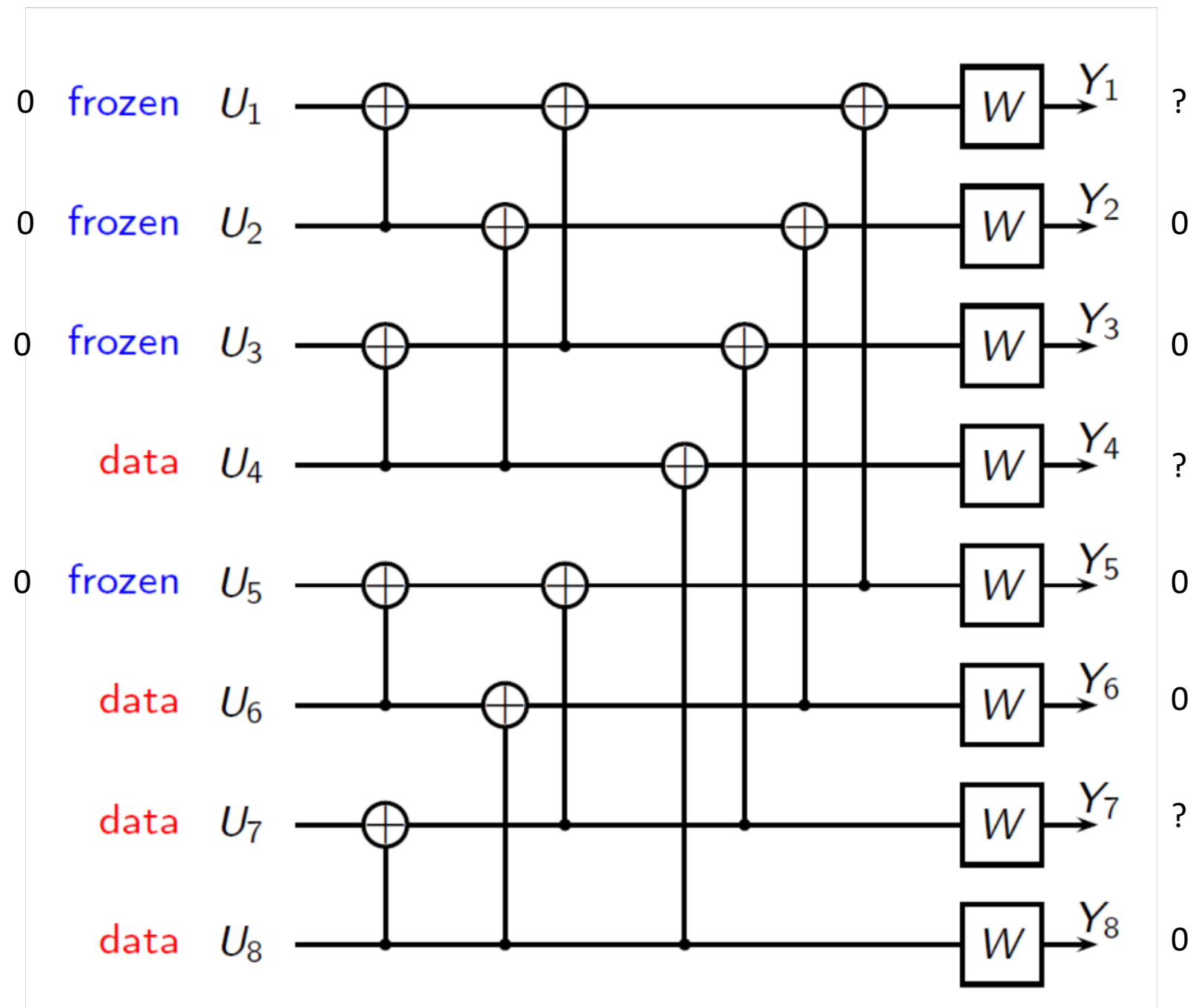
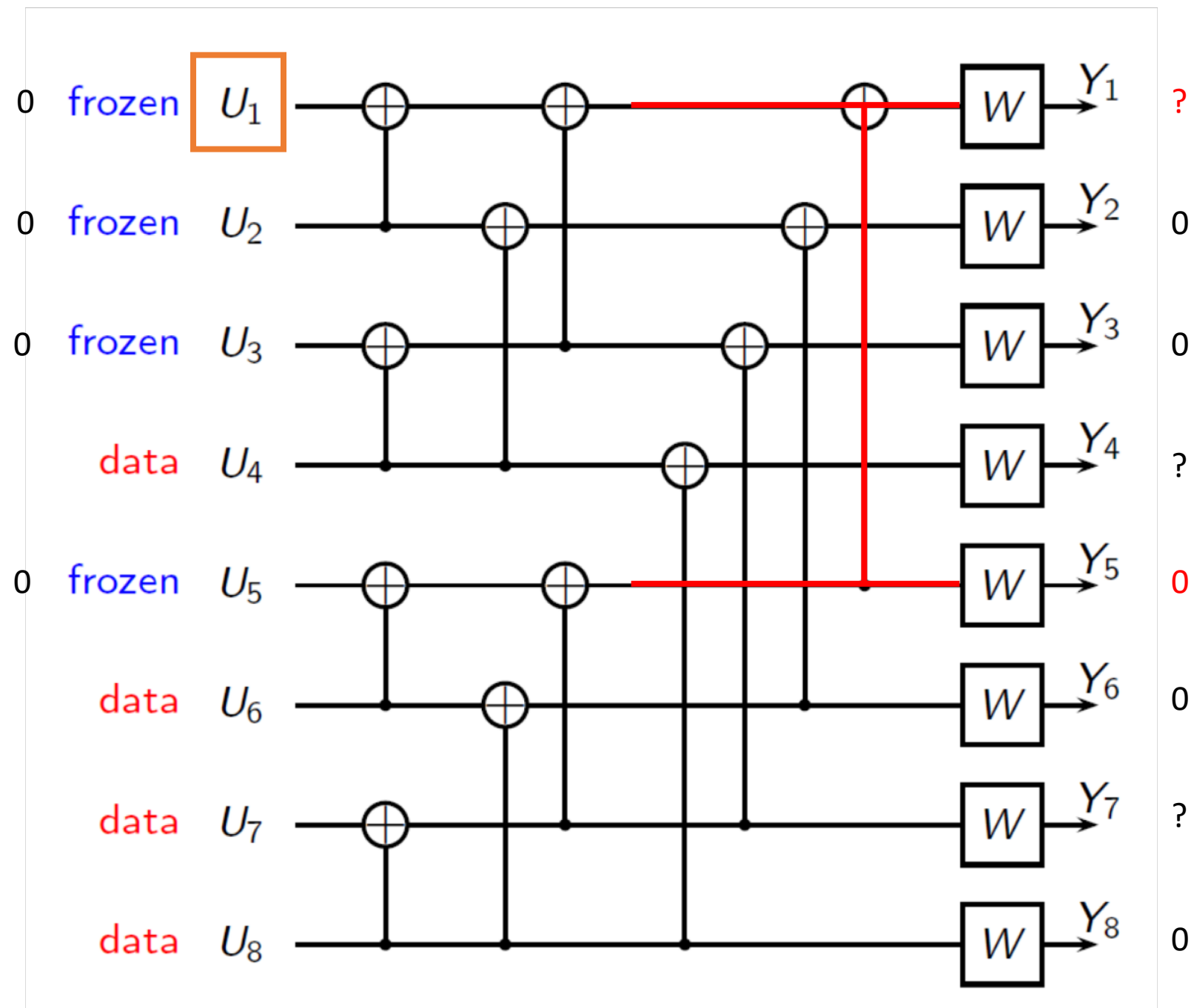
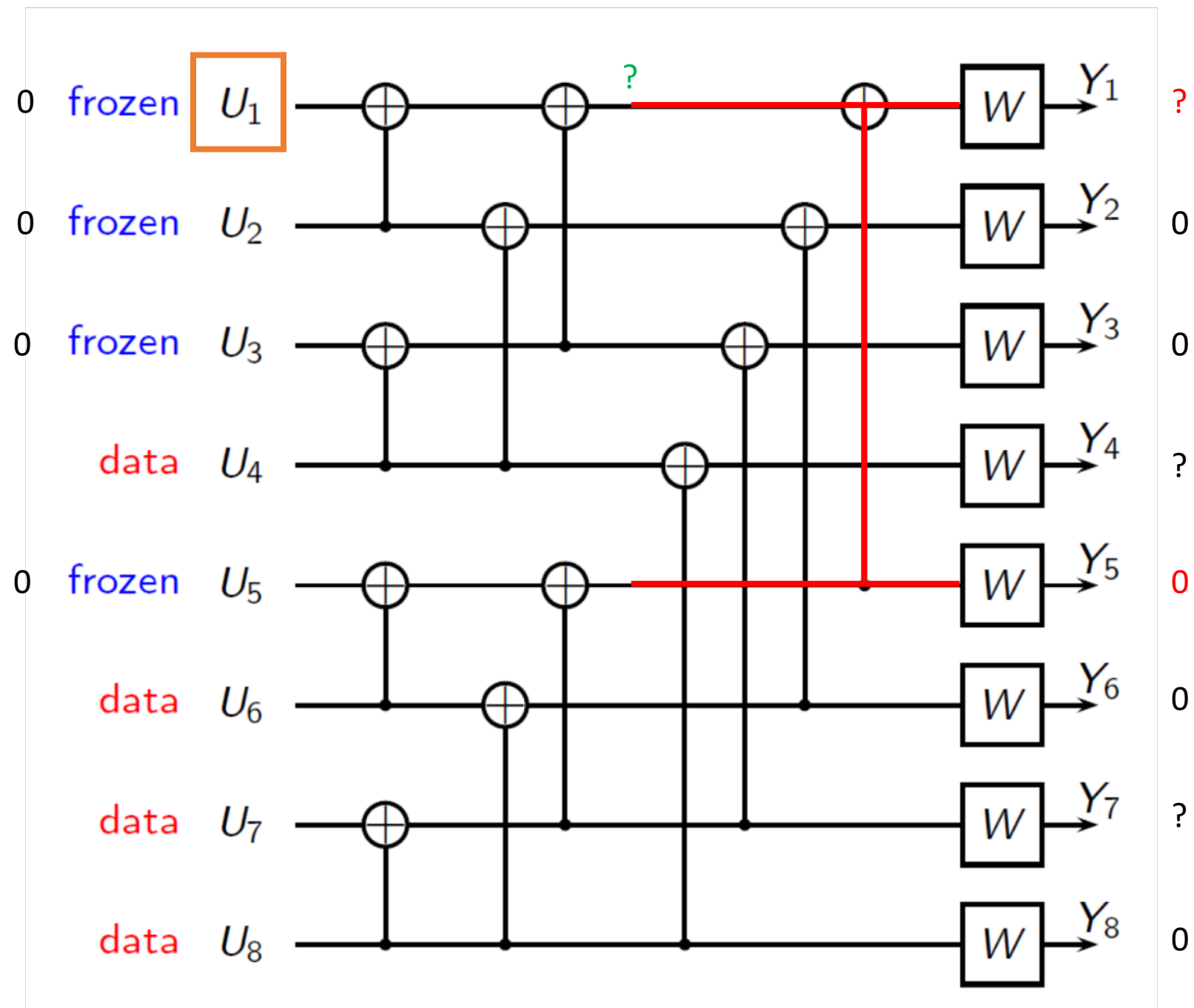


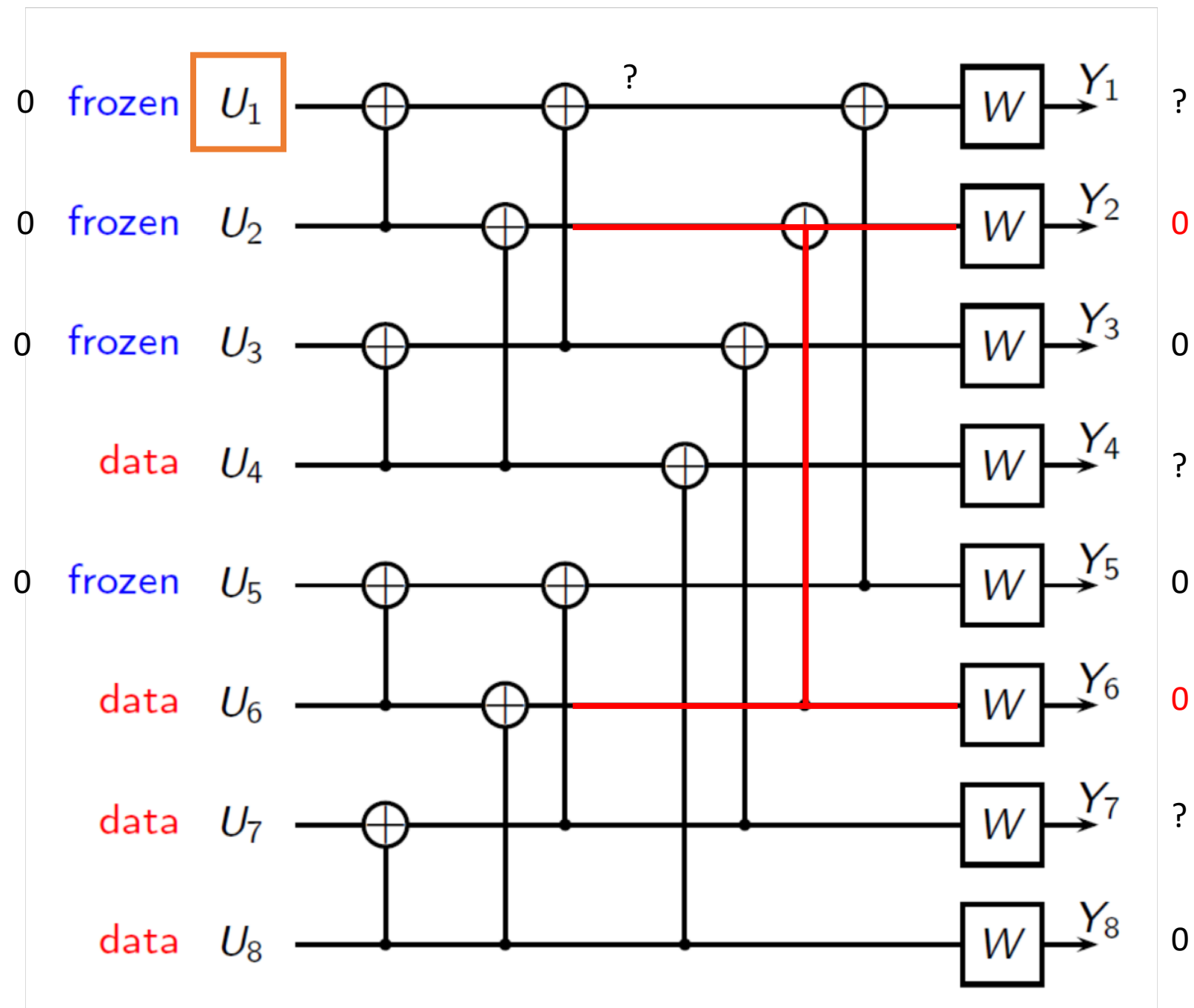
Polar code successive cancellation decoding example

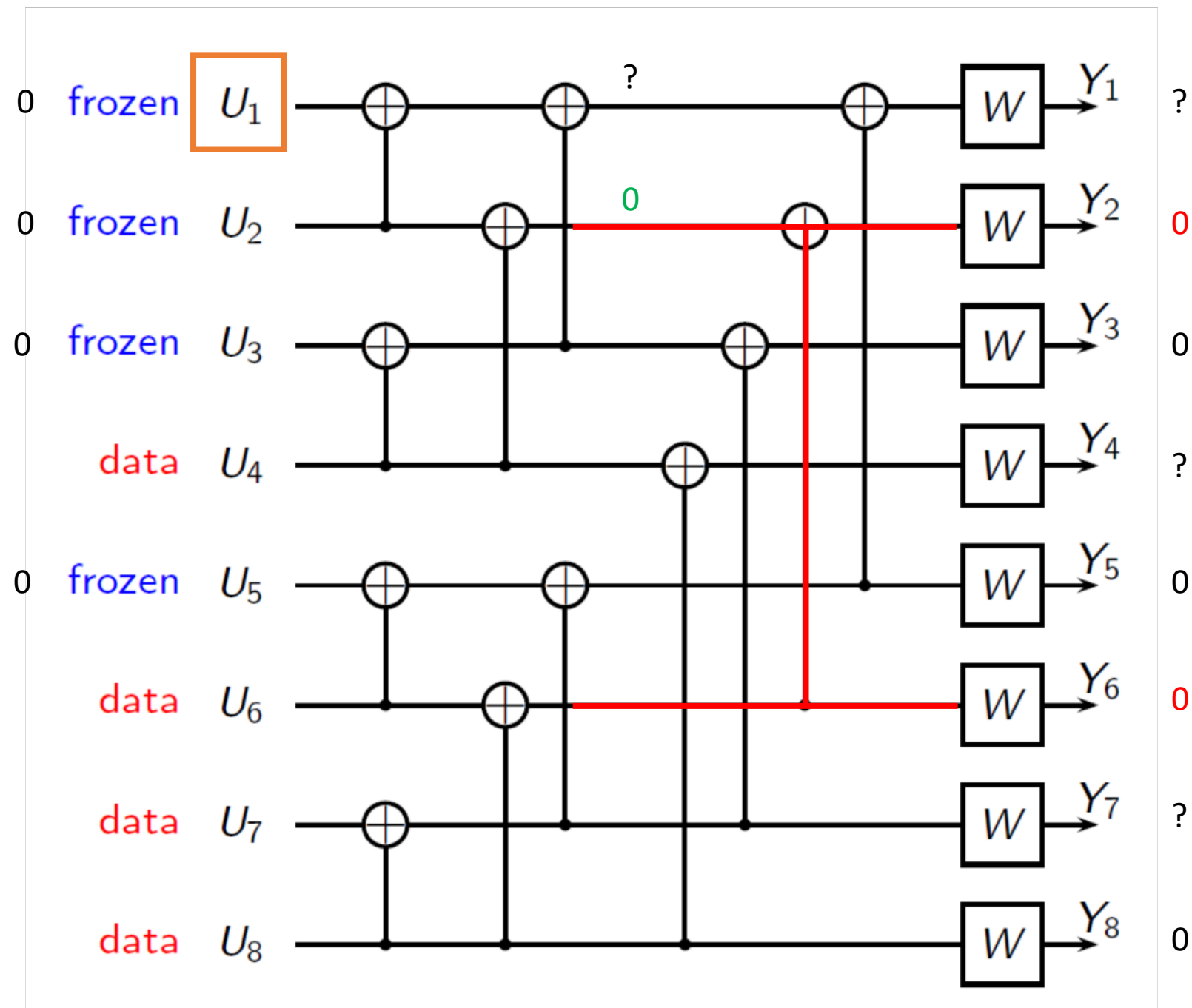
- For BEC
- Block length = 8
- Rate = $\frac{1}{2}$
- Each step is the 2x2 decoding you saw in class

