Ming Hsieh Department of Electrical Engineering



School of Engineering

# Capacity and Power Allocation for Degraded Decode-and-Forward Relay Channel with ISI

Chien-Lun Chen, Urbashi Mitra Electrical Engineering/Communications

### Degraded Relay Channel

•Definition:

A Relay Channel is said to be degraded if  $p(y, y_1 | x, x_1)$  can be written in the form  $p(y, y_1 | x, x_1) = p(y_1 | x, x_1) p(y | y_1, x_1)$  •Capacity:

From the definition, since y depends on x only through  $y_1$  and  $x_1$ , we can define

 $X = \sqrt{(1-\alpha)P_S / P_R X_1 + X_{10}}$ and therefore the capacity for a degraded channel





## Degraded Relay Channel with ISI

•Capacity

The capacity region of circular Gaussian relay channel (CGR C) and linear Gaussian relay channel (LGRC) is the same when the input block size *N* goes to infinity.

•By DFT, a multi-path relay channel can be decomposed as a set of *N* parallel and independent scalar relay channels and is optimal for the computation of DF rate.

# Decomposition



#### Power Allocation for Parallel Channels

•How?

- To appropriately assign power on the subbands that can provide higher rates.
- To design codes with rates approaching capacity of multi-path relay channel
- 1. Find the capacity of each sub-band under equal power allocation.
- $C_n^* = \max_{0 \le \alpha_n \le 1} \min\{C_{1,n}, C_{2,n}\}$ 2. Find the corresponding SNR  $\gamma_n^*$  by  $C_n^* = 1/2\log(1+\gamma_n^*),$
- 3. Equivalent to power allocation issue on OFDM  $P_{S,n} = P_{R,n} = (v_t - 1/\gamma_n^*)^+$

#### Simulation Results





#### NOTE:

Since  $H_{SD}$  is degraded, when  $H_{SR}$  is in a deep fade, capacities of both paths are low and thus zero power is assigned.

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