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Multiplexing and channel coding  
(3GPP TS 38.212 version 15.11.0 Release 15)

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# Contents

Intellectual Property Rights .....	2
Legal Notice .....	2
Modal verbs terminology.....	2
Foreword.....	6
1    Scope .....	7
2    References .....	7
3    Definitions, symbols and abbreviations .....	7
3.1    Definitions .....	7
3.2    Symbols .....	7
3.3    Abbreviations .....	7
4    Mapping to physical channels .....	8
4.1    Uplink.....	8
4.2    Downlink .....	9
5    General procedures.....	9
5.1    CRC calculation .....	9
5.2    Code block segmentation and code block CRC attachment .....	10
5.2.1    Polar coding .....	10
5.2.2    Low density parity check coding .....	11
5.3    Channel coding.....	12
5.3.1    Polar coding .....	13
5.3.1.1    Interleaving .....	13
5.3.1.2    Polar encoding.....	14
5.3.2    Low density parity check coding .....	18
5.3.3    Channel coding of small block lengths .....	25
5.3.3.1    Encoding of 1-bit information .....	25
5.3.3.2    Encoding of 2-bit information .....	25
5.3.3.3    Encoding of other small block lengths .....	26
5.4    Rate matching.....	26
5.4.1    Rate matching for Polar code.....	26
5.4.1.1    Sub-block interleaving .....	26
5.4.1.2    Bit selection.....	28
5.4.1.3    Interleaving of coded bits .....	28
5.4.2    Rate matching for LDPC code .....	29
5.4.2.1    Bit selection.....	29
5.4.2.2    Bit interleaving.....	32
5.4.3    Rate matching for channel coding of small block lengths .....	32
5.5    Code block concatenation .....	32
6    Uplink transport channels and control information.....	33
6.1    Random access channel.....	33
6.2    Uplink shared channel .....	33
6.2.1    Transport block CRC attachment .....	33
6.2.2    LDPC base graph selection .....	33
6.2.3    Code block segmentation and code block CRC attachment .....	33
6.2.4    Channel coding of UL-SCH.....	33
6.2.5    Rate matching .....	34
6.2.6    Code block concatenation .....	34
6.2.7    Data and control multiplexing .....	34
6.3    Uplink control information .....	44
6.3.1    Uplink control information on PUCCH .....	44
6.3.1.1    UCI bit sequence generation .....	44
6.3.1.1.1    HARQ-ACK/SR only .....	44
6.3.1.1.2    CSI only.....	44

6.3.1.1.3	HARQ-ACK/SR and CSI .....	52
6.3.1.2	Code block segmentation and CRC attachment .....	53
6.3.1.2.1	UCI encoded by Polar code .....	53
6.3.1.2.2	UCI encoded by channel coding of small block lengths .....	53
6.3.1.3	Channel coding of UCI .....	53
6.3.1.3.1	UCI encoded by Polar code .....	53
6.3.1.3.2	UCI encoded by channel coding of small block lengths .....	54
6.3.1.4	Rate matching .....	54
6.3.1.4.1	UCI encoded by Polar code .....	54
6.3.1.4.2	UCI encoded by channel coding of small block lengths .....	55
6.3.1.5	Code block concatenation .....	56
6.3.1.6	Multiplexing of coded UCI bits to PUCCH .....	56
6.3.2	Uplink control information on PUSCH .....	58
6.3.2.1	UCI bit sequence generation .....	58
6.3.2.1.1	HARQ-ACK .....	58
6.3.2.1.2	CSI .....	59
6.3.2.2	Code block segmentation and CRC attachment .....	62
6.3.2.2.1	UCI encoded by Polar code .....	62
6.3.2.2.2	UCI encoded by channel coding of small block lengths .....	62
6.3.2.3	Channel coding of UCI .....	62
6.3.2.3.1	UCI encoded by Polar code .....	62
6.3.2.3.2	UCI encoded by channel coding of small block lengths .....	62
6.3.2.4	Rate matching .....	63
6.3.2.4.1	UCI encoded by Polar code .....	63
6.3.2.4.1.1	HARQ-ACK .....	63
6.3.2.4.1.2	CSI part 1 .....	65
6.3.2.4.1.3	CSI part 2 .....	67
6.3.2.4.2	UCI encoded by channel coding of small block lengths .....	69
6.3.2.4.2.1	HARQ-ACK .....	69
6.3.2.4.2.2	CSI part 1 .....	69
6.3.2.4.2.3	CSI part 2 .....	69
6.3.2.5	Code block concatenation .....	69
6.3.2.6	Multiplexing of coded UCI bits to PUSCH 918e3b453a9/etsi-ts-138-212-v15-11-0-2021-08	69
7	Downlink transport channels and control information .....	70
7.1	Broadcast channel .....	70
7.1.1	PBCH payload generation .....	70
7.1.2	Scrambling .....	71
7.1.3	Transport block CRC attachment .....	72
7.1.4	Channel coding .....	72
7.1.5	Rate matching .....	72
7.2	Downlink shared channel and paging channel .....	72
7.2.1	Transport block CRC attachment .....	72
7.2.2	LDPC base graph selection .....	73
7.2.3	Code block segmentation and code block CRC attachment .....	73
7.2.4	Channel coding .....	73
7.2.5	Rate matching .....	73
7.2.6	Code block concatenation .....	73
7.3	Downlink control information .....	74
7.3.1	DCI formats .....	74
7.3.1.0	DCI size alignment .....	74
7.3.1.1	DCI formats for scheduling of PUSCH .....	76
7.3.1.1.1	Format 0_0 .....	76
7.3.1.1.2	Format 0_1 .....	78
7.3.1.2	DCI formats for scheduling of PDSCH .....	91
7.3.1.2.1	Format 1_0 .....	91
7.3.1.2.2	Format 1_1 .....	94
7.3.1.3	DCI formats for other purposes .....	101
7.3.1.3.1	Format 2_0 .....	101
7.3.1.3.2	Format 2_1 .....	101
7.3.1.3.3	Format 2_2 .....	101
7.3.1.3.4	Format 2_3 .....	102

