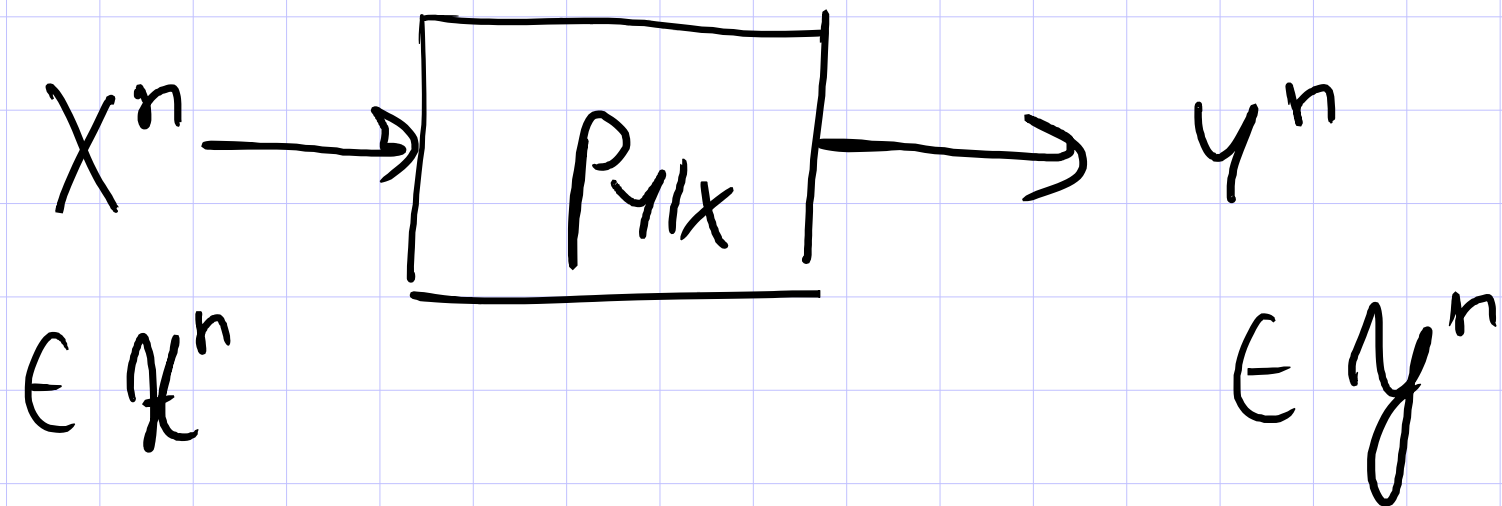


CHANNEL CODING AND CAPACITY

EE 6317

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Discrete memoryless channels



$(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y}, P_{Y|X})$
 $\mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{Y}$
Channel transition prob
 $\mathcal{X} \neq \mathcal{Y}$

$\mathcal{X} \rightarrow$ input alphabet

$\{0, 1\}$ \mathbb{R} \mathbb{C}

$\mathcal{Y} \rightarrow$ output alphabet

$\{0, 1\}$ \mathbb{R} \mathbb{C}

$$P_{Y^n|X^n}(y^n|x^n) = \prod_{i=1}^n P_{Y|X}(y_i|x_i)$$

Trivial channels

Noiseless channel

$$x = y$$

$$P_{Y|X}(y|x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x=y \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

"Worst" channel

$$P_{Y|X}(y|x) = P_Y(y) \quad \forall x.$$

$$P_{X,Y}(x,y) = P_X(x) P_Y(y)$$

$$\Rightarrow X \perp\!\!\!\perp Y$$

Binary symmetric channel (BSC)

$$\mathcal{X} = \{0, 1\}$$

$$\mathcal{Y} = \{0, 1\}$$

$$P_{Y|X}(y|x) = \begin{cases} p & \text{if } y \neq x \\ 1-p & \text{if } y = x \end{cases}$$

crossover prob

$$X \begin{bmatrix} 1-p & p \\ p & 1-p \end{bmatrix} Y$$

Hamming distance:

