

Can Feedback Mitigate Interference?

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Feedback in Wireless Communications

- Point-to-point channels: capacity does **not** increase with feedback (Shannon '50s).

- Multiple-access channels (MAC): capacity **does** increase with feedback. However, the gain is **bounded** (beamforming) (Ozarow '80s).

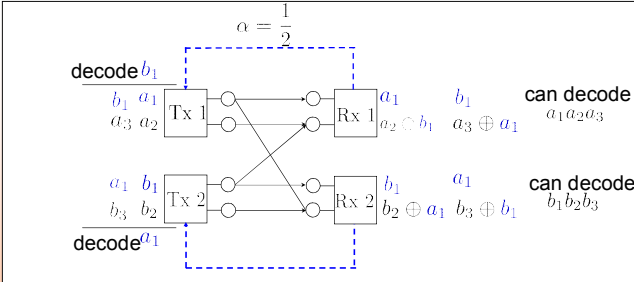
- Feedback has been used only for **reliable communications** e.g., ARQ and HARQ.

- How about other channels where a receiver wants to decode only **desired** messages in the presence of **interference**?

- What does information theory say about the **role of feedback**?

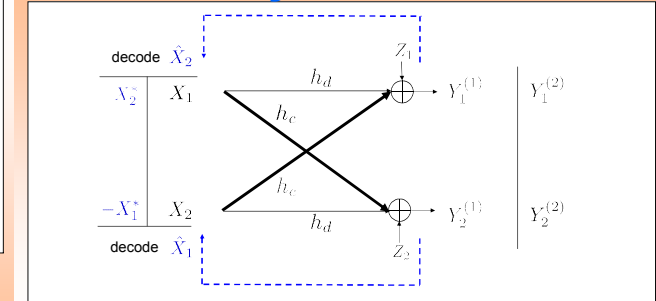


Weak Interference Regime



Feedback **maximizes resource utilization**

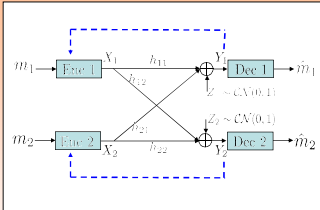
Gaussian Case: Strong Interference



Apply **Alamouti Scheme**

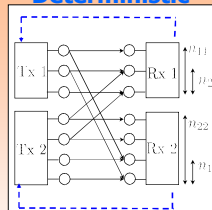
The Two-User Interference Channel with Feedback

Gaussian



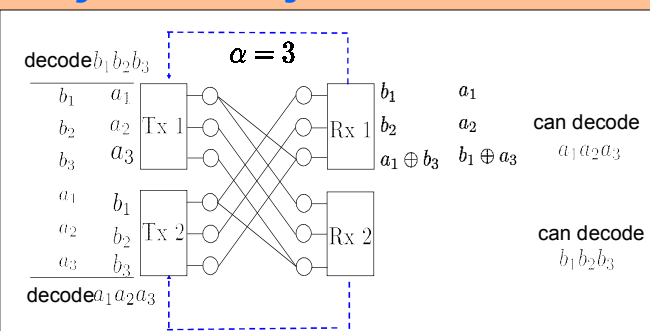
Characterized by four parameters:
SNR1, SNR2
INR2 → 1, INR1 → 2

Deterministic

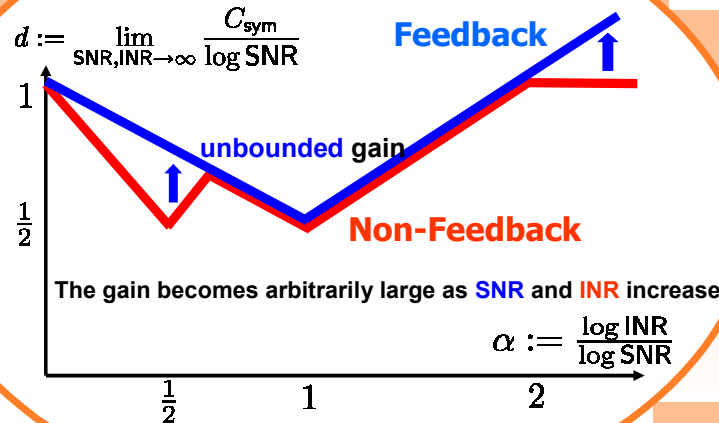


$n_{11} := \log \text{SNR}_1$
 $n_{22} := \log \text{SNR}_2$
 $n_{12} := \log \text{INR}_{1 \rightarrow 2}$
 $n_{21} := \log \text{INR}_{2 \rightarrow 1}$

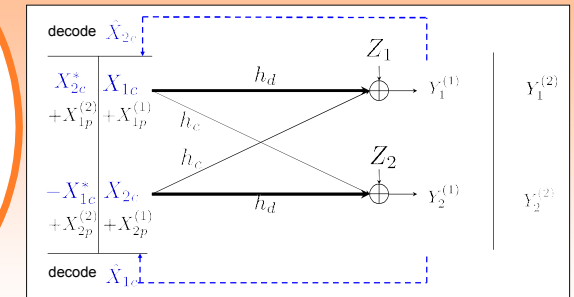
Strong Interference Regime



Feedback provides a better alternative path



Gaussian Case: Weak Interference



Conclusion and Future Work

We characterized the feedback capacity **region** to within 2 bits.

We showed that feedback can provide **unbounded gain**.

The role of feedback is to maximize resource utilization and thus mitigate interference.

We need to show if feedback helps in practical feedback scenarios, e.g., where forward and feedback links share the same resources.

Symmetric Feedback Capacity to Within 1 bit

Our **new scheme** (inner bound) achieves

$$R_{\text{sym}} = \max \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \log(1 + \text{INR}), \frac{1}{2} \log \left(\frac{(1 + \text{SNR} + \text{INR})^2 - 1}{1 + 2\text{INR}} \right) \right\}$$

Our **new outer bound** is given by

$$C_{\text{sym}} \leq \frac{1}{2} \sup_{0 \leq \rho \leq 1} \left[\log \left(1 + \frac{(1 - \rho^2)\text{SNR}}{1 + (1 - \rho^2)\text{INR}} \right) + \log \left(1 + \text{SNR} + \text{INR} + 2\rho\sqrt{\text{SNR} \cdot \text{INR}} \right) \right]$$

The gap is at most 1 bit for **all SNR** and **INR**

