

The Third Claude E. Shannon Memorial Lecture April 29, 2005



Are There Turbo-Codes on Mars?



Robert J. McEliece
California Institute of Technology





“The fundamental problem of communication is that of reproducing at one point either exactly or approximately a message selected at another point.”

To solve this problem, Shannon created a branch of applied mathematics which is today called
Information Theory...

Information Theory

1101

Entropy

Entropy $H(X)$ measures our uncertainty about the event X .

$$H(X) = - \sum_x p(x) \log p(x)$$

Relative entropy $H(X|Y)$ measures our uncertainty about X after Y is observed

$$H(X|Y) = - \sum_{x,y} p(x,y) \log p(x|y)$$

Mutual Information

Mutual Information $I(X; Y)$ measures the amount of information the event Y provides about the event X

$$I(X; Y) = H(X) - H(X|Y)$$

Channel Capacity

The **capacity** C of a channel is the highest possible rate (in bits per second) at which reliable communication over the channel is possible

$$C = \max_X I(X; Y)$$

Compressibility

The Compressibility Function $R(\delta)$ is the minimum number of bits per second required to communicate the source output with “distortion” δ .

$$R(\delta) = \min_{Y: |X - Y| \leq \delta} I(X; Y).$$

Shannon's Equations

$$H(X) = - \sum p(x) \log p(x)$$

$$I(X; Y) = H(X) - H(X|Y)$$

$$C = \max_X I(X; Y)$$

$$R(\delta) = \min_Y I(X; Y)$$

Dr. Shannon's Prescription for Excellent Communications



➔ Channel Coding (Error Correction)

➔ Source Coding (Data Compression)

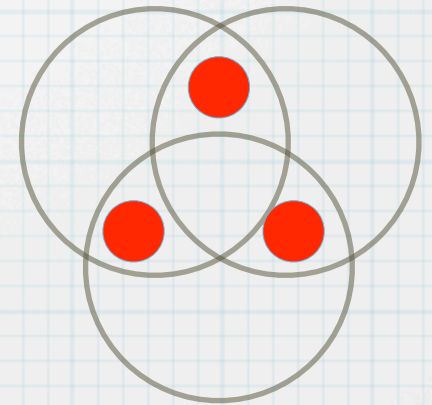
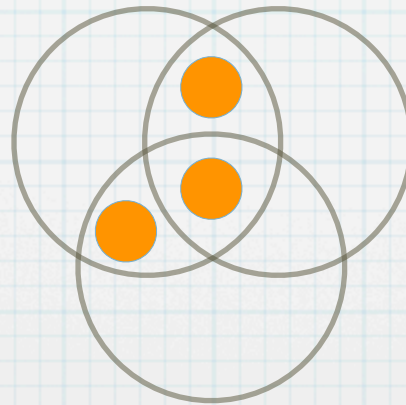
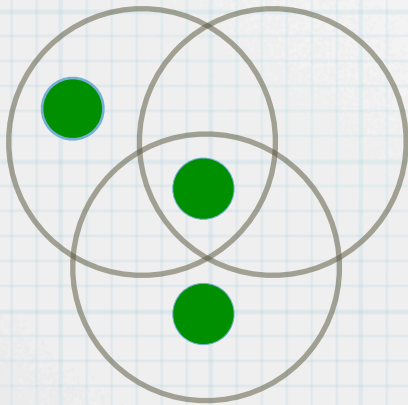
Summary

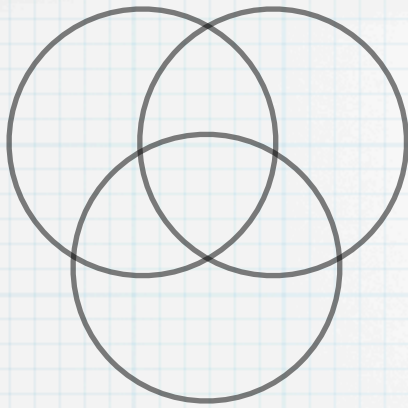
- Of the 35 patterns of three erasures:

25 are correctable with the simple algorithm

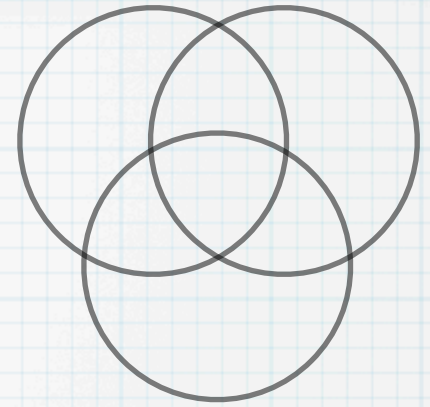
3 more are correctable with the complex algorithm

7 are uncorrectable (codewords)





In a Hamming Code
of Length n :



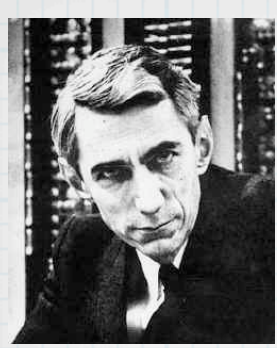
Theorem 1. *The number of erasure patterns of weight 3 is $\sim \frac{1}{6}n^3$.*

Theorem 2. *The number of [easily] correctable erasure patterns of weight 3 is $\sim \frac{1}{6}n^{\log_2 5} = \frac{1}{6}n^{2.322}$.*

Theorem 3. *The number of uncorrectable erasure patterns of weight 3 is $\sim \frac{1}{6}n^2$.*

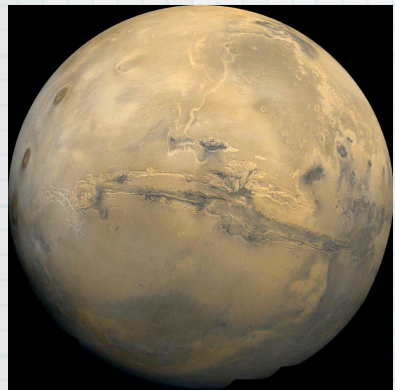


Visit To A Small Red Planet



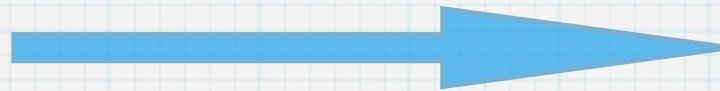
“The fundamental problem of communication is that of reproducing at one point either exactly or approximately a message selected at another point.”

Mars

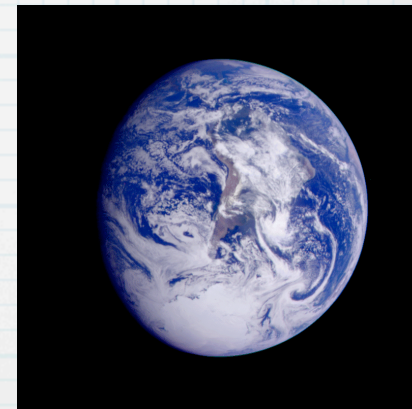


Point A

Rate: R bits per second



Earth



Point B

Example: Mariner 4 (1965)

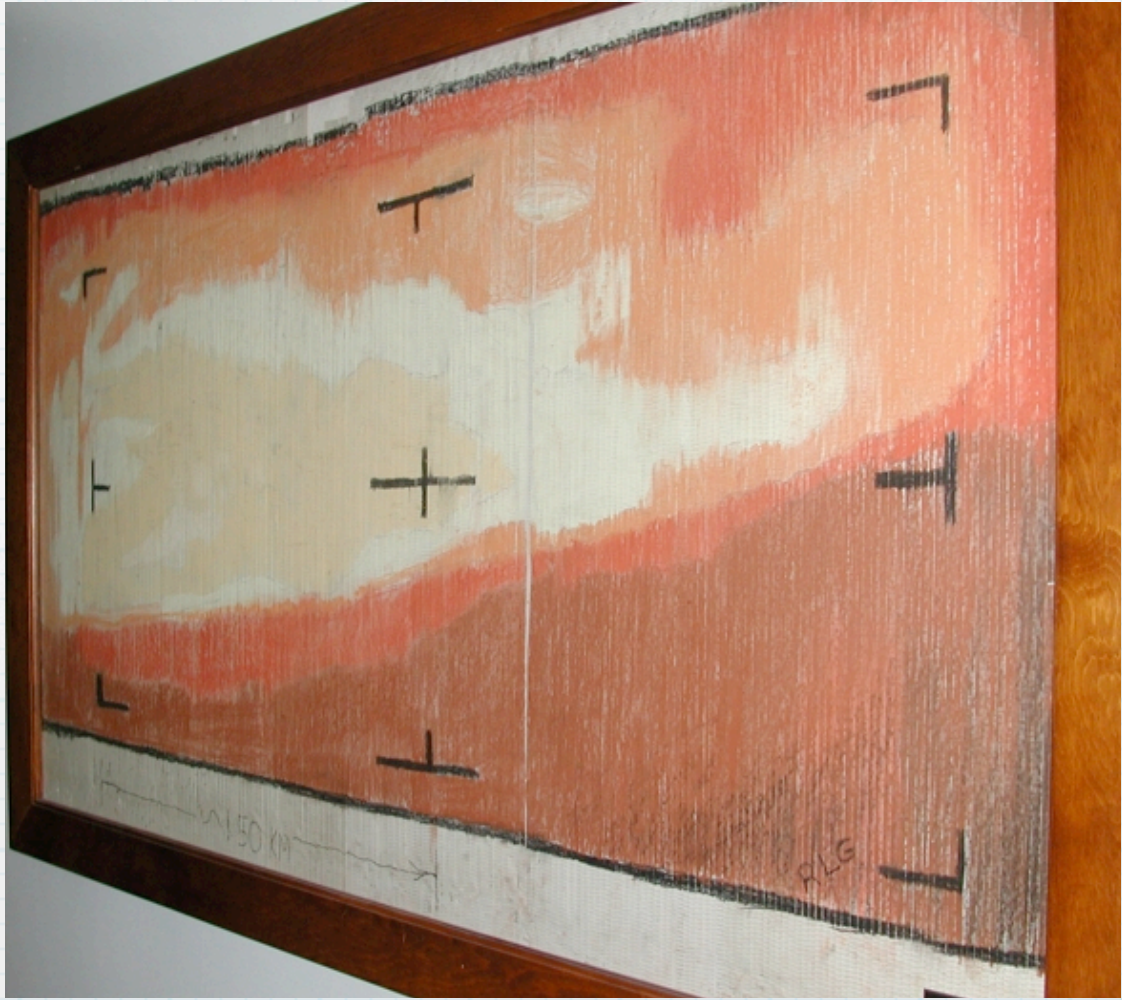
- $F = 2.3$ GHz (S-band)
- BPSK modulation
- $R = 8.33$ bits per second
- No Error Correction
- No Data Compression



This is our baseline system.

Mariner 4

The First Close-Up of Mars!



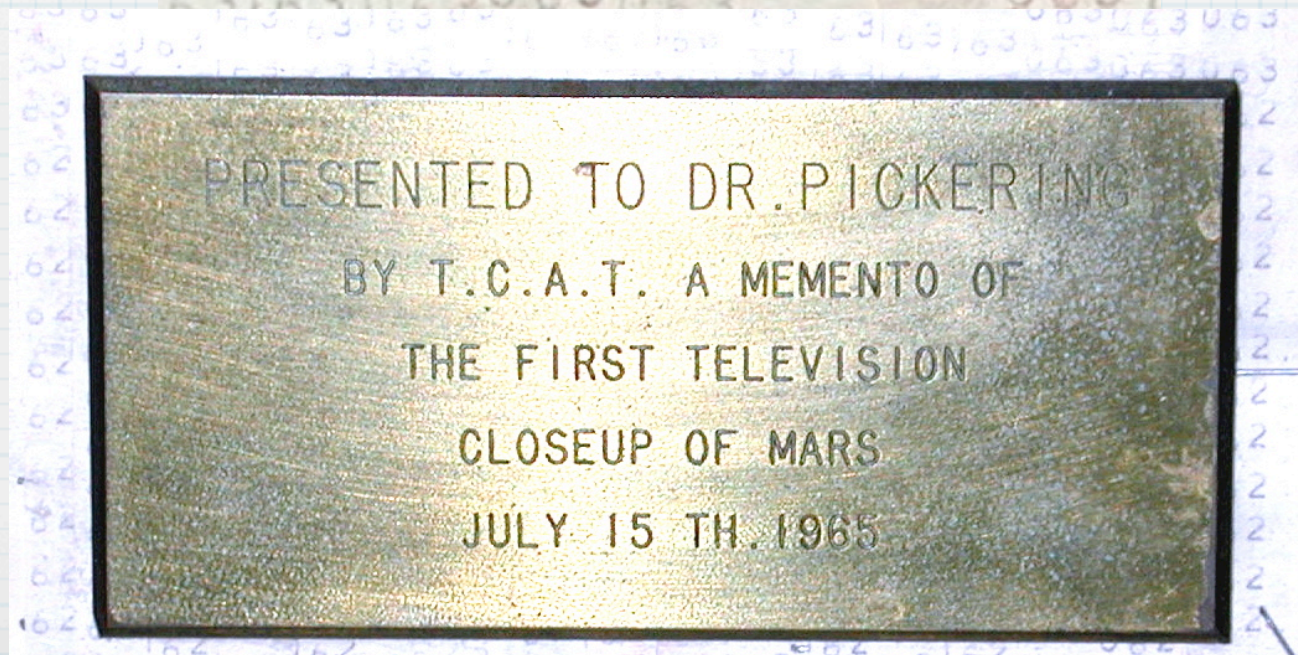
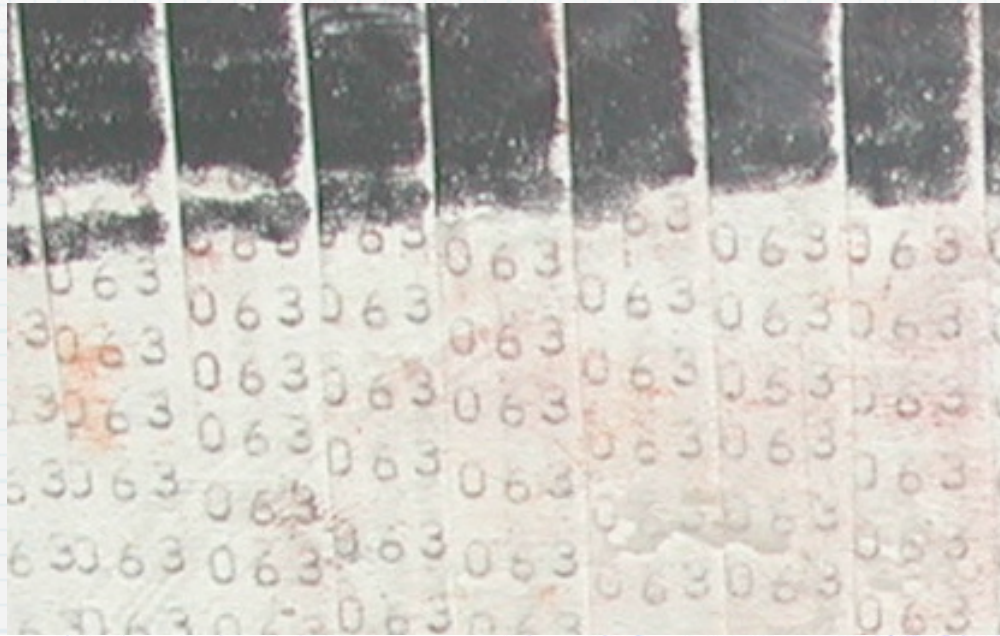
Mariner 4

