Throughput Optimal Beam Alignment in Millimeter Wave Networks

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Abstract—Millimeter wave communications rely on narrow-beam transmissions to cope with the strong signal attenuation at these frequencies, thus demanding precise beam alignment between transmitter and receiver. The communication overhead incurred to achieve beam alignment may become a severe impairment in mobile networks. This paper addresses the problem of optimizing beam alignment acquisition, with the goal of maximizing throughput. Specifically, the algorithm jointly determines the portion of time devoted to beam alignment acquisition, as well as, within this portion of time, the optimal beam search parameters, using the framework of Markov decision processes.

It is proved that a bisection search algorithm is optimal, and that it outperforms exhaustive and iterative search algorithms proposed in the literature. The duration of the beam alignment phase is optimized so as to maximize the overall throughput. The numerical results show that the throughput, optimized with respect to the duration of the beam alignment phase, achievable under the exhaustive algorithm is 88.3% lower than that achievable under the bisection algorithm. Similarly, the throughput achievable by the iterative search algorithm for a division factor of 4 and 8 is, respectively, 12.8% and 36.4% lower than that achievable by the bisection algorithm.

Index Terms—Millimeter Wave, beam alignment, initial access, Markov decision process

I. INTRODUCTION

Mobile data traffic has shown a tremendous growth in the past few decades. Over the last decade alone, mobile data traffic has grown 4000-fold and is expected to increase by 53% in each year until 2021 [1]. Traditionally, mobile data traffic is served almost exclusively by wireless systems operating under 6 GHz, due to the availability of low-cost hardware and favorable propagation characteristics at these frequencies. However, many current and future applications, such as virtual/augmented reality, high definition video streaming, will require a much higher data rate, which cannot be supported by sub-6 GHz networks due to limited bandwidth availability.

Recently, there has been increasing interest in the research community in developing systems utilizing frequencies in the 28-100 GHz range, the so called millimeter wave (mm-wave) frequencies, as a way to alleviate the spectrum crunch [2–4]. This increased interest can be attributed to the availability of larger bandwidth in the mm-wave frequency band, which can better address the demands of the ever increasing mobile traffic. According to Friis’ law, at the mm-wave frequency a higher isotropic path loss is incurred compared to sub-6 GHz systems [5]. In order to overcome these challenging channel conditions, mm-wave communications are expected to leverage narrow-beam communications [6], hence both base stations and mobile devices will be equipped with many antennas with multiple-input multiple-output processing, such as precoding, beamforming, and combining to achieve directionality and alleviate the propagation loss at these frequencies.

However, maintaining beam alignment between transmitter and receiver in mm-wave networks can be very challenging, especially in mobile scenarios. The resulting communication overhead may thus become the bottleneck of the system. Hence, it is imperative to optimize the beam alignment algorithm to minimize the communication overhead, while optimizing network performance such as delay, or throughput. Motivated by this challenge, this paper addresses optimal design of the beam alignment algorithm to maximize throughput.

In the literature, the issue of beam alignment has been partly studied under the topic of initial access, i.e., the procedure by which a mobile user (MU) discovers and connects to a mm-wave base station (BS) [7–8]. While the initial access is a simple task in legacy cellular systems such as LTE, it becomes a a challenging task in mm-wave networks since not only the MU has to discover the base station using directional beams, but also the MU and BS need to agree upon a beam pattern to be used for future communications. To this end, several schemes for the initial access in mm-wave networks have been proposed in [7–8]. One of the most popular ones is called the exhaustive search, whereby the BS and the MU sequentially search through all possible combinations of transmit and receive beam patterns [7]. An iterative search algorithm is proposed in [9], where the BS first searches in wider sectors by using wider beams, and then refines the search within the best sector. Similarly, in [10], a two-step initial search procedure is proposed, where the macro BS disseminates the GPS coordinates of the BSs in the vicinity omni-directionally to the MUs and an MU decides a beamforming pattern for the best BS by using its own GPS coordinates followed by an exhaustive search by the BS. In [11], different variants of exhaustive search are studied. Specifically, link level performance of different variants of exhaustive search is studied in [11], while [8] studies network wide performance of these variants using stochastic geometry. It should be noted that these variants of exhaustive search algorithms result from different combinations of directional and omni-directional beamforming at the BS and MU.

