

Pyrit: PoLYnomial Ring Transforms

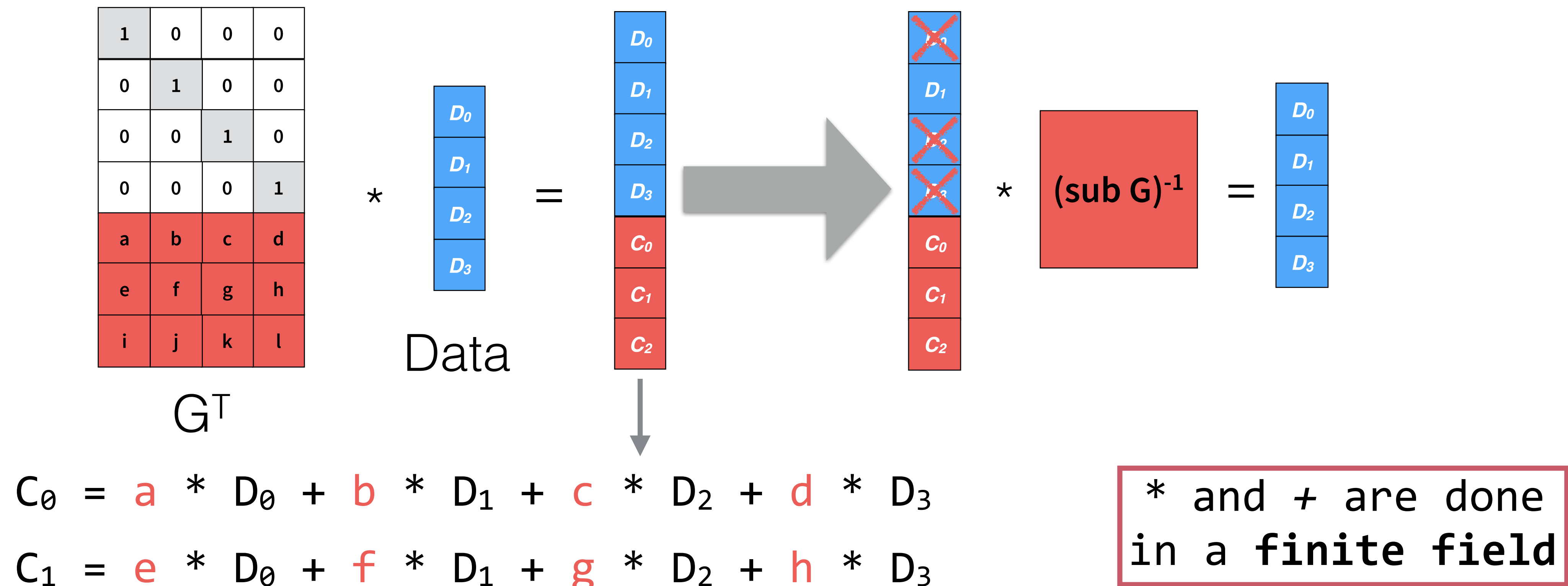
How to accelerate MDS Erasure Codes

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Erasure codes for storage



reliability : a (n,k) code can tolerate m losses among $n = k + m$ storage areas

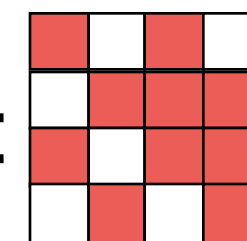


The Polynomial Ring Transform

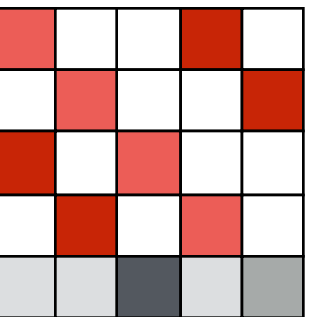
As operations in a field are complex, we do operations into a **ring**

- We transform the elements of a field (as polynomials) into elements of a ring.
- In the field, operations are done modulo an irreducible polynomial.
- In the ring, operations are done modulo $(x^n + 1) \Rightarrow$ It is just a cyclic shift ! ($x^n = 1$)

Operations to multiply a storage area by 5 ($1 + x^2$) in GF(16):



Same operations in Ring(32):



Works when the finite field is defined by a polynomial with the following properties:

- **AOP** (All-One Polynomials). Ex: $p(x) = x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1$ is an irreducible factor of $(x^5 + 1)$
 \Rightarrow **GF(16)** becomes **Ring(32)**
- **ESP** (Equally Spaced Polynomials). Ex: $p(x) = x^6 + x^3 + 1$ is an irreducible factor of $(x^9 + 1)$
 \Rightarrow **GF(64)** becomes **Ring(512)**

We propose 3 methods to make the correspondance between a field and a ring:

- **Embedding**: just consider a field element as a ring element (pad with 0)
- **Parity**: add a parity bit
- **Sparsest representation**: choose the sparsest ring element