$$d_H(x^n, y^n) = \# \text{ locations in which they differ}$$

$$P_{Y^n|X^n}(y^n|x^n) = p^{d_H(x^n, y^n)} (1-p)^{n-d_H(x^n, y^n)}$$

Binary erasure channel

BEC(p)

$$\mathcal{X} = \{0, 1\}$$

$$\mathcal{Y} = \{0, 1, e\}$$

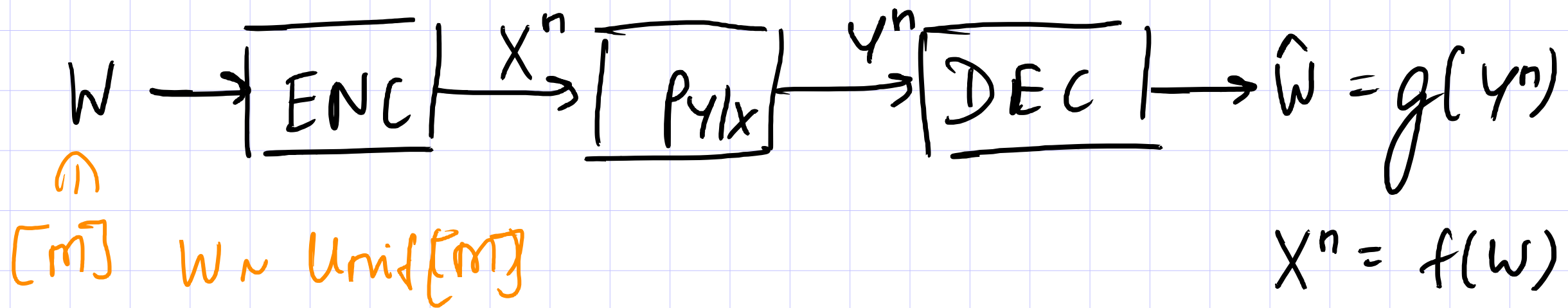
erasure sym

$$p_{Y|X}(y|x) = \begin{cases} p & y = e \\ 1-p & y = x \\ 0 & y = x \oplus 1 \end{cases}$$

$$p_{Y^n|X^n}(y^n|x^n) = \begin{cases} p^{\alpha(y^n)} (1-p)^{n-\alpha(y^n)} & y_i = x_i \text{ if } y_i \neq e \\ 0 & y_i \neq x_i \in \{0, 1\} \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha(y^n) = \# \text{ e's in } y^n$$