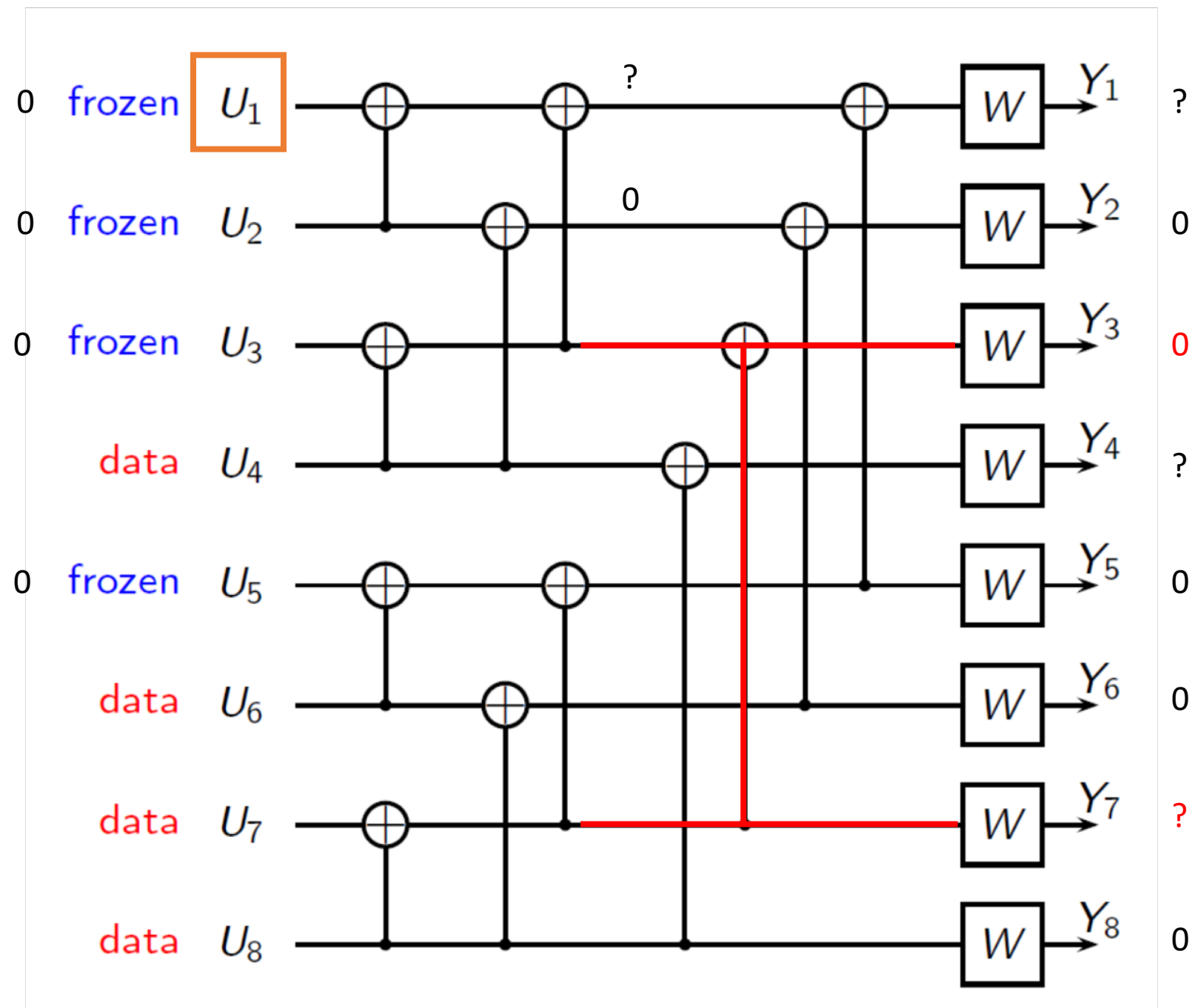


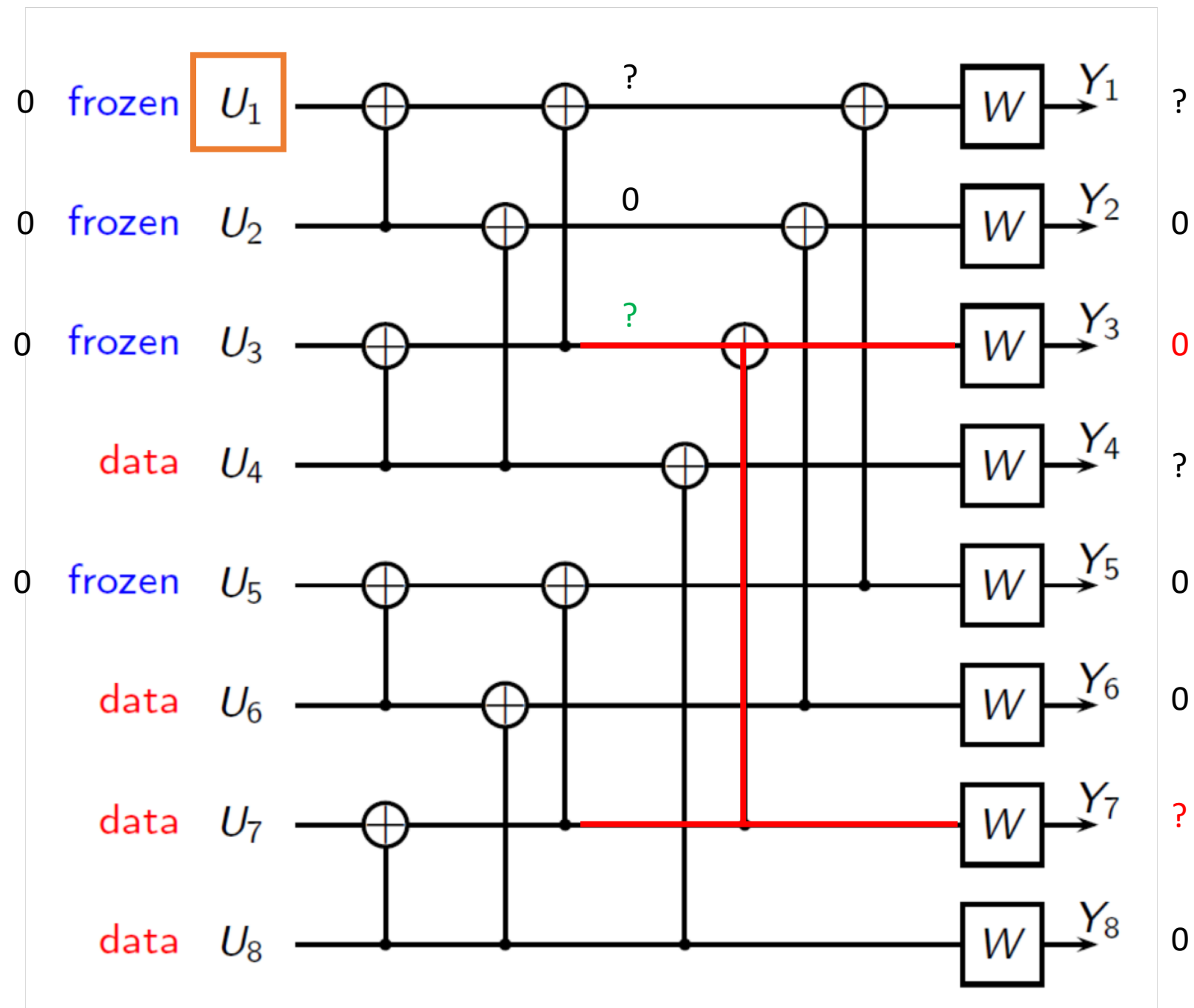


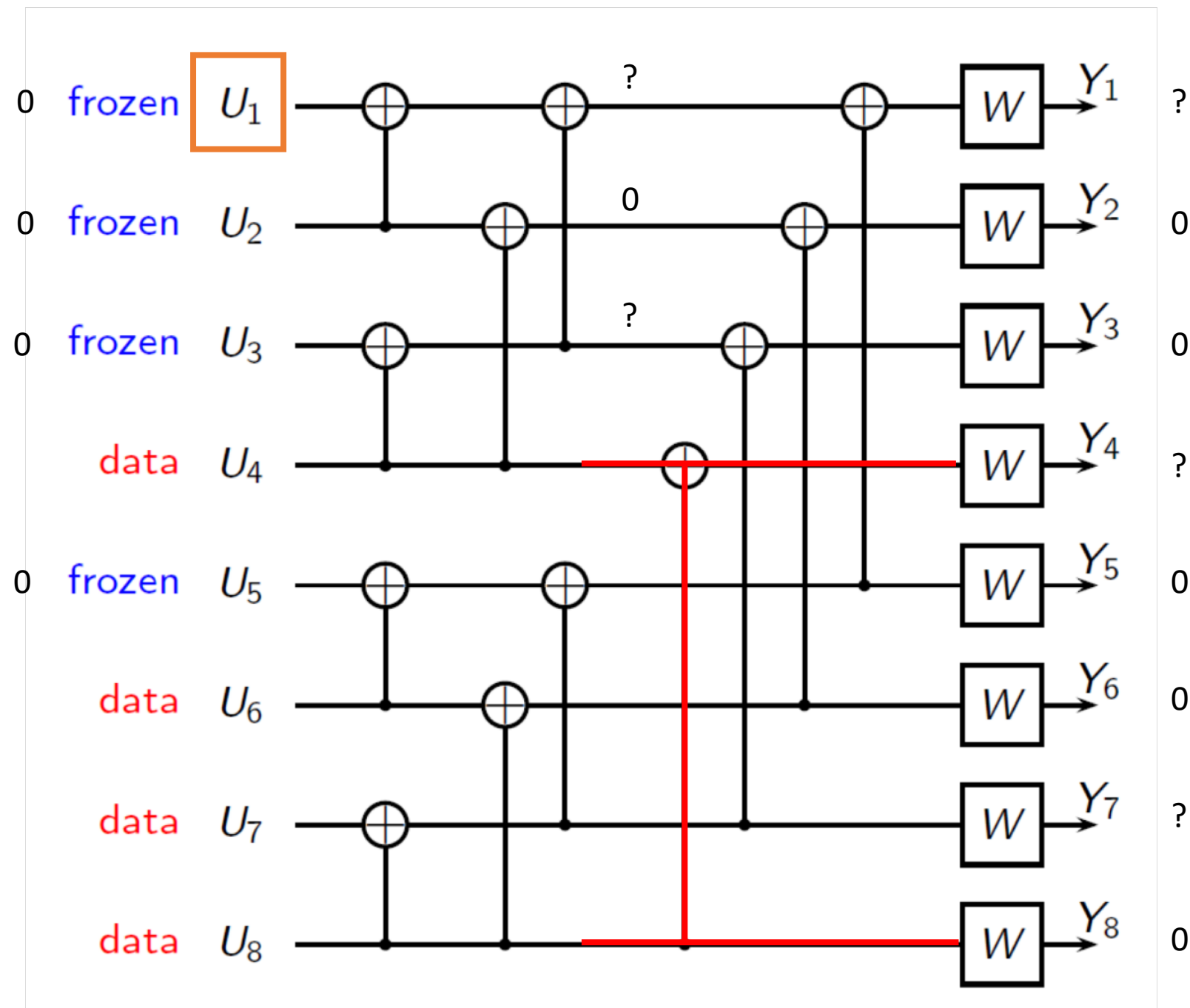


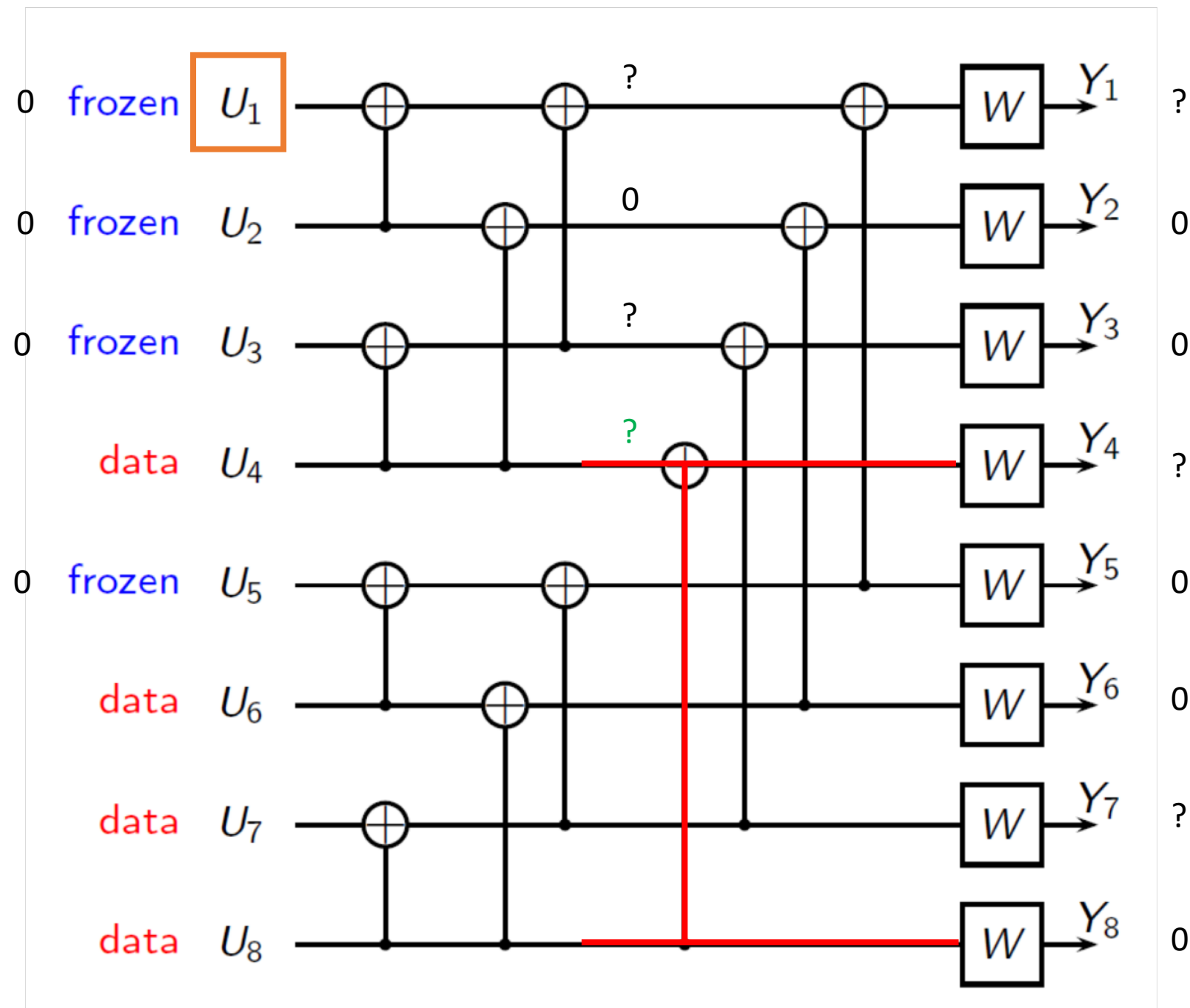


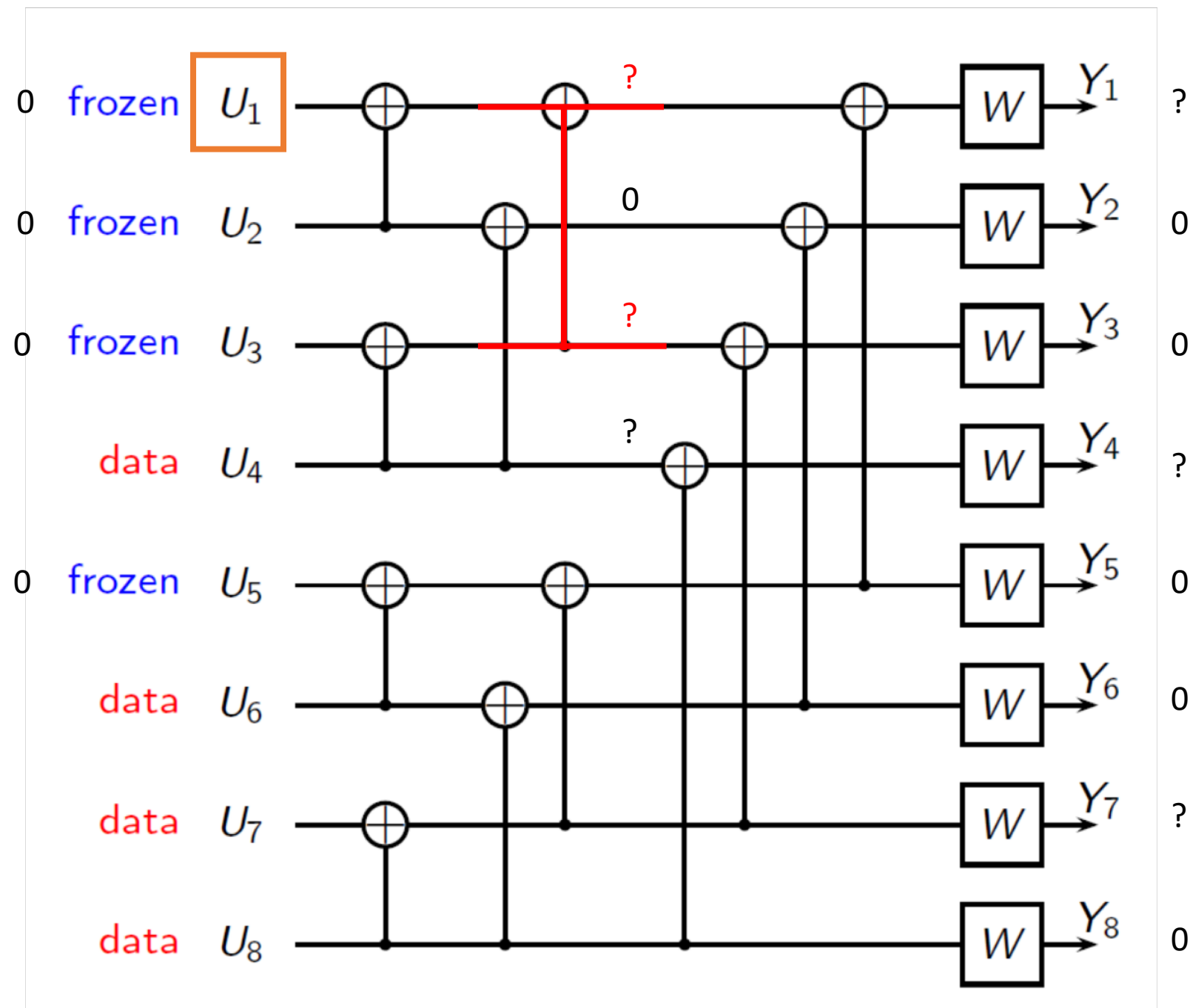


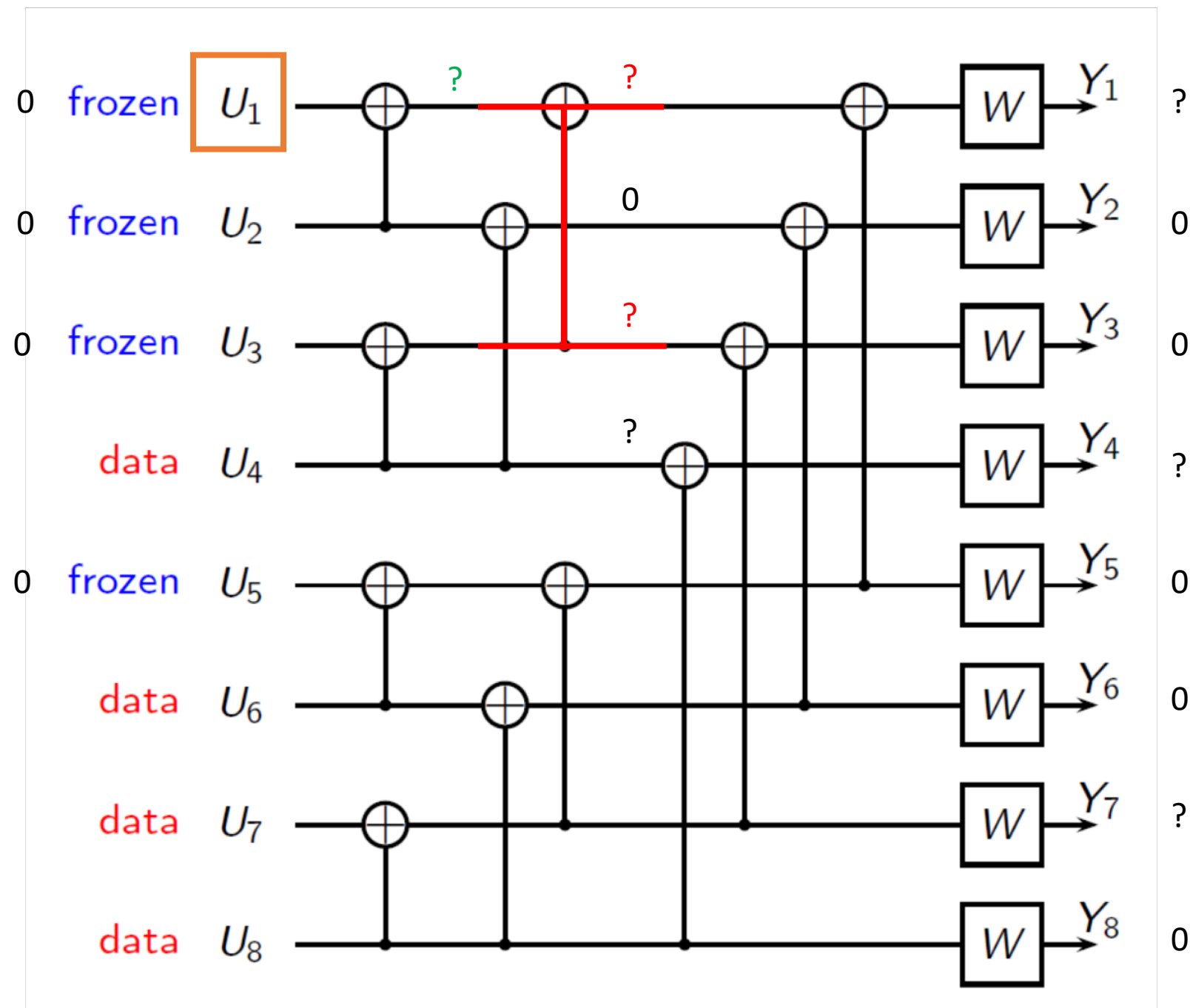