Field VS Ring

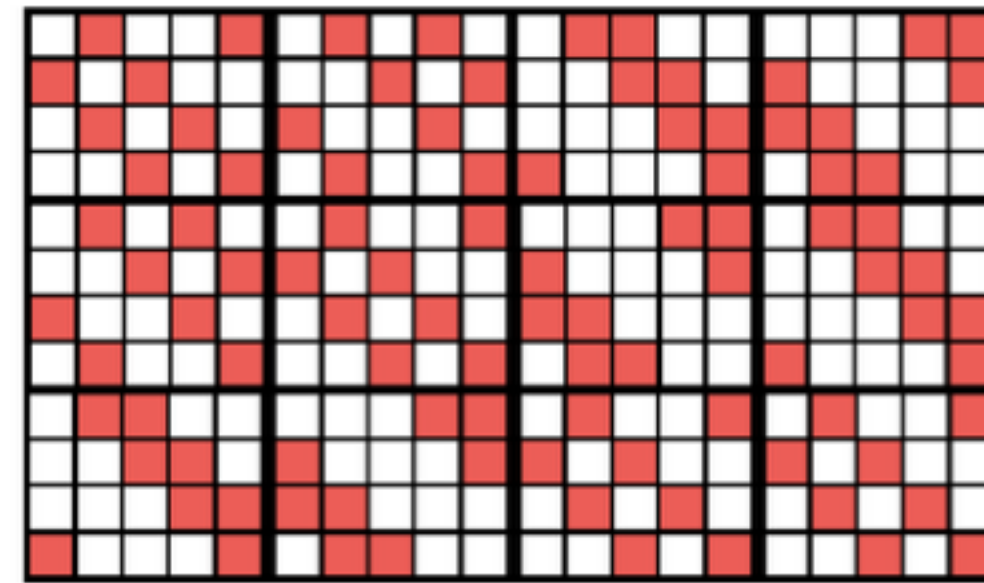
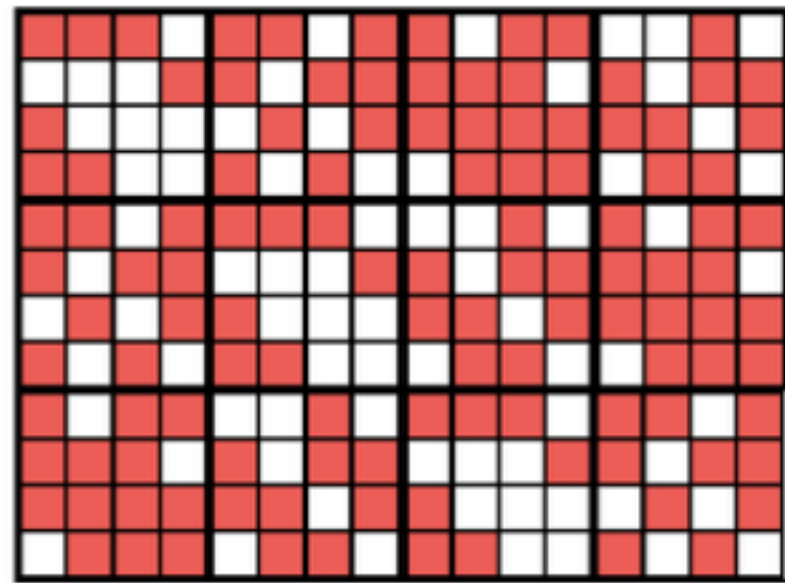
(7,4) generator Cauchy matrix

| | | | |
|----|----|----|----|
| 13 | 11 | 7 | 6 |
| 11 | 13 | 6 | 7 |
| 7 | 6 | 13 | 11 |

elements are polynomials
of \mathbb{F}_2^4 in a decimal
representation:
13 represents $x^3 + x^2 + 1$

