

**SYNTHESIS METHOD OF RECURSIVE CONVOLUTIONAL CODES**

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»), («

**Abstract.** In the article new class of codes («recursive convolutional codes») is investigated. Such codes have in comparison with nonrecursive codes a number of essential advantages: suppose simplification of decoding algorithm, provide increasing the noiseimmunity in channels with independent errors. The mathematical description of recursive codes is given. Research of characterristics is executed on the basis of specially developed computer programs.

( ) [3-7].

[6,7].

( ) (

).

( )

[1,2].

[3].

(

).

[1-4].

[4, .510-511],

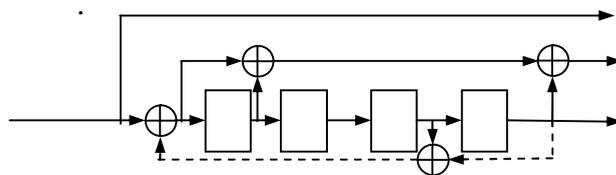
HPVEE.

1.

.1

(

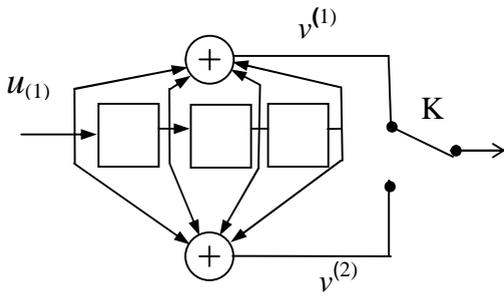
1/3),  
UMTS [2].



2.

[5-7],

(... « »)



$R=k/n$ ,  $k -$

,  $n -$

.2.

$K$   
2

2 -

$v^{(1)}$   $v^{(2)}$ .

$R=1/2$ .

.3.

$S_1 S_2 = 00, 10, 11, 01,$

$(v^{(1)}, v^{(2)})$ ,

0,

-

1.

00,

00.

"00",

$u=0$   
 $v^{(1)}, v^{(2)}=00.$

00

$u=1$

10,

$(v^{(1)}, v^{(2)})=11.$

00

10.

0

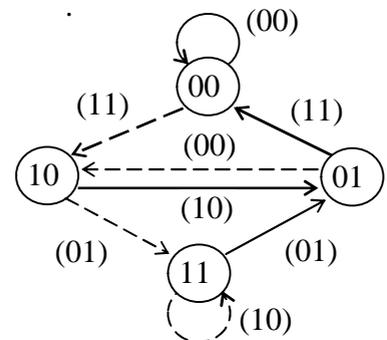
1.

01

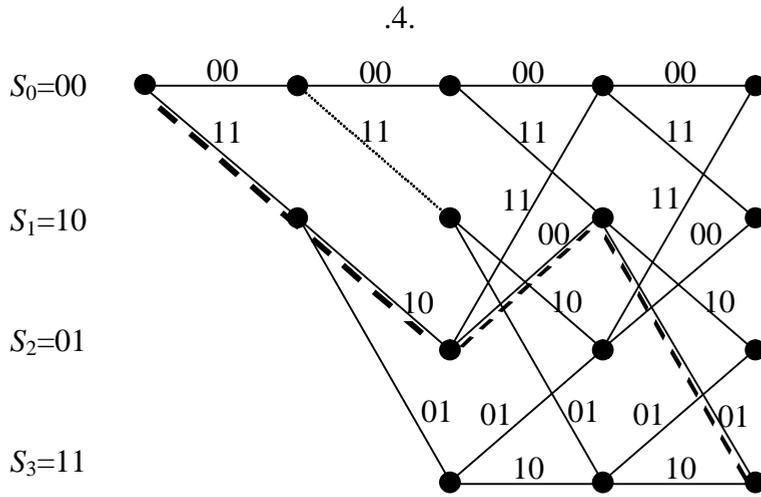
11,

10,

01,



3 -



4 -

$S^{(1)}S^{(2)}=00.$

$u=0, \quad u=1$

00, 11, 10, 3

( . . . 4).

...11100001...,  
 .....1011.....

$D$

$u_{(i)}(D) = u_{(i)0}D^0 + u_{(i)1}D^1 + u_{(i)2}D^2 + \dots,$

$v^{(j)}(D) = v_0^{(j)}D^0 + v_1^{(j)}D^1 + v_2^{(j)}D^2 + \dots$  (1)

$i - \quad , 1 \leq i \leq k;$

$j - \quad , 1 \leq j \leq n .$

(0,1,2...)

