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Sanjeev G. SPC Lab, Dept. of ECE, IISc.

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### Diversity of MIMO Linear Precoding

Ahmed Hesham Mehana and Aria Nosratinia Cairo University, Cairo and University of Texas, Dallas

- ► In a M × N (M ≥ N) MIMO setting, with perfect CSIT, flat fading and high SNR regime, DMT for various linear precoding techniques are studied
- Zero Forcing (ZF), Regularized ZF (RZF), Matched Filter (MF) and Wiener Filter (WF) precoding techniques are considered
- Achievable diversity (a) at a fixed rate, (b) for all positive multiplexing gains, and (c) for various combinations of linear precoding and linear receivers listed above
- ► DMT studied in Zheng and Tse d(r), does not extend to the case with r = 0. In such cases, for a given rate, the diversity can take multiple values

## Secure Distributed Information Exchange

Nof Abuzainab and Anthony Ephremides University of Maryland

- Streaming of a file (with finite num of pkts) over wireless channels in (a) a single link, and (b) multiple nodes scenario, with the presence of an eavesdropper
- All channels are modeled as packet erasure channels (appropriate for links with Rayleigh fading)
- ► Security constraint: same as Orlitsky and Gamal
- Novelty: use of network coding. Network costs are related to physical layer parameters such as fading and transmission power
- The authors compare their results based on deterministic network coding with those obtained using a simple ARQ scheme

The Computational Complexity of the Restricted Isometry Property, the Nullspace Property, and Related Concepts in Compressed Sensing

> Andreas M. Tillmann and Marc E. Pfetsch TU Darmstadt, Germany

- The authors prove that the problem of finding the best constants for which the NSP and RIP hold is, in general, NP-hard. Also, under some conditions, RIP and NSP certification is NP-hard
- These results follow from the fact that determining the spark of a matrix is also NP-hard, which is also proved in this paper
- Proofs based on McCormick's idea: a reduction from k-clique problem to vector matroids
- Discuss the adv and disadv of mutual coherence approach, and emphasize the importance of approximating RIC and NSC

# Sequential Decentralized Parameter Estimation Under Randomly Observed Fisher Information

Yasin Yilmaz and Xiaodong Wang Columbia University, New York

- Decentralized, sequential estimation of a scalar at a FC under Gaussian noise, using level-triggering
- Novelty: sequential estimation, and non-uniform sampling at the individual sensors (non-deterministic sampling times)
- The proposed asymptotically optimal estimator is based on: observed Fisher information and observed correlation
- The performance of the level-triggered estimator is compared with the uniform-sampling estimator and the corresponding centralized estimator

#### Other Papers...

- Optimal Lossless Data Compression: Non-Asymptotics and Asymptotics, I. Kontoyiannis and S. Verd
- Identification and Lossy Reconstruction in Noisy Databases,
  E. Tuncel and D. Gndz
- Interference Channel With a Causal Relay Under Strong and Very Strong Interference, H. Chang, S.-Y. Chung, and S. Kim
- Optimality and Approximate Optimality of Source-Channel Separation in Networks, C. Tian, J. Chen, S. N. Diggavi, and S. Shamai (Shitz)

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