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Young and David J. Goodman ☐



Single Carrier FDMA

A New Air Interface for Long Term Evolution



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SINGLE CARRIER FDMA

A NEW AIR INTERFACE FOR LONG TERM EVOLUTION

Hyung G. Myung

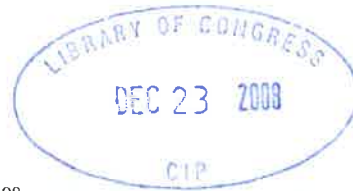
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Contents

Preface	ix
1 Introduction	1
1.1 Generations	1
1.2 Standards	3
1.3 Cellular Standards Organizations 3GPP and 3GPP2	3
1.4 IEEE Standards	6
1.5 Advanced Mobile Wireless Systems Based on FDMA	6
1.5.1 IEEE 802.16e-Based Mobile WiMAX	6
1.5.2 3GPP2 Ultra Mobile Broadband	8
1.5.3 3GPP Long Term Evolution	8
1.5.4 Summary and Comparison of Mobile WiMAX, LTE and UMB	10
1.6 Figures of Merit	11
1.7 Frequency Division Technology in Broadband Wireless Systems References	12 13
2 Channel Characteristics and Frequency Multiplexing	15
2.1 Introduction	15
2.2 Radio Channel Characteristics	15
2.2.1 Physics of Radio Transmission	16
2.2.2 Effects of Extraneous Signals	21
2.2.3 Transmitting and Receiving Equipment	23
2.2.4 Radio Propagation Models	24
2.3 Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing	25
2.3.1 Signal Processing	26
2.3.2 Advantages and Weaknesses	29

2.4 Single Carrier Modulation with Frequency Domain Equalization	30
2.4.1 <i>Frequency Domain Equalization</i>	30
2.4.2 <i>Comparison with OFDM</i>	32
2.5 Summary	34
References	35
3 Single Carrier FDMA	37
3.1 Introduction	37
3.2 SC-FDMA Signal Processing	38
3.3 Subcarrier Mapping	42
3.4 Time Domain Representation of SC-FDMA Signals	44
3.4.1 <i>Time Domain Symbols of IFDMA</i>	45
3.4.2 <i>Time Domain Symbols of LFDMA</i>	47
3.4.3 <i>Time Domain Symbols of DFDMA</i>	48
3.4.4 <i>Comparison of Subcarrier Mapping Schemes</i>	48
3.5 SC-FDMA and Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access	50
3.6 SC-FDMA and CDMA with Frequency Domain Equalization	53
3.7 Single Carrier Code-Frequency Division Multiple Access (SC-CFDMA)	55
3.8 Summary	57
References	59
4 SC-FDMA in 3GPP Long Term Evolution	61
4.1 Introduction	61
4.1.1 <i>3GPP Technical Specifications</i>	61
4.1.2 <i>Contents of the Physical Layer Technical Specifications</i>	62
4.2 Protocol Layers and Channels	63
4.3 Uplink Time and Frequency Structure	67
4.3.1 <i>Frames and Slots</i>	67
4.3.2 <i>Resource Blocks</i>	69
4.4 Basic Uplink Physical Channel Processing	71
4.5 Reference (Pilot) Signal Structure	76
4.6 Summary	77
References	78
4.7 Appendix – List of 3GPP LTE Standards	78

30
30
32
34
35

37
37
38
42
44
45
47
48
48

50

53

55
57
59

61
61
61
62
63
67
67
69
71
76
77
78
78

5	Channel Dependent Scheduling	83
5.1	Introduction	83
5.2	SC-FDMA Performance Measures	88
5.3	Scheduling Algorithms	91
5.4	Channel Models used in Scheduling Studies	93
5.5	Channel-Dependent Scheduling Simulation Studies	95
5.5.1	<i>Schedules Based on Perfect Channel State Information</i>	96
5.5.2	<i>Schedules Based on Delayed Channel State Information</i>	101
5.5.3	<i>Discussion of Scheduling Studies</i>	103
5.6	Summary	105
	References	105
6	MIMO SC-FDMA	107
6.1	Introduction	107
6.2	Spatial Diversity and Spatial Multiplexing in MIMO Systems	108
6.3	MIMO Channel	109
6.4	SC-FDMA Transmit Eigen-Beamforming with Unitary Precoding	111
6.4.1	<i>Impact of Imperfect Feedback: Precoder Quantization/Averaging</i>	113
6.4.2	<i>Impact of Imperfect Feedback: Feedback Delay</i>	115
6.5	SC-FDMA Spatial Diversity	117
6.6	Summary	117
	References	120
7	Peak Power Characteristics of a SC-FDMA Signal	123
7.1	Introduction	123
7.2	Peak Power Characteristics of a Single Carrier Signal	124
7.3	PAPR of Single Antenna Transmission Signals	128
7.4	PAPR of Multiple Antenna Transmission Signals	132
7.5	Peak Power Reduction by Symbol Amplitude Clipping	136
7.6	Summary	141
	References	142
8	Simulation of a SC-FDMA System Using MATLAB®	143
8.1	Introduction	143
8.2	Link Level Simulation of SC/FDE	143
8.3	Link Level Simulation of SC-FDMA	146
8.4	Peak-to-Average Power Ratio Simulation of SC-FDMA	149

