Re: Call for technical comments and contributions regarding IEEE Project P802.16j.

Abstract
The document contains technical proposals for IEEE P802.16j that provides cooperative diversity in relay downlink.

Purpose
This is a response to Call for technical comments and contributions regarding IEEE Project P802.16j.

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Cooperative Relaying in Downlink for IEEE 802.16j

1 Introduction
In general, a single time-frequency resource within a frame is assigned to one RS in relay downlink to MS as shown in figure 1. While a relay station is transmitting a packet, other stations do not transmit using the same time-frequency resource. However, a MS may experience improved decoding performance if it receives the same information from multiple sources. In cooperative relay (which we also call cooperative transmission), by allowing a set of multiple signal sources to transmit correlated data using the same time-frequency resource (where the set of signal sources may be composed of a combination of RSs and MMR-BS), we can achieve cooperative diversity gain to improve the performance of the relay network. This diversity gain can be accomplished in 3 ways: cooperative source diversity, where the same signal is transmitted from different sources; cooperative transmit diversity, where the signal is space-time coded and transmitted from different sources; and cooperative hybrid diversity, which is a hybrid mixture of source and transmit diversity.

Cooperative transmission is also an effective method to combat the pilot collision problem. Pilot collision, which is referred to the mismatch between channel estimation and true data channel response at MSs overhearing pilot signals from multiple stations, is a special problem after the introduction of RS in the mobile multihop networks [4][5]. This problem is alleviated regardless of the diversity scheme used.

Therefore, the cooperative transmission techniques, processing abilities to achieve diversity gain and to effectively combat pilot collision, are very promising for IEEE 802.16j network.

The concept of virtual MIMO has been discussed in previous contributions such as [3]. Virtual MIMO can achieve the following advantages:

- Low complexity and ease of implementation
- Reuse of existing techniques in legacy standard
- Increase in performance (diversity) without sacrificing bandwidth

1 Here, different frame relay, i.e. RS receives packet of MS in frame i and transmits the packet to MS in frame i+1, is used as an example. However, the following proposed techniques can not only be used in different frame relay but also in the same frame relay.
The following must be ensured:

- Synchronization between cooperating signal sources is imperative to prevent ISI
- Received power should be strong/balanced for all cooperating signal sources directed to a particular MS
- If STBCs are used, the MS must support STBC decoding (optional in the 802.16e standard).

2 Proposed Solution

We propose three cooperative relay schemes:

- Cooperative source diversity: Multiple signal sources simultaneously transmit the same signal using the same time-frequency resource.
- Cooperative transmit diversity: Multiple signal sources simultaneously transmit space-time encoded signals using the same time-frequency resource.
- Cooperative hybrid diversity: A combined diversity scheme of the cooperative source and cooperative transmit diversity.

We first demonstrate the use of these diversity mechanisms using the Alamouti code as a base example (if applicable). Section 2.4 describes how other codes may be used.

2.1 Cooperative source diversity

Figure 2 shows examples of cooperative source diversity. In figure 2(a), diversity gain will be obtained by combining the relay transmission from the RS and the transmission from the MMR-BS transmitted using the same time-frequency resource. Figure 2(b) illustrates a source diversity scheme, where multiple RSs transmitting at the same time using the same time-frequency resource. Figure 2(c) describes an example of cooperative source diversity, where signals from two RSs and an MMR-BS are combined. Figure 3 shows the simulation results of BER performance for the example shown in Fig. 2(a). In the simulation, we assumed that the signals arriving at the MS are of the same power, and that the SNR on the relay link is 30 dB. The channel model used in the simulation was SUI-4 model. The signal was transmitted using QPSK modulation with 1/2 convolution code. The same simulation environment was assumed for all simulations in this document.

If the transmission timing differences from multiple signal sources are within a CP period, an OFDMA system, which is robust in multipath channel environment, can take advantage of the signal arrivals from multiple sources to obtain diversity gain.

To see how pilot collisions can be mitigated, consider Fig.2(a). If the MS can receive signals from both BS and RS (assuming the channel response from BS to MS is $H_1(k)$ and from RS to MS is $H_2(k)$, where $k$ is the subcarrier index), it will hear a superposed pilot signals (one from RS and the other from BS) in the pilot subchannel and will estimate a “summed” channel response, i.e. $H_1(k)+H_2(k)$. However, the true channel response of data subchannel of MS is $H_2(k)$. Therefore, the performance of MS will be greatly degraded by using the wrong channel response for data detection. Through BS and RS cooperatively transmitting pilots and data of MS at the same time on the same resource, the pilot collision problem can be solved because MS receives not only the "collided" pilots but also the "collided" data. Therefore, MS can perform the correct detection without any modifications [5].
(a) Usage of BS and RS transmit source

(b) Usage of multiple transmit source of RSs

(c) Usage of multiple transmit source of BS and RSs

Figure 2. Example of cooperative source diversity
Assumptions: 1. Received signal powers from sources are same.  
2. SNR of BS-RS is 30dB

2.2 Cooperative transmit diversity
This method uses space-time block codes across different physical signal sources. For rate 1 codes, using existing modulation methods, there is no increase in backhaul communication compared with standard relaying techniques. By implementing STBCs across different physical transmitting stations, it is possible to achieve diversity.

