

## Erasure resilient MDS code with four redundant packets

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We are trying to build (11, 7), (10, 6) and (9, 5) MDS codes

### Given are:

- 7, 6 or 5 information packets
- 4 redundant packets
- Packet sizes are identical and are divisible by 3, minimum 3 bits
- Information must be retrieved if number of losses does not exceed 4

We must check for which numbers of information packets we can build an MDS code.

Let  $(a,b,c)$  be a packet where  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$  are its first, second and third portions.  
Let  $f$  be a function which applied to a packet  $(a,b,c)$  forms another packet of the same size, whose first, second and third elements are XOR results of some subsets given from  $\{a,b,c\}$ . Example:  $f(x, y, z) = (x+y, z, x+z)$ , where operation  $+$  is XOR.

We are interested in only invertible functions. There are 168 such functions producing [168 invertible packets](#). Each function can be represented by a binary 3 by 3 matrix.

Four redundant packets are constructed as follows

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=1}^k (x_i, y_i, z_i) \\ & \sum_{i=1}^k f_i(x_i, y_i, z_i) \\ & \sum_{i=1}^k g_i(x_i, y_i, z_i) \\ & \sum_{i=1}^k h_i(x_i, y_i, z_i) \end{aligned}$$

where  $k$  is the number of information packets, i.e. is equal to 7, 6 or 5.

$f$ ,  $g$  and  $h$  are vectors whose elements are from the list of 168 invertible functions

### Restoring two information packets from $(1, f)$ , $(1, g)$ and $(1, h)$

In case, two information packets  $i, j$  are lost and we received the first and the second redundant packet (the other two are also lost). Then if  $f_i^{-1} \cdot f_j(x_j, y_j, z_j) + (x_j, y_j, z_j)$  is invertible for any pair of  $i$  and  $j$  we can restore  $(x_j, y_j, z_j)$  and successively  $(x_i, y_i, z_i)$ .

Similarly for the cases when two information packets must be restored from the first and third ( $g$ -redundant) packets or from the first and fourth ( $h$ -redundant) packets.

In the set of 168 invertible functions, there are 4032 subsets of the size of 5-functions, 1344 subsets of the size of 6-functions and 192 subsets of the size of 7-functions, for which the above condition ( $f_i^{-1} \cdot f_j + 1$  is invertible) holds for any pair of the subset.

### Restoring two information packets from $(f, g)$

Let us now examine valid combinations of  $f$  and  $g$  vectors. For the sizes of 5, 6 and 7 functions there are  $4032 \times 4032 \times 5!$ ,  $1344 \times 1344 \times 6!$  and  $192 \times 192 \times 7!$  possible pairs of  $f$  and  $g$  vectors. An  $(f, g)$  pair is valid only if for any two  $i$  and  $j$  (the lost packets) the following function:

$$f_i^{-1} \cdot f_j + g_i^{-1} \cdot g_j$$

is invertible

### Restoring three information packets from $(1, f, g)$

Additionally, an  $(f, g)$ -pair is valid only if it can retrieve, together with the first redundant packet, any three lost information packets.

For that the following function must be invertible for any  $i, j$  and  $k$ :

$$(f_i^{-1} \cdot f_j + 1)^{-1} \cdot (f_i^{-1} \cdot f_k + 1) + (g_i^{-1} \cdot g_j + 1)^{-1} \cdot (g_i^{-1} \cdot g_k + 1)$$

Instead of examining all possible pairs of vectors

$4032 \times 4032 \times 5!$  – for 5 information packets (codeword length = 9)

$1344 \times 1344 \times 6!$  – for 6 information packets (codeword length = 10)

$192 \times 192 \times 7!$  – for 7 information packets (codeword length = 11)

We fixed the  $f$ -vector on the first candidate

(11,73,140,167,198) – for 5 information packets

(11,73,140,167,198,292) – for 6

(11,73,140,167,198,292,323) – and for 7

Thus we limited our choice by the following number of pairs

$4032 \times 5!$  – for 5 information packets

$1344 \times 6!$  – for 6

$192 \times 7!$  – and for 7

for 7 information packets we have found [1680 valid  \$\(f, g\)\$ -pairs](#)

for 6 information packets we have found [1680 valid  \$\(f, g\)\$ -pairs](#) as well

and for 5 information packets also we have found [1680 valid  \$\(f, g\)\$ -pairs](#)

Thus (10, 7)-code exists, which is an MDS code.

Choosing  $h$ -redundant packet, restoring two information packets from  $(g, h)$  and three information packets from  $(1, g, h)$

For any of 1680 valid  $(f, g)$ -pairs we must examine a valid  $(f, h)$ -pair, thus there are  $1680 \times (1680 - 1) / 2$  possible  $(f, g, h)$  combinations to examine.

$(g, h)$ -pair is valid only if:

$g_i^{-1} \cdot g_j + h_i^{-1} \cdot h_j$  is invertible for any two  $i$  and  $j$  (the case when two information packets must be retrieved from the  $g$  and  $h$ -redundant packets)

and if:

$(g_i^{-1} \cdot g_j + 1)^{-1} \cdot (g_i^{-1} \cdot g_k + 1) + (h_i^{-1} \cdot h_j + 1)^{-1} \cdot (h_i^{-1} \cdot h_k + 1)$  is also invertible for any three lost information packets  $i, j$  and  $k$  (the case when three information packets must be retrieved from the first redundant packets and from the  $g$  and  $h$ -redundant packets).

there are [28224 valid  \$\(g, h\)\$ -pairs for 7 information packets](#)

there are also [28224 valid  \$\(g, h\)\$ -pairs with 6 information packets](#)

and there are [56448 valid  \$\(g, h\)\$ -pairs with 5 information packets](#)