Before and After



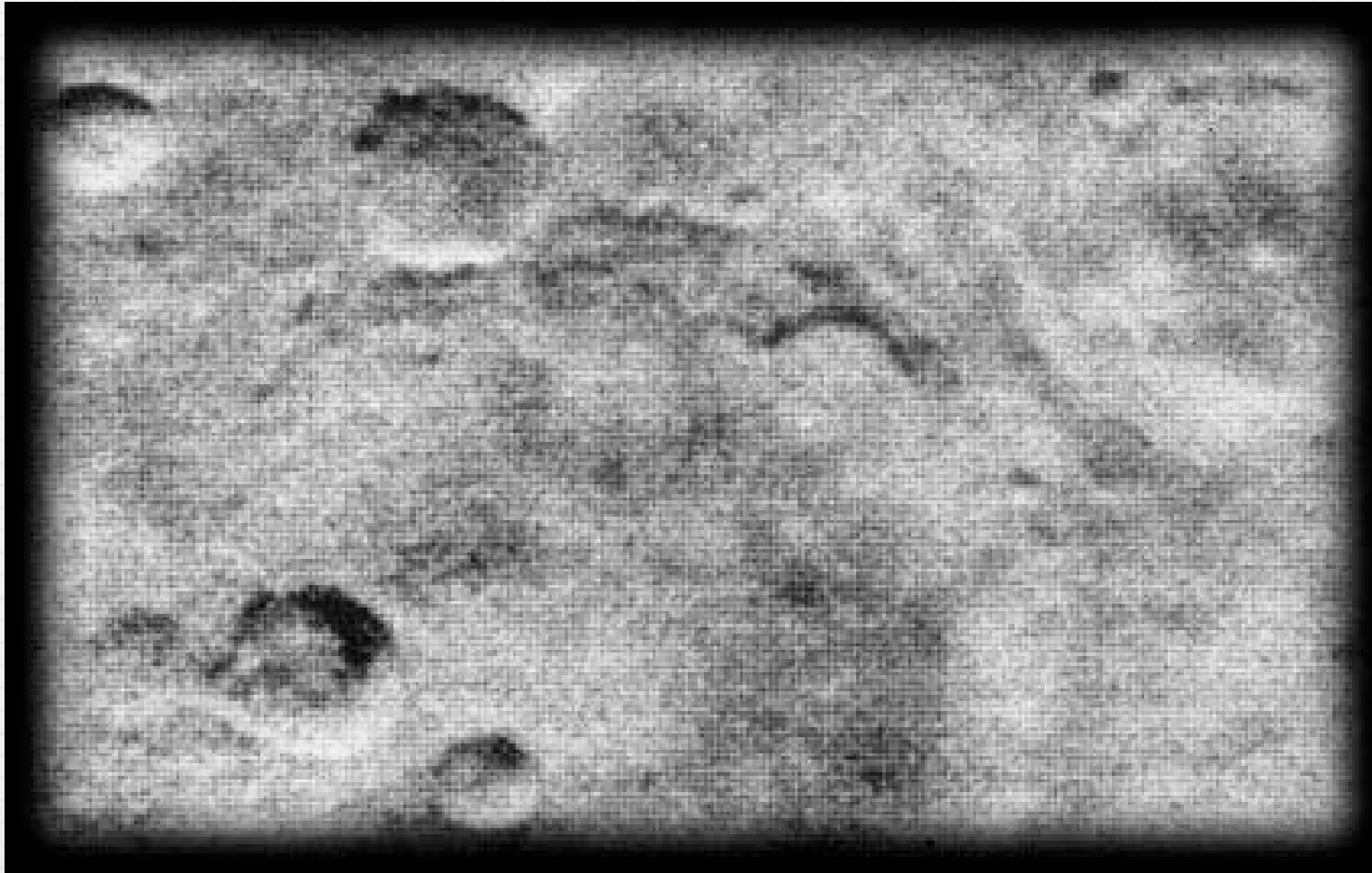
Mariner 4

A Memento of Mariner 4



Mariner 4

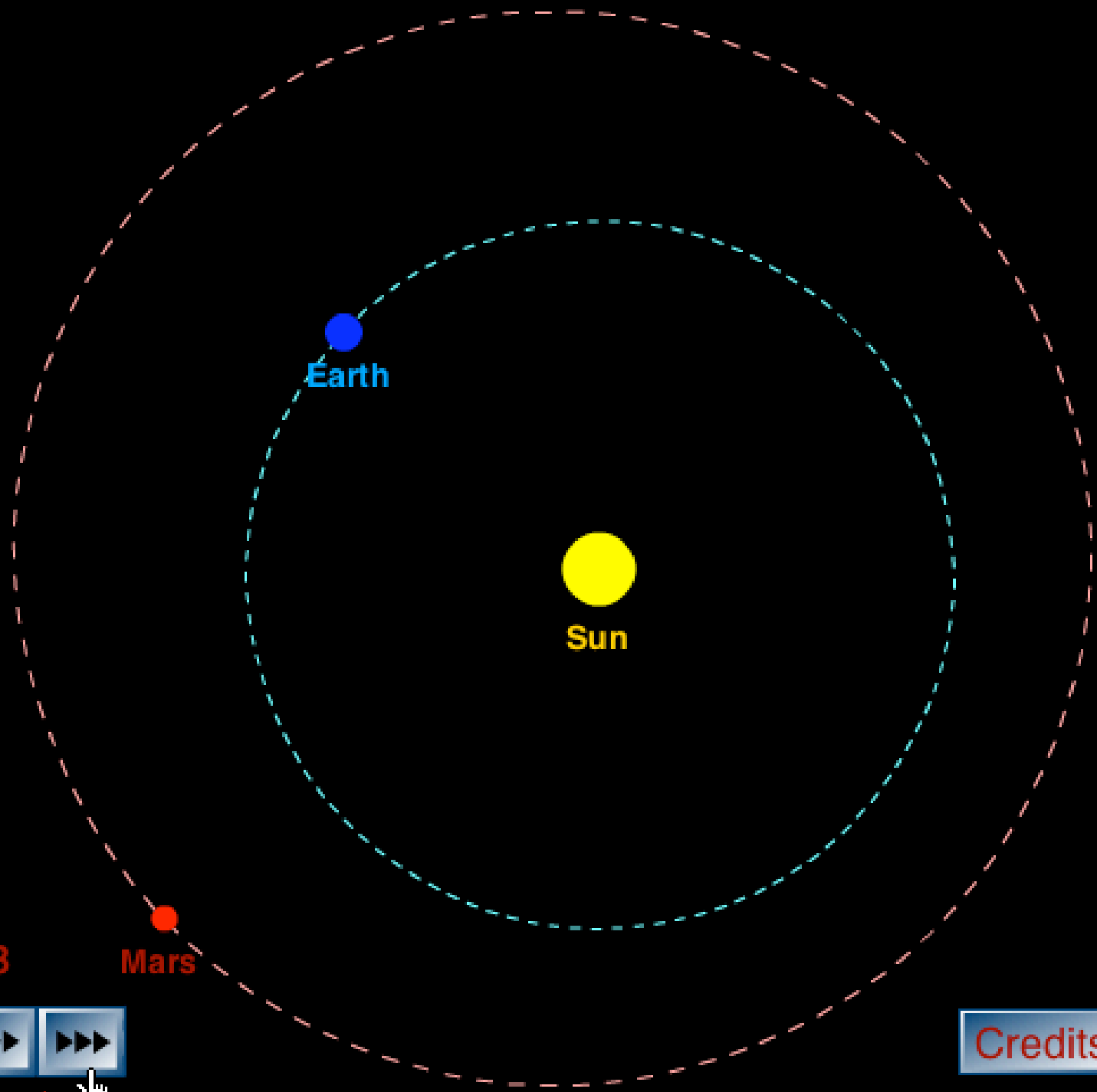
Another Mariner 4 Picture



Simulated view
through a telescope
of Mars from Earth



Earth to Mars distance:
259 million km



Date: 7 February 2003

Mars



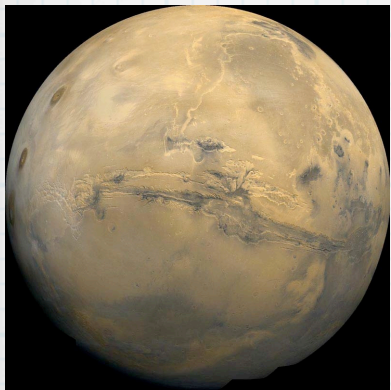
Backward

Stop

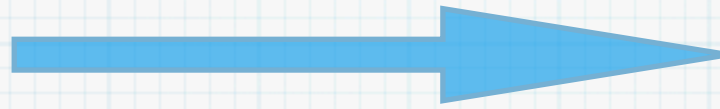
Forward

Credits

Mars



Normalized Rate R^*



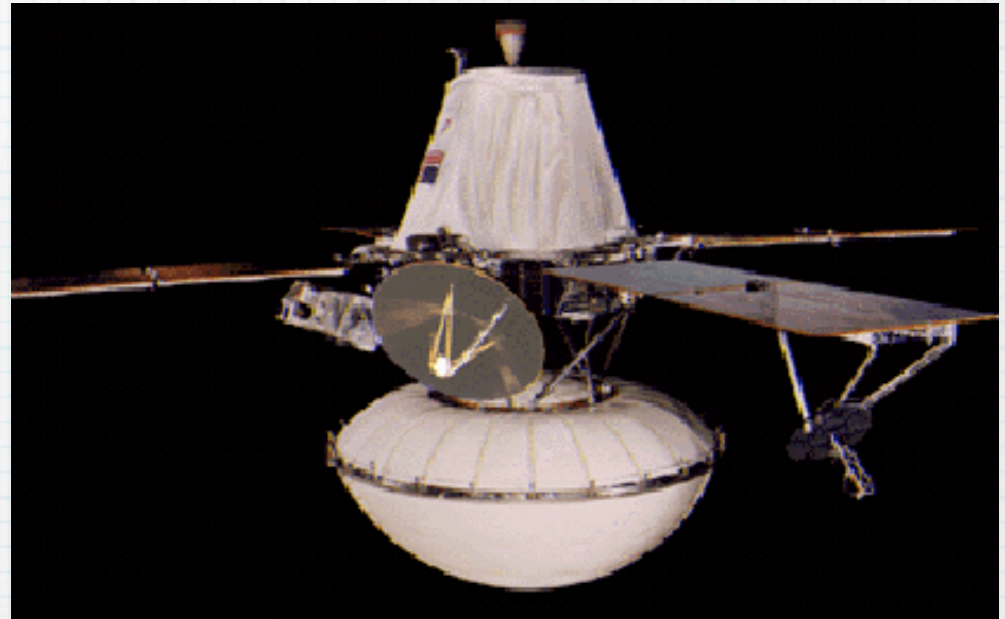
Earth



We normalize the data rate R to R^* , the rate in **image-bits/sec** to account for the distance to Mars and a few other factors.

