

# Binary BCH codes

Note Title

length :  $\underline{n}$ ,  $d_{\min} \geq \underline{d} \rightarrow$  design distance  $d = 2t + 1$   
 Let  $\beta \in GF(2^m)$  s.t.  $\text{ord}(\beta) \geq n$  ↓ design error-correcting capability

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \beta & \beta^2 & \dots & \beta^{n-1} \\ 1 & \beta^2 & (\beta^2)^2 & \dots & (\beta^2)^{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ 1 & \beta^{d-1} & (\beta^{d-1})^2 & \dots & (\beta^{d-1})^{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

← design error-correcting capability

$$g(x) = \text{LCM} \left( M_{\beta}(x), M_{\beta^2}(x), \dots, M_{\beta^{d-1}}(x) \right)$$

$$n - k = \deg(g(x))$$

$$\boxed{\deg(g(n)) \leq mt} \rightarrow \text{Small } t, \text{ this is tight}$$

$$\underline{k \geq n - mt}$$

Binary BCH code =  $\left\{ \underline{c} \in \underline{GF(2)^n} : \right.$   
 $\left. \begin{array}{l} \downarrow \text{contained in} \\ H \underline{c}^T = \underline{0} \end{array} \right\}$

Reed-Solomon code

Another code =  $\left\{ \underline{c} \in \underline{GF(2^m)^n} : \right.$   
 $\left. H \underline{c}^T = \underline{0} \right\}$

$\dim = n - \underline{\text{rank}(H)}$

how? Gaussian elimination

$$\underline{\Sigma x}: n = 4095 = 2^{12} - 1 \quad \beta \in GF(2^{12}), \text{primitive} \\ m = 12$$

$$t=1, \underline{d}=3 : k = 4083$$

$$t=2, \underline{d}=5 : k = 4071$$

⋮

$$t=10, d=21 : k = 3975 \quad \underline{g(x)}$$

3975  
2 codewords in  $\{0, 1\}^{4095}$

Encoder:  $(n, k, \geq \underbrace{d=2t+1}_{\substack{\downarrow \\ \text{design} \\ \text{distance}}})$  binary BCH code.

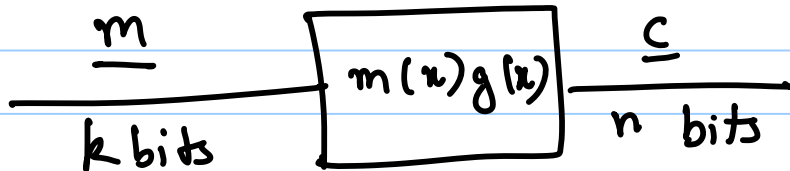
Suppose  $g(x)$ : generator poly,  $\deg = n - k$

$$c(x) = m(x)g(x)$$

$\downarrow$   
codeword

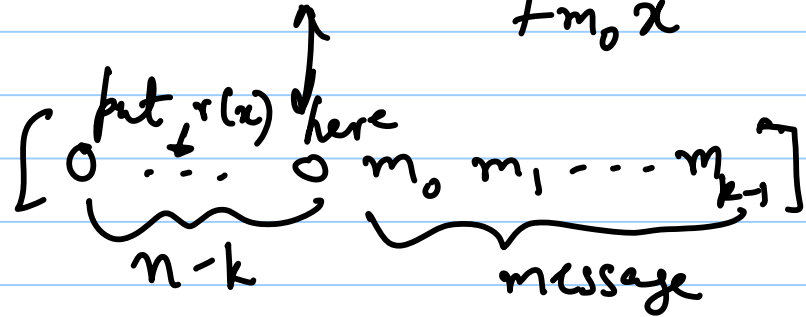
message poly,  $m(x) = m_0 + m_1x + \dots + m_{k-1}x^{k-1}$

$$m_i \in \{0, 1\}$$



# Systematic encoder:

$$m(x) \longrightarrow x^{n-k} m(x) = m_{k-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + m_1 x^{n-k+1} + m_0 x^{n-k}$$



Divide  $x^{n-k} m(x)$  by  $g(x)$

$$x^{n-k} m(x) = \underline{\underline{q(x)}} g(x) + \underline{\underline{r(x)}} \quad \deg r(x) \leq n-k-1$$

Generator matrix:  $(n, k, d=2t+1)$

binary BCH code: defined using a

$2t \times n$  pc matrix  
over  $GF(2^m)$   
?

