

다양한 부호율로 평처리된 터보 부호의 성능 비교

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Motivation

- Data communication system provide the ability of changing code rates with communication environment
 - Various rate codes are needed
 - Only rate $1/n$ turbo codes are known
 - Make turbo codes of various rates to provide general trend of performance

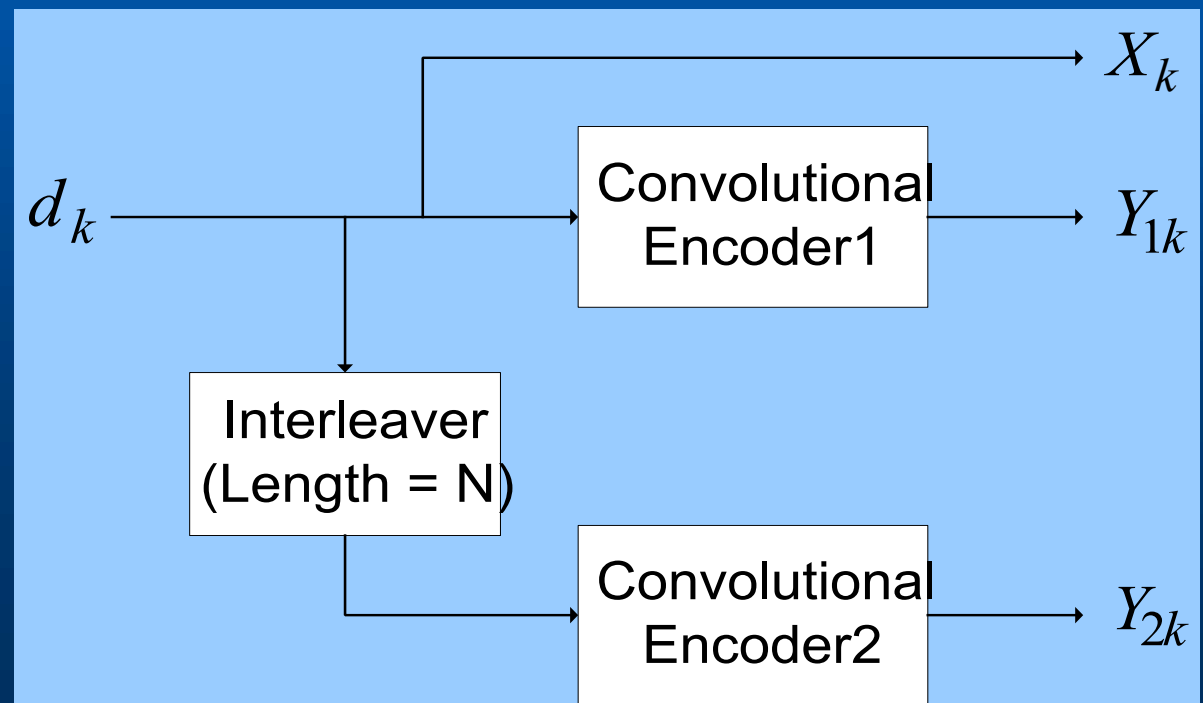
Turbo Code Structure

- **Characteristic**

- Encoder : Parallel Concatenation Scheme
- Decoder : Soft Output decoding + Iterative decoding

- **Encoder**

- Rate 1/3 encoder
- Two component encoder
- One Interleaver



● Decoder

■ Viterbi Algorithm

- Optimal decoding method to minimize sequence error
- But cannot produce information about each bit

