

Project	IEEE 802.16 Broadband Wireless Access Working Group < http://ieee802.org/16 >		
Title	Multi-user MIMO using non-orthogonal superposition in downlink		
Date Submitted	2008-09-05		
Source(s)	Joerg Schaepperle Andreas Rueegg Alcatel-Lucent	Voice: E-mail:	Joerg.Schaepperle@alcatel-lucent.com * http://standards.ieee.org/faqs/affiliationFAQ.html >
Re:	SDD Session 56 Cleanup; in response to the TGM Call for Contributions and Comments 802.16m-08/033 for Session 57		
Abstract	SDD text proposal for MU-MIMO using non-orthogonal superposition in DL		
Purpose	Consider for inclusion into the SDD		
Notice	<i>This document does not represent the agreed views of the IEEE 802.16 Working Group or any of its subgroups. It represents only the views of the participants listed in the "Source(s)" field above. It is offered as a basis for discussion. It is not binding on the contributor(s), who reserve(s) the right to add, amend or withdraw material contained herein.</i>		
Release	The contributor grants a free, irrevocable license to the IEEE to incorporate material contained in this contribution, and any modifications thereof, in the creation of an IEEE Standards publication; to copyright in the IEEE's name any IEEE Standards publication even though it may include portions of this contribution; and at the IEEE's sole discretion to permit others to reproduce in whole or in part the resulting IEEE Standards publication. The contributor also acknowledges and accepts that this contribution may be made public by IEEE 802.16.		
Patent Policy	The contributor is familiar with the IEEE-SA Patent Policy and Procedures: < http://standards.ieee.org/guides/bylaws/sect6-7.html#6 > and < http://standards.ieee.org/guides/opman/sect6.html#6.3 >. Further information is located at < http://standards.ieee.org/board/pat/pat-material.html > and < http://standards.ieee.org/board/pat >.		

Multi-User MIMO Using Non-orthogonal Superposition in Downlink

Joerg Schaepperle, Andreas Rueegg
Alcatel-Lucent

Motivation

From the two-user rate region it can be seen that significant throughput gains are possible with non-orthogonal superposition.

Principles

- Signals for different users are not orthogonal; neither in time or frequency nor in the space or code domain
- Transmit signal is a weighted sum of the signals for different users
- Signals can be separated by multi-user detection, especially successive interference cancellation
- Typically the signals for different users have significantly different power
- No instantaneous CSI required at transmitter
- Can be used with single or multiple antennas

Practical Implementation

- Superimposed signals can be coded/modulated using conventional modulation coding schemes
- Simple e.g. two-user SIC receiver in the MS is sufficient

Simulation Results

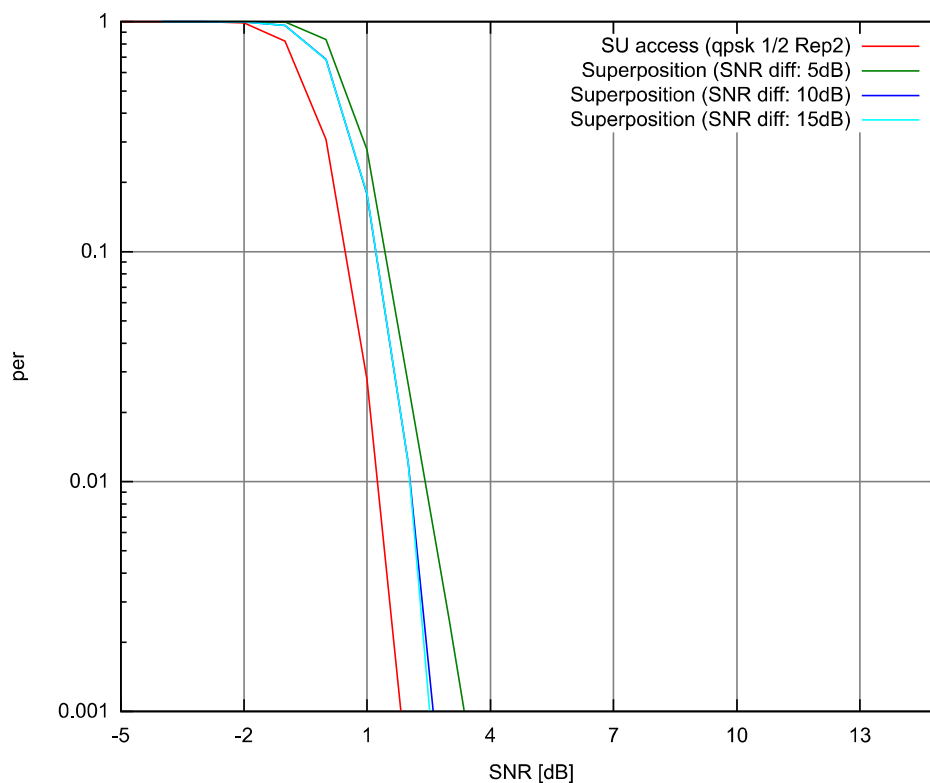


Figure 1: Packet error rate (per) vs. SNR with and without superposition in an AWGN channel

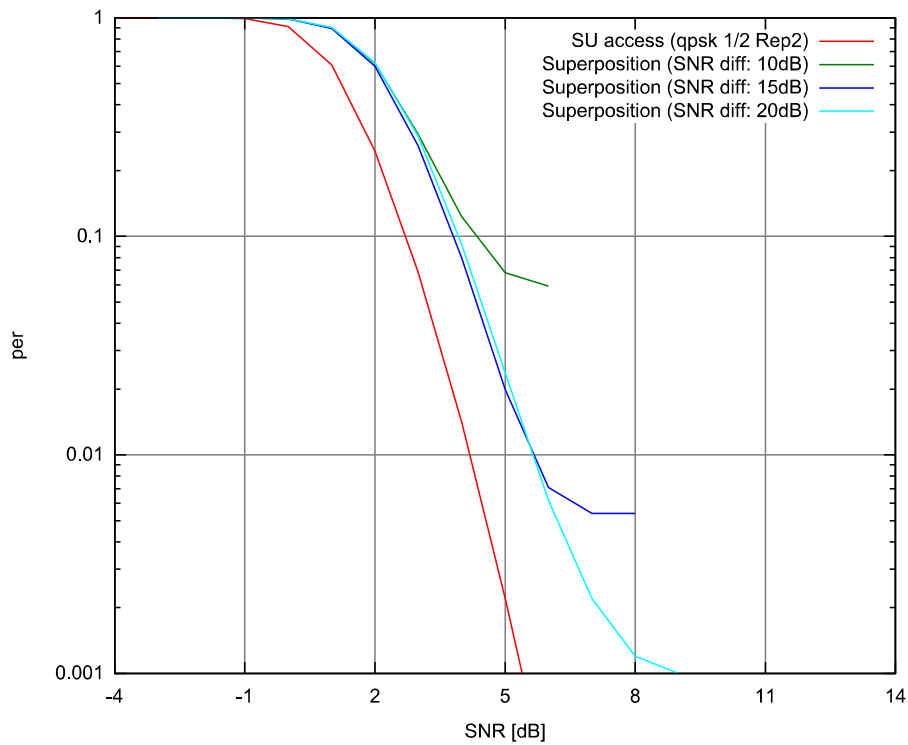


Figure 2: Packet error rate (per) vs. SNR with and without superposition in a frequency selective channel (Ped B 3 km/h)

Proposed SDD Text for Section 11.8.2.2.1

Add at the end of line 11 on page 73:

“Non-orthogonal superposition, which is a special kind of non-unitary precoding, is supported.”