In all of the aforementioned papers, the optimality of the search algorithms is not established. In this paper, we design a beam alignment protocol with the goal of maximizing the throughput to the MU. Specifically, we consider a time-slotted system and focus on downlink. We allocate a fraction of the frame length to the sensing/search phase and the remaining slots for communication. We assume that the MU receives omni-directionally and the BS transmits a number of sensing beacons with varying directional beam patterns in the sensing phase to detect the MU with the goal to maximize the

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where the signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) measured at the MU at any
\[ \Theta \]
the coverage area of the BS, and
\[ \Theta \]
distributed in

We show numerically that the throughput, optimized with respect
to the duration of the sensing phase, achievable under the
bisection algorithm outperforms by 88.3% that achievable by
the exhaustive search algorithm, and by 12.8% and 36.4% that
achievable under the iterative search algorithm, with division
factor of 4 and 8, respectively.

II. SYSTEM MODEL

We consider a mm-wave based cellular system with one
base station (BS) and one mobile user (MU), as shown in
Fig. 1. Time is slotted with slot duration \( T \) [seconds]. It is
assumed that the BS is located at the origin and the MU is
located at polar coordinates \((d, \Theta)\) with respect to the BS,
where \( d \in (0, d_{\text{max}}) \) is the distance from the BS, \( d_{\text{max}} \)
the coverage area of the BS, and \( \Theta \in [-\pi, \pi) \) is the angular
coordinate, as shown in Fig. 1. We assume that \( \Theta \) is uniformly
distributed in \([-\pi/2, \pi/2]\), i.e., \( \Theta \sim \text{Uniform}[-\pi/2, \pi/2] \),
where \( \sigma \in (0, 2\pi) \). In this paper, we approximate the
transmission beam of the BS using the \textit{sectored antenna model}
[12], as depicted in Fig. 1. Thus, \( \omega_k \) and \( \alpha_k \) denote the beam-
width and angle of departure in slot \( k \), respectively. It should
be noted that we ignore the effect of secondary beam lobes.
Moreover, it is assumed that the MU receives isotropically.

We now introduce the beam alignment protocol, whose aim
is to optimize the alignment between transmitter and receiver
by leveraging the directionality of mm-wave transmissions.
Beam alignment, herein also termed "sensing", and
data communication are performed in an alternating fashion.
An abstract timing diagram of the MU beam alignment protocol
is shown in Fig. 2 which illustrates both the sensing and data
communication phases. We assume that one frame has duration
\( N = L + M \geq 1 \) and comprehends an initial sensing phase, of
duration \( L \) slots, with \( L \in \{0, 1, \ldots, N\} \), followed by a data
communication phase, of duration \( M = N - L \) slots. In the
beginning of each time slot \( k \) during the sensing period, the BS
sends a beacon \( b_k \) with beam parameters \((P_{TX,k}, \alpha_k, \omega_k)\)
and of duration \( T_B < T \) to detect the MU, where \( P_{TX,k} \)
denotes the transmission power of the BS.

In this paper, we assume that \( P_{TX,k} \) is chosen such that
the signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) measured at the MU at any
distance \( d \leq d_{\text{max}} \) is above the SNR threshold required to
ensure the successful detection of the beacon at the MU.
Moreover, we assume that the acknowledgment (ACK) from
the MU is received perfectly by the BS (for instance, by using
a conventional microwave technology as a control channel
[13]). Thus, for tractability, we assume that the misdetection
probability is zero, and leave the more general analysis for
future work. It follows that we can express \( P_{RX,k} \) as
\[ P_{RX,k} = \rho_{TX} \omega_k, \]
where \( \rho_{TX} \) is the power per unit radiant
required to achieve the target SNR.

If the MU is located within the transmitted beam area, it
receives the beacon successfully and transmits an ACK packet
to the BS, denoted as \( c_k = 1 \) in slot \( k \), received within the
end of the slot. Otherwise, the BS declares a timeout (in this case,
\( c_k = 0 \)). Afterwards, the BS continues sensing in subsequent
time slots until the end of the sensing period.

