



Special Focus on Electromagnetic Information Theory

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Performance Analysis of Non-paraxial Deployments Continuous Aperture MIMO for Electromagnetic Information Theory

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Abstract — Continuous aperture multiple-input multiple-output (CAP-MIMO) is regarded as the ultimate form of multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) technology because of its dense antenna elements, which can enhance the system performance. For continuous-spatial electromagnetic channels, the input is the continuous current density and the output is the continuous electric field. Therefore, it is necessary to obtain the channel characteristics at any point by applying the principles of electromagnetic information theory. In this paper, we provide a closed-form expression for mutual information between continuous transceivers. Subsequently, we expand it to general network deployments beyond the widely studied paraxial setting. Theoretical capacity limits of the communication systems are analyzed to reveal the impact of non-paraxial deployments on the performance of CAP-MIMO systems. The results demonstrate that non-paraxial deployments result in more severe fading in signal transmission and different phase offsets for different antenna elements, which causes multipath effects. Moreover, we examine the impact of key parameters such as azimuth angles, sampling density, and receiver mobility on non-paraxial CAP-MIMO systems.

Keywords — Continuous aperture multiple-input multiple-output, Electromagnetic information theory (EIT), Mutual information, User mobility, Non-paraxial deployment.

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I. Introduction

Continuous aperture multiple-input multiple-output (CAP-MIMO) replaces the conventional array of discrete antennas with a quasi-continuous electromagnetic surface, aiming to exercise fine-grained control over the current distribution across the entire aperture. By directly modulating information onto the shape of spatial electromagnetic waves, CAP-MIMO can generate arbitrary radiation patterns and exploit the physical aperture more efficiently to approach the theoretical capacity limit of finite-sized antennas. Owing to these unique features, CAP-MIMO has emerged as a

promising paradigm for sixth-generation (6G) networks [1]–[4]. Its quasi-continuous aperture architecture [5] enables higher antenna density, spectral efficiency, and spatial degrees of freedom compared with traditional massive multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) systems [6], thereby improving channel capacity and mutual information and further advancing communication performance [7]–[10].

The analysis of the CAP-MIMO system with the aid of electromagnetic information theory (EIT) has resulted in numerous research achievements. In [11], the authors have proposed a general EIT analysis framework based on solv-

ing eigen-systems of the transceiver. Furthermore, an analytical framework based on EIT to ascertain the performance limits between continuous transceivers was presented in [12], which combined EIT with continuous transceivers and provided a perspective for evaluating the performance of continuous systems. Furthermore, the authors in [13] developed a plane-wave scalar channel model that is applicable in the reactive near-field region. They achieved this by applying physical principles and representing the channel with a correlated random field distributed over the receiving region. The superiority of EIT was demonstrated in [14]. In particular, this paper introduced parameters such as velocity and concentration of power in different directions and raised a concept of the electromagnetic kernel which can capture the tri-polarized nature and smoothly integrate the angular concentrated properties of the electromagnetic fields. Reference [15] focuses on the capacity constrained by generalized angular distributions and finite array apertures, highlighting them as critical factors influencing channel capacity.

Among EIT, Green's functions play a significant role. A comprehensive discussion on Green's functions is provided in [16], which explores their applications in wireless communication and electromagnetic compatibility. The authors in [17] analyzed MIMO system performance from the perspective of electromagnetic degrees of freedom. While existing works have progressed and provided a solid theoretical foundation, the models they discussed often involve paraxial deployments or scenarios where the receiver sizes can be overlooked. In practice, non-paraxial operation commonly arises with large electrical apertures, high carrier frequencies, and short ranges. In this situation, spherical wavefronts make paraxial plane-wave models inaccurate, and receivers often have a degree of mobility. In this near-field regime, spherical propagation enables spatial focusing and additional usable spatial degrees of freedom, so mutual information can exceed a paraxial baseline when geometry is properly aligned. Building on this observation, we develop a physics-grounded, computable EIT framework that maps non-paraxial geometry to field correlation and mutual information, pinpointing where non-paraxiality helps, where it hurts and yields actionable deployment guidance. This is a scenario less explored in prior literature. Therefore, analyzing the system performance of CAP-MIMO under non-paraxial deployments is essential.

