has to satisfy the Nyquist condition $F \leq 1/(2\tau_0)$, the upper bound is minimized when $F = 1/(2\tau_0)$. For this value of F , Jensen's inequality applied to the second term on the RHS of (56) yields

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2\tau_0\beta} \int_{\nu} \int_{\tau} \log(1 + 2\tau_0\beta P C_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau)) d\tau d\nu \\ & \leq \frac{1}{\beta} \int_{\nu} \log \left(1 + \beta P \int_{\tau} C_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau) d\tau \right) d\nu \\ & = \frac{1}{\beta} \int_{\nu} \log(1 + \beta P q_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu)) d\nu. \end{aligned} \quad (57)$$

Hence, for $F = 1/(2\tau_0)$, the upper bound (56) and the lower bound (55) differ only by a Jensen penalty term. It is interesting to observe that the Jensen penalty in (57) is zero whenever the scattering function is flat in the delay domain, i.e., whenever $C_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau)$ is of the form¹⁰

$$C_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau) = \frac{q_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu)}{2\tau_0}, \quad (\nu, \tau) \in [-\nu_0, \nu_0] \times [-\tau_0, \tau_0]. \quad (58)$$

In this case, the upper and lower bounds coincide and the infinite bandwidth capacity C_∞ is fully characterized by

$$C_\infty = P - \frac{1}{\beta} \int_{\nu} \log(1 + \beta P q_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu)) d\nu. \quad (59)$$

Expressions similar to (59) were found in [28] for the capacity per unit energy of a discrete-time frequency-flat time-selective channel, and in [26], [27] for the infinite-bandwidth capacity of the continuous-time counterpart of the same channel; in all cases a peak constraint is imposed on the input signals.

V. CONCLUSION

The underspread Gaussian WSSUS channel with a peak constraint on the input signal is a fairly accurate and general model for wireless channels. Despite the model's mathematical elegance and simplicity, it appears to be difficult to compute the corresponding capacity. To nonetheless study capacity as a function of bandwidth, we have taken a three-step approach: we first constructed a discretized and diagonalized IO relation that approximates the IO relation of the underlying continuous-time WSSUS channel; in a second step, we derived capacity upper and lower bounds on the basis of this discretized model, and in a third step, we expressed these bounds in terms of the scattering function of the original continuous-time WSSUS channel.

The capacity bounds derived in this paper are explicit in the channel's scattering function, a quantity that can be obtained from channel measurements. Furthermore, the capacity bounds may serve as an efficient design tool even when the scattering function is not known completely, and the channel is only characterized coarsely by its maximum delay τ_0 and maximum Doppler shift ν_0 . In particular, one can assume that the scattering function is brick-shaped within its support area

¹⁰The division by $2\tau_0$ in (58) follows from the normalization $\sigma_{\mathbb{H}}^2 = 1$.

$[-\nu_0, \nu_0] \times [-\tau_0, \tau_0]$ and evaluate the corresponding bounds. A brick-shaped scattering function results in the lowest upper bound for given τ_0 and ν_0 . Furthermore, the bounds are particularly easy to evaluate for brick-shaped scattering functions and result in analytical expressions explicit in the channel spread $\Delta_{\mathbb{H}}$. Extensions of the capacity bounds for input signals subject to a peak constraint in time and frequency to the case of spatially correlated MIMO channels are provided in [66].

The multivariate discrete-time channel model considered in this paper, $\mathbf{y}[k] = \mathbf{h}[k] \odot \mathbf{x}[k] + \mathbf{w}[k]$, and the corresponding capacity bounds are also of interest in their own right, without the connection to the underlying WSSUS channel. The individual elements of the vector $\mathbf{h}[k]$ do not necessarily need to be interpreted as discrete frequency slots; for example, the block-fading model with correlation across blocks in [67] can be cast into the form of our multivariate discrete-time model as well. As our model is a generalization of the time-selective, frequency-flat channel model, it is not surprising that the structure of our bounds for the case of a peak constraint both in time and frequency, and a peak constraint in time only, is similar to the corresponding results in [29], [30], and [26]–[28], respectively. The key difference between our proofs and the proofs in [26], [28], [30] is that our derivation of the upper bounds (27) and (56) (see Appendix B and Appendix J, respectively) is based on the relation between mutual information and MMSE. Compared to the proof in [28, Sec. VI], our approach has the advantages that it can easily be generalized to multiple dimensions—in our case time and frequency—and that it provides the new lower bound (71).

Numerical evaluation indicates that our bounds are surprisingly accurate over a large range of bandwidth. For small bandwidth, and hence high SNR, however, the bounds cease to be tight, and a refined analysis along the lines of [5], [67] is called for. In this regime, capacity is sensitive to loss of dimensions in signal space [57], [58]. Hence, more care needs to be exercised in the choice of the Weyl–Heisenberg set; in particular, minimizing ISI and ICI only, as done in Section II-B, might result in loose capacity bounds. Tight bounds over a large range of SNR values of practical interest are obtained in [58], on the basis of the nondiagonalized IO relation (11).

The diagonalization presented in Section II-B.3 can be extended to WSSUS channels with non-compactly supported scattering function, as long as the area of the *effective* support of the scattering function is small [52]. The capacity bounds corresponding to a non-compactly supported scattering function are, however, more difficult to evaluate numerically because of aliasing in (16). A challenging open problem is to characterize the capacity behavior of *overspread* channels, i.e., channels with spread $\Delta_{\mathbb{H}} > 1$. The major difficulty resides in the fact that a set of deterministic eigenfunctions can no longer be used to diagonalize the random kernel of the channel.

APPENDIX A

A. Approximate Eigenfunctions and Eigenvalues of the Channel Operator

The construction of the diagonalized IO relation (13) relies on the following two properties of underspread operators.

- Time and frequency shifts of a time- and frequency-localized prototype signal $g(t)$ matched to the channel's scattering function $C_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau)$ are approximate eigenfunctions of \mathbb{H} .
- Samples of the time-varying transfer function $L_{\mathbb{H}}(t, f)$ are the corresponding approximate eigenvalues.

In this appendix, we make these claims more precise and give bounds on the mean-square approximation error—averaged with respect to the channel's realizations—for both approximate eigenfunctions and eigenvalues. The results presented in the remainder of this appendix are not novel, as they already appeared elsewhere, sometimes in different form [33], [41], [52], [55]; the goal of this appendix is to provide a self-contained exposition.

1) *Ambiguity Function*: The design problem for $g(t)$ can be restated in terms of its *ambiguity function* $A_g(\nu, \tau)$, which is defined as [68]

$$A_g(\nu, \tau) = \int_t g(t)g^*(t - \tau)e^{-j2\pi\nu t} dt.$$

Without loss of generality, we can assume that $g(t)$ is normalized, so that $A_g(0, 0) = \|g\|^2 = 1$. For two signals $g(t)$ and $f(t)$, the *cross-ambiguity function* is defined as

$$A_{g,f}(\nu, \tau) = \int_t g(t)f^*(t - \tau)e^{-j2\pi\nu t} dt.$$

The following properties of the (cross-) ambiguity function are important in our context.

Property 1: The volume under the so-called *ambiguity surface* $|A_g(\nu, \tau)|^2$ is constant [69]. In particular, if $g(t)$ has unit energy, then

$$\int_{\nu} \int_{\tau} |A_g(\nu, \tau)|^2 d\tau d\nu = 1.$$

Property 2: The ambiguity surface attains its maximum magnitude at the origin: $|A_g(\nu, \tau)|^2 \leq [A_g(0, 0)]^2 = 1$, for all ν and τ . This property follows from the Cauchy–Schwarz inequality, as shown in [54].

Property 3: The cross-ambiguity function between the two time- and frequency-shifted signals $g_{(\alpha, \beta)}(t) = g(t - \alpha)e^{j2\pi\beta t}$ and $g_{(\alpha', \beta')}(t) = g(t - \alpha')e^{j2\pi\beta' t}$ is given by

$$\begin{aligned} & A_{g_{(\alpha, \beta)}, g_{(\alpha', \beta')}}(\nu, \tau) \\ &= \int_t g(t - \alpha)e^{j2\pi\beta t} g^*(t - \alpha' - \tau)e^{-j2\pi\beta'(t - \tau)} e^{-j2\pi\nu t} dt \\ &= A_g(\nu + \beta' - \beta, \tau + \alpha' - \alpha) e^{-j2\pi(\nu\alpha - \tau\beta')} e^{-j2\pi(\beta' - \beta)\alpha} \end{aligned} \quad (60)$$

where the last step follows from the change of variables $t' = t - \alpha$. As a direct consequence of (60), we have

$$A_{g_{(\alpha, \beta)}}(\nu, \tau) = A_g(\nu, \tau) e^{-j2\pi(\nu\alpha - \tau\beta)}. \quad (61)$$

Property 4: Let the unit-energy signal $g(t)$ have Fourier transform $G(f)$, and denote by T_0 and F_0 defined as

$$T_0^2 = \int_t t^2 |g(t)|^2 dt, \quad F_0^2 = \int_f f^2 |G(f)|^2 df \quad (62)$$

the *effective duration* and the *effective bandwidth* of $g(t)$. Then T_0^2 and F_0^2 are proportional to the second-order derivatives of $A_g(\nu, \tau)$ at the point $(\nu, \tau) = (0, 0)$ [69]

$$\begin{aligned} \left. \frac{\partial^2 A_g(\nu, \tau)}{\partial \nu^2} \right|_{(\nu, \tau)=(0,0)} &= -4\pi^2 T_0^2 \\ \left. \frac{\partial^2 A_g(\nu, \tau)}{\partial \tau^2} \right|_{(\nu, \tau)=(0,0)} &= -4\pi^2 F_0^2. \end{aligned}$$

Property 5: For the channel operator \mathbb{H} in Section II-A

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \mathbb{H}g, f \rangle &\stackrel{(a)}{=} \int_t \int_\tau \int_\nu S_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau) g(t - \tau) e^{j2\pi t\nu} f^*(t) d\tau d\nu dt \\ &= \int_\nu \int_\tau S_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau) \left[\int_t f(t) g^*(t - \tau) e^{-j2\pi t\nu} dt \right]^* d\tau d\nu \\ &= \int_\nu \int_\tau S_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau) A_{f,g}^*(\nu, \tau) d\tau d\nu = \langle S_{\mathbb{H}}, A_{f,g} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

where in (a) we used (5).

Properties 1 and 2, which constitute the *radar uncertainty principle*, imply that it is not possible to find a signal $g(t)$ with a corresponding ambiguity function $A_g(\nu, \tau)$ that is arbitrarily well concentrated in ν and τ [69]. The radar uncertainty principle is a manifestation of the classical Heisenberg uncertainty principle, which states that the effective duration T_0 and the effective bandwidth F_0 (both defined in (62)) of any signal in \mathcal{L}^2 satisfy $T_0 F_0 \geq 1/(4\pi)$ [54, Theorem 2.2.1]. In fact, when $g(t)$ has effective duration T_0 , and effective bandwidth F_0 , the corresponding ambiguity function $A_g(\nu, \tau)$ is highly concentrated on a rectangle of area $4T_0 F_0$; but this area cannot be made arbitrarily small.

2) Approximate Eigenfunctions:

Lemma 9 ([33, Ch. 4.6.1]): Let \mathbb{H} be a WSSUS channel with scattering function $C_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau)$. Then, for any unit-energy signal $g(t)$, the mean-square approximation error incurred by assuming that $g(t)$ is an eigenfunction of \mathbb{H} is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_1 &= \mathbb{E} \left[\left| \langle \mathbb{H}g, g \rangle g - \mathbb{H}g \right|^2 \right] \\ &= \int_\nu \int_\tau C_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau) \left(1 - |A_g(\nu, \tau)|^2 \right) d\tau d\nu. \end{aligned} \quad (63)$$

Proof: We decompose ϵ_1 as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E} \left[\left| \langle \mathbb{H}g, g \rangle g - \mathbb{H}g \right|^2 \right] &= \mathbb{E} \left[\left| \langle \mathbb{H}g, g \rangle g \right|^2 \right] + \mathbb{E} \left[\left| \mathbb{H}g \right|^2 \right] - 2\mathbb{E} \left[\left| \langle \mathbb{H}g, g \rangle \right|^2 \right] \\ &= \mathbb{E} \left[\left| \mathbb{H}g \right|^2 \right] - \mathbb{E} \left[\left| \langle \mathbb{H}g, g \rangle \right|^2 \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (64)$$

Here, the last step follows because $g(t)$ has unit energy by assumption. We now compute the two terms in (64) separately. The first term is equal to

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E} \left[\left| \mathbb{H}g \right|^2 \right] &\stackrel{(a)}{=} \mathbb{E} \left[\left| \int_t \left[\int_\nu \int_\tau S_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau) g(t - \tau) e^{j2\pi t\nu} d\tau d\nu \right]^2 dt \right| \right] \\ &\stackrel{(b)}{=} \int_\nu \int_\tau C_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau) \int_t g(t - \tau) g^*(t - \tau) dt d\tau d\nu \\ &\stackrel{(c)}{=} \int_\nu \int_\tau C_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau) d\tau d\nu \end{aligned} \quad (65)$$

where (a) follows from (5), (b) from the WSSUS property, and (c) from the energy normalization of $g(t)$. For the second term we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E} \left[\left| \langle \mathbb{H}g, g \rangle \right|^2 \right] &\stackrel{(a)}{=} \mathbb{E} \left[\left| \langle S_{\mathbb{H}}, A_g \rangle \right|^2 \right] \\ &= \mathbb{E} \left[\left| \int_\nu \int_\tau S_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau) A_g^*(\nu, \tau) d\tau d\nu \right|^2 \right] \\ &\stackrel{(b)}{=} \int_\nu \int_\tau C_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau) |A_g(\nu, \tau)|^2 d\tau d\nu \end{aligned} \quad (66)$$

where (a) follows from Property 5 and (b) follows from the WSSUS property. To conclude the proof, we insert (65) and (66) into (64). \square

The error ϵ_1 in (63) is minimized if $g(t)$ is chosen so that $A_g(\nu, \tau) \approx A_g(0, 0) = 1$ over the support of the scattering function. If the channel is highly underspread, we can replace $A_g(\nu, \tau)$ on the RHS of (63) by its second-order Taylor series expansion around the point $(\nu, \tau) = (0, 0)$; Property 4 now shows that good time and frequency localization of $g(t)$ is *necessary* for ϵ_1 to be small. If $g(t)$ is taken to be real and even, the second-order Taylor series expansion of $A_g(\nu, \tau)$ around the point $(\nu, \tau) = (0, 0)$ takes on a particularly simple form because the first-order term is zero, and we can approximate $A_g(\nu, \tau)$ around $(0, 0)$ as follows [69]:

$$A_g(\nu, \tau) \approx 1 - 2\pi [T_0^2 \nu^2 + F_0^2 \tau^2 - j\nu\tau/(4\pi)].$$

Hence, when $g(t)$ is real and even, good time and frequency localization of $g(t)$ is also *sufficient* for ϵ_1 to be small.

