On the Sum-Rate Capacity of Poisson MISO Multiple Access Channels
Ain-ul-Aisha, Lifeng Lai, Member, IEEE, Yingbin Liang, Senior Member, IEEE, and Shlomo Shamai (Shitz), Fellow, IEEE

Abstract—In this paper, we analyze the sum-rate capacity of two-user Poisson multiple access channels (MAC), when the receiver is equipped with single antenna. We first characterize the sum-rate capacity of the non-symmetric Poisson MAC when each transmitter has a single antenna. While the sum-rate capacity of the symmetric Poisson MAC with single antenna at each transmitter has been characterized in the literature, the special property exploited in the existing method for the symmetric case does not hold for the non-symmetric channel anymore. We obtain the optimal input that achieves the sum-rate capacity by solving a non-convex optimization problem. We show that, for certain channel parameters, it is optimal for a single user to transmit to achieve the sum-rate capacity. This is in sharp contrast to the Gaussian MAC, in which both users must transmit, either simultaneously or at different times, in order to achieve the sum-rate capacity. We then characterize the sum-rate capacity of the Poisson multiple-input single-output (MISO) MAC with multiple antennas at each transmitter and single antenna at the receiver. By converting a non-convex optimization problem with a large number of variables into a non-convex optimization problem with two variables, we show that the sum-rate capacity of the Poisson MISO MAC with multiple transmit antennas is equivalent to a properly constructed Poisson MAC with a single antenna at each transmitter.

Index Terms—Poisson channels, multiple input single output, multi-access channels, optimal power allocation, sum-rate capacity.

I. INTRODUCTION

POISSON Channel, whereby the arrival of photons is recorded by photon-sensitive devices incorporated in the receivers [2], is often used to model free-space optical (FSO) and visible light communication (VLC). The point-to-point single-user Poisson channel has been investigated from various perspectives, including single antenna [3], multiple antennas [4], fading channels [5], [6], in continuous-time [3], [7]–[9] and discrete-time [10]–[12]. On the other hand, Poisson channels with multiple users are not that well understood. Among limited existing work, [13], [14] focus on the Poisson broadcast channel, [15] studies the Poisson multiple-access channel (MAC), [16] considers the optimization of the capacity region of Poisson MAC with respect to different power constraints, and [17] investigates the Poisson channel with side information at the transmitter. Furthermore, [18], [19] discuss the discrete-time Poisson channel and show that sum-capacity achieving distributions of the Poisson MAC under peak amplitude constraints are discrete with a finite number of mass points. [20] discusses a discrete memoryless Poisson MAC with noiseless feedback.

Of particular relevance to our study is [15], which thoroughly investigates the continuous-time Poisson MAC with each user equipped with single antenna. [15] shows that the approximation of the complex continuous-time continuous-input discrete-output Poisson MAC by a discrete-time binary-input binary-output MAC does not result in a loss in terms of the capacity region. [15] determines the sum-rate capacity of the symmetric Poisson MAC, in which the channel gains and power constraints for all users are identical under the maximum power constraint. Furthermore, it characterizes the boundary points on the capacity region of the symmetric MAC under maximum power constraint and analyzes the maximum-throughput under peak-power and average power constraints. In this paper, we first study the single antenna non-symmetric Poisson MAC, in which the channel gains and power constraints at the two users are not necessarily the same. We refer to such a channel as Poisson SISO-MAC. This scenario naturally arises in multiuser optical communications when the transmitters have different distances to the receiver or have different transmission powers. Unfortunately, the method used in [15] to characterize the sum-rate capacity for the symmetric case does not apply to the non-symmetric case anymore. In particular, the method in [15] exploits the property that the objective function involved is a Schur concave function for the symmetric Poisson MAC, which greatly simplifies the analysis. However, in the non-symmetric channel, the objective function is not symmetric, and hence is not Schur concave anymore. As a result, we resort to a different approach from the one used in [15] to study the
sum-rate capacity. More specifically, we show that characterizing the sum-rate capacity is equivalent to solving a non-convex optimization problem. We show that there are at most four possible candidates for the optimal solution to this optimization problem with two candidate solutions corresponding to the cases when only one user transmits. We further show that, for some channel parameters, it is indeed optimal to allow only one user to transmit in order to achieve the sum-rate capacity under the maximum power constraint. This is in sharp contrast to the Gaussian MAC with an average power constraint, in which it is always optimal for both users to transmit, either simultaneously or at different time, to achieve the sum-rate capacity. We also identify conditions under which it is optimal for both users to transmit in order to achieve the sum-rate capacity.

We then extend the study to Poisson MAC with multiple antennas at each transmitter and one antenna at the receiver. We refer to this as Poisson MISO-MAC. Similarly to the Poisson SISO-MAC, the complex continuous-time continuous-input discrete-output Poisson MAC can be converted to a discrete-time binary-input binary-output Poisson MAC. However, the resulting problem is much more challenging than that of the Poisson SISO-MAC. In particular, to characterize the sum-rate capacity, we need to solve a non-convex optimization problem with \(2^{J_1} + 2^{J_2}\) variables, in which \(J_n\) is the number of antennas at user \(n\). Despite this challenge, we show that the optimal value obtained from this optimization problem with a large number of variables is the same as that of an optimization problem with only 2 variables. Furthermore, this reduced dimension optimization problem is equivalent to a problem arising in the Poisson SISO-MAC with properly chosen parameters. As the result, characterizing the sum-rate capacity of the Poisson MISO-MAC is equivalent to characterizing the sum-rate capacity of a Poisson SISO-MAC. Hence, the techniques and asymptotic analysis developed in the SISO-MAC case can be used for the MISO-MAC case. There are two major steps in our proof. In the first step, we show that the original optimization problem with \(2^{J_1} + 2^{J_2}\) variables can be converted to a non-convex optimization problem with \(J_1 + J_2\) variables by showing and exploiting the fact that, at the optimality, if the antenna with a smaller duty cycle is on, then the antenna with a larger duty cycle is also on. In the second step, we show that the optimization problem with \(J_1 + J_2\) variables obtained in step 1 can be converted to an optimization problem with only 2 variables. The key ingredient in this step is to show that, at the optimality, all antennas at each transmitter have to be simultaneously on or off.

A natural next step is to characterize the sum-rate capacity of the scenario when there are also multiple antennas at the receiver. Another natural extension is to characterize the set of boundary points of the full capacity region. As will be discussed in sequel, there are significant technical challenges in extending our methods to these cases. Hence, new techniques are required for these extensions. One possible direction to pursue is to explore the relationship between the derivative of mutual information and mean squared error as discussed in [21] and [22].

![Fig. 1. The Poisson MISO-MAC model.](image)

The remainder of the paper is organized as follows. Section II describes the model under consideration. Section III analyzes the Poisson SISO-MAC. Section IV analyzes the Poisson MISO-MAC. Section V discusses challenges for certain extensions. Numerical analysis is presented in Section VI and concluding remarks are presented in Section VII.

## II. System Model

In this section, we introduce the model considered in this paper. As shown in the Fig. 1, we consider the continuous-time two-user Poisson MISO-MAC with two users communicating with a single antenna receiver. For transmitter \(n\), it is equipped with \(J_n\) transmit antennas. Let \(X_{nj}(t)\) be the input of the \(j^{th}\) transmitter from \(n^{th}\) user and \(Y(t)\) be the doubly-stochastic Poisson process observed at the receiver antenna. The input-output relationship can be described as:

\[
Y(t) = \mathcal{P}\left( \sum_{n=1}^{J} \sum_{j=1}^{J_n} S_{nj} X_{nj}(t) + \lambda \right),
\]

(1)

in which \(S_{nj}\) is the channel response between the \(j^{th}\) antenna of the \(n^{th}\) user to the receiver, \(\lambda\) is the dark current at receiver antenna, and \(\mathcal{P}(\cdot)\) is the nonlinear transformation converting the light strength to the doubly-stochastic Poisson process that records the timing and number of photon’s arrivals. In particular, for any time interval \([t, t + \tau]\), the probability that there are \(k\) photons arriving at the receiver is

\[
\Pr[Y(t + \tau) - Y(t) = k] = \frac{e^{-\Lambda} \Lambda^k}{k!},
\]

(2)

where

\[
\Lambda = \int_t^{t+\tau} \left[ \sum_{n=1}^{J} \sum_{j=1}^{J_n} S_{nj} X_{nj}(t') + \lambda \right] dt'.
\]

(3)

We consider the peak power constraint, i.e., the transmitted signal \(X_{nj}(t)\) must satisfy the following constraint:

\[
0 \leq X_{nj}(t) \leq A_{nj},
\]

(4)

where \(A_{nj}\) is the maximum power allowed by the \(j^{th}\) antenna of the \(n^{th}\) transmitter. We use \(\mu_{nj}\) to denote the duty cycle of each transmitting antenna, i.e., \(\mu_{nj}\) is the percentage of time
at which the \( j \)th antenna of the \( n \)th user is on. We use \( \mu \) to denote the vector of all \( \mu_n \)s.

Throughout the paper, we use the following notation:

\[
\varphi(x) \triangleq x \log(x),
\]

\[
\zeta(x, y) \triangleq (x + y) \log(x + y) - y \log y,
\]

\[
\alpha(x) \triangleq \frac{1}{x} \left( e^{-1}(1 + x)^{1 + \frac{1}{x}} - 1 \right).
\]

It is easy to check that \( 0 < \alpha(x) < 1 \) for \( x \geq 0 \).

Our goal is to characterize the sum-rate capacity of this Poisson MAC.

### III. SISO-MAC Analysis

In this section, we focus on the special case in which each transmitter has only one antenna, i.e., \( J_1 = 1 \) and \( J_2 = 1 \). Hence for the sake of convenience, we drop the subscript \( j \) in this section. The techniques developed in this section will be used in the more complicated setup considered in Section IV.

#### A. Optimality Conditions

It has been shown in [15] that the continuous-time continuous-input discrete-output Poisson MAC can be converted to a much simpler discrete-time binary-input binary-output MAC. In particular, the input waveform can be limited to be piecewise constant waveforms with two levels 0 or \( A_n \) for the \( n \)th transmitter. Let \( \mu_n \) be the duty cycle of the \( n \)th transmitter (i.e., \( \mu_n \) is the fraction of the time that transmitter \( n \) is on). It has been shown in [15] that the sum-rate capacity is given by

\[
\text{(P0): } C_{\text{sum}}^{\text{SISO-MAC}} = \max_{0 \leq \mu_1, \mu_2 \leq 1} I_{X_1, X_2; Y} (\mu_1, \mu_2),
\]

in which

\[
I_{X_1, X_2; Y} (\mu_1, \mu_2) = (1 - \mu_1)(1 - \mu_2)\varphi(\lambda) + \mu_1(1 - \mu_2)\varphi(S_1A_1 + \lambda) + (1 - \mu_1)\mu_2\varphi(S_2A_2 + \lambda) + \mu_1\mu_2\varphi(S_1A_1 + S_2A_2 + \lambda) - \varphi(S_1A_1\mu_1 + S_2A_2\mu_2 + \lambda).
\]

The optimization problem (8) has been solved by [15] for the symmetric case with \( S_1A_1 = S_2A_2 \). In particular, [15] shows that the objective function \( I_{X_1, X_2; Y} (\mu_1, \mu_2) \) is a Schur concave function when \( S_1A_1 = S_2A_2 \). As the result, if \( (\hat{\mu}_1, \hat{\mu}_2) \) is the optimal solution to (8) for the symmetric case, \( \hat{\mu}_1 \) must be equal to \( \hat{\mu}_2 \). Hence, the problem can be converted into a one-dimensional optimization problem, which can be solved easily.

