IEEE 802.16m HARQ Protocol and Timing

Document Number:

IEEE C802.16m-08/274

Date Submitted:

2008-05-05

Source:

Fan Wang, Mark Cudak, Bishwarup Mondal, Amitava Ghosh

E-mail:

fanw@motorola.com

Motorola

*<http://standards.ieee.org/faqs/affiliationFAQ.html>

Venue:

TGm – Call for contributions on Project 802.16m System Description Document – IEEE 802.16m-08/016r1 (HARQ protocol and timing)

Base Contribution:

IEEE C802.16m-08/274

Abstract:

Proposal for 16m HARQ protocol and timing.

Purpose:

Adoption of proposed text/content for 802.16m System Description Document

Notice:

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.

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:

 $<\!\!\underline{\text{http://standards.ieee.org/guides/bylaws/sect6-7.html\#6}}\!\!>\!\!\text{and}<\!\!\underline{\text{http://standards.ieee.org/guides/opman/sect6.html\#6.3}}\!\!>\!\!.$

Further information is located at http://standards.ieee.org/board/pat/pat-material.html and http://standards.ieee.org/board/pat-material.html and http://standards.ieee.or

HARQ Protocol Design

- HARQ with incremental redundancy
- Synchronized HARQ
 - Advantages
 - Reduce signaling overhead
 - Disadvantages
 - Less flexible
 - Restrictive for systems with various subframe bundling and various DL/UL split in TDD
- Asynchornized HARQ
 - Advantages
 - Flexible for various subframe bundling and various DL/UL split in TDD
 - Disadvantages
 - Higher overhead
 - HARQ process ID
 - HARQ redundancy version ID

Key Parameters

- MS data burst processing delay
 - Time from end of reception of DL data burst to start of UL ACK/NACK transmission
 - 2 subframe (12 OFDM symbols, or 1.23 ms) Tp (tx delay)
- BS data burst processing delay
 - Time from end of reception of UL data burst to start of DL ACK/NACK transmission
 - 2 subframe (12 OFDM symbols, or 1.23 ms)
- MS scheduling & processing delay
 - Time from end of reception of DL NACK to start of UL HARQ retransmission
 - 2 subframe (12 OFDM symbols, or 1.23 ms) Tp (tx delay)
- BS scheduling & processing delay
 - Time from end of reception of UL NACK to start of DL HARQ retransmission
 - 2 subframe (12 OFDM symbols, or 1.23 ms)

TDD DL/UL Split and Grouping

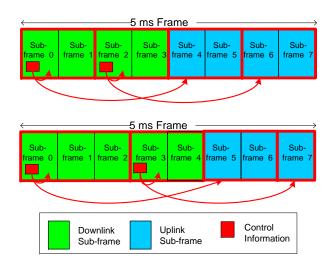
- Multiple Subframes may be grouped into a HARQ group
- Always partition one frame into two HARQ groups
 - HARQ group can reduce latency
- Each HARQ group contains multiple DL subframes and multiple UL subframes

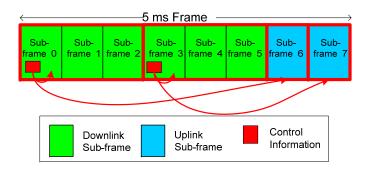
```
TDD Split 4:4DL (2): DL (2): UL (2): UL (2)
```

- TDD Split 5:3
 - DL (3): DL (2): UL (2): UL (1)
- TDD Split 6:2
 - DL (3): DL (3): UL (1): UL (1)

HARQ Latency

- HARQ delay latency is the Time between 1st transmission and retransmission
- HARQ latency for FDD is less than 5 ms
- HARQ latency for TDD depends on DL/UL split and grouping

