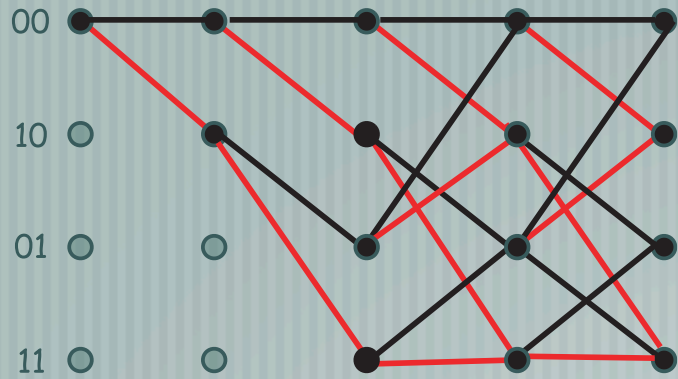
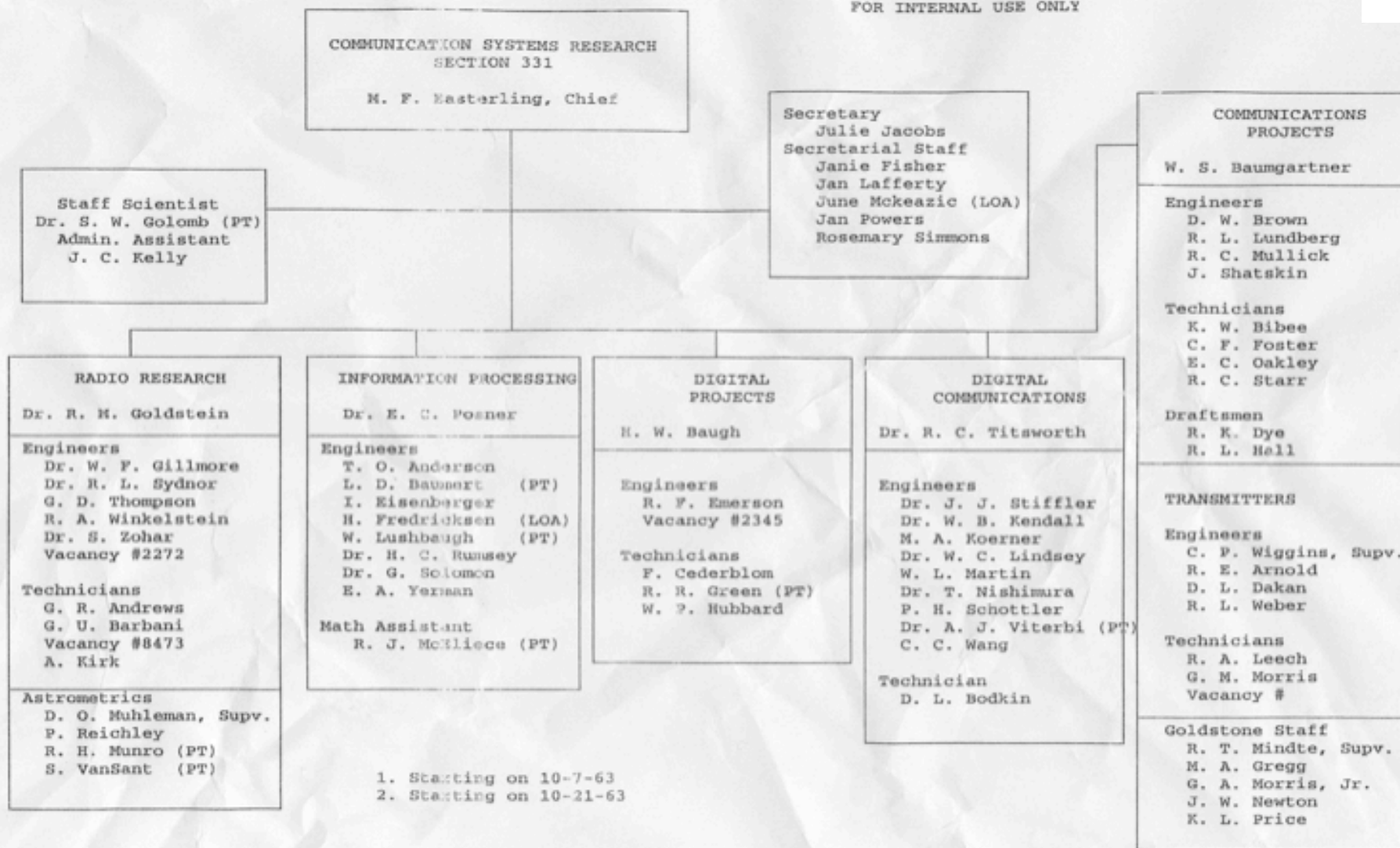


Viterbi's Impact on the Exploration of the Solar System



FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY



October 25, 1963

M. F. Easterling

PRENTICE-HALL  SERIES
INTERNATIONAL SERIES IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

 *Baumert, Easterling, Stiffler, Viterbi, Golomb.*

Digital Communications
with Space Applications

SERIES IN INFORMATION THEORY

Proof of Optimality of Orthogonal Codes

First Appearance of

$$\frac{E_b}{N_0} > \ln 2$$

Error Bounds for Convolutional Codes and an Asymptotically Optimum Decoding Algorithm

ANDREW J. VITERBI, SENIOR MEMBER, IEEE

IV. A PROBABILISTIC NONSEQUENTIAL DECODING ALGORITHM

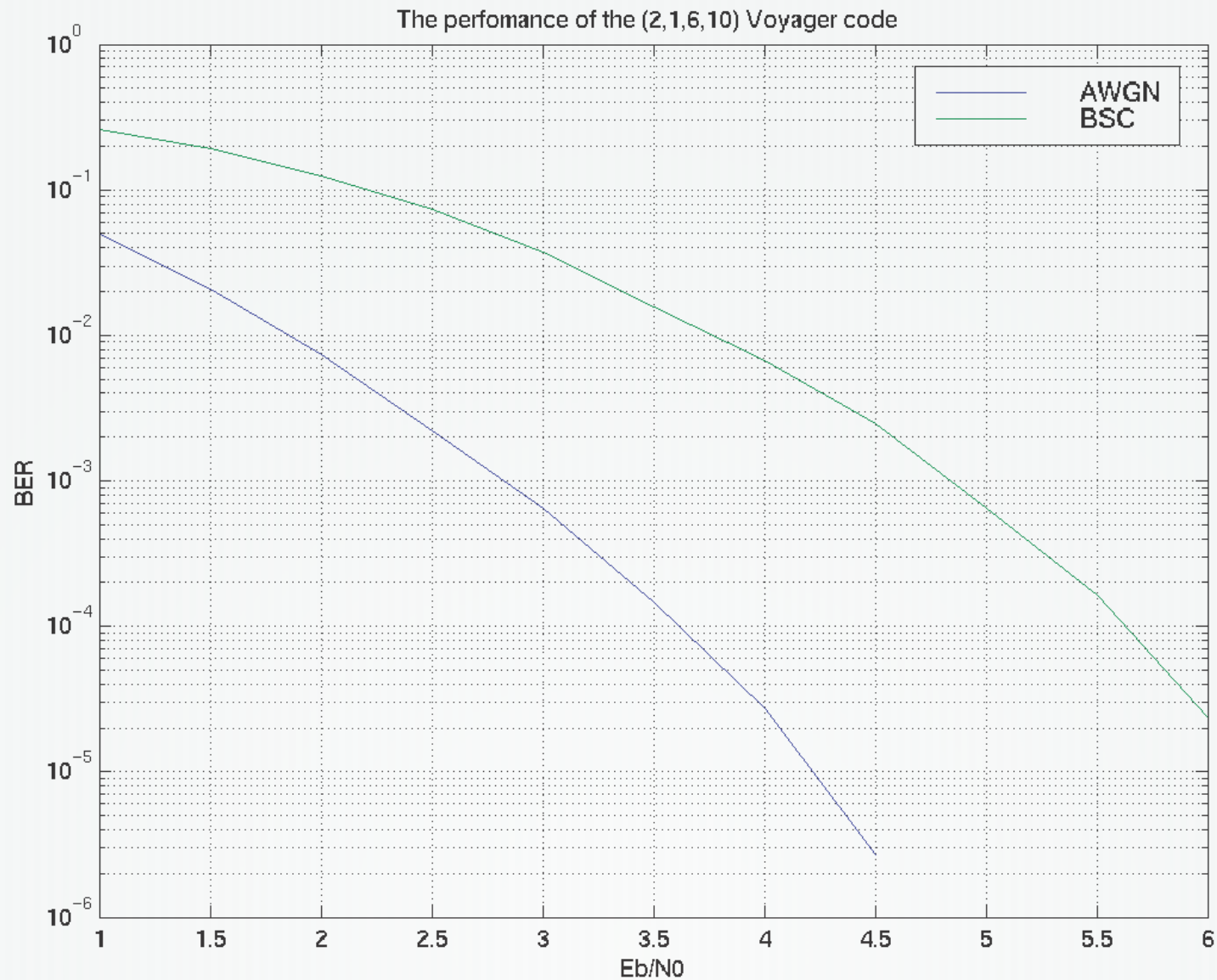
We now describe a new probabilistic nonsequential decoding algorithm which, as we shall show in the next section, is asymptotically optimum for rates $R > R_0 = E_0(1)$. The algorithm decodes an L -branch tree by performing L repetitions of one basic step. We adopt the convention of denoting each branch of a given path by its data symbol a_i , an element of $GF(q)$. Also, although $GF(q)$ is isomorphic to the integers modulo q only when q is a prime, for the sake of compact notation, we shall use the integer r to denote the r th element of the field.