The channel coding problem



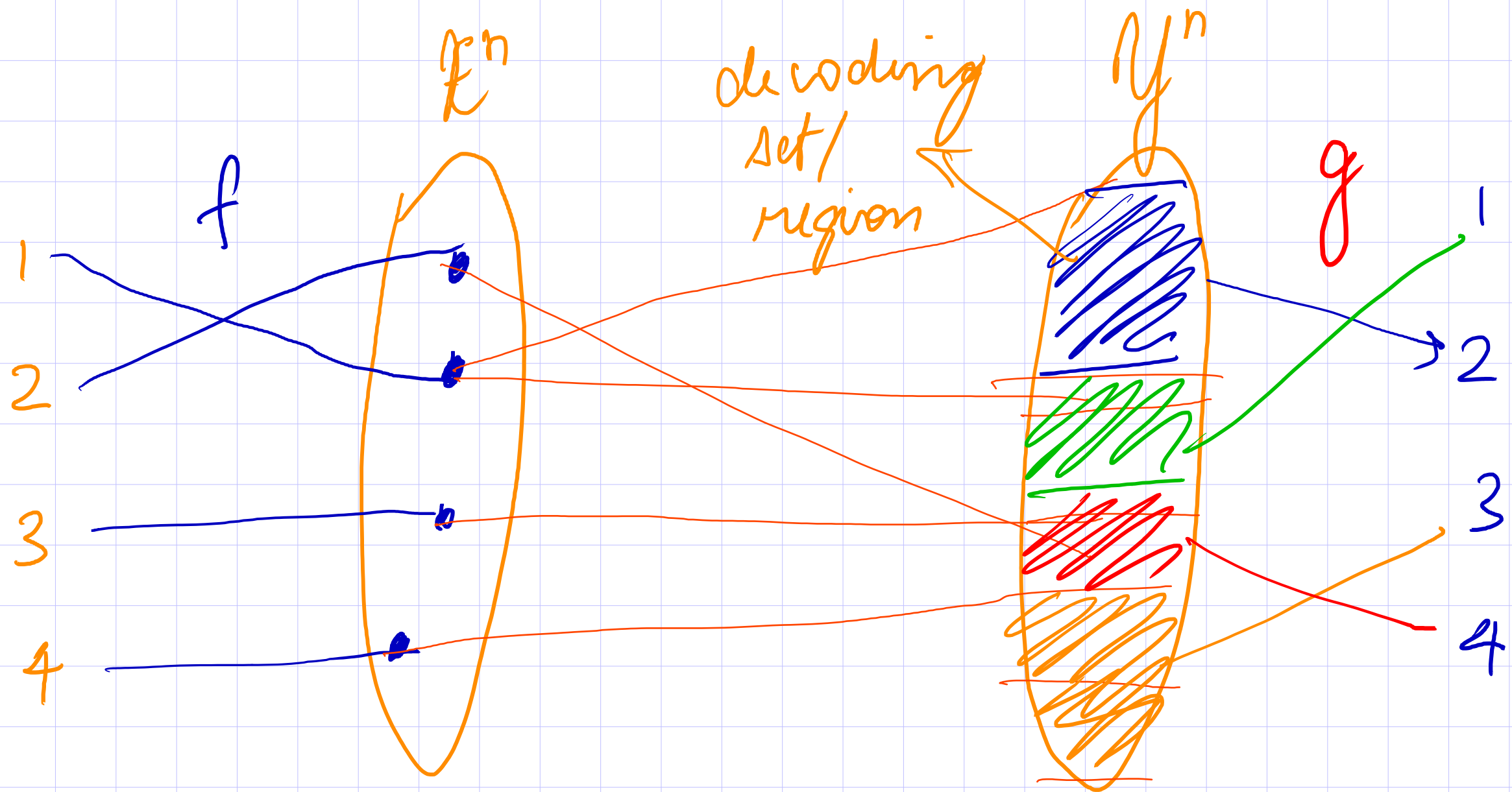
(M, n) code \mathcal{C} for $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y}, P_{Y|X})$

① Sender set / message set $\{1, 2, \dots, M\} = [M]$

② Encoder $f : [M] \rightarrow \mathcal{X}^n$

codebook: $\{x^n(1), x^n(2), \dots, x^n(M)\}$

③ Decoder $g : \mathcal{Y}^n \rightarrow [M]$



ENC } Deterministic
 DEC }

Probability of error

Conditional probability of error

$$\lambda_w = \Pr[g(Y^n) \neq w \mid M = w]$$

Maximum probability of error

$$\lambda^{(n)} = \max_{1 \leq w \leq M} \lambda_w \rightarrow \text{worst case}$$

Average probability of error

$$P_e^{(n)} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{w=1}^M \lambda_w \rightarrow \text{avg case}$$

random (uniform)
w

$$P_e^{(n)} \leq \lambda^{(n)}$$

Rate

$$R = \frac{\log_2 M}{n} \rightarrow \# \text{ bits of info}$$

bits per channel use
bpcu

A rate R is achievable over $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y}, P_{Y|X})$

if $\exists (n, M_n)$ code st

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_e^{(n)} = 0$$

$\lambda^{(n)}$

R is ach $P_e^{(n)}$

\Downarrow
ach $\lambda^{(n)}$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log_2 M_n}{n} = R.$$

Capacity

$$C = \sup \left\{ R : R \text{ is achievable for } \left(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y}, P_{Y|X} \right) \right\}$$

Shannon's channel coding theorem

For any DMC $(\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y}, P_{Y|X})$,

$$C = \max_{P_X} I(X; Y)$$

CHANNEL CAPACITY

$$C = \max_{P_X} I(X; Y) \quad P_{Y|X}$$

$I(X; Y)$ is concave in P_X

Any convex optimization algorithm

- Gradient descent

- Lagrange mult KKT

Blahut - Arimoto algorithm \rightarrow iterative

Symmetric channel

$$P_{Y|X} = \begin{bmatrix} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{bmatrix}$$

$\leftarrow y \rightarrow$

$\uparrow x$
 \downarrow

Symmetric

- ① every row is a permutation of 1st row
- ② every col. is a — " — col.

