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Title	DL channel sounding based on relaying the received downlink pilot at UL	
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Re:	IEEE 802.16-REVe/D5a, BRC recirc	
Abstract	DL channel sounding based on relaying the received downlink pilot at UL	
Purpose	To incorporate the changes here proposed into the 802.16e/D5a draft. The update is in blue font	
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DL channel sounding based on relaying the received downlink pilot at UL

1 Introduction

This contribution provides a modification to the uplink channel sounding proposed in [1]. The advantage of this approach is to allow BS to estimation the down link wide band channel response in the FDD operation. In [1] after the DL channel is estimated. And then the estimation channel is modulate on the UL sounding pilot to assist BS to further estimate DL channel to perform beam-forming. In this contribution, we propose to use the existing .16e DL and UL pilot constructs to achieve the same object in a more efficient fashion. In Figure 1, the DL sounding symbols (decimate in frequency domain) are received by MSS modem, the MSS applies the received soft sample of received pilot as UL sounding symbol (to replace the CSIT sounding symbol as a transponder pilot), in addition, the MSS also transmission the CSIT sounding pilot. Figure 1 also demonstrates an example how BS can use the transponder pilot and CSIT pilot to estimate both UL channel and L channel.

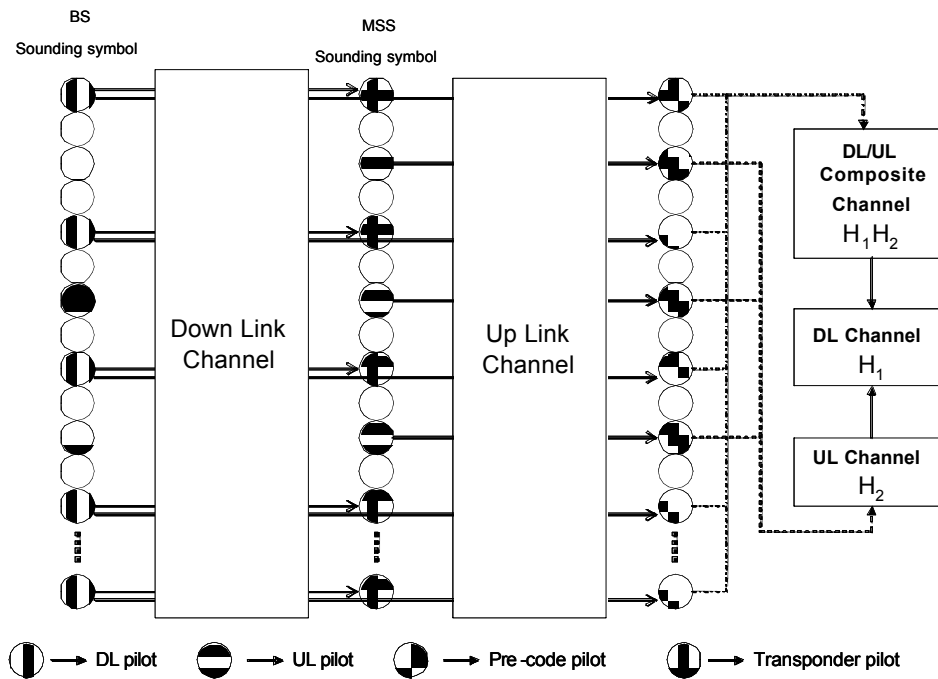


Figure 1 Joint CSIT pilot and transponder pilot channel sounding for FDD

2 Proposed Text Change

Add a new section 8.4.6.2.7.3 “Joint CSIT pilot and transponder pilot UL channel sounding”.

----- Start text -----

Section 8.4.6.2.7.3 Joint CSIT pilot and received DL pilot for UL channel sounding

For UL CSIT sounding type-B, the sub-set of the sounding sub-carriers can be replaced by the received DL pilots, which can be ~~sub-set preamble, common SYNC symbol for single BS antenna transmit or the~~ middle-amble for ~~single~~ and multiple antennas transmit.