3) Approximate Eigenvalues:

Lemma 10 ([41], [52]): Let \mathbb{H} be a WSSUS channel with time-varying transfer function $L_{\mathbb{H}}(t, f)$ and scattering function $C_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau)$. Then, for any unit-energy signal $g_{(\alpha, \beta)}(t) = g(t - \alpha) e^{j2\pi\beta t}$, the mean-square approximation error incurred by assuming that $L_{\mathbb{H}}(\alpha, \beta)$ is an eigenvalue of \mathbb{H} associated to $g_{(\alpha, \beta)}(t)$ is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_2 &= \mathbb{E} \left[\left| \langle \mathbb{H}g_{(\alpha, \beta)}, g_{(\alpha, \beta)} \rangle - L_{\mathbb{H}}(\alpha, \beta) \right|^2 \right] \\ &= \int_\nu \int_\tau C_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau) |1 - A_g(\nu, \tau)|^2 d\tau d\nu. \end{aligned}$$

Proof: We use Property 5 and the Fourier transform relation (4) to write ϵ_2 as

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_2 &= \mathbb{E} \left[\left| \int_\nu \int_\tau S_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau) \left[A_{g_{(\alpha, \beta)}}^*(\nu, \tau) - e^{j2\pi(\nu\alpha - \tau\beta)} \right] d\tau d\nu \right|^2 \right] \\ &\stackrel{(a)}{=} \mathbb{E} \left[\left| \int_\nu \int_\tau S_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau) e^{j2\pi(\nu\alpha - \tau\beta)} \left[A_g^*(\nu, \tau) - 1 \right] d\tau d\nu \right|^2 \right] \\ &\stackrel{(b)}{=} \int_\nu \int_\tau C_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau) |1 - A_g(\nu, \tau)|^2 d\tau d\nu. \end{aligned} \quad (67)$$

Here, (a) follows from (61) and (b) is a consequence of the WSSUS property. \square

Similarly to what was stated for ϵ_1 in the previous section, also in this case good time and frequency localization of $g(t)$ leads to small mean-square error ϵ_2 if the channel is underspread.

B. OFDM Pulse Design for Minimum ISI and ICI

In Section II-B, we introduced the concept of a PS-OFDM system that uses an orthonormal Weyl–Heisenberg transmission set $\{g_{k,n}(t)\}$, where $g_{k,n}(t) = g(t - kT)e^{j2\pi nFt}$, and provided the criterion (12) for the choice of the grid parameters T and F to jointly minimize ISI and ICI. In this section, we detail the derivation that leads to (12). Let $r(t) = (\mathbb{H}x)(t)$ denote the noise-free channel output when the channel input $x(t)$ is a PS-OFDM signal given by

$$x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k, n]g_{k,n}(t).$$

For mathematical convenience, we consider the case of an infinite time and frequency horizon, and assume that the input symbols $\{x[k, n]\}$ are i.i.d. with zero mean and $\mathbb{E}[|x[k, n]|^2] \leq 1$, $\forall k, n$.

We want to quantify the mean-square error incurred by assuming that the projection of the received signal $r(t)$ onto the function $g_{k,n}(t)$ equals $x[k, n]L_{\mathbb{H}}(kT, nF)$, i.e., the error

$$\epsilon_3 = \mathbb{E}[|\langle r, g_{k,n} \rangle - x[k, n]L_{\mathbb{H}}(kT, nF)|^2]$$

where the expectation is over the channel realizations and the input symbols. We bound ϵ_3 as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_3 &= \mathbb{E}\left[|\langle r, g_{k,n} \rangle - x[k, n]\langle \mathbb{H}g_{k,n}, g_{k,n} \rangle\right. \\ &\quad \left.+ x[k, n](\langle \mathbb{H}g_{k,n}, g_{k,n} \rangle - L_{\mathbb{H}}(kT, nF))\right|^2] \\ &\stackrel{(a)}{\leq} 2\mathbb{E}\left[|\langle r, g_{k,n} \rangle - x[k, n]\langle \mathbb{H}g_{k,n}, g_{k,n} \rangle|^2\right] \\ &\quad + 2\mathbb{E}\left[|x[k, n](\langle \mathbb{H}g_{k,n}, g_{k,n} \rangle - L_{\mathbb{H}}(kT, nF))|^2\right] \\ &= 2\epsilon_4 + 2\mathbb{E}[|x[k, n]|^2] \underbrace{\mathbb{E}[|\langle \mathbb{H}g_{k,n}, g_{k,n} \rangle - L_{\mathbb{H}}(kT, nF)|^2]}_{\epsilon_2} \\ &\leq 2\epsilon_4 + 2\epsilon_2 \end{aligned}$$

where (a) holds because for any two complex numbers u and v we have that $|u + v|^2 \leq 2|u|^2 + 2|v|^2$. The error ϵ_2 is the same as the one computed in Lemma 10. The error ϵ_4 results from neglecting ISI and ICI and can be bounded as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_4 &= \mathbb{E}[|\langle r, g_{k,n} \rangle|^2] + \mathbb{E}[|x[k, n]|^2] \mathbb{E}[|\langle \mathbb{H}g_{k,n}, g_{k,n} \rangle|^2] \\ &\quad - 2\Re\{\mathbb{E}[x^*[k, n]\langle r, g_{k,n} \rangle \langle \mathbb{H}g_{k,n}, g_{k,n} \rangle^*]\} \\ &\stackrel{(a)}{=} \sum_{\substack{k'=-\infty \\ (k',n') \neq (k,n)}}^{\infty} \sum_{n'=-\infty}^{\infty} \mathbb{E}[|x[k', n']|^2] \mathbb{E}[|\langle \mathbb{H}g_{k',n'}, g_{k,n} \rangle|^2] \\ &\stackrel{(b)}{\leq} \sum_{\substack{k'=-\infty \\ (k',n') \neq (k,n)}}^{\infty} \sum_{n'=-\infty}^{\infty} \mathbb{E}[|\langle \mathbb{H}g_{k',n'}, g_{k,n} \rangle|^2] \end{aligned} \quad (68)$$

where (a) follows because the $x[k, n]$ are i.i.d. and zero mean, and (b) because $\mathbb{E}[|x[k, n]|^2] \leq 1$. We now provide an expression for $\mathbb{E}[|\langle \mathbb{H}g_{k',n'}, g_{k,n} \rangle|^2]$ that is explicit in the channel's

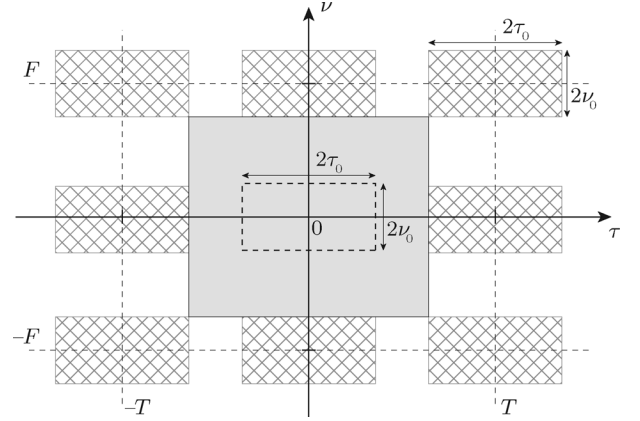


Fig. 2. The support set of the periodized scattering function in (70) are the rectangles with crisscross pattern, while the area on which the ambiguity function $A_g(\nu, \tau)$ should be concentrated to minimize ϵ_4 is shaded in grey.

scattering function

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathbb{E}[|\langle \mathbb{H}g_{k',n'}, g_{k,n} \rangle|^2] \\ &\stackrel{(a)}{=} \mathbb{E}[|\langle S_{\mathbb{H}}, A_{g_{k,n}, g_{k',n'}} \rangle|^2] \\ &\stackrel{(b)}{=} \int_{\nu} \int_{\tau} C_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau) |A_{g_{k,n}, g_{k',n'}}(\nu, \tau)|^2 d\tau d\nu \\ &\stackrel{(c)}{=} \int_{\nu} \int_{\tau} C_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau) |A_g(\nu + (n' - n)F, \tau + (k' - k)T)|^2 d\tau d\nu \\ &= \int_{\nu} \int_{\tau} C_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu - (n' - n)F, \tau - (k' - k)T) |A_g(\nu, \tau)|^2 d\tau d\nu. \end{aligned} \quad (69)$$

Here, (a) follows from Property 5, (b) from the WSSUS property, and (c) from Property 3. We finally insert (69) into (68) and obtain

$$\epsilon_4 \leq \sum_{\substack{k=-\infty \\ (k,n) \neq (0,0)}}^{\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{\nu} \int_{\tau} C_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu - nF, \tau - kT) |A_g(\nu, \tau)|^2 d\tau d\nu. \quad (70)$$

This error is small if the ambiguity surface $|A_g(\nu, \tau)|^2$ of $g(t)$ takes on small values on the periodically repeated rectangles $[-\nu_0 + nF, \nu_0 + nF] \times [-\tau_0 + kT, \tau_0 + kT]$, except for the dashed rectangle centered at the origin (see Fig. 2). This condition can be satisfied if the channel is highly underspread and if the grid parameters T and F are chosen such that the solid rectangle centered at the origin in Fig. 2 has large enough area to allow $|A_g(\nu, \tau)|^2$ to decay. If $g(t)$ has effective duration T_0 and effective bandwidth F_0 , the latter condition holds if $T \geq \tau_0 + T_0$, and $F \geq \nu_0 + F_0$. Given a constraint on the product TF , good localization of $g(t)$, both in time and frequency, is necessary for the two inequalities above to hold.

The minimization of ϵ_4 in (70) over all orthonormal Weyl–Heisenberg sets $\{g_{k,n}(t)\}$ is a difficult task; numerical methods to minimize ϵ_4 are described in [56]. The simple rule on how to choose the grid parameters T and F provided in (12) is derived from the following observation: for known τ_0 and ν_0 , and for a fixed product TF , the area $4(T - \tau_0)(F - \nu_0)$ of

the solid rectangle centered at the origin in Fig. 2 is maximized if [33], [55], [56]

$$\frac{T}{F} = \frac{\tau_0}{\nu_0}.$$

APPENDIX B

Lemma 11: Let $\{h[k]\}$ be a stationary random process with correlation function

$$r_h[k] = \mathbb{E}[h[k'] + k]h^*[k']]$$

and spectral density

$$c_h(\theta) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} r_h[k]e^{-j2\pi k\theta}, \quad |\theta| \leq 1/2.$$

Furthermore, let $\mathbf{h} = [h[0]h[1] \dots h[K-1]]^T$, and denote the $K \times K$ covariance matrix of \mathbf{h} by $\mathbf{R}_h = \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{h}\mathbf{h}^H]$. This covariance matrix is Hermitian Toeplitz with entries $[\mathbf{R}_h]_{i,j} = r_h[i-j]$. Then, for any deterministic K -dimensional vector \mathbf{x} with binary entries $\{0, 1\}$ and for any $\rho > 0$, the following inequality holds:

$$\begin{aligned} \inf_{\mathbf{x}} \frac{1}{\|\mathbf{x}\|^2} \log \det(\mathbf{I}_K + \rho \mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^H \odot \mathbf{R}_h) \\ \geq \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \log(1 + \rho c_h(\theta)) d\theta. \end{aligned} \quad (71)$$

Furthermore, in the limit $K \rightarrow \infty$, the above inequality is satisfied with equality if the entries of \mathbf{x} are all equal to 1.

