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OPTIMUM SYNCHRONIZATION CODES TO FOLLOW AN ALTERNATING MARK/SPA--ETC(U)

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# Optimum Synchronization Codes to Follow an Alternating Mark/Space Prefix

J. O. COLEMAN

Radar Analysis Branch  
Radar Division

2. *Interim report*

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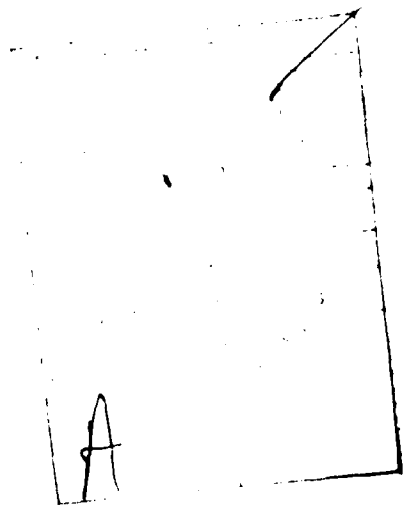
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## OPTIMUM SYNCHRONIZATION CODES TO FOLLOW AN ALTERNATING MARK/SPACE PREFIX

### INTRODUCTION

Designers of data-transmission systems frequently need fixed sequences or codes a few bits long which can be inserted into binary data streams to facilitate synchronization in receiving equipment. Probably the most widely used codes for this purpose are the Barker codes [1-3], which have optimum autocorrelation functions if no signal is present either before or after the codes. Neuman and Hofman, using the same type of code quality measure, gave suboptimal codes [4] longer than the 13 bits of the longest Barker code. The Williard codes were designed for minimum probability of false sync if the code were embedded in random data [5].

We found that none of these codes were appropriate for our particular needs, which involved designing a modem for communication through a radar transmitter. We needed a code which would allow reliable synchronization with the code preceded with a prefix alternating between +1 and -1. This situation is commonly encountered in data-transmission modems which are required to operate in burst mode. The alternating sequence is provided to allow for the fastest possible acquisition of synchronization of bit or symbol timing at the modem receiver. The end of this synchronization preamble and the beginning of data proper are detected with a combination of a timeout from signal energy detection and a "match" indication from a binary matched filter looking for a predetermined end-of-preamble code a few bits long. It is assumed here that synchronization will be declared immediately upon recognition of the code in the data stream. The data following the code are therefore irrelevant.

This report gives the optimum codes of up to nine bits long for detection with a matched filter in such an environment. Massey mentioned in 1972 that the optimum synchronization rule for this situation remained an open problem [6]. To my knowledge it remains so, as this report does not examine the problem from the point of view of detection theory but simply assumes that the synchronization detector will look for a peak in the correlation of the  $N$ -bit code word with successively shifted  $N$ -bit segments of the received data stream.

### THE OPTIMALITY CRITERION

The computation of the optimality criterion involves constructing a preamble consisting of  $B$  alternating bits followed by an  $N$ -bit code. This preamble is then put through a filter matched to the code only. The optimum codes are those that maximize the ratio of the largest peak in the filter output (when the matched filter contains the code) to the magnitude of the next largest preceding peak (the sidelobe magnitude peak) in the filter output. To express this mathematically, let  $C(i)$ ,  $0 < i < N + 1$ , represent a code in which each  $C(i)$  is equal to either +1 or -1. Construct from that code a sequence  $S(i)$ ,  $0 < i < 2N + B$ , consisting of the preamble padded with leading zeros:

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$$S(i) = 0, 0 < i < N,$$

$$S(i) = (-1)^{i-N}, N - 1 < i < N + B,$$

$$S(i) = C(i - N - B + 1), N + B - 1 < i < 2N + B.$$

The filter output function can then be defined by

$$F(k) = \sum_{i=1}^N C(i) S(k + i - 1), 0 < k < N + B + 1.$$

Because  $F(N + B)$  will always be equal to  $N$ , the quantity to be minimized in choosing the code is the maximum of  $|F(k)|$  over  $0 < k < N + B$ .