In *Step 1* the decoder considers all q^K paths for the first K branches (where K is the branch constraint length of the code) and computes all q^K likelihood functions $\prod_{i=1}^K p(\mathbf{y}_i | a_i)$. The decoder then compares the likelihood function for the q paths:

$$\begin{aligned} &(0, a_2, a_3, \dots a_K), \\ &(1, a_2, a_3, \dots a_K), \\ &\dots\dots\dots \\ &(q - 1, a_2, a_3, \dots a_K) \end{aligned}$$

for each of the q^{K-1} possible vectors $(a_2, a_3 \dots a_K)$. It thus performs q^{K-1} comparisons each among q path likelihood functions. Let the path corresponding to the greatest likelihood function in each comparison be denoted the survivor. Only the q^{K-1} survivors of as many comparisons are preserved for further consideration; the remaining paths are discarded. Among the q^{K-1} survivors

EE/Ma 127b, Class Project 2





Jet Propulsion Laboratory Interplanetary Error-Control Codes

[No Coding (Pre 1969)

 [(32,6) Biorthogonal Block Code (1969 - 1975)

 [$K=7$, $R=1/2$ Conv. Code + Viterbi Decoding (1977 - 1986)

— Plus Reed-Solomon if Data Compression is Used

 [$K=15$, $R=1/6$ CC/VD + RS (1986 - 2004)

[Turbo Codes (2004 - ?)

[LDPC Codes (2006 - ?)

No Coding: The Early Mariners

- [Mariner 2, 1962

- Venus Flyby

- [Mariner 4, 1965

- Mars Flyby

- First close-up photographs of another planet.

- [Mariner 5, 1967

- Venus Flyby

(32,6) Biorthogonal Code + "Green Machine" Decoding

— [Mariners 6, 7 (1969)

— Mars Flyby

— [Mariner 9 (1971)

— Mars Orbit

+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-
+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+
+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-
+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+
+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+
+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+
-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+
-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-
-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+
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-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-
-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+

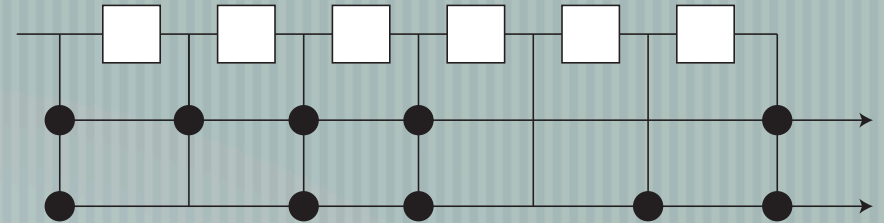
The (8,4) biorthogonal code

(32,6) Biorthogonal Code/ "Green Machine" Decoding

		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
		+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
		+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-
— [Mariner 10, 1973-1974	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+
		+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-
		+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+
—	Mercury and Venus	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+
		+	-	-	+	-	+	+	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
— [Viking Mars Landers, 1976	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+
		-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+
		-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-
—	Mars' Surface	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+
		-	+	-	+	+	-	+	-
		-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-
		-	+	+	-	+	-	-	+

The (8,4) biorthogonal code

$K=7, R=1/2$ Convolutional Code with Viterbi Decoding



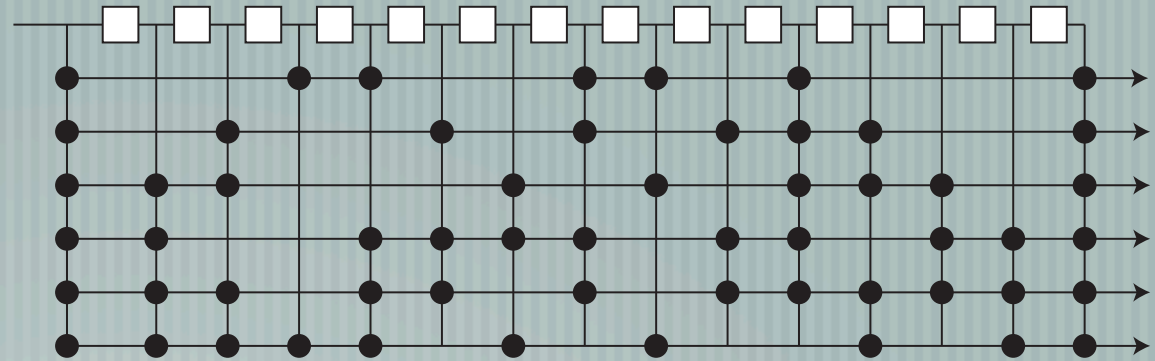
— [Voyagers 1&2 (1977-)

— “Grand Tour”

— [Magellan Venus Radar Mapper (1989-1993)

— [Mars Global Surveyor (1997-)

K = 15 Convolutional Codes with Big Decoding



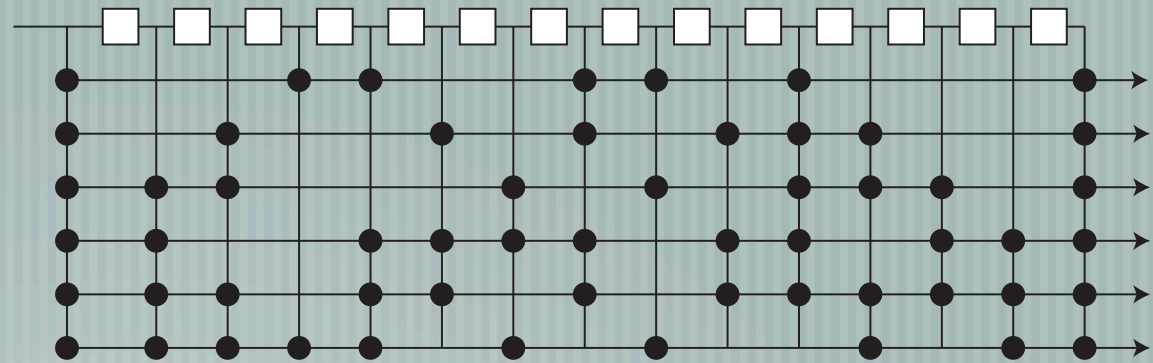
Galileo (1989 – 2003)