7.3.2	CRC attachment .....	102
7.3.3	Channel coding .....	103
7.3.4	Rate matching .....	103
<b>Annex &lt;A&gt; (informative): Change history .....</b>		<b>104</b>
History .....		105

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[ETSI TS 138 212 V15.11.0 \(2021-08\)](#)

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## 1 Scope

The present document specifies the coding, multiplexing and mapping to physical channels for 5G NR.

## 2 References

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of the present document.

- References are either specific (identified by date of publication, edition number, version number, etc.) or non-specific.
- For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not apply.
- For a non-specific reference, the latest version applies. In the case of a reference to a 3GPP document (including a GSM document), a non-specific reference implicitly refers to the latest version of that document *in the same Release as the present document*.

- [1] 3GPP TR 21.905: "Vocabulary for 3GPP Specifications".
- [2] 3GPP TS 38.201: "NR; Physical Layer – General Description"
- [3] 3GPP TS 38.202: "NR; Services provided by the physical layer"
- [4] 3GPP TS 38.211: "NR; Physical channels and modulation"
- [5] 3GPP TS 38.213: "NR; Physical layer procedures for control"
- [6] 3GPP TS 38.214: "NR; Physical layer procedures for data"
- [7] 3GPP TS 38.215: "NR; Physical layer measurements"  
*ETSI TS 138 212 V15.11.0 (2021-08)*
- [8] 3GPP TS 38.321: "NR; Medium Access Control (MAC) protocol specification"  
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- [9] 3GPP TS 38.331: "NR; Radio Resource Control (RRC) protocol specification"

## 3 Definitions, symbols and abbreviations

### 3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the terms and definitions given in TR 21.905 [1] and the following apply. A term defined in the present document takes precedence over the definition of the same term, if any, in TR 21.905 [1].

### 3.2 Symbols

For the purposes of the present document, the following symbols apply:

### 3.3 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the abbreviations given in TR 21.905 [1] and the following apply. An abbreviation defined in the present document takes precedence over the definition of the same abbreviation, if any, in TR 21.905 [1].

