

TDD sub-Task Force – Minutes December 5, 2013

Provided the IEEE-SA Patent Policy link. Everyone on the call was familiar with the patent policy.

- <https://development.standards.ieee.org/myproject/Public/mytools/mob/slideset.pdf>

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HINOC: MAC Introduction (Zhang Yu, Xidian University)

- Provide an overview of HiNOC so we can discuss harmonization of EPoC and HiNOC
- There is a fixed and a variable downlink and uplink part

Q: How often does the shared dynamic downstream/upstream slot change?

A: The allocation can change every MAP cycle based on data traffic.

Q: How long is the preamble?

A: It is about 0.4 us. It is short.

Q: One of the things we found in EPON is that a frame based FEC does not work well with fragmentation. Have you considered the complexity of fragmentation?

A: Will follow by email

HINOC: PHY introduction (Zhao Hui)

- Provide an overview of HiNOC PHY
- OFDM is used to combat echoes in the channel

Q: Is the constellation scrambler the same as a time/frequency interleaver

A: The purpose of this block is to scramble bits in an OFDM symbol to decrease the PAPR

Q: I did not see any information on the pilot pattern

A: The pilot structure has been finalized. We can present next time

Q: Have you looked into channel bring up and ranging

A: That is in the MAC layer, we can present in a future presentation

Q: How do you establish the PHY layer link first before the MAC is running?

A: Information is broadcast. The client can use the Pu channel

Q: Is it low order

A: It is DQPSK

C: It would be useful to understand how the Pu channel works

A: We can go into more detail next time

Q: Is there a target service level for the 1 Gb/s PHY? What would a user be allocated?

A: We want two channels of HDTV and several channels of SDTV

Q: Is there any oversubscription compared to the total link?

A: There are 64 users sharing this 1 Gb/s

Q: Would broadcast be more like multicast, or would be true broadcast

A: Under discussion now. Sometimes the government wants a channel to provide information

Q: Is the channel always the same location or can it be moved around?

A: The band that is allocated is 750 to 1006 MHz. We can put several HiNOC in that band. There may also be a HiNOC 1.

Q: So there would be two channels, lower and upper part of band

A: Not sure it will always be that way. It could have one HiNOC 2 and two HiNOC 1 systems

Attendance

Person	Affiliation
Hui Chao	Peking University
Lixia Deng	Peking University
Li Dou	Peking University
Hesham ElBakoury	Huawei
Zhao Hui	Peking University
Yan Kezhou	Xidian University
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Saif Rahman	Comcast
Duane Remein	Huawei
Yanbin Sun	Huawei
Ron Wolfe	Aurora Networks
Jin Zhang	Marvell
Yuping Zhao	Peking University