A Sea of Troubles

Mars Pathfinder (1996- 1997)

Sojourner

K = 15 Convolutional Codes with Big Decoding



— [Cassini (1997 —)

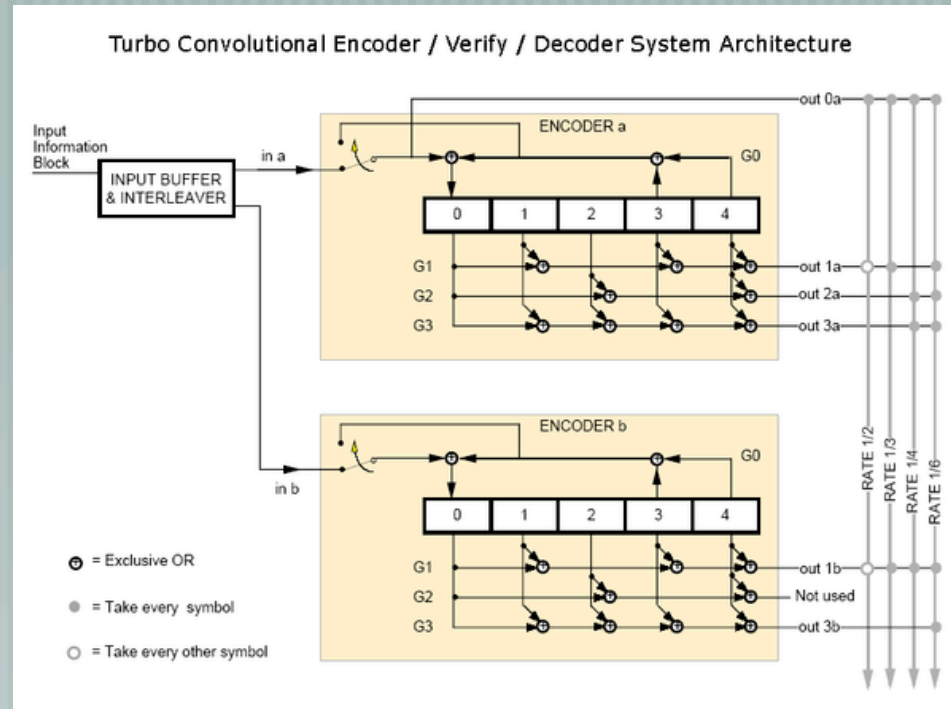
— Huygens Titan Probe, 2005

— [Mars Exploration Rover (2003–2004)

— Spirit and Opportunity



A Brave New World :Turbo Codes



— [Messenger to Mercury (APL Mission: 2004–2011)

— [Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter (Aug 2005 Launch)

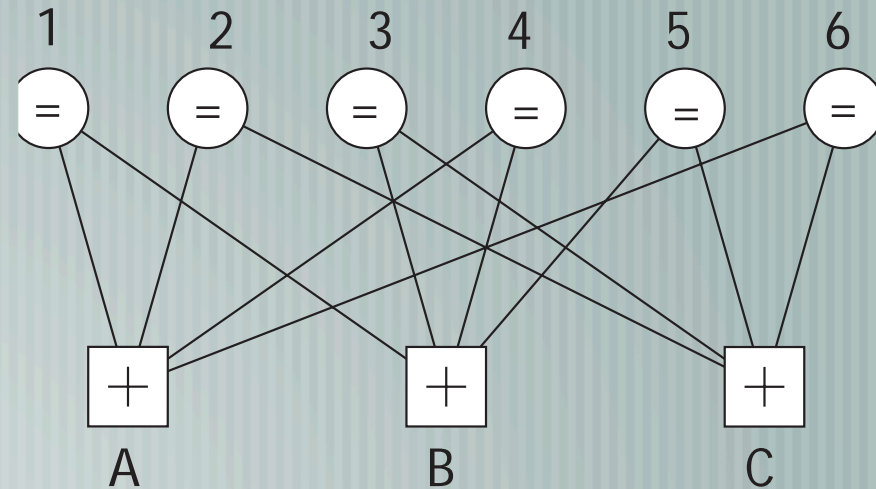
— Both use (8920, 1/6) CCSDS turbo code

Back to the Future: LDPC Codes

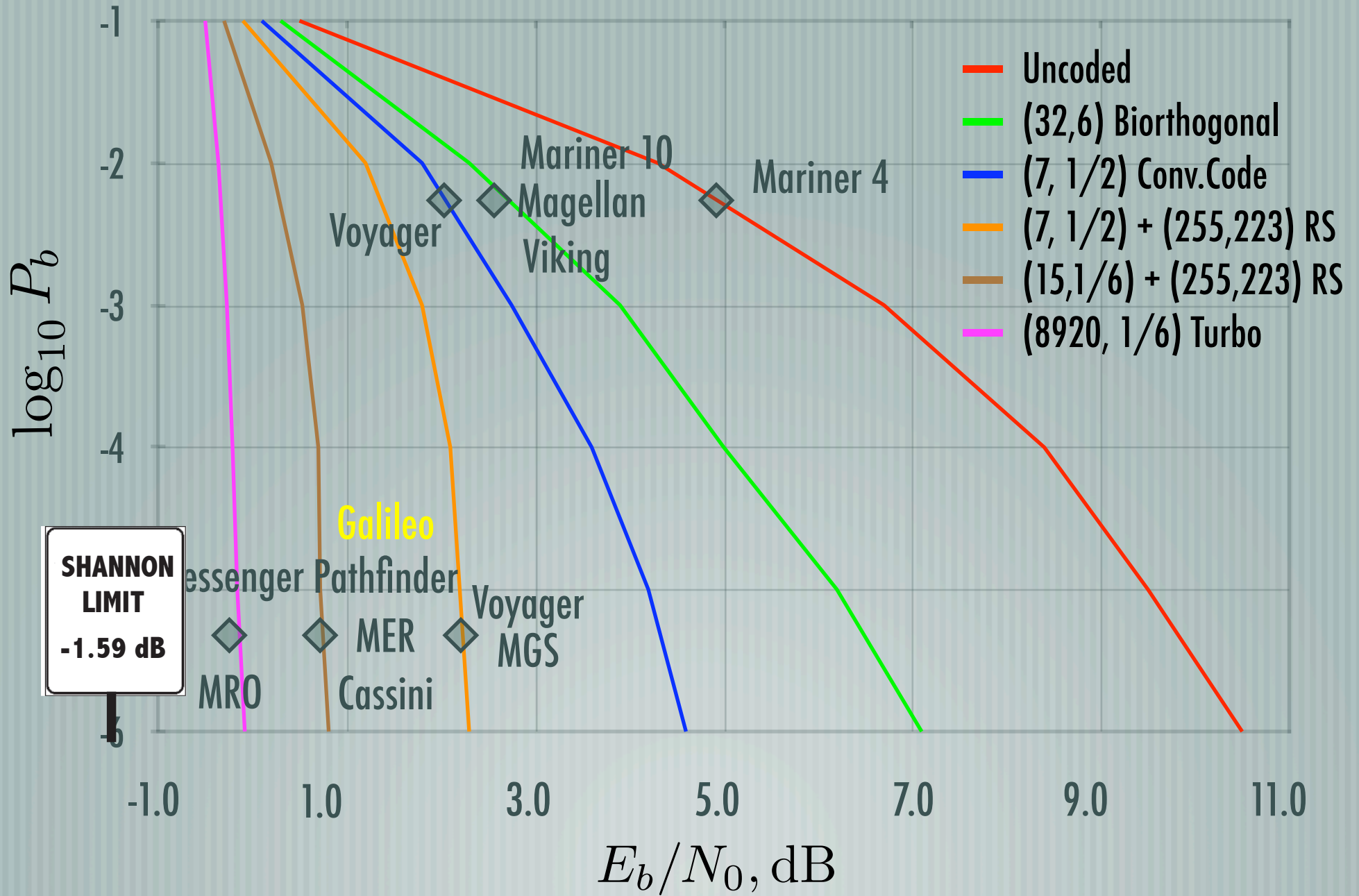
$$\begin{matrix} & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ A & \left(\begin{matrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ B & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ C & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{matrix} \right) \end{matrix}.$$

