SPACECOMM

Error Control Coding - Decoding of Convolutional Codes

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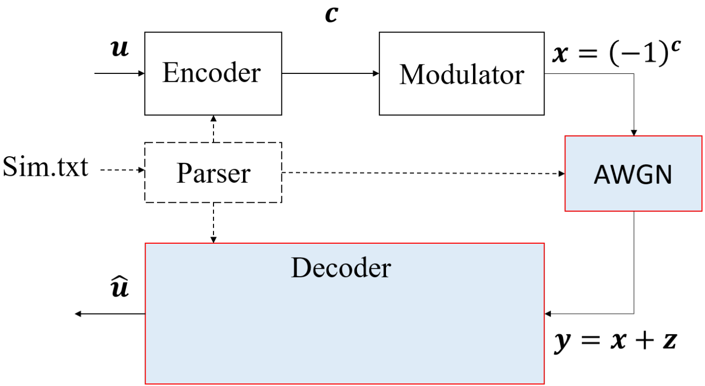
Decoding of Convolutional Codes

- Consider the $(2,1,6)$ convolutional code with generator matrix $\boldsymbol{G}(D) = \left(1 + D^2 + D^3 + D^5 + D^6 \quad 1 + D + D^2 + D^3 + D^6\right)$.
- Block Diagram:



Decoding of Convolutional Codes

Additive white Gaussian noise (AWGN) channel:

- For a binary code of rate R with BPSK modulation, the noise variance σ^2 is given by

$$\sigma^2 = \left(2R\frac{E_b}{N_0}\right)^{-1}$$

  where E_b/N_0 is the bit signal-to-noise ratio (SNR).
- E.g., $\sigma^2 = 0.3981$ when $E_b/N_0 = 4$ dB and $R = 1/2$.

Decoding of Convolutional Codes

- Please use the following pseudo code:

```
#define IA 16807
#define IM 2147483647
#define AM (1.0/IM)
#define IQ 127773
#define IR 2836
#define NTAB 32
#define NDIV (1+(IM-1)/NTAB)
#define EPS 1.2e-7
#define RNMX (1.0-EPS)

main()
{
    ...
    long *idum;
    idum = (long *)malloc(sizeof(long));
    *idum = SEED;  //SEED must be a negative integer.
    ...
    ...
}
```

Decoding of Convolutional Codes

- Please use **normal()** to output two independent normal random variables, n_1 and n_2.

```
normal(n1, n2, σ)
{
    do{
        x1 = ran1(idum);
        x2 = ran1(idum);
        x1 = 2x1 − 1;
        x2 = 2x2 − 1;
        s = x1^2 + x2^2;
    } while (s ≥ 1.0)
    n1 = σx1 sqrt(−2 ln s/s);
    n2 = σx2 sqrt(−2 ln s/s);
}
```

$$
\begin{aligned}
&\texttt{normal}(n_1, n_2, \sigma)\\
&\{\\
&\quad \texttt{do}\{\\
&\qquad x_1 = \texttt{ran1(idum)};\\
&\qquad x_2 = \texttt{ran1(idum)};\\
&\qquad x_1 = 2x_1 - 1;\\
&\qquad x_2 = 2x_2 - 1;\\
&\qquad s = x_1^2 + x_2^2;\\
&\quad \}\ \texttt{while}\ (s \geq 1.0)\\
&\quad n_1 = \sigma x_1 \sqrt{-2\ln s/s};\\
&\quad n_2 = \sigma x_2 \sqrt{-2\ln s/s};\\
&\}
\end{aligned}
$$

Decoding of Convolutional Codes

- Please use **ran1()** to generate a random variable uniformly distributed in the interval $(0, 1)$.

```
ran1(long *idum)
{
    int j;
    long k;
    static long iy=0;
    static long iv[NTAB];
    double temp;
    if (*idum <= 0 || !iy){
       if (-(*idum) < 1) *idum=1;
       else *idum = -(*idum);
       for (j=NTAB+7;j>=0;j--){
           k=(*idum)/IQ;
           *idum=IA*(*idum-k*IQ)-IR*k;
           if (*idum < 0) *idum += IM;
           if (j < NTAB) iv[j] = *idum;
       }
       iy=iv[0];
    }
    k=(*idum)/IQ;
    *idum=IA*(*idum-k*IQ)-IR*k;
    if (*idum < 0) *idum += IM;
    j=iy/NDIV;
    iy=iv[j];
    iv[j] = *idum;
    if ((temp=AM*iy) > RNMX) return RNMX;
    else return temp;
}
```

