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**MEDARD et al.**(10) **Pub. No.: US 2022/0393702 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Dec. 8, 2022**(54) **DECODING SIGNALS BY GUESSING NOISE****H03M 13/05** (2006.01)**H03M 13/00** (2006.01)**H03M 13/37** (2006.01)(71) Applicants: **Massachusetts Institute of Technology**, Cambridge, MA (US);  
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**ABSTRACT**(22) Filed: **Aug. 15, 2022****Related U.S. Application Data**

(63) Continuation of application No. 17/371,925, filed on Jul. 9, 2021, now Pat. No. 11,451,247, which is a continuation of application No. 16/793,224, filed on Feb. 18, 2020, now Pat. No. 11,095,314, which is a continuation of application No. 16/026,822, filed on Jul. 3, 2018, now Pat. No. 10,608,673.

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Devices and methods described herein decode a sequence of coded symbols by guessing noise. In various embodiments, noise sequences are ordered, either during system initialization or on a periodic basis. Then, determining a codeword includes iteratively guessing a new noise sequence, removing its effect from received data symbols (e.g. by subtracting or using some other method of operational inversion), and checking whether the resulting data are a codeword using a codebook membership function. This process is deterministic, has bounded complexity, asymptotically achieves channel capacity as in convolutional codes, but has the decoding speed of a block code. In some embodiments, the decoder tests a bounded number of noise sequences, abandoning the search and declaring an erasure after these sequences are exhausted. Abandonment decoding nevertheless approximates maximum likelihood decoding within a tolerable bound and achieves channel capacity when the abandonment threshold is chosen appropriately.

