

# Drahtlose Breitbandkommunikation - Kanalcodierung



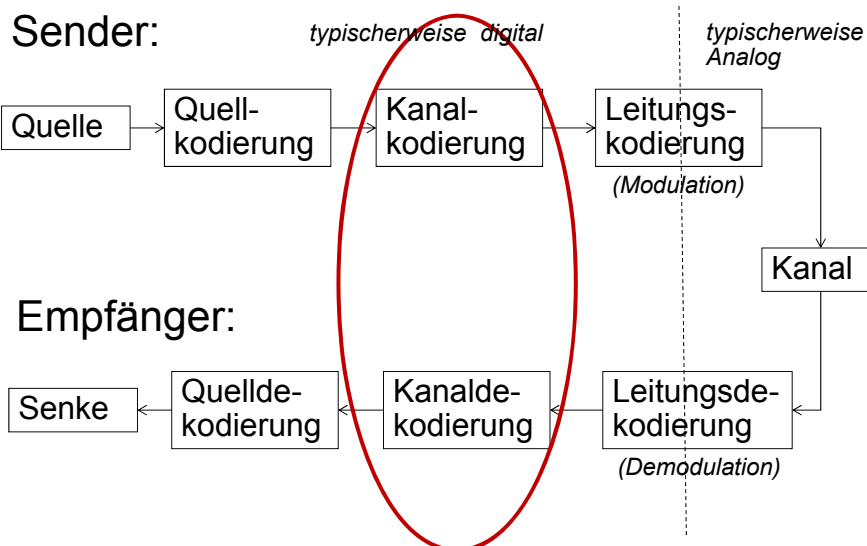
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IHP, Leibniz Institut für innovative Mikroelektronik, Frankfurt (Oder)

Vorlesung Drahtlose Breitbandkommunikationssysteme

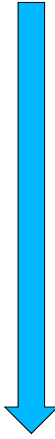
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## Breitbandkommunikation (PHY-Modell)



## Kanalcodierung

- Einfügen von Redundanz vor der eigentlichen Datenübertragung im Sender
  - Übertragung über gestörten Kanal (Bitfehler)
  - Fehlerkorrektur und Entfernen der Redundanz im Empfänger
- 

## Kanalkodierung

### Fehlerkorrekturcodes (Forward Error Correction)

#### Blockcodes

##### Systematische Blockcodes

- Reed Solomon Code (RS)
- Low Density Parity Check Codes (LDPC)

##### Nicht-Systematische Blockcodes

#### Faltungscodes (nicht Syst.)

- *Viterbi Codes*
- Ungerboeck Codes

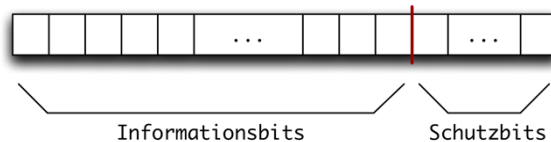
### Concatenated Codes

#### Verkettung mehrerer Codes

- z.B. Viterbi + Reed Solomon
- Turbo Codes, e.g.:  
Serial Concatenated Convolutional Codes

### Systematischer Blockcode:

- Die ursprünglichen Informationsbits sind noch in dem Datenstrom enthalten

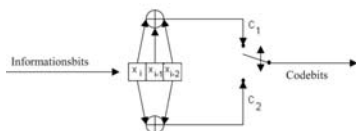


### Nicht-Systematische Codes:

- Die ursprünglichen Informationsbits sind nicht im Datenstrom enthalten sondern wurden z.B. mit Faltungscodierer modifiziert

## Faltungskodierer

- Bietet Vorwärtsfehlerkorrektur
- In Praxis fast ausschließlich nicht-systematische Codes
- Rekursiv (mit Rückkopplung) und nicht-rekursiv möglich
- Informationsgehalt wird über mehrere Nutzdatenstellen „verschmiert“
- Entspricht der Faltung in der digitalen Signalverarbeitung
- Leistungsfähiger als Blockcodes
- Kann mit Punktierung kombiniert werden um beliebige Code-Rate zu erreichen

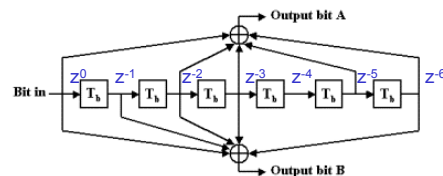


Constraint length ( $K$ ) = 3

$$c_1 = x_i + x_{i-1} + x_{i-2}$$

$$c_2 = x_i + x_{i-2}$$

Convolutional Code ( $7_8, 5_8$ )



