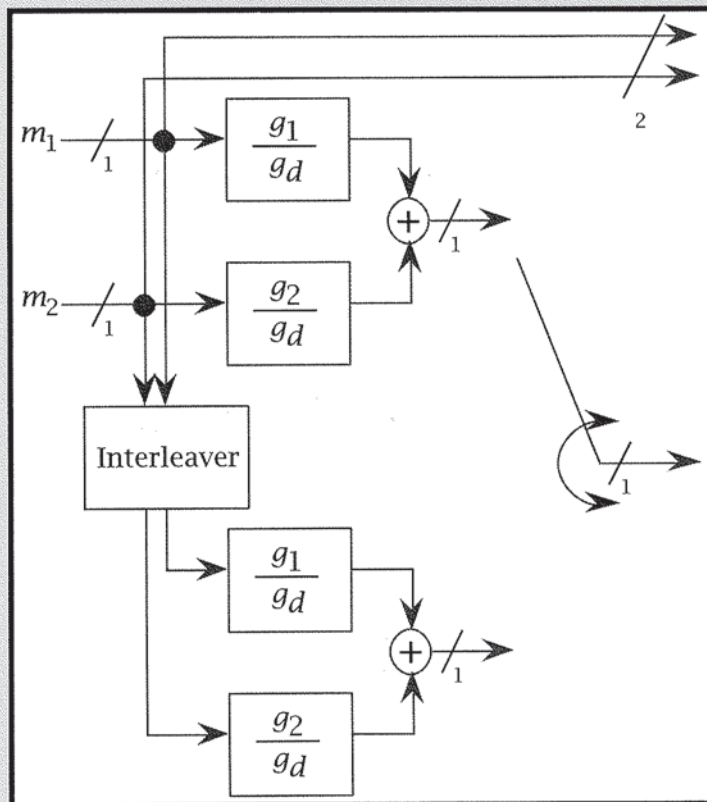


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# TURBO CODING

Chris Heegard  
Stephen B. Wicker



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*by*

**Chris Heegard**  
*Alantro Communications, Inc.*  
*and Cornell University*

**Stephen B. Wicker**  
*Cornell University*



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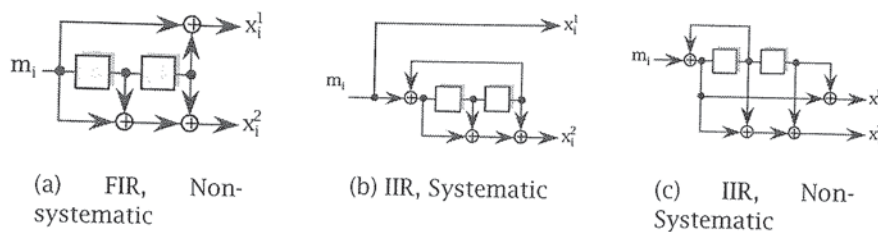
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Figure 2.1: Rate 1/2 ( $n = 2, k = 1$ ) Encoders

A *Binary Convolutional Code* (BCC) is the set of codewords produced at the output of a BCE.

Figures 2.1 and 2.2 show various types of BCE's. A BCE can be *Finite Impulse Response* (FIR) (also called "feed-forward", "feedback-free", or "non-recursive") or *Infinite Impulse Response* (IIR) ("feedback" or "recursive"). Also, a BCE can be *systematic* or *non-systematic*.

An encoder is FIR (see Figures 2.1(a) and 2.2(a)) if its output can be computed as a linear combination of the current input and a finite number of past inputs. The linear combination is expressed in terms of the input bits and the *generator sequences* for the encoders. A given generator sequence  $\{g_{i,p,l}\}$  relates a particular input sequence  $\{m_j^i\}$  to a particular output sequence  $\{x_j^p\}$ . A particular value of  $g_{i,p,l}$  denotes the presence or absence of a tap connecting the  $l^{\text{th}}$  memory element of the  $i^{\text{th}}$  input shift register to the  $p^{\text{th}}$  output. The  $n$  output equations have the form

$$x_j^p = \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{l=0}^{v_i} g_{i,p,l} m_{j-l}^i, \quad 1 \leq p \leq n$$

The memory for each of the  $k$  inputs is enumerated by the *memory vector*  $(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_k)$  (i.e. the  $i^{\text{th}}$  input shift register has  $v_i$  memory elements). It is assumed that for each  $i$  there is at least one  $p$  with  $g_{i,p,v_i} = 1$ . The *state complexity* of the encoder is determined by the *total encoder memory*  $v \equiv v_1 + v_2 + \dots + v_k$ . The number of states in the encoder is  $2^v$ , while the *window length* is determined by the *memory order*<sup>1</sup>  $\mu = \max_{1 \leq i \leq k} v_i$ .

<sup>1</sup>The terminology in the literature is inconsistent; the *constraint length* of a

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