

# Downstream FEC Proposal for EPoC

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# FEC Proposal for EPOC Downstream

- DVB-C2 Bit interleaved coded modulation (BICM)
  - 16200-length shorter LDPC code + BCH outer code
  - Column twisted Bit interleaver.
- This is mature and has been proven to work in HFC environment
- We propose to use code rate 8/9 as the primary code rate for all SNR
- We support all square constellations from QAM16 to QAM4096
- We extend DVB-C2 to non-square or odd constellations (128/512/2048)
- We define column-twisted bit interleavers for non-square constellations
- We combine successive modulations with a fixed 50:50 ratio to get 1.5 dB SNR step size in the spectral efficiency graph, using 8/9 code rate only (this will be explained in detail)
- We propose to include code rates 7/9 and 6/9 with minimal extra complexity for extreme burst conditions

## Extension to Non-Square Constellations

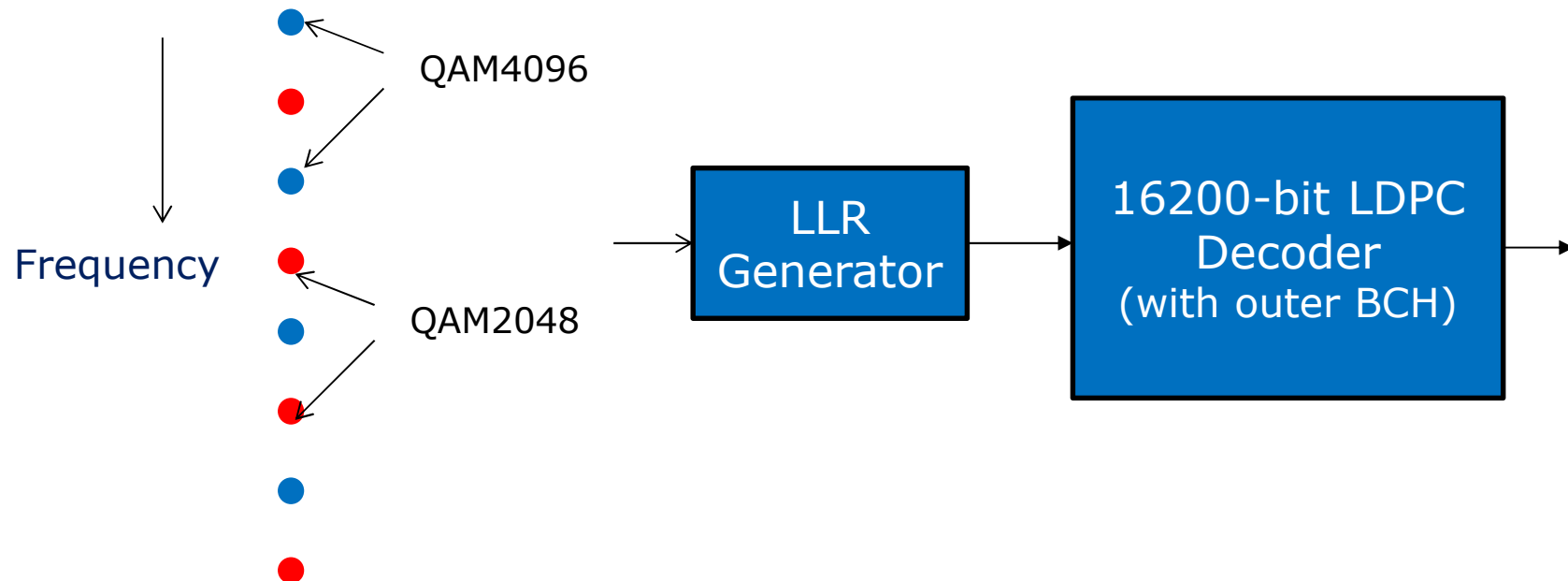
- DVB-C2 supports square QAM constellations only, but has six LDPC code rates
- Even with all these rates, some operating points are separated by about 3 dB along the SNR axis of the spectral efficiency graph. Also the operating points are not uniformly spaced.
- It is preferable to achieve a SNR point using a lower order modulation and higher code rate than higher order modulation and lower code rate
  - Because of losses (e.g. phase noise) in the demodulator
- Furthermore, higher code rates are more hardware efficient than lower code rates because of fewer number of parity check equations
- Hence our aim has been to use only the highest code rate of 8/9
- To achieve a 3 dB SNR resolution in the spectral efficiency graph with 8/9 code rate we have defined non-square constellations & associated column-twisted bit interleavers
- Then we go up and down the spectral efficiency graph in 3 dB steps by changing only the modulation, keeping code rate fixed
- See later for the way of achieving 1.5 dB SNR step

# Detailed Specification of Odd or Non-square QAM Constellations

- Back-up material of this presentation contains:
  - Details of column twisted bit interleavers for QAM128/512/2048
  - Details of constellation mappings
  - Modifications to the tables of the DVB-C2 specification to include odd or non-square constellations

