

IBM Research Report

Circuit Implementation of a dc-balanced 8B10B-P Transmission Code with Local Parity

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Abstract

This report describes a hardware implementation using combinational logic for the encoding and decoding circuits and the validity check of the dc-Balanced 8B10B-P Transmission Code with Local Parity described in US Patent 5,699,062. Less than 300 primitive logic gates are required in each direction arranged in logic paths at most seven deep. The circuits have been structured so pipe-lining can be used with modest overhead to reduce the logic depth to 6, 5, 4, or even 3 per stage.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The 8B10B-P Code serves similar applications as the 6B8B-P Code described in Ref. 3. The higher circuit complexity with increased latency delivers better coding efficiency and compatibility with the 8-bit byte format. Other error correction techniques based on the standard 8B10B codes with no local parity of Ref. 4 and 5 have been described in Ref. 1, 6, and 7. They require additional redundancy to precisely locate the error. The 8B10B-P Code uses balanced vectors and vectors with a disparity of plus or minus four as originally suggested by Martin in Ref. 8 and Widmer in Ref. 8 to generate an invalid vector on the occurrence of any odd number of bit errors within a byte.

Reference 1 and 2 do not assign any source vectors to specific encoded vectors. This could be done arbitrarily and a brute force implementation for the encoding and decoding circuits could be accomplished by table look-up. This report shows a specific vector assignment with a corresponding implementation of an encoding and a decoding circuit using only combinational logic.

A) Outline of Report

The first chapters describe notation and concepts used in defining and characterizing the code. This is followed by a description of the several sets of valid encoded vectors. Then the methodical assignment of source vectors to encoded vectors is done resulting in an encoding table. From the table, encoding equations for each of the encoded bits are derived in minimized form. Separate equations for compliance with the disparity rules are developed. Similarly, decoding equations and equations for validity checks are generated. From the encoding and disparity equations, an exemplary encoding circuit is constructed, followed by the construction of a decoding circuit and a circuit to detect invalid vectors.

B) Notation

1) Names

Please note that the capital “B” in 8B10B refers to “Binary Symbol”, not bit, as a distinction from codes which use symbols with more than two levels, e.g. ternary symbols with three levels, commonly referred to by the capital letter “T”. Also, the number of inputs is actually nine to accommodate control characters, and the number 8 refers to the data vectors only.

The bits of the uncoded 8B data vectors are labelled with the upper case letters ‘ABCDEFGH’ and the control input for special non-data characters is labelled with ‘K’. The bits of the coded 10B vectors are labelled with the lower case letters ‘abcdefghij’.

2) Trellis Diagrams

For easy reference, some of the trellis diagrams of Ref. 1 and 2 are reproduced here in slightly modified form as explained below. In the trellis diagrams such as shown in FIG. 1, an upwards sloping line for one interval represents a bit with a value of one, conversely, a slope downwards represents a zero. The horizontal coordinates on the time axis of FIG. 1 are labelled by a number in ascending order from left to right. Each unit increment

represents one additional bit. The vertical coordinates which represent the running disparity are expressed by a lower case letter as follows:

- b (**b**alance) indicates a disparity of 0
- u (**u**p, **u**ni) indicates a disparity of +1 when paired with an odd preceding number and a disparity of +2 when paired with an even preceding number
- m (**m**inus) indicates a disparity of -1 when paired with an odd preceding number and a disparity of -2 when paired with an even preceding number
- c (**c**ube) indicates a disparity of +3 when paired with an odd preceding number and a disparity of +4 when paired with an even preceding number
- t (**t**hree) indicates a disparity of -3 when paired with an odd preceding number and a disparity of -4 when paired with an even preceding number
- v (Roman numeral **V**) indicates a disparity of +5 when paired with an odd preceding number and a disparity of +6 when paired with an even preceding number
- q (**q**uint) indicates a disparity of -5 when paired with an odd preceding number and a disparity of -6 when paired with an even preceding number
- h (**h**epta) indicates a disparity of +7 when paired with an odd preceding number and a disparity of +8 when paired with an even preceding number
- s (**s**even) indicates a disparity of -7 when paired with an odd preceding number and a disparity of -8 when paired with an even preceding number
- x (Roman numeral **IX**) indicates a disparity of +9 when paired with an odd preceding number and a disparity of +10 when paired with an even preceding number
- n (**n**ine, **n**egative) indicates a disparity of -9 when paired with an odd preceding number and a disparity of -10 when paired with an even preceding number

As an example, the expression “5c” in the left trellis of FIG. 1 refers to a disparity value of +3 after the end of the fifth bit (e) and the expression “6c” refers to a disparity value of +4 after the end of the sixth bit (f).

FIG. 1 shows the trellis diagrams for vectors comprising up to 10 bits. The left-side trellis is used to define the vector classifications and the right-side trellis shows the number of

different paths or vectors leading from the origin to each node. Note that these numbers are identical to the binomial coefficients.

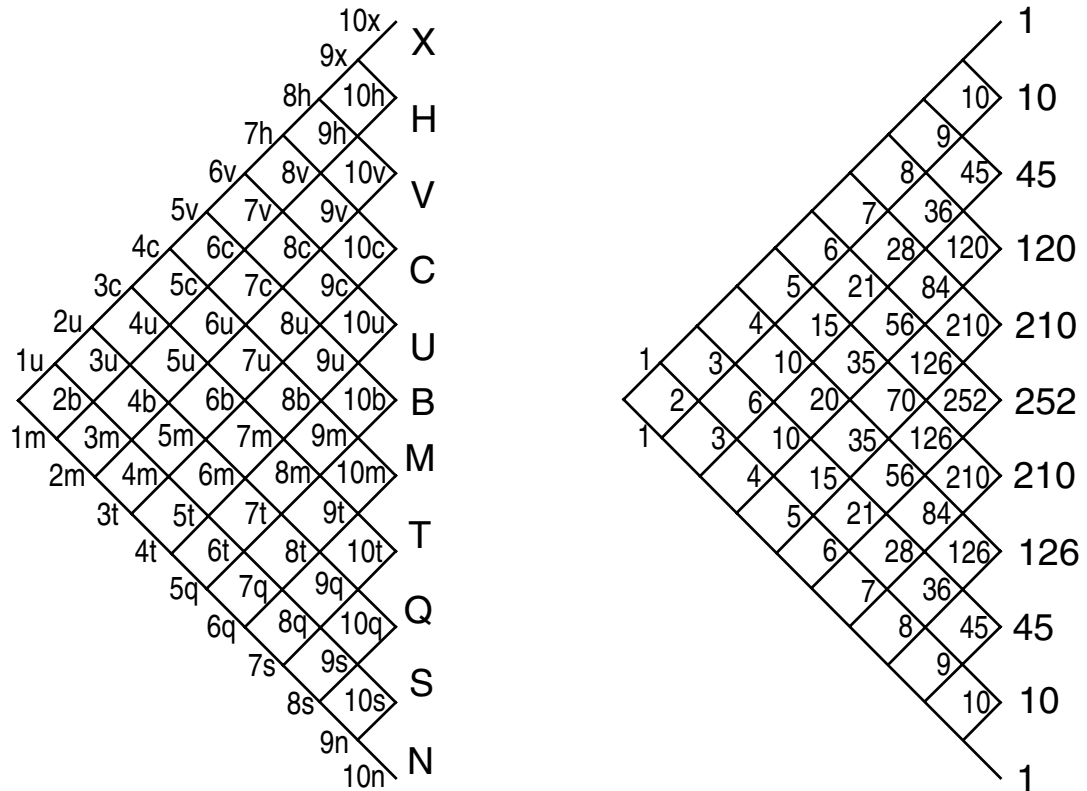


FIG. 1. Trellis Node Notation and Number of Vectors to Nodes for up to 10 Bits

3) Vector Classification

The following notation is used for names attached to sets of source vectors or encoded vectors:

- The first capital letter B, P, or F indicates the disparity of the coded vectors:
 - B indicates disparity independent **B**alanced coded vectors.
 - P indicates a complementary pair of disparity dependent balanced coded vectors which are selected based on the **P**olarity of the running disparity.
 - F indicates a complementary pair of coded vectors with a disparity of **F**our.
- A second capital letter, if present, indicates the block disparity of the uncoded vector or the vertical ending coordinate in the left-side trellis of FIG. 1 using the capital version of the disparity values listed above.
- A third capital letter, if present, indicates the value of the control input bit K
- Up to three leading capital letters may be followed by one or more sets of a number paired with a lower case letter to indicate trellis nodes through which the members of the class must go, or not go if negated. Vectors going through negated nodes, e.g. 4t',

must not be part of the specified class of vectors. This notation is illustrated in the left-side trellis of FIG. 1.

- The third and following capital letters, other than K, mark the uncoded bits, if any, which must be complemented to obtain the respective coded primary vector. The last two coded bits i and j are appended with a default value zero and complemented, if indicated by a classification name ending in I and/or J , respectively.

II. DESCRIPTION OF 8B10B-P CODE

A) Disparity Rules

At all 10B boundaries, the running disparity can assume one of two values $D=\pm 2$. Encoded vectors in this code are either balanced and disparity independent, *balanced and disparity dependent*, or have a disparity of ± 4 . If the current running disparity at a byte boundary is positive (+2), only disparity independent vectors or vectors with a required positive entry disparity may be entered and complementary rules apply for a negative running disparity. About two thirds of the source vectors are translated into a single, balanced, disparity independent, encoded vector. All other 8B vectors are translated into one of a pair of complementary 10B vectors, according to the disparity rules above.

Serial transmission of the coded vectors is assumed to be in alphabetical order starting with bit 'a'.

B) 8B10B-P Coded Vectors

The 8B10B-P code comprises a total of 263 source vectors each translated into one of 352 coded 10B vectors illustrated by the trellis diagrams of FIGS. 2 to 14. All the other 672 10B vectors are invalid. The use and interpretation of trellis diagrams for this kind of application is explained in Ref. 2. 174 source vectors are encoded into balanced, disparity independent vectors, 29 source vectors are encoded into balanced vectors which are disparity dependent and have complementary representations, the remaining 60 source vectors are each encoded into one of a complementary pair of vectors with a disparity of 4.

The code described in Ref. 1 and 2 includes only four control characters. Because some potential applications have a preference for more control characters, three extra control characters have been added which can generate contiguous runs of five. It is the users choice to include or exclude those characters. If the use of the new control characters is carefully planned, contiguous runs of five can still be avoided. The new control characters are represented by dotted lines in the trellis diagrams below and printed in italic font in the tables.

1) 174 Balanced, Disparity Independent 10B Vectors (FIGS.2 and 3)

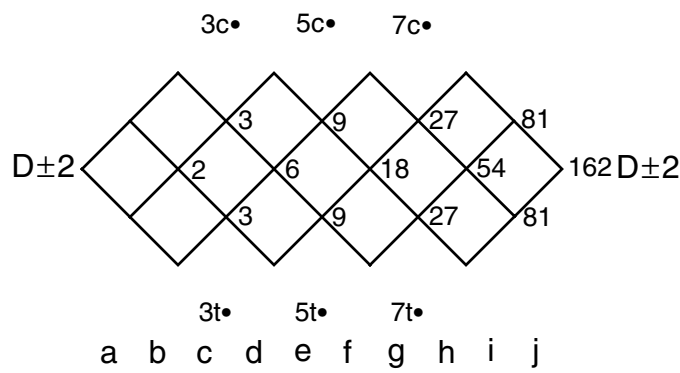


FIG. 2

There are 174 disparity independent balanced vectors as illustrated in FIGS.2 and 3. Balance means that the running disparities at the start and end of the vector are identical. Disparity independence means that they can be entered in a sequence of vectors regardless of the current starting disparity which can have a value of plus two or minus two at the vector boundaries.

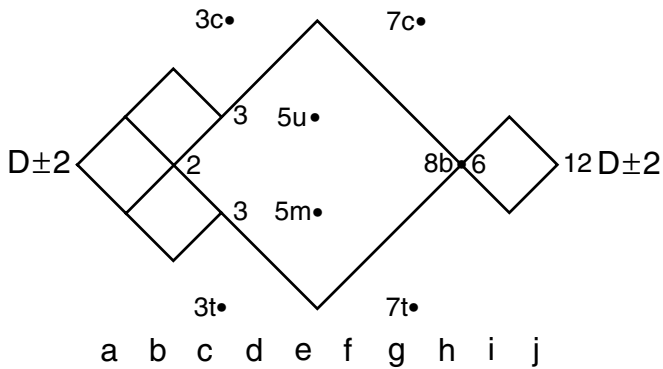


FIG. 3

$B3c'5c'7c'3t'5t'7t'$ and $B3c'7c'3t'7t'8b$, respectively. The latter expression includes some vectors of FIG.2 redundantly. They can be excluded by the addition of the term $5u'5m'$.

2) 2x29 Balanced, Disparity Dependent 10B Vectors (FIGS. 4 to 6)

FIGS. 4 to 6 show balanced trellises with a required negative starting disparity. For a positive running disparity, their complements must be used.

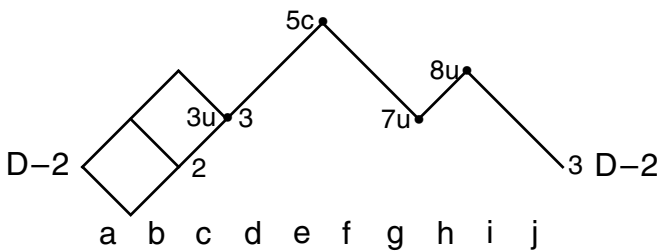


FIG. 4

The three vectors of FIG. 4 can be described by the expression $P3u5c7u8u$ and their complements by $P3m5t7m8m$.

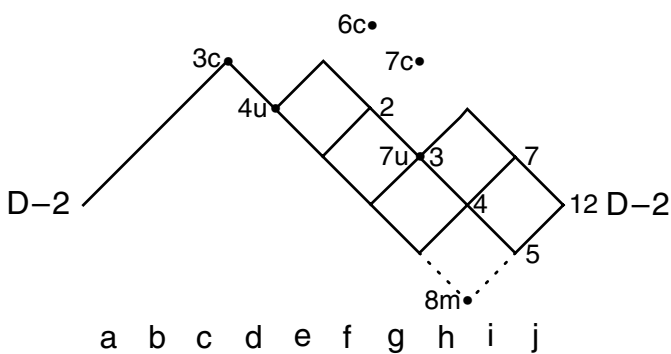


FIG. 5

The eleven vectors of FIG. 5 in solid lines can be described by the expression $P3c4u6c'7c'8m'$. The vector $P3c8m$ through the node $8m$ is assigned to the alternate version $K248A$ of an optional control character $K248P$ ($P3t8u$). This polarity selection simplifies the equations for 10-bit vector complementation.

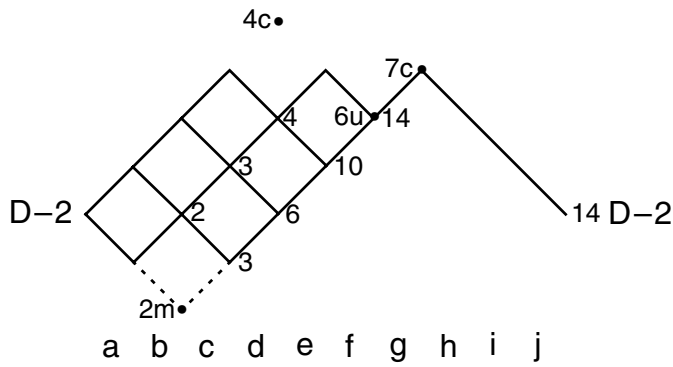


FIG. 6

The fourteen balanced vectors of FIG. 6 can be described by the expression $P4c'6u7c$. The vector through the node $2m$ is assigned to an optional primary control character $K124P$.

3) 2x60 10B Vectors with a Disparity of Four (FIGS. 7 to 13)

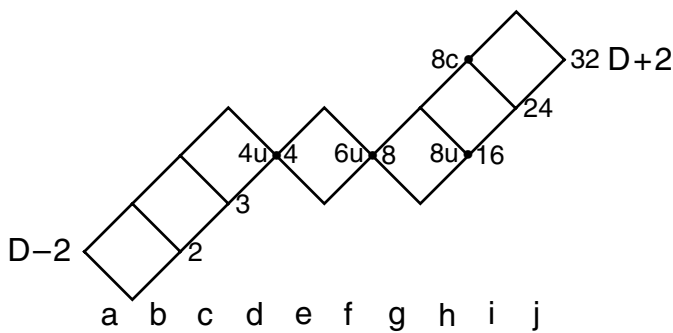


FIG. 7

The thirty-two vectors of FIG. 7 with a disparity of plus four and a negative required entry disparity can be described by the expression $F4u6u$. Its complement is described by the expression $F4m6m$.

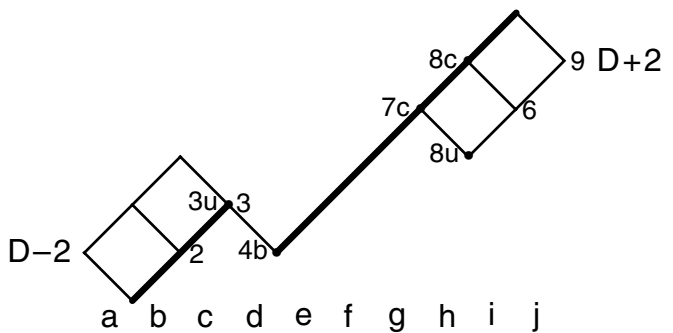


FIG. 8

The nine vectors of FIG. 8 with a disparity of plus four and a negative required entry disparity can be described by the expression $F3u4b7c$. Its complement is described by the expression $F3m4b7t$. The two fat lines represent the singular comma sequence.

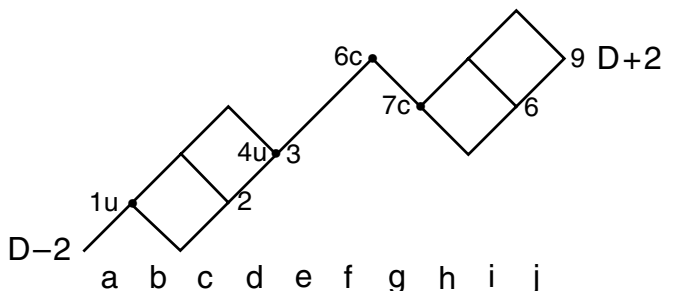
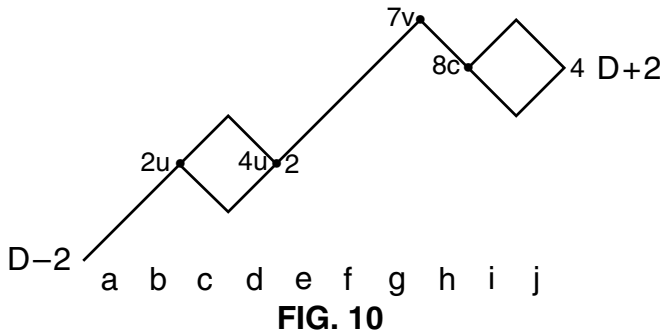
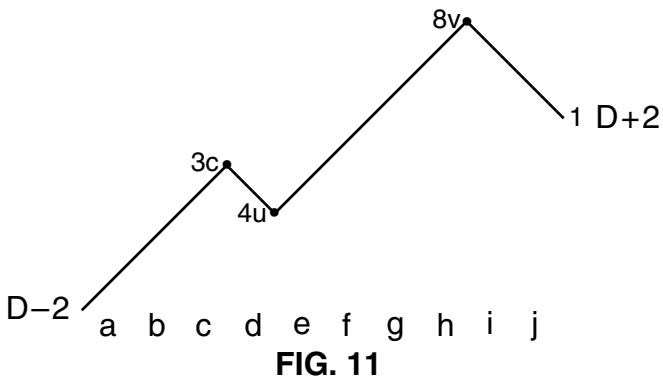


FIG. 9

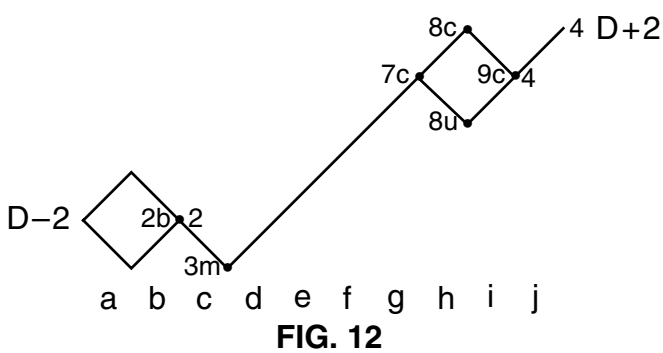
The nine vectors of FIG. 9 with a disparity of plus four and a negative required entry disparity can be described by the expression $F1u4u6c7c$. Its complement is described by the expression $F1m4m6t7t$.



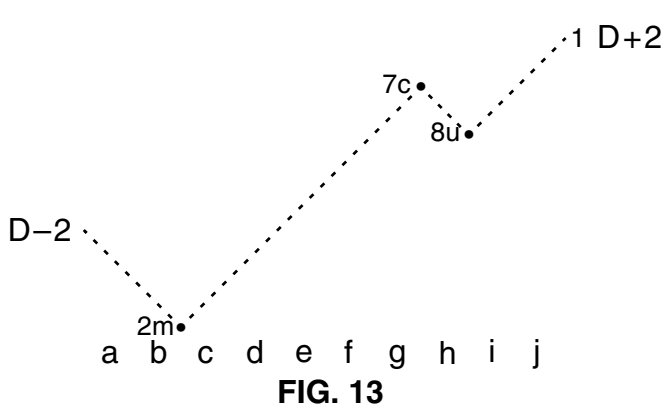
The four vectors of FIG. 10 with a disparity of plus four and a negative required entry disparity can be described by the expression F2u4u7v8c. Its complement is described by the expression F2m4m7q8t.



The single vector of FIG. 11 with a disparity of plus four and a negative required entry disparity can be described by the expression F3c4u8v. Its complement is described by the expression F3t4m8q.



The four vectors of FIG. 12 with a disparity of plus four and a negative required entry disparity can be described by the expression F2b3m7c9c. Its complement is described by the expression F2b3u7t9t.



The single vector of FIG. 13 with a disparity of plus four and a negative required entry disparity is the alternate version K131A of one of the optional control characters. It can be described by the expression F2m7c8u. Its complement is described by the expression F2u7t8m.

C) Code Validation

The trellis diagrams of FIGS. 2 to 13 can be used to prove the validity of the code. They show the total number of available coded vectors. Since none of the vectors of each diagram is congruent with any of the vectors of all the other diagrams, there are no duplicate vectors. The combinations of any trailing and leading runs of true and complement forms with their associated running disparity at the byte boundaries comply with the run length limit of five. Similarly, the singularity of the comma character can be assured by the examination of all possible combinations of trailing and leading bit patterns.

D) 8B10B-P Source Vector to Coded Vector Assignment, Coding Table

This chapter describes the specific assignment of source vectors to coded vectors. The execution of this step materially affects the complexity of the implementation. Preference is given to coding assignments which preserve the values of the source bits as is the case for all vectors listed in Tables 1 to 8. The Tables 1, 2, and 3 list balanced, disparity independent vectors and the Tables 4 through 8 list the primary vectors of all the disparity dependent vectors. Disparity dependent vectors have two complementary representations which are referred to as the primary (P) and the alternate (A) vector. The coding assignments have been chosen such that all disparity dependent primary vectors end with $ij=00$ or 01 to simplify the decoding process. The important aspect is not the specific ending, but the restriction to just two ending patterns. All source vectors which require individual bit changes for encoding are listed in Table 9. The 60 coded vectors of Table 9 can be identified as disparity independent, balanced vectors ending with $ij=01$.

