Double and bordered α-circulant self-dual codes over finite commutative chain rings

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α-circulant matrices

Definition

- R a finite commutative ring with 1.
- $\alpha \in R$.
- Let $v = (v_0, v_1, \ldots, v_{k-1}) \in R^k$.
  α-circulant matrix generated by v:

$$\operatorname{circ}_\alpha(v) = \begin{pmatrix} v_0 & v_1 & v_2 & \dots & v_{k-2} & v_{k-1} \\ \alpha v_{k-1} & v_0 & v_1 & \dots & v_{k-3} & v_{k-2} \\ \alpha v_{k-2} & \alpha v_{k-1} & v_0 & \dots & v_{k-4} & v_{k-3} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ \alpha v_1 & \alpha v_2 & \alpha v_3 & \dots & \alpha v_{k-1} & v_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

- For $\alpha = 1$: circulant matrix
- For $\alpha = -1$: nega-circulant or skew-circulant matrix.

Double α-circulant codes

Definition

Let $A \in R^{k \times k} = \mathrm{circ}_\alpha(v)$ an α-circulant matrix.
A code $C \subseteq R^{2k}$ with generator matrix $(I_k \mid A)$ is called double α-circulant code with generating word v.

C self-dual
$\iff (I_k \mid A)(I_k \mid A)^t = 0$
$\iff AA^t = -I_k$.

The case $R = \mathbb{Z}_4$

Definition

- $\mathbb{Z}_4$-linear code: submodule of $\mathbb{Z}_4^n$
- Lee weight $w_{\mathrm{Lee}} : \mathbb{Z}_4 \to \mathbb{N}, \begin{cases} 0 \mapsto & 0 \\ 1,3 \mapsto & 1 \\ 2 \mapsto & 2 \end{cases}.$
- Defined as usual: Lee weight w_{Lee} on $\mathbb{Z}_4^n$, Lee distance d_{Lee} on $\mathbb{Z}_4^n \times \mathbb{Z}_4^n$, minimum Lee distance of a $\mathbb{Z}_4$-linear code.
- ring homomorphism ”modulo 2”:
  $\gamma : \mathbb{Z}_4 \to \mathbb{F}_2, \begin{cases} 0,2 \mapsto & 0 \\ 1,3 \mapsto & 1 \end{cases}.$

Goal

We look for α-circulant self-dual codes C over $\mathbb{Z}_4$ with high minimum Lee distance!

Restrictions on the parameters

Restrictions on α

- For $\alpha \in \{0, 2\}$: $d_{\mathrm{Lee}}(C) \leq 4$.
- For $\alpha = 1$: C cannot be self-dual.
- $\Rightarrow$ Only interesting case: $\alpha = -1$.

Restrictions on the length n

For each $c \in C$: $\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} c_i^2 = 0$
$\Rightarrow$ The number of units in c is a multiple of 4.
$\Rightarrow$ $\gamma(C)$ is a binary self-dual doubly-even code.
$\Rightarrow$ n is divisible by 8.

In the following: Let k be a fixed dimension divisible by 4, $n = 2k$.

V_4 and V_2

Definition

- Let $V_4 \subseteq \mathbb{Z}_4^k$ be the set of all words generating self-dual double nega-circulant codes over $\mathbb{Z}_4$.
- Let $V_2 \subseteq \mathbb{F}_2^k$ be the set of all words generating self-dual doubly-even double circulant codes over $\mathbb{F}_2$.

It holds: $\gamma(V_4) \subseteq V_2$.

Goal

Find (the interesting part of) V_4.

Outline of the construction

Idea for the construction

- Construct V_2.
- **Lifting:**
  For each $v \in V_2$, find $\gamma^{-1}(v) \cap V_4$.
  Equivalently:
  Find all **lift vectors** $w \in \mathbb{F}_2^k$ such that $v + 2w \in V_4$.

Observation

The second step is time critical.
We need a fast algorithm!

The lifting step

- Given: $v \in V_2$.
  Let $\bar{C}$ be the double circulant doubly-even self-dual binary code generated by v.
- Wanted: All lift vectors $w \in \mathbb{F}_2^k$ such that $v + 2w \in V_4$.
- Equivalently:
$$\sum_{i=0}^{k-1} (v + 2w)_i^2 = -1_{\mathbb{Z}_4}$$
  and
$$\sum_{i=0}^{k-1-t} (v+2w)_i (v+2w)_{i+t} - \sum_{i=k-t}^{k-1} (v+2w)_i (v+2w)_{i+t} = 0_{\mathbb{Z}_4}$$
  for all $t \in \{1, \ldots, k/2\}$.
- Since $\bar{C}$ is doubly-even $\Rightarrow$ First equation is always true.