III. PROBLEM FORMULATION AND OPTIMIZATION

In this section, we formulate the optimization problem as a
Markov Decision Process (MDP) [14], and optimize the
sensing parameters to maximize the overall throughput over a
sensing and data communication cycle. An MDP is defined by
the 5-tuple \( \{T, S, A, P_k(S_k|S_{k-1}, A_{k-1}), r_k(S_k, A_k), \forall k \in T\} \),
where \( T \) is the time horizon of the MDP, \( S \) is the state space,
\( A \) is the set of actions, \( P_k(S_k|S_{k-1}, A_{k-1}) \) is the ensemble of transition probabilities given the previous state-action pair \((S_{k-1}, A_{k-1}) \in S \times A\), and \( r_k(S_k, A_k) \) is the
reward in slot \( k \) given the state-action pair \((S_k, A_k) \in S \times A\).
In our case, \( T = \{0, 1, \ldots, L\} \) represents the indexes of sensing
time slots. The slots \( 0 \leq k < L \) correspond to the sensing
phase, whereas, in slot \( k = L \), the BS selects the beam
parameters used in the data communication phase. The state
\( S_k \) is the probability density function (PDF) of the angular
coordinate \( \Theta \) of the MU at the beginning of slot \( k \), hence
\[
\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} S_k(\theta) d\theta = 1, \quad S_k(\theta) \geq 0, \forall \theta \in [-\pi, \pi).
\]
The action \( A_k = [\alpha_k - \omega_k/2, \alpha_k + \omega_k/2] \) specifies the beam
pattern used in slot \( k \) in the sensing phase (if \( 0 \leq k < L \))
and in the data communication phase (if \( k = L \)). Thus, the
action space is given by \( A \equiv \{(\alpha - \omega/2, \alpha + \omega/2): -\pi \leq \alpha < \pi, 0 < \omega \leq 2\pi\} \). In slot \( L \), the BS selects the beam
parameters \( A_L \) and transmits until slot \( L \) using this beam. We
assume that the BS employs a fixed transmission power \( P_{TX} \)
in the data communication phase. This assumption presumes
that this phase is the most energy demanding one of the entire
transmission frame. We define the reward function in slot \( L \) as
the throughput achievable over one frame, per unit slot, i.e.,
\[
r_L(S_L, A_L) = \frac{N - L}{N} \int_{A_L} S_L(\theta) d\theta \log_2(1 + \text{SNR}(|A_L|)).
\]
where \( |A_L| = \int_{A_L} d\theta = \omega_k \) is the beam-width, \((N - L)/N \)
is the fraction of slots allocated to data communication, and

![Fig. 1: The beam pattern under the sectored antenna model](image-url1)

![Fig. 2: The timing diagram of the sensing and data communication protocol.](image-url2)
$$\int_{A_L} S_k(\theta) \, d\theta$$ is the probability that the MU is inside the beam $A_L$. The $SNR([A_L])$ is given as

$$SNR([A_L]) = \frac{\gamma_L}{|A_L|}, \quad \text{where} \quad \gamma_L \triangleq \frac{P_{TX}^{(L)} d_{\text{max}}^{-\beta}}{2\pi N_0},$$

(3)

$P_{TX}^{(L)}$, $d_{\text{max}}$, $\beta$, and $N_0$ denote the fixed transmission power of the BS over the data transmission slots, the maximum distance between the BS and the MU, the path loss exponent and the one-sided power spectral density of the noise component of the received signal, respectively. Herein, we assume that the noise is additive white Gaussian (AWGN). The term $2\pi$ in the denominator of $\gamma_L$ in (3) corresponds to the omni-directional gain of the receiver, whereas $|A_L|$ in the denominator of $SNR([A_L])$ corresponds to the directional gain at the BS, which is part of our design. Moreover, we assume that the beacon duration $T_B < T$, thereby the total energy consumption in the sensing phase is small compared to that in the data communication phase. Thus, letting $P_{avg}$ be the average power constraint over one frame, and assuming an equal transmission power allocation in the data communication phase, we obtain $P_{TX}^{(k)} = N \cdot P_{avg}/(N - L)$. For slots $k < L$ in the sensing phase, we have $r_k(S_k, A_k) = 0$, since no throughput is accrued in these slots. However, these slots are functional to improving beam alignment in the data communication phase.

