# 5G NR Base Station Fixed-point Algorithm Design (Receiver)

**Document Number:** 

Version Number: V0.1

Product: XXX1234/XXX123

Reference: 1

# 1 Scope

The present document describes the encode and decode of physical channels for 5G-NR.

## 2 References

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of the present document.

- [1] 3GPP TR 21.905: "Vocabulary for 3GPP Specifications".
- [2] 3GPP TS 38.201: "NR; Physical Layer General Description"
- [3] 3GPP TS 38.202: "NR; Services provided by the physical layer"
- [4] 3GPP TS 38.212: "NR; Multiplexing and channel coding"
- [5] 3GPP TS 38.213: "NR; Physical layer procedures for control "
- [6] 3GPP TS 38.214: "NR; Physical layer procedures for data "
- [7] 3GPP TS 38.215: "NR; Physical layer measurements"
- [8] 3GPP TS 38.104: "NR; Base Station (BS) radio transmission and reception"
- [9] void

# 3 Definitions, symbols and abbreviations

#### 3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the following definitions apply:

# 3.2 Symbols

For the purposes of the present document, the following symbols apply:

 $(k,l)_{p,\mu}$  Resource element with frequency-domain index k and time-domain index l for antenna

port p and subcarrier spacing configuration  $\mu$ ;

 $\Delta f$  Subcarrier spacing

 $\Delta f_{RA}$  Subcarrier spacing for random-access preambles

 $T_{\rm c}$  Basic time unit for NR;  $T_{\rm f}$  Radio frame duration;

## 3.3 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the following abbreviations apply:

FPGA Field Programmable Gate Array

BWP Bandwidth part

CCE Control channel element

DCI Downlink Control Information

DM-RS Demodulation reference signal

FR1 Frequency range 1 as defined in [8, TS 38.104]
FR2 Frequency range 2 as defined in [8, TS 38.104]

PBCH Physical broadcast channel

PDCCH Physical downlink control channel
PDSCH Physical downlink shared channel
PRACH Physical random-access channel

PRB Physical resource block

PSS Primary synchronization signal
PT-RS Phase-tracking reference signal
PUCCH Physical uplink control channel
PUSCH Physical uplink shared channel
REG Resource-element group
SRS Sounding reference signal

SSS Secondary synchronization signal

VRB Virtual resource block

## 4 Encode and decode of physical channels for 5G-NR

## 4.1 De Rate Matching

#### [1] LDPC De Rate matching

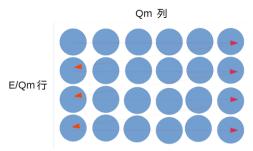
PUSCH User Data 需要经过解速率匹配之后,才可以提供给 LDPC 信道译码模块. 解速率匹配包括两个步骤:解交织和 Bit Selection 的逆过程;解交织相对来说比较简单,Bit Selection 的逆过程由于涉及 Ncb 的取值问题(Ncb<=N)和 NULL Bits 位置还原和填充,因此本算法说明书采取了"分类讨论"的思想,对可能出现的情形进行了详细的讨论、研究、总结和归纳.具体的实现细节请参见后续章节,由于时间有限,需要各位系统构架师和算法工程师给予审核和指导.

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#### [Step 1] Deinterleaving

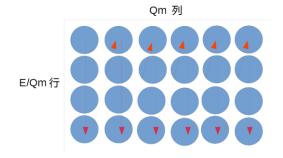
从 MPU 处理器侧获取上层参数:每个 Code Block 数据长度 E, 以及调制阶数 Qm. 这里需要明确:每个编码子块序列,数据长度都是(NL\*Qm)的整数倍.

将数据序列  $f_0, f_1, f_2, ..., f_{E-1}$  写入一个 E/Qm 行,Qm 列的矩阵空间,进行摆放,如图 所示:



随后再从 E/Qm 行,Qm 列的矩阵空间,将数据读出并写入新的序列

 $\overline{e_0}, e_1, e_2, ..., e_{E-1}$ , 如图所示:



完成 LDPC DeRateMatching 的第一个处理过程:解交织.特别注意,E和 Qm,两个参数直接来自于 ARM 处理器的配置

这个处理过程,需要使用一个 Dual Port SRAM, RTL 顶层可以表示为: module DualPortSRAM( input wire WriteClock,

input wire ReadClock,

input wire WriteEn,

input wire ReadEn,

input wire [W\_ADD\_W-1:0]WriteAddress,

input wire [R\_ADD\_W-1:0]ReadAddress,

input wire [W\_DATA\_W-1:0]WriteData,// Whether the data width is 1 ? output reg [R\_DATA\_W-1:0]ReadData // Whether the data width is 1 ? );

Endmodule

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双端口 SRAM,在数据写入的时候需要注意 WriteEn 和 WriteAddress 的控制,相对来说比较简单.