For the ~~single and multiple transmit antenna case~~, the uplink sound symbol is allocated with Decimation value $D=3,4,5,6$, with Decimation Offset value $d=0$, the decimation offset randomization shall be disabled , the received

MIMO mid-amble value is allocated with Decimation Offset value $d=1$ and at the location of $-(N_{used}/2) + n + 2^{D+1} \left\lceil \frac{N_t}{2} \right\rceil$ where $N_t=1,2,3,4$, the N_{used} , and n are defined in Section 8.8.85

----- End text -----

[In Section 8.4.6.2.7, modify Table 311 as follows:]

-----Start Text -----

Table 311: UL_Sounding_Command_IE()

Syntax	Size	Notes
UL_Sounding_Command_IE(){		
Extended UIUC	4 bits	0x09
Length	4 bits	Variable
Sounding_Type	1 bit	0 = Type A 1 = Type B
Send Sounding Report Flag	1 bit	
Include additional feedback	2 bits	00 = No additional feedback 01 = include channel coefficients (See Section 8.4.6.2.7.3) 10 = include received pilot coefficients 11 = include feedback message
If (Sounding_Type == 0) {		
Num_Sounding_symbols	3 bits	Total number of sounding symbols being allocated, from 1 (“000”) to $2^3=8$ (“111”)
Separability Type	1 bit	0: occupy all subcarriers in the assigned bands; 1: occupy decimated subcarriers
if (Separability type==0) {		(using cyclic shift separability)
Max Cyclic Shift Index P	2 bits	00:P=4; 01:P=8; 10:P=16, 11: P=32
} Else {		(using decimation separability)
Decimation Value D	3 bits	Sound every D^{th} subcarrier within the sounding allocation. Decimation value D is 2 to the power of (2 plus this value), hence 4,8,... up to maximum of 64.
Decimation offset randomization	1 bit	0= no randomization of decimation offset 1= decimation offset pseudo-randomly determined
}		
For (i=0;i<Num_Sounding_symbols;i++){		
Sounding symbol index	3 bits	Symbol index within the Sounding Zone, from 1 (bits “000”) to $2^3=8$ (bits “111”)
Number of CIDs	4 bits	Number of CIDs sharing this sounding allocation
For (j = 0; j<Num. of CIDs; j++) {		
Shorted basic CID	12 bits	12 LS bits of the MSS basic CID value
Starting Frequency Band	7 bits	Out of 96 bands at most (FFT size dependent)
Number of frequency bands	7 bits	Contiguous bands used for sounding
Power Assignment Method	2 bits	0b00 = equal power; 0b01 = reserved; 0b10 = Interference dependent. Per subcarrier power limit; 0b11 = Interference dependent. Total power limit
Power boost	1 bit	0 = no power boost 1= power boost
Multi-Antenna Flag	1 bit	0=MSS sounds first antenna only 1=MSS sounds all antennas
} if (Separability type==0) {		
Cyclic time shift index m	5 bits	Cyclically shifts the time domain symbol by multiples (from 0 to P -1) of N/P where N=FFT size, and P=Max Cyclic Shift Index.
} Else {		
Decimation Offset d	6 bits	Relative starting offset position for the first sounding occupied subcarrier in the sounding allocation
}		
} Periodicity	3 bits	

		000 = single command, not periodic, or terminate periodicity. Otherwise, repeat sounding once per r frames, where $r = 2^{(n-1)}$, where n is the decimal equivalent of the periodicity field
}		
}		
} else {		
Permutation	2 bits	0b00 = PUSC perm. 0b01 = FUSC perm. 0b10 = Optional FUSC perm. 0b11 = Adjacent subcarrier perm.
IDcell	6 bits	
Num_Sounding_symbols	3 bits	
for (i=0;i<Num_Sounding_symbols;i++){		
Number of CIDs	7 bits	
For (j=0; j<Number of CIDs; j++) {		
Shortend basic CID	12 bits	12 LS bits of the MSS basic CID value
Subchannel offset	7 bits	The lowest index subchannel used for carrying the burst, starting from subchannel 0
Number of subchannels	3 bits	The number subchannels with subsequent indexes, used to carry the burst.
Periodicity	3 bits	000 = single command, not periodic, or terminate periodicity. Otherwise, repeat sounding once per r frames, where $r = 2^{(n-1)}$, where n is the decimal equivalent of the periodicity field
Power Assignment Method	2 bits	0b00 = equal power; 0b01 = reserved; 0b10 = Interference dependent. Per subcarrier power limit; 0b11 = Interference dependent. Total power limit
Power boost	1 bit	0 = no power boost 1 = power boost
}		
}		
}		
Padding	Variable	Pad IE to octet boundary. Bits shall be set to 0
}		

-----End Text -----

3 Reference

- [1] C80216e-04/422r2:”Improvements to the Uplink Channel Sounding Signaling for OFDMA”