

NOISEBERGS IN Z-GAUSSIAN INTERFERENCE CHANNELS

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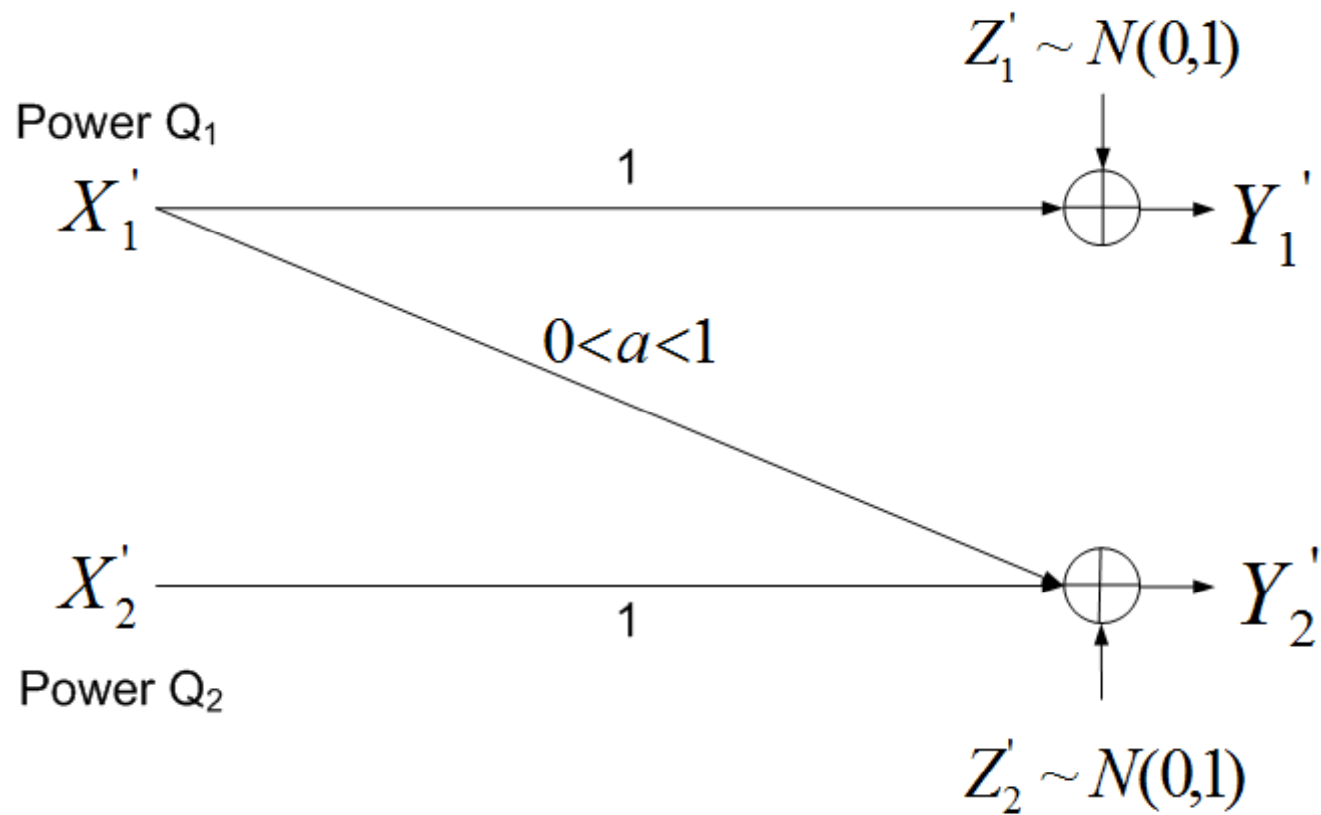
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Chinese University of Hong Kong

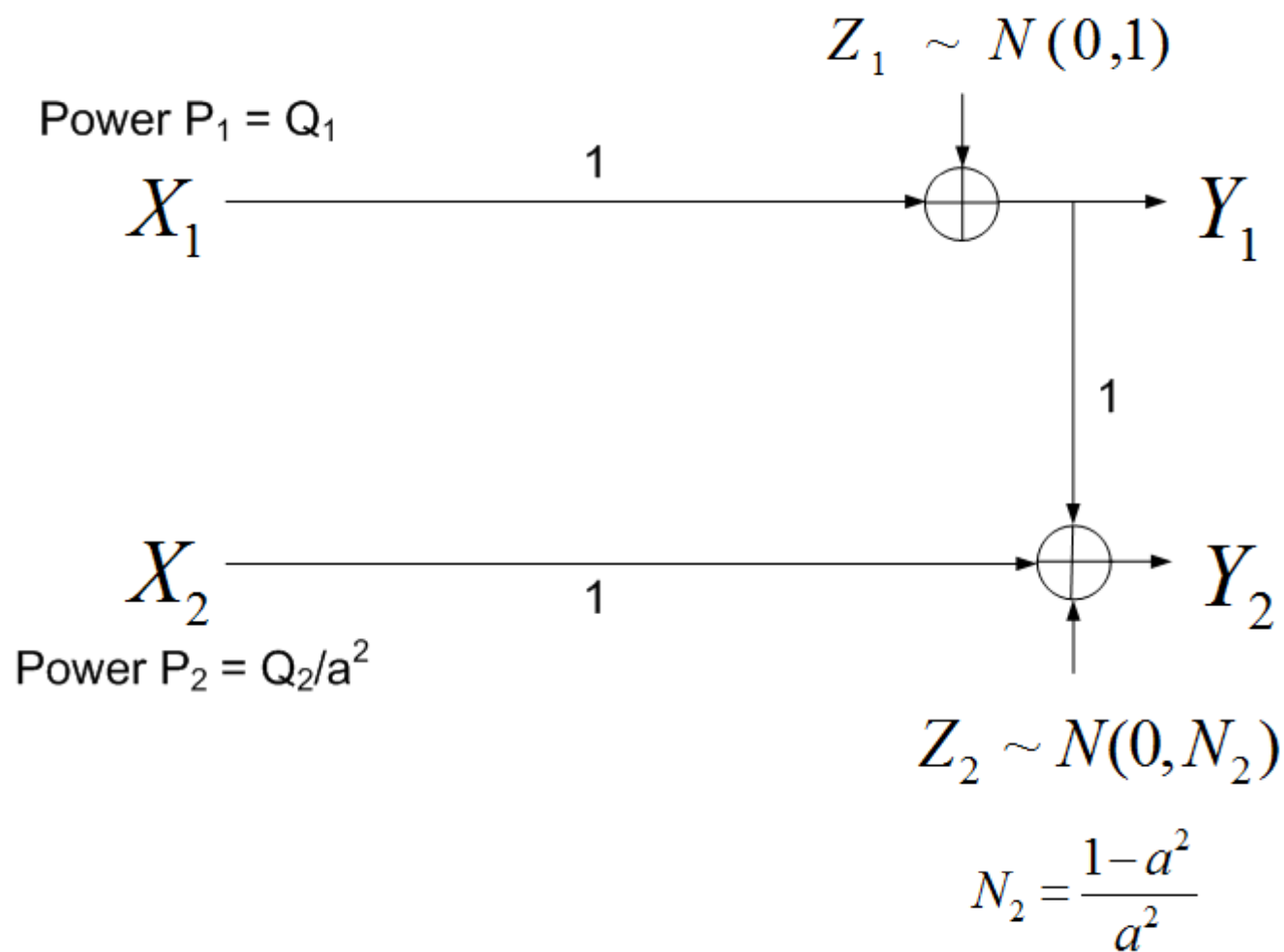
Summary

- ❑ Z-Gaussian Interference Channel as a degraded interference channel
- ❑ Discrete Memoryless Channel as a band limited channel
- ❑ Multiplex Region: growing **Noisebergs**
- ❑ Overflow Region: back to superposition

