<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>IEEE 802.16 Broadband Wireless Access Working Group <a href="http://ieee802.org/16">http://ieee802.org/16</a></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Fast cell search for OFDMA</td>
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<td>Date Submitted</td>
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<td>Source:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Re:</td>
<td>IEEE 802.16e D2 Draft</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abstract</td>
<td>To improve the cell search</td>
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<tr>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>To incorporate the changes here proposed into the 802.16e D4 draft.</td>
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<tr>
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</table>
Fast Cell Search

1 Background

The current preamble per IEEE802.16-2004 is designed primarily for fixed deployment. The preamble search requires large amount of computation power at MSS for fast system access and for cell selection and reselection to support the device mobility in a multi-cell deployment scenarios and to perform frequency domain fine synchronization. For the initial cell search, there is no prior knowledge about the synchronization positions for potential base station candidates; hence MSS needs to perform the correlations with all possible PN sequences for each FFT window position within the entire searching window, such a window could be large even for the synchronous BS network. For hand-off, even with the presence of the adjacent BS list information broadcasted from the anchoring BS, the preamble search is of excessive high computational complexity. We propose a fast cell search procedure to reduce the cell search complexity by almost 60 times. Since the cell search must be performed for MSS in the active state, cell scanning and even idle mode. Fast cell search is very beneficial in terms drastically reduce the power consumption and battery life of portable device.

In this contribution, we propose to introduce a common preamble in addition to the existing cell specific preamble. The common preamble uses a common PN sequence for all BSs. MSS performs fine synchronization using the common PN sequence on the common preamble, the result will provide the locations of candidate BSs. The BS specific search is then performed in the vicinities of those peaks by using BS specific PN sequences. With this two stage cell search, the searching window is drastically reduced.

![Geometry vs. Distance](image_url)

Figure 1 The best BS location may not be in the adjacent cell

For the synchronized BS deployment, let’s assume that the anchor BS will broadcast the neighbor BS list for M sectors. And the searching window is 300 samples long (as we have 256 samples prefix), however the real world the searching window can be 2 times more than this (see Figure 1, where the cell to cell spacing is 3km). The correlation of common preamble allows the BS specific preamble search window to reduce to about 5 samples or less, then we can perform cell specific preamble search.
Table 1 Cell search for hand-off case

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Number of preamble correlation</th>
<th>One tier cell</th>
<th>Two tier cell</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3-sectors cell</td>
<td>9-beams cell (AAS)</td>
<td>3-sectors cell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseline Cell Search</td>
<td>300x20=6000</td>
<td>300x63=18900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fast Cell Search</td>
<td>5x20=100</td>
<td>5x63=315</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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As we can see that the common preamble assisted cell search can speed up the preamble search time by 60 times, or to reduce the search computational complexity by 60 times.

**Specific Text Proposal**

*Insert to Section 8.4.6.1.1*

----------Start text proposal--------

In each segment, the 6 carrier sets are used; each segment uses two carrier sets. The same 6 carrier sets are used. One carriers set in each segment is used for the common preamble.

Each segment uses 2 types of preamble out of the 6 sets in the following manner:
- Segment 0 uses preamble carrier-set 0 and 3
- Segment 1 uses preamble carrier-set 1 and 4
- Segment 2 uses preamble carrier-set 2 and 5

For 2 transmit antennas, antenna 0 uses odd carrier set, antenna 1 uses even carrier set. The common preamble is mapped to carriers sets used by antenna 0. Each segment uses 2 types of preamble carrier-sets (one for each antenna or pair of antennas) out of the 6 sets in the following manner:

For two transmit MIMO:
- Segment 0 - carrier set 0 used by antenna 0, carrier set 3 used by antenna 1
- Segment 1 - carrier set 1 used by antenna 0, carrier set 4 used by antenna 1
- Segment 2 - carrier set 2 used by antenna 0, carrier set 5 used by antenna 1

The same PN series as defined in that Table 207 [Ref-1]

----------End text proposal--------

Ref-1: IEEE P802.16-REVd/D4-2004