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Joint Near-Field Sensing and Visibility Region Detection with Extremely Large Aperture Arrays

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Abstract—In this paper, we consider near-field localization and sensing with an extremely large aperture array under partial blockage of array antennas, where spherical wavefront and spatial non-stationarity are accounted for. We propose an Ising model to characterize the clustered sparsity feature of the blockage pattern, develop an algorithm based on alternating optimization for joint channel parameter estimation and visibility region detection, and further estimate the locations of the user and environmental scatterers. The simulation results confirm the effectiveness of the proposed algorithm compared to conventional methods.

Index Terms—Extremely large aperture array, near-field channel estimation, visible region detection, partial blockage detection

I. INTRODUCTION

Sensing, in terms of estimating the state (e.g., position) of user equipment (UE) and environmental scatterers, is a key task in wireless networks, which highly overlaps with *channel estimation* in wireless communications [1]–[3]. Sensing (or channel estimation) is mostly based on the planar wavefront assumption in current and past generations of wireless systems [4], [5]. However, it faces serious challenges in future wireless systems, as the array size increases by an order of magnitude and the operating frequencies go to millimeter wave (mmWave) and Terahertz (THz) bands [6]–[9]. As a result, the near-field (NF) condition will become increasingly prevalent in various applications. In NF, the planar wavefront assumption is invalid, and instead, the spherical wavefront model should be considered. The spherical wavefront model accounts for angle and distance information, which is more complicated than the planar wavefront model. Additionally, the entire antenna array is affected by spatial non-stationary (SnS) due to the NF effect and partial blockage [10]–[13] (partial blockage is also referred to as visibility region (VR); see [14]–[19]).

To address the above challenges, various joint channel estimation and VR detection methods are proposed in the literature [14]–[24]. These works characterize the NF channel response as a product of channel gain, indicator factor, and NF steering vector, and can be categorized into deterministic,

stochastic, and hybrid channel models. Deterministic models used in [14]–[18] are site-specific and they determine the indicator factor as either 0 or 1, while defining the steering vector as a function of angle and distance. Stochastic models are used in [19]–[21] and describe the indicator factor using statistical parameters without explicitly modeling the physical environment. For hybrid models used in [22]–[24], the indicator factor is statistically determined as 0 or 1, and the steering vector is a function of angle and distance. The deterministic models and hybrid models are more preferred for positioning and mapping, as the stochastic models do not explicitly capture angle and distance information. Note that all existing studies assume that antenna elements obstructed by blockage (i.e., outside the line-of-sight region) do not contribute to the array’s channel response. However, this assumption is practically not true due to the diffraction and penetration effects of obstacles, which have been verified by measurement data as in [10]–[13].

From the methodology perspective, existing methods can be classified into two groups: non-Bayesian inference [14]–[18] and Bayesian inference [19]–[24]. To be specific, non-Bayesian inference methods treat joint channel estimation and VR detection as compressive sensing problems, and solve them by orthogonal matching pursuit [14], [17], [18], maximum likelihood estimation (MLE) [15]–[17], and/or alternating direction method of multipliers [18]. These non-Bayesian inference methods [14]–[18] and one Bayesian inference method [24] rely on the subarrays, which assume that the subchannel of each subarray can be treated as spatial stationary. However, this assumption may not be practical, especially when there exists partial blockages. For the remaining Bayesian inference methods, [19] and [21] adopt the Dirichlet process and Bernoulli-Gaussian distribution to model the VR indicator factor, respectively, which fail to characterize the clustered sparsity of the VR indicator vector; while [20], [22], and [23] employ nested Bernoulli-Gaussian distribution, three-layer hidden Markov chain, and one-order Markov chain, respectively, to describe the clustered sparsity of the indicator vector. These Markov chains are complicated in terms of modeling the clustered sparsity.

In this paper, we propose a new channel model in partial blockage scenario and an algorithm for joint channel estimation and VR detection. Our main contributions include: (i) We develop a simpler model, i.e., the *Ising* model, to capture the clustered sparsity of the indicator vector. (ii) To account for the data from [10]–[13], we model the channel response (when it is blocked) as a Gaussian distribution with small variance,

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which is essentially different from the literature [14]–[24]. (iii) We propose an alternating optimization (AO)-based algorithm for joint NF sensing and VR detection, which performs better than conventional methods, verified by simulations.

II. SIGNAL MODEL

We consider an uplink time division duplexing scenario, as shown in Fig. 1 (a), where multiple single-antenna UEs transmit orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM) pilot signals to a base station (BS) equipped with a uniform linear array (ULA) consisting of $N \gg 1$ half-wavelength spaced antennas. Since different UEs adopt orthogonal pilot sequences during the channel estimation stage, an arbitrary UE is considered in the following sections. The pilot signals contain K subcarriers and T symbols. There are obstacles between the extremely large aperture array (ELAA) and the UE, which partially block the ELAA. The channel response at the reference point (center point of the ELAA) contributed by the l -th path reads [10]

$$x_k^{(l)} = g^{(l)} e^{-j2\pi f_k (d^{(l)} + d_{\text{UE}}^{(l)})/c}, \quad l = 0, 1, \dots, L-1, \quad (1)$$

