



### PCE03V Features

- 8 state 3GPP™ (UMTS and LTE) and 3GPP2 (cdma2000/1xEV–DV Release D and 1xEV–DO Release B) compatible turbo encoder
- Rate 1/2, 1/3, 1/4 or 1/5
- 40 to 5114 (3GPP™ UMTS), 40 to 6144 (3GPP™ LTE) or 17 to 32768 (3GPP2) bit interleaver
- Implement one, two or four different standards from the one core
- Up to 311 MHz internal clock
- Up to 155 Mbit/s encoding speed
- Serial continuous encoded data out
- Available as VHDL core for Xilinx FPGAs under SignOnce IP License. ASIC, Altera, Lattice and Microsemi cores available on request.

### Introduction

The PCE03V is an 8 state 3GPP™ (UMTS [1] and LTE [2]) and 3GPP2 (1xEV–DV Release D [3] and 1xEV–DO Release B [4]) compatible turbo encoder. The 3GPP™ and 3GPP2 turbo codes have a number of similarities, but also important differences which affect their implementation. The biggest similarity is that they use the same constituent 8 state systematic recursive convolutional code. The interleavers of 3GPP™ UMTS and 3GPP2 also use a similar row/column architecture, but are quite different in their complexity. 3GPP™ LTE uses a simple quadratic permutation interleaver. The 3GPP™ and 3GPP2 codes also have different tails.

The 3GPP™ UMTS interleaver has either 5, 10 or 20 rows and a number of columns equal to  $p-1$ ,  $p$  or  $p+1$ , where  $p$  is a prime number from 7 to 257. The 3GPP2 interleaver has 32 rows and  $2^n$  columns, where  $n$  ranges from 2 to 10.

For 3GPP™ UMTS, the use of prime numbers and other complexities implies that a number of parameters need to be calculated before the interleaver can be used. When the block length is changed, the interleaver parameters are automatically calculated using an efficient internal circuit. Encoding operations are halted for a short time while the parameters are being calculated. The block length can range from 40 to 5114 bits.

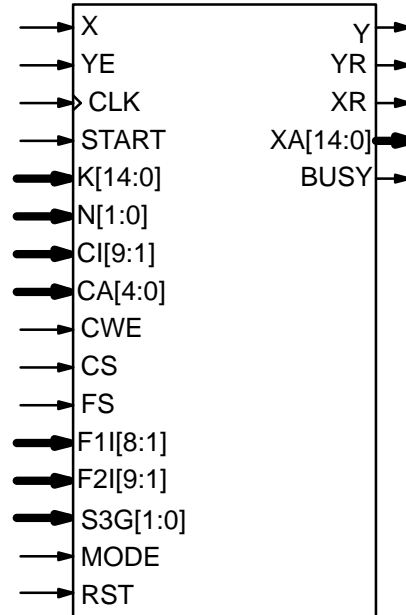


Figure 1: PCE03V schematic symbol.

For 3GPP2, the use of powers of 2 greatly simplifies parameter calculation. The block length can range from 17 to 32768 bits, although the 3GPP2/1xEV–DV standard only uses 23 specific interleavers (186, 378, 402, 570, 762, 786, 1146, 1530, 1554, 2298, 3066, 3090, 4602, 4626, 6138, 6162, 9210, 9234, 12282, 12306, 15378, 18450 and 20730 bits). The forward link for 1xEV–DO uses eight different interleavers (122, 250, 506, 1018, 2042, 3066, 4090, and 5114 bits). The reverse link for 1xEV–DO uses 12 different interleavers (122, 250, 506, 762, 1018, 1530, 2042, 3066, 4090, 6138, 8186, and 12282 bits). For interleaver sizes less than 65, the parameter  $n$  is fixed at 2 (4 columns).

For 3GPP™ only a code rate of 1/3 is specified. However, the PCE03V can also optionally encode rate 1/2, 1/4 and 1/5 turbo codes. The encoded data is output in a continuous serial stream, with no pauses in the data for both 3GPP™ and 3GPP2 encoders. For 3GPP2, rate 1/2, 1/3, 1/4 and 1/5 are specified.

