



IEEE L802.16-10/0041r2

# **Standardization Activities in IEEE 802.16 Related to IMT-Advanced and Next Generation Wireless Systems**

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# Outline

- IEEE 802.16 Working Group
- IEEE Project 802.16m
- IEEE 802.16 IMT-Advanced Proposal
- IEEE 802.16 Future Plans

# **IEEE 802.16 Working Group**

# IEEE 802.16 Working Group

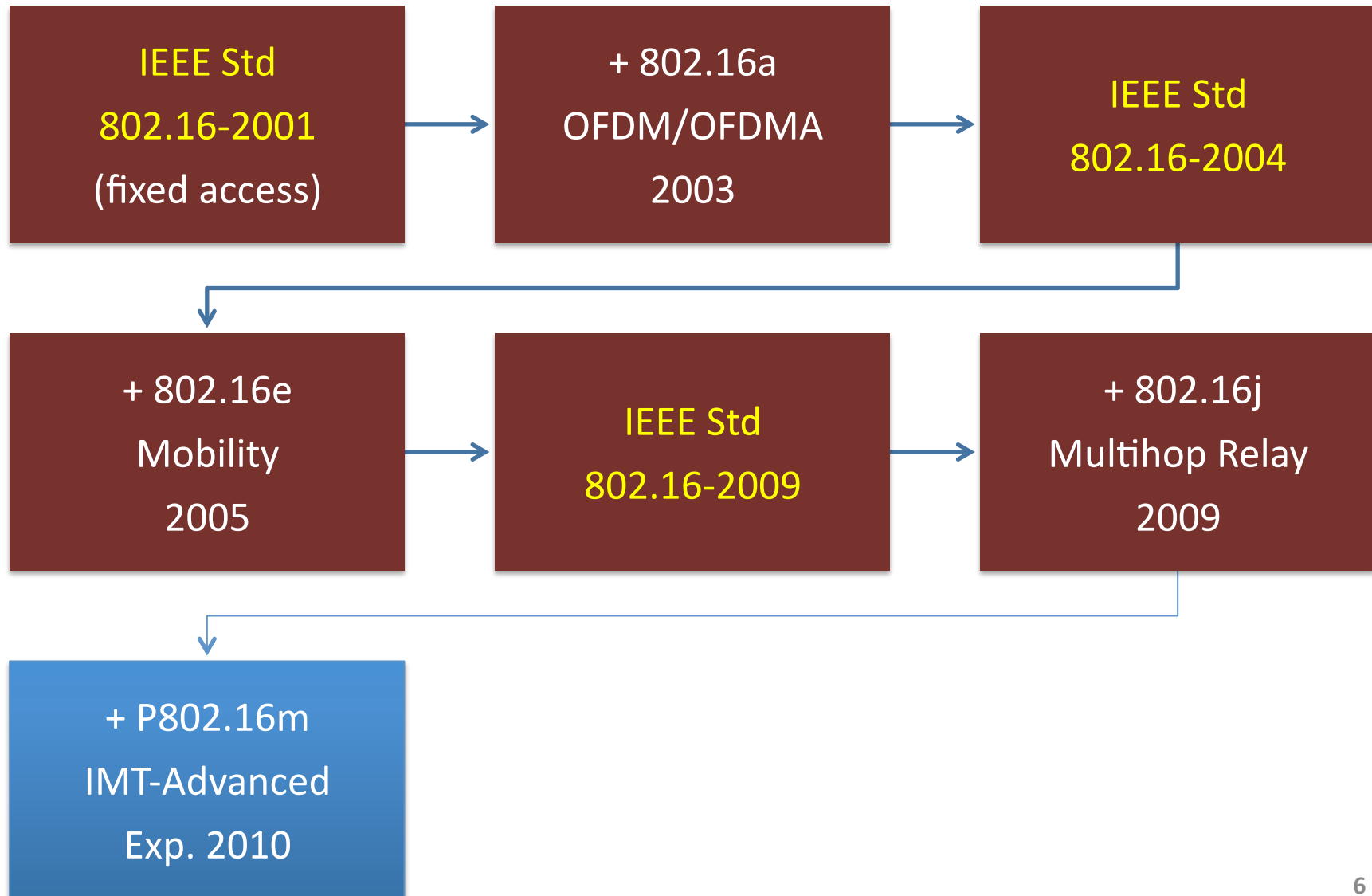
- Initiated in 1998
- Formalized in 1999 (over 10 years old)
- Holds at least six sessions a year
  - Session duration: Four days
- Open process
  - Anyone can participate
- Members are people
  - Membership earned by participation
  - Currently: 378 Members, from around the world