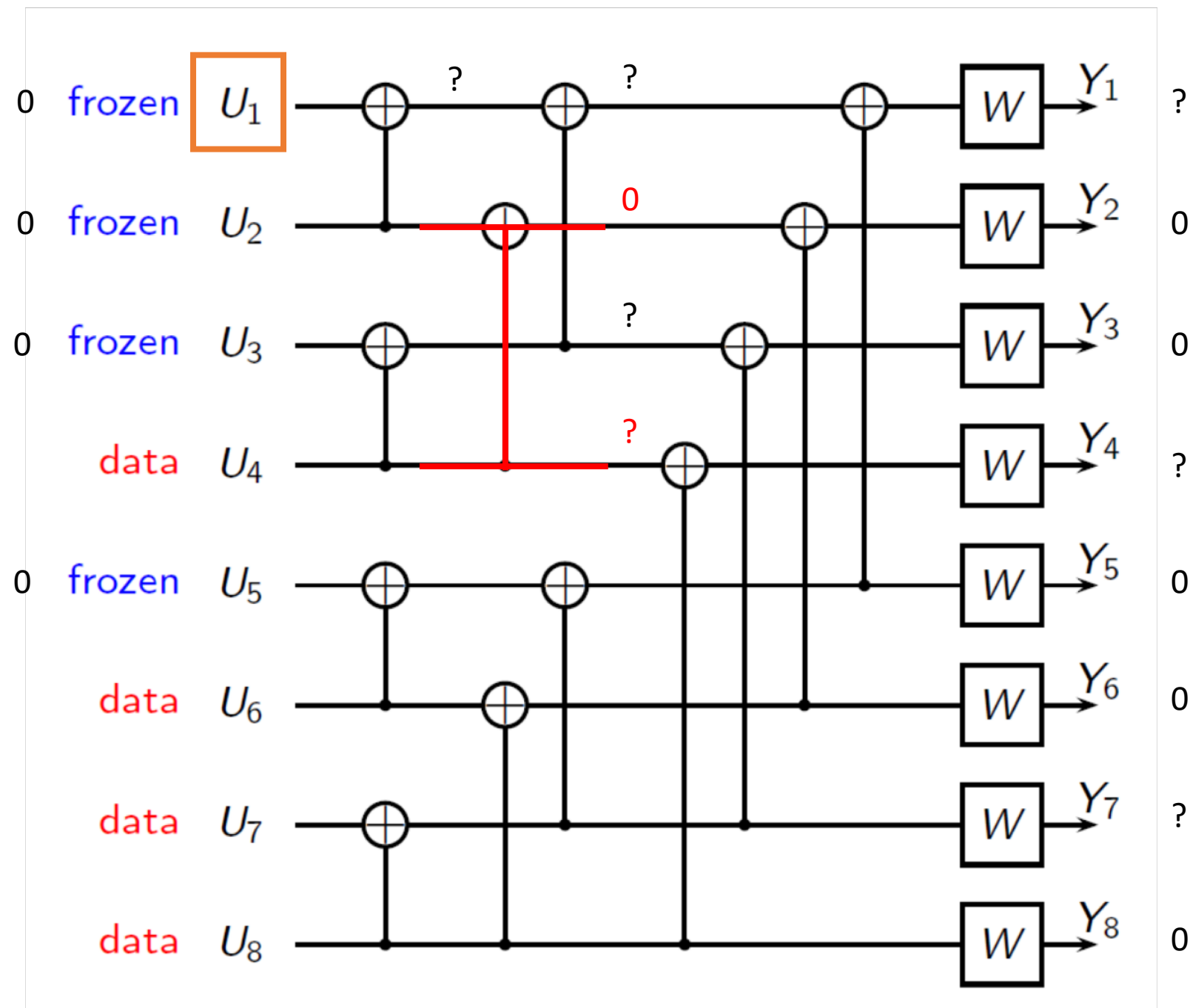


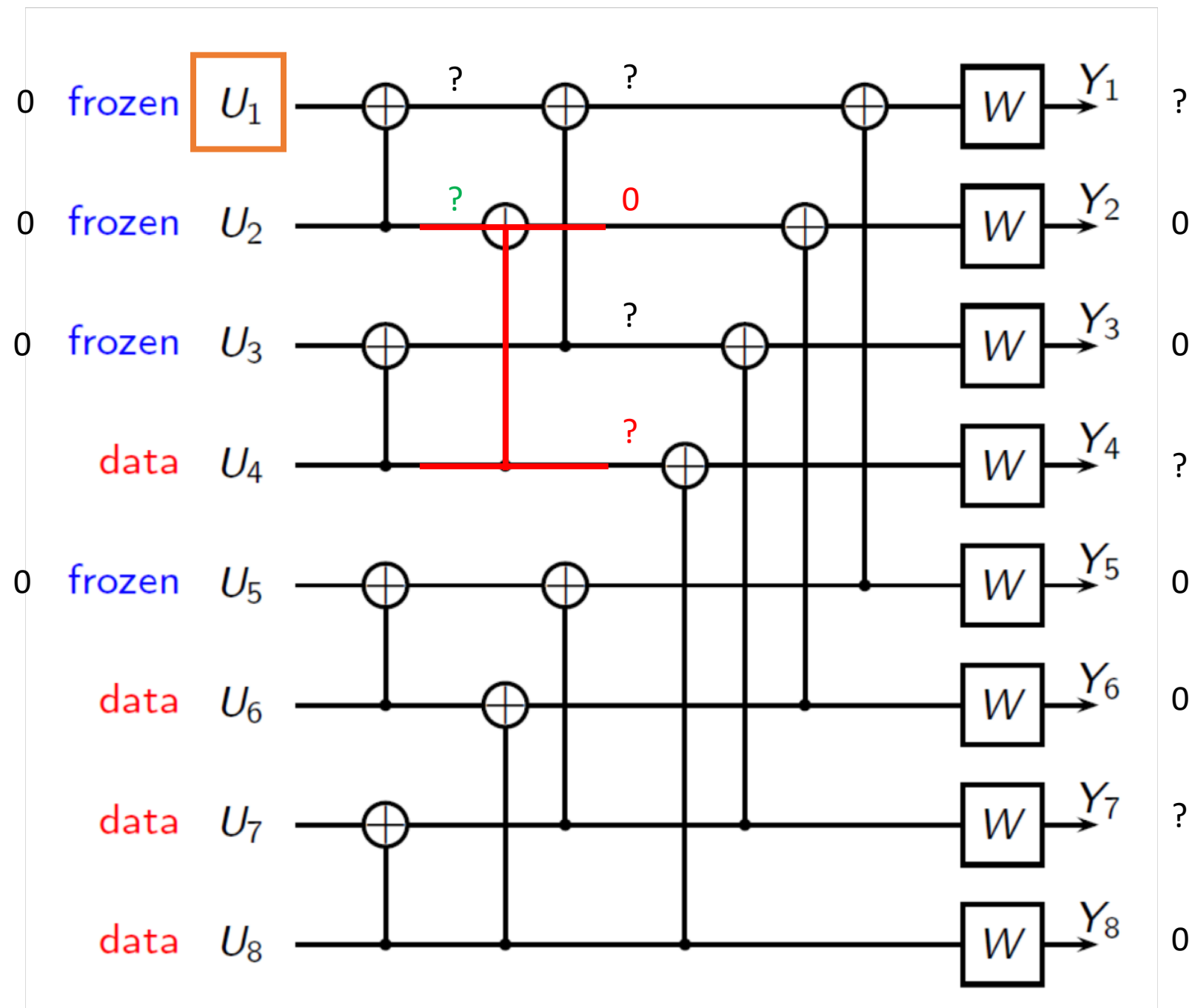


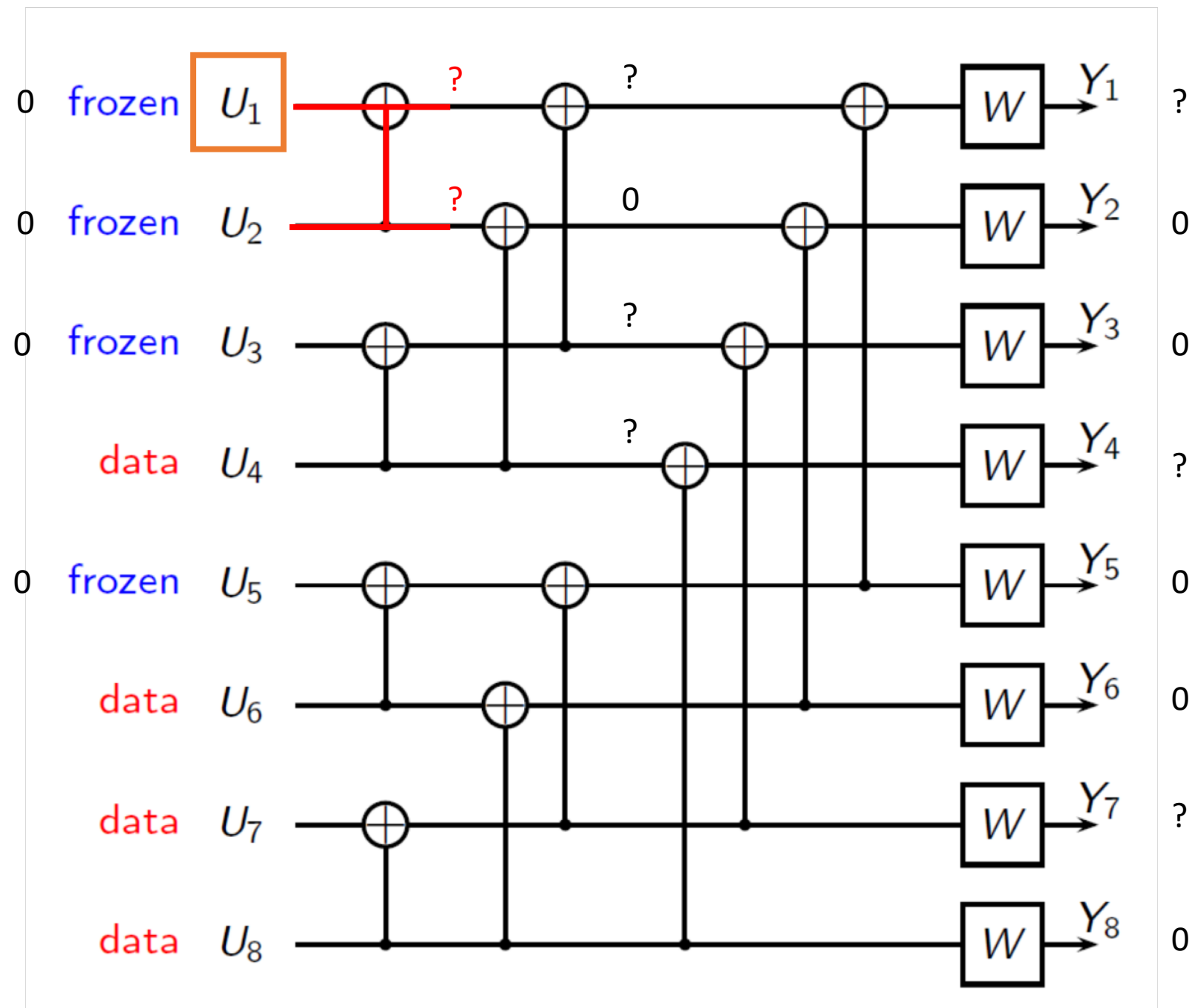


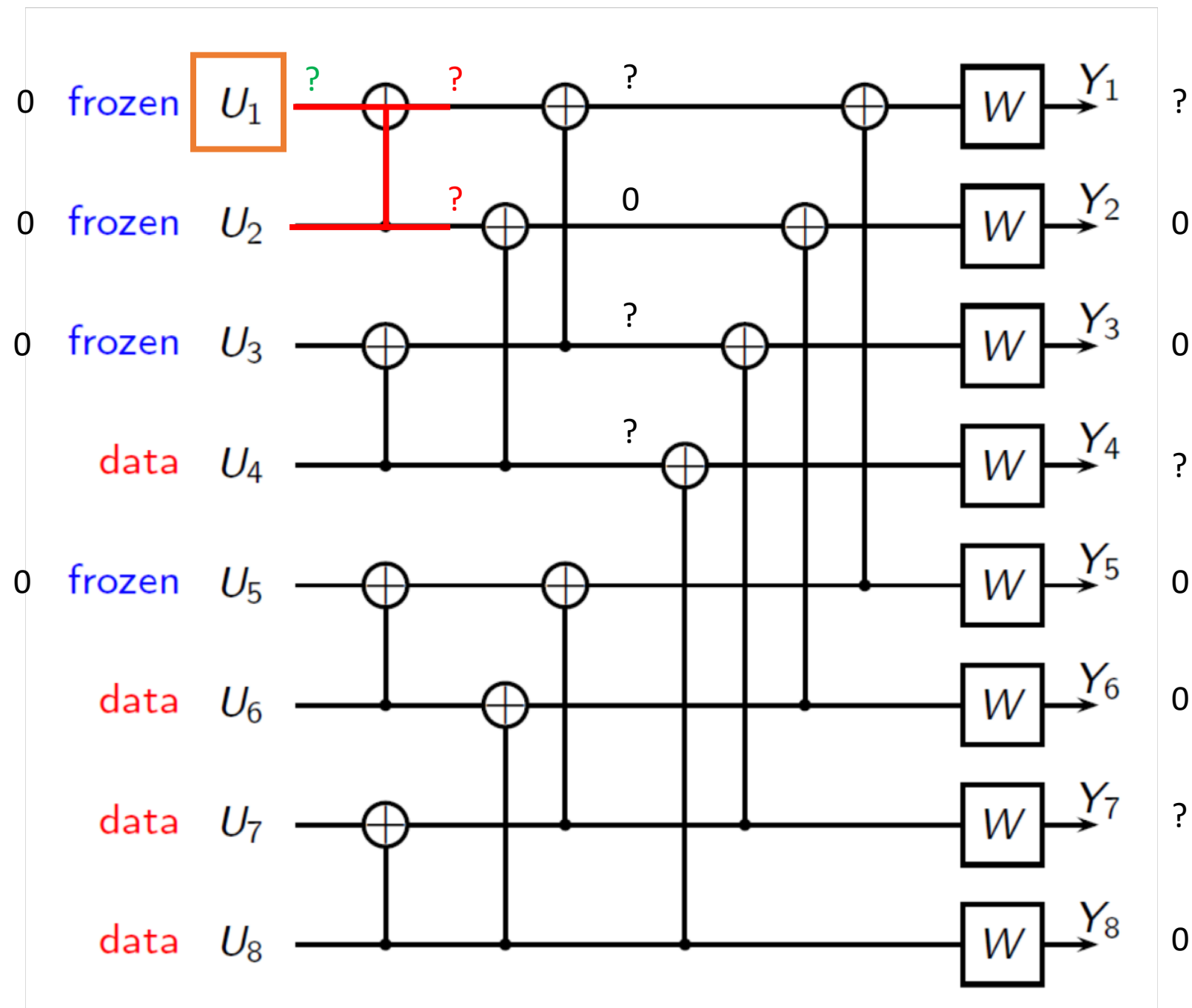


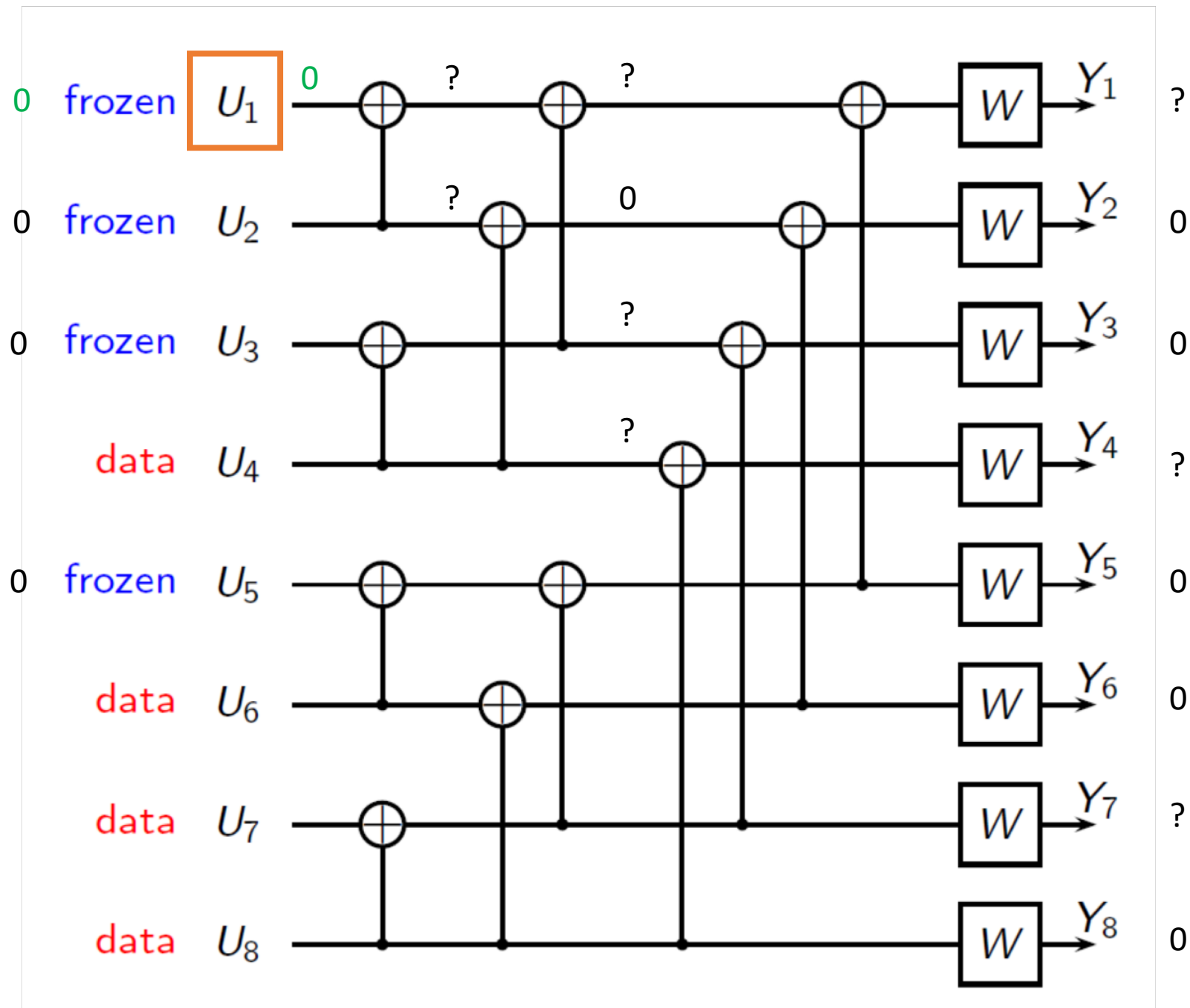


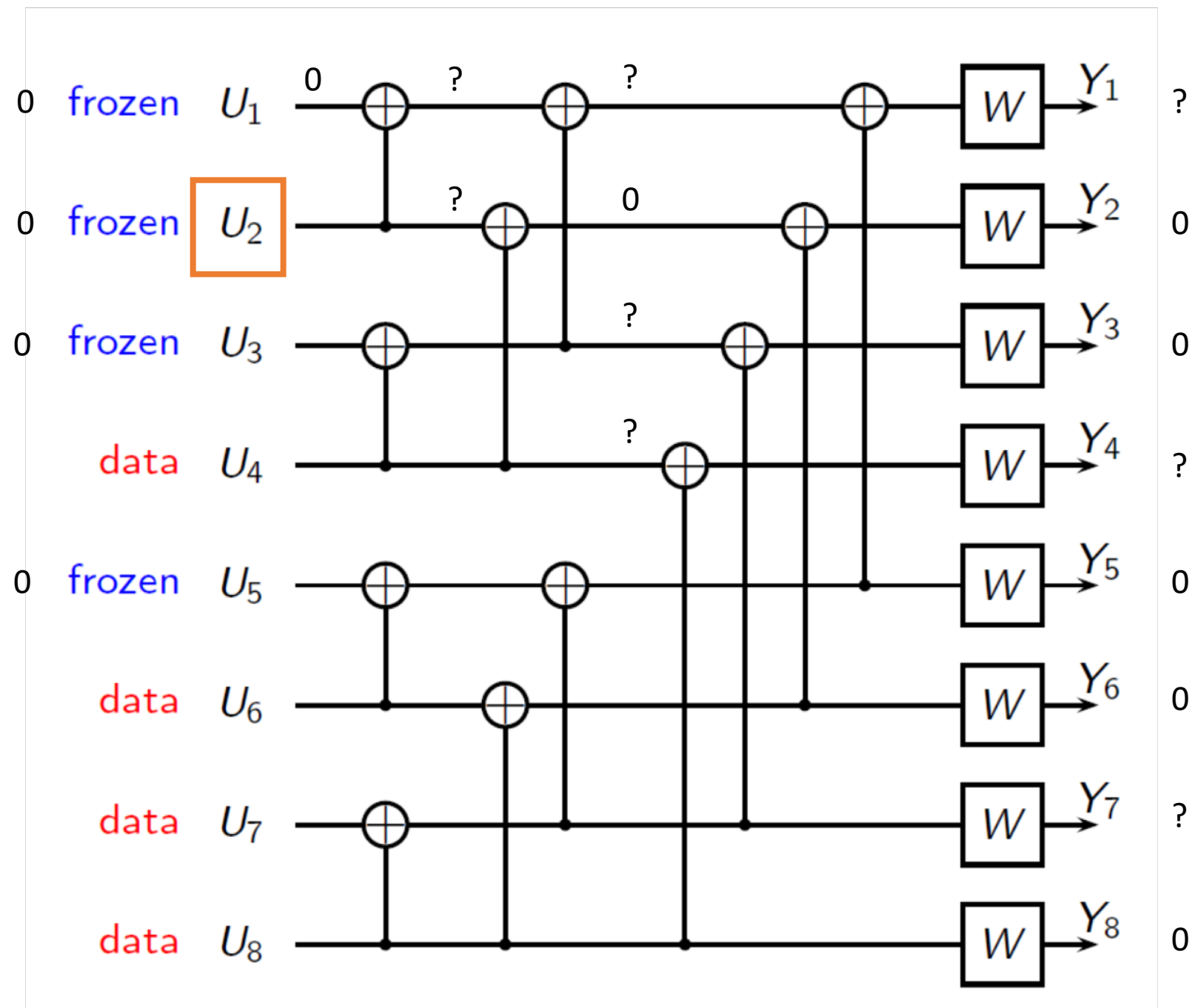