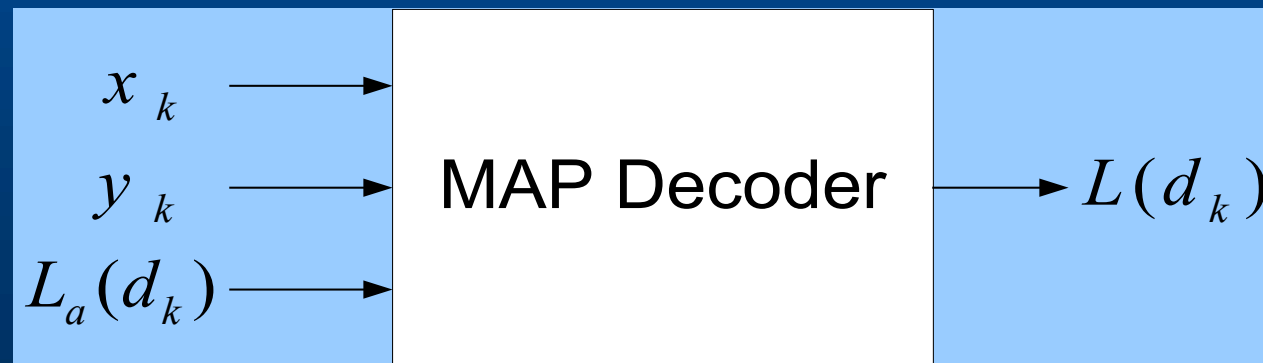
→ MAP(Maximum A Posteriori) Algorithm

- Produce soft information about each bits

◆ Soft Input and Output Decoding

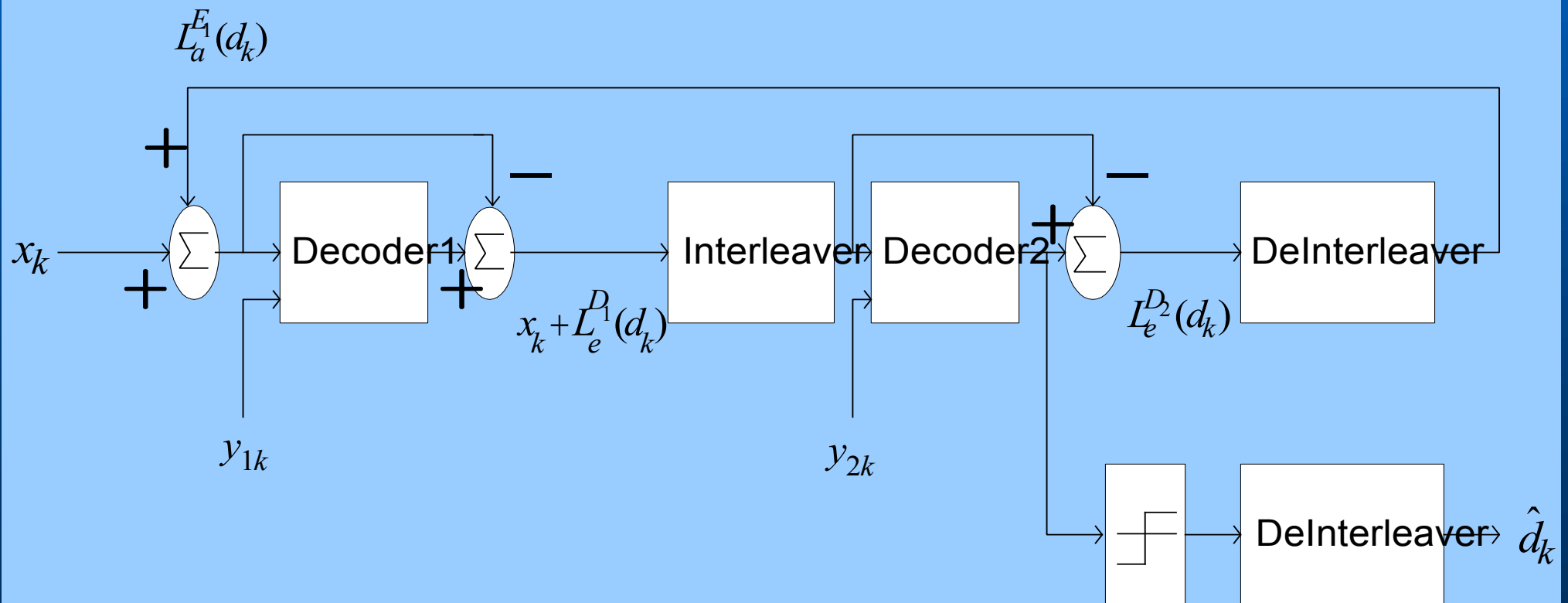
- x_k : systematic information added by noise
- y_k : parity information added by noise
- $L_a(d_k)$: a priori information of d_k
- $L_e(d_k)$: extrinsic information produced by decoder

$$L(d_k) = L_c x_k + L_a(d_k) + L_e(d_k)$$



◆ Iterative Decoding

→ Use extrinsic information $L_e(d_k)$ of previous decoder as an priori information of next decoder