BCH	Broadcast channel
CBG	Code block group
CBGTI	Code block group transmission information

CORESET	Control resource set
CQI	Channel quality indicator
CRC	Cyclic redundancy check
CRI	CSI-RS resource indicator
CSI	Channel state information
CSI-RS	CSI reference signal
DAI	Downlink assignment index
DCI	Downlink control information
DL	Downlink
DL-SCH	Downlink shared channel
DMRS	Dedicated demodulation reference signal
HARQ	Hybrid automatic repeat request
HARQ-ACK	Hybrid automatic repeat request acknowledgement
LDPC	Low density parity check
LI	Layer indicator
MCS	Modulation and coding scheme
OFDM	Orthogonal frequency division multiplex
PBCH	Physical broadcast channel
PCH	Paging channel
PDCCH	Physical downlink control channel
PDSCH	Physical downlink shared channel
PMI	Precoding matrix indicator
PRB	Physical resource block
PRACH	Physical random access channel
PTRS	Phase-tracking reference signal
PUCCH	Physical uplink control channel
PUSCH	Physical uplink shared channel
RACH	Random access channel
RI	Rank indicator
RSRP	Reference signal received power
SFN	System frame number
SR	Scheduling request <a href="#">ETSI TS 138 212 V15.11.0 (2021-08)</a>
SRS	Sounding reference signal <a href="#">catalog/standards/sist/be3cbea5-dbb5-4ae4-ac5d-0153a9/etsi-ts-138-212-v15-11-0-2021-08</a>
SS	Synchronisation signal <a href="#">0153a9/etsi-ts-138-212-v15-11-0-2021-08</a>
SUL	Supplementary uplink
TPC	Transmit power control
TrCH	Transport channel
UCI	Uplink control information
UE	User equipment
UL	Uplink
UL-SCH	Uplink shared channel
VRB	Virtual resource block
ZP CSI-RS	Zero power CSI-RS

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## 4 Mapping to physical channels

### 4.1 Uplink

Table 4.1-1 specifies the mapping of the uplink transport channels to their corresponding physical channels. Table 4.1-2 specifies the mapping of the uplink control channel information to its corresponding physical channel.

**Table 4.1-1**

TrCH	Physical Channel
UL-SCH	PUSCH
RACH	PRACH

**Table 4.1-2**

<b>Control information</b>	<b>Physical Channel</b>
UCI	PUCCH, PUSCH

## 4.2 Downlink

Table 4.2-1 specifies the mapping of the downlink transport channels to their corresponding physical channels. Table 4.2-2 specifies the mapping of the downlink control channel information to its corresponding physical channel.

**Table 4.2-1**

<b>TrCH</b>	<b>Physical Channel</b>
DL-SCH	PDSCH
BCH	PBCH
PCH	PDSCH

**Table 4.2-2**

<b>Control information</b>	<b>Physical Channel</b>
DCI	PDCCH

## 5 General procedures iTech STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.itech.ai)

Data and control streams from/to MAC layer are encoded /decoded to offer transport and control services over the radio transmission link. Channel coding scheme is a combination of error detection, error correcting, rate matching, interleaving and transport channel or control information mapping onto/splitting from physical channels.

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### 5.1 CRC calculation

Denote the input bits to the CRC computation by  $a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_{A-1}$ , and the parity bits by  $p_0, p_1, p_2, p_3, \dots, p_{L-1}$ , where  $A$  is the size of the input sequence and  $L$  is the number of parity bits. The parity bits are generated by one of the following cyclic generator polynomials:

- $g_{\text{CRC24A}}(D) = [D^{24} + D^{23} + D^{18} + D^{17} + D^{14} + D^{11} + D^{10} + D^7 + D^6 + D^5 + D^4 + D^3 + D + 1]$  for a CRC length  $L = 24$ ;
- $g_{\text{CRC24B}}(D) = [D^{24} + D^{23} + D^6 + D^5 + D + 1]$  for a CRC length  $L = 24$ ;
- $g_{\text{CRC24C}}(D) = [D^{24} + D^{23} + D^{21} + D^{20} + D^{17} + D^{15} + D^{13} + D^{12} + D^8 + D^4 + D^2 + D + 1]$  for a CRC length  $L = 24$ ;
- $g_{\text{CRC16}}(D) = [D^{16} + D^{12} + D^5 + 1]$  for a CRC length  $L = 16$ ;
- $g_{\text{CRC11}}(D) = [D^{11} + D^{10} + D^9 + D^5 + 1]$  for a CRC length  $L = 11$ ;
- $g_{\text{CRC6}}(D) = [D^6 + D^5 + 1]$  for a CRC length  $L = 6$ .