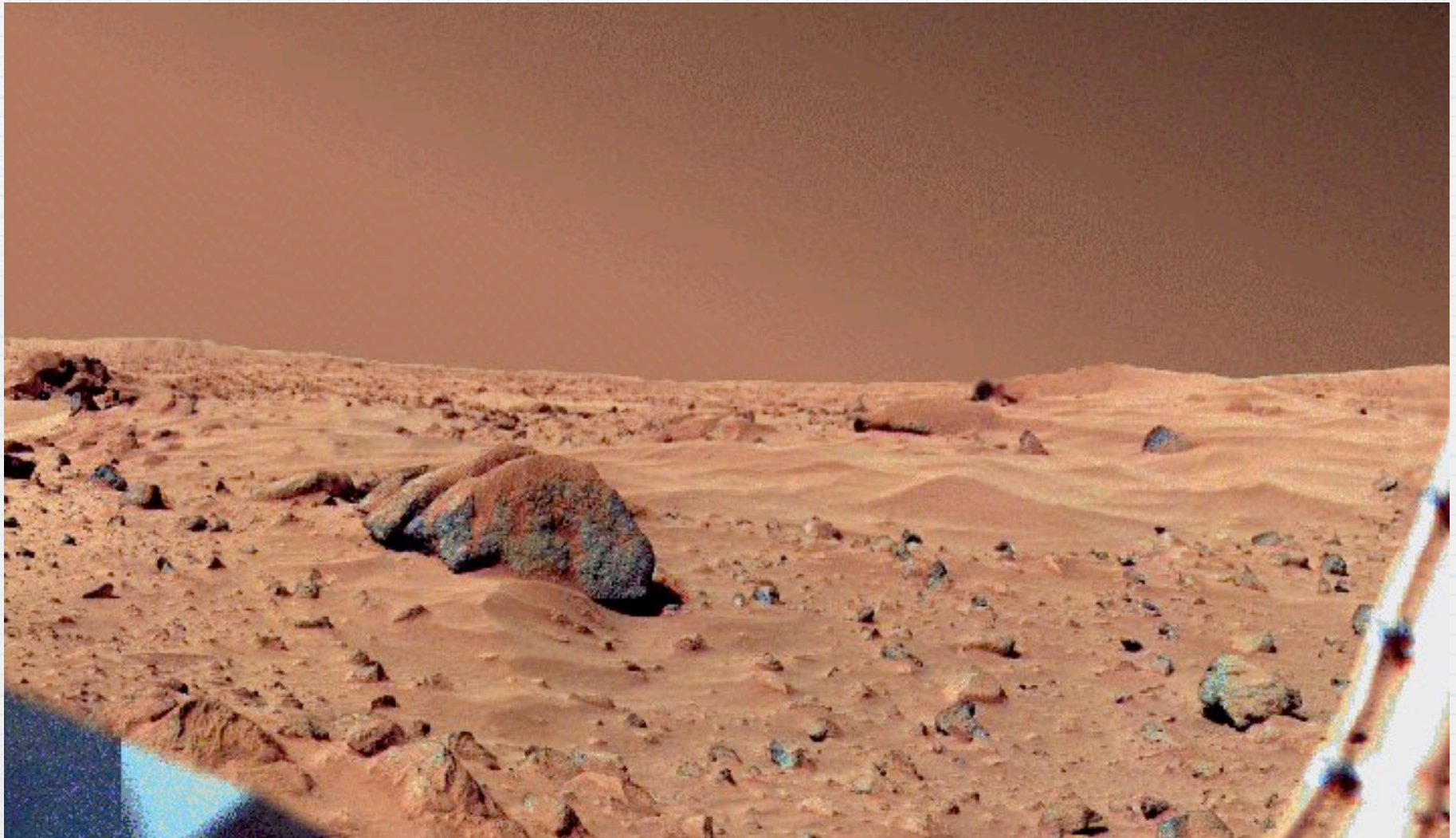
Viking Mars Orbiters/ Landers (1976)

- $F = 2.3 \text{ GHz}$ (S-band)
- BPSK Modulation
- $R^* = 3\text{K ibps}$
- (32,6) Biorthogonal Code
- No compression

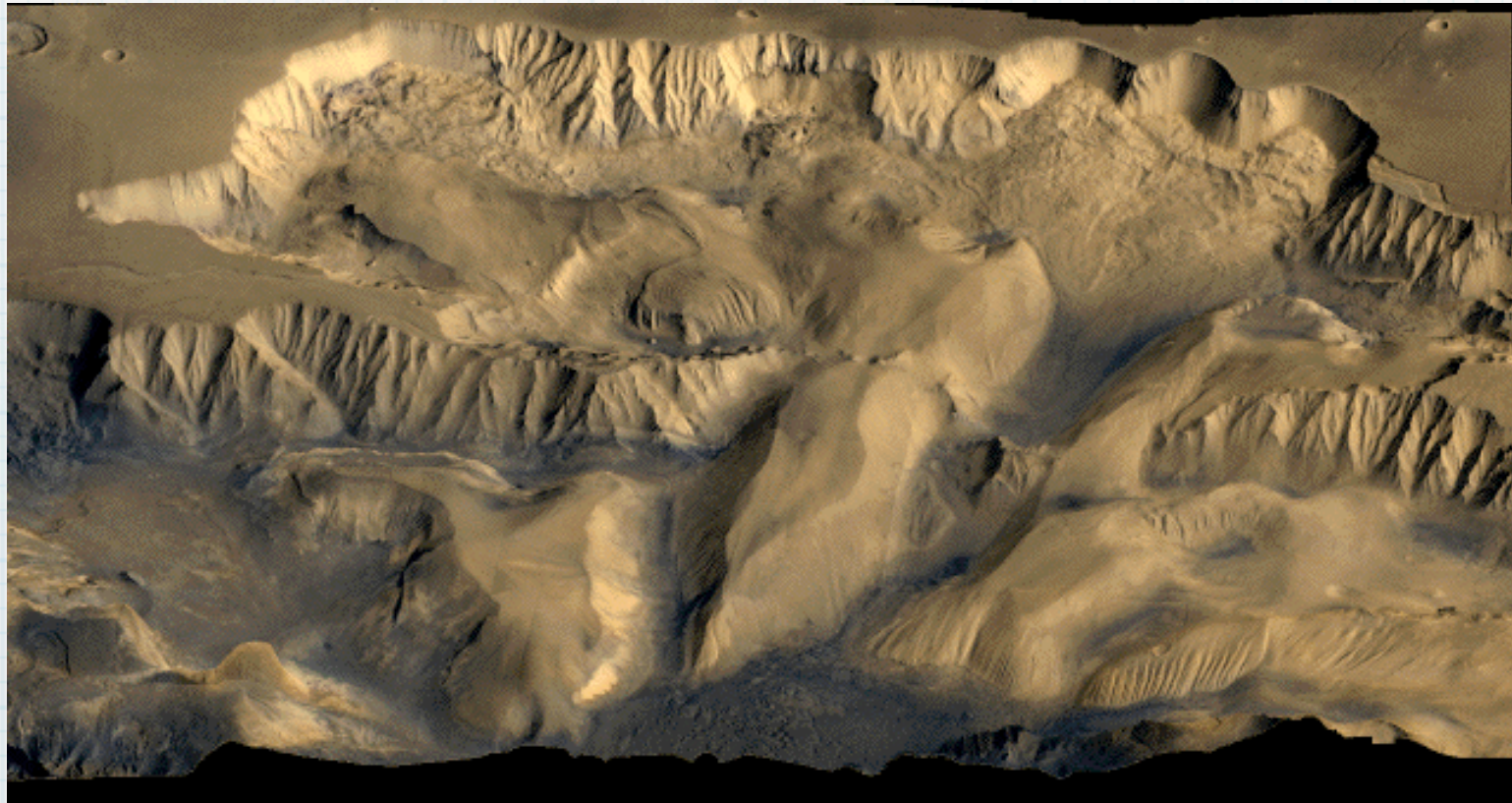


Viking Lander

Viking I Landscape



The Great Equatorial Canyon



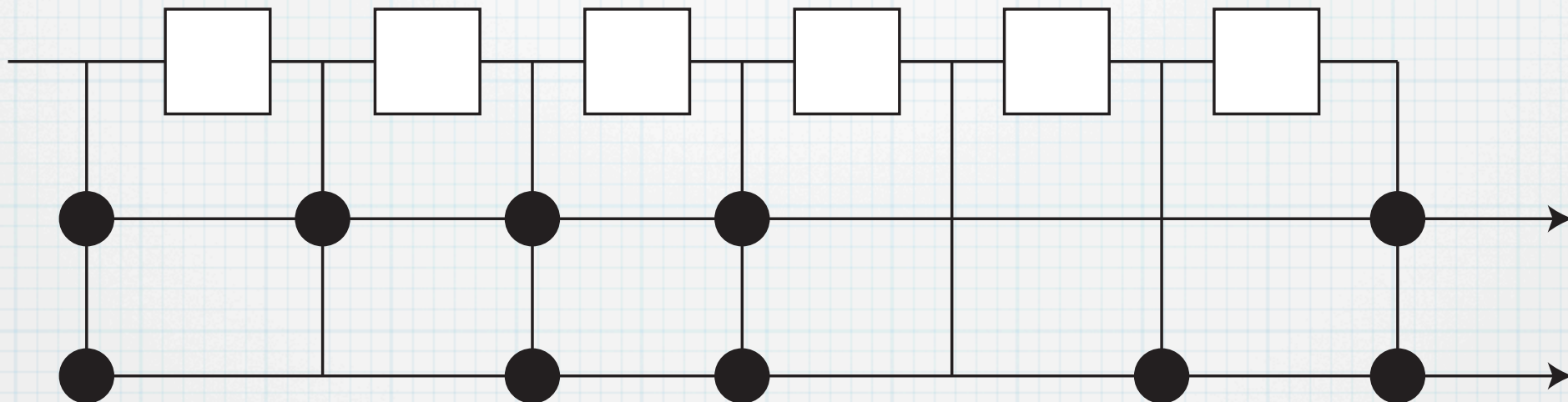
A 20-Year Gap
and Then:

Mars Global Surveyor (1997)

- $F = 8.4 \text{ GHz}$ (X - band)
- BPSK Modulation
- $R^* = 128\text{K ibps}$
- $(7, 1/2) \text{ CC} + (255, 223) \text{ RS}$
- 2:1 lossless Rice compression



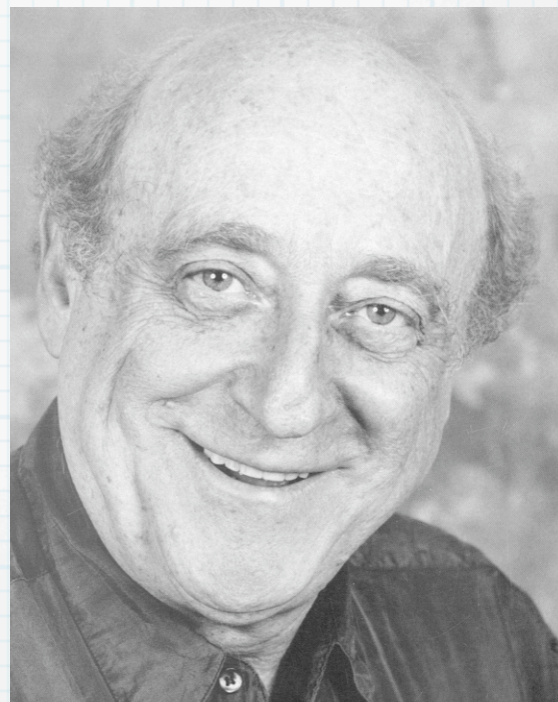
“Voyager” (7, 1/2) Convolutional Encoder



