

In the name of God

A New Error Correction Code

Amir Shahab Shahmiri

Sobhan Naderi Parizi

Mohammad Kazem Akbari

Computer Engineering & Information Technology Department

Amirkabir University of Technology

Tehran, Iran

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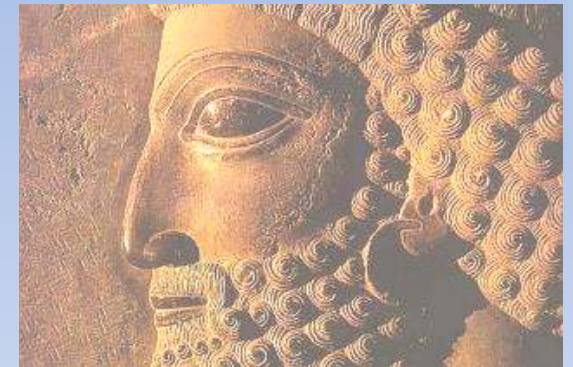
5-7 December, Paris, France

Introduction

- Communication
- Data corruption
- Reasons
- Error Detection
 - EDCs
- Error Correction
 - ECCs
- Persec
 - PERsian SECurity

History

- Achaemenian Dynasty

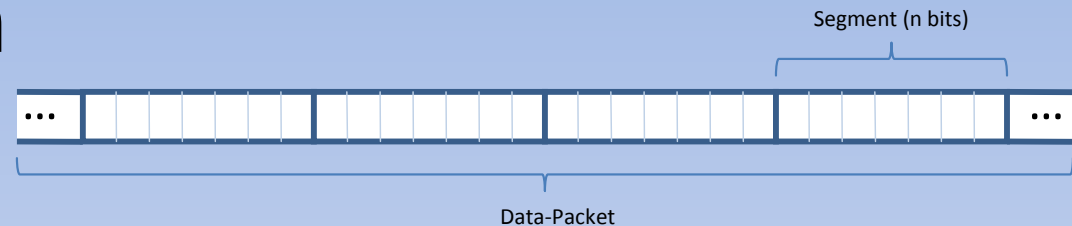


Stone print of an
achaemenian soldier

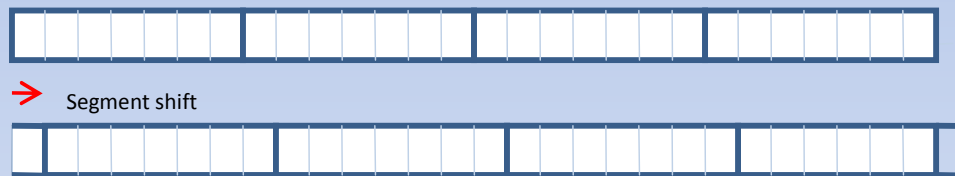
- Immortal army("Sepah Javidan")

Persec Algorithm (at a glance)

- Base-Number selection denoted by n
- Segmentation



- Different Iterations



- Guard bits
- Construction of Error-Resolution-Table

Terminology...

- Data-Packet
 - Stream of data bits with specified length
- Segment
 - Pre-determined number of consequent bits splitting the Data-Packet
- Base ($n > 2$)
 - Number of bits in a segment

...Terminology

- Guard-Bits
 - n-1 ones(zeros) appended at the beginning and the end of a Data-Packet
- Iteration
 - Segmentation + frequency counting + parity computing
- Hot-Bit
 - A bit capable of corruption in each iteration
- Retransmission-Bit
 - Diagnosed Hot-Bit in all of the iterations

Persec Coding Algorithm (in detail)...

Example:

Date-Packet:

1110110000101011000011011001111101011100011010110011001110001010

Base = $n = 3$

1. Base-Number selection denoted by n
 - Running time of Coding/Decoding
 - Size of header
 - Accuracy of correction

...Persec Coding Algorithm...

2. Guard-Bits

00 1110110000101011000011011001111101011100011010110011001110001010 00

3. Segmentation

Bit Offset	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	...	
Binary Data	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	...
Octal Value	1			6			6			0			5			3			0			3			3			1			7			...	



...	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67
...	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
...	5			3			4			3			2			6			3			1			6			1			2			--	--

...Persec Coding Algorithm...

