OFDMA PHY proposal for the 802.16.3 PHY layer

IEEE 802.16 Presentation Submission Template (Rev. 8)

Document Number:
IEEE 802.16.3p-01/25

Date Submitted:
2001-01-24

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Venue:
Ottawa, Canada

Base Document:
IEEE 802.16.3c-01/25

Purpose:
To introduce MAC enhancements to the TG1 MAC for the TG3/TG4 groups.

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MAC Enhancements
proposal for TG3

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Itzik Kitroser
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Introduction

- Proposed Enhancements based on OFDMA PHY proposals (for TG3 & TG4)
- Already integrated into the DVB-RCT standard (to be approved this April)
- Based on an existence of Sub-Channels and enhancing existing mechanisms
- Supports all MAC working modes (FDD-C, FDD-B, TDD)
OFDMA symbol structure

The usable carriers are divided into groups called Sub-Channels.
Using Special Permutations for Carrier Allocation

All usable carriers are divided into 53 (or 48) carrier groups named basic group, each main group contains several carriers (depending on the mode used):

- 32 carriers for the 2k mode
- 16 carriers for the 1k mode
- 4 carriers for the 256 mode
OFDMA/TDMA - Principles

Using OFDMA/TDMA, Sub Channels are allocated in the Frequency Domain, and OFDM Symbols allocated in the Time Domain.

Time Frame = n OFDMA Symbols
Access method for the 256, 64 modes

All Sub-Channels within a symbol are allocated for data or Ranging only
Access method for the 2k, 1k modes

DS symbols are allocated for data only, US Sub-Channels within a symbol are allocated for data and Ranging.
Proposed Ranging Enhancement
Proposed Ranging Enhancement

Terminology:

رضى Ranging Sub-Channels:
—Dedicated Ranging carriers

رضى Ranging Symbols:
—Ranging - Dedicated OFDM Symbols in 64, 256 modes.
—Normal OFDM Symbols in 1K, 2K modes
Proposed Ranging Enhancement

Terminology (cont.)

¥ Ranging Slot
   — Combination of Ranging Sub-Channel and Ranging Symbol

¥ Ranging Code:
   — CDMA code sent on the ranging slots
# Ranging Sub-Channels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symbol Duration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Ranging Sub-Channels**
- **Data Sub-Channels**
Ranging Symbols

Time

Symbol Duration

Frequency

Ranging Sub-Channels

Data Sub-Channels
Proposed Ranging Enhancement

¥ User Selects Randomly Ranging Slot
¥ User Selects Randomly Ranging Code
¥ User Sends the Ranging Code to the BS with a pre-defined and robust modulation
¥ User waits for RNG-RSP message with indication about the sent Ranging Code and Ranging Slot
Proposed Ranging Enhancement

¥ Advantages:

— Robust Synchronization Technique

— Several SS can be Synchronized Simultaneously

— In the 1K, 2K modes, the ranging is done in parallel to data transmission with small overhead
Proposed Ranging Enhancement

Ÿ Advantages (cont)

—The SS is the initiator of the initial Ranging process

—The CDMA technique can be used for other purposes.
Enhanced Bandwidth Reservation
Enhanced Bandwidth Reservation

Current Bandwidth reservation techniques:
¥ Unsolicited Grants (UGS, UGS-AD)
¥ Various Polling technique (rtPS, nrtPS, PM bit)
¥ Piggyback
¥ Best Effort Bandwidth request (Contention)
Enhanced Bandwidth Reservation

¥ IP centric environment
  —Bursty and unexpected traffic
  —No predictable polling strategy
  —Small bursty packets (TCP ACKs)
  —Dense cells

¥ Need for a fast and safe bandwidth reservation tool with minimal overhead and good statistical multiplexing
Enhanced Bandwidth Reservation

 ¥ Three domains of CDMA codes:
   —Initial Ranging
   —Maintenance Ranging
   —BW Requests

 ¥ Using the CDMA codes on the Ranging Slots to send bandwidth requests !!
Enhanced Bandwidth Reservation

Advantages

¥ No need for best effort access region allocated
¥ Reduce the collision risk due to the CDMA technique
¥ Several requests can be sent simultaneously
¥ No specific allocation to a subset of users
Enhanced Bandwidth Reservation

How does it work?

- SS randomly selects Ranging Slot and Request Code (uses request backoff window)
- BS receiving Request Code, allocates a predefined BW
- SS identify its allocation by the Ranging Slot and Request Code.
Enhanced Bandwidth Reservation

♀ Proposed Upstream MAP IE for Request Code:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bit 0</th>
<th>15</th>
<th>31</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Connection ID (16 bits)</td>
<td>UIUC (4 bits)</td>
<td>Slot Offset (12 bits)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranging Code (8 bits)</td>
<td>Ranging Slot (TBD)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Two Dimensional Allocation
Two Dimensional Allocation

♫ A OFDMA based PHY introducing the notion of a Sub-Channel or Sub-Carriers allocation.

♫ The upstream (and downstream) allocation expands into a combination of frequency and time.
Two Dimensional Allocation

¥ Slot = (\{N,m\} | N = Time Symbol,
          m = Sub-Channel)

¥ Time tick duration = OFDM symbol duration

¥ Addition of Sub-Channel reference to the time reference
Two Dimensional Allocation

MAC Mapping can stay in the same complexity level as for ordinary TDMA schemes
Two Dimensional Allocation

- The allocation can be optimized to facilitates the two dimensional grid
- Each user will get allocation according to the relevant QoS requirements
- Allocation of a sub-grid in the two dimensional resource
Two Dimensional Allocation

Example of slot pattern with 17 allocated slots
Two Dimensional Allocation

Possible Map IE structure to support two dimensional allocation:

<table>
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<th>31</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Connection ID (16 bits)</td>
<td>UIUC (4 bits)</td>
<td>Slot Offset (12 bits)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub Channel Offset (8 bits)</td>
<td>Number of Sub Channels (8 bits)</td>
<td>Number of Slots (16 bits)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Two Dimensional Allocation

MAC Mapping maps the downstream Sub-Channels to their specific Usage/Users.

Time

Frequency

OFDMA symbol time
Summary

- Guidelines for possible enhancements based on OFDMA PHY
- Efficient utilization of the transmission resource
- Natural expansion of the TG1 MAC for OFDMA PHY
- Based on an OFDMA-based standard (DVB-RCT)