

2011 1st semester
MIMO Communication Systems

#12: Standardization of
MIMO Systems

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Schedule (2nd half)

	Date	Text	Contents
#7	May 31	A-5	MIMO receiver
#8	June 7	A-3, 4	MIMO transmitter
#9	June 14	B-9	Adaptive commun. system
#10	June 21	A-6, B-14	Multi-user MIMO
#11	June 28	B-15, 16	Distributed MIMO networks
#12	July 5		Standardization of MIMO
	July 12		Final Examination

Agenda

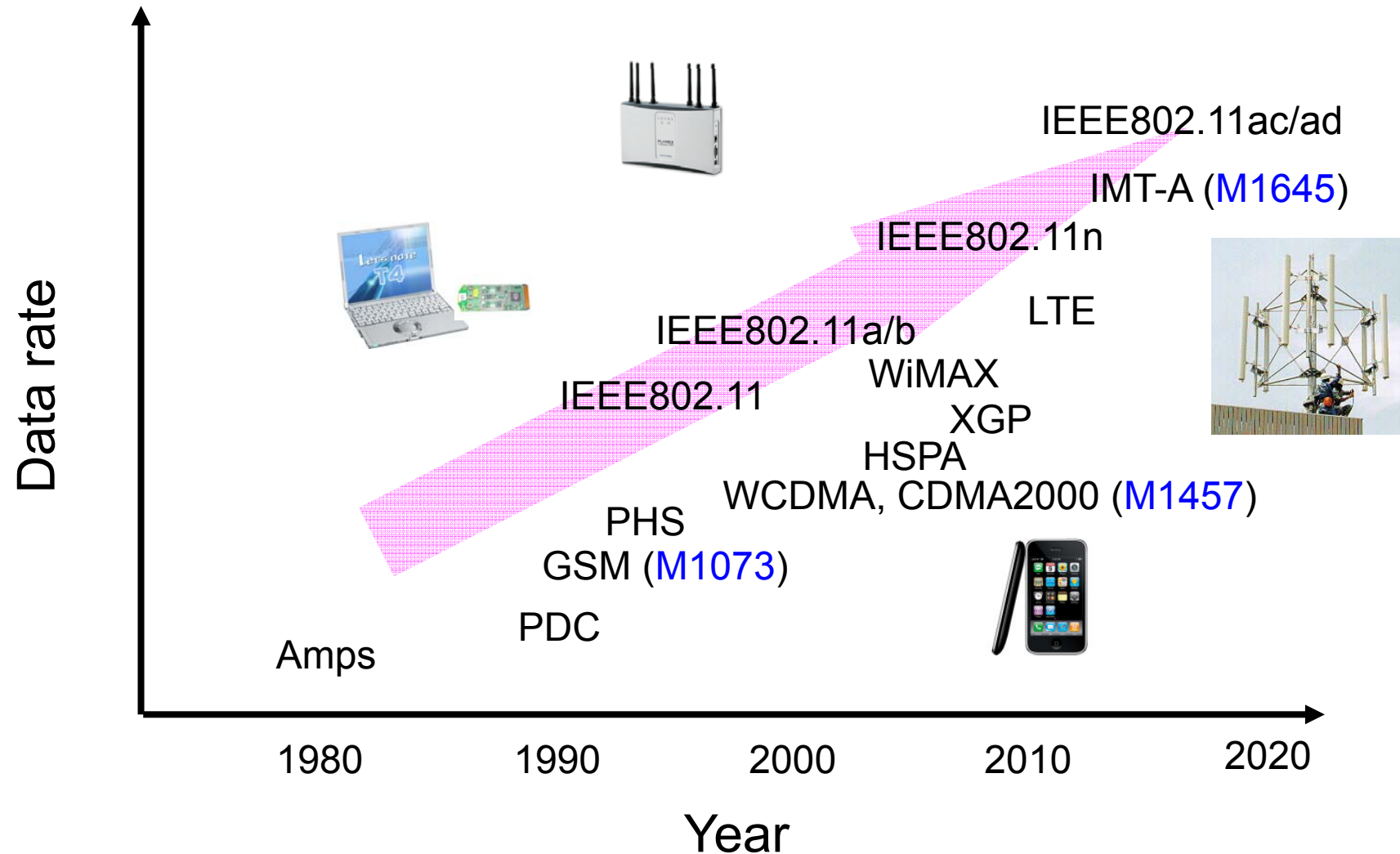
■ Aim of today

Overview trend of deployment of MIMO technologies
in world wide wireless standards