# IEEE 802.16 Session Attendance (excluding IEEE 802 Plenary)

#31	May	2004	China	228
#33	Sep	2004	Korea	287
#35	Jan	2005	China	313
#37	May	2005	Italy	218
#39	Sep	2005	Taiwan	225
#41	Jan	2006	India	111
#43	May	2006	Israel	122
#45	Sep	2006	Canada	191
#47	Jan	2007	UK	274

#49	May	2007	USA	307
#51	Sep	2007	Spain	288
#53	Jan	2008	Finland	303
#55	May	2008	China	402
#57	Sep	2008	Japan	415
#59	Jan	2009	USA	310
#61	May	2009	Egypt	210
#63	Sep	2009	Korea	257
#65	Jan	2010	USA	216

# IEEE 802.16: Key Evolution Steps



# **IEEE Project 802.16m**

# IEEE Project 802.16m

- Amendment project, initiated 2006
- “Advanced Air Interface”
  - Amend IEEE 802.16 WirelessMAN-OFDMA specification to provide an advanced air interface
  - Meet the cellular layer requirements of IMT-Advanced next generation mobile networks
  - Support for legacy WirelessMAN-OFDMA equipment (i.e., backward compatibility)
  - Provide performance improvements to support future advanced services and applications



# IEEE 802.16m Key Features

- New Subframe-based Frame Structure
- New Subchannelization Schemes and More Efficient Pilot Structures
- New and Improved Control Channel Structures
- Extended and Improved MIMO Modes
- Increased VoIP Capacity
- Multi-Hop Relay
- Femto BS
- Self-organization
- Multi-carrier Operation
- Interference Mitigation
- Multi-BS MIMO
- Improved Intra-RAT and Inter-RAT Handover
- Multi-Radio Coexistence
- Location Based Services
- Enhanced Multicast and Broadcast Service

# 802.16m System Requirements

Requirements	IMT-Advanced	802.16m
Peak spectral efficiency (b/s/Hz/sector)	DL: 15 (4x4) UL: 6.75 (2x4)	DL: 8.0/15.0 (2x2/4x4) UL: 2.8/6.75 (1x2/2x4)
Cell spectral efficiency (b/s/Hz/sector)	DL (4x2) = 2.2 UL (2x4) = 1.4 (Base coverage urban)	DL (2x2) = 2.6 UL (1x2) = 1.3 (Mixed Mobility)
Cell edge user spectral efficiency (b/s/Hz)	DL (4x2) = 0.06 UL (2x4) = 0.03 (Base coverage urban)	DL (2x2) = 0.09 UL (1x2) = 0.05 (Mixed Mobility)
Latency	C-plane: 100 ms (idle to active) U-plane: 10 ms	C-plane: 100 ms (idle to active) U-plane: 10 ms
Mobility b/s/Hz at km/h	0.55 at 120 km/h 0.25 at 350 km/h	Optimal performance up to 10 km/h "Graceful degradation" up to 120 km/h "Connectivity" up to 350 km/h Up to 500 km/h depending on operating frequency
Handover interruption time (ms)	Intra frequency: 27.5 Inter frequency: 40 (in a band) 60 (between bands)	Intra frequency: 27.5 Inter frequency: 40 (in a band) 60 (between bands)
VoIP capacity (Active users/sector/MHz)	40 (4x2 and 2x4) (Base coverage urban)	60 (DL 2x2 and UL 1x2)

