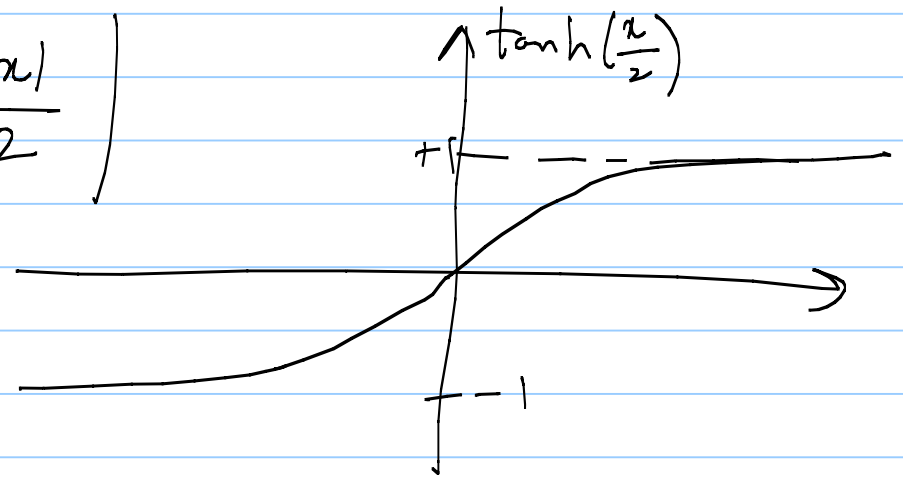
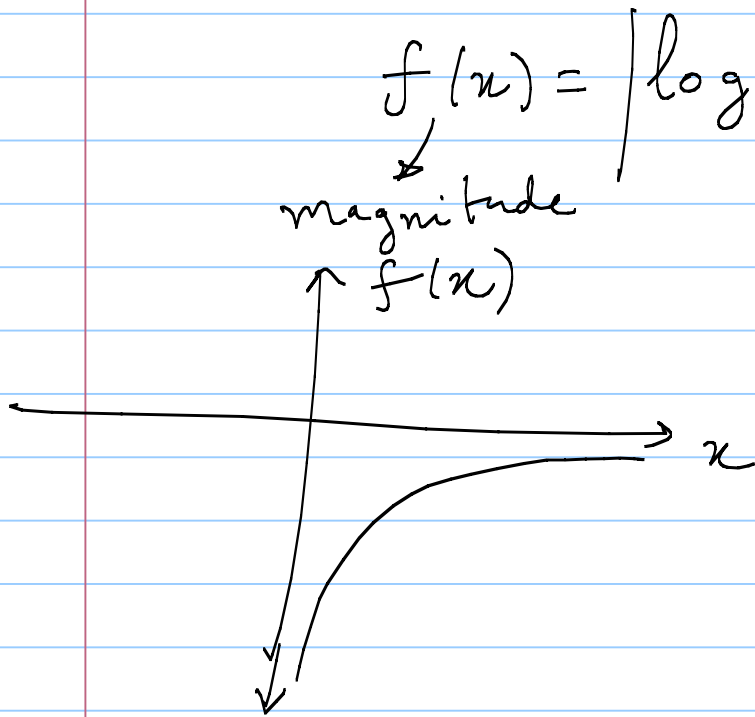


Lecture 27

Note Title

3/14/2008



$$f(x) = \log \tanh \frac{|x|}{2}$$

$$f(f(x)) = x$$

Recap:

$$X = Y_1 + Y_2 + \dots + Y_d$$

$$p_{i0} = P_r(Y_i = 0)$$

$$y_i = \log \frac{p_{i0}}{p_{i1}}$$

$$\text{sign}(x) = \begin{cases} +1, & x > 0 \\ -1, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{mag}(y_x) = f\left(\sum_{i=1}^d f(y_i)\right)$$

$$\overline{\text{sign}}(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x > 0 \\ 1, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