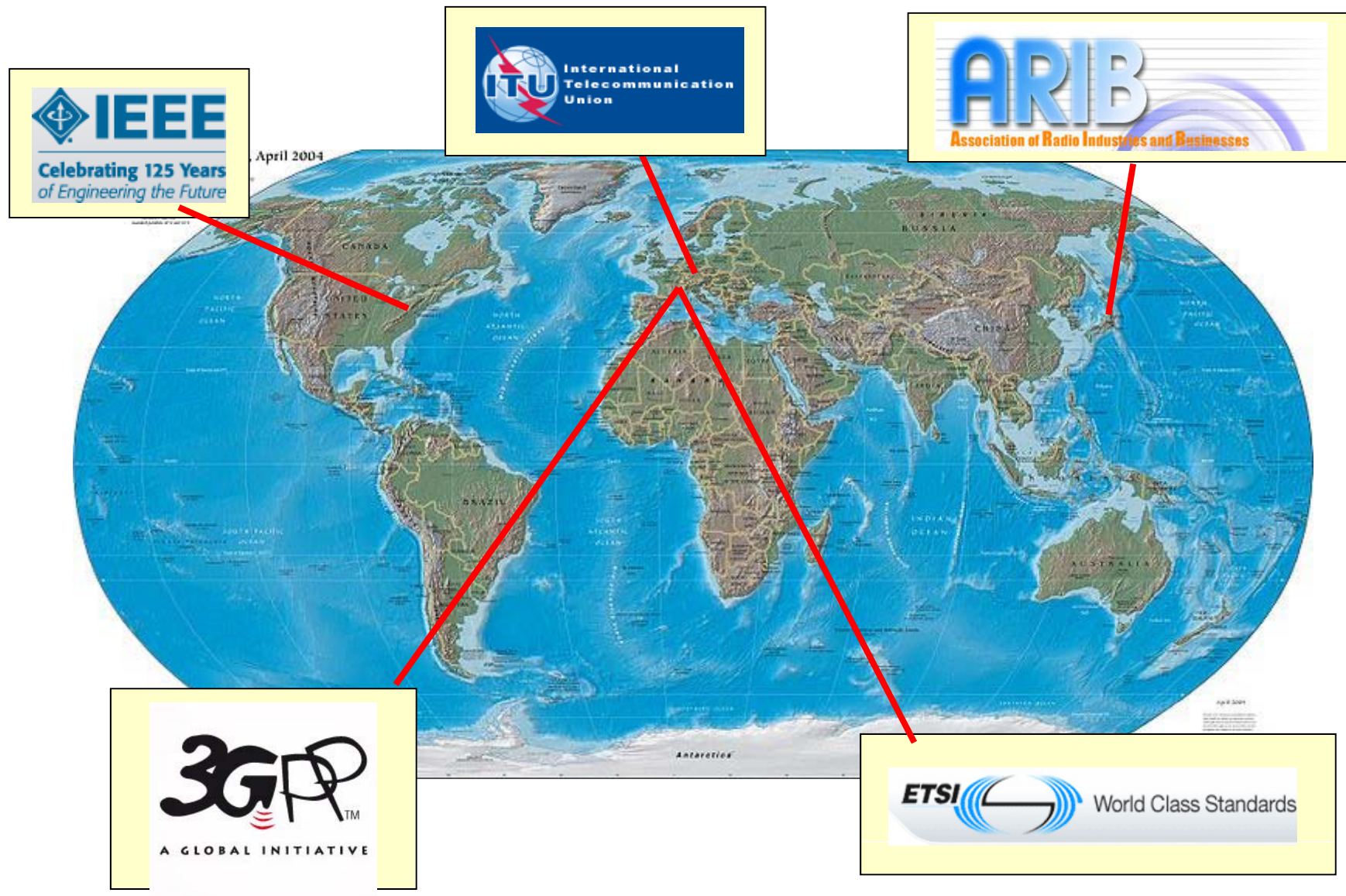
■ Contents

- Standardization in the world
- IEEE802.11n wireless LAN
- IEEE802.16e wireless MAN
- 3GPP-LTE (E-UTRA)

Evolution of Wireless Systems



Standardization in the World



IEEE802.11 Wireless LAN

Indoor wireless local area network for ISM band

	IEEE802.11a	IEEE802.11b	IEEE802.11g	IEEE802.11n
Year of approval	1999	1999	2003	2009
RF band	5GHz	2.4GHz	2.4GHz	2.4 & 5GHz
Channel bandwidth	20MHz	20MHz	20MHz	20/40MHz
Modulation	OFDM	DSSS, CCK	OFDM, CCK	OFDM, CCK
Max data rate	54Mbps	11Mbps	54Mbps	600Mbps
MAC	CSMA/CA	CSMA/CA	CSMA/CA	CSMA/CA

