## **Large Constant Dimension Codes**

Axel Kohnert Ghent May 2009

Bayreuth University Germany axel.kohnert@uni-bayreuth.de





- Designs
- Network Codes
- Construction



# Designs



#### Designs

• a set of v points





• a set of blocks (block = set of points)





- a set of v points
- a set of blocks (block = set of points)

•  $t - (v, k, \lambda)$  Design





a set of blocks (block = set of points)

•  $t - (v, k, \lambda)$  Design

each block is a k-set each t-set of points is in exactly  $\lambda$  blocks



a, b, c, d, e, f, g

a set of blocks (block = set of points)

#### • $t - (v, k, \lambda)$ Design

each block is a k-set each t-set of points is in exactly  $\lambda$  blocks



a,b,c,d,e,f,g

• a set of blocks (block = set of points)

abe, adg, acf, bcg, bdf, cde, efg

 t - (v, k, λ) Design each block is a k-set each t-set of points is in exactly λ blocks



a,b,c,d,e,f,g

• a set of blocks (block = set of points)

abe, adg, acf, bcg, bdf, cde, efg

 t - (v, k, λ) Design each block is a k-set each t-set of points is in exactly λ blocks

2-(7,3,1) design



• a set of k-blocks

t - (v, k, λ) Design
 each t-set of points is in exactly λ blocks



linear v-space  $GF(q)^v$ 

- a set of k-blocks
- t (v, k, λ) Design
  each t-set of points is in exactly λ blocks



linear v-space  $GF(q)^v$ 

• a set of *k* - blocks

a set of k-spaces in  $GF(q)^v$ 

t - (v, k, λ) Design
 each t-set of points is in exactly λ blocks



linear v-space  $GF(q)^v$ 

• a set of *k* blocks

a set of k-spaces in  $GF(q)^v$ 

•  $t - (v, k, \lambda)$  Design

each *t*-set of points is in exactly  $\lambda$  blocks

 $t - (v, k, \lambda) q$ -Design each t-space of  $GF(q)^v$  is in exactly  $\lambda$  of the k-spaces



## **Current State**

#### known:

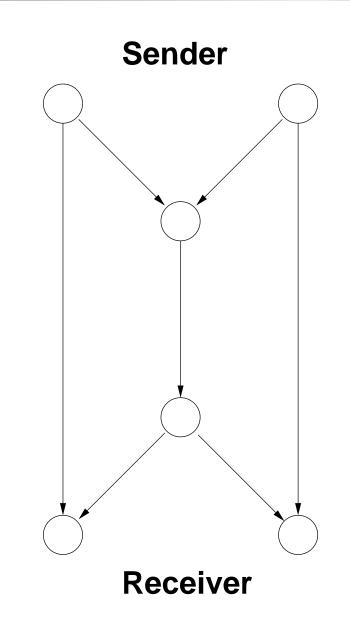
- Thomas (1987): first to study, 2-designs
- Braun, Kerber, Laue (2005): first 3-design

#### open problems:

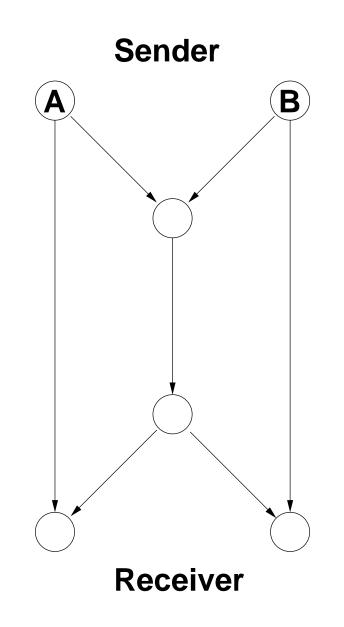
- q-analog of the Fano plane?
- Steiner systems ?  $(\lambda = 1)$
- *t* > 3?



