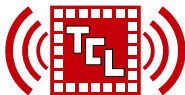


On Metric Sorting for Successive Cancellation List Decoding of Polar Codes

Alexios Balatsoukas-Stimming,¹ Mani Bastani Parizi,² Andreas Burg¹

1: Telecommunications Circuits Laboratory, EPFL

2: Information Theory Laboratory, EPFL



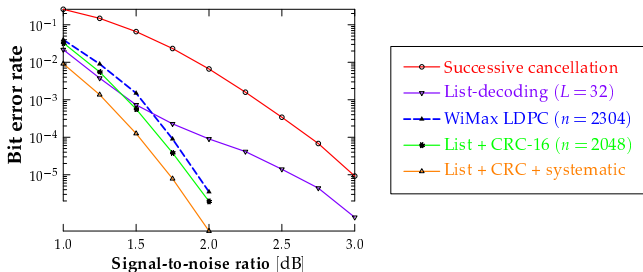
ISCAS 2015, Lisbon

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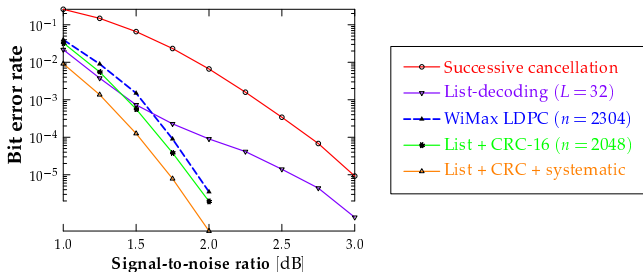
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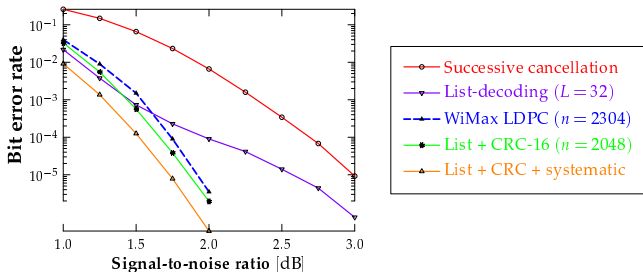


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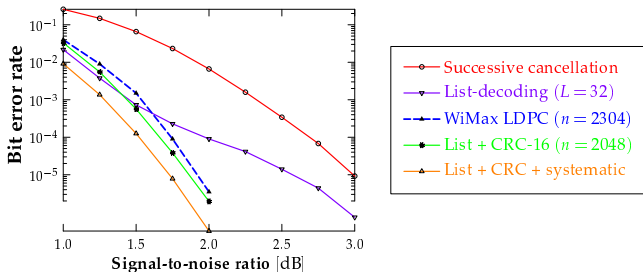


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- Main step of SCL decoding: **choose L best paths out of $2L$ possible ones**:
 - Each tentative path is associated with a **metric**
 - The list of $2L$ path metrics is **sorted**.
 - **First L metrics in the sorted list** correspond to the surviving paths.

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Different list size → **Different** optimal sorter choice

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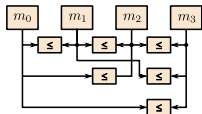
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- We don't need to sort the entire list.
It is sufficient to find a sorted list of the L smallest elements of the list.

- **Radix- $2L$ sorter**

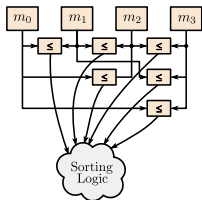
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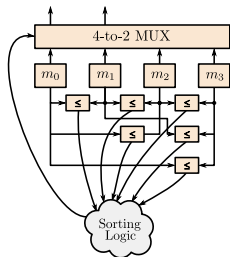
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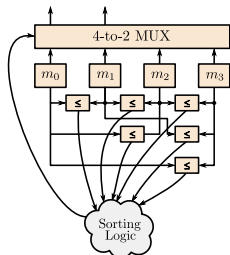
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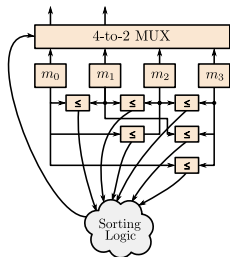
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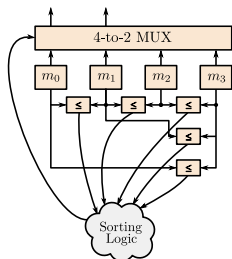
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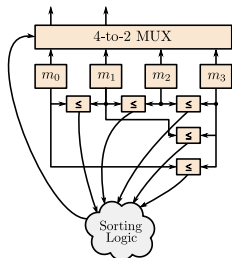
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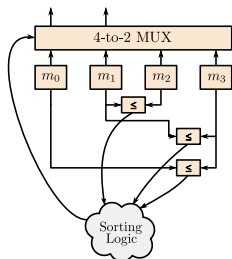
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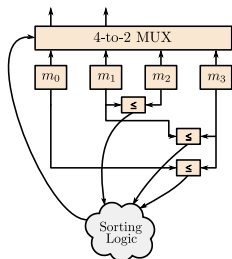
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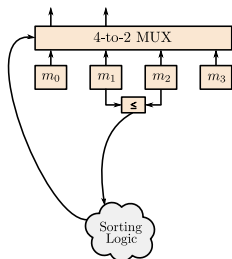