where L denotes the total number of paths (assumed to be known in this paper), $g^{(l)}$ is the complex channel gain, $f_k = f_c + k\Delta_f$ with f_c being the carrier frequency and Δ_f being the subcarrier spacing, $d^{(l)}$ denotes the distance between the l -th scatterer and the reference point, $d_{\text{UE}}^{(l)}$ denotes the propagation distance from the UE to the l -th scatterer ($d_{\text{UE}}^{(0)} = 0$ for line-of-sight (LoS)), and c is the speed of light. Then, the channel response of the n -th antenna at the k -th subcarrier and t -th snapshot, contributed by the l -th path, is given as

$$x_{n,k}^{(l)} = \alpha_n^{(l)} x_k^{(l)} \frac{d^{(l)}}{d_n^{(l)}} e^{j2\pi f_k (d^{(l)} - d_n^{(l)})/c} \quad (2a)$$

$$= \alpha_n^{(l)} g^{(l)} \frac{d^{(l)}}{d_n^{(l)}} e^{-j2\pi f_k d_n^{(l)}/c} e^{-j2\pi f_k d_{\text{UE}}^{(l)}/c}, \quad (2b)$$

where $\alpha_n^{(l)}$ denotes a stochastic variable characterizing the SnS effect, and $d_n^{(l)} = \sqrt{(d^{(l)})^2 - 2d^{(l)}\delta_n\Delta \sin(\theta^{(l)}) + \delta_n^2\Delta^2}$ is the distance between the l -th scatterer and the n -th antenna, with $\theta^{(l)}$ being the angle of arrival (AoA) of the l -th path, Δ being the element-spacing, and $\delta_n = \frac{2n-N-1}{2}$ for $n = 1, 2, \dots, N$. The relation between the position of the l -th scatterer and its channel parameters is shown in Fig. 1 (b).

Stacking $x_{n,k}^{(l)}$ for $n = 1, 2, \dots, N$, into a column vector $\mathbf{x}_k^{(l)} \in \mathbb{C}^N$, we obtain $\mathbf{x}_k^{(l)} = g^{(l)} \boldsymbol{\alpha}^{(l)} \odot \mathbf{h}_k^{(l)}$, where \odot denotes the Hadamard (entry-wise) product, $\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{(l)} \triangleq [\alpha_1^{(l)}, \alpha_2^{(l)}, \dots, \alpha_N^{(l)}]^T \in \mathbb{C}^N$, and $\mathbf{h}_k^{(l)} \in \mathbb{C}^N$ is defined as

$$\mathbf{h}_k^{(l)} = e^{-j2\pi f_k d_{\text{UE}}^{(l)}/c} \left[\frac{d^{(l)}}{d_1^{(l)}} e^{-j2\pi f_k d_1^{(l)}/c}, \dots, \frac{d^{(l)}}{d_N^{(l)}} e^{-j2\pi f_k d_N^{(l)}/c} \right]^T. \quad (3)$$

The observation data of the ELAA at the k -th subcarrier and t -th snapshot, denoted by $\mathbf{y}_k \in \mathbb{C}^N$, can be given as

$$\mathbf{y}_{k,t} = \left(\sum_{l=0}^{L-1} \mathbf{x}_k^{(l)} \right) s_{k,t} + \mathbf{n}_{k,t}, \quad (4)$$

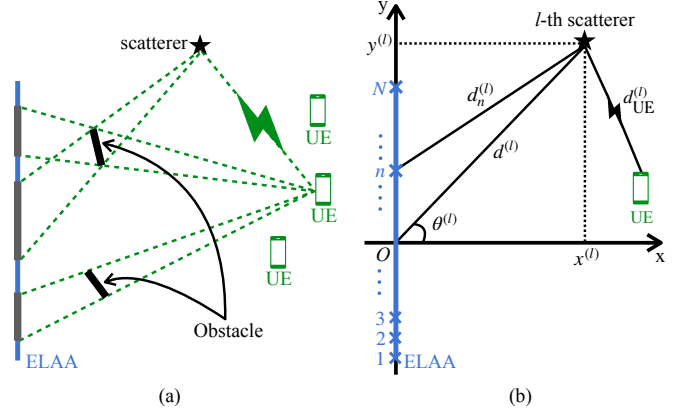


Fig. 1: (a) Illustration of near-field multipath (i.e., multiple scatterers) propagation in the presence of partial blockage. (b) Illustration of position of the l -th scatterer in the Cartesian coordinate system.

where $s_{k,t}$ is the pilot signal (which is equal to 1 without loss of generality), and $\mathbf{n}_{k,t} \in \mathbb{C}^N \sim \mathcal{CN}(\mathbf{0}, \sigma_n^2 \mathbf{I})$ with σ_n^2 denoting the noise variance. Stacking (based on different stacking manners) $\mathbf{y}_{k,t}$ for all k and t , we obtain

$$\check{\mathbf{y}} = \check{\mathbf{R}} \boldsymbol{\alpha} + \check{\mathbf{n}}, \quad \check{\mathbf{y}} = \check{\mathbf{R}} \mathbf{h} + \check{\mathbf{n}}, \quad \check{\mathbf{y}} = \check{\mathbf{R}} \mathbf{g} + \check{\mathbf{n}}, \quad (5)$$

where the variables are defined in Appendix A.