For 3GPP™ LTE, there are 188 interleaver sizes ranging from 40 to 6144 bits. Two parameters  $f_1$  and  $f_2$  are used by the interleaver. All interleaver sizes from 40 to 504 bits that are a multiple

of 8, 512 to 1008 bits that are a multiple of 16, 1024 to 2016 bits that are multiple of 32, and 2048 to 6144 bits that are a multiple of 64 are specified.

For 3GPP™, each tail of the two constituent encoders are terminated using all the data and parity bits (for a total of 12 bits for rate 1/3). For rate 1/2 the PCE03V uses the same tail as for rate 1/3. For rate 1/4 and 1/5, a total of 18 tail bits are used.

For 3GPP2, the number of tail bits is equal to  $6n$ , for a rate  $1/n$  code. For rate 1/2, the tails for 3GPP™ and 3GPP2 are determined in the same way. For rate 1/3 and 1/4 though, data bits are repeated to make up for the additional tail bits in the 3GPP2 standard. For rate 1/5 the data bit is repeated three times for 1xEV-DV and two times for 1xEV-DO. The second parity bit is repeated two times for 1xEV-DO.

Figure 1 shows the schematic symbol for the PCE03V encoder. The VHDL core can be used with Xilinx Integrated Software Environment (ISE) or Vivado software to implement the core in Xilinx FPGA's.

Table 1 shows the performance achieved for various Xilinx parts with  $K = 5114$  and 3GPP™ encoding.  $T_{cp}$  is the minimum clock period over recommended operating conditions. These performance figures may change due to device utilisation and configuration.

**Table 1: Example performance (3GPP™ UMTS)**

Part	$T_{cp}$ (ns)	Speed (Mbit/s)			
		1/2	1/3	1/4	1/5
XC5VLX30-1	5.673	87.9	58.6	44.0	35.2
XC5VLX30-2	4.859	102.7	68.5	51.3	41.1
XC5VLX30-3	4.329	115.2	76.9	57.6	46.1
XC6VLX75T-1	4.715	105.8	70.6	52.9	42.3
XC6VLX75T-2	4.011	124.4	83.0	62.2	49.8
XC6VLX75T-3	3.546	140.7	93.8	70.4	56.3
XC7Z010-1	6.721	74.2	49.5	37.1	29.7
XC7Z010-2	5.448	91.6	61.1	45.8	36.6
XC7Z010-3	4.797	104.0	69.4	52.0	41.6
XC7A35T-1	6.609	75.5	50.3	37.7	30.2
XC7A35T-2	5.390	92.6	61.7	46.3	37.0
XC7A35T-3	4.778	104.4	69.6	52.2	41.8
XC7K70T-1	4.283	116.5	77.7	58.3	46.6
XC7K70T-2	3.462	144.1	96.1	72.1	57.7
XC7K70T-3	3.215	155.2	103.5	77.6	62.1

## Signal Descriptions

BUSY	Initialising Interleaver
CA	3GPP2 row constant address (0 to 31)
CI	3GPP2 row constant (0 to 511)
CS	3GPP2 row constant select 0 = Select internal row constants 1 = Select programmed row constants
CWE	3GPP2 row constant write enable
CLK	Encoder Clock
F1I	LTE external parameter 1 (0 to 255) $F1I = f_1 \text{ div } 2$ .
F2I	LTE external parameter 2 (0 to 511) $F2I = f_2 \text{ div } 2$ .
FS	LTE external parameter select 0 = Select internal parameters 1 = Select external parameters
K	Interleaver Length
MODE	0 = small interleaver ( $K[14:13] = 0$ ) 1 = large interleaver
N	Code Rate 2 = rate 1/2 3 = rate 1/3 0 = rate 1/4 1 = rate 1/5
RST	Synchronous Reset
S3G	0 = 3GPP™ UMTS 1 = 3GPP™ LTE 2 = 3GPP2/1xEV-DV 3 = 3GPP2/1xEV-DO
START	Encoder Start
X	Data In
XA	Data In Address
XR	Data In Ready
Y	Data Out
YE	Data Out Enable
YR	Data Out Ready

Table 2 shows the resources used for Kintex-7. Resources for Virtex-5, Virtex-6 and other 7-Series devices are similar to that for Kintex-7. The complexity does not include the input memory. Only one global clock is used. No other resources are used.

