Project	IEEE 802.16 Broadband Wireless Access Working Group <**http://ieee802.org/16**>	
Title	LDPC coding for OFDMA PHY	
Date Submitted	2005-1-10	
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Re:	IEEE P802.16-REVe/D5a, BRC recirc
Abstract	This contribution contains the LDPC code output from a downselection process in an informal LDPC group.
Purpose	Complete the LDPC specification text.
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Overview

An informal LDPC group has been working on the goal of achieving consensus on an optional advanced LDPC code for the OFDMA PHY. Substantial text on LDPC has been previously harmonized and included within 802.16e – this contribution completes the LDPC specification text by adding code matrices fully compliant with the existing specification text. Simulation results are also provided to show that the LDPC code (selected after an extensive feature harmonization and downselection process) offers excellent performance; significantly better than convolutional codes (CC) and the same or better than the convolutional turbo codes (CTC) defined for 802.16.

The LDPC code was selected through a downselection process of eight candidates – Intel, LG, Motorola, Nokia, Nortel, Runcom, Samsung, and TI. Going into downselection, the candidates shared many desirable features through previous harmonization. For example, all proposals used structured LDPC codes, first proposed to 802.16 by Samsung. Six proposals had the same structure for the parity portion of the matrix, which prevented performance-degrading multiple weight-1 columns and allowed low-complexity differential-style-encoding (proposed by Motorola and Samsung, and similar to the encoding in the very first 802.16 LDPC proposal by Intel). Three proposals used the same scaling method of shift values for different block sizes (Motorola, Intel, and LG). Each proposal had particular features designed for a good performance / complexity tradeoff. Throughout the downselection process, codes were redesigned to reduce complexity by incorporating desired features of eliminated candidates. The downselection winner, Motorola, enhanced its proposal by making each matrix have 24 base columns for simplified decoding (desired by TI) and adding a non-intersecting row feature to its R=1/2 code for faster decoding (desired by Runcom). Nortel provided a R=3/4 code redesign with the same features and performance as the Motorola R=3/4 code, except the code was semi-regular for reduced complexity. (A semi-regular R=3/4 code was also steadfastly championed by LG throughout the downselection process.) Samsung then offered a redesigned R=2/3 code that had a compact representation similar to the Motorola code, resulting in a Motorola + Nortel + Runcom + Samsung + Intel proposal. This winning proposal passed a confirmation vote (75% threshold) within the informal LDPC group, validating the downselection process.

Features

The LDPC code has excellent performance, and contains features that provide flexibility and low encoding/decoding complexity.

- **Structured block LDPC for low complexity decoding**. The entire matrix (i.e., both the sections that correspond to the information and the parity) is composed of the same style of blocks, which reduces decoder implementation complexity and allows structured decoding.
- **Low-complexity differential-style encoding**. The encoding can be performed in a structured, recursive manner, without hurting performance with multiple weight-1 columns.
- **Compact representation**. The shift values for each block size are derived from the largest block size of that code rate, facilitating the representation and implementation of the encoder/decoder.
- **Semi-regular R=3/4 code**. The R=3/4 code offers the potential complexity reduction of a semi-regular matrix (i.e., regular on the portion of the matrix corresponding to the information bits) with performance very close to an irregular code.
- **Simplified structured decoder architecture.** Each base matrix has 24 columns, simplifying the implementation. Having the same number of columns between code rates minimizes the number of different

expansion factors that must be supported. Having 24 columns provides better performance than fewer than 24 columns, and provides a larger minimum parallelization than a design with more than 24 columns.

- **Enhanced Layered Decoding**. The R=1/2 code is designed such that a row permutation of [0, 2, 4, 11, 6, 8, 10, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9] may be applied to the model matrix prior to layered decoding. After permutation, consecutive rows do not intersect within an iteration as well as between two iterations. For some layered decoder architectures, this feature can be used to effectively double R=1/2 throughput through pipelining.

LDPC codes offer similar or better performance than turbo codes, with the potential for lower decoder complexity. The defined LDPC code is designed to match the 802.16 OFDMA subchannel structure, and does not require puncturing or rate-matching operations to provide each code rate / block size.

For convenience, some of the specific code properties are summarized below.