Motivated by the above observations, this correspondence aims to discuss the mutual information of non-paraxial deployment CAP-MIMO systems. We model the channel using the Green's function based on EIT and describe the electromagnetic field of the channel medium utilizing Maxwell's equations. Meanwhile, we conduct simulations focusing on factors such as the degree of non-paraxiality, azimuth angle, and the number of antennas (discrete points) that could potentially affect channel characteristics. Additionally, we investigate the impact of receiver mobility on system performance.

II. System Model

As shown in Figure 1, we consider a CAP-MIMO system consisting of the transmitter region V_s and the receiver region V_r located in two spatial domains. For any arbitrary position $\mathbf{s}$ on the transmitter, its current density can be represented as $\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{s}, t) = \Re\{\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{s})e^{-i\omega t}\}$, $\mathbf{s} \in \mathbb{R}^3$, and correspondingly, the electric field intensity generated at the receiver observation point $\mathbf{r}$ is denoted as $\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}, t) = \Re\{\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r})e^{-i\omega t}\}$, $\mathbf{r} \in \mathbb{R}^3$. In time-harmonic form, time t does not affect the expressions of the aforementioned current density and electric field intensity, obtaining $\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{s})$ and $\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r})$. Based on the Maxwell's equation, the electromagnetic wave equation on a single frequency point is

$$\nabla \times \nabla \times \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}) - \kappa_0^2 \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}) = i\kappa_0 Z_0 \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{r}) \quad (1)$$

where $\kappa_0 = 2\pi/\lambda$ is the spatial wavenumber and λ is the wavelength; $Z_0 = 120\pi \Omega$ is the spatial impedance; ∇ is the differential operator. The dyadic Green's function $\bar{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s})$ is defined as

$$\nabla \times \nabla \times \bar{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}) - \kappa_0^2 \bar{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}) = \bar{\mathbf{I}}\delta(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}) \quad (2)$$

where $\bar{\mathbf{I}}$ denotes the unit dyadic and $\delta(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s})$ is the three-dimensional Dirac delta function in free space.

According to the Sommerfeld radiation conditions and (2), equation (1) can be solved as

$$\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}) = \int_{V_s} \bar{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}) \cdot \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{s}) d\mathbf{s}, \quad \mathbf{r} \in V_r \quad (3)$$

This equation represents the integral form of the wave equation solution using the dyadic Green's function, which serves as the channel model in this work, describing how electromagnetic waves propagate from the source distribution $\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{s})$ in volume V_s to the observation point $\mathbf{r}$ in volume V_r .

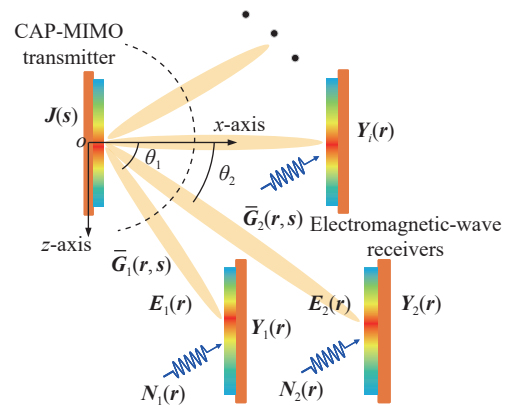


Figure 1 Non-paraxial CAP-MIMO system model. The current density $\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{s})$ on the transmitter aperture generates the received electric field $\mathbf{E}_i(\mathbf{r})$. The azimuth angle θ quantifies the misalignment between the transceivers' axes. The received signal $\mathbf{Y}_i(\mathbf{r})$ includes the desired field $\mathbf{E}_i(\mathbf{r})$ and additive noise $\mathbf{N}_i(\mathbf{r})$.

In free space, the dyadic Green's function $\bar{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s})$ models the vector nature of wave propagation from each point

source. It can be expressed as

$$\bar{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{r}, s) = \left(\bar{\mathbf{I}} + \frac{\nabla \nabla}{\kappa_0^2} \right) g(\|\mathbf{r} - s\|) \quad (4)$$

where $g(\|\mathbf{r} - s\|) = \frac{ik_0 Z_0}{4\pi} \frac{e^{ik_0 \|\mathbf{r} - s\|}}{\|\mathbf{r} - s\|}$ is the scalar Green's function and $\|\cdot\|$ denotes the Euclidean norm. Moreover, considering the influence of the noise in space, the field observed by the receiver, $\mathbf{Y}(\mathbf{r})$, not only includes the information-carrying electric field $\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r})$ but also incorporates the superposition of the thermal noise field $\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{r})$, which is modeled as

$$\mathbf{Y}(\mathbf{r}) = \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}) + \mathbf{N}(\mathbf{r}), \mathbf{r} \in V_r \quad (5)$$

