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# Next-generation Channel Coding towards Terabit/s Wireless Communications

#### André Bourdoux, IMEC

on behalf of the EPIC partners

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Enabling Practical Wireless Tb/s Communications with Next Generation Channel coding

#### Future Beyond 5G use cases call for 0.1- 1Terabit/s

	BER	Flexibility	Latency	Throughput	
				[Gbps]	
Virtual reality	10^-6	high	0.5ms	500,00	
Data kiosk	10^-12	low	0.5ms	1000,00	
Backhaul	10^-8	medium	100ns	250,00 500,00	
Intra-device com.	10^-12	low	100ns		
Fronthaul	10^-12	medium	25ns	1000,00	
Data center	<b>Data center</b> 10^-12 ~ 10^-15		100ns	1000,00	
Hybrid wireless fiber	10^-12	medium	200ns	1000,00	
High speed satellite	10^-10	medium	max ~10ms	100-1000	

FEC implementation is challenging at rates 0.1-1Tb/s



FEC KPI bounds				
Area limit	10 mm²			
Area efficiency limit	100 Gb/s/ mm²			
Energy efficiency limit	~1 pJ/bit			
Power density limit	0.1 W/mm²			

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# High performance coding schemes in recent/emerging wireless standards

- Turbo-codes
- LDPC
- Polar codes
- Efficient implementations exist
- Perform close to Shannon limit

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### In depth state-of-the-art study $\rightarrow$ Gap analysis

	ample .	Use Case	SoA Polar Decoder Candidates					
	mpic	Fronthaul	[96]	[96]	[97]	[98]	[99]	[100]
at	gr.		SC-U	SC-M	SC-C	SCL-U	SCL-M	BP-D
0	Num. of Decoders	-	2	21	104	48	232	65
	Throughput (Gb/s)	1000	1024	1029.1	1007.4	1025.6	116.3	1013.1
	Area (mm <sup>2</sup> )	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	Power (W)	0.6	1.7	4.8	11.7	2.2	44.8	11.1
	Area Eff. (Gb/s/mm <sup>2</sup> )	100	102.4	102.9	100.7	102.6	11.6	101.3
	Pow. Den. (W/mm <sup>2</sup> )	0.06	0.17	0.48	1.17	0.22	4.48	1.11
	Energy Eff. (pJ/bit)	0.6	1.6	4.7	11.6	2.2	385.7	11
	Latency (µs)	0.025	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.3	1	0.1
	Freq. (MHz)	1000	1000	1000	18.9	1000	1000	1000

	Use case	SoA LDPC Decoder						
210	Fronthaul	[78]	[80]	[82]	[83]	[89]	[90]	
ant		LDPC-BC	LDPC-BC	LDPC-BC	LDPC-BC	LDPC-CC	LDPC-CC	
example		partially	fully	unrolled	unrolled	pip. WD	pip. WD	
Num. of Decoders	-	48	33	3	2	84	42	
Throughput (Tb/s)	1000	1005.0	1008.7	1170.0	1148.5	1005.5	1007.0	
Area (mm2)	10	1.1	3.3	0.6	4.3	3.1	1.2	
Power (W)	0.6	1.2	6.3	0.6	4.1	2.0	1.3	
Area Eff. (Tb/s/mm2)	100	41977.2	9973.9	5641.1	531.7	27297.0	34460.0	
Pow. Den. (W/mm2)	0.06	1.0	1.9	1.0	1.0	0.6	1.1	
Energy Eff. (pJ/bit)	0.6	1.2	6.2	0.5	3.6	2.0	1.3	
Latency (µs)	0.025	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.10	0.34	NA	
Freq. (MHz)	1000	1000.0	1000.0	714.0	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	

- These are two examples. Analysis done for the seven uses cases and the three code families
- All best references where "scaled" from their original CMOS node to 7nm
- Main conclusion:
  - Throughput of 1 Tb/s is hard but not beyond reach at 7nm (parallelism is key)
  - Power, power, power! (reflected in total power, power density and energy efficiency)
  - Flexibility (in code rate and/or block length) is often difficult to combine with very high speed
  - For some use cases: latency is challenging