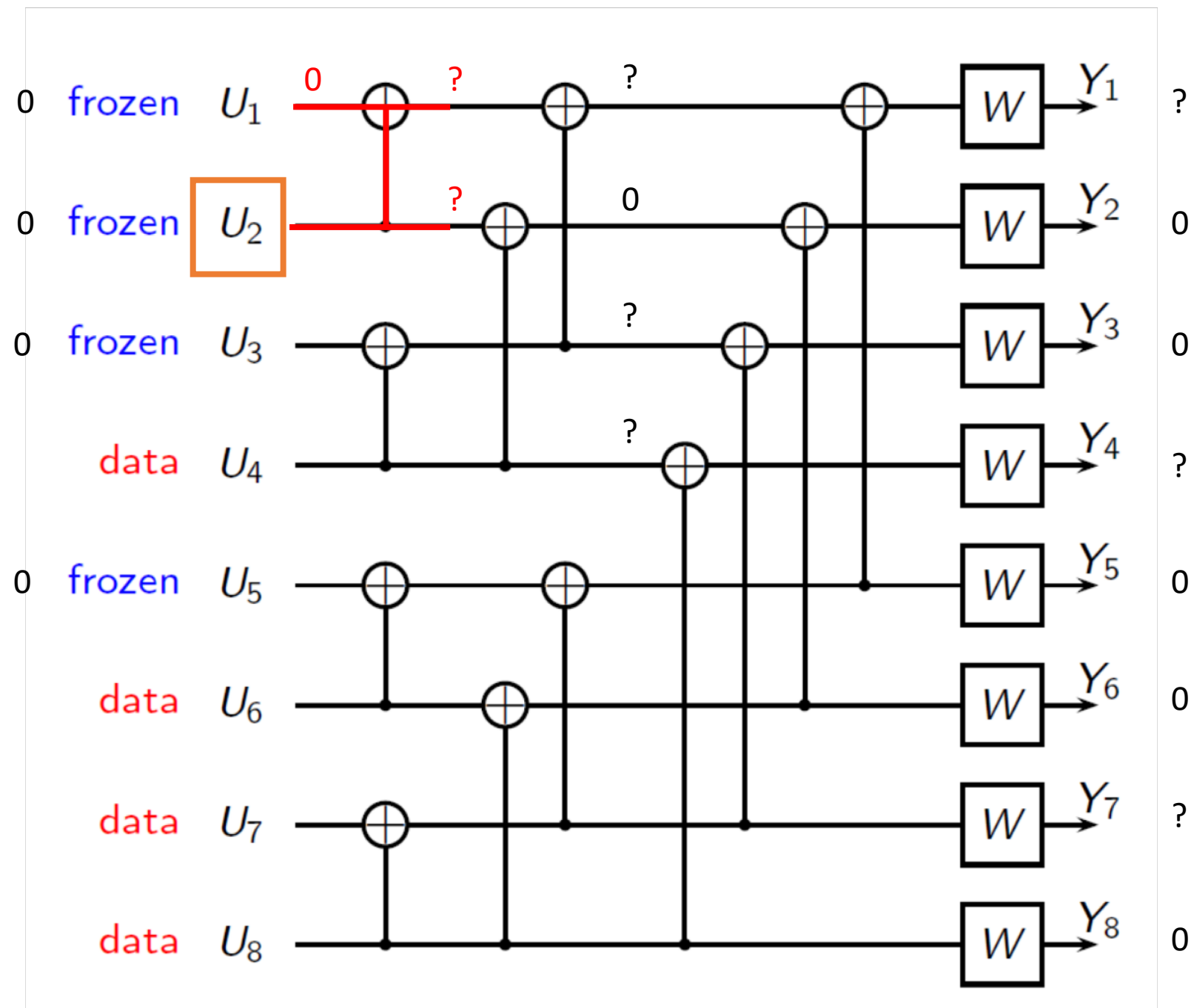


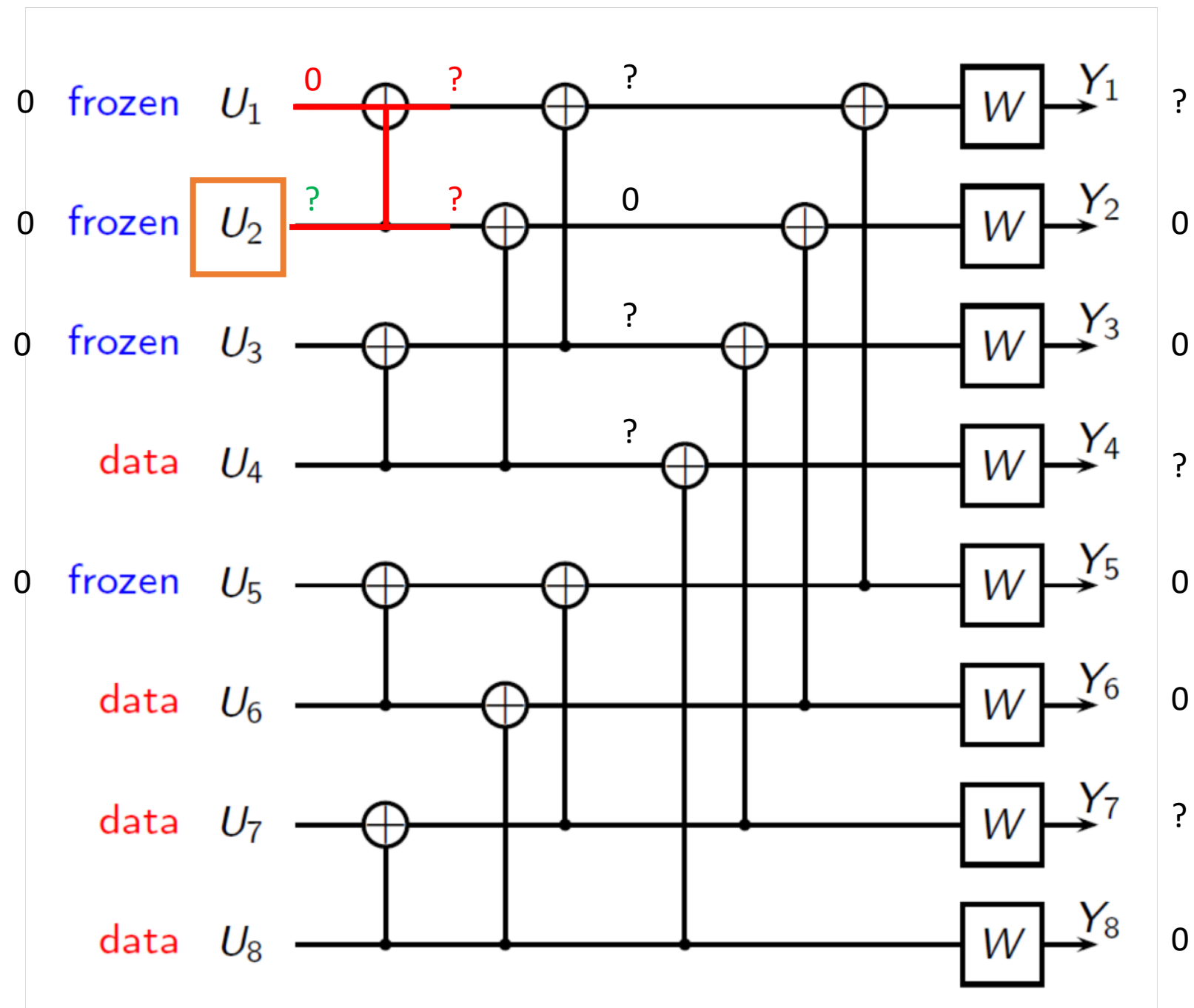


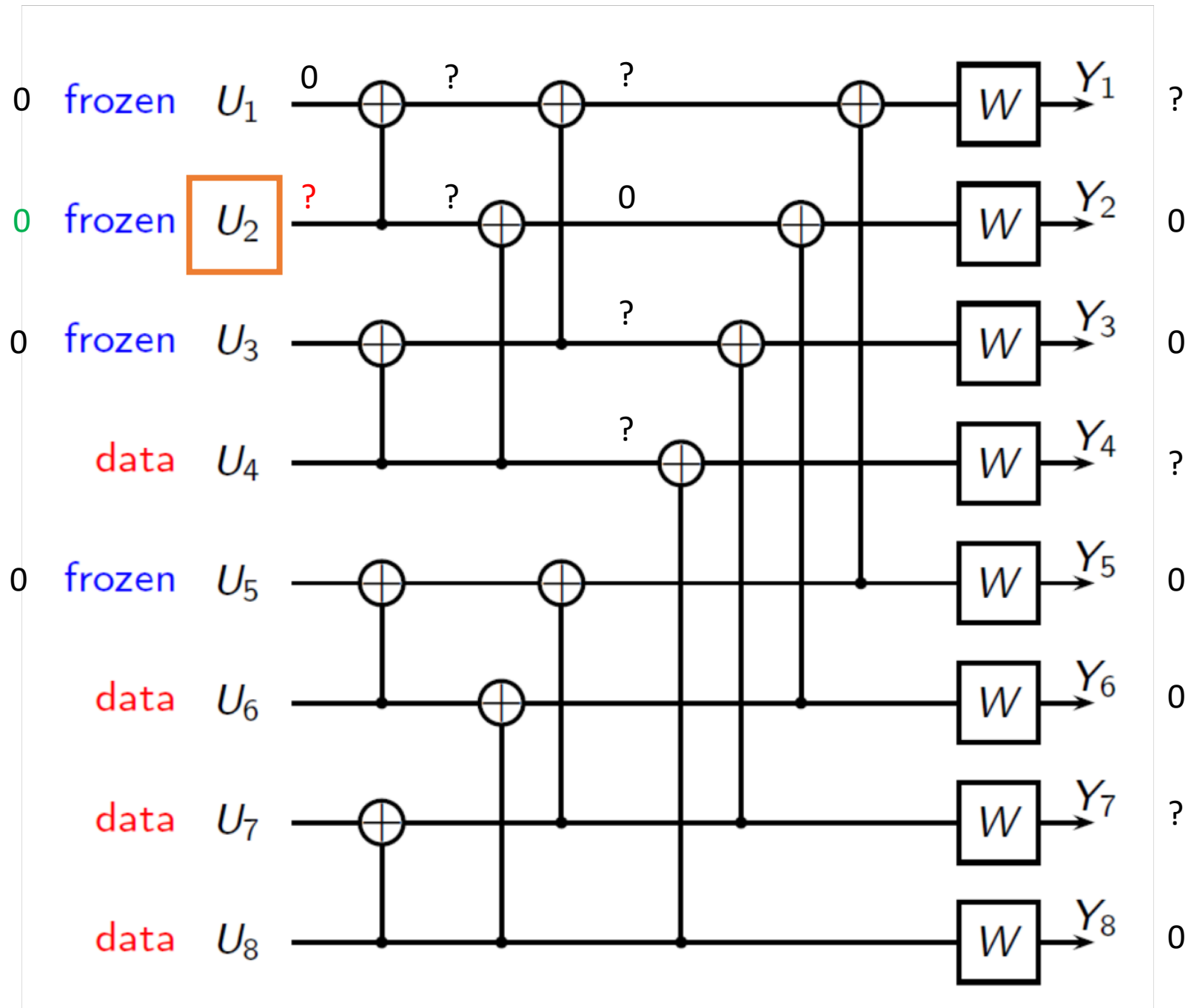


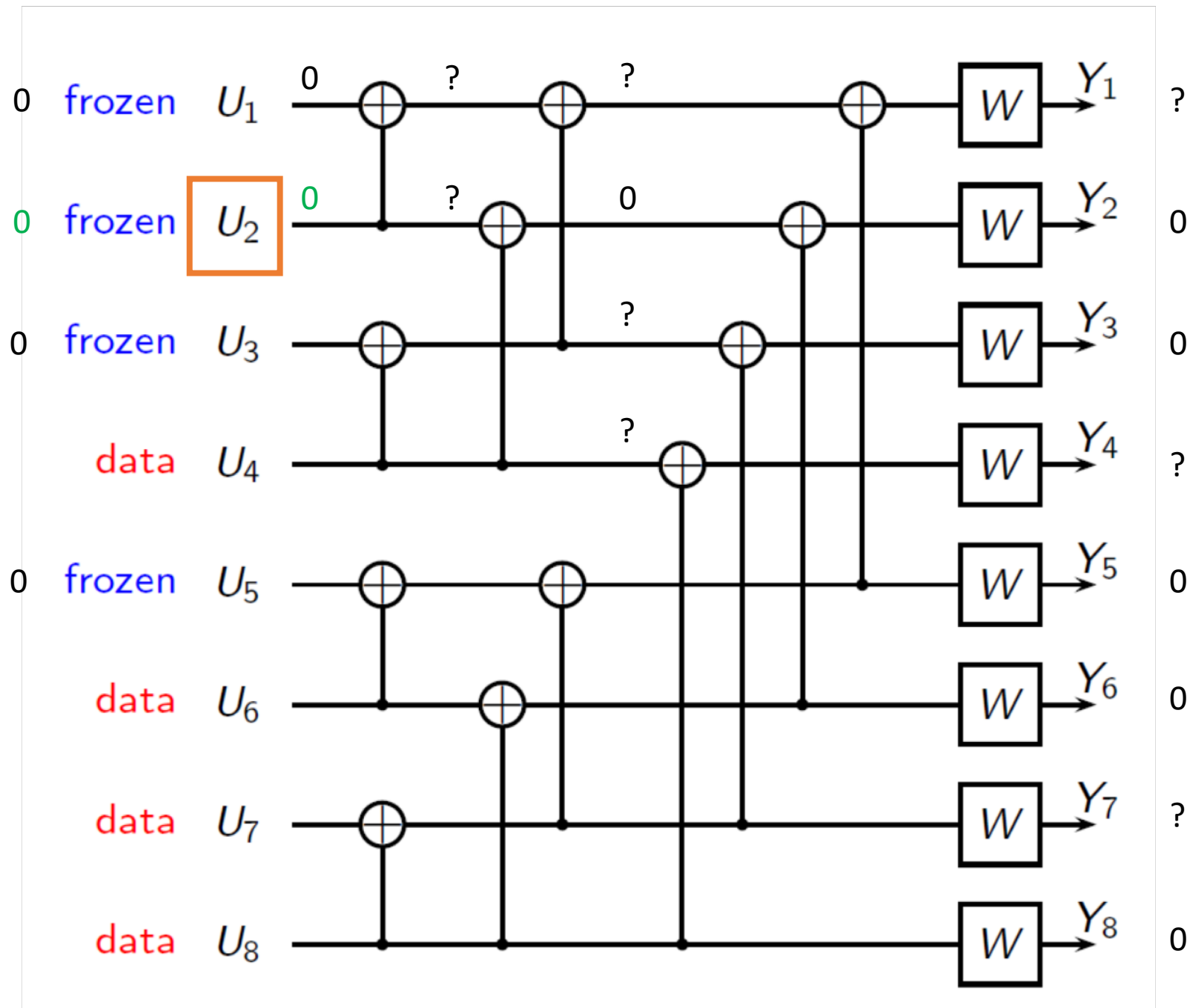


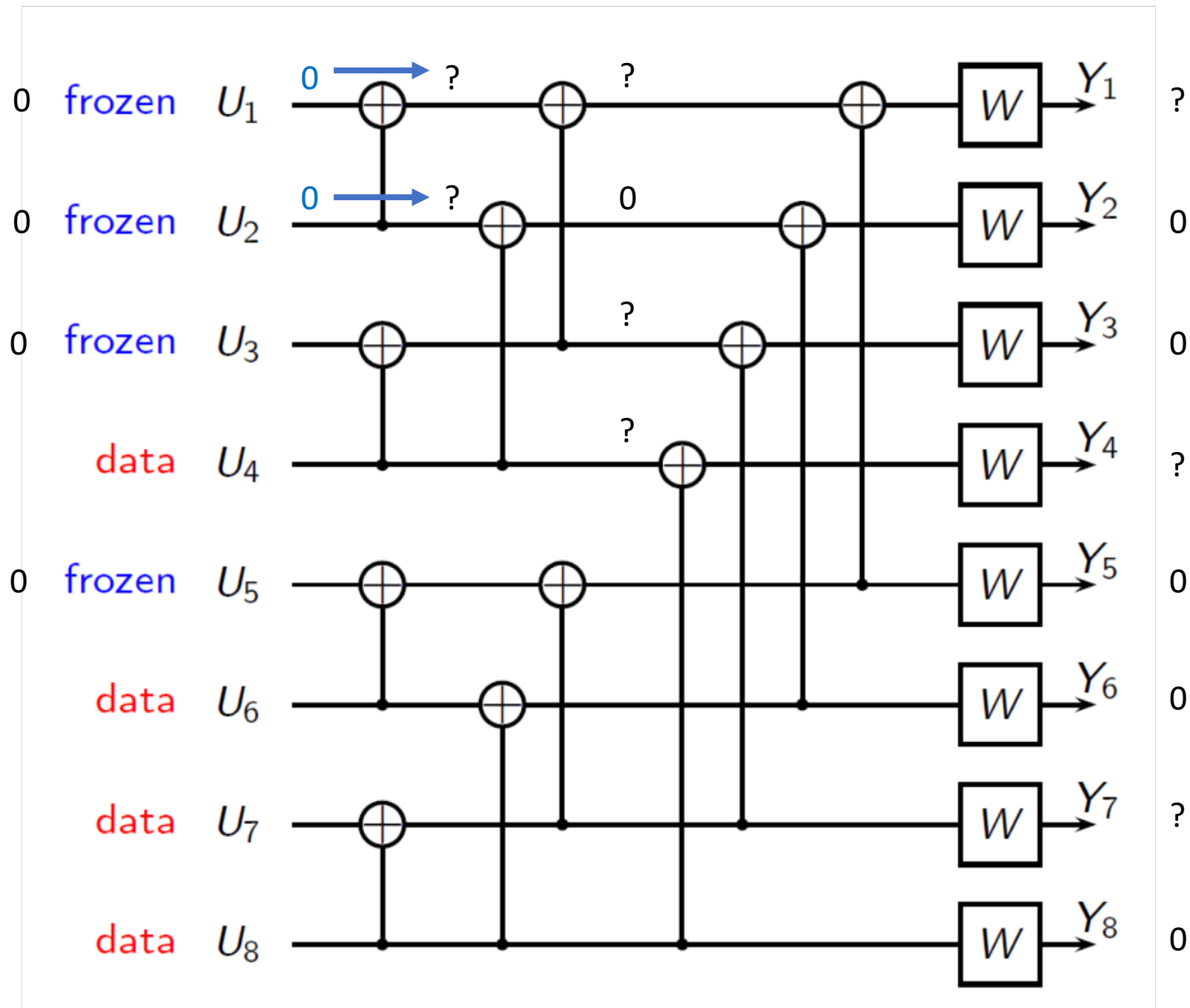


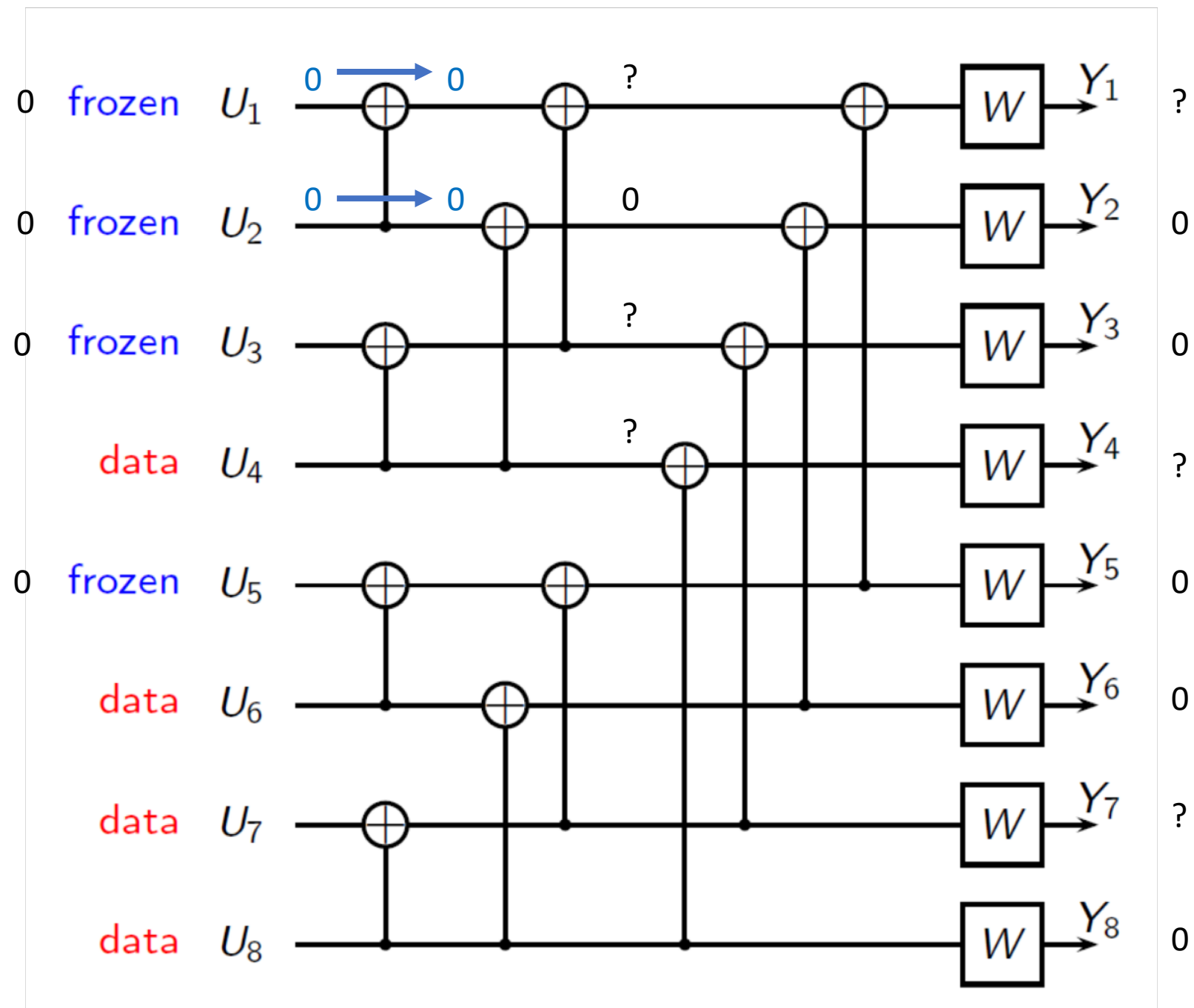


