

# **Journal Watch**

## **Trans. Information theory**

### **Oct-2011**

Bharath B.N  
bharath@ece.iisc.ernet.in  
Dept. of ECE, IISc  
Signal Processing for communication Lab  
22 Oct. 2011

# Outage Analysis of Block-Fading Gaussian Interference Channels

Yang Weng and Daniela Tuninetti

- Problem: DMT for block fading Gaussian Interference channels
- Ingredient for DMT analysis: The capacity region
- Problem! Capacity region not known!
- Outer bounds: inspired by the capacity to within one bit results of Etkin et al
- Inner bounds: HK with and without rate splitting
- How different is the problem? The channel is asymmetric
- Conclusions: DMT obtained using the analysis in the paper is the DMT for many cases!

# Compute-and-Forward: Harnessing Interference Through Structured Codes

Bobak Nazer and Michael Gastpar

- System model:  $L$  transmitter with  $L$  independent messages,  $M$  relays and one receiver
- Problem: How do you transmit the message reliably? What should be the relays strategy?
- Exploit the interference! How?
- Decode a linear combination of the message at the relays (Compute)
- Why? better rate of communication for transmitting linear combination!
- Transmit the decoded bits using structured lattice codes
- Design parameters: coefficient vector, decoding matrix
- Result: higher data rate

# On Communication Over Unknown Sparse Frequency-Selective Block-Fading Channels

Arun Pachai Kannu and Philip Schniter

- Model: Sparse frequency selective channel; no. of taps =  $L$  which is  $S$ -sparse with unknown support
- Results: the capacity pre-log factor is  $1-S/N$  (non coherent case)
- Pilot-Aided Transmission (PAT) + Data-aided Support Decoder (DASD) results in a pre-log factor of  $1-S/N$  using an OFDM strategy
- Existing result: compressed OFDM channel Sensing requires  $O(S (\ln(N))^5)$  pilots without noise and  $2S$  pilots in the absence of noise (you can see the improvement!)
- Using  $S+1$  pilots, complexity can be reduced! (I did not get this point!)

# Joint Transmission and State Estimation: A Constrained Channel Coding Approach

Wenyi Zhang, Satish Vedantam, and Urbashi Mitra

- Model:  $Y = HX + Z$ ;  $X$  – data,  $H$  – channel state, and  $Z$  – AWGN
- Goal of the receiver: Decode  $X$  and estimate  $H$
- Question: what is the maximum data rate for a given distortion of  $D$
- Answer: Use non coherent detector to detect the data, and use this as pilots to estimate the channel
- The above scheme is capacity distortion optimal!