# 802.16m System Requirements

Requirements	IMT-Advanced	802.16m
Antenna Configuration	Not specified	DL: 2x2 (baseline), 2x4, 4x2, 4x4, 8x8 UL: 1x2 (baseline), 1x4, 2x4, 4x4
Cell Range and Coverage	Not specified	Up to 100 km with optimal performance up to 5 km
Multicast and Broadcast Service (MBS)	Not specified	4 bit/s/Hz for ISD 0.5 km and 2 bit/s/Hz for ISD 1.5 km
MBS channel reselection interruption time	Not specified	1.0 s (intra-frequency) 1.5 s (inter-frequency)
Location based services (LBS)	Not specified	Location determination latency < 30 s MS-based position determination accuracy < 50 m Network-based position determination accuracy < 100 m
Operating bandwidth	Up to 40 MHz (with aggregation)	5 to 20 MHz (up to 100 MHz through band aggregation)
Duplex scheme	Not specified	TDD, FDD (support for H-FDD terminals)
Operating frequencies	IMT bands	Bands below 6 GHz including IMT

# IEEE 802.16m Documents

Background documents prior to development of 802.16m draft standard:

- Evaluation Methodology Document (EMD)
  - Defines link-level and system-level simulation models and associated parameters for evaluation and comparison of technologies for IEEE 802.16m
- System Requirements Document (SRD)
  - Stage 1
  - Includes advanced features beyond IMT-Advanced requirements
- System Description Document (SDD)
  - Stage 2
  - System level description of IEEE 802.16m
  - IEEE 802.16m standard is being developed in accordance with SDD
  - Shall be maintained and may evolve

IEEE 802.16m Draft Standard:

- Began Working Group Letter Ballot in July 2009
- Current version: D5
- Expected completion in 12/2010

# Development of IEEE 802.16 IMT-Advanced Proposal

- Solicited input material towards development of candidate RIT:
  - Call for comments and contributions over the past year
  - Correspondence Group activities between IEEE 802.16 sessions
  - Liaison activities with external organizations (e.g. WiMAX Forum, ARIB, TTA, and ITU-R WP 5D)
- Contributions received containing calibration/simulation results as well as texts for description templates and other elements of the submission from authors affiliated with:
  - Alcatel Shanghai Bell, Clearwire, ETRI, Fujitsu, Hitachi, Intel, ITRI, KDDI, LG Electronics, MediaTek, Mitsubishi Electric, Motorola, NEC, Samsung Electronics, Toshiba, UQ Communications, WiMAX Forum, and others.

# International support for IEEE 802.16 IMT-Advanced Proposal

- Cooperating with national standards bodies
- Japan's Contribution 5D/466 (June 2009) notified ITU-R of its IMT-Advanced preparations
  - “Japan basically endorses the works of 3GPP and IEEE 802.16 relating to the submission of proposals for candidate radio interface technologies...”
- Korea's TTA organized the “Joint ARIB, IEEE and TTA leadership meeting for IMT-Advanced” in Jeju, Korea, 30 Aug 2009
- Relevant contributions to WP 5D Meeting #6; e.g.:
  - 5D/544 (Japan): *Proposal for candidate radio interface technologies for IMT-Advanced based on IEEE 802.16*
  - 5D/560 (TTA): *Submission of a candidate IMT-Advanced RIT based on IEEE 802.16*

# **IEEE 802.16 IMT-Advanced Proposal**

# IMT-Advanced Requirements

- IEEE has proposed a single RIT (inclusive of TDD and FDD) to meet or exceed all IMT-Advanced requirements in all test environments

Test Environment / Deployment Scenario	Proposal Meets IMT-Advanced Requirements
Indoor Hotspot (InH)	✓
Urban Microcell (UMi)	✓
Urban Macrocell (UMa)	✓
Rural Macrocell (RMa)	✓



# Performance: Cell Spectral Efficiency

## DL cell spectral efficiency in bit/s/Hz/cell for TDD

	InH	UMi	UMa	RMa
Cell spectral efficiency	6.93	3.22	2.41	3.23
ITU-R requirement	3.0	2.6	2.2	1.1

