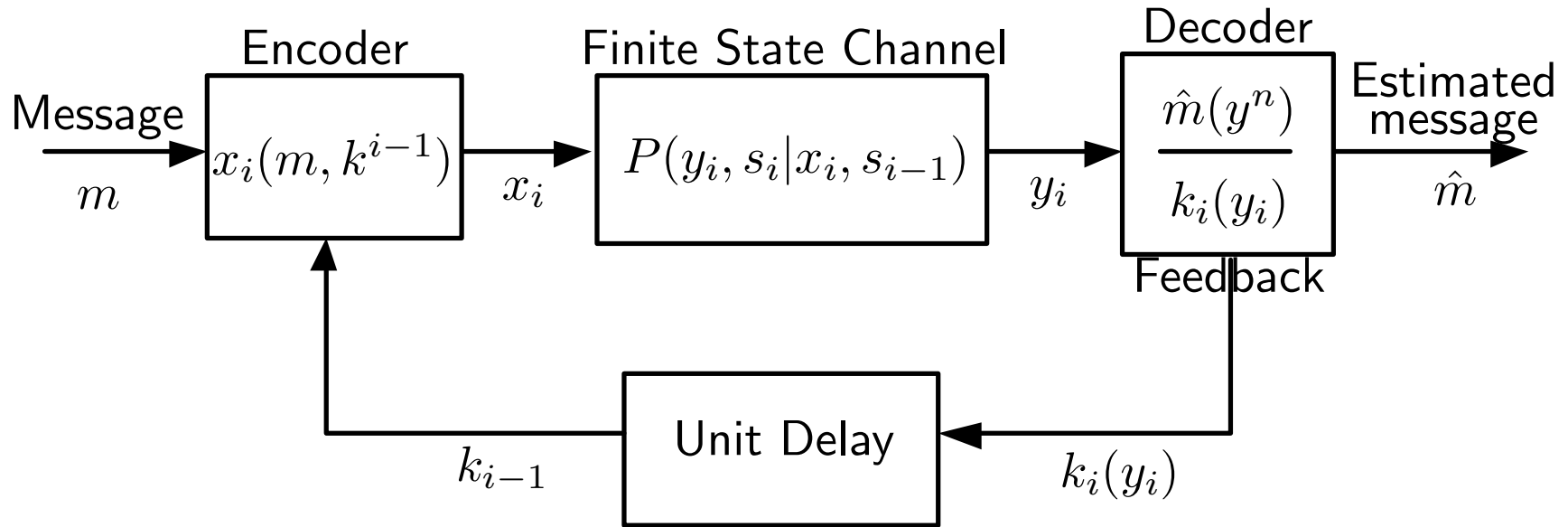


# Communication Setting



Finite State Channel(FSC) property:  $p(y_i, s_i | x^i, s^{i-1}, y^{i-1}) = p(y_i, s_i | x_i, s_{i-1})$

## Question

What is the capacity of channel in this setting?

# Answer

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**Theorem 1: [Gallager]** For FSC [without Feedback](#)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \max_{p(x^n)} I(X^n; Y^n) \geq C \geq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \max_{p(x^n)} \min_{s_0} I(X^n; Y^n | s_0)$$

and if FSC is indecomposable then the bounds are equal.

**Theorem 2: [This poster]** For FSC [with Feedback](#)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \max_{p(x^n || k^{n-1})} I(X^n \rightarrow Y^n) \geq C_{FB} \geq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \max_{p(x^n || k^{n-1})} \min_{s_0} I(X^n \rightarrow Y^n | s_0)$$

and if FSC is indecomposable without Intersymbol Interference (ISI) then the bounds are equal.

