Analysis of Noisy Gradient-Descent Bit Flipping (NGDBF

Using MATLAB/Octave and the PRISM Model Checking Tool

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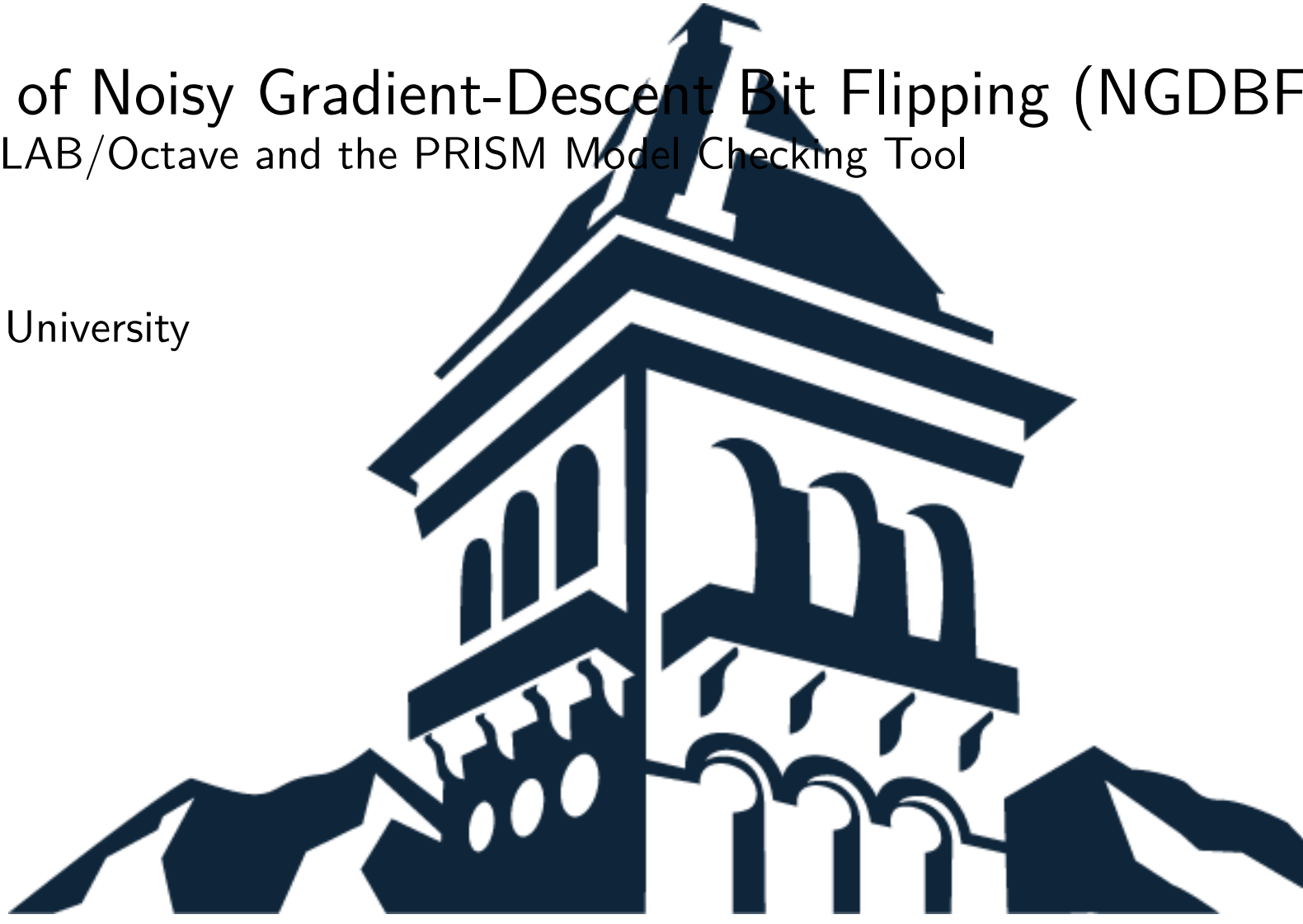

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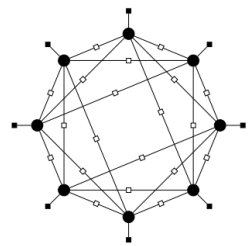

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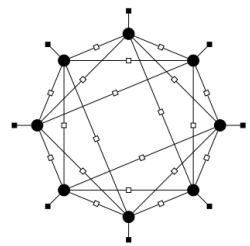