8.5 Summary	150
References	150
Appendix – Simulation Codes	151
<i>MATLAB® Simulation Codes for SC/FDE</i>	151
<i>MATLAB® Simulation Codes for SC-FDMA (Link Level)</i>	155
<i>MATLAB® Simulation Codes for SC-FDMA and OFDMA (PAPR)</i>	159
 Appendix A: Derivation of Time Domain Symbols of Localized FDMA and Distributed FDMA	 165
A.1 Time Domain Symbols of LFDMA	165
A.2 Time Domain Symbols of DFDMA	167
 Appendix B: Derivations of the Upper Bounds in Chapter 7	 171
B.1 Derivation of Equations (7.9) and (7.10) in Chapter 7	171
B.2 Derivations of Equations (7.13) and (7.14) in Chapter 7	172
 Appendix C: Deciphering the 3GPP LTE Specifications	 175
 Appendix D: Abbreviations	 179
 Index	 183

error
 minimum
 equalization
 19, 20
 output 108–11
 frequency
 lexing
 ator 146
 al frequency
 le access
 ivision multiple
 ivision
 –30
 age power ratio
 ratio
 mission
 mission
 s rate
 4, 175–6
 1
 3, 4
 2, 64
 1, 126, 129
 Network

resource block 69–71
 resource element 69–70
 resource element mapping 71–4
 resource grid 69–70
 RLC, *see* radio link control
 RNS, *see* Radio Network System
 root-raised cosine pulse 129
 RRC, *see* radio resource control
 RS, *see* reference signal
 SC/FDE, *see* single carrier with
 frequency domain equalization
 SC/FDE link level simulator 143–5
 SC-CFDM, *see* single carrier
 code-frequency division
 multiple access
 SC-FDMA, *see* single carrier
 frequency division multiple
 access
 SC-FDMA simulator
 link level simulator 146–9
 PAPR simulator 149–50
 SC-FDMA spatial diversity 117,
 119–20
 SC-FDMA spatial multiplexing 111–7
 shadowing 17–8
 single carrier code-frequency division
 multiple access 55–6
 single carrier frequency division
 multiple access 37–9
 single carrier with frequency domain
 equalization 30–4
 singular value decomposition 110
 SM, *see* spatial multiplexing
 smooth limiter 137
 soft limiter 136–7
 sounding reference signal 76–7, 89
 spatial multiplexing 108
 subcarrier mapping 42–4
 SVD, *see* singular value decomposition
 symbol amplitude clipping 136–41
 transform precoding 71, 73–4
 transmission time interval 67, 68

transmit eigen-beamforming
 111–2
 transport channels 64, 65, 66
 TTI, *see* transmission time interval
 TU6 channel, *see* typical urban 6-path
 channel
 TxBF, *see* transmit eigen-beamforming
 typical urban 6-path channel
 83
 Ultra Mobile Broadband 8
 UMB, *see* Ultra Mobile Broadband
 UMTS, *see* Universal Mobile
 Telecommunications System
 unitary precoding 111–2
 Universal Mobile Telecommunications
 System 4
 Universal Terrestrial Radio Access 9
 Universal Terrestrial Radio Access
 Network 4, 9
 uplink pilot time slot 68
 UpPTS, *see* uplink pilot time slot
 utility 91
 UTRA, *see* Universal Terrestrial Radio
 Access
 UTRAN, *see* Universal Terrestrial
 Radio Access Network
 WCDMA, *see* wideband code division
 multiple access
 wideband code division multiple
 access 2
 wide-sense stationary uncorrelated
 scattering 24
 WiMAX 6
 WiMAX Forum 7
 wireless local area network 6
 wireless metropolitan area network 7
 WLAN, *see* wireless local area
 network
 WMAN, *see* wireless metropolitan
 area network
 WSSUS, *see* wide-sense stationary
 uncorrelated scattering