Reed-Solomon Codes

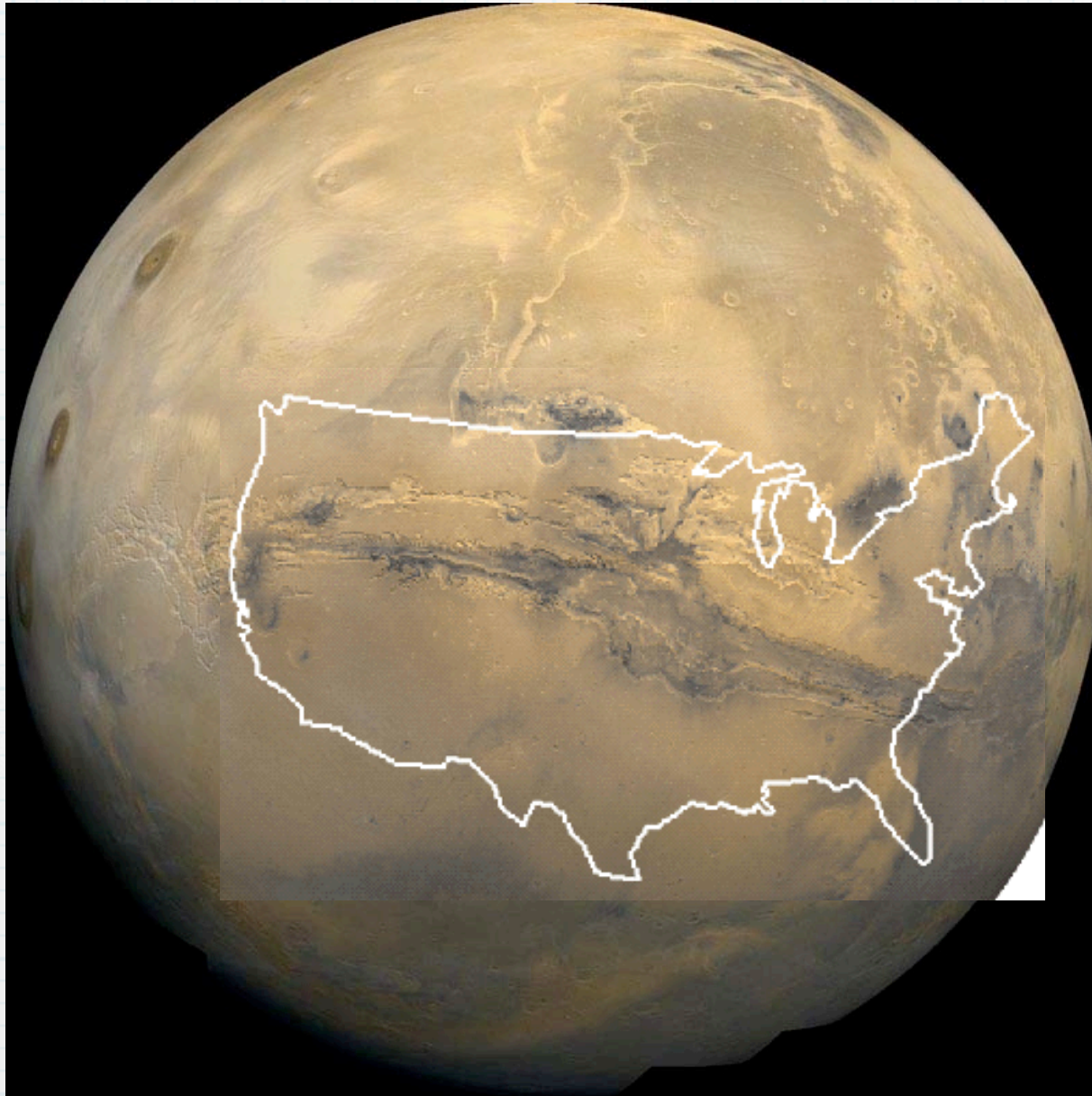


Mr. Reed



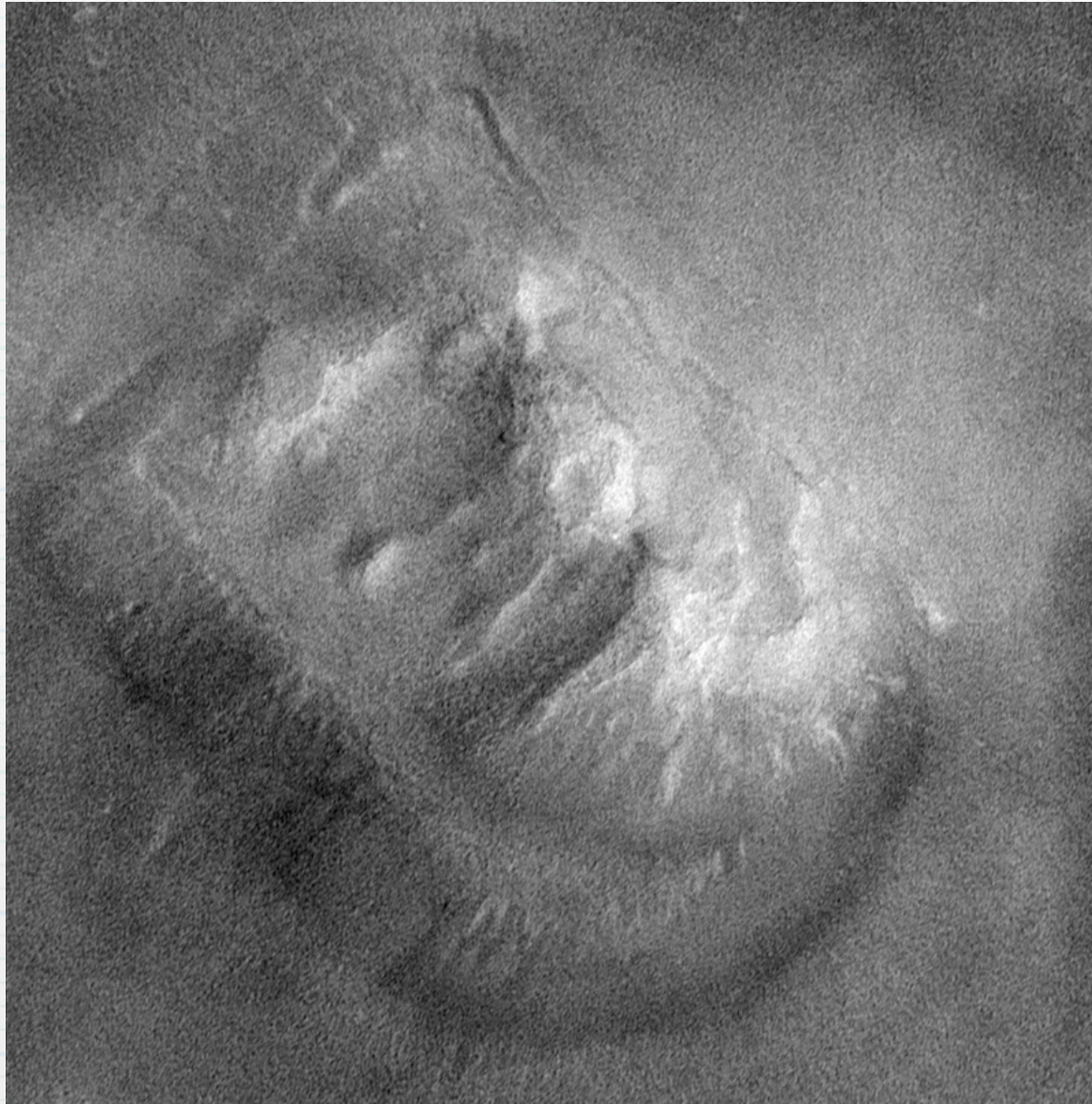
Mr. Solomon





MGS

The “Face” on Mars (Cydonia)



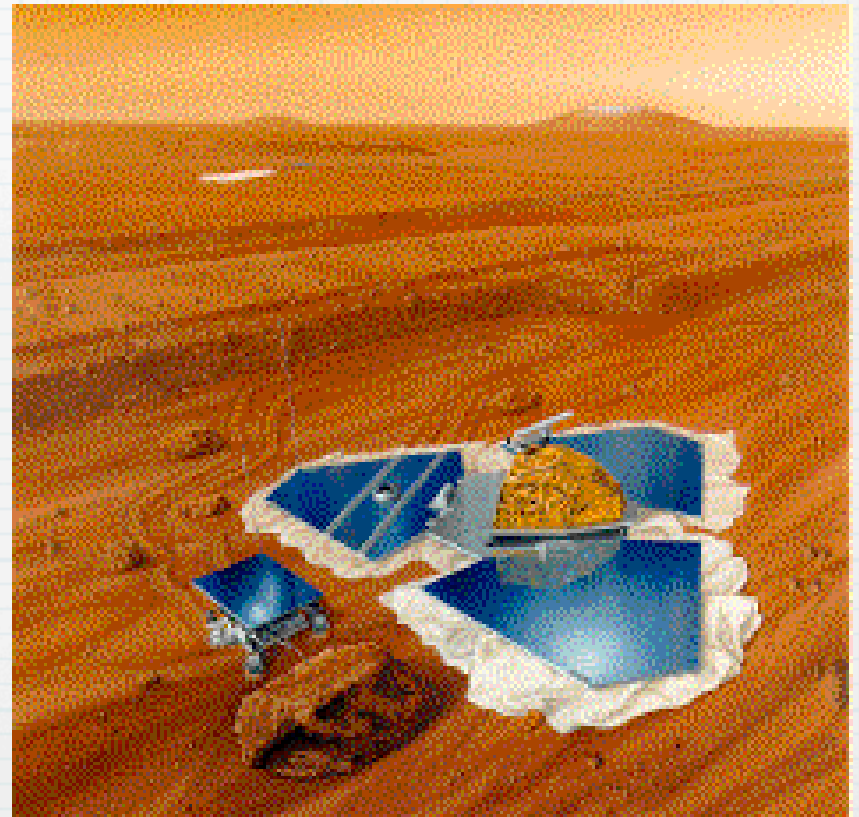
MGS

Earth and Moon from MGS

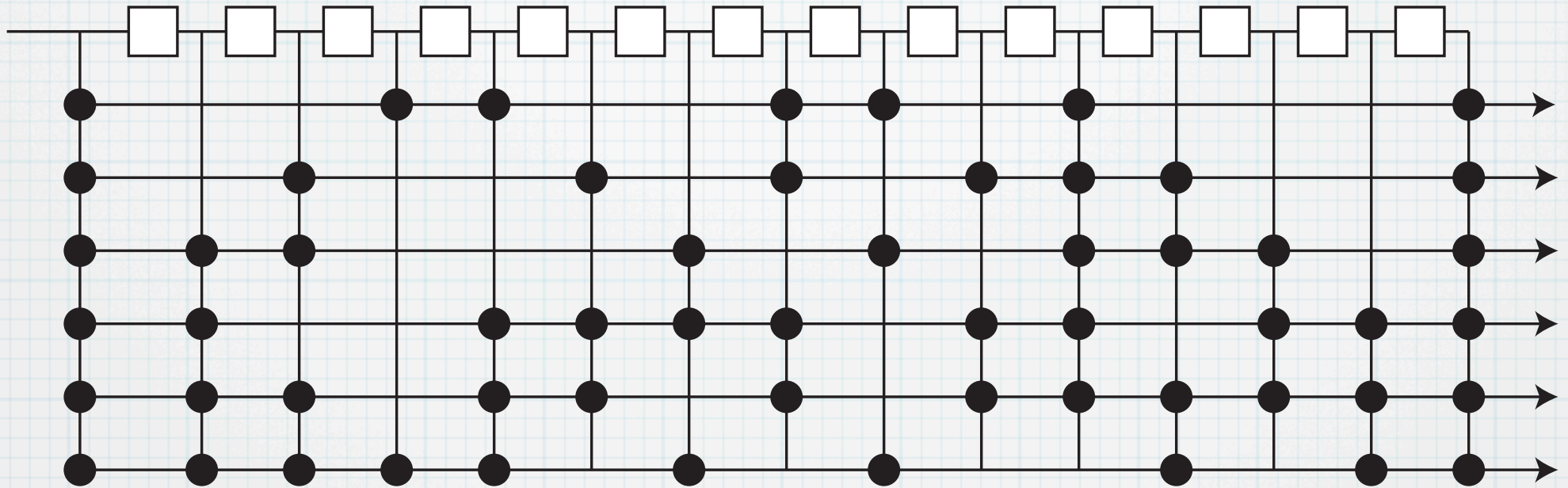


Mars Pathfinder (1997)

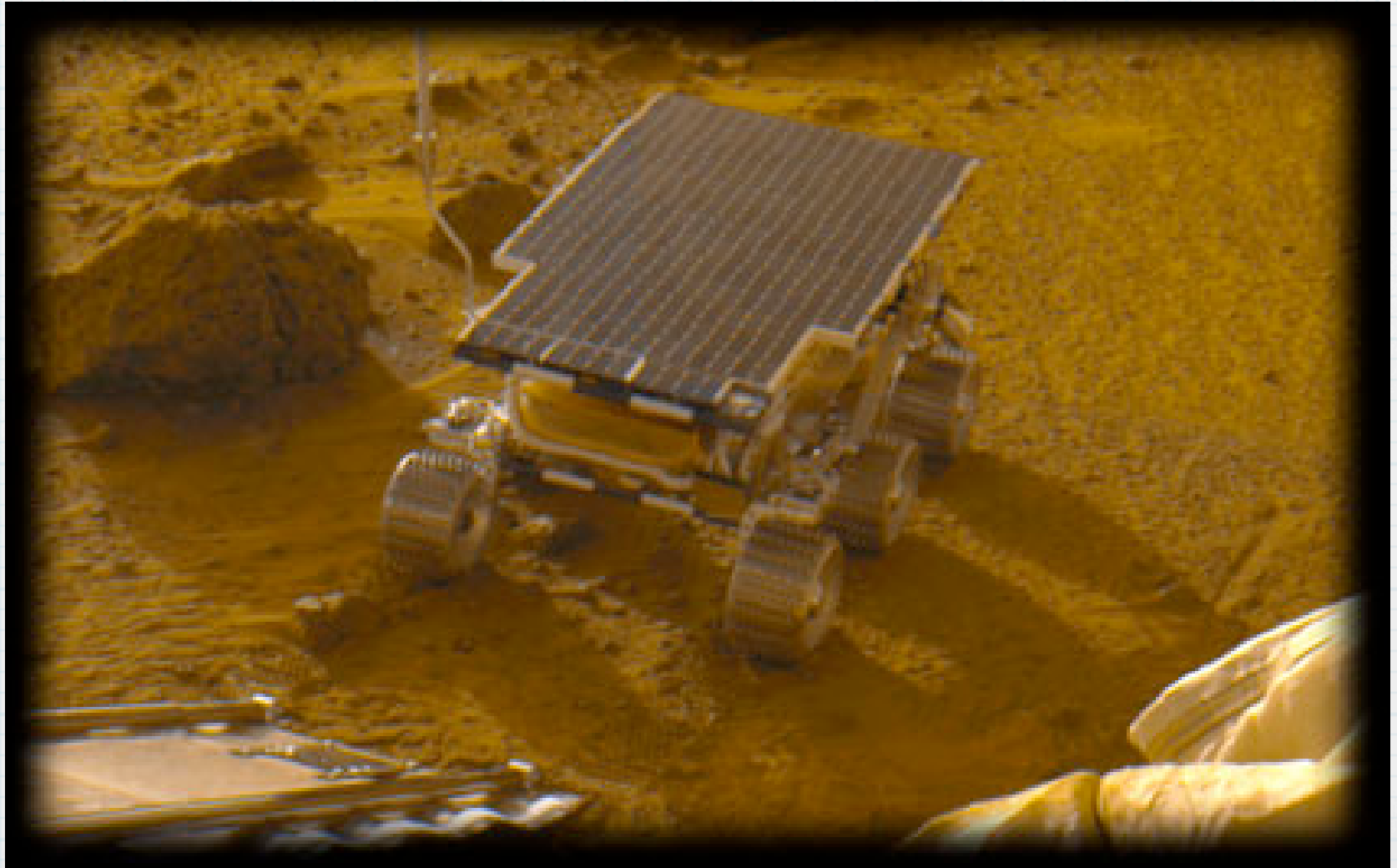
- $F = 8.4 \text{ GHz}$ (X-Band)
- BPSK Modulation
- $R^* = 8\text{K ibps}$
- $(15, 1/6) \text{ CC} + (255, 223) \text{ RS}$
- 6:1 lossy JPEG compression



