

Project	IEEE 802.16 Broadband Wireless Access Working Group < http://ieee802.org/16 >
Title	Editorial Changes in Section 16.3.3.2.1
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Re:	Category: P802.16m/D3 comments for LB30b Area: Section 16.3.3.2.1 (FDD frame structure)
Abstract	This contribution proposes corrections to the first column of Table 769 which specifies OFDMA parameters for tone dropping when the FFT size is 1024.
Purpose	Discuss and adopt
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Eidtorial Changes in Section 16.3.3.2.1

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1. Introduction

This contribution proposes editorial changes in Section 16.3.3.2.1 (FDD frame structure) beginning on page 296.

2. Proposed Text Changes

[Modify the text in Section 16.3.3.2.1 beginning at line 57 on p. 296 as follows:]

The FDD frame shall be constructed on the basis of the basic frame structure defined in 156.3.3.1. In each frame, all AAI subframes are available for both DL and UL transmissions. The DL and UL transmissions are separated in the frequency domain.

An FDD AMS is able to receive a data burst in any DL AAI subframe while accessing an UL AAI subframe at the same time. For an H-FDD AMS, either transmission or reception, but not both, is allowed in each AAI subframe. In addition, the allocation of AAI subframes s for ~~the~~ transmission and reception shall provide idle subframes in order for an H-FDD AMS to receive the SFH or A-Preamble and to secure the transition gaps between transmission and reception. Then, the ABS shall schedule the AAI subframes for an H-FDD AMS, excluding the first, second, and the last AAI UL subframes with the associated DL subframes connected in HARQ-timing as specified in 156.2.14.2.2.1.

[Modify the text in Section 16.3.3.2.1 beginning at line 38 on p. 297 as follows:]

Figure 463 illustrates an example FDD frame structure, which is applicable to the nominal channel bandwidth of 7 MHz with $G = 1/8$. Four AAI subframes among five AAI subframes are type-2 AAI subframes, and the other ~~one~~ AAI subframe is a type-1 AAI subframe.