Due to the stochastic nature of the transmitter generating the smallest unit of information, the electromagnetic field before entering the propagation medium is randomly excited by the transmitter. Additionally, for better statistical analysis of the signal, the electromagnetic field is modeled as a Gaussian random field. It should be noted that although the electric field may not be Gaussian in all scenarios, the Gaussian assumption provides a worst-case estimate of mutual information under power constraints, offering a conservative performance estimate for the system. We can express the matrix-valued functions of the autocorrelation functions of the transmitter current density and receiver electric field intensity as $\bar{\mathbf{R}}_J(s, s') = \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{J}(s)\mathbf{J}^H(s')]$ and $\bar{\mathbf{R}}_E(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') = \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r})\mathbf{E}^H(\mathbf{r}')]^H$, respectively. Moreover, we can further express the autocorrelation function of the current density as

$$\bar{\mathbf{R}}_J(s, s') = \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{J}(s)\mathbf{J}^H(s')] = \delta(s - s') \mathbf{I} \text{ A}^2/\text{m}^4 \quad (6)$$

It is noteworthy that in practical antenna array deployments, mutual coupling between antenna elements is an inevitable effect. This phenomenon can be mathematically modeled by introducing a linear operator $\mathbf{M}$ on the source current. More formally, in the continuous domain, this operator is represented by an integral kernel $\mathbf{M}(s, s')$, which characterizes the coupling relationship between the current densities at s' and s . However, both mutual coupling and non-paraxial deployments degrade system performance. If both effects were considered simultaneously, it would be difficult to disentangle their respective contributions to the performance loss. Therefore, to isolate the impact of non-paraxial deployments and maintain analytical clarity, we set $\mathbf{M}$ to the identity operator $\mathbf{I}$ in this paper. This simplification corresponds to setting its kernel $\mathbf{M}(s, s')$ to the Dirac delta function $\delta(s - s')$, effectively assuming a coupling-free scenario. Consequently, the analysis herein establishes a theoretical performance upper bound.

According to (3), the dyadic Green's function can characterize the relationship between $\bar{\mathbf{R}}_J$ and $\bar{\mathbf{R}}_E$:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\mathbf{R}}_E(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') &= \int_0^{L_s} \int_0^{L_s} \bar{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{r}, s) \cdot \bar{\mathbf{R}}_J(s, s') \cdot \bar{\mathbf{G}}^H(\mathbf{r}', s') ds ds' \\ &= \int_0^{L_s} \bar{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{r}, s) \cdot \bar{\mathbf{G}}^H(\mathbf{r}', s) ds \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

where L_s is the length of the transmit linear array.

Next, we also express the matrix-valued functions of the autocorrelation functions of the electric field observed by the receiver and the noise field considered in the preceding text, denoted as $\bar{\mathbf{R}}_Y(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') = \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{Y}(\mathbf{r})\mathbf{Y}^H(\mathbf{r}')]^H$ and $\bar{\mathbf{R}}_N(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') = \mathbb{E}[\mathbf{N}(\mathbf{r})\mathbf{N}^H(\mathbf{r}')]^H$, respectively. Subsequently, by leveraging information theory and the closed-form solution of mutual information for finite-length linear transceivers discussed in [12], we can obtain

$$I(\mathbf{E}; \mathbf{Y}) = \log \det \left(\mathbf{I} + \frac{\bar{\mathbf{T}}_E}{n_0/2} \right) \quad (8)$$

where n_0 represents the one-sided power spectral density of Gaussian white noise, $\bar{\mathbf{T}}_E$ denotes the integration operator associated with the information-bearing electric field, and $\log()$ has e as its base. From the autocorrelation functions, we can gain further insights into the integral operator $\bar{\mathbf{T}}_E$:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\mathbf{T}}_E &= \mathbb{E} \left[\int_0^{L_r} \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}) d\mathbf{r} \int_0^{L_r} \mathbf{E}^H(\mathbf{r}') d\mathbf{r}' \right] \\ &= \int_0^{L_r} \int_0^{L_r} \bar{\mathbf{R}}_E(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{r}' \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

where L_r is the length of the receive linear array.