当 Code Block 解交织启动的时候,WriteEn=1'b1; 同时 WriteAddress 从 0 开始自增至 E-1,将 Code Block 数据写入 Dual Port SRAM.

为了保证解码的实时性,当 WriteAddress 自增至 E-Qm 的时候,ReadEn=1'b1; 同时 ReadAddress 按照如下规律进行自增操作,将数据依次读出,写入序列  $e_0, e_1, e_2, ..., e_{E-1}$ .

```
I=0;
J=0;
for(I=0;I<Qm;I++)
  for(J=0;J<E/Qm;J++))
    ReadAddress=I+J*Qm;
  end for
end for</pre>
```

## [Step 2] De Bit selection (Bit Selection 的逆过程)

这个步骤的目标是,尽最大努力来还原 LDPC Channel Coding 所生成的序列,然后提供给 LDPC 信道译码模块.

为什么是尽最大努力呢?个人感悟,这里面有两个要点:

[Point 1]信道编码所输出的序列,某些配置情形,并没有完全映射到物理信道.

The bit sequence after encoding  $d_0, d_1, d_2, ..., d_{N-1}$  from Subclause 5.3.2 is written into a circular buffer of length  $N_{cb}$  for the r-th coded block, where N is defined in Subclause 5.3.2.

For the 
$$r$$
-th code block, let  $N_{cb} = N$  if  $I_{LBRM} = 0$  and  $N_{cb} = \min(N, N_{ref})$  otherwise, where  $N_{ref} = \frac{TBS_{LBRM}}{C \cdot R_{LBRM}}$ 

 $R_{\rm LBRM} = 2/3$ ,  $TBS_{\rm LBRM}$  is determined according to Subclause 6.1.4.2 in [6, TS 38.214] for UL-SCH and Subclause 5.1.3.2 in [6, TS 38.214] for DL-SCH/PCH, assuming the following:

[Point 2]时域和频域上分配的资源 (Resource Block)受到限制,可用于传输用户数据 User Data 编码 Bits 数量 G,决定了编码子块(Code Block)的数据长度 E.

1f 
$$j \le C' - \text{mod}(G/(N_i \cdot Q_m), C') - 1$$

$$E_r = N_L \cdot Q_m \cdot \left| \frac{G}{N_L \cdot Q_m \cdot C'} \right|;$$

else

$$E_r = N_L \cdot Q_m \cdot \left[ \frac{G}{N_L \cdot Q_m \cdot C'} \right];$$

end if

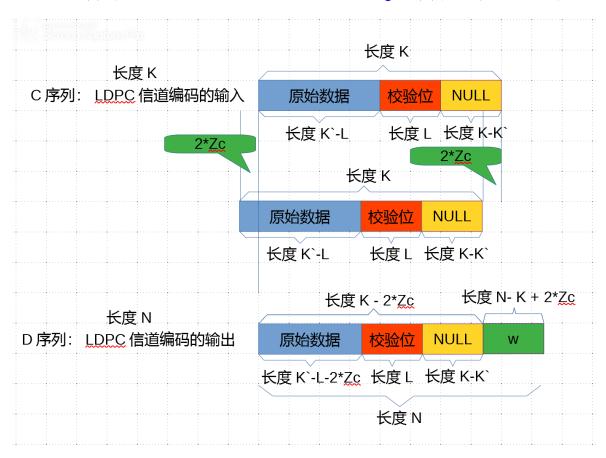
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#### 如下表格中的参数 Ncb, KO 直接来自于 ARM 处理器的配置