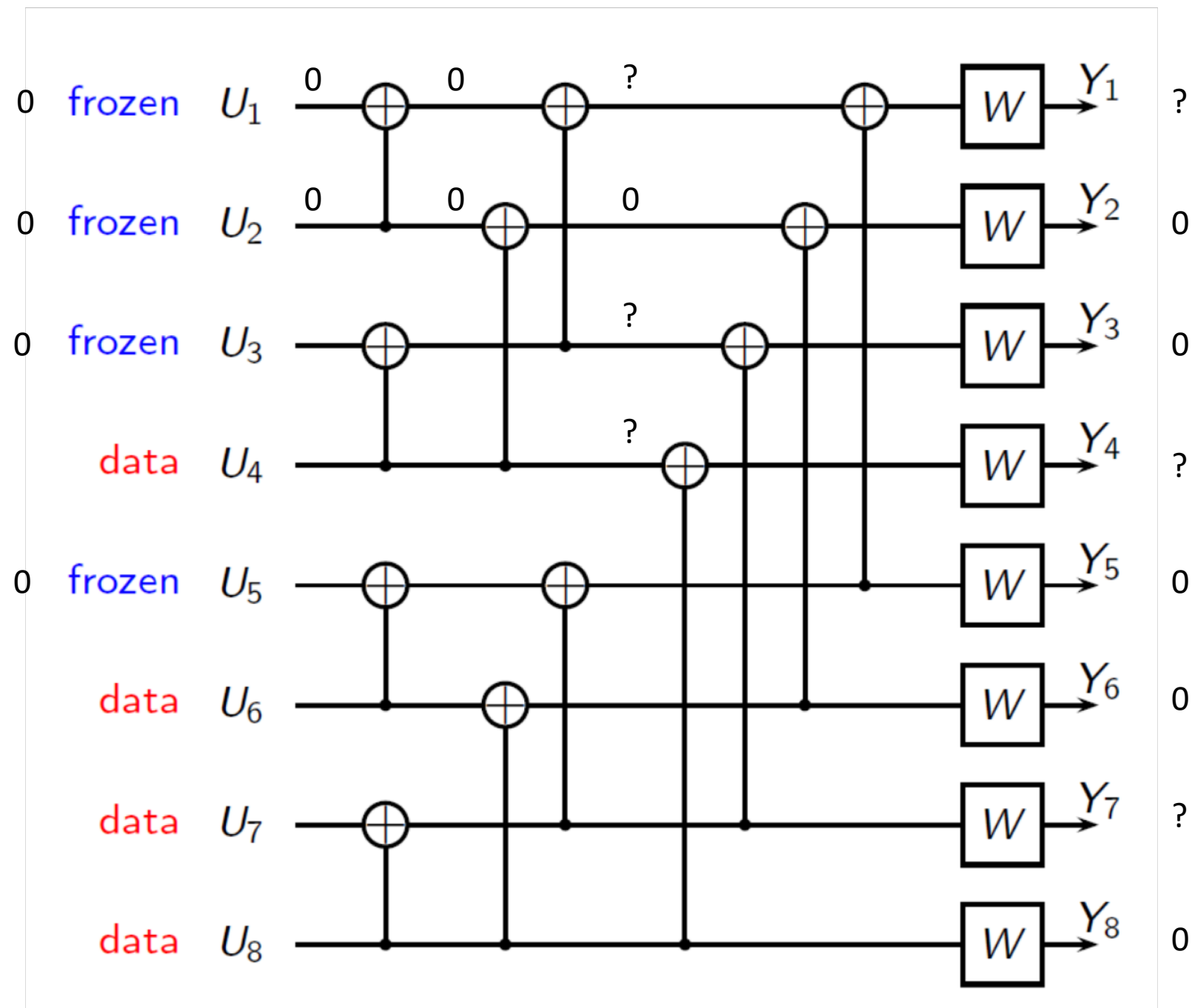




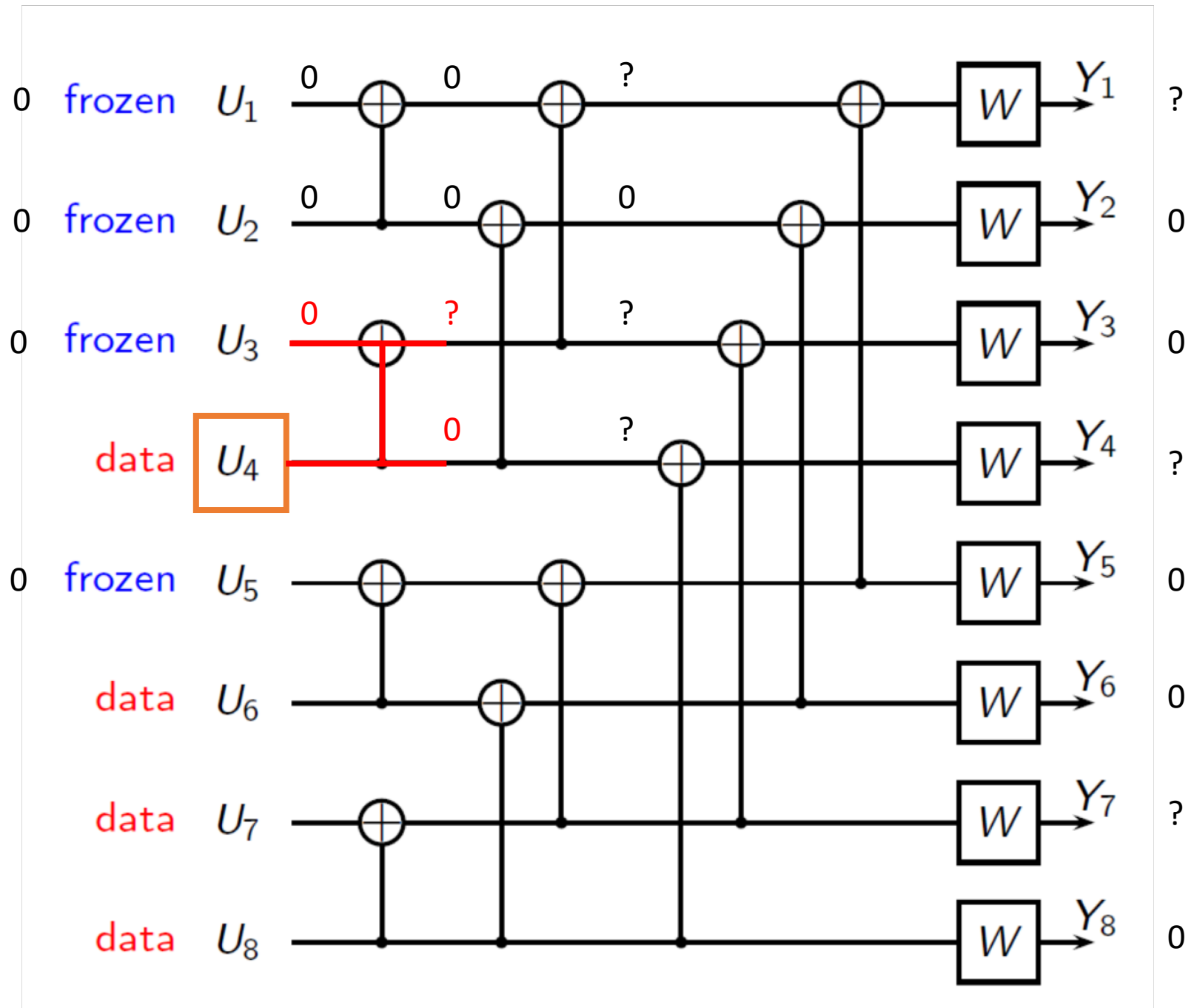


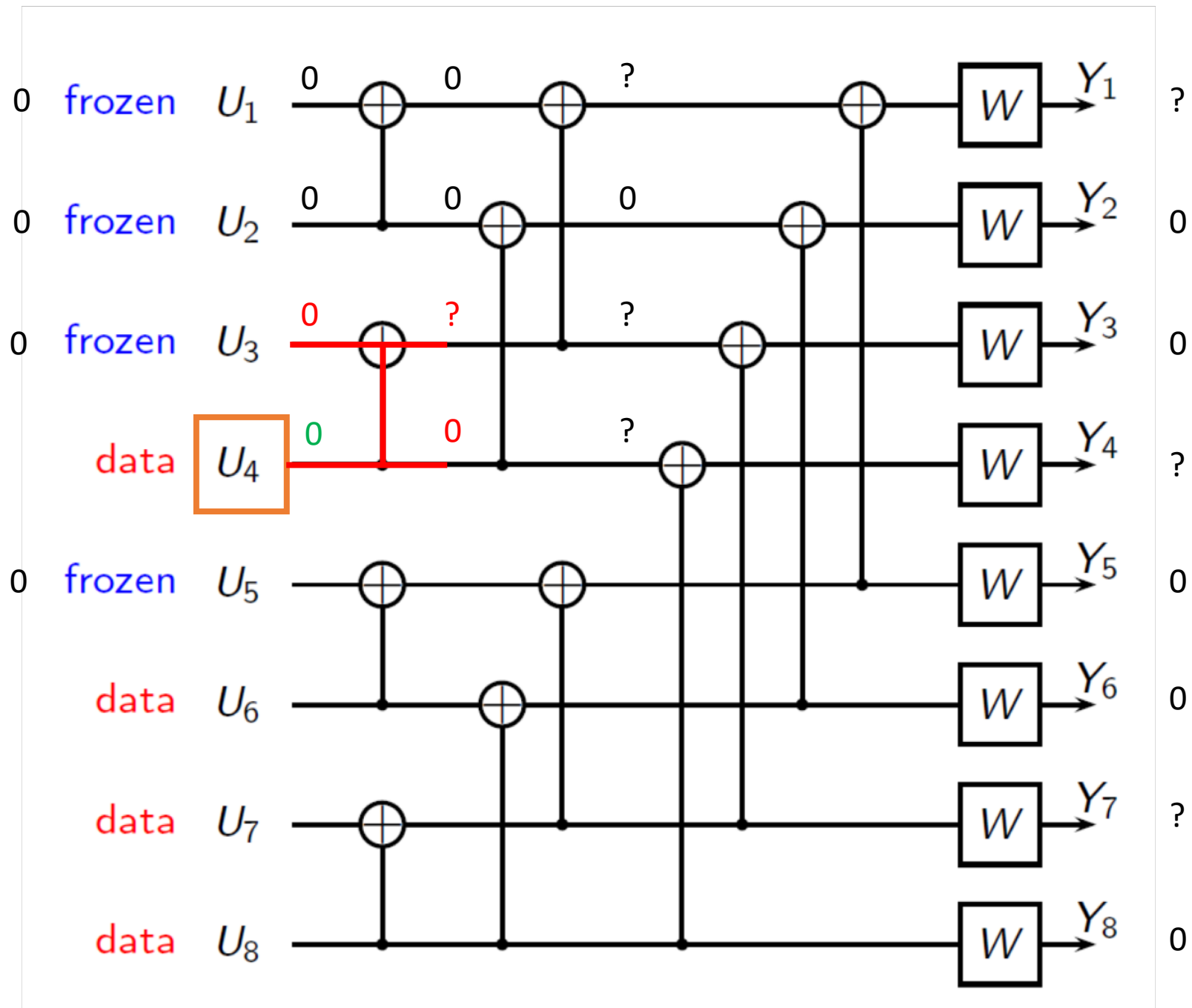


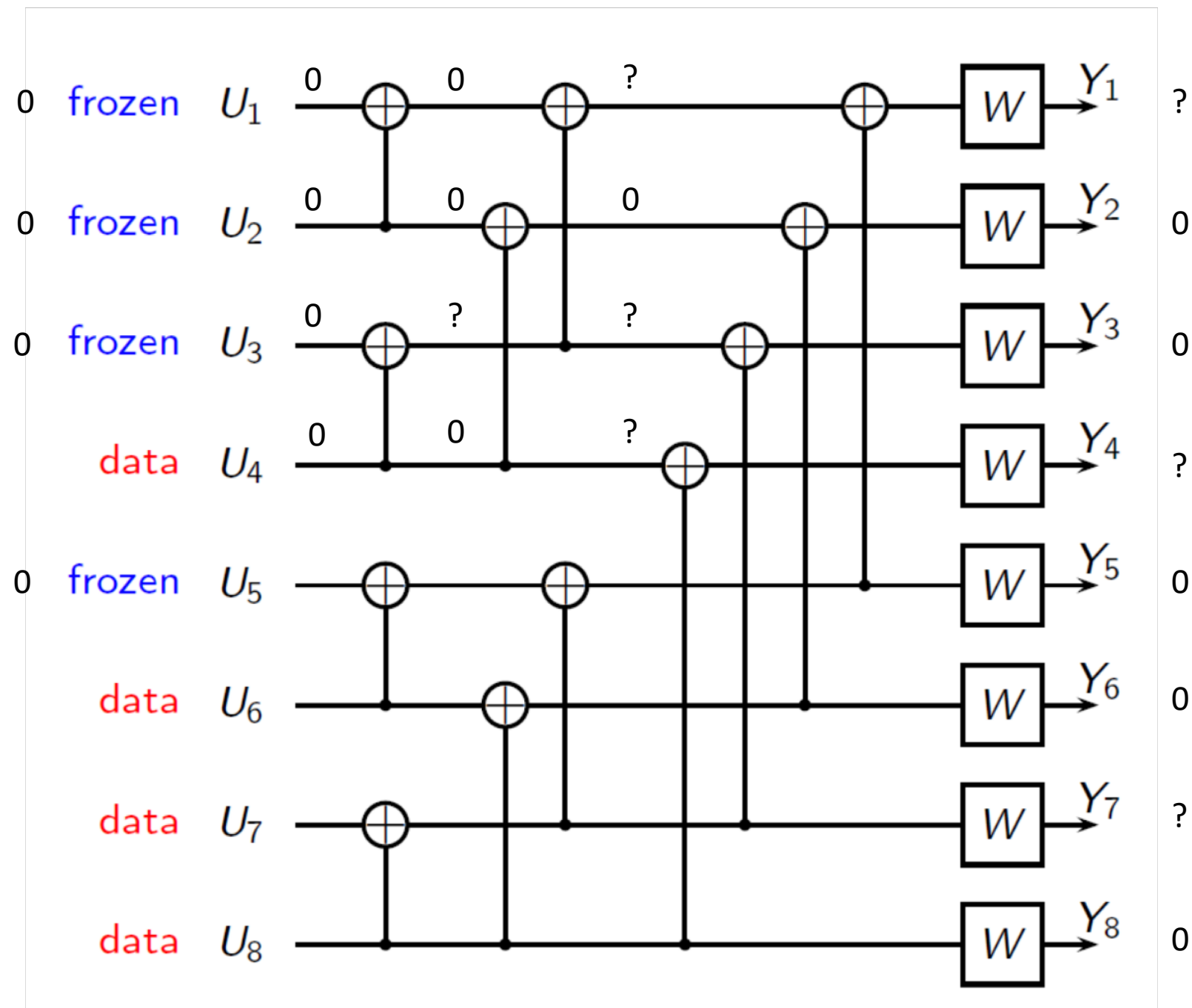


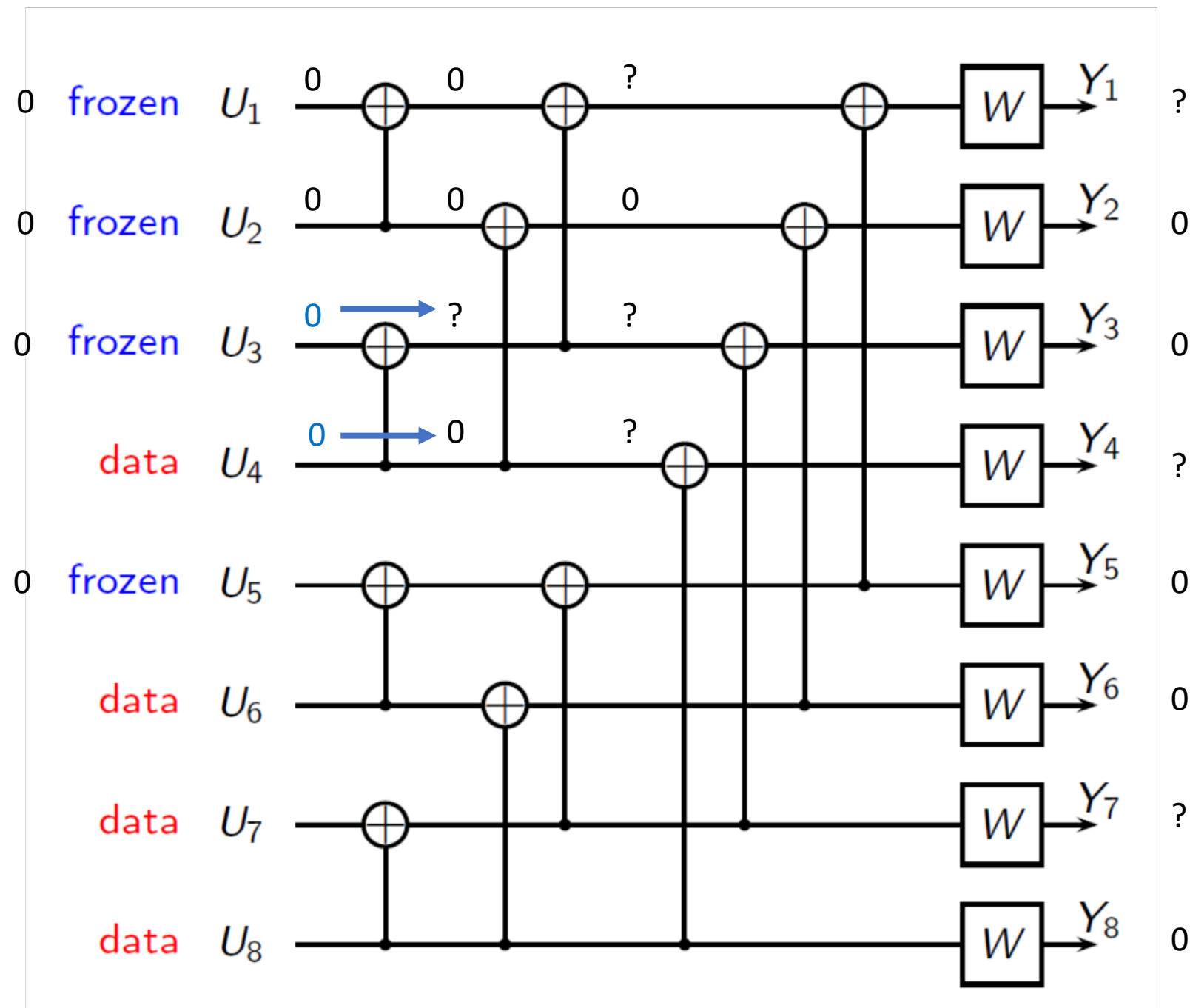


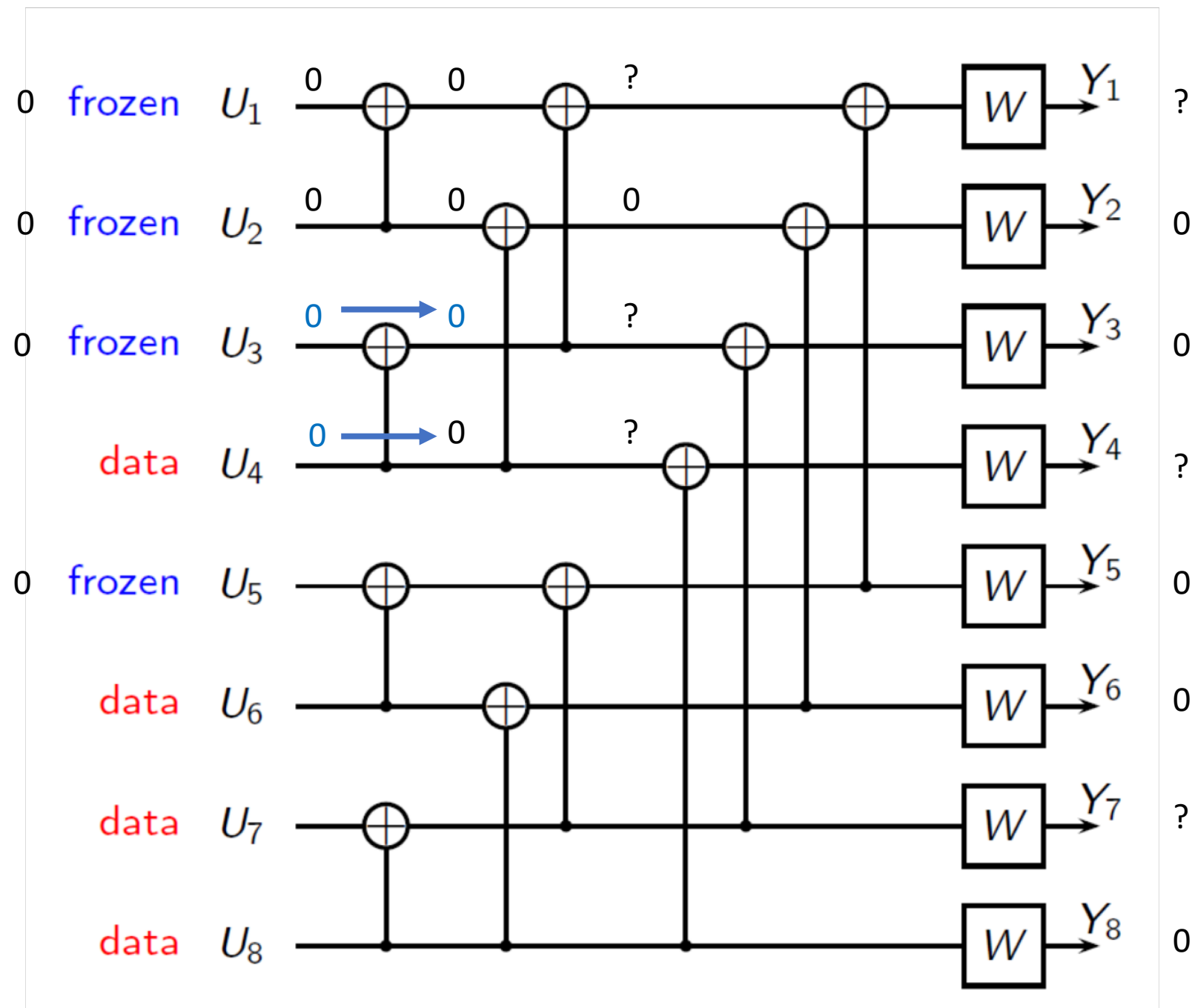
After a few steps ...

