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Title	Mini-Subchannels definition
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Re:	IEEE P802.16REVd/D5-2004
Abstract	Correction for mini subchannel definition
Purpose	Adopt changes
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Mini-Subchannels definition
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1.   Motivation

Mini-subchannels definition uses wrong terms (subchannels instead of slots). As definition is written in 802.16REVd/D5, M subchannels are divided to M subscribers. It is clear that the intention was to take M slots and divide to M users. The current definition is an error because
(a) There is no subchannelization gain by using these subchannels,
(b) mini subchannels contradict the uni-dimentional allocation in the uplink (based on "duration").

2.   Changes summary

8.4.6.2.4 Partition a subchannel to mini-subchannels
[Change the first paragraph to read as follows]
Mini-subchannels can be applied to PUSC or optional-PUSC uplink permutations, in which an. An uplink subchannel is composed of six tiles. Mini-subchannels are created by concatenating multiples of two, three or six subchannels slots, and allocating traffic for more than one SS on this concatenation by a subdivision of the tiles. Table aaa 307 shows the three possibilities for subchannel partitioning into mini-subchannel. The tile indices are those referred to in Equation (109) for the mandatory uplink permutation, or in Equation (104) for the optional uplink permutation.

[Change every occurance of "subchannel" in section 8.4.6.2.4, including table 312, to "slot"]