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Tensor-Based Algebraic Channel Estimation for Hybrid IRS-Assisted MIMO-OFDM

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Abstract—We consider the channel estimation problem in multiple-input multiple-output orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (MIMO-OFDM) systems assisted by intelligent reconfigurable surfaces (IRSs). To avoid the inherent estimation ambiguities of the two-hop channels from mobile stations (MS) to the base station (BS), we adopt a hybrid IRS architecture composed of passive reflectors and active sensors, and establish two independent subproblems of estimating the MS-to-IRS and BS-to-IRS channels. By leveraging the sparse characteristics of high-frequency propagation, we model the training signals as multi-dimensional canonical polyadic decomposition (CPD) tensors with missing fibers or slices. We develop algebraic algorithms to solve the tensor completion problems and recover channel multipath parameters, i.e., angles of arrival, time delays and path gains. Our methods require neither random initialization nor iterative operations, and for these reasons they can perform robustly with a low computational complexity. Moreover, we investigate the uniqueness condition of CPD tensor completion, which can be utilized to inform both the physical design of hybrid IRSs and the time-frequency resource allocation of training strategies. Simulation results indicate that the proposed schemes outperform the traditional counterparts in terms of accuracy, robustness and complexity, especially for the case of low-complexity IRSs with limited number of active sensing elements.

Index Terms—Channel estimation, CPD tensor completion, intelligent reconfigurable surfaces, MIMO-OFDM.

I. INTRODUCTION

In the upcoming phases of the fifth generation (5G) wireless communications, millimeter wave (mmWave) (30–300 GHz) transmission technologies have been widely identified as a promising solution against the increasing data traffic and frequency spectrum shortage [1]. Moreover, extending the spectrum to higher frequency bands, i.e., terahertz (0.1–10 THz), appears to be a significant evolution direction of the future beyond-5G (B5G) and sixth generation (6G) development [2]. High-frequency radio systems avail of strong

beam directivity, high spatial resolution and robust anti-interference characteristics, while their small wavelength enables the miniaturized implementation of massive multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) antenna arrays to compensate for the exacerbated free-space losses [3]. However, the quasi-optical mmWave and terahertz waves inherently suffer from limited coverage caused by the higher probability of line-of-sight (LoS) propagation obstruction. In order to maintain the communication link and broaden the signal coverage area, wireless systems need to exploit the sparse scattering non-LoS (NLoS) paths of high-frequency channels. One feasible choice is to integrate the massive MIMO transceiver within an intelligent reconfigurable surface (IRS), which can help establish controllable supplementary links [4].

An IRS has been considered as a revolutionizing technology for assisting the implementation of broadband connectivity in future 6G wireless systems [5]. It can be utilized to improve the propagation conditions by introducing additional scattering with controllable characteristics to achieve desirable beamforming gains and suppress co-channel interference [6]. Ideally, an IRS can pave the way to realizing a smart and reconfigurable wireless propagation environment, which brings extra degrees of freedom to the transceiver design, as well as, the network optimization [7]. Typically, an IRS is made of a programmable metasurface, which comprises of a massive number of unit cells that can independently interact with the incident signals [8]. The reflection amplitudes or phase shifts of the IRS elements can be predefined or adjusted by a smart digital controller to realize real-time manipulation on the electromagnetic responses of the reflected waves [9]. Based on the considerable capability of optimizing the transmission links, the IRS technology can be integrated into numerous wireless applications, e.g., physical layer security, simultaneous wireless information and power transfer, cognitive radio and non-orthogonal multiple access [10]–[13]. Nevertheless, in order to fully reap the potential of IRS in communication services, it is necessary for the IRS controller to obtain accurate channel state information (CSI) of the channel matrices or multipath parameters. This critical exercise relies on feasible channel estimation strategies.

There have been numerous works researching the channel estimation problem of IRS-assisted systems. A binary reflection controlled least squares scheme was proposed in [14], enabling the IRS switch function to element-wisely estimate the cascaded channel. A joint bilinear factorization and matrix completion scheme was proposed in [15], combining the approximate message passing technology and Riemannian gradi-

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ent algorithm. A two-stage sounding method with atomic norm minimization optimization was designed in [16] to recover the cascaded channel parameters. Compressed sensing (CS) tools were adopted by [17] to exploit the row-column-block sparsity of the cascaded multipath channel. Hierarchical beamforming codebook as well as cooperative search strategies were proposed in [18]. A deep learning framework containing a twin convolutional neural network was applied in [19] to jointly estimate the direct and cascaded channels. Tensor signal processing methods were also leveraged in [20], [21] to solve the bilinear channel recovery problem. An anchor-assisted method was proposed in [22] to efficiently reduce the channel training overhead with one-antenna anchors. Most works aims to directly estimate the cascaded two-hop channel, which inherently causes scaling ambiguities between the MS-to-IRS and IRS-to-BS channels. Moreover, they commonly consider flat-fading channel models, which, unfortunately, cannot be directly applied to the dynamic time-varying channel links.

In this paper, we precisely address the channel estimation problem of an IRS-assisted MIMO orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM) system operating at mmWave frequencies. We propose a hybrid IRS structure composed of passive reflectors and active sensors, which can simultaneously reflect the signal waves and sense the channels [23], [24]. This architecture can be equivalently regarded as a hybrid layout consisting of one or multiple IRS planes and antenna anchors/arrays connected to radio frequency chains (RFC), where the reflecting/sensing modules jointly formulate a regular planar topology. The main contributions of this paper are summarized as follows:

- For the hybrid IRS structure, we factorize the cascaded channel estimation problem into two subproblems of recovering the MS-to-IRS and BS-to-IRS channels. The downlink/uplink training can be simultaneously performed through non-overlapping frequency bands.
- For the narrowband channel estimation with single training subcarrier, we leverage the sparsity of high-frequency propagation to formulate the received signals as a third-order canonical polyadic decomposition (CPD) tensor [25]–[27]. We transform the channel estimation task to complete a partially-observed tensor [28]–[30], and develop an algebraic algorithm to jointly recover the channel matrix and multipath parameters.¹
- For the wideband channel estimation with multiple training subcarriers, we formulate the received signals as a fourth-order incomplete CPD tensor. By leveraging the structural information of training signal in the frequency domain, we propose two different algorithms to solve the tensor completion problem.
- We analyze the uniqueness conditions of the third/fourth-order CPD tensor completions, and propose practical suggestions on the hybrid IRS configuration and channel training design.

¹The algebraic tensor method does not restrict the IRS array structure and the pilot symbol arrangement, requiring neither statistical derivation nor optimization procedure. Also, most involved operations are supported by ready-made toolboxes/libraries.

Simulation results indicate that the proposed schemes outperform the traditional methods (e.g., those proposed in [23], [28]–[30]) in terms of accuracy, robustness and complexity, especially for the case where the number of active IRS elements are extremely limited.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. Section II presents the IRS-assisted MIMO-OFDM system model and the high-frequency channel model. Section III develops the narrowband channel estimation algorithm with single training subcarrier. Section IV proposes the wideband channel estimation algorithms with multiple training subcarriers. Section V presents the numerical results of the estimation algorithms. Section VI draws the most important conclusions.

Notations: \mathbf{a} , \mathbf{A} and \mathcal{A} denote a vector, a matrix and a tensor, respectively; \mathbf{A}^T , \mathbf{A}^* , \mathbf{A}^H , and \mathbf{A}^\dagger denote the transpose, conjugate, Hermitian transpose and pseudo-inverse of \mathbf{A} , respectively; $[\mathbf{a}]_{m:n}$, $[\mathbf{A}]_{m:n,:}$ denote the subvector of \mathbf{a} from the m th to the n th entries and the submatrix of \mathbf{A} from the m th to the n th rows, respectively; $\text{Diag}(\mathbf{a})$ denotes the diagonal matrix formed by \mathbf{a} ; $\|\mathbf{a}\|_0$, $\|\mathbf{a}\|_2$ and $\|\mathbf{A}\|_F$ denote the 0-norm, 2-norm of \mathbf{a} and Frobenius norm of \mathbf{A} , respectively; \otimes , \odot , $*$ and \circ denote the Kronecker, Khatri-Rao, Hadamard and outer products, respectively; $\mathcal{I}(m)$ denotes the set $\{1, 2, \dots, m\}$; $\mathbf{0}_{m \times n}$, \mathbf{I}_m and $\mathbf{e}_n^{(m)}$ denote the $m \times n$ zero matrix, the m th-order identity matrix, and the n th column of \mathbf{I}_m respectively; $\text{range}(\mathbf{A})$, $\text{ker}(\mathbf{A})$ and $\text{dim}(\mathbf{A})$ denote the range, kernel subspaces and dimensionality of \mathbf{A} , respectively; $\text{vec}(\cdot)$ denotes the vectorization operation; $C_n^2 \triangleq n(n-1)/2$, and $\mathbf{C}_2(\mathbf{A}) \in \mathbb{C}^{C_n^2 \times C_n^2}$ denotes the 2nd compound matrix containing determinants of all 2×2 submatrices of $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}$. In addition, all the relevant tensor definitions and lemmas in the text are presented in Appendix A.

II. SYSTEM MODEL

We consider an IRS-assisted MIMO-OFDM system as illustrated in Fig. 1(a), where one base station (BS) equipped with N_B antennas and M_B RFCs communicates with U single-antenna mobile stations (MS). The IRS is a programmable metasurface composed of N_I regularly arranged unit cells, forming a two-dimensional artificial structure [6]–[8]. The OFDM scheme occupies K_s subcarriers, where the carrier frequency and bandwidth are denoted by f_c and f_s , respectively.

We suppose that one transmission frame contains Q time slots, where the channel remains constant within each frame but varies across different frames. By assuming that the channel reciprocity holds, the uplink/downlink transmission within the q th time slot of the p th frame at the k th subcarrier can be respectively expressed as

$$\mathbf{y}_{p,q,k}^{\text{ul}} = \mathbf{W}_{p,q,k}^T \mathbf{H}_{p,k}^{\text{BI}} \Psi_{p,q,k} \mathbf{H}_{p,k}^{\text{IM}} \mathbf{s}_{p,q,k}^{\text{ul}} + \mathbf{n}_{p,q,k}^{\text{ul}}, \quad (1a)$$

$$\mathbf{y}_{p,q,k}^{\text{dl}} = (\mathbf{H}_{p,k}^{\text{IM}})^T \Psi_{p,q,k} (\mathbf{H}_{p,k}^{\text{BI}})^T \mathbf{F}_{p,q,k} \mathbf{s}_{p,q,k}^{\text{dl}} + \mathbf{n}_{p,q,k}^{\text{dl}}, \quad (1b)$$

where $\mathbf{y}_{p,q,k}^{\text{ul}}(\mathbf{n}_{p,q,k}^{\text{ul}}) \in \mathbb{C}^{M_B}$, $\mathbf{y}_{p,q,k}^{\text{dl}}(\mathbf{n}_{p,q,k}^{\text{dl}}) \in \mathbb{C}^U$ denote the uplink and downlink received signals (noise), respectively; $\mathbf{s}_{p,q,k}^{\text{ul}} \in \mathbb{C}^U$, $\mathbf{s}_{p,q,k}^{\text{dl}} \in \mathbb{C}^{M_B}$ denote the transmitted symbols. Also, $\mathbf{F}_{p,q,k}$, $\mathbf{W}_{p,q,k} \in \mathbb{C}^{N_B \times M_B}$ denote the precoding and combining beamformer, respectively, whilst $\Psi_{p,q,k} \triangleq \text{Diag}(\boldsymbol{\psi}_{p,q,k}) \in \mathbb{C}^{N_I \times N_I}$ denotes the IRS coefficients, where

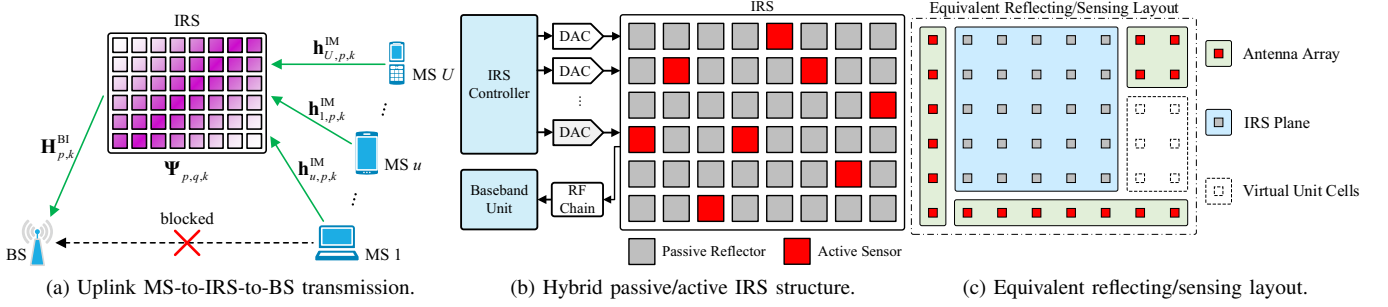


Fig. 1. An IRS-assisted mmWave MIMO-OFDM system. (a) The U MSs transmit signals through the MS-to-IRS channels $\{\mathbf{h}_{p,k}^{IM}\}_{u=1}^U$ to the IRS, which are reflected to the BS through the IRS-to-BS channel $\mathbf{H}_{p,k}^{BI}$ with controlled phase shifts $\Psi_{p,q,k}$. (b) The passive reflectors reflect signal waves with phase shifts designed by the IRS controller; the active sensors transfer training signals to baseband units. (c) The equivalent reflecting/sensing layout of the hybrid IRS architecture is formulated by reflector and antenna modules with virtual entries occupying the module spacing and irregular areas.

$[\psi_{p,q,k}]_n = \eta_{n,p,q,k} e^{j\psi_{n,p,q,k}}$ with $\eta_{n,p,q,k} \in [0, 1]$ and $\psi_{n,p,q,k} \in [0, 2\pi]$ [31], [32]; $\mathbf{H}_{p,k}^{BI} \in \mathbb{C}^{N_B \times N_I}$ and $\mathbf{H}_{p,k}^{IM} = [\mathbf{h}_{1,p,k}^{IM}, \dots, \mathbf{h}_{U,p,k}^{IM}] \in \mathbb{C}^{N_I \times U}$ denote the IRS-to-BS and MS-to-IRS channels, respectively.

