

Constructing error-correcting codes with huge distances

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1 Convolutional Codes

2 BEAST

6 Graphs & Hypergraphs



1 Convolutional Codes

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③ Graphs & Hypergraphs



General Model of a Communication System



General Model of a Communication System



- Block codes
- Convolutional codes

Applications

Convolutional codes are used for

- Radio-Communications
- Mobile-Communications
- Satellite-Communications
- Space-Communications

Convolutional Encoder

"Famous" (7,5) rate R = 1/2 convolutional code with memory m = 2 and overall constraint length $\nu = 2$



Can be easily extended to general rate R=b/c convolutional codes.

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Trellis Repesentation



- ▶ 2^{ν} different nodes ξ
- ▶ 2^b branches

Characterization

- ► Memory *m*
- \blacktriangleright Overall constraint length ν
- $\blacktriangleright \text{ Rate } R = b/c$
- Free distance

$$d_{\mathsf{free}} = \min_{oldsymbol{v}
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Spectrum

Characterization

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- \blacktriangleright Overall constraint length ν
- $\blacktriangleright \text{ Rate } R = b/c$
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$$d_{\text{free}} = \min_{\boldsymbol{v} \neq \boldsymbol{v}'} \left\{ d_{\text{H}}(\boldsymbol{v}, \boldsymbol{v}') \right\} = \min_{\boldsymbol{v} \neq \boldsymbol{0}} \left\{ w_{\text{H}}(\boldsymbol{v}) \right\}$$
Spectrum

Burst-Error Probability (BSC)

$$P_{\rm B} \leq \sum_{d=d_{\rm free}}^{\infty} n_d \left(2 \sqrt{\varepsilon(1-\varepsilon)} \right)^d$$





③ Graphs & Hypergraphs



Bidirectional Efficient Algorithm for Searching Trees

• R = b/c convolutional code

Find the number of codewords of weight $w = f_w + b_w$

Bidirectional Efficient Algorithm for Searching Trees

► R = b/c convolutional code Find the number of codewords of weight w = f_w + b_w

Forward and Backward Sets

$$\mathcal{F}_{+j} = \{ \xi | w_{\mathcal{F}}(\xi) = f_w + j, \ w_{\mathcal{F}}(\xi^{\mathsf{P}}) < f_w, \ \boldsymbol{\sigma}(\xi) \neq \mathbf{0} \} \\ \mathcal{B}_{-j} = \{ \xi | w_{\mathcal{B}}(\xi) = b_w - j, \ w_{\mathcal{B}}(\xi^{\mathsf{C}}) > b_w, \ \boldsymbol{\sigma}(\xi) \neq \mathbf{0} \} \\ j = 0, 1, \dots, c$$

Bidirectional Efficient Algorithm for Searching Trees

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- ▶ sort and match \mathcal{F}_{+j} with \mathcal{B}_{-j}
- number of matches is equal to number of codewords n of weight w

Example



Example



- Only a smaller degree of parallelization possible (recursion)
 - $\blacktriangleright \ c$ forward and c backward sets
 - \blacktriangleright 2c individual sorts
 - ► c mergers
- Fast and large growing sets (exceeding available memory)
- ▶ File I/O becomes a bottleneck

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Graphs & Hypergraphs



2-uniform, 3-regular, 2-partite graph



Tannner graph representation

Example

Example

Encoding matrix of a rate $R=5/20 \ {\rm woven} \ {\rm graph}$ code

$$G_{\rm wg}(D) = \begin{pmatrix} G_0(D) & G_1(D) & G_2(D) & G_3(D) & G_4(D) \\ G_4(D) & G_0(D) & G_1(D) & G_2(D) & G_3(D) \\ G_3(D) & G_4(D) & G_0(D) & G_1(D) & G_2(D) \\ G_2(D) & G_3(D) & G_4(D) & G_0(D) & G_1(D) \\ G_5(D) & G_5(D) & G_5(D) & G_5(D) & G_5(D) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$G_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1473 & 40453 & 16256 & 62224 \\ G_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 44364 & 50324 & 36077 & 30173 \\ G_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 53717 & 4266 & 30434 & 32352 \\ G_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 37464 & 14262 & 6517 & 71254 \\ G_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 47726 & 14624 & 31724 & 5234 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix}$$

 $G_5 = (\begin{array}{cccc} 4463 & 7413 & 6523 & 6153 \end{array}).$

Example

Example

Encoding matrix of a rate R = 5/20 woven graph code

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Free Distance

Using BEAST leads to $\mathbf{d}_{\text{free}} = \mathbf{120}$

Size of Forward and Backward Sets was 1.4 TB

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Conclusions & Outlook

So far...

- Huge free distances can be verified with BEAST
- Iterative implementation was derived
- Algorithm was ported to Cell Broadband Engine (PS3)

Maybe...

- Further speed-ups by using Solid-State-Drives
- Higher parallelization degree possible

The End

Thanks a lot for your attention



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