“Galileo” (15, 1/6) Convolutional Encoder



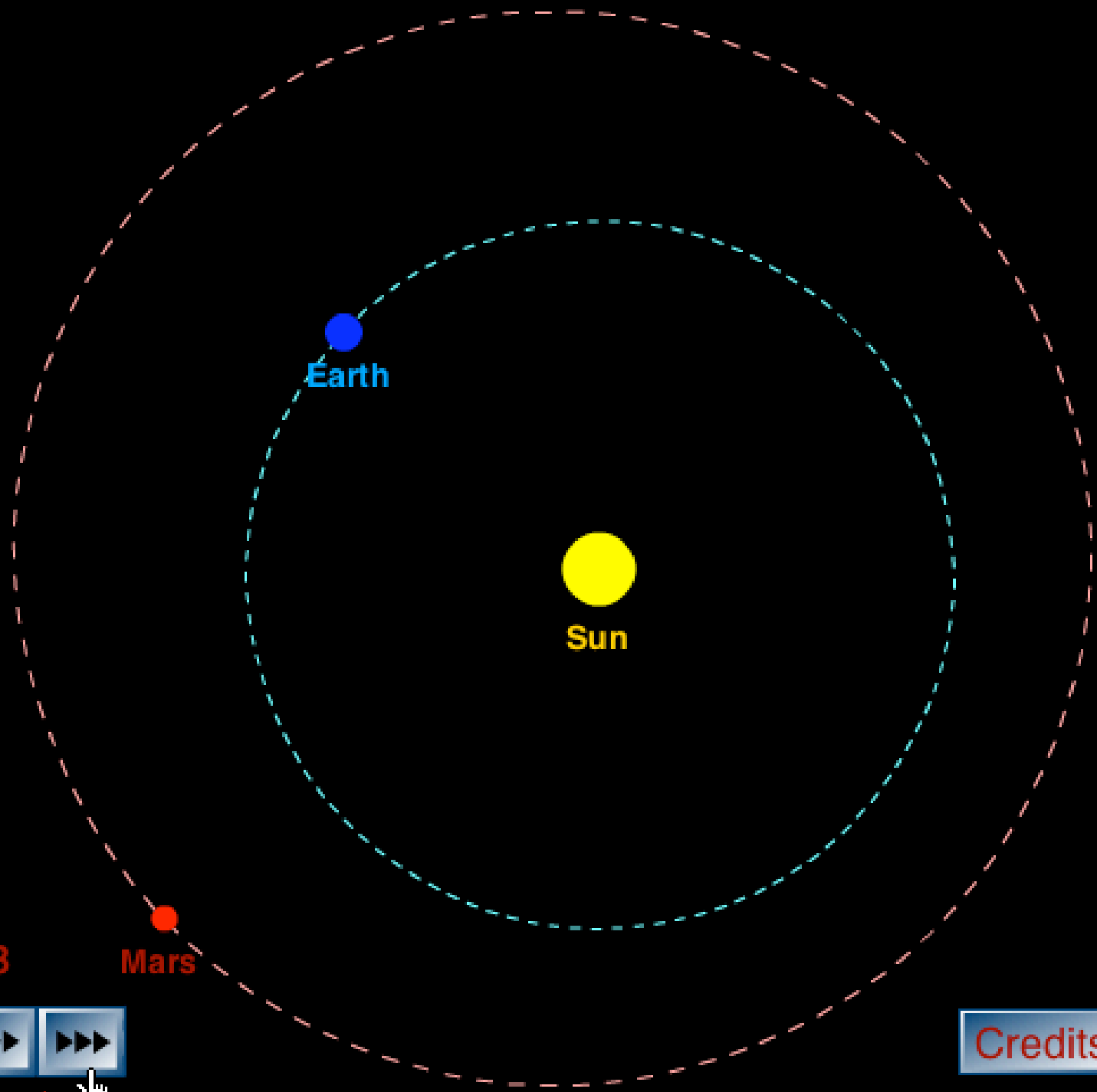
“Sojourner”



Simulated view
through a telescope
of Mars from Earth

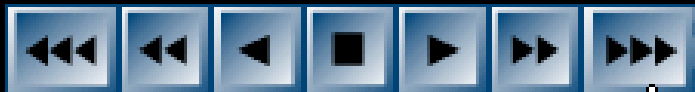


Earth to Mars distance:
259 million km



Date: 7 February 2003

Mars



Backward

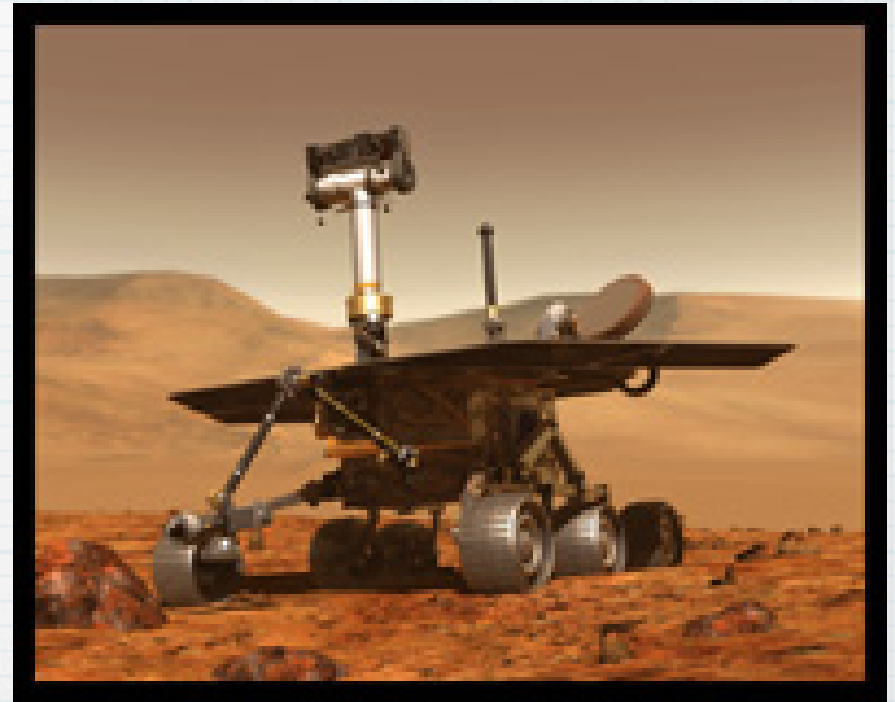
Stop

Forward

Credits

Mars Exploration Rovers (2004)

- $F = 8.4 \text{ GHz}$ (X -Band)
- BPSK Modulation
- $R^* = 168\text{K ibps}$
- $(15, 1/6) \text{ CC} + (255,223) \text{ RS}$
- 12:1 lossy “ICER” compression



MER

Leaving the Lander

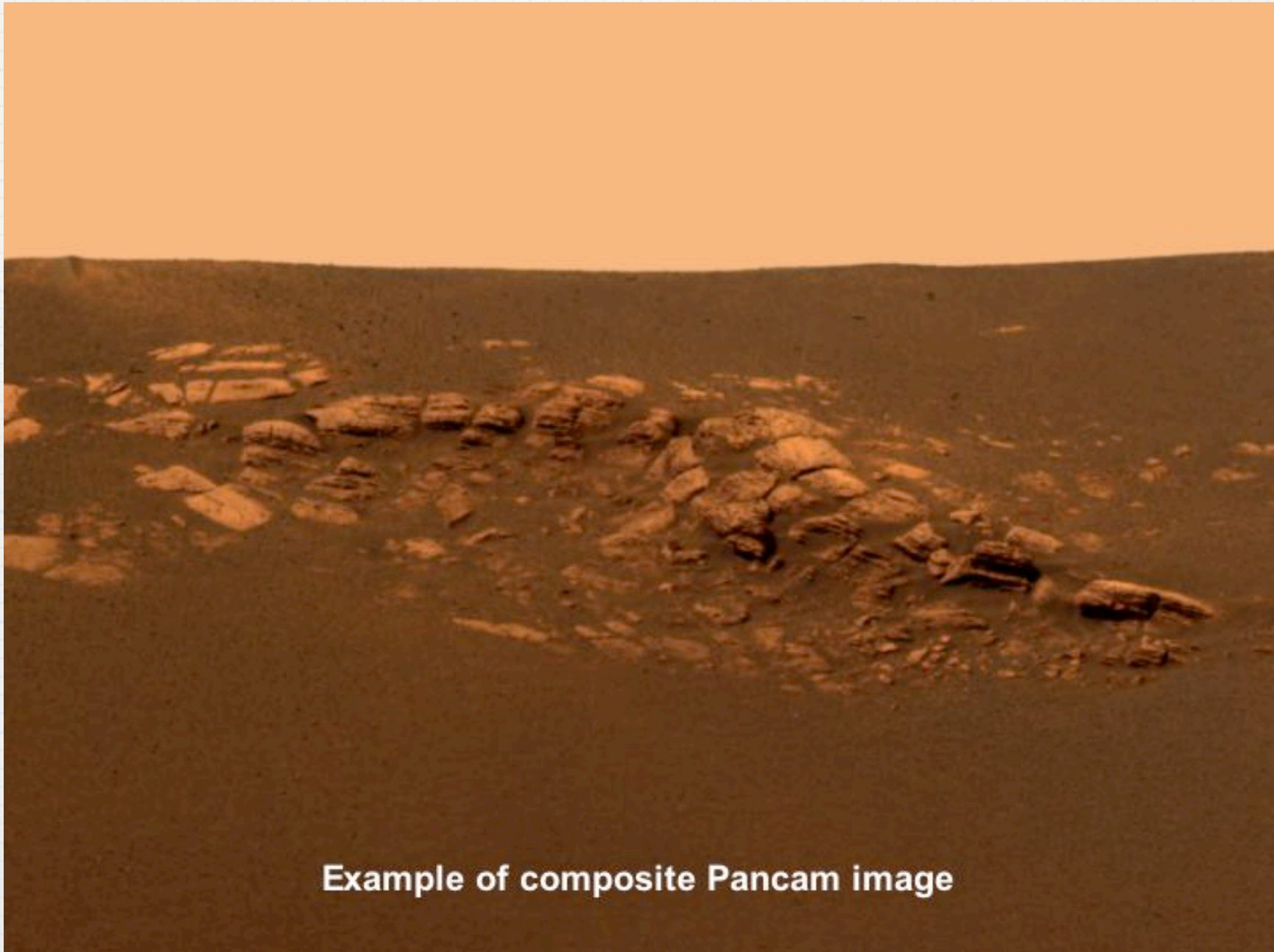


The “Columbia Hills” (Spirit)



MER

Eagle Crater (Opportunity)



Example of composite Pancam image

Progress, 1965-2004

- 1965 (Mariner 4): $R^* = 8.33$ ibps
- 2004 (MER): $R^* = 168K$ ibps
- This is a **20000**-fold increase, or 4.3 orders of magnitude (**43** dB).

Clash of the Titans

Newton vs. Shannon



- **Newton (Physics)**
 - **Aperture**
 - **Frequency**
 - **Power**



- **Shannon (Mathematics)**
 - **Error-Correction**
 - **Data Compression**

4.3 Orders of Magnitude Improvement in Image Bit Rate, 1965-2004



A Look at the Future



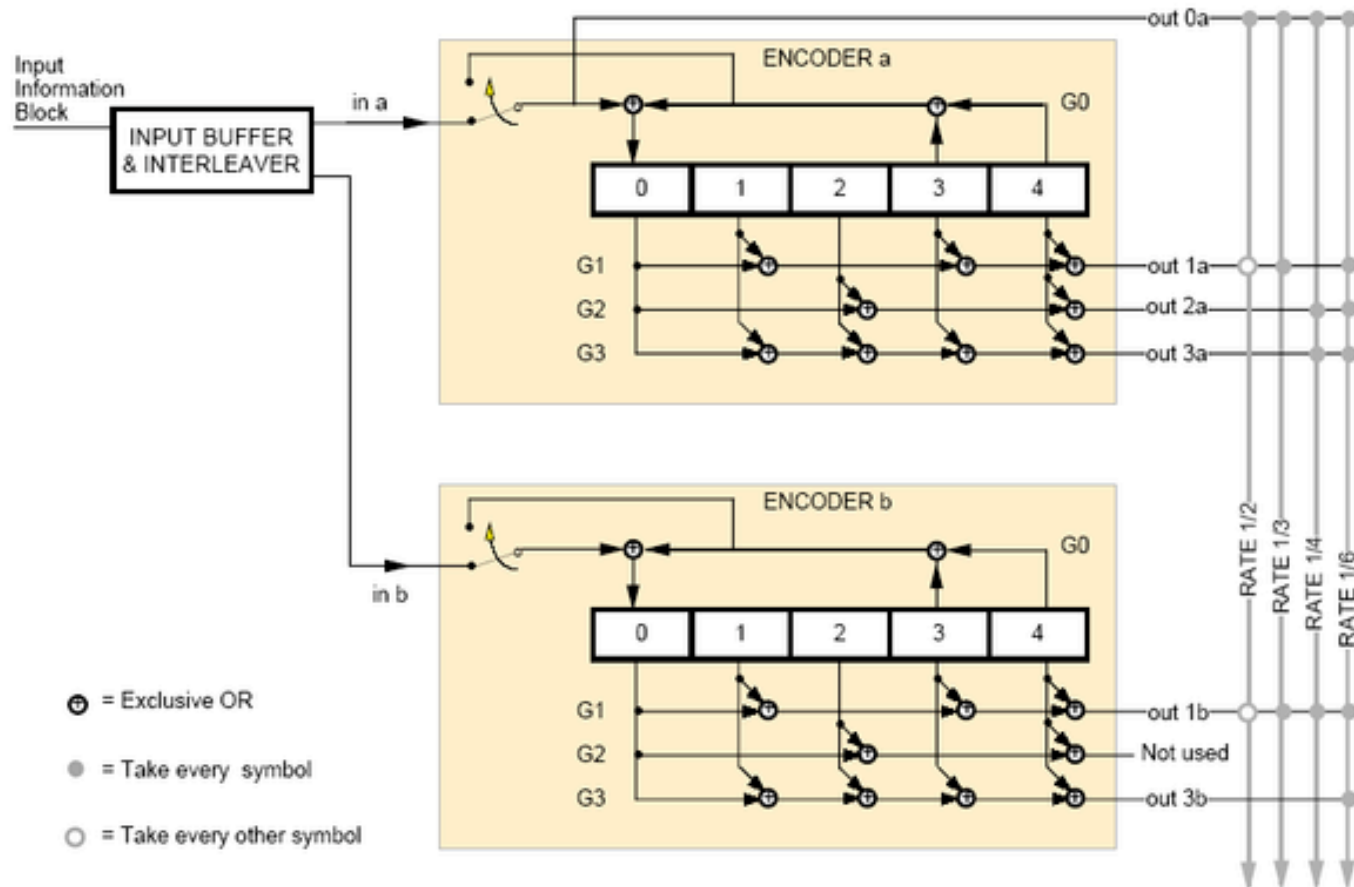
“Turbo Codes” (1993)