Remark 1: The second statement in Lemma 11, i.e., that the infimum can be achieved by an all-1 vector in the limit $K \rightarrow \infty$, was already proved in [28, Sec. VI-B]. The proof in [28] relies on rather technical set-theoretic arguments, so that it is not easy to see how the structure of the problem—the stationarity of the process $\{h[k]\}$ —comes into play. Therefore, it is cumbersome to extend the proof in [28] to accommodate two-dimensional stationary processes as used in this paper. Here, we provide an alternative proof that is significantly shorter, explicitly uses the stationarity property, can be directly generalized to two-dimensional stationary processes (see Corollary 13 below), and yields the new lower bound (71) as an important additional result.

Our proof is based on the relation between mutual information and MMSE discovered by Guo *et al.* [38]. In the following lemma, we restate, for convenience, the mutual information-MMSE relation for JPG random vectors.¹¹

Lemma 12: Let \mathbf{h} be a K -dimensional random vector that satisfies $\mathbb{E}[\|\mathbf{h}\|^2] < \infty$, and let \mathbf{w} be a zero-mean JPG vector, $\mathbf{w} \sim \mathcal{CN}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{I}_K)$, that is independent of \mathbf{h} . Then, for any deterministic K -dimensional vector \mathbf{x}

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{d\gamma} I(\sqrt{\gamma}\mathbf{x} \odot \mathbf{h} + \mathbf{w}; \mathbf{h}) \\ = \mathbb{E}[\|\mathbf{x} \odot \mathbf{h} - \mathbf{x} \odot \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{h} | \sqrt{\gamma}\mathbf{x} \odot \mathbf{h} + \mathbf{w}]\|^2]. \end{aligned} \quad (72)$$

¹¹For a proof of Lemma 12, see [38, Sec. V-D].

The expression on the RHS in (72) is the MMSE obtained when $\mathbf{x} \odot \mathbf{h}$ is estimated from the noisy observation $\sqrt{\gamma}\mathbf{x} \odot \mathbf{h} + \mathbf{w}$.

Proof of Lemma 11: We first derive the lower bound (71) and then show achievability in the limit $K \rightarrow \infty$ in a second step. To apply Lemma 12, we rewrite the left-hand side (LHS) of (71) as

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\|\mathbf{x}\|^2} \log \det(\mathbf{I}_K + \rho \mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^H \odot \mathbf{R}_h) \\ = \frac{1}{\|\mathbf{x}\|^2} I(\sqrt{\rho}\mathbf{x} \odot \mathbf{h} + \mathbf{w}; \mathbf{h}) \end{aligned} \quad (73)$$

where $\mathbf{w} \sim \mathcal{CN}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{I}_K)$ is a JPG vector. Without loss of generality, we assume that the vector \mathbf{x} has exactly M nonzero entries, with corresponding indices in the set \mathcal{M} . Let $z[k] = \sqrt{\gamma}h[k] + w[k]$; then

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\|\mathbf{x}\|^2} I(\sqrt{\rho}\mathbf{x} \odot \mathbf{h} + \mathbf{w}; \mathbf{h}) \\ \stackrel{(a)}{=} \frac{1}{\|\mathbf{x}\|^2} \int_0^\rho \mathbb{E}[\|\mathbf{x} \odot \mathbf{h} - \mathbf{x} \odot \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{h} | \sqrt{\gamma}\mathbf{x} \odot \mathbf{h} + \mathbf{w}]\|^2] d\gamma \\ \stackrel{(b)}{=} \frac{1}{M} \int_0^\rho \sum_{m \in \mathcal{M}} \mathbb{E}[\|h[m] - \mathbb{E}[h[m] | \{z[k]\}_{k \in \mathcal{M}}]\|^2] d\gamma \\ \stackrel{(c)}{\geq} \frac{1}{M} \int_0^\rho \sum_{m \in \mathcal{M}} \mathbb{E}[\|h[m] - \mathbb{E}[h[m] | \{z[k]\}_{k=-\infty}^\infty}\|^2] d\gamma \\ \stackrel{(d)}{=} \int_0^\rho \mathbb{E}[\|h[0] - \mathbb{E}[h[0] | \{z[k]\}_{k=-\infty}^\infty}\|^2] d\gamma. \end{aligned} \quad (74)$$

Here, (a) follows from the relation between mutual information and MMSE in Lemma 12 in the form given in [38, eq. (47)]. Equality (b) holds because \mathbf{x} has exactly M nonzero entries with corresponding indices in \mathcal{M} , and because the components of the observation that contain only noise do not influence the estimation error. The argument underlying inequality (c) is that the MMSE can only decrease if each $h[m]$ is estimated not just from a finite set of noisy observations of the random process $\{h[k]\}$, but also from noisy observations of the process' infinite past and future. This is the so-called *infinite-horizon noncausal MMSE* [70]. Finally, we obtain (d) because the process $\{h[k]\}$ is stationary and its infinite horizon noncausal MMSE is, therefore, the same for all indices $m \in \mathcal{M}$ [70, Sec. V.D.1].

The infinite-horizon noncausal MMSE can be expressed in terms of the spectral density of the process $\{h[k]\}$ [70, eq. (V.D.28)]

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[\|h[0] - \mathbb{E}[h[0] | \{\sqrt{\gamma}h[k] + w[k]\}_{k=-\infty}^\infty}\|^2] \\ = \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \frac{c_h(\theta)}{1 + \gamma c_h(\theta)} d\theta. \end{aligned} \quad (75)$$

To obtain the desired inequality (71), we insert (75) into (74), and (74) in (73), and note that the resulting lower bound does not depend on \mathbf{x} . We have, therefore, established a lower bound on the LHS of (71) as well. We finally integrate over γ and get

$$\begin{aligned} \inf_{\mathbf{x}} \frac{1}{\|\mathbf{x}\|^2} \log \det(\mathbf{I}_K + \rho \mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^H \odot \mathbf{R}_h) \\ \geq \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \int_0^\rho \frac{c_h(\theta)}{1 + \gamma c_h(\theta)} d\gamma d\theta \\ = \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \log(1 + \rho c_h(\theta)) d\theta. \end{aligned} \quad (76)$$

To prove the second statement in Lemma 11, we choose \mathbf{x} in (73) to be the all-1 vector for any dimension K , and evaluate the limit $K \rightarrow \infty$ of the LHS of (73) by means of Szegő's theorem on the asymptotic eigenvalue distribution of a Toeplitz matrix [34], [35]

$$\lim_{K \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{K} \log \det(\mathbf{I}_K + \rho \mathbf{R}_h) = \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \log(1 + \rho c_h(\theta)) d\theta. \quad (77)$$

This shows that the lower bound in (71) can indeed be achieved in the limit $K \rightarrow \infty$ when \mathbf{x} is the all-1 vector. \square

Our proof allows for a simple generalization of Lemma 11 to two-dimensional stationary processes, which are relevant to the problem considered in this paper. The generalization is stated in the following corollary.

Corollary 13: Let $\{h[k, n]\}$ be a random process that is stationary in k and n with two-dimensional correlation function $r_h[k, n] = \mathbb{E}[h[k + k', n + n'] h^*[k', n']]$ and two-dimensional spectral density

$$c_h(\theta, \varphi) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} r_h[k, n] e^{-j2\pi(k\theta - n\varphi)}, \quad |\theta|, |\varphi| \leq 1/2.$$

Furthermore, let

$$\mathbf{h}[k] = [h[k, 0] \quad h[k, 1] \quad \cdots \quad h[k, N-1]]^T,$$

let the KN -dimensional stacked vector

$$\mathbf{h} = [\mathbf{h}^T[0] \mathbf{h}^T[1] \dots \mathbf{h}^T[K-1]]^T,$$

and denote the $KN \times KN$ covariance matrix of \mathbf{h} by $\mathbf{R}_h = \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{h}\mathbf{h}^H]$. This covariance matrix is a two-level Toeplitz matrix. Then, for any KN -dimensional vector \mathbf{x} with binary entries $\{0, 1\}$ and for any $\rho > 0$, the following inequality holds:

$$\inf_{\mathbf{x}} \frac{1}{\|\mathbf{x}\|^2} \log \det(\mathbf{I}_{KN} + \rho \mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^H \odot \mathbf{R}_h) \geq \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \log(1 + \rho c_h(\theta, \varphi)) d\theta d\varphi. \quad (78)$$

Furthermore, in the limit $K, N \rightarrow \infty$, the above inequality is satisfied with equality if the entries of \mathbf{x} are all equal to 1.

Proof: Without loss of generality, we assume that the vector \mathbf{x} has exactly M nonzero elements, with corresponding indices in the set \mathcal{M} . The arguments used in the proof of Lemma 11 directly apply, and we obtain

$$\frac{1}{\|\mathbf{x}\|^2} \log \det(\mathbf{I}_{KN} + \rho \mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^H \odot \mathbf{R}_h) \geq \int_0^\rho \mathbb{E} \left[\left[h[0, 0] - \mathbb{E} \left[h[0, 0] \mid \{z[k, n]\}_{k, n=-\infty}^\infty \right] \right]^2 \right] d\gamma$$

where $z[k, n] = \sqrt{\gamma} h[k, n] + w[k, n]$. To complete the proof, we use the two-dimensional counterpart of (75)—the closed-form expression for the two-dimensional noncausal MMSE [71, eq. (2.6)]—and we compute the two-dimensional equivalent of

(77) by means of the extension of Szegő's theorem to two-level Toeplitz matrices provided, e.g., in [36]. \square

APPENDIX C

In this appendix, we show that a sufficient condition for

$$\alpha(W) = \min \left\{ 1, \frac{W}{TF} \left(\frac{1}{A(W)} - \frac{1}{P} \right) \right\} = 1 \quad (79)$$

with $A(W)$ defined in (27c), is that

$$0 \leq \frac{P}{W} \leq \frac{1}{TF} \quad \text{and} \quad \Delta_{\mathbb{H}} \leq \frac{\beta}{3TF}$$

or that

$$\frac{1}{TF} < \frac{P}{W} < \frac{\Delta_{\mathbb{H}}}{\beta} \left[\exp \left(\frac{\beta}{2TF\Delta_{\mathbb{H}}} \right) - 1 \right].$$

For notational convenience, we set $\rho = P/W$. The necessary and sufficient condition under which (79) holds can be restated as

$$\frac{W}{A(W)} \geq \frac{1}{\rho} + TF$$

or, equivalently, as

$$\frac{1}{\beta} \int_{\nu} \int_{\tau} \log(1 + \rho \beta C_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau)) d\tau d\nu \leq \left(\frac{1}{\rho} + TF \right)^{-1}. \quad (80)$$

We now use Jensen's inequality as in (37) to upper-bound the LHS of (80) and get the following sufficient condition for $\alpha(W) = 1$:

$$\frac{\Delta_{\mathbb{H}}}{\beta} \log \left(1 + \frac{\beta \rho}{\Delta_{\mathbb{H}}} \right) \leq \left(\frac{1}{\rho} + TF \right)^{-1}. \quad (81)$$

We next distinguish between two cases: $\rho > 1/(TF)$ and $\rho \leq 1/(TF)$.

Case $\rho > 1/(TF)$: We use the inequality

$$\left(\frac{1}{\rho} + TF \right) \leq 2TF$$

to lower-bound the RHS of (81) and obtain the following sufficient condition for $\alpha(W) = 1$:

$$\frac{\Delta_{\mathbb{H}}}{\beta} \log \left(1 + \frac{\beta \rho}{\Delta_{\mathbb{H}}} \right) \leq \frac{1}{2TF}.$$

This condition can be expressed in terms of ρ as

$$\rho < \frac{\Delta_{\mathbb{H}}}{\beta} \left[\exp \left(\frac{\beta}{2TF\Delta_{\mathbb{H}}} \right) - 1 \right]. \quad (82)$$

Case $\rho \leq 1/(TF)$: We further upper-bound the LHS of (81) by means of the inequality

$$\frac{1}{x} \log(1 + x) \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}}, \quad \text{for all } x \geq 0$$

and get the following sufficient condition for $\alpha(W) = 1$:

$$\frac{\rho}{\sqrt{1 + \beta\rho/\Delta_{\mathbb{H}}}} \leq \left(\frac{1}{\rho} + TF\right)^{-1}.$$

This condition is satisfied for all $\rho \in [0, 1/(TF)]$ as long as

$$\Delta_{\mathbb{H}} \leq \beta/(3TF). \quad (83)$$

If we combine (82) and (83), the sufficient condition (35) follows.

APPENDIX D
PROOF OF LEMMA 3

1) *Upper Bound*: We restate the penalty term in (39) in the more convenient form¹²

$$\frac{1}{T} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \log \det \left(\mathbf{I}_N + \frac{PT}{N} \mathbf{C}(\theta) \right) d\theta. \quad (84)$$

We seek an upper bound on (84) that can be evaluated efficiently, even for large N , and that is tight in the limit $N \rightarrow \infty$. To obtain such a bound, we need to solve two problems: first, the eigenvalues of the $N \times N$ Toeplitz matrix $\mathbf{C}(\theta)$ are difficult to compute; second, the determinant expression in (84) needs to be evaluated for all $\theta \in [-1/2, 1/2]$. To upper-bound (84), we will replace $\mathbf{C}(\theta)$ by a suitable circulant matrix that is asymptotically equivalent [35] to $\mathbf{C}(\theta)$. Asymptotic equivalence guarantees tightness of the resulting bound in the limit $N \rightarrow \infty$. As the eigenvalues of a circulant matrix can be computed efficiently via the DFT, the first problem is solved. To solve the second problem, we use Jensen's inequality.

