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Abstract		
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Clarifications to OFDMA CDMA Ranging

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1 Problems with the current definition

1. The terms 'ranging subchannel' and 'ranging channel' are used interchangeably in the text. It should be clarified that a single ranging channel may exist in an UL OFDMA symbol, and this channel is comprised of one or more ranging subchannels.
2. The exact definition of 'ranging slot' is unclear. It should be clarified that a ranging slot corresponds to one time-frequency transmission opportunity in which a single CDMA code is transmitted. Specifically, in the case of initial-ranging, a ranging slot is 1 ranging subchannel x 2 OFDMA symbols. In the case of periodic ranging, a ranging slot is 1 ranging subchannel x 1 OFDMA symbol.
3. The slot alignment is unclear. It should be clarified that a ranging transmission shall start on a ranging slot boundary. For example, if the ranging slot consists of 1 ranging subchannel x 2 OFDMA symbols, then a ranging transmission may commence at every 2nd OFDMA symbol.
4. The text occasionally refers to clocking the CDMA-code PRBS in multiples of 120, while the code length is 144.
5. The reference to '*the default case of two subchannels in the ranging channel*' on (page 582, section 8.4.7.3) is unclear, since a default case is not defined, and there is no case of transmitting a ranging code over two subchannels.
6. The definition of b0...b15 (section 8.4.7.3, page 581) is not consistent with figure 243.

2 Proposed Text Changes

Section 6.3.10.3:

[Modify section 6.3.10.3 as follows]

The WirelessMAN-OFDMA PHY specifies a ranging channel that consists of one or more ranging subchannels ~~Ranging-Subchannel~~ and a set of special pseudonoise Ranging Codes. Subsets of codes shall be allocated in the UCD Channel Encoding for Initial Ranging, Periodic Ranging and Bandwidth Requests, such that the BS can determine the purpose of the received code by the subset to which the code belongs. A ranging slot is defined as a single ranging subchannel over one or two OFDMA symbols, depending on the

[ranging type \(see section 8.4.7\). Ranging slots shall start on slot boundaries.](#) An example of Ranging Channel in OFDMA frame structure is specified in Figure 218.

Section 6.3.10.3.1:

[Modify text in section 6.3.10.3.1, page 208 lines 11-16 as follows]

- The SS, after acquiring downlink synchronization and uplink transmission parameters, shall choose randomly a Ranging Slot (with the use of a binary truncated exponent algorithm to avoid possible re-collisions) as the time [and ranging subchannel in which](#) to perform the ranging, then it chooses randomly a Ranging Code (from the Initial Ranging domain) and sends it to the BS (as a CDMA code).

Section 6.3.10.3.2:

[Modify text in section 6.3.10.3.2, page 212 lines 41-44 as follows]

- The SS, shall choose randomly a Ranging Slot (with the use of a binary truncated exponent algorithm to avoid possible re-collisions) as the time [and ranging subchannel in which](#) to perform the ranging, then it chooses randomly a Ranging Code (from the Periodic Ranging domain) and sends it to the BS (as a CDMA code).

Section 8.4.7:

[Modify section 8.4.7 page 579 lines 18-29 as follows]

When used with the WirelessMAN-OFDMA PHY, the MAC layer shall define a single ranging channel. This ranging channel is composed of one or more ~~groups of six adjacent subchannels, where the groups are defined starting from the first subchannel~~ [adjacent ranging subchannels, each defined as a group of six adjacent subchannels. The ranging subchannels are enumerated starting from the first subchannel.](#) Optionally, [a ranging subchannel](#) can be composed of eight adjacent subchannels using the symbol structure defined in 8.4.6.2.5. The indices of the subchannels that compose the ranging channel are specified in the UL-MAP message. Users are allowed to collide on this ranging channel. To effect a ranging transmission, each user randomly chooses one ranging code from a bank of specified binary codes. ~~These codes are~~ [The code is](#) then BPSK modulated onto the subcarriers ~~of each symbol in the ranging slot in the ranging channel~~, one bit per subcarrier (subcarriers used for ranging shall be modulated with the waveform specified in 8.4.7.1/8.4.7.2 and are not restricted to any time grid specified for the the data subchannels).

Section 8.4.7.1:

[Modify section 8.4.7.1 starting on page 579 line 33 up to page 580 line 3, as follows]

The initial ranging transmission shall be used by any SS that wants to synchronize to the system channel for the first time. [An initial ranging slot occupies a single ranging subchannel over two consecutive OFDMA symbols.](#) An initial-ranging transmission shall be performed ~~on a single ranging slot during two consecutive symbols~~. The same ranging code is transmitted on the ranging [subchannel](#) during each symbol, with no phase discontinuity between the two symbols. A time-domain illustration of the initial-ranging transmission is shown in Figure 239.