# Idea for Achieving 1.5 dB SNR Resolution

- In each OFDM symbol
  - We make 50% of the data carriers square-QAM, say QAM4096
  - We make other 50% of data carriers non-square-QAM, say QAM2048

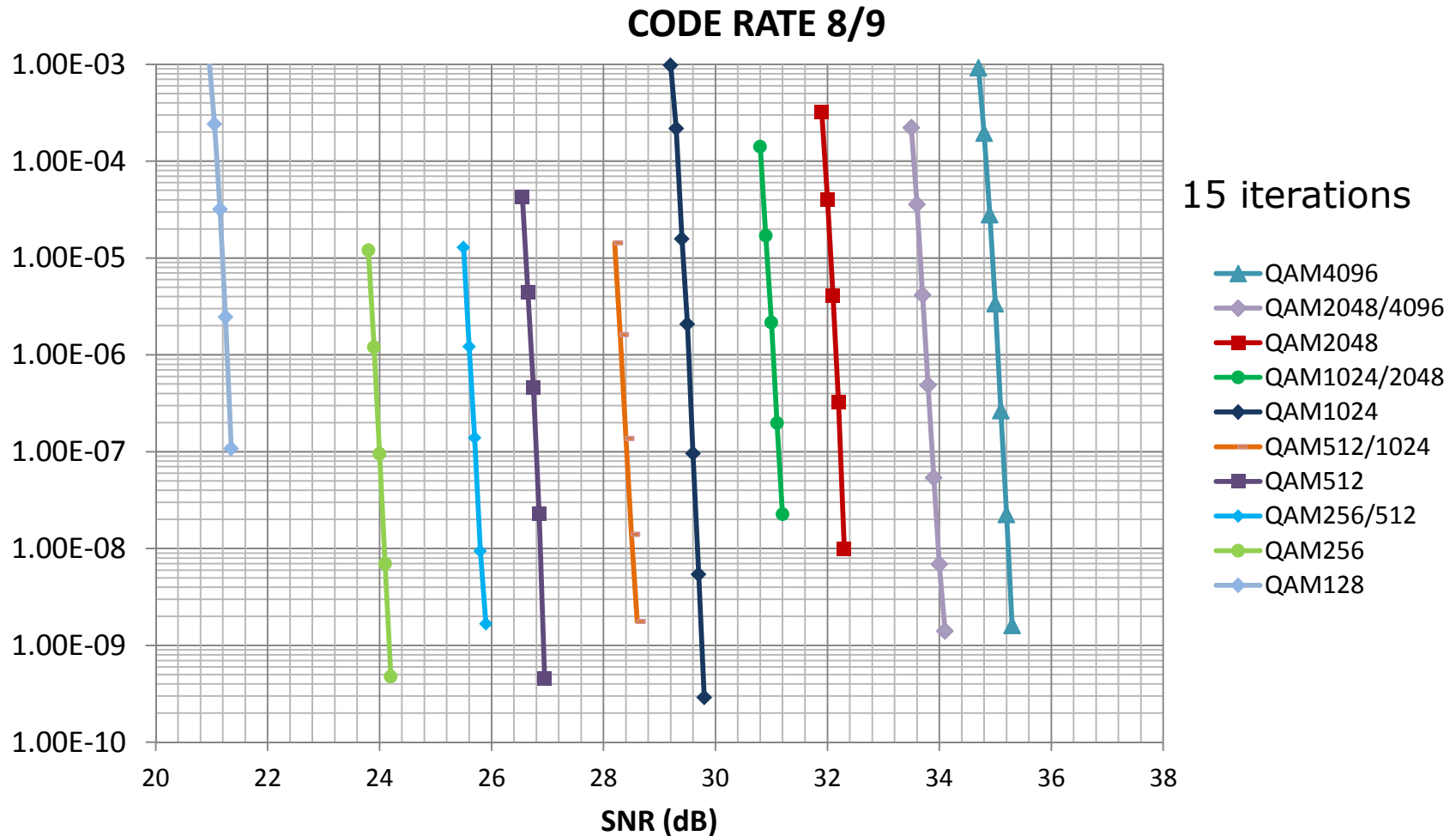


- So the spectral efficiency of the new modulation is halfway between QAM4096 and QAM2048
- We show that the SNR requirement is also halfway between the SNR requirements of QAM4096 and QAM2048
- Same applies to QAM-1024/2048, 512/1024, 256/512 & 128/256