Code rate	**1/2**	**2/3**	**3/4**
Model matrix size	12×24	8×24	6×24
Information portion	Irregular	Irregular	Regular
Maximum column weight	6	7	4
Method of modifying the shift sizes	Scale+floor	Modulo	Scale+floor

Simulation Results

Simulation results for rate 1/2, 2/3, and 3/4 code families are shown for AWGN and QPSK in Figures 1, 2, and 3, respectively. For each code rate, 19 *z* values ranging from 24 to 96 are shown, which correspond to 19 code lengths with *n* ranging from 576 to 2304. The simulations used a maximum of 50 iterations and generic floating-point belief propagation. The design targets were to have no floor down to 10^{-4} FER, and for the code performance to improve with larger code lengths. Fading channel results for the ITU-B channel and QPSK are shown in Figures 4, 5, and 6. Significant gains are provided over the convolutional code.

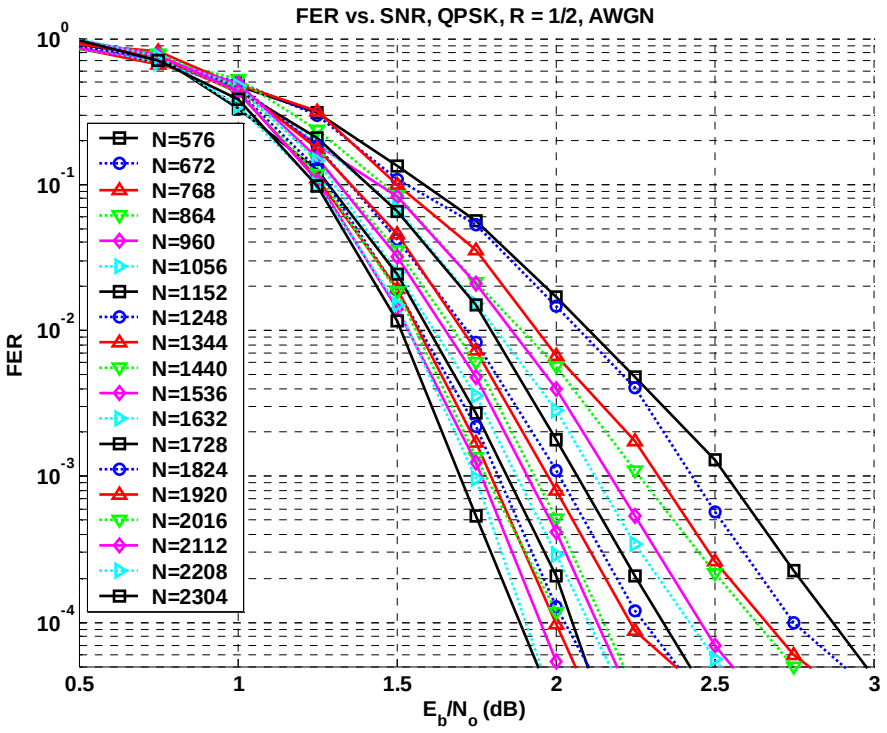

Figure 1. FER vs. E_b/N_0 (dB), QPSK, rate 1/2, AWGN channel.