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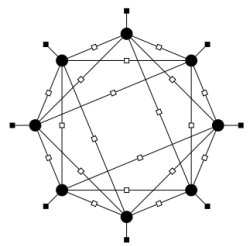

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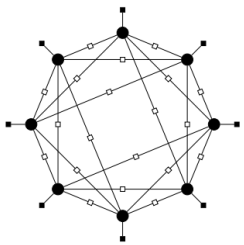
- Absorbing sets are a special case of a trapping sets that are stable in a bit flipping decoder [1]



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  - Given a threshold θ flip bit i if $E_i < \theta$

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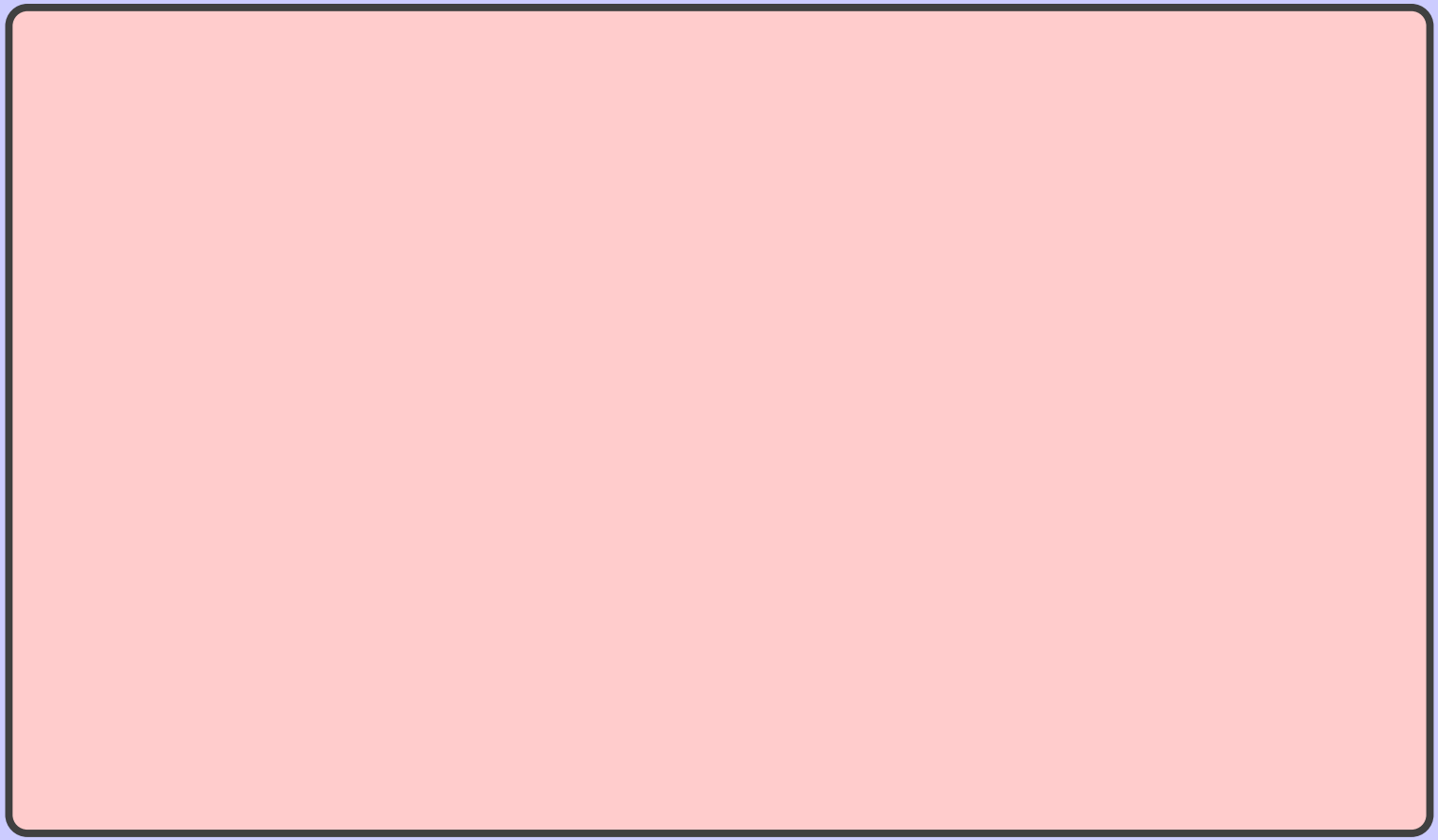

