

The background of the slide features a large, light gray watermark of the McGill University crest. The crest is a shield with a crown at the top, an open book in the center with the Latin motto 'IN DOMINO CONFI DO', and three birds (two swallows and one cardinal) at the bottom.

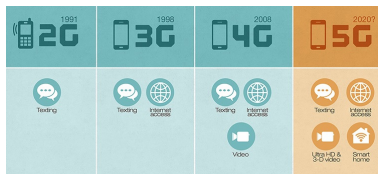
On Error-Correction Performance and Implementation of Polar Code List Decoders for 5G

Furkan Ercan, Carlo Condo, Seyyed Ali Hashemi,
Warren J. Gross

Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering
McGill University
Montréal, Québec, Canada

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Motivation



- ▶ **Polar Codes** provably achieve channel capacity
 - ▶ Adopted in **5G eMBB** control channel
- ▶ **5G** standardization requires
 - ▶ Improved error-correction performance & throughput
 - ▶ Reduced power consumption

Motivation

- ▶ Successive Cancellation (**SC**) decoding
 - ▶ Long decoding latency
 - ▶ Mediocre error-correction performance
- ▶ Successive Cancellation List (**SCL**) decoding
 - ▶ Improved error-correction performance
 - ▶ Increased latency and power consumption
 - ▶ *Algorithms to reduce area, power and energy*

Focus

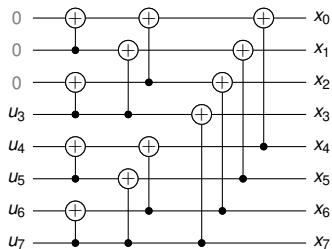
Subject decoder algorithms:

- ▶ SC-List (SCL)
- ▶ Simplified SCL (SSCL)
- ▶ Fast-SSCL
- ▶ Partitioned SCL (PSCL)

Comparison Metrics:

- ▶ Error-correction performance
- ▶ Power & energy consumption

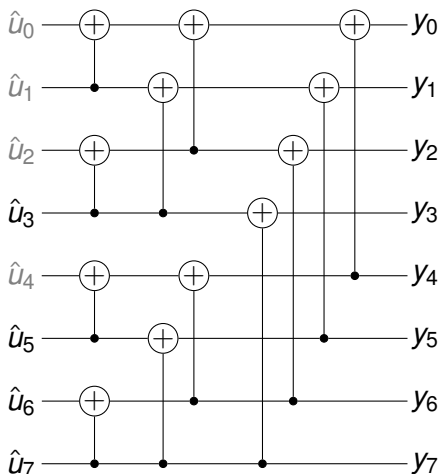
Polar Codes - Encoding



$$uG = u \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

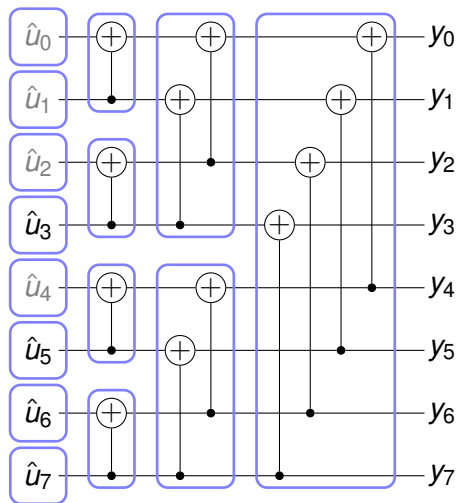
Successive Cancellation Tree

- View the SC decoder graph as a tree.