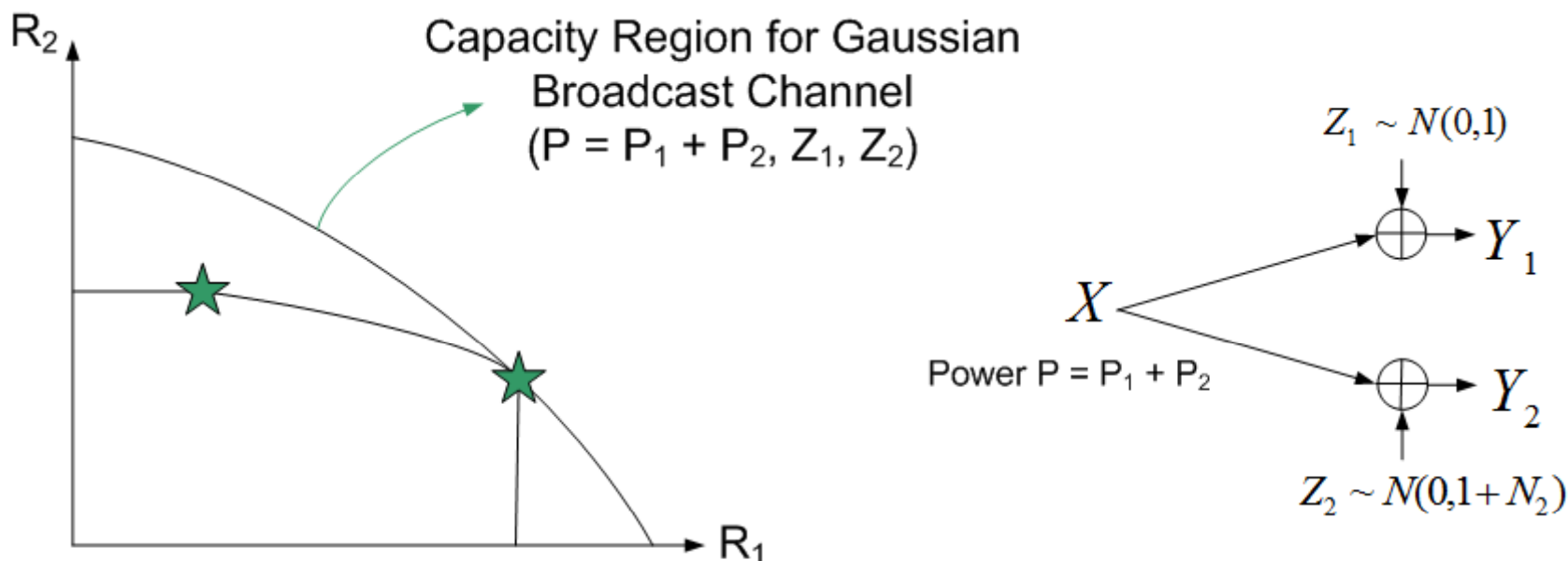
Z-Gaussian Interference Channel



Degraded Gaussian Interference Channel



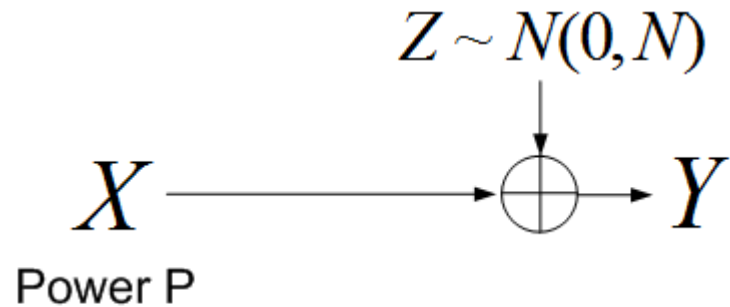
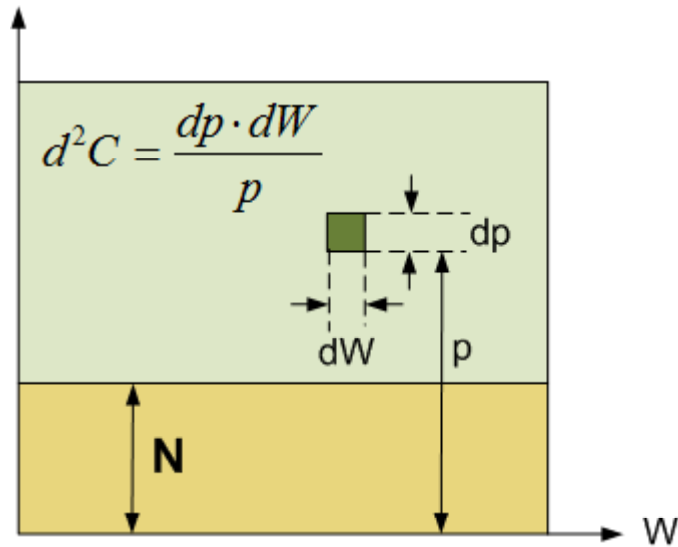
Gaussian Broadcast Channel



$$C_{BC} \{R_1, R_2\} : \quad 0 \leq R_1 \leq \frac{1}{2} \log(1 + \alpha P)$$

$$0 \leq \alpha \leq 1 \quad 0 \leq R_2 \leq \frac{1}{2} \log \left(1 + \frac{(1 - \alpha)P}{1 + N_2 + \alpha P} \right)$$

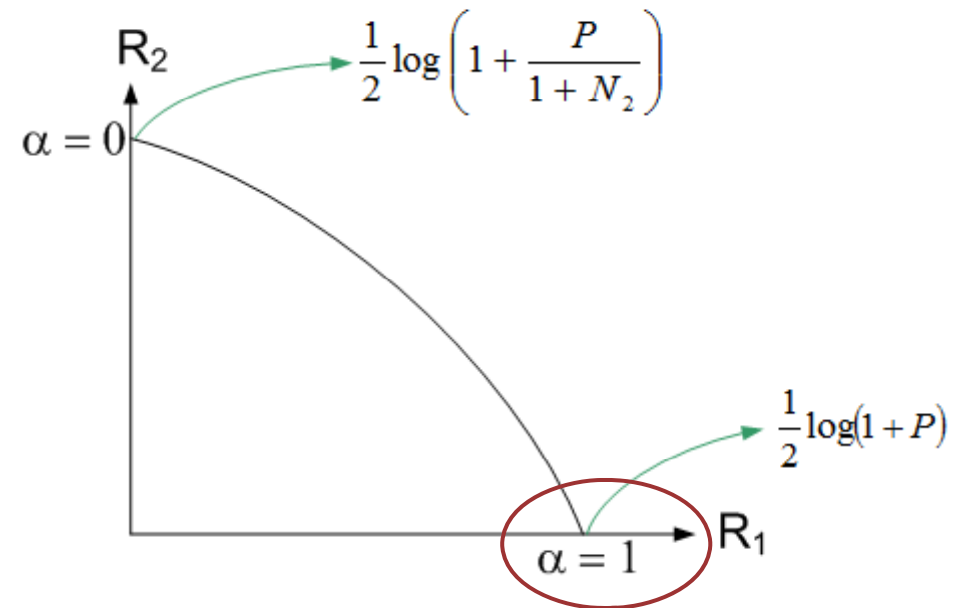
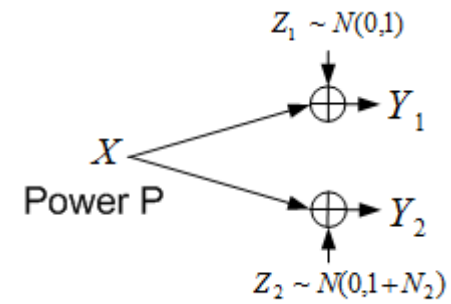
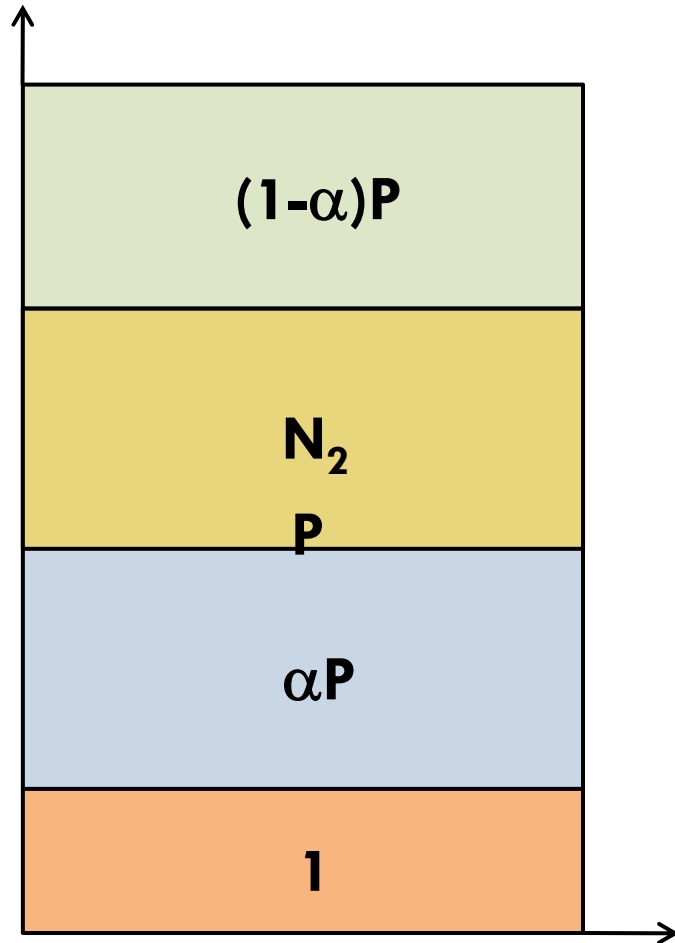
Differential capacity