## Combined Modulation Definition

- The only purpose of the combined modulation idea is to achieve approximate 1.5 dB SNR resolution in the spectral efficiency graph
- For example, to get the mid-point between QAM2048 and QAM4096 we combine these modulations 50:50 within one LDPC codeword
- LDPC-coded bits to OFDM carrier mapping has a fixed pattern and ratio:
  - QAM $2^{N+1}$  carriers occupy locations 0, 2, 4, ...
  - QAM $2^N$  carriers occupy locations 1, 3, 5, ...
- This bits to carrier mapping happens after LDPC encoding and bit interleaving but before time and frequency interleaving
- This fixed mapping is signalled by the same parameter that is used to signal the QAM constellation. It is an “effective constellation” halfway between QAM $2^{N+1}$  and QAM $2^N$
- Note also that a LDPC codeword always maps onto an integer number of OFDM sub-carriers. This means that in some instances there could be unused bits in the last sub-carrier, that are discarded by receiver.
- For combined modulation we use the bit interleaver defined for QAM4096

# AWGN Performance

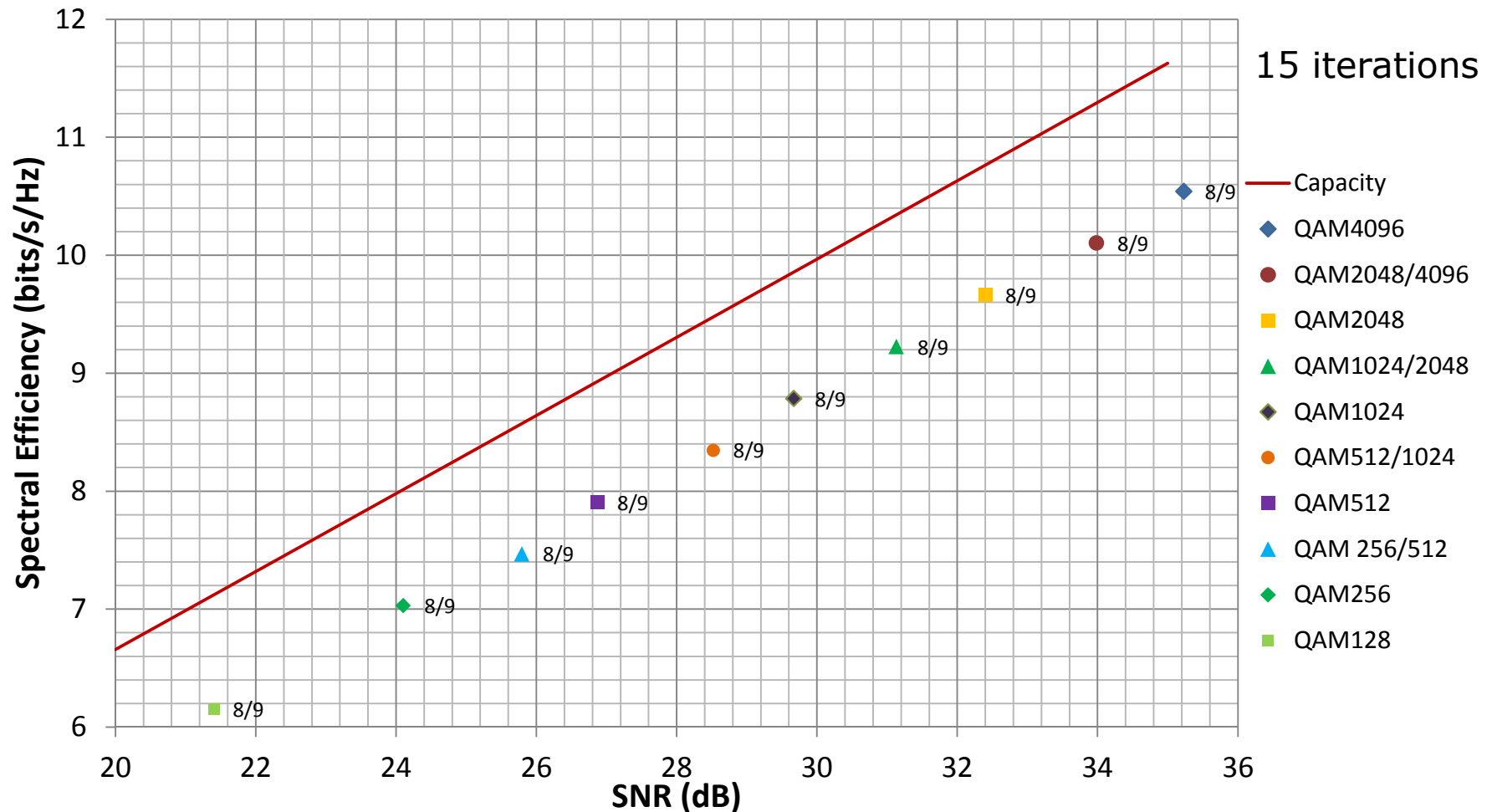


- Shows square and non-square constellations, as well as those in between
- The performance has been measured by limiting iteration count to 15