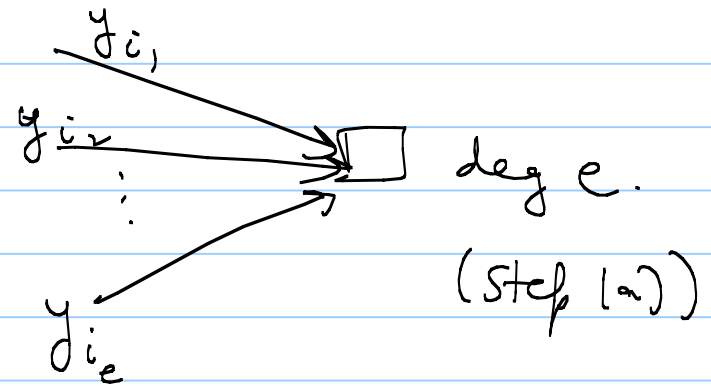
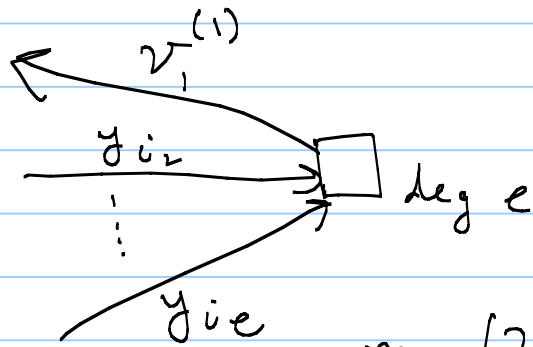
$$\text{sign}(y_x) = \prod_{i=1}^d \text{sign}(y_i)$$

$$\text{sign}(x) = (-1)^{\overline{\text{sign}}(x)}$$

$$\rightarrow \overline{\text{sign}}(y_x) = \overline{\text{sign}}(y_1) + \overline{\text{sign}}(y_2) + \dots + \overline{\text{sign}}(y_d)$$

Soft Message-passing decoder:

Iteration 1: step (b)



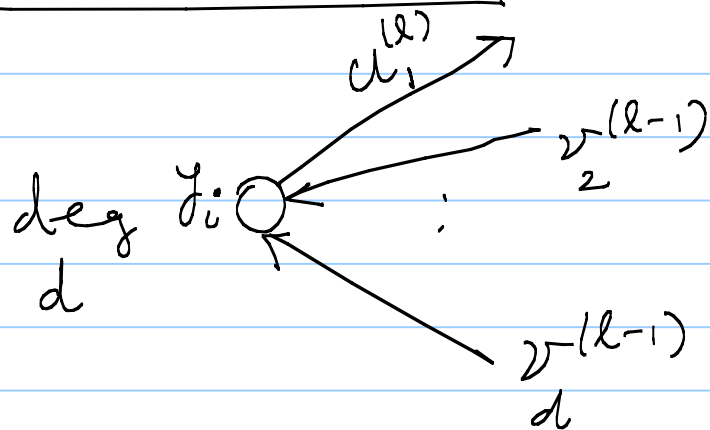
$$\text{mag}(v_1^{(1)}) = f(f(y_{i_2}) + f(y_{i_3}) + \dots + f(y_{i_e}))$$

$$\text{sign}(v_1^{(1)}) = \text{sign}(y_{i_2}) \text{sign}(y_{i_3}) \dots \text{sign}(y_{i_e})$$

