



Expansion factor: 5

[illegible]

For base graph 1,

$$K = 22Z_c$$

For base graph 2,

$$K = 10Z_c$$

Table 3.1: Sets of LDPC lifting size[1]

Set index (i_{LS})	Set of lifting sizes (Z_c)
0	2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256
1	3, 6, 12, 24, 48, 96, 192, 384
2	5, 10, 20, 40, 80, 160, 320
3	7, 14, 28, 56, 112, 224
4	9, 18, 36, 72, 144, 288
5	11, 22, 44, 88, 176, 352
6	13, 26, 52, 104, 208
7	15, 30, 60, 120, 240



5G NR base matrices

- Two base matrices
 - BG1: 46 x 68 and BG2: 42 x 52
- Block structure of base matrices

$A \ E \ O$
 $B \ C \ I$
- BG 1
 - A: 4 x 22, E: 4 x 4, O: 4 x 42 all zero
 - B: 42 x 22, C: 42 x 4, I: 42 x 42 identity
- BG 2
 - A: 4 x 10, E: 4 x 4, O: 4 x 38 all zero
 - B: 38 x 10, C: 38 x 4, I: 38 x 38 identity

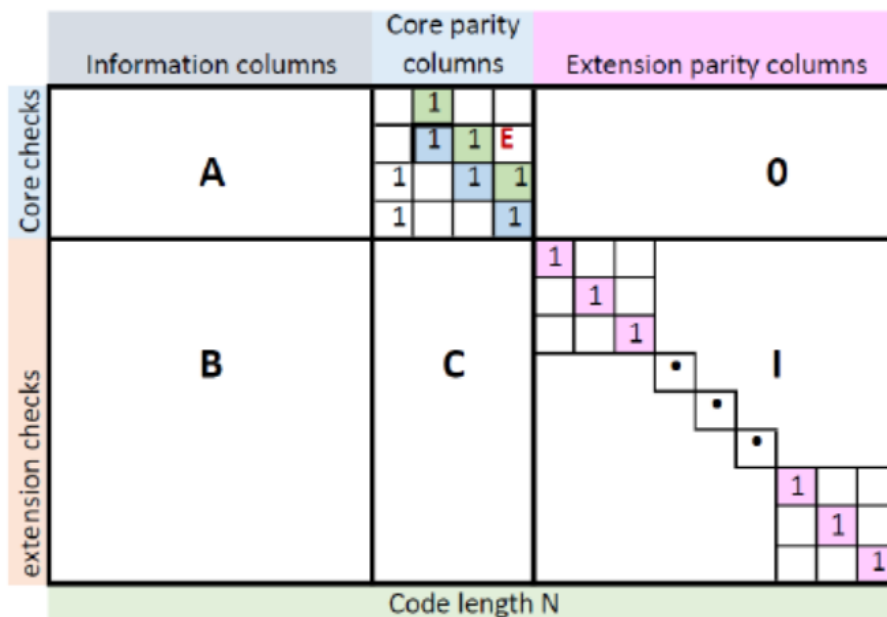


Figure 3.1: Base graphs block structure

A+E: high-rate base submatrix, information bit+ core parity bits

B: extension region, support IR-HARQ (incremental redundancy hybrid automatic repeat request)



Example: Base matrix entries

- 10 rows and 20 columns of BG2
 - $iLS = 3, j = 4, Zc = 48$

24	14	23	37	-1	-1	47	-1	-1	8	1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
5	-1	-1	12	19	12	19	8	29	31	-1	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
8	35	-1	46	47	-1	-1	-1	43	-1	0	-1	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
-1	41	6	-1	36	28	28	14	12	37	1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
8	16	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	5	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
41	42	-1	-1	-1	26	-1	27	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1
27	-1	-1	-1	-1	7	-1	31	-1	30	-1	17	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1
-1	7	-1	-1	-1	13	-1	9	-1	-1	-1	6	-1	37	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1
3	43	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	8	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1
-1	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	30	-1	40	35	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0



Example: Double-diagonal

Expansion: 5

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} I_1 & 0 & I_3 & I_1 & I_2 & I & 0 & 0 \\ I_2 & I & 0 & I_3 & 0 & I & I & 0 \\ 0 & I_4 & I_2 & I & I_1 & 0 & I & I \\ I_4 & I_1 & I & 0 & I_2 & 0 & 0 & I \end{bmatrix}$$

- I_k : identity matrix column-shifted k times
- Message: [m1 m2 m3 m4]
 - m1, m2, m3, m4: 5 bits each
- Codeword: [m1 m2 m3 m4 p1 p2 p3 p4]
 - p1, p2, p3, p4: 5 bits each



Double-diagonal encoding

- $H [m1 \ m2 \ m3 \ m4 \ p1 \ p2 \ p3 \ p4]^T = 0$
 - 1: $I_1 m1 + I_3 m3 + I_1 m4 + I_2 p1 + I p2 = 0$
 - 2: $I_2 m1 + I m2 + I_3 m3 + I p2 + I p3 = 0$
 - 3: $I_4 m2 + I_2 m3 + I m4 + I_1 p1 + I p3 + I p4 = 0$
 - 4: $I_4 m1 + I_1 m2 + I m3 + I_2 p1 + I p4 = 0$
- Adding all 4
 - $I_1 p1 = I_1 m1 + I_3 m3 + I_1 m4 + I_2 m1 + I m2 + I_3 m3 + I_4 m2 + I_2 m3 + I m4 + I_4 m1 + I_1 m2 + I m3$
 - Find $p1$ from above
- $p2$: use $p1$ in 1, $p3$: use $p2$ in 2, $p4$: use $p3$ in 3



Example: 5G base matrix

24	14	23	37	-1	-1	47	-1	-1	8	1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
5	-1	-1	12	19	12	19	8	29	31	-1	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
8	35	-1	46	47	-1	-1	-1	43	-1	0	-1	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
-1	41	6	-1	36	28	28	14	12	37	1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
8	16	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	5	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
41	42	-1	-1	-1	26	-1	27	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1
27	-1	-1	-1	-1	7	-1	31	-1	30	-1	17	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1
-1	7	-1	-1	-1	13	-1	9	-1	-1	-1	6	-1	37	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1
3	43	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	8	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-1
-1	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	30	-1	40	35	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0

- Message: $[m1 \ m2 \ \dots \ m10]$, each 48 bits
- Parity: $[p1 \ p2 \ p3 \ p4 \ p5 \ p6 \ \dots]$
- First four rows: use double-diagonal encoding to find $p1, p2, p3, p4$
- Row 5: $p5$, Row 6: $p6$, and so on