We shall need the following result on the asymptotic equivalence between Toeplitz and circulant matrices.

Lemma 14 ([72]): Let \mathbf{T} be an $N \times N$ Hermitian Toeplitz matrix. Furthermore, let \mathbf{F} be the DFT matrix, i.e., the matrix $\mathbf{F} = [\mathbf{f}_0 \mathbf{f}_1 \dots \mathbf{f}_{N-1}]$ with columns

$$\mathbf{f}_n = [\beta^{0n} \beta^{1n} \dots \beta^{(N-1)n}]^T / \sqrt{N}$$

where $\beta = e^{j2\pi/N}$. Construct from the matrix $\mathbf{F}^H \mathbf{T} \mathbf{F}$ the diagonal matrix \mathbf{D} so that the entries on the main diagonal of \mathbf{D} and on the main diagonal of $\mathbf{F}^H \mathbf{T} \mathbf{F}$ are equal. Then, \mathbf{T} and the circulant matrix $\mathbf{F} \mathbf{D} \mathbf{F}^H$ are asymptotically equivalent, i.e., the Frobenius norm [62, Sec. 5.6] of the matrix $(\mathbf{T} - \mathbf{F} \mathbf{D} \mathbf{F}^H) / \sqrt{N}$ goes to zero as $N \rightarrow \infty$.

Our goal is to upper-bound a function of the form $\log \det(\mathbf{I}_N + \mathbf{T}/N)$ (see (84)). Because \mathbf{F} is unitary, and by Hadamard's inequality

$$\begin{aligned} \log \det \left(\mathbf{I}_N + \frac{1}{N} \mathbf{T} \right) &= \log \det \left(\mathbf{I}_N + \frac{1}{N} \mathbf{F}^H \mathbf{T} \mathbf{F} \right) \\ &\leq \log \det \left(\mathbf{I}_N + \frac{1}{N} \mathbf{D} \right) \\ &= \log \det \left(\mathbf{I}_N + \frac{1}{N} \mathbf{F} \mathbf{D} \mathbf{F}^H \right). \end{aligned} \quad (85)$$

Since \mathbf{T} and $\mathbf{F} \mathbf{D} \mathbf{F}^H$ are asymptotically equivalent, we expect the difference between the LHS and the RHS of the inequality

¹²For simplicity and without loss of generality, we set $\gamma = 1$.

(85) to vanish as N grows large. We formalize this result in the following lemma, which follows from Szegő's theorem on the asymptotic eigenvalue distribution of Toeplitz matrices.

Lemma 15: Let $\{t_n\}$ be a sequence that satisfies $t_{-n} = t_n^*$ for all n and has Fourier transform

$$s(\varphi) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} t_n e^{-j2\pi n\varphi}, \quad |\varphi| \leq 1/2.$$

Let \mathbf{T} be the $N \times N$ Hermitian Toeplitz matrix constructed as

$$\mathbf{T} = \begin{bmatrix} t_0 & t_{-1} & \dots & t_{-(N-1)} \\ t_1 & t_0 & \dots & t_{-(N-2)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ t_{N-1} & t_{N-2} & \dots & t_0 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (86)$$

Then, the function $\log \det(\mathbf{I}_N + \mathbf{T}/N)$ admits the following L th-order Taylor series expansion around the point $1/N = 0$:

$$\begin{aligned} \log \det \left(\mathbf{I}_N + \frac{1}{N} \mathbf{T} \right) &= \sum_{l=0}^L \frac{(-1)^l}{(l+1)N^l} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} [s(\varphi)]^{l+1} d\varphi + o\left(\frac{1}{N^L}\right). \end{aligned} \quad (87)$$

Furthermore, let \mathbf{F} and \mathbf{D} be as in Lemma 14. Then, $\log \det(\mathbf{I}_N + \mathbf{F} \mathbf{D} \mathbf{F}^H / N)$ has the same L th-order Taylor series expansion around $1/N = 0$ as $\log \det(\mathbf{I}_N + \mathbf{T}/N)$.

Proof: Let p be the essential supremum of $s(\varphi)$, i.e., p is the smallest number that satisfies $s(\varphi) \leq p$ for all φ , except on a set of measure zero. Then for any N , the eigenvalues $\{\lambda_n\}_{n=0}^{N-1}$ of the matrix \mathbf{T} satisfy $\lambda_n \leq p$ [35, Lemma 6]. We now use the expansion

$$\log(1+x) = \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{l+1}}{l} x^l, \quad \text{for } |x| < 1$$

to rewrite $f(1/N) = \log \det(\mathbf{I}_N + \mathbf{T}/N)$ as

$$\begin{aligned} f(1/N) &= \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \log \left(1 + \frac{\lambda_n}{N} \right) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{l+1}}{l} \left(\frac{\lambda_n}{N} \right)^l \\ &= \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{l+1}}{l} \frac{1}{N^{l-1}} \left[\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \lambda_n^l \right], \text{ for } N > p. \end{aligned} \quad (88)$$

To compute the Taylor series expansion of $f(1/N)$ around $1/N = 0$ we need to evaluate $f(1/N)$ and its derivatives for $N \rightarrow \infty$. We observe that Szegő's theorem on the asymptotic eigenvalue distribution of Toeplitz matrices implies that [35, Theorem 9]

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \lambda_n^l = \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} [s(\varphi)]^l d\varphi. \quad (89)$$

Consequently, it follows from (88) that

$$\begin{aligned} f(0) &= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} f(1/N) = \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} s(\varphi) d\varphi \\ f'(0) &= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} N[f(1/N) - f(0)] = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} [s(\varphi)]^2 d\varphi \end{aligned}$$

and, for the l th derivative

$$\begin{aligned} f^{(l)}(0) &= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} l! N^l \left[f(1/N) - f(0) - \sum_{i=1}^{l-1} i! N^i f^{(i)}(0) \right] \\ &= l! \frac{(-1)^l}{l+1} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} [s(\varphi)]^{l+1} d\varphi. \end{aligned}$$

The proof of the first statement in Lemma 15 is therefore concluded. The second statement follows directly from the asymptotic equivalence between \mathbf{T} and \mathbf{FDF}^H (see Lemma 14) and from [35, Theorem 2]. \square

To apply the bound (85) to our problem of upper-bounding the penalty term (84), we need to compute the diagonal entries of $\mathbf{F}^H \mathbf{C}(\theta) \mathbf{F}$. Similarly to (86), we denote the entries of the power spectral density Toeplitz matrix $\mathbf{C}(\theta)$ as $\{c_n(\theta)\}_{n=-(N-1)}^{N-1}$. As a consequence of (19) and (38), $\mathbf{C}(\theta)$ is Hermitian, i.e., $c_{-n}(\theta) = c_n^*(\theta)$. Furthermore, again by (19) and (38), each entry $c_n(\theta)$ is related to the discrete-time discrete-frequency correlation function $R_{\mathbb{H}}[k, n]$ according to

$$\begin{aligned} c_n(\theta) &= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} R_{\mathbb{H}}[k, n] e^{-j2\pi k\theta} \\ &\stackrel{(a)}{=} \frac{1}{T} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{\tau} C_{\mathbb{H}}\left(\frac{\theta-k}{T}, \tau\right) e^{-j2\pi n F \tau} d\tau \\ &\stackrel{(b)}{=} \frac{1}{T} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\tau_0}^{\tau_0} C_{\mathbb{H}}\left(\frac{\theta-k}{T}, \tau\right) e^{-j2\pi n F \tau} d\tau \quad (90) \end{aligned}$$

where (a) follows from the Fourier transform relation (6), and the Poisson summation formula as in (16), and in (b) we used that $C_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau)$ is zero outside $[-\tau_0, \tau_0]$. Consequently, the i th element on the main diagonal of $\mathbf{F}^H \mathbf{C}(\theta) \mathbf{F}$, which we denote as $d_i(\theta)$, can be expressed as a function of the entries of $\mathbf{C}(\theta)$ as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} d_i(\theta) &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{p=0}^{N-1} \sum_{q=0}^{N-1} \beta^{-iq} c_{q-p}(\theta) \beta^{ip} \\ &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{p=0}^{N-1} \sum_{q=0}^{N-1} c_{q-p}(\theta) \beta^{-i(q-p)} \\ &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=-(N-1)}^{N-1} (N-|n|) c_n(\theta) e^{-j2\pi \frac{in}{N}} \\ &= \Re \left\{ \frac{2}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} (N-n) c_n(\theta) e^{-j2\pi \frac{in}{N}} \right\} - c_0(\theta) \quad (91) \end{aligned}$$

where we set $n = q - p$ and used $c_{-n}(\theta) = c_n^*(\theta)$. We can now establish an upper bound on the penalty term (84) in terms of the $\{d_i(\theta)\}$, by following the same steps as in (85)

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{1}{T} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \log \det \left(\mathbf{I}_N + \frac{PT}{N} \mathbf{C}(\theta) \right) d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{T} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \log \det \left(\mathbf{I}_N + \frac{PT}{N} \mathbf{F}^H \mathbf{C}(\theta) \mathbf{F} \right) d\theta \\ &\leq \frac{1}{T} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \log \left(1 + \frac{PT}{N} d_i(\theta) \right) d\theta \\ &\stackrel{(a)}{=} \int_{-1/(2T)}^{1/(2T)} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \log \left(1 + \frac{PT}{N} d_i(\nu T) \right) d\nu \end{aligned}$$

$$\stackrel{(b)}{=} \int_{-\nu_0}^{\nu_0} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \log \left(1 + \frac{PT}{N} d_i(\nu T) \right) d\nu. \quad (92)$$

Here, (a) follows from the change of variables $\nu = \theta/T$ and (b) holds because $C_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau)$ is zero for ν outside $[-\nu_0, \nu_0]$, and because, by assumption $T \leq 1/(2\nu_0)$, so that $C_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu - k/T, \tau)$ is zero whenever $k \neq 0$; hence, by (90) and (91), also $c_n(\nu T)$ and $d_i(\nu T)$ are zero for ν outside $[-\nu_0, \nu_0]$.

We proceed to remove the dependence on ν . To this end, we further upper-bound (92) by Jensen's inequality and obtain the desired upper bound in (46)

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_{-\nu_0}^{\nu_0} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \log \left(1 + \frac{PT}{N} d_i(\nu T) \right) d\nu \\ &\leq 2\nu_0 \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \log \left(1 + \frac{PT}{2\nu_0 N} \int_{-\nu_0}^{\nu_0} d_i(\nu T) d\nu \right) \\ &= 2\nu_0 \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \log \left(1 + \frac{P}{2\nu_0 N} d_i \right) \quad (93) \end{aligned}$$

where we set

$$d_i = T \int_{-\nu_0}^{\nu_0} d_i(\nu T) d\nu.$$

As we have, by (90), that

$$\begin{aligned} &T \int_{-\nu_0}^{\nu_0} c_n(\nu T) d\nu \\ &= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\nu_0}^{\nu_0} \int_{-\tau_0}^{\tau_0} C_{\mathbb{H}}\left(\nu - \frac{k}{T}, \tau\right) e^{-j2\pi n F \tau} d\tau d\nu \\ &= \int_{-\nu_0}^{\nu_0} \int_{-\tau_0}^{\tau_0} C_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau) e^{-j2\pi n F \tau} d\tau d\nu = R_{\mathbb{H}}[0, n] \end{aligned}$$

it follows from (91) that

$$d_i = \Re \left\{ \frac{2}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} (N-n) R_{\mathbb{H}}[0, n] e^{-j2\pi \frac{in}{N}} \right\} - 1$$

as defined in (45).

As a consequence of Lemma 15, the penalty term (84) and its upper bound in (92) have the same Taylor series expansion around the point $1/N = 0$. The upper bound on the penalty term given on the RHS of (93) has, instead, the same Taylor series expansion around the point $1/N = 0$ as (84) only when the Jensen penalty in (93) is zero. This happens for scattering functions that are flat in the Doppler domain, or, equivalently, that satisfy (47).

We next provide an explicit expression for the Taylor series expansion of the penalty term (84) around $1/N = 0$; this expression will be needed in the next section, as well as in Appendix F. As the Fourier transform $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n(\theta) e^{j2\pi n \varphi}$ of the sequence $\{c_n(\theta)\}$ is the two-dimensional power spectral density $c(\theta, \varphi)$ defined in (15), we have by Lemma 15 that

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{1}{T} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \log \det \left(\mathbf{I}_N + \frac{PT}{N} \mathbf{C}(\theta) \right) d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{T} \sum_{l=0}^L \frac{(-1)^l}{(l+1)N^l} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} [PT c(\theta, \varphi)]^{l+1} d\varphi d\theta + o\left(\frac{1}{N^L}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$= P \sum_{l=0}^L \frac{(-1)^l}{l+1} \left(\frac{P}{NF} \right)^l \int_{\nu} \int_{\tau} [C_{\text{H}}(\nu, \tau)]^{l+1} d\tau d\nu + o\left(\frac{1}{NL}\right) \quad (94)$$

where in the last step we first used (16) and then proceeded as in (17).