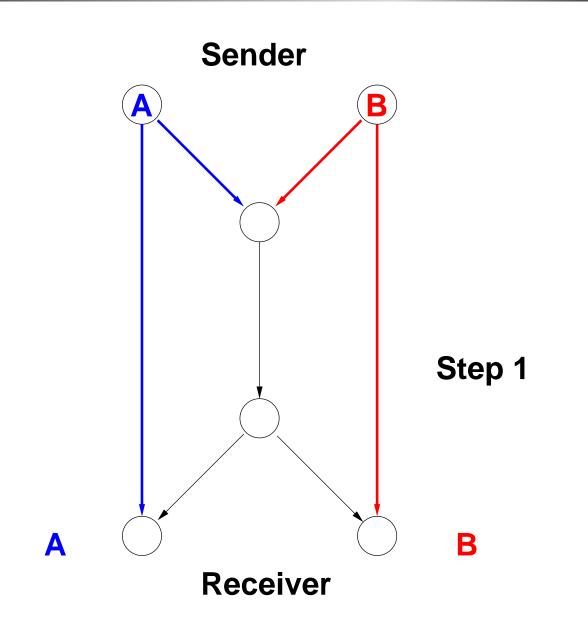




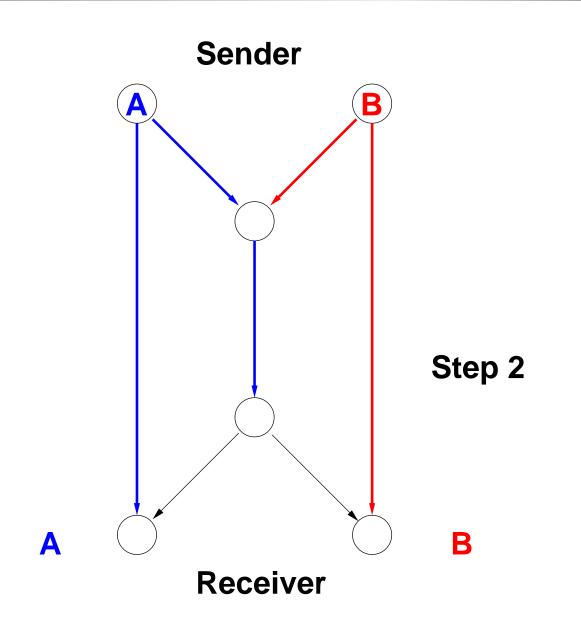




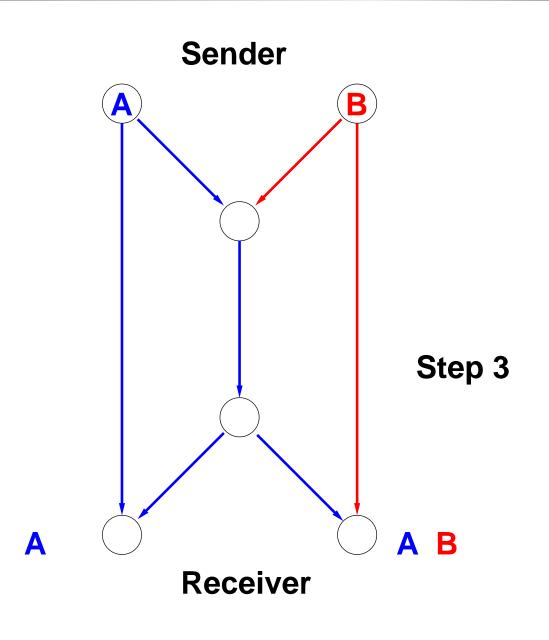




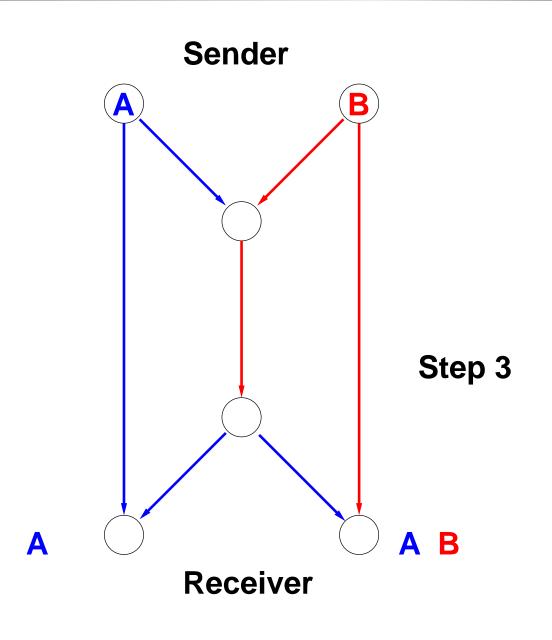




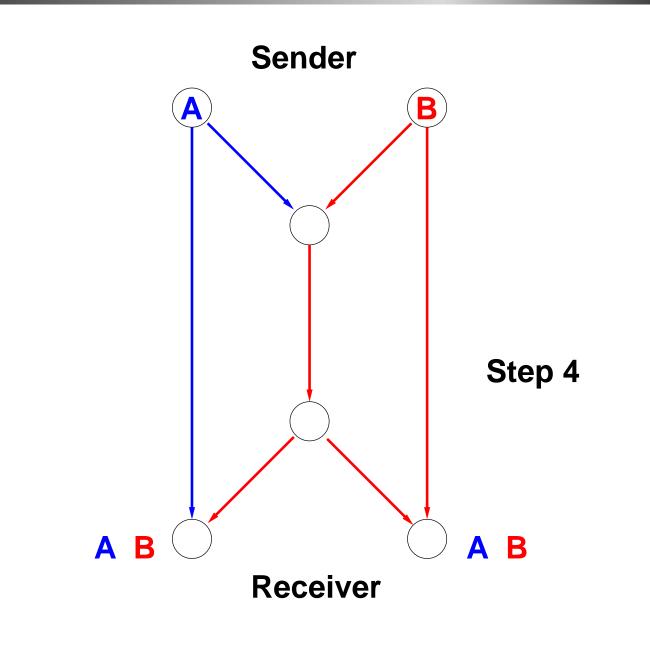




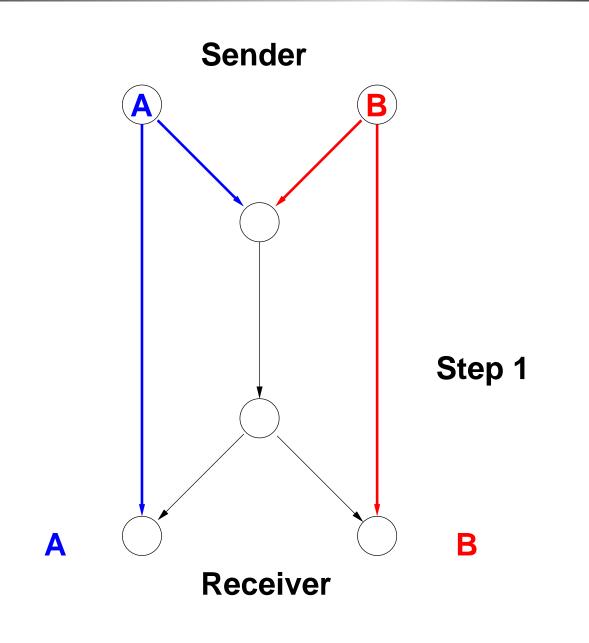




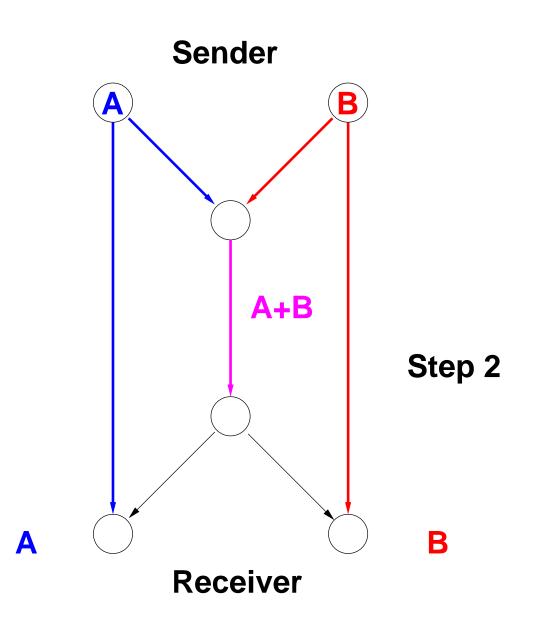




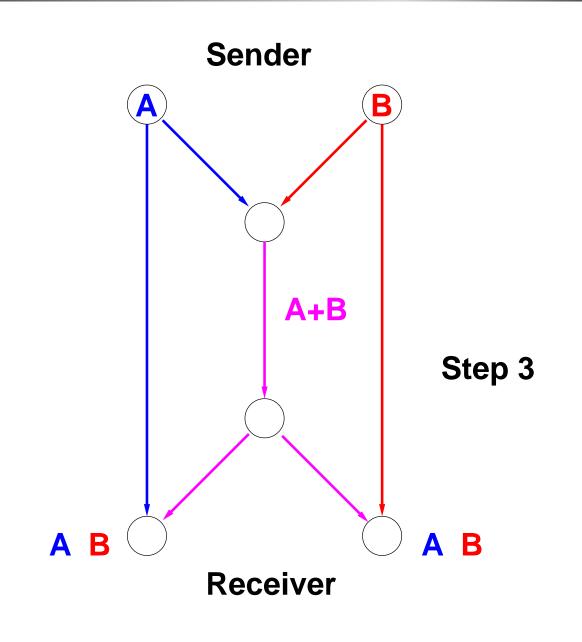














message:

• linear space



message:

• linear space

single node:

- receives vectors
- sends some linear combination of the incoming vectors



codeword:

• linear subspace of  $GF(q)^v$ 



codeword:

• linear subspace of  $GF(q)^v$ 

distance d:

 distance in the Hasse diagram of the linear lattice of all subspaces of GF(q)<sup>v</sup>



#### codeword:

• linear subspace of  $GF(q)^v$ 

