Preamble Sequence For Fast Cell Search, Low Computational Complexity, and Low PAPR

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Purpose:

Assist in clarifying C802.16e-04/265r1 contribution document.

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Preamble Sequence for Fast Cellsearching, Low Computational Complexity, and Low PAPR

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Addresses the Needs for Mobile Devices

- Single preamble sequence needed for an entire network
- Different code phases represent IDcell, very low computational complexity
- Inherently low PAPR .
- Provide a mechanism for fast-cell searching during HO.
- Reduced processing power to extend battery standby time.
- One preamble scan operation process provides DL channel information of all segments such as CIR, TOA, CQI, IDcell, etc.
- Allow MSSs to automatically adjust for DL RX timing to reduce ISI and UL TX timing to maintain subchannel slot timing orthogonality due to the readily available TOA info.
- Reduce the need for frequent ranging requests.

CAZAC Frequency-Time Duality

• CAZAC: Constant Amplitude Zero Autocorrelation Coefficients.

• Main mathematical properties

- All cyclic shifts of the sequence form an orthonormal basis of
- CAZAC in time domain if and only if CAZAC in frequency domain (see contribution for details).



CAZAC Sequences

- Chu sequence (L=8,32,128,512,...)
- Frank-Zadoff sequence (L=16,64,256,1024,...)

• Frequency-time offset ambiguity

- Chu sequence
 - Frequency offset of
 - Frequency offset of k subcarriers (k/(LT_s))->time offset of -k Nyquist samples.
- Frank-Zadoff sequence
 - Exhibits Chu-like frequency-time ambiquity (not exact).
 - Frequency offset of *k* subcarriers->time offset of –*k* Nyquist samples.

Construction of Low PAPR Sequences

- Straight adoption of CAZAC sequences cannot be done due to guard bands in OFDMA.
- Utilize spectrum folding to inherit CAZAC properties with moderate rise of PAPR due to exclusion of guard bands.



Slide-6

Principles of Constructing Low PAPR Sequences

• Method to construct constant-amplitude frequency sequence and low PAPR time waveform



Preamble Sequences for PUSC

• Subcarriers are divide into four carrier-sets

- Segment 0 uses set 0, segment 1 uses set 1, segment 2 uses set 2
- All sets use the same CAZAC sequence. *IDcell* is characterized by the code-phase (number of cyclic shifts) of the CAZAC sequence.

• Carrier-set 3 is used for common segment signaling without boosting by all segments.

- For 1024-FFT with 128-Chu, segment 0 sends 0-shifted CAZAC, segment 1 sends 42shifted CAZAC, and segment 2 sends 84-shifted CAZAC.
- Used for establishing a timing reference and not for channel estimation.
- Non-boosted to reduce PAPR degradation





Low Computational Complexity

- Operation can be done solely in frequency domain.
- CAZAC MF can be implemented as a multiplierless tap-delay line filter with reduced taps (CORDICs and adders).
- CORDICs can be shared with channel estimators.
- Further hardware complexity reduction by exploring CAZAC symmetry (for example, 16-element Frank-Zadoff are ±1 and ±j).



Example of PUSC In SUI-3 With the 3 Adjacent Sectors of 3 BSs

- 1024-FFT PUSC (frequency locked)
- Robust IDcell identification of all segments



Example of Same Segment Interference In PUSC, Scenario 1



IDcell detection using crosscorrelation of CAZAC MF outputs of Seg 0 and common segment signaling



Example of Same Segment Interference In PUSC, Scenario 2





Example of Severe Multipath SUI-5 in PUSC, Scenario 3





Conclusion

- Addresses the needs of MSSs where fast cellsearching is essential.
- Allows for extended battery time where neighbor and other frequency BS scanning can be done quickly and reliably and hardware complexity is very low.
- Allows for accurate adjustment of RX and TX timing to reduce RX ISI and TX multi-user interference in high-speed vehicular mobile environment even during HO.