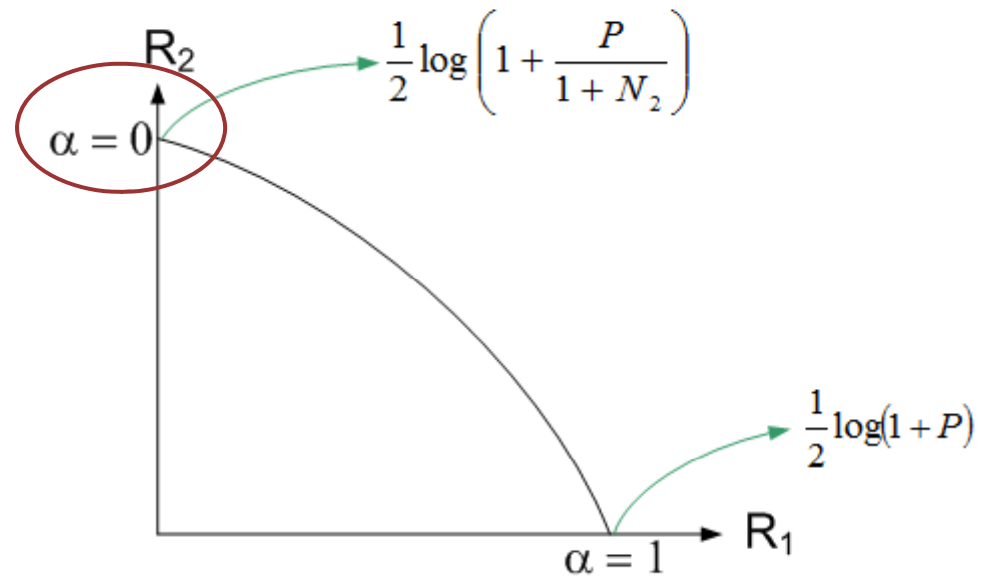
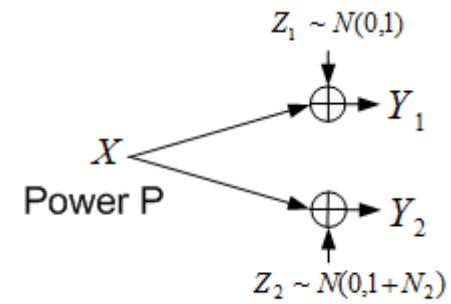
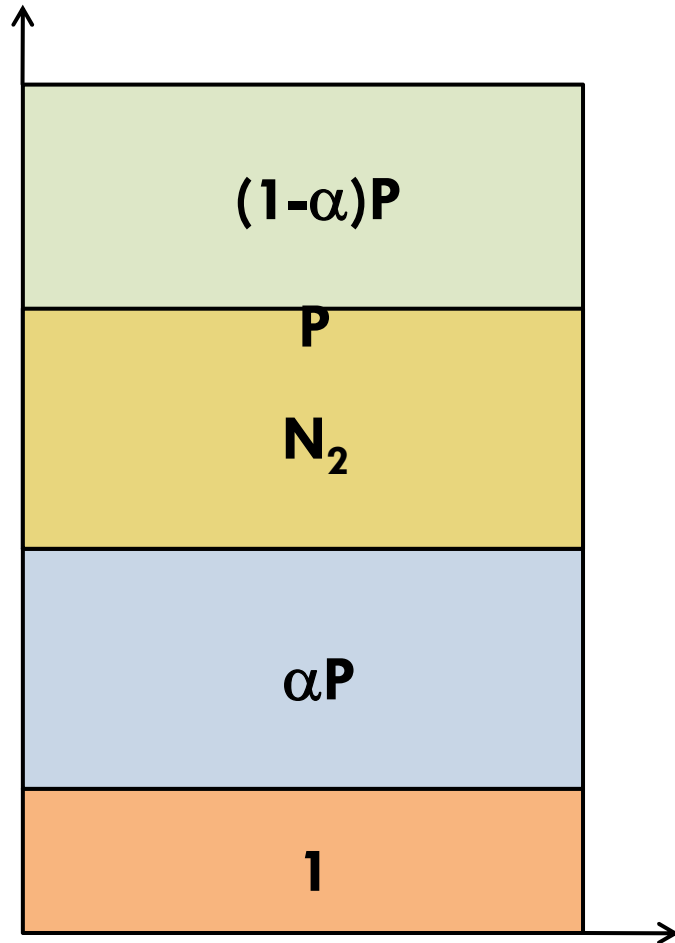
$$C = \iint d^2C = \frac{1}{2} \log \left(1 + \frac{P}{N} \right)$$