2) *Lower Bound:* To lower-bound the penalty term (84), we use Lemma 11 in Appendix B for the case when \mathbf{x} is an N -dimensional vector with all-1 entries and obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{T} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \log \det \left(\mathbf{I}_N + \frac{PT}{N} \mathbf{C}(\theta) \right) d\theta \\ & \geq \frac{N}{T} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \log \left(1 + \frac{PT}{N} c(\theta, \varphi) \right) d\varphi d\theta \\ & = NF \int_{\nu} \int_{\tau} \log \left(1 + \frac{P}{NF} C_{\text{H}}(\nu, \tau) \right) d\tau d\nu \quad (95) \end{aligned}$$

where in the last step we again first used (16) and then proceeded as in (17). We next show that the penalty term (84) and its lower bound (95) have the same Taylor series expansion (given in (94)). For any fixed (ν, τ) the function $NF \log [1 + PTC_{\text{H}}(\nu, \tau)/(NF)]$ is nonnegative, and monotonically increasing in N . Hence, by the Lebesgue's monotone convergence theorem [73, Theorem 11.28], we can compute the Taylor series expansion of the lower bound (95) by first expanding the logarithm inside the integral on the RHS of (95) into a Taylor series, and then integrating with respect to τ and ν . The resulting Taylor series expansion coincides with the Taylor series expansion of (84) stated in (94).

APPENDIX E PROOF OF LEMMA 4

To prove Lemma 4, we need to evaluate $\lim_{W \rightarrow \infty} WU_1(W)$, where $U_1(W)$ is the upper bound in (27). Our analysis is similar to the asymptotic analysis of an upper bound on capacity in [30, Proposition 2.1], with the main difference that we deal with a time- and frequency-selective channel whereas the channel analyzed in [30] is frequency flat. We start by computing the first-order Taylor series expansion of $A(W)$ in (27c) around $1/W = 0$. This first-order Taylor series expansion follows directly from Appendix D, and is given by

$$\begin{aligned} A(W) &= \frac{W}{\beta} \int_{\nu} \int_{\tau} \log \left(1 + \frac{\beta P}{W} C_{\text{H}}(\nu, \tau) \right) d\tau d\nu \\ &= P - \frac{\beta P^2}{2W} \underbrace{\int_{\nu} \int_{\tau} C_{\text{H}}^2(\nu, \tau) d\tau d\nu}_{\kappa_{\text{H}}} + o\left(\frac{1}{W}\right). \quad (96) \end{aligned}$$

We now use (96) to evaluate the minimum in (27b)

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{W \rightarrow \infty} \frac{W}{TF} \left(\frac{1}{A(W)} - \frac{1}{P} \right) \\ &= \lim_{W \rightarrow \infty} \frac{W}{TF} \left(\frac{1}{P - \beta P^2 \kappa_{\text{H}} / (2W) + o(1/W)} - \frac{1}{P} \right) \\ &= \lim_{W \rightarrow \infty} \frac{W}{TFP} \left(\frac{1}{1 - \beta P \kappa_{\text{H}} / (2W) + o(1/W)} - 1 \right) \\ &\stackrel{(a)}{=} \lim_{W \rightarrow \infty} \frac{W}{TFP} \left(\frac{\beta P \kappa_{\text{H}}}{2W} + o\left(\frac{1}{W}\right) \right) = \frac{\beta \kappa_{\text{H}}}{2TF} \quad (97) \end{aligned}$$

where we used the Taylor series expansion $1/(1-x) = 1+x+o(x)$ for $x \rightarrow 0$ to obtain equality (a). As

$$\alpha(W) = \min \left\{ 1, \frac{W}{TF} \left(\frac{1}{A(W)} - \frac{1}{P} \right) \right\}$$

we need to distinguish two cases.

- If $\beta > 2TF/\kappa_{\text{H}}$, we get $\lim_{W \rightarrow \infty} \alpha(W) = 1$, so that, for sufficiently large bandwidth, the upper bound (27a) can be expressed as

$$\begin{aligned} U_1(W) &= \frac{W}{TF} \log \left(1 + P \frac{TF}{W} \right) - A(W) \\ &= P - \frac{1}{2} P^2 \frac{TF}{W} - P + \frac{\beta P^2}{2W} \kappa_{\text{H}} + o\left(\frac{1}{W}\right) \\ &= \frac{P^2}{2W} (\beta \kappa_{\text{H}} - TF) + o\left(\frac{1}{W}\right). \quad (98) \end{aligned}$$

Consequently, we obtain the first-order Taylor series coefficient

$$c = \lim_{W \rightarrow \infty} WU_1(W) = \frac{P^2}{2} (\beta \kappa_{\text{H}} - TF).$$

- If $\beta \leq 2TF/\kappa_{\text{H}}$, we get

$$\lim_{W \rightarrow \infty} \alpha(W) = \lim_{W \rightarrow \infty} \frac{W}{TF} \left(\frac{1}{A(W)} - \frac{1}{P} \right)$$

so that for sufficiently large bandwidth

$$\begin{aligned} U_1(W) &= \frac{W}{TF} \log \left(\frac{P}{A(W)} \right) + \frac{W}{TF} \left(\frac{A(W)}{P} - 1 \right) \\ &= \frac{W}{TF} \left(\frac{A(W)}{P} - 1 - \log \left(1 + \frac{A(W)}{P} - 1 \right) \right). \quad (99) \end{aligned}$$

We now use the Taylor series $x - \log(1+x) = x^2/2 + o(x^2)$ for $x \rightarrow 0$ on the RHS of (99) to get

$$\begin{aligned} U_1(W) &= \frac{W}{2TF} \left(\frac{A(W)}{P} - 1 \right)^2 + o\left(\frac{1}{W}\right) \\ &\stackrel{(a)}{=} \frac{W}{2TF} \left(\frac{\beta P \kappa_{\text{H}}}{2W} + o\left(\frac{1}{W}\right) \right)^2 + o\left(\frac{1}{W}\right) \\ &= \frac{(\beta P \kappa_{\text{H}})^2}{8TFW} + o\left(\frac{1}{W}\right) \quad (100) \end{aligned}$$

where (a) follows from the Taylor series expansion of $A(W)$ in (96). Hence, the first-order Taylor series coefficient of the upper bound $U_1(W)$ is given by

$$c = \lim_{W \rightarrow \infty} WU_1(W) = \frac{(\beta P \kappa_{\text{H}})^2}{8TF}.$$

Both cases taken together yield (52).

APPENDIX F PROOF OF LEMMA 5

To prove Lemma 5, we need to evaluate $\lim_{W \rightarrow \infty} WL_1(W)$, where $L_1(W)$ is the lower bound (39). The first term in (39) is the coherent mutual information of a scalar Rayleigh-fading channel with zero-mean constant-modulus input. This mutual information has the following first-order Taylor series expansion around $1/W = 0$ [14, Theorem 14]

$$\frac{W}{\gamma TF} I(y; \sqrt{\gamma} x | h) = P - \frac{\gamma P^2 TF}{W} + o\left(\frac{1}{W}\right). \quad (101)$$

We now analyze the second term in (39); its Taylor series expansion around $1/W = 0$ (for the case $\gamma = 1$) is given in (94). If we truncate this expansion to first order and take into account the factor γ , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\gamma T} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \log \det \left(\mathbf{I}_N + \frac{\gamma PTF}{W} \mathbf{C}(\theta) \right) d\theta \\ &= P - \frac{\gamma P^2}{2W} \kappa_{\text{H}} + o\left(\frac{1}{W}\right) \end{aligned} \quad (102)$$

where κ_{H} is defined in (51). We then combine (101) and (102) to get the desired result

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{W \rightarrow \infty} WL_1(W) \\ &= \lim_{W \rightarrow \infty} \max_{1 \leq \gamma \leq \beta} W \left[P - \frac{\gamma P^2 TF}{W} - P + \frac{\gamma P^2 \kappa_{\text{H}}}{2W} + o\left(\frac{1}{W}\right) \right] \\ &= \beta P^2 (\kappa_{\text{H}}/2 - TF). \end{aligned}$$

APPENDIX G

PROOF OF THEOREM 6

To prove Theorem 6, we need to find a lower bound on $C(W)$ whose first-order Taylor series expansion matches that of the upper bound $U_1(W)$ given in (52). To obtain such a lower bound, we compute the mutual information for a specific input distribution that (slightly) generalizes the input distribution used in [30]. For a given time duration KT and bandwidth NF , we shall first specify the distribution of the input symbols that belong to a generic $K' \times N'$ rectangular block in the time–frequency plane, where K' and N' are fixed and $K' \leq K$, $N' \leq N$, and then describe the joint distribution of all input symbols in the overall $K \times N$ rectangle; transmission over the $K \times N$ rectangle is denoted as a *channel use*. Within a $K' \times N'$ block, we use i.i.d. zero-mean constant-modulus signals. We arrange these signals in a $K'N'$ -dimensional vector \mathbf{d} in the same way as in (20), i.e., we stack first in frequency and then in time. Finally, we let the input vector for the $K' \times N'$ block be $\tilde{\mathbf{x}} = b\mathbf{d}$, where b is a binary RV with distribution

$$b = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\beta PT/N}, & \text{with probability } \zeta \\ 0, & \text{with probability } 1 - \zeta. \end{cases}$$

This means that the i.i.d. constant-modulus vector \mathbf{d} undergoes on-off modulation with *duty cycle* ζ . The above signaling scheme satisfies the peak constraint (24) by construction. The covariance matrix of the input vector $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}$ is given by

$$\mathbb{E}[\tilde{\mathbf{x}}\tilde{\mathbf{x}}^H] = \mathbb{E}_b \left[\mathbb{E}_{\tilde{\mathbf{x}}}[\tilde{\mathbf{x}}\tilde{\mathbf{x}}^H | b] \right] = \zeta \frac{\beta PT}{N} \mathbf{I}_{K'N'}$$

so that for $\zeta \leq 1/\beta$, the signaling scheme also satisfies the power constraint $\mathbb{E}[\|\tilde{\mathbf{x}}\|^2] \leq K'N'PT/N$. In the remainder of this appendix, we assume that $\zeta \leq 1/\beta$. The IO relation for the transmission of the $K' \times N'$ block can now be written as

$$\tilde{\mathbf{y}} = \tilde{\mathbf{x}} \odot \tilde{\mathbf{h}} + \tilde{\mathbf{w}}$$

where the $K'N'$ -dimensional stacked output vector $\tilde{\mathbf{y}}$, the corresponding stacked channel vector $\tilde{\mathbf{h}}$, and the stacked noise vector $\tilde{\mathbf{w}}$ are defined in the same way as the stacked input vector $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}$. Finally, we define the correlation matrix of the channel vector $\tilde{\mathbf{h}}$ as $\mathbf{R}_{\tilde{\mathbf{h}}} = \mathbb{E}[\tilde{\mathbf{h}}\tilde{\mathbf{h}}^H]$.

Let now $l = \lfloor K/K' \rfloor$ and $m = \lfloor N/N' \rfloor$. In a channel use, we let the KN -dimensional input vector \mathbf{s} with entries $\{s[k, n]\}$

be constructed as follows: we use $lK' \cdot mN'$ out of the KN entries of \mathbf{s} to form lm subvectors, each of dimension $K'N'$, and we leave the remaining $KN - lK' \cdot mN'$ entries unused. For $p = 0, 1, \dots, l-1$ and $q = 0, 1, \dots, m-1$, the (p, q) th subvector is constructed from the entries of \mathbf{s} in the set

$$\{s[k, n] : k = pK', pK' + 1, \dots, (p+1)K' - 1; \\ n = qN', qN' + 1, \dots, (q+1)N' - 1\}.$$

Finally, we assume that the lm subvectors are independent and are distributed as $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}$, so that

$$\mathbb{E}[\|\mathbf{s}\|^2] = lm \mathbb{E}[\|\tilde{\mathbf{x}}\|^2] \leq lmK'N'PT/N \leq KPT.$$

Hence, the vector \mathbf{s} satisfies both the average-power constraint and the peak constraint (24) in Section II-D. Finally, we have

$$\begin{aligned} C(W) &= \lim_{K \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{KT} \sup_{\mathbf{Q}} I(\mathbf{y}; \mathbf{x}) \geq \lim_{K \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{KT} I(\mathbf{y}; \mathbf{s}) \\ &\stackrel{(a)}{\geq} \lim_{K \rightarrow \infty} \frac{lm}{KT} I(\tilde{\mathbf{y}}; \tilde{\mathbf{x}}) \stackrel{(b)}{=} \frac{m}{K'T} I(\tilde{\mathbf{y}}; \tilde{\mathbf{x}}) \end{aligned} \quad (103)$$

where (a) follows from the chain rule of mutual information (the intermediate steps are detailed in [30, Appendix A]), and in (b) we used

$$\lim_{K \rightarrow \infty} \frac{l}{K} = \lim_{K \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\lfloor K/K' \rfloor}{K} = \frac{1}{K'}.$$