III. PROPOSED MODEL AND METHOD

A. Proposed Model

We propose to model the antenna amplitude conditioned on the VR as

$$p(\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{(l)} | \mathbf{b}^{(l)}) = \prod_{n=1}^N p(\alpha_n^{(l)} | b_n^{(l)}), \quad (6)$$

where $\mathbf{b}^{(l)} \triangleq [b_1^{(l)}, b_2^{(l)}, \dots, b_N^{(l)}]^T \in \mathbb{R}^N$, and $b_n^{(l)}$ indicating if the n -th antenna is in the VR of the l -th path, as

$$b_n^{(l)} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } n\text{-th antenna lies in VR,} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

In (6), the amplitude at each antenna is modeled as

$$p(\alpha_n^{(l)} | b_n^{(l)}) = (1 - b_n^{(l)}) \mathcal{CN}(0, \sigma_b^2) + b_n^{(l)} \delta(\alpha_n - 1), \quad (8)$$

where σ_b^2 denotes the amplitude variance in the blockage region, and $\delta(\cdot)$ is the Dirac delta function. When the n -th antenna lies in the VR, then $b_n^{(l)} = 1$ and its amplitude follows $\delta(\alpha_n - 1)$, meaning that $\alpha_n = 1$ with probability one; otherwise, $b_n^{(l)} = 0$ and its amplitude follows $\mathcal{CN}(0, \sigma_b^2)$. Note that when $b_n^{(l)} = 1$ for all n and l , the observation reduces to $\mathbf{x}_k^{(l)} = g^{(l)} \mathbf{h}_k^{(l)}$, which corresponds to the general case of deterministic channel model without considering the SnS.

To proceed, we approximate the Dirac delta function by a complex Gaussian distribution with a very small variance σ_v^2 , and rewrite (8) as

$$p(\alpha_n^{(l)} | b_n^{(l)}) \approx (1 - b_n^{(l)}) \mathcal{CN}(0, \sigma_b^2) + b_n^{(l)} \mathcal{CN}(1, \sigma_v^2) \\ = \mathcal{CN}(b_n^{(l)}, (1 - b_n^{(l)}) \sigma_b^2 + b_n^{(l)} \sigma_v^2). \quad (9)$$

Since whether the antenna lies in the VR is related to its nearby antennas, we propose to utilize an *Ising model* (a standard type

of Markov random fields [25]) to characterize the clustered sparsity of $\mathbf{b}^{(l)}$, which is given as

$$p(\mathbf{b}^{(l)}) = \frac{1}{A} e^{-\left(\sum_{(n,m) \in \mathcal{E}} \beta_{nm}^{(l)} b_n^{(l)} b_m^{(l)} + \sum_{n=1}^N \gamma_n^{(l)} b_n^{(l)} \right)}, \quad (10)$$

where $b_n^{(l)} \triangleq 2b_n^{(l)} - 1$ are substitution variables, \mathcal{E} is the set of edges representing neighboring antenna pairs, $\beta_{nm}^{(l)}$ denotes the interaction strength between the n -th and m -th antennas, $\gamma_n^{(l)}$ is the individual strength parameter for the n -th antenna, and A is the normalization parameter. A detailed explanation of the proposed Ising model is given in Appendix B.

B. Proposed Method

The joint distribution based on (4) can be given by

$$\begin{aligned} & p(\mathbf{y}, \{\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{(l)}\}, \{\mathbf{b}^{(l)}\}, \{\mathbf{g}^{(l)}\}; \{\boldsymbol{\theta}^{(l)}\}, \{d^{(l)}\}, \{d_{\text{UE}}^{(l)}\}) \\ &= p(\mathbf{y} | \{\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{(l)}\}, \{\mathbf{b}^{(l)}\}, \{\mathbf{g}^{(l)}\}; \{\boldsymbol{\theta}^{(l)}\}, \{d^{(l)}\}, \{d_{\text{UE}}^{(l)}\}) \prod_{l=0}^{L-1} p(\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{(l)} | \mathbf{b}^{(l)}) p(\mathbf{b}^{(l)}), \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

where $p(\mathbf{y} | \{\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{(l)}\}, \{\mathbf{b}^{(l)}\}, \{\mathbf{g}^{(l)}\}; \{\boldsymbol{\theta}^{(l)}\}, \{d^{(l)}\}, \{d_{\text{UE}}^{(l)}\}) = \mathcal{CN}(\sum_{l=0}^{L-1} \mathbf{x}^{(l)}, \sigma_n^2 \mathbf{I})$. Substituting the results in (6), (9) and (10) into (11) yields the negative log-likelihood function, $-\log p(\mathbf{y}, \{\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{(l)}\}, \{\mathbf{b}^{(l)}\}, \{\mathbf{g}^{(l)}\}; \{\boldsymbol{\theta}^{(l)}\}, \{d^{(l)}\}, \{d_{\text{UE}}^{(l)}\}) = f_1 + f_2 + f_3 + L \log A$, where

$$f_1 \triangleq \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} \|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{R}\mathbf{w}\|_2^2, \quad (12a)$$

$$f_2 \triangleq \sum_{l=0}^{L-1} \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{(\alpha_n^{(l)} - b_n^{(l)})^2}{(1 - b_n^{(l)})\sigma_b^2 + b_n^{(l)}\sigma_v^2}, \quad (12b)$$

$$f_3 \triangleq \sum_{l=0}^{L-1} \left(\sum_{(n,m) \in \mathcal{E}} \beta_{nm}^{(l)} b_n^{(l)} b_m^{(l)} + \sum_{n=1}^N \gamma_n^{(l)} b_n^{(l)} \right), \quad (12c)$$

