

Introduction to channel coding

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What is the maximum rate at which we can reliably communicate across a noisy channel?









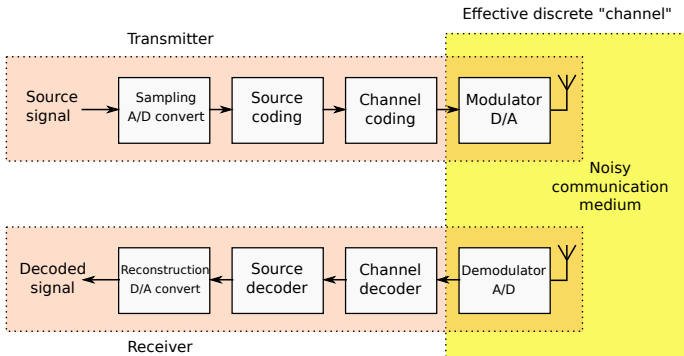


Not just cellular...

- ▶ WiFi/deep space/wireless
- ▶ Wireline/optical
- ▶ Storage

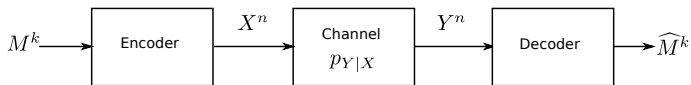
Very general!

Digital Communication system

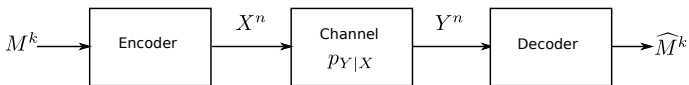


What is the maximum rate at which we can reliably communicate across a **discrete memoryless channel**?

Discrete memoryless channel



Discrete memoryless channel



- ▶ $M^k \sim \text{iid Unif}(\{0, 1\}^k)$
- ▶ Memoryless channel:

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

Common channels

Binary symmetric channel: BSC(p)

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

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

Common channels

Binary erasure channel: BEC(p)

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

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

Common channels

Additive white Gaussian noise (AWGN) channel

$$\mathcal{X} = \mathcal{Y} = \mathbb{R}$$

$$Y_i = x_i + Z_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

where (Z_1, \dots, Z_n) are iid with $\mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$ components.

Power constraint:

$$\|x^n\|^2 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 \leq nP$$

Common channels

Complex slow/quasi-static fading channel

$$\mathcal{X} = \mathcal{Y} = \mathbb{C}$$

$$Y_i = hX_i + Z_i,$$

Common channels

Fast fading channel

$$Y_i = h_i X_i + Z_i,$$

Common channels

Multiple antenna/multi-input multi-output (MIMO) channels

$$\mathcal{X} = \mathbb{R}^{t_s}, \mathcal{Y} = \mathbb{R}^{t_r}.$$

$$\underline{Y}_j = \mathbf{H}_j \underline{X}_j + \underline{Z}_j, \quad i = 1, \dots, n$$

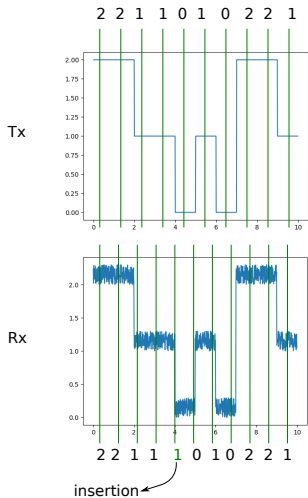
Common channels

A simple channel with memory

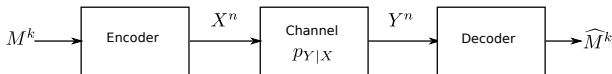
$$Y_i = a_0 X_i + a_1 X_{i-1} + \dots + a_k X_{i-k} + Z_i$$

Common channels

Insertion/deletion channels



Channel codes



- ▶ Encoder: $f : \{0, 1\}^k \rightarrow \mathcal{X}^n$
- ▶ Decoder: $g : \mathcal{Y}^n \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^k$
- ▶ Rate:

$$R = \frac{k}{n}$$

- ▶ Probability of error:

$$P_e = \Pr[\hat{M}^k \neq M^k]$$

Mutual information

$$I(X; Y) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_{x \in \mathcal{X}, y \in \mathcal{Y}} p_{XY}(x, y) \log_2 \frac{p_{XY}(x, y)}{p_X(x)p_Y(y)},$$

Mutual information

$$I(X; Y) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_{x \in \mathcal{X}, y \in \mathcal{Y}} p_{XY}(x, y) \log_2 \frac{p_{XY}(x, y)}{p_X(x)p_Y(y)},$$

- ▶ Mutual information is symmetric
- ▶ Measures the information that X gives about Y , or Y gives about X .
- ▶ What happens if X and Y are independent?

Channel capacity

Maximum rate R for which $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_e = 0$.

