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Cascading Constrained 2-D Arrays using Periodic Merging Arrays

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Abstract — We consider a method for designing 2-D constrained codes by cascading finite width arrays using predefined finite width periodic merging arrays. This provides a constructive lower bound on the capacity of the 2-D constrained code. Examples include symmetric RLL and density constrained codes. Numerical results for the capacities are presented.

The 2-D codes considered are shift invariant constraints of finite extent \((N, M)\). A constraint is defined by a set of admissible \(N \times M\) configurations. The complement to this set is called the forbidden configurations. A configuration on an \(n\) by \(m\) rectangle is one having no forbidden configurations within the rectangle.

Let \(F(n, m)\) be the number of admissible configurations on an \(n\) by \(m\) rectangle. Then the per symbol capacity, \(C^{(2)}\) of the constraint is defined as follows.

\[
C^{(2)} = \lim_{n,m \to \infty} \frac{F(n, m)}{nm} \tag{1}
\]

Calkin and Wilf [3] presented a method giving tight bounds on the capacity for first order constraints, but they do not apply when \(N\) and \(M\) are both finite.

Instead of designing the fixed width merging array, we construct \(m\) by \(n\) merging array of width \(w\), where \(m\) and \(n\) are defined in between two merging arrays. Let \(X, Y\), and \(W\) be 2-D arrays of width \(m\) such that they can be cascaded to form an admissible configuration \(WXYW\). Repeating this construction adding one array at a time the array may extend to define an admissible configuration in the entire plane.

Following Shannon [2] we describe the admissible arrays \(WXY\) by a finite state source with states of height \(n \geq N - 1\).

The per symbol capacity for the resulting merged array is

\[
H = \frac{H_W(m)}{m + w} \tag{2}
\]

where \(H_W(m)\) is the capacity of the \(W\) boundary constrained array \(WXY\) in which \(X\) has a width of \(m\).

Example A — For (Symmetric RLL) \(SRLL(d, k)\) we propose the following periodic merging array. Let \(x\) be a row of \(0s\) followed by \(1s\). Let \(x_d\) be \(d\) identical rows of \(x\) on top of each other. Then \(W\) is given by alternating between \(x_d\) and its bitwise negation. We note that the finite state source for \(WXY\) has \(2d\) phases since \(W\) is periodic with period \(2d\).

We can generalise the construction by offsetting the phase of the right merging array. Let \(W_d\) denote \(W\) offset by the number of rows, \(\phi\), maximizing the capacity, \(H(W)\), of \(WXYW\).

Table 1 gives the capacity using a checkerboard periodic merging array with \(w = 2\) for the \((4, 5)\) density constraint with \(N = M = 3\). The minimum width of a merging array for arbitrary arrays \(X, Y\) is not known. However by using a simple example we have shown that it can not be less than 8. Hence we also give the lower bounds (in parentheses) using this value in Table 2.

Table 1: Lower bounds on capacity of SRLL(2,3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(m)</th>
<th>11</th>
<th>12</th>
<th>13</th>
<th>14</th>
<th>15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(H(m))</td>
<td>0.126</td>
<td>0.131</td>
<td>0.135</td>
<td>0.139</td>
<td>0.143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(H_w(m+2))</td>
<td>0.0923</td>
<td>0.116</td>
<td>0.136</td>
<td>0.137</td>
<td>0.124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(H_w(m+6))</td>
<td>0.131</td>
<td>0.123</td>
<td>0.136</td>
<td>0.137</td>
<td>0.138</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Lower bounds on capacity for density(4,5)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(m)</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>11</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(H(m))</td>
<td>(0.279)</td>
<td>(0.291)</td>
<td>(0.302)</td>
<td>(0.312)</td>
<td>(0.320)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(H_w(m+8))</td>
<td>0.353</td>
<td>0.360</td>
<td>0.372</td>
<td>0.382</td>
<td>0.389</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

REFERENCES


