

Constructing $(h, k + 1)$ cooperative MSR codes with sub-packetization $(h + 1)2^{\lceil n/2 \rceil}$

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Abstract—THIS PAPER IS ELIGIBLE FOR THE STUDENT PAPER AWARD. We address the multi-node failure repair challenges for MDS array codes. Presently, two primary models are employed for multi-node repairs: the centralized model where all failed nodes are restored in a singular data center, and the cooperative model where failed nodes acquire data from auxiliary nodes and collaborate amongst themselves for the repair process. This paper focuses on the cooperative model, and we provide explicit constructions of optimal MDS codes with $d = k + 1$ helper nodes under this model. The sub-packetization level of our new codes is $(h + 1)2^{\lceil n/2 \rceil}$ where h is the number of failed nodes and n is the code length. This improves upon recent constructions given by Liu *et al.* (IEEE Transactions on Information Theory, Vol. 69, 2023).

I. INTRODUCTION

Erasure codes are widely used in current distributed storage systems, where they enhance data robustness by adding redundancy to tolerant data node failures. Common erasure codes include maximum distance separable (MDS) codes and locally repairable codes (LRC). Particularly, MDS codes have garnered significant attention because they provide the maximum failure tolerance for a given amount of storage overhead.

An (n, k, ℓ) array code has k information coordinates and $r = n - k$ parity check coordinates, where each coordinate is a vector in \mathbb{F}_q^ℓ for some finite field \mathbb{F}_q . Formally, an (linear) (n, k, ℓ) array code \mathcal{C} can be defined by its parity check equations, i.e.,

$$\mathcal{C} = \{(C_0, \dots, C_{n-1}) : H_0 C_0 + \dots + H_{n-1} C_{n-1} = \mathbf{0}\},$$

where each C_i is a column vector of length ℓ over \mathbb{F}_q , and each H_i is a $r\ell \times \ell$ matrix over \mathbb{F}_q . We call \mathcal{C} an MDS array code if any r out of its n coordinates can be recovered from the other k coordinates. To be specific, let $\mathcal{F} = \{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_r\} \subset [n]$ be the collection of indices of r failed nodes, we have

$$\sum_{i \in \mathcal{F}} H_i C_i = - \sum_{i \in [n] \setminus \mathcal{F}} H_i C_i,$$

where we use $[n]$ to denote the set $\{0, 1, \dots, n-1\}$. Thus, we know that r coordinates $C_i, i \in \mathcal{F}$ can be recovered from the other k coordinates $C_i, i \in [n] \setminus \mathcal{F}$ if and only if the square matrix $[H_{i_1} \ H_{i_2} \ \dots \ H_{i_r}]$ is invertible. Equivalently, we

say a set of n matrices H_0, H_1, \dots, H_{n-1} in $\mathbb{F}_q^{r\ell \times \ell}$ defines an (n, k, ℓ) MDS array code if

$$[H_{i_1} \ H_{i_2} \ \dots \ H_{i_r}] \text{ is invertible } \forall \{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_r\} \subset [n].$$

With the emergence of large-scale distributed storage systems, the notion of *repair bandwidth* was introduced to measure the efficiency of recovering the erasure of a single codeword coordinate. The seminal work by Dimakis *et al.* [1] pointed out that we can repair a single failed node by smaller repair bandwidths than the trivial MDS repair scheme. More precisely, for an (n, k, ℓ) MDS array code, the optimal repair bandwidth for a single node failure by downloading data from $d \geq k$ helper nodes is

$$\frac{d\ell}{d - k + 1}. \quad (1)$$

We call an (n, k, ℓ) MDS array code minimum storage regenerating (MSR) code with repair degree d if it achieves the lower bound (1) for the repair of any single erased coordinate from any d out of $n - 1$ remaining coordinates. Please see [2]–[11] and references therein for the constructions and studies of MSR codes.