**Table 2: Encoder complexity**

S3G[1:0]	Mode	6-Input LUTs
GND,GND	3GPP™ UMTS	520
VCC,GND	3GPP2 1xEV-DV	356
PIN,GND	3GPP™ UMTS/ 3GPP2 1xEV-DV	715
GND,VCC	3GPP™ LTE	267

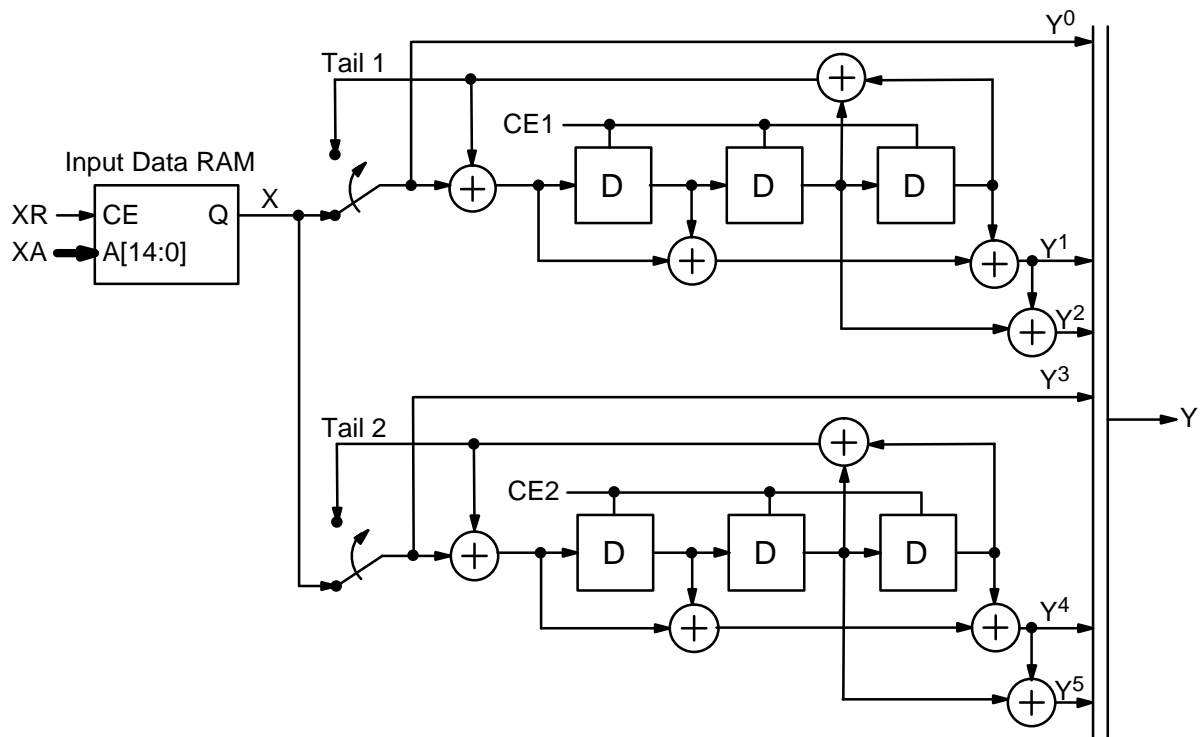


Figure 2: PCE03V eight state turbo encoder.

Table 3 shows how to configure the encoder for the four implementation modes. PIN implies the input is connect to a pin or the output of other logic. MODE should only be connected to VCC or GND, otherwise, excessive implementation complexity and low clock speed will result.