Bit Offset	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	...	
Binary Data	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
Octal Value	--	3		5		4		1		2		6		0		6		6		3		7		...												

...	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67
...	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
...	2		7		0		6		5		4		6		3		4		2		4		--											

4. Frequency & Parity Table

Octal Number	Iteration I		Iteration II		Iteration III	
	Sum	Parity	Sum	Parity	Sum	Parity
0	2	0	2	0	3	1
1	4	0	1	1	3	1
2	2	0	3	1	1	1
3	6	0	3	1	2	0
4	1	1	4	0	3	1
5	2	0	2	0	5	1
6	4	0	5	1	2	0
7	1	1	2	0	3	1

...Persec Coding Algorithm...

Bit Offset	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	...	
Binary Data	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
Octal Value	--	3		5		4		1		2		6		0		6		6		3		7		...												

...	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67
...	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
...	2		7		0		6		5		4		6		3		4		2		4		--											

4. Frequency & Parity Table

Octal Number	Iteration I		Iteration II		Iteration III	
	Sum	Parity	Sum	Parity	Sum	Parity
0	2	0	2	0	3	1
1	4	0	1	1	3	1
2	2	0	3	1	1	1
3	6	0	3	1	2	0
4	1	1	4	0	3	1
5	2	0	2	0	5	1
6	4	0	5	1	2	0
7	1	1	2	0	3	1

...Persec Coding Algorithm...

Bit Offset	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	...	
Binary Data	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
Octal Value	--	3		5		4		1		2		6		0		6		6		3		7		...												

...	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67
...	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
...	2		7		0		6		5		4		6		3		4		2		4		--											

4. Frequency & Parity Table

5. Repeat next Iteration from step 3 (Segmentation)

Octal Number	Iteration I		Iteration II		Iteration III	
	Sum	Parity	Sum	Parity	Sum	Parity
0	2	0	2	0	3	1
1	4	0	1	1	3	1
2	2	0	3	1	1	1
3	6	0	3	1	2	0
4	1	1	4	0	3	1
5	2	0	2	0	5	1
6	4	0	5	1	2	0
7	1	1	2	0	3	1

...Persec Coding Algorithm...

Bit Offset	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	...	
Binary Data	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	...
Octal Value	1			6			6			0			5			3			0			3			3			1			7			...	

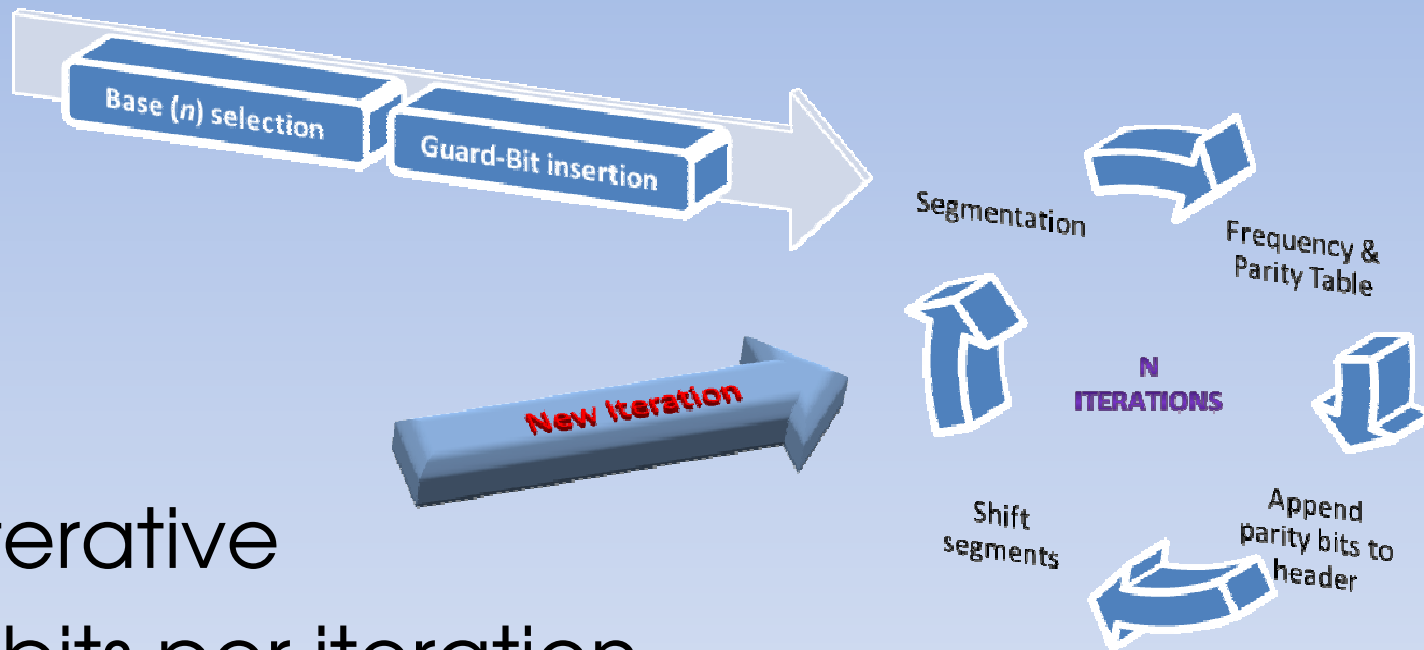
...	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67
...	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
...	5			3			4			3			2			6			3			1			6			1			2			--	--