However, the situation for the non-symmetric case is different. In particular, if \( S_1A_1 \neq S_2A_2 \), then \( I_{X_1, X_2; Y} (\mu_1, \mu_2) \) is not a Schur concave function anymore. This can be observed from the fact that a Schur concave function must be a symmetric function (see page 258 of [23]), while \( I_{X_1, X_2; Y} (\mu_1, \mu_2) \) is not a symmetric function when \( S_1A_1 \neq S_2A_2 \). Therefore, the techniques developed in [15] for the symmetric case cannot be extended to the non-symmetric case. Furthermore, for general values of \( S_nA_n \) and \( \lambda \), \( I_{X_1, X_2; Y} (\mu_1, \mu_2) \) is not necessarily a concave function of \( (\mu_1, \mu_2) \) (see the proof in Appendix A). Hence, (8) is a non-convex optimization problem in general.

In the following, we solve this non-convex optimization problem. We start with the necessary KKT conditions (since the problem is not convex, these conditions are not sufficient for optimality). For convenience, we write \( I_{X_1, X_2; Y} = I \) and hence the corresponding Lagrangian equation is given by:

\[
\mathcal{L} = -I + \eta_1(\mu_1 - 1) - \eta_2\mu_1 + \eta_3(\mu_2 - 1) - \eta_4\mu_2.
\]

The optimal solution \( (\hat{\mu}_1, \hat{\mu}_2) \) must satisfy the following KKT constraints:

\[
\frac{\partial I}{\partial \mu_1} (\hat{\mu}_1, \hat{\mu}_2) - \eta_1 + \eta_2 = 0,
\]

\[
\frac{\partial I}{\partial \mu_2} (\hat{\mu}_1, \hat{\mu}_2) - \eta_3 + \eta_4 = 0,
\]

\[
\eta_1(\hat{\mu}_1 - 1) = 0,
\]

\[
\eta_2 \hat{\mu}_1 = 0,
\]

\[
\eta_3(\hat{\mu}_2 - 1) = 0,
\]

\[
\eta_4 \hat{\mu}_2 = 0,
\]

where

\[
\frac{\partial I}{\partial \mu_1} = -(1 - \mu_2)\varphi(\lambda) + (1 - \mu_2)\varphi(S_1A_1 + \lambda) - \mu_2\varphi(S_2A_2 + \lambda) - \mu_2\varphi(S_1A_1 + S_2A_2 + \lambda) - S_1A_1 \log(S_1A_1\mu_1 + S_2A_2\mu_2 + \lambda) - S_1A_1,
\]

and

\[
\frac{\partial I}{\partial \mu_2} = -(1 - \mu_1)\varphi(\lambda) - \mu_1\varphi(S_1A_1 + \lambda) + (1 - \mu_1)\varphi(S_2A_2 + \lambda) + \mu_1\varphi(S_1A_1 + S_2A_2 + \lambda) - S_2A_2 \log(S_1A_1\mu_1 + S_2A_2\mu_2 + \lambda) - S_2A_2.
\]

In order to further analyze the above KKT conditions, we need to consider 16 cases corresponding to different combinations of active constraints (i.e., whether \( \eta_i = 0 \) or not for \( i = 1, \cdots, 4 \)). For example, if \( \eta_1 = 0, \eta_2 = 0, \eta_3 \neq 0, \eta_4 = 0 \), then the above KKT conditions can be simplified to

\[
\frac{\partial I}{\partial \mu_1} (\hat{\mu}_1, \hat{\mu}_2) = 0,
\]

\[
\frac{\partial I}{\partial \mu_2} (\hat{\mu}_1, \hat{\mu}_2) = 0,
\]

\[
\eta_3(\hat{\mu}_2 - 1) = 0,
\]

from which we obtain

\[
\hat{\mu}_1 = \alpha \left( \frac{S_1A_1}{S_2A_2 + \lambda} \right),
\]

\[
\hat{\mu}_2 = 1.
\]

Since \( \max I(\hat{\mu}_1, 0) > \max I(\hat{\mu}_1, 1) \), (12) is clearly not an optimal solution.

Using similar arguments, we can show that among these 16 possible combinations, 13 constraint combinations result in non-optimal solutions. We are then left with the following three possible scenarios:
Scenario 1: $\eta_1 = 0$, $\eta_2 = 0$, $\eta_3 = 0$, $\eta_4 = 0$:

The KKT conditions are simplified to

$$\frac{\partial I}{\partial \mu_1}(\mu_1, \mu_2) = 0, \quad (13)$$

$$\frac{\partial I}{\partial \mu_2}(\mu_1, \mu_2) = 0. \quad (14)$$

This scenario corresponds to the case where both users are active. From (10) and (11), we can see that both $\frac{\partial I}{\partial \mu_1}(\mu_1, \mu_2)$ and $\frac{\partial I}{\partial \mu_2}(\mu_1, \mu_2)$ are nonlinear functions of $(\mu_1, \mu_2)$. Hence, there can be multiple $(\mu_1, \mu_2)$ pairs satisfying (13) and (14) simultaneously. However, we now show that there are in fact at most 2 possible $(\mu_1, \mu_2)$ pairs that satisfy (13) and (14) simultaneously.

First, by $(13)\times S_2 A_2 = (14)\times S_1 A_1$, we have

$$S_2 A_2 (- (1 - \mu_2) \varphi(\lambda) + (1 - \mu_2) \varphi(S_1 A_1 + \lambda) - \mu_2 \varphi(S_2 A_2 + \lambda)) + \mu_2 \varphi(S_1 A_1 + S_2 A_2 + \lambda) = S_1 A_1 ((1 - \mu_1) \varphi(\lambda) - \mu_1 \varphi(S_1 A_1 + \lambda)) - (1 - \mu_1) \varphi(S_2 A_2 + \lambda) + \mu_1 \varphi(S_1 A_1 + S_2 A_2 + \lambda)). \quad (15)$$

Using (15), we can write $\mu_2$ in terms of $\mu_1$:

$$\mu_2 = \frac{V}{W} + \frac{S_1 A_1}{S_2 A_2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu_1} f(\mu_1), \quad (16)$$

where

$$W \triangleq \varphi(\lambda) - \varphi(S_1 A_1 + \lambda) - \varphi(S_2 A_2 + \lambda) + \varphi(S_1 A_1 + S_2 A_2 + \lambda), \quad (17)$$

$$V \triangleq -\varphi(S_1 A_1 + \lambda) + \varphi(\lambda) - \frac{S_1 A_1}{S_2 A_2} \varphi(\lambda) + \frac{S_1 A_1}{S_2 A_2} \varphi(S_2 A_2 + \lambda). \quad (18)$$

It is clear that $f(\mu_1)$ is a linear function of $\mu_1$.

Using $\frac{\partial}{\partial \mu_2} = 0$, we can write $\mu_2$ in terms of $\mu_1$:

$$\mu_2 = \frac{1}{S_2 A_2} \left( \exp \left( \frac{1}{S_2 A_2} \left( -(1 - \mu_1) \varphi(\lambda) - \mu_1 \varphi(S_1 A_1 + \lambda) + (1 - \mu_1) \varphi(S_2 A_2 + \lambda) + \mu_1 \varphi(S_1 A_1 + S_2 A_2 + \lambda) - S_2 A_2 \right) \right) - \frac{S_1 A_1 \mu_1 + \lambda}{S_2 A_2} \right) \triangleq g(\mu_1). \quad (19)$$

It is easy to check that $g''(\mu_1) > 0$, and hence $g(\mu_1)$ is a strictly convex function of $\mu_1$.

We have just converted (13) and (14) into equivalent forms:

$$\mu_2 = f(\mu_1), \quad (20)$$

$$\mu_2 = g(\mu_1). \quad (21)$$

Hence, $(\mu_1, \mu_2)$ pairs where $f(\mu_1)$ and $g(\mu_1)$ intersect with each other satisfy (13) and (14) simultaneously. As $f(\mu_1)$ is a linear function of $\mu_1$, while $g(\mu_1)$ is a strictly convex function of $\mu_1$, they can have at most two intersecting points as shown in Fig. 2.

Therefore, there can be at most two pairs of $(\mu_1, \mu_2)$ that satisfy both conditions simultaneously. Let these solutions be $(\tilde{\mu}_1, \tilde{\mu}_2)$ and $(\tilde{\mu}_1', \tilde{\mu}_2')$. We then need to check whether $(\tilde{\mu}_1, \tilde{\mu}_2)$ is in $[0, 1] \times [0, 1]$ or not. If yes, we keep it. If not, then for the presentation convenience, we replace it with $(0, 0)$.

We do the same for $(\tilde{\mu}_1', \tilde{\mu}_2')$.

Scenario 2: $\eta_1 = 0$, $\eta_2 = 0$, $\eta_3 = 0$, $\eta_4 \neq 0$:

Solving the corresponding KKT conditions, we obtain

$$\tilde{\mu}_1 = \alpha(S_1 A_1 / \lambda), \quad (22)$$

$$\tilde{\mu}_2 = 0. \quad (23)$$

From the property of $\alpha()$, we know that $0 \leq \tilde{\mu}_1 \leq 1$, and hence $(\tilde{\mu}_1, 0)$ is a valid input. This scenario corresponds to the case where only user 1 is active.

Scenario 3: $\eta_1 = 0$, $\eta_2 \neq 0$, $\eta_3 = 0$, $\eta_4 = 0$:

Solving the corresponding KKT conditions, we obtain

$$\mu_1^* = 0, \quad (24)$$

$$\mu_2^* = \alpha(S_2 A_2 / \lambda). \quad (25)$$

Similarly, we have $0 \leq \mu_2^* \leq 1$, and hence $(0, \mu_2^*)$ is a valid input. This scenario corresponds to the case where only user 2 is active.

In summary, we have the following theorem.

Theorem 1: The sum-rate capacity of the Poisson MAC is $C_{\text{sum-MAC}}^{SISO-MAC} = I_{X_1 X_2 Y}(\hat{\mu}_1, \tilde{\mu}_2)$ with $(\tilde{\mu}_1, \tilde{\mu}_2)$ given by

$$(\hat{\mu}_1, \hat{\mu}_2) = \begin{cases} (0, \mu_2^*) & \text{if } I(0, \mu_2^*) \geq \max \{ I(\tilde{\mu}_1, 0), I(\tilde{\mu}_1, \tilde{\mu}_2), I(\mu_1^*, \tilde{\mu}_2') \} \neq (\tilde{\mu}_1, 0) \\
(\tilde{\mu}_1', \mu_2^*) & \text{if } I(\tilde{\mu}_1', \mu_2^*) \geq \max \{ I(0, \mu_2^*), I(\tilde{\mu}_1', 0), I(\mu_1, \mu_2) \} \neq (\tilde{\mu}_1', \mu_2') \\
(\tilde{\mu}_1, \mu_2') & \text{if } I(\tilde{\mu}_1, \mu_2') \geq \max \{ I(0, \mu_2'), I(\tilde{\mu}_1, 0), I(\mu_1, \mu_2) \} \neq (\tilde{\mu}_1, \mu_2') \\
(\tilde{\mu}_1, \tilde{\mu}_2) & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (26)$$
solution for (20) and (21) in the desired range of \(0 \leq \mu_1 \leq 1\) and \(0 \leq \mu_2 \leq 1\), because (20) and (21) do not intersect (as shown in Fig. 3). Hence, for such a set of parameters, it is optimal to allow only one user (in this case, user 2) to transmit to achieve the sum-rate capacity.

