TSGR1#11(00)0292

TSG-RAN Working Group1 meeting #11 San Diego, USA, February 29 – March 3, 2000

Agenda item:

Source: NTT DoCoMo and NEC

Title: Addition of padding function for smaller Turbo coding block

Document for: Decision

Introduction

This document includes CRs on addition of padding function for Turbo coding block with smaller sizes of less than 40-bit and this addition was agreed in R1 #10 meeting [1], followed by the agreement on the extension of Turbo code internal interleaver[2]. The proposed padding function is put in the bit filler function of the current code block segmentation and is commonly added to both TS25.212 and TS25.222.

References

- [1] Ad hoc 5, "Ad hoc 5 meeting report on 1-20-00", TSGR1#10(00)0155
- [2] NTT DoCoMo and Nortel Networks, "Modification of Turbo code internal interleaver", TSGR1#10(00)0160

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Document R1-00-0292 e.g. for 3GPP use the format TP-99xxx or for SMG, use the format P-99-xxx

| | CHANGE REQUEST Please see embedded help file at the bottom of this page for instructions on how to fill in this form correctly | ۲. | |
|---|---|----|--|
| | 25.212 CR 057 Current Version: 3.1.1 | | |
| GSM (AA.BB) or 3G (AA.BBB) specification number ↑ | | | |
| For submission to: RAN #7 for approval X strategic (for SMG use only) | | | |
| F | Form: CR cover sheet, version 2 for 3GPP and SMG The latest version of this form is available from: ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/Information/CR-Form-v2.dc | С | |
| Proposed chan (at least one should be | | | |
| Source: | NTT DoCoMo and NEC 25-Feb-2000 | | |
| Subject: | Addition of padding function for smaller Turbo coding block | | |
| Work item: | | | |
| (only one category shall be marked | F Correction A Corresponds to a correction in an earlier release B Addition of feature C Functional modification of feature D Editorial modification Release 96 Release 97 Release 98 Release 99 Release 00 | , | |
| Reason for change: | Addition of padding function for smaller Turbo coding block size of less than 40-bit and editorial changes | | |
| Clauses affecte | ed: 4.2.2.2 of TS25.212 | | |
| Other specs affected: | Other 3G core specifications → List of CRs: Other GSM core specifications → List of CRs: MS test specifications → List of CRs: BSS test specifications → List of CRs: O&M specifications → List of CRs: | | |
| Other comments: | | | |

4.2.2.1 Concatenation of transport blocks

The bits input to the transport block concatenation are denoted by $b_{im1}, b_{im2}, b_{im3}, \dots, b_{imB_i}$ where i is the TrCH number, m is the transport block number, and B_i is the number of bits in each block (including CRC). The number of transport blocks on TrCH i is denoted by M_i . The bits after concatenation are denoted by $x_{i1}, x_{i2}, x_{i3}, \dots, x_{iX_i}$, where i is the TrCH number and $X_i = M_i B_i$. They are defined by the following relations:

$$x_{ik} = b_{i1k} k = 1, 2, ..., B_i$$

$$x_{ik} = b_{i,2,(k-B_i)} k = B_i + 1, B_i + 2, ..., 2B_i$$

$$x_{ik} = b_{i,3,(k-2B_i)} k = 2B_i + 1, 2B_i + 2, ..., 3B_i$$
...
$$x_{ik} = b_{i,M_i,(k-(M_i-1)B_i)} k = (M_i - 1)B_i + 1, (M_i - 1)B_i + 2, ..., M_iB_i$$

4.2.2.2 Code block segmentation

Segmentation of the bit sequence from transport block concatenation is performed if $X_i > Z$. The code blocks after segmentation are of the same size. The number of code blocks on TrCH i is denoted by C_i . If the number of bits input to the segmentation, X_i , is not a multiple of C_i , filler bits are added to the last block. The filler bits are transmitted and they are always set to 0. The maximum code block sizes are:

convolutional coding: Z = 504 turbo coding: Z = 5114 no channel coding: Z = unlimited

The bits output from code block segmentation are denoted by $o_{ir1}, o_{ir2}, o_{ir3}, \dots, o_{irK_i}$, where i is the TrCH number, r is the code block number, and K_i is the number of bits.

Number of code blocks: $C_i = \epsilon X_i / Z \hat{\mathbf{u}}$

Number of bits in each code block:

if
$$X_i < 40$$
 and Turbo coding is used, then
$$K_i = 40$$
else
$$K_i = eX_i / C_i \hat{\mathbf{u}}$$
end if

Number of filler bits: $Y_i = C_i K_i - X_i$

$$\underbrace{\text{Fif } X_i \leq Z, \text{ then}}_{o_{i1k}} = x_{ik}, \quad k = 1, 2, ..., K_i - Y_i$$

$$\underline{-o_{i1k}} = 0 \quad k = (K_i - Y_i) + 1, (K_i - Y_i) + 2, ..., K_i$$

$$\underline{\text{end if}}_{\text{and } K_i = X_i}.$$

$$\underbrace{\text{Fif } X_i \geq_{\geq} Z, \text{ then}}_{o_{i1k}} = x_{ik} \quad k = 1, 2, ..., K_i$$

$$o_{i2k} = x_{i,(k+K_i)} \quad k = 1, 2, ..., K_i$$

$$o_{i3k} = x_{i,(k+2K_i)} k = 1, 2, ..., K_i$$

. . .