# Directed Information and Causal Conditioning

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*Directed Information* [Massey90]

$$I(X^n \rightarrow Y^n) \triangleq \sum_{i=1}^n I(X^i; Y_i | Y^{i-1})$$

$$I(X^n; Y^n) = \sum_{i=1}^n I(X^n; Y_i | Y^{i-1})$$

*Causal Conditioning* Distribution [Kramer98, Massey05]:

$$p(y^n || x^{n-1}) \triangleq \prod_{i=1}^n p(y_i | x^{i-1}, y^{i-1})$$

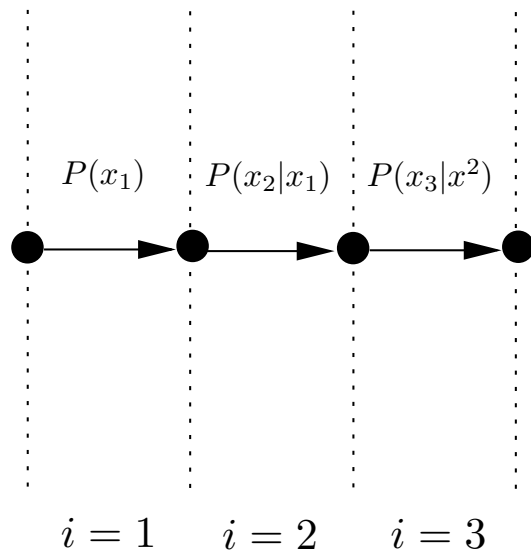
$$p(y^n | x^n) = \prod_{i=1}^n p(y_i | x^n, y^{i-1})$$

# Causal conditioning distribution

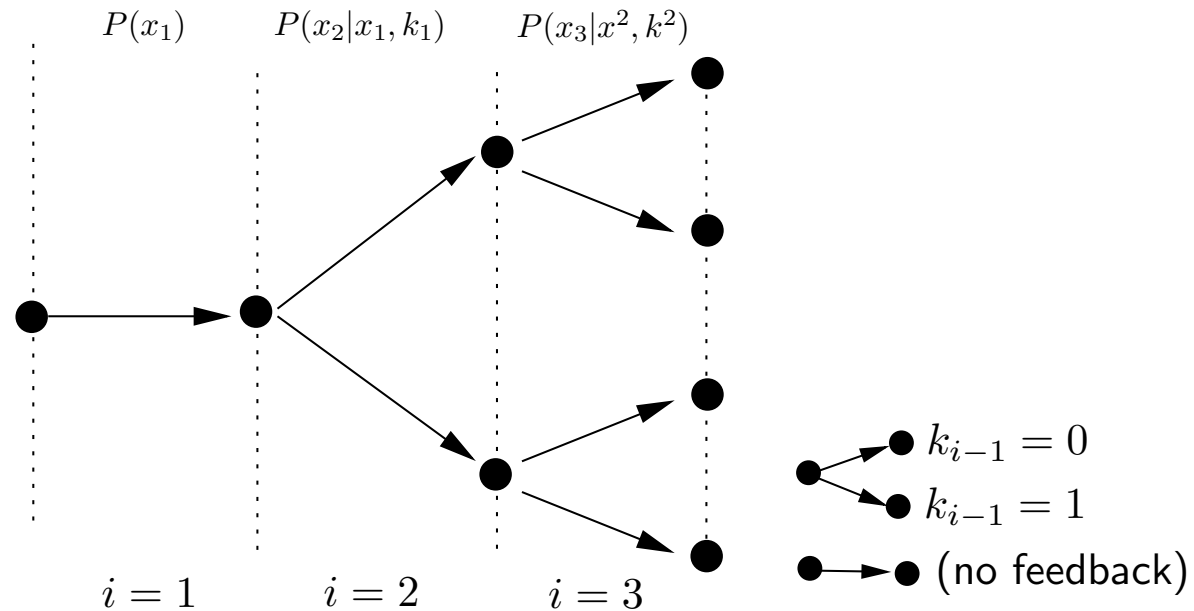
$$P(x^n || k^{n-1}) \triangleq \prod_{i=1}^n P(x_i | x^{i-1}, k^{i-1})$$