[Mars Telecomm Orbiter 2010

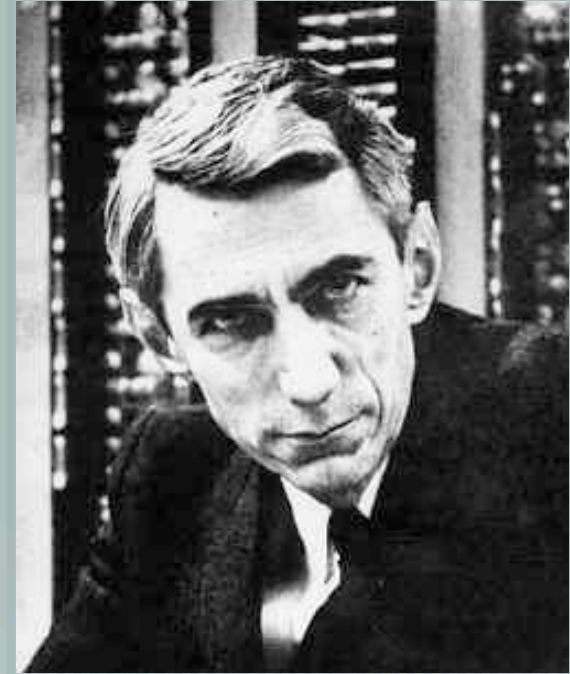
[And Beyond ?



SUMMARY



Claude Shannon:



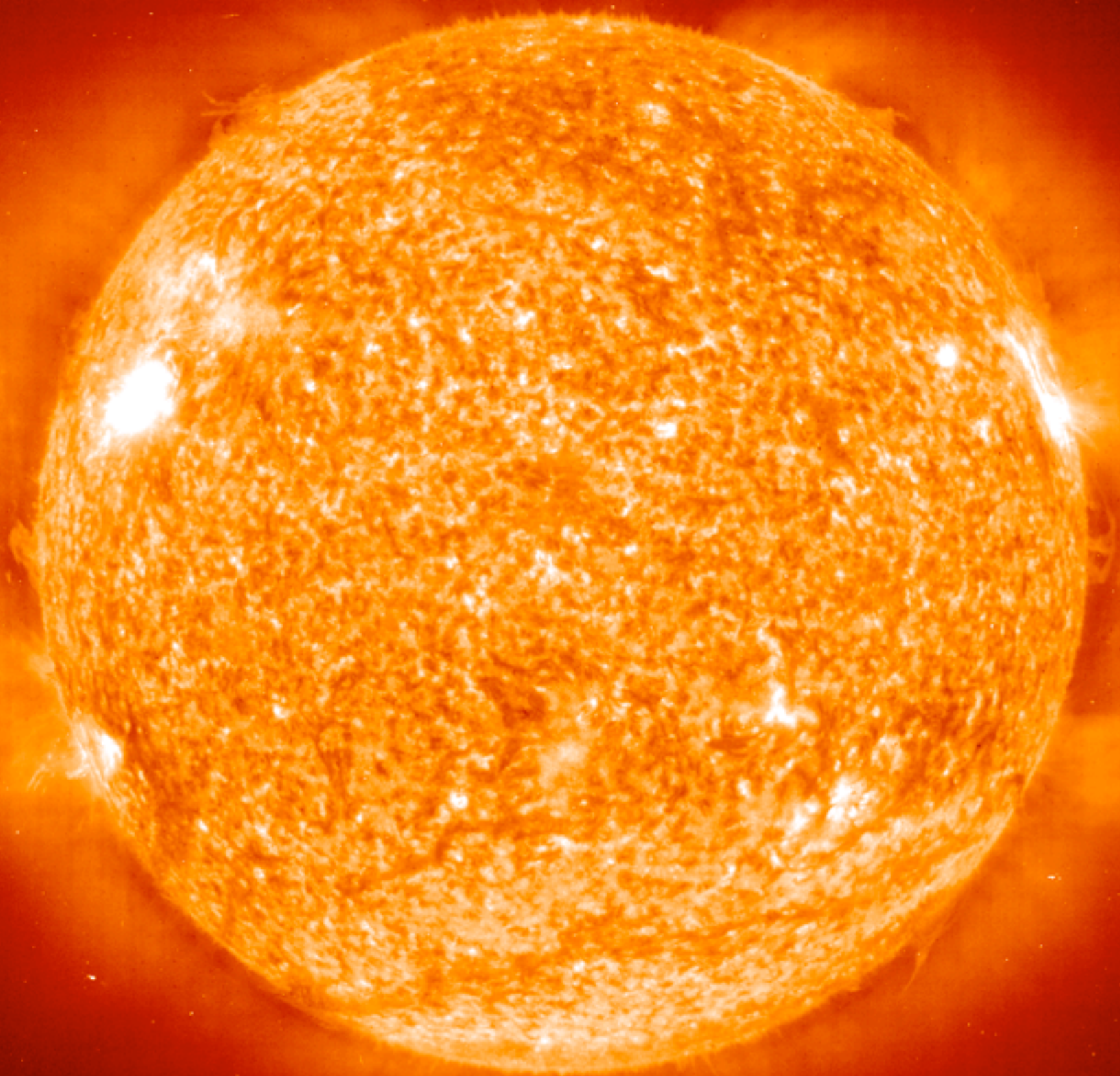
“The fundamental problem of communication is that of reproducing at one point either exactly or approximately a message selected at another point.”

“Frequently the messages have *meaning*”

A Tour of the Solar System

On the Occasion of Andrew Viterbi's 70th Birthday.