Because we are only interested in the asymptotic behavior of the lower bound (103), it suffices to analyze the second-order Taylor series expansion of $I(\tilde{\mathbf{y}}; \tilde{\mathbf{x}})$ around $1/N = 0$. As the entries of $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}$ are peak-constrained, and $\tilde{\mathbf{h}}$ is a proper complex vector, we can use the expansion derived in [74, Corollary 1] to obtain¹³

$$\begin{aligned} I(\tilde{\mathbf{y}}; \tilde{\mathbf{x}}) &= \frac{1}{2} \text{tr} \left\{ \mathbb{E}_{\tilde{\mathbf{x}}} \left[\left(\mathbb{E}_{\tilde{\mathbf{h}}} \left[(\tilde{\mathbf{h}} \odot \tilde{\mathbf{x}}) (\tilde{\mathbf{h}} \odot \tilde{\mathbf{x}})^H \right] \right)^2 \right] \right\} \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2} \text{tr} \left\{ \left(\mathbb{E}_{\tilde{\mathbf{h}}, \tilde{\mathbf{x}}} \left[(\tilde{\mathbf{h}} \odot \tilde{\mathbf{x}}) (\tilde{\mathbf{h}} \odot \tilde{\mathbf{x}})^H \right] \right)^2 \right\} + o\left(\frac{1}{N^2}\right). \end{aligned} \quad (104)$$

In the following, we analyze the two trace terms separately. The first term is:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{tr} \left\{ \mathbb{E}_{\tilde{\mathbf{x}}} \left[\left(\mathbb{E}_{\tilde{\mathbf{h}}} \left[(\tilde{\mathbf{h}} \odot \tilde{\mathbf{x}}) (\tilde{\mathbf{h}} \odot \tilde{\mathbf{x}})^H \right] \right)^2 \right] \right\} \\ &\stackrel{(a)}{=} \text{tr} \left\{ \mathbb{E}_{\tilde{\mathbf{x}}} \left[\left(\mathbf{R}_{\tilde{\mathbf{h}}} \odot \tilde{\mathbf{x}}\tilde{\mathbf{x}}^H \right)^2 \right] \right\} \\ &\stackrel{(b)}{=} \text{tr} \left\{ \mathbb{E}_{\tilde{\mathbf{x}}} \left[\left(\mathbf{R}_{\tilde{\mathbf{h}}} \odot \tilde{\mathbf{x}}\tilde{\mathbf{x}}^H \right)^H \left(\mathbf{R}_{\tilde{\mathbf{h}}} \odot \tilde{\mathbf{x}}\tilde{\mathbf{x}}^H \right) \right] \right\} \\ &\stackrel{(c)}{=} \text{tr} \left\{ \mathbb{E}_{\tilde{\mathbf{x}}} \left[\mathbf{R}_{\tilde{\mathbf{h}}}^H \left(\tilde{\mathbf{x}}\tilde{\mathbf{x}}^T \odot \mathbf{R}_{\tilde{\mathbf{h}}} \odot \tilde{\mathbf{x}}\tilde{\mathbf{x}}^H \right) \right] \right\} \\ &\stackrel{(d)}{=} \zeta \text{tr} \left\{ \mathbf{R}_{\tilde{\mathbf{h}}}^H \left(\mathbf{R}_{\tilde{\mathbf{h}}} \odot \mathbb{E}_{\tilde{\mathbf{x}}} \left[\tilde{\mathbf{x}}\tilde{\mathbf{x}}^T \odot \tilde{\mathbf{x}}\tilde{\mathbf{x}}^H \right] b = \sqrt{\frac{\beta PT}{N}} \right) \right\} \\ &\stackrel{(e)}{=} \zeta \left(\frac{\beta PT}{N} \right)^2 \text{tr} \left\{ \mathbf{R}_{\tilde{\mathbf{h}}}^H \mathbf{R}_{\tilde{\mathbf{h}}} \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (105)$$

Here, (a) results from the following relation between Hadamard products and outer products

$$(\tilde{\mathbf{h}} \odot \tilde{\mathbf{x}}) (\tilde{\mathbf{h}} \odot \tilde{\mathbf{x}})^H = \tilde{\mathbf{h}}\tilde{\mathbf{h}}^H \odot \tilde{\mathbf{x}}\tilde{\mathbf{x}}^H.$$

¹³Differently from [74, Corollary 1], the Taylor series expansion is for $N \rightarrow \infty$; furthermore, we have $N_0 = 1$, and the SNR is given by $K'N'PT/N$.

In (b) we used that $\mathbf{R}_{\tilde{\mathbf{h}}}$ and $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}\tilde{\mathbf{x}}^H$ are Hermitian, and (c) follows from the identity [75, p. 42]

$$\text{tr} \left\{ (\mathbf{A} \odot \mathbf{B})^H \mathbf{C} \right\} = \text{tr} \left\{ \mathbf{A}^H (\mathbf{B}^* \odot \mathbf{C}) \right\}.$$

We obtain (d) as the Hadamard product is commutative, and (e) holds because the entries of the matrix $\tilde{\mathbf{x}} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}^{*T} \odot \tilde{\mathbf{x}} \tilde{\mathbf{x}}^H$ are all equal to $(\beta PT)^2 / N^2$ w.p. 1 given that $b = \sqrt{\beta PT / N}$.

The second term on the RHS of (104) can be readily evaluated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{tr} \left\{ \left(\mathbb{E}_{\tilde{\mathbf{h}}, \tilde{\mathbf{x}}} \left[(\tilde{\mathbf{h}} \odot \tilde{\mathbf{x}}) (\tilde{\mathbf{h}} \odot \tilde{\mathbf{x}})^H \right] \right)^2 \right\} \\ &= \text{tr} \left\{ \left(\mathbf{R}_{\tilde{\mathbf{h}}} \odot \frac{\zeta \beta PT}{N} \mathbf{I}_{K'N'} \right)^2 \right\} = K'N' \left(\frac{\zeta \beta PT}{N} \right)^2 \end{aligned} \quad (106)$$

where the last equality holds because we normalized $R_{\mathbb{H}}[0, 0] = \sigma_{\mathbb{H}}^2 = 1$ (see Section II-C).

Next, we insert the trace terms (105) and (106) into the second-order expansion of mutual information in (104), which, together with the lower bound in (103), results in the following lower bound on $\lim_{W \rightarrow \infty} WC(W)$, valid for any fixed K' and N' :

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{W \rightarrow \infty} WC(W) \\ & \geq \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{mNF}{K'T} I(\tilde{\mathbf{y}}; \tilde{\mathbf{x}}) \\ &= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{mNF}{2K'T} \left[\zeta \left(\frac{\beta PT}{N} \right)^2 \text{tr} \left\{ \mathbf{R}_{\tilde{\mathbf{h}}}^H \mathbf{R}_{\tilde{\mathbf{h}}} \right\} \right. \\ & \quad \left. - K'N' \left(\frac{\zeta \beta PT}{N} \right)^2 + o\left(\frac{1}{N^2} \right) \right] \\ &= \left(\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{m}{N} \right) \frac{(\zeta \beta P)^2}{2} \left[\frac{TF}{\zeta K'} \text{tr} \left\{ \mathbf{R}_{\tilde{\mathbf{h}}}^H \mathbf{R}_{\tilde{\mathbf{h}}} \right\} - N'TF \right] \\ &= \frac{(\zeta \beta P)^2}{2} \left[\frac{TF}{\zeta K'N'} \text{tr} \left\{ \mathbf{R}_{\tilde{\mathbf{h}}}^H \mathbf{R}_{\tilde{\mathbf{h}}} \right\} - TF \right] \end{aligned} \quad (107)$$

where in the last step we used

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} m/N = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} [N/N'] / N = 1/N'.$$

If we now take K' and N' sufficiently large, the RHS of (107) can be made arbitrarily close to its limit for $K' \rightarrow \infty$ and $N' \rightarrow \infty$. This limit admits a closed-form expression in $C_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau)$. In fact

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{K', N' \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{K'N'} \text{tr} \left\{ \mathbf{R}_{\tilde{\mathbf{h}}}^H \mathbf{R}_{\tilde{\mathbf{h}}} \right\} \\ & \stackrel{(a)}{=} \lim_{K', N' \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{K'N'} \sum_{k=1}^{K'} \sum_{n=1}^{N'} \lambda_{k,n}^2(\mathbf{R}_{\tilde{\mathbf{h}}}) \\ & \stackrel{(b)}{=} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} [c(\theta, \varphi)]^2 d\theta d\varphi \\ & \stackrel{(c)}{=} \frac{1}{TF} \underbrace{\int_{\nu} \int_{\tau} [C_{\mathbb{H}}(\nu, \tau)]^2 d\tau d\nu}_{\kappa_{\mathbb{H}}}. \end{aligned} \quad (108)$$

Here, (a) follows because $\mathbf{R}_{\tilde{\mathbf{h}}}$ is Hermitian and its $K'N'$ eigenvalues $\{\lambda_{k,n}\}$ are real. The matrix $\mathbf{R}_{\tilde{\mathbf{h}}}$ is two-level Toeplitz and

its entries belong to the sequence $\{R_{\mathbb{H}}[k, n]\}$ with two-dimensional power spectral density $c(\theta, \varphi)$ defined in (15); then, (b) follows from the extension of (89) to two-level Toeplitz matrices provided in [36]. Finally, to obtain (c) we proceed as in (17). If we now replace (108) in (107) for $K' \rightarrow \infty$ and $N' \rightarrow \infty$, we obtain

$$\lim_{K', N' \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{W \rightarrow \infty} WC(W) = \frac{(\zeta \beta P)^2}{2} \left(\frac{\kappa_{\mathbb{H}}}{\zeta} - TF \right). \quad (109)$$

If we choose $\zeta = 1/\beta$ whenever $\beta > 2TF/\kappa_{\mathbb{H}}$, and $\zeta = \kappa_{\mathbb{H}}/(2TF)$ otherwise, the limit (109) equals the first-order Taylor series coefficient c of the upper bound $U_1(W)$ in (52b). Hence, the first-order Taylor series expansion of the lower bound (107) can be made to match the first-order Taylor series expansion of the upper bound (27) as closely as desired.

APPENDIX H PROOF OF THEOREM 7

To obtain a lower bound on C_{∞} , we compute the rate achievable in the infinite-bandwidth limit for a specific signaling scheme. Similarly to the proof of Theorem 6 in Appendix G, it suffices to specify only the distribution of the input symbols that belong to a generic rectangular block in the time–frequency plane. Differently from Appendix G, we take the generic block to be of dimension $K' \times N$, where K' is fixed and $K' \leq K$. We denote the input symbols in each time–frequency slot of the $K' \times N$ block as $\tilde{x}[k, n]$ and arrange them in a vector where—differently from Section II-C—we first stack along time and then along frequency. The K' -dimensional vector that contains the input symbols in the n th frequency slot is defined as

$$\tilde{\mathbf{x}}[n] = [\tilde{x}[0, n] \tilde{x}[1, n] \cdots \tilde{x}[K' - 1, n]]^T$$

and the $K'N$ -dimensional vector that contains all symbols in the block is

$$\tilde{\mathbf{x}} = [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}^T[0] \tilde{\mathbf{x}}^T[1] \cdots \tilde{\mathbf{x}}^T[N - 1]]^T. \quad (110)$$

We define the stacked channel vector $\tilde{\mathbf{h}}$, the stacked noise vector $\tilde{\mathbf{w}}$, and the stacked output vector $\tilde{\mathbf{y}}$ in a similar way. The IO relation corresponding to the $K' \times N$ block is

$$\tilde{\mathbf{y}} = \tilde{\mathbf{x}} \odot \tilde{\mathbf{h}} + \tilde{\mathbf{w}}. \quad (111)$$

Finally, we denote the correlation matrix of the channel vector $\tilde{\mathbf{h}}$ by $\mathbf{R}_{\tilde{\mathbf{h}}}$; this matrix is again two-level Toeplitz. Within the $K' \times N$ block, we use a signaling scheme that is a generalization of the on–off FSK scheme proposed in [65].

Definition 16: Let $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i$ for $i = 0, 1, \dots, N - 1$ denote a $K'N$ -dimensional vector with entries $\tilde{x}_i[k, n]$ that satisfy $|\tilde{x}_i[k, n]|^2 = \beta PT \delta[i - n]$. We transmit each $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_i$ with probability $p = 1/(N\beta)$, for $i = 0, 1, \dots, N - 1$, and the all-zero $K'N$ -dimensional vector $\mathbf{0}$ with probability $1 - 1/(N\beta)$.

Fig. 3 shows the time–frequency slots occupied by the symbol $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_3$ for $K' = 4$. Steps similar to the one detailed in Appendix G (see (103)) yield the following lower bound on C_{∞} :

$$\begin{aligned} C_{\infty} &= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{K' \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{\mathcal{S}} \frac{1}{K'T} I(\mathbf{y}; \mathbf{x}) \\ &\geq \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{K'T} I(\tilde{\mathbf{y}}; \tilde{\mathbf{x}}). \end{aligned} \quad (112)$$

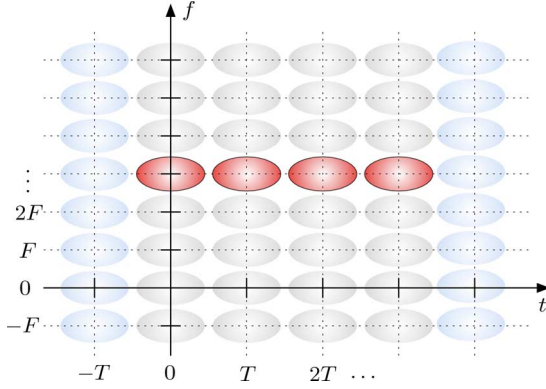


Fig. 3. Slots in the time–frequency plane occupied by the symbol $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_3$ for the case $K' = 4$.