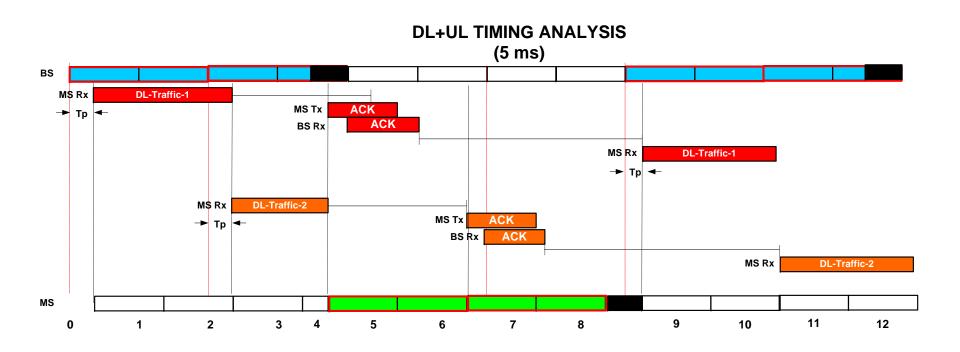




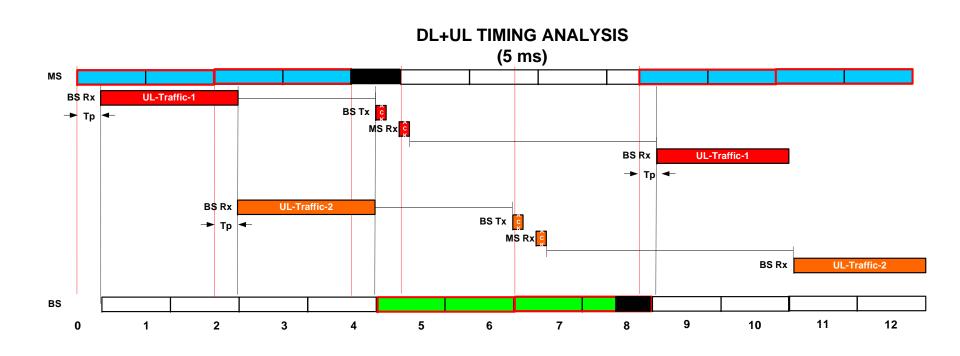
HARQ latency is 5 ms

HARQ latency is 10 ms

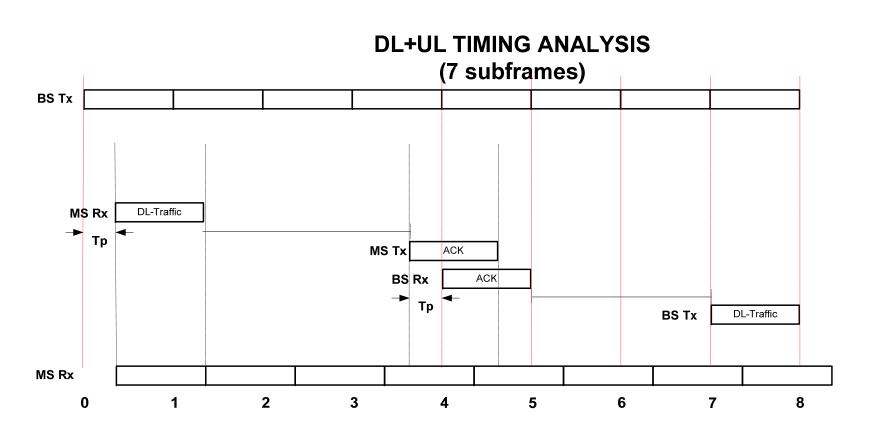
TDD (4/4) DL HARQ Timing



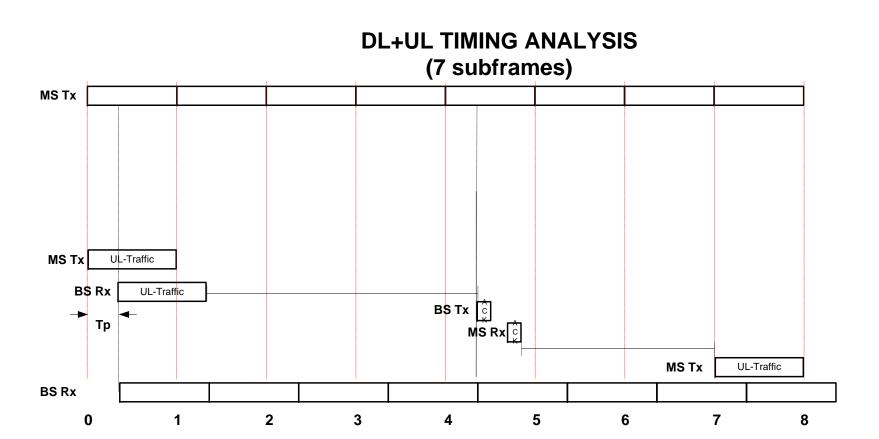
TDD (4/4) UL HARQ Timing



FDD DL HARQ Timing



FDD UL HARQ Timing



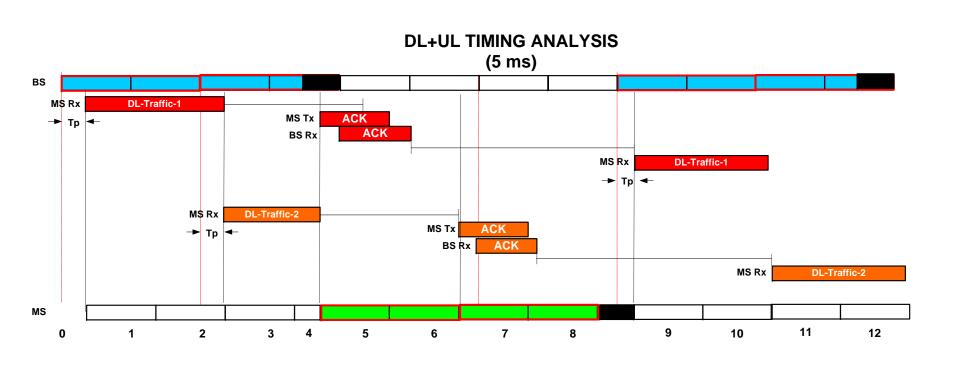
Proposed Text for 16m SDD

- HARQ with incremental redundancy
- Synchronized HARQ protocol for DL and UL HARQ
- HARQ parameters
 - MS data burst processing delay
 - Time from end of reception of DL data burst to start of UL ACK/NACK transmission
 - 2 subframe (12 OFDM symbols, or 1.23 ms) Tp (tx delay)
 - BS data burst processing delay
 - Time from end of reception of UL data burst to start of DL ACK/NACK transmission
 - 2 subframe (12 OFDM symbols, or 1.23 ms)
 - MS scheduling & processing delay
 - Time from end of reception of DL NACK to start of UL HARQ re-transmission
 - 2 subframe (12 OFDM symbols, or 1.23 ms) Tp (tx delay)