A. Transition Probabilities

At the beginning of the sensing phase, the belief is given by $S_0(\theta) = \frac{1}{2\pi}(\theta \in [-\sigma/2, \sigma/2])$, where $\chi(\cdot)$ is the indicator function, since the angular coordinate is uniformly distributed over $[-\sigma/2, \sigma/2]$. We assume that $S_0$ is known. Given the sequence of actions $A_k^{-1} = (A_0, A_1, \ldots, A_{k-1})$ and of ACKs or timeouts $C_k^{-1} = (C_0, C_1, \ldots, C_{k-1})$, and the initial PDF (prior) $S_0$, the BS computes $S_k$ as

$$S_k(\theta) = f(\theta | A_k^{-1}, C_k^{-1}),$$

(4)

where $f(\cdot|\cdot)$ denotes the conditional PDF. We let $U_k \triangleq supp(S_k)$, where supp$(f)$ denotes the support of $f$ over $[-\pi, \pi]$. In particular, $U_0 = [-\sigma/2, \sigma/2]$. Now, we can get

$$S_{k+1}(\theta) = f(\theta | A_k, C_k^{-1}, C_{k-1} = c_k)$$

(5)

$$= \frac{\mathbb{P}(C_k = c_k | A_k, \Theta = \theta, C_{k-1} = c_{k-1})}{\mathbb{P}(C_k = c_k | A_k, \Theta = \theta)} f(\theta | A_k, C_{k-1}) d\theta$$

(6)

where in step (a) we have used Bayes’rule; in step (b) we have used the fact that $C_k = 1 \Leftrightarrow \theta \in A_k$, hence $C_k = \chi(\theta \in A_k)$, which is thus a deterministic function of $A_k$ and $\theta$, independent of $(A_k^{-1}, C_k^{-1})$; moreover, we have used the fact that $f(\Theta = \theta | A_k, C_{k-1} = S_k(\theta)$(since $\Theta$ is independent of $A_k$ given $(A_k^{-1}, C_k^{-1})$). Thus, $S_{k+1}$ is a function of $(S_k, A_k, C_k)$. Similarly,

$$\mathbb{P}(C_k = c_k | A_k, C_{k-1})$$

(7)

$$= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \mathbb{P}(C_k = c_k | A_k, \Theta = \theta) f(\Theta = \theta | A_k, C_{k-1}) d\theta$$

= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \mathbb{P}(C_k = c_k | A_k, \Theta = \theta) S_k(\theta) d\theta,

(8)

i.e., $C_k$ depends on $(A_k^{-1}, C_k^{-1})$ only through the current state-action pair $(A_k, S_k)$. Thus, we conclude that $S_{k+1}$ is statistically independent of $(S_k, A_k^{-1}, C_k^{-1})$, given $(S_k, A_k)$, and thus satisfies the Markov property.

In the following lemma, we provide a closed form expression of the belief $S_k$, and show that it can be expressed solely as a function of the initial belief $S_0$ and its support $U_k$.

**Lemma 1.** Given $S_0$ and $U_k = supp(S_k)$, the PDF of $\Theta$ in slot $k$, $S_k$, is given by

$$S_k(\theta) = \frac{\chi(\theta \in U_k) S_0(\theta)}{\int_{U_k} S_0(\theta) \, d\theta}.$$  

(9)

**Proof.** We prove this lemma by induction. Clearly, we have

$$S_0(\theta) = \chi(\theta \in U_0) S_0(\theta) = \frac{\chi(\theta \in U_0) S_0(\theta)}{\int_{U_0} S_0(\theta) \, d\theta}.$$  

(10)

where we have used the fact that $\int_{U_0} S_0(\theta) \, d\theta = 1$ since $U_0 = supp(S_0)$. Thus, $S_0$ can be expressed as (9) with $k = 0$. Now assume $S_j$ is expressed as (9) for some $j \geq 0$; we show that $S_{j+1}$ is also expressed as (9). By letting

$$A_j^+ = \begin{cases} A_j, & \text{if } c_j = 1 \\ A_j^-, & \text{if } c_j = 0, \end{cases}$$