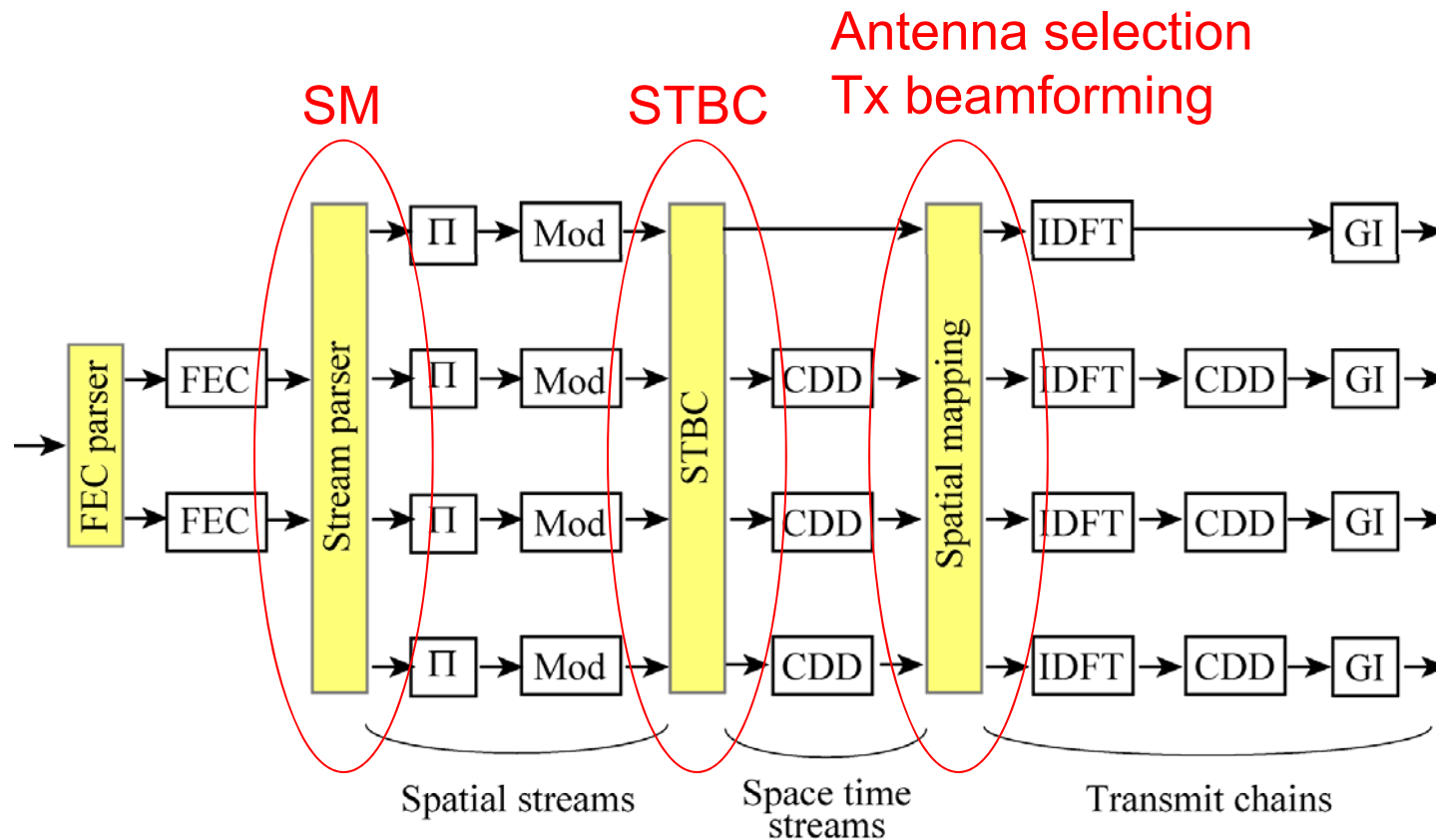
Features of IEEE802.11n

IEEE802.11n (Wireless LAN High Throughput)

- Objective: Backward compatibility with 802.11a/b/g
More than 100Mbps throughput at MAC-SAP
- History: Sep. 2004 Voting start (TGnSync, WWiSE, Qualcomm, MITMOT)
Oct. 2005 TGnSync, WWiSE face off → EWC pre-n
Jan. 2006 Draft approved
Aug. 2009 Standard established
- Feature: MIMO spatial multiplexing (2x to 4x)
MIMO scheme (SM, STBC, Transmit beamforming)
Implicit/explicit feedback beamforming
Extended bandwidth (20MHz, 40MHz)
LDPC (parallel encoder)
Flexible guard band

MIMO Architecture for 11n

- High data rate owing to 4-stream Spatial Multiplexing (SM)
- High reliability owing to Space Time Block Coding (STBC)
- Tx Antenna selection and Tx beamforming based on channel (CSI) feedback



Ongoing Standard of IEEE802.11 W-LAN

Very High Throughput WLAN

	IEEE802.11ac	IEEE802.11ad
Year to be completed	~2012	
RF band	< 6GHz	60GHz <
Channel bandwidth	20, 40, 80, 160 MHz	
Modulation	OFDM	
Max data rate	1.5Gbps	
MAC	CSMA/CA	

- Feature:
 - ✓ MIMO scheme :
Single user MIMO
STBC
Multi user MIMO
(Downlink, Uplink)
 - ✓ Implicit/Explicit feedback
beamforming
 - ✓ Extended bandwidth (20,
40, 80, 160MHz)
 - ✓ LDPC