Table 3: Encoder mode

Mode	S3G[1:0]	MODE	K[14:12]	N[1:0]
UMTS	00	0	00,PIN	11
LTE	01	0	00,PIN	11
1xEV-DV	10	1	PIN	PIN
1xEV-DO Forward	11	0	00,PIN	PIN
1xEV-DO Reverse	11	1	0,PIN	PIN
UMTS/1xEV-DV	PIN,0	1	PIN	PIN

### Encoder

Figure 2 gives a block diagram of the PCE03V 3GPP™/3GPP2 eight state turbo encoder. X is the data input and Y0 to Y5 are the coded outputs. Data is clocked during the low to high transition of CLK. Separate internal clock enables (CE1 and CE2) are used to clock the data into each encoder. Non-interleaved data is clocked into the first encoder and interleaved data is clocked into the second encoder. The twin vertical lines indicate a multiplexer.

The data is input in the sequence  $X_k X_{l(k)}$  where  $X_k$  is the data at time  $k$  from 0 to  $K-1$  and  $l(k)$  is the interleaved address. Table 4 shows the output sequence for the various code rates. For rate 1/3 and 1/5,  $k$  is incremented by one from 0 to  $K-1$ . For rate 1/2 and 1/4,  $k$  is incremented by two.

Table 4: Output sequence

Rate	Sequence
1/2	$Y_k^0 Y_k^1 Y_{k+1}^0 Y_{k+1}^4$
1/3	$Y_k^0 Y_k^1 Y_k^4$
1/4	$Y_k^0 Y_k^1 Y_k^2 Y_k^5 Y_{k+1}^0 Y_{k+1}^1 Y_{k+1}^4 Y_{k+1}^5$
1/5	$Y_k^0 Y_k^1 Y_k^2 Y_k^4 Y_k^5$

Note that the output for all rates is output in one continuous stream. The encoder does not pause (unless YE goes low) in outputting the data.

The tail bits are then output. For 3GPP™ and rate 1/2 and 1/3, six bits for the first encoder and six bits for the second encoder. For rate 1/4 and 1/5, nine bits for the first encoder and nine bits for the second encoder. For 3GPP2 and rate 1/n, 3n for the first encoder and 3n for the second encoder are output. Table 5 gives the output sequences for the tails. For example, (0,1)<sup>3</sup>, (3,4)<sup>3</sup> implies the following output sequence:  $Y_K^0 Y_K^1 Y_{K+1}^0 Y_{K+1}^1 Y_{K+2}^0 Y_{K+2}^1 Y_{K+2}^3 Y_{K+1}^4 Y_{K+1}^5 Y_{K+2}^3 Y_{K+2}^4$ . The data is not read while the tails are being generated.