MSR codes can efficiently recover a single failed node using the smallest possible bandwidth. Naturally, new variants of MSR codes are adopted to handle the case when $h > 1$ nodes fail simultaneously. Under the centralized-repair, a single repair center downloads helper data from d helper nodes and uses this data to produce h replacement nodes (please see [12]–[22] and references therein). Another scheme of repairing multiple failed nodes simultaneously is cooperative-repair, where failed nodes acquire data from auxiliary nodes and collaborate amongst themselves for the repair process. Notably, the cooperative model has demonstrated greater robustness compared to its centralized counterpart, being able to deduce a corresponding centralized model under equivalent parameters. Please refer to [23]–[30] and references therein for the results on cooperative MSR codes.

This paper primarily focuses on the cooperative model, and all subsequent references to repair bandwidth and cut-set bounds are made within this context.

Theorem 1. (Cut-set bound[23]) For an (n, k, ℓ) MDS array code, the optimal repair bandwidth for h failed nodes by

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downloading information from d helper nodes under the cooperative repair scheme is

$$\frac{h(d+h-1)\ell}{d-k+h}. \quad (2)$$

We say that an (n, k, ℓ) MDS array code \mathcal{C} is an (h, d) -MSR code under the cooperative model if any h failed nodes can be recovered from any other d helper nodes with total bandwidth achieving the lower bound (2).

A. Previous works on cooperative MSR codes

In [27], Ye and Barg provided an explicit construction for cooperative MSR codes with all admissible parameters. The sub-packetization level of the construction in [27] is given by $((d-k)^{h-1}(d-k+h))\binom{n}{h}$. In [28], Zhang *et al.* introduced a construction with optimal access property, where $\ell = (d-k+h)\binom{n}{h}$. Subsequently, in the work of Ye [29], the sub-packetization was further reduced to $(d-k+h)(d-k+1)^n$. More recently, Liu's work [30] achieved even lower sub-packetization for the case $d = k+1$: the sub-packetization of the new construction is $o2^n$ where o is the largest odd number such that $o \mid 2^n$.

Codes	Sub-packetization ℓ	Restrictions
Ye and Barg 2019 [27]	$((d-k)^{h-1}m)\binom{n}{h}$	
Zhang <i>et al.</i> 2020 [28]	$m\binom{n}{h}$	
Ye 2020 [29]	ms^n	
Liu <i>et al.</i> 2023 [30]	os^n	$d = k+1$
This paper	$ms^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor}$	$d = k+1$

TABLE I

SUB-PACKETIZATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS OF DIFFERENT CONSTRUCTIONS OF (h, d) -COOPERATIVE MSR CODES, WHERE $s = d - k + 1$, $m = d - k + h$ AND o IS THE LARGEST ODD NUMBER SATISFYING $o \mid m$.

B. Our contributions.

In this paper, we present a construction of cooperative MSR codes with $d = k+1$ and $\ell = (h+1)2^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor}$. Our approach is inspired by the construction of MSR codes in [11], which introduced a method to design parity check sub-matrices using the so-called kernel matrices and blow-up map. In this work, we first introduce new kernel matrices and then blow up them to construct new $(1, k+1)$ -MSR codes. Then, similarly as [29], we replicate the $(1, k+1)$ -MSR code $h+1$ times obtaining an $(h, k+1)$ -MSR code. The optimal repair scheme is guaranteed by the suitably chosen cooperative pairing matrices. Our results can be generalized to construct (h, d) cooperative MSR codes with sub-packetization $(d-k+h)(d-k+1)^{n/2}$, and we leave this for future work.

All the omitted proofs in this paper can be seen in our long paper [31].