IEEE802.16 Wireless MAN

Outdoor (fixed) wireless metropolitan area network

	IEEE802.16	IEEE802.16-2004	IEEE802.16e-2005
Year of approval	2001	2004 June	2005 Dec
RF band	10 – 66GHz	2 – 11GHz	2 – 6GHz (mobile)
Channel bandwidth	20, 25, 28MHz	1.75 – 15MHz	5, 7, 8.75, 10, 20MHz
Application	Fixed LOS	Fixed NLOS	Mobile NLOS
Multiplexing	TDM/TDMA	TDM/TDMA, OFDMA	TDM/TDMA, OFDMA
Duplexing	TDD, FDD	TDD, FDD	TDD, FDD
Modulation	Single carrier	256, 2048 OFDM	128 – 2048 OFDM
Max data rate	134.4Mbps	75Mbps	75Mbps
MAC architecture	P2MP, mesh	P2MP, mesh	P2MP, mesh

Features of IEEE802.16e

IEEE802.16e (Wireless Metropolitan Area Network)

- Objective: WiMAX (IEEE802.16-2004) with mobility
- History: Dec. 2002 TGe start
Dec. 2005 Standard established
June 2006 KT WiBro service start
Nov. 2006 Profile Release 1 from WiMAX forum
Jul. 2009 UQ WiMAX service start (Japan)
- Feature: MIMO spatial multiplexing (2x)
MIMO scheme (SM, STBC, Transmit beamforming)
Tx precoding based on matrix codebook
Scalable bandwidth (1, 2, 5, 10, 20 MHz)
Adaptive resource control based on OFDMA
Adaptive modulation coding & hybrid ARQ

3GPP Universal Mobile Telephone

International standard of cellular wireless network

	Release 99 (WCDMA)	Release 5/6 (HSPA)	Release 8 LTE (E-UTRA)
Year of approval	1999 Dec.	2002 June/2004 Dec.	2008 Dec.
RF band	2GHz	0.9, 2GHz	0.9, 2GHz
Channel bandwidth	5MHz	5MHz	1.25 – 20MHz
Multiplexing	TDM/CDMA	TDM/CDMA	OFDMA
Duplexing	TDD, FDD	TDD, FDD	TDD, FDD
Modulation	QPSK	AMC	AMC
Max data rate	2Mbps	14.4Mbps	100Mbps
Main feature	Rake Power control	Multi-code MIMO	Next slide

Features of 3GPP-LTE (E-UTRA)

3GPP Long Term Evolution (Evolved-UTRA)

- Objective: Long term evolution of 3GPP-HSPA
More than 100Mbps throughput in downlink
- History: Dec. 2004 Evolved UTRA&UTRAN SI set up
Dec. 2005 3GPP-RAN1 specification established
June 2006 Evolved UTRA&UTRAN WI set up
Dec. 2008 Standard established (3GPP, Release 8)
- Feature: MIMO spatial multiplexing (2x)
MIMO scheme (SM, STBC, Transmit beamforming)
Downloadable precoding codebook
Multi-user MIMO (MU-MIMO)
Adaptive resource control based on OFDMA
ALL IP backbone network (AIPN)