Bit Offset	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	...
Binary Data	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	...
Octal Value	--	3			5			4			1			2			6			0			6			6			3			7			...

...	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67
...	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
...	2			7			0			6			5			4			6			3			4			2			4			--

...Persec Coding Algorithm...

6. Construction of header



- Iterative
- 2^n bits per iteration
- Header length = $n \times 2^n$

Persec Error Detection...

- Removes header
- Adds Guard-Bits
- Perform n Iterations
- Compares parity-table results with header
- Suppose 7th bit has corrupted in our example:

...Persec Error Detection

Iteration I

Binary Data	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	...
Octal Value	1			6			6			4			5			...

Iteration II

Binary Data	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	...
Octal Value	--	3			5			5			1			...

Iteration III

Binary Data	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	...
Octal Value	--	--	7			3			2			2			...

Frequency & parity table
before sending data

Octal Number	Iteration I		Iteration II		Iteration III	
	Sum	Parity	Sum	Parity	Sum	Parity
0	2	0	2	0	3	1
1	4	0	1	1	3	1
2	2	0	3	1	1	1
3	6	0	3	1	2	0
4	1	1	4	0	3	1
5	2	0	2	0	5	1
6	4	0	5	1	2	0
7	1	1	2	0	3	1

Frequency & parity table
after receiving data

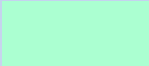


Octal Number	Iteration I		Iteration II		Iteration III	
	Sum	Parity	Sum	Parity	Sum	Parity
0	1	1	2	0	2	0
1	4	0	1	1	3	1
2	2	0	3	1	2	0
3	6	0	3	1	2	0
4	2	0	3	1	3	1
5	2	0	3	1	5	1
6	4	0	5	1	2	0
7	1	1	2	0	3	1

Persec Error Correction...

- Considering single error:

7(111) may only change to 6(110), 5(101), 3(011)
 but it can't convert to e.g. 0(000)



 Identical
 Impossible
 Error Position



	000	001	010	011	100	101	110	111
000	Identical	•••	•••	Impossible	•••	Impossible	Impossible	Impossible
001	•••	Identical	Impossible	•••	Impossible	•••	Impossible	Impossible
010	•••	Impossible	Identical	•••	Impossible	Impossible	•••	Impossible
011	Impossible	•••	•••	Identical	Impossible	Impossible	Impossible	•••
100	•••	Impossible	Impossible	Impossible	Identical	•••	•••	Impossible
101	Impossible	•••	Impossible	Impossible	•••	Identical	Impossible	•••
110	Impossible	Impossible	•••	Impossible	•••	Impossible	Identical	•••
111	Impossible	Impossible	Impossible	•••	Impossible	•••	•••	Identical

Remember that it is only for the case of single error

...Persec Error Correction...

- Error-Resolution-Table
 - n rows, one for each iteration
 - Each Iteration is processed independently
 - Last row counts frequency of Hot-Bits in a column
 - Error is corrected or some retransmission-bits are identified

...Persec Error Detection

Iteration I

Binary Data	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	...
Octal Value	1			6			6			4			5			...