II. PRELIMINARIES

Let \mathbb{F}_q be a finite field with order q . For a positive integer m , we define $[m] := (0, 1, \dots, m-1)$. For an integer a , we define

$$a + [m] := (a + x : x \in [m]),$$

and we denote the vector $x_{[m]}$ over \mathbb{F}_q as $(x_j : j \in [m])$. Let \mathbf{I}_m be the $m \times m$ identity matrix over \mathbb{F}_q . For an element $x \in \mathbb{F}_q$, and a positive integer t , we define a column vector of length t as

$$L^{(t)}(x) := \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ x \\ x^2 \\ \vdots \\ x^{t-1} \end{bmatrix}.$$

Assume that s, t are two positive integers. For each $i \in [s^t]$, we write

$$i = \sum_{z \in [t]} i_z s^z, \quad i_z \in [s].$$

Here we use i_z to denote the z -th digit in the t digits base- s expansion of i .

To simplify notations, we need the following matrix operator \boxtimes and blow-up map introduced in [11].

Definition 1. For a matrix A and an $m \times n$ block matrix B written as

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} B_{0,0} & \cdots & B_{0,n-1} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ B_{m-1,0} & \cdots & B_{m-1,n-1} \end{bmatrix},$$

we define

$$A \boxtimes B := \begin{bmatrix} A \otimes B_{0,0} & \cdots & A \otimes B_{0,n-1} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A \otimes B_{m-1,0} & \cdots & A \otimes B_{m-1,n-1} \end{bmatrix},$$

where \otimes is the Kronecker product. Note that the result $A \boxtimes B$ is dependent on how the rows and columns of B are partitioned, and we will specify the partition every time we use this notation. If every block entry $B_{i,j}$ is a scalar over \mathbb{F}_q , we have $A \boxtimes B = B \otimes A$.

Throughout this paper, when we say that B is an $m \times n$ block matrix, we always assume that B is uniformly partitioned, i.e. each block entry of B is the same size.

Definition 2 (Blow-up). Let t be a positive integer. For any $a \in [t]$, we blow up an $s \times s$ block matrix K to get an $s^t \times s^t$ block matrix via

$$\Phi_{t,a}(K) = \mathbf{I}_{s^{t-a-1}} \otimes (\mathbf{I}_{s^a} \boxtimes K).$$

The following lemma shows the relationship between K and its blown-up matrix $\Phi_{t,a}(K)$.

Lemma 2. For $i, j \in [s^t]$, the block entry of $\Phi_{t,a}(K)$ at the i th block row and j th block column

$$\Phi_{t,a}(K)(i, j) = \begin{cases} K(i_a, j_a) & \text{if } i_z = j_z \ \forall z \in [t] \setminus \{a\} \\ \mathbf{O} & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

where $K(i_a, j_a)$ is the block entry of K at the i_a th block row and j_a th block column.

The following properties of blown-up matrices will be used for the repair scheme of our codes.

Lemma 3. Let A, B and C be three $s \times s$ block matrices. If

$$(\mathbf{I}_s \otimes A)(\mathbf{I}_s \boxtimes B) = (\mathbf{I}_s \boxtimes B)(\mathbf{I}_s \otimes C)^1$$

then for any positive integer t and $a_0 \neq a_1 \in [t]$,

$$\Phi_{t,a_0}(A)\Phi_{t,a_1}(B) = \Phi_{t,a_1}(B)\Phi_{t,a_0}(C).$$

The following result can be obtained easily by the mixed-product property of the Kronecker product, and we omit its proof.

Lemma 4. Let A and B be two $s \times s$ block matrices. Then for any positive integer t and $a \in [t]$, we have

$$\Phi_{t,a}(A)\Phi_{t,a}(B) = \Phi_{t,a}(AB)$$

if AB is a valid matrix product.

III. CODE CONSTRUCTION AND MDS PROPERTY

Given code length n , dimension k , repair degree d , and the number of failed nodes h such that

$$k+1 \leq d \leq n-h,$$

we use $r = n - k$ to denote the redundancy of our code, and set $s = d - k + 1$. In this section, we construct an $(n, k, \ell = (h+1)2^{\lceil n/2 \rceil})$ cooperative MSR code with repair degree $d = k+1$ for any fixed number of failed nodes h . Hence $s = d - k + 1 = 2$. Without loss of generality, we always assume that $2|n$. Then $\ell = (h+1)2^{n/2}$ and we write $\tilde{\ell} = 2^{n/2}$. The codeword $(C_0, C_1, \dots, C_{n-1})$ of the (n, k, ℓ) array code is divided into $n/2$ groups of size 2. We use $a \in [n/2], b \in [2]$ to denote the group's and the node's index within its group, respectively. In other words, group a consists of the two nodes C_{2a} and C_{2a+1} .