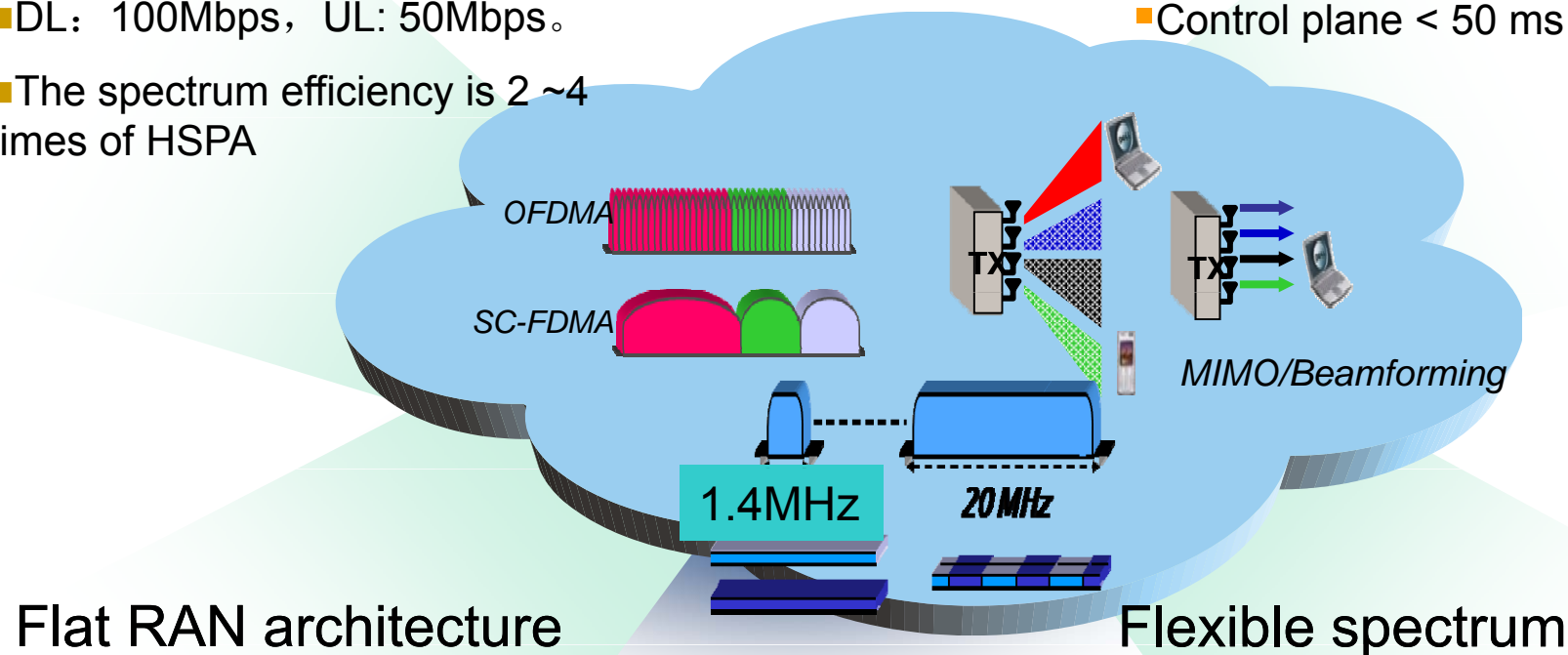
Concept of LTE

High Peak data rate and spectrum efficiency

- DL: 100Mbps, UL: 50Mbps.
- The spectrum efficiency is 2 ~4 times of HSPA

Low latency

- User plane < 10 ms
- Control plane < 50 ms



Flat RAN architecture



Flexible spectrum

- 1.4MHz~20MHz
- support FDD&TDD

LTE/SAE

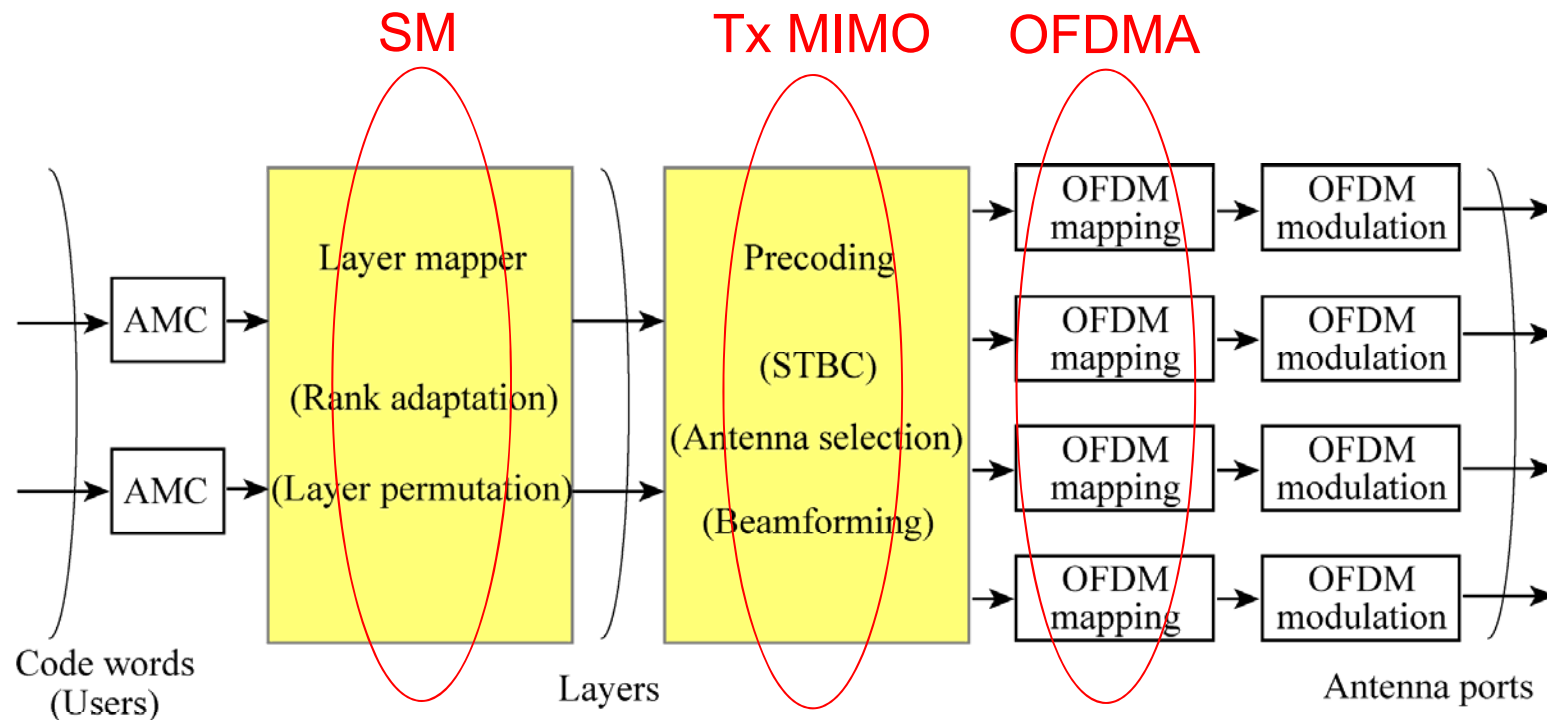
July 5, 2011

MIMO Commun. Systems (Standardization of MIMO Systems)

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MIMO Architecture for 16e & LTE

- MIMO stream control based on rank adaptation & permutation
- MIMO Tx precoding based on matrix codebook
- Multi-user access & scheduling based on OFDMA + SDMA



LTE Rel. 8 & 9 Algorithms (1 of 6)

1. Transmit diversity

a) Two antenna ports

- Alamouti scheme in the frequency domain (Space-Frequency Block Coding or SFBC)

$$\mathbf{X}_n = \begin{bmatrix} s_{n,1} & s_{n,2} \\ s_{n,2}^* & -s_{n,1}^* \end{bmatrix} \quad r = \frac{Q}{L} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

b) Four antenna ports