Weakly symmetric

- ① every row is a perm of 1st row
- ② col. sums are the same.

FOR such channels,

$$C = \log_2 |Y| - H(\text{row } 1)$$
$$P_X^* = \text{unif}(X)$$

$$\max_{P_X} I(X; Y) = \max_{P_X} (H(Y) - \underline{H(Y|X)}) = \log |Y| - H(\text{row})$$

For a weakly symmetric,

① $H(Y|X) =$ entropy of any row

$$\begin{aligned} H(Y|X) &= \sum_{x} P_X(x) \underbrace{H(Y|X=x)}_{\text{entropy of row } x} \\ &= H(\text{row}) \left(\sum_{x} P_X(x) \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{② } \max_{P_X} H(Y) = \log_2 |Y|$$

$$P_Y = \sum_{x} P_X(x) P_{Y|X}(y|x)$$

BSC

$$P_{Y|X} = \begin{bmatrix} 1-p & p \\ p & 1-p \end{bmatrix}$$

Weakly symmetric — y

Symmetric — y

BEC

$$P_{Y|X} = \begin{bmatrix} 1-p & p & 0 \\ 0 & p & 1-p \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1-p &= 2p \\ p &= 1/3 \end{aligned}$$

NOT symmetric
NOT weakly symmetric
if $p \neq 1/3$

Capacity of a symmetric channel

Q1: If $p_x \sim \text{Unif}(X)$, then what is p_y ?

$p_y \sim \text{Unif}(Y)$

Q2: For any p_x , what is $H(Y|X)$?

$$C = \log_2 |Y| - H(\text{row})$$

Capacity of the BSC

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1-p & p \\ p & 1-p \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = \log_2 2 - H(p, 1-p)$$

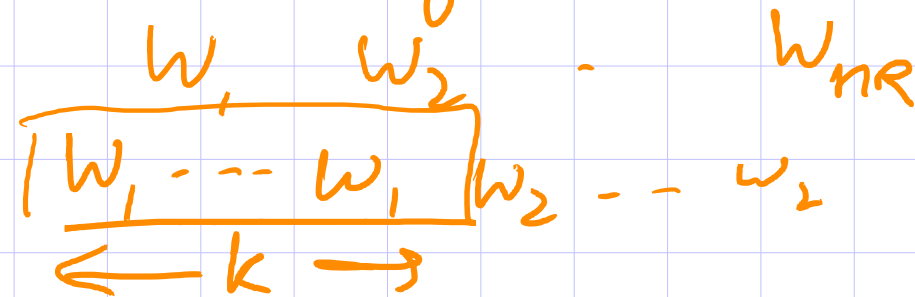
$$= 1 - H_2(p)$$

$$= p \log_2 p - (1-p) \log_2 (1-p)$$

Repetition code

nR bit message

ENC: Repeat each bit k times



DEC: Majority rule

$$R = \frac{1}{k} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty \text{ if } P_e \rightarrow 0$$

Prob(w_i is in error)

$$\alpha = \sum_{l=k/2}^k p^l (1-p)^{k-l} \binom{k}{l} \rightarrow k C_l$$

$$P_e = P_n [w^{nR} \neq \hat{w}^{nR}] \\ = 1 - (1-\alpha)^{nR}$$

$$P(\text{correct}) = (1-\alpha)^{nR}$$

$$\alpha \rightarrow 0 \\ \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty$$