The encoding is performed in a systematic form, which means that in GF(2), the polynomial:

$$a_0D^{A+L-1} + a_1D^{A+L-2} + \dots + a_{A-1}D^L + p_0D^{L-1} + p_1D^{L-2} + \dots + p_{L-2}D^1 + p_{L-1}$$

yields a remainder equal to 0 when divided by the corresponding CRC generator polynomial.

The bits after CRC attachment are denoted by  $b_0, b_1, b_2, b_3, \dots, b_{B-1}$ , where  $B = A + L$ . The relation between  $a_k$  and  $b_k$  is:

$b_k = a_k \quad \text{for } k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, A-1$   
 $b_k = p_{k-A} \quad \text{for } k = A, A+1, A+2, \dots, A+L-1.$

## 5.2 Code block segmentation and code block CRC attachment

### 5.2.1 Polar coding

The input bit sequence to the code block segmentation is denoted by  $a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_{A-1}$ , where  $A > 0$ .

if  $I_{seg} = 1$

    Number of code blocks:  $C = 2$ ;

else

    Number of code blocks:  $C = 1$

end if

$A' = \lceil A/C \rceil \cdot C$ ;

for  $i = 0$  to  $A'-A-1$

$a'_i = 0$ ;

end for

for  $i = A'-A$  to  $A'-1$

$a'_i = a_{i-(A'-A)}$ ;

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end for

$s = 0$ ;

for  $r = 0$  to  $C-1$

    for  $k = 0$  to  $A'/C-1$

$c_{rk} = a'_s$ ;

$s = s + 1$ ;

    end for

The sequence  $c_{r0}, c_{r1}, c_{r2}, c_{r3}, \dots, c_{r(A'/C-1)}$  is used to calculate the CRC parity bits  $p_{r0}, p_{r1}, p_{r2}, \dots, p_{r(L-1)}$  according to Clause 5.1 with a generator polynomial of length  $L$ .

for  $k = A'/C$  to  $A'/C + L - 1$

$c_{rk} = P_{r(k-A'/C)}$ ;

end for

end for

The value of  $A$  is no larger than 1706.

## 5.2.2 Low density parity check coding

The input bit sequence to the code block segmentation is denoted by  $b_0, b_1, b_2, b_3, \dots, b_{B-1}$ , where  $B > 0$ . If  $B$  is larger than the maximum code block size  $K_{cb}$ , segmentation of the input bit sequence is performed and an additional CRC sequence of  $L = 24$  bits is attached to each code block.

For LDPC base graph 1, the maximum code block size is:

- $K_{cb} = 8448$ .

For LDPC base graph 2, the maximum code block size is:

- $K_{cb} = 3840$ .

Total number of code blocks  $C$  is determined by:

if  $B \leq K_{cb}$

$L = 0$

Number of code blocks:  $C = 1$

$B' = B$

else

$L = 24$

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Number of code blocks:  $C = \lceil B / (K_{cb} - L) \rceil$ .  
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$B' = B + C \cdot L$

end if

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The bits output from code block segmentation are denoted by  $c_{r0}, c_{r1}, c_{r2}, c_{r3}, \dots, c_{r(K_r-1)}$ , where  $0 \leq r < C$  is the code block number, and  $K_r = K$  is the number of bits for the code block number  $r$ .

The number of bits  $K$  in each code block is calculated as:

$K' = B' / C$  ;

For LDPC base graph 1,

$K_b = 22$ .

For LDPC base graph 2,

if  $B > 640$

$K_b = 10$ ;

elseif  $B > 560$

$K_b = 9$ ;

elseif  $B > 192$

$K_b = 8$ ;

else

$K_b = 6$ ;

end if

find the minimum value of  $Z$  in all sets of lifting sizes in Table 5.3.2-1, denoted as  $Z_c$ , such that  $K_b \cdot Z_c \geq K'$ , and set  $K = 22Z_c$  for LDPC base graph 1 and  $K = 10Z_c$  for LDPC base graph 2;

The bit sequence  $c_{rk}$  is calculated as:

$s = 0$ ;

for  $r = 0$  to  $C - 1$

for  $k = 0$  to  $K' - L - 1$

$c_{rk} = b_s$ ;

