组会报告

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1 工作内容

- 1. 学习 High-Throughput Multi-Core LDPC Decoders Based on x86 Processor。
- 2. 学习相关代码。

2 论文对 layered-ms 算法的改进

2.1 原数据结构

```
int t_{deg_cn[n-k]} = \{ 4, 3, 4, 3, 4 \};
                                                             2
                                                             3
unsigned short indicies[ ] = {
       0, 1, 2, 3, // VN nodes for C0
                                                             4
       3, 4, 5, // VN nodes for C1
1, 4, 6, 7, // VN nodes for C2
                                                             5
                                                             6
       0, 3, 6, // VN nodes for C3
                                                             7
       0, 2, 3, 6 // VN nodes for C4
                                                             8
                                                             9
};
                                                             10
// decoder description (init + iteration loop)
                                                             11
for (n=0; n< C; n++)
                                                             12
  unsigned char deg_cn = t_deg_cn[n];
                                                             13
  14
                                                             15
                                                             16
// end of decoding process description (hard decision)
                                                             17
```

图 1: Naive decoder kernel description using constant arrays

空间占用情况:

$$\Delta = 4 \times n + 4 \times m + 2 \times m + (n - k). \tag{1}$$

2.2 msg 类型优化

从 float 变成 int8_t 空间占用情况:

$$\Delta = n + m + 2 \times m + (n - k). \tag{2}$$

2.3 基于交织的并行计算

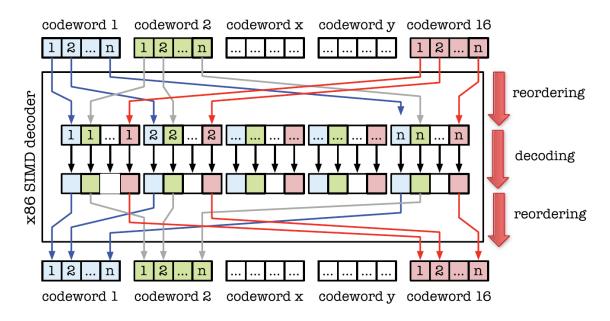


图 2: Data interleaving and desinterleaving processes

空间占用情况:

$$\Delta = q \times n + q \times m + 2 \times m + (n - k). \tag{3}$$

2.4 重新排布校验矩阵



图 3: CN Computation Reordering

空间占用情况:

$$\Delta = q \times n + q \times m + 2 \times m. \tag{4}$$

2.5 其他

- 1. 预先计算好 En 地址;
- 2. 使用最新的指令集;
- 3. 多核计算。

3 代码学习

Algorithm 1. Horizontal TDMP Min-Sum algorithm

```
1: Kernel 1: Initialization
 2: for all m \in C, n \in \Psi(m) do
         L_{mn}^{(0)}=0
 4: end for
 5: \triangleright Process iter_max decoding iterations
 6: for all t = 1 \rightarrow (iter\_max) do
          Kernel 2: For each check node in the code
 8:
          for all m \in C do
 9:
             \triangleright Compute L_{nm} message
             for all n \in \Psi(m) do
L_{nm}^{(t)} = E_n - L_{mn}^{(t-1)}
10:
11:
12:
             end for
             \triangleright Compute L_{mn} message
13:
             for all n \in \Psi(m) do
14:
                \begin{aligned} sign(L^t_{mn}) &= \left[\prod_{(n' \in \Psi(m)/n)} sign(L^{(t)}_{n'm})\right] \\ |L^t_{mn}| &= \left[\min_{(n' \in \Psi(m)/n)} |L^{(t)}_{n'm}|\right] \end{aligned}
15:
16:
17:
             end for
             \triangleright Immediately update E_n
18:
19:
             for all n \in \Psi(m) do
                    E_n = L_{nm}^t + L_{mn}^t
20:
21:
          end for
22:
23: end for
24: Kernel 3: Hard decision
25: for all n \in V do
         \hat{c}_n = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } E_n \le 0\\ 1 & \text{if } E_n > 0 \end{cases}
27: end for
```

4 存在问题

5 下阶段计划

- 1. 使程序正常运行;
- 2. 尝试与原仿真程序结合。