FIGS. 14 and 15 show a conceptual view of encoding and decoding, respectively. They illustrate the parallelism in the processing of various vector classes which is the key to the a simple implementation with low latency. Note that full vector complementation and changes in individual bits are completely separate and independent of each other.

Conceptual View of 8B10B-P Encoding

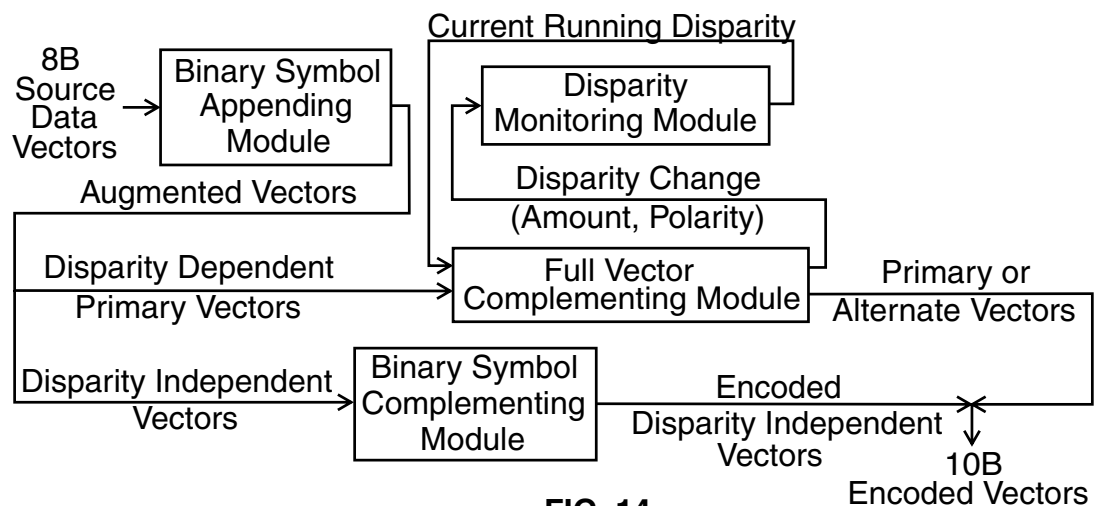


FIG. 14

Conceptual View of 10B8B-P Decoding

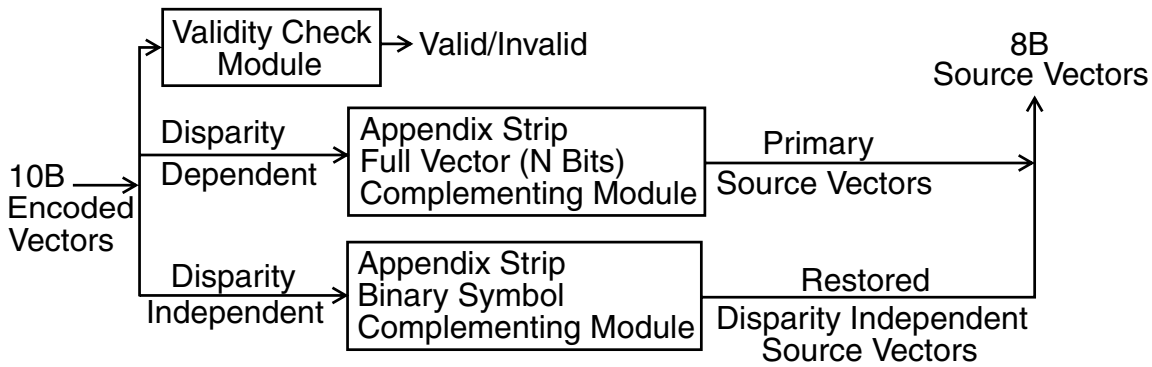


FIG. 15

The implementation problems to be addressed for the encoder and decoder are circuit area and delay reduction which has been solved primarily by a coding table based on the following principles:

1. All vectors with individual bit changes are relegated to a single class of vectors which is balanced and disparity independent. This makes it possible to execute individual bit changes and full vector inversion for disparity control as completely separate functions in parallel rather than serial mode in both the encoder and the decoder circuit with significant less overall circuit delay.
2. Uncoded source vectors are assigned to coded vectors such that the number of vectors with individual bit changes and the number of bit changes in a vector is minimized. In the interest of logic circuit sharing, preference is given to solutions with bit changes concentrated to fewer vectors over solutions with the same number of bit changes spread over more vectors.
3. Both the source vectors and the encoded vectors have been sorted into groups with commonalities which can be defined by simple logic equations and circuits.

The 114 disparity independent balanced vectors listed in Table 1, 2, and 3 are the subset of the vectors of FIGS.2 and 3 which end with $ij = 00, 11, \text{ or } 10$, but not those which end with 01. The 27 vectors of Table 1 can be identified by BU3c'5c'7c'3t'.

Table 1. Twenty-seven Balanced Disparity independent Vectors BU3c'5c'7c'3t'

Name	abcde fgh i j	Name	abcde fgh i j	Name	abcde fgh i j
D171	1101010100	D203	1101001100	D241	1000111100
D173	1011010100	D205	1011001100	D242	0100111100
D174	0111010100	D206	0111001100	D244	0010111100
D179	1100110100	D211	1100101100	D227	1100011100
D181	1010110100	D213	1010101100	D229	1010011100
D182	0110110100	D214	0110101100	D230	0110011100
D185	1001110100	D217	1001101100	D233	1001011100
D186	0101110100	D218	0101101100	D234	0101011100
D188	0011110100	D220	0011101100	D236	0011011100

The 27 vectors of Table 2 can be identified by BM3c'3t'5t'3t'7t'IJ.

Table 2. Twenty-seven Balanced Disparity independent Vectors BM3c'3t'5t'7t'IJ

Name	abcde fgh i j	Name	abcde fgh i j	Name	abcde fgh i j
D11	1101000011	D49	1000110011	D81	1000101011
D13	1011000011	D50	0100110011	D82	0100101011
D14	0111000011	D52	0010110011	D84	0010101011
D19	1100100011	D35	1100010011	D67	1100001011
D21	1010100011	D37	1010010011	D69	1010001011
D22	0110100011	D38	0110010011	D70	0110001011
D25	1001100011	D41	1001010011	D73	1001001011
D26	0101100011	D42	0101010011	D74	0101001011
D28	0011100011	D44	0011010011	D76	0011001011

The 60 vectors of Table 3 can be identified by BB3c'3t'I.

Table 3. Sixty Balanced Disparity Independent Vectors BB3c'3t'I

Name	abcde fgh i j	Name	abcde fgh i j	Name	abcde fgh i j	Name	abcde fgh i j
D27	1101100010	D43	1101010010	D75	1101001010	D139	1101000110
D29	1011100010	D45	1011010010	D77	1011001010	D141	1011000110
D30	0111100010	D46	0111010010	D78	0111001010	D142	0111000110
D51	1100110010	D99	1100011010	D163	1100010110		
D53	1010110010	D101	1010011010	D165	1010010110		
D54	0110110010	D102	0110011010	D166	0110010110		
D57	1001110010	D105	1001011010	D169	1001010110		
D58	0101110010	D106	0101011010	D170	0101010110		
D60	0011110010	D108	0011011010	D172	0011010110		
D83	1100101010	D147	1100100110	D195	1100001110		
D85	1010101010	D149	1010100110	D197	1010001110		
D86	0110101010	D150	0110100110	D198	0110001110		
D89	1001101010	D153	1001100110	D201	1001001110		
D90	0101101010	D154	0101100110	D202	0101001110		
D92	0011101010	D156	0011100110	D204	0011001110		
D113	1000111010	D177	1000110110	D209	1000101110	D225	1000011110
D114	0100111010	D178	0100110110	D210	0100101110	D226	0100011110
D116	0010111010	D180	0010110110	D212	0010101110	D228	0010011110

The 24 balanced vectors listed in Table 4 preserve the values of the source bits and are the subset of the vectors of FIGS.4 to 6 which do not end with ij=10 or 11. They all require a negative entry disparity. The optional control character K124P is illustrated in FIG.6.

Table 4. Twenty-four Balanced Disparity Dependent Vectors

Name	abcde fgh i j	Coding Class	Name	abcde fgh i j	Coding Class
D155P	1101100100	PU3u5c7u	D87P	1110101000	PU2m'4c'6u7c
D157P	1011100100	PU3u5c7u	D91P	1101101000	PU2m'4c'6u7c
D158P	0111100100	PU3u5c7u	D93P	1011101000	PU2m'4c'6u7c
D151P	1110100100	PU3c4u7u	D94P	0111101000	PU2m'4c'6u7c
D167P	1110010100	PU3c4u7u	D103P	1110011000	PU2m'4c'6u7c
D199P	1110001100	PU3c4u7u	D107P	1101011000	PU2m'4c'6u7c
D23P	1110100001	PB3c4uJ	D109P	1011011000	PU2m'4c'6u7c
D39P	1110010001	PB3c4uJ	D110P	0111011000	PU2m'4c'6u7c
D71P	1110001001	PB3c4uJ	D115P	1100111000	PU2m'4c'6u7c
D135P	1110000101	PB3c4uJ	D117P	1010111000	PU2m'4c'6u7c
<i>K124P</i>	<i>0011111000</i>	<i>PUK2m7c</i>	D118P	0110111000	PU2m'4c'6u7c
			D121P	1001111000	PU2m'4c'6u7c
			D122P	0101111000	PU2m'4c'6u7c

The five balanced vectors of FIG. 16 and Table 5 require a positive entry disparity. They are the complements of those five vectors of FIG.5 which end with ij=10 or 11.

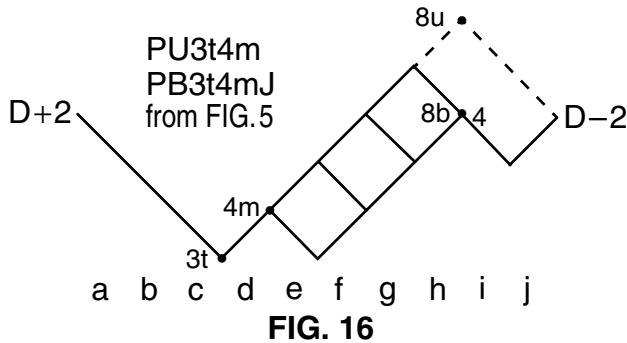


Table 5. Five Balanced Disparity Dependent Vectors

Name	abcde fgh i j	Coding Class
D120P	0001111001	PB3t4mJ
D184P	0001110101	PB3t4mJ
D216P	0001101101	PB3t4mJ
D232P	0001011101	PB3t4mJ
<i>K248P</i>	<i>0001111100</i>	<i>PUK3t4m</i>

The complement is chosen so the source vectors translate with no changes into primary vectors and so all encoded vectors with changes in the source bits end with ij=01.

The nineteen vectors of Table 6 have disparity of plus four and the value of the source bits is preserved. They all require a negative entry disparity. One vector (D247P) ending with ij = 00 is illustrated in FIG. 11 and the others are a subset of the vectors of FIGS. 7 through 10, and 12 and end with ij = 01.

Table 6. Nineteen Vectors with a Disparity of plus Four

Name	abcde fgh i j	Coding Class	Name	abcde fgh i j	Coding Class
D215P	1110101101	FC4u6uJ	D249P	1001111101	FC2b3mJ
D219P	1101101101	FC4u6uJ	D250P	0101111101	FC2b3mJ
D221P	1011101101	FC4u6uJ	D243P	1100111101	FC3u4bJ
D222P	0111101101	FC4u6uJ	D245P	1010111101	FC3u4bJ
D231P	1110011101	FC4u6uJ	D246P	0110111101	FC3u4bJ
D235P	1101011101	FC4u6uJ	D183P	1110110101	FC1u4u6c7cJ
D237P	1011011101	FC4u6uJ	D187P	1101110101	FC1u4u6c7cJ
D238P	0111011101	FC4u6uJ	D189P	1011110101	FC1u4u6c7cJ
			D119P	1110111001	FC2u4u7vJ
D247P	1110111100	FV3c4u	D123P	1101111001	FC2u4u7vJ

The twenty-five vectors of Table 7 have a disparity of minus four and the value of the source bits is preserved. They are the complements of the vector of FIG. 13 or of a subset of vectors of FIGS. 7, 8, 9, and 12 and end with ij = 00.

FIG. 17 is the trellis of the top 16 vectors in Table 7 which are a complemented subset of the vectors of FIG. 7.

Table 7. Twenty-five Vectors with a Disparity of minus Four

Name	abcde fgh i j	Coding Class	Name	abcde fgh i j	Coding Class
K81P	1000101000	FMK3m4m5m6m7m	D97P	1000011000	FM4m5t6m
K82P	0100101000	FMK3m4m5m6m7m	D98P	0100011000	FM4m5t6m
K84P	0010101000	FMK3m4m5m6m7m	D100P	0010011000	FM4m5t6m
D88P	0001101000	FM3t5m6m7m	D104P	0001011000	FM4m5t6m
D145P	1000100100	FM4m5m7t	D161P	1000010100	FM4m5t6m
D146P	0100100100	FM4m5m7t	D162P	0100010100	FM4m5t6m
D148P	0010100100	FM4m5m7t	D164P	0010010100	FM4m5t6m
D152P	0001100100	FM4m5m7t	D168P	0001010100	FM4m5t6m
D137P	1001000100	FM3m4b7t	D194P	0100001100	FM1m4m6t
D138P	0101000100	FM3m4b7t	D196P	0010001100	FM1m4m6t
D140P	0011000100	FM3m4b7t	D200P	0001001100	FM1m4m6t
D133P	1010000100	FM2b3u7t	<i>K131P</i>	<i>1100000100</i>	<i>FMK2u7t</i>
D134P	0110000100	FM2b3u7t			

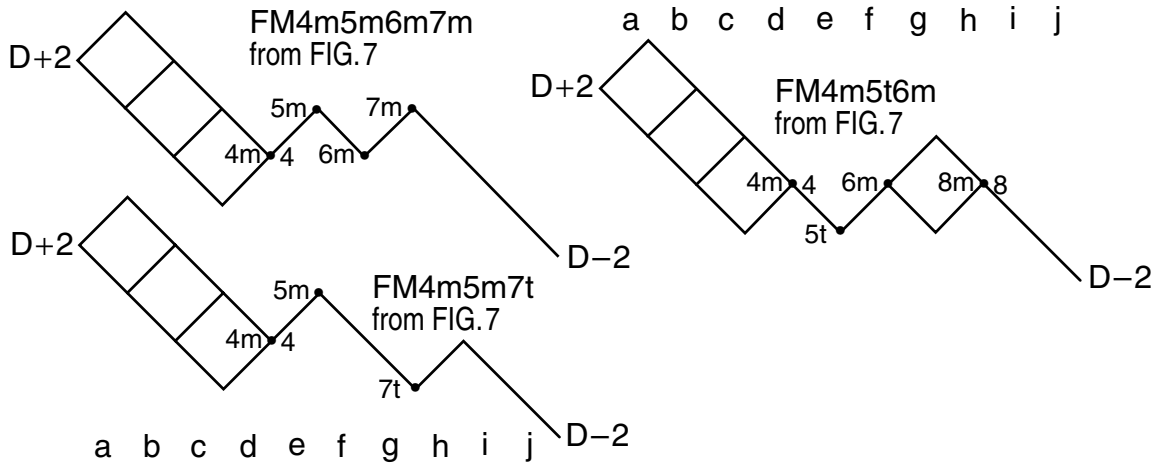


FIG. 17

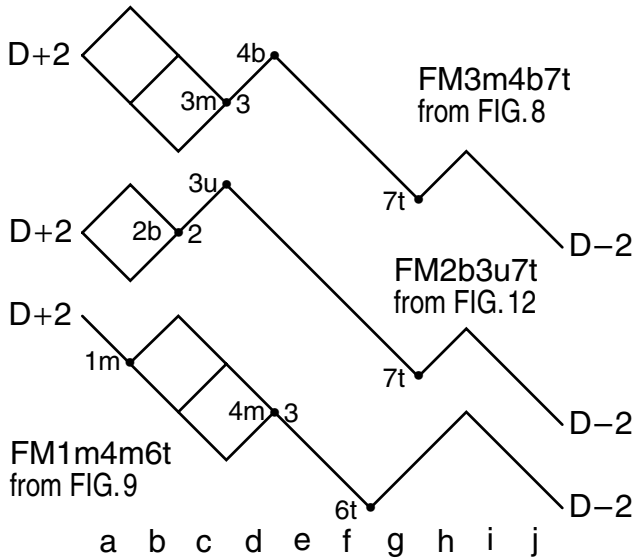


FIG. 18

FIG. 18 is the trellis of the bottom data vector sets which are complemented subsets of the vectors of FIGS. 8, 9, and 12, respectively. They all have a disparity of minus four and the value of the source bits is preserved. K131 is the complement of the vector of FIG. 13.

The sixteen vectors of Table 8 have disparity of minus four and the value of the source bits is preserved. They are the complements of a subset of the vectors of FIGS. 7, 8, 9, and 10 and end with $ij=01$ and are illustrated with their trellises in FIG. 19.

Table 8. Sixteen Vectors with a Disparity of minus Four

Name	abcde fgh i j	Coding Class	Name	abcde fgh i j	Coding Class
D17P	1000100001	FT4m6mJ	C9P	1001000001	FTK3m4bJ (Comma)
D18P	0100100001	FT4m6mJ	D10P	0101000001	FTK'3m4bJ
D20P	0010100001	FT4m6mJ	D12P	0011000001	FTK'3m4bJ
D24P	0001100001	FT4m6mJ	D66P	0100001001	FT1m4m6t7tJ
D33P	1000010001	FT4m6mJ	D68P	0010001001	FT1m4m6t7tJ
D34P	0100010001	FT4m6mJ	D72P	0001001001	FT1m4m6t7tJ
D36P	0010010001	FT4m6mJ	D132P	0010000101	FT2m4m7qJ
D40P	0001010001	FT4m6mJ	D136P	0001000101	FT2m4m7qJ

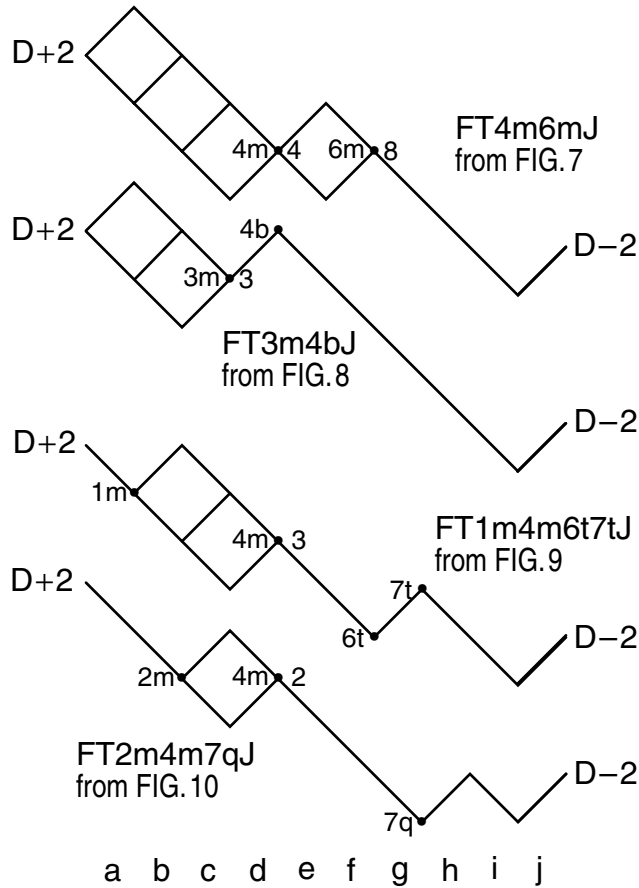


FIG. 19

Up to this point, 203 source vectors (196 data, 7 control) have been assigned to encoded vectors as listed in the Tables 1 through 8. None of these vectors requires any change in the source bits for encoding and decoding. There remain 60 unassigned data source vectors and 60 available encoded vectors, 54 from FIG. 2 and 6 from FIG. 3, all balanced and disparity independent ending with $ij=01$. The trellis diagrams of some of the unassigned 8-bit source vectors are illustrated in FIG. 20. The fat lanes indicate the bits which are complemented for encoding. Wherever possible, complementary source vector pairs are assigned to a pair of encoded vectors which are also complements and the individual bit positions complemented for encoding are identical for both coded vectors of a pair. Also, groups of several vector pairs with identical encoding rules are defined as shown for three sets of four pairs in FIG. 20.

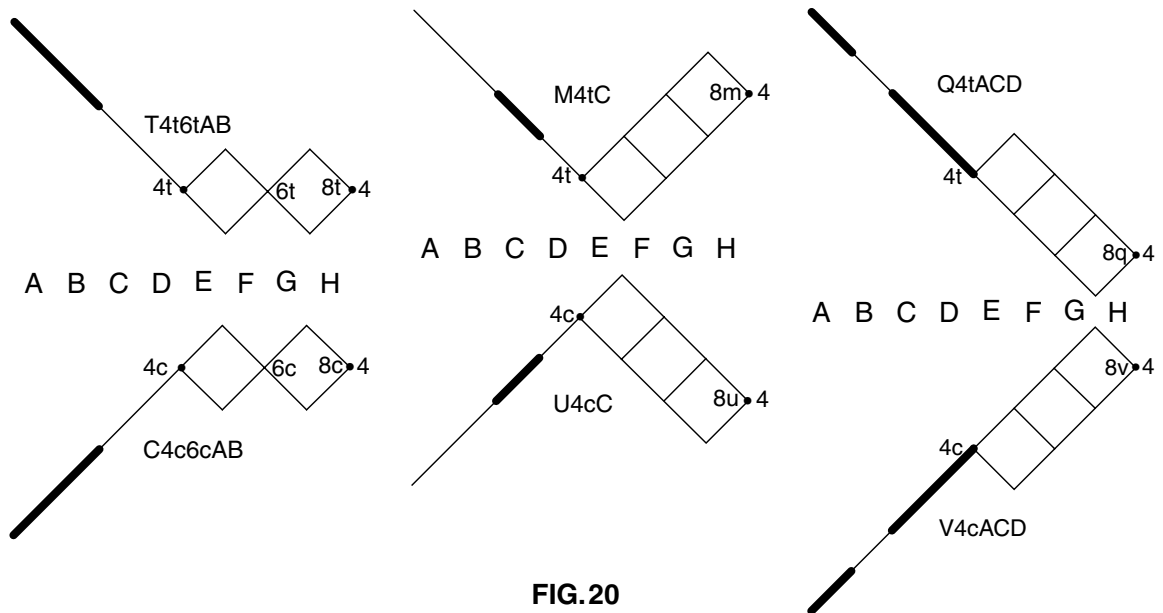


FIG. 20

The complete set of vectors with individual source bit changes is listed in Table 9. The appended bits i and j have an assumed default value of zero. The coded bits which are different from the source bits or the default value are printed in bold type and the vectors on the right side of the table are the complements of the left side. This arrangement contributes to circuit simplification.