Many existing works, e.g., [14]–[21], seek to estimate the cascaded BS-IRS-MS channel from (1). This approach, however, experiences the following problems: (i) The training signal suffers from exacerbated propagation loss along the two-hop cascaded channel at higher frequencies; (ii) The required training time of cascaded channel estimation is proportional to the number of IRS units, such that large-scale IRSs with massive passive elements will result in extremely heavy training overhead; (iii) The most serious problem is that there inherently exist unavoidable ambiguities in the cascaded channel estimates, i.e., for any nonsingular diagonal $\Upsilon \in \mathbb{C}^{N_I \times N_I}$, the scaled channels $\mathbf{H}_{p,k}^{BI} \Upsilon$, $\Upsilon^{-1} \mathbf{H}_{p,k}^{IM}$ do not affect the received signal $\mathbf{y}_{p,k}^{\text{dl(ul)}}$. In multiuser communications, training ambiguities from multiple users lead to inaccurate estimates of the BS-IRS channel. Moreover, these estimation uncertainties will undermine the integration of IRS in many wireless services. For example, the IRS-based modulation of [33] can only broadcast properly modulated symbols to the receivers after equalizing the distortion effects of the transmitter-IRS channel; the environment mapping of [34] manages to determine the object surfaces and scatter points based on exact measurements of the received signal strength (RSS), time of arrival (ToA) and angle of arrival/departure (AoA/AoD); the user localization and the mobility tracking of [35], [36] also require precise estimation of the propagation distance and azimuth/elevation angles from the MSs. Unfortunately, without any *a priori* information, the one-hop channels, as well as, the path parameters cannot be properly recovered from the cascaded channel estimation.

In order to overcome these shortcomings, we develop a hybrid IRS architecture composed of N_P passive reflectors and N_A active sensors to simultaneously reflect the signal waves and sense the one-hop channels, as illustrated in Fig. 1(b). The IRS-assisted system is able to directly sense the one-hop channels by observing the training signal at the IRS end. This design can also be equivalently viewed as a hybrid layout consisting of one or multiple IRS planes and a few

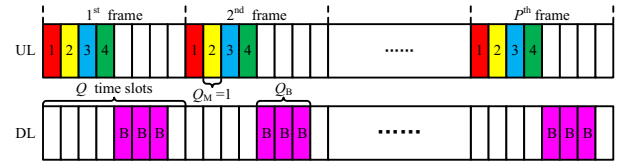


Fig. 2. Diagram of the training pilot allocation during P frames. Each MS sends pilots in $Q_M = 1$ time slot of each frame; the BS sends pilots in $Q_B \geq 2$ time slots of each frame. Pilots at different subcarriers can be arranged in identical time slots.

antenna nodes/arrays, which are located closely (relative to the signal wavelength) to formulate a regular $N_x \times N_y$ -planar topology as illustrated in Fig. 1(c). For far-field propagation, the active/passive modules can be assumed to share wireless channels with identical multiple parameters.² Since the passive entries do not contribute to the training signals received by the sensors, the number of reflectors supported by a given amount of active sensors can be theoretically extended without limitations, and *virtual* unit cells with no circuit can be employed to fill the module spacing and occupy the irregular areas of the layout topology.³ The proposed design can support hundreds or even thousands of IRS elements with N_A RFCs, achieving superior spectral and energy efficiency than an N_A -antenna relay [6], [37], [38]. We note that [22] also deploys up to two single-antenna anchors, such as controllers or idle users, near the IRS to assist the cascaded channel estimation. These anchors can help separate and recover the constant channels up to element-wise \pm sign uncertainty via multiple training steps with a total training overhead proportional to the size of IRS and the number of users. By deploying more sensing antennas around the IRS, our method is able to precisely recover the dynamic channels, as well as, the multipath parameters with less training overhead independent of N_I , N_B or U .

As illustrated in Fig. 2, the uplink/downlink training occu-

²If the antenna arrays are placed further away from the IRS, the multipath parameters of channels experienced by the passive/active blocks may be different. Then, the sensor modules become *anchors* near the IRS as in [22].

³The proposed scheme offers considerable design freedom of the hybrid IRS structure or the equivalent layout. The reflectors and antennas can be arranged on identical or different substrate boards and individually implemented by existing printed circuit board techniques. They are only required to jointly formulate a regular planar topology along with virtual entries.

pies P frames, where the u th MS sends $x_{u,p,k}$ in $Q_M = 1$ time slot of the p th frame; the BS periodically sends precoded pilots $\{\mathbf{F}_{q,k} \mathbf{x}_{q,k}\}_{q=1}^{Q_B}$ in $Q_B \geq 2$ time slots of each frame. The training signals partially observed at the IRS are expressed as

$$\mathbf{z}_{u,p,k}^{\text{ul}} = \mathbf{w} * \mathbf{y}_{u,p,k}^{\text{ul}} = \mathbf{w} * (\mathbf{h}_{u,p,k}^{\text{IM}} x_{u,p,k}) + \mathbf{w} * \mathbf{n}_{u,p,k}^{\text{ul}}, \quad (2a)$$

$$\mathbf{z}_{p,q,k}^{\text{dl}} = \mathbf{w} * \mathbf{y}_{p,q,k}^{\text{dl}} = \mathbf{w} * ((\mathbf{H}_{p,k}^{\text{BI}})^T \mathbf{F}_{q,k} \mathbf{x}_{q,k}) + \mathbf{w} * \mathbf{n}_{p,q,k}^{\text{dl}}, \quad (2b)$$

where $\mathbf{y}_{u,p,k}^{\text{ul}}, \mathbf{y}_{p,q,k}^{\text{dl}} \in \mathbb{C}^{N_I}$ denote the arrived pilot signals; $\mathbf{z}_{u,p,k}^{\text{ul}}, \mathbf{z}_{p,q,k}^{\text{dl}} \in \mathbb{C}^{N_I}$ denote the observed incomplete data; $\mathbf{n}_{u,p,k}^{\text{ul}}, \mathbf{n}_{p,q,k}^{\text{dl}} \in \mathbb{C}^{N_I}$ are the noise vectors. Also, $\mathbf{w} \in \{0, 1\}^{N_I}$ is a binary indicator, where “0/1” indicates the passive/active entry state. The Hadamard products represent the “filtering” process of effective signals by the hybrid layout.

We consider IRS-assisted systems working at the mmWave frequencies. By leveraging the sparse scattering feature of high-frequency waves, $\mathbf{H}_{p,k}^{\text{BI}}$ and $\{\mathbf{h}_{u,p,k}^{\text{IM}}\}_{u=1}^U$ can be characterized by the Saleh-Valenzuela model with L_0 and $\{L_u\}_{u=1}^U$ signal propagation paths respectively as⁴

$$\mathbf{H}_{p,k}^{\text{BI}} = \sum_{\ell=1}^{L_0} \underbrace{\alpha_{\ell,p} e^{-j2\pi \frac{(k-1)f_s \tau_{0,\ell}}{K_s}}}_{\alpha_{\ell,p,k}} \mathbf{a}_B(\phi_{B,\ell}, \theta_{B,\ell}) \mathbf{a}_I^T(\phi_{I,\ell}, \theta_{I,\ell}), \quad (3a)$$

$$\mathbf{h}_{u,p,k}^{\text{IM}} = \sum_{\ell=1}^{L_u} \underbrace{\beta_{u,\ell,p} e^{-j2\pi \frac{(k-1)f_s \tau_{u,\ell}}{K_s}}}_{\beta_{u,\ell,p,k}} \mathbf{a}_I(\phi_{u,\ell}, \theta_{u,\ell}), \quad u \in \mathcal{I}(U), \quad (3b)$$

where $\alpha_{\ell,p}, \beta_{u,\ell,p}$ denote the complex path gains in the p th frame; $\tau_{0,\ell}, \tau_{u,\ell}$ denote the propagation time delays; $\phi_{B,\ell}(\theta_{B,\ell}), \phi_{I,\ell}(\theta_{I,\ell})$ denote the azimuth (elevation) AoA and AoD of the IRS-to-BS paths, respectively; $\phi_{u,\ell}(\theta_{u,\ell})$ denotes the azimuth (elevation) AoA at the IRS from the u th MS. The array response vectors of the BS and IRS are denoted by $\mathbf{a}_B(\phi, \theta) \in \mathbb{C}^{N_B}$ and $\mathbf{a}_I(\phi, \theta) \in \mathbb{C}^{N_I}$, respectively. The IRS elements are assumed to form an uniform planar array (UPA), while the BS can employ either a UPA or a uniform linear array (ULA) of antennas. We represent the response vector as $\mathbf{a}_I(\phi, \theta) \triangleq \mathbf{a}_x(\phi, \theta) \otimes \mathbf{a}_y(\phi, \theta)$, where

$$\mathbf{a}_x(\phi, \theta) = \left[1, e^{j2\pi \frac{d}{\lambda_c} \sin \phi \cos \theta}, \dots, e^{j2\pi \frac{d}{\lambda_c} (N_x-1) \sin \phi \cos \theta} \right]^T, \quad (4a)$$

$$\mathbf{a}_y(\phi, \theta) = \left[1, e^{j2\pi \frac{d}{\lambda_c} \sin \phi \sin \theta}, \dots, e^{j2\pi \frac{d}{\lambda_c} (N_y-1) \sin \phi \sin \theta} \right]^T, \quad (4b)$$

denote the azimuth and elevation array response vectors, respectively, whilst d and λ_c denote the adjacent spacing and wavelength, respectively.⁵ Based on (3), (4), the cascaded channel in (1) can be equivalently viewed as a channel with

⁴We assume that the path angles and delays remain constant, while the path gains vary across different frames [39], [40].

⁵The steering vectors only determine the operation of angle parameter recovery. The proposed tensor completion scheme can apply to arbitrary 2D layout with array responses $\mathbf{a}_I(\cdot) = \mathbf{a}_x(\cdot) \otimes \mathbf{a}_y(\cdot)$.

$L_0 L_u$ scattering paths. One can verify that the traditional cascaded channel estimation methods cannot recover precise path parameters but only $L_0 L_u$ sets of equivalent parameters, i.e., $\sin \phi_{I,\ell_0} \cos \theta_{I,\ell_0} + \sin \phi_{u,\ell_u} \cos \theta_{u,\ell_u}$, $\sin \phi_{I,\ell_0} \sin \theta_{I,\ell_0} + \sin \phi_{u,\ell_u} \sin \theta_{u,\ell_u}$, $\tau_{0,\ell_0} + \tau_{u,\ell_u}$ and $\alpha_{\ell_0,p} \beta_{u,\ell_u,p}$, $\forall \ell_0 \in \mathcal{I}(L_0), \ell_u \in \mathcal{I}(L_u)$ [16], [36].

Combining (2)–(4), we can rewrite the partially observed training signals as

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{z}_{u,p,k}^{\text{ul}} &= \mathbf{w} * \left(\sum_{\ell=1}^{L_u} \beta_{u,\ell,p,k} \mathbf{a}_I(\phi_{u,\ell}, \theta_{u,\ell}) x_{u,p,k} \right) + \mathbf{w} * \mathbf{n}_{u,p,k}^{\text{ul}} \\ &= \mathbf{w} * (\mathbf{A}_{x,u}^{\text{ul}} \odot \mathbf{A}_y^{\text{ul}}) \mathbf{g}_{u,p,k}^{\text{ul}} + \mathbf{w} * \mathbf{n}_{u,p,k}^{\text{ul}}, \end{aligned} \quad (5a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{z}_{p,q,k}^{\text{dl}} &= \mathbf{w} * \left(\sum_{\ell=1}^{L_0} \alpha_{\ell,p,k} \mathbf{a}_I(\phi_{I,\ell}, \theta_{I,\ell}) \mathbf{a}_B^T(\phi_{B,\ell}, \theta_{B,\ell}) \mathbf{F}_{q,k} \mathbf{x}_{q,k} \right) \\ &\quad + \mathbf{w} * \mathbf{n}_{p,q,k}^{\text{dl}} \\ &= \mathbf{w} * (\mathbf{A}_x^{\text{dl}} \odot \mathbf{A}_y^{\text{dl}}) \mathbf{g}_{p,q,k}^{\text{dl}} + \mathbf{w} * \mathbf{n}_{p,q,k}^{\text{dl}}, \end{aligned} \quad (5b)$$

where $\mathbf{A}_{x(y),u}^{\text{ul}} \in \mathbb{C}^{N_{x(y)} \times L_u}$ collects the steering vectors $\{\mathbf{a}_{x(y)}(\phi_{u,\ell}, \theta_{u,\ell})\}$; $\mathbf{g}_{u,p,k}^{\text{ul}} \in \mathbb{C}^{L_u}$ contains the equivalent gains $\{\beta_{u,\ell,p,k} x_{u,p,k}\}$. Also, $\mathbf{A}_x^{\text{dl}} \in \mathbb{C}^{N_{x(y)} \times L_0}$ and $\mathbf{g}_{p,q,k}^{\text{ul}} \in \mathbb{C}^{L_0}$ are similarly defined. In the following sections, we will leverage the concept of tensor completion to address the fundamental channel estimation problem by recovering (5).

III. TENSOR COMPLETION-BASED NARROWBAND CHANNEL ESTIMATION

We first consider a particular training mode such that the pilot symbols are arranged on a single subcarrier, i.e., $k = 1$. This mode is compatible with narrowband systems, which can be extended to the wideband OFDM systems. By concatenating P and $Q_B P$ training time slots of (5a), (5b) respectively, we can derive⁶

$$\mathbf{Z}^{\text{ul}} = \mathbf{W}^{\text{ul}} * \mathbf{Y}^{\text{ul}} = \mathbf{W}^{\text{ul}} * ((\mathbf{A}_x^{\text{ul}} \odot \mathbf{A}_y^{\text{ul}}) \mathbf{G}_\beta^T + \mathbf{N}^{\text{ul}}), \quad (6a)$$

$$\mathbf{Z}^{\text{dl}} = \mathbf{W}^{\text{dl}} * \mathbf{Y}^{\text{dl}} = \mathbf{W}^{\text{dl}} * ((\mathbf{A}_x^{\text{dl}} \odot \mathbf{A}_y^{\text{dl}}) \mathbf{G}_\alpha^T + \mathbf{N}^{\text{dl}}), \quad (6b)$$

where $\mathbf{W}^{\text{ul}} \triangleq \mathbf{w} \otimes \mathbf{1}_{1 \times P}$, $\mathbf{W}^{\text{dl}} \triangleq \mathbf{w} \otimes \mathbf{1}_{1 \times Q_B P}$ denote the indicators; $\mathbf{G}_\beta \in \mathbb{C}^{P \times L}$, $\mathbf{G}_\alpha \in \mathbb{C}^{Q_B P \times L_0}$ denote the equivalent gains, where $[\mathbf{G}_\beta]_{p,\ell} = x_p \beta_{\ell,p}$, $[\mathbf{G}_\alpha]_{(q-1)P+p,\ell} = \mathbf{x}_q^T \mathbf{F}_q^T \mathbf{a}_B(\phi_{B,\ell}, \theta_{B,\ell}) \alpha_{\ell,p}$. Since (6a), (6b) are in similar forms, we mainly focus on the uplink channel estimation, whose solution similarly applies to the downlink case.⁷

A. Space-Time Signal Tensor

According to (41), $\mathbf{Y}(\mathbf{Z})$ in (6a) can be regarded as a tensor matricization, i.e., $\text{Matr}(\mathcal{Y}(\mathcal{Z}); [2, 1], 3)$, where

$$\mathcal{Y} = \sum_{\ell=1}^L \mathbf{a}_{x,\ell} \circ \mathbf{a}_{y,\ell} \circ \mathbf{g}_{\beta,\ell} + \mathcal{N} = \llbracket \mathbf{A}_x, \mathbf{A}_y, \mathbf{G}_\beta \rrbracket + \mathcal{N}, \quad (7a)$$

$$\mathcal{Z} = \mathcal{W} * \mathcal{Y} = \mathcal{W} * \sum_{\ell=1}^L \mathbf{a}_{x,\ell} \circ \mathbf{a}_{y,\ell} \circ \mathbf{g}_{\beta,\ell} + \mathcal{W} * \mathcal{N}, \quad (7b)$$

⁶The subscripts “ u ”, “ k ” are temporally omitted for notational simplicity.