Since this lower bound holds for any finite K' , we can tighten it if we take the supremum over K' ; this leads to

$$C_\infty \geq \sup_{K'} \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{K'T} I(\tilde{\mathbf{y}}; \tilde{\mathbf{x}}). \quad (113)$$

We next decompose the mutual information in (113) as the difference of KL divergences [76, eq. (10)]

$$\frac{1}{K'T} I(\tilde{\mathbf{y}}; \tilde{\mathbf{x}}) = \frac{1}{K'T} \mathbb{E}_{\tilde{\mathbf{x}}} \left[D(Q_{\tilde{\mathbf{y}}|\tilde{\mathbf{x}}} \| Q_{\tilde{\mathbf{y}}|\tilde{\mathbf{x}}=0}) \right] - \frac{1}{K'T} D(Q_{\tilde{\mathbf{y}}} \| Q_{\tilde{\mathbf{y}}|\tilde{\mathbf{x}}=0}) \quad (114)$$

and evaluate the two terms separately. As

$$Q_{\tilde{\mathbf{y}}|\tilde{\mathbf{x}}} = \mathcal{CN}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{I}_{K'N} + \tilde{\mathbf{x}}\tilde{\mathbf{x}}^H \odot \mathbf{R}_{\tilde{\mathbf{h}}})$$

we can use the closed-form expression for the KL divergence of two JG random vectors $\mathbf{a} \sim \mathcal{CN}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{R}_a)$ and $\mathbf{b} \sim \mathcal{CN}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{I})$ [14, eq. (59)]

$$D(\mathcal{CN}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{R}_a) \| \mathcal{CN}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{I})) = \text{tr}(\mathbf{R}_a - \mathbf{I}) - \log \det(\mathbf{R}_a). \quad (115)$$

Thus, the expected divergence in (114) can be expressed as

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{K'T} \mathbb{E}_{\tilde{\mathbf{x}}} \left[D(Q_{\tilde{\mathbf{y}}|\tilde{\mathbf{x}}} \| Q_{\tilde{\mathbf{y}}|\tilde{\mathbf{x}}=0}) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{K'T} \mathbb{E}_{\tilde{\mathbf{x}}} \left[\text{tr} \left\{ \tilde{\mathbf{x}}\tilde{\mathbf{x}}^H \odot \mathbf{R}_{\tilde{\mathbf{h}}} \right\} \right] \\ & \quad - \frac{1}{K'T} \mathbb{E}_{\tilde{\mathbf{x}}} \left[\log \det(\mathbf{I}_{K'N} + \tilde{\mathbf{x}}\tilde{\mathbf{x}}^H \odot \mathbf{R}_{\tilde{\mathbf{h}}}) \right] \\ &= P - \frac{1}{K'TN\beta} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \log \det(\mathbf{I}_{K'N} + \tilde{\mathbf{x}}^{(i)} (\tilde{\mathbf{x}}^{(i)})^H \odot \mathbf{R}_{\tilde{\mathbf{h}}}). \end{aligned} \quad (116)$$

The last step follows because each nonzero vector is transmitted with probability $1/(N\beta)$ in the signaling scheme of Definition 16, and because the diagonal entries of $\mathbf{R}_{\tilde{\mathbf{h}}}$ are normalized to 1. We next exploit the structure of the signaling scheme, and the fact that the correlation matrix $\mathbf{R}_{\tilde{\mathbf{h}}}$ is two-level Toeplitz, to simplify the determinant in the second term on the RHS of (116) as

$$\det(\mathbf{I}_{K'N} + \tilde{\mathbf{x}}^{(i)} (\tilde{\mathbf{x}}^{(i)})^H \odot \mathbf{R}_{\tilde{\mathbf{h}}}) = \det(\mathbf{I}_{K'} + \beta P T \mathbf{R}_{\tilde{\mathbf{h}}}[0]) \quad (117)$$

for all i , and where $\tilde{\mathbf{h}}[0] = [h[0,0] \ h[1,0] \ \dots \ h[K'-1,0]]^T$ and $\mathbf{R}_{\tilde{\mathbf{h}}}[0] = \mathbb{E}[\tilde{\mathbf{h}}[0]\tilde{\mathbf{h}}^H[0]]$. We next insert our intermediate results (114), (116), and (117) into the lower bound (113) to obtain

$$C_\infty \geq P - \inf_{K'} \left\{ \frac{1}{\beta K'T} \log \det(\mathbf{I}_{K'} + \beta P T \mathbf{R}_{\tilde{\mathbf{h}}}[0]) + \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{K'T} D(Q_{\tilde{\mathbf{y}}} \| Q_{\tilde{\mathbf{y}}|\tilde{\mathbf{x}}=0}) \right\}. \quad (118)$$

In Appendix I it is shown that

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{K'T} D(Q_{\tilde{\mathbf{y}}} \| Q_{\tilde{\mathbf{y}}|\tilde{\mathbf{x}}=0}) = 0.$$

To conclude, we simplify the second term on the RHS of (118) as

$$\begin{aligned} & \inf_{K'} \frac{1}{\beta K'T} \log \det(\mathbf{I}_{K'} + \beta P T \mathbf{R}_{\tilde{\mathbf{h}}}[0]) \\ & \stackrel{(a)}{=} \frac{1}{\beta T} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \log \left(1 + \beta P \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} q_{\text{H}} \left(\frac{\theta + k}{T} \right) \right) d\theta \\ & \stackrel{(b)}{=} \frac{1}{\beta} \int_{\nu} \log(1 + \beta P q_{\text{H}}(\nu)) d\nu. \end{aligned}$$

Here, in (a) we used Lemma 11 in Appendix B for the case when \mathbf{x} is a K' -dimensional vector with all-1 entries, as well as

$$\begin{aligned} c(\theta) &= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} R_{\text{H}}[k,0] e^{-j2\pi k\theta} \\ &= \int_{\nu} \int_{\tau} C_{\text{H}}(\nu, \tau) \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} e^{j2\pi kT(\nu - \frac{\theta}{T})} d\tau d\nu \\ &= \frac{1}{T} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} q_{\text{H}} \left(\frac{\theta - k}{T} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Finally, (b) holds because $q_{\text{H}}(\nu)$ is compactly supported on $[-\nu_0, \nu_0]$, and $T \leq 1/(2\nu_0)$. A change of variables $\nu = \theta/T$ yields the final result.

APPENDIX I

Lemma 17: Consider a channel with IO relation¹⁴

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{x} \odot \mathbf{h} + \mathbf{w}$$

where the $K'N$ -dimensional vectors \mathbf{y} , \mathbf{x} , \mathbf{h} , and \mathbf{w} are defined as in (110), i.e., stacking is first along time and then along frequency. Then

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{K'} D(Q_{\mathbf{y}} \| Q_{\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}=0}) = 0 \quad (119)$$

for the signaling scheme in Definition 16 of Appendix H.

Proof: Let $q_{\mathbf{y}}$ and $q_{\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}}$ be the probability density functions (PDFs) associated with the probability distributions $Q_{\mathbf{y}}$ and $Q_{\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}}$, respectively. By definition of the KL divergence

$$D(Q_{\mathbf{y}} \| Q_{\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}=0}) = \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{y}} \left[\log \left(\frac{q_{\mathbf{y}}(\mathbf{y})}{q_{\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}=0}(\mathbf{y})} \right) \right]. \quad (120)$$

¹⁴To keep the notation compact, in this appendix we drop the tilde notation (cf. (111)).

For the signaling scheme in Definition 16, the PDF $q_{\mathbf{y}}$ of the output vector can be written as

$$q_{\mathbf{y}} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{\beta}\right) q_{\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}=\mathbf{0}} + \frac{1}{N\beta} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} q_{\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}=\mathbf{x}_i}. \quad (121)$$

The output random vector \mathbf{y} has the same distribution as the noise vector $\mathbf{w} \sim \mathcal{CN}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{I}_{K'N})$ when $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$. Hence, $q_{\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}=\mathbf{0}} = q_{\mathbf{w}}$. To express (120) in a more convenient form, we define the following RV:

$$S_N(\mathbf{w}) = \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \underbrace{\left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{\beta}\right) + \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{q_{\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}=\mathbf{x}_i}(\mathbf{w})}{q_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{w})} \right]}_{s_i(\mathbf{w})}.$$

We can express the KL divergence (120) as a function of the RV $S_N(\mathbf{w})$ as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{y}} \left[\log \left(\frac{q_{\mathbf{y}}(\mathbf{y})}{q_{\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}=\mathbf{0}}(\mathbf{y})} \right) \right] \\ &= \int_{\mathbf{y}} \log \left(\frac{q_{\mathbf{y}}(\mathbf{y})}{q_{\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}=\mathbf{0}}(\mathbf{y})} \right) q_{\mathbf{y}}(\mathbf{y}) d\mathbf{y} \\ &= \int_{\mathbf{y}} \log \left(\left(1 - \frac{1}{\beta}\right) + \frac{1}{N\beta} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \frac{q_{\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}=\mathbf{x}_i}(\mathbf{y})}{q_{\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}=\mathbf{0}}(\mathbf{y})} \right) \\ & \quad \times \left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{\beta}\right) q_{\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}=\mathbf{0}}(\mathbf{y}) + \frac{1}{N\beta} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} q_{\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}=\mathbf{x}_i}(\mathbf{y}) \right] d\mathbf{y} \\ &= \int_{\mathbf{y}} \frac{S_N(\mathbf{y})}{N} \log \left(\frac{S_N(\mathbf{y})}{N} \right) \underbrace{q_{\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}=\mathbf{0}}(\mathbf{y})}_{q_{\mathbf{w}}} d\mathbf{y} \\ &= \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{w}} \left[\frac{S_N(\mathbf{w})}{N} \log \left(\frac{S_N(\mathbf{w})}{N} \right) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

To prove Lemma 17, it suffices to show that the sequence of RVs $\{V_N(\mathbf{w})\}$ where

$$V_N(\mathbf{w}) = \frac{S_N(\mathbf{w})}{N} \log \left(\frac{S_N(\mathbf{w})}{N} \right)$$

converges to 0 in mean as $N \rightarrow \infty$. To prove this result, we first show that $\{V_N(\mathbf{w})\}$ converges to 0 w.p. 1. Then we argue that the sequence forms a backward submartingale [77, pp. 474 and 499] so that it converges to 0 also in mean by the submartingale convergence theorem [78, Sec. 32.IV].

A. Convergence w. p. 1

The RVs $s_i(\mathbf{w})$ turn out to be i.i.d. for $i = 0, 1, \dots, N-1$. As this result is rather tedious to prove, we postpone its proof to Appendix I-C. It is straightforward to prove that these RVs have mean 1. In fact

$$\mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{w}} [s_i(\mathbf{w})] = \int_{\mathbf{w}} \left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{\beta}\right) + \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{q_{\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}=\mathbf{x}_i}(\mathbf{w})}{q_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{w})} \right] q_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{w}) d\mathbf{w} = 1.$$

The i.i.d. and the unit-mean properties of $s_i(\mathbf{w})$ imply—by the strong law of large numbers—that

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S_N(\mathbf{w})}{N} = \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{w}} [s_0(\mathbf{w})] = 1 \quad \text{w.p. 1}$$

and, as the function $r(x) = x \log x$ is continuous, we have by [73, Theorem 4.6] that

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} V_N(\mathbf{w}) &= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} r \left(\frac{S_N(\mathbf{w})}{N} \right) \\ &= r \left(\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S_N(\mathbf{w})}{N} \right) = 0 \quad \text{w.p. 1.} \end{aligned}$$

B. Convergence in Mean

As the RVs $\{s_i(\mathbf{w})\}$ are i.i.d., the sequence $\{V_N(\mathbf{w})\}$ and the decreasing sequence of σ -fields $\{\mathcal{G}_N\}$, where \mathcal{G}_N is the smallest σ -field with respect to which the random variables $\{S_N(\mathbf{w}), S_{N+1}(\mathbf{w}), \dots\}$ are measurable, form a backward (or reverse) submartingale [77, pp. 474 and 499]. This result follows because the pair $(\{S_N(\mathbf{w})/N\}, \{\mathcal{G}_N\})$ is a backward martingale [77, p. 499], and because the function $r(x) = x \log x$ is convex.

Since $\{V_N(\mathbf{w})\}$ is a backward submartingale and $\{V_N(\mathbf{w})\}$ converges to 0 w.p. 1 as $N \rightarrow \infty$, $\{V_N(\mathbf{w})\}$ converges to 0 as $N \rightarrow \infty$ also in mean. This result follows by the backward submartingale convergence theorem below.

Theorem 18 (see [78, Sec. 32.IV]): Let $\{X_N\}$ be a backward submartingale with respect to a decreasing sequence of σ -fields $\{\mathcal{G}_N\}$. Then $\{X_N\}$ converges w.p. 1 and in mean to $X < \infty$ if and only if $\mathbb{E}[|X_1|] < \infty$ and $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}[X_N] > -\infty$.