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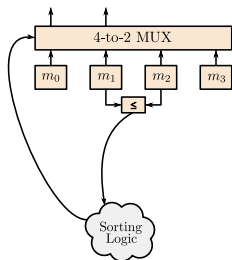


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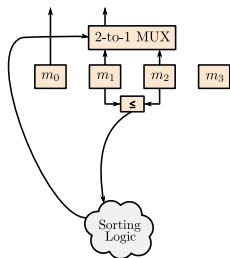


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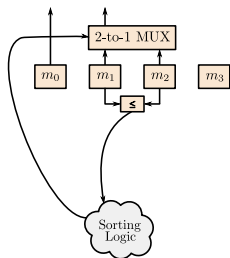


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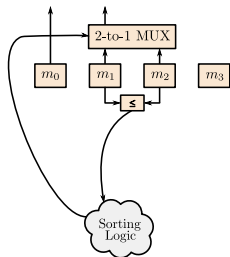
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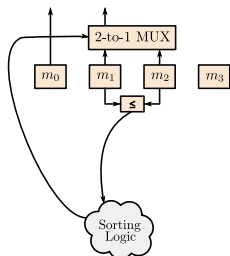
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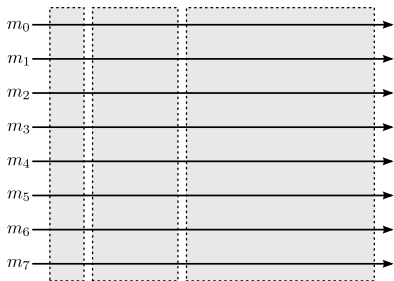
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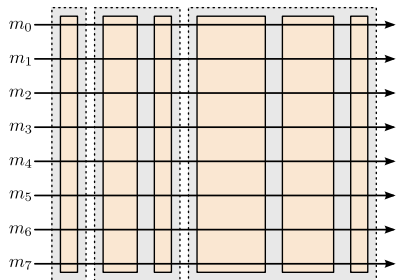
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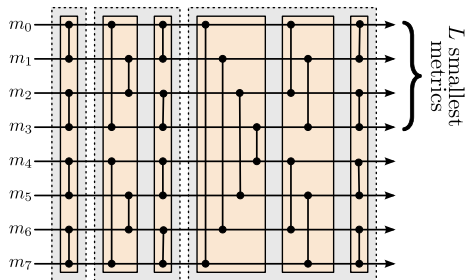
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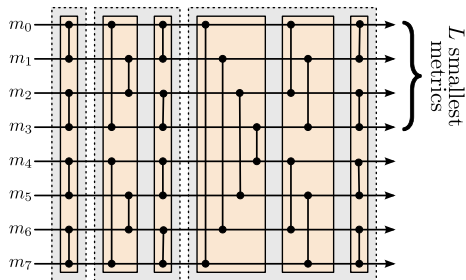
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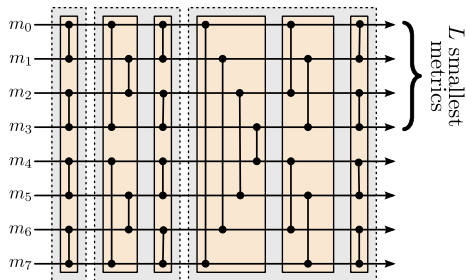
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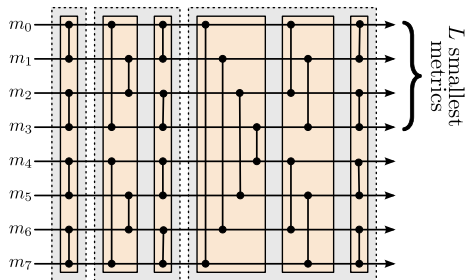
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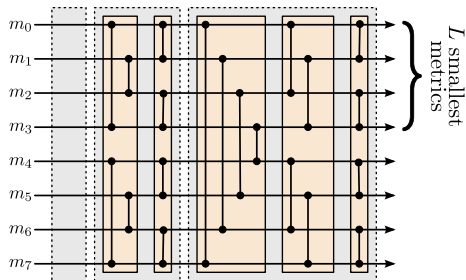
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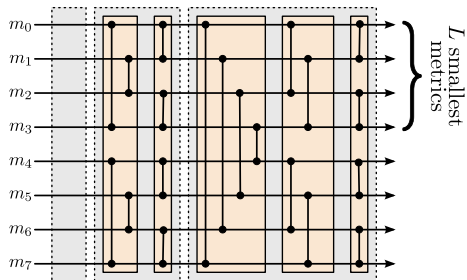
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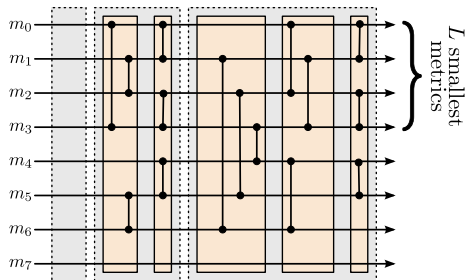
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- Consists of $(\log L + 1)$ **superstages**.