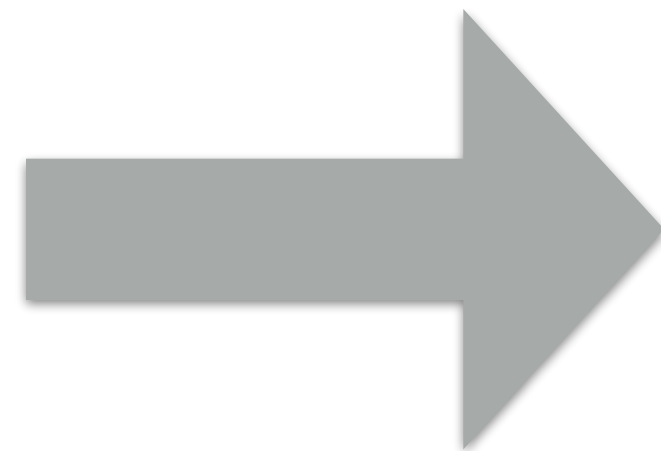
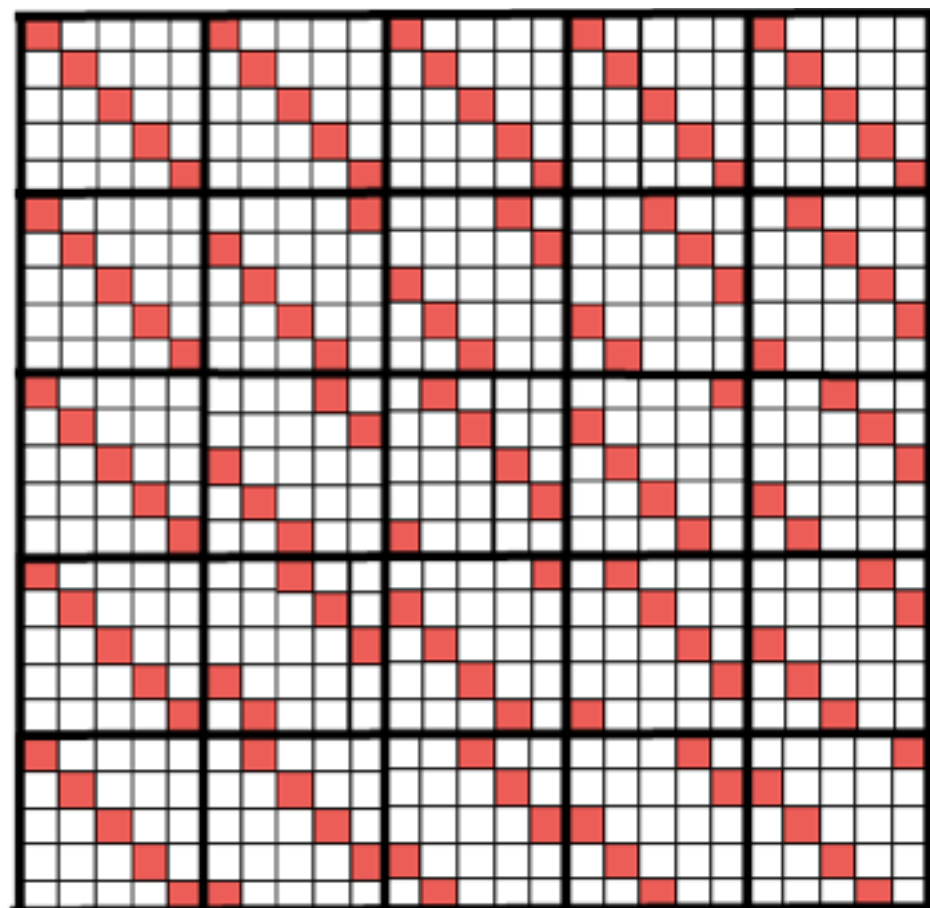
xor-based field representation

xor-based ring representation



Gain of 18% for the complexity
for a Cauchy matrix

Minimal density matrices: it is possible to generate matrices with only 1 xor per source !

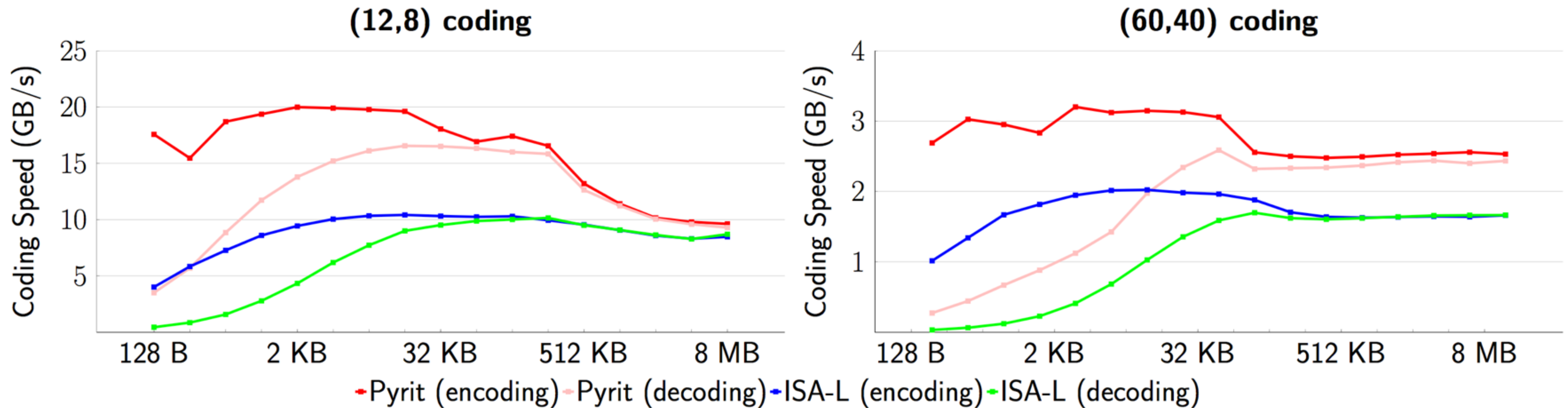


Optimal **(10,5)** Vandermonde generator matrix: from 5 sources,
we generate 5 additional repairs with 1 xor by source

The results

Thanks to the ring operations, we have:

- **Low-density bit matrices by construction**: reduce the number of coding operations
- **Data organisation**: the modulo is just a cyclic shift: the elements are only composed by cyclic diagonals:
 - smaller representation in memory
 - less branches in the code
 - unrolling is easy
- **Easy scheduling**: thanks to the cyclic representation of the matrix elements



CPU: Intel i5-6500