Combining (9) and (7) into (8), we derive an explicit expression for mutual information between continuous transceivers, computable numerically for non-paraxial deployments, i.e.,

$$I = \log \det \left(\mathbf{I} + \frac{\int_0^{L_r} \int_0^{L_r} \int_0^{L_s} \bar{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{r}, s) \cdot \bar{\mathbf{G}}^H(\mathbf{r}', s) ds d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{r}'}{n_0/2} \right) \quad (10)$$

In complex propagation scenarios, the received field can be modeled as a superposition of N_p components:

$$\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}) = \sum_{i=1}^{N_p} \alpha_i \int_{V_s} \bar{\mathbf{G}}_i(\mathbf{r}, s) \cdot \mathbf{J}(s) ds + \mathbf{N}(\mathbf{r}) \quad (11)$$

where $\alpha_i \sim \mathcal{CN}(0, \sigma_i^2)$. The corresponding field correlation and mutual information are

$$\bar{\mathbf{R}}_E(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}') = \sum_{i=1}^{N_p} \sigma_i^2 \int_{V_s} \bar{\mathbf{G}}_i(\mathbf{r}, s) \cdot \bar{\mathbf{G}}_i^H(\mathbf{r}', s) ds \quad (12)$$

$$I_{\text{NLoS}} = \log \det \left(\mathbf{I} + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N_p} \sigma_i^2 \bar{\mathbf{T}}_{E,i}}{n_0/2} \right) \quad (13)$$

In practice, per-path excess attenuation due to partial blockage can be absorbed as $\sigma_i^2 \leftarrow L_i \sigma_i^2$ with $0 < L_i \leq 1$, which preserves the mutual-information form in (10) while enabling scenario-specific calibration from measurements or standardized models.

Then, we further describe the dyadic Green's function. For the complete matrix representation of the dyadic Green's function (4), its specific expansion yields

$$\bar{\mathbf{G}} = \begin{bmatrix} G_{xx} & G_{xy} & G_{xz} \\ G_{yx} & G_{yy} & G_{yz} \\ G_{zx} & G_{zy} & G_{zz} \end{bmatrix} \quad (14)$$

Each element in the Green's function matrix represents the interaction between specific directional polarization components, reflecting the response of electromagnetic waves in different polarization directions. Here, we adopt a different method involving linear arrays as discussed in [12]. When parallel misalignment occurs in linear array configurations, the approximation method of considering only the G_{zz} elements of the Green's function matrix along the z -direction field may not always be applicable. For rigor in our discussion, we also considered tri-polarization.

Although this paper focuses on continuous aperture configurations, the methodological framework in this study is fundamentally applicable to arbitrary aperture geometries. This generality stems from the theory's foundation in Maxwell's equations in integral form.

III. Performance Analysis of CAP-MIMO Systems

In this section, we evaluate the performance of the system in general network deployments based on the system model and relevant formulas established in the previous section.

- Impact of azimuth angles and transceiver positions on the mutual information: In actual network deployments, V_s and V_r are not necessarily parallel to each other. Thus, non-paraxial deployments are considered. As illustrated in Figure 1, we define the azimuth angle, which influences the channel function between transceivers and thus leads to variations in channel gains. The central points of V_s and V_r are denoted as $\mathbf{c}_s = (x_{sc}, y_{sc}, z_{sc})$ and $\mathbf{c}_r = (x_{rc}, y_{rc}, z_{rc})$, respectively. The distance between the transceivers is $R = \|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{s}\| = \sqrt{\sum_a (a_{rc} - a_{sc})^2}$, $a \in \{x, y, z\}$. V_s and V_r are not necessarily parallel to one another. This non-paraxial orientation is described by an arbitrary angle (the azimuth angle θ) with respect to the x -axis, and an arbitrary angle (the azimuth angle φ) with respect to the y -axis. θ and φ have equal status. Therefore, to simplify the discussion, we will only consider the linear array model in case $\varphi = 0$ as follows. At the same time, to ensure that mutual visibility between surfaces is appropriately taken into account in our analysis, the azimuth angle $\theta \in (-\pi/2, \pi/2)$.

The received electric field is primarily obtained through calculations based on the transmitter's current density and the channel function. When the current density is fixed, the received electric field can be considered to be influenced solely by the channel function. Therefore, we can obtain the system performance by analyzing the channel function (4).