[5]:

$( \quad ) K,$

$v ( \quad ),$

$k, \quad n,$

$R = l/n \quad j-$

(1 ≤ j ≤ n)

(2)  $G^{(j)}(D) = g_0^{(j)}D + g_1^{(j)}D + g_2^{(j)}D^2 + \dots + g_v^{(j)}D^v,$

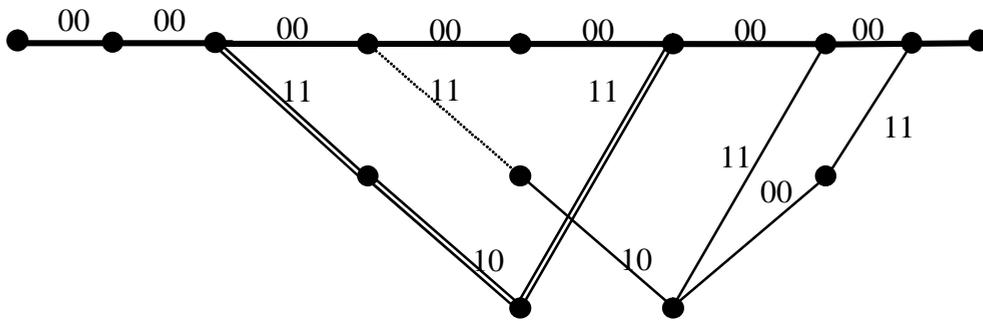
$G^{(1)}=(111) \quad G^{(2)}=(101).$   
 $G^{(2)}=(5), \quad G=(7,5).$   
 $G_{(i)}^{(j)}(D), \quad (i)-$   
 $v^{(j)}(D) = u_{(i)}(D)G_{(i)}^{(j)}(D), \quad 1 \leq i \leq \quad ; \quad 1 \leq j \leq n .$   
 (3)

(2).  
 $v=K-1.$

$d_f(\text{free}) - [7].$

$d_{min}=5$       «      »       $(111011)$   
 $d_f=d_{min}=5.$       .5.

(.) [4,6].



5 -

$d_f$

[7]:

1.  $e$   
 $(e < d_f/2( \quad d_f), \quad e < (d_f - 1)/2( \quad d_f),$
2. ;

[8].

« » [9].

$$u(D) \quad W_i \quad v(D) \quad W \quad K_{at} = W_i / W > 1 \quad (4)$$

$$K_{at} \quad R, \quad (d_f) \quad ( \quad ) [5] \quad = 10 \lg R d_f ( \quad ), \quad (5)$$

/  $E / N_0$ ,

$R d_f$  :  $R d_f$

3.

[5-6].

[5], c

$$S = m^{K-1}, \quad (6)$$

:  $m$ -

.2  $K=3$  ( $v=2$ ),  
.4.

$$S = m^{K-1} = 4, \quad ( \quad [5, \quad .2.4] ),$$

« - - »

(6):

$$C=m^{K-1}. \tag{7}$$

v [6.7].

C.

4.

.6.

(  
(.6).

:  
- G(D)-  
- H(D)-

;

.6

$$G(D) = \frac{V(D)}{U(D)}. \tag{8}$$

.6

$U_0(D)=U(D)+U_H(D), U_H(D)= U_0(D)H(D), U_0(D)=U(D)+ U_0(D)H(D),$   
 $U(D)= U_0(D)[1-H(D)], V(D)= U_0(D)G(D).$

:

$$G_r(D) = \frac{V(D)}{U(D)} = \frac{G(D)}{1-H(D)} \tag{9}$$

(9)

(G(D) H(D)).  
G(D)-  
H(D)-

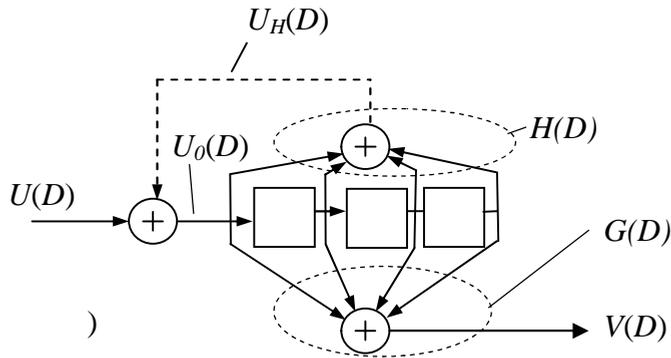
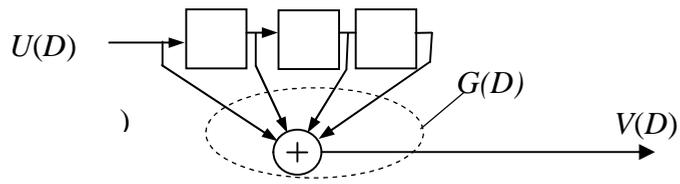
;

$$H(D)=1+h(D), \tag{10}$$

$$h(D)=h_{(0)}D^0+\dots+h_{(r-1)}D^{(r-1)}+h_{(r)}D^r - \tag{11}$$

h

{0,1}.