On the other hand, there are scenarios under which it is optimal for both users to transmit. For example, when \(S_1A_1 = 10, S_2A_2 = 15\), \(\lambda = 0.5\), it is easy to check that it is optimal for both users to transmit in order to achieve the sum-rate capacity. Please refer to Fig. 7 in Section VI for an illustration of optimal operating regions for varying values of \(S_1A_1\) and \(S_2A_2\).

Motivated by these observations, we further analyze (24) to characterize conditions under which it is optimal to either allow one user or two users to transmit.

**B. Single-User or Two-User Transmission?**

In this subsection, we present conditions under which it is optimal for a single-user to transmit and conditions under which it is optimal for two-user transmission.

We first focus on the optimality of single-user transmission. As discussed above, the solution for two-user transmission is characterized by the intersections of (20) and (21). The following simple proposition characterize the conditions under which (20) and (21) do not have an intersection in the desired region \([0, 1] \times [0, 1]\) and hence two-user transmission is not optimal.

**Proposition 2:** If \(g(0) < f(0)\) and \(g(1) < f(1)\), then single-user transmission is optimal to achieve the sum-rate capacity.

**Proof:** It suffices to argue that two-user transmission is not optimal under the assumption of the proposition. This happens when (20) and (21) do not intersect. Therefore we prove that \(g(\mu_1)\) does not intersect with \(f(\mu_1)\) when \(g(0) < f(0)\) and \(g(1) < f(1)\) for \(\mu_1 \in [0, 1]\). For any \(\mu_1 \in [0, 1]\), we have

\[
 f(\mu_1) \triangleq (1 - \mu_1) f(0) + \mu_1 f(1)
\]

\[
 > (1 - \mu_1) g(0) + \mu_1 g(1)
\]

\[
 > g(\mu_1).
\]

Here, (a) follows from the linearity of \(f(\cdot)\), (b) follows from the assumption \(g(0) < f(0)\) and \(g(1) < f(1)\), and (c) follows from the strict convexity of \(g(\cdot)\).

Proposition 2 gives sufficient conditions for single-user transmission to be optimal. Even if the conditions in Proposition 2 are not satisfied, which implies there are solutions for two-user transmission, it is still possible for single-user transmission to be optimal if the corresponding rate achieved is the largest. In the following, we will show that if one of the \(S_1A_1\) is sufficiently large, then it is optimal for one user to transmit. As the roles of users are symmetric, we restrict our analysis to \(S_2A_2 \rightarrow \infty\) as an example. We show that as \(S_2A_2 \rightarrow \infty\), the conditions in Proposition 2 are satisfied and hence \(f(\mu_1)\) and \(g(\mu_1)\) do not intersect.

**Lemma 3:** The functions \(f(\mu_1)\) and \(g(\mu_1)\) have the following properties:

\[
\lim_{S_2A_2 \rightarrow \infty} f(\mu_1) = \lim_{S_2A_2 \rightarrow \infty} f(0) = \lim_{S_2A_2 \rightarrow \infty} f(1) = 1
\]

and

\[
\lim_{S_2A_2 \rightarrow \infty} g(\mu_1) = \lim_{S_2A_2 \rightarrow \infty} g(1) = \lim_{S_2A_2 \rightarrow \infty} g(0) = \frac{1}{e}.
\]

Therefore, (20) and (21) do not intersect as \(S_2A_2 \rightarrow \infty\).

**Proof:** Please refer to Appendix B.

Lemma 3 is illustrated in Fig. 4. As discussed in Scenario 1 of Section III-A, (20) and (21) do not intersect in our region of interest, and hence we replace \((\tilde{\mu}_1', \tilde{\mu}_2')\) and \((\tilde{\mu}_1, \tilde{\mu}_2)\) by \((0, 0)\) when \(S_2A_2 >> S_1A_1\). This implies that either \((0, \mu_2^*)\) or \((\tilde{\mu}_1, 0)\) is the possible solutions. With \(S_2A_2 >> S_1A_1\), solving (24) yields \((0, \mu_2^*)\) as the optimal solution, i.e., only user 2 transmitting achieves the sum-rate capacity.

Now, we discuss the conditions under which it is optimal for both users to transmit. In particular, the following proposition characterizes conditions under which single-user transmission is not optimal.

**Proposition 4:** User 1 transmitting alone is not optimal if

\[
\alpha(S_1A_1/\lambda) > \gamma_1
\]

\[
\triangleq \left(1 - \frac{S_1A_1}{S_2A_2}\right) \varphi(\lambda) - \varphi(S_2A_2 + \lambda) + \frac{S_1A_1}{S_2A_2} \varphi(S_1A_1 + \lambda)
\]

\[
\frac{W}{W}
\]

in which \(W\) is defined in (17). Similarly, user 2 transmitting alone is not optimal if

\[
\alpha(S_2A_2/\lambda) > \gamma_2
\]

\[
\triangleq \left(1 - \frac{S_1A_1}{S_2A_2}\right) \varphi(\lambda) - \varphi(S_1A_1 + \lambda) + \frac{S_1A_1}{S_2A_2} \varphi(S_2A_2 + \lambda)
\]

\[
\frac{W}{W}
\]
Furthermore, if both conditions above are satisfied, it is optimal for both users to be active.

Proof: To prove this proposition, we will find out conditions under which a single-user transmission can be eliminated as a candidate for optimality. To eliminate $(0, \mu_2)$, which is obtained in (23), as a candidate for the optimal solution, we check whether \( \frac{\partial I}{\partial \mu_1} |_{(\mu_1=0, \mu_2)} \) is larger than 0 or not. If it is larger than 0, then we know that $(0, \mu_2)$ cannot be the optimal solution. By replacing the value of $\log(S_2 A_2 \mu_2^2 + \lambda)$ from the solution, as illustrated in Fig. 5, we show that \( \frac{\partial I}{\partial \mu_1} |_{(\mu_1=0, \mu_2)} = 0 \), we have

\[
\frac{\partial I}{\partial \mu_1} |_{(\mu_1=0, \mu_2)} = -(1 - \mu_2^2) \phi(\lambda) + (1 - \mu_2^2) \phi(S_1 A_1 + \lambda) - \mu_2^2 \phi(S_2 A_2 + \lambda) + \frac{S_1 A_1}{S_2 A_2} \phi(S_2 A_2 + \lambda) + \frac{S_1 A_1}{S_1 A_2} \phi(S_1 A_1 + \lambda). \tag{25}
\]

Hence the condition for \( \frac{\partial I}{\partial \mu_1} |_{(\mu_1=0, \mu_2)} > 0 \) to hold true is

\[
\mu_2^* > \gamma_2,
\]

where \( \gamma_2 = \frac{r_2}{r_1} \) with \( r_2 = (1 - \frac{S_1 A_1}{S_2 A_2}) \phi(\lambda) - \phi(S_1 A_1 + \lambda) + \frac{S_1 A_1}{S_2 A_2} \phi(S_2 A_2 + \lambda) \). Therefore, the case $(0, \mu_2^*)$ is not optimal if \( \mu_2^* > \gamma_2 \).

Following similar arguments, we can conclude that \( (\tilde{\mu}_1, 0) \), which is obtained in (22), is not optimal when \( \tilde{\mu}_1 > \gamma_1 \), in which \( \gamma_1 = \frac{r_1}{r_2} \) with \( r_1 = (1 - \frac{S_1 A_1}{S_2 A_2}) \phi(\lambda) - \phi(S_2 A_2 + \lambda) + \frac{S_1 A_1}{S_1 A_2} \phi(S_1 A_1 + \lambda) \).

If \( \tilde{\mu}_1 > \gamma_1 \) and \( \mu_2^* > \gamma_2 \), two-user transmission is the optimal solution. \( \square \)

C. Special Case: Symmetric Channel

In this section we show that the results obtained in Section III-A can recover the results obtained in [15] for the symmetric case. We show this using the following three steps.

Step 1: Among the four possible solutions in (24), we first rule out $(0, \mu_2)$ and $(\tilde{\mu}_1, 0)$. It is easy to check that, when $S_1 A_1 = S_2 A_2$, $\gamma_1 = 0$ and $\gamma_2 = 0$. Hence, as discussed in Section III-B, $(0, \mu_2)$ is not optimal, as we clearly have \( \mu_2^* > \gamma_2 = 0 \). Similarly, $(\tilde{\mu}_1, 0)$ is not optimal, as \( \tilde{\mu}_1 > \gamma_1 = 0 \). Hence, scenario 2 and scenario 3 cannot be optimal, and we are left with only scenario 1.

Step 2: We show that if $(\mu_1, \mu_2)$ is a solution to (20) and (21) of scenario 1, then $\mu_1$ must be equal to \( \mu_2 \). This can be easily seen by setting $S_1 A_1 = S_2 A_2$ in (16), which yields $\mu_1 = \mu_2$.

Step 3: We show that there is a unique pair $(\mu_1, \mu_2)$ that satisfies (20) and (21) of scenario 1. To prove the uniqueness of the solution, as illustrated in Fig. 5, we show that $g(0) > 0 = f(0)$ and $g(1) < 1 = f(1)$. Since $g(\cdot)$ is a strictly convex function while $\mu_2$ is a linear function, $f(\mu_1)$ and $g(\mu_1)$ have a single intersecting point in the range $0 \leq \mu_1 \leq 1$.

Lemma 5: If $S_1 A_1 = S_2 A_2$, $g(1) < 1$ and $g(0) > 0$.

Proof: Please refer to Appendix C.

Hence it can be concluded that if $S_1 A_1 = S_2 A_2$, then there is a unique solution to the problem and at optimality $\mu_1 = \mu_2$. This result is consistent with the one shown in [15].

IV. MISO-MAC ANALYSIS

In this section, we extend the analysis to the case when the transmitters are equipped with more than one antennas.