⁷The superscript “ul” is omitted hereinafter. All the following variables correspond to the uplink case unless otherwise stated.

with $\mathbf{a}_{x,\ell} \triangleq \mathbf{a}_x(\phi_\ell, \theta_\ell)$, $\mathbf{a}_{y,\ell} \triangleq \mathbf{a}_y(\phi_\ell, \theta_\ell)$, $\mathbf{g}_{\beta,\ell} \triangleq [\mathbf{G}_\beta]_{:, \ell}$; $\mathcal{W} \in \{0, 1\}^{N_x \times N_y \times P}$ and $\mathcal{N} \in \{0, 1\}^{N_x \times N_y \times P}$ are the tensorial forms of $\mathbf{W} \triangleq \mathbf{w} \otimes \mathbf{1}_{1 \times P}$ and \mathbf{N} , respectively. Recovering the signal tensor \mathcal{Y} , or equivalently its CPD factors $\{\mathbf{a}_{x,\ell}, \mathbf{a}_{y,\ell}, \mathbf{g}_{\beta,\ell}\}_{\ell=1}^L$, from the observation \mathcal{Z} is referred to as a *tensor completion* problem [28]–[30]. These existing methods, however, resort to iterative operations with empirical termination threshold, yielding unpredictable overhead and complexity. They were designed to deal with discretely sampled tensors, and cannot efficiently handle data with a few regularly sampled entries. Moreover, they are not supported by theoretical uniqueness analysis, and they are not guaranteed to return the exact solutions. In order to obtain a straightforward solver as well as an intuitive guidance of hybrid reflecting/sensing design and training resource allocation, we need to fully exploit the distribution pattern and structural information of the training data.

We note that the (i, j) th passive entry leads to an all-zero frontal (mode-3) fiber $\mathbf{w}_{i,j,:} = \mathbf{0}_{P \times 1}$, which filters out the corresponding signal $\mathbf{y}_{i,j,:} \in \mathbb{C}^P$ of \mathcal{Y} . Therefore, solving (7) is referred to as a *fiber sampling* tensor completion problem [41], [42]. It can be verified that the (i, j) th all-zero fiber of \mathcal{W} corresponds to the $((i-1)N_y + j)$ th all-zero row of \mathbf{W} . Then, one can obtain an effective observed signal submatrix $\mathbf{Z}_{\text{sub}} \in \mathbb{C}^{N_A \times P}$ as

$$\mathbf{Z}_{\text{sub}} = \mathbf{S}\mathbf{W}\mathbf{Y} = \Xi(\mathbf{A}_x, \mathbf{A}_y)\mathbf{G}_\beta^T + \mathbf{S}\mathbf{W}\mathbf{N}, \quad (8)$$

where $\mathbf{S}\mathbf{W} \in \{0, 1\}^{N_A \times N_I}$ is a row-selection matrix that selects the N_A rows of \mathbf{Y} that have not been zeroed by \mathbf{W} ; $\Xi(\mathbf{A}_x, \mathbf{A}_y) \triangleq \mathbf{S}\mathbf{W}(\mathbf{A}_x \odot \mathbf{A}_y) \in \mathbb{C}^{N_A \times L}$.

B. Uniqueness Condition of Tensor Completion

In order to accurately recover the signal tensor, as well as, the channel parameters, it is necessary to explore the uniqueness condition of CPD tensor completion with fiber sampling.⁸

We define a binary diagonal matrix $\mathbf{D}_{\text{sel}} = \text{Diag}(\mathbf{d}_{\text{sel}}) \in \{0, 1\}^{C_{N_x}^2 C_{N_y}^2 \times C_{N_x}^2 C_{N_y}^2}$ with $\mathbf{d}_{\text{sel}} \in \{0, 1\}^{C_{N_x}^2 C_{N_y}^2}$ lexicographically defined as

$$\mathbf{d}_{\text{sel}} = \left[d_{(1,2),(1,2)}, d_{(1,2),(1,3)}, \dots, d_{(N_x-1, N_x), (N_y-1, N_y)} \right]^T, \\ d_{(i_1, i_2), (j_1, j_2)} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } \mathbf{y}_{i_1, j_1, :}, \mathbf{y}_{i_1, j_2, :}, \mathbf{y}_{i_2, j_1, :}, \mathbf{y}_{i_2, j_2, :} \\ & \text{are observable fibers,} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

where $1 \leq i_1 < i_2 \leq N_x, 1 \leq j_1 < j_2 \leq N_y$. Physically, $d_{(i_1, i_2), (j_1, j_2)}$ indicates whether the corresponding 2×2 element submatrix of the hybrid layout can observe the complete effective signals. We define a matrix $\mathbf{P}^{(\ell)} \in \mathbb{C}^{N_x \times N_y}$ with indeterminate entries as

$$p_{ij}^{(\ell)} = \begin{cases} [\mathbf{a}_{x,\ell} \otimes \mathbf{a}_{y,\ell}]_{(i-1)N_y + j}, & \text{if } \mathbf{w}_{i,j,:} = \mathbf{1}_{P \times 1}, \\ \text{indeterminate,} & \text{if } \mathbf{w}_{i,j,:} = \mathbf{0}_{P \times 1}. \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

⁸All the theoretical analysis presented in the following content applies to noiseless signals. That is, for the sake of clarity, the noise terms in the received signals are temporarily omitted unless otherwise specified.

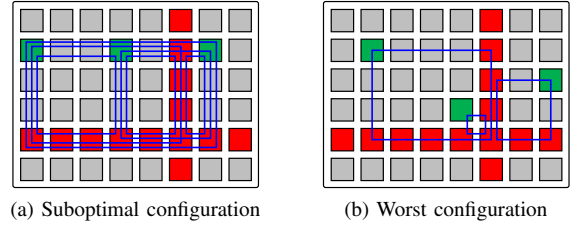


Fig. 3. Diagram of specific hybrid IRS designs. The gray squares denote the passive entries; the red squares denote the basic active sensors ensuring the graph connectivity; the green squares denote the extra active sensors contributing to $\|\mathbf{d}_{\text{sel}}\|_0$; the blue wireframes mark the effective 2×2 -submatrices. (a) Suboptimal distribution, where N extra active entries yield $\|\mathbf{d}_{\text{sel}}\|_0 = C_{N+1}^2$. (b) Worst distribution, where N extra active sensors yield $\|\mathbf{d}_{\text{sel}}\|_0 = N$.

By leveraging the graph theory, this incomplete matrix $\mathbf{P}^{(\ell)}$ can be related to a *bipartite graph* denoted by $\mathbb{P}^{(\ell)}$, whose two groups of vertices are $\mathcal{I}(N_x)$ and $\mathcal{I}(N_y)$. Now, $\mathcal{P}^{(\ell)}$ denotes the edge set, or supports, associated with $\mathbb{P}^{(\ell)}$, where the edge weight of $(i, j) \in \mathcal{P}^{(\ell)}$ is $p_{ij}^{(\ell)}$. We derive a restricted bipartite graph $\tilde{\mathbb{P}}^{(\ell)}$ with an edge set $\tilde{\mathcal{P}}^{(\ell)} = \{(i, j) \in \mathcal{P}^{(\ell)} | p_{ij}^{(\ell)} \neq 0\}$. Now, a uniqueness condition of fiber sampling CPD-tensor completion is presented as follows:

Theorem 1 [41]. Consider a tensor $\mathcal{Y} \in \mathbb{C}^{N_x \times N_y \times P}$ with factor matrices $\{\mathbf{A}_x, \mathbf{A}_y, \mathbf{G}_\beta\}$, partially observed by \mathcal{Z} in (7). Let $\mathbf{D}_{\text{sel}} = \text{Diag}(\mathbf{d}_{\text{sel}})$ as defined in (9), and let $\tilde{\mathbb{P}}^{(\ell)}$ be the restricted bipartite graph of $\mathbb{P}^{(\ell)}$ as defined in (10). If

$$\begin{cases} \text{rank}(\mathbf{G}_\beta) = L, \\ \text{rank}(\mathbf{D}_{\text{sel}}(\mathbf{C}_2(\mathbf{A}_x) \odot \mathbf{C}_2(\mathbf{A}_y))) = C_L^2, \\ \tilde{\mathbb{P}}^{(\ell)} \text{ is a connected graph, } \forall \ell \in \mathcal{I}(L), \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

then the rank of \mathcal{Y} equals L , and its CPD is unique up to scaling and permutation ambiguity.

In the generic case, the first two conditions in (11) become $P \geq L$ and $\|\mathbf{d}_{\text{sel}}\|_0 \geq C_L^2$, respectively. A necessary condition to ensure the graph connectivity of $\tilde{\mathbb{P}}^{(\ell)}$ is that every row and column of $\mathbb{P}^{(\ell)}$ get sampled at least once with nonzero values. Physically, this condition indicates that the active sensing network, i.e., $\mathbf{W}_{:, :, p}$, cannot partition the received signal $\mathbf{a}_{x,\ell} \mathbf{a}_{y,\ell}^T$ into “disconnected” submatrices. In our system, the graphs $\{\mathbb{P}^{(\ell)}\}_{\ell=1}^L$ share the identical topology. Compared with the anchor-based method [22] with a training overhead of $2N_I + U + \max(U, \lceil \frac{UN_I}{N_B} \rceil)$, the proposed method reduces the overhead to the order of L .

Remark. According to the uniqueness analysis, one can arrange the active IRS entries to obtain as many effective 2×2 -submatrices as possible, provided the graph connectivity is satisfied. As illustrated in Fig. 3, the basic configuration is to completely sample one row and one column of the IRS with $(N_x + N_y - 1)$ active sensors. Fig. 3(a), (b) show a suboptimal and the worst sampling distribution cases of totally $(N + N_x + N_y - 1)$ active elements, which respectively provide C_{N+1}^2 and N effective 2×2 -submatrices. Therefore, the minimal number of active sensors that ensures the uniqueness condition is (a) $N_A \geq N_x + N_y + L$; (b) $N_A \geq N_x + N_y + C_L^2 - 1$.

We present in Table I the statistical mean of $\|\mathbf{d}_{\text{sel}}\|_0$ versus the number of randomly distributed extra sensors, i.e.,

$N_A - (N_x + N_y - 1)$. The table indicates that to estimate a sparse channel with 3–5 scattering paths, i.e., $C_{L+1}^2 \leq 15$, $N_A \geq N_x + N_y + 7$ can statistically guarantee the feasibility of estimation; $N_A \geq N_x + N_y + 14$ can strictly ensure the validity of each training trial.

C. Proposed Algorithm

We need a preliminary step to determine the tensor rank if it is unknown. Given the effective signal \mathbf{Z}_{sub} with i.i.d. Gaussian noise $\mathbf{S}_W \mathbf{N}$ in (8), we adopt a minimum description length (MDL) method to estimate the number of signal path components L [43]. We compute the eigenvalue decomposition of the approximated covariance matrix of \mathbf{Z}_{sub} as

$$\Sigma_{\mathbf{Z}_{\text{sub}}} = \frac{1}{N_A} \mathbf{Z}_{\text{sub}}^H \mathbf{Z}_{\text{sub}} = \mathbf{V} \mathbf{\Lambda} \mathbf{V}^H, \quad (12)$$

where $\mathbf{\Lambda} \triangleq \text{Diag}([\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_P]^T)$ contains the eigenvalues in descending order; $\mathbf{V} \in \mathbb{C}^{P \times P}$ denotes the corresponding eigenvectors. The rank of \mathbf{Z}_{sub} is estimated by the MDL criterion as

$$L = \arg \min_{\ell} \frac{\ell}{2} (2P - \ell) \log(N_A) - N_A (P - \ell) \log \left(\frac{\prod_{p=\ell+1}^P \lambda_p^{\frac{1}{P-\ell}}}{\frac{1}{P-\ell} \sum_{p=\ell+1}^P \lambda_p} \right). \quad (13)$$

According to [41], [44], we develop an algebraic approach to solve the problem (7). By capitalizing on the low-rank feature of \mathbf{Z} , we compress its effective part, i.e., \mathbf{Z}_{sub} in (8), by the singular value decomposition (SVD) as

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{Z}_{\text{sub}} &= \mathbf{U}_{\text{sub}} \Sigma_{\text{sub}} \mathbf{V}_{\text{sub}}^H, \quad \bar{\mathbf{Z}} \triangleq \mathbf{S}_W^T \mathbf{U}_{\text{sub}} \Sigma_{\text{sub}}, \\ \bar{\mathbf{Z}} &= \text{Tens}(\bar{\mathbf{Z}}; [N_x, N_y, L], [2, 1], 3) \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

where $\mathbf{U}_{\text{sub}} \in \mathbb{C}^{N_A \times L}$, $\Sigma_{\text{sub}} \in \mathbb{C}^{L \times L}$ and $\mathbf{V}_{\text{sub}} \in \mathbb{C}^{P \times L}$; $\bar{\mathbf{Z}} \in \mathbb{C}^{N_I \times L}$ and $\bar{\mathbf{Z}} \in \mathbb{C}^{N_x \times N_y \times L}$ denote the compressed signal matrix and tensor, respectively. When $\min(N_A, P) \geq L$ holds, $\text{range}(\mathbf{Z}_{\text{sub}}) = \text{range}(\mathbf{U}_{\text{sub}} \Sigma_{\text{sub}})$, and there exists a nonsingular matrix $\mathbf{F} \in \mathbb{C}^{L \times L}$ such that

$$\mathbf{U}_{\text{sub}} \Sigma_{\text{sub}} \mathbf{F}^{-T} = \Xi(\mathbf{A}_x, \mathbf{A}_y), \quad \mathbf{V}_{\text{sub}}^* \mathbf{F} = \mathbf{G}_\beta. \quad (15)$$