## DL cell spectral efficiency in bit/s/Hz/cell for FDD

	InH	UMi	UMa	RMa
Cell spectral efficiency	6.87	3.27	2.41	3.15
ITU-R requirement	3.0	2.6	2.2	1.1

## UL cell spectral efficiency in bit/s/Hz/cell for TDD

	InH	UMi	UMa	RMa
Cell spectral efficiency	5.99	2.58	2.57	2.66
ITU-R requirement	2.25	1.8	1.4	0.7

## UL cell spectral efficiency in bit/s/Hz/cell for FDD

	InH	UMi	UMa	RMa
Cell spectral efficiency	6.23	2.72	2.69	2.77
ITU-R requirement	2.25	1.8	1.4	0.7

# Performance: VoIP Capacity

**VoIP capacity (users/sector/MHz) for TDD**

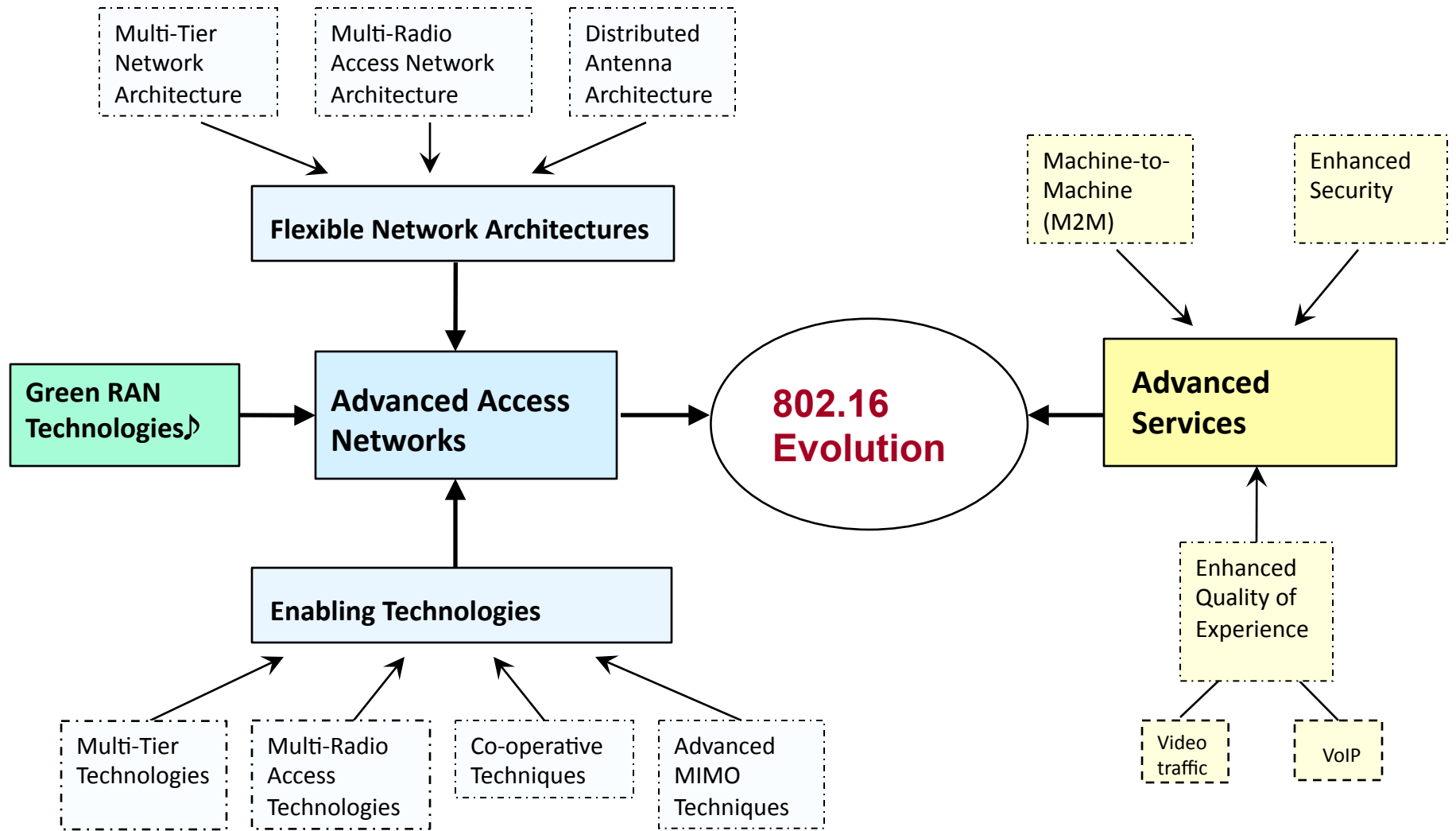
	DL	UL	Minimum {DL, UL}	ITU-R required
InH	140	165	140	50
UMi	82	104	82	40
UMa	74	95	74	40
RMa	89	103	89	30