A. Sum-Rate Capacity of MISO-MAC

Similarly to the single-antenna case studied in Section III, the continuous-time continuous-input discrete-output Poisson MAC can be converted to discrete-time binary-input binary-output MAC. In particular, the input waveform of each antenna can be limited to be piecewise constant waveforms with two levels 0 or $A_n$ for the $j$th antenna of the $n$th transmitter, which can be established by following analysis in [15] and [24]. At the end of Section IV-A, we also provide another intuitive way to understand the optimality of two-level signaling. Depending on the on-off states of each antenna of user $n$, there are $2^{J_n}$ states at user $n$. In the following, we use $i_n \in [1, \ldots, 2^{J_n}]$ to index each of these $2^{J_n}$ states at user $n$. We will use $P_n(i_n)$ to denote the probability that user $n$ lies in state $i_n$ and $p_n \triangleq \{P_n(1), \ldots, P_n(2^{J_n})\}$ to denote the vector of probabilities of states at user $n$. We will use the binary variable $b_{nj}(i_n)$ to indicate whether the $j$th antenna of the $n$th user is on or off at state $i_n$, i.e., $b_{nj}(i_n) = 1$ if the $j$th antenna of the $n$th user is on for state $i_n$ and is 0 otherwise. The sum-rate achievable using $(p_1, p_2)$ is given by

\[
I_{X_N;Y}(p_1, p_2) = \sum_{i_1=1}^{2^{J_1}} \sum_{i_2=1}^{2^{J_2}} \left[ P_1(i_1) P_2(i_2) \zeta \left( \sum_{n=1}^{J_n} S_n A_n b_{nj}(i_n), \lambda \right) \right] - \zeta \left( \sum_{n=1}^{J_n} S_n A_n \mu_{nj}, \lambda \right). \tag{26}
\]

It is easy to see that

\[
\mu_{nj} = \sum_{i_n=1}^{2^{J_n}} P_n(i_n) b_{nj}(i_n). \tag{27}
\]

Fig. 6 (a) shows 4 possible states for user 2 with 2 antennas.
To characterize the sum-rate capacity, we need to solve the following optimization problem:

$$(P1): C_{sum}^{MISO-MAC} = \max_{p_{1}, p_{2}} I_{X_{1}, Y}(p_{1}, p_{2}) $$ (28)

$$s.t \ 0 \leq P_n(i_n) \leq 1, \ i_n = 1, \ldots, 2^{J_n}, \ n = 1, 2, $$ (29)

$$\sum_{i_n=1}^{2^{J_n}} P_n(i_n) = 1, \ n = 1, 2. $$ (30)

Problem (P1) is a complex non-convex optimization problem with a large number of variables. In particular, the number of variables $2^{J_n} + 2^{J_2}$ increases exponentially with the number of antennas. The main result of this section is the following theorem.

**Theorem 6:** Solving problem (P1) is equivalent to solving the following problem

$$(P2): C_{sum}^{MISO-MAC} = \max_{0 \leq \mu_{1}, \mu_{2} \leq 1} I(\mu_{1}, \mu_{2}), $$ (31)

with

$$I(\mu_{1}, \mu_{2}) = (1 - \mu_{1})(1 - \mu_{2})\phi(\lambda) + \mu_{1}(1 - \mu_{2})\phi(B_{1} + \lambda) + (1 - \mu_{1})\mu_{2}\phi(B_{2} + \lambda) + \mu_{1}\mu_{2}\phi(B_{1} + B_{2} + \lambda) - \phi(B_{1} + B_{2} + \mu_{2} + \lambda), $$ (32)

where

$$B_n = \sum_{j=1}^{J_n} S_{n,j} A_{n,j}. $$ (33)

**Remark 7:** Compared with (P1), there are only 2 variables in (P2). Although (P2) is still a non-convex optimization problem, it has the same form as the problem (P0) solved in Section III-A and hence all techniques and results there (e.g., the analysis on whether single-user transmission is optimal or not) can be applied here. Intuitively, this theorem says that the sum capacity of a MISO-MAC (with channel gains $(S_{n,1}, S_{n,2})$ and power constraints $(A_{n,1}, A_{n,2})$ for each transmitter $n$) is the same as the sum capacity of a SISO-MAC (with channel gain $S_{n,1}A_{n,1} + S_{n,2}A_{n,2}$ and power constraint 1 for each transmitter $n$).

The proof of Theorem 6 has the following two major steps. In Step-1, we prove the following proposition that simplifies the optimization problem from $(p_{1}, p_{2})$ to $\mu$.

**Proposition 8:** At the optimality, for each user, if the antenna with a smaller duty cycle is on then all antennas with a larger duty cycle must also be on.

This proposition shows that, at the optimality, instead of being a function of $(p_{1}, p_{2})$, the objective function can be simplified to a function of $\mu$. As the result, the dimension of the problem is reduced from $2^{J_1} + 2^{J_2}$ to $J_1 + J_2$. The central issue addressed here is that, for a given $\mu$, there are infinite number of combinations of $(p_{1}, p_{2})$ that satisfy (27). The main idea is to show that, for any user $n$, if the antenna with a smaller duty cycle is on, then the antenna with a larger duty cycle is also on at the optimality. As the result, at the optimality, the value of $(p_{1}, p_{2})$ is determined by $\mu$. Detailed proof of this proposition can be found in Section IV-B. For the example shown in Figure 6, assuming $\mu_{21} \geq \mu_{22}$, there are four initial states shown in Fig. 6 (a): only the antenna with the larger duty cycle is on, both of the antennas are on, only the antenna with the smaller duty cycle is on and none of the antennas is on. We argue that a state with only the antenna having smaller duty cycle to be on is not optimal. Hence, at the optimality, we have the scenario shown in Fig. 6 (b).

In Step-2, we show the following proposition that characterizes the optimal value of $\mu$.

**Proposition 9:** At the optimality, for each user, all antennas must have the same duty cycle and they must be on or off simultaneously.

This proposition shows that, at the optimality, the antennas of each user must have the same duty cycle (i.e., $\mu_{n1} = \cdots = \mu_{n\cdot}$) and are aligned. Hence, the dimension of the problem is further reduced from $J_1 + J_2$ to 2. The main idea of this step is to show that, at the optimality, all antennas of user $n$ are either simultaneously on or off. Hence, from receiver’s perspective, transmitter $n$ can be viewed as a single antenna with power constraint 1 and channel gain $\sum_{j=1}^{J_n} S_{n,j} A_{n,j}$.

Step 2 is illustrated Fig. 6 (b) and Fig. 6 (c). The proof can be found in Section IV-C.

In order to prove Theorem 6, Propositions 8 and 9 need to be proved. In the following subsections, we prove these propositions in detail. For the MISO case, the results can be proved in the continuous time domain as follows. For any codeword for transmitter 1 that sends $x_{1j}(t)$ at antenna $j$ for $t \in [0, T]$. Let $x_{tot} = \sum_{j=1}^{J_1} S_{1j} x_{1j}$. Now consider a different
TABLE I
THE STATES OF USER 2 AND THE CORRESPONDING VALUES OF $b_{2j}s$

| $b_{21}$ | $b_{22}$ |
|---------|---------|
| (1, 1)  | 0       |
| (1, 2)  | 0       |
| (1, 3)  | 1       |
| (1, 4)  | 1       |

codeword that sends on the $j$th antenna

$$x'_{1j} = \frac{A_{1j}}{\sum_{j=1}^{J_1} S_{1j} A_{1j}}$$

One can easily see that $x'_{1j}$ satisfies the peak power constraint of the $j$th antenna, and that the new codeword induces the same output distribution as the original one. Hence there is no loss of optimality in letting all transmit antennas send the same waveform. As the result, the MISO-MAC can be converted to a SISO-MAC. Since in SISO-MAC, letting each antenna to send two-level signal is optimal, this also shows that letting each antenna sending two-level signal is optimal, this also shows of the optimality in the MISO-MAC, if the antenna with the smaller duty cycle is on, the antenna with a larger duty cycle should also be on. This is illustrated in Fig. 6 (b). Note that the above arguments are true for all $i_1$s, and hence this assignment maximizes $\mathcal{H}(i_1)$ for all $i_1$s simultaneously. Furthermore, this assignment is independent of $p_1$.

Notice that the above discussion for $J_2 = 2$, can be extended for $J_2 > 2$.

Similarly, by writing

$$\mathcal{H} = \sum_{i_2=1}^{2^{J_2}} P_{2}(i_2) \sum_{i_1=1}^{2^{J_1}} P_{1}(i_1)$$

$$\times \zeta \left( \sum_{j=1}^{J_1} S_{1j} A_{1j} b_{1j}(i_1) + \sum_{j=1}^{J_2} S_{2j} A_{2j} b_{2j}(i_2), \lambda \right),$$

then following the same procedure as above, we can calculate the optimal values of $p_1$.

As the result, we know that (26) can be simplified to a function $\mu$ depending on the relationship between the values of $\mu_{nj}s$. For example, in the case of two transmitter antennas, we have four symmetric cases, i.e. $(\mu_{11} \geq \mu_{12}, \mu_{21} \geq \mu_{22}), (\mu_{11} \leq \mu_{12}, \mu_{21} \geq \mu_{22}), (\mu_{11} \geq \mu_{12}, \mu_{21} \leq \mu_{22})$ and $(\mu_{11} \leq \mu_{12}, \mu_{21} \leq \mu_{22})$. For the case of $(\mu_{11} \geq \mu_{12}, \mu_{21} \geq \mu_{22})$, $I_{XY}$ can be simplified to

$$I(\mu_{11} - \mu_{12}, \mu_{12} - \mu_{21}, \mu_{22})$$

$$\equiv (1 - \mu_{11})(1 - \mu_{21})\phi(\lambda) + (\mu_{21} - \mu_{22})\phi(S_{21} A_{21} + \lambda) + (\mu_{22} \phi(B_2 + \lambda)) + (\mu_{11} - \mu_{12})(1 - \mu_{21})\phi(S_{11} A_{11} + \lambda) + (\mu_{21} - \mu_{22})\phi(S_{21} A_{21} + S_{11} A_{11} + \lambda) + (\mu_{22} \phi(B_2 + S_{11} A_{11} + \lambda)) + (\mu_{12})(1 - \mu_{21})\phi(B_1 + \lambda) + (\mu_{21} - \mu_{22})\phi(S_{21} A_{21} + B_1 + \lambda) + (\mu_{22} \phi(B_2 + B_1 + \lambda)) - \phi \left( \sum_{n=1}^{J_2} S_{nj} A_{nj} \mu_{nj} + \lambda \right).$$

(35)

$$\mathcal{H} \triangleq \sum_{i_1=1}^{2^{J_1}} \sum_{i_2=1}^{2^{J_2}} P_{1}(i_1) P_{2}(i_2) \zeta \left( \sum_{n=1}^{J_2} S_{nj} A_{nj} b_{nj}(i_n), \lambda \right)$$

$$= \sum_{i_1=1}^{2^{J_1}} P_{1}(i_1) \sum_{i_2=1}^{2^{J_2}} P_{2}(i_2) \zeta \left( \sum_{j=1}^{J_1} S_{1j} A_{1j} b_{1j}(i_1) + \sum_{j=1}^{J_2} S_{2j} A_{2j} b_{2j}(i_2), \lambda \right)$$

(34)

$$\mathcal{H}(i_1)$$
As the result, the objective function is simplified to characterizing
\[
C_{\text{sum}}^{\text{MISO-MAC}} = \max \left( C_{\mu_{11} \geq \mu_{12}, \mu_{21} \geq \mu_{22}}, C_{\mu_{11} \leq \mu_{12}, \mu_{21} \geq \mu_{22}}, C_{\mu_{11} \geq \mu_{12}, \mu_{21} \leq \mu_{22}}, C_{\mu_{11} \leq \mu_{12}, \mu_{21} \leq \mu_{22}} \right),
\]
in which

(P3): \[ C_{\mu_{11} \geq \mu_{12}, \mu_{21} \geq \mu_{22}} = \max I (\mu_{11} - \mu_{12}, \mu_{12} - \mu_{22}, \mu_{12}), \]

s.t. \[ 0 \leq \mu_{12} \leq \mu_{11} \leq 1, \]

\[ 0 \leq \mu_{22} \leq \mu_{21} \leq 1. \]

Other terms in (36) are defined in a similar manner. Due to symmetry, in the following, we only provide details on how to solve (P3).