 - BS scheduling & processing delay
 - Time from end of reception of UL NACK to start of DL HARQ re-transmission
 - 2 subframe (12 OFDM symbols, or 1.23 ms)

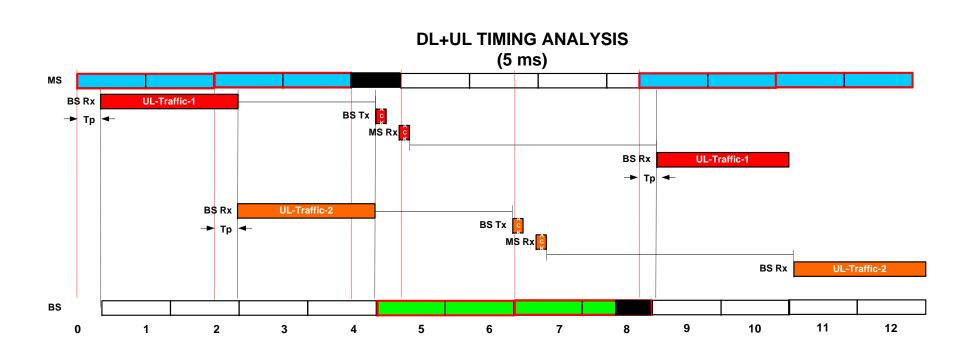
Proposed Text for 16m SDD (Cont')

- Multiple Subframes may be grouped into a HARQ group
- Always partition one frame into two HARQ groups
- Each HARQ group contains multiple DL subframes and multiple UL subframes
 - TDD Split 4:4
 DL (2): DL (2): UL (2): UL (2)
 TDD Split 5:3
 DL (3): DL (2): UL (2): UL (1)
 TDD Split 6:2
 - DL (3) : DL (3) : UL (1) : UL (1)
- HARQ delay latency is the Time between 1st transmission and retransmission
- HARQ latency for FDD is less than 5 ms
- HARQ latency for TDD depends on DL/UL split and grouping

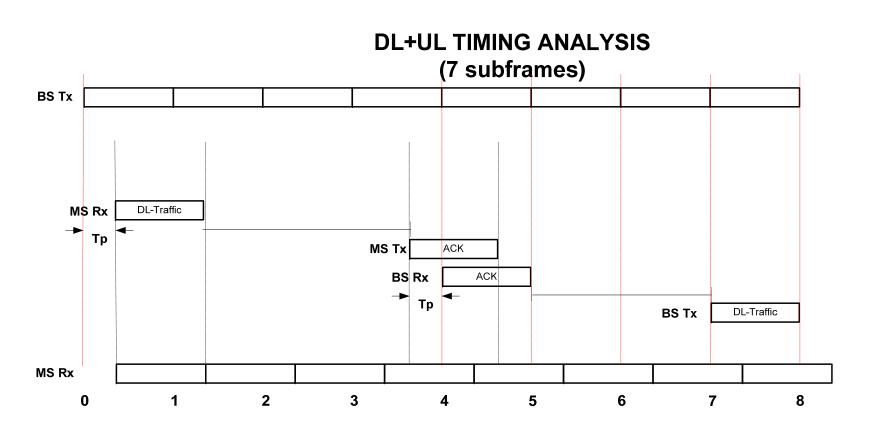
Proposed Text TDD (4/4) DL HARQ Timing (Example)



Proposed Text TDD (4/4) UL HARQ Timing (Example)



Proposed Text FDD DL HARQ Timing



Proposed Text FDD UL HARQ Timing