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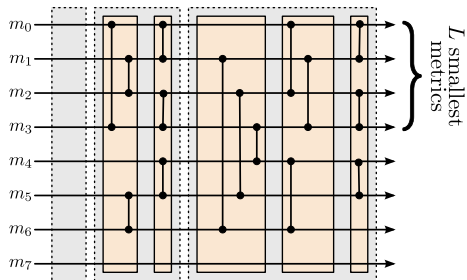
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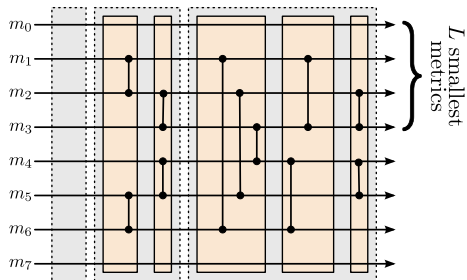
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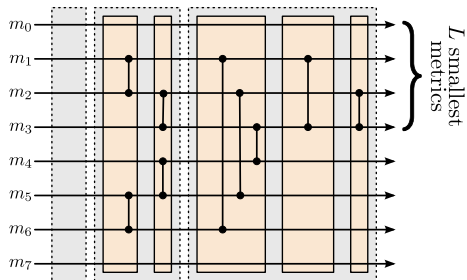
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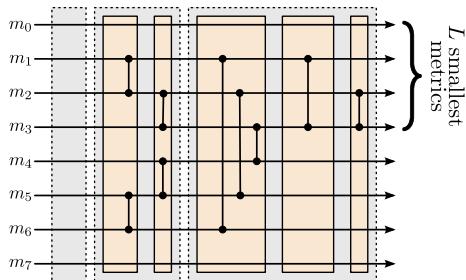
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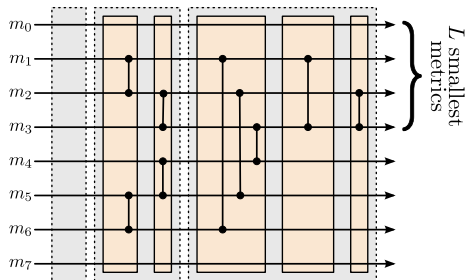
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- m_{2L-1} never in L smallest
- m_0 always smallest

- **Critical path** proportional to total stages: $\frac{1}{2}(\log L + 1)(\log L + 2) - 1$.
- **Area** proportional to total CAS units: $(\frac{L}{2} - 1)(\log L)(\log L + 2) + 1$.

Operating frequency and area improvement **diminishes** as L is increased.

Bitonic Sorters – Synthesis Results

- TSMC 90nm, typical timing library (25° C, 1.2 V), 8-bit metrics.

Bitonic Sorters – Synthesis Results

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	Freq. (MHz)	Area (μm^2)	Freq. (MHz)	Area (μm^2)
$L = 2$	1370	2109	4545	608
$L = 4$	676	8745	952	3965
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$L = 16$	214	82258	256	69769
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- **At least 6%** improvement in **maximum frequency**.
- **At least 14%** improvement in **area**.