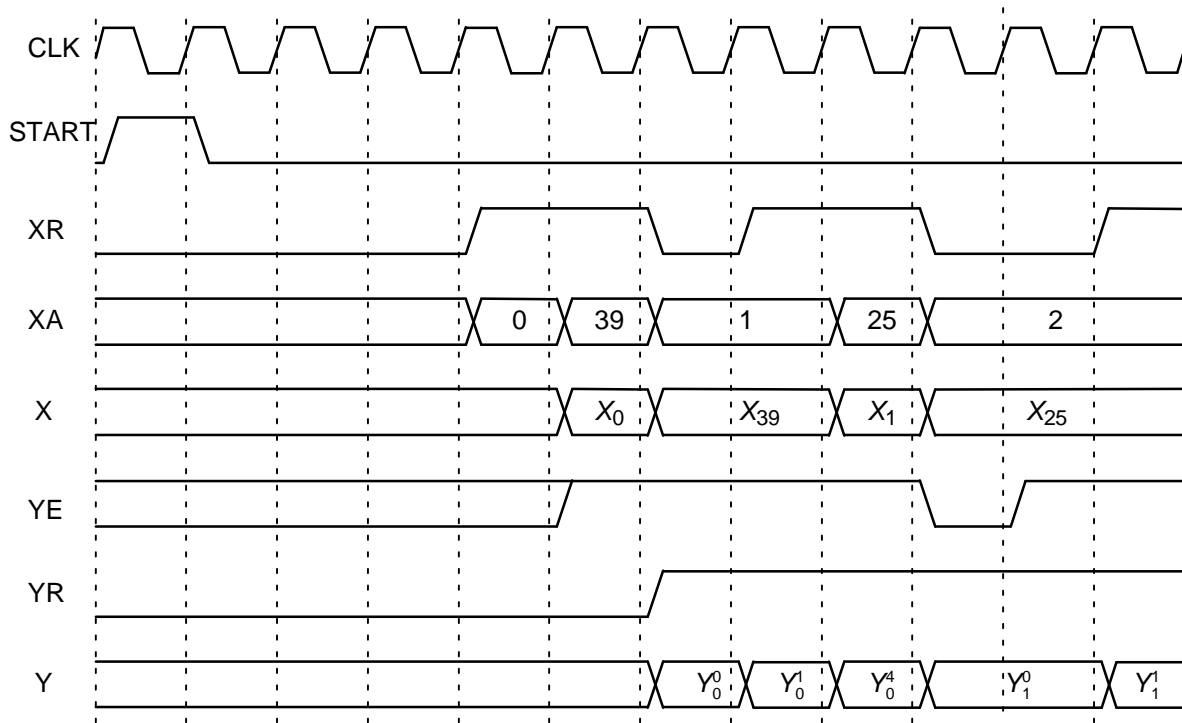


Figure 3: PCE03V Initial Encoder Timing ( $K = 40$ ,  $R = 1/3$ , 3GPP™ UMTS).

Table 5: Tail sequence

**Rate Sequence (3GPP™)**

1/2,1/3	$(0,1)^3, (3,4)^3$
1/4,1/5	$(0,1,2)^3, (3,4,5)^3$

**Rate Sequence (3GPP2)**

1/2	$(0,1)^3, (3,4)^3$
1/3	$(0,0,1)^3, (3,3,4)^3$
1/4	$(0,0,1,2)^3, (3,3,4,5)^3$
1/5	$(0,0,0,1,2)^3, (3,3,3,4,5)^3$ 1xEV-DV
1/5	$(0,0,1,2,2)^3, (3,3,4,5,5)^3$ 1xEV-DO

Figure 3 shows the initial timing diagram for encoding a block of data of length  $K = 40$  with  $R=1/3$  and  $S3G = 0$  (3GPP™ UMTS). The encoder starts and ends in state 0. When the encoder requires data  $X$  to be read from the input RAM, the data ready signal  $XR$  goes high and  $XA[12:0]$  ( $XA[14:13]$  is not used) selects the data bit. After a  $START$  signal is initiated  $XR$  goes high after three cycles (this occurs for all rates). It is assumed that the data is stored in a synchronous read RAM with  $XR$  used to control the enable input of the RAM. An asynchronous read RAM can also be used by registering the RAM output.

If  $YE$  is high, the encoded data ready signal  $YR$  goes high five clock cycles after a  $START$  signal is initiated (this occurs for all rates).  $YR$  is high for both the data block and tail. If  $YE$  is low the encod-

er is held during the next low-to-high transition of  $CLK$ . The output of  $XR$  also goes low when  $YE$  goes low so that the data RAM output is held. Figure 4 shows the encoding process for the tail with  $K = 40$ . The encoding processing is the same for  $S3G = 2$  or  $3$  (3GPP2), except that a different interleaver and tail are used.

The nominal input data rate  $f_e$  is

$$f_e = \frac{f_E}{n + (6 + t)/K} \tag{1}$$

where  $n$  is the number of coded bits (2 to 5),  $t$  is the number of tail bits ( $6 + 6 \lfloor n/2 \rfloor$  for 3GPP™ or  $6n$  for 3GPP2), and  $f_E = 1/T_{cp}$  is the encoder clock speed.

If  $K$  is changed, the interleaver parameters are internally calculated. For  $S3G = 0$  (3GPP™ UMTS), this can take from 35 clock cycles for  $K = 40$  to 1346 clock cycles for  $K = 5114$ . For  $S3G = 2$  or  $3$  (3GPP2), this takes 33 clock cycles for all values of  $K$ . For  $S3G = 1$  (3GPP™ LTE), no extra clock cycles are used and encoding can start immediately. Software for generating test vectors provided with the cores also outputs this delay. While the parameters are being calculated the  $BUSY$  signal will go high. If  $START$  goes high while  $BUSY$  is high, the encoder will wait until  $BUSY$  goes low, and then start encoding the data.