Discrete memoryless channel as a band limited channel

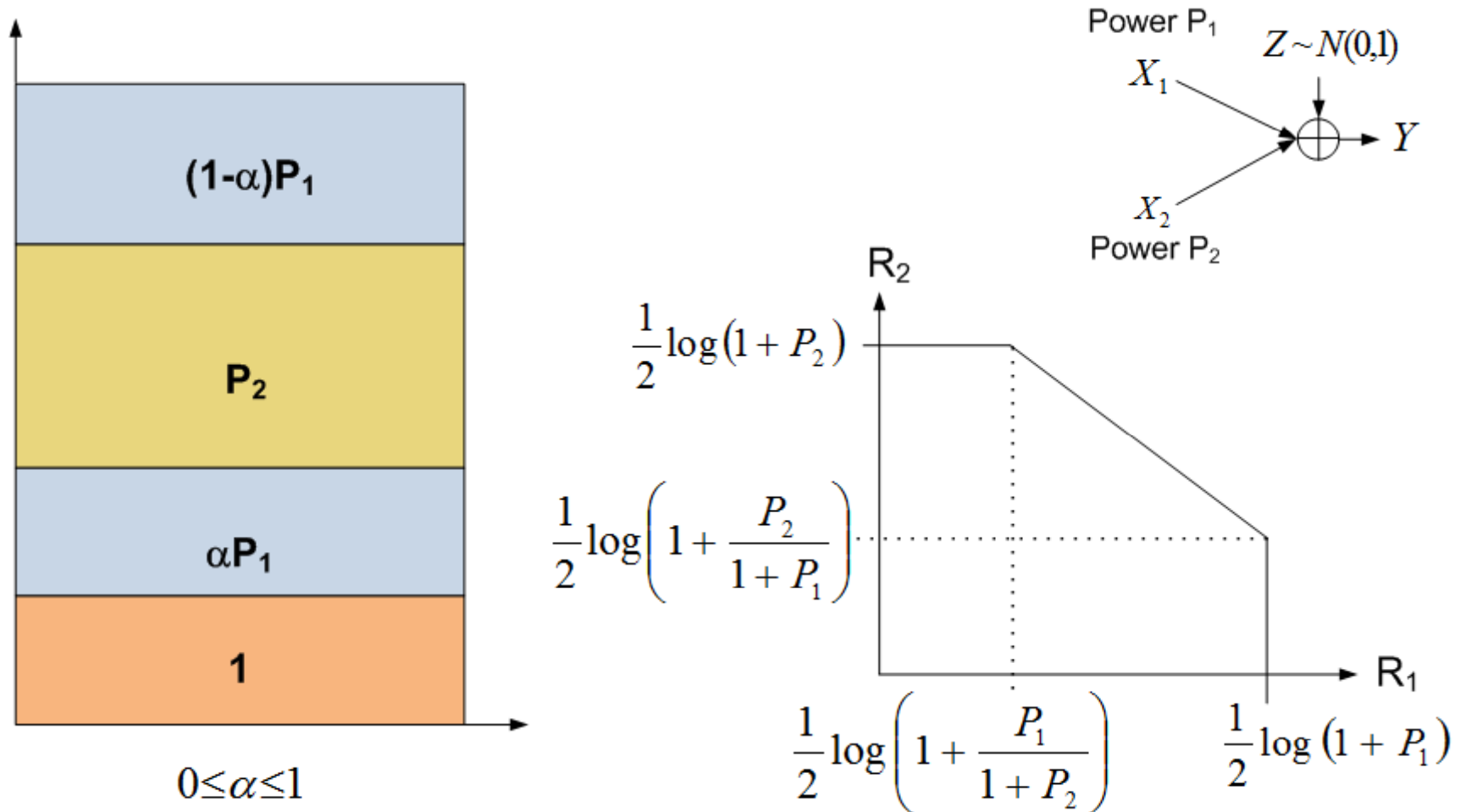
Superposition coding



Superposition coding

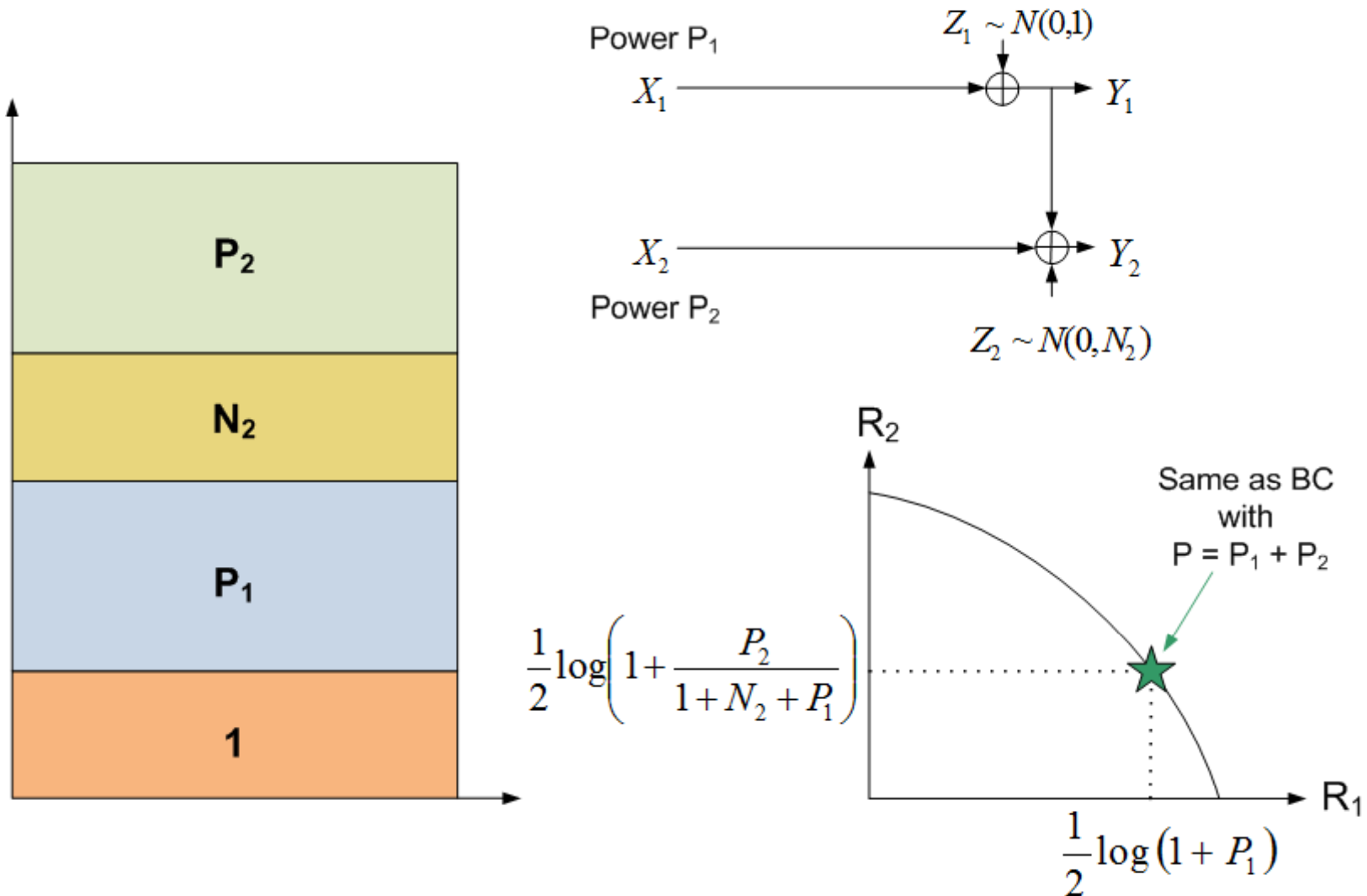


Multiple Access Channel



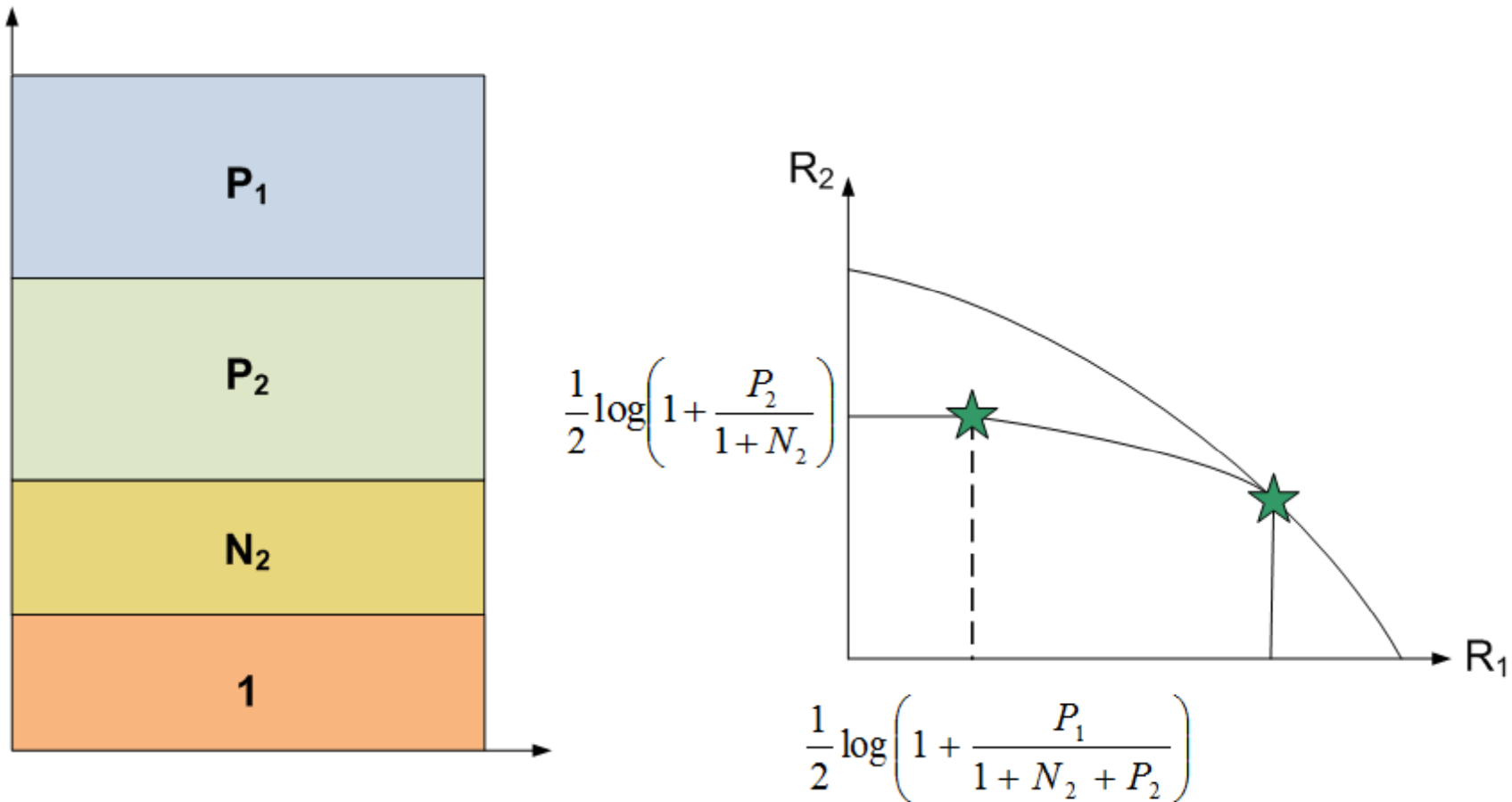