This proposed method is based on the use of transmit diversity using STBCs. The transmit structures of the cooperative transmit diversity and the cooperative source diversity are identical. However, in the cooperative transmit diversity scheme, the received signals from different sources are different, each signal source playing the role of different transmit antenna in the conventional STBC. If the STBC encoding is performed at the MMR-BS, the RSs simply need to relay the packets. However, if the STBC encoding is performed at the RSs, the channel utilization will be more efficient because the MMR-BS needs to transmit the packet only once in the example illustrated in Fig. 4(d). Figure 5 shows the simulation results of the BER performance of the examples shown in Fig. 4(a) and (b). These examples use rate-1 codes for two transmit antennas (Code A in Sections 8.4.8.1.4, 8.4.8.3.3 in the standard [1,2].

We define two types of encoding: No encoding, Broadcast encoding. These encoding methods are named with respect to the RS point of view.

No encoding: This encoding method can only be incorporated if a relay station is equipped with one transmit antenna. In this case, the BS transmits the STC-encoded data, for that particular antenna, to the RS. The RS does not need to further code this data according to the STC.
Broadcast encoding: This encoding method can be used for relay stations with any number of transmit antennas. In this case, the BS transmits the full FEC output to the RS, and it is up to the RS to perform the defined STC code. The RS may be required to puncture the data. The benefit of this method is that the BS transmits the full FEC output once during the relay link, multiple RSs listen to this broadcasted data, and each RS performs its coding mechanism separately.

In this cooperative transmit diversity mode, pilot collisions are not a problem because the transmit antennas (at the BS and RS, or at two RSs) are acting as different antennas of a STBC. The pilots are thus transmitted on a per-antenna basis, and hence do not collide.
2.3 Cooperative hybrid diversity

In case of multiple signal sources, the two cooperative relaying schemes can be combined. If the number of signal sources are greater than the number M in a Mx1 STBC scheme, multiple signal sources can transmit the same STBC encoded signal to implement an Mx1 STBC scheme. Figure 6 shows an example of this hybrid cooperative source and transmit diversity scheme, where three signal sources are cooperating to perform rate-1 space-time coding with two transmit antennas. Figure 7 shows the simulation results of the BER performance of the examples shown in Fig. 6.
Figure 6. Example of cooperative joint diversity

Assumptions: 1. Received signal powers from sources are same.
2. SNR of BS-RS is 30dB

2.4 Use of other space-time codes
The previous examples use the Rate-1 transmit diversity codes for two transmit antennas (the Alamouti code). It is possible to use other rate-1 codes, such as Code A in Sections 8.4.8.2.3, 8.4.8.3.5 in the standard [1,2]. This can be used in cells with four single-antenna transmitters, or two dual-antenna transmitters, for example. For this particular code, only two transmit antennas are on at any given time. This contribution proposes to have these active antennas in separate locations. Since a rate-1 code is used, the resources for the backhaul do not increase if compared to the standard relaying mechanism. Multiple RSs can listen to these transmit antennas during the backhaul.

It is possible to use other, higher-rate codes. However, there is a tradeoff between the resources required for the backhaul links, the rate achieved by the forward link to the MS, and the performance (packet error rate) of these links.

3. Text Proposals

[ change subclause 6.3.2.3.62 as follows ]

6.3.2.3.62 Cooperative diversity configuration for RS (RS-CDC) message

An RS-CDC is sent by a MR-BS to an RS to configure the cooperative diversity mode.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RS-CDC_Message_Format()</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

Figure 8. Example of cooperative relaying using rate-1 code for four transmit antennas.
An MR-BS shall generate RS-CDC messages in the form shown in Table 109z, including the following parameters: These parameters shall be effective when transmit diversity is used (in STC_DL_Zone_IE, where STC is not ‘0b00’ in STC_DL_Zone_IE). Otherwise, the RS shall obey default behavior.

### Antenna Assignment
Indicates which antenna the corresponding RS should play the role of. For example, if this field is a 0b1000, the relay station shall be playing the role of Antenna #0. As another example, in case the RS has two antennas and this field is 0b1100, each of the two antennas of the RS shall take the roles of Antenna #0 and #1, respectively. Each antenna will transmit pilots according to Figure 245, 247, 251, 251a, based on the chosen STC in the corresponding STC_DL_Zone_IE, MIMO DL Basic IE, or MIMO DL Enhanced IE.

If no transmit diversity is used (STC=’0b00’ in STC_DL_Zone_IE), all active antennas use non-STC pilot patterns.

### RS Encoding Method
This flag indicates how the RS processes incoming data from the relay link.

- **No encoding**: This encoding method can only be incorporated if a relay station is equipped with one transmit antenna. In this case, the BS transmits the STC-encoded data, for that particular antenna, to the RS. The RS does not need to further code this data according to the STC.