Constraint length ( $K$ ) = 7,  $R=1/2$

$$\text{Out\_A} = g_1(z) = 1 + z^2 + z^3 + z^5 + z^6$$

$$\text{Out\_B} = g_2(z) = 1 + z^1 + z^2 + z^3 + z^6$$

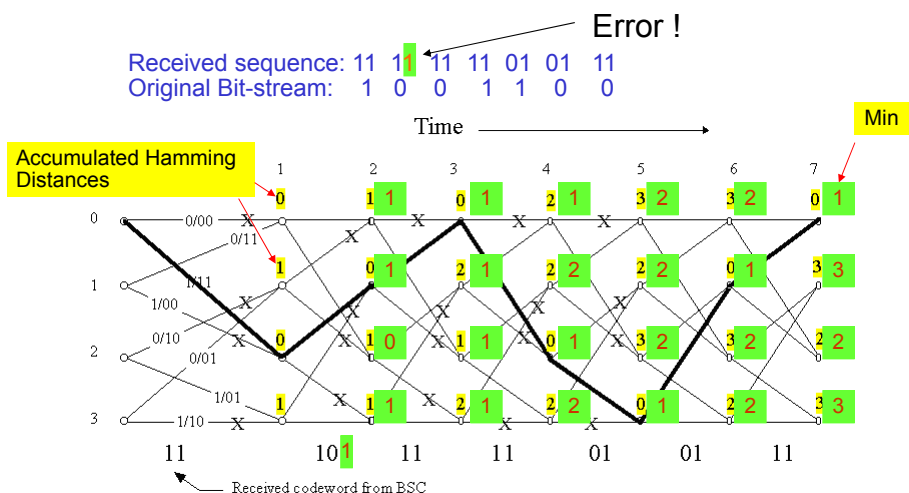
Convolutional Code ( $133_8, 171_8$ )

## Viterbi Decoding Algorithm

1. Beginne Trellis im Nullzustand zum Zeitpunkt  $t = 0$
2. Berechne Hammingdistanz (für Soft Decision Viterbi: Euklidische Distanz) zwischen empfangenen Codewort  $y(t)$  und allen möglichen Codeworten  $a(t)$
3. Addiere unter 2) berechnete Pfadmetriken zu alten Zustandsmetriken  $M_j(t-1), j = 0 \dots 2m-1$  **Add**
4. An jedem Zustand Auswahl desjenigen Pfades mit kleinster Hammingdistanz (euklidischer Distanz) (größter Korrelationsmetrik) und Verwerfung (keine weitere Berücksichtigung) der anderen Pfade **Compare**  
**Select**  
 $\Rightarrow$  Aufwand wächst **nur linear mit Pfadlänge (nicht exponentiell)**
5. Wiederholung ab 2), bis alle  $N$  empfangenen Worte abgearbeitet wurden
6. Ende des Trellisdiagramms:
  - Terminierte Codes (Trellis endet im Nullzustand):  
 $\Rightarrow$  Bestimmung des Pfades mit der besten Metrik  $M_0(N)$  im Nullzustand
  - Nicht-terminierte Codes:  
 $\Rightarrow$  Bestimmung des Pfades mit der global besten Zustandsmetrik  $M_j(N), j = 0 \dots 2m-1$
7. Zurückverfolgen des in 6) bestimmten Pfades (*Survivor*) und Ausgabe der zugehörigen Informationsbit

Nach Volker Kühn & Dirk Wübben; Vorlesungsskript Kanalcodierung I, Uni Bremen, 2011

## Viterbi Decoder - Principle Operation



## VHDL 2: Viterbi - Add Compare Select

```
ACS_comb: process (DISTANCE_1, HAM_1, DISTANCE_2, HAM_2)
variable new_h1, new_h2 : integer;
begin
new_h1 := HAM_1 + DISTANCE_1;  -- DISTANCE_1 & 2 are the old ones
new_h2 := HAM_2 + DISTANCE_2;

    if new_h1 < new_h2 then
        NEW_DISTANCE <= new_h1;  -- Updated distance for 'this_state'
        back_state <= PRED_STATE_1;
        TRANS <= '1';            -- indication for path into "-"
    else
        NEW_DISTANCE <= new_h2;  -- Updated distance for 'this_state'
        back_state <= PRED_STATE_2;
        TRANS <= '0';            -- indication for path into "-"
    end if;
end process ACS_comb;
```