and $L \log A$ is unrelated to the unknown channel parameters $\{\boldsymbol{\theta}^{(l)}, d^{(l)}, d_{\text{UE}}^{(l)}, g^{(l)}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}^{(l)}\}$ and the VR indicator vectors $\{\mathbf{b}^{(l)}\}$. In addition, \mathbf{y} , \mathbf{R} , and \mathbf{w} in (12a) equal to $\check{\mathbf{y}}$, $\check{\mathbf{R}}$, and $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$, respectively, when the first model in (5) is considered; \mathbf{y} , \mathbf{R} , and \mathbf{w} equal to $\tilde{\mathbf{y}}$, $\check{\mathbf{R}}$, and \mathbf{h} , respectively, when the second model in (5) is considered; and \mathbf{y} , \mathbf{R} , and \mathbf{w} equal to $\bar{\mathbf{y}}$, $\check{\mathbf{R}}$, and \mathbf{g} , respectively, when the third model in (5) is considered. Consequently, the estimates of channel parameters and VR indicator vectors can be obtained via

$$\{\{\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}^{(l)}\}, \{\hat{d}^{(l)}\}, \{\hat{d}_{\text{UE}}^{(l)}\}, \{\hat{g}^{(l)}\}, \{\hat{\boldsymbol{\alpha}}^{(l)}\}, \{\hat{\mathbf{b}}^{(l)}\}\} = \arg \min f_1 + f_2 + f_3. \quad (13)$$

The hyperparameters of the Ising model can be estimated by measurement data, and the estimations of channel parameters, VR indicator vector, and positions of all scatterers are presented as follows.

1) Estimation of Channel Parameters and VR Indicator:

By introducing the following auxiliary variables defined as:

$$\mathbf{b} \triangleq \mathbf{1}_T \otimes [(\mathbf{b}^{(0)})^T, (\mathbf{b}^{(1)})^T, \dots, (\mathbf{b}^{(L-1)})^T]^T \in \mathbb{R}^{NLT \times 1}$$

$$\mathbf{b}' \triangleq 2\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{1}_{NLT} \in \{-1, 1\}^{NLT \times 1},$$

$$\mathbf{q} \triangleq \sigma_b^2 \mathbf{1}_{NLT} + (\sigma_v^2 - \sigma_b^2) \mathbf{b} \in \mathbb{R}^{NLT \times 1},$$

$$\mathbf{Q} \triangleq \text{diag}(\mathbf{q}) \in \mathbb{R}^{NLT \times NLT},$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{E}}^{(l)} \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \beta_{12}^{(l)} & \cdots & \beta_{1N}^{(l)} \\ \beta_{21}^{(l)} & 0 & \cdots & \beta_{2N}^{(l)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \beta_{N1}^{(l)} & \beta_{N2}^{(l)} & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times N},$$

$$\mathbf{E} \triangleq \mathbf{I}_T \otimes \text{blkdiag}(\tilde{\mathbf{E}}^{(0)}, \tilde{\mathbf{E}}^{(1)}, \dots, \tilde{\mathbf{E}}^{(L-1)}) \in \mathbb{R}^{NLT \times NLT},$$

$$\tilde{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}^{(l)} \triangleq [\gamma_1^{(l)}, \gamma_2^{(l)}, \dots, \gamma_N^{(l)}]^T \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times 1},$$

$$\boldsymbol{\gamma} \triangleq \mathbf{1}_T \otimes [(\tilde{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}^{(0)})^T, (\tilde{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}^{(1)})^T, \dots, (\tilde{\boldsymbol{\gamma}}^{(L-1)})^T]^T \in \mathbb{R}^{NLT \times 1},$$

we reformulate: $f_1 = \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} \|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{R}\mathbf{w}\|_2^2$, $f_2 = \|\mathbf{Q}^{-\frac{1}{2}}(\boldsymbol{\alpha} - \mathbf{b})\|_2^2$, and $f_3 = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{b}'^T \mathbf{E} \mathbf{b}' + \boldsymbol{\gamma}^T \mathbf{b}'$. Problem (13) is solved by the following two-step strategy:

Step 1: $\{\hat{\mathbf{g}}, \hat{\mathbf{h}}, \hat{\boldsymbol{\alpha}}, \hat{\mathbf{b}}\} = \arg \min_{\{\mathbf{g}, \mathbf{h}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}, \mathbf{b}\}} f_1 + f_2 + f_3 \quad \text{s.t. } \mathbf{b} \in \{0, 1\}^{NLT}$, (14)

Step 2: $\{\{\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}}^{(l)}\}, \{\hat{d}^{(l)}\}, \{\hat{d}_{\text{UE}}^{(l)}\}\} \leftarrow \hat{\mathbf{h}}, \quad \hat{\boldsymbol{\alpha}}_t^{(l)} = [\hat{\boldsymbol{\alpha}}]_{t, (l-1)N+1:lN}$,
 $\hat{g}^{(l)} = [\hat{\mathbf{g}}]_l, \quad \hat{\mathbf{b}}^{(l)} = [\hat{\mathbf{b}}]_{(l-1)N+1:lN}$. (15)

Solve (14): Parameters \mathbf{g} , \mathbf{h} , $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$, and \mathbf{b} can be estimated under the AO framework.