C. Proof of Proposition 9

In this subsection, we prove Proposition 9 by solving (P3).

For the ease of calculation, we define \( q_1 = \mu_{11} - \mu_{12}, q_2 = \mu_{12}, q_3 = \mu_{21} - \mu_{22} \) and let \( q = [q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4] \). Then (35) can be re-written as
\[
I(q) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \end{pmatrix} - (q_1 + q_2)((1 - (q_3 + q_4))q(\lambda) \\
+ q_3q(S_{21}A_{21} + \lambda) + q_4q(B_2 + \lambda)) \\
+ q_1((1 - (q_3 + q_4))q(S_{11}A_{11} + \lambda) \\
+ q_3q(S_{21}A_{21} + S_{11}A_{11} + \lambda) \\
+ q_4q(B_2 + S_{11}A_{11} + \lambda)) + q_2((1 - (q_3 + q_4))q(B_{11} + \lambda) \\
+ q_3q(S_{21}A_{21} + B_{11} + \lambda) + q_4q(B_2 + B_{11} + \lambda)) \\
- q(S_{11}A_{11}q_1 + B_{11}q_2 + S_{21}A_{21}q_3 + B_{21}q_4 + \lambda).
\]

Correspondingly, (P3) is equivalent to

(P4): \[ C_{\mu_{11} \geq \mu_{12}, \mu_{21} \geq \mu_{22}} = \max I (q) \]

\[
\text{s.t. } q_k \geq 0, \quad k = 1, \ldots, 4,
\]

\[ q_1 + q_2 \leq 1, \]

\[ q_3 + q_4 \leq 1. \]

Similarly to (8), the objective function (41) is not a convex function in general. We use the KKT conditions as necessary conditions to characterize the set of possible candidates for the optimal solution. In the following, we consider only the constraint (42) explicitly. We check (43) and (44) after obtaining the solution.

The Langrangian equation for (P4) with constraint (42) is given by
\[
\mathcal{L} = -I - \sum_{k=1}^{4} \eta_k q_k.
\]

The corresponding KKT conditions are:
\[
\frac{\partial I}{\partial q_k} + \eta_k = 0, \quad k = 1, \ldots, 4,
\]

\[ \eta_k q_k = 0, \quad k = 1, \ldots, 4, \]

where
\[
\frac{\partial I}{\partial q_1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \end{pmatrix} - (q_1 + q_2)q(S_{21}A_{21} + \lambda) + q_3q(S_{11}A_{11} + \lambda) + q_4q(B_2 + \lambda) - q(S_{11}A_{11}q_1 + B_{11}q_2 + S_{21}A_{21}q_3 + B_{21}q_4 + \lambda) + \lambda.
\]

\[
\frac{\partial I}{\partial q_2} = Q_1 - q_2q(S_{21}A_{21} + \lambda) + q_3q(S_{11}A_{11} + \lambda) + q_4q(B_2 + \lambda) - q(S_{11}A_{11}q_1 + B_{11}q_2 + S_{21}A_{21}q_3 + B_{21}q_4 + \lambda) + \lambda.
\]

\[
\frac{\partial I}{\partial q_3} = (1 - (q_1 + q_2))q(S_{21}A_{21} + \lambda) + q_1q(S_{21}A_{21}, S_{11}A_{11} + \lambda) + q_2q(S_{21}A_{21}, B_{11} + \lambda) - S_{21}A_{21}(q_1 + B_{11}q_2 + S_{21}A_{21}q_3 + B_{21}q_4 + \lambda) + \lambda.
\]

\[
\frac{\partial I}{\partial q_4} = (1 - (q_1 + q_2))q(B_2 + \lambda) + q_1q(B_2, S_{11}A_{11} + \lambda) + q_2q(B_2, B_{11} + \lambda) - B_{21}(q_1 + B_{11}q_2 + S_{21}A_{21}q_3 + B_{21}q_4 + \lambda) + \lambda.
\]

Now in order to find the set of optimal solutions, we may solve the above KKT conditions (45) and (46). As we can see from the expressions of \( \frac{\partial I}{\partial q_k} \)'s, we need to solve a set of nonlinear equations, which are in general difficult to solve and may have infinite number of solutions. Nevertheless, by exploring the structure of problem, we obtain the following result.

Proposition 10: There are only three possible cases for the solution to Problem (P4):

1) \( q = (0, \alpha(B_1, \lambda), 0, 0) \), which implies that both antennas of user 1 are active with the same duty cycle \( \alpha(B_1, \lambda) \) while both antennas of user 2 are off.

2) \( q = (0, 0, 0, \alpha(B_2, \lambda)) \), which implies that both antennas of user 1 are off while both antennas of user 2 are active with the same duty cycle \( \alpha(B_2, \lambda) \).

3) \( q = (0, \mu_1, 0, \mu_2) \), which implies that both antennas of user 1 are active with the same duty cycle \( \mu_1 \) and both antennas of user 2 are active with the same duty cycle \( \mu_2 \). Furthermore, there are only two possible pairs of \( (\mu_1, \mu_2) \) and can be obtained by solving (13) and (14) with \( S_{11}A_1 \) being replaced with \( B_1 \) and \( S_2A_2 \) being replaced with \( B_2 \).

Proof: Please refer to Appendix D.

Proposition 10 states that the solution to (P4) is the same as the solution to (P2), and hence Theorem 6 is proved.

V. DISCUSSIONS

In this section, we discuss a few interesting open directions along the lines of the results presented in this paper and potential challenges associated with these problems.

A. Boundary Points of the Capacity Region

After characterizing the sum-rate capacity, a natural next step is to characterize all boundary points on the
capacity region. Towards this goal, we can follow the same approach developed in this paper to solve the following optimization problem to obtain any boundary rate pair \((R_1, R_2)\) for a given \(0 \leq \gamma \leq 1/2\)
\[
\max \gamma R_1 + (1 - \gamma) R_2.
\] (47)

Here,
\[
R_1 = I_{X_1;Y}, \quad R_2 = I_{X_2;Y|X_1},
\] (48)
whose expression can be written out as functions of duty cycles of each antenna. Let \(\mathcal{E}_1\) be the set of obtained rate pairs \((R_1, R_2)\) by solving (47) with \(\gamma\) varying in \([0, 1/2]\). Similarly, we can obtain the set \(\mathcal{E}_2\) by setting \(R_1 = I_{X_1;Y|X_2}\) and \(R_2 = I_{X_2;Y}\).

Let \(\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E}_1 \cup \mathcal{E}_2\). [15] shows that \(\mathcal{E}\) is a description of the boundary points of the capacity region, if the set \(\mathcal{R} \triangleq \{(R_1, R_2) : \exists (R_1^*, R_2^*) \in \mathcal{E}\) such that \(0 \leq R_1 \leq R_1^*, \quad 0 \leq R_2 \leq R_2^*\}\) is a convex set. However, although one can verify the convexity of \(\mathcal{R}\) numerically, it turns out to be difficult to analytically verify such convexity even for the symmetric case considered in [15] and further for the non-symmetric case. Such an open problem is interesting and solution to it requires more refined understanding of the structure of the set \(\mathcal{R}\).

### B. Poisson MIMO-MAC

Another extension is to consider Poisson MIMO-MAC in which the receiver is also equipped with multiple antennas. A natural idea is still to characterize the sum-rate capacity by following the two-step methodology developed in this paper. In particular, in our approach, the first step is to reduce the dimension of the problem by arguing that if the antenna with a smaller duty cycle is on, the other antennas with larger duty cycles must also be on. This step can still be carried out for Poisson MIMO-MAC by following the method presented in this paper. The second step is to characterize the optimal value of the duty cycles. In the case of the Poisson MISO-MAC, we do it by converting the set of KKT conditions related nonlinear equations, to a set of linear equations and a convex equation by substituting the common nonlinear term (i.e., the log term) from one equation to all the others (see, for example, the proof of Case-8 in Appendix D). This enables us to conclude that there are only a finite number of solutions to our problem. However, this procedure requires further exploration for the general MIMO case. In particular, as the nonlinear terms in KKT conditions have different forms, it is difficult to convert nonlinear equations to a set of linear equations so that it is not clear whether there are a finite number of solutions or an infinite number of solutions from the set of nonlinear equations related to KKT conditions. Therefore, the extension to the Poisson MIMO-MAC may require new treatments of the optimization objective function. One possible venue is to explore the relationship between the derivative of the mutual information and the mean squared error as discussed in [21] and [22]. The interesting work on single user MIMO Poisson channel [5], [24], [25] will be also be useful for our study.

#### VI. Numerical Analysis

In this section, we provide numerical examples to illustrate results obtained in this paper. As shown in the paper, the case of Poisson MISO-MAC can be converted to a Poisson SISO-MAC. Hence, in the following, we provide only example related to the SISO-MAC case.

Fig. 7 shows the optimal operating scenarios for different combinations of \(S_1A_1\) and \(S_2A_2\) when they range from 0 to 25. In generating this figure, we set \(\lambda = 0.5\). In Region-I, it is optimal for user 2 to transmit alone. Region-II corresponds to the case in which it is optimal for both users to transmit. In Region-III, it is optimal for user 1 to transmit alone.

Fig. 8 illustrates the effect of increasing \(S_2A_2\) on the optimal value of \((\hat{\mu}_1, \hat{\mu}_2)\) when \(S_1A_1 = 1\) is constant. In this figure, \(S_1A_1 = 12.5\). We can see that when \(S_2A_2\) is small, the optimal value \(\hat{\mu}_2\) is equal to 0, i.e., it is optimal for user 2 to stay silent. We also observe that once \(S_2A_2\) starts to increase and has noticeable value compared to \(S_1A_1\), \(\hat{\mu}_1\) starts to decrease while \(\hat{\mu}_2\) starts to increase. Furthermore, \(\mu_1\) and \(\mu_2\) intersect with each other, i.e., \(\hat{\mu}_1 = \hat{\mu}_2\), when \(S_1A_1 = S_2A_2\). This is consistent with the result obtained in [15] for the symmetric case.

#### VII. Conclusion

In this paper, by solving non-convex optimization problems, we have characterized the sum-rate capacity for both
non-symmetric Poisson SISO-MAC and non-symmetric Poisson MISO-MAC. We have shown that under certain channel conditions, it is optimal for both users to be active and we have also established conditions under which it is optimal for only one user to be active.

There are a few open issues that are interesting to investigate. For example, one can aim to characterize the boundary points of the capacity region. One can also consider the scenario with multiple receiver antennas. These extensions require exploration of new treatment and understanding of the problem as we discuss in Section V. Furthermore, we can investigate the error exponents of Poisson MAC by extending the work in [26]. When the error exponent is considered, even for the non-symmetric Poisson MAC, single user transmit may not be optimal anymore.