- Using $2^2 = 0_{\mathbb{Z}_4}$, the equations for $t \in \{1, \ldots, k/2\}$ are equivalent to:

$$\underbrace{\sum_{i=0}^{k-1-t} v_i v_{i+t} - \sum_{i=k-t}^{k-1} v_i v_{i+t}}_{\substack{\equiv 0 \pmod 2 \\ \text{since } \bar{C} \text{ self-dual}}} + 2\sum_{i=0}^{k-1}(v_i w_{i+t} + v_{i+t} w_i) = 0_{\mathbb{Z}_4}$$

- Defining $(b_1, \ldots, b_{k-1}) \in \mathbb{F}_2^{k-1}$ by

$$2b_t = \sum_{i=0}^{k-1-t} v_i v_{i+t} - \sum_{i=k-t}^{k-1} v_i v_{i+t}.$$

this gives

$$2\sum_{i=0}^{k-1}(v_i w_{i+t} + v_{i+t} w_i) = 2b_t \quad \text{for all } t \in \{1, \ldots, k/2\}$$

- That leads to

$$\sum_{i=0}^{k-1}(v_i w_{i+t} + v_{i+t} w_i) = b_t$$

which is a linear system of equations for the w_i over the finite field $\mathbb{F}_2$.

Conclusion

- For a given vector $v \in V_2$ the possible lift vectors $w \in \mathbb{F}_2^k$ can be computed by solving a linear system of equations over $\mathbb{F}_2$.
- The dimension of the solution space is $k/2$.

Group operation

Lemma (compare MacWilliams/Sloane 1977)

Let $\sigma : \mathbb{Z}_4^k \to \mathbb{Z}_4^k$ *a mapping of one of the following types:*

- $\sigma(v) = -v$.
- $\sigma(v)$ *is a cyclic shift of* v.
- *There is an* $s \in \{1, \dots, k-1\}$ *with* $\gcd(s, k) = 1$ *such that for all* i: $\sigma(v)_i = v_{si}$

Then the nega-circulant codes generated by the vectors v *and* $\sigma(v)$ *are equivalent.*

Definition

Let G be the group generated by these mappings σ.

Updated algorithm

Observation

- G operates on V_4.
  One representative of each orbit is enough!
- $\gamma(G)$ operates on V_2.

Updated construction algorithm

- Construct exactly one representative of each orbit under the action of $\gamma(G)$ on V_2.
- **Lifting:** For each such $\gamma(G)$-representative v,
  find a representative of all G-orbits
  on the lift vectors $w \in \mathbb{F}_2^k$ with $v + 2w \in V_4$.

Lifting and the minimum distance

Lemma

Let C be a $\mathbb{Z}_4$-linear code. It holds:

$$d_{\mathrm{Ham}}(\gamma(C)) \leq d_{\mathrm{Lee}}(C) \leq 2d_{\mathrm{Ham}}(\gamma(C))$$

Updated lifting step

- During the algorithm:
  The variable δ stores the best minimum Lee distance found so far.
- **Lifting:** Run through the $\gamma(G)$-representatives v of V_2, ordered by decreasing minimum Hamming weight $d_2(v)$ of the binary code generated by v.
  As soon as $d_2(v) \leq \delta$, we are finished.

Results

Best possible Lee distances among **all** self-dual $\mathbb{Z}_4$-linear self-dual codes of the respective type:

n	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64
double nega-circulant	6	8	12	14	14	18	16	20
bordered circulant	6	8	12	14	14	18	18	20

Bordered circulant: Generated by

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} & \alpha & \beta\cdots\beta \\ & \gamma & \\ I_k & \vdots & A \\ & \gamma & \end{array}\right)$$

where A is $(k-1)\times(k-1)$ circulant, and α,β,γ suitable.

Concluding remarks

Remarks

- Most computation time goes into the computation of the minimum Lee distances.
  A fast algorithm was crucial.
  For $n = 64$: About 10 times faster than the algorithm in Magma.
- This algorithm allowed us to compute some previously unknown minimum Lee distances of $\mathbb{Z}_4$-linear QR-codes.

Generalizations of the construction method

- Instead of only $\mathbb{Z}_4$:
  Can be done for all finite commutative chain rings.
  Example $\mathbb{Z}_8$: Two nested lifting steps $\mathbb{F}_2 \to \mathbb{Z}_4 \to \mathbb{Z}_8$.
- Direct adaption to bordered circulant α-circulant self-dual codes.

Thanks for your attention!