- Estimate \mathbf{g} : Given $\bar{\mathbf{y}}$ and $\check{\mathbf{R}}$ defined in (22) and (23a), respectively, the least squares (LS) solution for $\min_{\mathbf{g}} \|\bar{\mathbf{y}} - \check{\mathbf{R}}\mathbf{g}\|_2^2$ can be expressed as $\hat{\mathbf{g}} = (\check{\mathbf{R}}^H \check{\mathbf{R}})^{-1} \check{\mathbf{R}}^H \bar{\mathbf{y}}$.
- Estimate \mathbf{h} : Given $\tilde{\mathbf{y}}$ and $\check{\mathbf{R}}$ defined in (20) and (21a), respectively, the LS solution for $\min_{\mathbf{h}} \|\tilde{\mathbf{y}} - \check{\mathbf{R}}\mathbf{h}\|_2^2$ can be expressed as $\hat{\mathbf{h}} = (\check{\mathbf{R}}^H \check{\mathbf{R}})^{-1} \check{\mathbf{R}}^H \tilde{\mathbf{y}}$.
- Estimate $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$: To solve $\min_{\boldsymbol{\alpha}} \|\check{\mathbf{y}} - \check{\mathbf{R}}\boldsymbol{\alpha}\|_2^2$ with $\check{\mathbf{y}}$ and $\check{\mathbf{R}}$ defined in (18) and (19a), respectively, the linear minimum mean square error (LMMSE) estimator is adopted. The solution can be expressed as $\hat{\boldsymbol{\alpha}} = \boldsymbol{\mu}_\alpha + \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_\alpha \check{\mathbf{R}}^H (\check{\mathbf{R}} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_\alpha \check{\mathbf{R}}^H + \sigma_n^2 \mathbf{I})^{-1} (\check{\mathbf{y}} - \check{\mathbf{R}} \boldsymbol{\mu}_\alpha)$, where $\boldsymbol{\mu}_\alpha = \mathbf{b}$ and $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_\alpha = \text{diag}(\sigma_b^2(\mathbf{1} - \mathbf{b}) + \sigma_v^2 \mathbf{b})$ according to (9).
- Estimate \mathbf{b} : The subproblem $\min_{\mathbf{b} \in \{0, 1\}^{NLT}} (\boldsymbol{\alpha} - \mathbf{b})^H \mathbf{Q}^{-1} (\boldsymbol{\alpha} - \mathbf{b}) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{b}'^T \mathbf{E} \mathbf{b}' + \boldsymbol{\gamma}^T \mathbf{b}'$ can be relaxed to an

Algorithm 1 Proposed AO-Based Algorithm for Solving (14)

- 1: **Input:** \mathbf{y} ($\bar{\mathbf{y}}$, $\tilde{\mathbf{y}}$, and $\check{\mathbf{y}}$), \mathbf{E} , $\boldsymbol{\gamma}$, σ_n^2 , σ_b^2 , σ_v^2 , I , ϵ
 - 2: **Output:** $\mathbf{g}_{(i+1)}$, $\mathbf{h}_{(i+1)}$, $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{(i+1)}$, $\mathbf{b}_{(i+1)}$
 - 3: Initialize: $\mathbf{g}_{(0)}$, $\mathbf{h}_{(0)}$, $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{(0)}$, $\mathbf{b}_{(0)}$
 - 4: **for** $i = 0, 1, \dots, I$ **do**
 - 5: $\check{\mathbf{R}} \leftarrow$ (23a), $\mathbf{g}_{(i+1)} = (\check{\mathbf{R}}^H \check{\mathbf{R}})^{-1} \check{\mathbf{R}}^H \bar{\mathbf{y}}$
 - 6: $\check{\mathbf{R}} \leftarrow$ (21a), $\mathbf{h}_{(i+1)} = (\check{\mathbf{R}}^H \check{\mathbf{R}})^{-1} \check{\mathbf{R}}^H \tilde{\mathbf{y}}$
 - 7: $\check{\mathbf{R}} \leftarrow$ (19a), $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{(i+1)} = \boldsymbol{\mu}_\alpha + \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_\alpha \check{\mathbf{R}}^H (\check{\mathbf{R}} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_\alpha \check{\mathbf{R}}^H + \sigma_n^2 \mathbf{I})^{-1} (\check{\mathbf{y}} - \check{\mathbf{R}} \boldsymbol{\mu}_\alpha)$
 - 8: $\mathbf{b}_{(i+1)} \leftarrow$ (16)
 - 9: **if** $\frac{|\text{Obj}_{(i+1)} - \text{Obj}_{(i)}|}{|\text{Obj}_{(i)}|} \leq \epsilon$ **then**
 - 10: **break**
 - 11: **end if**
 - 12: **end for**
-

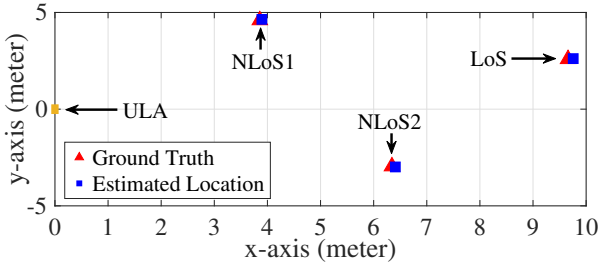


Fig. 2: Estimate of locations of $L = 3$ scatterers.