An example for binary feedback

(a) codeword  $\sim P(x^n)$



(b) code-tree  $\sim P(x^n || k^{n-1})$



# Few lemmas

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Lemma 1:

$$p(x^n, y^n) = p(x^n || y^{n-1})p(y^n || x^n)$$

$$p(x^n, y^n) = p(x^n)p(y^n | x^n)$$

Lemma 2:

$$\sum_{x^n} p(x^n || y^{n-1}) = 1$$

$$\sum_{x^n} p(x^n) = 1$$

Lemma 3:

$$|I(X^n \rightarrow Y^n) - I(X^n \rightarrow Y^n | S)| \leq H(S)$$

$$|I(X^n; Y^n) - I(X^n; Y^n | S)| \leq H(S)$$

# Proof for the case of feedback

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1. Randomly chosen code-tree, with distribution

$$\prod_{i=1}^n p(x_i | x^{i-1}, y^{i-1}) = p(x^n || y^{n-1}).$$

2. Maximum likelihood decoder:  $\arg \max p(y^n | m) = \arg \max p(y^n || x^n)$

3. Show that if

$$R < \sum_{y^n} \sum_{x^n} p(x^n || y^{n-1}) \cdot p(y^n || x^n) \ln \frac{p(y^n || x^n)}{\sum_{x^n} p(x^n || y^{n-1}) p(y^n || x^n)},$$

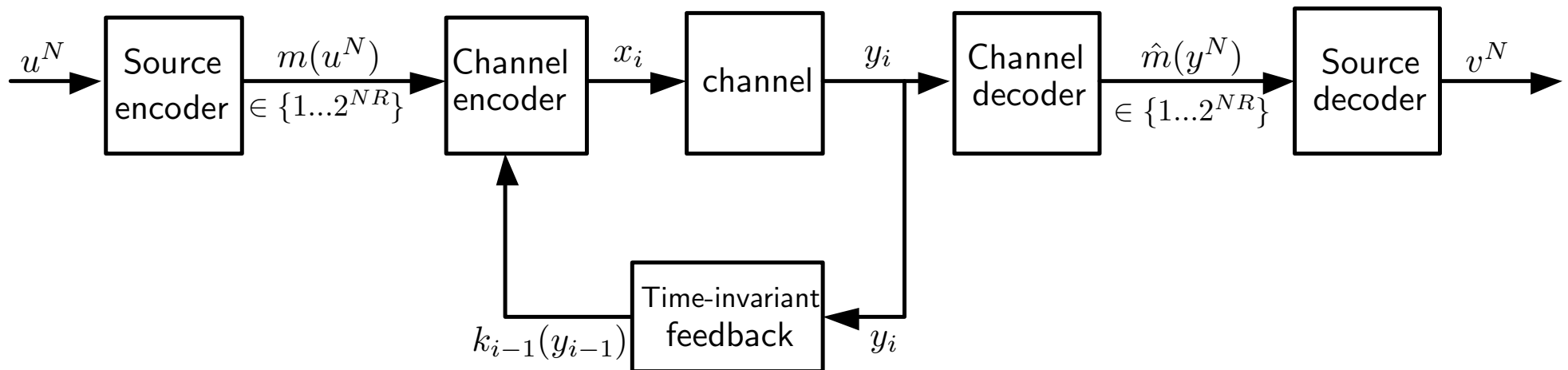
then  $P_e \rightarrow 0$ .

4. show that

$$\sum_{y^n} \sum_{x^n} p(x^n || y^{n-1}) \cdot p(y^n || x^n) \ln \frac{p(y^n || x^n)}{\sum_{x^n} p(x^n || y^{n-1}) p(y^n || x^n)} = I(X^n \rightarrow Y^n)$$

# New insights

- Source-channel coding separation is optimal for any stationary and ergodic source and for any channel with time-invariant deterministic feedback,

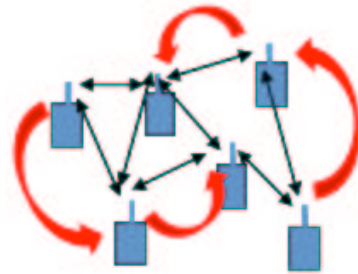


- Feedback does not increase the capacity of a connected FSC when the state of the channel is known both at the encoder and the decoder.

# Next Step: Wireless Network

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- We will extend the capacity results to multi users settings. Existence of **feedback** can simplify communication schemes in wireless network!



- Based on the point-to-point channel the MAC has been solved.
- Significant progress has been done on broadcast channel.
- We will investigate the capacity of multihop networks with noisy and delayed feedback.