- SFBC + Frequency Switched Transmit Diversity (SFBC+FSTD)

$$\mathbf{X}_n = \begin{bmatrix} s_{n,1} & s_{n,2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & s_{n,3} & s_{n,4} \\ s_{n,2}^* & -s_{n,1}^* & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & s_{n,4}^* & -s_{n,3}^* \end{bmatrix} \quad r = \frac{Q}{L} = \frac{4}{4} = 1$$

LTE Rel. 8 & 9 Algorithms (2 of 6)

2. Spatial Multiplexing

– Transmitted vector:

$$\mathbf{x}_k = \mathbf{W}_k \mathbf{s}_k$$

a) Open-loop spatial multiplexing:

$$\mathbf{W}_k = \mathbf{I}$$

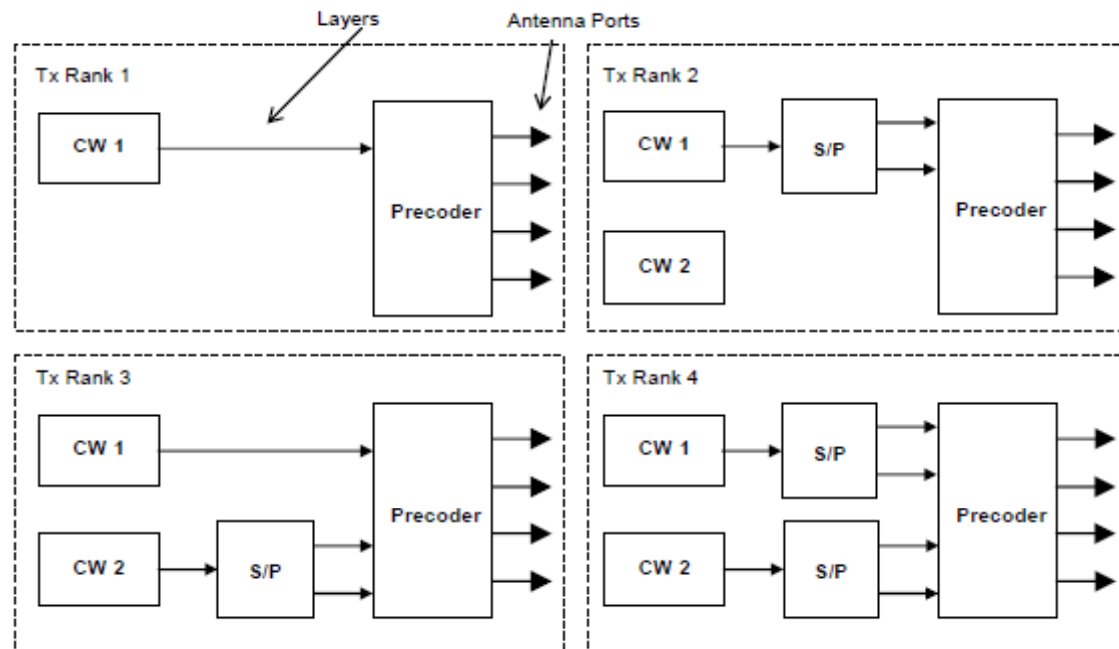
b) Closed-loop spatial multiplexing for two antenna ports

Tx Rank	Precoder matrix			
1	$\begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ -1/\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ j/\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ -j/\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}$
2	$\begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1/\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & 1/2 \\ j/2 & -j/2 \end{bmatrix}$	

LTE Rel. 8 & 9 Algorithms (3 of 6)