unconstrained binary quadratic programming as

$$\min_{\mathbf{b}} 2\mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{E} \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{r}^T \mathbf{b}, \text{ s.t. } \begin{cases} \mathbf{0} \preceq \mathbf{b} \preceq \mathbf{1}_{NLT}, \\ (\mathbf{I}_{NLT} - \text{diag}(\mathbf{b})) \mathbf{b} \preceq \boldsymbol{\eta}, \end{cases} \quad (16)$$

where $\boldsymbol{\eta} \in \mathbb{R}^{NLT}$ is predefined and $\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{r}_1 + \mathbf{r}_2 + \mathbf{r}_3$ with $\mathbf{r}_1 \triangleq \left[\frac{|\alpha_1 - 1|^2}{\sigma_d^2} - \frac{|\alpha_1|^2}{\sigma_b^2}, \dots, \frac{|\alpha_{NLT} - 1|^2}{\sigma_d^2} - \frac{|\alpha_{NLT}|^2}{\sigma_b^2} \right]^T$, $\mathbf{r}_2 \triangleq -2\mathbf{E}^T \mathbf{1}$, and $\mathbf{r}_3 \triangleq 2\boldsymbol{\gamma}$. This problem can be solved via numerical optimization solvers.

Solve (15): Channel gain, antenna amplitude, and VR for each path and snapshot can be estimated by (15). The distances and AoA of each path can be estimated based on MLE using $\hat{\mathbf{h}}$ obtained from (14). To be specific, we extract $\hat{\mathbf{h}}_k^{(l)} \in \mathbb{C}^N$ for all K subcarriers from $\hat{\mathbf{h}}$. Then, we have

$$\left(\hat{d}_{\text{UE}}^{(l)}, \hat{d}^{(l)}, \hat{\theta}^{(l)} \right) = \arg \min_{d_{\text{UE}}, d, \theta} \sum_{k=1}^K \left\| \hat{\mathbf{h}}_k^{(l)} - \mathbf{h}_k(d_{\text{UE}}, d, \theta) \right\|_2^2, \quad (17)$$

where $\mathbf{h}_k(d_{\text{UE}}, d, \theta)$ is a function of d_{UE} , d , and θ as in (3).

2) *Estimation of Positions of UE and Scatterers:* After we obtain the estimates of distance and AoA of each path, the position of the l -th scatterer, i.e., $(\hat{x}^{(l)}, \hat{y}^{(l)})$, can be calculated as: $\hat{x}^{(l)} = \hat{d}^{(l)} \cos(\hat{\theta}^{(l)})$, $\hat{y}^{(l)} = \hat{d}^{(l)} \sin(\hat{\theta}^{(l)})$.

IV. SIMULATIONS

We consider a ULA of $N = 100$ antennas. A UE transmits OFDM signals, with carrier frequency being $f_c = 30$ GHz (i.e., wavelength $\lambda = 0.01$ m), $K = 4$ subcarriers, $T = 4$ snapshots, and bandwidth 2.88 MHz. The simulation parameters are compliant with 3GPP [26]. The ELAA element-spacing is set to be half of the wavelength, i.e., $\Delta = \frac{\lambda}{2} = 0.005$ m. The Fraunhofer distance is $d_F \triangleq \frac{2D^2}{\lambda} \approx 50$ m. We consider $L = 3$ paths, including one LoS and two non-line-of-sight (NLoS) paths. Other simulation parameters are given below.

- LoS: UE at $(d^{(0)}, \theta^{(0)}) = (10 \text{ m}, 15^\circ)$, and the antennas from index $\{75\}$ to index $\{80\}$ are blocked.
- NLoS1: The scatterer at $(d^{(1)}, \theta^{(1)}) = (6 \text{ m}, 50^\circ)$, and the antennas from index $\{11\}$ to index $\{14\}$ are blocked.
- NLoS2: The scatterer at $(d^{(2)}, \theta^{(2)}) = (7 \text{ m}, -25^\circ)$, and the antennas from index $\{34\}$ to index $\{38\}$ are blocked.

The estimated locations and ground truth of $L = 3$ scatterers are depicted in Fig. 2, which shows that the estimated locations are very close to the ground truth. The estimated VR are displayed in Fig. 3, showing that the proposed algorithm can detect all blocked antennas, and has false alarm for the two NLoS paths. The root mean squared error (RMSE) of

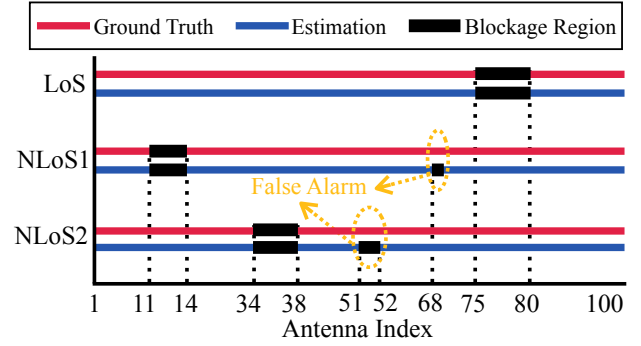


Fig. 3: Blockage region detection with SNR = 10 dB.