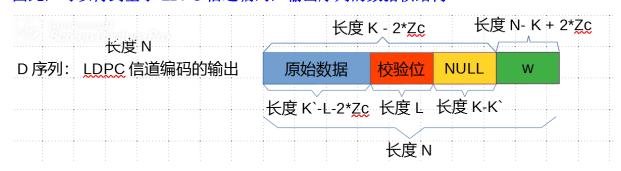
Table 5.4.2.1-2: Starting position of different redundancy versions,  $k_0$ 

rv <sub>id</sub>	$k_0$	
	LDPC base graph 1	LDPC base graph 2
0	0	0
1	$\left[\frac{17N_{cb}}{66Z_c}\right]\!Z_c$	$\left\lfloor \frac{13N_{cb}}{50Z_c} \right\rfloor Z_c$
2	$\left[\frac{33N_{cb}}{66Z_c}\right]Z_c$	$\left\lfloor \frac{25N_{cb}}{50Z_c} \right\rfloor Z_c$
3	$\left[\frac{56N_{cb}}{66Z_c}\right]\!Z_c$	$\left\lfloor \frac{43N_{cb}}{50Z_c} \right\rfloor \!\! Z_c$

#### 同时,非**常关键的**是需要分析 LDPC Channel Coding 整个编码过程,请您参见:

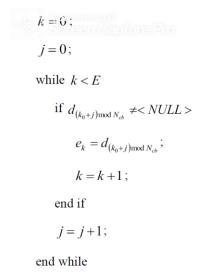


#### 因此,可以得到基于 LDPC 信道编码,输出序列的数据帧结构:

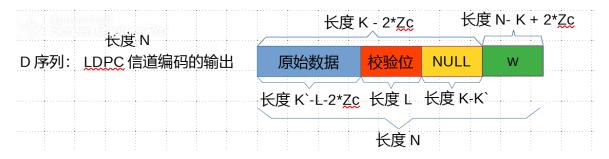


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#### 同时基于如下公式:



#### 我们就可以实现 Bit selection 的逆过程,需要分为 4 类进行讨论:



[Type 1] Ncb=N

1.1 如果 K0 地址位于 NULL 字段之内的话 , (K`-2Zc) <= K0 < (K-2Zc)

```
if x 位于 NULL 字段 , (K`-2Zc) <= x < (K-2Zc) 序列 d(x)=NULL;

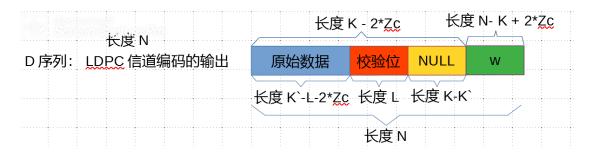
Else if( x >= (K-2*Zc) )
    If( (x - (K-2*Zc)) < E )
        序列 d(x)=e(x - (K-2*Zc));
    Else
        序列 d(x)=NULL;

Else if( x < (K`-2*Zc) )
    If( (x + N - K + 2*Zc) < E )
        序列 d(x)=e(x + (N - K + 2*Zc));

Else
        序列 d(x)=NULL;
```

```
1.2 如果 K0 地址位于 NULL 字段之前的话 , K0 < (K`-2Zc)
     if x 位于 NULL 字段, (K`-2Zc) <= x < (K-2Zc)
       序列 d(x)=NULL;
     Else if (x < K0)
       If (x + K' - K0 + N - K) < E
         序列 d(x)=e(x + K` - K0 + N - K);
       Else
         序列 d(x)=NULL;
     Else if ( ( x \ge K0 ) && (x < K^-2Zc)
       If (x - K0) < E
         序列 d(x)=e(x - K0);
       Else
         序列 d(x)=NULL;
     Else if (x > K-2Zc)
       If (x + K' - K0 - K) < E
         序列 d(x)=e(x + K` - K0 - K);
       Else
         序列 d(x)=NULL;
1.3
     如果 K0 地址位于 NULL 字段之后的话, K0 >= (K-2Zc)
     if x 位于 NULL 字段, (K`-2Zc) <= x < (K-2Zc)
       序列 d(x)=NULL;
     Else if( x \ge K0 )
       If (x - K0) < E
         序列 d(x)=e(x - K0);
       Else
         序列 d(x)=NULL;
     Else if (x < K'-2Zc)
       If (x + N - K0) < E
         序列 d(x)=e(x + N-K0);
       Else
         序列 d(x)=NULL;
     Else if (x >= K-2Zc) & (x < K0)
       If (x + K' - K0 + N - K) < E
         序列 d(x)=e(x + K` - K0 + N - K);
       Else
         序列 d(x)=NULL;
```

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[Type 2] Ncb<N,如果 Ncb>(K-2Zc)的话,那么这个时候的处理方式只需要将上述 Type 1 公式里面的 N 替换为 Ncb 即可.

特别注意: 序列 d(x),x 的取值范围仅仅是 0<=x<Ncb, 取值范围之外的话 d(x)=NULL.

