

Quantized Polar Code Decoders: Analysis and Design

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- → Lower energy consumption
- → Cheaper device production



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- Low-complexity mitigation schemes:
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 - → Expected path metric updates
- \rightarrow Sizable gains, particularly for low code rates



Preliminaries









Uniform quantization $f_{Q(3,\delta)}$: $\mathcal{L}_3 \triangleq \{-1, 0, +1\} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}$





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 $\text{Other quantization:} \quad \mathcal{L}_7 \triangleq \{0,\pm 1,\pm 2,\pm 3\} \subseteq \mathbb{Z} \quad \mathcal{L}_\infty \triangleq \mathbb{R}$



$$\mathbf{c} = \mathbf{G}\mathbf{u}$$
 $\mathbf{G} = \mathbf{F}^{\otimes m} \mathbf{P}_m^{(\text{bitrev})}$ $\mathbf{F} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $n = 2^m$

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PC Basics & SC Decoding [Stolte 2002] [Arikan 2009]



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Path metric: $PM = f_{PM}(\lambda_0, \hat{u}_0) + f_{PM}(\lambda_1, \hat{u}_1)$

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Compute $\lambda_{011} \equiv \lambda_3$ (under all-zero codeword assumption):

Y_0 Y_1 Y_2 Y_3 Y_4 Y_5 Y_6 Y_7











SC List Decoding [Tal and Vardy 2015] [Balatsoukas-Stimming et al. 2015] List size L = 2:

 $\mathsf{PM}^{\emptyset} = 0$

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3Q Decoding





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- → Use statistical reliability info in *expected path metric updates*!



Mitigation Techniques



Maximum-Likelihood among List: n = 128



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$$\updownarrow$$

W W W W W W W











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Validation / Robustness























Check nodes:



Check nodes:

Variable nodes:









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Future Work

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- Interactions with outer codes (e.g., parity-checks)

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Thank you!

J. Neu, "Quantized Polar Code Decoders: Analysis and Design", Master's thesis at Technical University of Munich, September 2018, arXiv:1902.10395



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