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| 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. $N_{\text {used }}$ 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 $3 l+1$ where $l=m \bmod 3(m$ is the symbol index).

Table 1 Downlink subcarrier allocation

| parameters | Value | comments |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| Number of DC Subcarriers | 1 |  |  |
| Number of Guard Subcarriers, Left | 159 |  |  |
| Number of Guard Subcarriers, Right | 160 |  |  |
| Number of Used Subcarriers $\left(N_{\text {used })}\right.$ | 1728 | 192 |  |
| Number of Pilot Subcarriers | 1536 | Symbol index 0 is the first symbol <br> from which the diversity <br> subchannelization is applied. |  |
| Pilot subcarrier index | $9 k+3 m+1$, <br> for $k=0, \ldots, 191$ and <br> $m=[$ symbol index]mod3 |  |  |
| Number of Data Subcarriers |  |  |  |

### 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.

$$
\operatorname{Carrier}(s, m)= \begin{cases}32 \times k+\left\lfloor s+P_{1, c_{1}}(k)+P_{2, c_{2}}(k)\right\rfloor, & 0<c_{1}, c_{2}<N_{s}  \tag{1.}\\ 32 \times k+\left[s+P_{1, c_{1}}(k)\right], & c_{1} \neq 0, c_{2}=0 \\ 32 \times k+\left[s+P_{2, c_{2}}(k)\right], & c_{1}=0, c_{2} \neq 0 \\ 32 \times k+s, & c_{1}=0, c_{2}=0\end{cases}
$$

where
$\operatorname{Carrier}(s, m ; n)=$ subcarrier index of $m$-th subcarrier in subchannel $s$ at symbol $n$
$k=(m+s * 23) \bmod 48$
$n=$ data symbol index in slot, $n=\lfloor m / 48\rfloor$
$m=$ subcarrier-in-subchannel index from the set [0~47]
$s=$ index number of a subchannel from the set $[0 \sim 31]$
$\mathrm{P}_{1, \mathrm{c} 1}(\mathrm{j})=j$-th element of the sequence obtained by rotating basic permutation sequence $P_{1}$ cyclically to the left $c_{1}$ times. $\mathrm{P}_{1}=\{1,2,4,8,16,5,10,20,13,26,17,7,14,28,29,31,27,19,3,6,12,24,21,15$, $30,25,23,11,22,9,18\}$
$\mathrm{P}_{2, \mathrm{c} 2}(\mathrm{j})=j$-th element of the sequence obtained by rotating basic permutation sequence $P_{2}$ cyclically to the left $c_{2}$ times. $\mathrm{P}_{2}=\{1,4,16,10,13,17,14,29,27,3,12,21,30,23,22,18,2,8,5,20,26,7,28,31$, $19,6,24,15,25,11,9\}$
$\mathrm{c}_{1}=I D_{\text {cell }} \bmod \mathrm{N}_{\mathrm{s}}, \mathrm{c}_{2}=\left\lfloor I D_{\text {cell }} / \mathrm{N}_{\mathrm{s}}\right\rfloor, 0 \leq c_{1}, c_{2}<N_{s}$
In Equation (1), the operation in [ ] is done over $\operatorname{GF}\left(\mathrm{N}_{\mathrm{s}}\right)$. In $\mathrm{GF}\left(2^{5}\right)$, addition is binary XOR operation. For example, $29+12$ in $\operatorname{GF}\left(2^{\mathrm{n}}\right)$ is $\left[(11101)_{2} \operatorname{XOR}(01100)_{2}\right]=(10001)_{2}=17$, where $(\mathrm{x})_{2}$ represents binary expansion of x .