THE OPTIMAL CODES

The optimality criterion given above was applied to find the best codes of lengths two through nine. Table 1 gives the codes which were found to have sidelobe magnitude peaks of unity. For each code length, the table shows the preamble consisting of the alternating prefix followed by the code. The associated filter output is shown immediately below the preamble. The codes were found with a simple search technique performed by the program whose listing is shown in the Appendix. In all cases the number of alternating bits preceding the code was set to the smallest even number which was greater than or equal to the number of code bits. This makes the extrapolation of the given filter-output function to larger numbers of alternating bits simple.

Codes which have sidelobe peaks no greater in magnitude than unity were found only for lengths two, three, five, and seven. There are two such codes of length three, but only one for each

Table 1 -- Codes with Sidelobe Magnitude Peaks of Unity

	Prefix	Code
Preamble	1 -1	1 1
Filter output	1 0	0 2
Preamble	1 -1 1 -1	1 -1 -1
Filter output	-1 0 1 -1	1 -1 3
Preamble	1 -1 1 -1	1 1 1
Filter output	1 0 1 -1	1 1 3
Preamble	1 -1 1 -1 1 -1	1 -1 -1 1 1
Filter output	1 0 -1 0 1 -1	1 -1 -1 -1 5
Preamble	1 -1 1 -1 1 -1 1 -1	1 -1 -1 1 1 1 1
Filter output	1 0 1 0 -1 0 1 -1	1 -1 -1 -1 1 1 7

of the other three lengths. For code lengths of four, six, eight, and nine, the sidelobe peak is of magnitude two. The codes for these four lengths are shown in Tables 2, 3, 4, and 5 respectively. There is more than one optimum code for each of these four lengths.

Presumably, the primary reason for using a code of this sort for synchronization is to make the synchronization process error tolerant. A single bit error can at worst raise the magnitude of the sidelobe peak by two and lower the actual correlation peak by two. Therefore, any code shown which has a correlation peak which exceeds the sidelobe magnitude peak by five or more can tolerate a single error. This condition is met by all of the codes shown of lengths seven and up.

Table 2 — Codes of Length Four

Prefix				Code			
1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1
1	-2	1	-2	0	0	2	4
1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	1	1
1	0	-1	0	-2	-2	2	4
1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	1	1
1	0	1	-2	0	-2	2	4
1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1
-1	0	-1	2	-2	2	0	4
1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	1
1	-2	1	0	0	0	-2	4
1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	1
1	0	-1	2	-2	2	-2	4
1	-1	1	-1	1	1	-1	-1
-1	0	1	0	0	-2	0	4
1	-1	1	-1	1	1	1	-1
-1	2	-1	2	-2	0	0	4
1	-1	1	-1	1	1	1	1
1	0	1	0	0	2	2	4

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Table 3 - Codes of Length Six

Prefix						Code					
1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	-1
-1	2	-1	0	-1	0	2	-2	0	-2	2	6
1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	1
1	-2	1	0	-1	0	-2	2	2	-2	0	6
1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1
1	-2	1	-2	1	0	0	0	-2	2	0	6
1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1
-1	0	1	-2	1	0	0	0	2	0	-2	6
1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	1	-1
-1	2	-1	0	-1	2	-2	2	0	-2	-2	6
1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	1	1
1	0	1	-2	1	0	0	0	-2	0	0	6
1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	1	-1	-1
-1	0	1	0	-1	2	-2	2	-2	0	-2	6
1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1
-1	0	-1	0	1	0	0	-2	0	0	2	6
1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	1	1	-1	-1	1
1	-2	1	0	1	0	0	2	-2	-2	0	6
1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	1	1	1	-1	-1
-1	0	1	0	1	0	0	-2	-2	0	2	6
1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	1	1	1	1	-1
-1	2	-1	2	-1	2	-2	0	0	2	2	6

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Table 4 - Codes of Length Eight

