

given above, the armatures and the corresponding SSR records are computed as shown in Table 2 below.

Table 2

T (Binary)	T (Decimal)	Armature 1	Armature 1 SSR Record	Armature 2	Armature 2 SSR Record
100001	33	0	(0,0)	4	(3,1)
100010	34	1	(1,1)	3	(2,2)
100100	36	2	(2,1)	2	(2,1)
101000	40	3	(2,2)	1	(1,1)
110000	48	4	(3,1)	0	(0,0)

5 A set of good candidates may be created from the set of active candidates by selecting those active candidates having the same armature SSR records as the target T (step 210). In this example, the target is the only active candidate that has the SSR records (1,1) and (2,2). Thus, the target T may be uniquely specified as a number having an SSR record of (6,2), having a first armature with an SSR record of (1,1),
 10 and having a second armature with an SSR record of (2,2).

For very large target values, the number of good candidates may still be very large. Some implementations may further reduce the information needed to differentiate the target by computing a differential pair for each good candidate in the series (step 212). A differential pair includes two numbers with the first number
 15 representing the number of active candidates between the good candidate and the previous good candidate in the series, and the second number representing the number of active candidates between the good candidate and the next good candidate in the series.

For example, the following series represents a series of active candidates with
 20 good candidates represented as "G" and the remaining active candidates represented