**APPENDIX A**

**CONVEXITY OF $I_{X_1,X_2;Y}(\mu_1, \mu_2)$**

In this Appendix, we show that $I_{X_1,X_2;Y}(\mu_1, \mu_2)$ is not necessarily concave for general values of $S_1A_1, S_2A_2$ and $\lambda$. For $I_{X_1,X_2;Y}(\mu_1, \mu_2)$ to be concave, $\nabla^2 I$ needs to be negative semi-definite. For $\nabla^2 I$ to be negative semi-definite, there are two conditions to be satisfied [27]. The first condition is that its first order principal minor must be non-positive. As $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \mu_1^2} = -\frac{S_1A_1S_2A_2}{S_1A_1S_2A_2 + \mu_2} < 0$, this condition holds. The second condition is that the determinant of the Hessian matrix must be non-negative. It is easy to check that

$$|\nabla^2 I| = (\phi(\lambda) - \phi(S_1A_1 + \lambda) - \phi(S_2A_2 + \lambda) + \phi(S_1A_1 + S_2A_2 + \lambda)) \left( \frac{2S_1A_1S_2A_2}{S_1A_1S_2A_2 + \mu_2 + \lambda} - (\phi(\lambda) - \phi(S_1A_1 + \lambda) - \phi(S_2A_2 + \lambda) + \phi(S_1A_1 + S_2A_2 + \lambda)) \right).$$

The two terms on the right hand side can be dealt separately.

First, we show the following.

**Lemma 11:** $\phi(\lambda) - \phi(S_1A_1 + \lambda) - \phi(S_2A_2 + \lambda) + \phi(S_1A_1 + S_2A_2 + \lambda) > 0$.

**Proof:** Using the definition of $\phi$, it is easy to see that $\phi'$ is a strictly increasing function. Let $a = \lambda, b = S_1A_1 + \lambda, c = S_2A_2 + \lambda$ and $d = S_1A_1 + S_2A_2 + \lambda$. Then using the mean value theorem, we have:

$$\exists x_1 \in (a, b) \text{ s.t. } \phi'(x_1) = \frac{\phi(b) - \phi(a)}{b - a},$$

$$\exists x_2 \in (c, d) \text{ s.t. } \phi'(x_2) = \frac{\phi(d) - \phi(c)}{d - c}.$$

Without loss of generality we can assume that $S_1A_1 < S_2A_2$, then we will have $a < b < c < d$. As $\phi'$ is an increasing function and $x_1 < x_2$, we have $\phi(x_1) < \phi(x_2)$ and $b - a = d - c$, then:

$$\frac{\phi(b) - \phi(a)}{b - a} < \frac{\phi(d) - \phi(c)}{d - c}.$$

$$\phi(b) - \phi(a) < \phi(d) - \phi(c).$$

Hence $\phi(d) + \phi(a) > \phi(b) + \phi(c)$. \hfill \Box

As the first term is always greater than 0, for the function to be concave, the second term, $\frac{2S_1A_1S_2A_2}{S_1A_1S_2A_2 + \mu_2 + \lambda} - (\phi(\lambda) - \phi(S_1A_1 + \lambda) - \phi(S_2A_2 + \lambda) + \phi(S_1A_1 + S_2A_2 + \lambda))$, must also be non-negative. This, however, is not true. For example, taking $\mu_1 = 0.9, \mu_2 = 0.7$ and setting $S_1A_1 = 50, S_2A_2 = 100$ and $\lambda = 0.5$, the second term results in the value of $-6.2943$. Hence, we can conclude that $I_{X_1,X_2;Y}(\mu_1, \mu_2)$ is not always concave.

**APPENDIX B**

**PROOF OF LEMMA 3**

In this section we present the asymptotic analysis of (16) and (19). As the case $S_1A_1 \to \infty$ is similar to analysis for $S_2A_2 \to \infty$ due to symmetry, we restrict our analysis to $S_2A_2 \to \infty$ in this section. We will show that as $S_2A_2 \to \infty$, $f(\mu_1)$ and $g(\mu_1)$ do not intersect. Denoting $S_2A_2$ as $x$, we calculate $\lim x \to \infty g(0), \lim x \to \infty g(1)$ and $\lim x \to \infty f(0)$ as $x \to \infty f(0) = \lim x \to \infty f(1)$.

$$\lim x \to \infty g(0) = \lim x \to \infty \left( \frac{1}{x} \exp \left( \frac{1}{x} (\log(x) + \log(S_1A_1 + \lambda) - 1) \right) \right) = \lim x \to \infty \left( \frac{1}{x} \exp \left( \frac{1}{x} \log(x) \left( \frac{S_1A_1 + \lambda}{x} \right) \right) \right).$$

As $\lim x \to \infty \frac{1}{x} = 1$, and

$$\lim x \to \infty \left( 1 + \frac{\lambda}{x} \right)^{\frac{S_1A_1 + \lambda}{x}} = 1.$$

Hence, we obtain $\lim x \to \infty g(0) = \frac{1}{e}.$

Similarly

$$\lim x \to \infty g(1) = \lim x \to \infty \left( \frac{1}{x} \exp \left( \frac{1}{x} (\log(S_1A_1 + \lambda) + S_1A_1 + \lambda) - x) \right) + \frac{S_1A_1 + \lambda}{x} \right) = \lim x \to \infty \left( \frac{1}{x} \exp \left( \log(S_1A_1 + \lambda) + S_1A_1 + \lambda \right) \right) = 1$$

$$= \lim x \to \infty \left( \frac{1}{x} \exp \left( \log(S_1A_1 + \lambda) \right) \right).$$
\[ \lim_{x \to \infty} \left( \frac{1}{e} \left( S_{1A} + \lambda \right)^{\frac{S_{1A}}{x}} x \right) \]
\[ = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left( \frac{1}{e} \left( S_{1A} + \lambda \right)^{1+\frac{S_{1A}}{x}} x \right) \]
\[ = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left( \frac{1}{e} \left( S_{1A} + \lambda \right)^{\frac{S_{1A}}{x}} x \right) \]
\[ = \frac{1}{e} \]

Now for the \( f(\mu_1) \), we notice that \( \lim_{x \to \infty} f(0) = \lim_{x \to \infty} f(1) \).

Hence we calculate \( \lim_{x \to \infty} f(0) \).

\[ \lim_{x \to \infty} f(0) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left( \frac{1}{e} \left( S_{1A} + \lambda \right)^{\frac{S_{1A}}{x}} x \right) \]
\[ = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left( \frac{1}{e} \left( S_{1A} + \lambda \right)^{\frac{S_{1A}}{x}} x \right) \]
\[ = \frac{1}{e} \]

which is equivalent to show
\[ \exp \left( \log \left( \frac{2S_{1A} + \lambda}{S_{1A} + \lambda} \right) \right) < (2S_{1A} + \lambda)e, \]
\[ \Leftrightarrow \left( \frac{2S_{1A} + \lambda}{S_{1A} + \lambda} \right)^{\frac{2S_{1A} + \lambda}{S_{1A} + \lambda}} < (2S_{1A} + \lambda)e, \]
\[ \Leftrightarrow \left( \frac{2S_{1A} + \lambda}{S_{1A} + \lambda} \right)^{\frac{2S_{1A} + \lambda}{S_{1A} + \lambda}} < e, \]
\[ \Leftrightarrow \left( 1 + \frac{S_{1A}}{S_{1A} + \lambda} \right)^{\frac{S_{1A}}{S_{1A} + \lambda}} < 1, \]

which is true as \( \log(1 + x) < x \). Following the similar steps, \( g(0) > 0 \) can also be proved.

**APPENDIX D**

**PROOF OF PROPOSITION 10**

The proof strategy is to analyze different cases corresponding to whether \( \eta \)'s are zero or not. By exploiting the structure of the problem, we will show that, except for three cases, all other cases are not optimal. It will be clear in the sequel, while some cases are easy to handle, it needs significant amount of work to rule out certain cases.

**Case-1:** \( \eta_1 \neq 0, \eta_2 \neq 0, \eta_3 \neq 0, \eta_4 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \eta_k \neq 0 \rightarrow q_k = 0. \)

This implies that none of the users are active. It is clear that \( I(0, 0, 0, 0) \) can not be the optimal solution.

**Case-2:** \( \eta_1 \neq 0, \eta_2 \neq 0, \eta_3 \neq 0, \eta_4 = 0 \Rightarrow \eta_1 \neq 0 \rightarrow q_1 = 0, \eta_2 \neq 0 \rightarrow q_2 = 0, \eta_3 \neq 0 \rightarrow q_3 = 0, \frac{\partial I}{\partial q_4} = 0. \)

These equations imply that user 1 is inactive while at user 2 both transmitting antennas are active with some duty cycle. These equations lead to
\[ \zeta(B_2, \lambda) - B_2(\log(B_2q_4 + \lambda) + 1) = 0, \]
from which we solve \( q_4 \):
\[ \tilde{q}_4 = \alpha(B_2/\lambda). \]

As \( 0 \leq \alpha(B_2/\lambda) \leq 1 \), we obtain a feasible candidate \( (0, 0, 0, \tilde{q}_4) \).

**Case-3:** \( \eta_1 \neq 0, \eta_2 \neq 0, \eta_3 = 0, \eta_4 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \eta_1 \neq 0 \rightarrow q_1 = 0, \eta_2 \neq 0 \rightarrow q_2 = 0, \frac{\partial I}{\partial q_3} = 0, \eta_4 \neq 0 \rightarrow q_4 = 0. \)

These equations imply that user 1 is inactive and at user 2 only one antenna is active. As user 1 is inactive, the scenario is same as a single-user MISO Poisson channel. It is easy to check
that, for a single-user MISO Poisson channel, the maximal rate achievable using only a single antenna is less than the maximal rate achievable when both antennas are active, which is Case-2 mentioned above. Hence, Case-3 cannot be the optimal solution.

**Case-4:** \( \eta_1 \neq 0, \eta_2 \neq 0, \eta_3 = 0, \eta_4 = 0 \) \( \Rightarrow \)

\[
\begin{align*}
\eta_1 & \neq 0 \rightarrow q_1 = 0, \\
\eta_2 & \neq 0 \rightarrow q_2 = 0, \\
\frac{\partial I}{\partial q_3} & = 0, \\
\frac{\partial I}{\partial q_4} & = 0.
\end{align*}
\]

This case refers to the scenario when user 1 is inactive and user 2 transmits with both antennas having different duty cycles. Plugging \( q_1 = 0 \) and \( q_2 = 0 \) into the last two equations leads to the following two equations:

\[
\begin{align*}
S_{21}A_{21} \log \frac{1 + \alpha \left( \frac{S_{21}A_{21}}{\lambda} \right) \left( \frac{S_{21}A_{21}}{\lambda} \right)}{1 + \frac{S_{21}A_{21}}{\lambda}q_3 + \frac{B_2}{\lambda}q_4} & = 0, \\
B_2 \log \frac{1 + \left( 1 + \alpha \left( \frac{B_2}{\lambda} \right) \left( \frac{B_2}{\lambda} \right) \right)}{1 + \frac{S_{21}A_{21}}{\lambda}q_3 + \frac{B_2}{\lambda}q_4} & = 0,
\end{align*}
\]

which requires:

\[
\begin{align*}
\frac{S_{21}A_{21}}{\lambda}q_3 + \frac{B_2}{\lambda}q_4 & = \alpha \left( \frac{S_{21}A_{21}}{\lambda} \right) \left( \frac{S_{21}A_{21}}{\lambda} \right), \\
\frac{S_{21}A_{21}}{\lambda}q_3 + \frac{B_2}{\lambda}q_4 & = \alpha \left( \frac{B_2}{\lambda} \right) \left( \frac{B_2}{\lambda} \right).
\end{align*}
\]

It is easy to check that \( z(x) \triangleq \alpha(x)x \) is a monotonically increasing function. As a result, there does not exist \((q_3, q_4)\) that satisfies these two equations simultaneously as \( S_{21}A_{21} < B_2 \). Hence, Case-4 is not possible.

