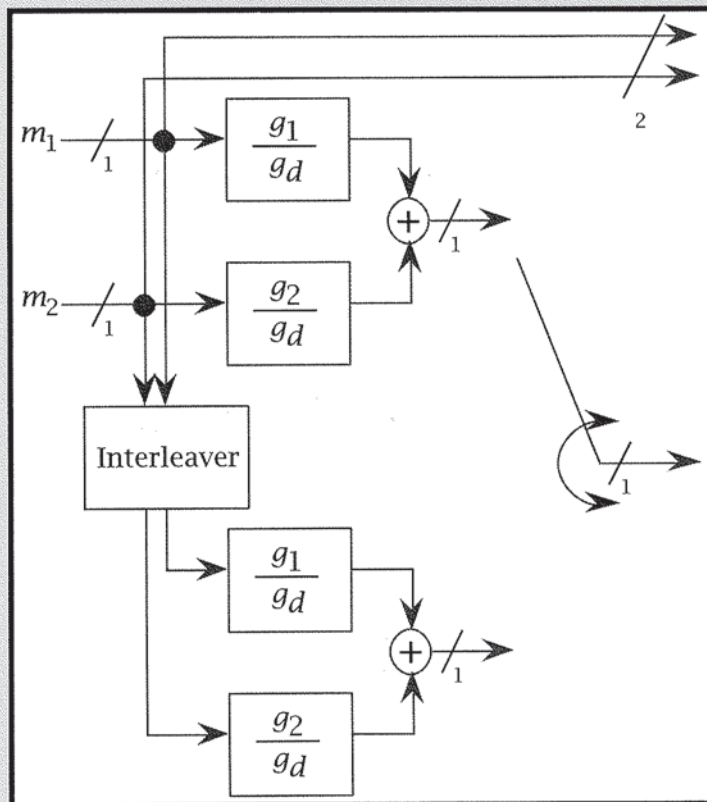


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TURBO CODING

Chris Heegard
Stephen B. Wicker



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KLUWER ACADEMIC PUBLISHERS
Boston / Dordrecht / London

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1999

Distributors for North, Central and South America:

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Electronic Services <<http://www.wkap.nl>>

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

A C.I.P. Catalogue record for this book is available
from the Library of Congress.

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Printed on acid-free paper.

Printed in the United States of America

98-46561

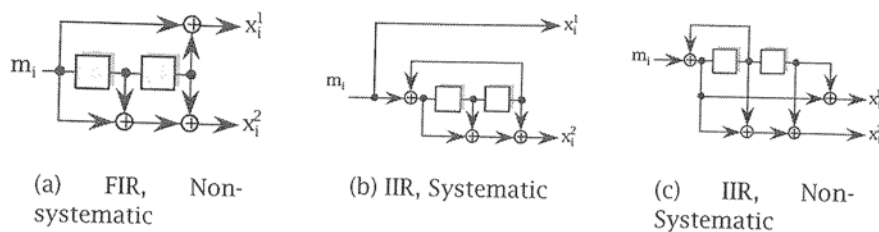


Figure 2.1: Rate 1/2 ($n = 2, k = 1$) Encoders

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

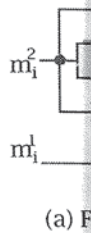
Figures 2.1 and 2.2 show various types of BCE's. A BCE can be *Finite Impulse Response* (FIR) (also called "feed-forward", "feedback-free", or "non-recursive") or *Infinite Impulse Response* (IIR) ("feedback" or "recursive"). Also, a BCE can be *systematic* or *non-systematic*.

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 th memory element of the i th input shift register to the p 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 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*¹ $\mu = \max_{1 \leq i \leq k} v_i$.

¹The terminology in the literature is inconsistent; the *constraint length* of a



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$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}(D) &= [x_1(D) \dots x_n(D)] \\ &= [m_1(D) \dots m_k(D)] \mathbf{G}(D) \\ &= \mathbf{m}(D) \mathbf{G}(D) \end{aligned}$$

where $m_i(D)$
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