Concept of Puncturing

- Definition

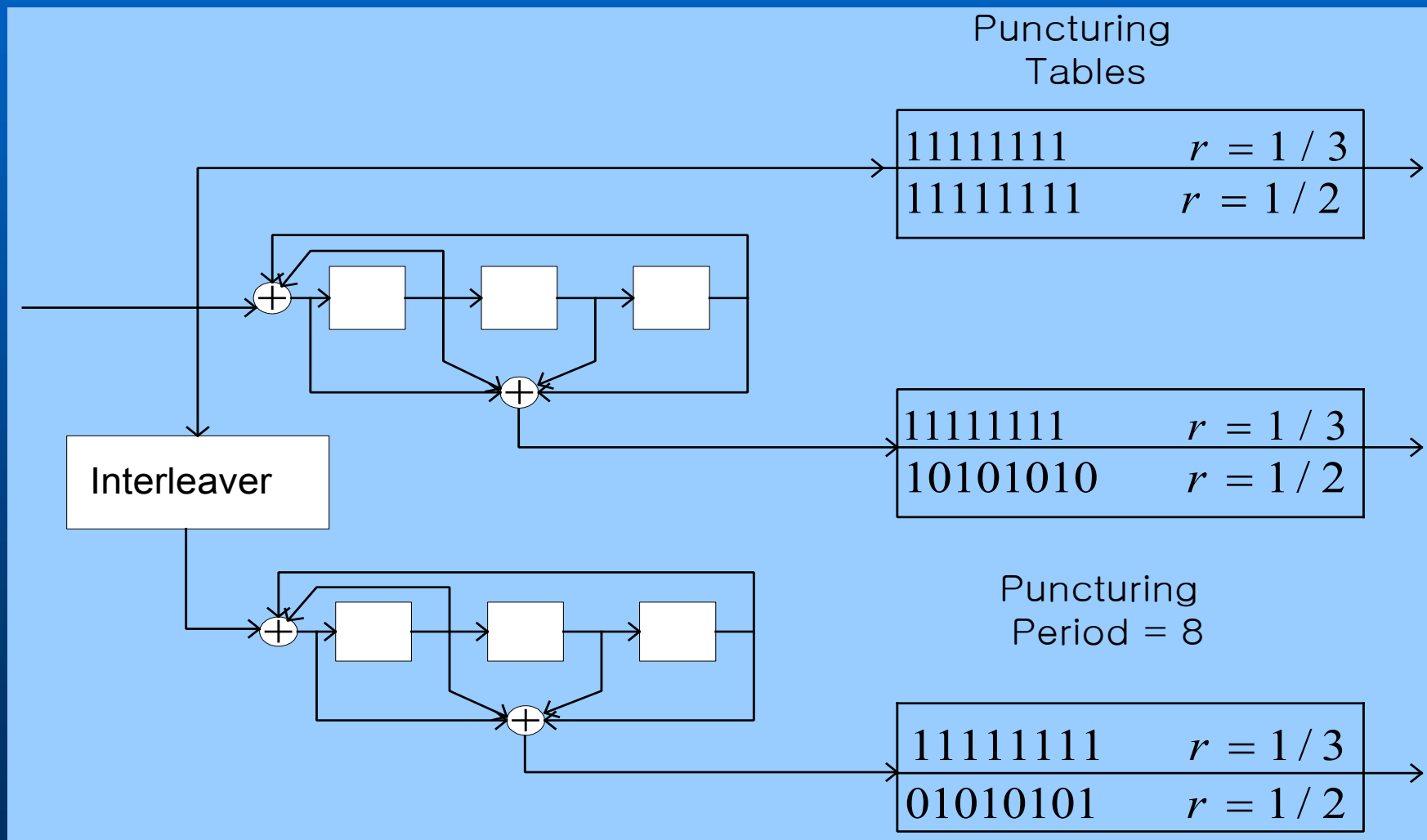
Systematic deleting of encoded bits using specific rules

→ Higher/change the code rate

- Advantage

One encoder/decoder pair can produce code of various rates

Turbo Encoder using Puncturing



Application of Puncturing to Turbo Code

- The effect of **Puncturing Pattern** on punctured turbo code performance
- Various rate turbo code generation using puncturing method

Puncturing Pattern

- The performance of Punctured turbo code vary with puncturing patterns
 - Provide general rule to choose good puncturing pattern
- Puncturing Pattern of Turbo Code
 - Number of Puncturing bits from each encoder output
 - Distance of puncturing bit
 - Puncturing systematic bit or not