To begin with, we select $2n$ distinct elements $\lambda_{[2n]}$ and two distinct elements γ_0, γ_1 from \mathbb{F}_q . Given $b \in [2]$ and a positive integer t , we define the following *kernel map*

$$\mathcal{K}_b^{(t)} : \mathbb{F}_q^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_q^{2t \times 2},$$

which maps $x_{[2]}$ to the following 2×2 block matrix

$$\mathcal{K}_b^{(t)}(x_{[2]}) = \begin{bmatrix} L^{(t)}(x_0) & L^{(t)}(x_1) \\ L^{(t)}(x_0) & L^{(t)}(x_1) \end{bmatrix}. \quad (3)$$

Besides, we introduce the *cooperative pairing* matrices

$$V_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \gamma_0 \\ \gamma_0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad V_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \gamma_1 \\ \gamma_1 & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

and

$$U_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\gamma_1 \\ -\gamma_1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad U_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\gamma_0 \\ -\gamma_0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Claim 5. For any $b \in [2]$, we can directly check that

$$U_b V_b = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - \gamma_0 \gamma_1 & \gamma_b - \gamma_{b \oplus 1} \\ \gamma_b - \gamma_{b \oplus 1} & 1 - \gamma_0 \gamma_1 \end{bmatrix},$$

¹This condition is equivalent to $\Phi_{2,0}(A)\Phi_{2,1}(B) = \Phi_{2,1}(B)\Phi_{2,0}(C)$.

$$U_b V_{b \oplus 1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - \gamma_{b \oplus 1}^2 & \\ & 1 - \gamma_{b \oplus 1}^2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Here we use the symbol " \oplus " to represent the addition in \mathbb{F}_2 . These cooperative pairing matrices will play a pivotal role in our cooperative repair scheme of Section IV. Now, we are ready to define the following *kernel matrices*. For $a \in [n/2], b \in [2]$ and a positive integer t , we define

$$\begin{aligned} K_{a,b}^{(t)} &= (V_b \otimes \mathbf{1}^{(t)}) \odot \mathcal{K}_b^{(t)}(\lambda_{4a+2b+[2]}) \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} L^{(t)}(\lambda_{4a+2b}) & \gamma_b L^{(t)}(\lambda_{4a+2b+1}) \\ \gamma_b L^{(t)}(\lambda_{4a+2b}) & L^{(t)}(\lambda_{4a+2b+1}) \end{bmatrix}, \end{aligned}$$

where \odot is the Hadamard (element-wise) product of two matrices. Then, for a non-empty subset $B \subseteq [2]$, we define the following matrix

$$K_{a,B}^{(t)} = [K_{a,b}^{(t)} : b \in B].$$

Next, we blow up the kernel matrix to get

$$M_{a,b}^{(t)} = \Phi_{\frac{n}{2},a}(K_{a,b}^{(t)}) = \mathbf{I}_{\frac{n}{2}-a-1} \otimes (\mathbf{I}_{s^a} \boxtimes K_{a,b}^{(t)}).$$

Similarly, we define $M_{a,B}^{(t)}$ by the same way as that of $K_{a,b}^{(t)}$. Following that, we define

$$f(x_{[4]}, \gamma_{[2]}) = \det \begin{bmatrix} L_0^{(2)} & \gamma_0 L_1^{(2)} & L_2^{(2)} & \gamma_1 L_3^{(2)} \\ \gamma_0 L_0^{(2)} & L_1^{(2)} & \gamma_1 L_2^{(2)} & L_3^{(2)} \end{bmatrix}$$

where $L_i^{(2)} = L^{(2)}(x_i)$ and

$$g(\gamma_0, \gamma_1) = (\gamma_0^2 - 1)(\gamma_1^2 - 1)(\gamma_0 \gamma_1 - 1).$$

