

Single parity check code (SPC code)

$(n, n-1)$ linear binary code

$$\underline{m} = [m_1 \ m_2 \ \dots \ m_{n-1}] \xrightarrow{\text{Encoder}} \underline{c} = [m_1 \ m_2 \ \dots \ m_{n-1} \ p]$$

\uparrow k \downarrow parity

$$p = m_1 \oplus m_2 \oplus \dots \oplus m_{n-1}$$

XOR of all message bits

$(3, 2)$ SPC code :

\underline{m}	\underline{c}
0 0	0 0 0
0 1	0 1 1
1 0	1 0 1
1 1	1 1 0

of 1s in \underline{c} : even

SPC code: consists of all even-weight vectors of length n

$$G = \begin{bmatrix} I_{n-1} & \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix}$$

\uparrow n \downarrow all 1's

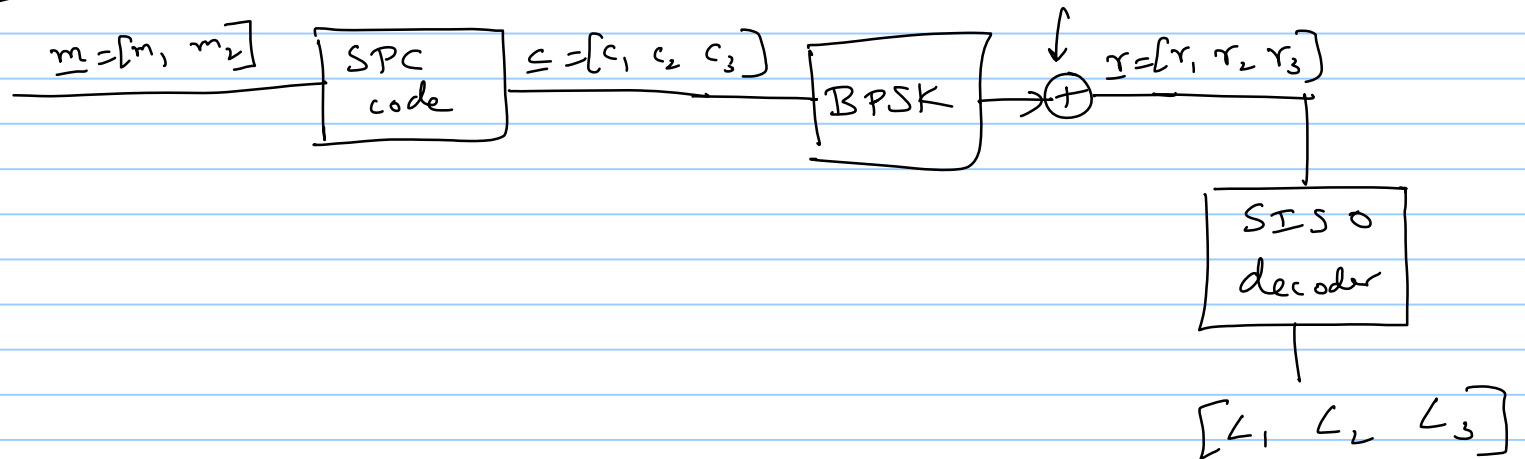
$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

\uparrow n all 1's in a row

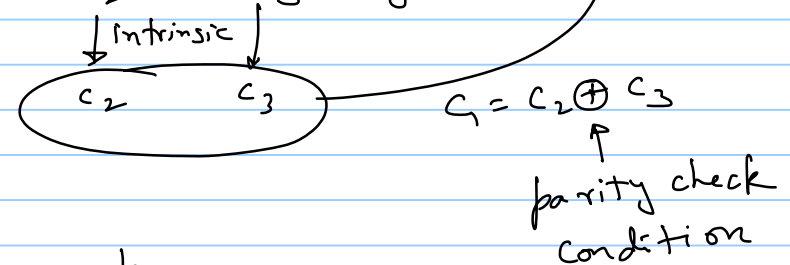
$$c_1 \oplus c_2 \oplus c_3 \oplus \dots \oplus c_n = 0$$

SISO decoder for SPC code

(3,2) code



L_1 ← intrinsic of r_1
 extrinsic: what do r_2 and r_3 say about c_1 ?



$$c_1 = c_2 \oplus c_3$$

$$l_2 = \log \frac{\Pr(c_2=0|r_2)}{\Pr(c_2=1|r_2)}$$

p_2 (above) $1-p_2$ (below)

$$l_3 = \log \frac{\Pr(c_3=0|r_3)}{\Pr(c_3=1|r_3)}$$

p_3 (above) $1-p_3$ (below)

Given p_2 & p_3 : what is $p_1 = \Pr(c_1=0|r_2, r_3)$?