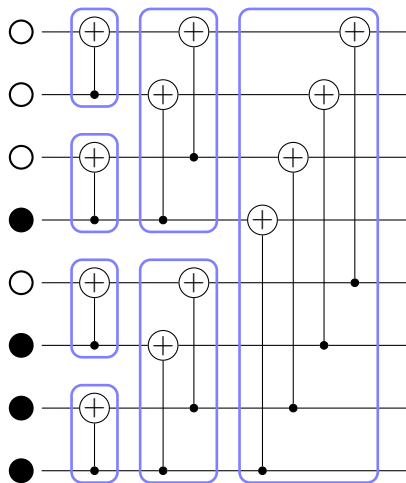
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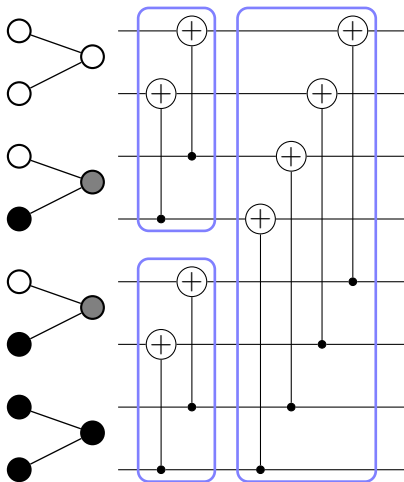
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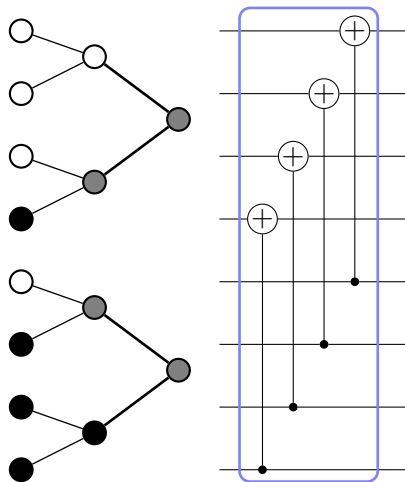
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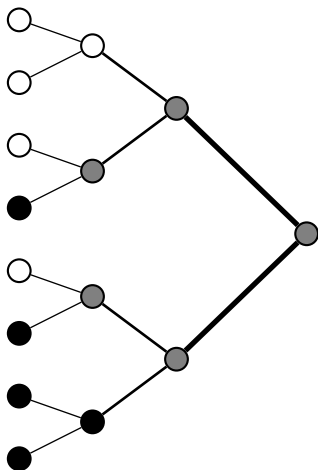
Successive Cancellation Tree

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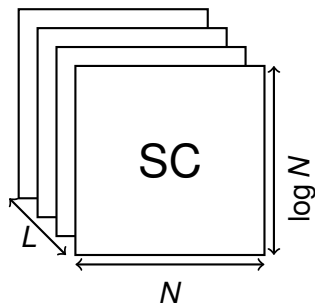
Successive Cancellation Tree

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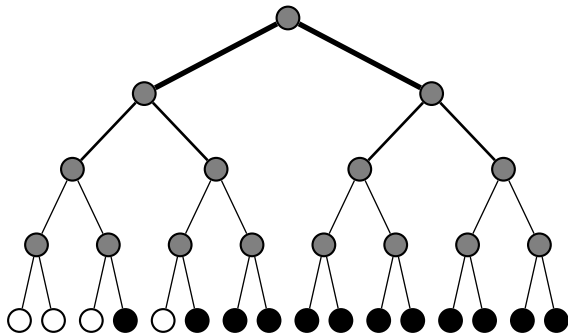
SCL Decoding

- ▶ Split path at each information bit estimation
 - ▶ Up to L paths limit complexity
 - ▶ A path metric to pick the correct codeword
 - ▶ CRC improves error-correction performance



SSCL & Fast-SSCL Decoding

► $N = 16, K = 12$

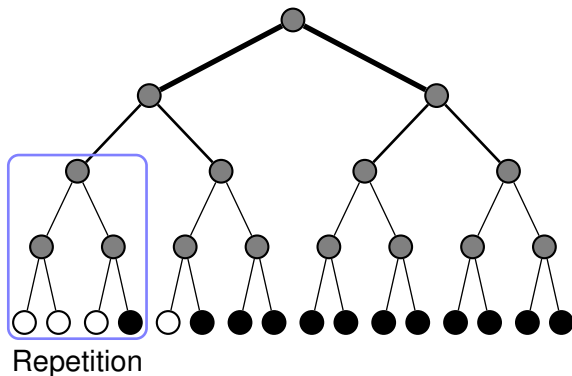


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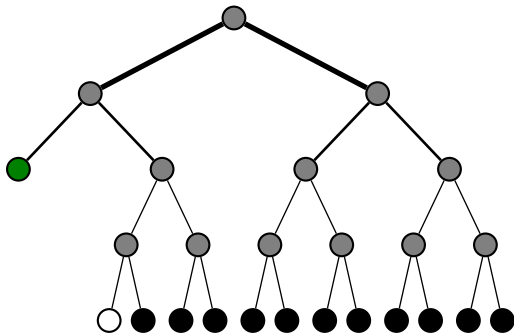


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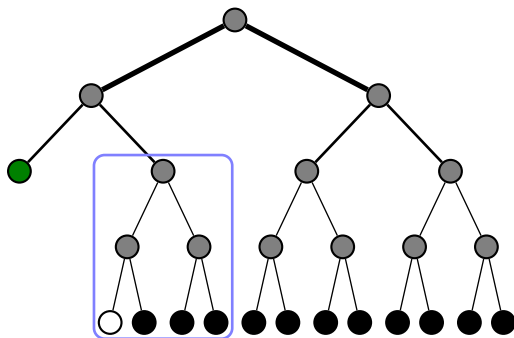


