System Level Performance Evaluation on Transmission Format of USCCH in IEEE 802.16m

IEEE 802.16 Presentation Submission Template (Rev. 9)

Document Number:

IEEE C802.16m-08/674

Date Submitted:

2008-07-07

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Venue:

IEEE 802.16m-08/024, "Call for Comments and Contributions on Project 802.16m System Description Document (SDD)".

Target topic: "DL Control Structure".

Base Contribution:

None

Purpose:

To be discussed and adopted by TGm for the 802.16m SDD

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July, 2008

About This Contribution

Proposal on Text Modification

802.16m -08/003r3 The transmission format (joint/separate) for user-specific control information is FFS.

Separate

For user-specific control information, multiple information elements are coded separately.

Based on System Level Performance Evaluation



This contribution gives the reason why we should adopt **Separate Coding**

Joint vs. Separate

Performance Metrics		Separate Coding	*Joint Coding	Note
Signaling Bit Overhead	CID	Possible to eliminate CID overhead	Per assignment message	 Separate: CRC masked by CID, scrambling using CID, etc
	CRC	Per assignment message	■ One CRC	
Coding gain (Length)		■ Smaller	■ Larger	
Link adaptation gain		■ Larger	■ Smaller	
Packing Efficiency		■ Lower	■ Higher	



All metrics are finally expressed as **MAP OVERHEAD**

System
Level
Performance
Evaluation



SEPARATE CODING has more gain than

Joint coding (next slide)

*Joint coding: all assignment messages are combined together and encoded

System Level Performance Evaluation

Joint vs. Separate

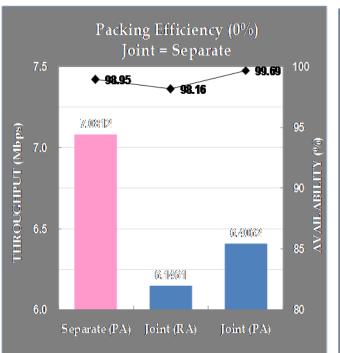
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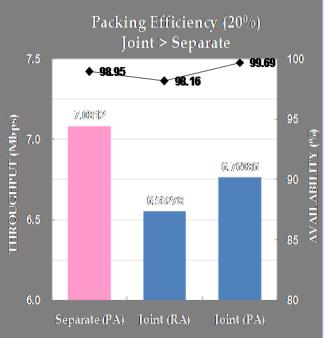
Condition

- **Separate >> Joint**
 - <u>Link adaptation gain</u> is larger than <u>coding</u> gain + packing efficiency

	Coding Gain	Reflected	
- PA: Power adaptation, RA: Rate adaptation	Packing Efficiency	Assumption: Joint is 0% or 20% higher than Separate	
- Availability (%) = 100 – MAP outage	Link Adaptation	Power or Rate (MCS)	

- Availability (%) = 10	00 – MAP outage
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Transmission	MAP Overhead (%)	
Format	PE 0 %	PE 20 %
Separate (PA)	13.4	13.4
Joint (RA)	24.9	19.9
Joint (PA)	21.7	17.3

Sub-MAP

Short period (small n)

Scheduling Interval (Every *n* sub-frames)

Long period (large n≥4)

Small number of scheduled users



User grouping is difficult



high indication OH + high link adaptation gain

low indication OH + small link adaptation gain



Separate coding ≈ Sub-MAP ?



CANNOT satisfy latency requirement in SRD

SEPARATE CODING has more gain than Sub-MAP

Even Joint coding can have better performance than Sub-MAP

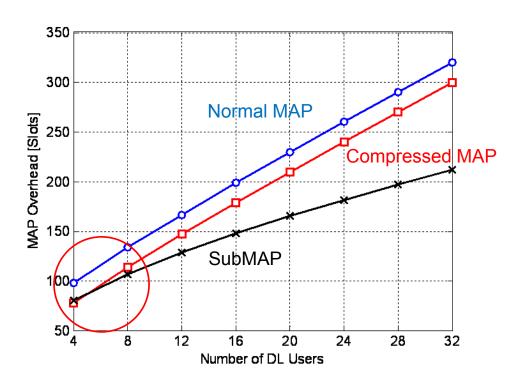
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Overhead Analysis

Joint vs. Sub-MAP

Simulation Condition

- Based on 16e system
- System level user distribution + Link level performance
- Non-HARQ burst: HARQ burst = 1:1, Number of users DL: UL = 1:1
- Maximum 3 sub-MAP user groups



When the number of users is small, Sub-MAP yields worse or similar performance compared to joint coding



Link adaptation gain < Indication overhead

We expect the number of scheduled MSs per a sub-frame is around 3~4

Summary

- Criteria: Sector Throughput (Overhead)
 - Joint coding < Separate coding
 - Link adaptation gain > coding gain + packing efficiency
 - Sub-MAP-style joint coding ≈ joint coding < Separate coding
 - When scheduling Interval is short (small *n*)
 - Small user-grouping gain in sub-MAP

SEPARATE CODING is better than Joint coding (including Sub-MAP) in respect to SECTOR THROUGHPUT

Annex: System Level Simulation (1)

Major Assumptions

- Subframe-based structure
 - [IEEE C802.16m-08/062r1]
- Only assignment block in MAP region
 - 48 bits (including CRC) per assignment block
- 2-D MAP region
- FDM
- Link adaptation
 - Separate: per user, Joint: based on worst user

Performance Metrics

- Sector Throughput with satisfying MAP outage requirement
- MAP Outage requirement: Distribution of user whose BLER is larger than 1% < 3% of total users

Annex: System Level Simulation (2)

Simulation Environments/Assumptions

Index	Value	
Deployment Scenario	EMD baseline [IEEE 802.16m-07/037r2]	
MCS for MAP	QPSK, 1/2	
HARQ	Synchronous (No assignment massage for retransmission)	
Scheduler	(No assignment message for retransmission) Proportional fairness	
# of Users per Sector	10	
# of Cohodulad Llagra	3 per sub-frame	
# of Scheduled Users	(6 for both DL and UL)	
MAP Error Effects	Resource loss for MAX retransmission	
Antenna Configuration	SIMO 1x2	
Chamal Madal	Mixed (Ped B-3kmph-60%,	
Channel Model	Veh A-30kmph-30%, Veh A-120kmph-10%)	
Channel Fatimation	Real channel estimation	
Channel Estimation	(Equal impairment for both TDM and FDM)	
Other Simulation Assumptions	EMD baseline	