Equation (4) expresses the dyadic Green's function in the form of the scalar Green's function $g(\|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{s}\|)$ multiplied by a dyadic vector. We perform similar operations on $\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{s})$ and $\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r})$, transforming them into scalar multiplied by a vector $\mathbf{u}$. $\mathbf{J}_k(\mathbf{s}) = J_k(\mathbf{s}) \cdot \mathbf{u}_k$, $\mathbf{E}_j(\mathbf{r}) = E_j(\mathbf{r}) \cdot \mathbf{u}_j$, where k and j denote the k -th component of $\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{s})$ and the j -th component of $\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r})$. Thus, equation (3) can be rewritten as

ment of $\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r})$. Thus, equation (3) can be rewritten as

$$\mathbf{E}_j(\mathbf{r}) = \int_{V_s} \left(\bar{\mathbf{I}} + \frac{\nabla \nabla}{\kappa_0^2} \right) g(\|\mathbf{r}_j - \mathbf{s}_k\|) \cdot \mathbf{u}_j \cdot \mathbf{u}_k \cdot J_k(\mathbf{s}) d\mathbf{s} \quad (15)$$

where $\mathbf{r}_k = (x_{rc}, y_{rc}, z_{rc} + \Delta z_r)$, $\mathbf{s}_k = (x_{sc}, y_{sc}, z_{sc} + \Delta z_s)$, and Δz is the distance from the component to the center point. The dyadic vector $\left[\left(\bar{\mathbf{I}} + \frac{\nabla \nabla}{\kappa_0^2} \right) \cdot \mathbf{u}_j \right] \cdot \mathbf{u}_k$ accounts for the coupling between the j -th component of the surface current density $\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{s})$ and the k -th component of the received electric field $\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r})$. The scalar Green's function $g(\|\mathbf{r}_j - \mathbf{s}_k\|)$ accounts for the fading characteristics of the channel.

Considering the azimuth angle θ , the fading factor $\|\mathbf{r}_j - \mathbf{s}_k\|$ of the only variable in the scalar Green's function can be rewritten as

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathbf{r}'_j - \mathbf{s}_k\| &= \sqrt{(R \cos \theta)^2 + (\Delta z_r + R \sin \theta)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{R^2 + 2\Delta z_r R \sin \theta + (\Delta z_r)^2} \\ &\stackrel{(i)}{>} \|\mathbf{r}_j - \mathbf{s}_k\| \sqrt{1 + \frac{2\Delta z_r \sin \theta}{\|\mathbf{r}_j - \mathbf{s}_k\|}} \\ &\stackrel{(ii)}{\approx} \|\mathbf{r}_j - \mathbf{s}_k\| + \Delta z_r \sin \theta \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

It is worth mentioning that to facilitate theoretical analysis, formula (i) in (16) reduces the fading factor, and the actual fading caused by non-paraxial will be more severe. Formula (ii) follows from the parabolic approximation $\sqrt{1+t} \approx 1+t/2$ and can be applied in the near field if the transceiver sizes are not too large compared to the distance R . From (16), the scalar Green's function is rewritten as

$$g(\|\mathbf{r}' - \mathbf{s}\|) = \frac{i\kappa_0 Z_0}{4\pi} \frac{e^{i\kappa_0 \|\mathbf{r}' - \mathbf{s}\|} \cdot e^{i\kappa_0 \Delta z_r \sin \theta}}{\|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{s}\| + \Delta z_r \sin \theta} \quad (17)$$

According to (17), it can be observed that from the amplitude perspective, the channel fading becomes more severe due to the influence of non-paraxial deployments, and from the phase perspective, non-paraxial deployments cause different phase shifts across antennas, leading to multipath effects.

- Impact of azimuth angles on the channel function: We use a Fourier transform on the channel function under the corresponding conditions to investigate how azimuth angle affects channel characteristics. Therefore, the spatial spectral density at the receiver can be expressed by

$$\bar{S}_E(\kappa) = 2\pi \bar{S}_J(\kappa) \cdot |\bar{\mathbf{G}}(\kappa)|^2 \quad (18)$$

where $|\bar{\mathbf{G}}(\kappa)|$ is the Fourier transform of the channel function and $\bar{S}_J(\kappa)$ represents the spatial spectral density at the transmitter. This equation reveals the relationship between the transmitter current density in the spatial domain, the receiver electric field intensity, and the channel function. When $\bar{\mathbf{G}}(\kappa)$ is relatively large, it indicates that it can provide a more prominent channel gain at the corresponding

wavenumber, thereby reflecting the channel function characteristics.