Theorem (Shannon)

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

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BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS

*A mathematical
theory of
communication*

by

C. E. Shannon

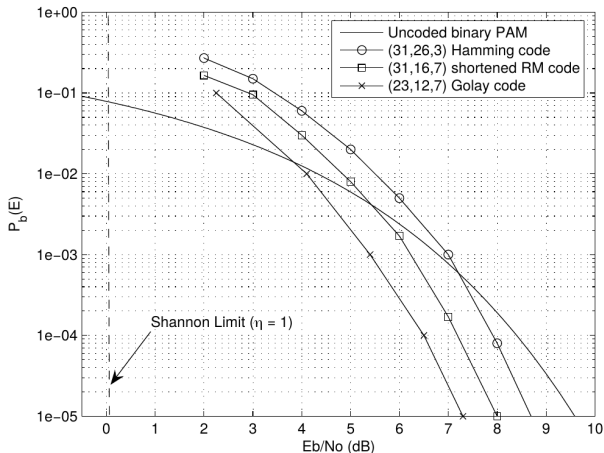


A brief history of channel coding

The early codes

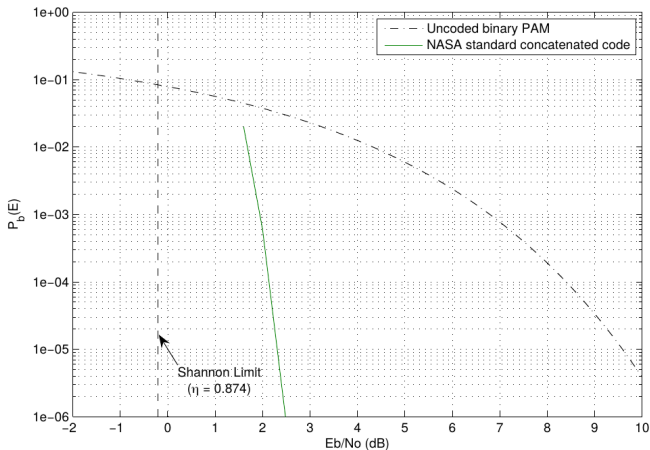
- ▶ BCH, Reed Solomon, Reed Muller codes (1960s)
- ▶ Convolutional codes (1955-1967)
- ▶ Concatenated codes (1966): deep space communication
- ▶ Trellis coded modulation (1982?): telephone lines

Performance



⁰Costello and Forney, "Channel Coding: The Road to Channel Capacity," Proceedings of the IEEE, 2007. Link: <https://arxiv.org/pdf/cs/0611112.pdf>

Performance

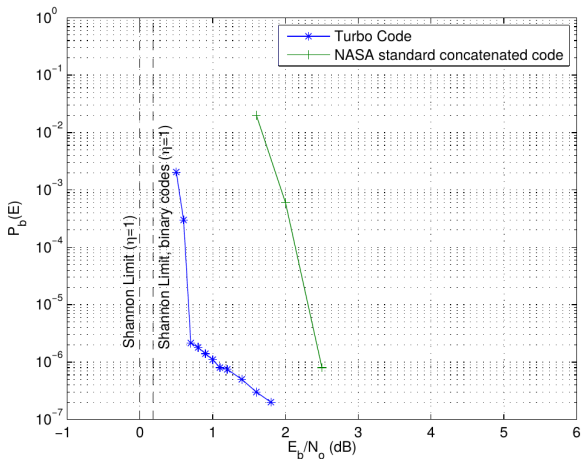


⁰Costello and Forney, "Channel Coding: The Road to Channel Capacity," Proceedings of the IEEE, 2007. Link: <https://arxiv.org/pdf/cs/0611112.pdf>

Modern codes

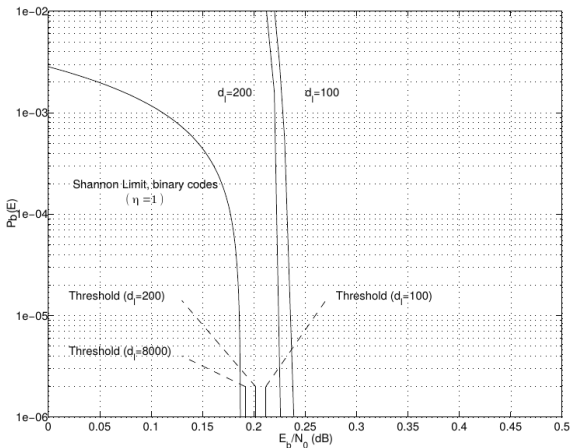
- ▶ Turbo codes (1993)
- ▶ LDPC codes (Gallager 1960, rediscovered 2000s)
- ▶ Polar codes (2009)

Performance



⁰Costello and Forney, "Channel Coding: The Road to Channel Capacity," Proceedings of the IEEE, 2007. Link: <https://arxiv.org/pdf/cs/0611112.pdf>

Performance



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Proceedings of the IEEE, 2007. Link:
<https://arxiv.org/pdf/cs/0611112.pdf>