

# **3G/4G research topics for WINLAB focus projects**

**Leo Razoumov, Ph.D.**

**e-mail: [LEOR@winlab.rutgers.edu](mailto:LEOR@winlab.rutgers.edu)**

# Disclaimer

All 3G information and data found in this talk is publicly available from the corresponding standardization bodies

URL: <ftp://ftp.3gpp2.org>

- Username: **anonymous**
- Password: **your\_email\_address**

URL: <http://www.3gpp.org>

## CDMA2000 1x-EV-DV Numerology

- **Chip Rate  $128 \cdot 9600 = 1228800$  chips/sec**
- **Number of Carriers = 1**
- **Power Control rate = 800Hz**
- **Walsh length from 32 up to 256 depending on the channel**
- **Max. BTS transmit Power = 20 W**
- **Maximum achievable geometry ~ 18dB (no equalization)**

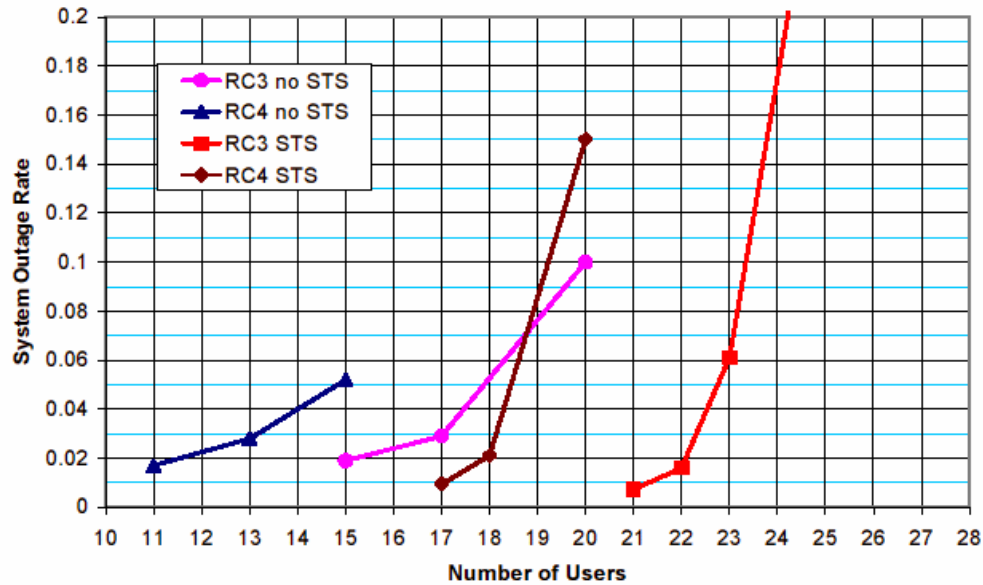
## Channel model mix

Channel Model	Multi-path Model	# of Fingers	Speed (kmph)	Fading	Assignment Probability
Model A	Pedestrian A	1	3	Jakes	0.30
Model B	Pedestrian B	3	10	Jakes	0.30
Model C	Vehicular A	2	30	Jakes	0.20
Model D	Pedestrian A	1	120	Jakes	0.10
Model E	Single path	1	0, $f_D=1.5$ Hz	Rician Factor K = 10 dB	0.10

Model	Finger1 (dB)	Delay	Finger2 (dB)	Delay (Tc)	Finger3 (dB)	Delay (Tc)	FURP (dB)
Ped-A	-0.06	0.0					-18.8606
Ped-B	-1.64	0.0	-7.8	1.23	-11.7	2.83	-10.9151
Veh-A	-0.9	0.0	-10.3	1.23			-10.2759

# Voice Capacity for channel mix (STS)

System Outage with 17.8dB C/I Limit



Voice Capacity Max C/I 17.8 dB Capacity		
	RC3	RC4
With STS	22	18

Most of channels here are single path fading

# Data Throughput

Shannon  
gain 29%

Sector Throughput (kbps)			
	C/I Limit 13 dB	C/I Limit 17.8 dB	Percent Gain
10 users, 3 kmph	1678	1856	10.6%
20 users, 3 kmph	1763	1949	10.6%
10 users, 30 kmph	856	952	11.2%
20 users, 30 kmph	926	981	5.9%
10 users, 100 kmph	774	844	9.0%
20 users, 100 kmph	785	854	8.8%

System Throughput (HTTP Test Case, C/I Limit of 13 dB)		
	Average Network Throughput	Average Offered Load
44 users, HTTP	724	730

## **UMTS and CDMA-2000-3x**

- **UMTS High Speed Downlink Packet Access (HSDPA)**
- **Multi-carrier CDMA-2000-3x (Spreading Rate 3)**
- **Roughly 3 times 1x-EV-DV capacity**

## 3G positives

- **True ubiquity:**
  - **Global Coverage area. Ad-Hoc local networks (IEEE-802.11) will have hard time to match**
  - **Support for true mobility (works even at high mobile speeds)**
  - **Indoor/outdoor**
- **High availability due to centralized (and expensive) network management**



## 3G negatives

- **Relatively low data rates for today's bandwidth hungry broadband applications like streaming video, video conferencing, DB updates, etc.**
- **Difficulties supporting large numbers of low rate messaging users (MMS)**
- **Support for circuit switched voice and packet switched data complicates network management**

## Need for 3.5G and 4G

- **Need for a true mobile ubiquitous broadband solution**
  - Rates up to 20Mbps/sector
  - Support for mobile speeds up to 200km/hour (Japan, EU).
- **All packet switched network to simplify network management**
- **Support for QoS management**