• **Impact of receiver mobility on the channel function:** We introduce the receiver's velocity to explore its influence on the channel. Specifically, due to the relative motion between the receiving antenna and the transmission medium, the received signal exhibits a frequency offset, commonly referred to as the Doppler effect [16]. We assume the receiver moves away from the transmitter at the velocity v . When a plane wavefront arrives at the receiver, the distance to the next wavefront at the receiver is λ . Since the receiver is moving away from the transmitter, the time it takes for the receiver to receive the next wavefront is

$$t = \frac{\lambda}{c - v} = \frac{c}{f_s(c - v)} \quad (19)$$

where f_s is the frequency corresponding to the speed of light c . Taking into account the time dilation effect of relativity, the time observed by the receiver is $t' = t/\gamma$, where the Lorentz factor is

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}} \quad (20)$$

Therefore, the frequency observed by the receiver is given by

$$f' = \frac{1}{t'} = \frac{\gamma f_s(c - v)}{c} \quad (21)$$

Based on the frequency-shift property of the Fourier transform, the receiver's velocity causes a spectrum shift. This is also a reflection of the Doppler effect.

The EIT model extends directly to three-dimensional, time-varying motion. Let the receiver velocity be $\mathbf{v}(t)$ and $\phi(\mathbf{r}, t)$ the instantaneous phase of the incident wave. The instantaneous Doppler shift is

$$\Delta f_d(\mathbf{r}, t) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \mathbf{v}(t) \cdot \nabla_r \phi(\mathbf{r}, t) \quad (22)$$

which, for a plane wave with $\mathbf{k} = \kappa_0 \hat{\mathbf{n}}$ ($\mathbf{k}$ denotes the wave vector of the plane wave with κ_0 , and $\hat{\mathbf{n}}$ is the unit vector along the propagation direction), reduces to

$$\Delta f_d(t) = \frac{\kappa_0}{2\pi} \mathbf{v}(t) \cdot \hat{\mathbf{n}} \quad (23)$$

The Doppler-induced phase is absorbed into the field of (3) as

$$\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}, t) = \int_{V_s} \tilde{\mathbf{G}}(\mathbf{r}, s) \cdot \mathbf{J}(s) ds \cdot e^{-i2\pi \int_0^t \Delta f_d(\tau) d\tau} \quad (24)$$

Thus the correlation operator and the mutual-information expressions in (7)–(10) follow with $\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}, t)$ in place of

$\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r})$. We next illustrate the one-dimensional constant-velocity case described in (19)–(21) for clarity.

IV. Simulation Results

In this section, the transceivers are placed in parallel along the z -axis on the xz -plane. In order to comprehensively cover the near-field and far-field regions, the wavelength λ is set to 1 m, but the conclusion can be extended to the typical high-frequency of CAP-MIMO systems. The length of the transceiver panel is set to 2λ and the power density of noise is $1 \text{ V}^2/\text{m}^2$ *1.

• **Impact of the azimuth angle and the distance on the system performance:** To examine the effect of azimuth angle on system performance, we set the distance between transceivers at 3 m, 5 m, and 10 m. Then, we vary the azimuth angle of the system θ from $-\pi/2$ to $\pi/2$ with a step size of $\pi/10$. It can be observed from Figure 2 that the mutual information of the system is symmetric about $\theta = 0$. As the azimuth angle $|\theta|$ increases, the mutual information of the system decreases correspondingly. Additionally, the system's mutual information decreases as the Euclidean distance increases. The smaller the azimuth angle $|\theta|$, the greater the impact of the Euclidean distance on the mutual information. As $|\theta|$ approaches $\pi/2$, the mutual information values of the system under different Euclidean distances tend to converge.