6- ; )-

(9) :

$$G_R(D) = \frac{G(D)}{h(D)}, \tag{12}$$

$$1-H(D)=h(D).$$

(9), (12)

1. « » , ...  
 $G(D)$  ( )  $v$ ,  
 $h(D)$  (12)  $r < v$ , (12)  
 $G_R(D)$  ,

$H(D)$  « » .  
 2.  $G(D)$

1.  $R$

$d$  ( )

$d$  ( ) . ,

1 -

|                                |      |       |       |  |
|--------------------------------|------|-------|-------|--|
| $R=1/3, K=6,$<br>$R=1/2, K=6,$ |      |       |       | [5, . . 2]:<br>$G=(47,53,75);$<br>$G=(53,75).$ |
| $G$                            | (47) | (53)  | (75)  |  |
| $:d$ ( )                       | 5,85 | 5,641 | 5,872 |  |
| $:d$ ( )                       | 5,54 | 5,385 | 5,795 |  |

3.

(10)

$h(D).$

(10)

$(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$

$F,$

$$P_n(x) = x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} x + a_n \quad h(D).$$

$(r_1, r_2, \dots, r_n)$

$$P_n(x) = x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} x + a_n = (x-r_1)(x-r_2)\dots(x-r_n). \quad (13)$$

$(1-D)$

$h(D)$

(10)

$$\frac{1}{1-D} = 1 + D + D^2 + D^3 + D^4 + \dots \quad (14)$$

(14),

(13) ( . . . ),

$h(D)$

(10)

$h(D)$

(13).

$H(D)$

( , , ). ( ).

« » [9].

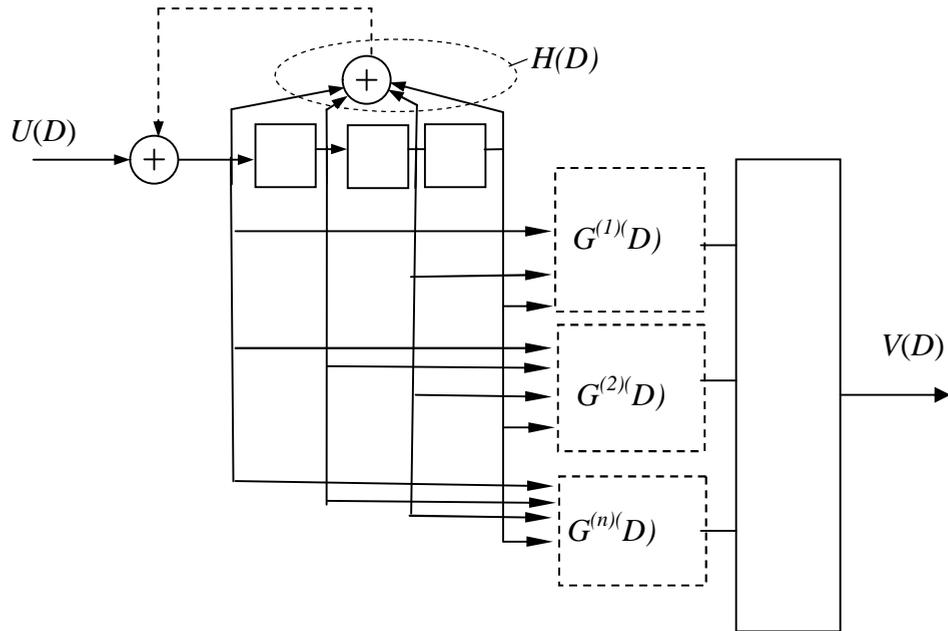
5.

$$R=1/n$$

$$G^{(j)}(D), j=1..n$$

.7. ,  $H(D)$  ,  $G^{(j)}(D) j=1..n$   
 $\{G^{(j)}(D), H(D)\}$   
 $V=(v^{(1)}, v^{(2)}, v^{(3)}, \dots, v^{(n)})$ ,  
 $n$

« »



7-

$$R=1/n$$

$$\{G^{(j)}(D), H(D)\},$$

;

2.

$H(D)$ . , (« »)  
 $G^{(j)}(D), j=1..n$

.7.

3.

$G^{(j)}(D,$

$H(D)$

4.

6.

( , )

$G(D)$

$H(D)$ .

[5,6,7].

[5]:

( )

« - ».

(7,5),

.1,

00

- (11,10,11)

$d_5=5;$

- (11,01,01,11)

$d_6=6;$

- (11,01,10,01,11)

$d_7=7.$

: = {5,6,7}.

(7,5).

(7,5)

$d_j=5.$

( , )

« - »,

« »

«000..00»

- ( )

.8.

« - »  $T=Z2-Z1$  ,

$P$ .

(  
HP VEE).