Iteration II

Binary Data	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	...
Octal Value	--	3			5			5			1			...

Iteration III

Binary Data	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	...
Octal Value	--	--	7			3			2			2			...

Frequency & parity table
before sending data

Octal Number	Iteration I		Iteration II		Iteration III	
	Sum	Parity	Sum	Parity	Sum	Parity
0	2	0	2	0	3	1
1	4	0	1	1	3	1
2	2	0	3	1	1	1
3	6	0	3	1	2	0
4	1	1	4	0	3	1
5	2	0	2	0	5	1
6	4	0	5	1	2	0
7	1	1	2	0	3	1

Frequency & parity table
after receiving data

Octal Number	Iteration I		Iteration II		Iteration III	
	Sum	Parity	Sum	Parity	Sum	Parity
0	1	1	2	0	2	0
1	4	0	1	1	3	1
2	2	0	3	1	2	0
3	6	0	3	1	2	0
4	2	0	3	1	3	1
5	2	0	3	1	5	1
6	4	0	5	1	2	0
7	1	1	2	0	3	1

...Persec Error Correction

- Case of *Retransmission*

Bit Offset	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	...		
Hot-Bits(1 st Iteration)	•	•	•													•	•	•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	...
Hot-Bits(2 nd Iteration)														•	•	•	•	•	•					•	•	•	•	•	•						...
Hot-Bits(3 rd Iteration)																•	•	•	•	•	•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•				...
Error/Retransmission-bits																		RB									RB								...

...	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67		
...					•	•	•				•	•	•							•	•	•	•	•	•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
...			•	•	•							•	•	•							•	•	•	•					•	•	•							
...				•	•	•						•	•	•	•	•	•					•	•	•	•					•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
...																																						

Actual error has occurred in the 23rd bit of Data-Packet
 (25th bit after appending guard bits)

Analysis of Persec...

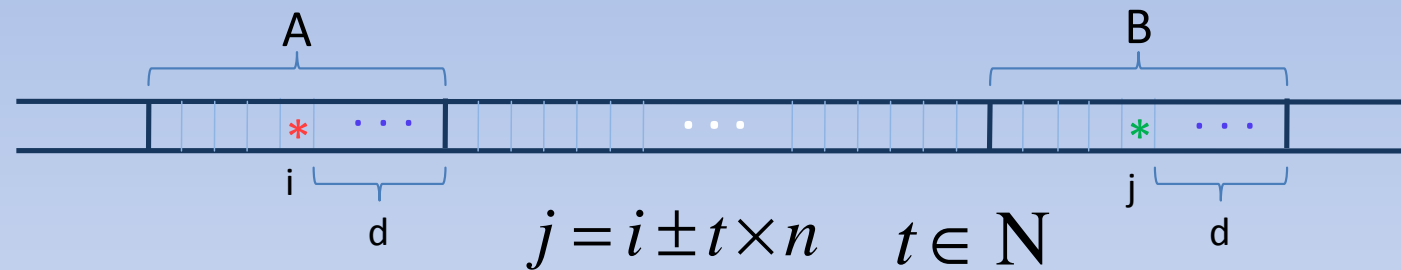
- Persec (L, k)

$$L = k + n \times 2^n$$

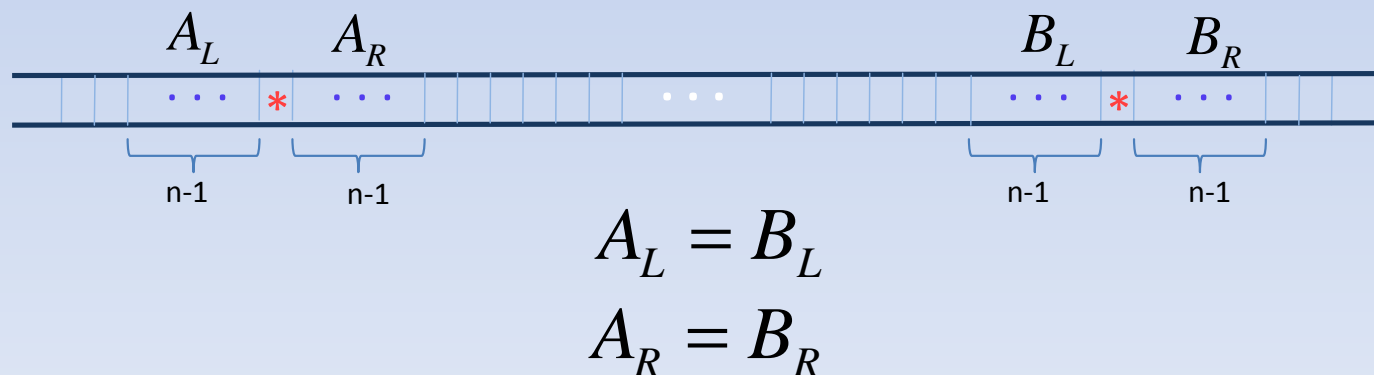
- L : *Size of coded data*
- k : *Size of Data-Packet*
- $n \times 2^n$: *cte. Only dependent on Base (n)*