Decoding of Convolutional Codes

- Input Sim.txt:

Sim

檔案 編輯 檢視

```
1000  %N: number of decoded bits
32    %L: truncation window length
1.0   %SNR: bit signal-to-noise ratio (dB)
-2023 %:Seed: a negative integer
0     %0=>Hard-decsion; 1=>Soft-decision
```

Decoding of Convolutional Codes

- Output “Output_Hard.txt” or “Output_Soft.txt”:

Output_Hard

檔案 編輯 檢視

```
1 0 0 1 ...                                           %hard-decision output: 2*(N+m) elements
0 1 ...                                               %decoded information bits
```

Output_Soft

檔案 編輯 檢視

```
-100.123456 13.345678 1.000000 -1.111111 ... %y: 2*(N+m) elements
0 1 ...                                      %decoded information bits
```

Encoding of Convolutional Codes

- Use the recursion

$$u_{l+6} = u_{l+1} \oplus u_l, \qquad \text{for } l \geq 0$$

  with the initial conditions

$$u_0 = 1, u_1 = u_2 = u_3 = u_4 = u_5 = 0$$

  to generate N information bits.
- The generated sequence is $100000100001\ldots$ with period 63.

Decoding of Convolutional Codes

程式DEMO方式

- 5/10開始DEMO。
- 私訊檔案給“助教_高子傑”。
- 檔案名稱格式: Project1_學號_姓名.zip 例如: Project1_E94081042_許博士.zip
- 壓縮檔內包含所有的.cpp 以及 一個執行檔 .exe。
- 助教會拿你編譯過的執行檔做測試，再回覆pass or fail。
- 如果fail，最多三次機會(含第一次)，請在5/16 17:00前完成DEMO測試並把修改過的壓縮檔(包含註解)傳給助教。
- 請特別留意，你讀檔跟寫檔的格式是否正確 (請參考上面給的範例Sim.txt、Output_Hard.txt、Output_Soft.txt)

Decoding of Convolutional Codes

注意事項

- 採用Best-state作法。
- Truncation window length = 32代表survivor儲存32 bits。
- ACS遇到同樣大小的metric時，總是選最上面的branch。
- Best-state的選擇，若是遇到同樣的metric，也是選最上面的state。
- State的排列順序爲 $(s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4, s_5, s_6) = (0,0,0,0,0,0)$, $(1,0,0,0,0,0)$, $(0,1,0,0,0,0)$, $(1,1,0,0,0,0)$, $\ldots$, $(0,1,1,1,1,1)$, $(1,1,1,1,1,1)$.
- 如果要使用其他的隨機變數做其他的作用時，請勿使用 **ran1()**.
- **normal()**產生的兩個變數n_1, n_2 要同時使用在AWGN output上。也就是 $y_1 = x_1 + n_1$ and $y_2 = x_2 + n_2$。

Decoding of Convolutional Codes

報告繳交內容

- 5/19 17:00前私訊檔案給"助教_高子傑"。
- 檔案名稱格式: Project1_學號_姓名.pdf 例如: Project1_E94081042_許博士.pdf
- 報告必要內容 (Baseline):
  - 系統架構圖 (細部blcok diagram);
  - 程式流程解釋 (流程或是Pseudo code);
  - 參數設定: Truncation window length = 32等其他參數;
  - 模擬數據 (表格): SNR (dB)、No. decoded bits、No. decided bit errors、bit error rate (BER);
  - 模擬圖: Hard-decision and Soft-Decision;
  - Coding gain at BER $= 10^{-4}$ (Soft-Decision over Hard-Decision).
- 報告加分內容 (Bonus):
  - 不同 Truncation window length的比較;
  - Best-state、fixed-state、majority-vote的比較;
  - 其他觀察或比較。

Decoding of Convolutional Codes

參考數值：

- Hard-decision:
  - BER = 2.1×10^{-3} at $E_b/N_0 = 4.5$ dB;
  - BER = 6.4×10^{-4} at $E_b/N_0 = 5.0$ dB.
- Soft-decision:
  - BER = 2.2×10^{-3} at $E_b/N_0 = 2.5$ dB;
  - BER = 5.3×10^{-4} at $E_b/N_0 = 3.0$ dB.