Various Rates Turbo Codes

- Generate puncturing pattern by proposed rule
 - Make the generated code by this puncturing pattern have the best performance in that code rate
- Suggest the performance of codes from rate $1/3$ to rate $2/3$ with best puncturing pattern
 - Predict the trend of performance variation with code rates

Experimental Results

- System description

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Constraint Length (K) | 4 |
| Interleaver Type | Random Interleaver |
| Interleaver Length (N) | 1024 |
| Decoder Iteration Number | 3 번 |
| Modulation | BPSK, Baseband |
| Channel | AWGN |

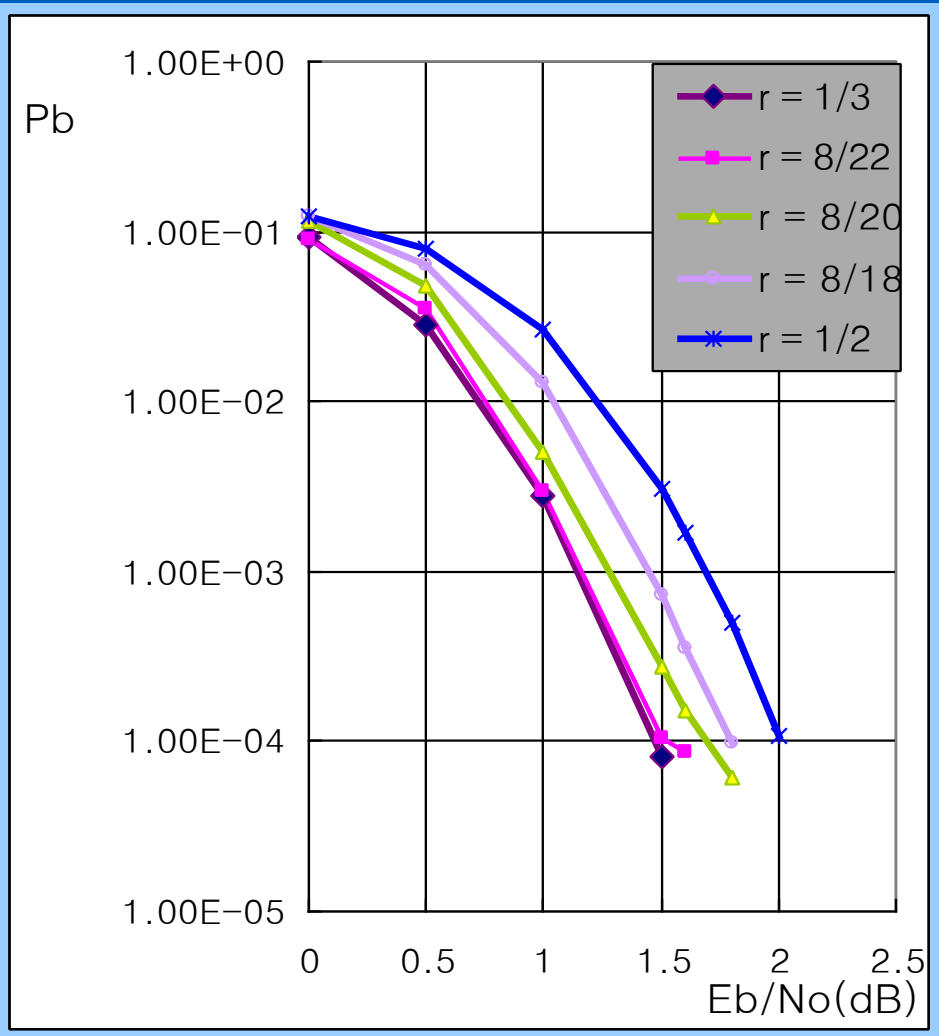
- Programmed by C
- Simulated in Linux Environment