# Spectral Efficiency Graph

Code Rate 8/9

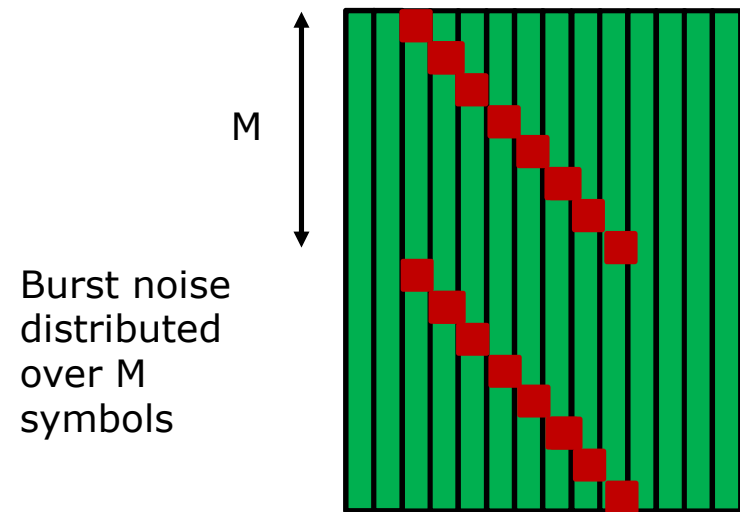
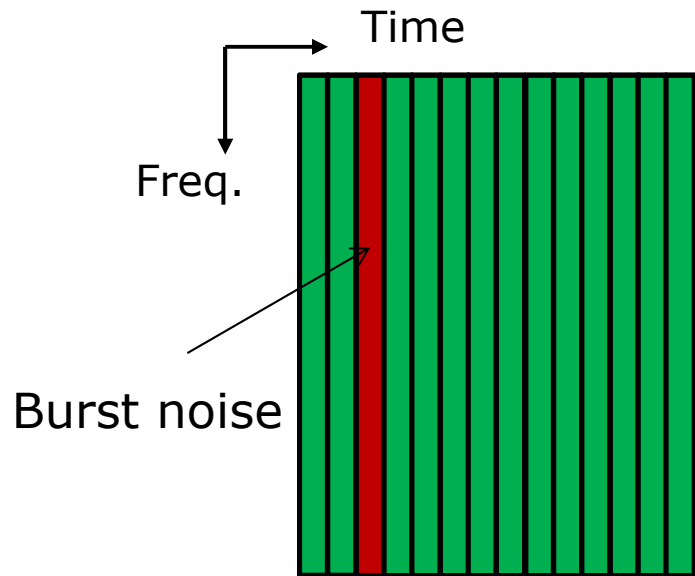
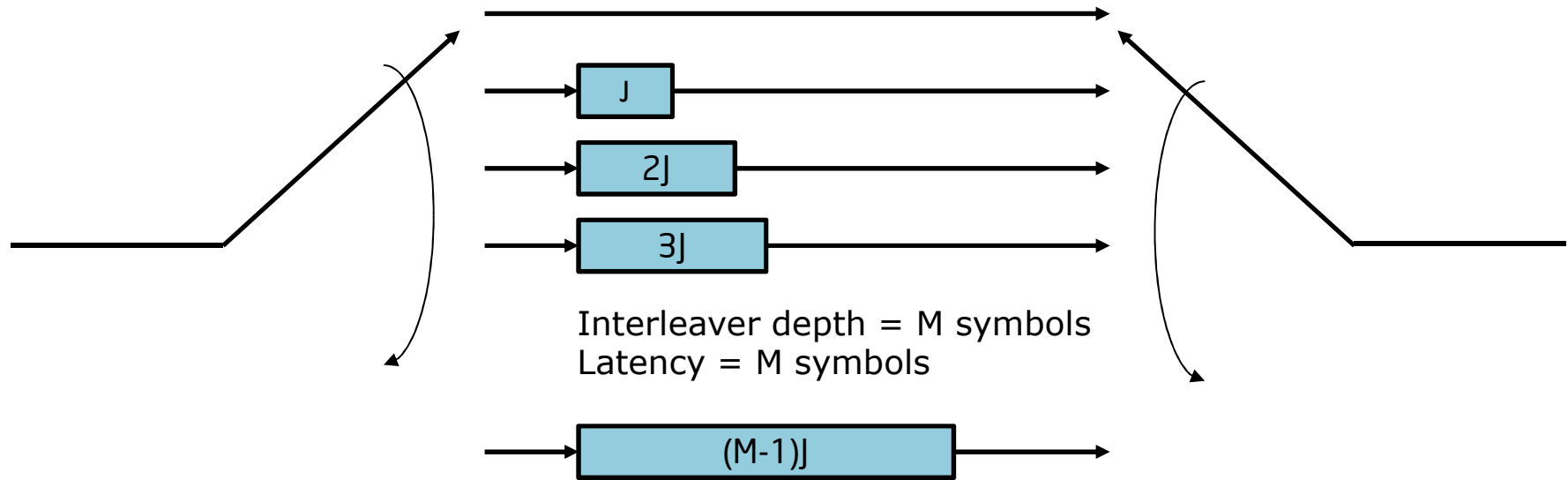