Table 9. Sixty Balanced, Disparity Independent Encoded Vectors Ending with ij=01

Name	ABCDEFGH	Coding Class	abcdefghij	Name	ABCDEFGH	Coding Class	abcdefghij
D80	00001010	BT4tABJ	1100101001	D175	11110101	BC4cABJ	0011010101
D96	00000110	BT4tABJ	1100011001	D159	11111001	BC4cABJ	0011100101
D144	00001001	BT4tABJ	1100100101	D111	11110110	BC4cABJ	0011011001
D160	00000101	BT4tABJ	1100010101	D95	11111010	BC4cABJ	0011101001
D224	00000111	BM4tCJ	0010011101	D31	11111000	BU4cCJ	1101100001
D208	00001011	BM4tCJ	0010101101	D47	11110100	BU4cCJ	1101010001
D176	00001101	BM4tCJ	0010110101	D79	11110010	BU4cCJ	1101001001
D112	00001110	BM4tCJ	0010111001	D143	11110001	BU4cCJ	1101000101
D128	00000001	BQ4tACDJ	1011000101	D127	11111110	BV4cACDJ	0100111001
D64	00000010	BQ4tACDJ	1011001001	D191	11111101	BV4cACDJ	0100110101
D32	00000100	BQ4tACDJ	1011010001	D223	11111011	BV4cACDJ	0100101101
D16	00001000	BQ4tACDJ	1011100001	D239	11110111	BV4cACDJ	0100011101
D48	00001100	BT4tADJ	1001110001	D207	11110011	BC4cADJ	0110001101
D192	00000011	BT4tBDJ	0101001101	D63	11111100	BC4cBDJ	1010110001
D4	00100000	BQ2m3mBDFJ	0111010001	D251	11011111	BV2u3uBDFJ	1000101101
D3	11000000	BT2uEFJ	1100110001	D252	00111111	BC1m4bEFJ	0011001101
D130	01000001	BT1m2b7qDEJ	0101100101	D125	10111110	BC2b7vDEJ	1010011001
D129	10000001	BT1u6tDEJ	1001100101	D126	01111110	BC2b7vDEJ	0110011001
D0	00000000	BSBCEGJ	0110101001	D255	11111111	BHBCEGJ	1001010101
D65	10000010	BT1u6tCEJ	1010101001	D190	01111101	BC1m6c7cCEJ	0101010101
D2	01000000	BQ1m2bCDHJ	0111000101	D253	10111111	BV2bCDHJ	1000111001
D1	10000000	BQ1uDFGJ	1001011001	D254	01111111	BV2bDFGJ	0110100101
D131	11000001	BMK'2u7tGJ	1100001101	D124	00111110	BUK'2m7cGJ	0011110001
D15	11110000	BB4cAGJ	0111001001	D240	00001111	BB4tAGJ	1000110101
D193	10000011	BM1u6tFJ	1000011101	D62	01111100	BU1m6cFJ	0111100001
D7	11100000	BM3cBFHJ	1010010101	D248	00011111	BUK'3tBFHJ	0101101001
				D55	11101100	BU2u4u6cAJ	0110110001
				D59	11011100	BU2u4u6cAJ	0101110001
D5	10100000	BT2b3uGHJ	1010001101				
D9	10010000	BTK'1u3m4bGHJ	1001001101				
				D61	10111100	BU1u2b6cDFHJ	1010100101
				D56	00011100	BM3t6bAFGJ	1001101001
D8	00010000	BQ3t4mBFGJ	0101011001				
D6	01100000	BT2b3uFHJ	0110010101				

The value of the K-bit is not listed with the source vectors of Table 9. For most vectors, the K-bit is redundant and can assume a value of zero if present. A zero value must be included for the seven data source vectors which are otherwise identical to a control vector. For those data vectors, the letter D in the vector name is printed in bold type.

Some assignment choices, e.g. selecting K248 rather than K7 as a control vector have been made so it is easier to recognize the alternate vectors which must be complemented.

Summary Table

Table 10 lists the selected vector assignments of the Tables 1 to 9 in ascending order of vector names. The alternate vectors are also shown. The six control characters are listed at the end of the Table. An 'x' entry in the K-column means that the K-bit has a value of zero but can be ignored for encoding. The column headed by 'Pri DR' lists the required entry disparity for the primary vector. The column 'Pri DB' lists the block disparity of the primary vector.

Table 10. 8B10B-P Encoding with Local Parity

Name Primary	ABCDEFGH K	Coding Class Primary	Primary abcdefghij	Pri DR	Pri DB	Name Alternate	Alternate abcdefghij
D0	00000000 x	BSBCEGJ	0110101001	±	0		
D1	10000000 x	BQ1uDFGJ	1001011001	±	0		
D2	01000000 x	BQ1m2bCDHJ	0111000101	±	0		
D3	11000000 x	BT2uEFJ	1100110001	±	0		
D4	00100000 x	BQ2m3mBDFJ	0111010001	±	0		
D5	10100000 x	BT2b3uGHJ	1010001101	±	0		
D6	01100000 x	BT2b3uFHJ	0110010101	±	0		
D7	11100000 x	BM3cBFHJ	1010010101	±	0		
D8	00010000 x	BQ3t4mBFGJ	0101011001	±	0		
D9	10010000 0	BTK'1u3m4bGHJ	1001001101	±	0		
D10P	01010000 x	FT3m4bJ	0101000001	+	-4	D10A	1010111110
D11	11010000 x	BM3c'3t'5t'7t'IJ	1101000011	±	0		
D12	00110000 x	FT3m4bJ	0011000001	+	-4	D12A	1100111110
D13	10110000 x	BM3c'3t'5t'7t'IJ	1011000011	±	0		
D14	01110000 x	BM3c'3t'5t'7t'IJ	0111000011	±	0		
D15	11110000 x	BB4cAGJ	0111001001	±	0		
D16	00001000 x	BQ4t6tACDJ	1011100001	±	0		
D17P	10001000 x	FT4m6mJ	1000100001	+	-4	D17A	0111011110
D18P	01001000 x	FT4m6mJ	0100100001	+	-4	D18A	1011011110
D19	11001000 x	BM3c'3t'5t'7t'IJ	1100100011	±	0		
D20P	00101000 x	FT4m6mJ	0010100001	+	-4	D20A	1101011110
D21	10101000 x	BM3c'3t'5t'7t'IJ	1010100011	±	0		
D22	01101000 x	BM3c'3t'5t'7t'IJ	0110100011	±	0		
D23P	11101000 x	PB3c4uJ	1110100001	-	0	D23A	0001011110
D24P	00011000 x	FT4m6mJ	0001100001	+	-4	D24A	1110011110
D25	10011000 x	BM3c'3t'5t'7t'IJ	1001100011	±	0		

Table 10. 8B10B-P Encoding with Local Parity

Name Primary	ABCDEFGH K	Coding Class Primary	Primary abcdefghij	Pri DR	Pri DB	Name Alternate	Alternate abcdefghij
D26	01011000 x	BM3c'3t'5t'7t'IJ	0101100011	±	0		
D27	11011000 x	BB3c'3t'I	1101100010	±	0		
D28	00111000 x	BM3c'3t'5t'7t'IJ	0011100011	±	0		
D29	10111000 x	BB3c'3t'I	1011100010	±	0		
D30	01111000 x	BB3c'3t'I	0111100010	±	0		
D31	11111000 x	BU4cCJ	1101100001	±	0		
D32	00000100 x	BQ4t6tACDJ	1011010001	±	0		
D33P	10000100 x	FT4m6mJ	1000010001	+	-4	D33A	0111101110
D34P	01000100 x	FT4m6mJ	0100010001	+	-4	D34A	1011101110
D35	11000100 x	BM3c'3t'5t'7t'IJ	1100010011	±	0		
D36P	00100100 x	FT4m6mJ	0010010001	+	-4	D36A	1101101110
D37	10100100 x	BM3c'3t'5t'7t'IJ	1010010011	±	0		
D38	01100100 x	BM3c'3t'5t'7t'IJ	0110010011	±	0		
D39P	11100100 x	PB3c4uJ	1110010001	-	0	D39A	0001101110
D40P	00010100 x	FT4m6mJ	0001010001	+	-4	D40A	1110101110
D41	10010100 x	BM3c'3t'5t'7t'IJ	1001010011	±	0		
D42	01010100 x	BM3c'3t'5t'7t'IJ	0101010011	±	0		
D43	11010100 x	BB3c'3t'I	1101010010	±	0		
D44	00110100 x	BM3c'3t'5t'7t'IJ	0011010011	±	0		
D45	10110100 x	BB3c'3t'I	1011010010	±	0		
D46	01110100 x	BB3c'3t'I	0111010010	±	0		
D47	11110100 x	BU4cCJ	1101010001	±	0		
D48	00001100 x	BT4tADJ	1001110001	±	0		
D49	10001100 x	BM3c'3t'5t'7t'IJ	1000110011	±	0		
D50	01001100 x	BM3c'3t'5t'7t'IJ	0100110011	±	0		
D51	11001100 x	BB3c'3t'I	1100110010	±	0		
D52	00101100 x	BM3c'3t'5t'7t'IJ	0010110011	±	0		
D53	10101100 x	BB3c'3t'I	1010110010	±	0		
D54	01101100 x	BB3c'3t'I	0110110010	±	0		
D55	11101100 x	BU1u4uAJ	0110110001	±	0		
D56	00011100 x	BM3t6bAFGJ	1001101001	±	0		
D57	10011100 x	BB3c'3t'I	1001110010	±	0		
D58	01011100 x	BB3c'3t'I	0101110010	±	0		
D59	11011100 x	BU1u4uAJ	0101110001	±	0		
D60	00111100 x	BB3c'3t'I	0011110010	±	0		
D61	10111100 x	BU1u4uDFHJ	1010100101	±	0		
D62	01111100 x	BU1m6cFJ	0111100001	±	0		
D63	11111100 x	BC4cBDJ	1010110001	±	0		
D64	00000010 x	BQ6qACDJ	1011001001	±	0		
D65	10000010 x	BT1u6tCEJ	1010101001	±	0		

Table 10. 8B10B-P Encoding with Local Parity

Name Primary	ABCDEFGH K	Coding Class Primary	Primary abcdefghij	Pri DR	Pri DB	Name Alternate	Alternate abcdefghij
D66P	01000010 x	FT1m4m6t7tJ	0100001001	+	-4	D66A	1011110110
D67	11000010 x	BM3c'3t'5t'7t'IJ	1100001011	±	0		
D68P	00100010 x	FT1m4m6t7tJ	0010001001	+	-4	D68A	1101110110
D69	10100010 x	BM3c'3t'5t'7t'IJ	1010001011	±	0		
D70	01100010 x	BM3c'3t'5t'7t'IJ	0110001011	±	0		
D71P	11100010 x	PB3c4uJ	1110001001	-	0	D71A	0001110110
D72P	00010010 x	FT1m4m6t7tJ	0001001001	+	-4	D72A	1110110110
D73	10010010 x	BM3c'3t'5t'7t'IJ	1001001011	±	0		
D74	01010010 x	BM3c'3t'5t'7t'IJ	0101001011	±	0		
D75	11010010 x	BB3c'3t'l	1101001010	±	0		
D76	00110010 x	BM3c'3t'5t'7t'IJ	0011001011	±	0		
D77	10110010 x	BB3c'3t'l	1011001010	±	0		
D78	01110010 x	BB3c'3t'l	0111001010	±	0		
D79	11110010 x	BU4cCJ	1101001001	±	0		
D80	00001010 x	BT4tABJ	1100101001	±	0		
D81	10001010 0	BMK'3c'3t'5t'7t'	1000101011	±	0		
D82	01001010 0	BMK'3c'3t'5t'7t'	0100101011	±	0		
D83	11001010 x	BB3c'3t'l	1100101010	±	0		
D84	00101010 0	BMK'3c'3t'5t'7t'	0010101011	±	0		
D85	10101010 x	BB3c'3t'l	1010101010	±	0		
D86	01101010 x	BB3c'3t'l	0110101010	±	0		
D87P	11101010 x	PU2m'4c'6u7c	1110101000	-	0	D87A	0001010111
D88P	00011010 x	FM3t5m6m7m	0001101000	+	-4	D88A	1110010111
D89	10011010 x	BB3c'3t'l	1001101010	±	0		
D90	01011010 x	BB3c'3t'l	0101101010	±	0		
D91P	11011010 x	PU2m'4c'6u7c	1101101000	-	0	D91A	0010010111
D92	00111010 x	BB3c'3t'l	0011101010	±	0		
D93P	10111010 x	PU2m'4c'6u7c	1011101000	-	0	D93A	0100010111
D94P	01111010 x	PU2m'4c'6u7c	0111101000	-	0	D94A	1000010111
D95	11111010 x	BC4cABJ	0011101001	±	0		
D96	00000110 x	BT4tABJ	1100011001	±	0		
D97P	10000110 x	FM4m5t6m	1000011000	+	-4	D97A	0111100111
D98P	01000110 x	FM4m5t6m	0100011000	+	-4	D98A	1011100111
D99	11000110 x	BB3c'3t'l	1100011010	±	0		
D100P	00100110 x	FM4m5t6m	0010011000	+	-4	D100A	1101100111
D101	10100110 x	BB3c'3t'l	1010011010	±	0		
D102	01100110 x	BB3c'3t'l	0110011010	±	0		
D103P	11100110 x	PU2m'4c'6u7c	1110011000	-	0	D103A	0001100111
D104P	00010110 x	FM4m5t6m	0001011000	+	-4	D104A	1110100111
D105	10010110 x	BB3c'3t'l	1001011010	±	0		

Table 10. 8B10B-P Encoding with Local Parity

Name Primary	ABCDEFGH K	Coding Class Primary	Primary abcdefghij	Pri DR	Pri DB	Name Alternate	Alternate abcdefghij
D106	01010110 x	BB3c'3t'l	0101011010	±	0		
D107P	11010110 x	PU2m'4c'6u7c	1101011000	−	0	D107A	0010100111
D108	00110110 x	BB3c'3t'l	0011011010	±	0		
D109P	10110110 x	PU2m'4c'6u7c	1011011000	−	0	D109A	0100100111
D110P	01110110 x	PU2m'4c'6u7c	0111011000	−	0	D110A	1000100111
D111	11110110 x	BC4cABJ	0011011001	±	0		
D112	00001110 x	BM4tCJ	0010111001	±	0		
D113	10001110 x	BB3c'3t'l	1000111010	±	0		
D114	01001110 x	BB3c'3t'l	0100111010	±	0		
D115P	11001110 x	PU2m'4c'6u7c	1100111000	−	0	D115A	0011000111
D116	00101110 x	BB3c'3t'l	0010111010	±	0		
D117P	10101110 x	PU2m'4c'6u7c	1010111000	−	0	D117A	0101000111
D118P	01101110 x	PU2m'4c'6u7c	0110111000	−	0	D118A	1001000111
D119P	11101110 x	FC2u4u7vJ	1110111001	−	+4	D119A	0001000110
D120P	00011110 x	PB3t4mJ	0001111001	+	0	D120A	1110000110
D121P	10011110 x	PU2m'4c'6u7c	1001111000	−	0	D121A	0110000111
D122P	01011110 x	PU2m'4c'6u7c	0101111000	−	0	D122A	1010000111
D123P	11011110 x	FC2u4u7vJ	1101111001	−	+4	D123A	0010000110
D124	00111110 0	BUK'2m7cGJ	0011110001	±	0		
D125	10111110 x	BC2b7vDEJ	1010011001	±	0		
D126	01111110 x	BC2b7vDEJ	0110011001	±	0		
D127	11111110 x	BV4cACDJ	0100111001	±	0		
D128	00000001 x	BQ6qACDJ	1011000101	±	0		
D129	10000001 x	BT1u6tDEJ	1001100101	±	0		
D130	01000001 x	BT1m2b7qDEJ	0101100101	±	0		
D131	11000001 0	BMK'2u7tGJ	1100001101	±	0		
D132P	00100001 x	FT2m4m7qJ	0010000101	+	−4	D132A	1101111010
D133P	10100001 x	FM2b3u7t	1010000100	+	−4	D133A	0101111011
D134P	01100001 x	FM2b3u7t	0110000100	+	−4	D134A	1001111011
D135P	11100001 x	PB3c4uJ	1110000101	−	0	D135A	0001111010
D136P	00010001 x	FT2m4m7qJ	0001000101	+	−4	D136A	1110111010
D137P	10010001 x	FM3m4b7t	1001000100	+	−4	D137A	0110111011
D138P	01010001 x	FM3m4b7t	0101000100	+	−4	D138A	1010111011
D139	11010001 x	BB3c'3t'l	1101000110	±	0		
D140P	00110001 x	FM3m4b7t	0011000100	+	−4	D140A	1100111011
D141	10110001 x	BB3c'3t'l	1011000110	±	0		
D142	01110001 x	BB3c'3t'l	0111000110	±	0		
D143	11110001 x	BU4cCJ	1101000101	±	0		
D144	00001001 x	BT4tABJ	1100100101	±	0		
D145P	10001001 x	FM4m5m7t	1000100100	+	−4	D145A	0111011011

Table 10. 8B10B-P Encoding with Local Parity

Name Primary	ABCDEFGH K	Coding Class Primary	Primary abcdefghij	Pri DR	Pri DB	Name Alternate	Alternate abcdefghij
D146P	01001001 x	FM4m5m7t	0100100100	+	-4	D146A	1011011011
D147	11001001 x	BB3c'3t'l	1100100110	±	0		
D148P	00101001 x	FM4m5m7t	0010100100	+	-4	D148A	1101011011
D149	10101001 x	BB3c'3t'l	1010100110	±	0		
D150	01101001 x	BB3c'3t'l	0110100110	±	0		
D151P	11101001 x	PU3c4u7u	1110100100	-	0	D151A	0001011011
D152P	00011001 x	FM4m5m7t	0001100100	+	-4	D152A	1110011011
D153	10011001 x	BB3c'3t'l	1001100110	±	0		
D154	01011001 x	BB3c'3t'l	0101100110	±	0		
D155P	11011001 x	PU3u5c7u	1101100100	-	0	D155A	0010011011
D156	00111001 x	BB3c'3t'l	0011100110	±	0		
D157P	10111001 x	PU3u5c7u	1011100100	-	0	D157A	0100011011
D158P	01111001 x	PU3u5c7u	0111100100	-	0	D158A	1000011011
D159	11111001 x	BC4cABJ	0011100101	±	0		
D160	00000101 x	BT4tABJ	1100010101	±	0		
D161P	10000101 x	FM4m5t6m	1000010100	+	-4	D161A	0111101011
D162P	01000101 x	FM4m5t6m	0100010100	+	-4	D162A	1011101011
D163	11000101 x	BB3c'3t'l	1100010110	±	0		
D164P	00100101 x	FM4m5t6m	0010010100	+	-4	D164A	1101101011
D165	10100101 x	BB3c'3t'l	1010010110	±	0		
D166	01100101 x	BB3c'3t'l	0110010110	±	0		
D167P	11100101 x	PU3c4u7u	1110010100	-	0	D167A	0001101011
D168P	00010101 x	FM4m5t6m	0001010100	+	-4	D168A	1110101011
D169	10010101 x	BB3c'3t'l	1001010110	±	0		
D170	01010101 x	BB3c'3t'l	0101010110	±	0		
D171	11010101 x	BU3c'5c'7c'3t'	1101010100	±	0		
D172	00110101 x	BB3c'3t'l	0011010110	±	0		
D173	10110101 x	BU3c'5c'7c'3t'	1011010100	±	0		
D174	01110101 x	BU3c'5c'7c'3t'	0111010100	±	0		
D175	11110101 x	BC4cABJ	0011010101	±	0		
D176	00001101 x	BM4tCJ	0010110101	±	0		
D177	10001101 x	BB3c'3t'l	1000110110	±	0		
D178	01001101 x	BB3c'3t'l	0100110110	±	0		
D179	11001101 x	BU3c'5c'7c'3t'	1100110100	±	0		
D180	00101101 x	BB3c'3t'l	0010110110	±	0		
D181	10101101 x	BU3c'5c'7c'3t'	1010110100	±	0		
D182	01101101 x	BU3c'5c'7c'3t'	0110110100	±	0		
D183P	11101101 x	FC1u4u6c7cJ	1110110101	-	+4	D183A	0001001010
D184P	00011101 x	PB3t4mJ	0001110101	+	0	D184A	1110001010
D185	10011101 x	BU3c'5c'7c'3t'	1001110100	±	0		

Table 10. 8B10B-P Encoding with Local Parity

Name Primary	ABCDEFGH K	Coding Class Primary	Primary abcdefghij	Pri DR	Pri DB	Name Alternate	Alternate abcdefghij
D186	01011101 x	BU3c'5c'7c'3t'	0101110100	±	0		
D187P	11011101 x	FC1u4u6c7cJ	1101110101	-	+4	D187A	0010001010
D188	00111101 x	BU3c'5c'7c'3t'	0011110100	±	0		
D189P	10111101 x	FC1u4u6c7cJ	1011110101	-	+4	D189A	0100001010
D190	01111101 x	BC1m6c7cCEJ	0101010101	±	0		
D191	11111101 x	BV4cACDJ	0100110101	±	0		
D192	00000011 x	BT4tBDJ	0101001101	±	0		
D193	10000011 x	BM1u6tFJ	1000011101	±	0		
D194P	01000011 x	FM1m4m6t	0100001100	+	-4	D194A	1011110011
D195	11000011 x	BB3c'3t'l	1100001110	±	0		
D196P	00100011 x	FM1m4m6t	0010001100	+	-4	D196A	1101110011
D197	10100011 x	BB3c'3t'l	1010001110	±	0		
D198	01100011 x	BB3c'3t'l	0110001110	±	0		
D199P	11100011 x	PU3c4u7u	1110001100	-	0	D199A	0001110011
D200P	00010011 x	FM1m4m6t	0001001100	+	-4	D200A	1110110011
D201	10010011 x	BB3c'3t'l	1001001110	±	0		
D202	01010011 x	BB3c'3t'l	0101001110	±	0		
D203	11010011 x	BU3c'5c'7c'3t'	1101001100	±	0		
D204	00110011 x	BB3c'3t'l	0011001110	±	0		
D205	10110011 x	BU3c'5c'7c'3t'	1011001100	±	0		
D206	01110011 x	BU3c'5c'7c'3t'	0111001100	±	0		
D207	11110011 x	BC4cADJ	0110001101	±	0		
D208	00001011 x	BM4tCJ	0010101101	±	0		
D209	10001011 x	BB3c'3t'l	1000101110	±	0		
D210	01001011 x	BB3c'3t'l	0100101110	±	0		
D211	11001011 x	BU3c'5c'7c'3t'	1100101100	±	0		
D212	00101011 x	BB3c'3t'l	0010101110	±	0		
D213	10101011 x	BU3c'5c'7c'3t'	1010101100	±	0		
D214	01101011 x	BU3c'5c'7c'3t'	0110101100	±	0		
D215P	11101011 x	FC4u6uJ	1110101101	-	+4	D215A	0001010010
D216P	00011011 x	PB3t4mJ	0001101101	+	0	D216A	1110010010
D217	10011011 x	BU3c'5c'7c'3t'	1001101100	±	0		
D218	01011011 x	BU3c'5c'7c'3t'	0101101100	±	0		
D219P	11011011 x	FC4u6uJ	1101101101	-	+4	D219A	0010010010
D220	00111011 x	BU3c'5c'7c'3t'	0011101100	±	0		
D221P	10111011 x	FC4u6uJ	1011101101	-	+4	D221A	0100010010
D222P	01111011 x	FC4u6uJ	0111101101	-	+4	D222A	1000010010
D223	11111011 x	BV4cACDJ	0100101101	±	0		
D224	00000111 x	BM4tCJ	0010011101	±	0		
D225	10000111 x	BB3c'3t'l	1000011110	±	0		