2. Spatial Multiplexing

- c) Closed-loop spatial multiplexing for four antenna ports
- Maximum transmission rank of 4
 - 64 precoders (16 per transmission rank)



Fixed set of codeword to layer mappings

LTE Rel. 8 & 9 Algorithms (4 of 6)

2. Spatial Multiplexing

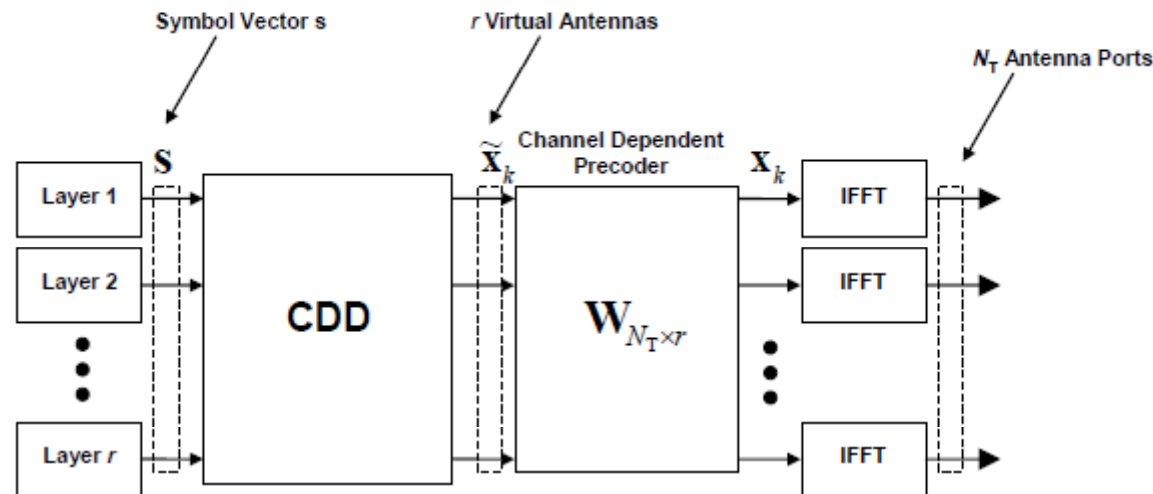
c) Cyclic Delay Diversity (CDD)

- Channel-independent frequency-selective precoding
- Same signal is transmitted to all antennas except for different delays
- Introduces variation in channel quality over the bandwidth

c1) Single Layer CDD: $\mathbf{w}_m = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \exp(2j\pi\Delta m/N) & \cdots & \exp(2j\pi\Delta(N_T - 1)m/N) \end{bmatrix}$

- Delay parameter
- m is subcarrier index of DFT size N

c2) CDD combined with spatial multiplexing:



LTE Rel. 8 & 9 Algorithms (5 of 6)

3. Multiuser MIMO

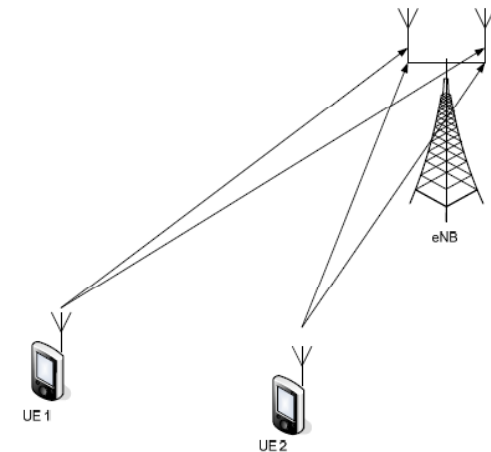
- “Space Division Multiple Access” - Simultaneous transmission of several users on the same resource elements
- Requirement: preferred beams to users are sufficiently well-separated

a) DL MU-MIMO

- Each UE is served by single-rank beamforming or single-rank precoding

b) UL MU-MIMO

- Release 8 does not support single-user MIMO but the UL can support MU-MIMO using MMSE MIMO decoding



LTE Rel. 8 & 9 Algorithms (6 of 6)

4. Downlink Beamforming

- Eigenbeamforming-based beamforming
- Uses Channel Reciprocity of TDD
- Uses Sounding Reference Signal and Common Reference Signal for Channel Estimation of Downlink
- Used for 4 or 8-Tx antennas (6 dB gain over 2Tx is possible under low-speed conditions)

4a. Single-Layer Dedicated Beamforming

4b. Dual-Layer Dedicated Beamforming (Release 9 only)