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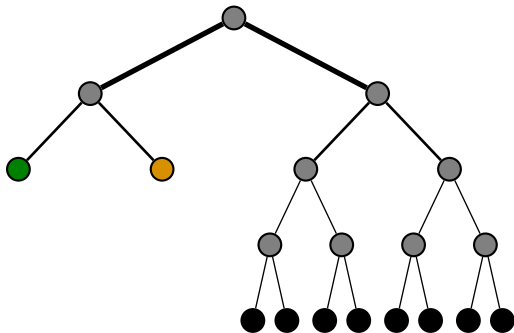
Single Parity Check

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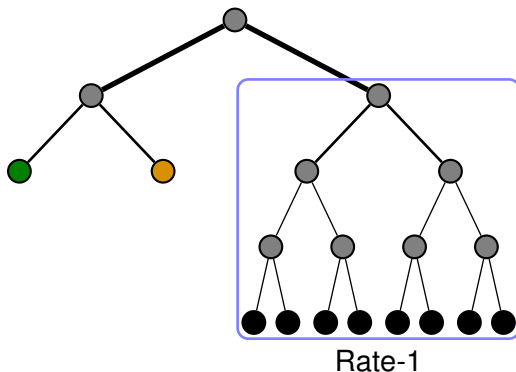


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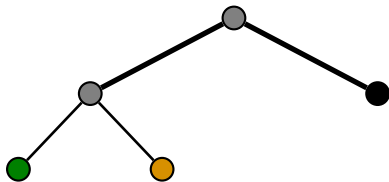


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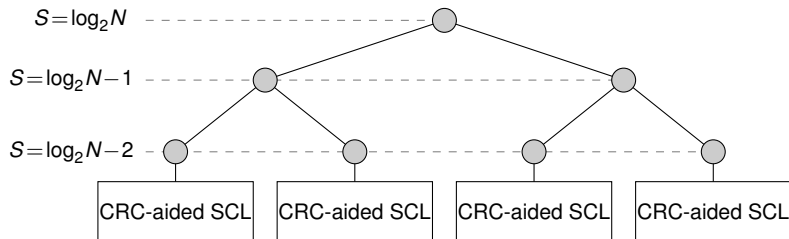


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Partitioned SCL (PSCL)

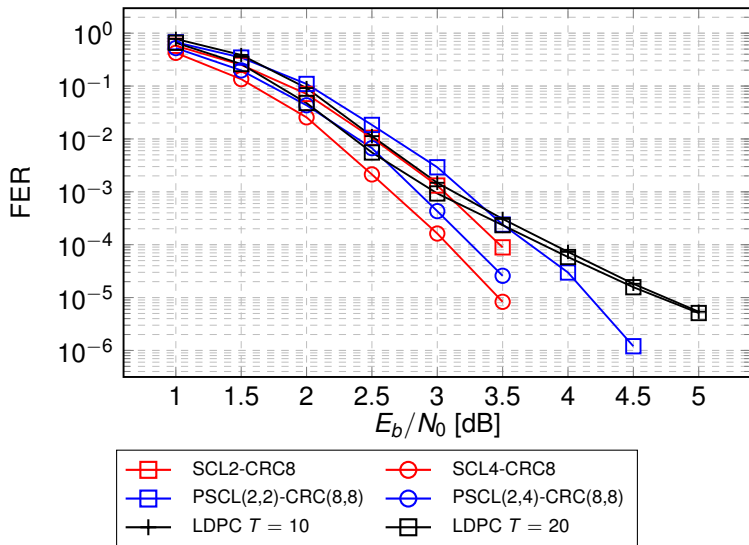
Divides polar code into P constituent sub-trees of length N/P