Table 10. 8B10B-P Encoding with Local Parity

Name Primary	ABCDEFGH K	Coding Class Primary	Primary abcdefghij	Pri DR	Pri DB	Name Alternate	Alternate abcdefghij
D226	01000111 x	BB3c'3t'l	0100011110	±	0		
D227	11000111 x	BU3c'5c'7c'3t'	1100011100	±	0		
D228	00100111 x	BB3c'3t'l	0010011110	±	0		
D229	10100111 x	BU3c'5c'7c'3t'	1010011100	±	0		
D230	01100111 x	BU3c'5c'7c'3t'	0110011100	±	0		
D231P	11100111 x	FC4u6uJ	1110011101	-	+4	D231A	0001100010
D232P	00010111 x	PB3t4mJ	0001011101	+	0	D232A	1110100010
D233	10010111 x	BU3c'5c'7c'3t'	1001011100	±	0		
D234	01010111 x	BU3c'5c'7c'3t'	0101011100	±	0		
D235P	11010111 x	FC4u6uJ	1101011101	-	+4	D235A	0010100010
D236	00110111 x	BU3c'5c'7c'3t'	0011011100	±	0		
D237P	10110111 x	FC4u6uJ	1011011101	-	+4	D237A	0100100010
D238P	01110111 x	FC4u6uJ	0111011101	-	+4	D238A	1000100010
D239	11110111 x	BV4cACDJ	0100011101	±	0		
D240	00001111 x	BB4tAGJ	1000110101	±	0		
D241	10001111 x	BU3c'5c'7c'3t'	1000111100	±	0		
D242	01001111 x	BU3c'5c'7c'3t'	0100111100	±	0		
D243P	11001111 x	FCK'3u4bJ	1100111101	-	+4	D243A	0011000010
D244	00101111 x	BU3c'5c'7c'3t'	0010111100	±	0		
D245P	10101111 x	FCK'3u4bJ	1010111101	-	+4	D245A	0101000010
D246P	01101111 x	BC1m4bEGJ	0110111101	-	+4	D246A	1001000010
D247P	11101111 x	FV3c4u	1110111100	-	+4	D247A	0001000011
D248	00011111 0	BUK'3tBFHJ	0101101001	±	0		
D249P	10011111 x	BC1u3mEFJ	1001111101	-	+4	D249A	0110000010
D250P	01011111 x	BC1m4bEHJ	0101111101	-	+4	D250A	1010000010
D251	11011111 x	BV2u3uBDFJ	1000101101	±	0		
D252	00111111 x	BC1m4bEFJ	0011001101	±	0		
D253	10111111 x	BV2bCDHJ	1000111001	±	0		
D254	01111111 x	BV2bDFGJ	0110100101	±	0		
D255	11111111 x	BHBCEGJ	1001010101	±	0		
C9P	10010000 1	FTK1u3m4b	1001000001	+	-4	C9A	0110111110
K81P	10001010 1	FMK3m4m5m6m7m	1000101000	+	-4	K81A	0111010111
K82P	01001010 1	FMK3m4m5m6m7m	0100101000	+	-4	K82A	1011010111
K84P	00101010 1	FMK3m4m5m6m7m	0010101000	+	-4	K84A	1101010111
K124P	00111110 1	PUK2m7c	0011111000	-	0	K124A	1100000111
K131P	11000001 1	FMK2u7t	1100000100	+	-4	K131A	0011111011
K248P	00011111 1	PUK3t	0001111100	+	0	K248A	1110000011

E) Generation of Encoded 10B Vectors

Generally, the encoded bits retain the value of the unencoded bit (a=A, b=B, etc), but a specific source bit is complemented (a=A', b=B', etc) if and only if (iff) the respective equation is true. In the Coding Labels and equations, some bit values are included redundantly to allow more circuit sharing for the coding of several bits. Redundant bit values are overlined and redundant vector names are preceded by an asterisk. In the Tables 11 through 24, the bit patterns common to several vectors are marked by bold type to logically classify the vectors by simple expressions listed in the column 'Coding Label'. The labels are used to write the encoding equations. In any of the Exclusive OR relationships between two Groups of bits, any bit in the first and second group can be selected as the first and second input, respectively, of the XOR2 gate. The inputs have been selected to maximize commonality among the several encoding equations. The expressions in parentheses at the right edge of the equations refer to the corresponding net names in the circuit diagram. An asterisk * following the net name means that other expressions are included in the net.

1) Encoded Bit a

The 'a' column has bold entries in the Tables 9 and 10 for the vectors listed in Table 11.

Table 11. a-bit Encoding

Name	ABCDEFGH K	a	Name	ABCDEFGH K	a	Coding Label
D80	0000 1010 x	1	D175	1111 0101 x	0	$A\oplus B'\cdot B\oplus C'\cdot C\oplus D'\cdot E\oplus F\cdot G\oplus H$
D96	0000 0110 x	1	D159	1111 1001 x	0	
D144	0000 1001 x	1	D111	1111 0110 x	0	
D160	0000 0101 x	1	D95	1111 1010 x	0	
D128	0000 0001 x	1	D127	1111 1110 x	0	$A\oplus B'\cdot B\oplus C'\cdot C\oplus D'\cdot (D\oplus E'\cdot E\oplus F'\cdot G\oplus H + A\oplus G'\cdot G\oplus H'\cdot E\oplus F)$
D64	0000 0010 x	1	D191	1111 1101 x	0	
D32	0000 0100 x	1	D223	1111 1011 x	0	
D16	0000 1000 x	1	D239	1111 0111 x	0	
D48	0000 1100 x	1	D207	1111 0011 x	0	$A\oplus B'\cdot B\oplus C'\cdot C\oplus D'\cdot (D\oplus E\cdot E\oplus F'\cdot G\oplus H')$
D240	0000 1111 x	1	D15	1111 0000 x	0	
			D55	1110 1100 x	0	$(C\oplus D\cdot A\cdot B + A'\cdot B'\cdot C')\cdot E\cdot F\cdot G'\cdot H'$
			D59	1101 1100 x	0	
D56	0001 1100 x	1				
*D48	0000 1100 x	1				

$$a = A\oplus \{ (D\oplus E'\cdot E\oplus F'\cdot G\oplus H + A\oplus G'\cdot G\oplus H'\cdot E\oplus F + D\oplus E\cdot E\oplus F'\cdot G\oplus H' + E\oplus F\cdot G\oplus H) \cdot A\oplus B'\cdot B\oplus C'\cdot C\oplus D' + (C\oplus D\cdot A\cdot B + A'\cdot B'\cdot C') \cdot E\cdot F\cdot G'\cdot H' \} \quad \text{(Pn1)}$$

$$\quad \text{(Pn3)}$$

2) Encoded Bit b

The 'b' column has bold entries in the Tables 9 and 10 for the vectors listed in Table 12.

Table 12. b-bit Encoding

Name	ABCDEFGH K	b	Name	ABCDEFGH K	b	Coding Label
D80	0000 1010 x	1	D175	1111 0101 x	0	$\overline{K'} \cdot A \oplus B' \cdot B \oplus C' \cdot C \oplus D' \cdot E \oplus F \cdot G \oplus H$
D96	0000 0110 x	1	D159	1111 1001 x	0	
D144	0000 1001 x	1	D111	1111 0110 x	0	
D160	0000 0101 x	1	D95	1111 1010 x	0	
D248	000 11111 0	1	D7	111 00000 x	0	$K' \cdot A \oplus B' \cdot B \oplus C' \cdot D \oplus E' \cdot E \oplus F' \cdot F \oplus G' \cdot G \oplus H'$
D0	000 00000 x	1	D255	111 11111 x	0	
D4	00 100000 x	1	D251	110 11111 x	0	$A \oplus B' \cdot B \oplus E' \cdot D \oplus E' \cdot E \oplus F' \cdot G \oplus H' \cdot (F \oplus G' + B \oplus C')$
*D0	000 00000 x	1	*D255	111 11111 x	0	
D192	000 00011 x	1	D63	111 11100 x	0	$A' \cdot B' \cdot C' \cdot E' \cdot F' \cdot G' \cdot H'$
D8	000 10000 x	1				
*D0	000 00000 x	1				

$$b = B \oplus \{ (D \oplus E' \cdot E \oplus F' \cdot F \oplus G' \cdot G \oplus H' + C \oplus D' \cdot E \oplus F \cdot G \oplus H) \cdot A \oplus B' \cdot B \oplus C' \cdot K' + (Pn7) A \oplus B' \cdot B \oplus E' \cdot D \oplus E' \cdot E \oplus F' \cdot G \oplus H' \cdot (B \oplus C' + F \oplus G') + A' \cdot B' \cdot C' \cdot E' \cdot F' \cdot G' \cdot H' \} (Pn5 + Pn8)$$

3) Encoded Bit c

The 'c' column has bold entries in the Tables 9 and 10 for the vectors listed in Table 13.

Table 13. c-bit Encoding

Name	ABCDEFGH K	c	Name	ABCDEFGH K	c	Coding Label
D224	0000 0111 x	1	D31	1111 1000 x	0	$A \oplus B' \cdot B \oplus C' \cdot C \oplus D' \cdot E \oplus F \cdot G \oplus H'$
D208	0000 1011 x	1	D47	1111 0100 x	0	
D32	0000 0100 x	1	D223	1111 1011 x	0	
D16	0000 1000 x	1	D239	1111 0111 x	0	
D176	0000 1101 x	1	D79	1111 0010 x	0	$A \oplus B' \cdot B \oplus C' \cdot C \oplus D' \cdot E \oplus F' \cdot G \oplus H$
D112	0000 1110 x	1	D143	1111 0001 x	0	
D128	0000 0001 x	1	D127	1111 1110 x	0	
D64	0000 0010 x	1	D191	1111 1101 x	0	
D0	0000 0000 x	1	D255	1111 1111 x	0	$A \oplus B' \cdot B \oplus C' \cdot C \oplus D' \cdot C \oplus H' \cdot D \oplus E' \cdot E \oplus F'$
*D64	0000 0010 x	1	D191	1111 1101 x	0	
D2	0 1000 000 x	1	D253	10 111 1111 x	0	$A \oplus B \cdot A \oplus G' \cdot C \oplus D' \cdot D \oplus E' \cdot E \oplus F' \cdot C \oplus H'$
D65	10 000 010 x	1	D190	01 111 101 x	0	

$$c = C \oplus \{ A \oplus B \cdot A \oplus G' \cdot C \oplus D' \cdot C \oplus H' \cdot D \oplus E' \cdot E \oplus F' + (C \oplus H' \cdot D \oplus E' \cdot E \oplus F' + E \oplus F \cdot G \oplus H' + E \oplus F' \cdot G \oplus H) \cdot A \oplus B' \cdot B \oplus C' \cdot C \oplus D' \} \quad (Pn12)$$

$$(C \oplus H' \cdot D \oplus E' \cdot E \oplus F' + E \oplus F \cdot G \oplus H' + E \oplus F' \cdot G \oplus H) \cdot A \oplus B' \cdot B \oplus C' \cdot C \oplus D' \} \quad (Pn11)$$

4) Encoded Bit d

The 'd' column has bold entries in the Tables 9 and 10 for the vectors listed in Table 14.

Table 14. d-bit Encoding

Name	ABCDEFGH K	d	Name	ABCDEFGH K	d	Coding Label
D128	00000001 x	1	D127	11111110 x	0	$A \oplus B' \cdot B \oplus C' \cdot C \oplus D' \cdot D \oplus E' \cdot E \oplus F' \cdot (F \oplus G + G \oplus H)$
D64	00000010 x	1	D191	11111101 x	0	
D192	00000011 x	1	D63	11111100 x	0	
D32	00000100 x	1	D223	11111011 x	0	$A \oplus B' \cdot B \oplus C' \cdot C \oplus D' \cdot C \oplus H' \cdot G \oplus H' \cdot (F \oplus G + E \oplus F)$
D16	00001000 x	1	D239	11110111 x	0	
D48	00001100 x	1	D207	11110011 x	0	
D130	01000001 x	1	D125	10111110 x	0	$A \oplus B \cdot C \oplus D' \cdot D \oplus E' \cdot E \oplus F' \cdot F \oplus G'$
D129	10000001 x	1	D126	01111110 x	0	
D2	01000000 x	1	D253	10111111 x	0	
D1	10000000 x	1	D254	01111111 x	0	
D4	00100000 x	1	D251	11011111 x	0	$A \oplus G' \cdot B \oplus C \cdot D \oplus E' \cdot E \oplus F' \cdot F \oplus G' \cdot G \oplus H'$
*D2	01000000 x	1	*D253	10111111 x	0	
			D61	10111100 x	0	$A \cdot B' \cdot C \cdot D \cdot E \cdot F \cdot \overline{G'} \cdot H'$
			*D125	10111110 x	0	

$$d = D \oplus \{ (A \oplus G' \cdot B \oplus C \cdot G \oplus H' + A \oplus B \cdot C \oplus D') \cdot D \oplus E' \cdot E \oplus F' \cdot F \oplus G' + (F \oplus G + G \oplus H) \cdot D \oplus E' \cdot E \oplus F' \cdot A \oplus B' \cdot B \oplus C' \cdot C \oplus D' + (F \oplus G + E \oplus F) \cdot C \oplus H' \cdot G \oplus H' \cdot A \oplus B' \cdot B \oplus C' \cdot C \oplus D' + A \cdot B' \cdot C \cdot D \cdot E \cdot F \cdot \overline{G'} \cdot H' \} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{(Pn20)} \\ \text{(Pn19)} \\ \text{(Pn15)} \end{matrix}$$

5) Encoded Bit e

The 'e' column has bold entries in the Tables 9 and 10 for the vectors listed in Table 15.

Table 15. e-bit Encoding

Name	ABCDEFGH K	e	Name	ABCDEFGH K	e	Coding Label
D0	00000000 x	1	D255	11111111 x	0	$C \oplus D' \cdot D \oplus E' \cdot E \oplus F' \cdot (A \oplus B' \cdot F \oplus G' \cdot G \oplus H' + A \oplus B \cdot B \oplus C' \cdot G \oplus H + A \oplus B \cdot F \oplus G' \cdot G \oplus H) \cdot C \oplus D' \cdot D \oplus E' \cdot E \oplus F'$
D3	11000000 x	1	D252	00111111 x	0	
D65	10000010 x	1	D190	01111101 x	0	
D130	01000001 x	1	D125	10111110 x	0	
D129	10000001 x	1	D126	01111110 x	0	

$$e = E \oplus \{ (A \oplus B' \cdot F \oplus G' \cdot G \oplus H' + A \oplus B \cdot B \oplus C' \cdot G \oplus H + A \oplus B \cdot F \oplus G' \cdot G \oplus H) \cdot (C \oplus D' \cdot D \oplus E' \cdot E \oplus F') \} \quad \text{(n21)}$$

6) Encoded Bit f

The 'f' column has bold entries in the Tables 9 and 10 for the vectors listed in Table 16.

Table 16. f-bit Encoding

Name	ABCDEFGH K	f	Name	ABCDEFGH K	f	Coding Label
D193	10000011 x	1	D62	01111100 x	0	$A \oplus B \cdot B \oplus C' \cdot C \oplus D' \cdot D \oplus E' \cdot E \oplus F' \cdot G \oplus H'$
D1	10000000 x	1	D254	01111111 x	0	
D7	11100000 x	1	D248	00011111 0	0	$A \oplus B' \cdot D \oplus E' \cdot E \oplus F' \cdot F \oplus G' \cdot G \oplus H' \cdot (A \oplus G + B \oplus C) \cdot K'$
D3	11000000 x	1	D252	00111111 x	0	
D4	00100000 x	1	D251	11011111 x	0	
*D4	00100000 x	1				$A' \cdot E' \cdot F' \cdot G' \cdot H' \cdot (B' \cdot C' \cdot D + C \cdot D')$
D6	01100000 x	1				
D8	00010000 x	1				
			D56	00011100 x	0	$A \oplus C' \cdot B' \cdot D \cdot E \cdot F \cdot G' \cdot H'$
			D61	10111100 x	0	

$$f = F \oplus \{ (A \oplus G + B \oplus C) \cdot A \oplus B' \cdot D \oplus E' \cdot E \oplus F' \cdot F \oplus G' \cdot G \oplus H' \cdot K' + \quad (\text{Pn22})$$

$$A \oplus B \cdot B \oplus C' \cdot C \oplus D' \cdot D \oplus E' \cdot E \oplus F' \cdot G \oplus H' + \quad (\text{Pn24})$$

$$(A' \cdot B' \cdot C' \cdot D + C \cdot D') \cdot A' \cdot E' \cdot F' \cdot G' \cdot H' + A \oplus C' \cdot B' \cdot D \cdot E \cdot F \cdot G' \cdot H' \} \quad (\text{Pn26})$$

7) Encoded Bit g

The 'g' column has bold entries in the Tables 9 and 10 for the vectors listed in Table 17.

Table 17. g-bit Encoding

Name	ABCDEFGH K	g	Name	ABCDEFGH K	g	Coding Label
D131	11000001 0	1	D124	00111110 0	0	$A \oplus B' \cdot B \oplus E \cdot E \oplus F' \cdot F \oplus G' \cdot C \oplus D' \cdot C \oplus H \cdot K'$
D15	11110000 x	1	D240	00001111 x	0	
D0	00000000 x	1	D255	11111111 x	0	$B \oplus C' \cdot C \oplus D' \cdot D \oplus E' \cdot E \oplus F' \cdot F \oplus G' \cdot G \oplus H'$
D1	10000000 x	1	D254	01111111 x	0	
*D1	10000000 x	1				
D5	10100000 x	1				$(A \cdot D' + C' \cdot D) \cdot B' \cdot E' \cdot F' \cdot G' \cdot H' \cdot K'$
D8	00010000 x	1				
D9	10010000 0	1				
D56	00011100 x	1				$A' \cdot B' \cdot C' \cdot D \cdot E \cdot F \cdot G' \cdot H'$

$$g = G \oplus \{ A \oplus B' \cdot B \oplus E \cdot E \oplus F' \cdot F \oplus G' \cdot C \oplus D' \cdot C \oplus H \cdot K' + \quad (\text{Pn98})$$

$$B \oplus C' \cdot C \oplus D' \cdot D \oplus E' \cdot E \oplus F' \cdot F \oplus G' \cdot G \oplus H' + \quad (\text{Pn30})$$

$$(A \cdot D' + C' \cdot D) \cdot B' \cdot E' \cdot F' \cdot G' \cdot H' \cdot K' + A' \cdot B' \cdot C' \cdot D \cdot E \cdot F \cdot G' \cdot H' \} \quad (\text{Pn33})$$

8) Encoded Bit h

The 'h' column has bold entries in the Tables 9 and 10 for the vectors listed in Table 18.

Table 19. i-bit Encoding

Name	ABCDEFGH	Name	ABCDEFGH	Coding Label
D27	11011000	D228	00100111	$(A \oplus B' \cdot B \oplus C \cdot C \oplus D + A \oplus B \cdot C \oplus D') \cdot D \oplus G \cdot E \oplus F \cdot G \oplus H'$
D29	10111000	D226	01000111	
D30	01111000	D225	10000111	
D43	11010100	D212	00101011	
D45	10110100	D210	01001011	
D46	01110100	D209	10001011	
D75	11010010	D180	00101101	$(A \oplus B' \cdot B \oplus C \cdot C \oplus D + A \oplus B \cdot C \oplus D') \cdot D \oplus E \cdot E \oplus F' \cdot G \oplus H$
D77	10110010	D178	01001101	
D78	01110010	D177	10001101	
D139	11010001	D116	00101110	
D141	10110001	D114	01001110	
D142	01110001	D113	10001110	
D49	10001100			$(A \cdot B' \cdot C' + A' \cdot B \cdot C' + A' \cdot B' \cdot C) \cdot F \oplus G \cdot K' \cdot D' \cdot E \cdot H'$
D50	01001100			
D52	00101100			
D81	10001010		K=0	
D82	01001010		K=0	
D84	00101010		K=0	
D19	11001000			$(A \oplus D \cdot B \oplus C + A \oplus B \cdot C \oplus D) \cdot E' \cdot F' \cdot G' \cdot H'$
D28	00111000			
D21	10101000			
D22	01101000			
D25	10011000			
D26	01011000			
D35	11000100			$(A \oplus D \cdot B \oplus C + A \oplus B \cdot C \oplus D) \cdot E' \cdot F' \cdot G' \cdot H'$
D44	00110100			
D37	10100100			
D38	01100100			
D41	10010100			
D42	01010100			
D67	11000010			$(A \oplus D \cdot B \oplus C + A \oplus B \cdot C \oplus D) \cdot E' \cdot F' \cdot G \cdot H'$
D76	00110010			
D69	10100010			
D70	01100010			
D73	10010010			
D74	01010010			

$$i = (E \oplus F' \cdot F \oplus G \cdot G \oplus H' + E \oplus F \cdot G \oplus H) \cdot (A \oplus D \cdot B \oplus C + A \oplus B \cdot C \oplus D) + \quad (n51)$$

$$(A \oplus D \cdot B \oplus C + A \oplus B \cdot C \oplus D) \cdot (E \cdot F' \cdot G' + E' \cdot F \cdot G' + E' \cdot F' \cdot G) \cdot H' + \quad (n52)$$

$$(D \oplus G \cdot E \oplus F \cdot G \oplus H' + D \oplus E \cdot E \oplus F' \cdot G \oplus H) \cdot \quad (Pn40)$$

$$(A \oplus B' \cdot B \oplus C \cdot C \oplus D + A \oplus B \cdot C \oplus D') + \quad (n50)$$

$$F \oplus G \cdot K' \cdot D' \cdot E \cdot H' \cdot (A \cdot B' \cdot C' + A' \cdot B \cdot C' + A' \cdot B' \cdot C) + \quad (Pn47)$$

$$(A \cdot B \cdot C' + A \cdot B' \cdot C + A' \cdot B \cdot C) \cdot D \cdot E' \cdot F' \cdot G' \cdot H' + \quad (Pn49)$$

10) Encoded Bit j

The 'j' column has bold entries in the Tables 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 9 for the 129 vectors listed in Table 20.