Appendix C

Deciphering the 3GPP LTE Specifications

Unless you are really familiar with the LTE standardization process, it is rather difficult to understand how things actually work just by reading through the specifications. Since a technical specification is merely a description of a guideline for interoperability, it does not necessarily explain any rationale or background information for choice of the specific methodologies or parameters.

One way to find a more detailed description of the specific methodology or parameter in the specification is to go through the contribution papers (called technical documents, or tdocs) that 3GPP uploads on their meeting website. 3GPP has different work groups working on different aspects of the radio interface and network architecture. The Technical Specification Group Radio Access Networks (TSG RAN) is where all the radio air interface specifications are handled and it has five working groups (WG) as described in Table C.1.

Table C.2 highlights the LTE specifications and their corresponding working groups.

Most of the physical layer and MAC layer components are discussed in RAN1 meetings and the meeting information is at <http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/Specs/html-info/Meetings-R1.htm>. Figure C.1 is a screenshot of the website.

If you go to this site, there is a column called “First & Last tdoc” (tdoc = technical document) as shown in Figure C.1. This is the paper number that identifies each contribution paper. If you click on the link, it directs you to the ftp site where you can access all the tdocs of the particular meeting.

Table C.1 TSG RAN work groups

RAN WG1 (RAN1)	Layer 1 (Physical layer) specification
RAN WG2 (RAN2)	Layer 2 (MAC, RLC) and layer 3 specification
RAN WG3 (RAN3)	Overall UTRAN architecture.
RAN WG4 (RAN4)	Radio performance and protocol aspects
RAN WG5 (RAN5)	Mobile terminal conformance testing

Since the tdocs are uploaded in zip files without any title (only the tdoc numbers are specified in the file name), you would have to look at the excel spreadsheet of the tdoc list (provided at the bottom of the list) to know which is which. Tdoc numbers are in the form of Rx-yyzzzz where *x* is the RAN work group number, *yy* is the year of the meeting, and *zzzz* is the cumulative number assigned to the document. For example, R1-081165 refers to the document 1165 of RAN1 meeting in the year 2008.

It may be daunting to go through each tdoc list spreadsheet for each meeting because the list is usually very long list (300 ~ 400) and not organized by subject. What you can do is first read the meeting summary report that summarizes the discussions and decisions from the meeting by subject. You can find the meeting report by following "Files" link and then "Report" link. From the meeting report, you can find out about the decisions made and the relevant tdocs. Once you know the tdoc number, you can locate the link from the "First & last tdoc" column and access it from there.

Table C.2 LTE specifications and their corresponding working groups

Document number	Working group
36.1xx	RAN4
36.2xx	RAN1
36.3xx	RAN2
36.4xx	RAN3
36.5xx	RAN5
36.8xx	RAN4
36.902	RAN3
36.913	RAN
36.938	RAN4
36.942	RAN4
36.956	RAN4

3GPP meetings for group R1

[Go to 3GPP meetings page](#)

Click here to go to the Liaisons page.