Analysis of Persec...

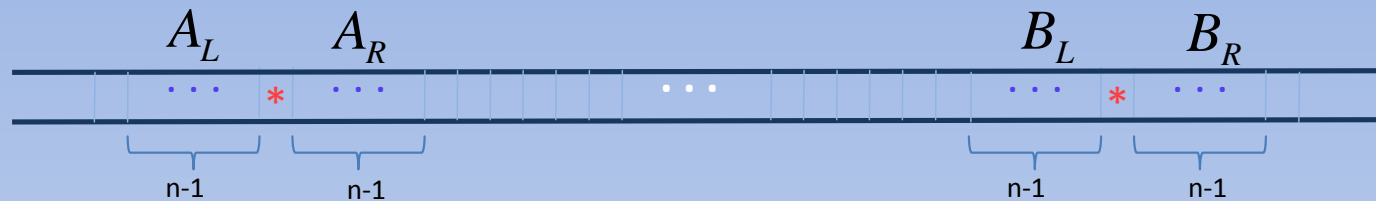
- Zero or more than one Hot-Bits
- Restrictions on Hot-Bits



- Restrictions on Retransmission-Bits



Probability of Single Error Correction



$$\Pr(A_L = B_L) = \Pr(A_R = B_R) = \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}$$

$$\Pr(i^{\text{th}} \text{ bit is not a RB}) = 1 - \frac{1}{(2^{n-1})^2}$$

$$\Pr(\text{No RB}) = \Pr(\text{Error Correction}) = \left(1 - \frac{1}{(2^{n-1})^2}\right)^{\frac{L}{n}-2}$$

Simulation Results...

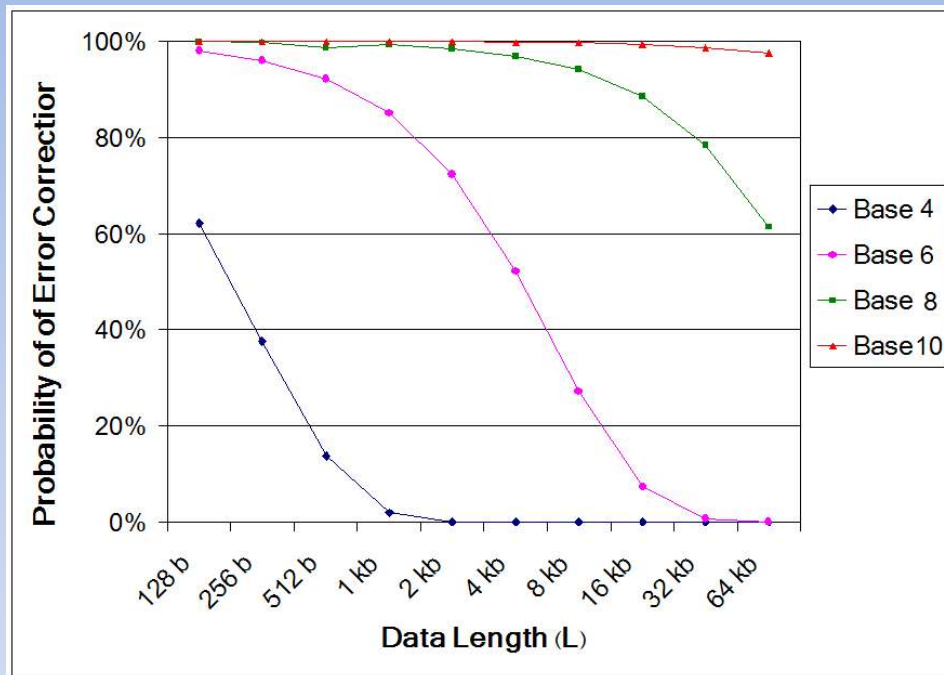
Data-Packet Length (bit)	Redundancy %	C+ (Formula) %	C+ (Simulation) %	Retransmission (Per bit) %	Process Time (ms)
1K	204.8	99.25	99.31	0.20	2.7
2K	102.4	98.50	98.39	0.10	4.2
4K	51.2	97.01	96.93	0.05	7.2
8K	25.6	94.09	93.65	0.03	11.5
16K	12.8	88.52	88.37	0.01	16.9
32K	6.4	78.35	78.31	0.01	24.1
64K	3.2	61.37	60.89	0.00	35.0