$mt \times n$  binary pc matrix

$k \times n$  generator matrix: ?  
(binary)

$$g(x) = g_0 + g_1 x + \dots + g_{n-k} x^{n-k}$$

$\neq 0$   
 $\downarrow$

$\Rightarrow [g_0 \ g_1 \ \dots \ g_{n-k} \ 0 \ \dots \ 0]$  is a codeword.

Other codewords: easily found by shifting

$$G = \begin{bmatrix}
 g_0 & g_1 & \dots & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\
 0 & g_0 & \dots & 1 & & & \\
 0 & 0 & g_0 & \dots & 1 & & \\
 \vdots & & & & & & \\
 0 & \dots & \dots & g_0 & \dots & 1 & 
 \end{bmatrix}$$

The matrix  $G$  is a  $k \times n$  matrix. The first row is  $[g_0 \ g_1 \ \dots \ 1 \ 0 \ \dots \ 0]$ . The subsequent rows are shifted versions of the first row. The width of the matrix is labeled  $n$  at the bottom, and the height is labeled  $k$  on the right. Above the first row, there are arrows pointing to the '1' and the first '0', labeled  $n-k$  and  $k-1$  respectively.

# Quiz 1:

① GF(16) table 6 marks

②  $(n, k, d)$  over GF(16)

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \alpha & \alpha^2 & \alpha^3 & \alpha^4 & \alpha^5 \\ \alpha & \alpha^2 & \alpha^4 & \alpha^6 & \alpha^8 & \alpha^{10} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$k = 4$$

↓ Gaussian elimination

$$n - k = 2$$

$$d = 1 \times$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} \alpha^i \\ \alpha^{2i} \end{bmatrix} = c \begin{bmatrix} \alpha^j \\ \alpha^{2j} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\alpha^i = c \alpha^j \rightarrow \alpha^{2i} = c^2 \alpha^{2j}$$
$$\alpha^{2i} = c \alpha^{2j} \quad \swarrow \quad \searrow$$
$$c^2 = c$$

$$c = 0, 1 \quad \times$$

$$\underline{d=3}$$

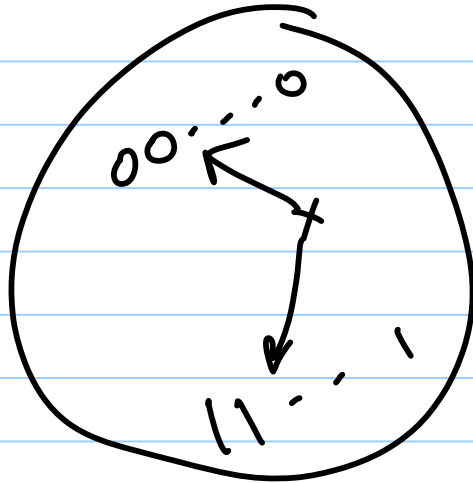
③ (a)  $(n, n-1, 2)$  even-wt code

$$H = [1 \ 1 \ 1 \ \dots \ 1]$$

<u>s</u>	<u>e<sup>s</sup></u>
0	0 0 ... 0
1	1 0 ... 0

$$P(\text{error}) = 1 - (1-p)^n$$
$$-(1-p)^{n-1} p$$

(b)  $(n, 1, n)$  repetition code



$n: \text{ odd}$

$$wt(\underline{e}) \leq \frac{n-1}{2}$$

correctable

$$wt(\underline{e}) > \frac{n-1}{2}$$

not correctable

$n: \text{ even}$

$$wt(\underline{e}) < \frac{n}{2}$$

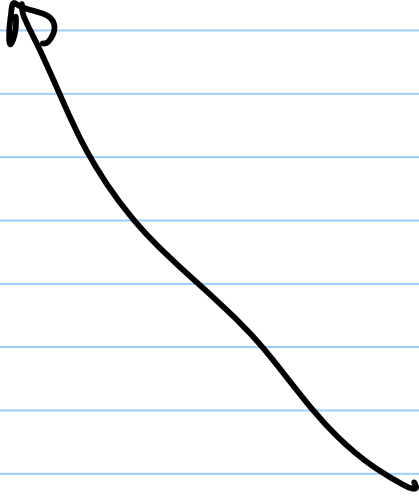
correctable

$$wt(\underline{e}) = \frac{n}{2}$$

correct  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the errors

$wt(\underline{e}) > \frac{n}{2}$   
fails

$n-k$   
2 syndromes



$$1 + \binom{n}{1} + \binom{n}{2} + \dots + \binom{n}{n} = 2^n$$