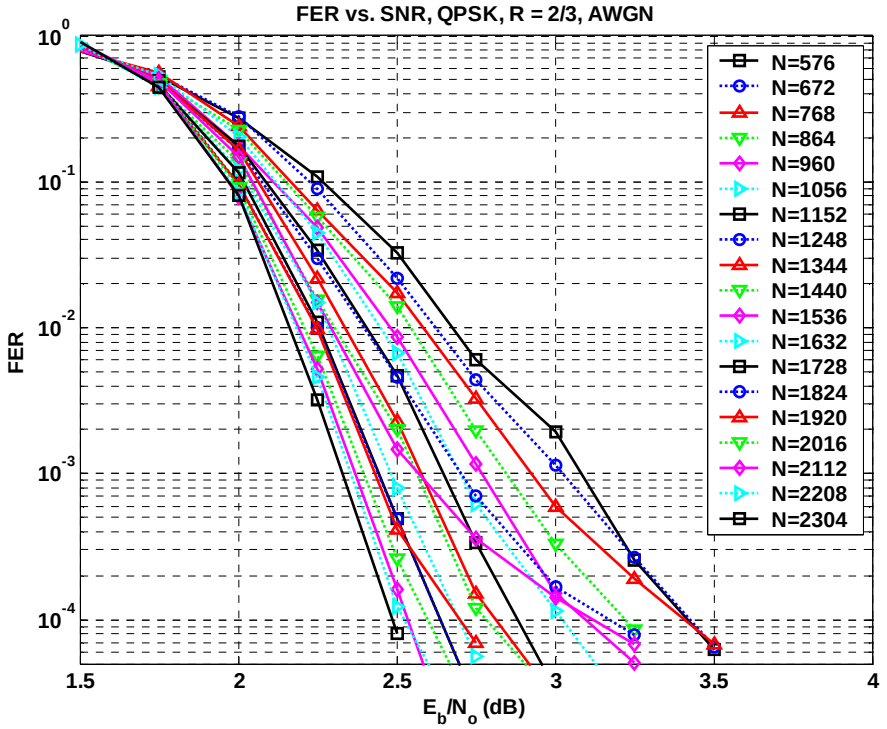

Figure 2. FER vs. E_b/N_0 (dB), QPSK, rate 2/3, AWGN channel.

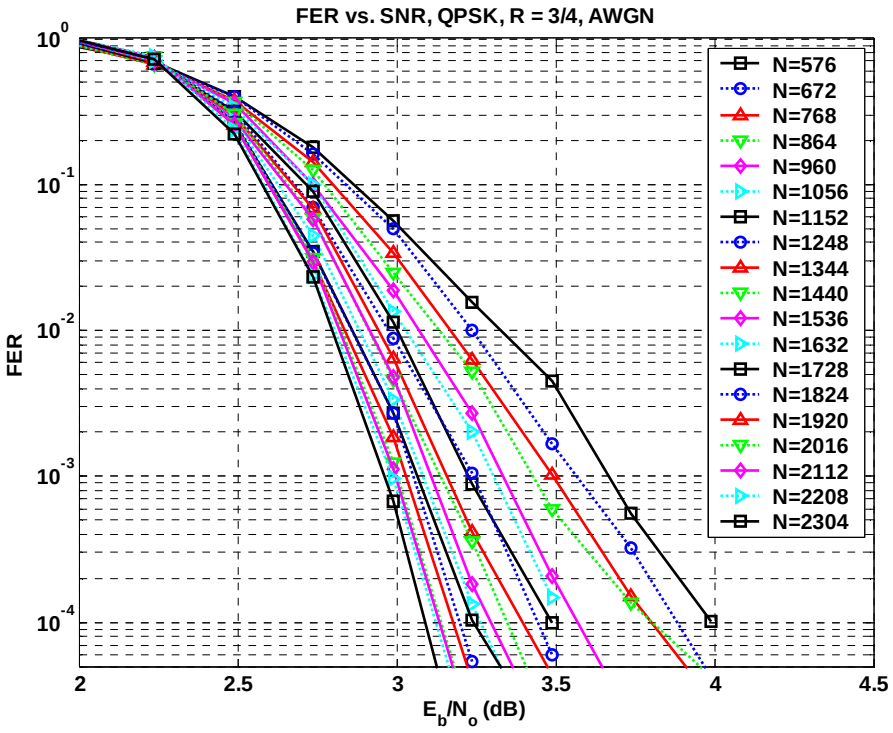

Figure 3. FER vs. E_b/N_0 (dB), QPSK, rate 3/4, AWGN channel.