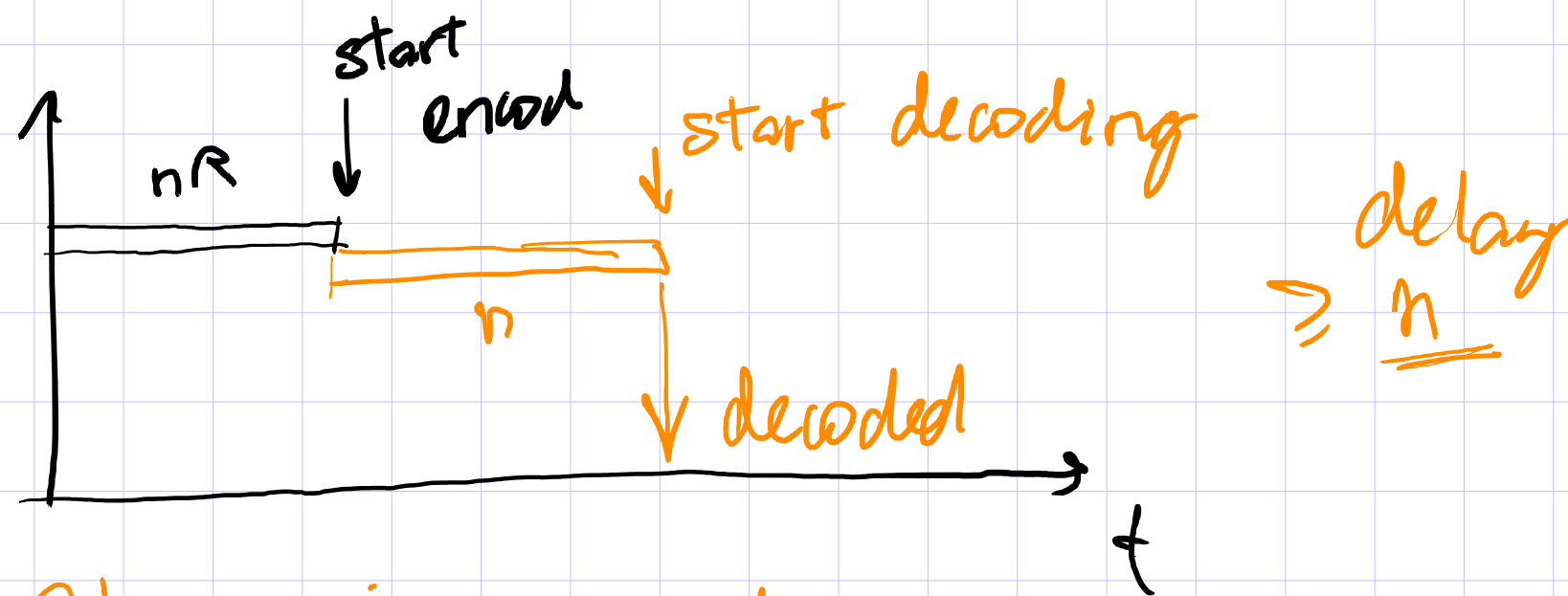
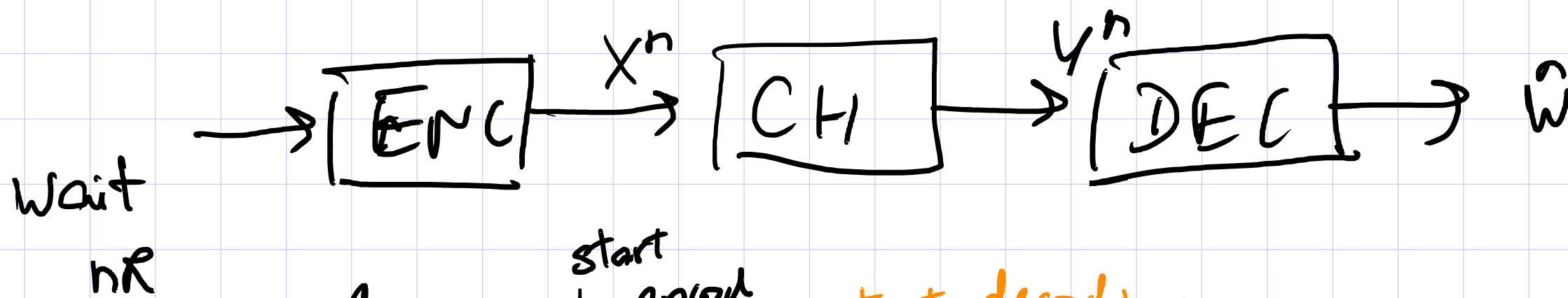
Delay in channel coding

$$W \in [M] \quad M = 2^{nR}$$

"

$$[0, 1, \dots, 1] \xrightarrow{\text{ENC}} (x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$\leftarrow nR \rightarrow$