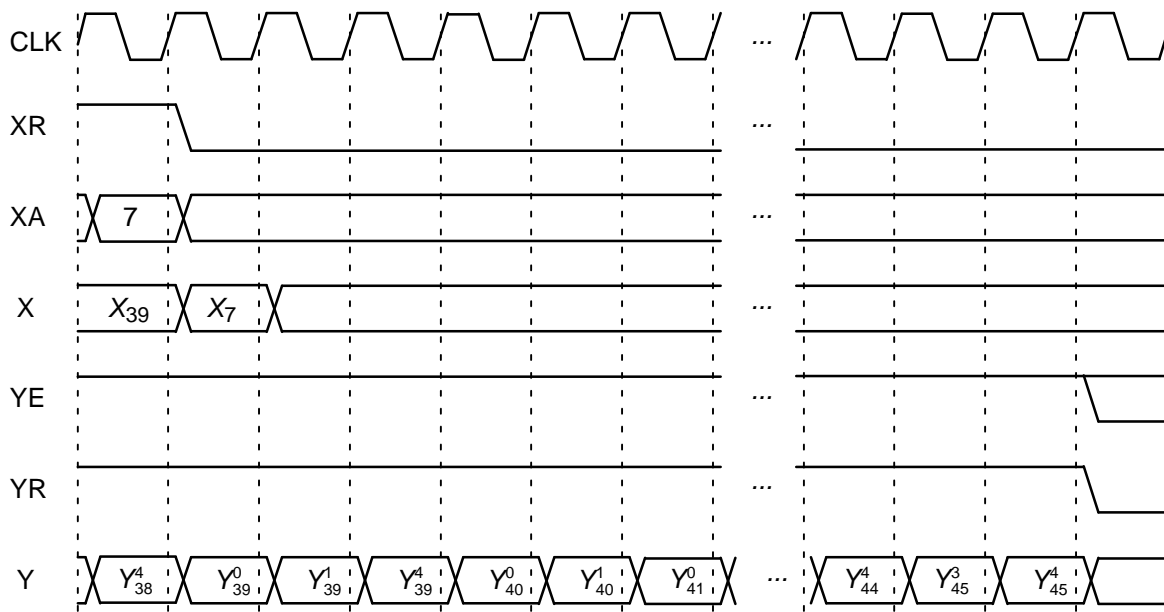


Figure 4: PCE03V Tail Encoder Timing ( $K = 40$ ,  $R = 1/3$ , 3GPP™ UMTS).

### 3GPP2 Interleaver Programming

The PCE03V turbo encoder allows the option of programming the row constants that are used in the 3GPP2 interleaver. There are 32 constants, all of them being odd in value. Note that if  $K$  is the interleaver size, the maximum constant value must be less than  $2^n$ , where  $n = \lceil \log_2 K \rceil - 5$ .

The maximum value of  $n$  is 10, so each constant can be represented by a 10 bit value. However, since all the parameters are odd, this implies the least significant bit (lsb) is always equal to one. Thus, only the nine most significant bits (msb) should be input, with the lsb being ignored. This is why the constant input  $CI[9:1]$  does not include the lsb  $CI0$ . For example, if the constant is 349, then the lsb should be deleted and  $\lfloor 349/2 \rfloor = 174$  be input to  $CI[9:1]$ .

Figure 5 shows an example of programming the 3GPP2 interleaver parameters. During the low to high transition of CLK, if  $CWE$  is high, the value at  $CI[9:1]$  is programmed into the internal memory at address location  $CA[4:0]$ .

Note that  $K$  or  $CS$  can be changed in any order before, during or after programming the row constants. As long as the correct  $K$  and  $CS$  are input to the encoder before decoding begins, the encoder will use the selected parameters. If  $CS$  is low, the internal 3GPP2 standard parameters are selected. If  $CS$  is high, the externally programmed parameters are selected.