Table 20. j-bit Encoding

Name	ABCDEFGH	Name	ABCDEFGH	Coding Label
D0	00000000			E'•F'•G'•H'
D1	10000000			
D2	01000000			
D3	11000000			
D4	00100000			
D5	10100000			
D6	01100000			
D7	11100000			
D8	00010000			
D9	10010000		K=0	
C9	10010000		K=1	
D10	01010000			
D11	11010000			
D12	00110000			
D13	10110000			
D14	01110000			
D15	11110000			
D66	01000010	D189	10111101	(A⊕G•B⊕C•D⊕E'+A⊕D•B⊕C'•C⊕H'+ A⊕B'•B⊕C'•C⊕D)•E⊕F'•F⊕G•G⊕H
D68	00100010	D187	11011101	
D65	10000010	D190	01111101	
D72	00010010	D183	11101101	
*D72	00010010	*D183	11101101	
D71	11100010	D184	00011101	
		D215	11101011	E⊕F•A•B•C•D'•G•H
		D231	11100111	
		D243	11001111	(A•B•C'+A•B'•C+A'•B•C)•D'•E•F•G•H
		D245	10101111	
		D246	01101111	

Table 20. j-bit Encoding

Name	ABCDEFGH	Name	ABCDEFGH	Coding Label
		D55	11101100	$(C \oplus D \cdot A \cdot B + A \oplus C' \cdot B' \cdot D) \cdot E \cdot F \cdot G' \cdot H'$
		D59	11011100	
		D56	00011100	
		D61	10111100	
*D0	00000000	D255	11111111	$A \oplus B' \cdot B \oplus C' \cdot C \oplus D'$
D128	00000001	D127	11111110	
D64	00000010	D191	11111101	
D192	00000011	D63	11111100	
D32	00000100	D223	11111011	
D160	00000101	D95	11111010	
D96	00000110	D159	11111001	
D224	00000111	D31	11111000	
D16	00001000	D239	11110111	
D144	00001001	D111	11110110	
D80	00001010	D175	11110101	
D208	00001011	D47	11110100	
D48	00001100	D207	11110011	
D176	00001101	D79	11110010	
D112	00001110	D143	11110001	
D240	00001111	*D15	11110000	
*D192	00000011	*D63	11111100	
D193	10000011	D62	01111100	$E \oplus F \cdot D' \cdot G' \cdot H'$
*D16	00001000			
D17	10001000			
D18	01001000			
D19	11001000			
D20	00101000			
D21	10101000			
D22	01101000			
D23	11101000			
*D32	00000100			
D33	10000100			
D34	01000100			
D35	11000100			
D36	00100100			
D37	10100100			
D38	01100100			
D39	11100100			

Table 20. j-bit Encoding

Name	ABCDEFGH	Name	ABCDEFGH	Coding Label
*D64	00000010			$D' \cdot E' \cdot F' \cdot G \cdot H'$
*D65	10000010			
*D66	01000010			
D67	11000010			
*D68	00100010			
D69	10100010			
D70	01100010			
*D71	11100010			
D119	11101110	D136	00010001	$(B \oplus E' \cdot C \oplus D + A \oplus G \cdot B \oplus C') \cdot A \oplus B' \cdot E \oplus F' \cdot F \oplus G' \cdot G \oplus H$
D123	11011110	D132	00100001	
D120	00011110	D135	11100001	
*D112	00001110	*D143	11110001	
*D80	00001010			$(A' \cdot B' + A' \cdot C' + B' \cdot C') \cdot D \oplus E \cdot K' \cdot F' \cdot G \cdot H'$
D81	10001010		K=0	
D82	01001010		K=0	
D84	00101010		K=0	
*D72	00010010			
D73	10010010			
D74	01010010			
D76	00110010			
	K=0	D248	00011111	$K' \cdot D \cdot E \cdot F \cdot G \cdot H$
		D249	10011111	
		D250	01011111	
		D251	11011111	
		*D252	00111111	
		*D253	10111111	
		*D254	01111111	
		*D255	11111111	
		D216	00011011	$(A' \cdot B' \cdot C' + A \cdot B \cdot \bar{C}' + A \cdot \bar{B}' \cdot C + B \cdot C) \cdot E \oplus F \cdot D \cdot G \cdot H$
		D219	11011011	
		D221	10111011	
		D222	01111011	
		*D223	11111011	
		D232	00010111	
		D235	11010111	
		D237	10110111	
		D238	01110111	
		*D239	11110111	

Table 20. j-bit Encoding

Name	ABCDEFGH	Name	ABCDEFGH	Coding Label
D24	00011000			$(D \cdot E \cdot F' + D \cdot E' \cdot F + D' \cdot E \cdot F) \cdot (A' \cdot B' + A' \cdot C' + B' \cdot C') \cdot G' \cdot H'$
D25	10011000			
D26	01011000			
D28	00111000			
D40	00010100			
D41	10010100			
D42	01010100			
D44	00110100			
*D48	00001100			
D49	10001100			
D50	01001100			
D52	00101100			
*D128	00000001	*D127	11111110	
D129	10000001	D126	01111110	
D130	01000001	D125	10111110	
D131	11000001 K=0	D124	00111110 K=0	
*D0	00000000	*D255	11111111	
*D1	10000000	D254	01111111	
*D2	01000000	D253	10111111	
*D3	11000000	D252	00111111	

$$j = \{D \oplus E \cdot K' \cdot F' \cdot G + (D \cdot E \cdot F' + D \cdot E' \cdot F + D' \cdot E \cdot F) \cdot G'\} \cdot (A' \cdot B' + A' \cdot C' + B' \cdot C') \cdot H' + \quad (n77)$$

$$(A \oplus G \cdot B \oplus C \cdot D \oplus E' + A \oplus D \cdot B \oplus C' \cdot C \oplus H' + A \oplus B' \cdot B \oplus C' \cdot C \oplus D) \cdot E \oplus F' \cdot F \oplus G \cdot G \oplus H \quad (n76)$$

$$+ (A \cdot B \cdot C' + A \cdot B' \cdot C + A' \cdot B \cdot C) \cdot D' \cdot E \cdot F \cdot G \cdot H + \quad (n74)$$

$$(C \oplus D \cdot A \cdot B + A \oplus C' \cdot B' \cdot D) \cdot E \cdot F \cdot G' \cdot H' + (D' \cdot G + G') \cdot E' \cdot F' \cdot H' + \quad (n71+n68)$$

$$(B \oplus C' \cdot F \oplus G \cdot G \oplus H' + F \oplus G' \cdot K') \cdot C \oplus D' \cdot D \oplus E' \cdot E \oplus F' + \quad (n73)$$

$$(B \oplus E' \cdot C \oplus D + A \oplus G \cdot B \oplus C') \cdot A \oplus B' \cdot E \oplus F' \cdot F \oplus G' \cdot G \oplus H + \quad (n75)$$

$$E \oplus F \cdot A \cdot B \cdot C \cdot D' \cdot G \cdot H + E \oplus F \cdot D' \cdot G' \cdot H' + K' \cdot D \cdot E \cdot F \cdot G \cdot H + A \oplus B' \cdot B \oplus C' \cdot C \oplus D' \quad (n67^*)$$

$$+ (A' \cdot B' \cdot C' + A \cdot B \cdot C' + A \cdot \overline{B'} \cdot C + B \cdot C) \cdot E \oplus F \cdot D \cdot G \cdot H \quad (n69)$$

F) Equations for the Required Disparity for Encoding DRE

It is assumed that with K=1 only the seven valid control vectors are presented at the input to the encoder so simple control vector labels can be derived from the last seven rows of Table 10.

1) Positive Required Disparity for Encoding: PDRE

A total of 46 vectors listed in the Tables 5, 7, and 8 require a positive entry disparity (PDRE). They are listed and sorted in Table 21. Redundant bits are overlined.

Table 21. Positive Required Disparity PDRE

Name	ABCDEFGH	Coding Label
D66	01000010	
D194	01000011	
D196	00100011	
D68	00100010	
D10	01010000	
D12	00110000	
D132	00100001	
D133	10100001	
D134	01100001	
D24	00011000	
D40	00010100	
D72	00010010	
D88	00011010	
D104	00010110	
D120	00011110	
D136	00010001	
D152	00011001	
D168	00010101	
D184	00011101	
D200	00010011	
D216	00011011	
D232	00010111	
D145	10001001	
D146	01001001	
D148	00101001	
D137	10010001	
D138	01010001	
D140	00110001	
D17	10001000	
D18	01001000	
D20	00101000	
D33	10000100	
D34	01000100	
D36	00100100	
D97	10000110	
D98	01000110	
D100	00100110	
D161	10000101	
D162	01000101	
D164	00100101	

Table 21. Positive Required Disparity PDRE

Name	ABCDEFGH	Coding Label
C9	10010000	(F'+H)•K (from Table 10)
K81	10001010	
K82	01001010	
K84	00101010	
K131	11000001	
K248	00011111	

The equation for the positive required entry disparity PDRE can be written as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 PDRE = & (D \oplus E \cdot F' \cdot G' \cdot H + E \oplus F \cdot D' \cdot G' \cdot H' + G \oplus H \cdot D' \cdot E' \cdot F) \cdot & (n85) \\
 & (A \cdot B' \cdot C' + A' \cdot B \cdot C' + A' \cdot B' \cdot C) + (D \cdot G' \cdot H' + D' \cdot G) \cdot B \oplus C \cdot A' \cdot E' \cdot F' + (n46 + Pn88^*) \\
 & (E' \cdot F' \cdot G \cdot H + E \oplus F + G \oplus H) \cdot A' \cdot B' \cdot C' \cdot D + & (Pn87^*) \\
 & (A' + B') \cdot C \cdot D' \cdot E' \cdot F' \cdot G' \cdot H + (F' + H) \cdot K & (n99)
 \end{aligned}$$

2) Negative Required Disparity for Encoding: NDRE

A total of 43 vectors listed in the Tables 4 and 6 require a negative entry disparity (NDRE). They are listed and sorted in Table 22.

Table 22. Negative Required Disparity NDRE

Name	ABCDEFGH	Coding Label	
D199	11100011	(E'+F')•A•B•C•D'•G•H	
D215	11101011		
D231	11100111		
D119	11101110	(C⊕D•H'+D'•H)•A•B•E•F•G	
D123	11011110		
*D243	11001111		
D247	11101111		
D121	10011110	A⊕B•C'•D•E•F•G	
D122	01011110		
D249	10011111		
D250	01011111		
D87	11101010	(E⊕F•G'•H'+G⊕H•E'•F'+E⊕F•G⊕H)•A•B•C•D'	
D103	11100110		
D151	11101001		
D167	11100101		
D23	11101000		
D39	11100100		
D71	11100010		
D135	11100001		
K124	00111110		K•C•D (from Table 10)

Table 22. Negative Required Disparity NDRE

Name	ABCDEFGH	Coding Label
D235	11010111	
D237	10110111	
D238	01110111	
D243	11001111	
D245	10101111	
D246	01101111	
D91	11011010	
D93	10111010	
D94	01111010	
D115	11001110	
D117	10101110	
D118	01101110	
D155	11011001	
D157	10111001	
D158	01111001	
D219	11011011	
D221	10111011	
D222	01111011	
*D235	11010111	
*D237	10110111	
*D238	01110111	
D107	11010110	
D109	10110110	
D110	01110110	
D183	11101101	
D187	11011101	
D189	10111101	

$$(D \oplus E \cdot F \cdot G \cdot H + D \oplus F \cdot E \cdot G \cdot H' + D \cdot E \cdot F' \cdot H + D \cdot E' \cdot F \cdot G) \cdot (A \cdot B \cdot C' + A \cdot B' \cdot C + A' \cdot B \cdot C)$$

$$(B \cdot C \cdot D' + B \cdot C' \cdot D + B' \cdot C \cdot D) \cdot A \cdot E \cdot F \cdot G' \cdot H$$

The equation for the negative required entry disparity NDRE can be written as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 NDRE = & (D \oplus E \cdot F \cdot G \cdot H + D \oplus F \cdot E \cdot G \cdot H' + D \cdot E \cdot F' \cdot H + D \cdot E' \cdot F \cdot G) \cdot & (n90) \\
 & (A \cdot B \cdot C' + A \cdot B' \cdot C + A' \cdot B \cdot C) + & (n48) \\
 & (B \cdot C \cdot D' + B \cdot C' \cdot D + B' \cdot C \cdot D) \cdot A \cdot E \cdot F \cdot G' \cdot H + & (n96^*) \\
 & (E' + F') \cdot A \cdot B \cdot C \cdot D' \cdot G \cdot H + & (n92^*) \\
 & (E \oplus F \cdot G' \cdot H' + G \oplus H \cdot E' \cdot F' + E \oplus F \cdot G \oplus H) \cdot A \cdot B \cdot C \cdot D' & (Pn94^*) \\
 & (C \oplus D \cdot H' + D' \cdot H) \cdot A \cdot B \cdot E \cdot F \cdot G + & (Pn95^*) \\
 & A \oplus B \cdot C' \cdot D \cdot E \cdot F \cdot G + K \cdot C \cdot D + & (Pn97^*)
 \end{aligned}$$

3) Equation for Complementation of the Primary Vector (CMPLP10)

If the required entry disparity PDRE or NDRE does not match the running disparity RD, the alternate vector must be used. The alternate vector is generated by complementation of the primary vector. The running disparity at the vector boundaries is constrained to the two values plus or minus two. The positive or negative running disparity in front of a byte is referred to as PDFBY or NDFBY, respectively.

$$CMPLP10 = PDRE \cdot NDFBY + NDRE \cdot PDFBY$$

4) Equations for the Encoding of Block Disparity DB

a) Positive Block Disparity of Four for Encoding: PDB

A total of 19 vectors listed in the Table 6 have a positive disparity of four. They are listed and sorted in Table 23.

Table 23. Positive Block Disparity PDB

Name	ABCDEFGH	Coding Label
D235	11010111	$(D \oplus E \cdot F + D \cdot E \cdot F') \cdot G \cdot H \cdot$ $(A \cdot B \cdot C' + A \cdot B' \cdot C + A' \cdot B \cdot C)$
D237	10110111	
D238	01110111	
D243	11001111	
D245	10101111	
D246	01101111	
D219	11011011	
D221	10111011	
D222	01111011	
D183	11101101	
D187	11011101	
D189	10111101	
D215	11101011	$E \oplus F \cdot A \cdot B \cdot C \cdot D' \cdot G \cdot H$
D231	11100111	
D119	11101110	$(C \oplus D \cdot H' + D' \cdot H) \cdot A \cdot B \cdot E \cdot F \cdot G$
D123	11011110	
*D243	11001111	
D247	11101111	
D249	10011111	$A \oplus B \cdot C' \cdot D \cdot E \cdot F \cdot G \cdot H$
D250	01011111	

The equation for the positive block disparity of four for encoding PDB can be written as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
PDB &= (D \oplus E \cdot F + D \cdot E \cdot F') \cdot (A \cdot B \cdot C' + A \cdot B' \cdot C + A' \cdot B \cdot C) \cdot G \cdot H + & (PDB1) \\
&(B \cdot C \cdot D' + B \cdot C' \cdot D + B' \cdot C \cdot D) \cdot A \cdot E \cdot F \cdot G' \cdot H + & (PDB2) \\
&(C \oplus D \cdot H' + D' \cdot H) \cdot A \cdot B \cdot E \cdot F \cdot G + & (PDB3) \\
&E \oplus F \cdot A \cdot B \cdot C \cdot D' \cdot G \cdot H + A \oplus B \cdot C' \cdot D \cdot E \cdot F \cdot G \cdot H & (PDB4+PDB5)
\end{aligned}$$

b) Negative Block Disparity of Four for Encoding: NDB

A total of 41 vectors listed in the Tables 7 and 8 have a negative disparity four. They are listed and sorted in Table 24.

Using the Coding Labels from the table, the equation for the negative block disparity of four for encoding NDB can be written as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
NDB &= \{E \oplus F \cdot (G \cdot H)' + E' \cdot F' \cdot (G+H)\} \cdot A' \cdot B' \cdot C' \cdot D + & (NDB1) \\
&(D \oplus E \cdot F' \cdot G' \cdot H + E \oplus F \cdot D' \cdot G' \cdot H' + G \oplus H \cdot D' \cdot E' \cdot F) \cdot (A \cdot B' \cdot C' + A' \cdot B \cdot C' + A' \cdot B' \cdot C) & (NDB2) \\
&+ (D \cdot G' \cdot H' + D' \cdot G) \cdot B \oplus C \cdot A' \cdot E' \cdot F' + (A' + B') \cdot C \cdot D' \cdot E' \cdot F' \cdot G' \cdot H + K \cdot F' & (NDB4+NDB3)
\end{aligned}$$

5) Equation for Running Disparity at the End of the Byte

For balanced vectors (BALBY), the starting and ending disparities are equal and complementary otherwise. Since for this code, the coded vectors are either balanced or have a disparity of plus or minus four, a vector is balanced, if neither PDB nor NDB is asserted. This approach results in less logic delay and significant logic circuit sharing compared to other possible solutions. The running disparity DEBY at the end of an encoded vector is determined as follows:

$$DEBY = (PDB + NDB)' \oplus DFBY$$

The running disparity DFBY at the start of the next byte is equal to the ending disparity DEBY of the preceding byte.

$$DFBY_{+1} = DEBY_0$$

The encoding circuitry includes a single latch (not shown) to keep track of the value of DFBY.

Table 24. Negative Block Disparity NDB

Name	ABCDEFGH	Coding Label
D66	01000010	$(D \cdot G' \cdot H' + D' \cdot G) \cdot B \oplus C \cdot A' \cdot E' \cdot F'$
D194	01000011	
D196	00100011	
D68	00100010	
D10	01010000	
D12	00110000	
D132	00100001	$(A' + B') \cdot C \cdot D' \cdot E' \cdot F' \cdot G' \cdot H$
D133	10100001	
D134	01100001	
D24	00011000	$\{E \oplus F \cdot (G \cdot H)' + E' \cdot F' \cdot (G + H)\} \cdot A' \cdot B' \cdot C' \cdot D$
D40	00010100	
D88	00011010	
D104	00010110	
D152	00011001	
D168	00010101	
D72	00010010	
D136	00010001	
D200	00010011	
D145	10001001	
D146	01001001	
D148	00101001	
D137	10010001	
D138	01010001	
D140	00110001	
D17	10001000	
D18	01001000	
D20	00101000	
D33	10000100	
D34	01000100	
D36	00100100	
D97	10000110	
D98	01000110	
D100	00100110	
D161	10000101	
D162	01000101	
D164	00100101	
C9	10010000	$K \cdot F'$ (from Table 10)
K81	10001010	
K82	01001010	
K84	00101010	
K131	11000001	

G) Receiver Circuits

1) Validity Checks at Receiver

As mentioned in the introduction, any odd number of errors within a byte produces an invalid byte. A full ten-bit vector set includes among others 252 balanced vectors, 120 vectors with a disparity of plus four and 120 vectors with a disparity of minus four. The 8B10B-P code uses 352 vectors, 232 balanced vectors and 60 complementary pairs of vectors with a disparity of four. All other 672 ten-bit vectors are invalid. The validity checks can be executed by circuits which identify either valid vectors or invalid vectors. The approach below identifies all valid vectors which are listed and sorted for easy identification in two tables below.

Note that every valid vector has a complement which is also valid and the respective vectors are listed side by side.

2) Valid Vectors ending with $i \neq j$

All but four of the vectors with $i \neq j$, can be paired with another valid vector which is identical in the first eight bits. The exception is illustrated in FIG. 12 and in the two rows of Table 25 with empty spaces in two $i \neq j$ columns. Table 25 lists all 204 valid vectors with $i \neq j$:

- Primary vectors:
 60 from Table 3, 4 from Table 4, 4 from Table 5,
 18 from Table 6, 16 from Table 8, 60 from Table 9.
- The Alternate vectors are complements of vectors listed as primary vectors:
 4 from Table 4, 4 from Table 5,
 18 from Table 6, 16 from Table 8.

Table 25. 204 Valid Vectors with $i \neq j$

Name ij=10	Name ij=01	abcde fgh	Name ij=10	Name ij=01	abcde fgh	Valid Label
D12A	D243P	11001111	D243A	D12P	00110000	$(a \oplus b' \cdot b \oplus c \cdot c \oplus d' + a \oplus b' \cdot c \oplus d) \cdot d \oplus e \cdot e \oplus f' \cdot f \oplus g' \cdot g \oplus h' \cdot i \oplus j$
D10A	D245P	10101111	D245A	D10P	01010000	
C9A	D246P	01101111	D246A	C9P	10010000	
D72A	D183P	11101101	D183A	D72P	00010010	$(a \oplus b' \cdot b \oplus c \cdot c \oplus d' + a \oplus b' \cdot c \oplus d) \cdot a \oplus e' \cdot e \oplus f' \cdot f \oplus g' \cdot g \oplus h' \cdot i \oplus j$
D68A	D187P	11011101	D187A	D68P	00100010	
D66A	D189P	10111101	D189A	D66P	01000010	
D232A	D23P	11101000	D23A	D232P	00010111	$(d \oplus h' \cdot e \oplus f \cdot g \oplus h' + d \oplus e' \cdot e \oplus f' \cdot g \oplus h) \cdot a \oplus b' \cdot b \oplus c \cdot c \oplus d \cdot i \oplus j$
D216A	D39P	11100100	D39A	D216P	00011011	
D184A	D71P	11100010	D71A	D184P	00011101	
D120A	D135P	11100001	D135A	D120P	00011110	
D136A	D119P	11101110	D119A	D136P	00010001	$a \oplus b' \cdot b \oplus g' \cdot g \oplus h \cdot c \oplus d \cdot e \oplus f' \cdot f \oplus g' \cdot i \oplus j$
D132A	D123P	11011110	D123A	D132P	00100001	
	D249P	10011111	D249A		01100000	$a \oplus b \cdot d \oplus e' \cdot g \oplus h' \cdot d \oplus i \cdot c \oplus d \cdot e \oplus f' \cdot f \oplus g' \cdot i \oplus j$
	D250P	01011111	D250A		10100000	

Table 25. 204 Valid Vectors with $i \neq j$

Name ij=10	Name ij=01	abcde fgh	Name ij=10	Name ij=01	abcde fgh	Valid Label
D53	D63	10101100	D202	D192	01010011	$(a \oplus b' \cdot b \oplus c \cdot c \oplus d' + a \oplus b \cdot c \oplus d) \cdot (e \oplus h' \cdot f \oplus g + e \oplus f \cdot g \oplus h) \cdot i \oplus j$
D54	D55	01101100	D201	D9	10010011	
D57	D48	10011100	D198	D207	01100011	
D58	D59	01011100	D197	D5	10100011	
D51	D3	11001100	D204	D252	00110011	
D60	D124	00111100	D195	D131	11000011	
D85	D65	10101010	D170	D190	01010101	
D86	D0	01101010	D169	D255	10010101	
D89	D56	10011010	D166	D6	01100101	
D90	D248	01011010	D165	D7	10100101	
D83	D80	11001010	D172	D175	00110101	
D92	D95	00111010	D163	D160	11000101	
D101	D125	10100110	D154	D130	01011001	
D102	D126	01100110	D153	D129	10011001	
D105	D1	10010110	D150	D254	01101001	
D106	D8	01010110	D149	D61	10101001	
D99	D96	11000110	D156	D159	00111001	
D108	D111	00110110	D147	D144	11001001	
D113	D253	10001110	D142	D2	01110001	$(a \oplus b' \cdot b \oplus c \cdot c \oplus d + a \oplus b \cdot c \oplus d') \cdot (d \oplus e \cdot e \oplus f' \cdot f \oplus g' \cdot g \oplus h) \cdot i \oplus j$
D114	D127	01001110	D141	D128	10110001	
D116	D112	00101110	D139	D143	11010001	
D75	D79	11010010	D180	D176	00101101	$(a \oplus b' \cdot b \oplus c \cdot c \oplus d + a \oplus b \cdot c \oplus d') \cdot (d \oplus f \cdot e \oplus g + e \oplus f \cdot g \oplus h') \cdot d \oplus h \cdot i \oplus j$
D77	D64	10110010	D178	D191	01001101	
D78	D15	01110010	D177	D240	10001101	
D27	D31	11011000	D228	D224	00100111	
D29	D16	10111000	D226	D239	01000111	
D30	D62	01111000	D225	D193	10000111	
D43	D47	11010100	D212	D208	00101011	
D45	D32	10110100	D210	D223	01001011	
D46	D4	01110100	D209	D251	10001011	
D40A	D215P	11101011	D215A	D40P	00010100	$(a \oplus b' \cdot b \oplus g' \cdot c \oplus d + a \oplus b \cdot c \oplus d' \cdot d \oplus h') \cdot e \oplus f \cdot g \oplus h' \cdot i \oplus j$
D36A	D219P	11011011	D219A	D36P	00100100	
D34A	D221P	10111011	D221A	D34P	01000100	
D33A	D222P	01111011	D222A	D33P	10000100	
D24A	D231P	11100111	D231A	D24P	00011000	
D20A	D235P	11010111	D235A	D20P	00101000	
D18A	D237P	10110111	D237A	D18P	01001000	
D17A	D238P	01110111	D238A	D17P	10001000	

3) Valid Vectors ending with i=j

The 148 vectors with i=j are listed in Table 26 arranged as 74 complementary vector pairs:

