HARQ ACK Channel and Retransmission Dummy Pattern Performance Comparison

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Wen Tong, Hang Zhang, Peiying Zhu, Mohan FongVoice:Gamini Senarath, David Steer, Israfil Bahceci, G.Q. WangEmail:Mark Naden, Derek YuNortel3500 Carling Avenue

Ottawa, Ontario

CANADA

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Purpose:

Performance comparison of HARQ ACK/NAK channels and re-transmission dummy pattern

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613-763-1315 wentong@nortel.com

Background

- Several ACK/NCK channels schemes are proposed for MR system.
 - Performance and overhead tradeoff should be compared
- Several re-transmission dummy patterns are proposed for MR system

- Performance should be compared and optimized

 This draft severs a placeholder for reporting the simulation results to the HARQ ad-hoc

– Simulations working is running

CQICH Coding

- Assume x_{ij} as the transmit symbol at data tone *j* of the tile *i*, where i = 0, 1, ..., 5, and j = 0, 1, ..., 7.
- $X=[x_{ij}]$ is selected form the codebook *P*.
 - $\mathbf{p}=[p_{ij}]$ is a codeword of the codebook *P* containing 64 different codewords.
 - p_{ii} is selected from a QPSK constellation.
 - Each codeword represents a 6-bit binary number.
- Assume y_{ijk} as the received symbol at the receive antenna number k.

Coherent Detector

- *h*[^]_{ijk} represents estimated channel between transmit antenna and the *k*th receive antenna for the data tone *j* and tile *i*.
 - Channel is estimated based on the received pilots per each tile.
 - The best channel estimation method is to average the 4 pilots over a uplink tile.
- Coherent detection is defined as follows:

$$\hat{p} = \arg \max_{p=[p_{ij}] \in P} \operatorname{Re} \left[\sum_{i,j,k} \hat{h}_{ijk}^{i} p_{ij}^{j} y_{ijk} \right]$$

Non-coherent Detector

- No channel estimation
- Non-coherent detection is defined as follows:



Pilot Overhead

- Coherent detection needs pilot for channel estimation.
- Pilot overhead for uplink tile is 10log₁₀(12/8) ~
 1.7 dB assuming no pilot power boost.
- Benefit of non-coherent detection is that there is no need to transmit pilots.
 - Null pilot tones
 - 1.7 dB power saving in comparison to coherent detection





VA 30 km/h 1 2



8

VA 120 km/h 1 2



9