#### **IEEE 802.16m Uplink Control Channels**

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#### Venue:

TGm Call for Contributions on Project 802.16m System Description Document (SDD), IEEE 802.16m-08/016r1

Topic: Uplink Control Structures

Base Contribution:

IEEE C802.16m-08/272

#### Purpose:

Discussion and adoption of SDD text

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# Proposed Process for drafting SDD Text

- 1) Define the required functionality for the uplink control
  - → e.g. MIMO, Channel Quality, Random Access
- 2) Identify the physical channels for uplink control
  - e.g Fast feedback, Indications, Sounding
- 3) Map required functionality to physical channels

# **Uplink Control Channel Required Functions**

- Channel quality feedback
  - Physical CINR Measured carrier to noise plus interference of target BS (includes the mean and standard deviation)
  - **Effective CINR** Effective carrier to noise pluse interference accounting for the MS receiver design
  - Velocity Speed as measured at the MS
- MIMO related signaling
  - Precoder Matrix Index Best MIMO precoder as selected by the mobile station
  - Rank Adaptation Number of spatial streams supported by the current channel as MS
  - Channel Sounding/Analog Feedback Sounding transmission by the MS for measurement at the BS for TDD; Analog transmission of the downlink channel cofficeient by MS for FDD
- HARQ
  - → Ack/Nack signaling HARQ acknowledgement of downlink traffic
- Random Access Indication
  - Uplink Bandwidth Request Buffersize or other indication of traffic queue at the MS
- Uplink Synchronization
  - Ranging Method for providing the timing advance of uplink traffic
- Uplink Common Control
  - → MBMS Feedback Service dependent common uplink feedback channel from MBMS MSs
  - Interference Overload Mitigation MS feedback to adjacent regarding excessive interference warranting adjustment of FFR configuration or other mitigation

## Physical Uplink Control Channel Types and Mappings

## Uplink Physical Indication Control Channel

- Random Access Indication
- → Synchronization
- Uplink Common Control

## Uplink Physical Fast Feedback Control Channel

- Channel Quality Feedback
- MIMO Related Signaling
- → HARQ Ack/Nack

## Uplink Physical Sounding Control Channel

- Channel Sounding
- → Analog Feedback

### • Uplink Physical In-Band Control Channel (e.g. Feedback Header)

→ E.g. Buffer Status, Tx Headroom,

# **Uplink Physical Indication Control Channel**

### Indication Channel is a waveform

Communicates one-bit of information

## Maximize transmission power for coverage

Should span the length of the uplink interval to utilize all of the MS's PA capacity

# Flexible structure to accommodate variety of TDD splits

- → Uplink interval may 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 sub-frame long
- Structure must be parameterized to span multiple sub-frames

# Provide a frequency diversity benefit

Allocated at multiple frequency locations

# Uplink Physical Fast Feedback Control Channel

- M-ary waveform communicates multiple bits
  - Defines the physical properties
- Should be time limited to allow for scheduling and processing delay
  - → Need to allow for decoding and other delays of downlink data
  - Need to allow for scheduling delay for next downlink interval
- Flexible structure to accommodate variety of TDD splits
- Consider options for multiplexing functionality
  - May create multiple instances of the fast feedback channel
    - Independent HARQ ACK/NACK Channel
    - Independent Channel Quality Feedback
    - Non-overlapping time-frequency regions
  - → May code multiple different functions onto one fast feedback channel
    - Partition the code space for each function (e.g. CQI, HARQ)

# **Uplink Physical Sounding Control Channel**

- Analog waveform spanning frequency band of interest
  - Reference signal transmitted MS and measured at the BS for TDD systems
  - Analog signal encoded signal encoded with downlink channel information transmitted by the MS
- Broadband and narrowband configurations supported
  - **→** Enable sounding for both distributed and localized allocations
- Sounding channel
  - Sounding channel spans over 1 subframe (6 symbols)
  - Retain same overhead as one dedicated sounding symbol
  - Cell-edge users can use more power compared to sounding symbol
  - Facilitate inter-cell interference control (by cell-specific sounding channel allocation)
  - Facilitate power boosting for sounding by stealing power from data

# Uplink Physical In-Band Control Channel (e.g. Feedback Header)

- Multi-bit feedback information transmitted with the data
  - → Buffer Status, MS Tx Headroom, etc
- Resources are allocated as data is allocated
  - Unicast transmission assigning resources for individual control bursts
  - Persistent scheduling may assign resources for repetitive or periodic control
  - MS may usurp data allocation for control or append header to data transmission

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