**VoIP capacity (users/sector/MHz) for FDD**

	DL	UL	Minimum {DL, UL}	ITU-R required
InH	139	166	139	50
UMi	77	102	77	40
UMa	72	95	72	40
RMa	90	101	90	30

# **IEEE 802.16 Future Plans**

# Future 802.16 – Enabling Technologies



# Potential Technologies to Achieve Peak Rate

Metric	Potential Target	Enabling Technologies
<b>Peak Data Rate</b> <i>(bps)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>1 to 5 Gbps</b></li> </ul> <u>Baseline (16m) – ITU submission</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peak rate ~ 356 Mbps, 4x4 MIMO, 20MHz</li> <li>• Peak rate ~ 712 Mbps, 8x8 MIMO, 20MHz</li> <li>• Carrier Aggregation (100MHz) ~3.6 Gbps</li> </ul>	<b>Higher BW support (40 MHz)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peak Rate ~ 16m rate x 2 = 1.4Gbps</li> </ul>
		<b>Multi-Carrier, licensed &amp; unlicensed</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peak Rate ~ 1.4 Gbps x 4 carriers</li> <li>• 802.11 radio is used in conjunction with 802.16</li> </ul>
		<b>Improve Peak Spectral Efficiency (below)</b>
<b>Peak Spectral Efficiency</b> <i>(bps/Hz)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Downlink: 45 bps/Hz</b></li> <li>• <b>Uplink: 22 bps/Hz</b></li> </ul> [~ 3x IMT-advanced requirements]  <u>Baseline (16m) – ITU submission</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DL Peak SE ~ 35.6 bps/Hz, 8 streams</li> <li>• UL Peak SE ~ 9.4 bps/Hz, 2 streams</li> </ul>	<b>Higher order MIMO in UL (4 streams)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UL Peak SE ~ 16m SE x 2 = 18.8 bps/Hz</li> </ul>
		<b>Higher modulation (up to 256 QAM)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DL Peak SE ~ 16m SE x (8/6) = 47.5 bps/Hz</li> <li>• UL Peak SE ~ 16m SE x (8/6) x 4 = 25 bps/Hz</li> </ul>