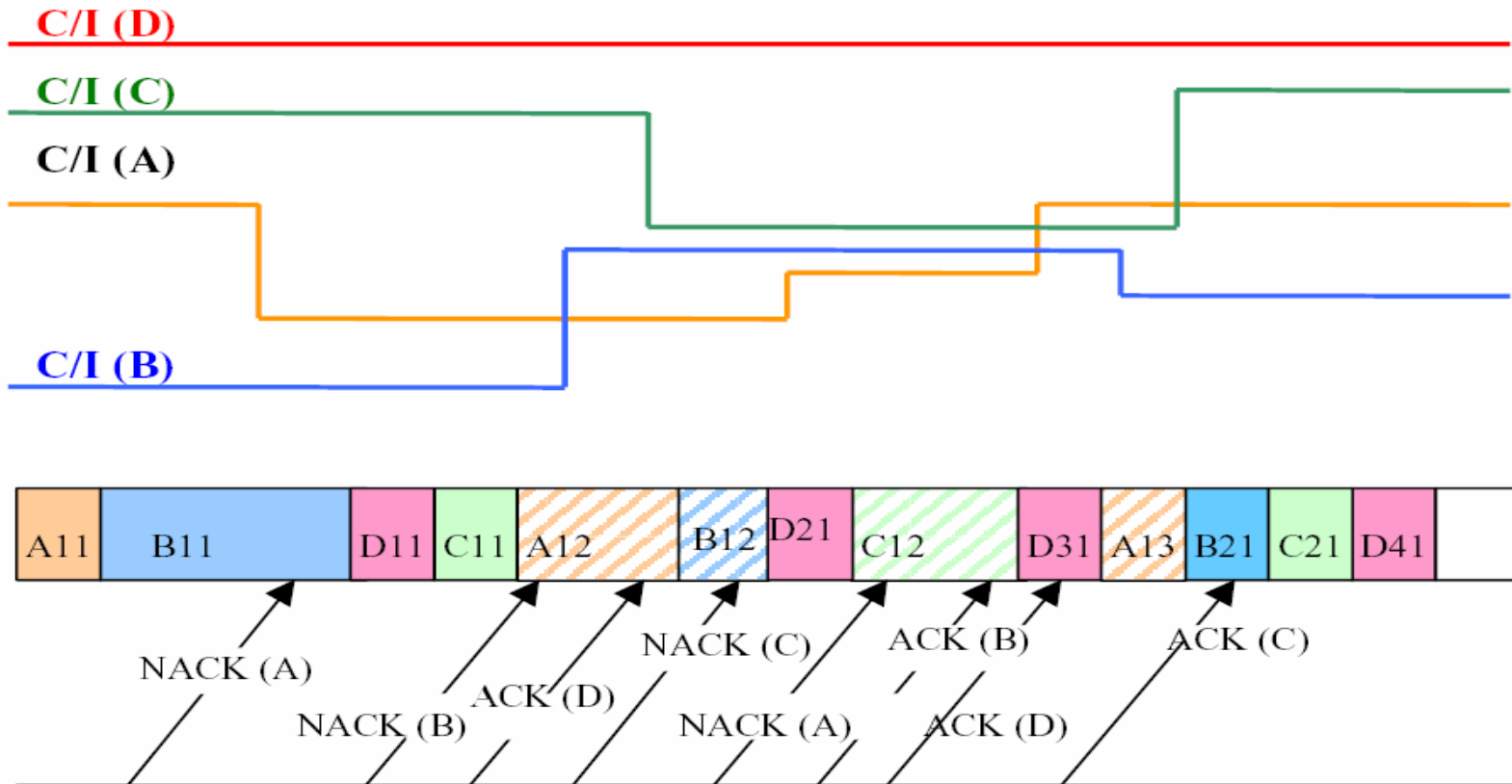
## Probable 3.5/4G features

- **larger bandwidth than 3G (20-50MHz ??)**
- **Multipath/Doppler resistance modulation scheme**
- **Voice over IP**
- **Mobile IP**
- **Smart channel sensitive scheduling to enable QoS management and utilize multi-user diversity**
- **Adaptive Coding/Modulation: asynchronous H-ARQ with Incremental Redundancy and TCM or BICM CMS.**
- **RF enhancements in form of Adaptive Antennas; MIMO**
- **Multi-level user admission (active, hot stand-by, cold-stand-by, dormant, etc) to facilitate large number of MMS users**

## Possible WINLAB focus projects

- **Combined Multi-Path Doppler resistant signaling:**  
E.g.: IOTA-OFDM [2] with and without spreading
- **2D Time-Frequency double dispersive channel estimation and equalization**
- **Adaptive modulation and asynchronous H-ARQ:**
  - Optimal/sub-optimal QAM demodulation in the presence of channel interleaver
  - Soft combining across QAM constellations
  - Switching hand-off and H-ARQ interactions (OPnet/NS2 simulations)
- **Advanced channel sensitive QoS scheduling algorithms**
- **Resource management for various traffic scenarios (large number MMS, few high rate users, etc)**

# Example of AA H-ARQ operation



## References

- **3GPP2 TSG-C WG5 documents:**
  - 3GPP2-C00-HARM\_20011105004\_\_1xEVDV\_ForwardLink\_Overview.pdf
  - C50-20010820-012 L3NQS System Simulation Results.pdf
- **3GPP2 TSG-C WG3 documents:**
  - C30-20020311-005R2\_C.S0002-C v0.060.pdf
- 1. **M.Medard, R.G.Gallager, *Bandwidth Scaling for Fading Multipath Channels*, IEEE Trans. Info.Theor. 48(4) 2002, 840-852**
- 2. **B.Floch, M.Alard, C.Berrou, *Coded Orthogonal Freq. Division Multiplex*, IEEE Proc. 83, 1995, 982-996**