To guarantee the MDS property and the optimal repair scheme, we further require the elements $\lambda_{[2n]}, \gamma_0, \gamma_1$ to satisfy

$$g(\gamma_0, \gamma_1) \cdot \prod_{a \in [n/2]} f(\lambda_{4a+[4]}, \gamma_{[2]}) \neq 0. \quad (4)$$

The existence of such elements in the linear field is guaranteed by the following result.

Lemma 6. If $q \geq 2n$, then we can always find these distinct elements $\lambda_{[2n]}$ and distinct elements $\gamma_{[2]}$ satisfy (4).

From now let \mathbb{F}_q be a finite field with order $q \geq 2n$. Then by Lemma 6 we can select $2n$ distinct elements $\lambda_{[2n]}$ and two distinct elements $\gamma_{[2]}$ satisfying (4) from \mathbb{F}_q . Now we write $L_i^{(t)} = L^{(t)}(\lambda_i)$. Then we have the following.

Lemma 7. Suppose that $a \in [n/2]$, $B \subseteq [2]$ is a non-empty set of size t . For any integer $m > t$, there exists an $\tilde{\ell}m \times \tilde{\ell}m$ matrix V such that:

(i)

$$V M_{a,B}^{(m)} = \begin{bmatrix} M_{a,B}^{(t)} \\ \mathbf{O} \end{bmatrix}$$

where \mathbf{O} is the $\tilde{\ell}(m-t) \times \tilde{\ell}t$ all-zero matrix.

(ii) For any $c \in [n/2] \setminus \{a\}, d \in [2]$,

$$V M_{c,d}^{(m)} = \begin{bmatrix} M_{c,d}^{(t)} \\ \widehat{M}_{c,d}^{(m-t)} \end{bmatrix}$$

where $\widehat{M}_{c,d}^{(m-t)}$ is an $\tilde{\ell}(m-t) \times \tilde{\ell}$ matrix which is column equivalent to $M_{c,d}^{(m-t)}$.

(iii) For any $\lambda_i, \lambda_j \notin \{\lambda_{4a+2B+[2]}\}$,

$$\begin{aligned} & V(\mathbf{I}_{\tilde{\ell}/2} \boxtimes \text{blkdiag}(L_i^{(m)}, L_j^{(m)}) \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{I}_{\tilde{\ell}/2} \boxtimes \text{blkdiag}(L_i^{(t)}, L_j^{(t)}) \\ (\mathbf{I}_{\tilde{\ell}/2} \boxtimes \text{blkdiag}(L_i^{(m-t)}, L_j^{(m-t)})Q \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

where Q is an $\tilde{\ell} \times \tilde{\ell}$ invertible matrix.

Since the proof of this lemma is exactly the same as that of [11, Lemma 3], we omit its detail.

Before giving the construction of our cooperative MSR code, we define an intermediate $(n, k, \tilde{\ell})$ array code

$$\tilde{\mathcal{C}} = \{(\tilde{C}_0, \dots, \tilde{C}_{n-1}) \mid \sum_{i \in [n]} \tilde{H}_i \tilde{C}_i = \mathbf{0}, \tilde{C}_i \in \mathbb{F}_q^{\tilde{\ell}}\}, \quad (5)$$

where $\tilde{H}_{2a+b} = M_{a,b}^{(r)}$ for $a \in [n/2], b \in [2]$.

Lemma 8. For any z distinct integers $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{z-1} \in [n/2]$ and any z non-empty subsets $B_0, B_1, \dots, B_{z-1} \subseteq [2]$ satisfying $|B_0| + |B_1| + \dots + |B_{z-1}| = m \leq r$, we have

$$\det \left(\begin{bmatrix} M_{a_0, B_0}^{(m)} & M_{a_1, B_1}^{(m)} & \dots & M_{a_{z-1}, B_{z-1}}^{(m)} \end{bmatrix} \right) \neq 0.$$

Note that if we set $m = r$ in Lemma 8, then we obtain the MDS property of the array code (5).