- Primary vectors: 27 complementary primary vector pairs from Table 1 and 2
20 primary vectors from Table 4
1 primary vector each from Table 5 and 6
25 primary vectors from Table 7
- Alternate vectors: 20 from Table 4
1 each from Table 5 and 6
25 from Table 7

4) Validity Equation

The equation for the validity of encoded vectors is composed from the Valid Labels of Tables 25 and 26. The expressions in parentheses at the right page edge refer to the net name of the logic circuit associated with the logic expression at the left.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{VALID} = & \{ (e \oplus f' \cdot f \oplus g' \cdot g \oplus h \cdot h \oplus i + e \oplus f' \cdot f \oplus i \cdot g \oplus h + e \oplus f \cdot g \oplus h' \cdot h \oplus i) \cdot i \oplus j' + & (n0 \cdot i \oplus j') \\
 & (d \oplus e \cdot e \oplus f' \cdot f \oplus g' \cdot g \oplus h' + e \oplus h \cdot f \oplus g + e \oplus f \cdot g \oplus h) \cdot i \oplus j \} \cdot & (n1 \cdot i \oplus j) \\
 & (a \oplus b' \cdot b \oplus c \cdot c \oplus d' + a \oplus b \cdot c \oplus d) + & (n4) \\
 & \{ (d \oplus e \cdot e \oplus f' \cdot f \oplus g' \cdot g \oplus h + d \oplus h \cdot d \oplus f \cdot e \oplus g + d \oplus h \cdot e \oplus f \cdot g \oplus h') \cdot i \oplus j + & (n6 \cdot i \oplus j) \\
 & (e \oplus f' \cdot f \oplus g \cdot g \oplus h' \cdot h \oplus i + e \oplus f \cdot g \oplus h) \cdot d \oplus i \cdot i \oplus j' \} \cdot & (n8 \cdot d \oplus i \cdot i \oplus j') \\
 & (a \oplus b' \cdot b \oplus c \cdot c \oplus d + a \oplus b \cdot c \oplus d') + & (n11) \\
 & (e \oplus f' \cdot f \oplus g' \cdot g \oplus h' \cdot h \oplus i + e \oplus f \cdot g \oplus h) \cdot (a \oplus b \cdot c \oplus d' \cdot d \oplus i' + a \oplus b' \cdot b \oplus i' \cdot c \oplus d) \cdot i \oplus j' + & (Pn27) \\
 & (a \oplus b \cdot d \oplus e' \cdot g \oplus h' \cdot d \oplus i + a \oplus b' \cdot b \oplus g' \cdot g \oplus h) \cdot c \oplus d \cdot e \oplus f' \cdot f \oplus g' \cdot i \oplus j + & (Pn15, Pn29) \\
 & (b \oplus c' \cdot c \oplus d \cdot d \oplus e + b \oplus c \cdot d \oplus e') \cdot a \oplus e' \cdot e \oplus f' \cdot f \oplus g \cdot g \oplus h' \cdot h \oplus i \cdot i \oplus j' + & (Pn14) \\
 & (a \oplus b' \cdot b \oplus g' \cdot c \oplus d + a \oplus b \cdot c \oplus d' \cdot d \oplus h') \cdot e \oplus f \cdot g \oplus h' \cdot i \oplus j + & (Pn28) \\
 & (a \oplus b \cdot b \oplus c \cdot c \oplus d' + a \oplus b' \cdot c \oplus d) \cdot a \oplus e' \cdot e \oplus f' \cdot f \oplus g \cdot g \oplus h \cdot i \oplus j + & (Pn30) \\
 & (e \oplus f' \cdot g \oplus h' \cdot h \oplus i + e \oplus f \cdot g \oplus h) \cdot a \oplus b' \cdot b \oplus c' \cdot c \oplus d \cdot d \oplus i' \cdot i \oplus j' + & (Pn17) \\
 & (d \oplus e' \cdot e \oplus f' \cdot g \oplus h + d \oplus h' \cdot e \oplus f \cdot g \oplus h') \cdot a \oplus b' \cdot b \oplus c' \cdot c \oplus d \cdot i \oplus j + & (Pn31)
 \end{aligned}$$

The expression $(a \oplus b' \cdot b \oplus c \cdot c \oplus d' + a \oplus b \cdot c \oplus d)$ in n4 above can be simplified to $(a \oplus d \cdot b \oplus c + a \oplus b \cdot c \oplus d)$ but this requires an extra XNOR gate for the implementation shown in this report.

Table 26. 148 Valid Vectors with i=j

Name	abcdefghij	Name	abcdefghij	Valid Label
D181	1010110100	D74	0101001011	$(a \oplus b' \cdot b \oplus c \cdot c \oplus d' + a \oplus b \cdot c \oplus d) \cdot (e \oplus f' \cdot f \oplus i \oplus g \oplus h + e \oplus f \cdot g \oplus h' \cdot h \oplus i) \cdot i \oplus j'$
D182	0110110100	D73	1001001011	
D185	1001110100	D70	0110001011	
D186	0101110100	D69	1010001011	
D179	1100110100	D76	0011001011	
D188	0011110100	D67	1100001011	
D117P	1010111000	D117A	0101000111	
D118P	0110111000	D118A	1001000111	
D121P	1001111000	D121A	0110000111	
D122P	0101111000	D122A	1010000111	
D115P	1100111000	D115A	0011000111	
<i>K124P</i>	<i>0011111000</i>	<i>K124A</i>	<i>1100000111</i>	
D213	1010101100	D42	0101010011	
D214	0110101100	D41	1001010011	
D217	1001101100	D38	0110010011	
D218	0101101100	D37	1010010011	
D211	1100101100	D44	0011010011	
D220	0011101100	D35	1100010011	
D229	1010011100	D26	0101100011	
D230	0110011100	D25	1001100011	
D233	1001011100	D22	0110100011	
D234	0101011100	D21	1010100011	
D227	1100011100	D28	0011100011	
D236	0011011100	D19	1100100011	
D91P	1101101000	D91A	0010010111	$(a \oplus b' \cdot b \oplus c \cdot c \oplus d + a \oplus b \cdot c \oplus d') \cdot d \oplus i \cdot i \oplus j' \cdot (e \oplus f' \cdot f \oplus g \oplus h' \cdot h \oplus i + e \oplus f \cdot g \oplus h)$
D93P	1011101000	D93A	0100010111	
D94P	0111101000	D94A	1000010111	
D155P	1101100100	D155A	0010011011	
D157P	1011100100	D157A	0100011011	
D158P	0111100100	D158A	1000011011	
D107P	1101011000	D107A	0010100111	
D109P	1011011000	D109A	0100100111	
D110P	0111011000	D110A	1000100111	
D171	1101010100	D84	0010101011	
D173	1011010100	D82	0100101011	
D174	0111010100	D81	1000101011	
D203	1101001100	D52	0010110011	
D205	1011001100	D50	0100110011	
D206	0111001100	D49	1000110011	

Table 26. 148 Valid Vectors with i=j

Name	abcdefghij	Name	abcdefghij	Valid Label
K81P	1000101000	K81A	0111010111	$(a \oplus b \cdot c \oplus d' \cdot d \oplus i' + a \oplus b' \cdot b \oplus i' \cdot c \oplus d) \cdot e \oplus f \cdot g \oplus h \cdot i \oplus j'$
K82P	0100101000	K82A	1011010111	
K84P	0010101000	K84A	1101010111	
D88P	0001101000	D88A	1110010111	
D145P	1000100100	D145A	0111011011	
D146P	0100100100	D146A	1011011011	
D148P	0010100100	D148A	1101011011	
D152P	0001100100	D152A	1110011011	
D161P	1000010100	D161A	0111101011	
D162P	0100010100	D162A	1011101011	
D164P	0010010100	D164A	1101101011	
D168P	0001010100	D168A	1110101011	
D97P	1000011000	D97A	0111100111	
D98P	0100011000	D98A	1011100111	
D100P	0010011000	D100A	1101100111	
D104P	0001011000	D104A	1110100111	
D241	1000111100	D14	0111000011	$(a \oplus b \cdot c \oplus d' \cdot d \oplus i' + a \oplus b' \cdot b \oplus i' \cdot c \oplus d) \cdot e \oplus f' \cdot f \oplus g' \cdot g \oplus h' \cdot h \oplus i \cdot i \oplus j'$
D242	0100111100	D13	1011000011	
D244	0010111100	D11	1101000011	
K248P	0001111100	K248A	1110000011	
D194P	0100001100	D194A	1011110011	$(b \oplus c' \cdot c \oplus d \cdot d \oplus e + b \oplus c \cdot d \oplus e') \cdot a \oplus e' \cdot e \oplus f' \cdot f \oplus g \cdot g \oplus h' \cdot h \oplus i \cdot i \oplus j'$
D196P	0010001100	D196A	1101110011	
D200P	0001001100	D200A	1110110011	
D87P	1110101000	D87A	0001010111	$(e \oplus f' \cdot g \oplus h' \cdot h \oplus i + e \oplus f \cdot g \oplus h) \cdot a \oplus b' \cdot b \oplus c' \cdot c \oplus d \cdot d \oplus i' \cdot i \oplus j'$
D151P	1110100100	D151A	0001011011	
D103P	1110011000	D103A	0001100111	
D167P	1110010100	D167A	0001101011	
D199P	1110001100	D199A	0001110011	
D247P	1110111100	D247A	0001000011	
K131P	1100001000	K131A	0011111011	$(a \oplus b' \cdot b \oplus c \cdot c \oplus d' + a \oplus b \cdot c \oplus d) \cdot e \oplus f' \cdot f \oplus g' \cdot g \oplus h \cdot h \oplus i \cdot i \oplus j'$
D140P	0011000100	D140A	1100111011	
D133P	1010000100	D133A	0101111011	
D134P	0110000100	D134A	1001111011	
D137P	1001000100	D137A	0110111011	
D138P	0101000100	D138A	1010111011	

Disparity violations are not monitored because they would in most cases not help significantly the error correction procedures associated with this type of code and of course, the results of such disparity checks are usually not available until a few bytes after the error.

H) Decoding

Decoding restores the original eight bits and the K-bit. As for encoding, there are two types of bit changes to be made.

1. Complementation of an entire vector.
2. Complementation of individual bits.

The code was built such that these two operations can be totally separated and can be executed in parallel. The two extra bits i and j are included to select the vectors for the above operations and then simply dropped.

1) Circuit Simplification

The decoding equations can be significantly simplified if we allow arbitrary bit changes for the decoding of invalid vectors. Appropriate invalid vectors can be added to the vectors defining a logic expression. In the following, these redundant vectors are not shown, but the terms of logic expressions which can be eliminated by their inclusion are overlined and eliminated in the final equations for the complementation of an entire vector or the complementation of individual bits. As a first example, the bit values 'a' and 'b' of a pair vectors might be 10 and 01, respectively. These bit values can be ignored for purposes of the logic expression, since the only possible other values are 00 or 11, both of which generate an invalid vector because the Huffman distance between vector classes is two. Of course only one such complementary pair of bits can be eliminated for each pair of vectors. In this context it is also useful to remember that the maximum run length is five and the runs are at most three at the leading and trailing ends of the coded 10-bit vectors and these second type violations can be included together with the first type of violations.

2) Complementation of entire Vectors

All disparity dependent code points have complementary representations, a primary vector and an alternate vector, identified in the tables by an appended letter P or A to the vector name, respectively. The primary or alternate versions are used to meet the disparity requirements. For decoding, all alternate vectors must be complemented. The 89 alternate vectors are the complements of the vectors listed in Tables 4 through 8 and are tabulated in Table 27.

The equation for the complementation of the first eight bits of a vector is composed from the Alternate Vector Labels of Table 27.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{COMPL8} &= (a \oplus b' \cdot b \oplus g' + c \oplus d' \cdot d \oplus h') \cdot e \oplus f \cdot g \oplus h' \cdot i \cdot j' + & (n53) \\
 & (d \oplus h' \cdot g \oplus h' + d \oplus e' \cdot e \oplus f') \cdot a \oplus b' \cdot b \oplus c' \cdot i \cdot j' + & (n52) \\
 & (a \oplus b \cdot b \oplus c \cdot f \oplus g + a \oplus b' \cdot f \oplus g + a \oplus b' \cdot f \oplus g') \cdot a \oplus e' \cdot e \oplus f' \cdot g \oplus h \cdot i \cdot j' + & (n51) \\
 & (d \oplus e \cdot g \oplus h' \cdot j' + g \oplus h \cdot j) \cdot (a \oplus b' \cdot c \oplus d' + c \oplus d) \cdot e \oplus f' \cdot f \oplus g' \cdot i + & (n50) \\
 & (b \oplus c \cdot a' + a \cdot b' \cdot c') \cdot d' \cdot e \cdot f \cdot i \cdot j + (\bar{e} \cdot f \cdot g' \cdot h' + g \oplus h) \cdot a' \cdot b' \cdot c' \cdot i \cdot j + & (n56+Pn59) \\
 & (a' \cdot b' + c' \cdot d') \cdot e \cdot f' \cdot h \cdot i \cdot j + e' \cdot f' \cdot g' \cdot h' \cdot c \cdot d' \cdot j' + & (Pn41+Pn42) \\
 & \{a \oplus b' \cdot b \oplus c' \cdot e' \cdot f' + a \cdot e \cdot f \cdot (b+d)\} \cdot g' \cdot h' \cdot i \cdot j + & (n58) \\
 & (a \cdot b + c \cdot d) \cdot e \oplus f \cdot g \oplus h \cdot i \cdot j & (Pn57)
 \end{aligned}$$

Table 27. 89 Alternate Vectors

Name	abcdefghij	Name	abcdefghij	Alternate Vector Label
D40A	1110101110	D215A	0001010010	$(a \oplus b' \cdot b \oplus g' \cdot \overline{c \oplus d} + \overline{a \oplus b} \cdot c \oplus d' \cdot d \oplus h') \cdot e \oplus f \cdot g \oplus h' \cdot i \cdot j'$
D36A	1101101110	D219A	0010010010	
D34A	1011101110	D221A	0100010010	
D33A	0111101110	D222A	1000010010	
D24A	1110011110	D231A	0001100010	
D20A	1101011110	D235A	0010100010	
D18A	1011011110	D237A	0100100010	
D17A	0111011110	D238A	1000100010	
D232A	1110100010	D23A	0001011110	$(d \oplus h' \cdot \overline{e \oplus f} \cdot g \oplus h' + d \oplus e' \cdot e \oplus f' \cdot \overline{g \oplus h}) \cdot a \oplus b' \cdot b \oplus c' \cdot \overline{c \oplus d} \cdot i \cdot j'$
D216A	1110010010	D39A	0001101110	
D184A	1110001010	D71A	0001110110	
D120A	1110000110	D135A	0001111010	
D72A	1110110110	D183A	0001001010	$(a \oplus b \cdot b \oplus c \cdot \overline{c \oplus d'} + a \oplus b' \cdot \overline{c \oplus d}) \cdot a \oplus e' \cdot e \oplus f' \cdot f \oplus g' \cdot g \oplus h' \cdot i \cdot j'$
D68A	1101110110	D187A	0010001010	
D66A	1011110110	D189A	0100001010	
D136A	1110111010	D119A	0001000110	$a \oplus b' \cdot \overline{c \oplus d} \cdot a \oplus e' \cdot e \oplus f' \cdot f \oplus g' \cdot g \oplus h' \cdot i \cdot j'$
D132A	1101111010	D123A	0010000110	
D12A	1100111110	D243A	0011000010	$(a \oplus b' \cdot \overline{b \oplus c} \cdot c \oplus d' + \overline{a \oplus b} \cdot c \oplus d) \cdot d \oplus e \cdot e \oplus f' \cdot f \oplus g' \cdot g \oplus h' \cdot i \cdot j'$
D10A	1010111110	D245A	0101000010	
C9A	0110111110	D246A	1001000010	
K131A	0011111011	D115A	0011000111	$(a \oplus b' \cdot \overline{b \oplus c} \cdot c \oplus d' + \overline{a \oplus b} \cdot c \oplus d) \cdot e \oplus f' \cdot f \oplus g' \cdot g \oplus h' \cdot i \cdot j$
D140A	1100111011	K124A	1100000111	
D133A	0101111011	D117A	0101000111	
D134A	1001111011	D118A	1001000111	
D137A	0110111011	D121A	0110000111	
D138A	1010111011	D122A	1010000111	
		D91A	0010010111	$(b \oplus c \cdot a' + a \cdot b' \cdot c') \cdot \overline{g \oplus h} \cdot d' \cdot e' \cdot f \cdot i \cdot j$
		D93A	0100010111	
		D94A	1000010111	
		D155A	0010011011	
		D157A	0100011011	
		D158A	1000011011	$(\overline{e \oplus f} \cdot g \oplus h + \overline{e' \cdot f} \cdot g' \cdot h') \cdot a' \cdot b' \cdot c' \cdot \overline{d} \cdot i \cdot j$
		D151A	0001011011	
		D167A	0001101011	
		D87A	0001010111	
		*D103A	0001100111	
		D199A	0001110011	
		D249A	0110000010	$\overline{a \oplus b} \cdot c \cdot d' \cdot e' \cdot f' \cdot g' \cdot h' \cdot \overline{i} \cdot j'$
		D250A	1010000010	

Table 27. 89 Alternate Vectors

Name	abcdefghij	Name	abcdefghij	Alternate Vector Label
		D103A	0001 100111	$(\overline{c \oplus d} \cdot a' \cdot b' + \overline{a \oplus b} \cdot c' \cdot d') \cdot e \cdot f' \cdot g' \cdot h \cdot i \cdot j$
		D107A	0010 100111	
		D109A	0100 100111	
		D110A	1000 100111	
		D247A	0001 000011	$a \oplus b' \cdot b \oplus c' \cdot \overline{c \oplus d} \cdot e' \cdot f' \cdot g' \cdot h' \cdot i \cdot j$
		K248A	1110 000011	
		D194A	1011 110011	$(\overline{b \oplus c} \cdot d + b \cdot \overline{c \cdot d'}) \cdot a \cdot e \cdot f \cdot g' \cdot h' \cdot i \cdot j$
		D196A	1101 110011	
		D200A	1110 110011	
		K81A	0111010111	$(\overline{a \oplus b} \cdot c \cdot d + \overline{c \oplus d} \cdot a \cdot b) \cdot e \oplus f \cdot g \oplus h \cdot i \cdot j$
		K82A	1011010111	
		K84A	1101010111	
		D88A	1110010111	
		D145A	0111011011	
		D146A	1011011011	
		D148A	1101011011	
		D152A	1110011011	
		D161A	0111101011	
		D162A	1011101011	
		D164A	1101101011	
		D168A	1110101011	
		D97A	0111100111	
		D98A	1011100111	
		D100A	1101100111	
		D104A	1110100111	

The factors $\overline{c \oplus d}$ in the second label and \overline{d} in the eighth label are redundant because $c \oplus d'$ and d' generate both an invalid leading run of four.

3) Complementation of selected individual Bits

For decoding, the bold type bit values in the encoded columns of Table 9 have to be complemented back to their original values as indicate in the source vector columns ABCDEFGH. The decoding equations are similar to the encoding equations, except that the values of the i and j bits have to be included and the bold type values in Table 9 are the complements of those used in the encoding equations. In the Tables 28 through 36, the common bit patterns are marked by bold type to logically classify the vectors by simple expressions. Redundant terms are overlined.

a) Decoded Bit A

The 'a' column has bold entries in the Tables 9 and 10 for the vectors listed in Table 28.

Table 28. A-bit Decoding

Name	abcdefghij	A	Name	abcdefghij	A	Decoding Label
D80	1100101001	0	D175	0011010101	1	$a \oplus b' \cdot \overline{b \oplus c} \cdot c \oplus d' \cdot \overline{e \oplus f} \cdot g \oplus h \cdot i' \cdot j$
D96	1100011001	0	D159	0011100101	1	
D144	1100100101	0	D111	0011011001	1	
D160	1100010101	0	D95	0011101001	1	
D128	1011000101	0	D127	0100111001	1	$(d \oplus e \cdot \overline{e \oplus f} \cdot g \oplus h + b \oplus g' \cdot \overline{e \oplus f} \cdot g \oplus h') \cdot a \oplus b \cdot b \oplus c \cdot c \oplus d' \cdot i' \cdot j$
D64	1011001001	0	D191	0100110101	1	
D32	1011010001	0	D223	0100101101	1	
D16	1011100001	0	D239	0100011101	1	
D48	1001110001	0	D207	0110001101	1	$a \oplus b \cdot a \oplus e' \cdot b \oplus c' \cdot \overline{d \oplus h} \cdot e \oplus f' \cdot f \oplus g \cdot i' \cdot j$
D240	1000110101	0	D15	0111001001	1	
			D55	0110110001	1	$c \oplus d \cdot a' \cdot b \cdot e \cdot f \cdot g' \cdot h' \cdot i' \cdot \overline{j}$
			D59	0101110001	1	
D56	1001101001	0				$\overline{c \oplus e} \cdot a \cdot b' \cdot d \cdot f' \cdot g \cdot h' \cdot i' \cdot j$
*D64	1011001001	0				

Using the Decoding Labels, the decoding equation for bit 'A' can be written as follows:

$$A = a \oplus \{(d \oplus e \cdot \overline{e \oplus f} + b \oplus g' \cdot g \oplus h') \cdot a \oplus b \cdot b \oplus c \cdot c \oplus d' \cdot i' \cdot j + a \oplus b \cdot b \oplus c' \cdot a \oplus e' \cdot e \oplus f' \cdot f \oplus g \cdot i' \cdot j + a \cdot b' \cdot d \cdot f' \cdot g \cdot h' \cdot i' \cdot j + a \oplus b' \cdot c \oplus d' \cdot g \oplus h \cdot i' \cdot j + a' \cdot b \cdot e \cdot f \cdot g' \cdot h' \cdot i' \cdot \overline{j}\} \quad (n70)$$

(Pn66+Pn68)
(Pn67+Pn69)

b) Decoded Bit B

The 'b' column has bold entries in the Tables 9 and 10 for the vectors listed in Table 29.

Table 29. B-bit Decoding

Name	abcdefghij	B	Name	abcdefghij	B	Decoding Label
D80	1100101001	0	D175	0011010101	1	$a \oplus b' \cdot \overline{b \oplus c} \cdot c \oplus d' \cdot \overline{e \oplus f} \cdot g \oplus h \cdot i' \cdot j$
D96	1100011001	0	D159	0011100101	1	
D144	1100100101	0	D111	0011011001	1	
D160	1100010101	0	D95	0011101001	1	
D248	0101101001	0	D7	1010010101	1	$a \oplus b \cdot b \oplus g' \cdot \overline{c \oplus d} \cdot e \oplus f \cdot f \oplus g \cdot g \oplus h \cdot i' \cdot j$
D0	0110101001	0	D255	1001010101	1	
D4	0111010001	0	D251	1000101101	1	$(b \oplus c \cdot \overline{c \oplus d} \cdot e \oplus f' \cdot g \oplus h' + b \oplus c' \cdot e \oplus f \cdot \overline{c \oplus h}) \cdot a \oplus b \cdot d \oplus e \cdot f \oplus g \cdot i' \cdot j$
*D0	0110101001	0	*D255	1001010101	1	
D192	0101001101	0	D63	1010110001	1	$\overline{f \oplus h} \cdot a' \cdot b \cdot c' \cdot d \cdot e' \cdot g \cdot i' \cdot j$
D8	0101011001	0				
*D192	0101001101	0				

Using the Decoding Labels of Table 29, the decoding equation for bit 'B' can be written as follows:

$$B = b \oplus \{(b \oplus c \cdot e \oplus f' \cdot g \oplus h' + b \oplus c' \cdot e \oplus f) \cdot a \oplus b \cdot d \oplus e \cdot f \oplus g \cdot i' \cdot j +$$

$$a \oplus b \cdot b \oplus g' \cdot e \oplus f \cdot f \oplus g \cdot g \oplus h \cdot i' \cdot j +$$

$$a \oplus b' \cdot c \oplus d' \cdot g \oplus h \cdot i' \cdot j + a' \cdot b \cdot c' \cdot d \cdot e' \cdot g \cdot i' \cdot j\} \quad (n72)$$

(Pn74)

(Pn67+Pn75)

c) Decoded Bit C

The 'c' column has bold entries in the Tables 9 and 10 for the vectors listed in Table 30.