**Case-5:** \( \eta_1 \neq 0, \eta_2 = 0, \eta_3 \neq 0, \eta_4 \neq 0 \) \( \Rightarrow \)

\[
\begin{align*}
\eta_1 & \neq 0 \rightarrow q_1 = 0, \\
\frac{\partial I}{\partial q_2} & = 0, \\
\eta_3 & \neq 0 \rightarrow q_3 = 0, \\
\eta_4 & \neq 0 \rightarrow q_4 = 0.
\end{align*}
\]

These imply that user 2 is inactive and at user 1 both antennas are active with a same duty cycle. From these equations, we obtain

\[
\zeta(B_1, \lambda) - B_1(\log(B_1q_2 + \lambda) + 1) = 0,
\]

from which we solve \( q_2 \):

\[
\bar{q}_2 = \alpha(B_1/\lambda).
\]

Hence, the obtained feasible candidate for optimal solution from this case is \((0, \bar{q}_2, 0, 0)\).

**Case-6:** \( \eta_1 \neq 0, \eta_2 = 0, \eta_3 \neq 0, \eta_4 = 0 \) \( \Rightarrow \)

\[
\begin{align*}
\eta_1 & \neq 0 \rightarrow q_1 = 0, \\
\frac{\partial I}{\partial q_2} & = 0, \\
\eta_3 & \neq 0 \rightarrow q_3 = 0, \\
\frac{\partial I}{\partial q_4} & = 0.
\end{align*}
\]

This case corresponds to the scenario when all of the antennas are active and both antennas at user 1 have same duty cycle and both antennas at user 2 have same duty cycle.

By plugging \( q_1 = 0 \) and \( q_3 = 0 \) into (50) and (51), these two equations have the same form as (13) and (14) (with \( S_1A_1 \) replaced by \( B_1 \) and \( S_2A_2 \) replaced by \( B_2 \) respectively). Hence, (50)-(51) can be solved in the same manner as (13)-(14). In particular, these two nonlinear equations can be converted into a linear equation and a convex equation, therefore we know that there can be only two such values of \( q_2 \) and \( q_4 \) that satisfy the equations simultaneously. Let those values be \((0, \bar{q}_2, 0, \bar{q}_4)\) and \((0, \bar{q}_2, 0, \bar{q}_4)\). If the solutions lies outside the range of \((0, 1) \times (0, 1) \times (0, 1) \times (0, 1)\), we replace it with \((0, 0, 0, 0)\) for the sake of presentations convenience.

**Case-7:** \( \eta_1 \neq 0, \eta_2 = 0, \eta_3 = 0, \eta_4 \neq 0 \) \( \Rightarrow \)

\[
\begin{align*}
\eta_1 & \neq 0 \rightarrow q_1 = 0, \\
\frac{\partial I}{\partial q_2} & = 0, \\
\eta_3 & \neq 0 \rightarrow q_3 = 0, \\
\frac{\partial I}{\partial q_4} & = 0.
\end{align*}
\]

This case refers to the scenario when both of the antennas at user 1 are active with a same duty cycle but at user 2 only the antenna with the larger duty cycle is active. In Appendix E-A, we show that any sum-rate achieved in this case can also be achieved by the letting both antennas of each user to be simultaneously on or off, which is Case-6. Hence, Case-7 can be ruled out.

**Case-8:** \( \eta_1 \neq 0, \eta_2 = 0, \eta_3 = 0, \eta_4 = 0 \) \( \Rightarrow \)

\[
\begin{align*}
\eta_1 & \neq 0 \rightarrow q_1 = 0, \\
\frac{\partial I}{\partial q_2} & = 0, \\
\eta_3 & \neq 0 \rightarrow q_3 = 0, \\
\frac{\partial I}{\partial q_4} & = 0.
\end{align*}
\]

This case corresponds to the scenario when both antennas at the user 2 are active and have different duty cycles but at user 1 both transmitting antennas have the same duty cycle.

Following a similar approach as how to obtain (15), we can combine \( \frac{\partial I}{\partial q_1} = 0 \) and \( \frac{\partial I}{\partial q_4} = 0 \) to obtain a linear equation in terms of \( q_1 \) and \( q_2 \). By plugging \( q_1 = 0 \) to the obtained linear equation, we solve

\[
q_2 = \frac{c_1}{c_1 + c_2},
\]

(52)
where \( c_1 = h_1(\lambda), c_2 = -h_1(B_1 + \lambda) \) with
\[
h_1(x) = \left( 1 + \frac{S_{22}A_{22}}{S_{21}A_{21}} \right) \xi(S_{21}A_{21}, x) - \xi(B_2, x).
\]
Now for \( q_2 \) to be feasible, we need \( 0 \leq q_2 \leq 1 \), which requires \( c_1 \) and \( c_2 \) to have the same sign. To rule out this case, we need the following lemma.

**Lemma 12:** \( h_1(x) < 0 \) for \( x > 0 \).

**Proof:** Please see Appendix E-B. □

Using this lemma, we know \( c_1 < 0 \) and \( c_2 > 0 \), so \( q_2 \notin [0, 1] \). Hence this case not a valid choice.

**Case-9:** \( \eta_1 = 0, \eta_2 \neq 0, \eta_3 \neq 0, \eta_4 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \)
\[
\frac{\partial I}{\partial q_1} = 0, \\
\eta_2 \neq 0 \rightarrow q_2 = 0, \\
\eta_3 \neq 0 \rightarrow q_3 = 0, \\
\eta_4 \neq 0 \rightarrow q_4 = 0.
\]

In this case user 2 is inactive and at user 1 only the antenna with a larger duty cycle is active. As user 2 is inactive, the scenario is same as the single-user MISO Poisson channel.

It is easy to check that, for a single-user MISO Poisson channel, the maximal rate achievable using only a single antenna is less than the maximal rate achievable when both antennas are active, which is Case-5 mentioned above. Hence, Case-9 cannot be the optimal solution.

**Case-10:** \( \eta_1 = 0, \eta_2 \neq 0, \eta_3 \neq 0, \eta_4 = 0 \Rightarrow \)
\[
\frac{\partial I}{\partial q_1} = 0, \\
\eta_2 \neq 0 \rightarrow q_2 = 0, \\
\eta_3 \neq 0 \rightarrow q_3 = 0, \\
\frac{\partial I}{\partial q_4} = 0.
\]

This case refers to the scenario when both antennas at user 2 are active with a same duty cycle, while at user 1 only one antenna is active. This case can be ruled out using the same reason as Case-7.

**Case-11:** \( \eta_1 = 0, \eta_2 \neq 0, \eta_3 = 0, \eta_4 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \)
\[
\frac{\partial I}{\partial q_1} = 0, \\
\eta_2 \neq 0 \rightarrow q_2 = 0, \\
\frac{\partial I}{\partial q_3} = 0, \\
\eta_4 \neq 0 \rightarrow q_4 = 0.
\]

In this case, only one antenna at both of the users are active. Following similar argument as that in Case-7, we know this case cannot be the optimal solution.

**Case-12:** \( \eta_1 = 0, \eta_2 \neq 0, \eta_3 = 0, \eta_4 = 0 \Rightarrow \)
\[
\frac{\partial I}{\partial q_1} = 0, \\
\eta_2 \neq 0 \rightarrow q_2 = 0, \\
\frac{\partial I}{\partial q_3} = 0, \\
\frac{\partial I}{\partial q_4} = 0.
\]

This case occurs when both antennas at user 2 are active and have different duty cycles while at user 1 only one antenna is active. Following the same steps in Case-8, we obtain
\[
q_1 = \frac{c_1}{c_1 + c_3},
\]
in which \( c_1 = h_1(\lambda) \) and \( c_3 = -h_1(B_1 + \lambda) \). Using Lemma 12, we know that \( q_1 \notin [0, 1] \), hence we may conclude that Case-12 is not a valid case.

**Case-13:** \( \eta_1 = 0, \eta_2 = 0, \eta_3 \neq 0, \eta_4 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \)
\[
\frac{\partial I}{\partial q_1} = 0, \\
\frac{\partial I}{\partial q_2} = 0, \\
\eta_3 \neq 0 \rightarrow q_3 = 0, \\
\eta_4 \neq 0 \rightarrow q_4 = 0.
\]

In this case user 2 is inactive while at user 1 both antennas transmit with different duty cycles. By plugging \( q_3 = 0 \) and \( q_4 = 0 \) into \( \frac{\partial I}{\partial q_1} = 0 \) and \( \frac{\partial I}{\partial q_2} = 0 \), we have that \( (q_1, q_2) \) must satisfy the following two equations simultaneously:
\[
S_{11}A_{11} \log \left( 1 + \frac{S_{11}A_{11} q_1}{B_1 q_2} \right) = 0, \\
B_1 \log \left( 1 + \frac{S_{11}A_{11} q_1}{B_1 q_2} \right) = 0.
\]

As mentioned in Case-4, \( \xi(x) = \alpha(x)x \) is a monotonically increasing function. As \( S_{11}A_{11} \neq B_1 \), we may conclude that there does not exist such \( (q_1, q_2) \) pair and hence this case is not possible.

**Case-14:** \( \eta_1 = 0, \eta_2 = 0, \eta_3 \neq 0, \eta_4 = 0 \Rightarrow \)
\[
\frac{\partial I}{\partial q_1} = 0, \\
\frac{\partial I}{\partial q_2} = 0, \\
\eta_3 \neq 0 \rightarrow q_3 = 0, \\
\frac{\partial I}{\partial q_4} = 0.
\]

This case corresponds to the scenario when at user 1 both antennas are active with different duty cycles and at user 2 both antennas have same duty cycle.

Following the same steps in Case-8, we obtain \( q_4 \) in (53), as shown at the top of the next page.

However, it is difficult to make any definitive conclusion about \( q_4 \) from this form. To rule out this case, we use the following lemma.

**Lemma 13:**
\[
(53) = \frac{c_4}{c_4 + c_5},
\]
in which \( c_4 = h_2(\lambda) \) and \( c_5 = -h_2(B_3 + \lambda) \) with
\[
h_2(x) = \left( 1 + \frac{S_{12}A_{12}}{S_{11}A_{11}} \right) \xi(S_{11}A_{11}, x) - \xi(B_1, x).
\]
Proof: Please see Appendix E-C.

This case corresponds to the scenario when both antennas at user 1 are active with a different duty cycle while at user 2 only the antenna with the larger duty cycle is active. Following the same steps in Case-8, we obtain the value of \( q_3 \) as (54), as shown at the top of this page.

Similar to Case-14, it is difficult to directly make any conclusion about the value of \( q_3 \). Following similar steps as in Lemma 13, we can show that

\[
q_3 = \frac{1 + \frac{S_{11}A_{21}}{S_{11}A_{11}}}{\zeta(S_{21}A_{21}, B_1 + \lambda) - \left(1 + \frac{S_{11}A_{21}}{S_{11}A_{11}}\right) \zeta(S_{21}A_{21}, B_1, \lambda)}
\]

for MISO-MAC are the same as a SISO-MAC with properly chosen parameter.