$s = s + 1$ ;

end for

if  $C > 1$

The sequence  $c_{r0}, c_{r1}, c_{r2}, c_{r3}, \dots, c_{r(K'-L-1)}$  is used to calculate the CRC parity bits  $p_{r0}, p_{r1}, p_{r2}, \dots, p_{r(L-1)}$  according to Clause 5.1 with the generator polynomial  $g_{\text{CRC24B}}(D)$ .

for  $k = K' - L$  to  $K - 1$  **iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW  
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$c_{rk} = p_{r(k+L-K')}$ ;

end for

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end if

for  $k = K'$  to  $K - 1$  -- Insertion of filler bits

$c_{rk} = <\text{NULL}>$ ;

end for

end for

## 5.3 Channel coding

Usage of coding scheme for the different types of TrCH is shown in table 5.3-1. Usage of coding scheme for the different control information types is shown in table 5.3-2.

**Table 5.3-1: Usage of channel coding scheme for TrCHs**

TrCH	Coding scheme
UL-SCH	LDPC
DL-SCH	
PCH	
BCH	Polar code

**Table 5.3-2: Usage of channel coding scheme for control information**

Control Information	Coding scheme
DCI	Polar code
UCI	Block code Polar code

### 5.3.1 Polar coding

The bit sequence input for a given code block to channel coding is denoted by  $c_0, c_1, c_2, c_3, \dots, c_{K-1}$ , where  $K$  is the number of bits to encode. After encoding the bits are denoted by  $d_0, d_1, d_2, \dots, d_{N-1}$ , where  $N = 2^n$  and the value of  $n$  is determined by the following:

Denote by  $E$  the rate matching output sequence length as given in Clause 5.4.1;

If  $E \leq (9/8) \cdot 2^{\lceil \log_2 E \rceil - 1}$  and  $K/E < 9/16$

$$n_1 = \lceil \log_2 E \rceil - 1;$$

else

$$n_1 = \lceil \log_2 E \rceil;$$

end if

$$R_{\min} = 1/8;$$

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$$n = \max\{\min\{n_1, n_2, n_{\max}\}, n_{\min}\}$$

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where  $n_{\min} = 5$ .

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UE is not expected to be configured with  $K + n_{PC} > E$ , where  $n_{PC}$  is the number of parity check bits defined in Clause 5.3.1.2.

#### 5.3.1.1 Interleaving

The bit sequence  $c_0, c_1, c_2, c_3, \dots, c_{K-1}$  is interleaved into bit sequence  $c'_0, c'_1, c'_2, c'_3, \dots, c'_{K-1}$  as follows:

$$c'_k = c_{\Pi(k)}, k = 0, 1, \dots, K-1$$

where the interleaving pattern  $\Pi(k)$  is given by the following:

if  $I_{IL} = 0$

$$\Pi(k) = k, k = 0, 1, \dots, K-1$$

else

$$k = 0;$$

for  $m = 0$  to  $K_{IL}^{\max} - 1$

if  $\Pi_{IL}^{\max}(m) \geq K_{IL}^{\max} - K$

$$\Pi(k) = \Pi_{IL}^{\max}(m) - (K_{IL}^{\max} - K);$$

$$k = k + 1;$$

end if

end for

end if

where  $\Pi_{IL}^{\max}(m)$  is given by Table 5.3.1.1-1 and  $K_{IL}^{\max}=164$ .

**Table 5.3.1.1-1: Interleaving pattern  $\Pi_{IL}^{\max}(m)$**

$m$	$\Pi_{IL}^{\max}(m)$										
0	0	28	67	56	122	84	68	112	33	140	38
1	2	29	69	57	123	85	73	113	36	141	44
2	4	30	70	58	126	86	78	114	44	142	39
3	7	31	71	59	127	87	84	115	47	143	45
4	9	32	72	60	129	88	90	116	64	144	40
5	14	33	76	61	132	89	92	117	74	145	46
6	19	34	77	62	134	90	94	118	79	146	41
7	20	35	81	63	138	91	96	119	85	147	47
8	24	36	82	64	139	92	99	120	97	148	48
9	25	37	83	65	140	93	102	121	100	149	49
10	26	38	87	66	1	94	105	122	103	150	50
11	28	39	88	67	3	95	107	123	117	151	51
12	31	40	89	68	5	96	109	124	125	152	52
13	34	41	91	69	8	97	112	125	131	153	53
14	42	42	93	70	10	98	114	126	136	154	54
15	45	43	95	71	15	99	116	127	142	155	55
16	49	44	98	72	21	100	121	128	12	156	56
17	50	45	101	73	27	101	124	129	17	157	57
18	51	46	104	74	29	102	128	130	23	158	58
19	53	47	106	75	32	103	130	131	37	159	59
20	54	48	108	76	35	104	133	132	48	160	60
21	56	49	110	77	43	105	135	133	75	161	61
22	58	50	111	78	46	106	141	134	80	162	62
23	59	51	113	79	52	107	6	135	86	163	63
24	61	52	115	80	55	108	11	136	137		
25	62	53	118	81	57	109	16	137	143		
26	65	54	119	82	60	110	22	38	13		
27	66	55	120	83	63	111	30	139	18		