(11)

and using the fact that $c_j = \chi(\theta \in A_j)$, from (5) we have

$$S_{j+1}(\theta) = \frac{\chi(\theta \in A_j^+ \cap U_j) S_j(\theta)}{\int_{U_j} \chi(\theta \in A_j^+ \cap U_j) S_j(\theta) \, d\theta}.$$  

(12)

By using the induction hypothesis, we get

$$S_{j+1}(\theta) = \frac{\chi(\theta \in A_j^+ \cap U_j) S_j(\theta)}{\int_{U_j} \chi(\theta \in A_j^+ \cap U_j) S_j(\theta) \, d\theta}.$$  

(13)

Since $S_{j+1}(\theta) = 0$ outside of $A_j^+ \cap U_j$, we obtain $U_{j+1} = A_j^+ \cap U_j$ and (9) by substituting $U_{j+1} = A_j^+ \cap U_j$ in (13). 

The implication of this lemma is that, given the prior belief $S_0$ in slot 0, the support $U_k$ is a sufficient statistic. In fact, we can reconstruct the belief at time $k$ via (9). Importantly, this result holds even when $S_0$ is not an uniform distribution. Thus, in the following, we express the belief on the angular coordinate via the uncertainty set $U_k$. From the proof of Lemma 1 we note that the sequence $\{U_k, k \geq 0\}$ defining the support of $\{S_k, k \geq 0\}$ is obtained recursively as

$$U_{k+1} = A_k^+ \cap U_k.$$  

(14)

Thus, when $\Theta \sim \text{Uniform}[-\sigma/2, \sigma/2]$, with support $U_0 = [-\sigma/2, \sigma/2]$, from Lemma 1 we obtain

$$S_k(\theta) = \frac{\chi(\theta \in U_k)}{|U_k|}.$$  

(15)

We now investigate the form of the transition probabilities. If $C_k = 1$, from (13) we have that $U_{k+1} = A_k \cap U_k$, which occurs with probability

$$\mathbb{P}(C_k = 1 | U_k, A_k) = \mathbb{P}(\Theta \in A_k | U_k, A_k)$$

(16)

$$= \int_{A_k \cap U_k} S_k(\theta) \, d\theta = \frac{|A_k \cap U_k|}{|U_k|},$$

(17)
where we have used the fact that \( C_k = \chi(\Theta \in A_k) \), and
in the last step we used \( 15 \). On the other hand, if \( C_k = 0 \),
\( U_{k+1} = A_k^* \cap U_k \), which occurs with probability
\[
\mathbb{P}(C_k = 0 | U_k, A_k) = 1 - \frac{|A_k \cap U_k|}{|U_k|}. \tag{18}
\]

B. Optimization Problem and Value Function Formulation

We define the policy \( \mu \) as \( A_k = \mu_k(S_k) \) for \( k = 0, \ldots, L \),
which selects the beam parameters as a function of the PDF \( S_k \) during
the sensing and data communication phases. The goal is to determine
the optimal policy \( \mu^* \) to maximize the throughput \( r_L(S_L, A_L) \), i.e.,
\[
\mu^* = \arg \max_{\mu} \mathbb{E}_\mu[r_L(S_L, A_L)|S_0]. \tag{19}
\]

Herein, we solve this optimization problem via dynamic programming \( 14 \). We denote the optimal value function corresponding to the optimization
problem \( 19 \) as \( V_k^*(U_k) \).