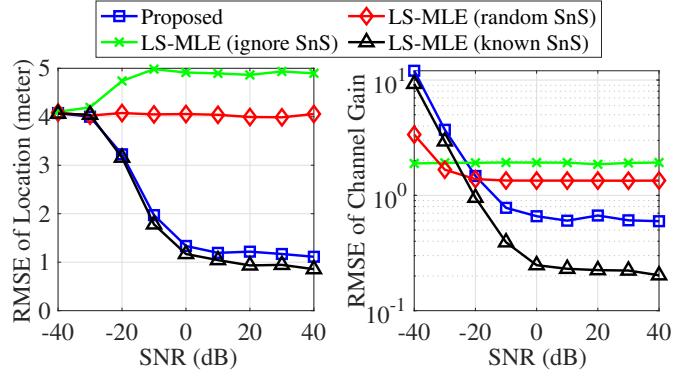


Fig. 4: RMSE of location (left) and channel gain (right) versus SNR.

location and channel gain versus signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) are plotted in Figs. 4 (left) and 4 (right), respectively. It is seen that the proposed method outperforms two LS-MLE-based methods, without considering the SnS and with random SnS, respectively. The LS-MLE-based method with known SnS is used as a benchmark, and the proposed method is slightly worse than it.

V. CONCLUSION

We investigated near-field localization and sensing with an extremely large aperture array (ELAA). We proposed an Ising model to characterize the clustered sparsity of the blockage pattern of ELAA and developed an alternating optimization-based algorithm for joint channel parameter estimation and visibility region detection. The simulation results indicated that the proposed algorithm achieves better performance than traditional methods.

APPENDIX A

DERIVATION OF EQUATION (5)

We denote the realization of the SnS effect $\alpha_n^{(l)}$ at the t -th snapshot as $\alpha_{n,t}^{(l)}$, and define $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_t^{(l)} \triangleq [\alpha_{1,t}^{(l)}, \alpha_{2,t}^{(l)}, \dots, \alpha_{N,t}^{(l)}]^T \in \mathbb{C}^N$. Inserting $\mathbf{x}_{k,t}^{(l)} = g^{(l)} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_t^{(l)} \odot \mathbf{h}_k^{(l)}$ into (4) yields: $\mathbf{y}_{k,t} = (\mathbf{g}^T \otimes \mathbf{I}_N) \text{diag}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_t) \mathbf{h}_k + \mathbf{n}_{k,t}$, where \otimes is the Kronecker prod-

uct, $\text{diag}(\cdot)$ generates a diagonal matrix with the argument as its main diagonal, and

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{g} &\triangleq [g^{(0)}, g^{(1)}, \dots, g^{(L-1)}]^T \in \mathbb{C}^L, \\ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_t &\triangleq [(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_t^{(0)})^T, (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_t^{(1)})^T, \dots, (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_t^{(L-1)})^T]^T \in \mathbb{C}^{NL}, \\ \mathbf{h}_k &\triangleq [(\mathbf{h}_k^{(0)})^T, (\mathbf{h}_k^{(1)})^T, \dots, (\mathbf{h}_k^{(L-1)})^T]^T \in \mathbb{C}^{NL}. \end{aligned}$$

Stack $\mathbf{y}_{k,t}$ for all k into a matrix, as

$$\mathbf{Y}_t = (\mathbf{g}^T \otimes \mathbf{I}_N) \text{diag}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_t) [\mathbf{h}_1, \mathbf{h}_2, \dots, \mathbf{h}_K] + \mathbf{N}_t,$$

where $\mathbf{N}_t \triangleq [\mathbf{n}_{1,t}, \mathbf{n}_{2,t}, \dots, \mathbf{n}_{K,t}] \in \mathbb{C}^{N \times K}$. Vectorize \mathbf{Y}_t as $\mathbf{y}_t \triangleq \text{vec}(\mathbf{Y}_t) = ([\mathbf{h}_1, \mathbf{h}_2, \dots, \mathbf{h}_K]^T \otimes (\mathbf{g}^T \otimes \mathbf{I}_N)) \boldsymbol{\alpha}_t + \mathbf{n}_t$, where \otimes denotes the Khatri-Rao product and $\mathbf{n}_t \triangleq \text{vec}(\mathbf{N}_t) \in \mathbb{C}^{NK}$. Stack \mathbf{y}_t for all t as a vector $\check{\mathbf{y}} \in \mathbb{C}^{NKT}$, as

$$\check{\mathbf{y}} \triangleq [\mathbf{y}_1^T, \mathbf{y}_2^T, \dots, \mathbf{y}_T^T]^T = \check{\mathbf{R}}\boldsymbol{\alpha} + \check{\mathbf{n}}, \quad (18)$$

where

$$\check{\mathbf{R}} \triangleq \mathbf{I}_T \otimes ([\mathbf{h}_1, \dots, \mathbf{h}_K]^T \otimes (\mathbf{g}^T \otimes \mathbf{I}_N)) \in \mathbb{C}^{NKT \times NLT}, \quad (19a)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\alpha} \triangleq [\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1^T, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2^T, \dots, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_T^T]^T \in \mathbb{C}^{NLT}, \quad (19b)$$

$$\check{\mathbf{n}} \triangleq [\mathbf{n}_1^T, \mathbf{n}_2^T, \dots, \mathbf{n}_T^T]^T \in \mathbb{C}^{NKT}. \quad (19c)$$