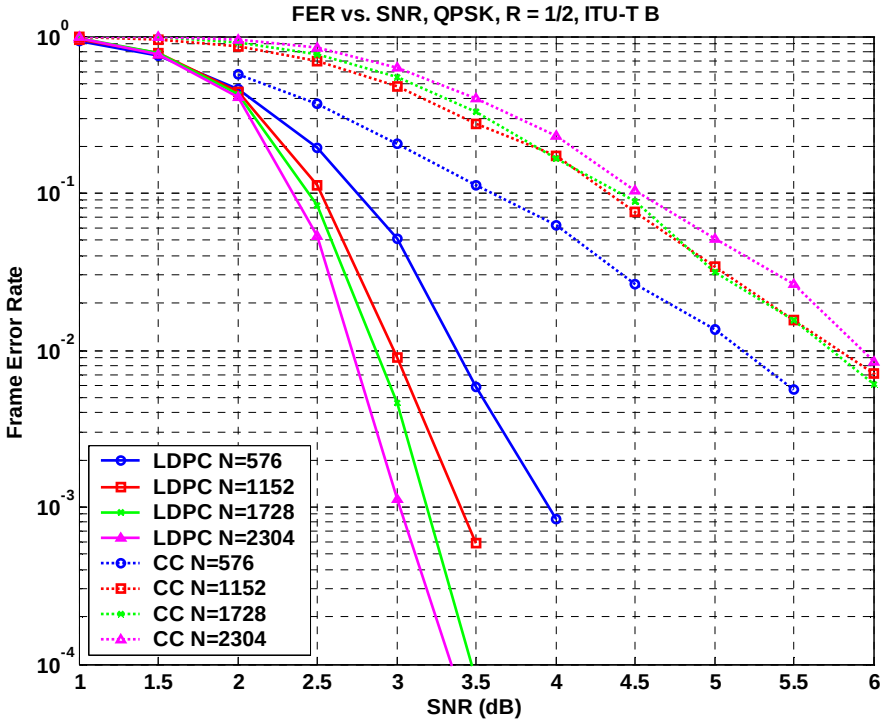

Figure 4. FER vs. SNR (dB), QPSK, rate 1/2, ITU-B channel.

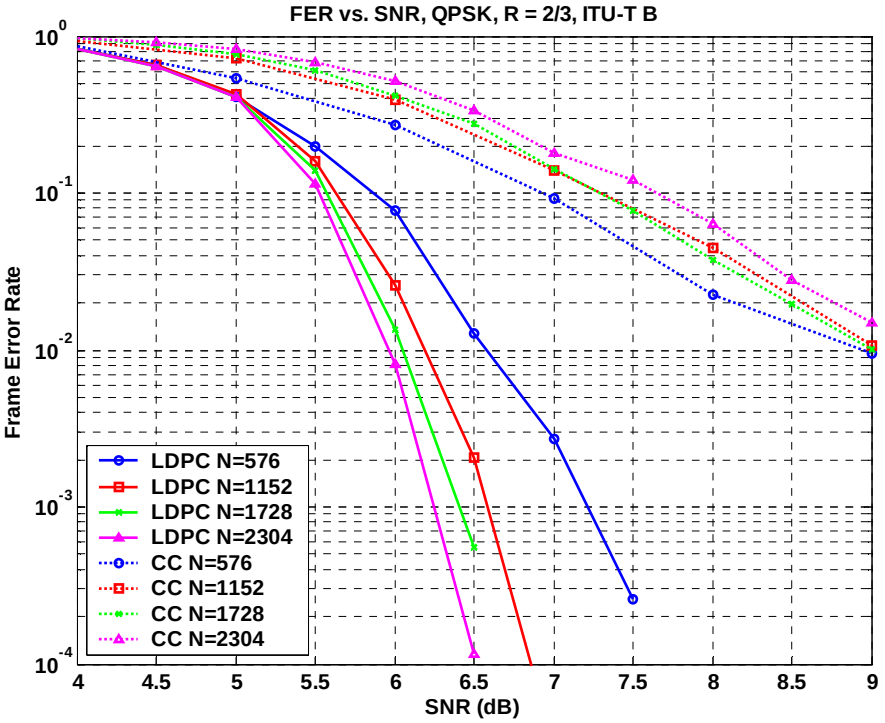

Figure 5. FER vs. SNR (dB), QPSK, rate 2/3, ITU-B channel.