Streaming codes \rightarrow

Capacity of the BEC = $1-p$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1-p & p & 0 \\ 0 & p & 1-p \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H(Y|X) = H_2(p)$$

$$\max_{P_X} I(X; Y) = \max_{P_X} H(Y) - H_2(p)$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_X &= H_2(p) + 1-p - H_2(p) \\ &= 1-p \end{aligned}$$

$$E = \mathbb{1}_{\{Y=e\}}$$

$$H(Y) = H(Y, E) - \underbrace{H(E|Y)}_0$$

$$= H(E) + H(Y|E)$$

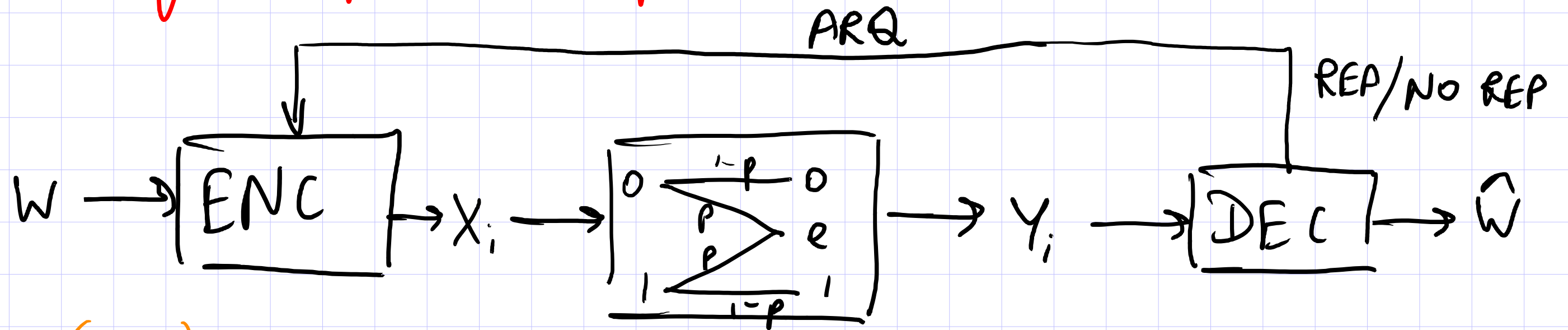
$$\geq H_2(p) + (1-p)H_2(\alpha)$$

$$\max_{\alpha} H(Y) = H_2(p) + (1-p)$$

$$P_X(0) = \alpha$$

$$P_X(1) = 1-\alpha$$

Achieving capacity of the BEC with feedback



(nR)