We define $\mathbf{Q}_2(\bar{\mathbf{Z}}) \in \mathbb{C}^{C_{N_x}^2 \times C_{N_y}^2 \times C_{L+1}^2}$ as a tensor-to-matrix transform, whose ℓ th column is given as

$$\text{vec}(\mathbf{C}_2^T(\bar{\mathbf{Z}}_{:, :, \ell_1} + \bar{\mathbf{Z}}_{:, :, \ell_2}) - \mathbf{C}_2^T(\bar{\mathbf{Z}}_{:, :, \ell_1}) - \mathbf{C}_2^T(\bar{\mathbf{Z}}_{:, :, \ell_2})), \quad (16)$$

where $\ell \triangleq \frac{1}{2}(\ell_1 - 1)(2L - \ell_1) + \ell_2$, $1 \leq \ell_1 \leq \ell_2 \leq L$. Let $\mathbf{S}_{\text{sel}} \in \{0, 1\}^{\|\mathbf{d}_{\text{sel}}\|_0 \times C_{N_x}^2 \times C_{N_y}^2}$ denote the row-selection matrix that selects the effective parts of $\mathbf{Q}_2(\bar{\mathbf{Z}})$ indicated by \mathbf{d}_{sel} . Then, the effective rows $\mathbf{S}_{\text{sel}} \mathbf{Q}_2(\bar{\mathbf{Z}})$ can be equivalently rewritten by invoking [44, Lemma 2.17, 3.11] as

$$\mathbf{S}_{\text{sel}} \mathbf{Q}_2(\bar{\mathbf{Z}}) = \mathbf{S}_{\text{sel}} (\mathbf{C}_2(\mathbf{A}_x) \odot \mathbf{C}_2(\mathbf{A}_y)) \mathbf{\Omega}_2^T(\mathbf{F}) \mathbf{T}_S, \quad (17)$$

with $\mathbf{\Omega}_2(\mathbf{F}) \in \mathbb{C}^{L^2 \times C_L^2}$, $\mathbf{T}_S \in \mathbb{C}^{L^2 \times C_{L+1}^2}$ being defined as

$$\mathbf{\Omega}_2(\mathbf{F}) = 2 \left[\pi_S(\mathbf{f}_1, \mathbf{f}_2), \pi_S(\mathbf{f}_1, \mathbf{f}_3), \dots, \pi_S(\mathbf{f}_{L-1}, \mathbf{f}_L) \right], \quad (18a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{T}_S &= \left[\pi_S(\mathbf{e}_1^{(L)}, \mathbf{e}_1^{(L)}), \pi_S(\mathbf{e}_1^{(L)}, \mathbf{e}_2^{(L)}), \right. \\ &\quad \left. \dots, \pi_S(\mathbf{e}_L^{(L)}, \mathbf{e}_L^{(L)}) \right], \end{aligned} \quad (18b)$$

where $\pi_S(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \triangleq \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x} \otimes \mathbf{y} + \mathbf{y} \otimes \mathbf{x})$ is the *symmetrization mapping* of $\text{vec}(\mathbf{y} \mathbf{x}^T)$; \mathbf{T}_S denotes an orthogonal basis set of $\text{range}(\pi_S)$ with $\{\mathbf{e}_{\ell_1}^{(L)} \otimes \mathbf{e}_{\ell_2}^{(L)}\}_{1 \leq \ell_1 \leq \ell_2 \leq L}$ being a canonical basis of \mathbb{C}^{L^2} . By combining (17), (18), we derive the following subspace relationship [44, Proposition 2.13]:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{T}_S \ker(\mathbf{S}_{\text{sel}} \mathbf{Q}_2(\bar{\mathbf{Z}})) &= \ker(\mathbf{\Omega}_2^T(\mathbf{F})) \cap \text{range}(\pi_S) \\ &= \text{range}(\mathbf{F}^{-T} \odot \mathbf{F}^{-T}). \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

We denote the basis of the L -dimensional subspace (19) by $\mathbf{M} = [\mathbf{m}_1, \dots, \mathbf{m}_L] \in \mathbb{C}^{L^2 \times L}$. If $\mathbf{S}_{\text{sel}} (\mathbf{C}_2(\mathbf{A}_x) \odot \mathbf{C}_2(\mathbf{A}_y))$ in (17) has full rank, there exists a nonsingular $\mathbf{B} \in \mathbb{C}^{L \times L}$ such that

$$\mathbf{M} = (\mathbf{F}^{-T} \odot \mathbf{F}^{-T}) \mathbf{B}^T, \quad (20a)$$

$$\mathcal{M} = \text{Tens}(\mathbf{M}; [L, L, L], [2, 1], 3) = \llbracket \mathbf{F}^{-T}, \mathbf{F}^{-T}, \mathbf{B} \rrbracket. \quad (20b)$$

One can solve the CPD $\mathcal{M} \in \mathbb{C}^{L \times L \times L}$ in (20) by the generalized eigenvalue decomposition (GEVD) method [44], i.e., $\mathbf{M}_{:, :, \ell_1} \mathbf{F} \text{Diag}([\mathbf{B}]_{\ell_2, :}^T) = \mathbf{M}_{:, :, \ell_2} \mathbf{F} \text{Diag}([\mathbf{B}]_{\ell_1, :}^T)$, $1 \leq \ell_1 \neq \ell_2 \leq L$. Once the nonsingular \mathbf{F} has been derived, one can directly compute $\Xi(\mathbf{A}_x, \mathbf{A}_y)$ and \mathbf{G}_β by (15).

Now, the remaining problem is to determine $\mathbf{A}_x, \mathbf{A}_y$ given a partial observation $\Xi(\mathbf{A}_x, \mathbf{A}_y)$. Recall that $\mathbf{P}^{(\ell)}$ in (10) can be obtained by reshape $(\mathbf{S}_W^T [\Xi(\mathbf{A}_x, \mathbf{A}_y)]_{:, \ell}; [N_y, N_x])^T$. We suppose that the j th column of $\mathbf{P}^{(\ell)}$, i.e., $\mathbf{p}_j^{(\ell)} \in \mathbb{C}^{N_x}$, contains $N_{j,\ell}^c < N_x$ indeterminate entries, indexed by $\{u_1, \dots, u_{N_{j,\ell}^c}\}$. Let $\bar{\mathbf{p}}_j^{(\ell)} \in \mathbb{C}^{N_x}$ denote the column vector with indeterminate entries of $\mathbf{p}_j^{(\ell)}$ being replaced by zeros. Then, the columns of

$$\mathbf{P}_j^{(\ell)} = \left[\bar{\mathbf{p}}_j^{(\ell)} / \|\bar{\mathbf{p}}_j^{(\ell)}\|, \mathbf{e}_{u_1}^{(N_x)}, \dots, \mathbf{e}_{u_{N_{j,\ell}^c}}^{(N_x)} \right] \in \mathbb{C}^{N_x \times (1 + N_{j,\ell}^c)}, \quad (21)$$

constitute a basis of $\text{range}(\mathbf{P}_j^{(\ell)})$. By denoting the basis of $\ker(\mathbf{P}_j^{(\ell)H})$ by $\mathbf{Q}_j^{(\ell)} \in \mathbb{C}^{N_x \times (N_x - 1 - N_{j,\ell}^c)}$, the following relationship holds [41]

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{a}_{x,\ell} &\in \bigcap_{j \in \mathcal{I}(N_y)} \text{range}(\mathbf{P}_j^{(\ell)}) \\ &\Leftrightarrow \mathbf{Q}_j^{(\ell)H} \mathbf{a}_{x,\ell} = \mathbf{0}_{(N_x - 1 - N_{j,\ell}^c) \times 1}, \forall j \in \mathcal{I}(N_y). \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

Hence, \mathbf{A}_x can be column-wisely derived as

$$\mathbf{a}_{x,\ell}^* = \arg \min_{\|\mathbf{a}_{x,\ell}\|_2^2 = N_x} \left\| \mathbf{a}_{x,\ell}^H \left[\mathbf{Q}_1^{(\ell)}, \dots, \mathbf{Q}_{N_y}^{(\ell)} \right] \right\|_2^2, \forall \ell \in \mathcal{I}(L). \quad (23)$$

Since $\dim(\ker([\mathbf{Q}_1^{(\ell)}, \dots, \mathbf{Q}_{N_y}^{(\ell)}]^H)) = 1$, one can uniquely recover $\mathbf{a}_{x,\ell}$ by solving (23). Now, we suppose that the $N_{j,\ell} \triangleq N_x - N_{j,\ell}^c$ determinate entries of $\mathbf{p}_j^{(\ell)}$ are indexed by $\{v_1, \dots, v_{N_{j,\ell}}\} = \mathcal{I}(N_x) \setminus \{u_1, \dots, u_{N_{j,\ell}^c}\}$. Define $\bar{\mathbf{a}}_{x,\ell} \triangleq [\mathbf{a}_{x,\ell}]_{\{v_1, \dots, v_{N_{j,\ell}}\}} \in \mathbb{C}^{N_{j,\ell}}$ and $\bar{\mathbf{p}}_j^{(\ell)} \triangleq [\mathbf{p}_j^{(\ell)}]_{\{v_1, \dots, v_{N_{j,\ell}}\}} \in \mathbb{C}^{N_{j,\ell}}$ as the observed parts of $\mathbf{a}_{x,\ell}$ and $\mathbf{p}_j^{(\ell)}$ respectively. Then, the nonzero entries of $\mathbf{a}_{y,\ell}$ can be computed as

$$[\mathbf{a}_{y,\ell}]_j = \bar{\mathbf{a}}_{x,\ell}^\dagger \bar{\mathbf{p}}_j^{(\ell)} = \frac{\bar{\mathbf{a}}_{x,\ell}^H \bar{\mathbf{p}}_j^{(\ell)}}{\|\bar{\mathbf{a}}_{x,\ell}\|_2^2}, \forall j \in \mathcal{I}(N_y). \quad (24)$$

After obtaining the estimation of the CPD factor matrices $\hat{\mathbf{A}}_x, \hat{\mathbf{A}}_y, \hat{\mathbf{G}}_\beta$, the complete signal \mathbf{Y} , or equivalently the MS-to-IRS narrowband channel $[\mathbf{h}_1, \dots, \mathbf{h}_P]$, can be estimated as

TABLE I
STATISTICAL MEAN OF $\|\mathbf{d}_{\text{sel}}\|_0$ VS. NUMBER OF ACTIVE SENSORS

$\mathbb{E}[\ \mathbf{d}_{\text{sel}}\ _0]$		$N_A - (N_x + N_y - 1)$									
		2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
N_x, N_y	16	3.4	7.9	13.5	20.3	28.2	37.5	47.9	59.6	72.7	87.3
	24	3.2	7.3	12.0	17.5	23.8	30.8	38.6	47.3	56.6	66.7
	32	3.2	6.9	11.3	16.1	21.6	27.6	34.2	41.3	49.0	57.5

$(\widehat{\mathbf{A}}_x \odot \widehat{\mathbf{A}}_y) \widehat{\mathbf{G}}_\beta^T$. Furthermore, the multipath AoAs $\{\phi_\ell, \theta_\ell\}_{\ell=1}^L$ can be estimated by leveraging the rotational-invariance feature of $\widehat{\mathbf{A}}_x, \widehat{\mathbf{A}}_y$ as

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\omega}_{x,\ell} &\triangleq \sin \hat{\phi}_\ell \cos \hat{\theta}_\ell = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi d} \angle([\hat{\mathbf{a}}_{x,\ell}]_{1:N_x-1}^\dagger [\hat{\mathbf{a}}_{x,\ell}]_{2:N_x}), \\ \hat{\omega}_{y,\ell} &\triangleq \sin \hat{\phi}_\ell \sin \hat{\theta}_\ell = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi d} \angle([\hat{\mathbf{a}}_{y,\ell}]_{1:N_y-1}^\dagger [\hat{\mathbf{a}}_{y,\ell}]_{2:N_y}), \\ \hat{\theta}_\ell &= \tan^{-1} \frac{\hat{\omega}_{y,\ell}}{\hat{\omega}_{x,\ell}}, \hat{\phi}_\ell = \sin^{-1} \frac{\hat{\omega}_{x,\ell}}{\cos \hat{\theta}_\ell} = \sin^{-1} \frac{\hat{\omega}_{y,\ell}}{\sin \hat{\theta}_\ell},\end{aligned}\quad (25)$$

where $\angle(\cdot)$ denotes the phase angle extraction operator. Finally, one can determine the scaling ambiguity of factor matrices and estimate the complex gains $\hat{\beta}_\ell \triangleq [\hat{\beta}_{\ell,1}, \dots, \hat{\beta}_{\ell,P}]^T$ as⁹

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\beta}_\ell &= \text{Diag}(\mathbf{x})^{-1} \hat{\mathbf{g}}_{\beta,\ell} \left(\mathbf{a}_x^\dagger(\hat{\phi}_\ell, \hat{\theta}_\ell) \hat{\mathbf{a}}_{x,\ell} \right) \left(\mathbf{a}_y^\dagger(\hat{\phi}_\ell, \hat{\theta}_\ell) \hat{\mathbf{a}}_{y,\ell} \right) \\ &= \text{Diag}(\mathbf{x})^{-1} \hat{\mathbf{g}}_{\beta,\ell} [\mathbf{A}_x]_{\ell,\ell} [\mathbf{A}_y]_{\ell,\ell}, \forall \ell \in \mathcal{I}(L),\end{aligned}\quad (26)$$

where $\mathbf{x} \triangleq [x_1, \dots, x_P]^T$ concatenates the pilot symbols; $\{\mathbf{A}_x, \mathbf{A}_y\} \in \mathbb{C}^{L \times L}$ are the diagonal scaling ambiguities. Note that for the downlink case, we particularly design a set of precoded pilots as $\{\mathbf{F}_q \mathbf{x}_q \triangleq Q_B^{-\frac{1}{2}} \mathbf{e}_q^{(N_B)}\}_{q=1}^{Q_B}$ with at least $M_B \geq Q_B + 1$ RFCs [45]. Then, the ℓ th column of $\widehat{\mathbf{G}}_\alpha \in \mathbb{C}^{Q_B P \times L_0}$ equals $\mathbf{g}_{\alpha,\ell} = [\mathbf{a}_B(\phi_{B,\ell}, \theta_{B,\ell})]_{1:Q_B} \otimes \boldsymbol{\alpha}_\ell$ with $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_\ell \triangleq [\alpha_{\ell,1}, \dots, \alpha_{\ell,P}]^T$. One can jointly estimate the entries of $\mathbf{a}_B(\hat{\phi}_{B,\ell}, \hat{\theta}_{B,\ell})$ and the complex gains $\hat{\boldsymbol{\alpha}}_\ell$ as

$$\begin{aligned}[\mathbf{a}_B(\hat{\phi}_{B,\ell}, \hat{\theta}_{B,\ell})]_{q+1} &= [\hat{\mathbf{g}}_{\alpha,\ell}]_{(q-1)P+1:qP}^\dagger [\hat{\mathbf{g}}_{\alpha,\ell}]_{qP+1:(q+1)P}, \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\alpha}}_\ell &= [\hat{\mathbf{g}}_{\alpha,\ell}]_{1:P}, \forall q \in \mathcal{I}(Q_B - 1), \ell \in \mathcal{I}(L_0),\end{aligned}\quad (27)$$

where $\{\hat{\phi}_{B,\ell}, \hat{\theta}_{B,\ell}\}_{\ell=1}^{L_0}$ can be recovered according to the specific structure of BS antenna array.