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Sample Generation

- Samples are pulled from Gaussian distribution with a mean of 1 and a standard deviation of $\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{1}{R*10^{SNR/10}}}$, where R is the code rate

```
loop_check = get_error_sample_size(sym_size);
valid_samples = zeros(1,loop_check); % initialize valid samples
valid_idx = 1;
error_samples = zeros(1,loop_check); % initialize error samples
error_idx = 1;
while valid_idx <= loop_check || error_idx <= loop_check
   temp = normrnd(1,sigma); % generate samples
   if temp > 0 % sort valid samples
      valid_samples(valid_idx) = temp;
      valid_idx = valid_idx +1;
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- There is probably a better way to do this, and finding that is on the to-do list

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Energy Calculation

- To create the model, all possible energy values must be calculated

```
%initialize Energy and check node matrices
E = zeros(2^sym_size,sym_size);
chk_nodes = ones(1, check_size);
chk_sum = zeros(1,sym_size);
% Calculate all possible energy values for each state
for row = 1:2^sym_size
   % Calculate all check nodes
   for adj_row = 1:check_size
         for adj_col = 1:sym_size
            if adj_mat(adj_row,adj_col) == 1
               chk_nodes(adj_row) = chk_nodes(adj_row)*x(row,adj
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            end
         end
   end
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- To create the model, all possible energy values must be calculated
- The syndrome, called chk_nodes here, is also calculated

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Transition Probabilities

- Using the energy calculations, the transistion matrix is generated

```
p = ones(2^sym_size,2^sym_size);
        % Flip probabilities calculated according to Eq 3.13 in
        % dissertation (pg. 26)
        for row = 1:2^sym_size
            px = zeros(1,sym_size);
            for p_idx = 1:sym_size
                px(p_idx) = normcdf(theta,E(row,p_idx),sigma);
            end
            rowbin = dec2bin(row-1,sym_size);
            for col = 1:2^sym_size
                colbin = dec2bin(col-1,sym_size);
                for p_idx = 1:sym_size
                    if rowbin(p_idx) == colbin(p_idx)
                        p(row,col) = p(row,col)*(1-px(p_idx));
                    else
                        p(row,col) = p(row,col)*px(p_idx);
                    end
                end
```

Write Files and Process Outputs

- The model is written using the helper functions write_model.m and write_explicit_model.m

```
% Process Output for transient and steady state
if (tag(3) == 't' && tag(4) == 'r') || (tag(3) == 's' && tag(4)
      str_idx = regexp(output,regexptranslate('wildcard','0:\(*\
      output = substr(output,str_idx);
      split_output = strsplit(output,"\n");
      for out_idx = 1:2^sym_size
         str_to_parse = char(split_output(out_idx));
         if (str_to_parse(1) >= "0") && (str_to_parse(1) <= "9")
            temp = textscan(str_to_parse,"%d:(%d)=%f");
```

Write Files and Process Outputs

- The model is written using the helper functions write_model.m and write_explicit_model.m
- A system call to PRISM runs either a transient analysis, steady-state analysis, or a user-defined property analysis

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      split_output = strsplit(output,"\n");
      for out_idx = 1:2^sym_size
         str_to_parse = char(split_output(out_idx));
         if (str_to_parse(1) >= "0") && (str_to_parse(1) <= "9")
            temp = textscan(str_to_parse,"%d:(%d)=%f");
```

Write Files and Process Outputs

- The model is written using the helper functions write_model.m and write_explicit_model.m
- A system call to PRISM runs either a transient analysis, steady-state analysis, or a user-defined property analysis
- The result is saved for transient and steady-state analysis

```
% Process Output for transient and steady state
if (tag(3) == 't' && tag(4) == 'r') || (tag(3) == 's' && tag(4)
      str_idx = regexp(output,regexptranslate('wildcard','0:\(*\
      output = substr(output,str_idx);
      split_output = strsplit(output,"\n");
      for out_idx = 1:2^sym_size
         str_to_parse = char(split_output(out_idx));
         if (str_to_parse(1) >= "0") && (str_to_parse(1) <= "9")
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  - It works with some properties, but this needs to be expanded

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Sources

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