Comparison of IEEE802.16e & 3GPP-LTE

	Mobile WiMAX (IEEE802.16e-2005)	3GPP-LTE (E-UTRA)
Core network	All-IP network	E-UTRA CN with IMS
Access technology	OFDMA(DL/UL)	OFDMA(DL), SC-FDMA(UL)
Bit rate/site	75Mbps(DL MIMO 2x2), 25Mbps(UL)	100Mbps(DL MIMO 2x2), 50Mbps(UL)
Channel bandwidth	5, 7, 8.75, 10, 20MHz	1.25 – 20MHz
Spectral efficiency	3.75[bits/s/Hz]	5[bits/s/Hz]
Mobility	120km/h (hard handover)	250km/h (hard handover)
Legacy	IEEE802.16a through 16d	GSM/GPRS/UMTS/HSPA
MIMO config.	2x2 (DL), 1x2 (UL)	2x2 (DL/UL), MU-MIMO
MIMO schemes	SM, STBC, precoding	SM, STBC, precoding
Schedule forecast	2005 (standard complete) 2009 (initial deployment)	2008 (standard complete) 2010 (initial deployment)

Requirement of IMT-Advanced

Peak data rate and peak spectral efficiency

		802.16m	LTE-Advanced	IMT-Advanced
Peak data rate	DL	-	1 Gbps	1 Gbps
	UL	-	500 Mbps	
Peak spectral efficiency [bps/Hz]	DL	15	30	15
	UL	6.75	15	6.75

- These values were defined assuming an antenna configuration of downlink 4x4, uplink 2x4

Requirement of IMT-Advanced

Cell spectral efficiency and cell edge user spectral efficiency

		Antenna configuration	802.16m ^(*1)	LTE-Advanced ^(*2)	IMT-Advanced ^(*3)
Cell spectral efficiency [bps/Hz/cell]	DL	2-by-2	2.6	2.4	–
		4-by-2	–	2.6	2.2
		4-by-4	–	3.7	–
	UL	1-by-2	1.3	1.2	–
		2-by-4	–	2.0	1.4
Cell edge user spectral efficiency [bps/Hz/cell/user]	DL	2-by-2	0.09	0.07	–
		4-by-2	–	0.09	0.06
		4-by-4	–	0.12	–
	UL	1-by-2	0.05	0.04	–
		2-by-4	–	0.07	0.03

(^{*1})IEEE L802.16-09/0114r4, (^{*2})3GPP TR36.913 (Case 1), (^{*3})ITU-R M.2135 (Base coverage urban)

Features of IEEE802.16m

IEEE802.16m (Wireless Metropolitan Area Network)

Objective: provide performance improvements of 802.16e to fulfill requirements of IMT-A

- Timeline: Apr. 2007 TGM starts
Jul. 2009 First draft
Sep. 2009 Proposal to IMT-A
Mar. 2011 Standard established

	IEEE802.16m
Year of approval	2011 (scheduled)
RF band	<6GHz
Channel bandwidth	5 - 20MHz
Application	Mobile NLOS
Multiplexing	OFDMA
Duplexing	TDD, FDD
Modulation	Scalable OFDM
Max data rate	300Mbps
MAC architecture	P2MP, mesh

- Feature: Backward compatibility with WMAN-OFDMA
Multiple antenna schemes (SM, diversity, multi-user MIMO)
Support multi-hop relay, femto cell and self organization
Connection-oriented MAC
Coexistence with other radio technologies

Features of LTE-Advanced

3GPP wireless interface to meet requirement of IMT-Advanced

- Objective: Evolution from Rel.8 to fulfill requirement of IMT-Advanced

	LTE-Advanced
Year of approval	2011 (Release 10)
RF band	700/900MHz, 2GHz, 3.5GHz
Channel bandwidth	Up to 100MHz
Multiplexing	SC-FDMA, OFDMA
Duplexing	TDD, FDD
Modulation	AMC
Peak data rates	1Gbps

- Timeline

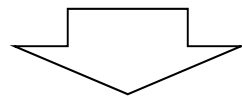
- Mar. 2008 LTE-A (Release 10) SI set up
- Dec. 2009 LTE-A (Release 10) WI set up
- Mar. 2011 RAN1 specification established

- Feature

- Backward compatibility with LTE
- Support wider bandwidth
Carrier/spectrum aggregation up to 100MHz
- Advanced MIMO techniques
Spatial multiplexing (DL: 8 layers, UL: 4 layers)
Enhanced MU-MIMO
- Coordinated multipoint transmission and reception (CoMP)
- Relaying

Summary

- Standardization of MIMO systems
 - IEEE802.11n wireless LAN in 2009
Pre-n started 2006 and 11n started in 2010
 - IEEE802.16e (M-WiMAX) wireless MAN in 2005
WiMAX service started in 2009 at 2.5GHz band
 - 3GPP-LTE (E-UTRA) wireless cellular network
LTE service (Xi) started in Dec. 2010 at 800MHz band



For your future work

Enjoy standardization in IMT-Advanced & others

Final Examination

- Date: July 12 (Tue.), 9:00 – 10:30
- Place: S323 lecture room
- Test procedure
 - Blind test
 - Calculator is allowed
 - Contents
OFDM, Array signal processing, MIMO channel capacity,
MIMO propagation, MIMO receiver, MIMO transmitter,
Adaptive MIMO, Multi-user MIMO