Ludwig van Beethoven, Moonlight Sonata
Daniel Barenboim, pianist



Mercury
Mariner 10
1974



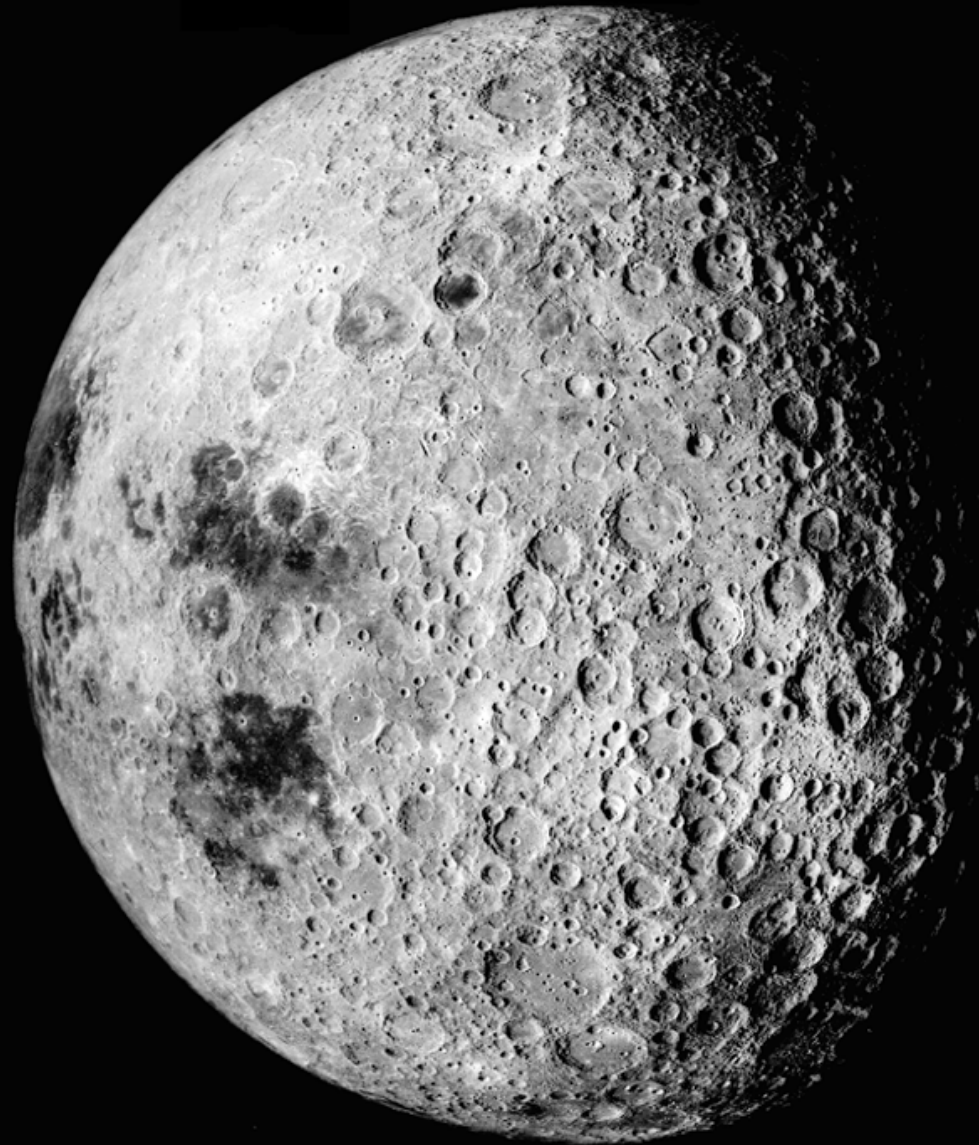
Venus
Magellan
1990



The Far Side of the Moon

Apollo 16

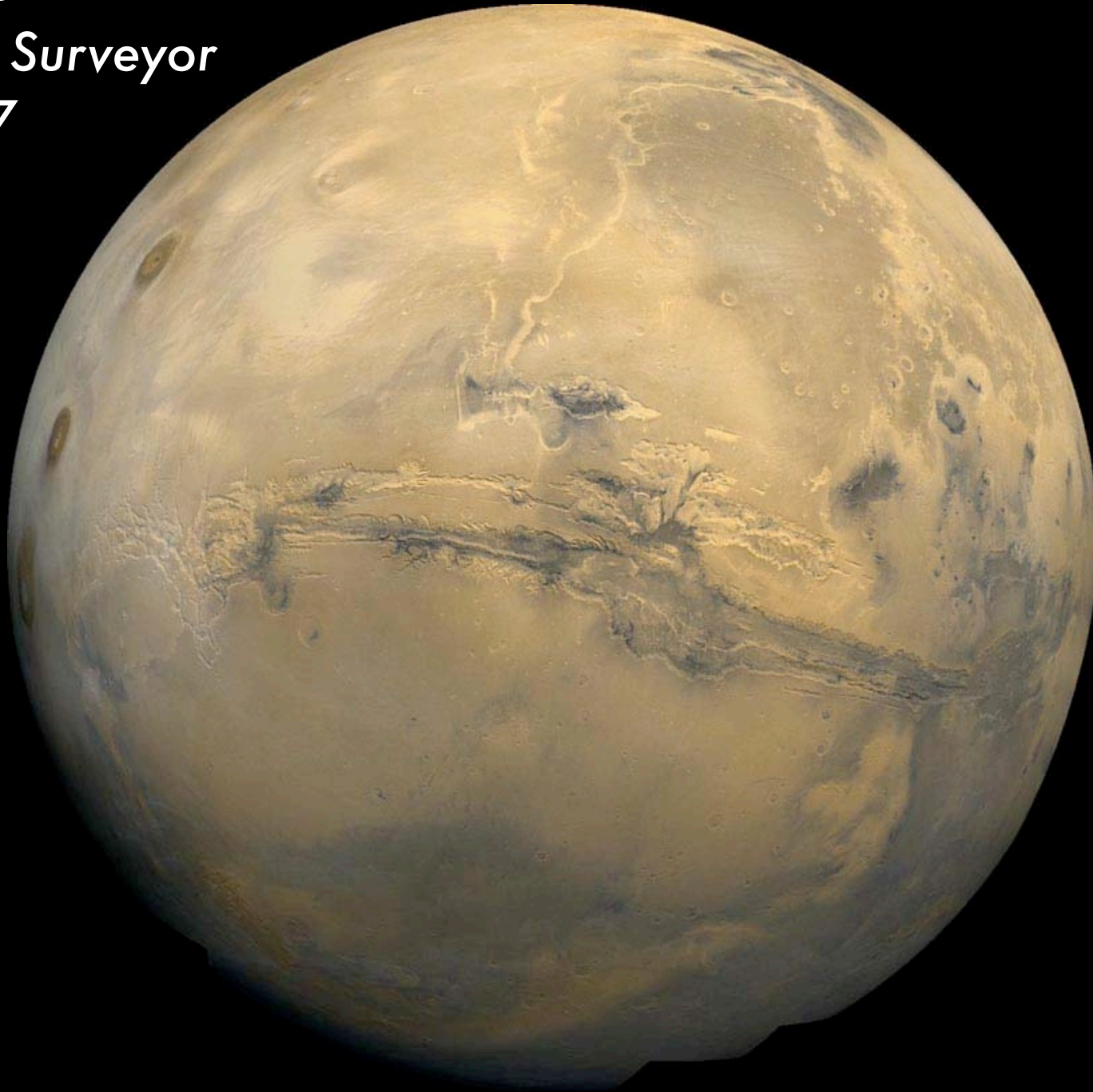
1972



Mars

Mars Global Surveyor