distance *d*:

 distance in the Hasse diagram of the linear lattice of all subspaces of GF(q)<sup>v</sup>

*U*, *W* subspace of  $GF(q)^v$ :

 $d(U,W) = dim(U) + dim(W) - 2dim(U \cap W)$ 



fix minimum distance *d*:

Find a set of subspaces in  $GF(q)^v$  such that the pairwise distance is at least d



fix minimum distance *d*:

Find a set of subspaces in  $GF(q)^v$  such that the pairwise distance is at least d

fix also dimension k of the subspaces:

Find a set of k-subspaces in  $GF(q)^v$  such that the pairwise distance is at least 2d



fix minimum distance *d*:

Find a set of subspaces in  $GF(q)^v$  such that the pairwise distance is at least d

fix also dimension k of the subspaces:

Find a set of k-subspaces in  $GF(q)^v$  such that the pairwise distance is at least 2d

constant dimension codes  $\approx q-$  analogue of constant weight codes



Given a t - (v, k, 1) *q*-design we get a constant dimension code with minimum distance 2(k - (t - 1)) as the intersection of two codewords has dimension  $\leq t - 1$ .



Given a t - (v, k, 1) *q*-design we get a constant dimension code with minimum distance 2(k - (t - 1)) as the intersection of two codewords has dimension  $\leq t - 1$ .

Find a set of k-subspaces in  $GF(q)^v$  such that each t-subspace is in exactly 1 k-subspace = Steiner system = prefect code



Given a t - (v, k, 1) *q*-design we get a constant dimension code with minimum distance 2(k - (t - 1)) as the intersection of two codewords has dimension  $\leq t - 1$ .