We summarize the **Fiber Sampling Tensor Completion**-based channel estimation scheme as Algorithm 1, abbreviated as *FS-TC*. The algorithm only harnesses standard linear algebra and avoids iterative runs and random initialization, and equally importantly, it guarantees to return the exact solution in the noiseless case.

Remark. In practice, the calculations of kernel subspaces included in (19), (23) will suffer from the environment noise \mathcal{N} in (7). Hence, in Step 4, we alternatively take the singular vectors corresponding to the smallest singular values of $\mathbf{S}_{\text{sel}} \mathbf{Q}_2(\mathcal{Z}) \in \mathbb{C}^{\|\mathbf{d}_{\text{sel}}\|_0 \times C_{L+1}^2}$ as its kernel subspace basis. Similarly, in Step 7, we take the left singular vector corresponding to the dominant singular value of $[\mathbf{P}_1^{(\ell)}, \dots, \mathbf{P}_{N_y}^{(\ell)}] \in \mathbb{C}^{N_x \times (N_y + N_P)}$ as the estimation of $\mathbf{a}_{x,\ell}$. Note that $\mathbf{S}_{\text{sel}} \mathbf{Q}_2(\mathcal{Z})$

⁹In this procedure, the factors $\{\mathbf{a}_{x,\ell}, \mathbf{a}_{y,\ell}, \mathbf{g}_{\beta,\ell}\}_{\ell=1}^L$ are automatically paired with each other. One can ignore the column permutation ambiguity since it is identical for all the factor matrices.

Algorithm 1 FS-TC Algorithm (Uplink)

Require: observation signal $\mathcal{Z} \in \mathbb{C}^{N_x \times N_y \times P}$, indicator $\mathcal{W} \in \{0, 1\}^{N_x \times N_y \times P}$, rank L .

- 1: Determine the binary indicator \mathbf{d}_{sel} as well as the selection matrix \mathbf{S}_{sel} by (9).
 - 2: Perform SVD of $\mathbf{Z}_{\text{sub}} = \mathbf{U}_{\text{sub}} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\text{sub}} \mathbf{V}_{\text{sub}}^H$, and derive the compressed tensor \mathcal{Z} by (14).
 - 3: Compute the transform $\mathbf{Q}_2(\mathcal{Z})$ by (16). Perform SVD of $\mathbf{S}_{\text{sel}} \mathbf{Q}_2(\mathcal{Z}) = \mathbf{U}_Q \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_Q \mathbf{V}_Q^H$.
 - 4: Derive the basis \mathbf{T}_S of π_S by (18). Compute the basis $\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{T}_S[\mathbf{V}_Q]_{:,C_L^2+1:C_{L+1}^2}$ by (19).
 - 5: Derive the tensor \mathcal{M} by (20). Solve this CPD as a *simultaneous diagonalization* problem by the GEVD method [44] or the extended QZ method [46], obtaining \mathbf{F} .
 - 6: Derive $\Xi(\mathbf{A}_x, \mathbf{A}_y) = \mathbf{U}_{\text{sub}} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\text{sub}} \mathbf{F}^{-T}$, $\mathbf{G}_\beta = \mathbf{V}_{\text{sub}}^* \mathbf{F}$ by (15).
 - 7: Derive $\mathbf{P}^{(\ell)} = \text{reshape}(\mathbf{S}_{\mathbf{W}}^T[\Xi(\mathbf{A}_x, \mathbf{A}_y)]_{:, \ell; [N_y, N_x]})^T$. Derive $\mathbf{A}_x, \mathbf{A}_y$ by (21)–(24).
 - 8: Estimate the AoAs $\{\phi_\ell, \theta_\ell\}$ by (25). Estimate the complex path gains $\hat{\beta}_\ell$ by (26).
 - 9: **return** channel matrix $(\widehat{\mathbf{A}}_x \odot \widehat{\mathbf{A}}_y) \widehat{\mathbf{G}}_\beta^T$, channel path parameters $\{\hat{\phi}_\ell, \hat{\theta}_\ell, \hat{\beta}_\ell\}$.
-

has a rank of C_L^2 , while the SVD algorithm returns up to $\min(\|\mathbf{d}_{\text{sel}}\|_0, C_{L+1}^2)$ singular values and the corresponding singular vectors. In order to approximate the L -dimensional kernel subspace by $[\mathbf{V}_Q]_{:,C_L^2+1:C_{L+1}^2}$ in step 4, the condition $\|\mathbf{d}_{\text{sel}}\|_0 \geq C_{L+1}^2$ requires to be satisfied, which is stricter than the uniqueness condition $\|\mathbf{d}_{\text{sel}}\|_0 \geq C_L^2$ in (11). Considering the worst configuration as illustrated in Fig. 3(b), we suggest to activate $N_A \geq N_x + N_y + C_{L+1}^2 - 1$ sensors for practical training to guarantee the validness of algorithms.

IV. TENSOR COMPLETION-BASED WIDEBAND CHANNEL ESTIMATION

In this section, we generalize the narrowband channel estimation approach to solve the wideband OFDM channel estimation problem, in which we can leverage the structural information of training signals in the frequency domain to relax the uniqueness conditions of tensor completion and develop the corresponding algorithms.

A. Space-Time-Frequency Signal Tensor

We represent the concatenated received incomplete uplink signal in (5) across K subcarriers in P time slots $\mathbf{Z} =$

$$[\mathbf{z}_{1,1}, \dots, \mathbf{z}_{P,1}, \mathbf{z}_{1,2}, \dots, \mathbf{z}_{P,K}] \in \mathbb{C}^{N_t \times KP} \text{ as }^{10}$$

$$\mathbf{Z} = \mathbf{W} * \mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{W} * \left((\mathbf{A}_x \odot \mathbf{A}_y) (\mathbf{P}_\tau \odot \mathbf{G}_\beta)^T \right) + \mathbf{W} * \mathbf{N}, \quad (28)$$

where $\mathbf{Y}(\mathbf{N}) \in \mathbb{C}^{N_t \times KP}$, $\mathbf{W} \in \{0, 1\}^{N_t \times KP}$ denote the training signal (noise) and indicator, respectively; $\mathbf{P}_\tau = [\mathbf{p}_{\tau,1}, \dots, \mathbf{p}_{\tau,L}] \in \mathbb{C}^{K \times L}$ and $\mathbf{G}_\beta = [\mathbf{g}_{\beta,1}, \dots, \mathbf{g}_{\beta,L}] \in \mathbb{C}^{P \times L}$ with $\mathbf{p}_{\tau,\ell} \triangleq [1, \dots, e^{-j2\pi \frac{(K-1)f_s \tau_\ell}{K_s}}]^T$ and $\mathbf{g}_{\beta,\ell} \triangleq [\beta_{\ell,1}, \dots, \beta_{\ell,P}]^T$. According to (41), $\mathbf{Y}(\mathbf{Z})$ can be regarded as a tensor matricization, i.e., $\text{Matr}(\mathcal{Y}(\mathbf{Z}); [2, 1], [4, 3])$, where

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{Y} &= \sum_{\ell=1}^L \mathbf{a}_{x,\ell} \circ \mathbf{a}_{y,\ell} \circ \mathbf{p}_{\tau,\ell} \circ \mathbf{g}_{\beta,\ell} + \mathcal{N} \\ &= [\mathbf{A}_x, \mathbf{A}_y, \mathbf{P}_\tau, \mathbf{G}_\beta] + \mathcal{N}, \end{aligned} \quad (29a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{Z} &= \mathcal{W} * \mathcal{Y} \\ &= \mathcal{W} * \left(\sum_{\ell=1}^L \mathbf{a}_{x,\ell} \circ \mathbf{a}_{y,\ell} \circ \mathbf{p}_{\tau,\ell} \circ \mathbf{g}_{\beta,\ell} \right) + \mathcal{W} * \mathcal{N}, \end{aligned} \quad (29b)$$

with $\mathcal{W} \in \{0, 1\}^{N_x \times N_y \times K \times P}$ and $\mathcal{N} \in \{0, 1\}^{N_x \times N_y \times K \times P}$ being the tensorial forms of \mathbf{W} and \mathbf{N} , respectively. By applying the row-selection matrix $\mathbf{S}_\mathbf{W} \in \{0, 1\}^{N_A \times N_t}$ in (8), the effective observed signal submatrix $\mathbf{Z}_{\text{sub}} \in \mathbb{C}^{N_A \times KP}$ can be similarly obtained as

$$\mathbf{Z}_{\text{sub}} = \mathbf{S}_\mathbf{W} \mathbf{Y} = \Xi (\mathbf{A}_x \odot \mathbf{A}_y) (\mathbf{P}_\tau \odot \mathbf{G}_\beta)^T + \mathbf{S}_\mathbf{W} \mathbf{N}. \quad (30)$$

One can verify that the (i, j) th passive unit cell corresponds to an all-zero mode-(3, 4) slice $\mathbf{W}_{i,j,:}$ as well as an all-zero row $[\mathbf{W}]_{(i-1)N_y+j,:}$. Solving (29) can be referred to as a *slice sampling* CPD tensor completion problem.

B. Uniqueness Condition of Tensor Completion

We define the incomplete matrix $\mathbf{P}^{(\ell)}$ following (10). Then, by leveraging the structural characteristic of \mathbf{P}_τ in (28), we develop the following uniqueness condition of the fourth-order CPD tensor completion in (29).

Theorem 2. Consider a tensor $\mathcal{Y} \in \mathbb{C}^{N_x \times N_y \times K \times P}$ with factor matrices $\{\mathbf{A}_x, \mathbf{A}_y, \mathbf{P}_\tau, \mathbf{G}_\beta\}$, partially observed by \mathcal{Z} in (29). Let $\tilde{\mathbf{P}}^{(\ell)}$ be the restricted bipartite graph of $\mathbf{P}^{(\ell)}$ as defined in (10). If

$$\begin{cases} \text{rank}(\Xi(\mathbf{A}_x, \mathbf{A}_y)) = \text{rank}(\mathbf{P}_\tau^{(K-1)} \odot \mathbf{G}_\beta) = L, \\ \tau_{\ell_1} \neq \tau_{\ell_2}, \forall \ell_1 \neq \ell_2 \in \mathcal{I}(L), \\ \tilde{\mathbf{P}}^{(\ell)} \text{ is a connected graph}, \forall \ell \in \mathcal{I}(L), \end{cases} \quad (31)$$

where $\mathbf{P}_\tau^{(K-1)} \triangleq [\mathbf{P}_\tau]_{1:K-1,:}$, then the rank of \mathcal{Y} equals L , and its CPD is unique up to scaling and permutation ambiguity.

Proof: See Appendix B. \blacksquare

In different cellular communication scenarios, some signal propagation paths with different AoAs coincidentally experience identical time delay. In this case, Theorem 2 is no

¹⁰One default configuration is to insert identical pilots, e.g. $x_{p,k} = 1$, into consecutive subcarriers. Actually, all the common comb-type pilot arrangements are permitted, which only cause a minor variation of the algorithm. Moreover, one may use rotational-invariant pilots, e.g., $\{x_{p,k} \triangleq e^{(k-1)\delta}\}_{k=1}^K$, to better control the peak-to-average power ratio.

longer applicable. Fortunately, we can leverage the concept of *virtual space-frequency array* to develop another uniqueness condition. Define

$$\tilde{\mathbf{A}}_x \triangleq \mathbf{P}_\tau^{(K_x)} \odot \mathbf{A}_x, \tilde{\mathbf{a}}_{x,\ell} = \mathbf{p}_{\tau,\ell}^{(K_x)} \otimes \mathbf{a}_{x,\ell}, \quad (32a)$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{A}}_y \triangleq \mathbf{P}_\tau^{(K_y)} \odot \mathbf{A}_y, \tilde{\mathbf{a}}_{y,\ell} = \mathbf{p}_{\tau,\ell}^{(K_y)} \otimes \mathbf{a}_{y,\ell}, \quad (32b)$$

where $K_x + K_y = K + 1$, $\mathbf{p}_{\tau,\ell}^{(K_x)} = [\mathbf{P}_\tau^{(K_x)}]_{:, \ell}$, $\mathbf{p}_{\tau,\ell}^{(K_y)} = [\mathbf{P}_\tau^{(K_y)}]_{:, \ell}$. Then, we determine the binary indicator $\tilde{\mathbf{d}}_{\text{sel}} \in \{0, 1\}^{C_{K_x N_x}^2 C_{K_y N_y}^2}$ as

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\mathbf{d}}_{\text{sel}} &= \left[\tilde{d}_{(1,2),(1,2)}, \tilde{d}_{(1,2),(1,3)}, \dots, \right. \\ &\quad \left. \tilde{d}_{(K_x N_x - 1, K_x N_x), (K_y N_y - 1, K_y N_y)} \right]^T, \\ \tilde{d}_{(i_1, i_2), (j_1, j_2)} &= \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } \tilde{\mathbf{y}}_{i_1, j_1, :}, \tilde{\mathbf{y}}_{i_1, j_2, :}, \tilde{\mathbf{y}}_{i_2, j_1, :}, \tilde{\mathbf{y}}_{i_2, j_2, :} \\ & \text{are observable fibers,} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

where the fibers $\{\tilde{\mathbf{y}}_{i,j,:}\} \in \mathbb{C}^P$ are from $\tilde{\mathcal{Y}} \triangleq [\tilde{\mathbf{A}}_x, \tilde{\mathbf{A}}_y, \mathbf{G}_\beta] \in \mathbb{C}^{K_x N_x \times K_y N_y \times P}$. Now, another new uniqueness condition of CPD tensor completion is presented as follows:

Theorem 3. Consider a tensor $\mathcal{Y} \in \mathbb{C}^{N_x \times N_y \times K \times P}$ with factor matrices $\{\mathbf{A}_x, \mathbf{A}_y, \mathbf{P}_\tau, \mathbf{G}_\beta\}$, partially observed by \mathcal{Z} in (29). Let $\tilde{\mathbf{D}}_{\text{sel}} = \text{Diag}(\tilde{\mathbf{d}}_{\text{sel}})$ as defined in (33), and let $\tilde{\mathbf{P}}^{(\ell)}$ be the restricted bipartite graph of $\mathbf{P}^{(\ell)}$ as defined in (10). If

$$\begin{cases} \text{rank}(\mathbf{G}_\beta) = L, \\ \text{rank}(\tilde{\mathbf{D}}_{\text{sel}} (\mathbf{C}_2(\tilde{\mathbf{A}}_x) \odot \mathbf{C}_2(\tilde{\mathbf{A}}_y))) = C_L^2, \\ \tilde{\mathbf{P}}^{(\ell)} \text{ is a connected graph}, \forall \ell \in \mathcal{I}(L), \end{cases} \quad (34)$$

with $\tilde{\mathbf{A}}_x, \tilde{\mathbf{A}}_y$ defined as in (32), then the rank of \mathcal{Y} equals L , and its CPD is unique up to scaling and permutation ambiguities.