Error if total # transmissions $> n$

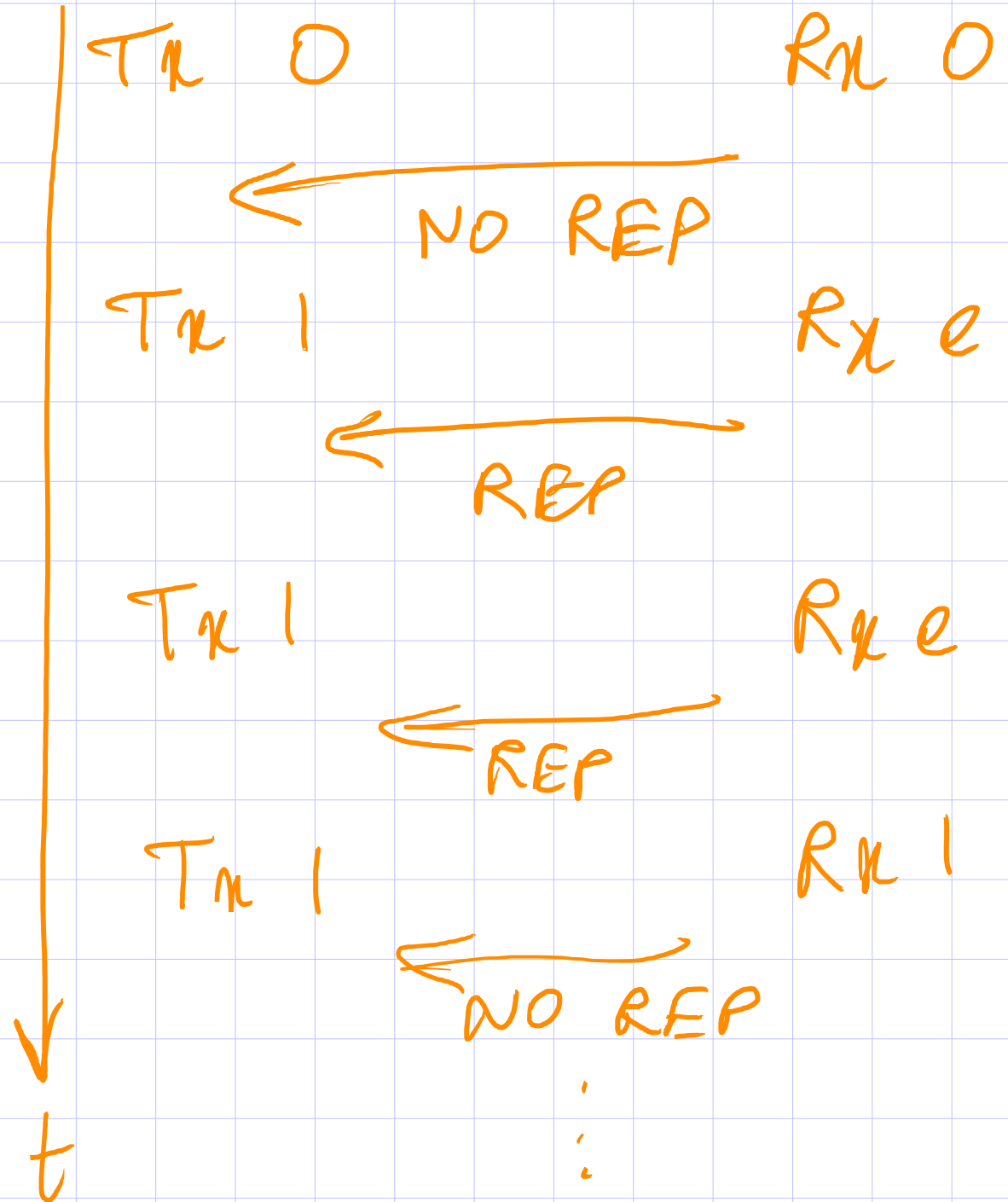
$$E \left[\# \text{ transmissions required} \right] = (1-p) + 2p(1-p) + 3p^2(1-p) + 4p^3(1-p) + \dots$$

for 1 msg bit

$$= \frac{1-p}{p} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} i p^i$$

$$= \frac{1-p}{p} \frac{p}{(1-p)^2} = \frac{1}{1-p}$$

0 1 0 1 1 0



$\alpha_i = \#$ transmissions for w_i

$$\mathbb{E} \alpha_i = \frac{1}{1-p}$$

$$P_n \left[\sum_{i=1}^{nR} \alpha_i > n \right]$$

$$\leq P_n \left[\sum_{i=1}^{nR} \alpha_i > \frac{nR}{1-p} \left(\frac{1-p}{R} \right) \right]$$

$$= P_n \left[\sum_i \alpha_i > \frac{nR}{1-p} \left(1 + \frac{1-p-R}{R} \right) \right]$$

$$\leq e^{-\left(\frac{1-p-R}{R} \right)^2 \frac{nR}{1-p} / 3}$$

$$\boxed{R < 1-p}$$

$$P_e \rightarrow 0$$

$$P_n \left[X \geq (1+\delta) \mu \right] \leq e^{-\delta^2 \mu / 3}$$