APPENDIX E

PROOFS OF LEMMAS USED IN THE PROOF OF PROPOSITION 10

A. Proof of Case-7

In this section we show that any sum-rate achievable for scheme A, where both of the antennas at user 1 are active with a same duty cycle but at user 2 only the antenna with the larger duty cycle is active, can also be achieved by scheme B, where both antennas of each user are simultaneously on or off.

Let \( p^* \) be the duty cycle used by both antennas of user 1 and \( x^* \) be the duty cycle used by the antenna with the larger duty cycle of user 2. Then the sum-rate achieved by scheme A is

\[
I_A = (1 - p^*)(1 - x^*)\varphi(\lambda) + (1 - p^*)x^*\varphi(S_{21}A_{21} + \lambda) + p^*(1 - x^*)\varphi(S_{11}A_{11} + S_{12}A_{12} + \lambda) + p^*x^*\varphi(S_{21}A_{21} + S_{11}A_{11} + S_{12}A_{12} + \lambda) - \varphi((S_{11}A_{11} + S_{12}A_{12})p^* + S_{21}A_{21}x^* + \lambda).
\]

Now consider scheme B, in which both antennas of user 1 to be simultaneously on-off with duty-cycle \( p^* \), for user 2, we let both antennas to be simultaneously on or off with duty cycle \( x^* \) but with reduced amplitude. In particular, for antenna 1, it uses \( \beta_1 A_{21} \). For antenna 2, it uses \( \beta_2 A_{22} \). We select \( \beta_1 \) and \( \beta_2 \) such that \( \beta_1 S_{21}A_{21} + \beta_2 S_{22}A_{22} = S_{21}A_{21} \). It is easy to check that there always exists \( 0 \leq \beta_1 \leq 1 \) and \( 0 \leq \beta_2 \leq 1 \) such that this relationship holds. Hence, scheme B is a valid scheme. For this scheme, the achievable sum-rate is

\[
I_B = (1 - p^*)(1 - x^*)\varphi(\lambda) + (1 - p^*)x^*\varphi(S_{21}A_{21} + \lambda) + p^*(1 - x^*)\varphi(S_{11}A_{11} + S_{12}A_{12} + \lambda) + p^*x^*\varphi(S_{21}A_{21} + S_{11}A_{11} + S_{12}A_{12} + \lambda) - \varphi((S_{11}A_{11} + S_{12}A_{12})p^* + (S_{21}A_{21} + S_{22}A_{22})x^* + \lambda).
\]

As \( \beta_1 S_{21}A_{21} + \beta_2 S_{22}A_{22} = S_{21}A_{21} \), we have \( I_A = I_B \). Therefore, we can conclude that any sum-rate achievable by letting both of the antennas at user 1 to be active with a same duty cycle but letting only one antenna of user 2 to be active can also be achieved by letting both antennas of each user to be simultaneously on or off.
B. Property of Lemma 12

To lighten up the notation, we set \( a = S_{22} A_{22} \) and \( b = S_{21} A_{21} \). We have

\[
\begin{align*}
\frac{\partial}{\partial q_3} & = \left( 1 + \frac{\partial}{\partial q_3} \right) \\
& = \left( 1 + \frac{\partial}{\partial q_3} \right) \\
& \left( (a + x) \log(a + x) - x \log x + \frac{b}{a} (a + x) \log(a + x) \\
& - \frac{b}{a} x \log x - (a + b) \log(a + b) + x \log x \\
& = - (a + x) \log \left( \frac{a + b + x}{a + x} \right) - b \log \left( \frac{a + b + x}{a + x} \right) \\
& + \frac{b}{a} x \log \left( \frac{a + x}{x} \right).
\end{align*}
\]

Using the fact that for \( x > 0 \),

\[
\frac{x}{1 + x} < \ln(1 + x) < x,
\]

we obtain

\[
\begin{align*}
\frac{1}{\ln(2)} & \left( -(a + x) \frac{b}{a + b + x} - \frac{b^2}{a + b + x} + \frac{b}{a} x \right) \\
& = 0.
\end{align*}
\]

C. Proof of Lemma 13

In order to come to a firm conclusion about the value of \( q_4 \), we write the value of \( I(q) \) in (40) in a different form.

In (40), all the terms are written separated by \( q_1 \) and \( q_2 \) terms, we will now write \( I(q) \) written separated by \( q_3 \) and \( q_4 \). Clearly \( I(q) \) in (40) can be written as

\[
\begin{align*}
I(q) & = (1 - (q_3 + q_4)) \left( (1 - (q_1 + q_2)) \varphi(\lambda) \\
& + q_1 \varphi(S_{11} A_{11} + \lambda) + q_2 \varphi(B_1 + \lambda) \\
& + q_3 (1 - (q_1 + q_2)) \varphi(S_{21} A_{21} + \lambda) \\
& + q_1 \varphi(S_{11} A_{11} + S_{21} A_{21} + \lambda) \\
& + q_2 \varphi(B_1 + S_{21} A_{21} + \lambda) \\
& + q_4 (1 - (q_1 + q_2)) \varphi(B_2 + \lambda) \\
& + q_1 \varphi(S_{11} A_{11} + B_1 + \lambda) + q_2 \varphi(B_1 + B_2 + \lambda) \\
& + q_3 \varphi(S_{11} A_{11} + B_1 + B_2 + \lambda) + q_4 \varphi(B_1 + B_2 + \lambda) \\
& \frac{\partial}{\partial q_3} & = (1 - (q_3 + q_4)) \varphi(B_1, 1) \\
& + q_3 \varphi(B_1, S_{21} A_{21} + \lambda) + q_4 \varphi(B_1, B_2 + \lambda) \\
& \frac{\partial}{\partial q_2} & = (1 - (q_3 + q_4)) \varphi(B_1, \lambda) \\
& + q_3 \varphi(B_1, S_{21} A_{21} + \lambda) + q_4 \varphi(B_1, B_2 + \lambda).
\end{align*}
\]

By combining \( \frac{\partial}{\partial q_1} = 0 \) and \( \frac{\partial}{\partial q_2} = 0 \), we can eliminate the term with \( q_3 \) and \( q_4 \). By plugging \( q_3 = 0 \) to the obtained linear equation, we obtain an alternative form of (53):

\[
q_4 = \frac{c_4}{c_4 + c_5},
\]

in which \( c_4 = h_2(\lambda) \) and \( c_5 = -h_2(B_2 + \lambda) \) with

\[
h_2(x) = \left( 1 + \frac{S_{11} A_{11}}{S_{11} A_{11}} \right) \varphi(S_{11} A_{11}, x) - \varphi(B_1, x).
\]

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Ain-ul-Aisha received the B.E and M.E degrees from National University of Sciences and Technology, Pakistan in 2008 and 2012 respectively. She completed her PhD degree from Worcester Polytechnic Institute, USA in 2017. Her research interests include information theory, machine learning, intelligent networks and routing protocols for cognitive radio networks.

Lifeng Lai (M’07) received the B.E and M.E degrees from Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, China, in 2001 and 2004, respectively, and the Ph.D. degree from The Ohio State University at Columbus, OH, USA, in 2007. He was a Post-Doctoral Research Associate at Princeton University from 2007 to 2009, an Assistant Professor with the University of Arkansas at Little Rock from 2009 to 2012, and Assistant Professor at Worcester Polytechnic Institute from 2012 to 2016. Since July 2016, he has been an Associate Professor at University of California, Davis, CA, USA. His research interests include information theory, stochastic signal processing and their applications in wireless communications, security, and other related areas. Dr. Lai was a Distinguished University Fellow of the Ohio State University from 2004 to 2007. He received the Best Paper Award from IEEE Global Communications Conference (Globecom) in 2008, the Best Paper Award from IEEE Transactions on Wireless Communications (ICO) in 2011, and the Best Paper Award from IEEE Smart Grid Communications (SmartGridComm) in 2012. He received the National Science Foundation CAREER Award in 2011, and Northrop Young Researcher Award in 2012. He served as a Guest Editor for IEEE JOURNAL ON SELECTED AREAS IN COMMUNICATIONS, Special Issue on Signal Processing Techniques for Wireless Physical Layer Security, He is currently serving as an Editor for IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS and an Associate Editor for IEEE Transactions on Information Forensics and Security.

Yingbin Liang (S’01–M’05–SM’16) received the Ph.D. degree in Electrical Engineering from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign in 2005. In 2005-2007, she was working as a postdoctoral research associate at Princeton University. In 2008- 2009, she was an assistant professor at the University of Hawaii. Since December 2009, she has been on the faculty at Syracuse University, where she is an associate professor. Dr. Liang’s research interests include machine learning, statistical signal processing, optimization, information theory, and wireless communication and networks. Dr. Liang was a Vodafone Fellow at the University of Illinois at Urbana- Champaign during 2003-2005, and received the Vodafone-U.S. Foundation Fellows Initiative Research Merit Award in 2005. She also received the M. E. Van Valkenburg Graduate Research Award from the ECE department, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, in 2005. She received the National Science Foundation CAREER Award, and the State of Hawaii Governor Innovation Award. In 2014, she received EURASIP Best Paper Award for the EURASIP Journal on Wireless Communications and Networking. She served as an Associate Editor for the Shannon Theory of the IEEE Transactions on Information Theory during 2013-2015.

Shlomo Shamai (Shitz) (S’80–M’82–SM’88–F’94) received the B.Sc., M.Sc., and Ph.D. degrees in electrical engineering from the Technion—Israel Institute of Technology, in 1975, 1981 and 1986 respectively. During 1975-1985 he was with the Communications Research Labs, in the capacity of a Senior Research Engineer. Since 1986 he is with the Department of Electrical Engineering, Technion—Israel Institute of Technology, where he is now a Technion Distinguished Professor, and holds the William Fondiller Chair of Telecommunications. His research interests encompass a wide spectrum of topics in information theory and statistical communications. Dr. Shamai (Shitz) is an IEEE Fellow, a member of the Israeli Academy of Sciences and Humanities and a foreign member of the US National Academy of Engineering. He is the recipient of the 2011 Claude E. Shannon Award, the 2014 Rothschild Prize in Mathematics/Computer Sciences and Engineering and the 2017 IEEE Richard W. Hamming Medal. He has been awarded the 1999 van der Pol Gold Medal of the Union Radio Scientifique Internationale (URSI), and is a co-recipient of the 2000 IEEE Donald G. Fink Prize Paper Award, the 2003, and the 2004 joint IT/COM societies paper award, the 2007 IEEE Information Theory Society Paper Award, the 2009 and 2015 European Commission FP7, Network of Excellence in Wireless Communications (NEWCOM+), NEWCOM# Best Paper Awards, the 2010 Thomson Reuters Award for International Excellence in Scientific Research, the 2014 EURASIP Best Paper Award (for the EURASIP Journal on Wireless Communications and Networking), and the 2015 IEEE Communications Society Best Tutorial Paper Award. He is also the recipient of 1985 Alon Grant for distinguished young scientists and the 2000 Technion Henry Taub Prize for Excellence in Research. He has served as Associate Editor for the Shannon Theory of the IEEE Transactions on Information Theory, and has also served twice on the Board of Governors of the Information Theory Society. He has also served on the Executive Editorial Board of the IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON INFORMATION THEORY and on the IEEE Information Theory Society Nominations and Appointments Committee.