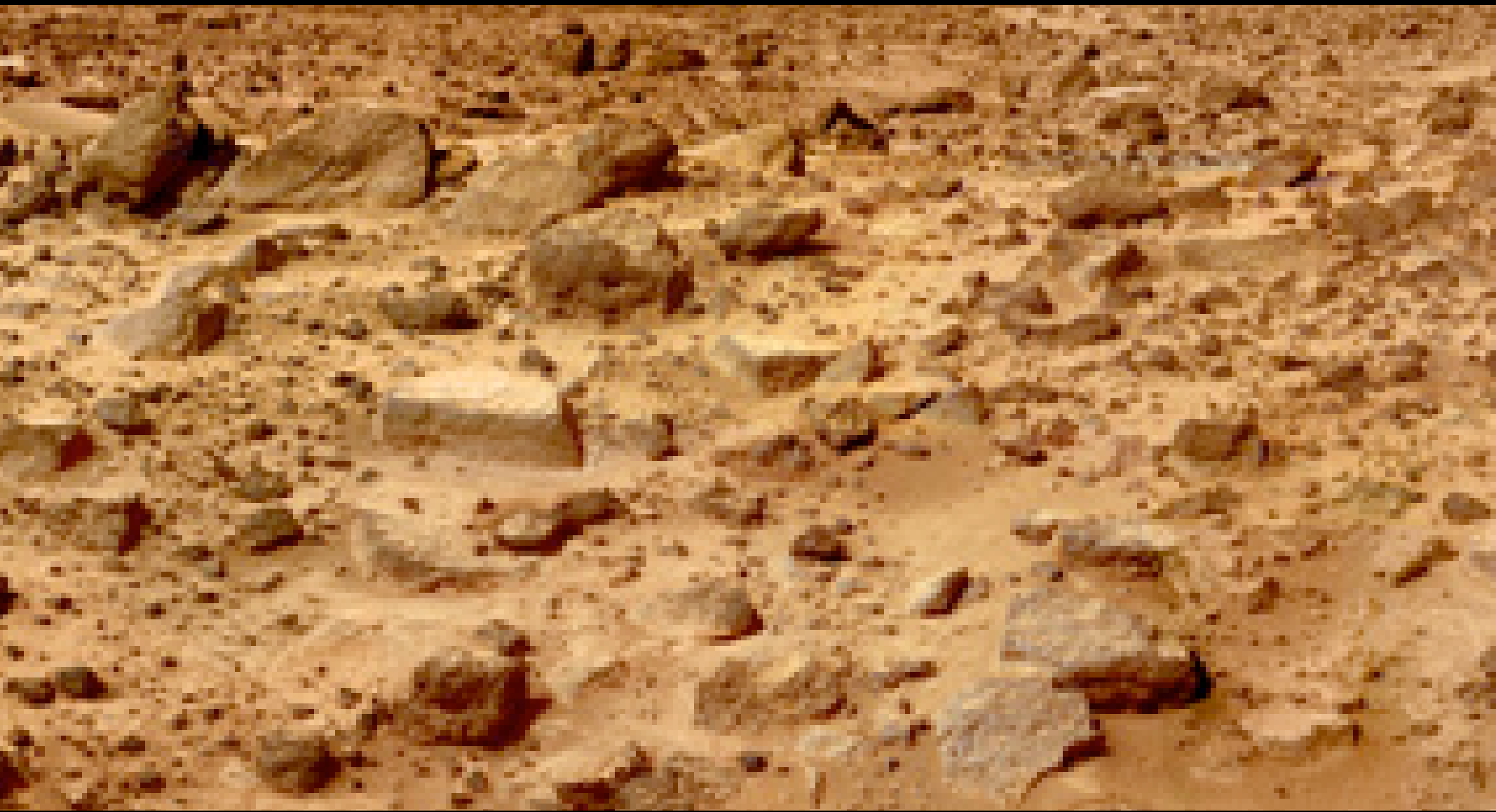
1997



The Surface of Mars

Mars Pathfinder

1998

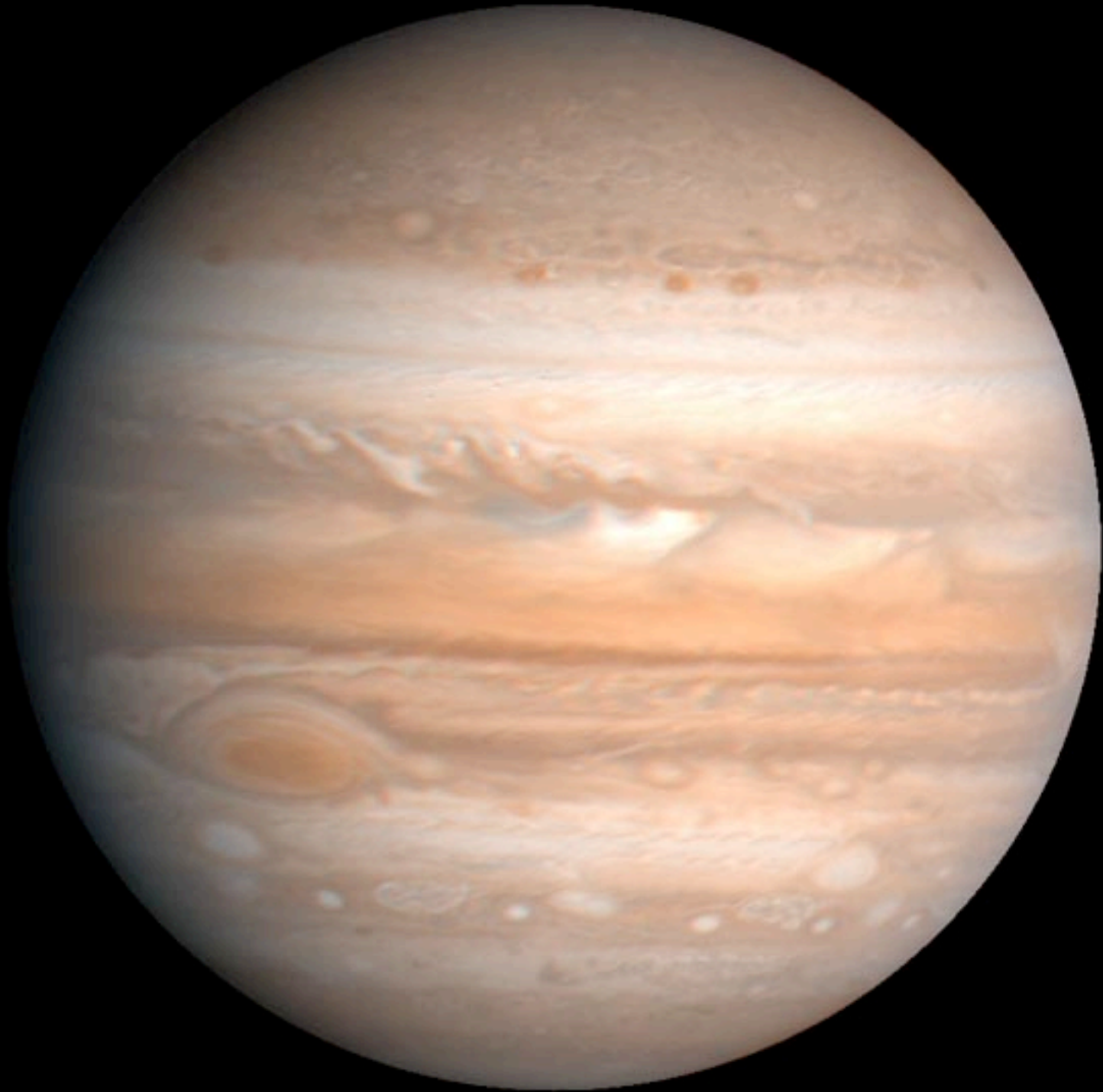


The Asteroid Gaspra

Galileo

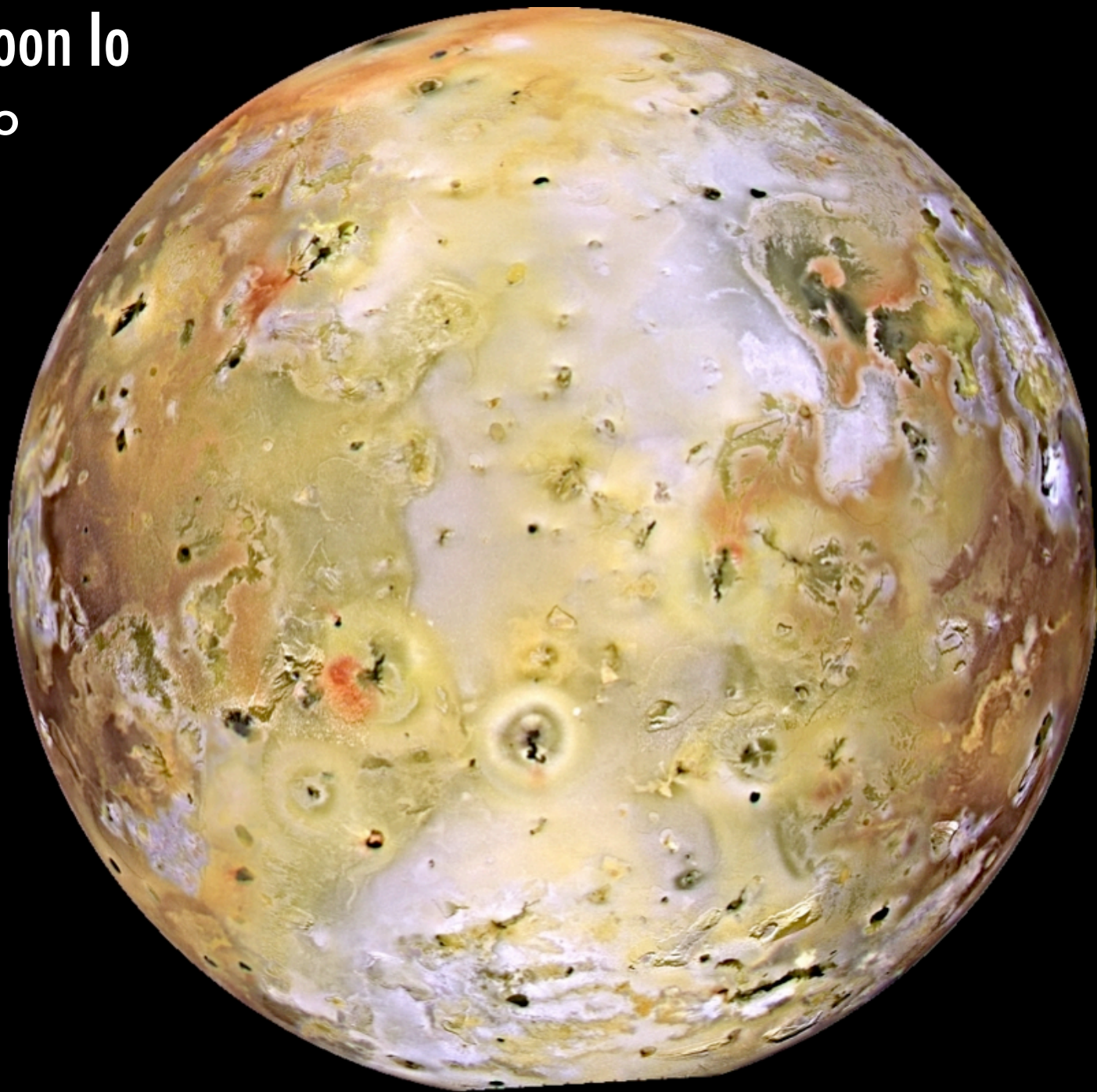
1991





Jupiter
Voyager 1
1979

Jupiter's moon Io
Galileo