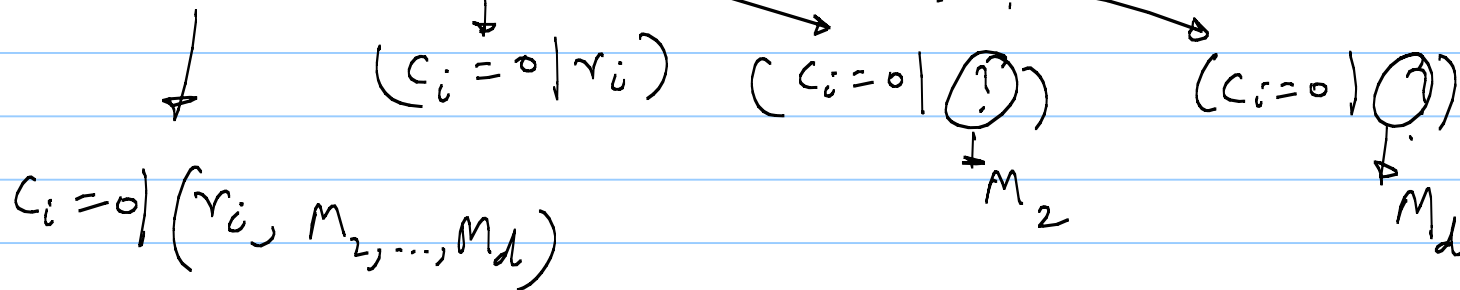
$$\text{mag}(v_2^{(1)}) = f(f(y_{i_1}) + f(y_{i_3}) + \dots + f(y_{i_e}))$$

$$\text{mag}(v_e^{(1)}) = f(f(y_{i_1}) + f(y_{i_2}) + \dots + f(y_{i_{e-1}}))$$

Iteration l : step (a)



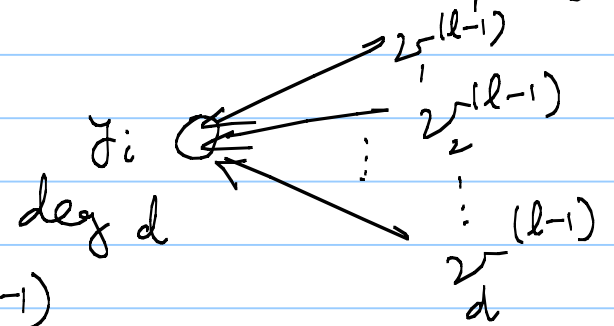
$$u_1^{(l)} = y_i + v_2^{(l-1)} + \dots + v_d^{(l-1)}$$



Finally, $c_i = 0 \mid \underline{r} \rightarrow$ can only "approximate" in practice.

Iteration l-1

Step (b)



$$u_1^{(l)} = y_i + v_1^{(l-1)} + v_2^{(l-1)} + \dots + v_d^{(l-1)}$$

$$u_2^{(l)} = y_i + v_1^{(l-1)} + v_2^{(l-1)} + \dots + v_d^{(l-1)}$$

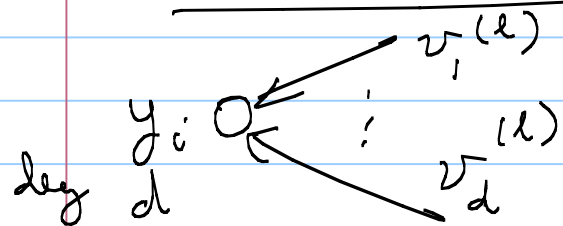
$$\vdots$$

$$u_d^{(l)} = y_i + v_1^{(l-1)} + v_2^{(l-1)} + \dots + v_{d-1}^{(l-1)}$$

Step (b):

Replace $y_{i_1}, y_{i_2}, \dots, y_{i_e}$ with $u_1^{(l)}, u_2^{(l)}, \dots, u_e^{(l)}$ & repeat same

Decision after iteration l:



output $\in \mathbb{R} = y_i + v_1^{(l)} + v_2^{(l)} + \dots + v_d^{(l)}$

steps as iteration 1

$$\hat{c}_i^{(l)} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if output} \\ & \ll R > 0 \\ 1 & \text{, else.} \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{\hat{c}}^{(l)} = [\hat{c}_1^{(l)} \quad \hat{c}_2^{(l)} \quad \dots \quad \hat{c}_n^{(l)}]$$

Stop condition: $H \underline{\hat{c}}^{(l)T} = 0$

Density Evolution:

- track pdf of messages
- regular case
- all-zero codeword assumption.
- Neighbourhoods are tree-like.

→ Message is in error if it is negative.