$$o_{iC_ik} = x_{i(k+(C_i-1)K_i)}$$
 $k = 1, 2, ..., K_i - Y_i$

$$o_{iC_ik} = 0 \ k = (K_i - Y_i) + 1, (K_i - Y_i) + 2, ..., K_i K_i$$

end if

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|--|---|--|--|
| | 25.222 CR 028 Current Version: 3.1.1 | | |
| GSM (AA.BB) or 3G (AA.BBB) specification number ↑ ↑ CR number as allocated by MCC support team | | | |
| For submission to: RAN #7 for approval X strategic non-strategic use only) | | | |
| Proposed char (at least one should be | | | |
| Source: | NTT DoCoMo and NEC 25-Feb-2000 | | |
| Subject: | Addition of padding function for smaller Turbo coding block | | |
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| Reason for change: | Addition of padding function for smaller Turbo coding block size of less than 40-bit and editorial changes | | |
| Clauses affecte | ed: 4.2.2.2 of TS25.222 | | |
| Other specs affected: | Other 3G core specifications Other GSM core specifications MS test specifications BSS test specifications O&M specifications O&M specifications → List of CRs: | | |
| Other comments: | | | |

4.2.2 Transport block concatenation and code block segmentation

All transport blocks in a TTI are serially concatenated. If the number of bits in a TTI is larger than the maximum size of a code block , then code block segmentation is performed after the concatenation of the transport blocks. The maximum size of the code blocks depends on whether convolutional, turbo coding or no coding is used for the TrCH.

4.2.2.1 Concatenation of transport blocks

The bits input to the transport block concatenation are denoted by $b_{im1}, b_{im2}, b_{im3}, \dots, b_{imB_i}$ where i is the TrCH number, m is the transport block number, and B_i is the number of bits in each block (including CRC). The number of transport blocks on TrCH i is denoted by M_i . The bits after concatenation are denoted by $x_{i1}, x_{i2}, x_{i3}, \dots, x_{iX_i}$, where i is the TrCH number and $X_i = M_i B_i$. They are defined by the following relations:

$$x_{ik} = b_{i1k}$$
 $k = 1, 2, ..., B_i$
 $x_{ik} = b_{i,2,(k-B_i)}$ $k = B_i + 1, B_i + 2, ..., 2B_i$
 $x_{ik} = b_{i,3,(k-2B_i)}$ $k = 2B_i + 1, 2B_i + 2, ..., 3B_i$
...
$$x_{ik} = b_{i,M_i,(k-(M_i-1)B_i)}$$
 $k = (M_i - 1)B_i + 1, (M_i - 1)B_i + 2, ..., M_iB_i$

4.2.2.2 Code block segmentation

NOTE: It is assumed that filler bits are set to 0.

Segmentation of the bit sequence from transport block concatenation is performed if $X_i > Z$. The code blocks after segmentation are of the same size. The number of code blocks on TrCH i is denoted by C_i . If the number of bits input to the segmentation, X_i , is not a multiple of C_i , filler bits are added to the last block. The filler bits are transmitted and they are always set to 0. The maximum code block sizes are:

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convolutional coding: Z = 504 turbo coding: Z = 5114 no channel coding: Z = unlimited
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The bits output from code block segmentation are denoted by $o_{ir1}, o_{ir2}, o_{ir3}, \dots, o_{irK_i}$, where *i* is the TrCH number, *r* is the code block number, and K_i is the number of bits.

Number of code blocks: $C_i = \hat{e}X_i/Z\hat{u}$

Number of bits in each code block:

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\frac{\text{if } X_i < 40 \text{ and Turbo coding is used, then}}{K_i = 40} \frac{\text{else}}{K_i = \text{\'e}X_i / C_i \hat{\textbf{u}}} \frac{\text{end if}}{\text{end if}}
```

Number of filler bits: $Y_i = C_i K_i - X_i$

 $\begin{aligned} & \underbrace{\text{Fif } X_i \leq Z, \text{ then}} \\ & o_{i1k} = x_{ik}, \quad \underline{k = 1, 2, ..., K_i - Y_i} \\ & \underline{\hspace{1cm} o_{i1k} = 0 \quad \underline{k = (K_i - Y_i) + 1, (K_i - Y_i) + 2, ..., K_i}} \end{aligned}$

end if

and $K_{i} = X_{i}$.

 $\underline{\operatorname{Ii}}f X_i \stackrel{\mathbf{3}}{\longrightarrow} Z$, then

$$o_{i1k} = x_{ik}$$
 $k = 1, 2, ..., K_i$

$$o_{i2k} = x_{i,(k+K_i)}$$
 $k = 1, 2, ..., K_i$

$$o_{i3k} = x_{i,(k+2K_i)} k = 1, 2, ..., K_i$$

...

$$o_{iC_ik} = x_{i(k+(C_i-1)K_i)}$$
 $k = 1, 2, ..., K_i - Y_i$

$$o_{iC_ik} = 0 \ k = (K_i - Y_i) + 1, (K_i - Y_i) + 2, ..., K_i$$

end if