

Truncation Depth Rule-of-Thumb for Convolutional Codes

The new rule is more accurate and tight at high signal-to-noise ratios.

NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, California

In this innovation, it is shown that a commonly used rule of thumb (that the truncation depth of a convolutional code should be five times the memory length, m , of the code) is accurate only for rate $1/2$ codes. In fact, the truncation depth should be $2.5m/(1-r)$, where r is the code rate. The accuracy of this new rule is demonstrated by tabulating the distance properties of a large set of known codes. This new rule was derived by bounding the losses due to truncation as a function of the code rate.

The bound derives from a result on random trellis codes in G.D. Forney, Jr.'s "Convolutional codes II: Maximum likelihood decoding," *Information and Control*, vol. 25:222-266 (1974). An (M, v) trellis is a trellis corresponding to a shift register of length v where each register contains a M -vector and the input is an M -ary sequence (the corresponding trellis contains M^v states). An (M, v, n) trellis code augments an (M, v) trellis by assigning n channel symbols to each edge. The rate of the

code is $r = \log_2(M)/n$ bits/symbol. A random trellis code is an (M, v, n) trellis in which each channel symbol on each edge is chosen randomly and independently according to some distribution p . When $M = q^k$ the (M, v, n) trellis corresponds to a rate $\log_2(q)k/n$ nonsystematic convolutional code over GF(q) with k equal constraint lengths $v_i = v$, $1 < i < k$. The memory of this code is $m = \max_i v_i$. It is presumed that the code is decoded via the Viterbi algorithm with decisions on edges of the trellis made after a delay of T trellis stages. A truncation error occurs when an incorrect edge is chosen that would not have been chosen with an infinite truncation depth.

In the case of punctured codes, the truncation depth on the mother code trellis should be increased as the rate increases. Punctured code can be created by forming (q^k, v, n) code by puncturing a (q^k, v_1, n_1) mother code, where k_1 divides k and $v = v_1 k_1 / k$. This resulting code is the daughter code. The two

codes are represented with the same number of states, with k/k_1 stages of the mother code corresponding to 1 stage of the daughter code. The required truncation depth on the daughter code trellis corresponds to a truncation depth on the mother code trellis of

$$1 > v_1 / (1 - r)$$

i.e., the truncation depth on the mother code goes as the memory of the mother code scaled by one minus the rate of the punctured code.

With regard to particular codes, a good indicator of the required truncation depth is the path length at which all paths that diverge from a particular path have accumulated the minimum distance of the code. It is shown that the new rule of thumb provides an accurate prediction of this depth for codes of varying rates.

This work was done by Bruce Moision of Caltech for NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory. Further information is contained in a TSP (see page 1). NPO-45009

Efficient Method for Optimizing Placement of Sensors

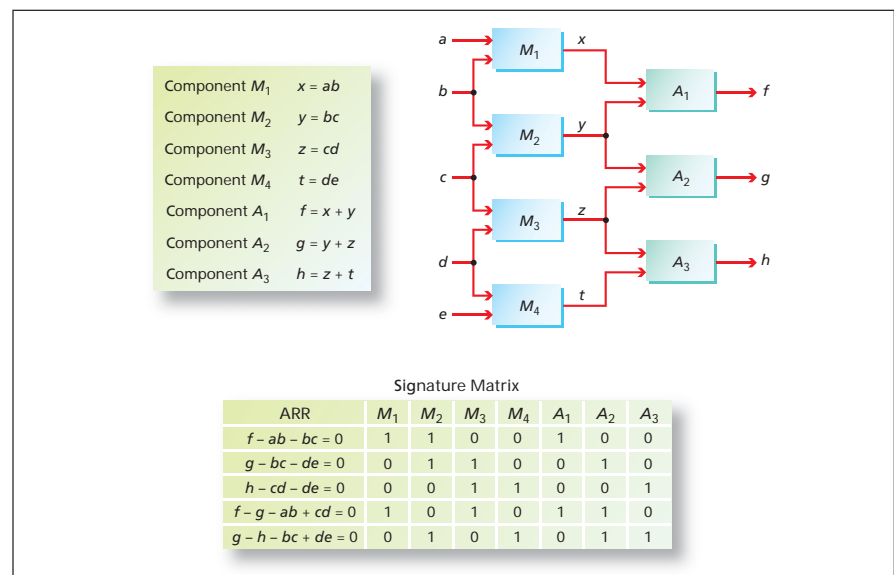
This systematic method supplants *ad hoc* placement and exhaustive-search optimization methods.

NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, California

A computationally efficient method has been developed to enable optimization of the placement of sensors for the purpose of diagnosis of a complex engineering system (e.g., an aircraft or spacecraft). The method can be used both in (1) designing a sensor system in which the number and positions of sensors are initially not known and must be determined and (2) adding sensors to a pre-existing system to increase the diagnostic capability.

The optimal-sensor-placement problem can be summarized as involving the following concepts, issues, and subproblems:

- **Degree of Diagnosability** — This is a concept for characterizing the set of faults that can be discriminated by use of a given set of sensors.
- **Minimal Sensor Set** — The idea is one of finding a minimal set of sensors that guarantees a specific degree of diagnosability.
- **Minimal-Cost Sensors** — In a case in which different sensors are assigned with dif-



A System of Four Multiplier and Three Adder Gates serves as an example for illustrating the concept of ARR and a signature matrix. In this example, there are three sensors that measure the variables f , g , and h . Each element of the matrix is 1 or 0 if the ARR listed in the row containing that element is or is not, respectively, affected by a fault in the gate listed in the column containing that element.

ferent costs, it is desired to choose the least costly set of sensors that affords a specific degree of diagnosability.

The development of the present method for solving the optimal-sensor-placement problem began with a rigorous mathematical description of the problem, leading to a very efficient algorithm for its solution. This method incorporates elements of a method, developed by the same innovators, for solving the diagnosis problem. Aspects of this diagnostic method and developments leading up to it were reported in several previous *NASA Tech Briefs* articles, the most recent and relevant being "High-Performance Algorithm for Solving the Diagnosis Problem" (NPO-41456), on the preceding page.

It was observed that in an algorithmic sense, the sensor-placement problem is an extension of the diagnosis problem and that both problems can be mapped to a special case of the 0/1 integer-programming (IP) problem. The only difference is that in the optimal-sensor-placement problem, the objective function, in the most general case, is no longer linear. However, the constraints are still linear and defined by a 0/1 matrix.

The solution of the sensor-placement problem starts with the formulation of a structural model of the system to be diagnosed. The structural analysis of the system and the potential information to be collected by each sensor are combined into a set of equations usually called the analytical redundant relations (ARRs). One also takes account of additional sensors and the ARR of those sensors that, if used, would provide a desired degree of diagnosability. The information from all the ARRs is summarized in a signature matrix (see figure). Then the optimal-sensor-placement problem can be formulated as an IP problem involving the signature matrix.

In the present method, the IP problem is solved by a variant of the traditional branch-and-bound algorithm, which is among the algorithms heretofore commonly used to solve the IP problem. Briefly, the traditional branch-and-bound algorithm includes finding lower and upper bounds on solutions, successively dividing (branching) the IP problem into subproblems on the basis of the bounds, and eliminating any subprob-

lem, the lower bound of which exceeds the upper bound of another subproblem. The branching, bounding, and elimination are repeated until all subproblems are eliminated. The present new variant of the branch-and-bound algorithm is similar to the one used in the aforementioned method for solving the diagnosis problem and offers orders-of-magnitude speedup over prior exhaustive-search algorithms.

This work was done by Amir Fijany and Farrokh Vatan of Caltech for NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory. Further information is contained in a TSP (see page 1).

In accordance with Public Law 96-517, the contractor has elected to retain title to this invention. Inquiries concerning rights for its commercial use should be addressed to:

*Innovative Technology Assets Management
JPL*

*Mail Stop 202-233
4800 Oak Grove Drive
Pasadena, CA 91109-8099
(818) 354-2240*

E-mail: iaoffice@jpl.nasa.gov

Refer to NPO-42481, volume and number of this NASA Tech Briefs issue, and the page number.