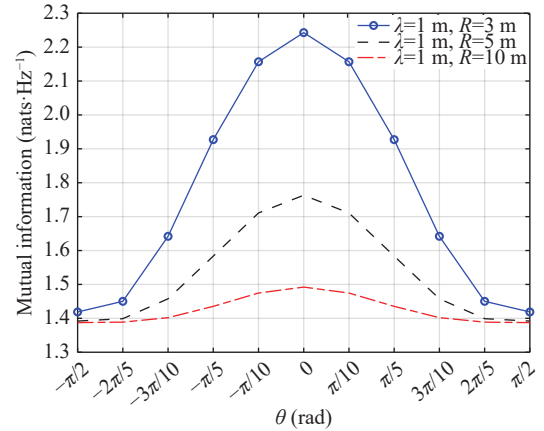


Figure 2 Mutual information with different distances between transceivers R and azimuth angles θ .

In Figure 3, to further investigate the influence of azimuth angles, we set the Euclidean distance between the transmitter and receiver to 5 m and consider azimuth angles of 0 , $\pi/6$, and $\pi/3$. It is obvious that in the wavenumber domain, the main lobe gain of the channel decreases with the increase of θ . Additionally, there is an observable phenomenon of deviation in the wavenumber domain.

Figure 4 reveals the impact of azimuth angles and Euclidean distances on mutual information. We vary non-paraxial degree $R \sin \theta$ from 0 m to 4 m in increments of

*1The unit V^2/m^2 for the noise power density is a direct consequence of modeling noise as a physical random electric field, whose unit is V/m . The variance of this field, which represents its power, therefore, has the unit of $(\text{V}/\text{m})^2 = \text{V}^2/\text{m}^2$.

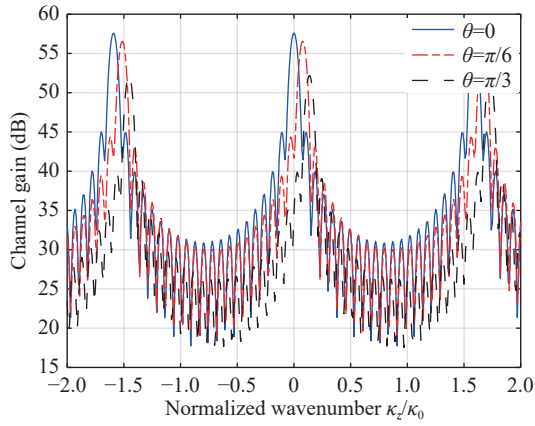


Figure 3 Fourier transform of the channel function with different azimuth angles θ and normalized wavenumber κ_z/κ_0 .

0.2 m. The receiver is moved along the x -axis from 1 m to 15 m in increments of 0.5 m. We can observe that under the same horizontal distance x between transceivers, the mutual information of the system decreases with an increase in the non-paraxial degree. Additionally, fixing the non-paraxial

degree and varying the horizontal distance x , the mutual information exhibits a trend of initially increasing and then decreasing with the increase of x . It means that there exists a point x at which the system's mutual information reaches its maximum value. The red line represents the line connecting the x value corresponding to the maximum mutual information.

• Impact of the positions and discrete point numbers on the mutual information: In Figure 5, we change the number of discrete points (the number of antennas) from 1 to 30 and set the position of the transmitter at (0 m, 0 m, 0 m) and set the position of the receiver at (5 m, 0 m, 0 m), (10 m, 0 m, 0 m), (3 m, 0 m, 4 m), and (4 m, 0 m, 3 m), respectively. All curves exhibit a convergence phenomenon as the number of discrete points increases. Blindly increasing sampling points does not infinitely improve system performance. The optimal number depends on multiple factors, including the Euclidean distance between the transceivers, the degree of non-paraxial deployment, the signal wavelength, the transceiver size, and the channel conditions.