Remark 1. The $(n, k, \tilde{\ell})$ MDS array code $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}$ in (5) is in fact an MSR code with repair degree $d = k+1$. This can be proved similarly by the method of [11].

Finally, we give the construction of our cooperative MSR code as

$$\mathcal{C} = \{(C_0, \dots, C_{n-1}) \mid \sum_{i \in [n]} H_i C_i = \mathbf{0}, C_i \in \mathbb{F}_q^\ell\} \quad (6)$$

where $H_i = \mathbf{I}_{h+1} \otimes \tilde{H}_i$ for $i \in [n]$. In other words, we replicate the $(1, k+1)$ -MSR code $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}$ $h+1$ times obtaining an $(h, k+1)$ -MSR code.

Theorem 9. The code \mathcal{C} in (6) is an (n, k, ℓ) MDS array code.

Proof. This follows directly from the fact that $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}$ is an MDS array code and $H_i = \mathbf{I}_{h+1} \otimes \tilde{H}_i$ for $i \in [n]$. \square

IV. REPAIR SCHEME FOR ANY h FAILED NODES

In this section, we describe the cooperative repair scheme of \mathcal{C} defined in (6). Let $\mathcal{F} = \{i_0, i_1, \dots, i_{h-1}\} \subset [n]$ be the indices of the h failed nodes, where $i_0 < i_1 < \dots < i_{h-1}$. This naturally induces a bijective map $\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{F}} : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow [h]$ which maps i_z to z for $z \in [h]$. For simplicity, we write $\hat{i} = \mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{F}}(i)$. Let $\mathcal{H} \subset [n] \setminus \mathcal{F}$ be the collection of the indices of d helper nodes.

For $a \in [n/2], g \in [2]$, we first introduce the following $\tilde{\ell}/2 \times \tilde{\ell}$ row-selection matrix

$$R_{a,g} = \mathbf{I}_{2^{n/2-a-1}} \otimes \mathbf{e}_g \otimes \mathbf{I}_{2^a}$$

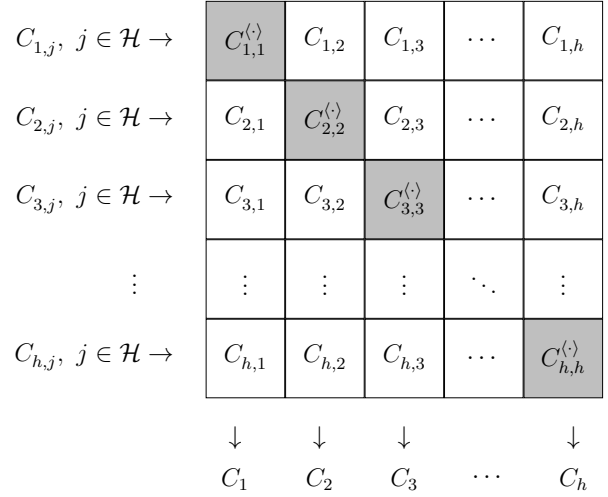


Fig. 1. The repair scheme of our cooperative MSR codes. Without losing generality, we assume that $\mathcal{F} = \{1, 2, \dots, h\}$, and $\mathcal{H} \subseteq [n] \setminus \mathcal{F}$. For each $i \in \mathcal{F}$, we have $C_{i,i}^{(g)} = D_{i,i}^{(g)} C_i, g \in [2]$, and $C_{i,j} = D_{i,j} C_j, j \in [n] \setminus \{i\}$. Here, for each $i \in \mathcal{F}$, we use $C_{i,i}^{(\cdot)}$ to denote the two nodes $C_{i,i}^{(0)}$ and $C_{i,i}^{(1)}$. All the off-diagonal nodes at the i th column will be transmitted to node C_i .