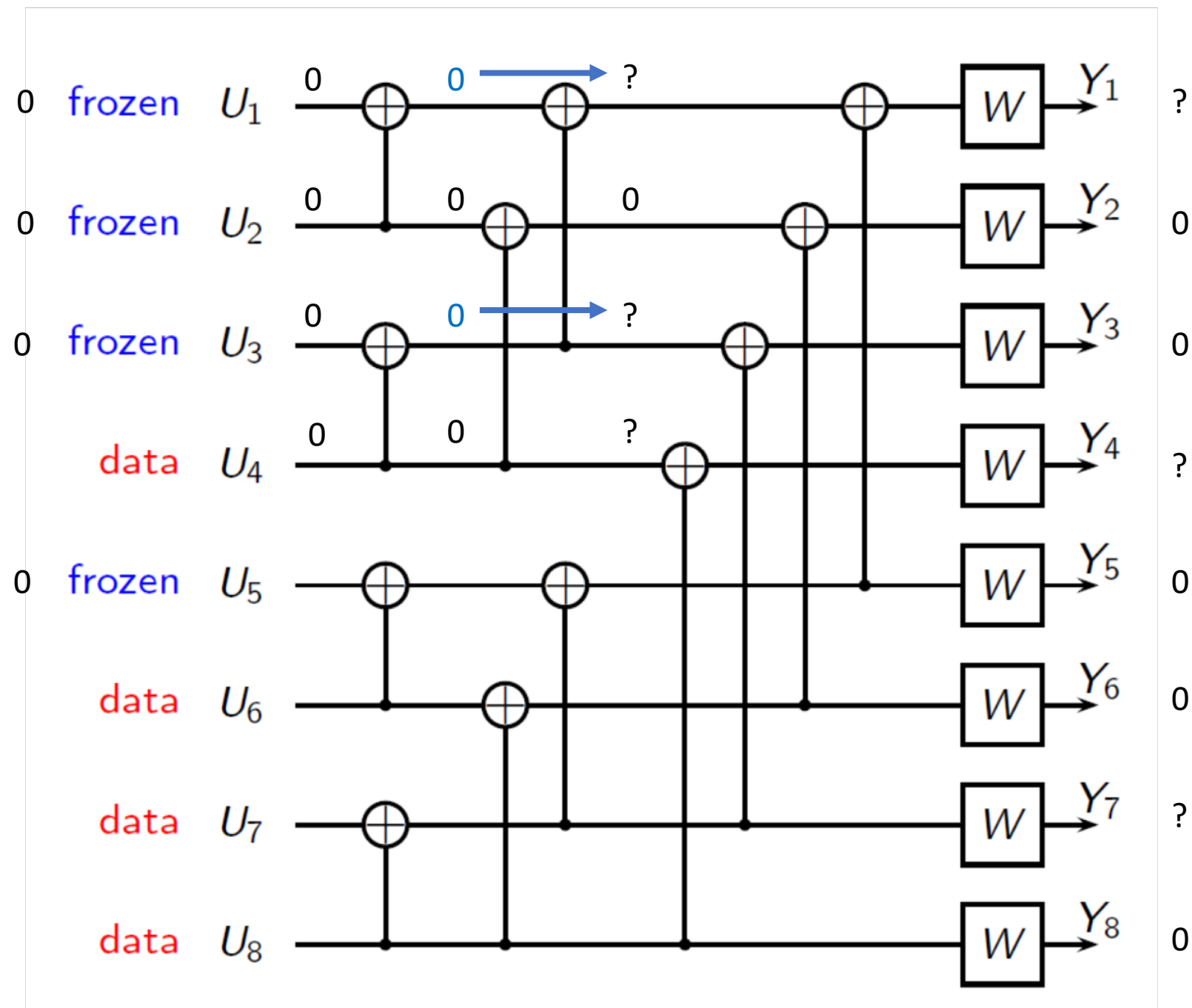


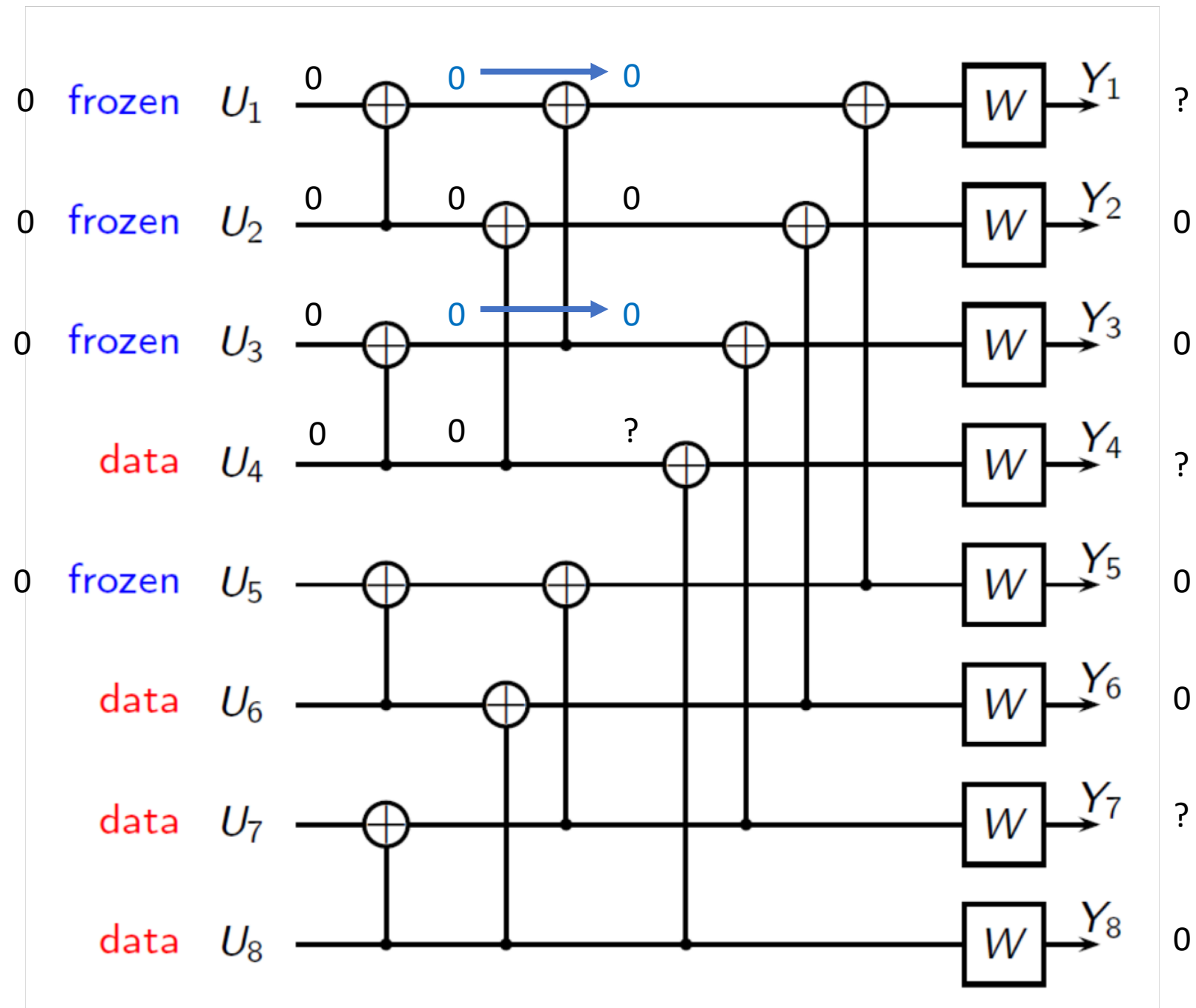


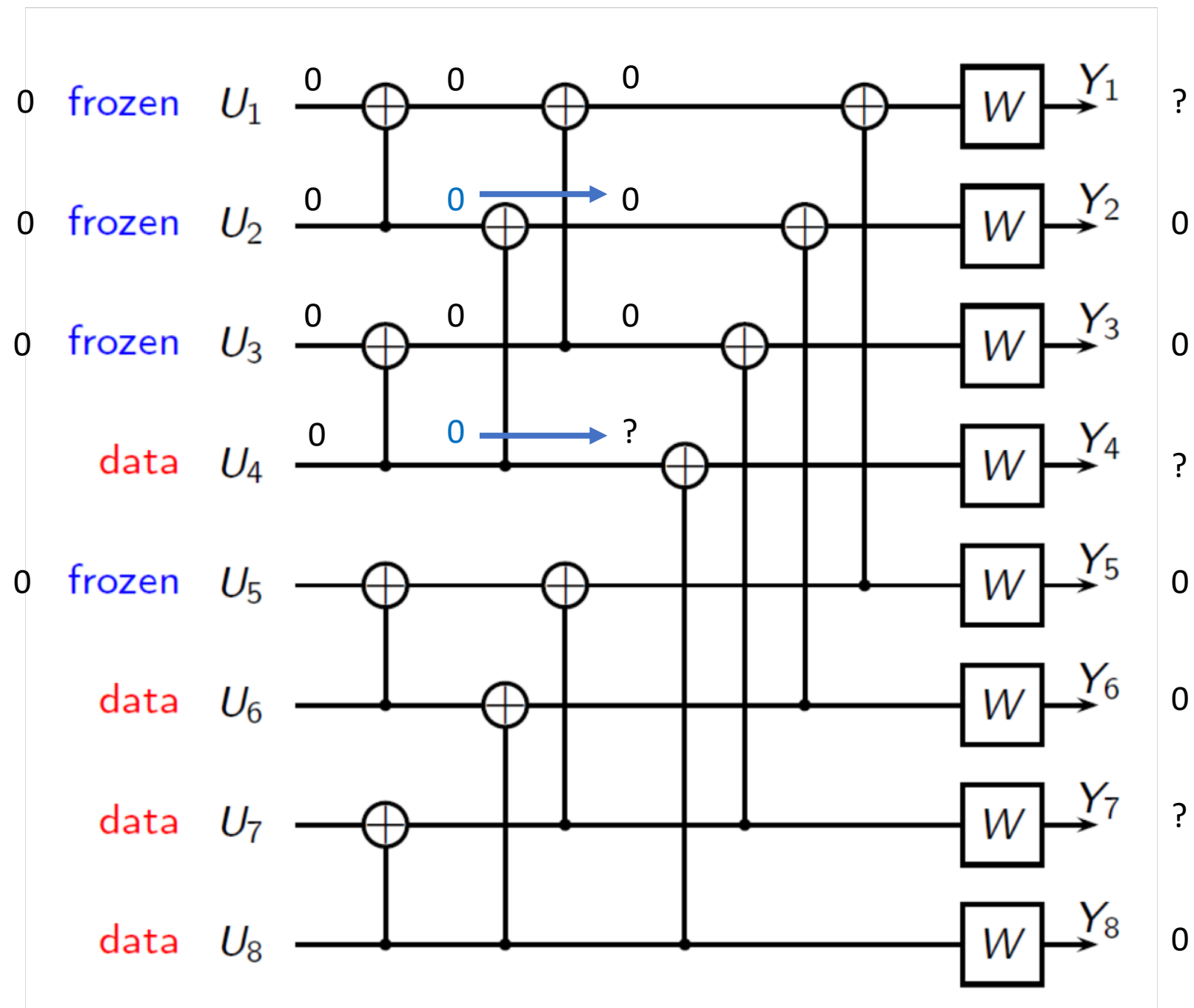


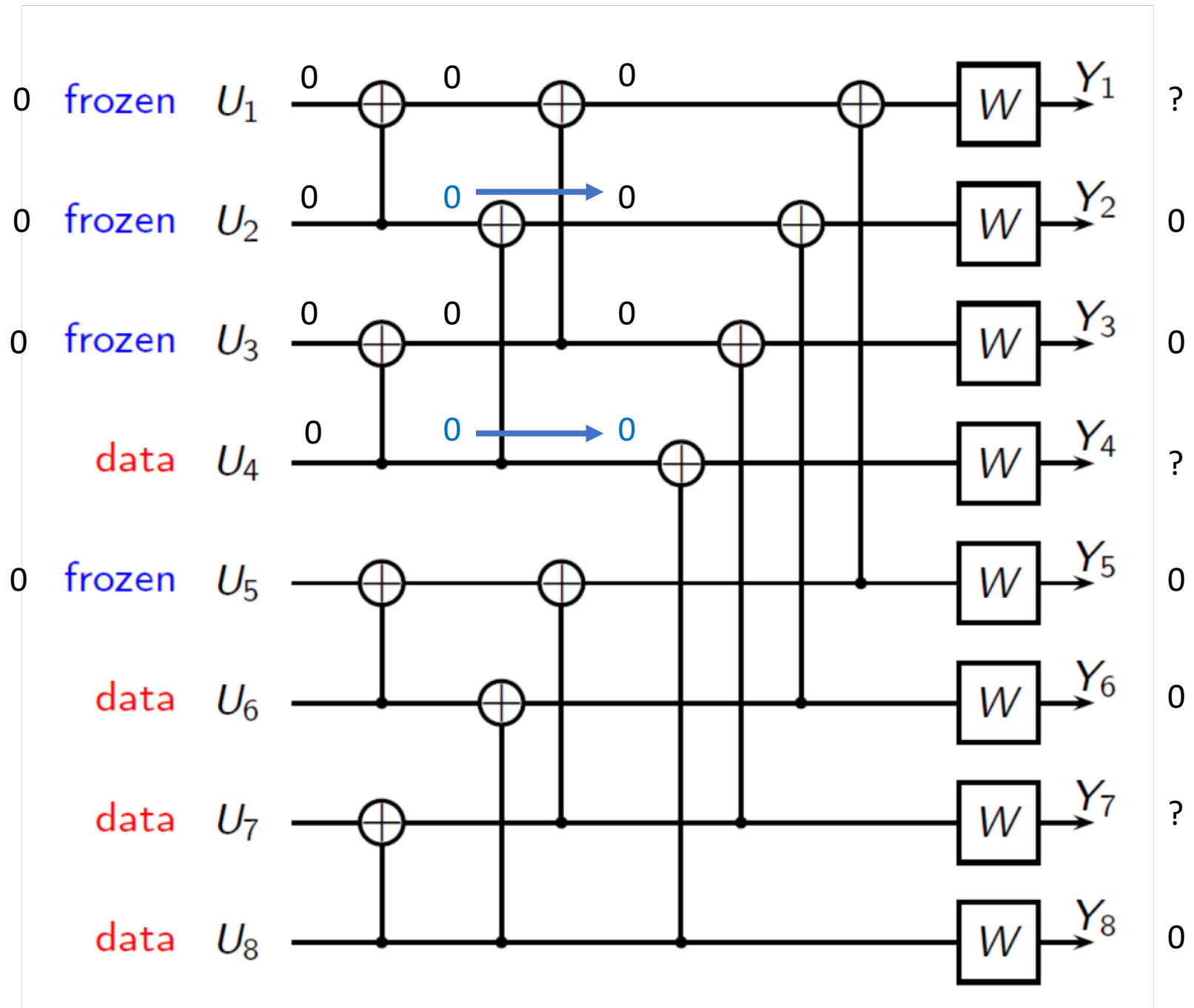


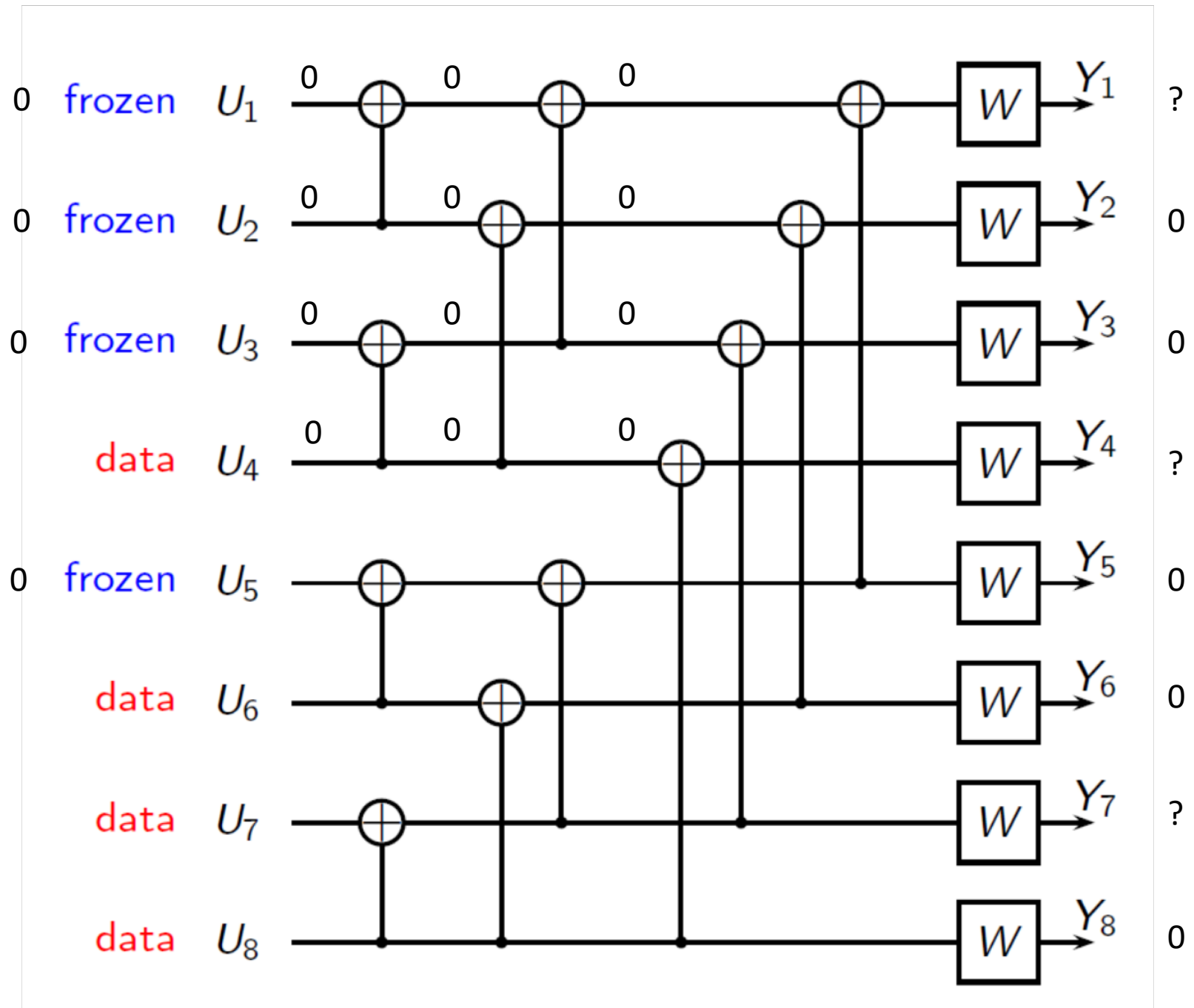




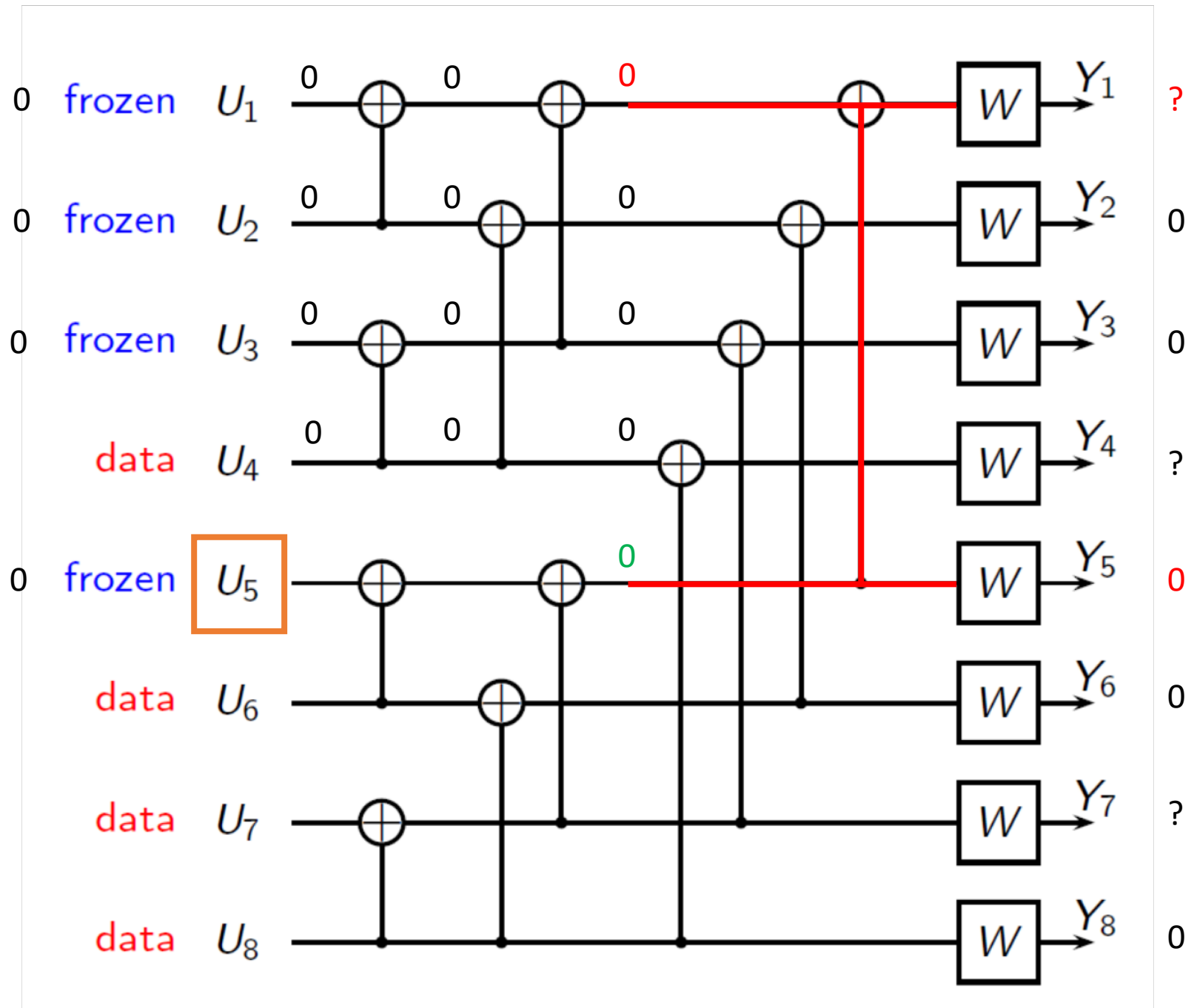


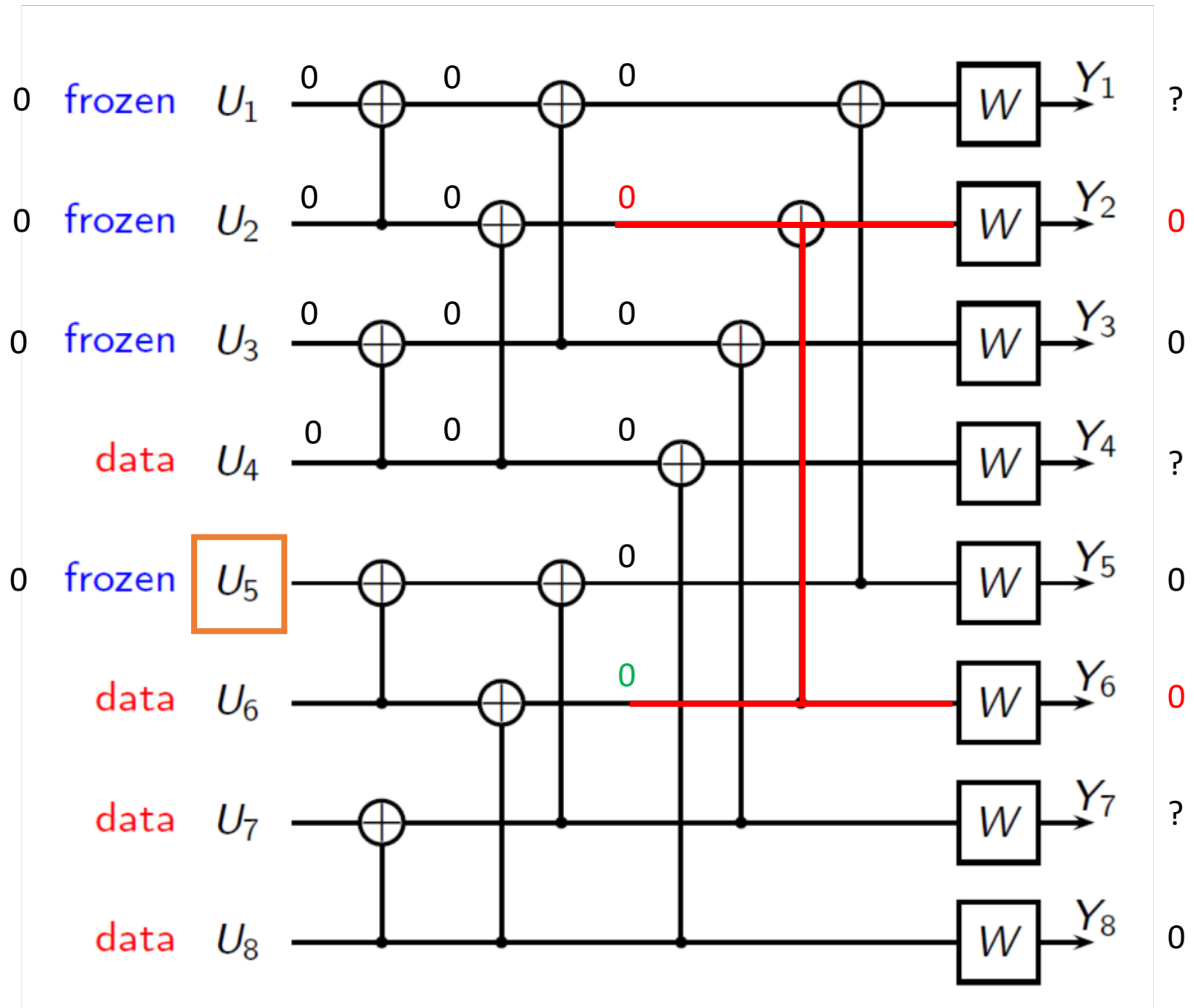


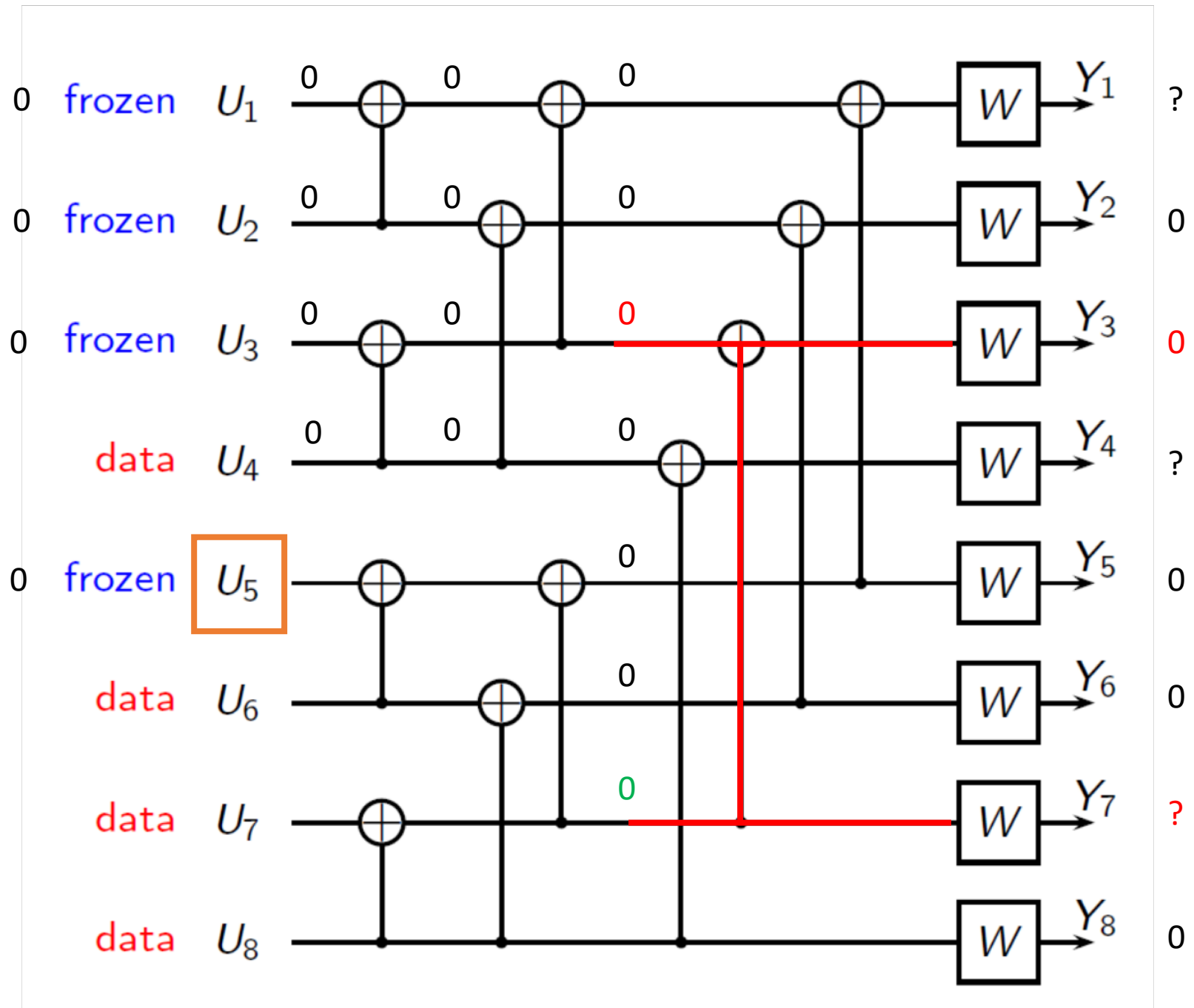


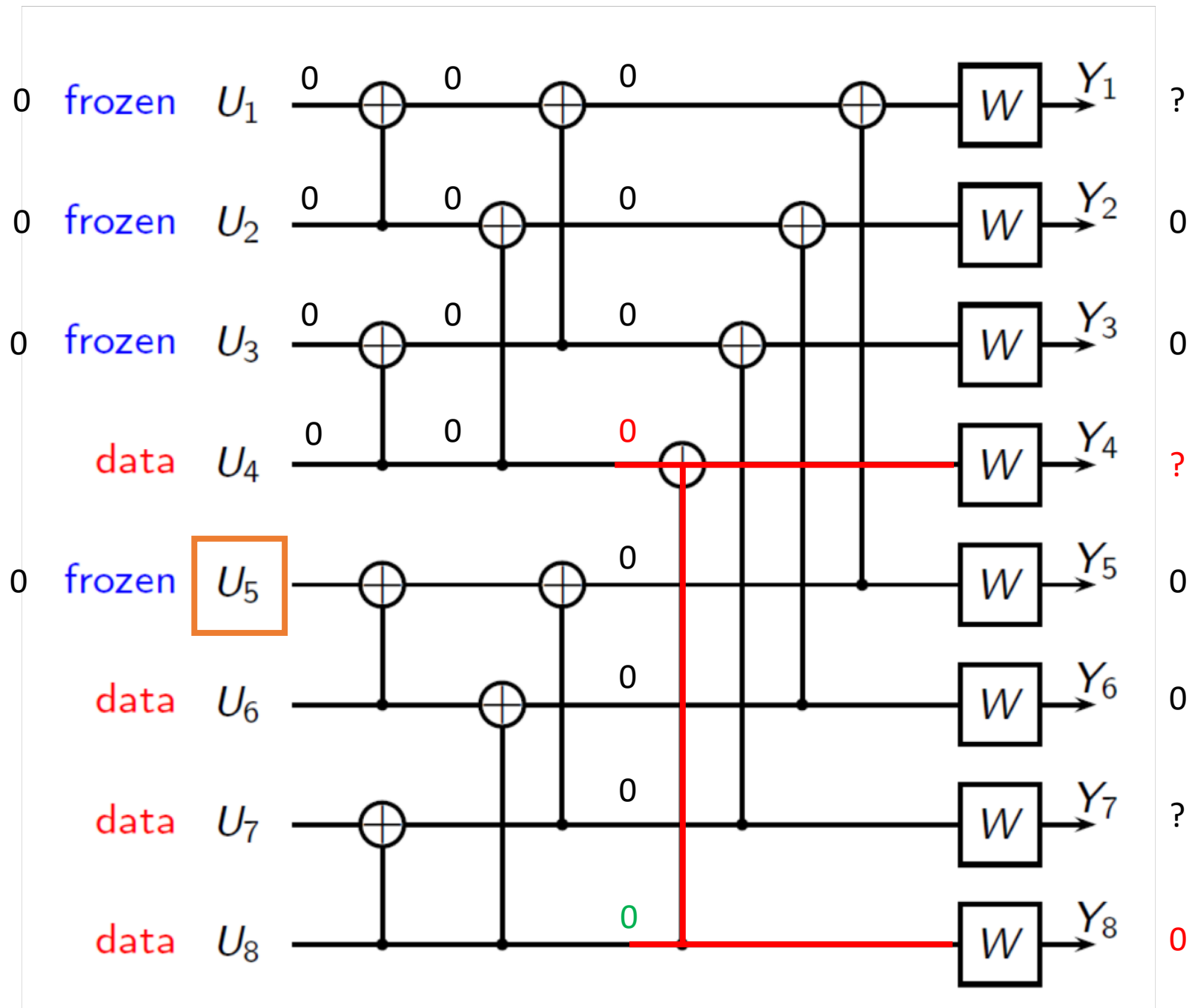


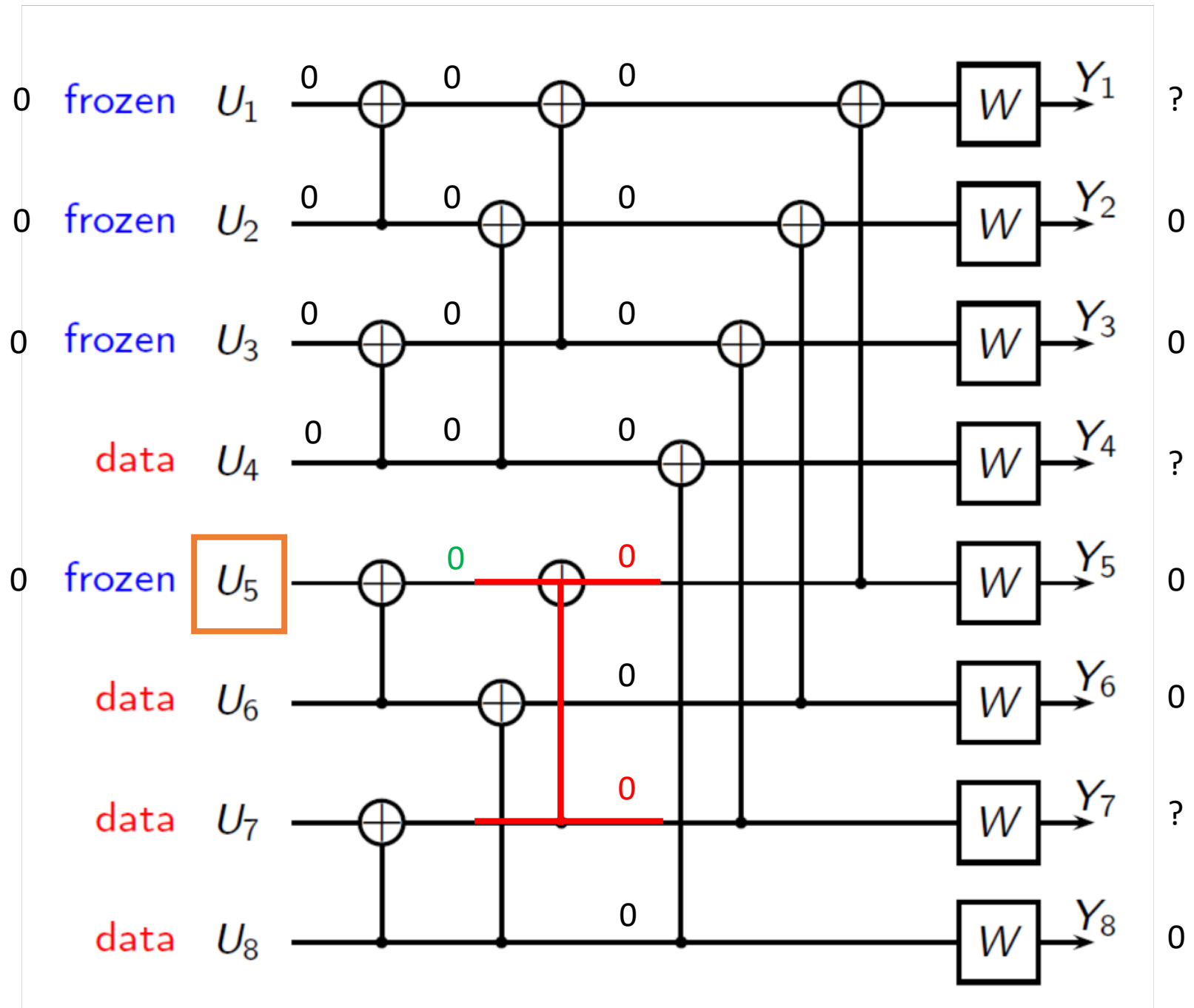
Now you get it (hopefully), so we'll be quicker

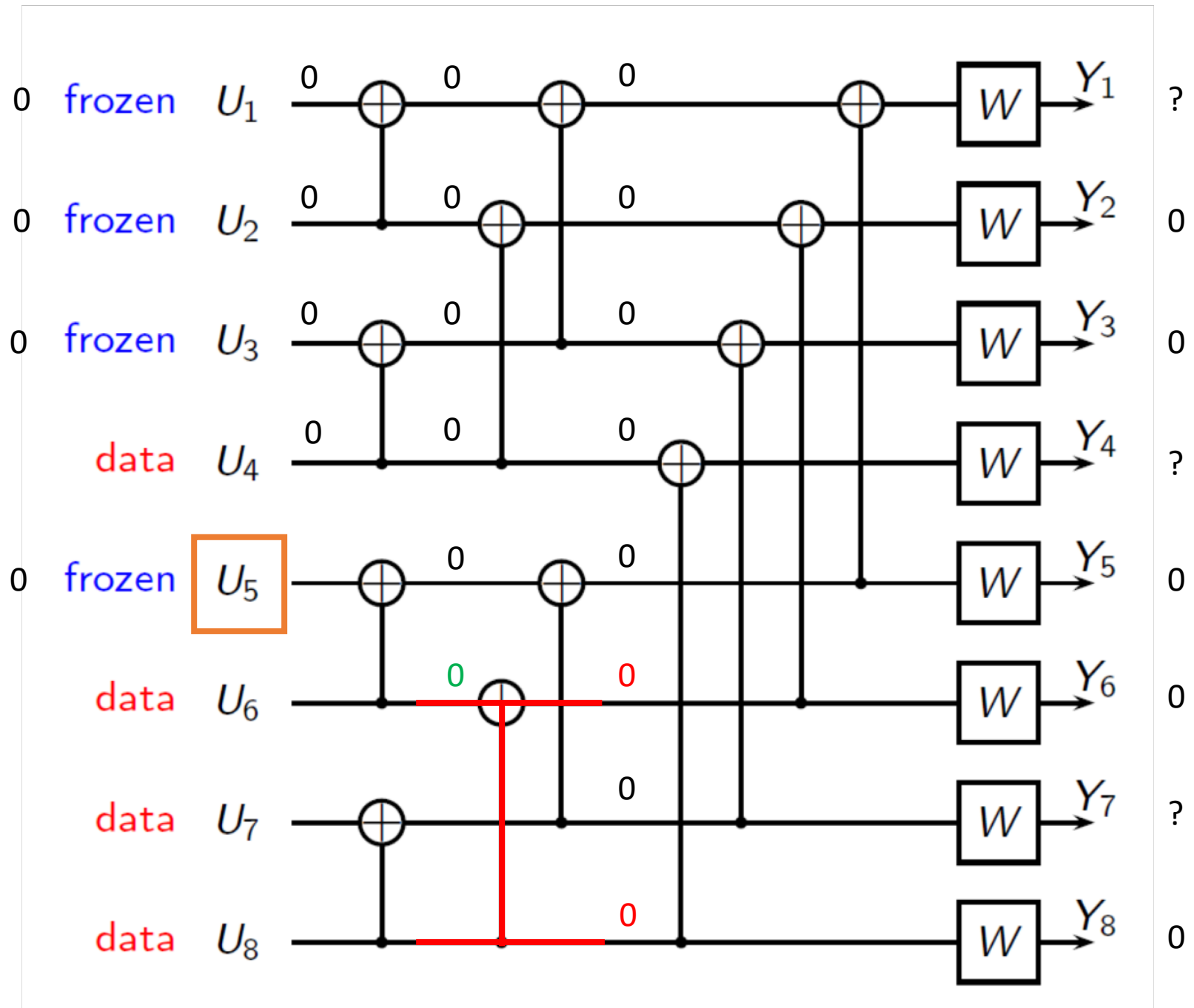