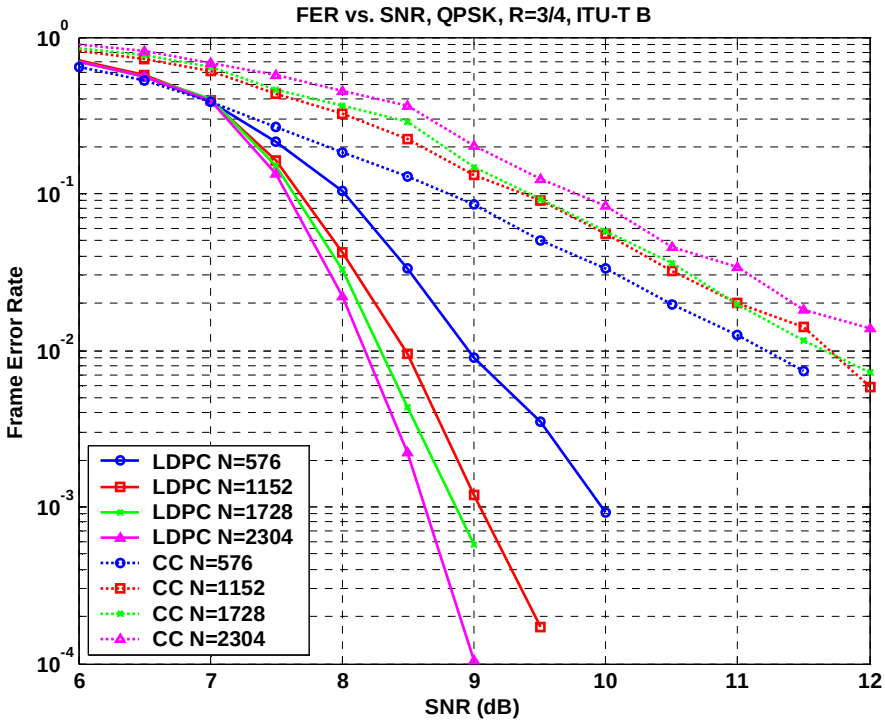

Figure 6. FER vs. SNR (dB), QPSK, rate 3/4, ITU-B channel.

Recommended Text Changes:

Modify the text in 802.16e_D5a as follows, adjusting the numbering as required:

<Delete the text “of scaling and shortening” in section 8.4.9.2.5.1, p. 364, line 22>

<Move the text between the section headings “Direct Encoding (Informative)” and “Method 1” (section 8.4.9.2.5.2 p. 365 line 35 to p366 line 9) to section 8.4.9.2.5.1 Code Description p. 364 line 50, immediately after the sentence “The base matrix $\mathbf{H}_b$ is partitioned into two sections …” Delete “For the two methods, described below” from the moved text.>

<Add the following text to the end of section 8.4.9.2.5.1 Code Description.>
A base model matrix is defined for the largest code length (n=2304) of each code rate. The set of shifts $\{p(i,j)\}$ in the base model matrix are used to determine the shift sizes for all other code lengths of the same code rate. Each base model matrix has n_b=24 columns, and the expansion factor z_f is equal to n/24 for code length n. For code length n=2304 the expansion factor is designated z_0=96.
For code rates 1/2 and 3/4, the shift sizes $\{p(f, i, j)\}$ for a code size corresponding to expansion factor z_f are derived from $\{p(i,j)\}$ by scaling $p(i,j)$ proportionally,

$$p(f,i,j)=\begin{cases} p(i,j), & p(i,j)\le 0 \\ \left\lfloor \dfrac{p(i,j)z_f}{z_0} \right\rfloor, & p(i,j)>0 \end{cases},$$

where $\lfloor x \rfloor$ denotes the flooring function which gives the nearest integer towards -∞.
For code rate 2/3, the shift sizes $\{p(f, i, j)\}$ for a code size corresponding to expansion factor z_f are derived from $\{p(i,j)\}$ by using a modulo function

$$p(f,i,j)=\begin{cases} p(i,j), & p(i,j)\le 0 \\ \mathrm{mod}\left(p(i,j), z_f\right), & p(i,j)>0 \end{cases}.$$