$$\log \frac{p_1}{1-p_1}$$

extrinsic L_1

c_1	\leftarrow	c_2	c_3
0		0	0
0		1	1
1		0	1
1		1	0

$p_1 = p_2 p_3 + (1-p_2)(1-p_3)$
 $1-p_1 = p_2(1-p_3) + (1-p_2)p_3$

$$l_{ext,1} = \log \frac{p_1}{1-p_1}$$

$$p_1 - (1-p_1) = p_2(p_3 - (1-p_3)) + (1-p_2)((1-p_3) - p_3)$$

$$\tanh(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} = \frac{1 - e^{-2x}}{1 + e^{-2x}}$$

odd function:
 $x < 0 \quad \tanh(x) < 0$
 $x > 0 \quad \tanh(x) > 0$

$$\frac{p_1 - (1-p_1)}{p_1 + (1-p_1)} = \frac{(p_2 - (1-p_2))}{p_2 + (1-p_2)} \cdot \frac{(p_3 - (1-p_3))}{p_3 + (1-p_3)}$$

$$\frac{1 - \left(\frac{1-p_1}{p_1}\right)}{1 + \left(\frac{1-p_1}{p_1}\right)} = \frac{1 - \frac{1-p_2}{p_2}}{1 + \frac{1-p_2}{p_2}} \cdot \frac{1 - \frac{1-p_3}{p_3}}{1 + \frac{1-p_3}{p_3}}$$

$$\frac{1 - e^{-l_{ext,1}}}{1 + e^{-l_{ext,1}}} = \frac{1 - e^{-l_2}}{1 + e^{-l_2}} \cdot \frac{1 - e^{-l_3}}{1 + e^{-l_3}}$$

$$c_1 = c_2 \oplus c_3 \xRightarrow{\text{tanh rule}} \boxed{\tanh\left(\frac{l_{ext,1}}{2}\right) = \tanh\left(\frac{l_2}{2}\right) \cdot \tanh\left(\frac{l_3}{2}\right)}$$

Signs : $\text{sgn}(l_{\text{ext},1}) = \text{sgn}(l_2) \cdot \text{sgn}(l_3)$

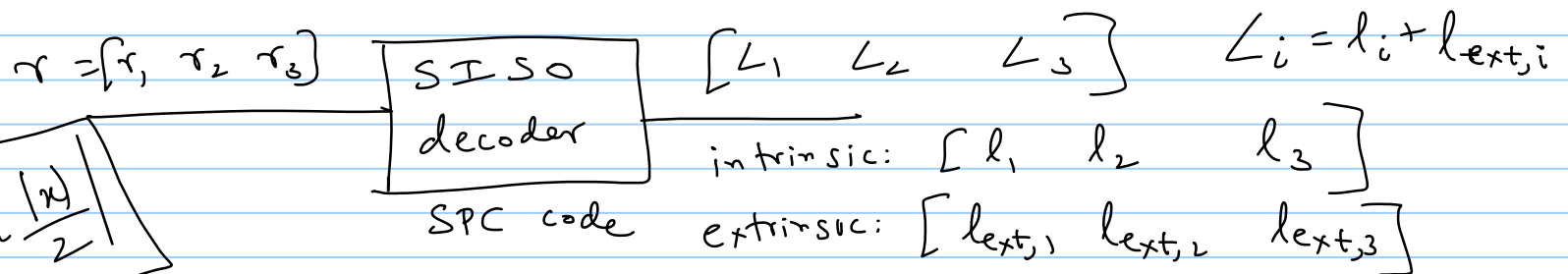
Absolute value : $\tanh\left(\frac{|l_{\text{ext},1}|}{2}\right) = \tanh\left(\frac{|l_2|}{2}\right) \tanh\left(\frac{|l_3|}{2}\right)$

$$\log \tanh\left(\frac{|l_{\text{ext},1}|}{2}\right) = \log \tanh \frac{|l_2|}{2} + \log \tanh \frac{|l_3|}{2}$$

$$f(|l_{\text{ext},1}|) = f(|l_2|) + f(|l_3|)$$

$$\begin{aligned} |l_{\text{ext},1}| &= f(f(|l_2|) + f(|l_3|)) \\ \text{sgn}(l_{\text{ext},1}) &= \text{sgn}(l_2) \text{sgn}(l_3) \end{aligned}$$

$x > 0$
 $f(x) = \left| \log \tanh \frac{x}{2} \right|$
 $f^{-1}(x) = f(x)$



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

$$c_2 = c_1 \oplus c_3$$

$$\begin{aligned} |l_{\text{ext},2}| &= f(f(|l_1|) + f(|l_3|)) \\ \text{sgn}(l_{\text{ext},2}) &= \text{sgn}(l_1) \text{sgn}(l_3) \end{aligned}$$

$$c_3 = c_1 \oplus c_2 \quad |l_{ext,3}| = f(f(|l_1|) + f(|l_2|))$$

$$\text{sgn}(l_{ext,3}) = \text{sgn}(l_1) \text{sgn}(l_2)$$

$$S = f(|l_1|) + f(|l_2|) + f(|l_3|) \quad P = \text{sgn}(l_1) \text{sgn}(l_2) \text{sgn}(l_3)$$

$$l_{ext,1} = f(\underbrace{S - f(|l_1|)}_{\text{absolute value}}) \cdot \underbrace{P \cdot \text{sgn}(l_1)}_{\text{sign}}$$

$$l_{ext,2} = f(S - f(|l_2|)) \cdot P \cdot \text{sgn}(l_2)$$

$$l_{ext,3} = f(S - f(|l_3|)) \cdot P \cdot \text{sgn}(l_3)$$