### 3GPP™ LTE Interleaver

There are 188 standard interleaver sizes from 40 to 6144 bits. To select the internal parameters, set  $FS$  low and input the data length into  $K[12:0]$ . The encoder will automatically select the parameters for that length. Note that the only valid lengths are from 40 to 504 bits that are a multiple of 8, 512 to 1008 bits that are a multiple of 16, 1024 to 2016 bits that are multiple of 32, and 2048 to 6144 bits that are a multiple of 64. Other interleaver lengths will cause incorrect operation.

To input external interleaver parameters, set  $FS$  high. Any length from 40 to 6144 bits can be input, provided that  $K$  is a multiple of 8. Parameter

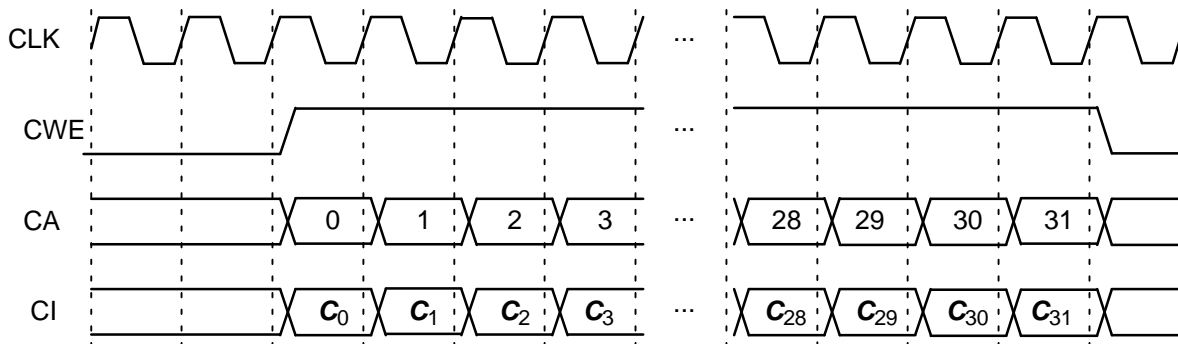


Figure 5: 3GPP2 Parameter Programming.

F1I[8:1] is equal to  $f_1$  divided by two. That is, the least significant bit of  $f_1$  is deleted since it is always equal to one due to  $f_1$  being odd. Similarly, parameter F2I[9:1] is equal to  $f_2$  divided by two since  $f_2$  is always even. For correct operation,  $f_1 < 512$ ,  $f_2 < 1024$ , and  $f_1 + f_2 < 1024$ .

## Ordering Information

SW-PCE03V-SOS (SignOnce Site License)  
 SW-PCE03V-SOP (SignOnce Project License)  
 SW-PCE03V-VHD (VHDL ASIC License)

All licenses include Xilinx VHDL cores. The SignOnce and ASIC licenses allows unlimited instantiations and free updates for one year.

Note that *Small World Communications* only provides software and does not provide the actual devices themselves. Please contact *Small World Communications* for a quote.

## References

- [1] Third Generation Partnership Project (3GPP), "Universal mobile telecommunications system (UMTS); Multiplexing and channel coding (FDD)," 3GPP TS 25.212 version 5.2.0 Release 5, Sep. 2002.
- [2] Third Generation Partnership Project (3GPP), "Evolved universal terrestrial radio access (E-UTRA); Multiplexing and channel coding," 3GPP TS 36.212 V8.1.0 Release 8, Nov. 2007.
- [3] Third Generation Partnership Project 2 (3GPP2), "Physical layer standard for cdma2000 spread spectrum systems, Release D," 3GPP2 C.S0002-D Version 1.0, Feb. 2004.
- [4] Third Generation Partnership Project 2 (3GPP2), "cdma2000 high rate packet data air interface specification, Release B," 3GPP2 C.S0024-B Version 2.0, Mar. 2007.