We derive the value function corresponding to each stage of the MDP
and find the optimal beam parameters (i.e., the optimal policy \( \mu^* \)) for the sensing and data communication phases. Let \( V_k(U_k, A_k) \) denote the value function at
slot \( k=L \) as a function of the state-action pair \( (U_k, A_k) \). Clearly,
\( V_k(U_k, A_k) = r_k(S_k, A_k) \), with \( S_k \) given by \( 15 \),
and \( V_k^*(U_k) = \max_{A_k \in A} V_k(U_k, A_k) \). We obtain
\[
V_k(U_k, A_k) \leq V_k^*(U_k) = \max_{A_k \in A} r_k(S_k, A_k)
\]
\[
= \max_{A_k \in A} \frac{N - L}{N |U_k|} \log_2 \left( 1 + \frac{\gamma |A_k|}{|U_k|} \right).
\]

Theorem 1. We have that
\[
V_k(U_k, A_k) \leq V_k^*(|U_k|) \forall k \leq L \tag{23}
\]
where
\[
V_k^*(|U_k|) = \frac{N - L}{N} \log_2 \left( 1 + \frac{2L-k-1}{|U_k|} \right). \tag{24}
\]

The upper bound in \( 23 \) holds with equality if \( U_k = [U_{k,min}, U_{k,max}] \) is compact and \( A_j = A_j^* \), \( \forall j, k \leq L \), where
\[
A_j^* = \left[ U_{j,min} + U_{j,max}, U_{j,max} \right], \tag{25}
\]
or
\[
A_j^* = \left[ U_{j,min} + U_{j,max} \frac{2}{k}, U_{j,max} \right], \tag{26}
\]
where \( U_{j,min}, U_{j,max} \) are the extremes of the compact intervals
\( U_j = [U_{j,min}, U_{j,max}], k \leq j \leq L \), and
\[
A_j^* = U_j. \tag{27}
\]

Proof. First, note that, if \( U_k \) is compact and \( A_k \) is given by \( 25 \), \( 27 \), then \( U_{k+1} \) is compact. This directly follows by \( 14 \). Thus, by induction, if \( U_k \) is compact and \( A_j \) are given by \( 25 \)-\( 27 \) for \( j \geq k \), then \( U_j \) are compact for \( j \geq k \).

We prove the theorem by induction. In \( 23 \) and subsequent discussion,
we have proved the claim of the theorem and the fact that \( A_j^* = U_j \) when \( U_j \) is compact for the case \( k = L \). Thus,
\( V_k(U_k, A_k) \leq V_k^*(|U_k|) \), and the upper bound is achievable when \( U_k \) is compact and \( A_k = U_k \). Now, let \( k < L \) and assume that \( V_{k+1}(U_{k+1}, A_{k+1}) \leq V_{k+1}^*(|U_{k+1}|) \), with upper bound achievable when \( U_{k+1} \) is compact and \( A_j \) are given by \( 25 \)-\( 27 \) for \( j \geq k+1 \). This hypothesis has been already proved for \( k = L - 1 \). We show that this implies
\( V_k(U_k, A_k) \leq V_k^*(|U_k|) \), achievable when \( U_k \) is compact and \( A_j \) are given by \( 25 \)-\( 27 \) for \( k \leq j \leq L \). The value function in slot \( k \) as a function of the state-action pair \( (U_k, A_k) \) satisfies
\[
V_k(U_k, A_k)
\]
\[
= \mathbb{E}[V_{k+1}(U_{k+1})|U_k, A_k] \leq \mathbb{E}[V_{k+1}^*(|U_{k+1}|)|U_k, A_k] \tag{28}
\]
\[
= \frac{N - L}{N} \left[ \frac{|A_k \cap U_k|}{|U_k|} \log_2 \left( 1 + \frac{2L-k-1}{|A_k \cap U_k|} \right) + \left( 1 - \frac{|A_k \cap U_k|}{|U_k|} \right) \log_2 \left( 1 + \frac{2L-k-1}{|A_k \cap U_k|} \right) \right].
\]

Herein, since \( U_k \) reflects angular coordinates, we define compactness
up to a rotation of \( 2\pi \).
Letting \( \hat{A}_k \triangleq A_k \cap U_k \subseteq U_k \), it then follows that

\[
V_k(U_k, A_k) \leq \frac{N - L}{N} \log_2 \left( \frac{1 + \frac{2L - 1 - k\gamma_k}{|A_k|}}{1 - \frac{2L - 1 - k\gamma_k}{|U_k|}} \right),
\]

where we have used the fact that \( \hat{A}_k = (A_k \cup U_k) \cap U_k = A_k \cap U_k \), hence \( |\hat{A}_k| = |U_k| - |A_k| \). The function \( \log_2(1 + x) \) is concave in \( x \), hence its perspective \( t \log_2(1 + x/t) \) is concave in \((x, t)\) for \( x \geq 0, t > 0 \). Thus, by applying Jensen’s inequality with \( t_1 = 1 \) and \( t_2 = 1 - t_1 \) we obtain

\[
\frac{1}{2} t_1 \log_2 \left( 1 + \frac{x}{t_1} \right) + \frac{1}{2} t_2 \log_2 \left( 1 + \frac{x}{t_2} \right) \leq \log_2 \left( \frac{1 + x/2}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \log_2 (1 + 2x).
\]