Restoring three information packets from  $(f, g, h)$  and four information packets from  $(1, f, g, h)$

Three lost information packets can be retrieved from  $f, g$  and  $h$ -redundant packets if the following function is invertible

$$(f_i^{-1} \cdot f_j + g_i^{-1} \cdot g_j)^{-1} \cdot (f_i^{-1} \cdot f_k + g_i^{-1} \cdot g_k) + (f_i^{-1} \cdot f_j + h_i^{-1} \cdot h_j)^{-1} \cdot (f_i^{-1} \cdot f_k + h_i^{-1} \cdot h_k)$$

for any three lost information packets  $i, j$  and  $k$

Among 28224  $(g, h)$ -pairs with 7 information packets and 28224  $(g, h)$ -pairs with 6 information packets there were none, satisfying the above constraint, thus:

(11, 7) MDS code does not exist and

(10, 6) MDS code does not exist (at least with this method)

Additionally vector  $h$  is valid only if we can also restore any four  $i, j, k$  and  $l$  lost information packets from the four redundant packets. From the four redundant packets we can obtain these three (by eliminating  $(x_i, y_i, z_i)$  cosposant)

$$(f_i^{-1} \cdot f_j + 1)(x_j, y_j, z_j) +$$

$$(f_i^{-1} \cdot f_k + 1)(x_k, y_k, z_k) +$$

$$(f_i^{-1} \cdot f_l + 1)(x_l, y_l, z_l)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (g_i^{-1} \cdot g_j + 1)(x_j, y_j, z_j) + \\ & (g_i^{-1} \cdot g_k + 1)(x_k, y_k, z_k) + \\ & (g_i^{-1} \cdot g_l + 1)(x_l, y_l, z_l) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (h_i^{-1} \cdot h_j + 1)(x_j, y_j, z_j) + \\ & (h_i^{-1} \cdot h_k + 1)(x_k, y_k, z_k) + \\ & (h_i^{-1} \cdot h_l + 1)(x_l, y_l, z_l) \end{aligned}$$

From them we can obtain these two by eliminating the  $(x_j, y_j, z_j)$  component:

$$\begin{aligned} & ((f_i^{-1} \cdot f_j + 1)^{-1} \cdot (f_i^{-1} \cdot f_k + 1) + (g_i^{-1} \cdot g_j + 1)^{-1} \cdot (g_i^{-1} \cdot g_k + 1))(x_k, y_k, z_k) + \\ & ((f_i^{-1} \cdot f_j + 1)^{-1} \cdot (f_i^{-1} \cdot f_l + 1) + (g_i^{-1} \cdot g_j + 1)^{-1} \cdot (g_i^{-1} \cdot g_l + 1))(x_l, y_l, z_l) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & ((f_i^{-1} \cdot f_j + 1)^{-1} \cdot (f_i^{-1} \cdot f_k + 1) + (h_i^{-1} \cdot h_j + 1)^{-1} \cdot (h_i^{-1} \cdot h_k + 1))(x_k, y_k, z_k) \\ & ((f_i^{-1} \cdot f_j + 1)^{-1} \cdot (f_i^{-1} \cdot f_l + 1) + (h_i^{-1} \cdot h_j + 1)^{-1} \cdot (h_i^{-1} \cdot h_l + 1))(x_l, y_l, z_l) \end{aligned}$$

From the above two, we can eliminate  $(x_k, y_k, z_k)$  and obtain the below function applied to  $(x_l, y_l, z_l)$ . If this function is invertible then we can retrieve  $(x_l, y_l, z_l)$  and consecutively all other information packets.

$$\begin{aligned} & ((f_i^{-1} \cdot f_j + 1)^{-1} \cdot (f_i^{-1} \cdot f_k + 1) + (g_i^{-1} \cdot g_j + 1)^{-1} \cdot (g_i^{-1} \cdot g_k + 1))^{-1} \cdot \\ & \quad ((f_i^{-1} \cdot f_j + 1)^{-1} \cdot (f_i^{-1} \cdot f_l + 1) + (g_i^{-1} \cdot g_j + 1)^{-1} \cdot (g_i^{-1} \cdot g_l + 1)) \\ & \quad + \\ & ((f_i^{-1} \cdot f_j + 1)^{-1} \cdot (f_i^{-1} \cdot f_k + 1) + (h_i^{-1} \cdot h_j + 1)^{-1} \cdot (h_i^{-1} \cdot h_k + 1))^{-1} \cdot \\ & \quad ((f_i^{-1} \cdot f_j + 1)^{-1} \cdot (f_i^{-1} \cdot f_l + 1) + (h_i^{-1} \cdot h_j + 1)^{-1} \cdot (h_i^{-1} \cdot h_l + 1)) \end{aligned}$$

Among 56448  $(g, h)$ -pairs we have found [28224 valid  \$\(f, g, h\)\$ -triplets with 5 information packets](#).

Thus (9, 5) MDS code exists with four redundant packets

All valid  $(1, f, g, h)$  redundant packets are presented [here](#).

AMPL programs:

Trying to find (11, 7)-code

- [step 1](#)
- [step 2](#)
- [step 3](#)
- [step 4](#)
- [step 5](#) and [conclusions](#)

Trying to find (10, 6)-code

- [step 1](#)
- [step 2](#)
- [step 3](#)
- [step 4](#)

Finding (9, 5) MDS code

- [step 1](#)
- [step 2](#)
- [step 3](#)
- [step 4](#)
- [step 5](#)

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[051025-erasure-resilient](#)

[051027-erasure-9-2-resilient](#)

[051031-erasure-10-3-resilient](#)

[051101-erasure-9-7-resilient](#)

[051102-erasure-10-7-resilient](#)

[051103-erasure-9-5-resilient](#)