- All results obtained using the simplest LDPC code rate of 8/9
- Operating points are more uniformly spaced than in the DVB-C2 standard which uses six code rates

# Burst Performance

- We propose using a convolutional time interleaver operating on OFDM sub-carriers to mitigate broadband burst noise
- Different sub-carriers of each OFDM symbol delayed by different amounts
- Burst errors in the channel can impact one (or even two) OFDM symbols
- Convolutional de-interleaver will spread this burst over M symbols
- M is the depth of the interleaver in OFDM symbols
- Value of M limited by the tolerable latency and memory size
- We propose making the interleaver depth programmable with a maximum value of 32
- Use of convolutional sub-carrier-level interleaving gives the most memory efficient hardware architecture

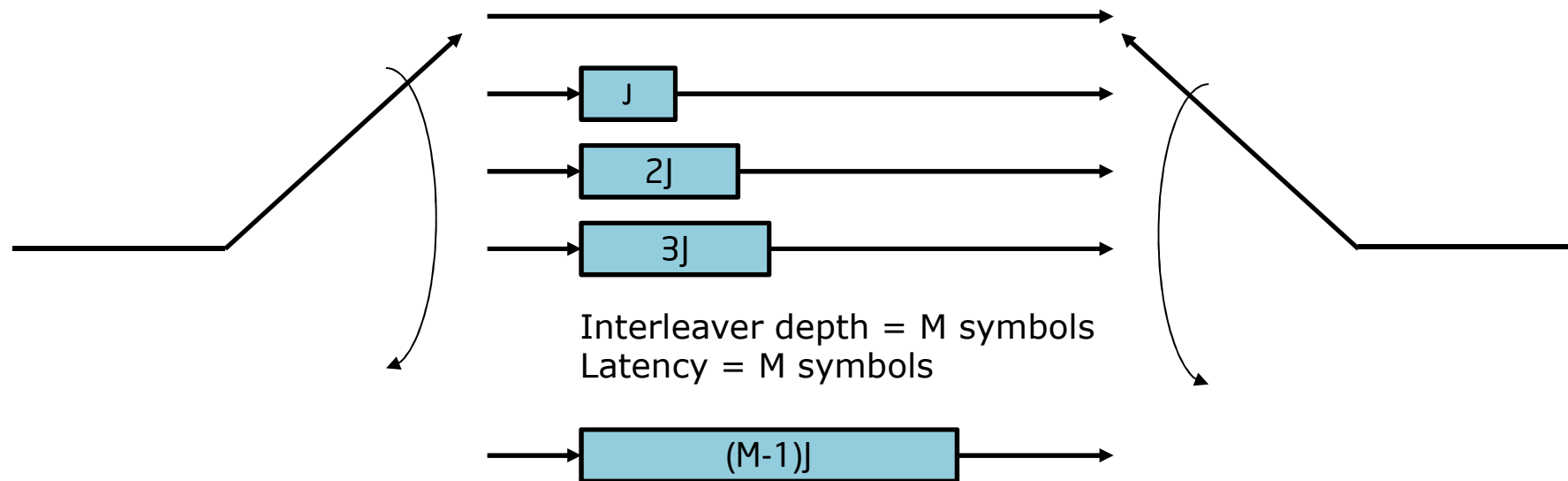
# Time Interleaver Structure



Burst noise distributed over M symbols



## Time Interleaver Parameter J



- Let N be the number of data carriers in the OFDM symbol. N may not be a multiple of M
- Define  $J = (N/M)$
- But  $(N/M)$  may be a fraction. Then J is the next highest integer
- Append  $(JM - N)$  dummy carriers to make the symbol length a multiple of M
- Enter the dummy carriers into the interleaver, but discard at interleaver output
- But during implementation dummy carriers not written or read

# Burst Noise Performance Simulations

Burst Condition	Interleaver depth
+20 dB SNR burst of 16 us impacting Two symbols	10-12 symbols with code rate 8/9
-inf SNR burst of erasing One complete symbol	12 symbols with code rate 8/9
-inf SNR burst of erasing Two complete symbols	26 symbols with code rate 8/9
-inf SNR burst of erasing Two complete symbols	18 symbols with code rate 7/9
-inf SNR burst of erasing Two complete symbols	8 symbols with code rate 6/9

