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LDPC, NMS, TEB, MWBF, CCSDS, AG.



CONTRIBUTION TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF ERROR CORRECTING CODES FOR HIGH THROUGHPUT TRANSMISSIONS: LDPC CODES

Abstract :

In this thesis, we place a particular emphasis on improving the reliability of data transmissions in environments subjected to high levels of noise, interference, and potentially exposed to security risks. While source coding plays a crucial role in the preventative protection of information against unauthorized or malicious access, our focus is primarily on enhancing the robustness and efficiency of digital communication systems through channel coding. More specifically, our work concentrates on the advanced exploitation and optimization of LDPC codes, recognized for their ability to achieve performance close to the Shannon theoretical limit. These codes are distinguished by their efficiency in error correction, making them particularly suitable for applications requiring high data transmission rates and high reliability, such as WiFi and 5G technologies, as well as space communications conforming to CCSDS and DVB-S2 standards.

A significant part of this work lies in the development of a hybrid iterative decoding algorithm that combines the efficiency of the Normalized Min-Sum 'NMS' algorithm, based on soft decision-decision, with the robustness of the Modified Weighted Bit-Flip 'MWBF' algorithm, which operates on a hard decision principle. This fusion aims to combine the respective advantages of these approaches to minimize the bit error rate 'BER' without unduly complicating the decoding process. The goal is to optimize the error correction power of LDPC codes while maintaining manageable algorithmic complexity, comparable to that of the NMS algorithm. Moreover, this thesis introduces a major innovation with the proposal of a new decoder for LDPC codes based on genetic algorithms. This novel approach is distinguished by its ability to dynamically adapt to different types of channels without requiring prior knowledge of their specifics. The efficiency of this algorithm, independent of channel conditions, has been demonstrated through simulations on well-established standards like Gallager and CCSDS, revealing a notable improvement in BER compared to traditional decoding methods such as NMS and Belief Propagation 'BP'. This research contributes significantly to the improvement of digital communication systems by proposing more efficient and adaptable channel coding methods. The exploitation of LDPC codes, through innovative decoding algorithms, opens promising perspectives for high-reliability and high-throughput data transmission, thus meeting the growing demands of modern telecommunications applications.

Key Words :

LDPC , NMS , BER , MWBF ,CCSDS, GA