Claude Berrou

Alain Glavieux

Turbo Convolutional Encoder / Verify / Decoder System Architecture



Newton Fights Back with More Aperature

Green Bank 100m Antenna

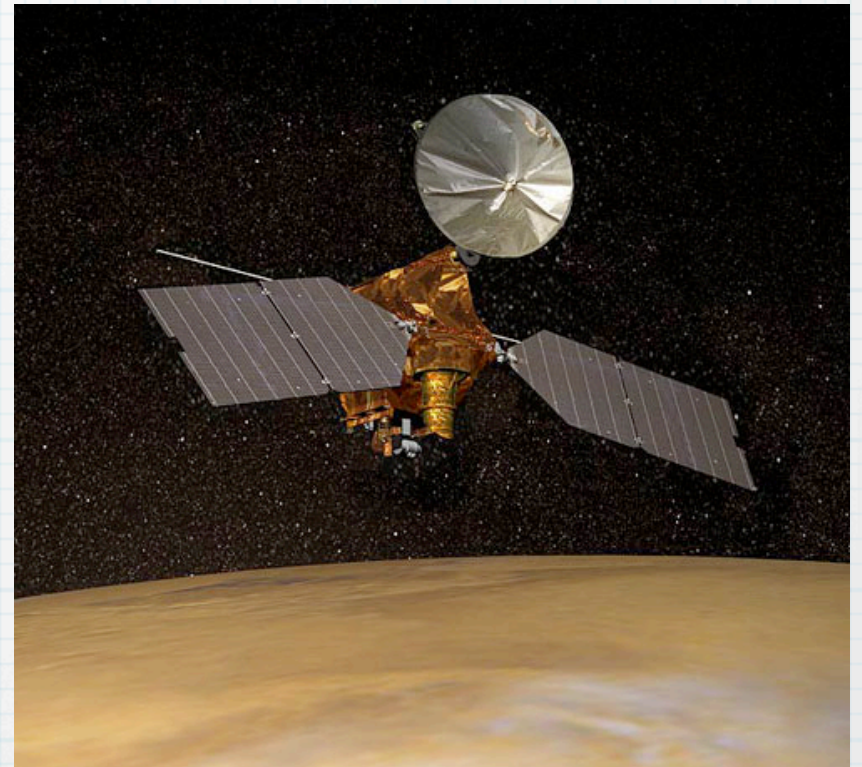


Array of 12m Antennas



Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter (2006)

- **F = 32 GHz** (Ka - Band)
- **QPSK** Modulation
- **R* = 6M ibps**
- **(8920, 1/6)CCSDS turbo code**
- **2:1 lossless compression** 😞



Was It Worth the Effort?



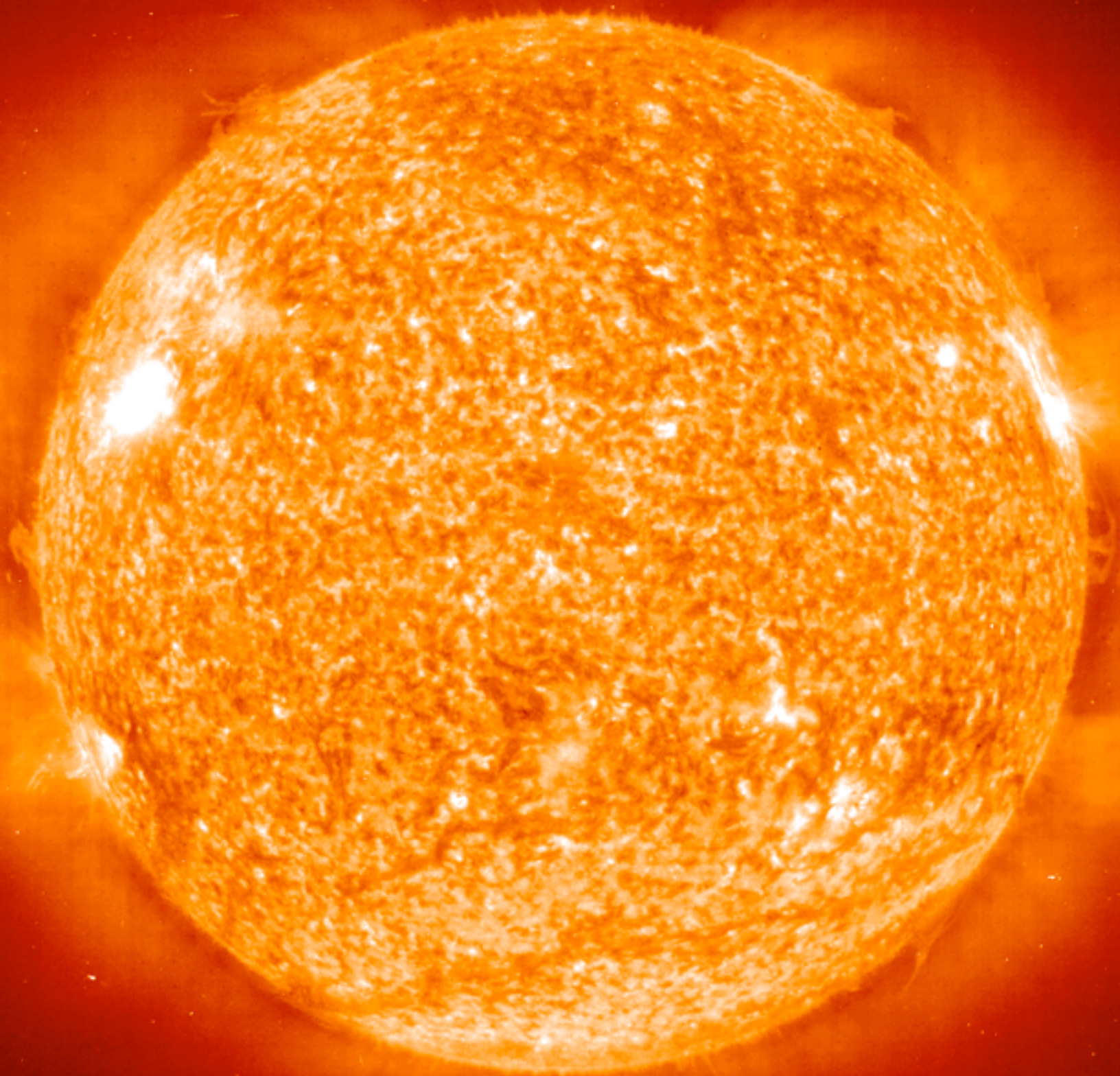
“Frequently the messages have meaning”

A Tour of the Solar System.

A Tour of the Solar System.