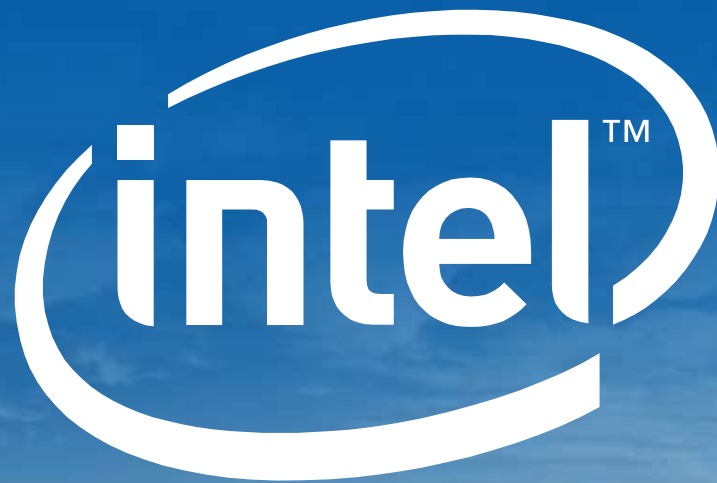
- Hence we propose including code rates 7/9 and 6/9 code rates as back-up for low latency applications operating in extreme burst noise conditions

# Conclusions

- We propose DVB-C2 FEC with
  - 16200-length LDPC code + BCH outer code
  - Column twisted Bit interleaver.
- We propose to use code rate 8/9 as the primary code rate for all SNR
- Support all square (even) QAM constellations from QAM16 to QAM4096
- Extended to non-square (odd) QAM constellations QAM128, 512 and 2048
- With column-twisted bit interleavers defined for non-square constellations
- We propose combining successive modulations with fixed 50:50 ratio and fixed odd-even locations within an FEC codeword to achieve 1.5 dB resolution along the SNR axis of the spectral efficiency graph
- We propose to include code rates 7/9 and 6/9 with minimal extra complexity for extreme burst conditions

## Proposed Motion

- Propose that the DVB-C2 Forward Error Correction scheme, with the following modifications, be adopted as the downstream Forward Error Correction Scheme of EPOC
    - Use a single primary code rate of 8/9 to cover all SNR conditions
    - Use back-up rates 7/9 and 6/9 for extreme burst noise conditions
    - Include odd order QAM constellations with associated column-twisted bit interleavers
    - Provide an option to map carriers with successive QAM constellations onto one LDPC codeword, via the bit interleaver defined for QAM4096, but with fixed 50:50 ratio and fixed odd-even locations
- Moved by:
  - Seconded by:
  - Technical motion ( $\geq 75\%$ )
  - Yes / No / Abstain



**THANK YOU!**



## Details of Specification

The following pages contain changes to the DVB-C2 specification to incorporate non-square constellations 128, 512 and 1024

*ETSI EN 302 769 V1.2.1 (2011-04) Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB); Frame structure channel coding and modulation for a second generation digital transmission system for cable systems (DVB-C2)*

## Column-twisted Bit Interleaver for Non-Square QAM

Since 16,200 is not divisible by 7 and 11, for QAM-128 and QAM-2048 constellations, zeros shall be appended after parity interleaving and prior to column-twist interleaving at the end of the block (5 zero bits for QAM-128 and 3 zero bits for QAM-2048 added after the 16,200<sup>th</sup> bit), thus the extended block of 16,205 bits or 16,203 bits shall be interleaved by the column-twist interleaver for QAM-128 and QAM-2048 respectively.

The following rows are added to table 6 of DVB-C2 specification.

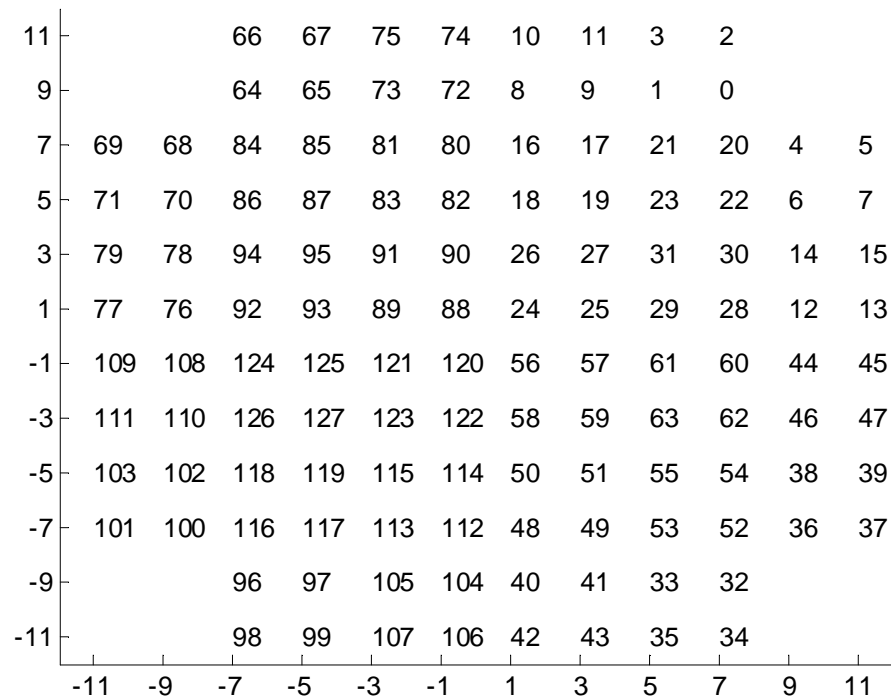
Modulation	Rows $N_r$		Columns $N_c$
	$M_{dpc} = 64\ 800$	$M_{dpc} = 16\ 200$	
128QAM	-	2 315	7
512QAM	-	1 800	9
2048QAM	-	1 473	11

The following rows are added to table 7(a) of DVB-C2 specification.