Degraded Interference Channel

- One Extreme Point

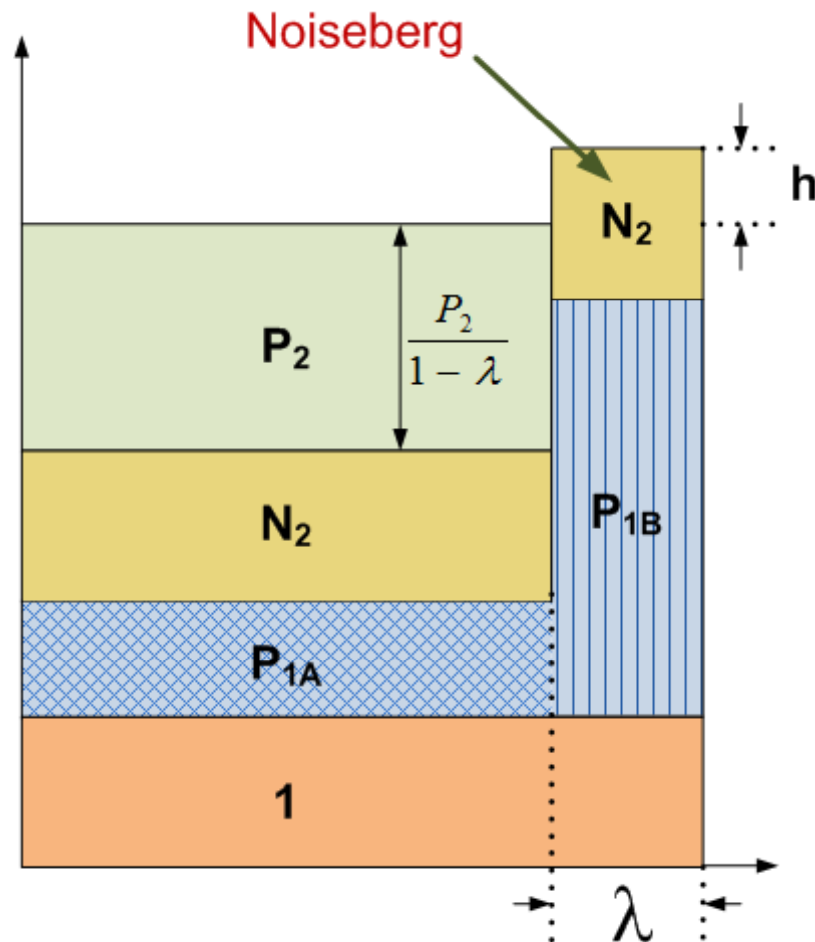


Degraded Interference Channel

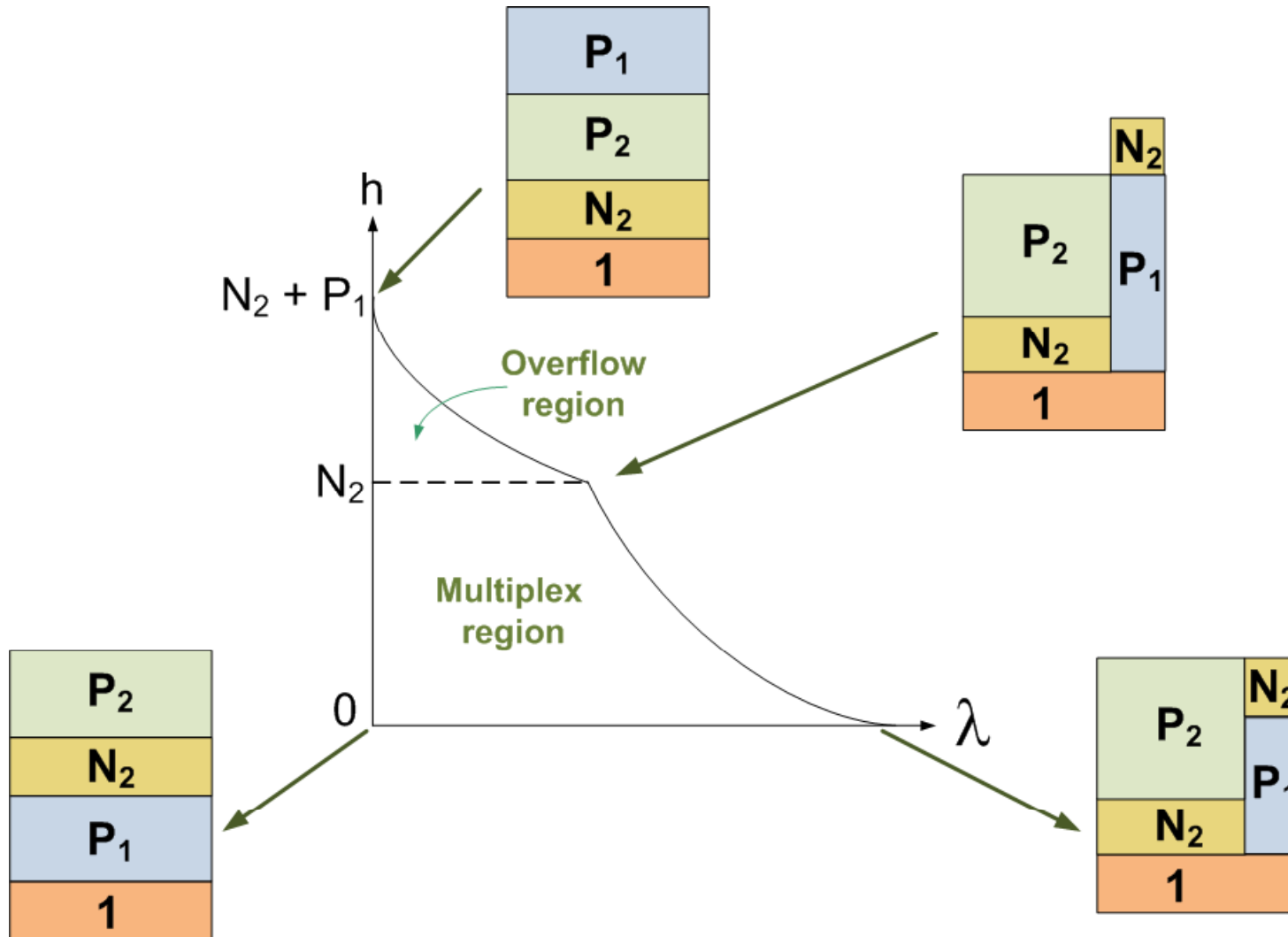
- Another Extreme Point



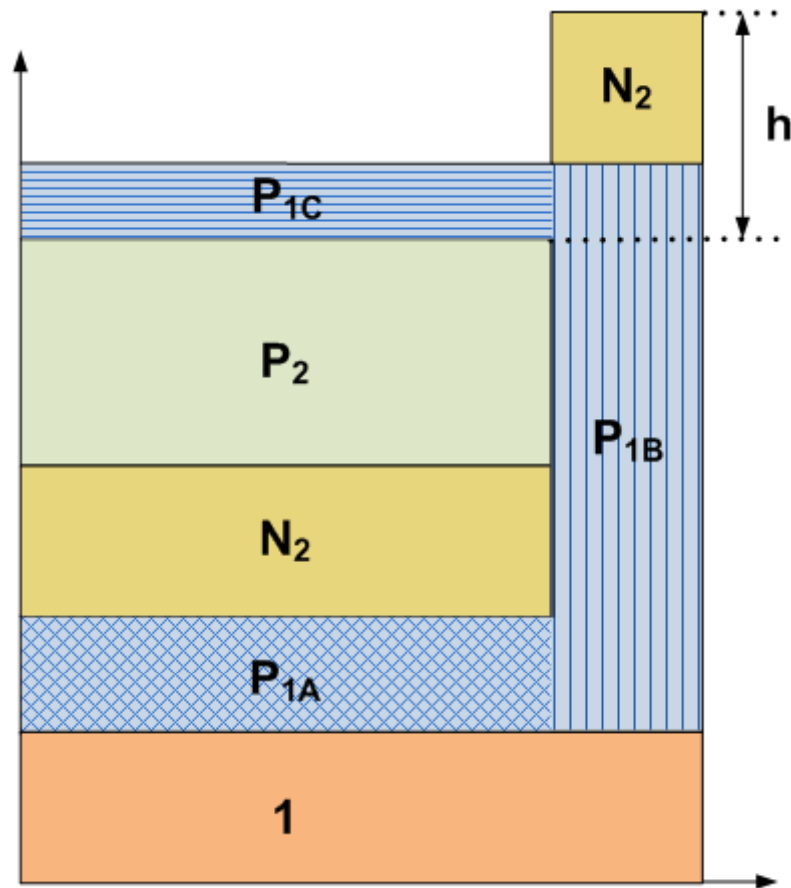
Intermediary Points (Multiplex Region)