By using this inequality with \( x = \frac{2L - 1 - k\gamma_k}{|U_k|} \), \( t_1 = \frac{|\hat{A}_k|}{|U_k|} \) and \( t_2 = 1 - t_1 \), we can upper bound \((29)\) as

\[
V_k(U_k, A_k) \leq \frac{N - L}{N} \log_2 \left( 1 + \frac{2L - 1 - k\gamma_k}{|U_k|} \right) = \tilde{V}_k(U_k).
\]

By inspection, this upper bound can be attained with equality if \( U_k \) is compact and \( A_j = A_j^* \) are given by \((25)-(27)\), \( \forall j \geq k \). The induction step and the theorem are thus proved.

**Lemma 2.** The function \( V^*_n(\sigma, L) \) is a strictly log-concave function of \( L \in [0, N] \).

**Proof.** Let \( f(L) = \ln(V^*_n(\sigma, L)) \), and \( \zeta = \frac{(N - L)\gamma_L}{N\sigma} \), then

\[
\frac{d^2 f(L)}{dL^2} = \frac{2^L - 1}{N - L} \left( \frac{1}{N - L} + \ln 2 \right)^2 - \frac{2^L}{N - L} \ln \left( 1 + \frac{2^L}{N - L} \right)
\]

\[
\times \left[ 1 - \frac{2^L}{N - L} \left( \frac{1}{N - L} + \ln \left( 1 + \frac{2^L}{N - L} \right) \right) \right].
\]

where (a) follows from the fact that \( \ln(1 + x) \leq x \) for \( x \geq 0 \); (b) follows from \( \ln(1 + y) = y/(1 + y) \) for \( y > 0 \). Since \( \frac{d^2 f(L)}{dL^2} < 0 \), then \( f(L) \) is strictly concave in \( L \), which implies that \( V^*_n(\sigma, L) \) is strictly log-concave in \( L \).

IV. PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

In this section, we compare the proposed algorithm (also referred to as bisection algorithm), exhaustive search algorithm, and iterative search algorithm in terms of throughput performance. Herein, we assume that in the exhaustive search the BS scans at most \( K \) consecutive non-overlapping sectors within \( U_0 \) each having width of \( \sigma/K \). Once the MU is detected, the remaining slots are used for communication with the same beam pattern corresponding to the sensing slot when the MU was detected. In the iterative search, the BS divides \( U_0 \) into \( M \) consecutive non-overlapping sectors each having size of \( \sigma/M \), and scans at most \( M - 1 \) regions to determine the sector where the MU is located. After finding it, the BS divides this sector into \( M \) non-overlapping sectors each having width of \( \sigma/M^2 \) and scans at most \( M - 1 \) sectors to locate the sector containing the MU. This process continues until the end of the sensing phase.

Note that the bisection algorithm is a special case of the iterative one with \( M = 2 \). Moreover, since the bisection algorithm has been optimized via dynamic programming, it always outperforms the iterative one. On the other hand, the exhaustive algorithm has random sensing duration, as opposed to the fixed sensing duration of the bisection algorithm, since the BS scans different sectors until the MU is detected. Despite this inherent difference, in the next section we prove analytically that the bisection algorithm outperforms the exhaustive one as well, for all values of the sensing duration \( L \).