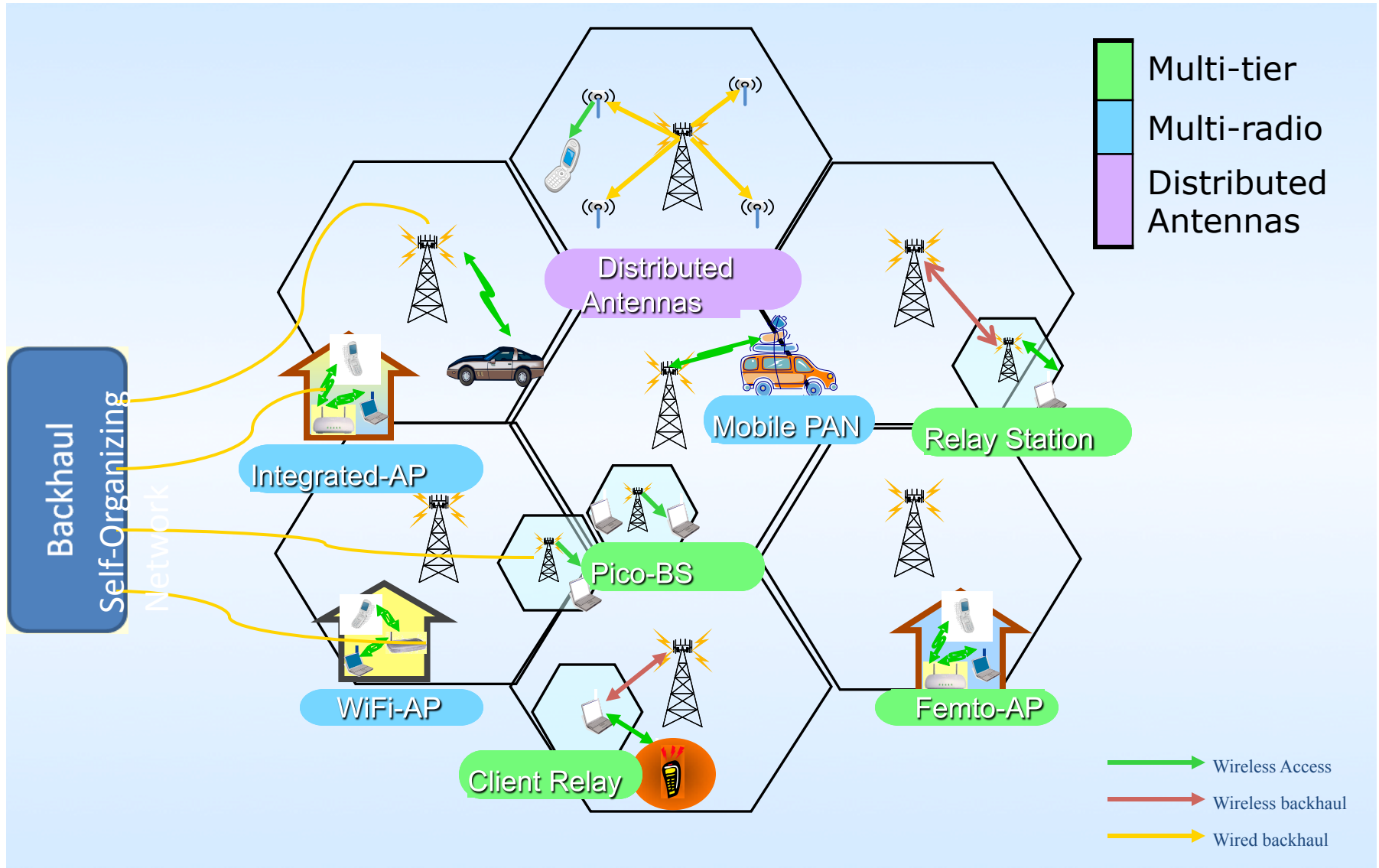
# System Metric Targets and Technologies

Metric	Potential Target	Enabling Technologies
<b>Average SE</b> <i>(bps/Hz/cell)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Downlink &gt; 2x with 4x4 (or 8x4)</b></li> <li>• <b>Uplink &gt; 2x with 4x4 (or 4x8)</b></li> </ul> <u>Baseline (16m) ~ IMT-adv Requirements</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DL Avg SE = 2.2 bps/Hz/sec, 4x2</li> <li>• UL Avg SE = 1.4 bps/Hz/sec, 2x4 (Urban-coverage scenario)</li> </ul>	<b>Advanced MIMO techniques</b> Ex. Distributed antennas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DL Avg SE ~ 3x with 4x4</li> </ul>
		<b>Multi-tier networks</b> Ex. Same Frequency Femtocell Network <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outdoor Avg SE ~ 1.5x (offload macro)</li> </ul>
<b>Cell-edge user SE</b> <i>(bps/Hz/cell/user)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Downlink &gt; 2x with 4x4 (or 8x4)</b></li> <li>• <b>Uplink &gt; 2x with 4x4 (or 4x8)</b></li> </ul> <u>Baseline (16m) ~ IMT-adv Requirements</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DL Cell-edge SE = 0.06 bps/Hz/sec, 4x2</li> <li>• UL Cell-edge SE = 0.03 bps/Hz/sec, 2x4 (Urban-coverage scenario)</li> </ul>	<b>Co-operative Techniques</b> Ex. Client collaboration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UL Cell-edge SE ~ 1.3 to 2x</li> </ul> <b>Interference Mitigation Techniques</b>