*Ludwig van Beethoven, Moonlight Sonata
Daniel Barenboim, pianist*

*UCSD
April 29, 2005*



Mercury
Mariner 10
1974

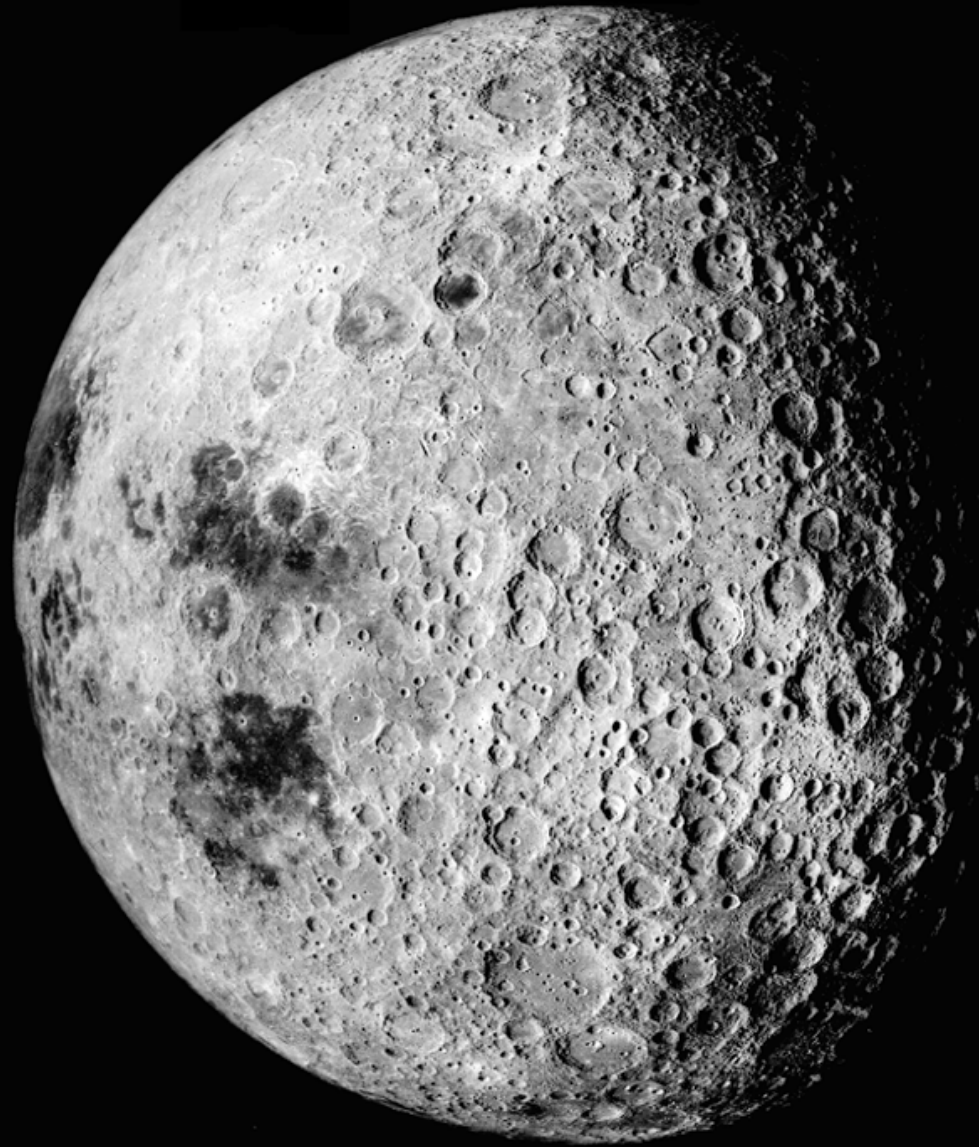


Venus
Magellan
1990



The Far Side of the Moon

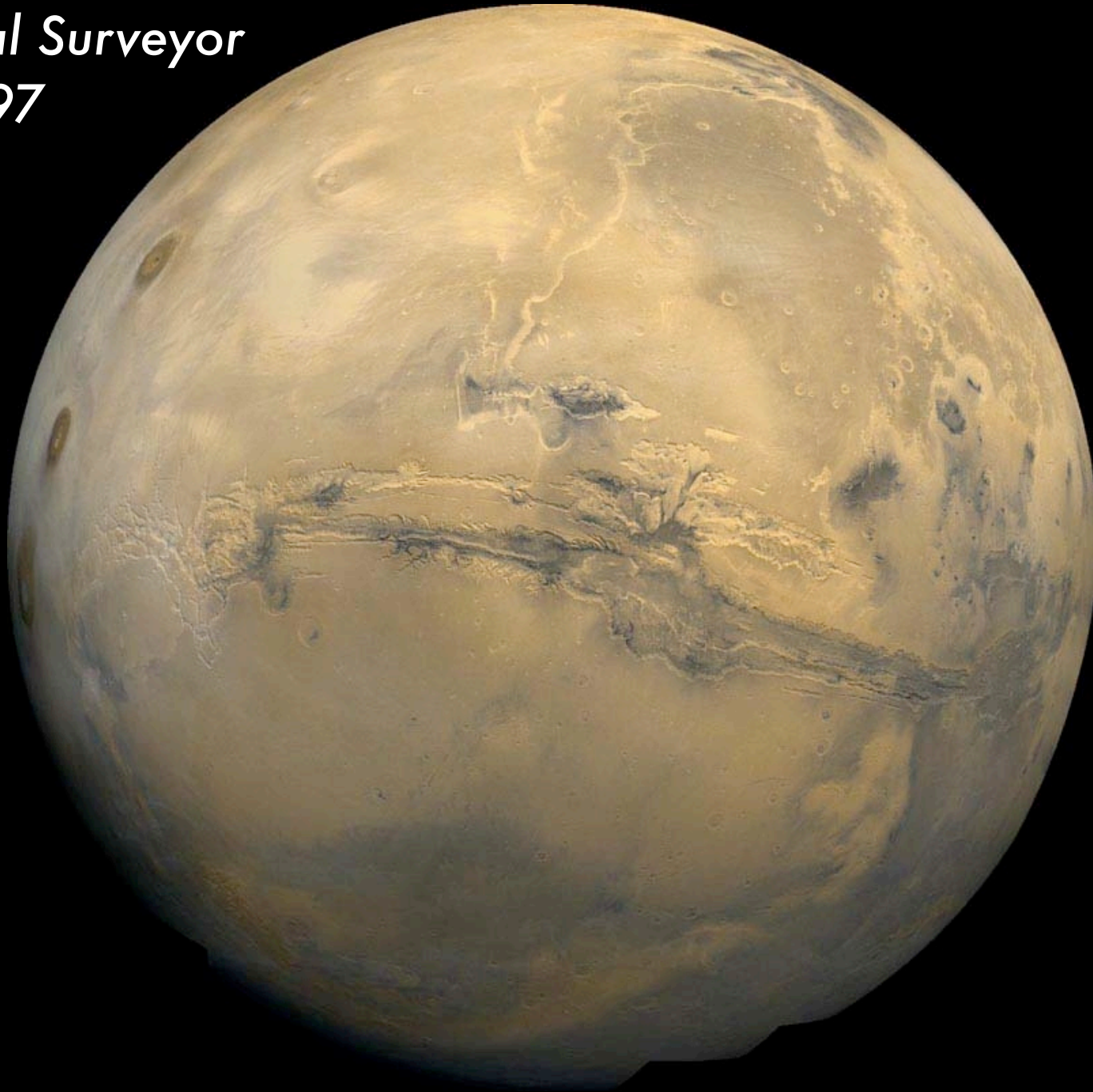
Apollo 16
1972



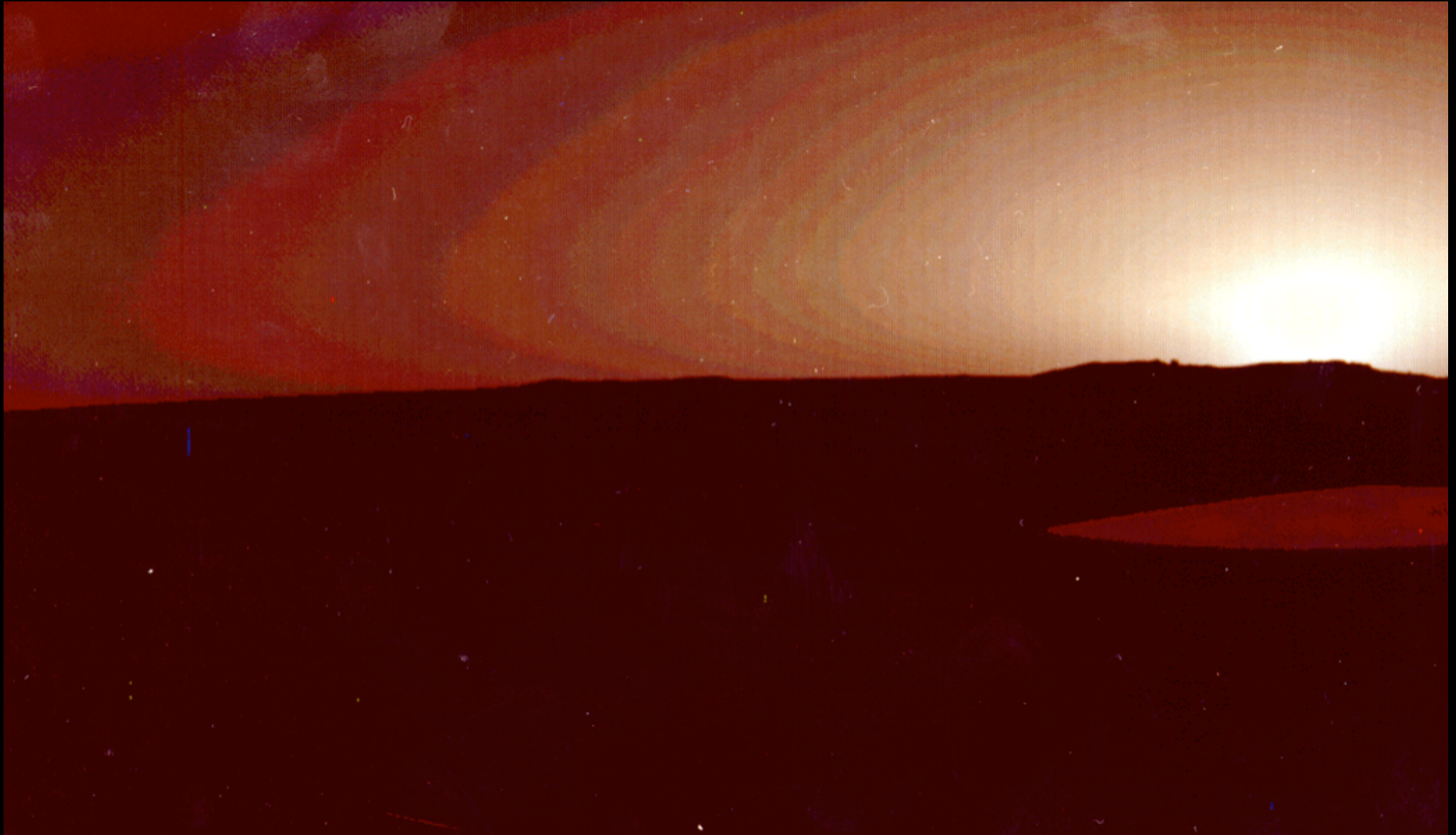
Mars

Mars Global Surveyor

1997



Sunset on Mars
Viking Lander
1976

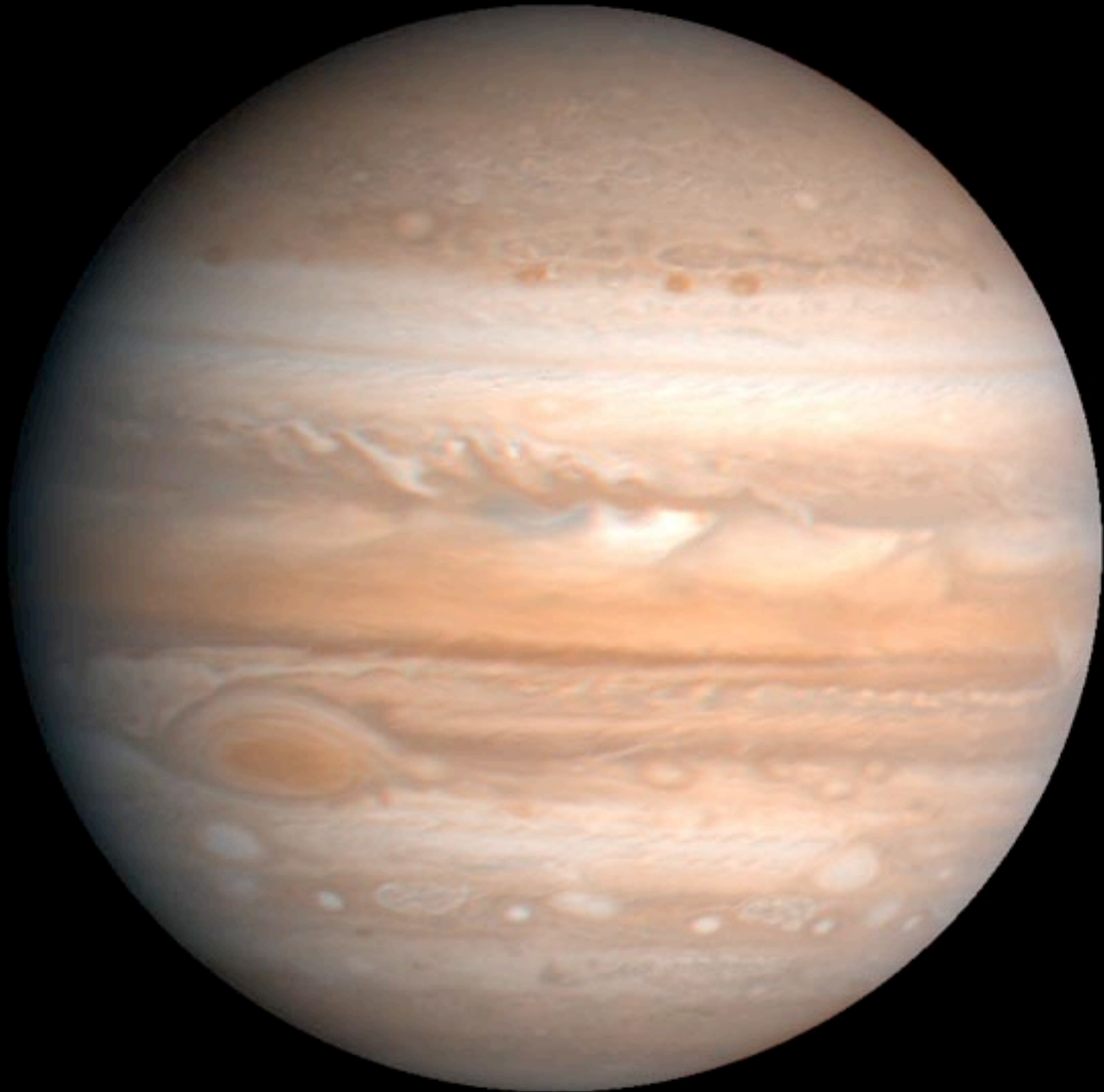


The Asteroid Gaspra

Galileo

1991



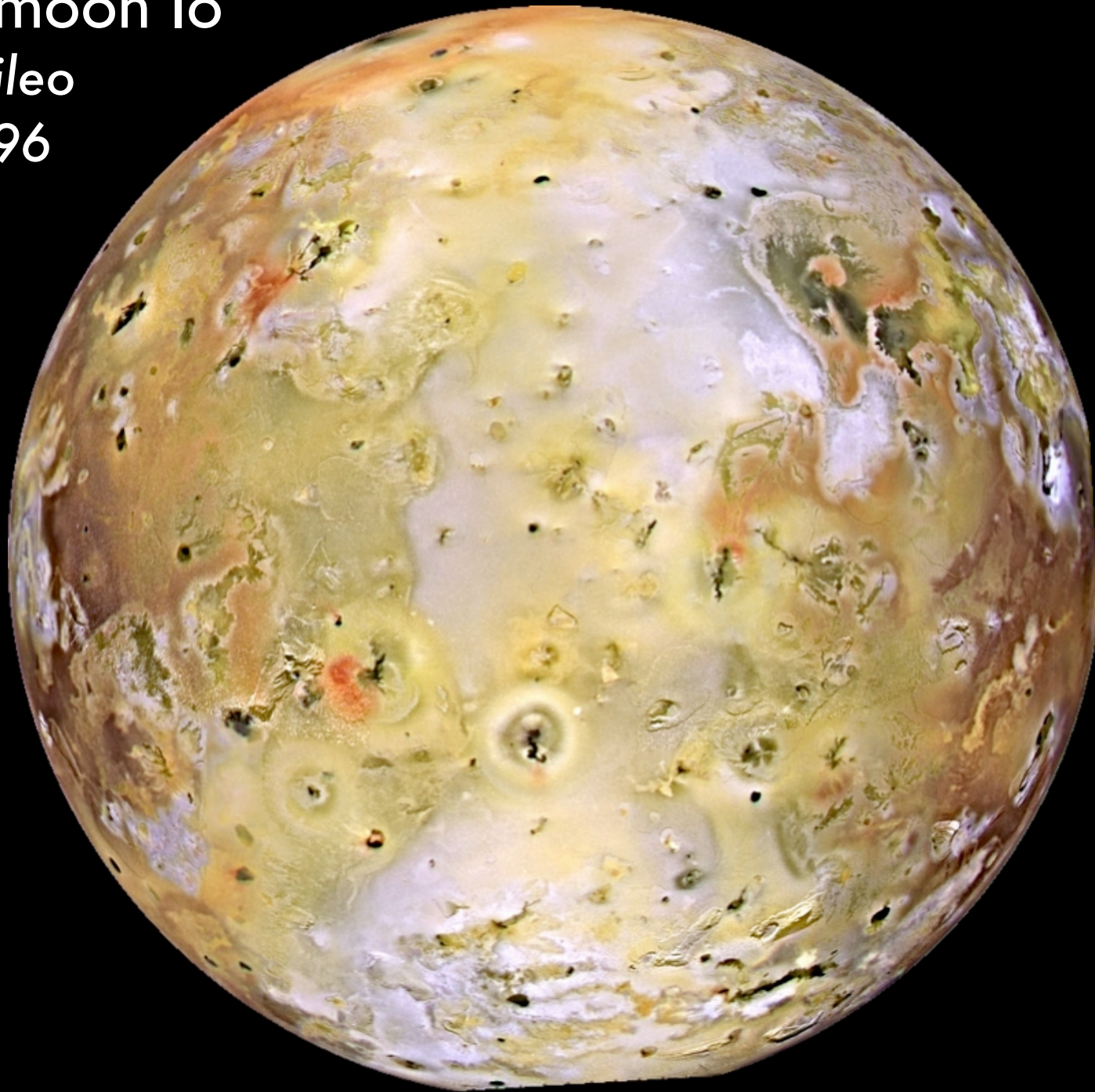


Jupiter
Voyager 1
1979

Jupiter's moon Io

Galileo

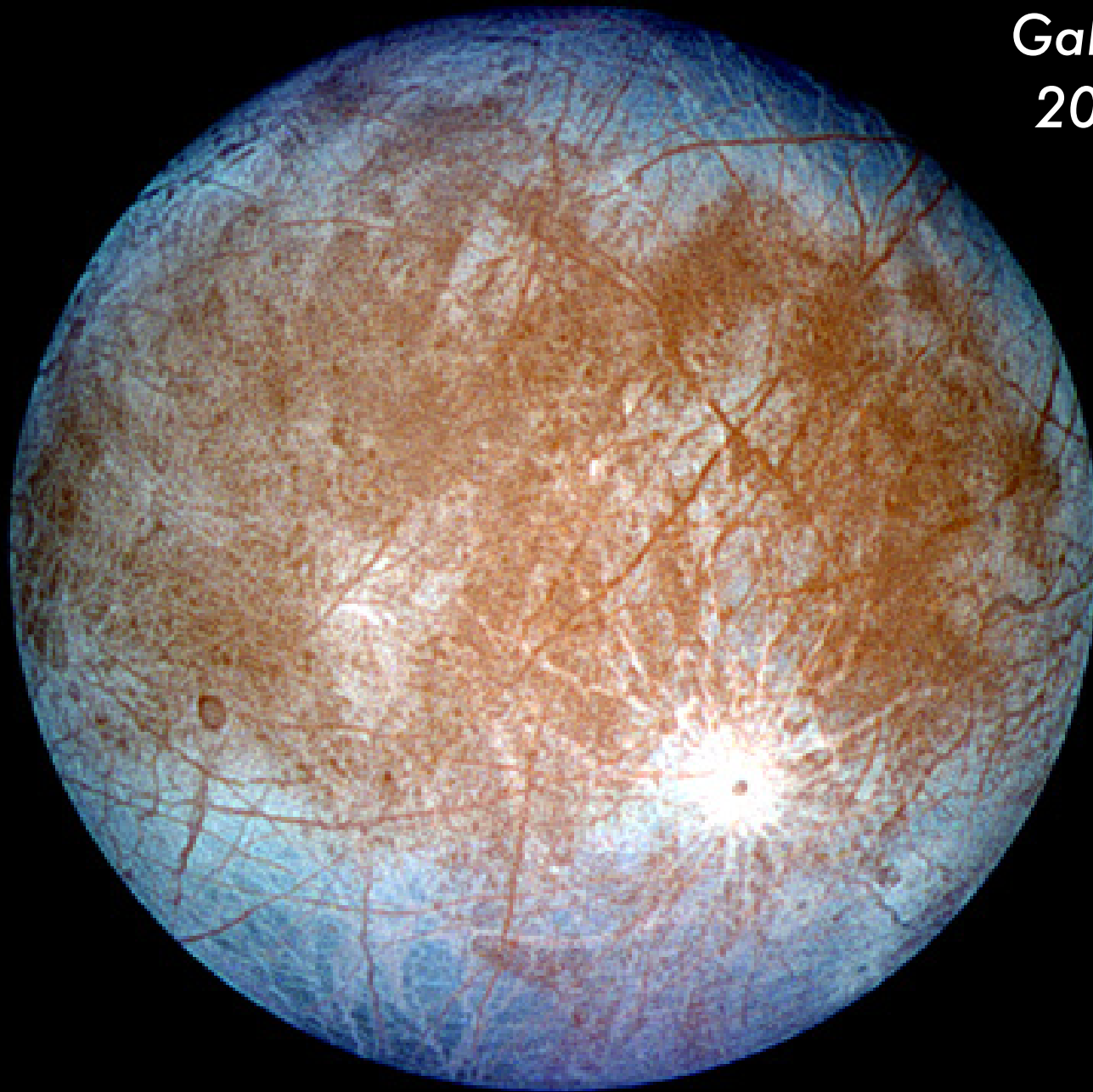
1996





Io and Jupiter
Cassini
