2004-04-15 IEEE C802.16d-04/72

Project	IEEE 802.16 Broadband Wireless Access Working Group <a href="http://ieee802.org/16">http://ieee802.org/16</a> >			
Title	Additional optional Symbol Structure			
Date Submitted	2004-04-15			
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Re:	Sponsor re-circulation Ballot			
Abstract	Additional optional Symbol Structure			
Purpose	Adoption of proposed changes into P802.16-REVd/D4-2004			
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Add the following new paragraph:

## 8.4.6.1.4 Additional optional Symbol Structure for FUSC

The additional optional subchannel structure in the downlink supports 32 subchannels where each transmission uses 48 data carriers symbols as their minimal block of processing. In the downlink, all the pilot carriers are allocated first, and then the remaining carriers are used exclusively for data transmission.  $N_{used}$  subcarriers are divided into 9 contiguous subcarriers in which one pilot carrier is allocated. The position of the pilot carrier in 9 contiguous subcarriers varies according to the index of OFDM symbol which contains the subcarriers. If the 9 contiguous subcarriers indexed as  $0 \sim 8$ , the index of the pilot carrier shell be 3l + 1 where  $l = m \mod 3(m)$  is the symbol index).

parameters	Value	comments
Number of DC Subcarriers	1	
Number of Guard Subcarriers, Left	159	
Number of Guard Subcarriers, Right	160	
Number of Used Subcarriers(N <sub>used</sub> )	1728	
Number of Pilot Subcarriers	192	
Pilot subcarrier index	9 <i>k</i> +3 <i>m</i> +1, for <i>k</i> =0,, 191 and <i>m</i> =[symbol index]mod3	Symbol index 0 is the first symbol from which the diversity subchannelization is applied.
Number of Data Subcarriers	1536	

**Table 1 Downlink subcarrier allocation** 

## 8.4.6.1.4.1 Downlink subchannels subcarrier allocation

To allocate the diversity subchannels, the whole data tones in a slot are partitioned into groups of contiguous data subcarriers. Each subchannel consists of one subcarrier from each of these groups. The number of groups is therefore equal to number of data subcarriers per subchannel, and its value is 48. The number of the subcarriers in a group is equal to the number of subchannels, 32. The exact partitioning into subchannels is according to Equation (1), called DL permutation formula.

$$Carrier(s,m) = \begin{cases} 32 \times k + \left[ s + P_{1,c_1}(k) + P_{2,c_2}(k) \right], & 0 < c_1, c_2 < N_s \\ 32 \times k + \left[ s + P_{1,c_1}(k) \right], & c_1 \neq 0, c_2 = 0 \\ 32 \times k + \left[ s + P_{2,c_2}(k) \right], & c_1 = 0, c_2 \neq 0 \\ 32 \times k + s, & c_1 = 0, c_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(1.)$$

where

Carrier(s, m; n) = subcarrier index of m-th subcarrier in subchannel s at symbol n

$$k = (m + s * 23) \mod 48$$

 $n = \text{data symbol index in slot}, n = \lfloor m/48 \rfloor$ 

 $m = \text{subcarrier-in-subchannel index from the set } [0 \sim 47]$ 

 $s = \text{index number of a subchannel from the set } [0 \sim 31]$ 

 $P_{1,c1}(j) = j$ -th element of the sequence obtained by rotating basic permutation sequence  $P_1$  cyclically to the left  $c_1$  times.  $P_1 = \{1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 5, 10, 20, 13, 26, 17, 7, 14, 28, 29, 31, 27, 19, 3, 6, 12, 24, 21, 15, 30, 25, 23, 11, 22, 9, 18\}$ 

 $P_{2,c2}(j) = j$ -th element of the sequence obtained by rotating basic permutation sequence  $P_2$  cyclically to the left  $c_2$  times.  $P_2 = \{1, 4, 16, 10, 13, 17, 14, 29, 27, 3, 12, 21, 30, 23, 22, 18, 2, 8, 5, 20, 26, 7, 28, 31, 19, 6, 24, 15, 25, 11, 9\}$ 

 $c_1 = ID_{cell} \mod N_s$ ,  $c_2 = \lfloor ID_{cell} / N_s \rfloor$ ,  $0 \le c_1, c_2 < N_s$ 

In Equation (1), the operation in [ ] is done over  $GF(N_s)$ . In  $GF(2^5)$ , addition is binary XOR operation. For example, 29 + 12 in  $GF(2^n)$  is  $[(11101)_2 \text{ XOR } (01100)_2] = (10001)_2 = 17$ , where  $(x)_2$  represents binary expansion of x.