Inserting $\mathbf{x}_{k,t}^{(l)} = g^{(l)} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_t^{(l)} \odot \mathbf{h}_k^{(l)}$ into (4) yield: $\mathbf{y}_{k,t} = (\mathbf{g}^T \otimes \mathbf{I}_N) \text{diag}(\mathbf{h}_k) \boldsymbol{\alpha}_t + \mathbf{n}_{k,t}$. Stack $\mathbf{y}_{k,t}$ for all t into a matrix:

$$\mathbf{Y}_k = (\mathbf{g}^T \otimes \mathbf{I}_N) \text{diag}(\mathbf{h}_k) [\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \dots, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_T] + \mathbf{N}_k,$$

where $\mathbf{N}_k \triangleq [\mathbf{n}_{k,1}, \mathbf{n}_{k,2}, \dots, \mathbf{n}_{k,T}] \in \mathbb{C}^{N \times T}$. Vectorize \mathbf{Y}_k as $\mathbf{y}_k \triangleq \text{vec}(\mathbf{Y}_k) = ([\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \dots, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_T]^T \otimes (\mathbf{g}^T \otimes \mathbf{I}_N)) \mathbf{h}_k + \mathbf{n}_k$, with $\mathbf{n}_k \triangleq \text{vec}(\mathbf{N}_k) \in \mathbb{C}^{NT}$. Stack \mathbf{y}_k for all k as $\tilde{\mathbf{y}} \in \mathbb{C}^{NTK}$:

$$\tilde{\mathbf{y}} \triangleq [\mathbf{y}_1^T, \mathbf{y}_2^T, \dots, \mathbf{y}_K^T]^T = \tilde{\mathbf{R}}\mathbf{h} + \tilde{\mathbf{n}}, \quad (20)$$

where

$$\tilde{\mathbf{R}} \triangleq \mathbf{I}_K \otimes ([\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \dots, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_T]^T \otimes (\mathbf{g}^T \otimes \mathbf{I}_N)) \in \mathbb{C}^{NTK \times NLK}, \quad (21a)$$

$$\mathbf{h} \triangleq [\mathbf{h}_1^T, \mathbf{h}_2^T, \dots, \mathbf{h}_K^T]^T \in \mathbb{C}^{NLK}, \quad (21b)$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{n}} \triangleq [\mathbf{n}_1^T, \mathbf{n}_2^T, \dots, \mathbf{n}_K^T]^T \in \mathbb{C}^{NTK}. \quad (21c)$$

Inserting $\mathbf{x}_{k,t}^{(l)} = g^{(l)} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_t^{(l)} \odot \mathbf{h}_k^{(l)}$ into (4) also yields: $\mathbf{y}_{k,t} = \mathbf{R}_{k,t} \mathbf{g} + \mathbf{n}_{k,t}$, where $\mathbf{R}_{k,t} \triangleq [\boldsymbol{\alpha}_t^{(0)}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_t^{(1)}, \dots, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_t^{(L-1)}] \odot [\mathbf{h}_k^{(0)}, \mathbf{h}_k^{(1)}, \dots, \mathbf{h}_k^{(L-1)}]$. Stack $\mathbf{y}_{k,t}$ for all k and t as a vector $\bar{\mathbf{y}} \in \mathbb{C}^{NKT}$, as

$$\bar{\mathbf{y}} \triangleq [\mathbf{y}_{1,1}^T, \dots, \mathbf{y}_{1,T}^T, \dots, \mathbf{y}_{K,1}^T, \dots, \mathbf{y}_{K,T}^T]^T = \bar{\mathbf{R}}\mathbf{g} + \bar{\mathbf{n}}, \quad (22)$$

where

$$\bar{\mathbf{R}} \triangleq [\mathbf{R}_{1,1}^T, \dots, \mathbf{R}_{1,T}^T, \dots, \mathbf{R}_{K,1}^T, \dots, \mathbf{R}_{K,T}^T]^T \in \mathbb{C}^{NKT \times L}, \quad (23a)$$

$$\mathbf{g} \triangleq [g^{(0)}, g^{(1)}, \dots, g^{(L-1)}]^T \in \mathbb{C}^L, \quad (23b)$$

$$\bar{\mathbf{n}} \triangleq [\mathbf{n}_{1,1}^T, \dots, \mathbf{n}_{1,T}^T, \dots, \mathbf{n}_{K,1}^T, \dots, \mathbf{n}_{K,T}^T]^T \in \mathbb{C}^{NKT}. \quad (23c)$$

APPENDIX B

EXPLANATION OF THE ISING MODEL

First of all, the substitution variables b'_n are equal to either -1 or 1 , since $b_n = 0$ or 1 . We analyze the key components in the Ising model, i.e., $\beta_{nm} b'_n b'_m + \gamma_n b'_n + \gamma_m b'_m$, where we ignore the path index. Our goal is to minimize $\beta_{nm} b'_n b'_m + \gamma_n b'_n + \gamma_m b'_m$. Clearly, a negative β_{nm} will enforce $b'_n = b'_m = 1$ or $b'_n = b'_m = -1$; and a positive β_{nm} will enforce ($b'_n = 1$ and $b'_m = -1$) or ($b'_n = -1$ and $b'_m = 1$). On the other hand, a negative γ_n (reps. γ_m) will enforce $b'_n = 1$ (resp. $b'_m = 1$); while a positive γ_n (resp. γ_m) will enforce $b'_n = -1$ (resp.

$b'_m = -1$). This indicates that the proposed Ising model can lead to clustered sparsity of \mathbf{b} due to the terms $\beta_{nm} b'_n b'_m$.

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