2004

Jupiter's moon Europa
Galileo
2000



Jupiter's moon Callisto

Galileo

2001

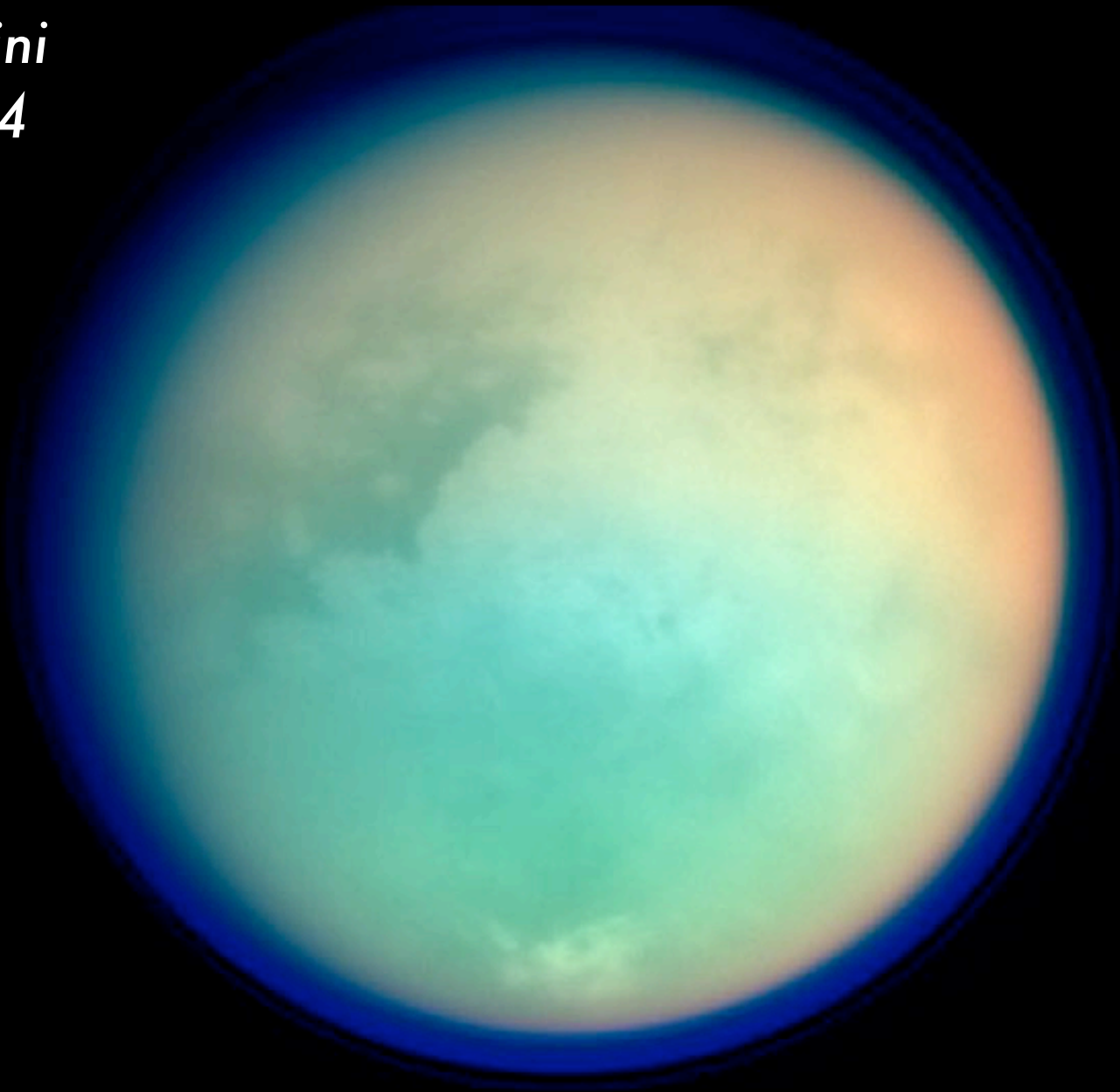


Saturn
Cassini
2004



Saturn's moon Titan

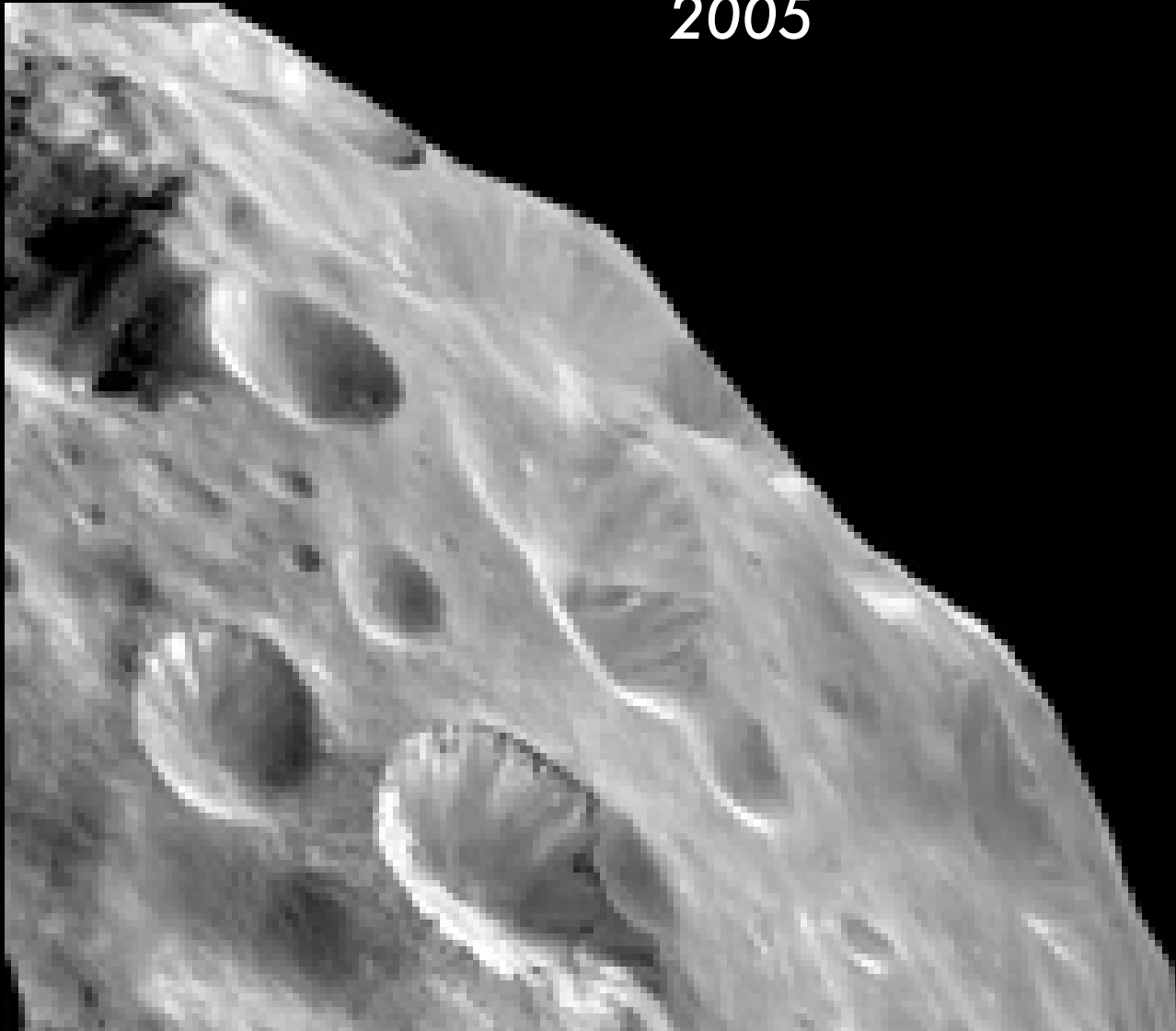
Cassini
2004



Saturn's moon Phoebe

Cassini

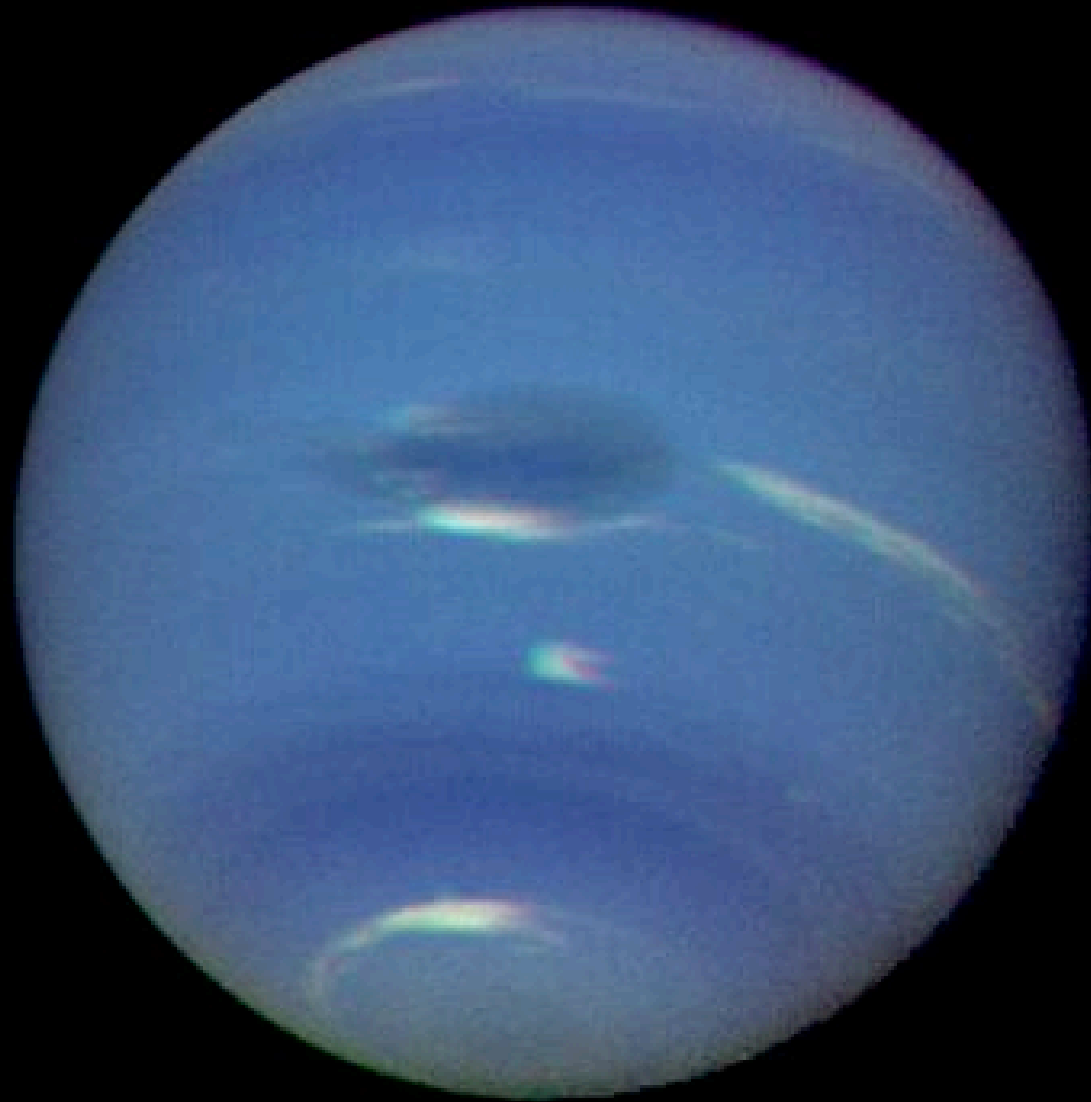
2005





Uranus
Voyager 2
1986

Neptune
Voyager 2
1989



Pluto and its moon Charon
Hubble Space Telescope
1994



Earth and Moon
Apollo 8
1968



*We shall not cease from exploration
And the end of all our exploring
Will be to arrive where we started
And know the place for the first time.*

-T. S. Eliot, Little Gidding.