Admissible region for (λ, h)

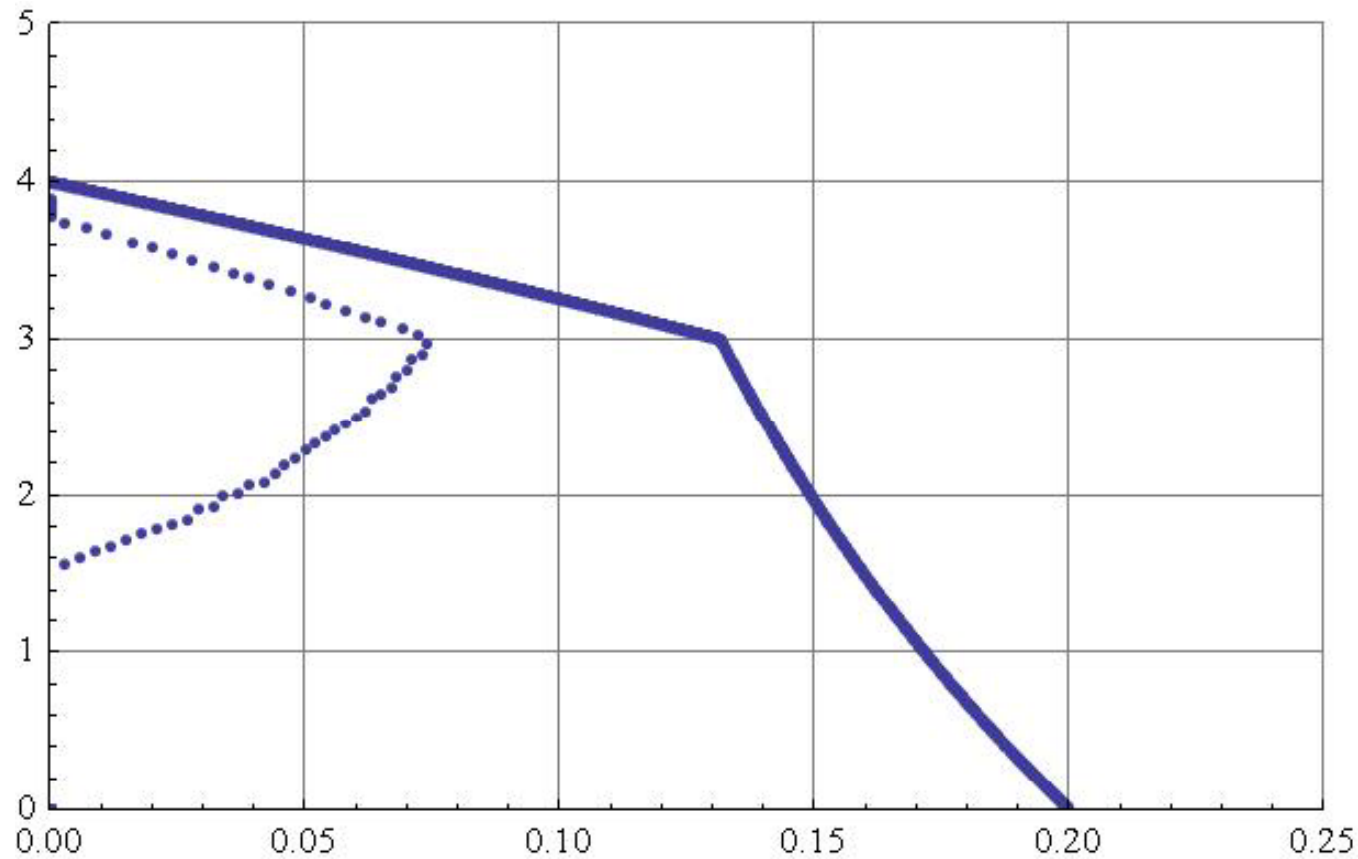


Intermediary Point (Overflow Region)