Proof: See Appendix C. \blacksquare

Remark. In the generic case, the first condition of (31) becomes $\min(N_A, (K-1)P) \geq L$. On the other hand, as illustrated in Fig. 4, each of the N_A determinate entries of $\mathbf{P}^{(\ell)}$ in (10) corresponds to a $K_x \times K_y$ effective submatrix in the virtual array planes $\tilde{\mathbf{a}}_{x,\ell} \tilde{\mathbf{a}}_{y,\ell}^T$, which significantly increases $\|\tilde{\mathbf{d}}_{\text{sel}}\|_0$ in (33). Therefore, Theorem 2 and 3 indicate that introducing structural information of training signals in the frequency domain, i.e., \mathbf{P}_τ , helps relax the uniqueness condition of CPD tensor completion.

C. Proposed Algorithms

The **Slice Sampling Tensor Completion**-based wideband channel estimation scheme is summarized as Algorithm 2, abbreviated as *SS-TC*. This approach contains two schemes respectively derived from Theorem 2 and 3.

Remark. If $K_x \approx K_y$, one can define $K_m \triangleq \min(K_x, K_y)$ and compute

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\mathbf{A}}_{xy} &\triangleq \left[[\tilde{\mathbf{A}}_x]_{1:N_x,:}^T, [\tilde{\mathbf{A}}_y]_{1:N_y,:}^T, \dots, \right. \\ &\quad \left. [\tilde{\mathbf{A}}_x]_{(K_m-1)N_x+1:K_m N_x,:}^T, [\tilde{\mathbf{A}}_y]_{(K_m-1)N_y+1:K_m N_y,:}^T \right]^T \\ &= \mathbf{P}_\tau^{(K_m)} \odot [\mathbf{A}_x^T \quad \mathbf{A}_y^T]^T, \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

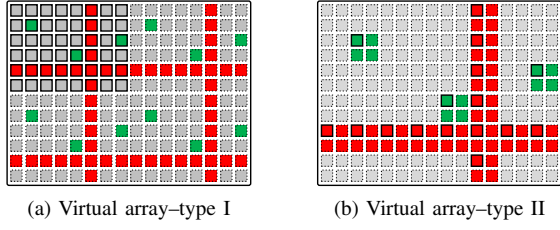


Fig. 4. Diagram of a virtual space-frequency array plane of hybrid IRS with $K_x = K_y = 2$. The gray/red/green squares denote the passive/basic active/extra active entries; the solid/dotted boxes denote the physical/virtual IRS elements. (a) $\{\mathbf{p}_{\tau,\ell}^{(K_x)} \otimes \mathbf{a}_{x,\ell}\} \times \{\mathbf{p}_{\tau,\ell}^{(K_y)} \otimes \mathbf{a}_{y,\ell}\}$ -plane. (b) Equivalent $\{\mathbf{a}_{x,\ell} \otimes \mathbf{p}_{\tau,\ell}^{(K_x)}\} \times \{\mathbf{a}_{y,\ell} \otimes \mathbf{p}_{\tau,\ell}^{(K_y)}\}$ -plane.

Algorithm 2 SS-TC Algorithm (Uplink)

Require: observation signal $\mathcal{Z} \in \mathbb{C}^{N_x \times N_y \times K \times P}$, indicator $\mathcal{W} \in \{0, 1\}^{N_x \times N_y \times K \times P}$, rank L .

Scheme 1 following Theorem 2:

- 1: Derive the generators $\{\hat{\omega}_{\tau,\ell}\}$ of \mathbf{P}_τ by (42)–(44). Derive \mathbf{G}_β by (45).
- 2: Compute $\Xi(\mathbf{A}_x, \mathbf{A}_y)$ by (42). Derive $\mathbf{A}_x, \mathbf{A}_y$ by (21)–(24).
- 3: Estimate the AoAs $\{\hat{\phi}_\ell, \hat{\theta}_\ell\}$ by (25).
- 4: Determine the scaling ambiguities $\{\Lambda_x, \Lambda_y, \Lambda_\tau\} \in \mathbb{C}^{L \times L}$ to derive $\hat{\beta}_\ell$.

Scheme 2 following Theorem 3:

- 1: Choose (K_x, K_y) with $K_x + K_y = K + 1$. Compute $\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}_{ss} \in \mathbb{C}^{K_x N_x \times K_y N_y \times P}$ by (46)–(49).
- 2: Solve the CPD tensor completion of $\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}$ by (14)–(24).
- 3: Estimate the AoAs $\{\hat{\phi}_\ell, \hat{\theta}_\ell\}$ and time delays $\{\hat{\tau}_\ell\}$ by (50).
- 4: Determine the scaling ambiguities $\{\Lambda_x, \Lambda_y, \Lambda_\tau\} \in \mathbb{C}^{L \times L}$ to derive $\hat{\beta}_\ell$.

return channel matrix $(\hat{\mathbf{A}}_x \odot \hat{\mathbf{A}}_y)(\hat{\mathbf{P}}_\tau \odot \hat{\mathbf{G}}_\beta)^T$, channel path parameters $\{\hat{\phi}_\ell, \hat{\theta}_\ell, \hat{\tau}_\ell, \hat{\beta}_\ell\}$.

to estimate $\{\omega_{\tau,\ell}\}_{\ell=1}^L$ by leveraging the rotational-invariance property of (35).

Moreover, if the system adopts a common comb-type pilot arrangement that does not satisfy the rotational-invariance property, neither Theorem 2 nor 3 applies. In this case, we can directly solve the third-order CPD $[[\mathbf{A}_x, \mathbf{A}_y, \mathbf{P}_\tau \odot \mathbf{G}_\beta]]$ of (29) according to Theorem 1, and solve a set of L rank-1 factorization subproblems as

$$\{\mathbf{p}_{\tau,\ell}^*, \mathbf{g}_{\beta,\ell}^*\} = \arg \max_{\|\mathbf{p}_{\tau,\ell}\|_2 = K, \mathbf{g}_{\beta,\ell}} \|\Omega^{(\ell)} - \mathbf{p}_{\tau,\ell} \mathbf{g}_{\beta,\ell}^T\|_F^2, \quad (36)$$

where $\Omega^{(\ell)} = \text{reshape}([\mathbf{P}_\tau \odot \mathbf{G}_\beta]_{:,;\ell}; [P, K])^T \in \mathbb{C}^{K \times P}$. One can take the dominant left/right singular vectors of $\Omega^{(\ell)}$ as the solution of (36).

V. NUMERICAL RESULTS

A. Computational Complexity

In Algorithm 1, the complexity is dominated by the construction of $\mathbf{S}_{\text{sel}} \mathbf{Q}_2(\mathcal{Z})$ and the computation of the CPD \mathcal{M} , which are of the order $\mathcal{O}(\|\mathbf{d}_{\text{sel}}\|_0 C_{L+1}^2)$ and $\mathcal{O}(L^3)$ respectively. In Algorithm 2, the complexity of Solution 1

is dominated by the derivation of $\mathbf{P}_\tau, \mathbf{G}_\beta$, which is of the order $\mathcal{O}(KPL^2)$; the complexity of Solution 2 is dominated by the computation of the CPD $\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}$, which is of the order $\mathcal{O}(\|\tilde{\mathbf{d}}_{\text{sel}}\|_0 C_{L+1}^2 + L^3)$. As a comparison, the CS method [23] has a complexity of the order $\mathcal{O}(N_x N_y P (N_x + N_y))$; the Alternating Least Squares (ALS) [28] has a complexity of the order $\mathcal{O}(3L^2 N_A + L^3 (N_x + N_y + P))$ per iteration; the Tensor completion by parallel Matrix factorization (TMac) [29] has a complexity of the order $\mathcal{O}(LN_x N_y P + L^2 (N_x + N_y + P))$ per iteration; the optimization-based nonlinear least squares (NLS) [30] has a complexity of the order $\mathcal{O}(L^2 N_A + L^3 N_x N_y P)$ per iteration.

B. Simulation Results

All the typical simulation parameters are listed here: $N_x = N_y = 16$ or 32; $N_B = 32$ (ULA), $M_B = 3$; $Q_M = 1$, $Q_B = 2$; $K_s = 128$, $f_c = 28\text{GHz}$, $L_0 = L = 4$, $U = 1$; the AoD/AoAs $\{\phi_{B(I,u),\ell}, \theta_{B(I,u),\ell}\}$ follow the uniform distribution $\mathcal{U}(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$; the complex gains $\{\alpha_{\ell,p}, \beta_{u,\ell,p}\}$ follow the normal distribution $\mathcal{CN}(0, 1)$; the time delays $\{\tau_{0(u),\ell}\}$ follow the uniform distribution $\mathcal{U}(0, 10^2\text{ns})$. The proposed FS-TC and SS-TC schemes are compared with the CS [23], ALS [28], TMac [29] and NLS [30].¹¹

1) *Uplink Narrowband Training*: Table II tabulates the algorithm computational complexity quantified by the single running time (milliseconds) as well as the effective channel estimation performance evaluated by the normalized mean square error (NMSE).¹² It shows that the proposed FS-TC can achieve enhanced performance with the lowest complexity, and the running time is inversely proportional to the number of missing signal fibers, or equivalently the missing ratio (MR) N_P/N_I . The performance and complexity of the iterative counterparts suffer from either the MR/noise level or the IRS scale, respectively. On the contrary, the FS-TC performs robustly against those hardware and system factors.

Fig. 5 plots the NMSE curves of channel matrices versus the received SNR, i.e., $\|\mathcal{Y} - \mathcal{N}\|_F^2 / \|\mathcal{N}\|_F^2$. It indicates that the FS-TC outperforms the ALS/TMac and CS when the SNR increases to 15 dB and 22.5 dB, respectively, while it can also achieve performance close to that of the NLS in the high-SNR region with much faster speed. Moreover, the performance of FS-TC is exponentially improved against the increasing SNR, while the CS and ALS cannot benefit much from the SNR. It can also be observed that even with a higher MR, the performance of the second configuration is better than that of the first one. This indicates that the number of effective signal measurements is more significant than the sampling ratio for the recovery of partially observed signal tensors.

¹¹To better evaluate the estimation performance of channel parameters, the tensor rank L_0, L is assumed to be known or perfectly estimated a priori for all the approaches. The angle resolution of CS method is $\frac{2\pi}{8N_x} \times \frac{2\pi}{8N_y}$.

¹²The NMSE metrics for narrowband and wideband uplink training are defined as $\|(\mathbf{A}_x \odot \mathbf{A}_y) \mathbf{G}_\beta^T - (\hat{\mathbf{A}}_x \odot \hat{\mathbf{A}}_y) \hat{\mathbf{G}}_\beta^T\|_F^2 / \|(\mathbf{A}_x \odot \mathbf{A}_y) \mathbf{G}_\beta^T\|_F^2$ and $\|(\mathbf{A}_x \odot \mathbf{A}_y)(\mathbf{P}_\tau \odot \mathbf{G}_\beta)^T - (\hat{\mathbf{A}}_x \odot \hat{\mathbf{A}}_y)(\hat{\mathbf{P}}_\tau \odot \hat{\mathbf{G}}_\beta)^T\|_F^2 / \|(\mathbf{A}_x \odot \mathbf{A}_y)(\mathbf{P}_\tau \odot \mathbf{G}_\beta)^T\|_F^2$, respectively. The NMSE of downlink training is similarly defined. The simulation laptop configuration is Intel(R) Core(TM) i7-8750H CPU 2.20GHz, 8.00 GB RAM; the notation “—” means that the algorithm cannot return effective estimates with $\text{NMSE} < 1.0$.

TABLE II
PERFORMANCE COMPARISONS OF TENSOR COMPLETION APPROACHES

Approaches		CS [23]		ALS [28]		TMac [29]		NLS [30]		FS-TC	
MR (%)	SNR (dB)	err	time	err	time	err	time	err	time	err	time
$[[N_x, N_y, P]]_L = [[16, 16, 6]]_4$											
75	25	1.1e-2	3.0e+1	4.6e-1	4.2e+1	1.3e-2	2.3e+2	4.8e-3	4.0e+3	5.4e-3	3.3e+1
	40	1.0e-2	3.0e+1	3.7e-1	4.2e+1	2.2e-3	2.2e+2	1.4e-4	3.9e+3	1.6e-4	3.2e+1
80	25	1.2e-2	2.8e+1	—	3.9e+1	3.0e-1	2.3e+2	6.4e-2	4.7e+3	8.9e-3	2.6e+1
	40	1.1e-2	2.7e+1	—	3.8e+1	2.8e-1	2.4e+2	2.7e-3	4.5e+3	2.5e-4	2.5e+1
$[[N_x, N_y, P]]_L = [[32, 32, 6]]_4$											
85	25	8.5e-3	4.6e+2	3.3e-1	2.9e+2	6.5e-3	5.3e+2	3.1e-3	4.1e+3	3.8e-3	1.1e+2
	40	8.2e-3	4.4e+2	2.4e-1	3.0e+2	1.1e-3	5.2e+2	1.2e-4	4.1e+3	1.3e-4	1.2e+2
90	25	9.3e-3	3.4e+2	—	2.3e+2	5.4e-1	5.0e+2	—	5.5e+3	7.6e-3	8.6e+1
	40	9.2e-3	3.2e+2	—	2.3e+2	4.6e-1	5.1e+2	9.2e-1	5.4e+3	1.7e-4	8.7e+1

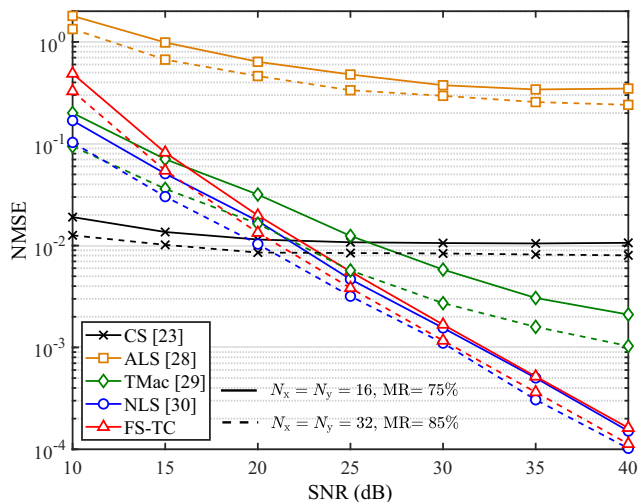


Fig. 5. Channel NMSE performance vs. SNR, $P = 6$.