## Viterbi Decoding Algorithm – General Remarks

- Traceback length  $L_T$  should be  $L \geq 5 \times K$
- Use of  $K$  tailbits to bring the decoder into the zero state
- This improves the coding performance at the end of the frame since it is known that the decoder needs to end in state zero
- The next frame (or symbol) can be decoded right away since the decoder has returned to the initial state
- The code rate for small packets is slightly deteriorated since the tail bits have to be added to the user data (as overhead)
- Convolutional Codes and the Viterbi Decoder perform poorly if burst errors are in the data stream
  - Use of an interleaver distributes burst errors in data stream
  - Combination with (outer) block code (RS) can significantly reduce the effect of burst errors

## Soft Decision Demapper and Viterbi Decoder

... at White Board:

## Blockcodes

Establish checksums over the data.

If checksums are correct:

- no errors in block  
-> use of  $x_{ij}$

If checksums are incorrect:

- Identify location(s) of erroneous bits  
-> Flip those bits and re-calculate checksums

... the naive approach:

|          |                            |     |          |                    |
|----------|----------------------------|-----|----------|--------------------|
| $x_{11}$ | $x_{12}$                   | ... | $x_{1n}$ | CS-R1              |
| $x_{21}$ | <b><math>x_{22}</math></b> | ... | $x_{2n}$ | <b>&lt;- CS-R2</b> |
| ...      | ...                        | ... | ...      |                    |
| $x_{m1}$ | $x_{m2}$                   | ... | $x_{mn}$ | CS-Rm              |
| CS-C1    | <b>CS-C2</b>               |     | CS-Cn    |                    |

CS-Rm = check-sum row "m"

CS-Cn = check-sum column "n"

## Reed Solomon Codes

- In 1960, Irving Reed and Gus Solomon published a paper in the Journal of the Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics describing a new class of error-correcting codes that are now called Reed-Solomon (R-S) codes.
- These codes have great power and utility, and are today found in many applications from CD-players to safety critical applications.
- Reed Solomon Codes are systematic codes i.e. the original bits are part of the coded bits
- The Reed-Solomon (R-S) codes are particularly powerful in a burst-error scenario

Source: Bernard Sklar

## Properties of Reed Solomon Codes

- A Reed-Solomon code is a block code which can be specified as  $RS(n, k)$ , with  $m$ -bit symbols
  - $n$  – the total number of symbols ;
  - $k$  – the number of information (data) symbols ;The difference  $n-k$  (usually called  $2t$ ) is the number of parity symbols appended to data symbols to make an encoded block (codeword) ;

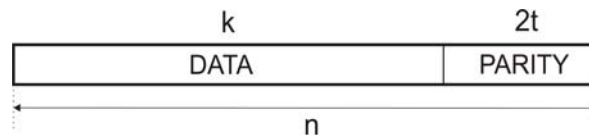


Fig. 2 The structure of a RS codeword

- The maximum number of symbol errors in a block which can be corrected by RS decoding algorithm is  $t = (n-k)/2$   
Each symbol error may contain any number of bit errors

Source: M. Marinkovic -> ???

## Error Correction with Reed Solomon Codes

- RS codes are well suited for correcting burst errors  
An example : RS(255,239) code, very often used in communications  
Error correction capability :  $(255-239)/2 = 8$  symbols

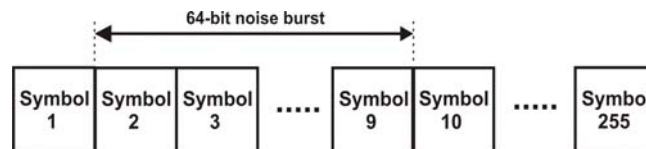


Fig.3 A codeword RS(255,239) disturbed by 64-bit noise burst

- Burst of noise that lasts for a duration of 64 consecutive bits corrupts exactly 8 symbols  
The RS decoder will correct these errors since it replaces the incorrect symbols with the correct ones

Source: M. Marinkovic -> ???