To conclude the proof, we need to show that the technical conditions in Theorem 18 hold, i.e., that the sequence $\{V_N(\mathbf{w})\}$ satisfies

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{w}} [V_N(\mathbf{w})] > -\infty \quad (122)$$

and

$$\mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{w}} [|V_1(\mathbf{w})|] = \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{w}} [|s_0(\mathbf{w}) \log s_0(\mathbf{w})|] < \infty. \quad (123)$$

The first inequality follows from Jensen's inequality and because the $s_i(\mathbf{w})$ have mean 1

$$\mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{w}} [V_N(\mathbf{w})] = \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{w}} \left[r \left(\frac{S_N(\mathbf{w})}{N} \right) \right] \geq r \left(\mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{w}} \left[\frac{S_N(\mathbf{w})}{N} \right] \right) = 0$$

for any N . The second inequality is proven in Appendix I-D. \square

C. The Random Variables $s_i(\mathbf{w})$ are i.i.d.

To show that the RVs

$$s_i(\mathbf{w}) = \left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{\beta}\right) + \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{q_{\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}=\mathbf{x}_i}(\mathbf{w})}{q_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{w})} \right]$$

are i.i.d., we first rewrite $q_{\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}=\mathbf{x}_i}$ as

$$\begin{aligned} q_{\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}=\mathbf{x}_i}(\mathbf{w}) &= \frac{\exp \left[-\mathbf{w}^H (\mathbf{I}_{K'N} + \mathbf{x}_i \mathbf{x}_i^H \odot \mathbf{R}_h) \mathbf{w} \right]}{\pi^{K'N} \det (\mathbf{I}_{K'N} + \mathbf{x}_i \mathbf{x}_i^H \odot \mathbf{R}_h)} \\ &= \exp \left(- \sum_{\substack{n=0 \\ n \neq i}}^{N-1} \|\mathbf{w}[n]\|^2 - \mathbf{w}^H [i] \mathbf{A}^{-1} \mathbf{w}[i] \right) / \left[\pi^{K'N} \det (\mathbf{A}) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (124)$$

where we set

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{I}_{K'} + \beta PT \mathbf{R}_h[0] \quad (125)$$

and where, as usual, $\mathbf{w} = [\mathbf{w}^T[0] \ \mathbf{w}^T[1] \ \dots \ \mathbf{w}^T[N-1]]^T$. To obtain (124) we apply the determinant equality (117) to simplify the denominator. For the numerator, we used that, for the signaling scheme in Definition 16, the matrix $\mathbf{I}_{K'N} + \mathbf{x}_i \mathbf{x}_i^H \odot \mathbf{R}_h$ is block diagonal, with $N-1$ blocks equal to $\mathbf{I}_{K'}$ and one block equal to $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{I}_{K'} + \beta PT \mathbf{R}_h[0]$. Hence, its inverse is also block diagonal, with $N-1$ blocks equal to $\mathbf{I}_{K'}$ and one block equal to \mathbf{A}^{-1} . Next, we use (124) to express the ratio $q_{\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}=\mathbf{x}_i}/q_{\mathbf{w}}$ as

$$\frac{q_{\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}=\mathbf{x}_i}(\mathbf{w})}{q_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{w})} = \frac{1}{\det(\mathbf{A})} \exp\left[\|\mathbf{w}[i]\|^2 - \mathbf{w}^H[i] \mathbf{A}^{-1} \mathbf{w}[i]\right]. \quad (126)$$

This last result implies that each $s_i(\mathbf{w})$ depends only on the random noise vector $\mathbf{w}[i]$. As the noise is white, the random vectors $\mathbf{w}[i]$ are i.i.d. for all i . Hence, the RVs $s_i(\mathbf{w})$ are i.i.d. as well.

D. Proof of Inequality (123)

As $x \log x \geq -e^{-1}$ for all $x > 0$, we have that $|x \log x| \leq x \log x + 2e^{-1}$; hence

$$\mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{w}}[|s_0(\mathbf{w}) \log s_0(\mathbf{w})|] \leq \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{w}}[s_0(\mathbf{w}) \log s_0(\mathbf{w})] + 2e^{-1}.$$

We next upper-bound $s_0(\mathbf{w}) \log s_0(\mathbf{w})$ as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} s_0(\mathbf{w}) \log s_0(\mathbf{w}) &= \left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{\beta}\right) + \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{q_{\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}=\mathbf{x}_0}(\mathbf{w})}{q_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{w})} \right] \\ &\quad \times \log \left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{\beta}\right) + \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{q_{\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}=\mathbf{x}_0}(\mathbf{w})}{q_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{w})} \right] \\ &\stackrel{(a)}{\leq} \frac{1}{\beta} \left[\frac{q_{\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}=\mathbf{x}_0}(\mathbf{w})}{q_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{w})} \right] \log \left[\frac{q_{\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}=\mathbf{x}_0}(\mathbf{w})}{q_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{w})} \right] \\ &\stackrel{(b)}{\leq} \left[\frac{q_{\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}=\mathbf{x}_0}(\mathbf{w})}{q_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{w})} \right] \log \left[\frac{q_{\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}=\mathbf{x}_0}(\mathbf{w})}{q_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{w})} \right]. \quad (127) \end{aligned}$$

Here, (a) is a consequence of the convexity of the function $x \log x$, and in (b) we used that $\beta \geq 1$. If we take the expectation on both sides of (127), we get

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathbb{E}[s_0(\mathbf{w}) \log s_0(\mathbf{w})] \\ &\leq \int_{\mathbf{w}} \left[\frac{q_{\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}=\mathbf{x}_0}(\mathbf{w})}{q_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{w})} \right] \log \left[\frac{q_{\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}=\mathbf{x}_0}(\mathbf{w})}{q_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{w})} \right] q_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{w}) d\mathbf{w} \\ &\stackrel{(a)}{\leq} \int_{\mathbf{w}} q_{\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}=\mathbf{x}_0}(\mathbf{w}) \left| \log \left[\frac{q_{\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}=\mathbf{x}_0}(\mathbf{w})}{q_{\mathbf{w}}(\mathbf{w})} \right] \right| d\mathbf{w} \\ &\stackrel{(b)}{=} \int_{\mathbf{w}} \frac{\exp\left(-\sum_{n=1}^{N-1} \|\mathbf{w}[n]\|^2 - \mathbf{w}^H[0] \mathbf{A}^{-1} \mathbf{w}[0]\right)}{\pi^{K'N} \det(\mathbf{A})} \\ &\quad \times \left| \log \left(\frac{\exp\left(\|\mathbf{w}[0]\|^2 - \mathbf{w}[0]^H \mathbf{A}^{-1} \mathbf{w}[0]\right)}{\det(\mathbf{A})} \right) \right| d\mathbf{w} \\ &\stackrel{(c)}{\leq} \int_{\mathbf{w}[0]} \frac{\exp\left(-\mathbf{w}^H[0] \mathbf{A}^{-1} \mathbf{w}[0]\right)}{\pi^{K'} \det(\mathbf{A})} \\ &\quad \times \left[\|\mathbf{w}[0]\|^2 + \mathbf{w}[0]^H \mathbf{A}^{-1} \mathbf{w}[0] + \log(\det(\mathbf{A})) \right] d\mathbf{w}[0] \\ &< \infty \end{aligned}$$

where (a) follows because $q_{\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}=\mathbf{x}_0}(\mathbf{w}) > 0$ for all \mathbf{w} ; in (b) we used (124) and (126), while to obtain (c) we first integrated over $\{\mathbf{w}[n]\}_{n=1}^{N-1}$ and then we used the triangle inequality and that \mathbf{A} is positive definite with eigenvalues larger or equal to 1 (see (125)). The last inequality holds because \mathbf{A} satisfies the trace constraint $\text{tr}(\mathbf{A}) = K'(1 + \beta PT)$, which implies that its eigenvalues are bounded.

APPENDIX J PROOF OF THEOREM 8

We use the decomposition of mutual information as a difference of KL divergences (114), and upper-bound $\sup_{\mathcal{S}} I(\mathbf{y}; \mathbf{x})$ in (54) because the KL divergence is nonnegative

$$\begin{aligned} \sup_{\mathcal{S}} I(\mathbf{y}; \mathbf{x}) &= \sup_{\mathcal{S}} \left\{ \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}} [D(Q_{\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}} \| Q_{\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}=0})] - D(Q_{\mathbf{y}} \| Q_{\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}=0}) \right\} \\ &\leq \sup_{\mathcal{S}} \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}} [D(Q_{\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}} \| Q_{\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}=0})]. \quad (128) \end{aligned}$$

As in the proof of Theorem 1, we rewrite the supremum over the distributions in the set \mathcal{S} as a double supremum over $\alpha \in [0, 1]$ and over the restricted set of input distributions $\mathcal{S}|_{\alpha}$ that satisfy the average-power constraint $\mathbb{E}[\|\mathbf{x}\|^2] = \alpha KPT$ and the peak constraint (23). Then, we use the closed-form expression for the KL divergence of two multivariate Gaussian vectors (115) and we follow the same arguments as in the proof of Theorem 1

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{1}{KT} \sup_{\mathcal{S}} \mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{x}} [D(Q_{\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}} \| Q_{\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}=0})] \\ &= \sup_{0 \leq \alpha \leq 1} \sup_{\mathcal{S}|_{\alpha}} \left\{ \alpha P - \frac{1}{KT} \mathbb{E}[\log \det(\mathbf{I}_{KN} + \mathbf{x} \mathbf{x}^H \odot \mathbf{R}_h)] \right\} \\ &= \sup_{0 \leq \alpha \leq 1} \left\{ \alpha P - \inf_{\mathcal{S}|_{\alpha}} \frac{1}{KT} \mathbb{E}[\log \det(\mathbf{I}_{KN} + \mathbf{x} \mathbf{x}^H \odot \mathbf{R}_h)] \right\} \\ &\leq \sup_{0 \leq \alpha \leq 1} \left\{ \alpha P - \alpha P \inf_{\mathbf{x}} \frac{\log \det(\mathbf{I}_{KN} + \mathbf{x} \mathbf{x}^H \odot \mathbf{R}_h)}{\|\mathbf{x}\|^2} \right\} \\ &= P - P \inf_{\mathbf{x}} \frac{\log \det(\mathbf{I}_{KN} + \mathbf{x} \mathbf{x}^H \odot \mathbf{R}_h)}{\|\mathbf{x}\|^2}. \quad (129) \end{aligned}$$

The infimum in (129) has the same structure as the infimum (31) in the proof of Theorem 1. Hence, as \mathbf{R}_h is positive semidefinite, we can conclude that the infimum (129) is achieved on the boundary of the admissible set. Differently from the proof of Theorem 1, however, the input signal is subject to a peak constraint in time so that the admissible set is defined by the two conditions

$$\begin{aligned} &|x[k, n]|^2 \in \{0, \beta PT\} \\ &\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} |x[k, n]|^2 \leq \beta PT, \quad \text{w.p. 1.} \quad (130) \end{aligned}$$

Hence, a necessary condition for a vector \mathbf{x} to minimize $\log \det(\mathbf{I}_{KN} + \mathbf{x} \mathbf{x}^H \odot \mathbf{R}_h) / \|\mathbf{x}\|^2$ is the following: for any fixed k , the transmit symbol $x[k, n]$ may be different from 0 only for at most one discrete frequency n . An example of such a vector is shown in Fig. 4. Even if the structure of the vector minimizing the second term on the RHS of (129) is known, the infimum (129) does not seem to admit a closed-form expression. We can obtain, however, the following closed-form lower bound on the infimum if we replace the constraint $\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} |x[k, n]|^2 \leq \beta PT$ w.p. 1 in (130) with the less stringent

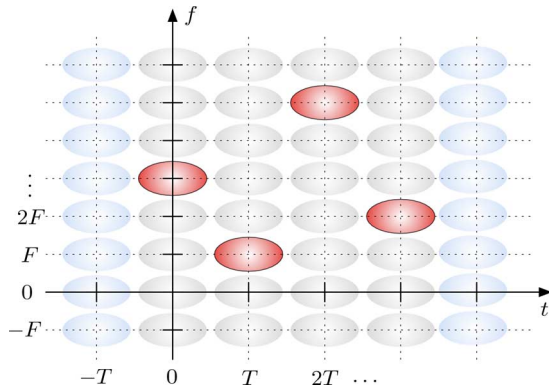


Fig. 4. The entries, in the time–frequency plane, of a vector \mathbf{x} that satisfies the necessary condition to minimize $\log \det(\mathbf{I}_{KN} + \mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^H \odot \mathbf{R}_h) / \|\mathbf{x}\|^2$ in (128) for the case $K = 4$.

constraint $|x[k, n]|^2 \leq \beta PT$ w.p. 1 for all k and n . The infimum of $\log \det(\mathbf{I}_{KN} + \mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^H \odot \mathbf{R}_h) / \|\mathbf{x}\|^2$ over the vectors \mathbf{x} that belong to the new admissible set can be bounded as in (32), after replacing $\beta PT/N$ by βPT and proceeding as in (17)

$$\begin{aligned} & \inf_{\mathbf{x}} \frac{1}{\|\mathbf{x}\|^2} \log \det(\mathbf{I}_{KN} + \mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^H \odot \mathbf{R}_h) \\ & \geq \frac{1}{\beta PT} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \log(1 + \beta PT c(\theta, \varphi)) d\theta d\varphi \\ & = \frac{F}{\beta P} \int_{\nu} \int_{\tau} \log\left(1 + \frac{\beta P}{F} C_H(\nu, \tau)\right) d\tau d\nu. \quad (131) \end{aligned}$$

To conclude the proof, we insert (131) into (129) and obtain the desired upper bound (56).

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