Bubble Sorter

```
while exists  $\ell$  such that  $m_\ell > m_{\ell+1}$  do  
  for  $\ell = 2L - 1$  to 1 do  
    if  $m_{\ell-1} > m_\ell$  then  
      Swap  $m_\ell$  and  $m_{\ell-1}$ ;
```

1 $m_{2\ell} \leq m_{2(\ell+1)}$

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④ $m_{2\ell} \leq m_{2(\ell+1)}$

② $m_{2\ell} \leq m_{2\ell+1}$

Bubble Sorter

```
while exists  $\ell$  such that  $m_\ell > m_{\ell+1}$  do
  for  $\ell = 2L - 1$  to 1 do /*  $\ell = 7$  */
    if  $m_{\ell-1} > m_\ell$  then
      Swap  $m_\ell$  and  $m_{\ell-1}$ ;
```

Example (3, 11, 9, 17, 10, 20, 18, 19)

• $3 \leq 11$ ~~≤ 9~~ ≤ 17 ~~≤ 10~~ ≤ 20 ~~≤ 18~~ ≤ 19

④ $m_{2\ell} \leq m_{2(\ell+1)}$

② $m_{2\ell} \leq m_{2\ell+1}$

Bubble Sorter

```
while exists  $\ell$  such that  $m_\ell > m_{\ell+1}$  do
  for  $\ell = 2L - 1$  to 1 do /*  $\ell = 6$  */
    if  $m_{\ell-1} > m_\ell$  then
      Swap  $m_\ell$  and  $m_{\ell-1}$ ;
```

Example (3, 11, 9, 17, 10, 20, 18, 19)

• $3 \leq 11$ ~~≤ 9~~ ≤ 17 ~~≤ 10~~ ≤ 20 ~~≤ 18~~ ≤ 19

④ $m_{2\ell} \leq m_{2(\ell+1)}$

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Bubble Sorter

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while exists  $\ell$  such that  $m_\ell > m_{\ell+1}$  do  
  for  $\ell = 2L - 1$  to 1 do /*  $\ell = 6$  */  
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Example (3, 11, 9, 17, 10, 20, 18, 19)

- $3 \leq 11 \not\leq 9 \leq 17 \not\leq 10 \leq 20 \not\leq 18 \leq 19$
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Bubble Sorter

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while exists  $\ell$  such that  $m_\ell > m_{\ell+1}$  do
  for  $\ell = 2L - 1$  to 1 do /*  $\ell = 5$  */
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Bubble Sorter

```
while exists  $\ell$  such that  $m_\ell > m_{\ell+1}$  do
  for  $\ell = 2L - 1$  to 1 do /*  $\ell = 4$  */
    if  $m_{\ell-1} > m_\ell$  then
      Swap  $m_\ell$  and  $m_{\ell-1}$ ;
```

Example (3, 11, 9, 17, 10, 20, 18, 19)

- $3 \leq 11 \not\leq 9 \leq 17 \not\leq 10 \leq 20 \not\leq 18 \leq 19$
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while exists  $\ell$  such that  $m_\ell > m_{\ell+1}$  do
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    if  $m_{\ell-1} > m_\ell$  then
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```

Example (3, 11, 9, 17, 10, 20, 18, 19)

- 3 \leq 11 ~~\leq~~ 9 \leq 17 ~~\leq~~ 10 \leq 20 ~~\leq~~ 18 \leq 19
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4 $m_{2\ell} \leq m_{2(\ell+1)}$

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Bubble Sorter

```
while exists  $\ell$  such that  $m_\ell > m_{\ell+1}$  do
  for  $\ell = 2L - 1$  to 1 do /*  $\ell = 3$  */
    if  $m_{\ell-1} > m_\ell$  then
      Swap  $m_\ell$  and  $m_{\ell-1}$ ;
```

Example (3, 11, 9, 17, 10, 20, 18, 19)

