

Rateless Erasure Codes

Karthik GVB, Fathima Zarin Faizal

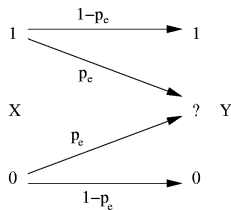
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Outline

- 1 Motivation
- 2 LT Codes
- 3 Raptor Codes
- 4 Conclusion

The BEC

Consider the binary erasure channel:

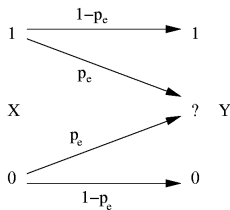


BEC ¹

¹Image source: Wikipedia

The BEC

Consider the binary erasure channel:



BEC ¹

For example, the Internet.

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Reliable transmission over BEC

TCP/IP

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This calls for some coding theory rescue.

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- Fast algorithms

Reed Solomon Codes

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Advantages

- Needs just K/N transmitted symbols

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Enter rateless erasure codes.

A digital fountain

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The Encoder ²

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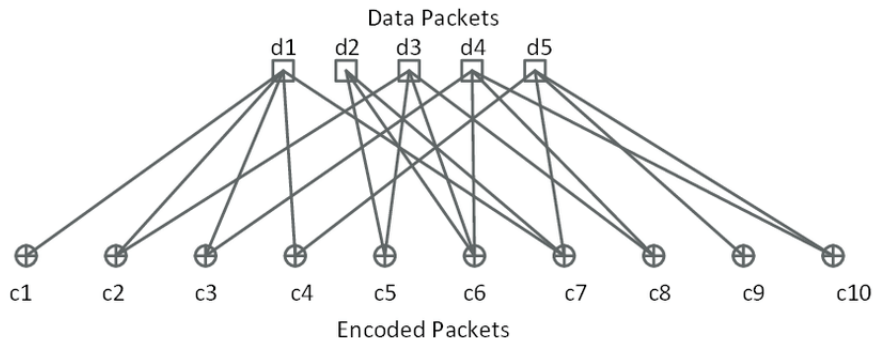
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- Source file: $K\ell$ bits
- Water drop: ℓ encoded bits
- Collect $\approx K$ drops

Fountain code encoder

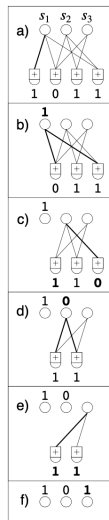


The encoding process ²

²Image source: https://www.researchgate.net/figure/A-typical-encoding-process-of-LT-codes_fig2_307915267

Fountain code decoder

Complexity of decoding
algorithm determined by
#edges in this graph (Image
source: [1])



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- 3 $y_i = \sum_j v_j x_j$

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Design objective: \mathcal{D} should enable simple linear time decoding of $\{x_1, \dots, x_K\}$ as soon as any $K(1 + \epsilon)$ of y -s are received.

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Let the LT-Code has the degree distribution $\rho(d)$ and let \mathcal{G} denotes decoding graph (a bipartite graph with K input nodes and N output nodes).

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By Taylor expansion of $\ln(1 - x)$ gives,

$$\ln(1 - a/K) \geq (a/K)/(1 - a/K) \implies (1 - a/K)^N \geq e^{-\alpha/(1-\alpha/n)}$$

where $\alpha = aN/K$

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$$aN \geq cK \log(K)$$

aN is the average number of edges in the graph \mathcal{G} .



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Ideal Soliton distribution

$\rho(d)$ for $d = \{1, 2, \dots, K\}$

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- Average degree $\approx \ln(K)$ which implies that the sum of degrees of K encoding symbols is on average $K \ln(K)$
 - Is good only in an expected sense

Degree distributions

Robust Soliton distribution

$\mu(\cdot)$, Let $R = c \ln(K/\delta) \sqrt{K}$, Define $\tau(\cdot)$ as follows,

$$\tau(i) = \begin{cases} R/ik & \text{for } i = 1, \dots, K/R - 1 \\ R \ln(R/\delta)/K & \text{for } i = K/R \\ 0 & \text{for } i = K/R + 1, \dots, K \end{cases}$$

Add the Ideal Soliton distribution $\rho(\cdot)$ to $\tau(\cdot)$ and normalize to obtain $\mu(\cdot)$:

- $\beta = \sum_{i=1}^K \rho(i) + \tau(i)$

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- δ is the allowable failure probability
- Average degree $\approx \ln(K/\delta)$

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But can recover a large fraction! How much?

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Hence can recover a large fraction of the data!

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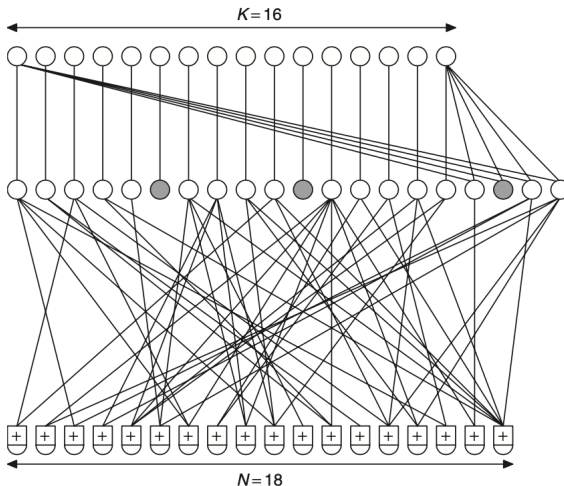
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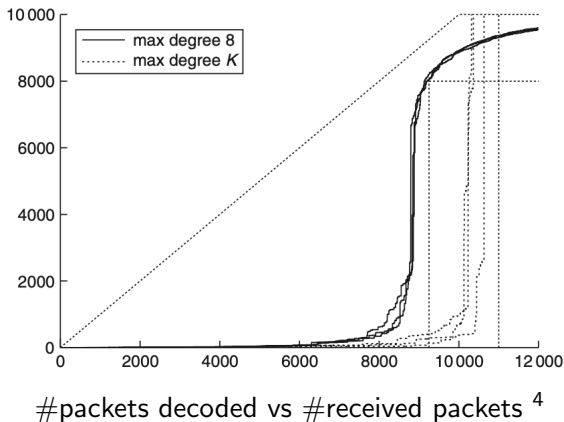
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The outer code just needs to be able to correct erasures with an erasure rate of f

Raptor codes: An example



Performance comparison



Summary

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- Useful in storage and broadcast applications

References

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Thank you