Table 30. C-bit Decoding

Name	abcdefghij	C	Name	abcdefghij	C	Decoding Label
D176	0010110101	0	D79	1101001001	1	$(d \oplus e \cdot e \oplus f' \cdot g \oplus h + d \oplus h \cdot \overline{e \oplus f} \cdot g \oplus h') \cdot a \oplus d' \cdot b \oplus c \cdot i' \cdot j$
D112	0010111001	0	D143	1101000101	1	
D128	1011000101	0	D127	0100111001	1	
D64	1011001001	0	D191	0100110101	1	
D224	0010011101	0	D31	1101100001	1	
D208	0010101101	0	D47	1101010001	1	
D32	1011010001	0	D223	0100101101	1	
D16	1011100001	0	D239	0100011101	1	
D0	0110101001	0	D255	1001010101	1	
D65	1010101001	0	D190	0101010101	1	
D2	0111000101	0	D253	1000111001	1	$\overline{a \oplus b \cdot c \oplus d' \cdot d \oplus e \cdot e \oplus f' \cdot f \oplus g' \cdot g \oplus h \cdot i' \cdot j}$
*D128	1011000101	0	*D127	0100111001	1	

Using these Decoding Labels, the decoding equation for bit 'C' can be written as follows:

$$C = c \oplus \{(d \oplus e \cdot e \oplus f' + d \oplus h \cdot g \oplus h') \cdot a \oplus d' \cdot b \oplus c \cdot i' \cdot j +$$

$$(c \oplus d \cdot e \oplus f \cdot f \oplus g + c \oplus d' \cdot e \oplus f' \cdot f \oplus g') \cdot d \oplus e \cdot g \oplus h \cdot i' \cdot j\} \quad (n77)$$

$$(c \oplus d \cdot e \oplus f \cdot f \oplus g + c \oplus d' \cdot e \oplus f' \cdot f \oplus g') \cdot d \oplus e \cdot g \oplus h \cdot i' \cdot j \quad (n78)$$

d) Decoded Bit D

The 'd' column has bold entries in the Tables 9 and 10 for the vectors listed in Table 31.

Using these Decoding Labels, the decoding equation for bit 'D' can be written as follows:

$$D = d \oplus \{(d \oplus e \cdot e \oplus f' + b \oplus g' \cdot g \oplus h') \cdot a \oplus b \cdot b \oplus c \cdot c \oplus d' \cdot i' \cdot j +$$

$$(d \oplus e' \cdot e \oplus f \cdot f \oplus g' + a \oplus e' \cdot e \oplus f' \cdot f \oplus g) \cdot a \oplus b \cdot c \oplus d \cdot i' \cdot j +$$

$$(b \oplus g \cdot f \oplus g' + c \oplus d' \cdot b \oplus g) \cdot a \oplus b \cdot b \oplus c' \cdot d \oplus e \cdot i' \cdot j +$$

$$a \cdot b' \cdot c \cdot d' \cdot e \cdot g' \cdot i' \cdot j\} \quad (n70)$$

$$(d \oplus e' \cdot e \oplus f \cdot f \oplus g' + a \oplus e' \cdot e \oplus f' \cdot f \oplus g) \cdot a \oplus b \cdot c \oplus d \cdot i' \cdot j + \quad (n81)$$

$$(b \oplus g \cdot f \oplus g' + c \oplus d' \cdot b \oplus g) \cdot a \oplus b \cdot b \oplus c' \cdot d \oplus e \cdot i' \cdot j + \quad (n83)$$

$$a \cdot b' \cdot c \cdot d' \cdot e \cdot g' \cdot i' \cdot j \quad (n84)$$

Table 31. D-bit Decoding

Name	abcdefghij	D	Name	abcdefghij	D	Decoding Label
D128	1011000101	0	D127	0100111001	1	$(d \oplus e \cdot e \oplus f' \cdot \overline{g \oplus h} + b \oplus g' \cdot g \oplus h' \cdot \overline{e \oplus f}) \cdot a \oplus b \cdot b \oplus c \cdot c \oplus d' \cdot i' \cdot j$
D64	1011001001	0	D191	0100110101	1	
D32	1011010001	0	D223	0100101101	1	
D16	1011100001	0	D239	0100011101	1	$a \oplus b \cdot a \oplus e' \cdot c \oplus d \cdot e \oplus f' \cdot f \oplus g \cdot \overline{g \oplus h' \cdot i' \cdot j}$
D48	1001110001	0	D207	0110001101	1	
D192	0101001101	0	D63	1010110001	1	$a \oplus b \cdot c \oplus d \cdot d \oplus e' \cdot e \oplus f \cdot f \oplus g' \cdot \overline{g \oplus h' \cdot i' \cdot j}$
D130	0101100101	0	D125	1010011001	1	
D129	1001100101	0	D126	0110011001	1	$a \oplus b \cdot b \oplus c' \cdot b \oplus g \cdot d \oplus e \cdot f \oplus g' \cdot \overline{g \oplus h' \cdot i' \cdot j}$
D2	0111000101	0	D253	1000111001	1	
D1	1001011001	0	D254	0110100101	1	$a \oplus b \cdot b \oplus c' \cdot c \oplus d' \cdot d \oplus e \cdot b \oplus g \cdot \overline{f \oplus h' \cdot i' \cdot j}$
D4	0111010001	0	D251	1000101101	1	
*D2	0111000101	0	*D253	1000111001	1	$\overline{f \oplus h} \cdot a \cdot b' \cdot c \cdot d' \cdot e \cdot g' \cdot i' \cdot j$
			D61	1010100101	1	
			*D63	1010110001	1	

e) Decoded Bit E

The 'e' column has bold entries in the Tables 9 and 10 for the vectors listed in Table 32.

Table 32. E-bit Decoding

Name	abcdefghij	E	Name	abcdefghij	E	Coding Label
D65	1010101001	0	D190	0101010101	1	$\overline{a \oplus b} \cdot c \oplus d \cdot d \oplus e \cdot e \oplus f \cdot f \oplus g \cdot \overline{g \oplus h' \cdot i' \cdot j}$
D0	0110101001	0	D255	1001010101	1	
D130	0101100101	0	D125	1010011001	1	$\overline{a \oplus b} \cdot c \oplus d \cdot d \oplus e' \cdot e \oplus f \cdot f \oplus g' \cdot \overline{g \oplus h' \cdot i' \cdot j}$
D129	1001100101	0	D126	0110011001	1	
D3	1100110001	0	D252	0011001101	1	$a \oplus b' \cdot b \oplus c \cdot c \oplus d' \cdot d \oplus e \cdot \overline{a \oplus e' \cdot e \oplus f' \cdot f \oplus g \cdot \overline{g \oplus h' \cdot i' \cdot j}}$

Using these Decoding Labels, the decoding equation for bit 'E' can be written as follows:

$$E = e \oplus \{(d \oplus e \cdot f \oplus g + d \oplus e' \cdot f \oplus g') \cdot c \oplus d \cdot e \oplus f \cdot g \oplus h \cdot i' \cdot j + \quad (n86)$$

$$a \oplus b' \cdot b \oplus c \cdot c \oplus d' \cdot a \oplus e' \cdot e \oplus f' \cdot f \oplus g \cdot i' \cdot j\} \quad (n87)$$

The redundant factor $\overline{b \oplus c}$ is included to enable circuit sharing.

f) Decoded Bit F

The 'f' column has bold entries in the Tables 9 and 10 for the vectors listed in Table 33.

Table 33. F-bit Decoding

Name	abcdefghij	F	Name	abcdefghij	F	Decoding Label
D193	1000011101	0	D62	0111100001	1	$a \oplus b \cdot b \oplus c' \cdot b \oplus g \cdot e \oplus f \oplus g' \cdot \overline{d \oplus h} \cdot i' \cdot j$
D1	1001011001	0	D254	0110100101	1	
D3	1100110001	0	D252	0011001101	1	$a \oplus d \cdot b \oplus g \cdot c \oplus d' \cdot \overline{d \oplus e} \cdot f \oplus g \cdot g \oplus h' \cdot i' \cdot j$
D4	01111010001	0	D251	1000101101	1	
*D1	1001011001	0	*D254	0110100101	1	$a \oplus b \cdot c \oplus d \cdot c \oplus g \cdot e \oplus f \cdot \overline{g \oplus h} \cdot i' \cdot j$
D6	0110010101	0	D56	1001101001	1	
D7	1010010101	0	D248	0101101001	1	
D8	0101011001	0	D61	1010100101	1	

Using these Decoding Labels, the decoding equation for bit 'F' can be written as follows:

$$F = f \oplus \{ a \oplus b \cdot b \oplus c' \cdot b \oplus g \cdot e \oplus f \oplus g' \cdot i' \cdot j + \quad (n90)$$

$$a \oplus d \cdot b \oplus g \cdot c \oplus d' \cdot f \oplus g \cdot g \oplus h' \cdot i' \cdot j + \quad (Pn91)$$

$$a \oplus b \cdot c \oplus d \cdot c \oplus g \cdot e \oplus f \cdot i' \cdot j \} \quad (Pn92)$$

g) Decoded Bit G

The 'g' column has bold entries in the Tables 9 and 10 for the vectors listed in Table 34.

Table 34. G-bit Decoding

Name	abcdefghij	G	Name	abcdefghij	G	Decoding Label
D131	1100001101	0	D124	0011110001	1	$\overline{a \oplus c} \cdot b \oplus g' \cdot c \oplus d' \cdot d \oplus h \cdot e \oplus f' \cdot f \oplus g \cdot i' \cdot j$
D15	0111001001	0	D240	1000110101	1	
D0	0110101001	0	D255	1001010101	1	$a \oplus b \cdot b \oplus c' \cdot c \oplus d \cdot d \oplus e \cdot e \oplus f \cdot g \oplus h \cdot i' \cdot j$
D1	1001011001	0	D254	0110100101	1	
D5	1010001101	0				$\overline{c \oplus d} \cdot a \cdot b' \cdot e' \cdot f' \cdot g \cdot h \cdot i' \cdot j$
D9	1001001101	0				
D8	0101011001	0				$\overline{a \oplus b} \cdot a \oplus e' \cdot e \oplus f \cdot c' \cdot d \cdot g \cdot h' \cdot i' \cdot j$
D56	1001101001	0				

Using these Decoding Labels, the decoding equation for bit 'G' can be written as follows:

$$G = g \oplus \{ b \oplus g' \cdot c \oplus d' \cdot d \oplus h \cdot e \oplus f' \cdot f \oplus g \cdot i' \cdot j + \quad (Pn94)$$

$$b \oplus c' \cdot c \oplus d \cdot d \oplus e \cdot e \oplus f \cdot g \oplus h \cdot i' \cdot j + \quad (Pn95)$$

$$a \oplus e' \cdot e \oplus f \cdot c' \cdot d \cdot g \cdot h' \cdot i' \cdot j + a \cdot b' \cdot e' \cdot f' \cdot g \cdot h \cdot i' \cdot j \} \quad (n96+Pn97)$$

h) Decoded Bit H

The 'h' column has bold entries in the Tables 9 and 10 for the vectors listed in Table 35.

Table 35. H-bit Decoding

Name	abcdefghij	H	Name	abcdefghij	H	Decoding Label
D7	1010010101	0	D248	0101101001	1	$\overline{a \oplus b} \cdot a \oplus d \cdot c \oplus g \cdot d \oplus f \cdot e \oplus g' \cdot g \oplus h \cdot i' \cdot j$
D2	0111000101	0	D253	1000111001	1	
D9	1001001101	0				$\overline{c \oplus d} \cdot a \cdot b' \cdot e' \cdot f' \cdot g \cdot h \cdot i' \cdot j$
D5	1010001101	0				
D6	0110010101	0				$\overline{a \oplus b} \cdot a \oplus e' \cdot e \oplus f \cdot c \cdot d' \cdot g' \cdot h \cdot i' \cdot j$
D61	1010100101	0				

Using these Decoding Labels, the decoding equation for bit ‘H’ can be written as follows:

$$H = h \oplus \{a \oplus d \cdot c \oplus g \cdot d \oplus f \cdot e \oplus g' \cdot g \oplus h \cdot i' \cdot j + a \oplus e' \cdot e \oplus f \cdot c \cdot d' \cdot g' \cdot h \cdot i' \cdot j + a \cdot b' \cdot e' \cdot f' \cdot g \cdot h \cdot i' \cdot j\} \quad (Pn100) \quad (n101+Pn97)$$

i) Decoded Bit K

The K-bit value for all vectors of Table 28 through 35 is zero. The seven encoded control characters which have a K-value of one are listed in Table 36. All seven control characters have alternate representations. The determination of the K-bit values is made directly from the primary or alternate representation rather than exclusively from the restored primary vectors in order to avoid the extra latency associated with serial operation of primary vector restoration and bit value determination.

Table 36. K-bit Decoding

Name	abcdefghij	Name	abcdefghij	K	Decoding Label
C9P	1001000001	C9A	0110111110	1	$a \oplus c \cdot b \oplus d \cdot c \oplus g' \cdot d \oplus h \cdot e \oplus f' \cdot f \oplus g' \cdot f \oplus i' \cdot h \oplus j$
K131P	1100000100	K131A	0011111011	1	
K81P	1000101000	K81A	0111010111	1	
K82P	0100101000	K82A	1011010111	1	$(\overline{a \oplus b' \cdot b \oplus c \cdot c \oplus d} + \overline{a \oplus b' \cdot c \oplus d'}) \cdot d \oplus e \cdot d \oplus i' \cdot e \oplus f \cdot f \oplus g \cdot g \oplus h \cdot i \oplus j'$
K84P	0010101000	K84A	1101010111	1	
K124P	0011111000	K124A	1100000111	1	$\overline{a \oplus b' \cdot b \oplus g \cdot c \oplus h \cdot d \oplus e' \cdot e \oplus f' \cdot f \oplus g' \cdot f \oplus i \cdot i \oplus j'}$
K248P	0001111100	K248A	1110000011	1	

Using these Decoding Labels, the decoding equation for bit ‘K’ can be written as follows:

$$K = (b \oplus c \cdot c \oplus d + c \oplus d') \cdot d \oplus e \cdot d \oplus i' \cdot e \oplus f \cdot f \oplus g \cdot g \oplus h \cdot i \oplus j' + a \oplus c \cdot c \oplus g' \cdot d \oplus h \cdot e \oplus f' \cdot f \oplus i' \cdot h \oplus j \cdot f \oplus g' + a \oplus b' \cdot b \oplus g \cdot d \oplus e' \cdot e \oplus f' \cdot f \oplus g' \cdot f \oplus i \cdot i \oplus j'$$

III. CIRCUIT IMPLEMENTATION

For the circuit implementation, it is assumed that all inputs are available in complementary form, i.e. both the +L2 and –L2 outputs of the input register latches are made available. Nevertheless, the assumption is that the –L2 outputs are slightly delayed relative to the +L2 outputs. The circuit diagrams show only NAND, NOR, INV, XOR, and XNOR gates (with one exception). The use of AND and OR gates has been avoided because of their increased delays. For the NAND and NOR gates, the upper inputs of the logic symbols usually have less delay than the lower ones. The presumed critical paths are therefore routed through the top inputs. The wire routing also assumes that XNOR delays are shorter than XOR delays.

There is some leeway in the definition of the basic logic equations and in the partitioning of the longer expressions to match the fan-in limitations of the gates. Variations in these choices leads to different ranges in circuit sharing and circuit counts and no assurance can be given that the circuit presented is minimum area. Another reason for equivalent different circuit implementation and opportunity to slightly improve the design is the selection of the specific redundant factors in the decoding circuits. In circuit areas which are suspected to be at the upper end of circuit delay, the circuit count has occasionally been increased to reduce delay primarily by reducing the fan-in of gates in the critical path. For delay considerations, both XOR and XNOR gates have been used at the input to generate both polarities and some of those gates can be replaced by INV circuits once simulation results are available. Similarly, the circuit diagrams show no complex gates to allow maximum circuit sharing; the logic processing programs will introduce complex gates automatically where appropriate.

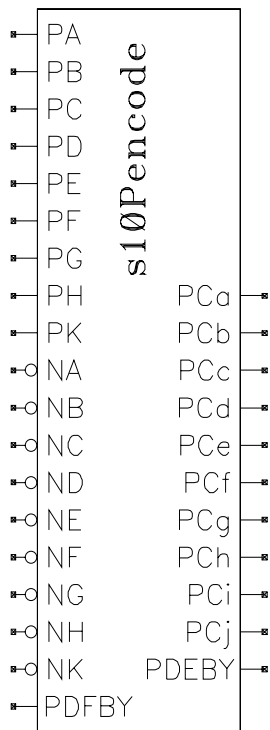


FIG. 21

Note that some of the logic variables of the equations are not present explicitly in the circuit diagrams. If so, they have been merged with other functions in a single gate to reduce overall circuit delay.

A) Encoding Circuit

1) Bit Encoding

The block diagram for the encoding circuit with all inputs and outputs is shown in FIG. 21. A gate-level circuit diagram of the encoder is shown in FIGS. 22A, 22B and 22C which represent a single circuit with net sharing. Fig. 22A shows most of the encoding of the leading 8 bits (a through h), the encoding of the trailing i and j bits is shown in FIG. 22B, and FIG. 22C shows the implementation of the equations for the complementation of entire vectors on the upper left side and the determination whether an encoded vector is balanced on the lower left side. The upper right side shows the last two gate levels for bit encoding. The generation of the ending disparity DEBY which is equal to the starting disparity DFBY for the next byte is shown at the bottom

of the right side. In between are a number of EXCLUSIVE OR (XOR) and XNOR gates which are shared across the three encoding circuit diagrams. Some of these gates can be replaced by inverters driven from the gate of opposite polarity if they are not part of any critical timing path.

2) Complementation Circuit

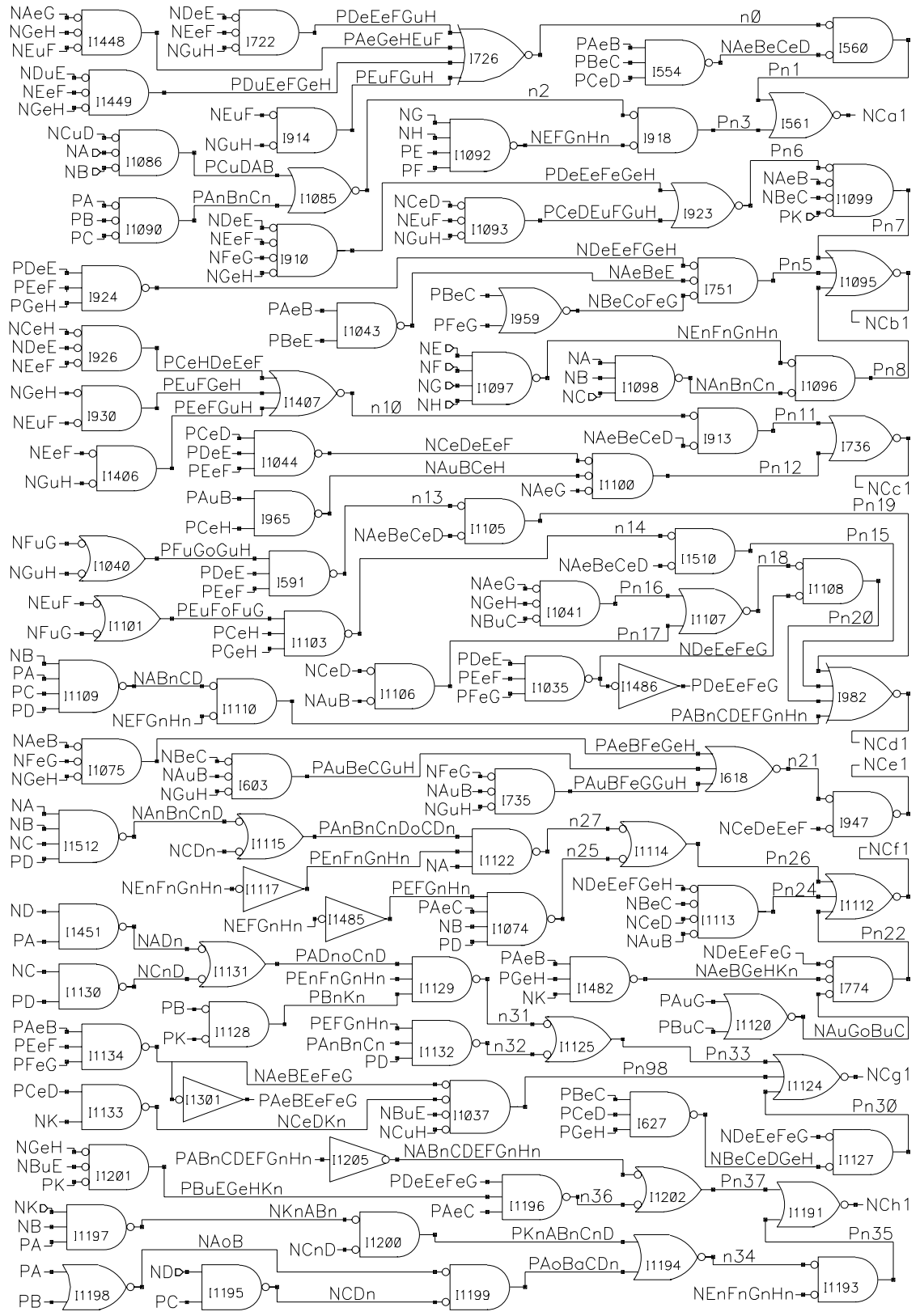
The signal CMPL10 which complements all 10 bits of a coded byte is orthogonal to the other signals (Ca1, Cb1, Cc1, Cd1, Ce1, Cf1, Cg1, Ch1) which cause complementation of individual bits. In other words, both for encoding and decoding, no individual bits are changed when a full vector is complemented and vice-versa. This feature allows the merger of both types of signals in a single OR function as shown at the upper right side of FIG. 22C, greatly simplifying the circuitry preceding the output EXCLUSIVE OR function. The CMPL10 signal is not explicitly present in the circuit version shown. It is dependent on the required entry disparity and the starting disparity DFBY which is equal to the ending disparity DEBY of the preceding byte. Note that the value of DFBY is not required immediately at the start of the encoding interval because in the critical signal paths it is typically an input to a gate at the third or fourth level which facilitates pipe-lining of this logic path into the next cycle.

3) Gate Count, Circuit Delays and Pipe-Lining for Encoding

The encoder comprises 296 gates and a flip-flop (not shown) to keep track of the disparity. No logic path exceeds 7 gates; all gates are of the inverting type with shorter delay, except some XOR gates which for most power and loading levels have comparable or only slightly more delay than XNOR gates.