~~The~~ [Alternatively, the](#) BS can allocate two consecutive initial ranging slots [on the same ranging subchannel](#), onto those the SS shall transmit the two consecutive initial ranging codes (starting code shall always be a multiple of 2), as illustrated in Figure 240:

Section 8.4.7.2:

[Modify section 8.4.7.2, page 580 lines 33-41 as follows]

A ranging slot for periodic ranging/bandwidth-request occupies a single ranging subchannel over one OFDMA symbol. To perform either a periodic-ranging or bandwidth-request transmission, the SS can send a transmission in one of the following ways:

a) Modulate one ranging code on ~~the ranging subchannel~~ a single ranging slot for a period of one OFDMA symbol. Ranging subchannels are dynamically allocated by the MAC layer and indicated in the UL-MAP. A time domain illustration of the periodic-ranging or bandwidth-request transmission is shown in Figure 241.

[Modify section 8.4.7.2, starting on page 580 line 62 up to page 581 line 3, as follows]

b) Modulating three consecutive ranging codes (starting code shall always be a multiple of 3) onto three consecutive ranging slots occupying the same ranging subchannel ~~on the ranging subchannel for a period of three OFDMA symbols (one code per symbol)~~. Ranging sub-channels are dynamically allocated by the MAC layer and indicated in the UL-MAP. A time-domain illustration of the periodic-ranging or bandwidth-request transmission is shown in Figure 242

Section 8.4.7.3:

[Modify section 8.4.7.3, page 581 lines 27-30 as follows]

The binary codes are the pseudonoise codes produced by the PRBS described in Figure 243, which implements the polynomial generator. The PRBS generator shall be initialized by the seed $b_{140} \dots b_{0+5} = 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, s_6, s_5, s_4, s_3, s_2, s_1, s_0$ where s_6 is the MSB, and $s_6:s_0 = \text{UL_PermBaseID}$.

[Modify figure 243 (page 581), above the squares numbered 1..15, to:]

1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 s_6 s_5 s_4 s_3 s_2 s_1 s_0

[Add the word 'LSB' to the right of the square numbered '15' in figure 243 (page 581)]

[Add the word 'MSB' to the left of the square numbered '1' in figure 243 (page 581)]

[Modify section 8.4.7.3, page 581 lines 49-57 as follows]

The binary ranging codes are subsequences of the pseudonoise sequence appearing at its output. The length of each ranging code is 144 bits. These bits are used to modulate the subcarriers in a ranging subchannel ~~group of six (eight, for the permutation defined in 8.4.6.2.5) adjacent subchannels~~. The index of the lowest numbered subchannel in the ranging subchannel ~~six (eight, for the permutation defined in 8.4.6.2.5)~~ shall be an integer multiple of ~~the number of subchannels in the ranging subchannel six (eight, for the permutation defined in 8.4.6.2.5)~~. ~~The six (eight, for the permutation defined in 8.4.6.2.5) subchannels are called a ranging subchannel~~. The ranging subchannel is referenced in the ranging and Bandwidth Request messages by the index of ~~its~~ lowest numbered subchannel.

[Modify section 8.4.7.3, page 582 lines 1-16 as follows]

The number of available codes is 256, numbered 0..255. Each BS uses a sub-group of these codes, where the sub-group is defined by a number S , $0 \leq S < 256$. The group of codes will be between S and $((S+N+M+L) \bmod 256)$.

- The first N codes produced are for initial-ranging ~~and are obtained by clocking~~ ~~For example, for the default case of two sub-channels in the ranging channel, clock~~ the PRBS ~~120 144~~ $x ((S + N) \bmod 256)$ times to ~~120 144~~ $x ((S + N) \bmod 256) - 1$ times.
- The next M codes produced are for periodic-ranging ~~and are obtained by clocking~~ ~~For example, for the default case of two sub-channels in the ranging channel, clock~~ the PRBS ~~120 144~~ $x ((N + S) \bmod 256)$ times to ~~120 144~~ $x ((N + M + S) \bmod 256) - 1$ times.

- The next L codes produced are for bandwidth-requests and are obtained by clocking ~~For example, for the default case of two sub-channels in the ranging channel, clock~~ the PRBS ~~120~~ 144 $x((N + M + S) \bmod 256)$ times to ~~120~~ 144 $x((N + M + L + S) \bmod 256) - 1$ times.