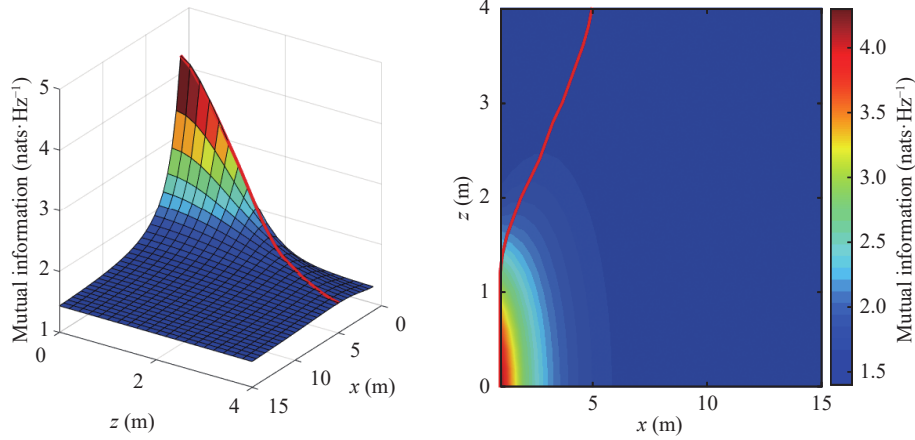


Figure 4 Impact of non-paraxial degree on mutual information. The left figure shows the three-dimensional surface plot, while the right figure presents the corresponding heatmap. The red curve on the heatmap traces the maximum mutual information. The color bar represents the mutual information in a unit of Nats/Hz.

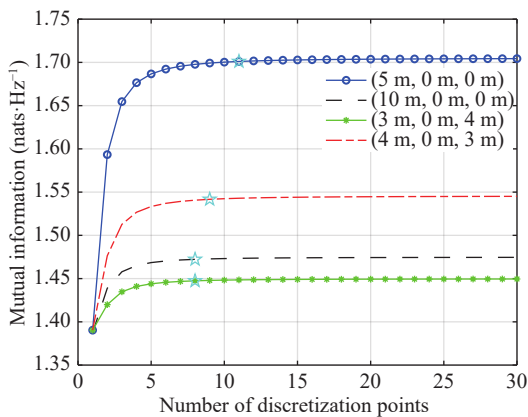


Figure 5 Mutual information measured at different positions. With increasing discretization points, the mutual information gradually converges to the continuous-space value.

• Impact of velocity changes on the channel gain: We previously conducted a theoretical analysis of how mobile receivers affect the system's channel characteristics in the frequency domain. In this subsection, we simulate the Doppler phenomenon resulting from the theoretical analysis. Similar to [12], we focus on the field along the z -direction. To obtain the performance of Fourier transforms on the channel functions, we vary the receiver velocities to 100 m/s, 500 m/s, and 800 m/s, and the results are illustrated in Figure 6. We can observe that the Doppler effect is induced by the receiver's velocity. Although it is not prominently evident due to its relatively small magnitude, we can observe it from specific data. Additionally, as the receiver velocity increases, the channel gain decreases accordingly due to reduced frequency.

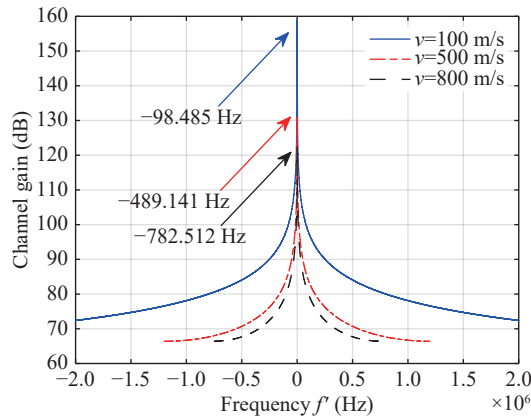


Figure 6 Impact of Doppler effect on system performance, i.e., channel gain over the frequency observed by the receiver with different velocities.

V. Conclusion

In this paper, we discussed the system's mutual information and spectral characteristics under non-paraxial deployments. We revealed the influence of non-paraxial deployments and sampling numbers on mutual information and examined the impact of receivers' velocity on channel gain. Through simulations, we demonstrated that non-paraxial deployments reduce mutual information and channel gain. Moreover, when the degree of non-paraxial deployments is fixed, the mutual information of the system exhibits a trend of initially increasing and then decreasing with the receiver's movement. Finally, we validated the Doppler effect in the CAP-MIMO system. Further work can explore mitigation techniques like adaptive beamforming with dynamic current density optimization, multi-scale receiver sampling, and edge computing-assisted reconfigurable intelligent surface (RIS) to address fading and phase offsets in non-paraxial CAP-MIMO systems, while incorporating practical constraints. Further optimization of algorithms to determine optimal azimuths, sampling points, and receiver configurations for deployment is also critical.

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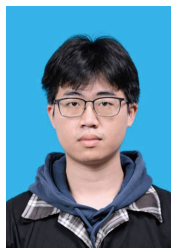
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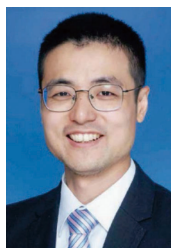


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