A. Bisection versus Exhaustive Search

Let’s consider the exhaustive search algorithm where the MU receives isotropically and the BS uses \( K \leq N \) non-overlapping beam patterns, each of width \( \sigma/K \). Therefore, \( K \) is the maximum duration of the sensing phase. The probability that the MU is detected in slot \( J = j \), \( 0 \leq j \leq K - 1 \) is \( P(J = j) = 1/K \), hence the average sensing duration is \( L \triangleq \frac{1}{1 + \mathbb{E}[J]} = (K + 1)/2 \). Therefore, the average throughput
under exhaustive search is given by
\[
\hat{V}_0(\sigma, \hat{L}) = \mathbb{E}_J \left[ \frac{N - J - 1}{N} \log_2 \left( 1 + \frac{N K \gamma_0}{(N - J - 1) \sigma} \right) \right]
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
&\leq \frac{N - \hat{L}}{N} \log_2 \left( 1 + \frac{N(2\hat{L} - 1) \gamma_0}{(N - \hat{L}) \sigma} \right) \\
&\leq \frac{N - \lfloor \hat{L} \rfloor}{N} \log_2 \left( 1 + \frac{N2\lfloor \hat{L} \rfloor \gamma_0}{(N - \lfloor \hat{L} \rfloor) \sigma} \right),
\end{align*}
\]

where in (a) we used the fact that \(\log(1 + x)\) is concave in \(x\), hence its perspective function \(t \log(1 + x/t)\) is concave in \(t > 0\) \([15]\), and Jensen’s inequality; in (b), we used the fact that \(t \log(1 + x/t)\) is an increasing function of \(t\), and \(2\hat{L} - 1 \leq 2\lfloor \hat{L} \rfloor\) since \(L \in \{\lfloor \hat{L} \rfloor, \lfloor \hat{L} \rfloor + 1/2\}\). By comparing the throughput under the bisection and exhaustive search algorithms, we obtain the following lemma.

**Lemma 3.** The bisection algorithm strictly outperforms the exhaustive one.

**Proof.** Since \(\hat{L}\) may not be an integer, we compare the performance of exhaustive search with that of the bisection algorithm with sensing duration \(L = \lfloor \hat{L} \rfloor\). From \([51]\) and \([56]\), the performance gap between the two algorithms is given by

\[
V_0^*(\sigma, L) - \hat{V}_0(\sigma, \hat{L}) > \frac{N - \lfloor \hat{L} \rfloor}{N} \log_2 \left( 1 + \frac{N2\lfloor \hat{L} \rfloor \gamma_0}{\sigma(N - \lfloor \hat{L} \rfloor)} \right) - \log_2 \left( 1 + \frac{N2\lfloor \hat{L} \rfloor \gamma_0}{\sigma(N - \lfloor \hat{L} \rfloor)} \right) \geq 0
\]

since \(2\lfloor \hat{L} \rfloor \geq 2\hat{L}\). The lemma is thus proved. \(\blacksquare\)

### B. Numerical Results

We consider the following scenario: \(N = 50, \gamma_0 = -5dB, \sigma = 2\pi\). In Fig. 3, we plot the throughput achieved by bisection, iterative, and exhaustive search algorithms as a function of the sensing duration \(L\). Note that the throughput curves exhibit a quasi concave trend. It can also be noticed that the curve corresponding to the proposed bisection algorithm achieves superior performance with respect to the exhaustive and iterative search algorithms, as proved analytically. Of particular interest is to compare the “peak” throughput of these algorithms, obtained by optimizing over the sensing duration \(L\). We observe a performance degradation of approximately 12.8% and 36.4% for the iterative algorithm with \(M = 4\) and \(M = 8\), respectively, compared to the bisection algorithm. Similarly, the peak throughput performance of the exhaustive algorithm is 88.3% smaller than that of the bisection algorithm.

### V. Conclusion

In this paper, we have studied the design of the optimal beam alignment algorithm in mm-wave downlink networks, so as to maximize the throughput. We have proved the optimality of a bisection algorithm, and showed that it outperforms other algorithms proposed in the literature, such as exhaustive search and iterative search. Moreover, we have formulated an optimization problem to find the optimal duration of the sensing phase in order to maximize the throughput, and we have shown that the iterative algorithms with division factors of 4 and 8 and the exhaustive search algorithm achieve 12.8%, 36.4%, and 88.3% lower “peak” throughput than the bisection algorithm, respectively.

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