Admissible region

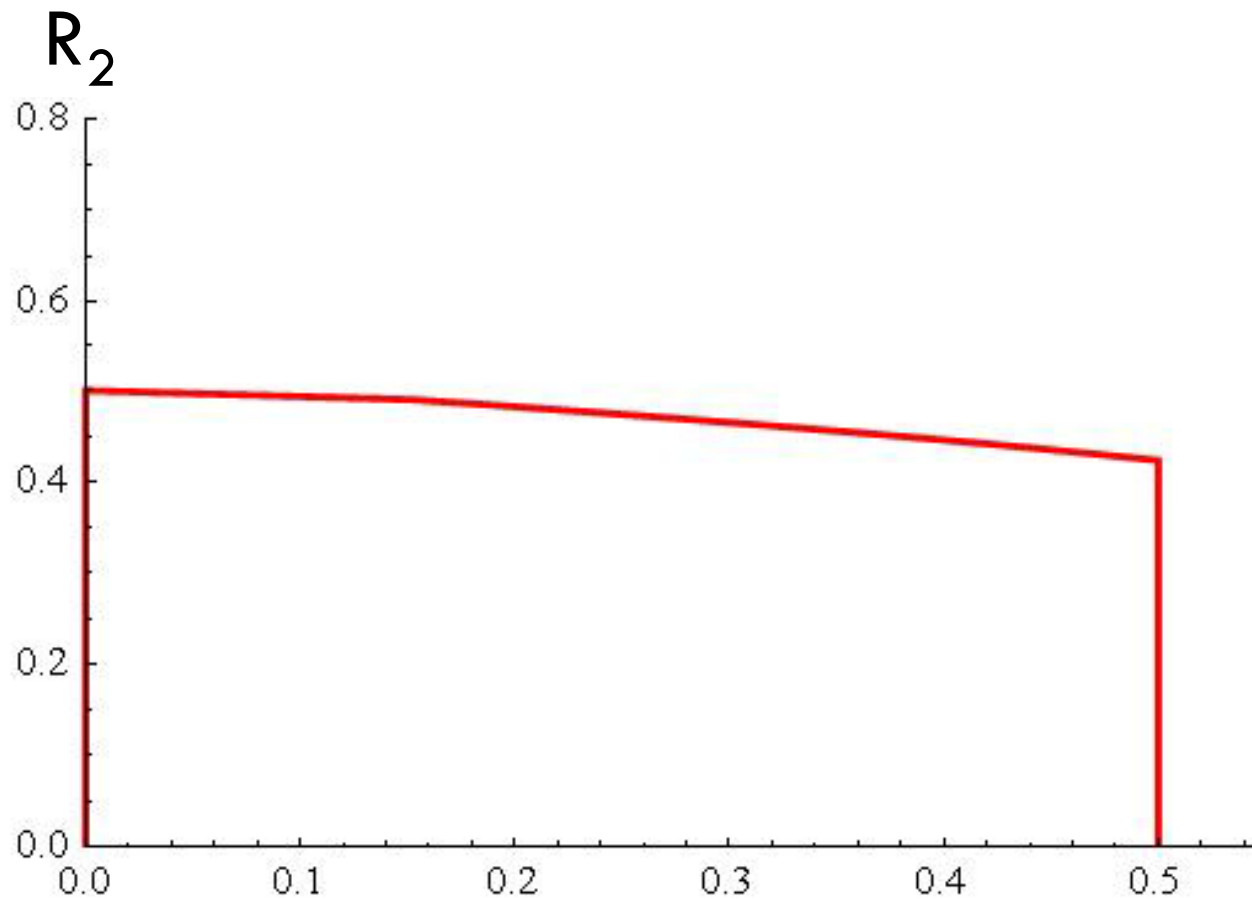
h



$$Q_1 = 1$$
$$Q_2 = 1$$
$$\alpha = 0.5$$
$$N_2 = 3$$

λ

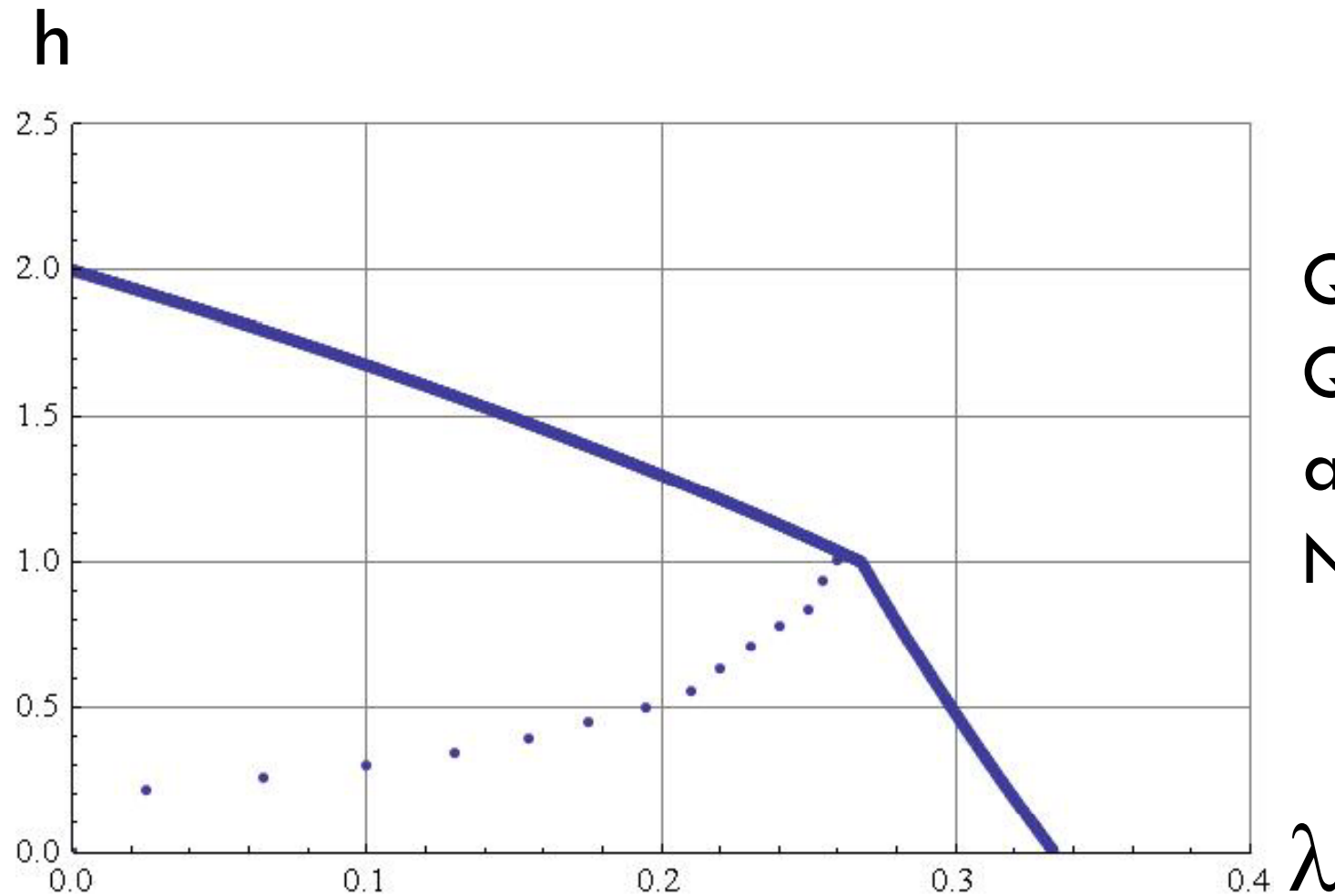
The Z-Gaussian Interference Channel Rate Region