Rate 1/2:

```
-1 94 73 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 55 83 -1 -1  7  0 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1
-1 27 -1 -1 -1 22 79  9 -1 -1 -1 12 -1  0  0 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1
-1 -1 -1 24 22 81 -1 33 -1 -1 -1  0 -1 -1  0  0 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1
61 -1 47 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 65 25 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1  0  0 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1
-1 -1 39 -1 -1 -1 84 -1 -1 41 72 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1  0  0 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1
-1 -1 -1 -1 46 40 -1 82 -1 -1 -1 79  0 -1 -1 -1 -1  0  0 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1
-1 -1 95 53 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 14 18 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1  0  0 -1 -1 -1 -1
-1 11 73 -1 -1 -1  2 -1 -1 47 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1  0  0 -1 -1 -1
12 -1 -1 -1 83 24 -1 43 -1 -1 -1 51 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1  0  0 -1 -1
-1 -1 -1 -1 -1 94 -1 59 -1 -1 70 72 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1  0  0 -1
-1 -1  7 65 -1 -1 -1 -1 39 49 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1  0  0
43 -1 -1 -1 -1 66 -1 41 -1 -1 -1 26  7 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1  0
```

Rate 2/3:

```
 0  3  3 -1  2  7 -1 -1  0 -1  3 -1 -1  7  1 -1  1  0 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1
-1 -1 33 -1 68  2 -1  0 -1  2 42  3 -1 -1  2 -1 -1  0  0 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1
-1 -1  4  2 -1 81 -1 -1 47 -1 56 61  3 -1 71  2 -1 -1  0  0 -1 -1 -1 -1
-1 -1 19 40 -1 62  0 63 59 -1 -1 64 -1 49 30 -1 -1 -1 -1  0  0 -1 -1 -1
-1 28 70 -1 -1 -1 69 -1 74 -1 -1 30 12 -1 22 54  0 -1 -1 -1  0  0 -1 -1
-1 -1 66 -1 36 72 -1 21  4 33 -1  5 -1 92 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1  0  0 -1
57 83 -1 93 -1 45 -1 -1 77 -1 -1 68 -1 -1 80 76 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1  0  0
94 -1 22 -1 -1 46 12 -1 93 84 -1 38 62 -1 27 -1  1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1  0
```

Rate 3/4:

```
6  38  3 93 -1 -1 -1 30 70 -1 86 -1 37 38  4 11 -1 46 48  0 -1 -1 -1 -1
62 94 19 84 -1 92 78 -1 15 -1 -1 92 -1 45 24 32 30 -1 -1  0  0 -1 -1 -1
71 -1 55 -1 12 66 45 79 -1 78 -1 -1 10 -1 22 55 70 82 -1 -1  0  0 -1 -1
38 61 -1 66  9 73 47 64 -1 39 61 43 -1 -1 -1 -1 95 32  0 -1 -1  0  0 -1
-1 -1 -1 -1 32 52 55 80 95 22  6 51 24 90 44 20 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1  0  0
-1 63 31 88 20 -1 -1 -1  6 40 56 16 71 53 -1 -1 27 26 48 -1 -1 -1 -1  0
```

<Replace the contents of section 8.4.9.2.5.3 (p. 369 line 45 to p. 370 line 64) with the following text and table.>
The LDPC code flexibly supports different block sizes for each code rate through the use of an expansion factor. Each base model matrix has n_b=24 columns, and the expansion factor (*z* factor) is equal to *n*/24 for code length *n*. In each case, the number of information bits is equal to the code rate times the coded length *n*.

Table 316b – LDPC Block Sizes and Code Rates

n (bits)	*n* (bytes)	*z* factor	*k* (bytes)			Number of subchannels		
			R=1/2	R=2/3	R=3/4	QPSK	16QAM	64QAM
576	72	24	36	48	54	6	3	2
672	84	28	42	56	63	7		
768	96	32	48	64	72	8	4	
864	108	36	54	72	81	9		3
960	120	40	60	80	90	10	5	
1056	132	44	66	88	99	11		
1152	144	48	72	96	108	12	6	4
1248	156	52	78	104	117	13		
1344	168	56	84	112	126	14	7	
1440	180	60	90	120	135	15		5
1536	192	64	96	128	144	16	8	
1632	204	68	102	136	153	17		
1728	216	72	108	144	162	18	9	6
1824	228	76	114	152	171	19		

1920	240	80	120	160	180	20	10	
2016	252	84	126	168	189	21		7
2112	264	88	132	176	198	22	11	
2208	276	92	138	184	207	23		
2304	288	96	144	192	216	24	12	8