# New Metrics for Advanced Access Networks

Metric	Potential Target	Enabling Technologies
<b>Areal Capacity</b> <i>(bps/m<sup>2</sup>)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Areal capacity = Sum throughput delivered by multiple network tiers / Coverage area</li> <li>Areal capacity should be greater than single tier (macro) capacity</li> </ul>	<b>Multi-radio access Networks</b>
		<b>Multi-tier Femtocell Networks</b> Ex. Same frequency Macro & Femto overlay <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Areal Capacity <math>\sim N_{\text{femto\_APs}} \times \text{Avg SE} \times \text{BW}</math></li> </ul>
		<b>Multi-tier Relay Networks</b>

# Vision of Advanced Access Network Architecture

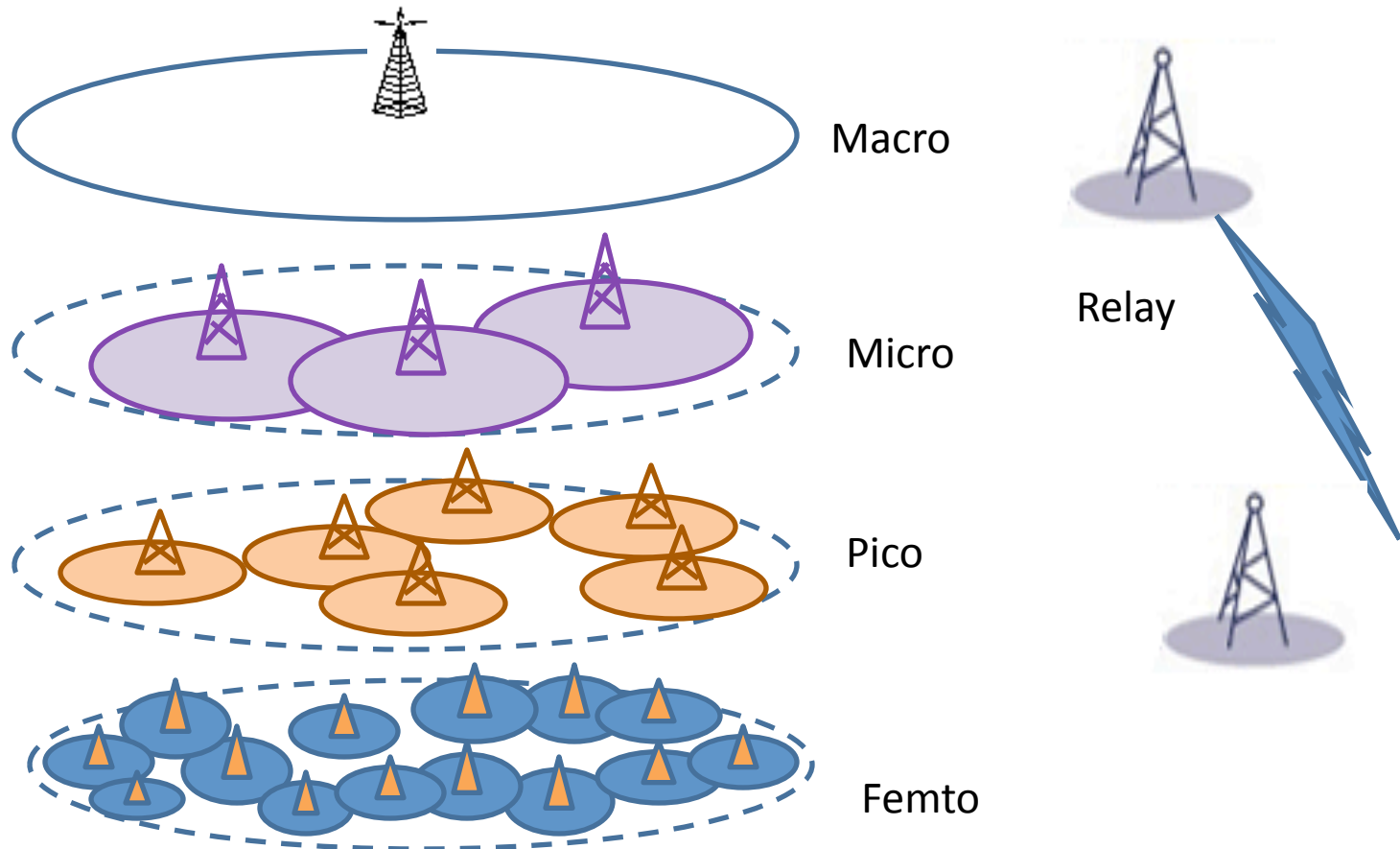




# Multi-tier Networks

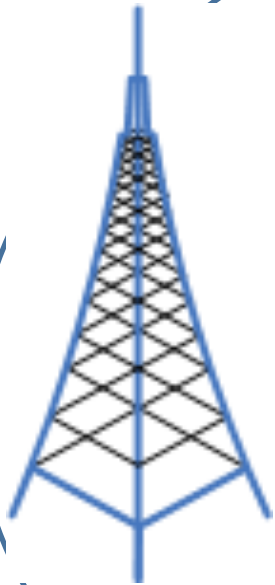
Aggressive Spectrum Utilization

- Overlay multiple tiers of cells, macro/pico/femto, potentially sharing common spectrum



# Cooperative Techniques

Most devices have more than one type of connectivity  
Most users are nomadic/stationary 🎵



Coffee shops



Meetings /  
Offices



Class rooms

We can leverage this clustering to offer better end-user experience

# Advanced Services

- Machine-to-Machine communications
  - Data communication between devices or device and server that may not require human interaction
    - Different business scenarios
    - Potentially very large number of devices
    - Lower cost and energy for M2M devices
    - Coexistence with other RFs in neighboring M2M network