Prefix								Code							
1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	-1	1	1
1	0	-1	2	-1	0	-1	0	-2	-2	0	-2	2	-2	2	8
1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1
1	-2	1	-2	1	0	-1	0	-2	2	2	2	0	0	2	8
1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	1	1
1	0	1	-2	1	0	-1	0	-2	-2	-2	2	0	-2	2	8
1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1
-1	0	1	-2	1	-2	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	8
1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	-1
-1	2	-1	0	-1	0	-1	2	-2	2	0	0	-2	0	0	8
1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1
-1	0	-1	0	1	-2	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	8
1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	1
1	0	-1	0	1	-2	1	0	0	0	-2	0	2	-2	-2	8
1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	-1
-1	0	-1	2	-1	0	-1	2	-2	2	0	2	-2	-2	0	8
1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	-1
-1	2	-1	2	-1	0	-1	2	-2	2	0	-2	-2	0	0	8
1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	1
1	0	1	0	1	-2	1	0	0	0	-2	0	0	2	2	8
1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1
-1	0	-1	0	1	0	-1	2	-2	2	-2	0	-2	2	0	8
1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	1	1	1	1
1	0	1	0	-1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	-2	2	8
1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	-1
-1	0	-1	2	-1	0	1	0	0	-2	0	-2	2	-2	0	8
1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	1	1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1
-1	0	1	-2	1	0	1	0	0	-2	-2	2	0	-2	0	8
1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	1	1
1	0	-1	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	-2	-2	2	8
1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	1	1	1	-1	1	1	-1
-1	2	-1	0	1	0	1	0	0	-2	2	0	2	0	0	8
1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	1
1	-2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	-2	0	0	0	2	8

Table 5 — Codes of Length Nine

Prefix										Code								
1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	1
1	-2	1	0	-1	0	-1	0	1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	-1	9
1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	1	1
1	0	1	-2	1	0	-1	0	1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	9

## SUMMARY

Optimum synchronization codes of lengths two through nine have been given for a context in which the code is preceded in the received bit stream by a prefix of alternating +1 and -1. It was pointed out that the codes of lengths seven through nine can be detected in the received bit stream in the presence of a single bit error. Although our needs did not require optimum codes of lengths greater than nine, there is no reason to suppose such codes could not be easily found.

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APPENDIX  
APL Function Listings

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▽ Z-ALT BEST B;I;M;C;N;S;K;F;P;I;ZINIT;PMIN
[1] A ALT      NUMBER OF ALTERNATING BITS
[2] A B        NUMBER OF CODE BITS
[3] A Z        OPTIMUM SEQUENCES WITH FILTER OUTPUT FOR EACH
[4] I I0-1
[5] M-10.5+2*B A          NUMBER OF POSSIBLE CODES
[6] C-1+2*(Bρ2)T-1+LM A   THE CODES, (ρC) = B,M
[7] N-ALT+B A            NUMBER OF BITS IN EACH SEQUENCE (BELOW)
[8] S-((M,ALT)ρALT ρ 1 -1),ρC A SEQUENCES INCL PREAMBLE, (ρS) = M,N
[9] K-((LN)ρ.+B-LN)ρ.=LB A   SIDELOBE CORRELATION KERNEL, (ρK) = N,N,B
[10] ZINIT-(0 2 ,N)ρ0 ϕ Z-ZINIT ϕ PMIN-B ϕ I-1
[11] LOOP:F-S[I;]+.xK+.xC[;I] A FILTER OUTPUT, (ρF) = N
[12] P-1/|1|F A          PEAK SIDELOBE LEVEL, (ρρP) = 0
[13] -(~P<PMIN)/NEXT ϕ PMIN←P ϕ Z-ZINIT A NEW MINIMUM P
[14] -(~P≤PMIN)/NEXT ϕ Z-Z,[1] S[I;],[0.5] F A ANOTHER SEQUENCE AT OLD PMIN
[15] I-I+1 ϕ -(I≤M)/LOOP
▽
▽ Z-NEXT
[1] Z-1+1↑1|LC A RETURNS NUMBER OF NEXT LINE IN CALLING FUNCTION
▽

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