Modulation	Columns $N_c$	$N_{dpc}$	Twisting parameter $t_c$											
			Col. 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
128 QAM	7	16200	0	1	2	2	2	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
512 QAM	9	16200	0	1	2	3	5	6	7	9	11	-	-	-
2048 QAM	11	16200	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	4	4	4	4	-

# Constellation Mappings for Non-Square QAM

## QAM128



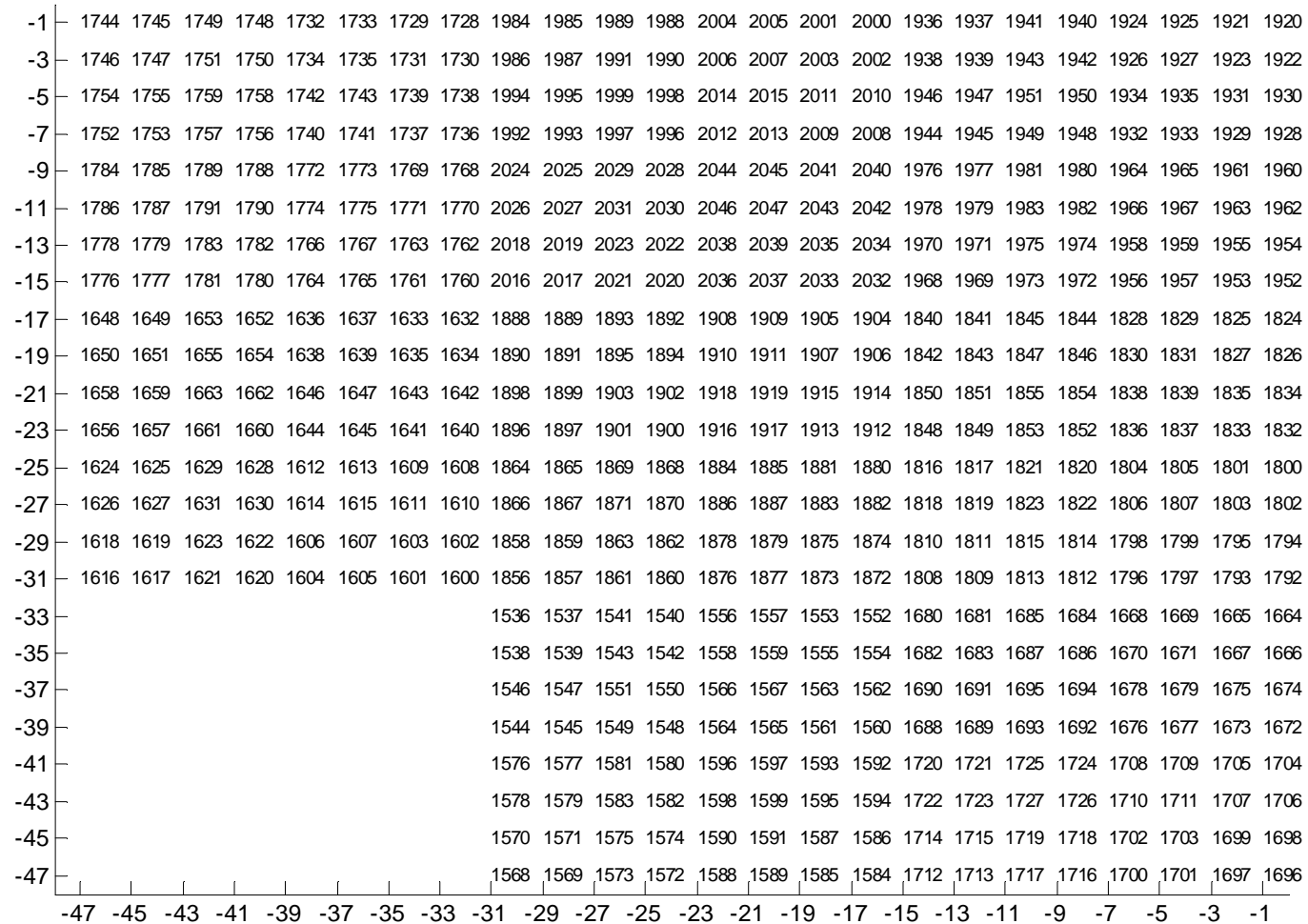
The mapping is given in decimal number format and the symbols are arranged on an odd integer grid.