## Reed-Solomon Encoder Circuit

- Task of RS Encoder**
  - Calculation of parity symbols which shall be appended to data symbols
- Main components of RS Encoder**
  - Multipliers and Adders over Galois Field (GF)
  - Registers (flip-flops)

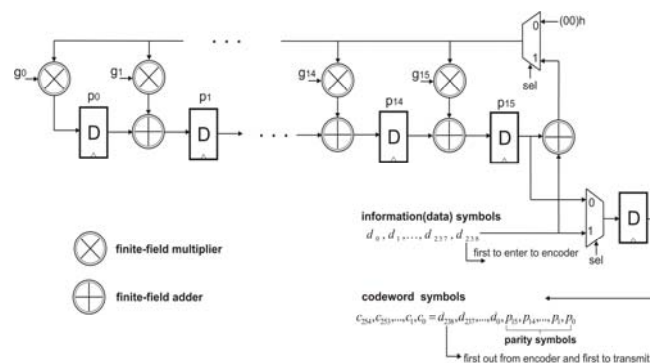


Fig. 5 RS(255,239) Encoder Architecture

Source: M. Marinkovic -> ???

## Reed-Solomon Decoder

- Task of RS Decoder  
Detection and correction of errors in a RS block (codeword)
- Decoding process is far harder task than encoding process  
Decoder architecture is more complex then encoder architecture
- Decoding process includes several steps :
  1. Calculating the *syndrome values* from the received codeword;
  2. Computing the *error locator* and *error evaluator* polynomial (Solving Key Equation);
  3. Finding the *error locations* (Chien search algorithm);
  4. Computing *error magnitudes* (Forney's formula);
  5. Adding *error magnitudes* to corrupted symbols in order to obtain corrected symbols.

Source: M. Marinkovic -> ???

## Reed-Solomon Decoder Circuit

A RS decoder circuit consists of several major components according to the steps of the decoding algorithm

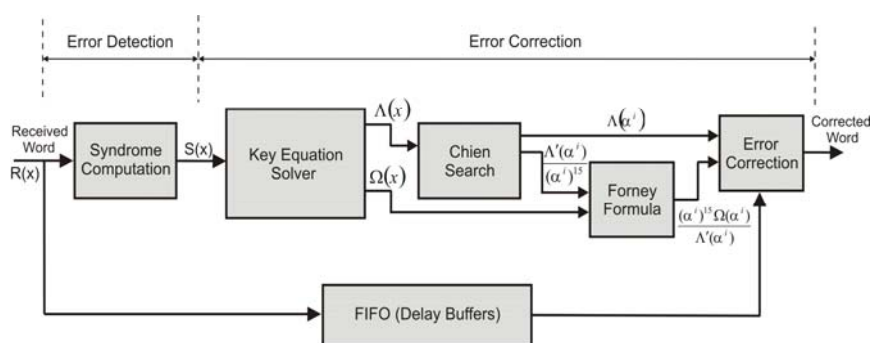


Fig. 6 Block diagram of RS Decoder

Source: M. Marinkovic -> ???

## Kanalcodierung

### Punktierung :

- Bei Faltungscodes lässt sich durch eine sogenannte Punktierung des Codewortes gezielt eine bestimmte Coderate  $R_c$  wählen.
- Bei der Punktierung werden bestimmte Bitpositionen des Codewortes weggelassen ("punktiert") und dadurch die Coderate erhöht.
- Der Decoder muss dieses sogenannte Punktierungsschema kennen und bei der Decodierung berücksichtigen. An den Positionen punktierter Bits werden zufällige Werte (bei Softdecision Decodern „unentschieden“) eingetragen
- Punktierung kann auch genutzt werden, die Codewortlängen genau auf eine bestimmte Rahmenlänge für die nachfolgende Datenübertragung bzw. Datenspeicherungen anzupassen.
- Durch Punktierung kommt es allerdings auch zu einer Reduktion der Korrekturleistung und damit ggf. zur Erhöhung der Bitfehlerrate (BER).