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### 5.3.1.2 Polar encoding

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The Polar sequence  $\mathbf{Q}_0^{N_{\max}-1} = \{Q_0^{N_{\max}}, Q_1^{N_{\max}}, \dots, Q_{N_{\max}-1}^{N_{\max}}\}$  is given by Table 5.3.1.2-1, where  $0 \leq Q_i^{N_{\max}} \leq N_{\max}-1$  denotes a bit index before Polar encoding for  $i=0,1,\dots,N_{\max}-1$  and  $N_{\max}=1024$ . The Polar sequence  $\mathbf{Q}_0^{N_{\max}-1}$  is in ascending order of reliability  $W(Q_0^{N_{\max}}) < W(Q_1^{N_{\max}}) < \dots < W(Q_{N_{\max}-1}^{N_{\max}})$ , where  $W(Q_i^{N_{\max}})$  denotes the reliability of bit index  $Q_i^{N_{\max}}$ .

For any code block encoded to  $N$  bits, a same Polar sequence  $\mathbf{Q}_0^{N-1} = \{Q_0^N, Q_1^N, Q_2^N, \dots, Q_{N-1}^N\}$  is used. The Polar sequence  $\mathbf{Q}_0^{N-1}$  is a subset of Polar sequence  $\mathbf{Q}_0^{N_{\max}-1}$  with all elements  $Q_i^{N_{\max}}$  of values less than  $N$ , ordered in ascending order of reliability  $W(Q_0^N) < W(Q_1^N) < W(Q_2^N) < \dots < W(Q_{N-1}^N)$ .

Denote  $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}_I^N$  as a set of bit indices in Polar sequence  $\mathbf{Q}_0^{N-1}$ , and  $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}_F^N$  as the set of other bit indices in Polar sequence  $\mathbf{Q}_0^{N-1}$ , where  $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}_I^N$  and  $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}_F^N$  are given in Clause 5.4.1.1,  $|\overline{\mathbf{Q}}_I^N| = K + n_{PC}$ ,  $|\overline{\mathbf{Q}}_F^N| = N - |\overline{\mathbf{Q}}_I^N|$ , and  $n_{PC}$  is the number of parity check bits.

Denote  $\mathbf{G}_N = (\mathbf{G}_2)^{\otimes n}$  as the  $n$ -th Kronecker power of matrix  $\mathbf{G}_2$ , where  $\mathbf{G}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ .

For a bit index  $j$  with  $j=0,1,\dots,N-1$ , denote  $\mathbf{g}_j$  as the  $j$ -th row of  $\mathbf{G}_N$  and  $w(\mathbf{g}_j)$  as the row weight of  $\mathbf{g}_j$ , where  $w(\mathbf{g}_j)$  is the number of ones in  $\mathbf{g}_j$ . Denote the set of bit indices for parity check bits as  $\mathbf{Q}_{PC}^N$ , where  $|\mathbf{Q}_{PC}^N| = n_{PC}$ . A number of  $(n_{PC} - n_{PC}^{wm})$  parity check bits are placed in the  $(n_{PC} - n_{PC}^{wm})$  least reliable bit indices in  $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}_I^N$ . A number of  $n_{PC}^{wm}$  other parity check bits are placed in the bit indices of minimum row weight in  $\tilde{\mathbf{Q}}_I^N$ , where  $\tilde{\mathbf{Q}}_I^N$  denotes the  $(|\overline{\mathbf{Q}}_I^N| - n_{PC})$  most reliable bit indices in  $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}_I^N$ ; if there are more than  $n_{PC}^{wm}$  bit indices of the same minimum row weight