# QAM2048 Quadrant 3



# QAM2048 Quadrant 4

-1	896	897	901	900	916	917	913	912	976	977	981	980	964	965	961	960	704	705	709	708	724	725	721	720
-3	898	899	903	902	918	919	915	914	978	979	983	982	966	967	963	962	706	707	711	710	726	727	723	722
-5	906	907	911	910	926	927	923	922	986	987	991	990	974	975	971	970	714	715	719	718	734	735	731	730
-7	904	905	909	908	924	925	921	920	984	985	989	988	972	973	969	968	712	713	717	716	732	733	729	728
-9	936	937	941	940	956	957	953	952	1016	1017	1021	1020	1004	1005	1001	1000	744	745	749	748	764	765	761	760
-11	938	939	943	942	958	959	955	954	1018	1019	1023	1022	1006	1007	1003	1002	746	747	751	750	766	767	763	762
-13	930	931	935	934	950	951	947	946	1010	1011	1015	1014	998	999	995	994	738	739	743	742	758	759	755	754
-15	928	929	933	932	948	949	945	944	1008	1009	1013	1012	996	997	993	992	736	737	741	740	756	757	753	752
-17	800	801	805	804	820	821	817	816	880	881	885	884	868	869	865	864	608	609	613	612	628	629	625	624
-19	802	803	807	806	822	823	819	818	882	883	887	886	870	871	867	866	610	611	615	614	630	631	627	626
-21	810	811	815	814	830	831	827	826	890	891	895	894	878	879	875	874	618	619	623	622	638	639	635	634
-23	808	809	813	812	828	829	825	824	888	889	893	892	876	877	873	872	616	617	621	620	636	637	633	632
-25	776	777	781	780	796	797	793	792	856	857	861	860	844	845	841	840	584	585	589	588	604	605	601	600
-27	778	779	783	782	798	799	795	794	858	859	863	862	846	847	843	842	586	587	591	590	606	607	603	602
-29	770	771	775	774	790	791	787	786	850	851	855	854	838	839	835	834	578	579	583	582	598	599	595	594
-31	768	769	773	772	788	789	785	784	848	849	853	852	836	837	833	832	576	577	581	580	596	597	593	592
-33	640	641	645	644	660	661	657	656	528	529	533	532	516	517	513	512								
-35	642	643	647	646	662	663	659	658	530	531	535	534	518	519	515	514								
-37	650	651	655	654	670	671	667	666	538	539	543	542	526	527	523	522								
-39	648	649	653	652	668	669	665	664	536	537	541	540	524	525	521	520								
-41	680	681	685	684	700	701	697	696	568	569	573	572	556	557	553	552								
-43	682	683	687	686	702	703	699	698	570	571	575	574	558	559	555	554								
-45	674	675	679	678	694	695	691	690	562	563	567	566	550	551	547	546								
-47	672	673	677	676	692	693	689	688	560	561	565	564	548	549	545	544								
	1	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47



The following rows are added to table 8 of DVB-C2 specification.

LDPC block length ( $N_{LDPC}$ )	Modulation mode	$\eta_{MOD}$	Number of output Data Cells
16 200	128QAM	7	2 315
	512QAM	9	1 800
	2048QAM	11	1 473

The following rows are added to table 9 of DVB-C2 specification.

Modulation	$N_{LDPC}$	Number of sub-streams, $N_{substreams}$
128QAM	16200	7
512QAM	16200	9
2048QAM	16200	11

The following rows are added to table 10(a) and 10(b) of DVB-C2 specification.

<b>Modulation format</b>	<b>128QAM (<math>N_{LDPC} = 16200</math>)</b>						
Input bit-number, $d_i \text{ mod } N_{\text{substreams}}$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Output bit-number, $e$	6	5	4	1	2	3	0

<b>Modulation format</b>	<b>512QAM (<math>N_{LDPC} = 16200</math>)</b>								
Input bit-number, $d_i \text{ mod } N_{\text{substreams}}$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Output bit-number, $e$	8	7	6	1	2	3	4	5	0

<b>Modulation format</b>	<b>2048QAM (<math>N_{LDPC} = 16200</math>)</b>										
Input bit-number, $d_i \text{ mod } N_{\text{substreams}}$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Output bit-number, $e$	10	9	8	7	2	3	4	5	6	1	0

The following rows are added to table 13 of DVB-C2 specification.

<b>Modulation</b>	<b>Normalization</b>
128QAM	$f_q = \frac{z_q}{\sqrt{82}}$
512QAM	$f_q = \frac{z_q}{\sqrt{330}}$
2048QAM	$f_q = \frac{z_q}{\sqrt{1322}}$