$$Q_1 = 1$$
$$Q_2 = 1$$
$$\alpha = 0.5$$
$$N_2 = 3$$

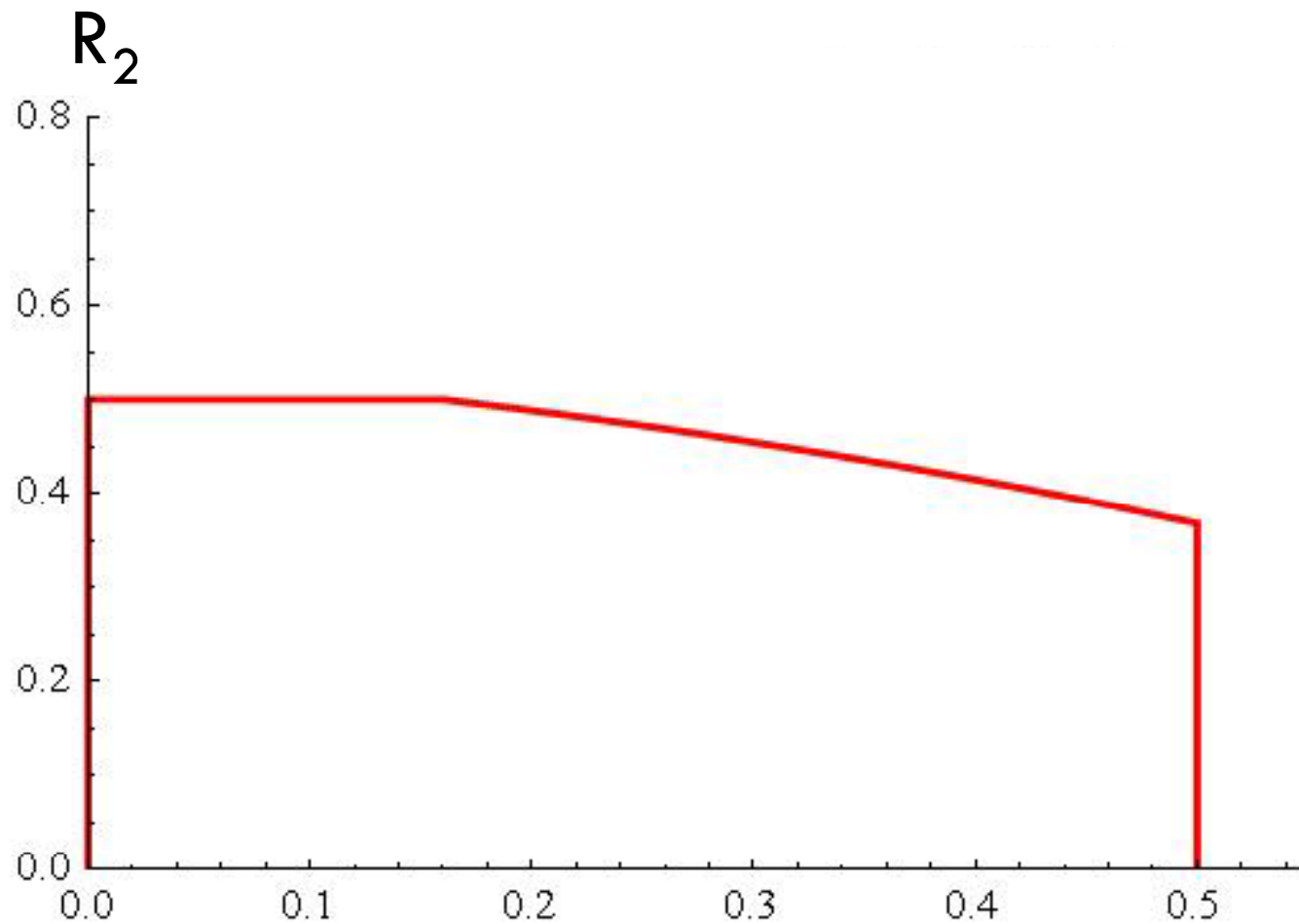
R_1

Admissible region



$$Q_1 = 1$$
$$Q_2 = 1$$
$$\alpha = 0.707$$
$$N_2 = 1$$

The Z-Gaussian Interference Channel Rate Region



$$Q_1 = 1$$

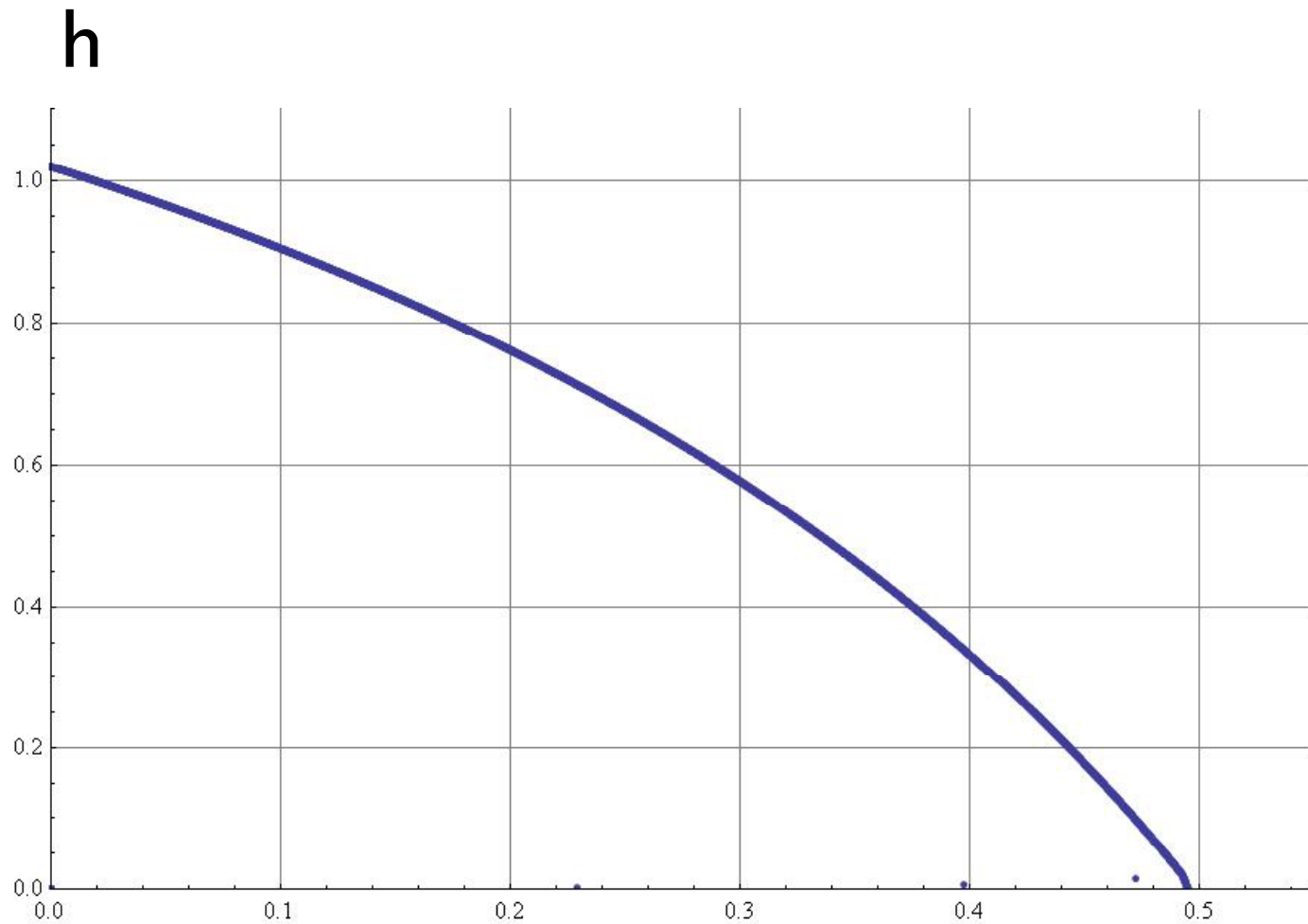
$$Q_2 = 1$$

$$\alpha = 0.707$$

$$N_2 = 1$$

R_1

Admissible region



$$Q_1 = 1$$

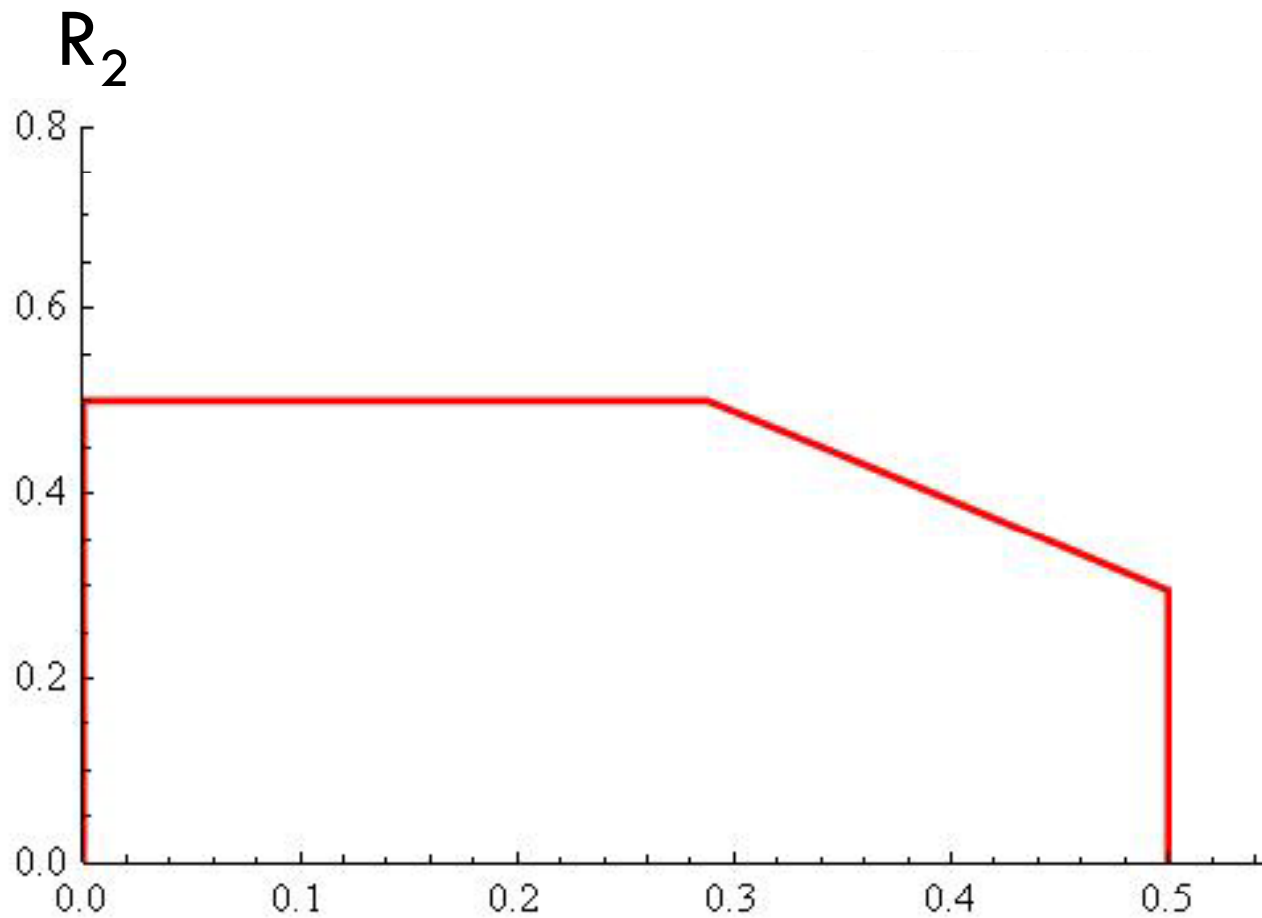
$$Q_2 = 1$$

$$\alpha = 0.99$$

$$N_2 = 0.02$$

λ

The Z-Gaussian Interference Channel Rate Region



$$Q_1 = 1$$

$$Q_2 = 1$$

$$\alpha = 0.99$$

$$N_2 = 0.02$$

R_1

Conclusions

- ❑ Optimized achievable region for Gaussian signaling
- ❑ Simple 2-D parameter space: (λ, h)
- ❑ Needs entropy power-like inequality to establish capacity region