

Notes on Indexing Cosets of Lattice Codes

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Let Λ_c and Λ_s be two lattices in the n -dimensional Euclidean space. If $\Lambda_s \subseteq \Lambda_c$, then Λ_c/Λ_s is a quotient group over the set of cosets. If the coset leaders \mathcal{C} are those set elements inside the zero-centered Voronoi region of Λ_s , then \mathcal{C} is a finite lattice code with a sphere-like distribution, which is highly suitable for coding on the AWGN channel. In addition, the group property makes the code suitable for physical layer network coding, compute-and-forward relaying and so forth.

Nested lattice codes are a common choice for constructing \mathcal{C} . If $\Lambda_s = M\Lambda_c$ where $M \geq 2$, then all of the above properties are obtained. In addition, the indexing operation is simple — indexing means mapping the information (a finite subset of \mathbb{Z}^n) to \mathcal{C} . However, $\Lambda_s = M\Lambda_c$ may not always be a good choice. For example, Λ_c may not simultaneously be good for coding and shaping, or there may be complexity constraints associated with performing the shaping operation. If Λ_s is not a scaled version of Λ_c , but $\Lambda_s \subseteq \Lambda_c$ still holds, then code \mathcal{C} exists, but the indexing operation is not necessarily simple.

The subject of this talk is an indexing scheme for the cosets of Λ_c/Λ_s . Given a generator matrix for Λ_s and a check matrix for Λ_c , a condition is given on the existence of a simple indexing scheme. This serves as a guide for practical schemes, where for example, the shaping lattice Λ_s may be fixed as a well-known lattice with a low-complexity shaping algorithm (for example E_8), and the coding lattice Λ_c has some freedom in the design parameters (for example, the non-zero coefficients for a low-density lattice code).