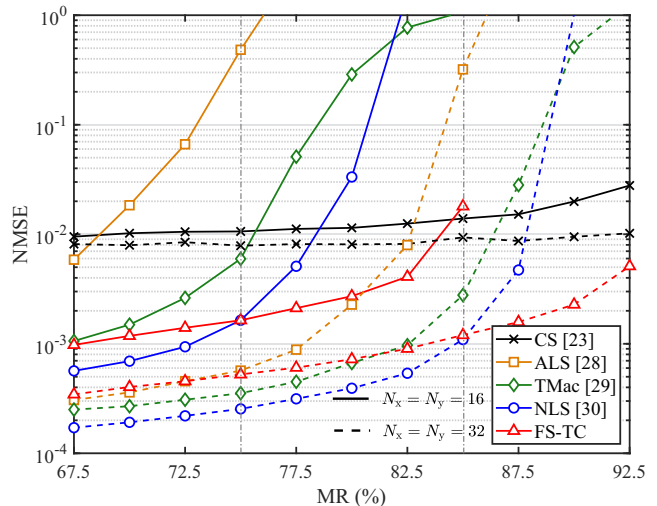


Fig. 6. Channel NMSE performance vs. MR, $P = 6$, SNR = 30 dB.

Fig. 6 plots the NMSE curves versus the MR of hybrid IRS. It illustrates that the performance of all the approaches, especially that of the ALS, TMac and NLS, deteriorates against the increasing MR. For the case where the number of effective signal samples is extremely limited, the FS-TC shows its superior performance. Concretely, when the MR exceeds 75% for the 16×16 -layout and 85% for the 32×32 -layout, the FS-TC evidently outperforms most of the counterparts. The robustness and short running time make FS-TC perfectly suitable for low-complexity IRSs with limited number of active elements, which can efficiently reduce the hardware complexity and power consumption.

Fig. 7 plots the NMSE curves versus the number of training frames. It shows that except the CS method, all the other methods can achieve enhanced estimation accuracy against the increasing P . This is due to the fact that more training time slots extend the depth of observation signal fibers to improve the performance of tensor completion approaches, which corroborates the analysis of uniqueness condition, while the performance of CS mainly depends on the resolution of sensing codebook. Furthermore, it can be observed that as P increases, the rate of performance enhancement gradually decreases.

Fig. 8 plots the number of training frames versus the

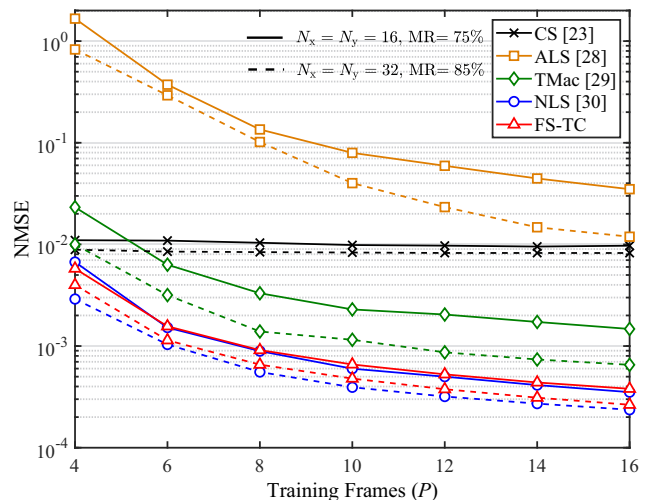


Fig. 7. Channel NMSE performance vs. training frames, SNR = 30 dB.

received SNR, given a target NMSE. It shows that as the SNR gradually increases, the minimal number of measurements P required to achieve desired performance decreases exponentially by orders of magnitude. Concretely, given an objective NMSE, the maximal SNR gap that can be compen-

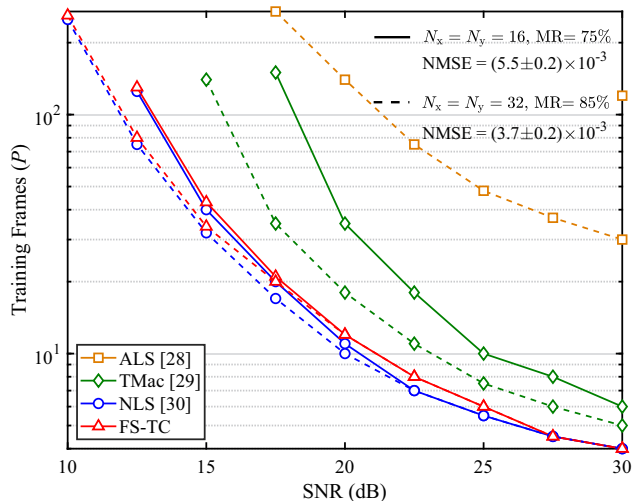


Fig. 8. Training frames vs. SNR given a target NMSE.

sated by adjusting the quantity of measurements is 10 dB, 15 dB and 20 dB for ALS, TMac and NLS/FS-TC respectively, whilst this considerable gap narrows down as the number of effective samples N_A reduces.

2) *Downlink Wideband Training*: Fig. 9 plots the NMSE curves of downlink wideband training versus the SNR.¹³ It demonstrates that the SS-TC schemes achieve exponentially improved performance against the increasing SNR, and systematically outperform the other counterparts at the high-SNR region. Moreover, as the bandwidth increases, the SS-TC-1 returns significantly enhanced results, while the SS-TC-2 is relatively insensitive to f_s . This can be explained as follows: an increasing f_s (or decreasing K_s) enlarges the subcarrier interval, as well as, the statistical phase distances of $\{e^{-j2\pi f_s \tau_{0,\ell}/K_s}\}$ to improve the resolution of $\{\tau_{0,\ell}, \alpha_{\ell,p}\}$ in the SS-TC-1, which directly determines the recovery accuracy of $\mathbf{A}_{x(y)}$. In the SS-TC-2 method, the information of time delays has been integrated into the virtual space-frequency arrays and gets recovered after the AoAs, which contributes much less to channel matrix estimation.

Fig. 10 plots the rooted mean square error (RMSE) curves of multipath parameters, i.e., $\{\phi_{l,\ell}, \theta_{l,\ell}, \phi_{B,\ell}, \tau_{0,\ell}\}$ versus the SNR.¹⁴ One can observe that the recovery accuracy achieved by the SS-TC methods exponentially improves against the increasing SNR. It also shows that the increasing bandwidth improves the RMSEs of all the parameters, especially the time delays, in the SS-TC-1, whilst those of AoA/AoDs in the SS-TC-2 remain relatively stable. This phenomenon conforms with the previous frequency analysis of Fig. 9. Combining with the complexity analysis, we can infer that the SS-TC-1 is suitable for large bandwidths with numerous training subcarriers, while the SS-TC-2 is oppositely suitable for the case with small values of K and f_s . By contrast, the CS method returns

¹³The scheme 1 and 2 in Algorithm 2 are denoted by *SS-TC-1* and *SS-TC-2*, respectively. The ALS method does not effectively work, and therefore, its performance curve is omitted.

¹⁴The RMSE of parameter x_ℓ is defined as $\sqrt{\frac{1}{L_0} \sum_{\ell=1}^{L_0} (x_\ell - \hat{x}_\ell)^2}$. The CS method cannot factorize the frequency and time parameters, and the TMac method computes the whole tensor signal but cannot derive the factor matrices.

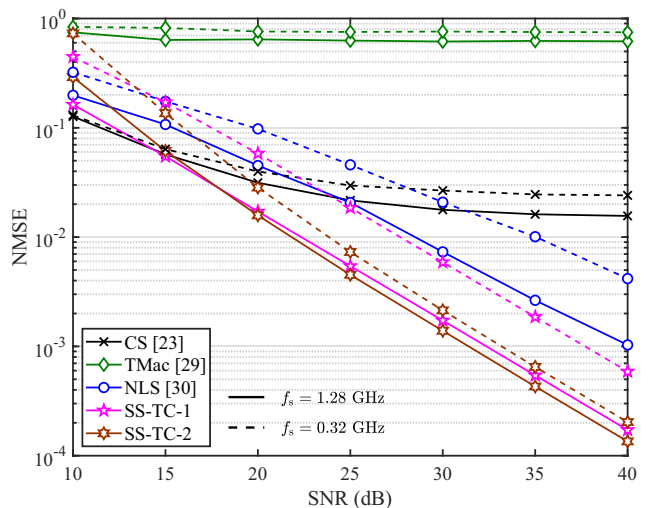


Fig. 9. Channel NMSE performance vs. SNR, $N_x = N_y = 16$, MR = 82.5%, $P = 6$, $K = 3$.

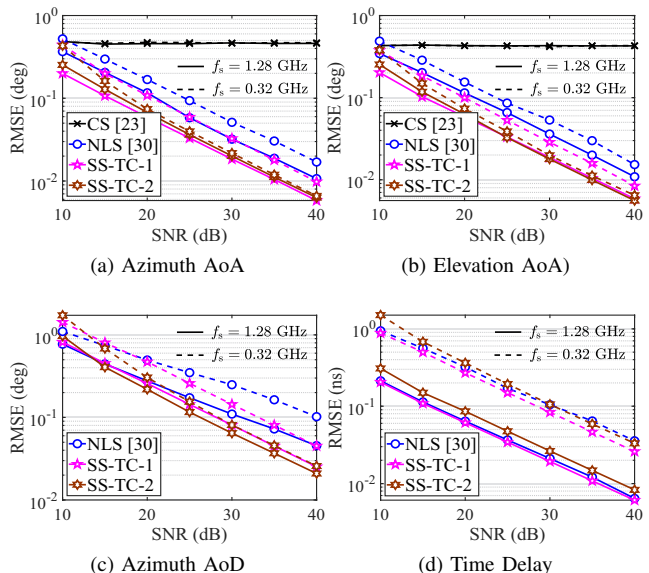


Fig. 10. Parameter RMSE performance vs. SNR, $N_x = N_y = 16$, MR = 82.5%, $P = 6$, $K = 3$.

constant RMSE of AoA due to the fixed resolution of angle codebooks; the NLS method yields considerable parameter accuracy but worse channel NMSE, which indicates that it lacks sufficient stability to simultaneously obtain accurate estimation along the space/time/frequency domains.

Fig. 11 plots the NMSE curves versus the quantity of training subcarriers. It shows that as K increases, the SS-TC and NLS achieve evidently enhanced performance, while the CS and TMac improve only marginally. Moreover, one can observe that as the performance of SS-TC-1 continues to improve, the result of SS-TC-2 gradually converges to a threshold of 4×10^{-4} . This observation is consistent with the earlier frequency analysis of Fig. 9, 10, which suggests that there is no need to further increase the number of training subcarriers when the structural frequency information has been fully exploited. Furthermore, compared with Fig. 7, Fig. 11

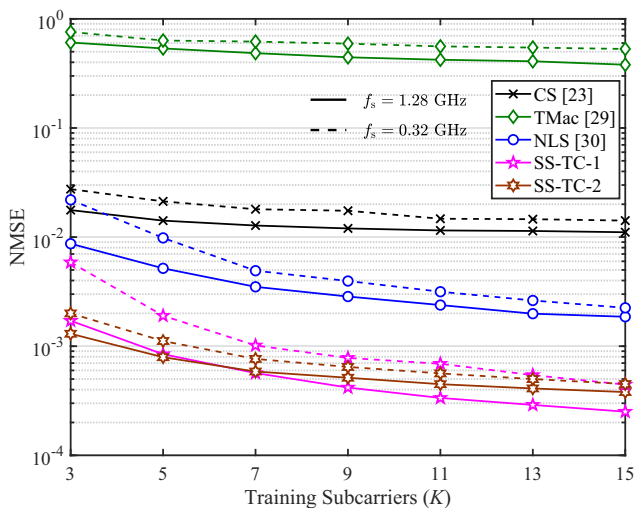


Fig. 11. Channel NMSE performance vs. training subcarriers, $N_x = N_y = 16$, MR = 82.5%, $P = 6$, SNR = 30 dB.

shows that the training subcarriers do not contribute as much as the training frames to the tensor signal completion, which can be explained that as K , P increase to large values, the “regularly”-sampled \mathbf{P}_τ does not provide as much effective information as the randomly-sampled \mathbf{G}_α .

Fig. 12 plots the ergodic spectral efficiency curves of the IRS-aided system versus the MR, which is defined as [6]

$$\frac{1}{PK} \mathbb{E} \left\{ \sum_{p,k} \log_2 \left(1 + \frac{P_{p,k}}{\sigma_n^2} \left\| \mathbf{H}_{p,k}^{\text{BI}} \text{Diag}(\hat{\mathbf{h}}_{p,k}^{\text{IM}}) \hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}_{p,k} \right\|^2 \right) \right\}, \quad (37)$$

where $P_{p,k}$, σ_n^2 denote the transmit power and noise variance, respectively; the IRS coefficients $\hat{\boldsymbol{\psi}}_{p,k}$ are generated by searching a codebook $\mathbf{D}_x \otimes \mathbf{D}_y$ with $[\mathbf{D}_{x(y)}]_{m,n} = e^{-j(m-1)\frac{2\pi}{N_x(y)}n}$ based on the estimated $\hat{\mathbf{H}}_{p,k}^{\text{BM}} \triangleq \hat{\mathbf{H}}_{p,k}^{\text{BI}} \text{Diag}(\hat{\mathbf{h}}_{p,k}^{\text{IM}})$ as in [23].¹⁵ The figure illustrates that when the MR is less than 85.0%, the SS-TC methods, especially the SS-TC-2 version, can achieve robust spectral efficiency close to that with perfect CSI. Moreover, the CS method yields considerable spectral efficiency thanks to its robust channel NMSE performance shown in Fig. 5, 6. As the MR gradually increases, the spectral efficiency performance of TMac and NLS dramatically deteriorates because the former cannot acquire effective channel estimates, and the latter suffers from estimation instability with a limited number of samples N_A .

VI. CONCLUSIONS

We considered the channel estimation of an IRS-assisted mmWave MIMO-OFDM system. We divided the cascaded channel estimation problem to the MS-to-IRS and BS-to-IRS subproblems to avoid the inherent estimation ambiguities. We developed a hybrid IRS design composed of passive and active modules, balancing the requirements of effective

¹⁵In the simulation, the transmitted SNR $P_{t,k}/\sigma_n^2$ is approximated by the quotient of the received SNR ρ and the maximal channel gain given the true codeword $\boldsymbol{\psi}_{p,k}^*$ as $\rho/\|\mathbf{H}_{p,k}^{\text{BM}}\boldsymbol{\psi}_{p,k}^*\|^2$.