#### 5 March, 2018

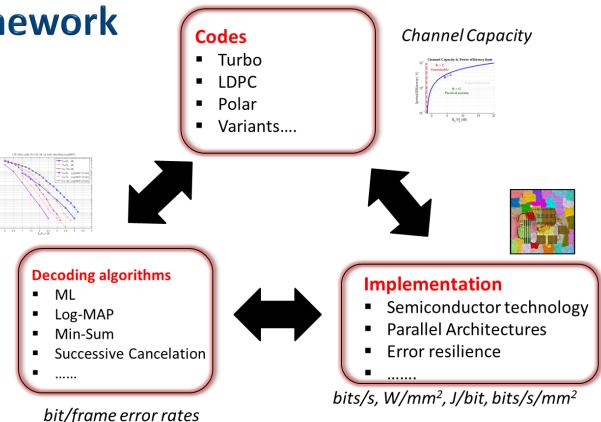
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challenges!

# **EPIC Design Framework**

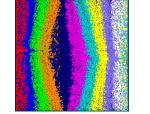
- Holistic approach
- Information theory, algorithm/architecture co-design and implementation optimization at frontend and back-end level

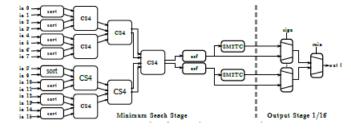


# **Information Theory/Implementation Gap**

Energy efficient high throughput architectures require

- Large parallelism
- Large regularity
- Large locality





Coding theory requires randomness and no-locality

- LDPC: Tanner Graph
- Turbo Code: Interleaver

Processing Block 1 Network Processing Block 2 Softdecoder 1 (MAP) Variable\_n1 Variable\_n2 

Some decoding algorithms are inherently serial

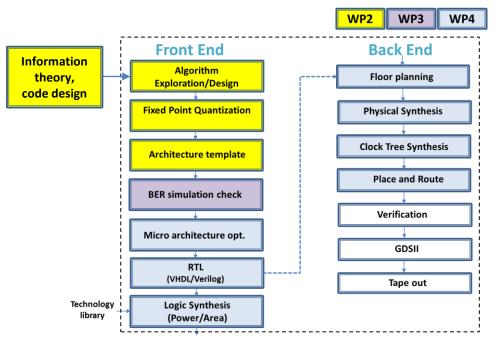
- Turbo-Code decoding
- Polar Code successive cancelation

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### **Strong link with Silicon technology**

- Information theory, algorithms, architecture and implementation in Silicon are mapped on the technical workpackages
- Selected designs will go all the way through the ASIC implementation (front-end and back-end) in deeply-scaled CMOS
- Target technology node: bulk 7nm CMOS
  - Higher clock frequency, better area efficiency, better energy efficiency



#### 5 March, 2018

### **Project Goals**

- The EPIC consortium is dedicated to successfully reach the following objectives
  - Design and implementation of next generation Forward-Error-Correction for wireless Tb/s technology and Beyond-5G systems
  - Advancement of state-of-the-art channel codes and channel coding technology for wireless Tb/s technology
  - Holistic design approach that considers code design, decoding algorithms and efficient implementation on advanced silicon technologies in a cross-layer approach
  - Validation and demonstration of new FEC technology and corresponding implementations as virtual silicon tape-out using realistic use cases
  - Provide scientific excellence and contributions to wireless industry in the domain of B5G standardization and technology development

#### EPIC

#### **General Project Information**

- Project reference: 760150
- Project start: 1<sup>st</sup> September 2017
- Duration: **3 years**
- Total costs/EC contribution: EUR 2.966.268,75
- Eight partners from seven different European countries:
  - Creonic Gmbh , Ericsson AB, IMEC, Institut Mines-Telecom, InterDigital Europe, Polaran , Technikon, Technische Universitaet Kaiserslautern
- Mission: EPIC aims to develop a new generation of Forward-Error-Correction (FEC) codes in a manner that will serve as a fundamental enabler of practicable beyond 5G wireless Tb/s solutions and also to develop and utilize a disruptive FEC design framework allowing to advance state-of-the-art FEC schemes.
- Website: <u>www.epic-h2020.eu</u>



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If you need further information, please contact the coordinator: TECHNIKON Forschungs- und Planungsgesellschaft mbH Burgplatz 3a, 9500 Villach, AUSTRIA Tel: +43 4242 233 55 Fax: +43 4242 233 55 77 E-Mail: coordination@epic-h2020.eu

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