1996



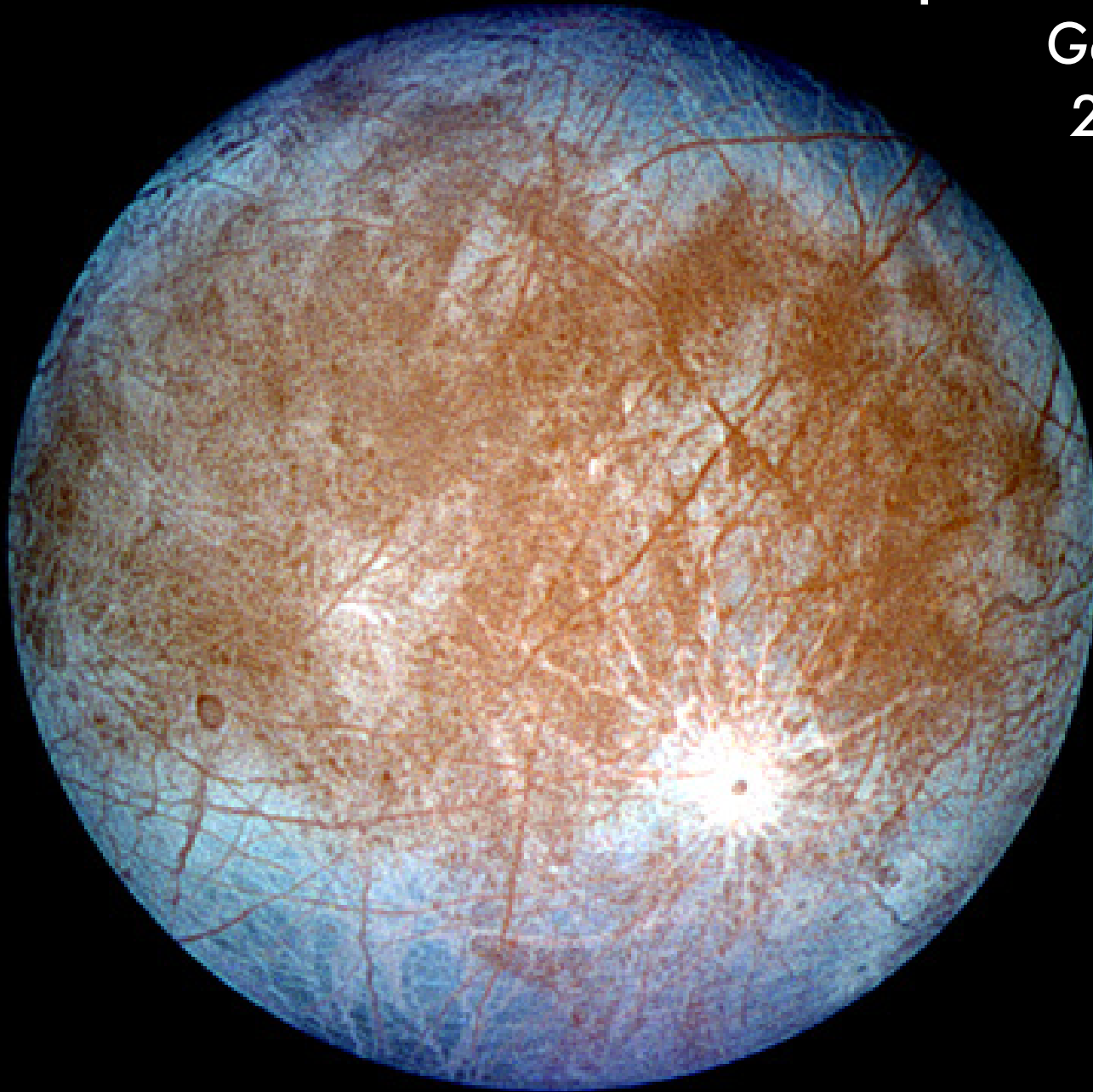


Io above Jupiter
Cassini
2004

Jupiter's moon Europa

Galileo

2000



Jupiter's moon Callisto

Galileo

2001



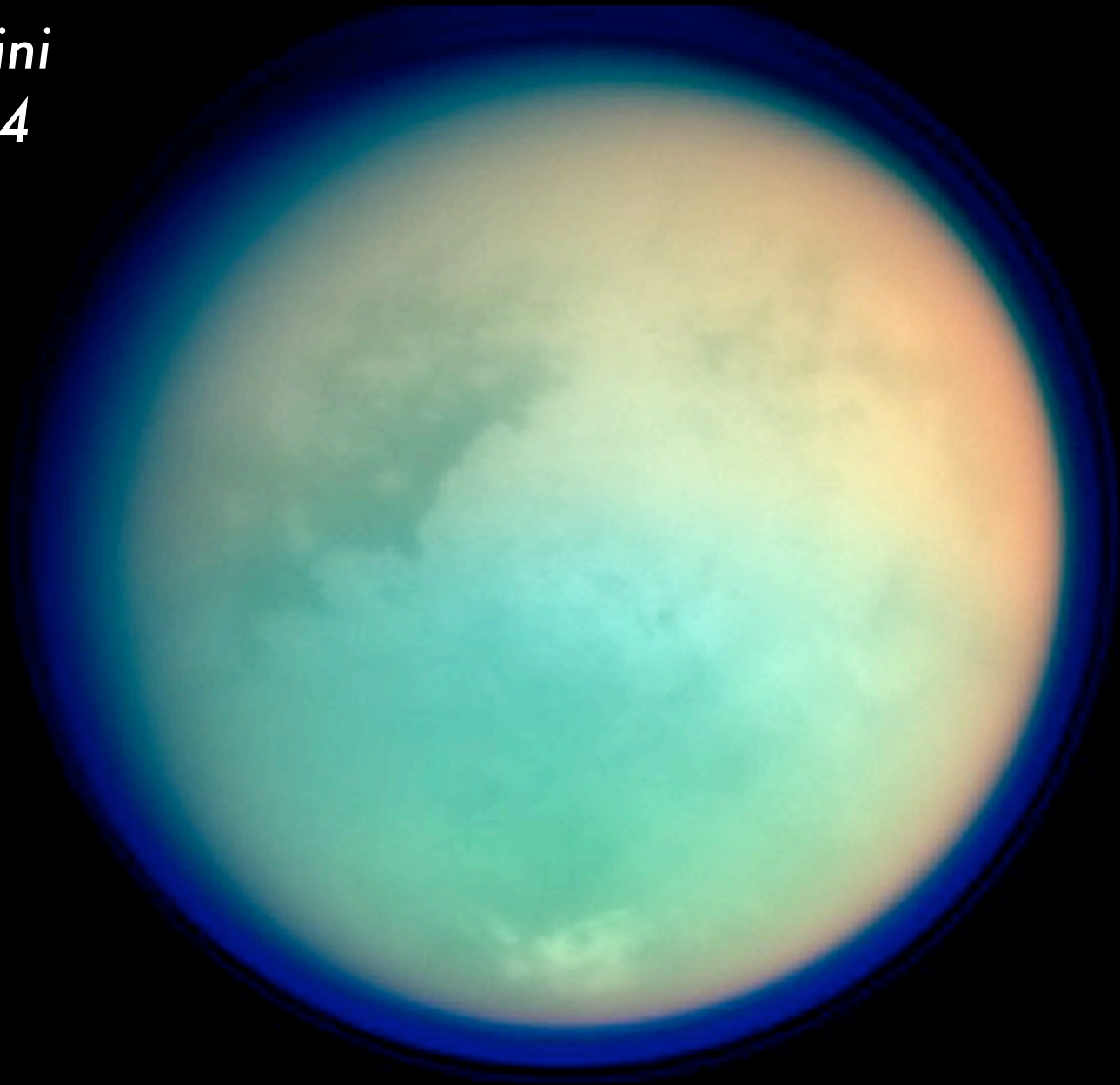
Saturn
Cassini
2004



Saturn's moon Titan

Cassini

2004