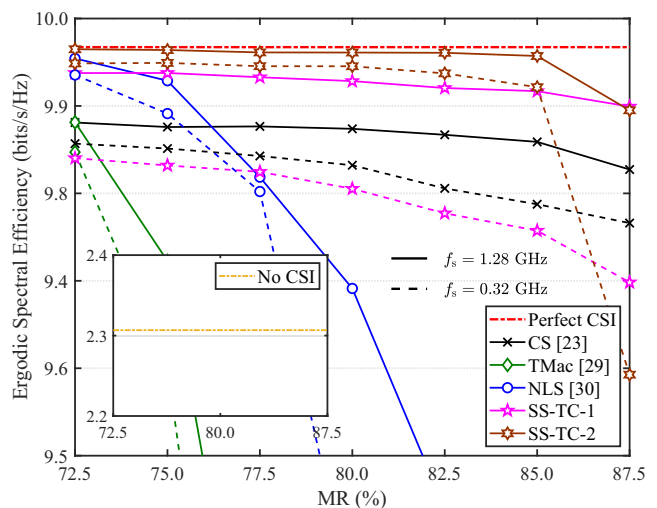


Fig. 12. Ergodic spectral efficiency performance vs. MR, $N_x = N_y = 16$, $P = 6$, $K = 3$, SNR = 30 dB.

signal processing and hardware complexity. We modeled the narrowband training signal as an incomplete third-order CPD tensor and derived a fiber sampling-tensor completion problem. We developed an algebraic solution that applies to arbitrary valid design of hybrid layout. Then, we turned to the wideband OFDM training case, and established a fourth-order CPD tensor completion model. By leveraging the structural characteristic of training signals in the space and frequency domain, we proposed two different channel estimation and parameter recovery solutions. The uniqueness conditions of CPD tensor completion were also analyzed, which can inform the hybrid IRS design and training configuration. Numerical results showed that the proposed strategy outperforms the traditional schemes in terms of accuracy and complexity. In our future work, we are going to improve the algorithm performance against regular sampling designs.

APPENDIX A

PRELIMINARIES OF TENSOR THEORY

We present here some basic concepts of tensor algebra. Tensors are multi-dimensional data arrays. Vectors and matrices are one-dimensional and two-dimensional tensors, respectively.

Definition 1. $\mathcal{X} \triangleq [x_{i_1, \dots, i_N}] \in \mathbb{C}^{I_1 \times \dots \times I_N}$ denotes a N th-order tensor. The vector $\mathbf{x}_{i_1, \dots, i_{n-1}, :, i_{n+1}, \dots, i_N} \in \mathbb{C}^{I_n}$ with all indices along the n th dimension is called a mode- n fiber. The matrix $\mathbf{X}_{i_1, \dots, i_{n_1-1}, :, i_{n_1+1}, \dots, i_{n_2-1}, :, i_{n_2+1}, \dots, i_N} \in \mathbb{C}^{I_{n_1} \times I_{n_2}}$ with all indices along the n_1, n_2 th dimensions is called a mode- (n_1, n_2) slice.

Definition 2 [25]–[27]. A *Canonical Polyadic Decomposition (CPD)* is a factorization of \mathcal{X} into a sum of rank-1 terms:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{X} &= \sum_{r=1}^R \mathbf{a}_r^{(1)} \circ \mathbf{a}_r^{(2)} \circ \dots \circ \mathbf{a}_r^{(N)} \\ &= \llbracket \mathbf{A}^{(1)}, \mathbf{A}^{(2)}, \dots, \mathbf{A}^{(N)} \rrbracket, \end{aligned} \quad (38)$$

where R is the rank of \mathcal{X} , i.e., the minimal number of rank-1 tensors that yield \mathcal{X} in a linear combination. The matrices

$\mathbf{A}^{(n)} = [\mathbf{a}_1^{(n)}, \dots, \mathbf{a}_R^{(n)}] \in \mathbb{C}^{I_n \times R}, \forall n$ are referred to as the *factor matrices* of CPD in (38).

Definition 3 [47]. The *matricization* operation denoted by $\text{Matr}(\mathcal{X}; [k_1, \dots, k_P], [k_{P+1}, \dots, k_N])$ unfolds \mathcal{X} into a matrix $\mathbf{X} \in \mathbb{C}^{\prod_{p=1}^P I_{k_p} \times \prod_{q=P+1}^N I_{k_q}}$ as:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\mathcal{X}} &= \text{permute}(\mathcal{X}; [k_1, \dots, k_N]), \\ \mathbf{X} &= \text{reshape}\left(\tilde{\mathcal{X}}; \left[\prod_{p=1}^P I_{k_p}, \prod_{q=P+1}^N I_{k_q}\right]\right), \end{aligned} \quad (39)$$

where $\tilde{\mathcal{X}} \in \mathbb{C}^{I_{k_1} \times \dots \times I_{k_N}}$; $\text{permute}(\mathcal{X}; \mathbf{t}_{\text{ord}}^T)$ rearranges the dimensions of tensor \mathcal{X} in the order specified by \mathbf{t}_{ord} ; $\text{reshape}(\mathcal{X}; \mathbf{t}_{\text{size}}^T)$ reconstructs \mathcal{X} into an array \mathbf{X} with sizes specified by \mathbf{t}_{size} .

As an inverse transform, the *tensorization* operation denoted by $\text{Tens}(\mathbf{X}; [I_1, \dots, I_N], [k_1, \dots, k_P], [k_{P+1}, \dots, k_N])$ tensorizes \mathbf{X} to a tensor \mathcal{X} as:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\mathcal{X}} &= \text{reshape}(\mathbf{X}; [I_{k_1}, \dots, I_{k_N}]), \\ \mathcal{X} &= \text{permute}(\tilde{\mathcal{X}}; \mathbf{t}_{\text{reord}}^T), \end{aligned} \quad (40)$$

where $[\mathbf{t}_{\text{reord}}]_{k_n} = n, \forall n$ specifies the reordering indices. The above functions share the identical definitions of their counterparts in MATLAB.¹⁶

Lemma 1 [44]. Consider a CPD tensor $\mathcal{X} \in \mathbb{C}^{I_1 \times \dots \times I_N}$ with factor matrices $\mathbf{A}^{(n)} \in \mathbb{C}^{I_n \times R}, \forall n \in \mathcal{I}(N)$. One can verify the relationship between the matricization result of CPD model and its factor matrices as

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{X} &= \text{Matr}(\mathcal{X}; [k_1, \dots, k_P], [k_{P+1}, \dots, k_N]) \\ &= \left(\mathbf{A}^{(k_P)} \odot \dots \odot \mathbf{A}^{(k_1)}\right) \left(\mathbf{A}^{(k_N)} \odot \dots \odot \mathbf{A}^{(k_{P+1})}\right)^T. \end{aligned} \quad (41)$$

APPENDIX B PROOF OF THEOREM 2

We perform the SVD of (29) as $\mathbf{Z}_{\text{sub}} = \mathbf{U}_{\text{sub}} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\text{sub}} \mathbf{V}_{\text{sub}}^H$, where $\mathbf{U}_{\text{sub}} \in \mathbb{C}^{N_A \times L}$, $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\text{sub}} \in \mathbb{C}^{L \times L}$ and $\mathbf{V}_{\text{sub}} \in \mathbb{C}^{K_P \times L}$. If $\Xi(\mathbf{A}_x, \mathbf{A}_y)$ and $\mathbf{P}_\tau^{(K-1)} \odot \mathbf{G}_\beta$ have full column rank, there exists a nonsingular matrix $\mathbf{F} \in \mathbb{C}^{L \times L}$ such that

$$\mathbf{U}_{\text{sub}} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\text{sub}} \mathbf{F}^{-T} = \Xi(\mathbf{A}_x, \mathbf{A}_y), \mathbf{V}_{\text{sub}}^* \mathbf{F} = \mathbf{P}_\tau \odot \mathbf{G}_\beta. \quad (42)$$

By leveraging the rotational-invariance characteristic of \mathbf{P}_τ , we have

$$\mathbf{V}_{\text{sub},1}^* \mathbf{F} = \mathbf{P}_\tau^{(K-1)} \odot \mathbf{G}_\beta, \quad (43a)$$

$$\mathbf{V}_{\text{sub},2}^* \mathbf{F} = \left(\mathbf{P}_\tau^{(K-1)} \odot \mathbf{G}_\beta\right) \boldsymbol{\Delta}_\tau, \quad (43b)$$

where $\mathbf{V}_{\text{sub},1} \triangleq [\mathbf{V}_{\text{sub}}]_{1:(K-1)P,:}$, $\mathbf{V}_{\text{sub},2} \triangleq [\mathbf{V}_{\text{sub}}]_{P+1:KP,:}$; $\boldsymbol{\Delta}_\tau \triangleq \text{Diag}([e^{j\omega_{\tau,1}}, \dots, e^{j\omega_{\tau,L}}]^T)$ with $\omega_{\tau,\ell} \triangleq -2\pi f_s \tau \ell / K_s$. $\boldsymbol{\Delta}_\tau$ and \mathbf{F} can be derived by the GEVD method as

$$\mathbf{F} \boldsymbol{\Delta}_\tau \mathbf{F}^{-1} = (\mathbf{V}_{\text{sub},1}^*)^\dagger \mathbf{V}_{\text{sub},2}^*. \quad (44)$$

If $\boldsymbol{\Delta}_\tau$ contains *distinct* diagonal entries, \mathbf{G}_β can be columnwisely computed as [48]

$$\mathbf{g}_{\beta,\ell} = \left(\frac{\mathbf{P}_{\tau,\ell}^H}{\|\mathbf{P}_{\tau,\ell}\|_2^2} \otimes \mathbf{I}_P \right) \mathbf{V}_{\text{sub}}^* \mathbf{f}_\ell. \quad (45)$$

¹⁶[http://www.mathworks.com/help/matlab/ref/reshape\(permute\).html](http://www.mathworks.com/help/matlab/ref/reshape(permute).html).

One can compute $\Xi(\mathbf{A}_x, \mathbf{A}_y)$ by (42), and recover $\{\mathbf{a}_{x,\ell}, \mathbf{a}_{y,\ell}\}$ following (21)–(24).

APPENDIX C PROOF OF THEOREM 3

We perform a matricization of \mathcal{Z} in (29) as

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\mathcal{Z}} &\triangleq \text{Matr}(\mathcal{W}; [1, 3], [4, 2]) * \text{Matr}(\mathcal{Y}; [1, 3], [4, 2]) \\ &= \tilde{\mathbf{W}} * ((\mathbf{P}_\tau \odot \mathbf{A}_x)(\mathbf{A}_y \odot \mathbf{G}_\beta)^T), \end{aligned} \quad (46)$$

where $\tilde{\mathbf{W}} \in \{0, 1\}^{K N_x \times P N_y}$ is the matricization result of \mathcal{W} . Then, we perform a *spatial smoothing* transformation of (46) with $K_x + K_y = K + 1$ as

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\mathcal{Z}}_{\text{ss}} &\triangleq \left[\mathbf{J}_1 \tilde{\mathcal{Z}} \quad \mathbf{J}_2 \tilde{\mathcal{Z}} \quad \dots \quad \mathbf{J}_{K_y} \tilde{\mathcal{Z}} \right], \\ \mathbf{J}_{k_y} &\triangleq \left[\mathbf{0}_{K_x \times (k_y - 1)} \quad \mathbf{I}_{K_x} \quad \mathbf{0}_{K_x \times (K_y - k_y)} \right] \otimes \mathbf{I}_{N_x}. \end{aligned} \quad (47)$$

By leveraging the rotational-invariance feature of \mathbf{P}_τ , we have [45], [49]

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\mathcal{Z}}_{\text{ss}} &= \tilde{\mathbf{W}}_{\text{ss}} * \left((\mathbf{P}_\tau^{(K_x)} \odot \mathbf{A}_x) (\mathbf{P}_\tau^{(K_y)} \odot \mathbf{A}_y \odot \mathbf{G}_\beta)^T \right) \\ &= \tilde{\mathbf{W}}_{\text{ss}} * \left(\tilde{\mathbf{A}}_x (\tilde{\mathbf{A}}_y \odot \mathbf{G}_\beta)^T \right), \end{aligned} \quad (48)$$

where $\tilde{\mathbf{W}}_{\text{ss}} \in \{0, 1\}^{K_x N_x \times K_y N_y P}$ is the spatial smoothing result of $\tilde{\mathbf{W}}$. The equivalent incomplete signal tensor $\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}_{\text{ss}} \in \mathbb{C}^{K_x N_x \times K_y N_y \times P}$ can be derived from (48) as

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\mathcal{Z}}_{\text{ss}} &\triangleq \text{Tens}(\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}_{\text{ss}}; [K_x N_x, K_y N_y, P], 1, [3, 2]) \\ &= \tilde{\mathbf{W}}_{\text{ss}} * [\tilde{\mathbf{A}}_x, \tilde{\mathbf{A}}_y, \mathbf{G}_\beta], \end{aligned} \quad (49)$$

where $\tilde{\mathbf{W}}_{\text{ss}} \in \{0, 1\}^{K_x N_x \times K_y N_y \times P}$ is the tensorization result of $\tilde{\mathbf{W}}_{\text{ss}}$. This CPD tensor completion problem can be solved up to scaling and permutation ambiguities via (14)–(24). One can separate $\{\mathbf{A}_x, \mathbf{A}_y, \mathbf{P}_\tau\}$ from $\{\tilde{\mathbf{A}}_x, \tilde{\mathbf{A}}_y\}$ by leveraging their rotational-invariance feature as

$$e^{j\omega_{x,\ell}} = [\boldsymbol{\Pi}_x \tilde{\mathbf{a}}_{x,\ell}]_{1:(N_x-1)K_x}^\dagger [\boldsymbol{\Pi}_x \tilde{\mathbf{a}}_{x,\ell}]_{K_x+1:N_x K_x}, \quad (50a)$$

$$e^{j\omega_{y,\ell}} = [\boldsymbol{\Pi}_y \tilde{\mathbf{a}}_{y,\ell}]_{1:(N_y-1)K_y}^\dagger [\boldsymbol{\Pi}_y \tilde{\mathbf{a}}_{y,\ell}]_{K_y+1:N_y K_y}, \quad (50b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} e^{j\omega_{\tau,\ell}} &= [\tilde{\mathbf{a}}_{x,\ell}]_{1:(K_x-1)N_x}^\dagger [\tilde{\mathbf{a}}_{x,\ell}]_{N_x+1:K_x N_x} \\ &= [\tilde{\mathbf{a}}_{y,\ell}]_{1:(K_y-1)N_y}^\dagger [\tilde{\mathbf{a}}_{y,\ell}]_{N_y+1:K_y N_y}, \end{aligned} \quad (50c)$$

where the phases $\omega_{x,\ell} \triangleq \sin \phi_\ell \cos \theta_\ell$, $\omega_{y,\ell} \triangleq \sin \phi_\ell \sin \theta_\ell$ and $\omega_{\tau,\ell} \triangleq -2\pi f_s \tau \ell / K_s$ are called the *generators* of \mathbf{A}_x , \mathbf{A}_y and \mathbf{P}_τ , respectively. $\boldsymbol{\Pi}_x \in \{0, 1\}^{K_x N_x \times K_x N_x}$ and $\boldsymbol{\Pi}_y \in \{0, 1\}^{K_y N_y \times K_y N_y}$ are permutation matrices such that $\boldsymbol{\Pi}_x \tilde{\mathbf{A}}_x = \mathbf{A}_x \odot \mathbf{P}_\tau^{(K_x)}$ and $\boldsymbol{\Pi}_y \tilde{\mathbf{A}}_y = \mathbf{A}_y \odot \mathbf{P}_\tau^{(K_y)}$, respectively.

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