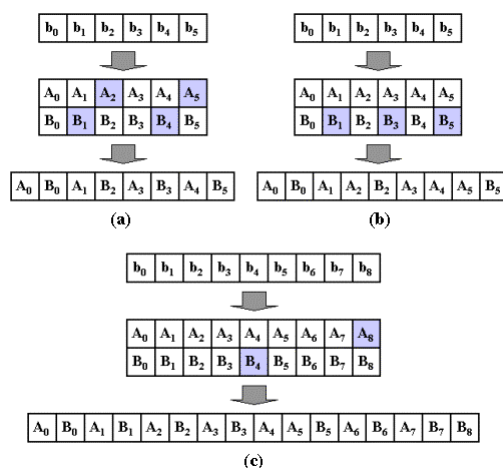
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Drahtlose Breitbandkommunikation (BBK)

(Wikipä WS2017/18

## Kanalcodierung - Punktierung

### Punktierung (Bit-Stealing-Algorithm) nach IEEE802.11a



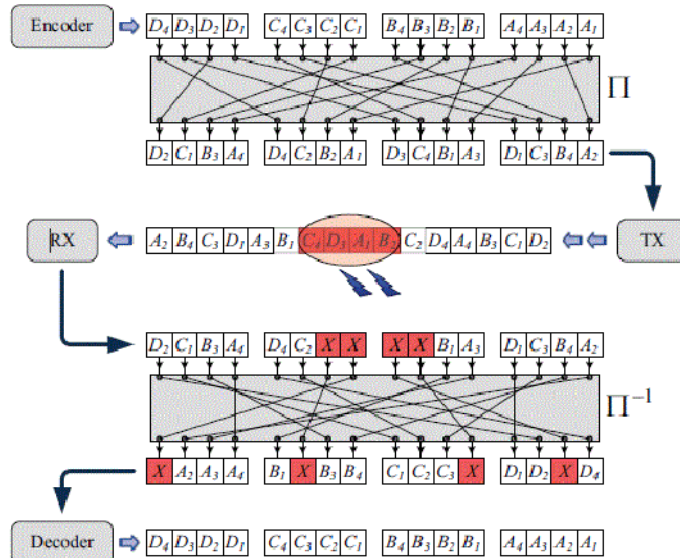
Bit-stealing" algorithm for code rate conversions:  
a) 1/2 to 3/4; b) 1/2 to 2/3; c) 1/2 to 9/16.

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Drahtlose Breitbandkommunikation (BBK)

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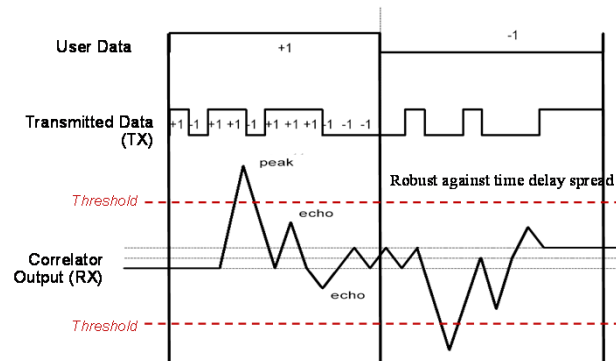
## Interleaving



Aus: Rizwan Asghar, Ph.D., Uni Linköping, 2010

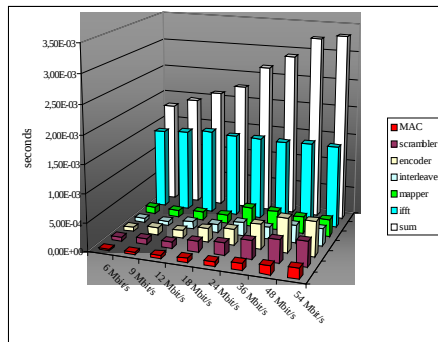
## Inherent Error Correction (FEC) in DSSS Systems

- Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum (DSSS) systems have an inherent error correction capability
- Spreading introduces redundancy in transmitted data
- In some cases, no additional FEC is needed
- In some applications, a combination with Reed-Solomon Code can be beneficial to reduce burst errors

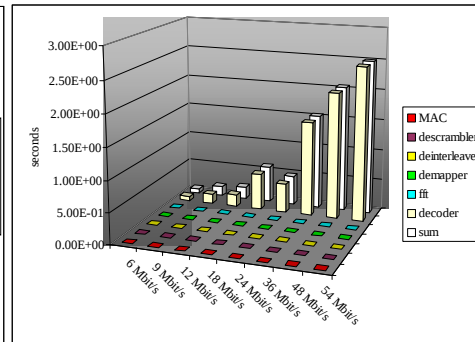


## Processing Requirements IEEE802.11a TX & RX

Processing demands per OFDM Symbol for C-model in transmit mode (a) and receive mode (b)



a)



b)