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13. ABSTRACT *(Maximum 200 words)*

We studied AWGN coding theorems for ensembles of coding systems which are built from fixed convolutional codes interconnected with random interleavers. We call these systems turbo-like codes and they include as special cases both the classical turbo codes and the serial concatenation of interleaved convolutional codes. We offered a general conjecture about the behavior of the ensemble (maximum-likehood decoder) word error probability as the word length approaches infinity. We proved this conjecture for a simple class of rate 1/q serially concatenated codes where the outer code is a q-fold repetition code and th inner code is rate 1 convolutional code with transfer function 1/(1+D). We call these codes "RA" (repeat and accumulate) codes. This was the first rigorous proof of a coding theorem for turbo-like codes.

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FINAL TECHNICAL REPORT on AFOSR grant no. F49620-97-0313:

"Turbo Decoding of High performance Error-Correcting Codes via Belief Propagation"

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OBJECTIVES: No change from those stated in the original proposal.

STATUS OF EFFORT: The work went extremely well at both institutions. We had frequent joint meetings (approx. 1 per month) in which each group informed the other about its progress. Technical details follow.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS/NEW FINDINGS:

***At Caltech:

We studied AWGN coding theorems for ensembles of coding systems which are built from fixed convolutional codes interconnected with random interleavers. We call these systems ``turbo-like" codes and they include as special cases both the classical turbo codes and the serial concatenation of interleaved convolutional codes. We offered a general conjecture about the behavior of the ensemble (maximum-likelihood decoder) word error probability as the word length approaches infinity. We proved this conjecture for a simple class of rate 1/q serially concatenated codes where the outer code is a q-fold repetition code and the inner code is a rate 1 convolutional code with transfer function 1/(1+D). We call these codes "RA" (repeat and accumulate) codes. This was the first rigorous proof of a coding theorem for turbo-like codes.

These results show that the performance of RA codes with maximum-likelihood decoding is very good. However, the complexity of ML decoding of RA codes, like that of all turbo-like codes, is prohibitively large. But an important feature of turbo-like codes is the availability of a simple iterative, message passing decoding algorithm that approximates ML decoding. We wrote a computer program to implement this "turbo-like" decoding for RA codes with q=3 (rate 1/3) and q=4 (rate 1/4), and the results were remarkably good. For example, with an information block length of 16384, the q=4 RA code achieves a decoded word error probability of about 10^{-5} at E_b/N_0 = 0.5 dB with 20 decoding iterations.

This work demonstrated that there is a much less complex way to achieve near Shannon limit performance than was previously suspected.