- Enhanced Quality of Experience for voice & video
  - Not straightforward to map today's QoS parameters to user experience
  - Large number of heterogeneous mobile internet devices with various applications requiring a range of quality of experience (QoE) metrics.
    - Example: Smartphone/Netbook supporting apps such as social networking, Skype, browsing, video conferencing, streaming, IPTV
- Enhancements for Security
  - Strong Authentication backed up by Device Integrity

# In Summary - Key Technical Features

- Very high Peak throughput in mobile environment (> 1Gbps)
  - Support for bandwidths greater than 20MHz
- Advanced Access Networks
  - New flexible network architectures
  - Low cost deployments
  - Enabling technologies providing
    - Higher Spectral Efficiency (> 2x)
    - High Areal Capacity
    - Improved Energy Efficiency
- Advanced Services
  - Enhancements for video, voice & security
  - Support for new M2M service

# Conclusion

- The IEEE 802.16 WirelessMAN standard has been evolving for 10 years to bring the latest technology to the marketplace
- IEEE follows an open, worldwide development process
- IEEE has submitted a complete IMT-Advanced candidate RIT, based on IEEE Project 802.16, including documentation demonstrating that it meets the IMT-Advanced requirements in all four test environments
- IEEE 802.16 WirelessMAN standard is still evolving to enhance performance and network capacity

# Resources

- IEEE 802.16 web site
  - <http://WirelessMAN.org>
- IEEE 802.16 IMT-Advanced web page
  - <http://WirelessMAN.org/imt-adv>