*Small World Communications* does not assume any liability arising out of the application or use of any product described or shown herein; nor does it convey any license under its copyrights or any rights of others. *Small World Communications* reserves the right to make changes, at any time, in order to improve performance, function or design and to supply the best product possible. *Small World Communications* will not assume responsibility for the use of any circuitry described herein. *Small World Communications* does not represent that devices shown or products described herein are free from patent infringement or from any other third party right. *Small World Communi-*

*cations* assumes no obligation to correct any errors contained herein or to advise any user of this text of any correction if such be made. *Small World Communications* will not assume any liability for the accuracy or correctness of any engineering or software support or assistance provided to a user.

© 2000–2017 *Small World Communications*. All Rights Reserved. Xilinx, Spartan and Virtex are registered trademark of Xilinx, Inc. All XC-prefix product designations are trademarks of Xilinx, Inc. 3GPP is a trademark of ETSI. All other trademarks and registered trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

*Small World Communications*, 6 First Avenue,  
 Payneham South SA 5070, Australia.  
 info@sworld.com.au ph. +61 8 8332 0319  
 http://www.sworld.com.au fax +61 8 7117 1416

## Version History

- 0.0 24 October 2000. Preliminary product specification for rate 1/3 UMTS encoder.
- 0.2 25 November 2000. Deleted YA[13:0] output. Changed CLK to ECLK. Changed WE from active low to rising edge. Added encoding speed. Added Encoder, Bit and MCS Files, Configuration, Pinouts, Packages, Ordering Information, References and Switching Characteristics sections. Added encoder and timing diagrams.
- 0.4 10 August 2001. Added INIT and RST input pins and BUSY output pin. Changed MA[1:0] to MA[5:0]. Changed Interleaver Parameter section to Interleaver Programming section. Added Appendix section. s(0) to s(p-2) now internally calculated using external nu.
- 0.5 20 September 2002. Deleted parameter programming inputs. All UMTS interleaver parameters now internally calculated. Added N[1:0] input. Deleted Interleaver Programming, Bit and MCS Files, Configuration, Pinouts, Packages, Appendix and Switching Characteristics sections. Added rate 1/2, 1/4 and 1/5 encoding options.
- 1.0 8 November 2002. First official release. Added S3G and MODE inputs. Changed K[12:0] and XA[12:0] to K[14:0] and XA[14:0]. Added 3GPP2 1xEV-DV optional encoding. Added Virtex-II speed and complexity.
- 1.1 13 January 2003. Minor updates.
- 1.21 15 February 2005. Updated speed and complexity. Added Spartan-3 speed.
- 1.22 26 May 2005. Added Virtex-II Pro and Virtex-4 speed. Updated Virtex-II and Spartan-3

- 
- speed. Updated UMTS Virtex-II family complexity.
  - 1.3 16 May 2006. Changed S3G to S3G[1:0]. Added 3GPP2 1xEV-DO optional encoding. Updated Virtex-II family complexity. Updated complexity.
  - 1.31 4 April 2007. Minor updates.
  - 1.40 11 July 2008. Added CI[9:1], CA[4:0], CWE, CS, FS, F1I[8:1] and F2I[9:1] inputs. Added 3GPP™ LTE optional encoding and 3GPP2 optional parameter programming. Deleted Virtex-E and Virtex-II speed. Deleted Virtex family complexity. Added Virtex-5 speed and complexity. Updated Virtex-II family complexity.
  - 1.43 26 November 2010. Deleted Virtex-II speed. Updated Spartan-3, Virtex-4 and Virtex-5 speed. Added Spartan-6 and Virtex-6 speed. Updated Virtex-4 and Virtex-5 complexity. Deleted BlockRAM for UMTS.
  - 1.44 10 March 2017. Changed ECLK to CLK. Changed 3GPP2 internal parameter calculation time from 32 to 33 clock cycles. Deleted Spartan-3, Spartan-6 and Virtex-4 speed. Updated Virtex-5 and Virtex-6 speed. Added Artix-7, Kintex-7 and Zync-7 speed. Deleted Virtex-4 complexity and university license option. Added Version History section.
  - 1.45 16 March 2017. Updated performance and complexity.
  - 1.46 11 July 2017. Updated performance and complexity.
  - 1.47 30 November 2017. Increased encoder speed and decreased complexity.