□ Results for Base 8

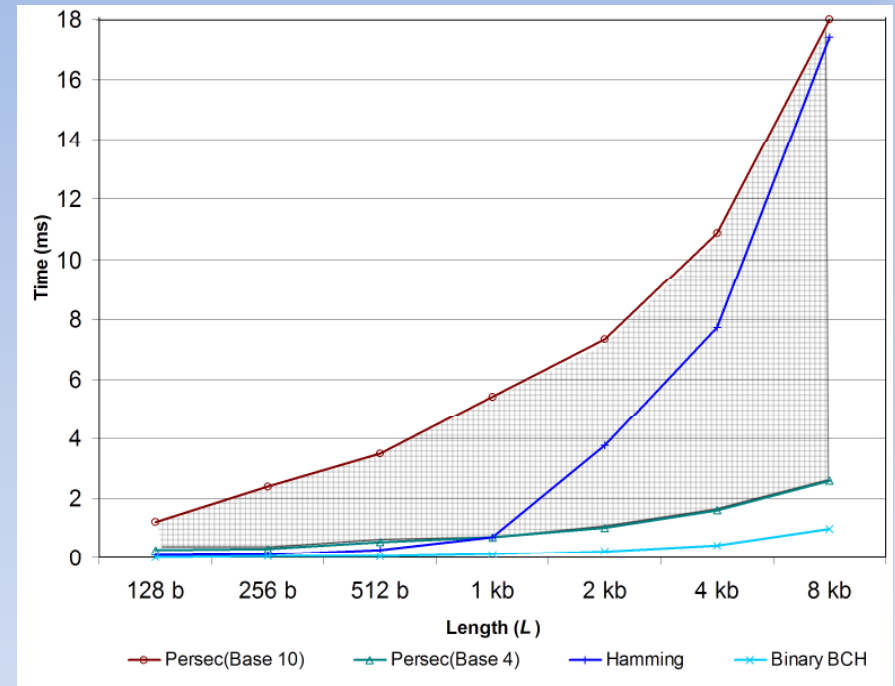
- Data-Stream of 3200K bits.
- Sending in 32K bit Data-Packets.
- Expected number of retransmitted bits per each Data-Packet :
Retransmission rate * Data-Packet length
- Expended number of retransmitted bits over all data stream:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{3200Kbits}{32Kbits} \times (100\% - 78.35\%) \times (0.01\% \times 32Kbits) \\
 & = 100 \times \frac{21.65}{100} \times \frac{0.01}{100} \times 32000bits \\
 & = 69.28bits \\
 & \approx 69bits
 \end{aligned}$$

...Simulation Results



□ Probability of Persec Error Correction



□ Process Time Comparison

Conclusion

- Profs:

- Simple basic (parity numbers)
- Independent of Data-Packet length
- Versatile to different conditions and required precision
- Few number of retransmitted bits
- Simple hardware implementation
- Real time detection and fast correction

- Disadvantages:

- Not sensible for small data-streams
- No guarantee for full correction
- Header needs a protection mechanism individually

Future Works

- Multi Error Correction
- Mathematical computation of hamming distance
- Best base-value selection algorithm
- 100% correction for burst errors
- Exact formula for Correction probability