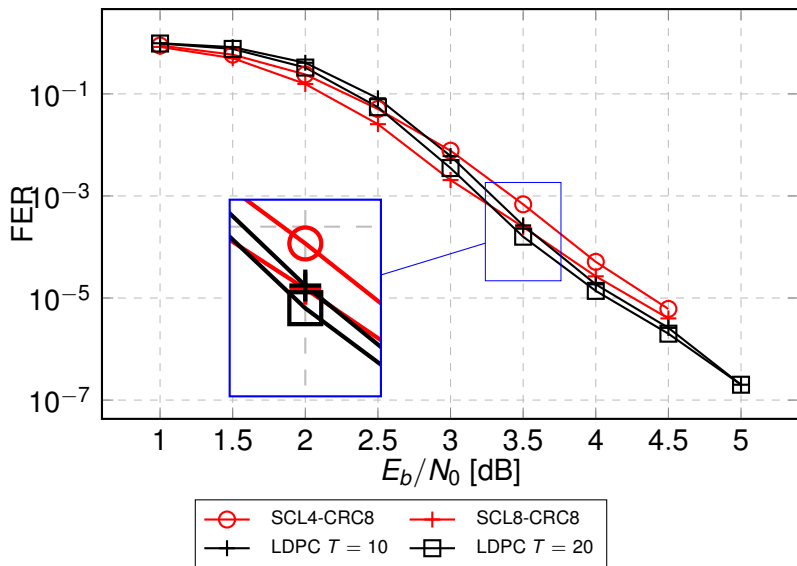
Error-Correction Performance Comparison

- ▶ Subject SCL-based decoders implemented in hardware and compared against WiMAX LDPC codes
 - ▶ Polar code length $N \in \{256, 512\}$ (included in 5G eMBB)
 - ▶ LDPC code length $N = 576$ (from WiMAX)
- ▶ Target polar code rates on 5G discussions $R \in \{\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}\}$.
- ▶ WiMAX LDPC allows $R \in \{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}\}$.

SCL vs LDPC - $R = \frac{1}{2}$, $N_{PC} = 512$; $N_{LDPC} = 576$



SCL vs LDPC - $R = \frac{2}{3}$, $N_{PC} = 512$; $N_{LDPC} = 576$



ASIC Implementation for List Decoders

Compare H/W architectures for

- ▶ $R = \frac{1}{2}$: LDPC decoders vs. PSCL
- ▶ $R = \frac{2}{3}$: LDPC decoders vs. SCL/SSCL/Fast-SSCL

ASIC Implementation Results - $N = 512$, $R = \frac{1}{2}$, $L = 8$

| Algorithm | Area [mm ²] | Power [mW] | Energy [nJ] | T/P [Mbps] |
|-----------|----------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| SCL | 1.006 | 345.39 | 589.82 | 254 |
| SSCL | 1.314 | 421.47 | 356.67 | 860 |
| Fast-SSCL | 1.685 | 493.43 | 341.08 | 1164 |
| PSCL | 0.694 | 205.68 | 351.25 | 254 |

ASIC Results: LDPC vs. SCL

- ▶ Polar code decoders have **7.7×** to **17.1× less area** than LDPC decoder implementations

| | SCL ^a | Fast-SSCL ^a | PSCL ^{a,b} | LDPC ^[1] | LDPC ^[2] | LDPC ^[3] |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Tech. (nm) | 65 | 65 | 65 | 90 | 180 | 90 |
| Rate | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | Any | 1/2 | Any |
| Area (mm ²) | 0.215 | 0.422 | 0.191 | 6.22 | N/A | 6.25 |
| Area ^d (mm ²) | 0.215 | 0.422 | 0.191 | 3.24 | N/A | 3.26 |
| Power (mW) | 75.27 | 119.68 | 63.19 | 528 | 553 | 264 |
| Energy (nJ) | 128.54 | 51.01 | 107.91 | 1368 | 232.9 | 690.6 |
| T/P (Mbps) ^d | 254 | 1427 | 254 | 293 | 1813 | 145 |

^a $L = 2, C = 8$.

^b $P = 2, (c_0, c_1) = (8, 8)$.

^d Scaled to 65 nm.

[1] Liu et al. "Design of a Multimode QC-LDPC Decoder Based on Shift-Routing Network," *IEEE TCAS-II*, 2009.

[2] Hung et al. "A 1.45Gb/s (576,288) LDPC Decoder for 802.16e standard," *IEEE ISSPIT*, 2007.

[3] Liuet al. "An LDPC Decoder Chip Based on Self-Routing Network for IEEE 802.16e Applications," *IEEE JSSC*, 2008.

ASIC Results: LDPC vs. SCL

- ▶ Polar code decoders consume up to **8.75**× times *less power* & **26.8**× *less energy* than LDPC decoder implementations

| | SCL ^a | Fast-SSCL ^a | PSCL ^{a,b} | LDPC ^[1] | LDPC ^[2] | LDPC ^[3] |
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Concluding Remarks

- ▶ State-of-the-art SCL-based architectures are evaluated
 - ▶ Error-correction performance
 - ▶ Area, power, energy consumption
- ▶ Compared against WiMAX LDPC code decoders from literature
- ▶ Polar code decoders have reduced area, power, energy at matched FER
- ▶ Suitable for potential 5G implementations

Thank you for your attention!