where \mathbf{e}_g is the g -th row of \mathbf{I}_2 . Multiplying an $\tilde{\ell} \times \tilde{\ell}$ matrix M from the left by $R_{a,g}$ is equivalent to selecting those rows in M whose indices i satisfying that $i_a = g$. We can verify that

$$\sum_{g \in [2]} R_{a,g}^T R_{a,g} = \mathbf{I}_{\tilde{\ell}}. \quad (7)$$

Then, for $a \in [n/2], g \in [2]$ and $z \in [h]$, we define the following $2 \times (h+1)$ block matrix

$$S_{a,g,z}(i,j) = \begin{cases} R_{a,i \oplus g} & \text{if } j = i \text{ or } j = z+2 \\ \mathbf{0} & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

where $i \in [2], j \in [h+1]$. Note that for $z = h-1$, the case $j = z+2$ is impossible.

For any $i \in \mathcal{F}$, we define the following repair matrix

$$\mathcal{R}_i^{\mathcal{F}} = S_{\lfloor \frac{i}{2} \rfloor, 0, \hat{i}} (\mathbf{I}_{h+1} \otimes \Phi_{\frac{n}{2}, \lfloor \frac{i}{2} \rfloor} (U_{i \bmod 2})).$$

We also set the following notations.

(1) For $g \in [2]$,

$$H_{i,i}^{(g)} = (\mathcal{R}_i^{\mathcal{F}} \otimes \mathbf{I}_r) H_i S_{\lfloor \frac{i}{2} \rfloor, g, h-1}^T,$$

$$D_{i,i}^{(g)} = S_{\lfloor \frac{i}{2} \rfloor, g, \hat{i}},$$

$$C_{i,i}^{(g)} = D_{i,i}^{(g)} C_i.$$

(2) For $j \in [n] \setminus \{i\}$ and $\lfloor \frac{j}{2} \rfloor = \lfloor \frac{i}{2} \rfloor$,

$$H_{i,j} = (\mathcal{R}_i^{\mathcal{F}} \otimes \mathbf{I}_r) H_j S_{\lfloor \frac{i}{2} \rfloor, 0, h-1}^T,$$

$$D_{i,j} = S_{\lfloor \frac{i}{2} \rfloor, 0, \hat{i}},$$

$$C_{i,j} = D_{i,j} C_j.$$

Algorithm 1: $\text{repair}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{H})$

Input: Two subsets $\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{H} \subseteq [n]$ of size $|\mathcal{F}| = h, |\mathcal{H}| = d$ and $\mathcal{F} \cap \mathcal{H} = \emptyset$, which collect the indices of failed nodes and the indices of helper nodes respectively.

Output: The repaired nodes $\{C_i, i \in \mathcal{F}\}$

```
1 for  $i \in \mathcal{F}$  do
2   for  $j \in \mathcal{H}$  do
3     Node  $j$  computes  $C_{i,j} = D_{i,j}C_j$ 
4     Node  $j$  transmits  $C_{i,j}$  to node  $i$ 
5   Node  $i$  computes
       $\{C_{i,i}^{(g)}, g \in [2], C_{i,j}, j \in \mathcal{F} \setminus \{i\}\}$ 
      from the received data  $\{C_{i,j}, j \in \mathcal{H}\} \triangleright$  Lemma 10
6 for  $i \in \mathcal{F}$  do
7   for  $j \in \mathcal{F} \setminus \{i\}$  do
8     Node  $j$  transmits  $C_{j,i}$  to node  $i$ 
9   Node  $i$  repairs  $C_i$  from
       $\{C_{i,i}^{(g)}, g \in [2], C_{j,i}, j \in \mathcal{F} \setminus \{i\}\}$ 
       $\triangleright$  Lemma 11
10 return  $\{C_i, i \in \mathcal{F}\}$ 
```