◆ Rate 1/2 Turbo Codes with Different Puncturing Pattern

Puncturing Matrix

| | | |
|----|--|-----|
| | | 1.4 |
| P5 | | 1.1 |
| P7 | | 1.8 |

From Rate 1/3 To Rate 1/2 Turbo Codes



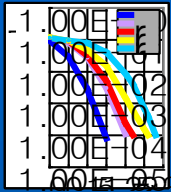
부호율

평균 처링 행렬

From Rate 1/2 To Rate 2/3 Turbo Codes

$$R = 8/16 \rightarrow 8/13$$

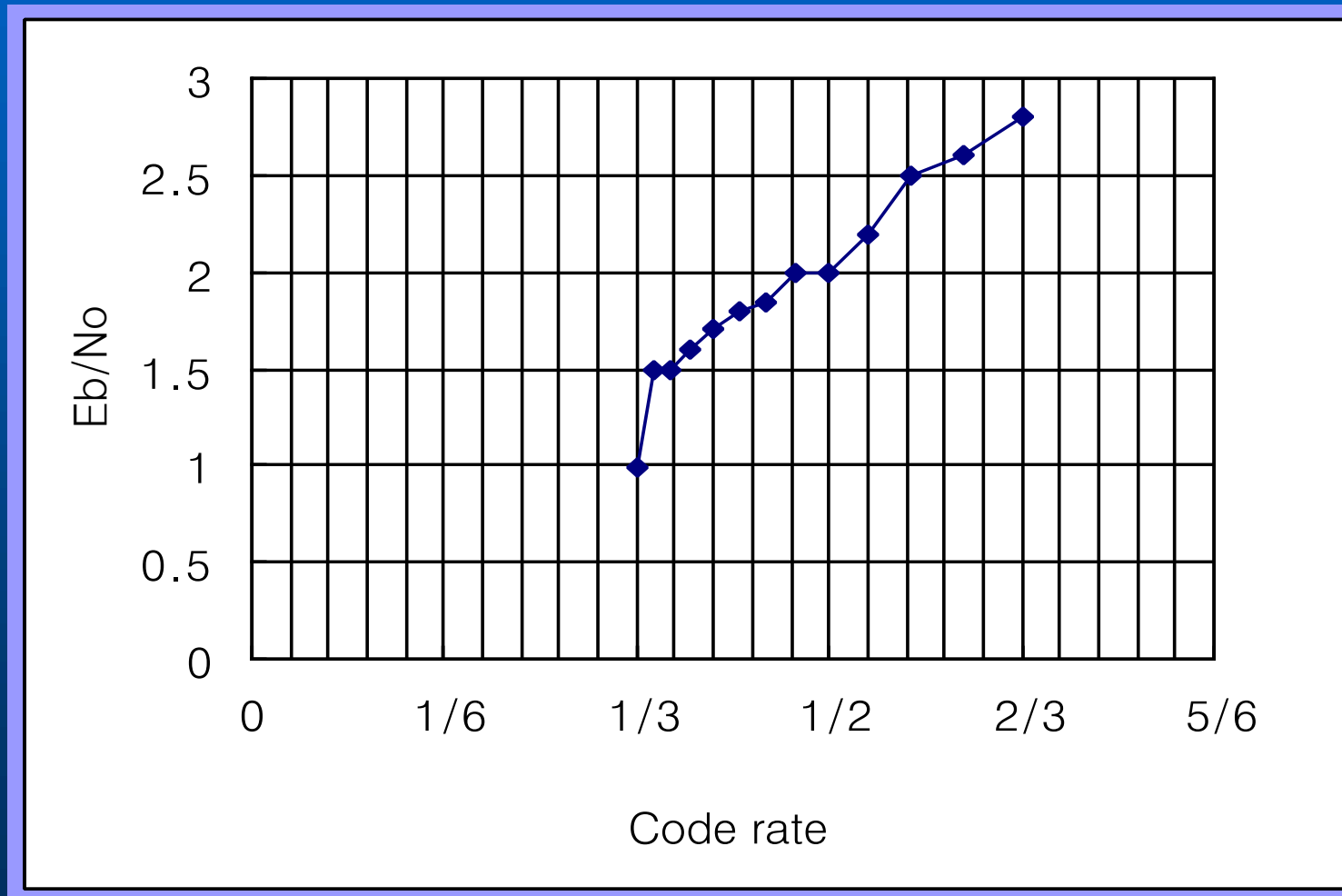
| | | |
|------------|-----|-----|
| | | 2.2 |
| | D11 | 2.4 |
| $R = 8/13$ | | 2.6 |
| | D12 | 2.8 |



부호율

평처링 행렬

- ◆ At $P_b = 10^{-4}$, the required E_b/N_0 increase almost linearly with code rate



Conclusion

● Results

- Suggest puncturing pattern choice guide by experiment
- Provide the performance of various rate turbo codes

● Future Research

- Suggested as a channel code in IMT-2000
 - Fading channel performance research
 - Performance bound prediction by theoretically
 - Hardware Implementation