S. :  $C$ ,

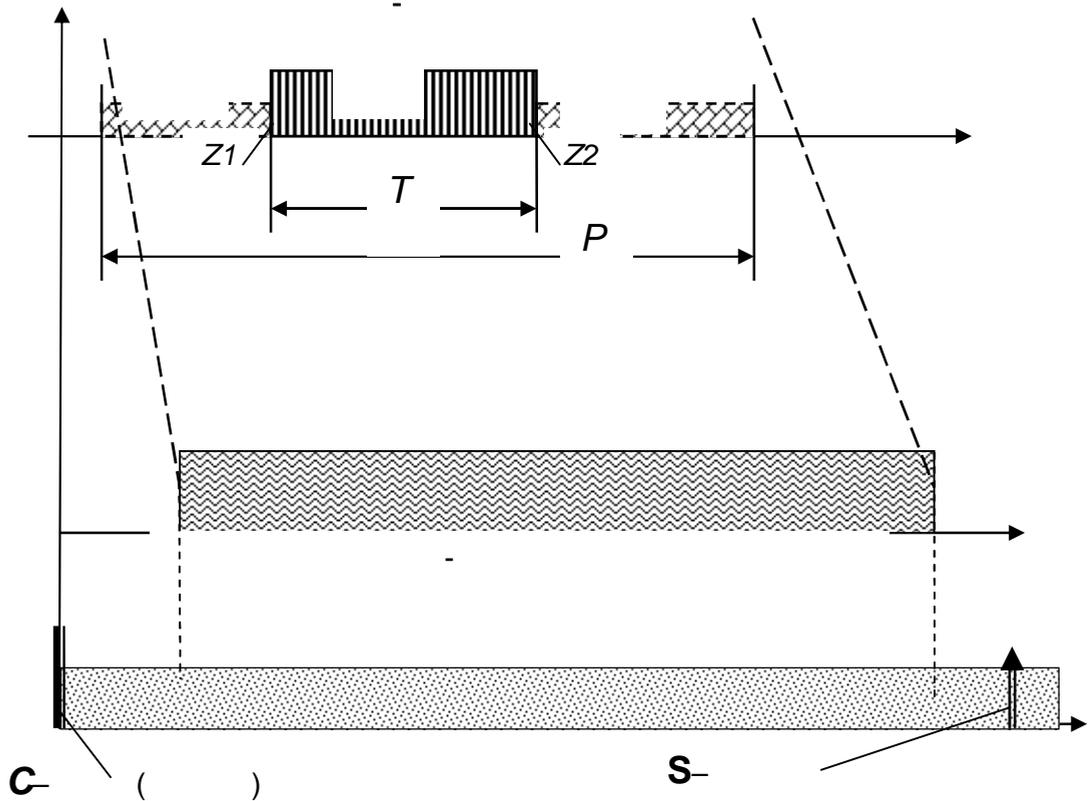
:  $T=K($  ),  $Z1 < Z2$ ,

$Z2 < P, C=0, Z2 < S < P$ .

7.

.2.

$K_{at} = W_i / W < 1$ .



7-

2-

|     |  |  |                 |            |      |     |      |
|-----|--|--|-----------------|------------|------|-----|------|
| K=6 |  |  |                 |            |      |     |      |
| H   | $d_{min}=5$ G),  |  |                 |            |      |     |      |
| 16  | 04, 10, 16, 20, 25, 26,31, 32,34,45, 51, 64  |  |                 |            |      |     |      |
| K=6 |  |  |                 |            |      |     |      |
| H   | $d_{min}=6$ G,   |  |                 |            |      |     |      |
| 14  | 03,11,12, 13, 14,15,20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26,<br>32, 35,36, 41,44, 46, 54, 55, 60, 61,65 |  |                 |            |      |     |      |
|     | K  |  |                 | $d_{free}$ | d    | S   | ( )  |
| 1   | 6  |  | {(16),(20)//16} | 10         | 14,8 | 64  | 6,02 |
| 2   | 7  |  | (133,171)       | 10         | 12,4 | 128 | 6,02 |
| 3   | 6  |  | {(11),(12)//14} | 12         | 15,2 | 64  | 7,78 |

8.

3-

( ) ,  
 [4,5,6].  
 $R=1/2$  (133,171),  
 (R.Odenwalder)  
 [4,6] «Planetary Standard Code»(  
 ),  
 .3.  
 $R= 1/n:\{(G_1),(G_2),(G_n)//H\},$  (G<sub>1</sub>), (G<sub>2</sub>), (G<sub>n</sub>)  
 $d$  ,  
 {(16),(20)//16}( 1),  
 $d_{free}=10,$  ( 2  
 $S=128),$  (

(S=64).  
( 3).

1. ,
  2. ,
  3. ;
- [8,9];
- [3];
- *MIMO* [11].

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6. : „ ,1987–387 .

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