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Bubble Sorter

```
while exists  $\ell$  such that  $m_\ell > m_{\ell+1}$  do
  for  $\ell = 2L - 1$  to 1 do /*  $\ell = 2$  */
    if  $m_{\ell-1} > m_\ell$  then
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- The execution of the **if** block depends only on the state of the list at the beginning of the **for** loop.

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Bubble Sorter

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while exists  $\ell$  such that  $m_\ell > m_{\ell+1}$  do  
  for  $\ell = 2L - 1$  to 1 do /*  $\ell = 7 \& 3$  */  
    if  $m_{\ell-1} > m_\ell$  then  
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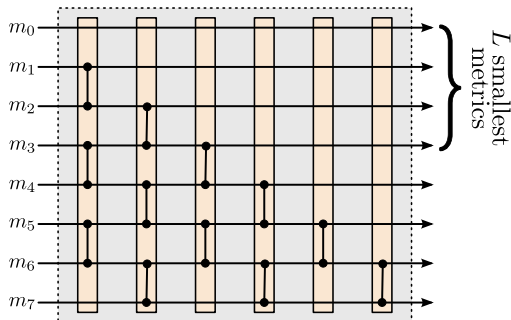
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- The execution of the **if** block depends only on the state of the list at the beginning of the **for** loop.
- Each element participates in at most one **swap** operation.
- The execution of the **for** loop can be parallelized.
- At odd (even) rounds of the **while** loop, CAS operations only take place for even (odd) ℓ .

Hardware Implementation of Bubble Sort

- $2L - 2$ stages implementing (at most) $2L - 2$ iterations of the **while** loop.

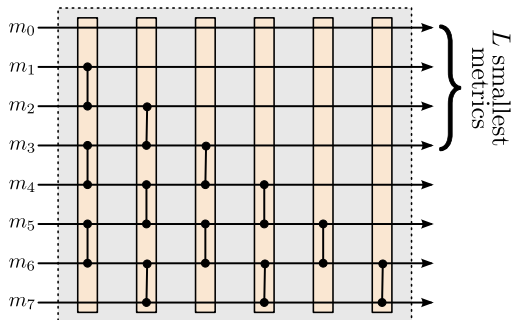
```
while exists  $\ell$  such that  $m_\ell > m_{\ell+1}$  do  
  for  $\ell = 2L - 1$  to 1 do  
    if  $m_{\ell-1} \geq m_\ell$  then  
      Swap  $m_\ell$  and  $m_{\ell-1}$ ;
```



Hardware Implementation of Bubble Sort

- $2L - 2$ stages implementing (at most) $2L - 2$ iterations of the **while** loop.
- Stage $t \in \{1, 2, \dots, 2L - 2\}$ implements the **for** loop in parallel using $L - \lceil \frac{t}{2} \rceil$ CAS units

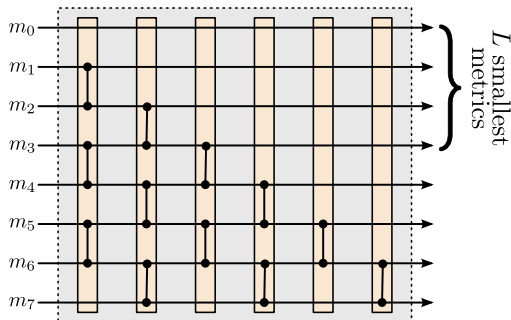
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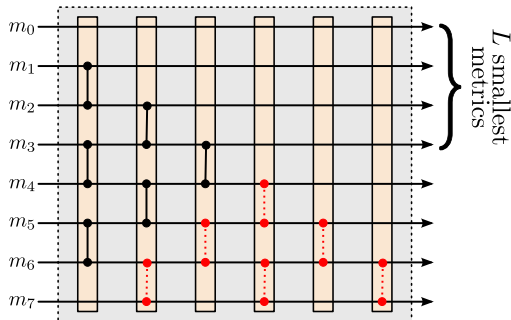
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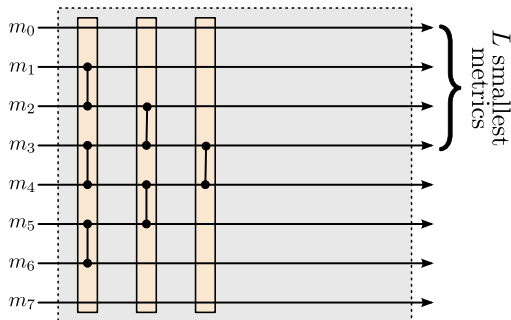


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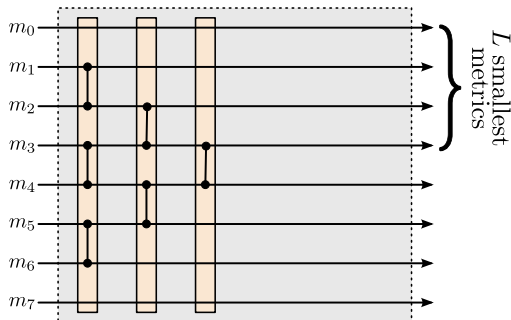


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Questions?

VHDL code for all sorters available at: <http://tcl.epfl.ch>