[Type 3] Ncb<N,如果(K`-2Zc) < Ncb <= (K-2Zc)的话,这个时候的处理方式是:

特别注意: 序列 d(x),x 的取值范围仅仅是 0<=x<Ncb, 取值范围之外的话 d(x)=NULL.

3.1 如果 K0 地址位于 NULL 字段之内的话, (K`-2Zc) <= K0 < (K-2Zc)

```
if x 位于 NULL 字段, (K`-2Zc) <= x < (K-2Zc) 
序列 d(x)=NULL;
Else if( x >= (K-2*Zc) )
序列 d(x)=NULL;
Else if( x < (K`-2*Zc) )
If( x< E )
序列 d(x)=e(x);
Else
序列 d(x)=NULL;
```

3.2 如果 K0 地址位于 NULL 字段之前的话, K0 < (K`-2Zc)

```
if x 位于 NULL 字段, (K`-2Zc) <= x < (K-2Zc) 序列 d(x)=NULL;

Else if((x>= K0) &&(x < K`-2Zc))

If((x - K0) < E)

序列 d(x)=e(x - K0);

Else

序列 d(x)=NULL;

Else if(x < K0)

If((x + K` - 2Zc - K0) < E)
```

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```
序列 d(x)=e(x + K` - 2Zc - K0);
Else
序列 d(x)=NULL;
```

[Type 4] Ncb<N,如果 Ncb <= (K`-2Zc)的话,这个时候的处理方式是:

特别注意: 序列 d(x),x 的取值范围仅仅是 0<=x<Ncb, 取值范围之外的话 d(x)=NULL.

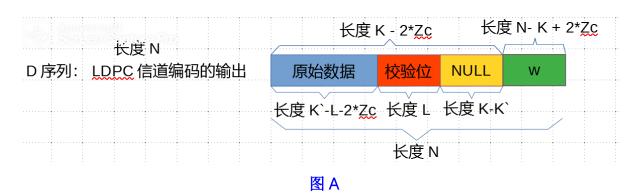
4.1 显然 K0 地址, 只能位于 NULL 字段之前, K0 < (K`-2Zc)

```
if((x>= K0)&&(x<K`-2Zc))
    If((x-K0)<E)
    序列 d(x)=e(x-K0);
    Else
    序列 d(x)=NULL;
Else if(x<K0)
    If((x+K`-2Zc-K0)<E)
    序列 d(x)=e(x+K`-2Zc-K0);
Else
    序列 d(x)=NULL;
```

至此,针对 PUSCH 数据信道,所实施的**解速率匹配处理已经完成**,尽最大努力还原了 LDPC Channel Coding 所生成的序列,然后将其提供给 LDPC 信道译码模块,进行后续处理.

上述推导过程,基于如下研究工作:

- [1] 分析和熟悉 LDPC 信道编码的过程,重点关注输出序列的数据帧结构(图 A)
- [2] 分析和掌握 LDPC 数据信道速率匹配的过程(图B),进行逆向剖析.



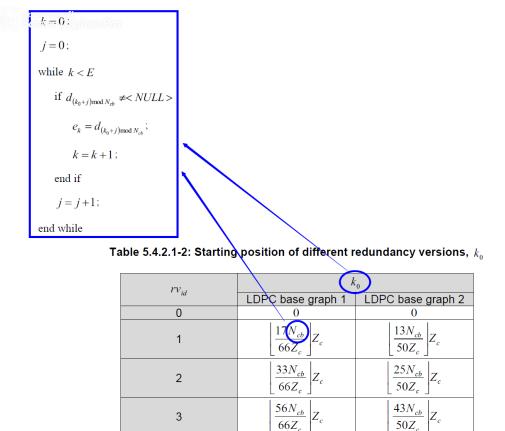


图 B

 $66Z_c$ 

仔细研究 LDPC Channel Coding 过程,可以看到有用数据里面,起始 2Zc Bits 的 信息直接删除了,并没有映射至物理传输信道;但是没有关系,LDPC 信道译码阶段, 被删除的信息可以得到恢复? //需要各位系统构架师和算法工程师给予审核和确认.

```
For a code block encoded by LDPC, the following encoding procedure applies:
   1) Find the set with index i_{LS} in Table 5.3.2-1 which contains Z_c
   2) for k = 2Z_c to K - 1
       if c_k \neq < NULL >
           d_{k-2Z_c} = c_k;
       else
          c_k = 0;
           d_{k-2Z_c}=< NULL>;
       end if
   end for
```

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