- **Broadcast encoding**: This encoding method can be used for relay stations with any number of transmit antennas. In this case, the BS transmits the full FEC output to the RS, and it is up to the RS to retransmit the data symbols in order, without modification.

### Example 1
If STC_DL_Zone_IE chooses the 2 transmit antenna STC using Matrix A, RS Encoding = ‘0b1’ implies that the RS follows the coding scheme for code A in Section 8.4.8.1.4. The RS maps [S1 S2] to [S1 – S2*] if it is assigned Antenna #0, and [S2 S1*] if it is assigned Antenna #1.

### Example 2
If STC_DL_Zone_IE chooses the 4 transmit antennas STC using Matrix B, RS Encoding = ‘0b1’ implies...
that the RS follows the coding scheme for code B in Section 8.4.8.2.3. If the RS receives \([S1, S2, S3, S4, S5, S6, S7, S8]\), it transmits \([S1\rightarrow S2^*, S5\rightarrow S7^*]\) if it is assigned antenna #0, \([S2\rightarrow S1^*, S6\rightarrow S8^*]\) if it is assigned Antenna #1, \([S3\rightarrow S4^*, S7\rightarrow S5^*]\) if it is assigned Antenna #2, and \([S4\rightarrow S3^*, S8\rightarrow S6^*]\) if it is assigned Antenna #3.

Encoding indicates that the symbols \([S1, S2]\), or \([S1, S2, S3, S4]\), or \([S1, S2, S3, S4, S5, S6, S7, S8]\) are transmitted by the BS and received by the RS, in that order, and re-encoded by the RS according to the chosen STC defined in 8.4.8.1.4 and 8.4.8.2.3. The STC is based on the parameters in the corresponding STC_DL_Zone IE.

For 2 transmit antennas using Matrix A, Encoding follows the coding scheme for code A in 8.4.8.1.4. That is, it represents the operation \([S1 S2]\rightarrow [S1\rightarrow S2^*]\) for Antenna #0, \([S2 S1^*]\) for Antenna #1.

For 4 transmit antennas using Matrix A, Encoding follows the coding scheme for code A in 8.4.8.2.3. That is, it represents the operation \([S1 S2 S3 S4]\rightarrow [S1\rightarrow S2^* 0 0]\) for Antenna #0, \([S2 S1^* 0 0]\) for Antenna #1, \([0 0 S3 S4^*]\) for Antenna #2, \([0 0 S4 S3^*]\) for Antenna #3.

For 2 transmit antennas using Matrix B, Encoding follows the coding scheme for code B in 8.4.8.1.4. This is a mapping from two symbols to one symbol, i.e. \([S1 S2]\rightarrow [S1], [S2]\) for Antenna #0, #1 respectively.

For 4 transmit antennas using Matrix B, Encoding follows the coding scheme for code B in 8.4.8.2.3. This is a mapping from eight symbols to four symbols.

For 4 transmit antennas using Matrix C, Encoding follows the coding scheme for code C in 8.4.8.2.3. This is a mapping from four symbols to one symbol.

[Change subclause 8.4.8.10 as follows]

8.4.8.10 Cooperative Relaying

Cooperative relaying can be achieved within an MR-BS cell with BS and RS transmit cooperation. For non-transparent relays, the macro diversity procedure can be used, in the same manner as macro diversity with neighboring BS. It is possible to achieve diversity and solve the pilot collision problem by sending correlated signals across different BS and RS transmit antennas during the transmission of a burst to a particular MS. The three modes of operation are cooperative source diversity, cooperative transmit diversity, and cooperative hybrid diversity.

In the following description, the transmission considered is the final hop from the multiple antennas at the BS/RS to the MS. The following description describes the various modes in the downlink. For cooperative source diversity, the transmitting antennas simultaneously transmit the same signal using the same time-frequency resource. The cooperative transmit diversity mechanism uses STBC-encoded signals across the transmitting antennas using the same time-frequency resource (refer to Section 8.4.8 for a list of valid STBCs). Cooperative hybrid diversity uses a combination of source and transmit diversity.

These mechanisms can each be further subdivided into two categories describing the processing required at the RS. If the BS transmits the exact signals for the RS to relay, the RS does not need to encode the data. This is known as the No Encoding mode. The relayed data at the RS may not require processing, which we have called Full Encoding (i.e. during the backhaul hop, the BS transmits the exact signals for the RS to relay). Alternately, the relayed-received data at the RS may require some local processing before being relayed. This is known as the Encoding mode, where which we have called Half...
Encoding (the backhaul hop contains uncoded data, and the RS decodes and re-encodes the data it receives according to the STC used as defined by the STC DL Zone IE, MIMO DL Basic IE, or MIMO DL Enhanced IE). In this last category, each RS shall be notified of its virtual assigned antenna number(s).

4. References


[3] IEEE C802.16j-06/006r1, “Cooperative Relay in IEEE 802.16j MMR”.


[5] IEEE C802.16j-06/230r2, "Efficient resource utilization scheme on the basis of precoding and cooperative transmission in downlink".