(3) For $j \in [n] \setminus \{i\}$ and $\lfloor \frac{j}{2} \rfloor \neq \lfloor \frac{i}{2} \rfloor$,

$$\begin{aligned} H_{i,j} &= (S_{\lfloor \frac{j}{2} \rfloor, 0, i} \otimes \mathbf{I}_r) H_j S_{\lfloor \frac{j}{2} \rfloor, 0, h-1}^T, \\ D_{i,j} &= \mathcal{R}_i^{\mathcal{F}}, \\ C_{i,j} &= D_{i,j} C_j. \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 10. For each $i \in \mathcal{F}$, the $n+1$ matrices

$$H_{i,0}, \dots, H_{i,i-1}, H_{i,i}^{(0)}, H_{i,i}^{(1)}, H_{i,i+1}, \dots, H_{i,n-1}$$

define an $(n+1, k+1, \tilde{\ell})$ MDS array code. And for every codeword $(C_0, \dots, C_{n-1}) \in \mathcal{C}$ the corresponding vector $(C_{i,0}, \dots, C_{i,i-1}, C_{i,i}^{(0)}, C_{i,i}^{(1)}, C_{i,i+1}, \dots, C_{i,n-1})$ satisfies

$$\sum_{g \in [2]} H_{i,i}^{(g)} C_{i,i}^{(g)} + \sum_{j \in [n] \setminus \{i\}} H_{i,j} C_{i,j} = \mathbf{0}.$$

Lemma 11. The $\ell \times \ell$ matrix formed by vertically joining the $h+1$ matrices $D_{i,i}^{(g)}, g \in [2], D_{j,i}, j \in \mathcal{F} \setminus \{i\}$, is invertible.

Repair scheme. We use $i \in \mathcal{F}$ to denote the index of each failed node, while using $j \in [n] \setminus \{i\}$ to denote the indices of the left nodes. We illustrate the repair scheme in Fig. 1 and provide the complete steps in Algorithm 1. The repair process is divided into the following two steps.

(1) For each $i \in \mathcal{F}$, the following steps are executed: Firstly, each helper node j ($j \in \mathcal{H}$) calculates a vector $C_{i,j} = D_{i,j}C_j$ of length ℓ and sends it to node i . Then, by Lemma 10, node i can use the received data $\{C_{i,j}, j \in \mathcal{H}\}$ to compute the $h+1$ vectors of length $\tilde{\ell}$, $\{C_{i,i}^{(g)}, g \in [2], C_{i,j}, j \in \mathcal{F} \setminus \{i\}\}$. These operations

correspond to every row in Fig. 1 and Line 1-5 in Algorithm 1.

(2) For each $i \in \mathcal{F}$, node i can be repaired by the following steps: First, for each $j \in \mathcal{F} \setminus \{i\}$, node j transmits the of length- $\tilde{\ell}$ column vector $C_{j,i}$ computed in step (1) to node i . Recall that

$$C_{i,i}^{(g)} = D_{i,i}^{(g)} C_i, g \in [2], C_{j,i} = D_{j,i} C_i, j \in \mathcal{F} \setminus \{i\}.$$

By Lemma 11, C_i can be recovered from $C_{i,i}^{(0)}, C_{i,i}^{(1)}$ and the received data $\{C_{j,i}, j \in \mathcal{F} \setminus \{i\}\}$ from other failed nodes. These steps correspond to every column in Fig. 1 and Line 6-9 in Algorithm 1.

It is easy to check that the repair scheme achieves the lower bound of repair bandwidth in Theorem 1. Specifically, the length of each intermediate vector computed during the repair process is $\tilde{\ell} = \ell/(d-k+h)$, and the steps that occupy bandwidth only occur in Line 4 and Line 8 of Algorithm 1. It can be easily calculated that the bandwidth consumed during the repair process is

$$\frac{hd\ell}{d-k+h} + \frac{h(h-1)\ell}{d-k+h}.$$

Here, the left side represents the bandwidth occupied by the transmission from helper nodes to the failed nodes, while the right side represents the bandwidth occupied by the data transmission between failed nodes.

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