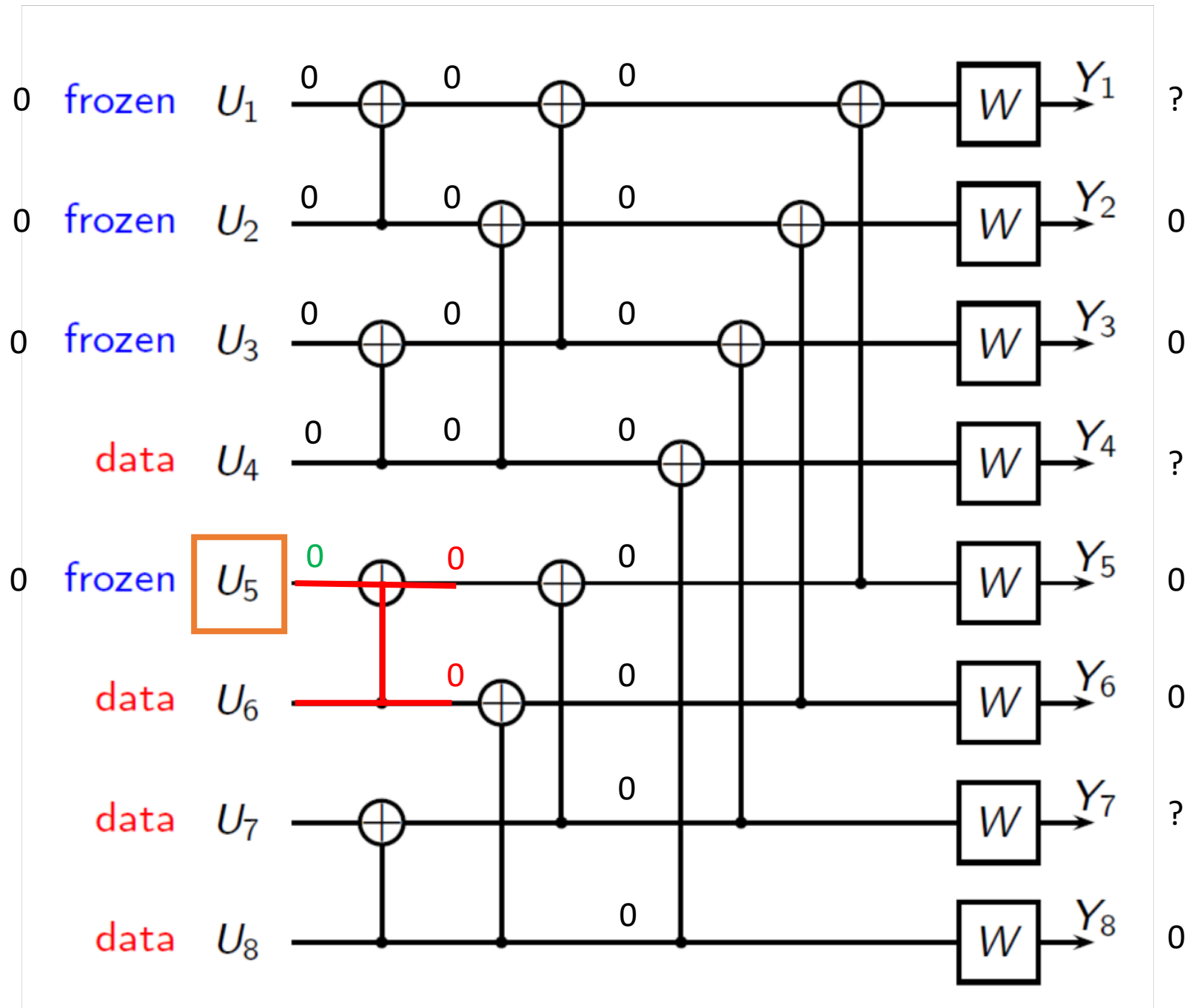


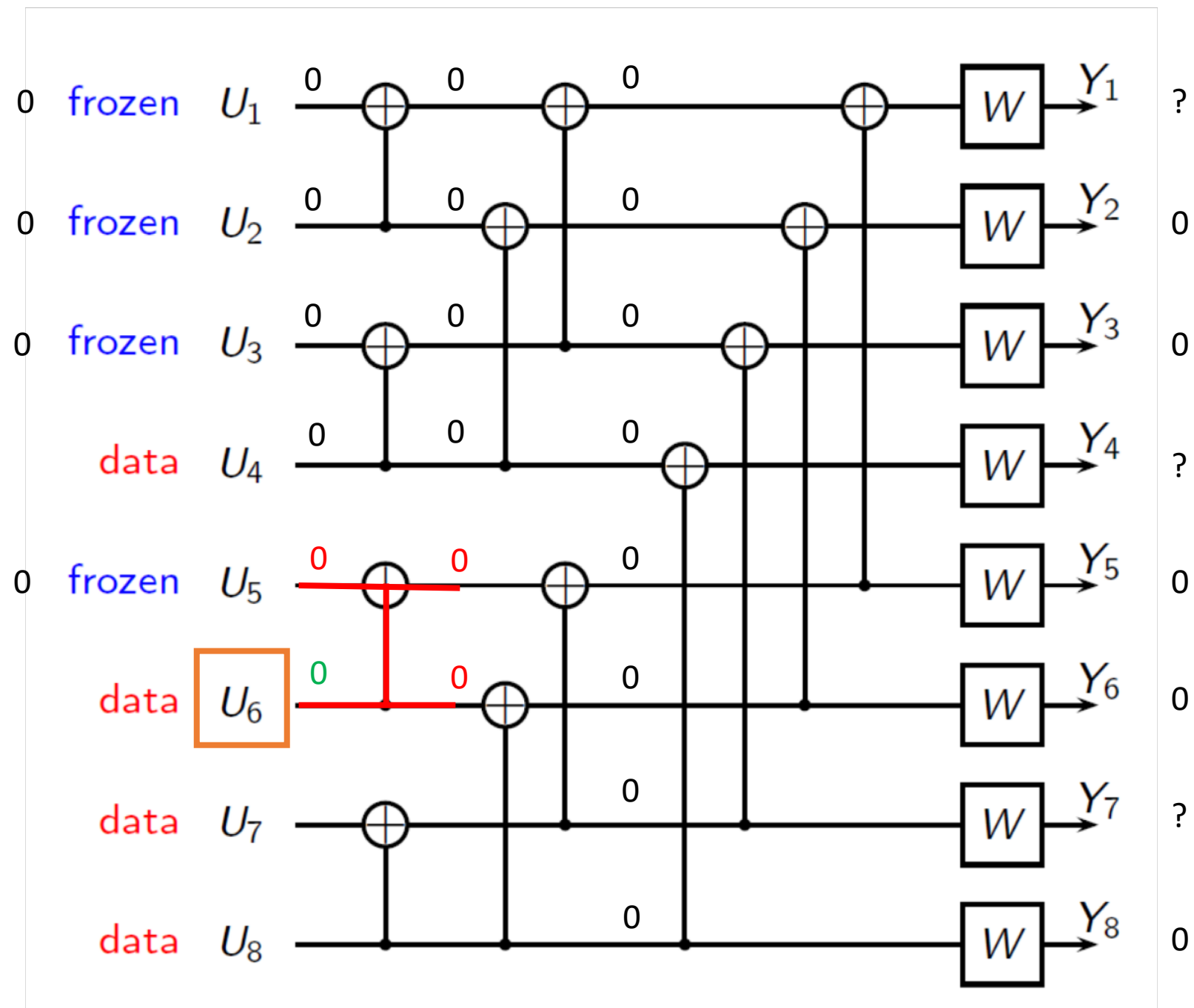




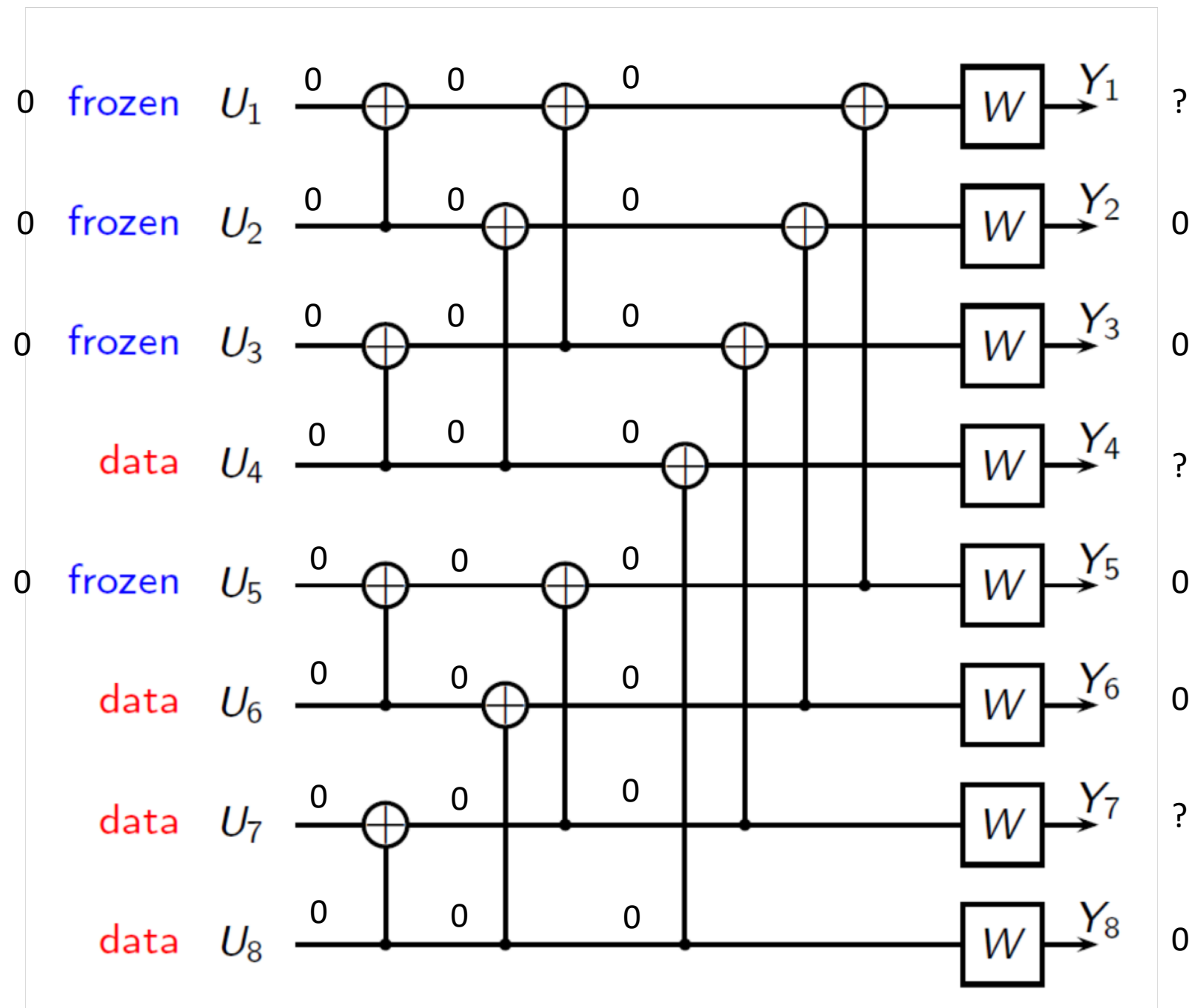








And so on until



And so we succeed!!!

- If we fail to decode U_i for some i , we declare failure as we can't go ahead.
- Note that this can be suboptimal because some of the upcoming bits might be frozen and hence useful for decoding U_i . But we assumed all the bits yet to come are random when we decoded U_i .
- That being said, SC decoding can be shown to achieve capacity.
- Situation for other channels like BSC is slightly more complicated but the basic concepts remain the same.
- For short block lengths, we can do better, e.g., using list decoding and CRCs (see <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/7055304>). These are one of the best codes at short block lengths and are part of 5G standards.
- Note that a lot of computation is reused and hence the complexity of decoding is $O(n \log n)$ where n is the block length (so n is the vertical height in the previous figures and $\log n$ is the horizontal width).