The circuit presented has been structured for easy forward pipe-lining for fast operation at the cost of a few extra gates. If a first encoding step is limited to six logic levels, all the trailing EXCLUSIVE OR functions for the coded bits and for the ending disparity can be moved into the next cycle which requires an extra 21 latches. The first encoding step can be reduced to five gating levels, if the OR functions immediately before the XOR are also moved to a second step which requires only five more latches, a total of 26 extra latches. A reduction to four gating levels in the first step requires moving the two trailing gates for bits e and i, and the three trailing gates for all other signal paths to a second step which requires 60 latches more than the non pipe-lined version (9 for bits A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and PDFBY; 19 for the inputs of the gates generating Ca1, Cb1, Cc1, Cd1, Cf1, Cg1, and Ch1; 1 for Ce1; 21 for the inputs of the gates generating PBi, Pn78/79/80, NDFBYaPDRE, and NPDFBYaNDRE; 10 for the inputs of the gates generating n102, NPDB1, and n103).

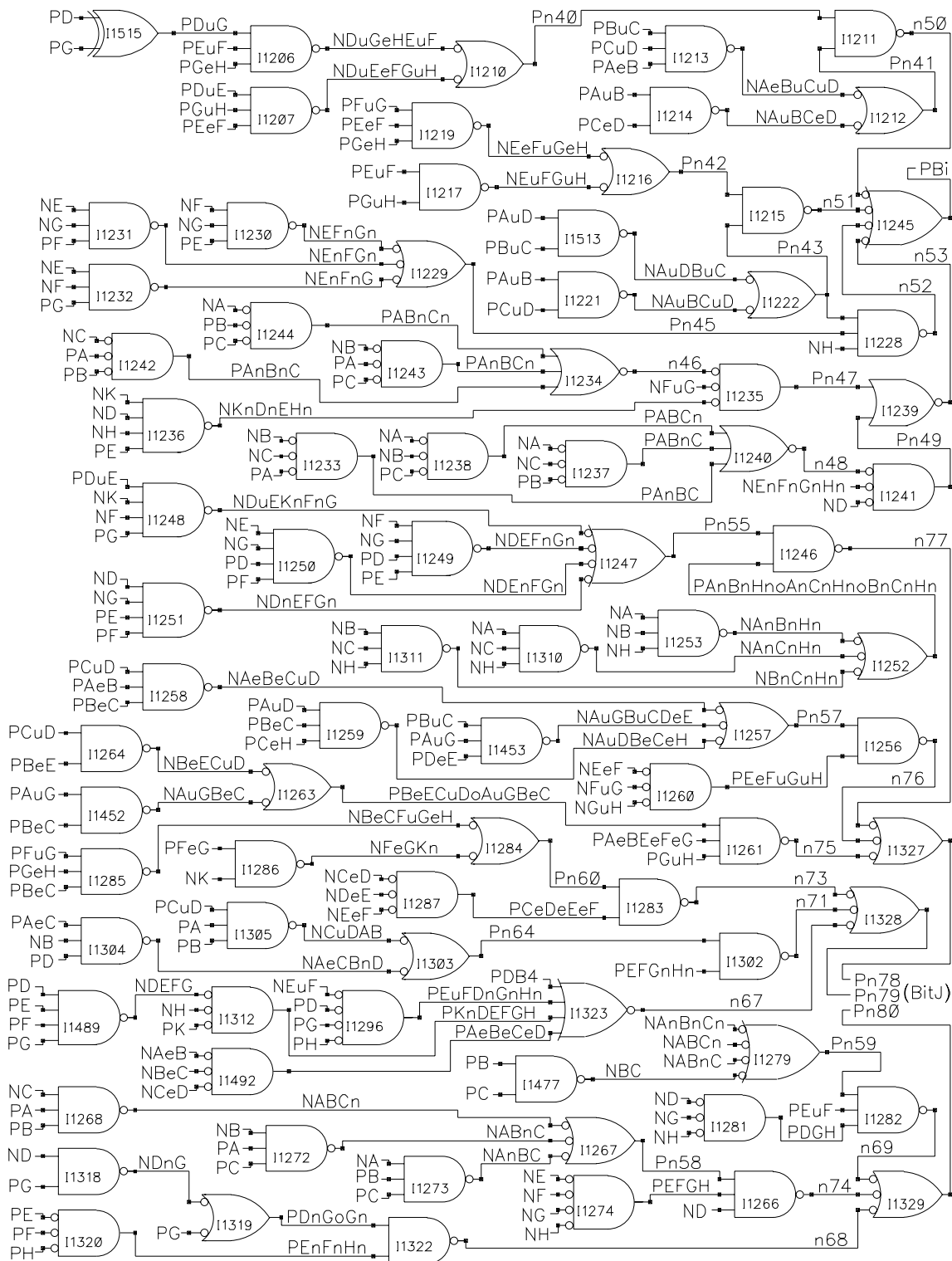
A further delay reduction can be accomplished by itself or in combination with any of the above versions by minor circuit modifications and moving the leading EXCLUSIVE OR functions into the preceding clock cycle in the data source path which requires at most 13 extra latches with complementary outputs.



8B/10B-P BIT ENCODING abcdefgh

11-21-06

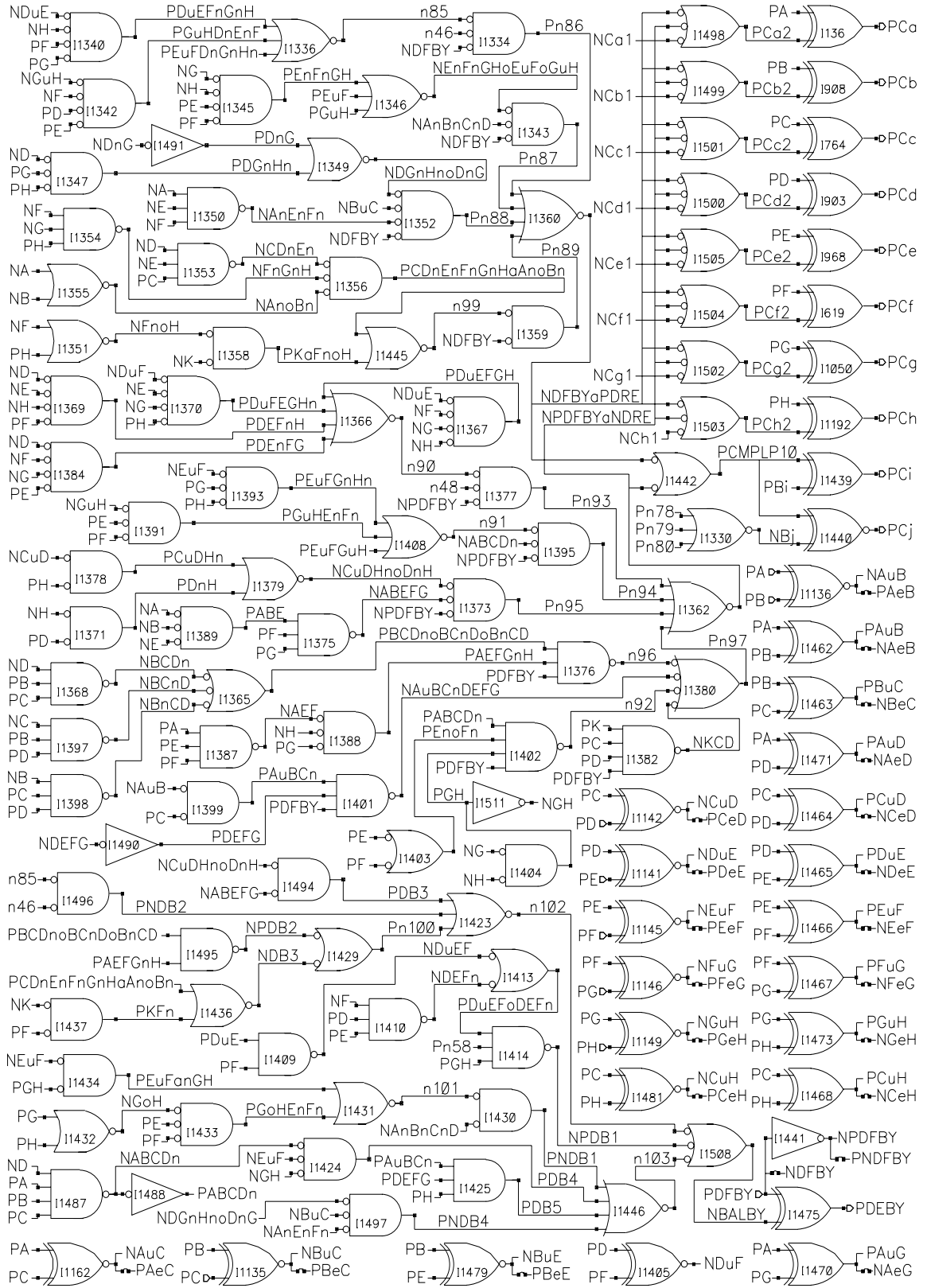
FIG. 22A



8B/10B-P BIT ENCODING ij

11-27-06

FIG. 22B



8B/10B-P DISPARITY Classifications

03-30-05

FIG. 22C

B) Decoding Circuit

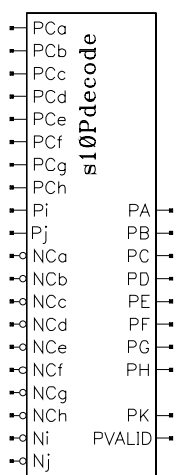


FIG. 23

1) Bit Decoding

The block diagram for the decoding circuit with all inputs and outputs is shown in FIG. 23. A gate-level circuit diagram of the decoder is shown in FIGS. 24A, 24B, and 24C which represent a single circuit with net sharing. FIG. 24A shows the vector validity checks. The circuit which controls the vector complementation signal (COMPL10) is shown in FIG. 24B. The shared EXCLUSIVE OR functions of all 3 diagrams are shown at the right sides. Again, inverters can be substituted for some of these gates depending on speed requirements. FIG. 24C shows the implementation of the equations for the complementation of individual bits (a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h) to restore the original values (A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H). At the bottom right side, the control bit K is generated. At the top, the trailing two gating levels are shown for the eight data bits.

2) Gate Count, Circuit Delays and Pipe-Lining for Decoding

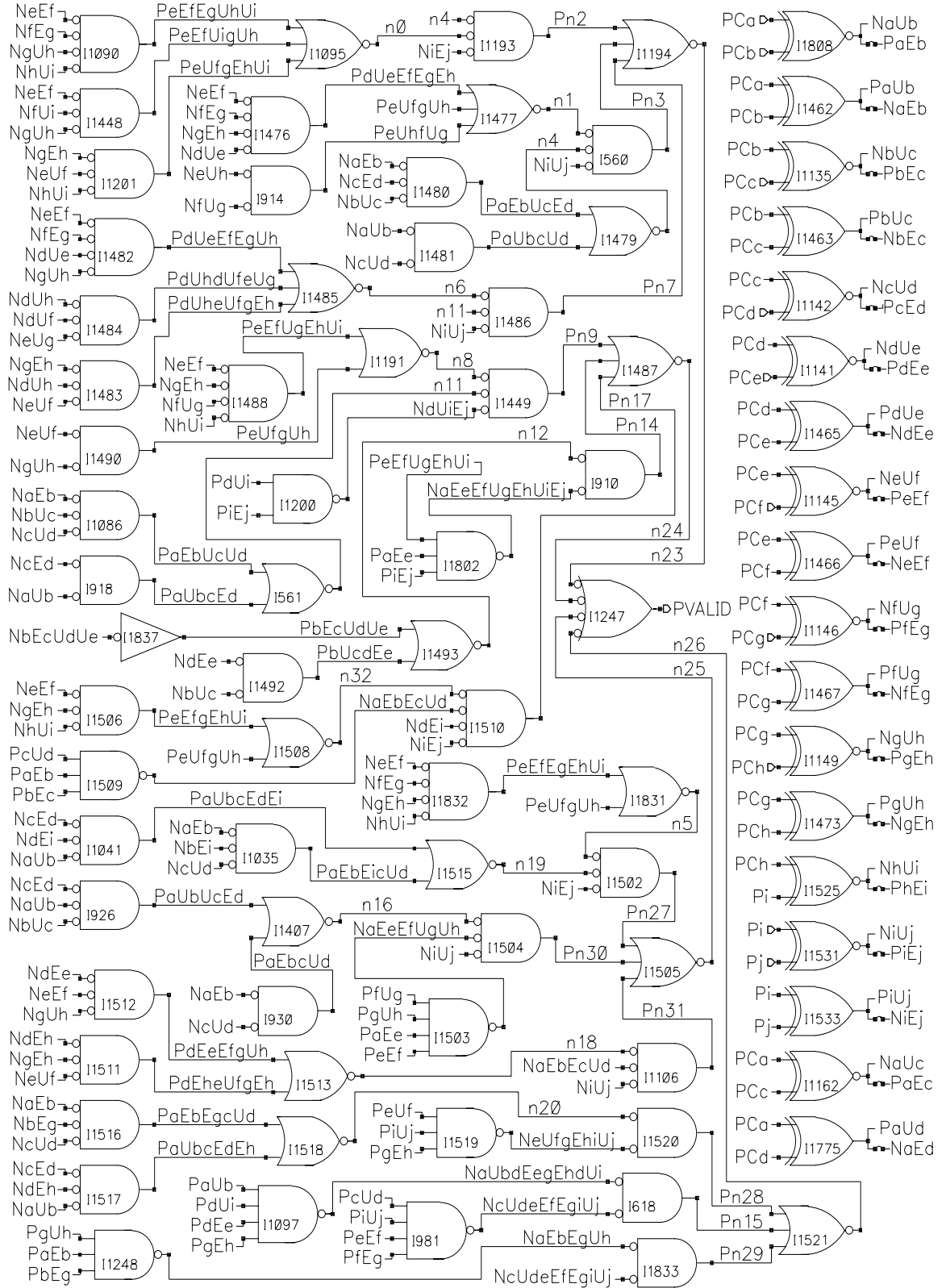
The decoder comprises 275 gates. No logic path exceeds seven gates, all of the inverting type except some XOR gates. The VALID path can be reduced to six logic levels by replacing the inverter I1837 at the center left of FIG. 24A with a NOR3(neg) gate. The PK path is five logic levels.

For fast operation, the circuit presented has been structured for easy forward pipe-lining at the cost of a few extra gates similar to the encoding circuit. For a reduction to six logic levels in the first step, the eight trailing EXCLUSIVE OR functions generating the bits A through H at the top of FIG. 24C are moved into a second step, which requires an extra 16 latches plus two latches to align the PK and PVALID signals. For a reduction to five levels, the OR functions immediately before the XNOR and the trailing gate of the VALID path are also moved to the second step and the K-value is carried forward; this version of pipe-lining requires 23 extra latches. For a reduction of the first step to four gating levels, a total of 48 pipe-lining latches are required (12 for Valid, 7 for CMPL10, 3 for K, 18 for the inputs of the gates generating the signals PCMPLa1 through PCMPLh1, and 8 for the bits PCa through PCh).

Again, a further delay reduction to three levels can be accomplished by minor circuit modifications and moving the leading EXCLUSIVE OR functions into the preceding clock cycle which requires at most 23 extra latches with complementary outputs.

C) Circuit Verification

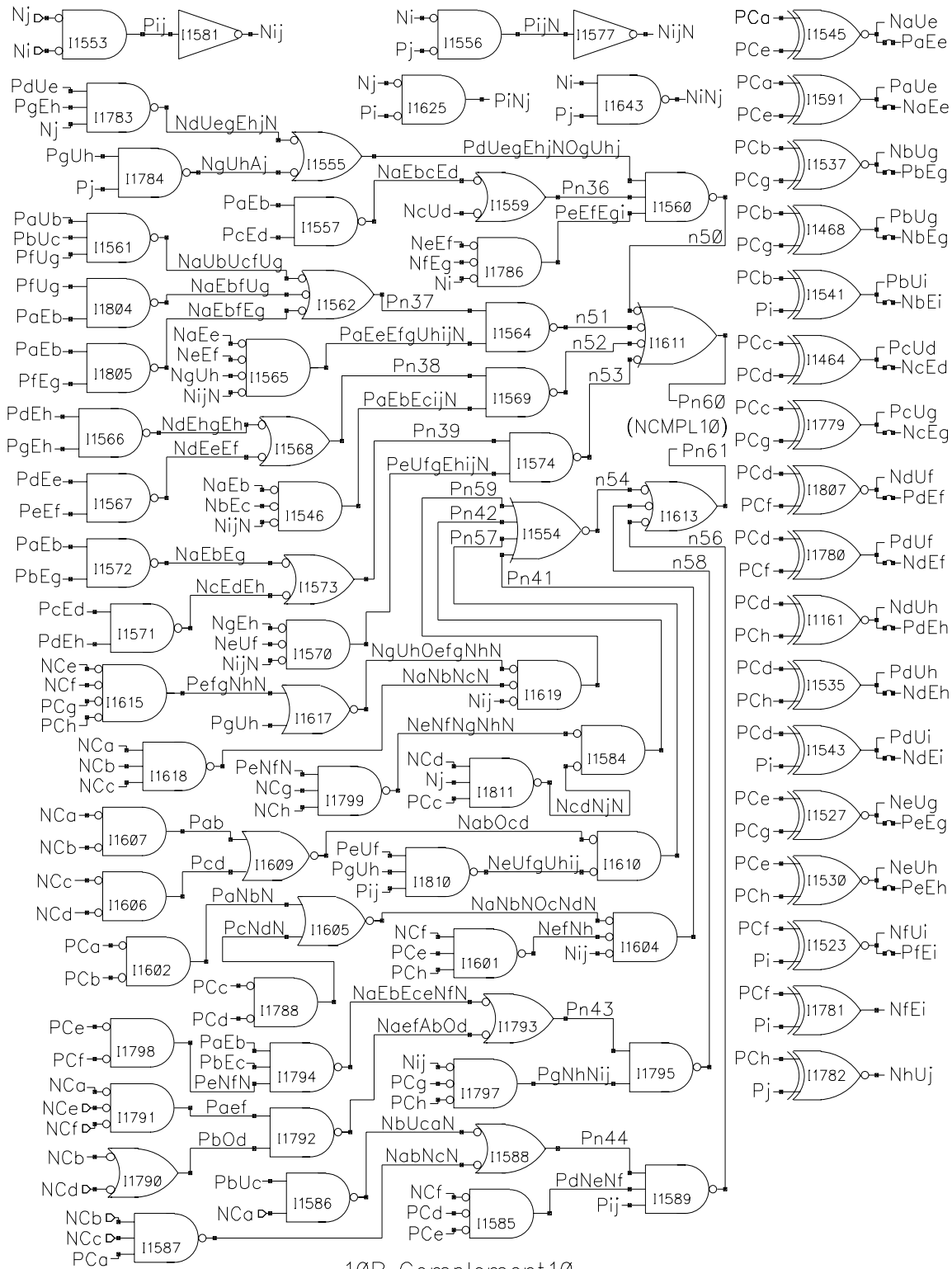
A soft, technology independent macro has been written in VHDL. The encoder generated all the expected outputs with correct disparity. The decoder restored all the original vector values. A random sequence of all possible 10-bit patterns applied to the decoder input identified all invalid inputs and correctly decoded the valid inputs.



10B Validity Check

03-25-05

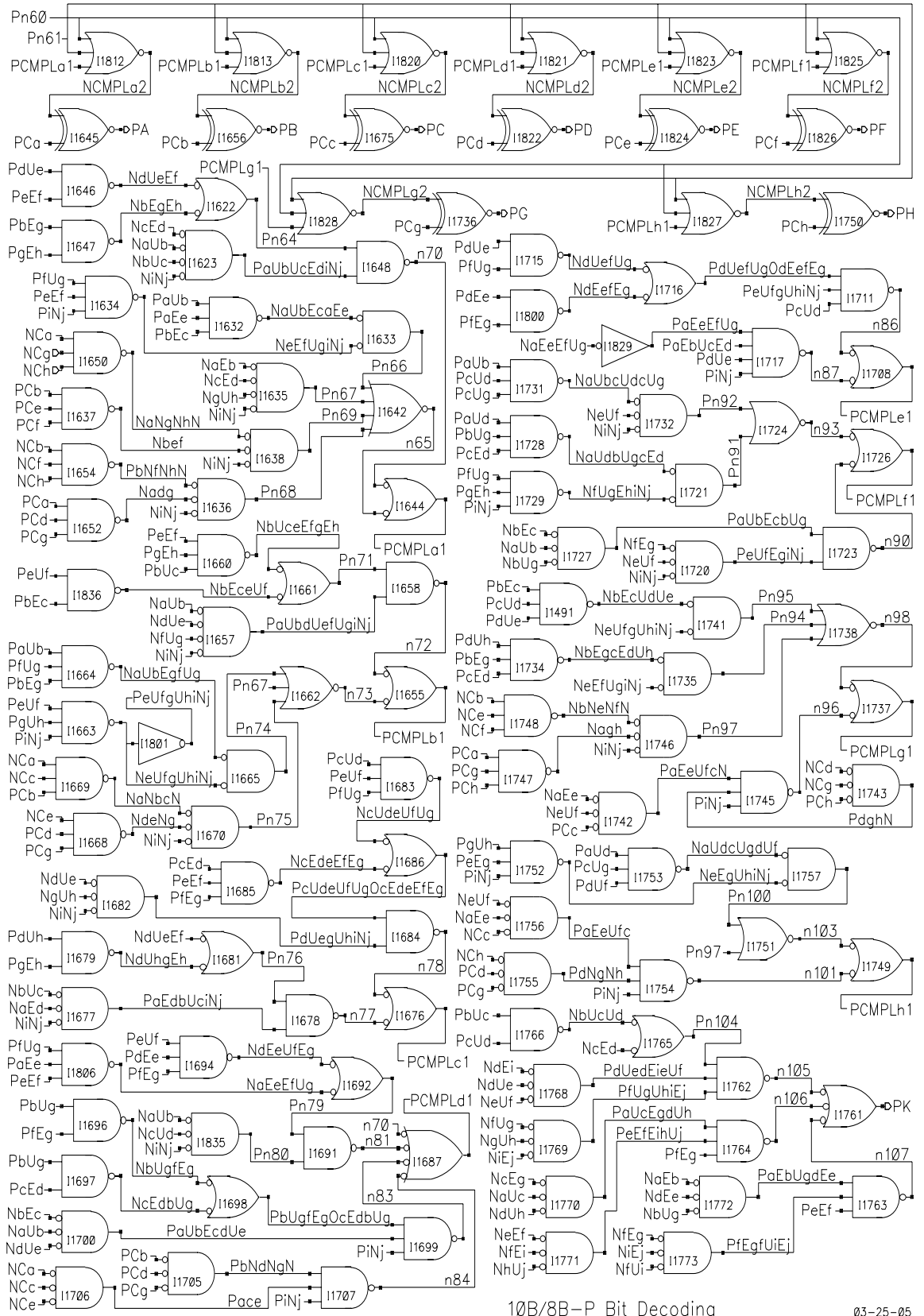
FIG. 24A



10B Complement10

05-27-05

FIG. 24B



10B/8B-P Bit Decoding 03-25-05

FIG. 24C

References

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Also IBM Research Report RC 23410, Nov. 4, 2004.¹
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8. G. N. N. Martin, "A Rate 8/10 DC Balanced Code with Local Parity", IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin, 27(9): 5272-5279, February 1985.

¹ URL for IBM Research Reports:

<http://domino.watson.ibm.com/library/cyberdig.nsf/index.html>

Acknowledgment

Charles Haymes built the VHDL macro and did the computer based verification work.

Reference File locations:

Full Report (Frame Maker): /u/widmer/doc/coding/code8B10B-P-RC

Circuit Diagrams (Cadence cteCds): define ether/homes/axw/widmer/artist/serdesg

→ ether → s10Pencode, s10Pdecode