Saturn's moon Phoebe

Cassini

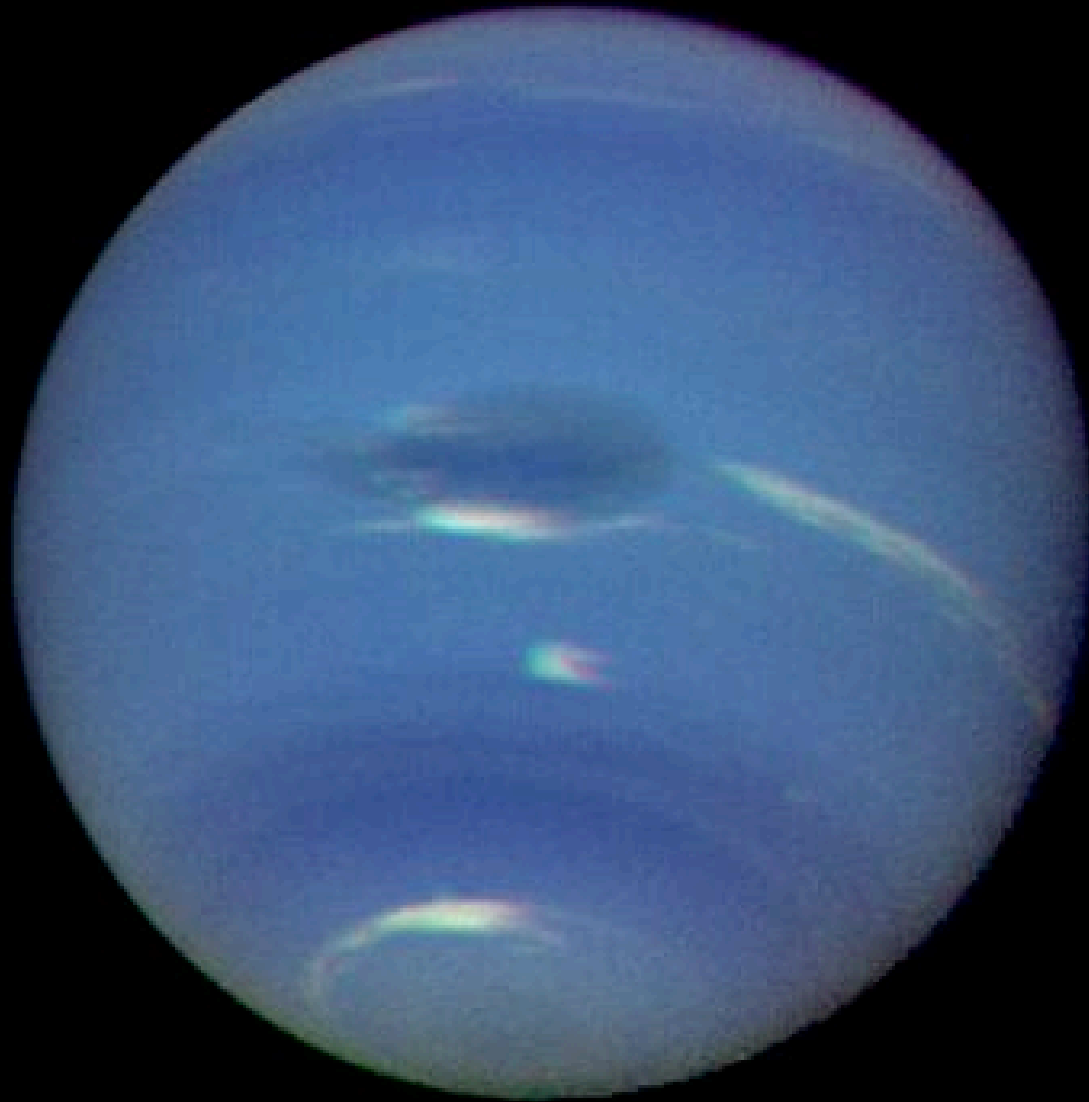
2005





Uranus
Voyager 2
1986

Neptune
Voyager 2
1989



Pluto and its moon Charon
Hubble Space Telescope
1994



Earthrise
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



Happy Birthday Andy!