Meeting click for details and to reserve a place number	Title	Town click for meeting invitation directory	Start click for agenda	End click for report	First & Last tdoc click range for tdoc directory or click external for full list of all this meeting	Register	Participants	Files	ICal click for calendar appointment file
R1-59	3GPP RAN1#59	South Korea	2009-11-09	2009-11-13	-	Register	Participants	-	ICS
R1-58b	3GPP RAN1#58-BIS		2009-10-12	2009-10-16	-	Register	Participants	-	ICS
R1-58	3GPP RAN1#58		2009-08-24	2009-08-28	-	Register	Participants	-	ICS
R1-57b	3GPP RAN1#57-BIS		2009-06-29	2009-07-03	-	Register	Participants	-	ICS
R1-57	3GPP RAN1#57		2009-05-04	2009-05-08	-	Register	Participants	-	ICS
R1-56b	3GPP RAN1#56-BIS	EU	2009-03-23	2009-03-27	-	Register	Participants	-	ICS
R1-56	3GPP RAN1#56		2009-02-09	2009-02-13	-	Register	Participants	-	ICS
R1-55b	3GPP RAN1#55-BIS	EU	2009-01-12	2009-01-16	-	Register	Participants	-	ICS
R1-55	3GPP RAN1#55	Prague	2008-11-10	2008-11-14	-	Register	Participants	-	ICS
R1-54b	3GPP RAN1#54-BIS	Prague	2008-09-29	2008-10-03	-	Register	Participants	-	ICS
R1-54	3GPP RAN1#54	Jeju Island	2008-08-18	2008-08-22	- *	Register	Participants	Files	ICS
R1-53b	3GPP RAN1#53-BIS	Warsaw	2008-06-30	2008-07-04	-	Register	Participants	-	ICS
R1-53	3GPP RAN1#53	Kansas City	2008-05-05	2008-05-09	- *	Register	Participants	Files	ICS
R1-52b-27107	Workshop on IMT-Advanced	Shenzhen	2008-04-07	2008-04-08	REV-080001 - REV-080058 *	-	Participants	Files	-
R1-52b	3GPP RAN1#52-BIS	Shenzhen	2008-03-31	2008-04-04	R1-081165 - R1-081900 *	-	Participants	Files	-
R1-52	3GPP RAN1#52	Sorrento	2008-02-11	2008-02-15	R1-081048 - R1-081152 *	-	Participants	Files	-
R1-51b	3GPP RAN1#51-BIS	Sevilla	2008-01-14	2008-01-18	R1-080001 - R1-080619 *	-	Participants	Files	-
R1-51	3GPP RAN1#51	Jeju	2007-11-05	2007-11-09	R1-074525 - R1-075102 *	-	Participants	Files	-
R1-50b	3GPP RAN1#50-BIS	Shanghai	2007-10-08	2007-10-12	R1-073895 - R1-074520 *	-	Participants	Files	-
R1-50	3GPP RAN1#50	Athens	2007-08-20	2007-08-24	R1-073240 - R1-073888 *	-	Participants	Files	-

Figure C.1 Screenshot of the 3GPP RAN1 meeting information website at <http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/Specs/html-info/Meetings-R1.htm>

For example, the channel coding scheme specified in TS 36.212 uses quadratic permutation polynomial (QPP) interleaver. Let's say we want to find more details of the QPP interleaver. By searching through the meeting reports, we can find that there was a decision to adopt the QPP interleaver in RAN1 meeting #47b. The document that proposes this method is R1-070483 and other related documents are listed as well in the meeting report. By looking at the listed documents, we can understand more about the QPP interleaver that is new in LTE channel coding.

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Single Carrier FDMA

A New Air Interface for Long Term Evolution

 **Hyung G. Myung**, *Qualcomm/Flarion Technologies, USA*
David J. Goodman, *Polytechnic University, USA*

Single Carrier Frequency Division Multiple Access (SC-FDMA) is a novel method of radio transmission under consideration for deployment in future cellular systems; specifically, in 3rd Generation Partnership Project Long Term Evolution (3GPP LTE) systems. SC-FDMA has drawn great attention from the communications industry as an attractive alternative to Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access (OFDMA).

Single Carrier FDMA places SC-FDMA in the wider context of wireless communications, providing the reader with an in-depth tutorial on SC-FDMA technology. The book introduces the reader to this new multiple access technique that utilizes single carrier modulation along with orthogonal frequency multiplexing and frequency domain equalization, plus its applications in communications settings. It considers the similarities with and differences from orthogonal frequency division modulation, multiplexing, and multiple access used extensively in cellular, broadcasting, and digital subscriber loop applications. Particular reference is made to the peak power characteristics of an SC-FDMA signal as an added advantage over OFDMA.

Key features:

-  Provides an extensive overview of the principles of SC-FDMA and its relation to other transmission techniques.
-  Explains how the details of a specific implementation influence the tradeoffs among various figures of merit.
-  Describes in detail the configuration of the SC-FDMA uplink transmission scheme published by 3GPP.
-  Features link level simulation of an uplink SC-FDMA system using MATLAB®.

This is an essential text for industry engineers who are researching and developing 3GPP LTE systems. It is suitable for engineers designing wireless network equipment, handsets, data cards, modules, chipsets, and test equipment as well as those involved in designing LTE infrastructure. It would also be of interest to academics, graduate students, and industry researchers involved in advanced wireless communications, as well as business analysts who follow the cellular market.

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