Find a set of k-subspaces in  $GF(q)^v$  such that each t-subspace is in exactly 1 k-subspace = Steiner system = prefect code

Find a set of k-subspaces in  $GF(q)^v$  such that each t-subspace is in at most 1 k-subspace = error-correcting network code



Define  $A_q(v,k,d)$  as the maximal size (= number of codewords) of a constant dimension code with minimum distance *d*, dimension of codewords = *k*, and ambient space =  $GF(q)^v$ 



Define  $A_q(v,k,d)$  as the maximal size (= number of codewords) of a constant dimension code with minimum distance *d*, dimension of codewords = *k*, and ambient space =  $GF(q)^v$ 

#### open problems:

- find lower and upper bounds for  $A_q(v,k,d)$
- find constructions of 'good' codes
- special case  $A_2(7,3,4)$  = Fano plane



# Construction



Find a set of k-subspaces in  $GF(q)^v$  such that each t-subspace is in at most 1 k-subspace = error-correcting network code



Find a set of k-subspaces in  $GF(q)^v$  such that each t-subspace is in at most 1 k-subspace = error-correcting network code

*D*:= incidence matrix between k-spaces and t-spaces in  $GF(q)^v$ 

 $D_{U,V} := \begin{cases} 1 & t\text{-space } U \text{ is subspace of } k - \text{space } W \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$ 



## **Problem**

#### **Combinatorial optimization problem**

Find a 0/1-solution  $x = (x_1, \dots, x_s)$  such that



## **Combinatorial optimization problem**

Find a 0/1-solution  $x = (x_1, \dots, x_s)$  such that

•  $x_1 + \ldots + x_s$  as large as possible



## Problem

#### **Combinatorial optimization problem**

Find a 0/1-solution  $x = (x_1, \dots, x_s)$  such that

•  $x_1 + \ldots + x_s$  as large as possible

• 
$$Dx^T \leq \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



## **Combinatorial optimization problem**

Find a 0/1-solution  $x = (x_1, \dots, x_s)$  such that

•  $x_1 + \ldots + x_s$  as large as possible

• 
$$Dx^T \leq \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

solution = network code with minimum distance 2(k - t + 1).



## **Automorphisms**

Automorphism  $\varphi$  on  $GF(q)^v$ :  $U < W \iff U^{\varphi} < W^{\varphi}$ *G* subgroup of  $Aut(GF(q)^v)$ 



Automorphism  $\varphi$  on  $GF(q)^v$ :  $U < W \iff U^{\varphi} < W^{\varphi}$ *G* subgroup of  $Aut(GF(q)^v)$ 

- shrink matrix D by: adding columns of elements in the same orbit of G on the k-spaces
- $\Rightarrow$  rows of elements in the same orbit on the *t*-spaces are identical



Automorphism  $\varphi$  on  $GF(q)^v$ :  $U < W \iff U^{\varphi} < W^{\varphi}$ *G* subgroup of  $Aut(GF(q)^v)$ 

- shrink matrix D by: adding columns of elements in the same orbit of G on the k-spaces
- $\Rightarrow$  rows of elements in the same orbit on the *t*-spaces are identical
  - $D^G :=$  shrinked matrix
- $\Rightarrow$ number of columns = number of orbits on k-spaces number of rows = number of orbits on t-spaces





•  $b_1x_1 + \ldots + b_mx_m$  as large as possible



•  $b_1x_1 + \ldots + b_mx_m$  as large as possible

• 
$$D^G x^T \leq \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



•  $b_1x_1 + \ldots + b_mx_m$  as large as possible

• 
$$D^G x^T \leq \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

solution = network code with prescribed automorphisms and minimum distance 2(k - t + 1).



## Results (binary)

U	k	number of codewords:		d
		new	old	
6	3	77	71	4
7	3	304	294	4
8	3	1275	1164	4
9	3	5621	4657	4
10	3	21483	18631	4
11	3	79833	74531	4
12	3	315315	298139	4



- real world v = 100
- complete system with encoding and decoding



T. Etzion, N. Silberstein: several papers on arxiv.org

A. Kohnert, S. Kurz: *Construction of Large Constant Dimension Codes With a Prescribed Minimum Distance*, LNCS, 2008.

R. Kötter, F. Kschischang: *Coding for errors and erasures in random network coding*, IEEE Transactions on Information Theory, **54**, 3579–3590, 2008.

Thank you very much for your attention.

