



ARIB STD-T94

OFDMA Broadband Mobile Wireless
Access System
(WiMAX™ applied in Japan)

ARIB STANDARD

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Association of Radio Industries and Businesses

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Preface

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INTRODUCTION

6 Association of Radio Industries and Businesses (hereinafter ARIB) investigates and
7 summarizes the basic technical requirements for various radio systems in the form of “technical
8 standard (ARIB STD)”. These standards are being developed with the participation of, and
9 through discussions amongst various radio equipment manufacturers, operators and users.

10 ARIB standards include “government technical standards” (mandatory standards) that are
11 set for the purpose of encouraging effective use of frequency resources and preventing
12 interference, and “private technical standards” (voluntary standards) that are defined in order
13 to guarantee compatibility between radio facilities, to secure adequate transmission quality as
14 well as to offer greater convenience to radio equipment manufacturers and users, etc.

15 An ARIB STANDARD herein is published as "OFDMA Broadband Mobile Wireless Access
16 System (WiMAX™ applied in Japan)". In order to ensure fairness and transparency in the
17 defining stage, the standard was set by consensus of the standard council with participation of
18 interested parties including radio equipment manufacturers, telecommunications operators,
19 broadcasters, testing organizations, general users, etc. with impartiality.

20

21 ARIB sincerely hopes that this standard be utilized actively by radio equipment
22 manufacturers, telecommunications operators, and users, etc.

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INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (IPRs)

Although this ARIB Standard contains no specific reference to any Essential Industrial Property Rights relating thereto, the holders of such Essential Industrial Property Rights state to the effect that the rights listed in Attachment 1 and 2, which are the Industrial Property Rights relating to this standard, are held by the parties also listed therein, and that to the users of this standard, in the case of Attachment 1 (selection of option 1), such holders shall not assert any rights and shall unconditionally grant a license to practice such Industrial Property Rights contained therein, and in the case of Attachment 2 (selection of option 2), the holders shall grant, under the reasonable terms and conditions, a non-exclusive and non-discriminatory license to practice the Industrial Property Rights contained therein. However, this does not apply to anyone who uses this ARIB Standard and also owns and lays claim to any other Essential Industrial Property Rights of which is covered in whole or part in the contents of provisions of this ARIB Standard.

List of Essential Industrial Property Rights (IPRs)

The lists of Essential Industrial Property Rights (IPRs) are shown in the following Attachments.

Attachment 1 List of Essential Industrial Property Rights (selection of option 1)

Attachment 2 List of Essential Industrial Property Rights (selection of option 2)

Reference This is the list of Essential Industrial Property Rights (IPRs) filed or applied to countries other than Japan. These are listed here as a reference, as the companies voluntarily informed ARIB of these IPRs.

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6	Attachment 3-1	WiMAX Forum™ Mobile System Profile Release 1.0 v1.40
7	- Release 1.5 -	
8	Attachment 3-2-1	WiMAX Forum™ Mobile System Profile Release 1.5 Common Part
9	Attachment 3-2-2	WiMAX Forum™ Mobile System Profile Release 1.5 TDD Part
10	- Release 1.0 -	
11	Attachment 4-1-1	End-to-End Network Systems Architecture
12		WiMAX Forum Network Architecture
13		(Stage 2: Architecture Tenets, Reference Model and Reference Points)
14		[Stage 2 and Stage 3 Abbreviations]
15		Release 1.1.0
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18		(Stage 2: Architecture Tenets, Reference Model and Reference Points)
19		[Part 0]
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21	Attachment 4-1-3	End-to-End Network Systems Architecture
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2	[Part 2]
3	Release 1.1.0
4	Attachment 4-1-5 End-to-End Network Systems Architecture
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6	(Stage 2: Architecture Tenets, Reference Model and Reference Points)
7	[Part 3 – Informative Annex]
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25	WMF-T33-004-R015v01
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30	Attachment 4-2-11 WiMAX Forum® Network Architecture

1	Protocols and Procedures for Location Based Services
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3	Attachment 4-2-12 WiMAX Forum® Network Architecture
4	System Requirements, Network Protocols and Architecture for Multi-cast
5	Broad-cast Services
6	(MCBCS Subteams Common Sections)
7	WMF-T33-111-R015v01
8	Attachment 4-2-13 WiMAX Forum® Network Architecture
9	System Requirements, Network Protocols and Architecture for Multi-cast
10	Broad-cast Services
11	Dynamic Service Flow Based (MCBCS – DSx)
12	WMF-T33-112-R015v01
13	Attachment 4-2-14 WiMAX Forum® Network Architecture
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15	Broad-cast Services
16	(MCBCS Application Layer Approach)
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25	WMF-T33-115-R015v01
26	
27	Change History
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Chapter 1 General Descriptions

1.1 Outline

This standard specifies requirements of the radio equipment of radio stations stipulated in the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC) Ordinance Regulating Radio Equipment, Article 49.28 (this refers to the radio equipment of radio stations of OFDMA Broadband Mobile Wireless Access System) using 2.5 GHz band with 5 ms of transmission burst repetition period. It also specifies the radio communication for OFDMA Broadband Mobile Wireless Access System using 2.5 GHz band with 5 ms of transmission burst repetition period (hereinafter referred to as “Mobile WiMAX™ System”) defined as the technology for personal wireless broadband services based on all-IP core network.

The standard shall be in accordance with MIC Ordinance Regulating Radio Equipment, Article 49.28 (including related notifications) when the Mobile WiMAX facilities are used in Japan. The system shall also conform to the WiMAX™ mobile System Profile and the WiMAX End-to-End Network Systems Architecture specified by WiMAX Forum®. It should be noted that the mobile System Profile refers to IEEE802.16 for the specifications of physical layer and MAC layer.

1.2 Scope of the Standard

The Mobile WiMAX network consists of Mobile Station (MS), Access Service Network (ASN) and Connectivity Service Network (CSN), and the scope of the standard is shown in Figure 1-1.

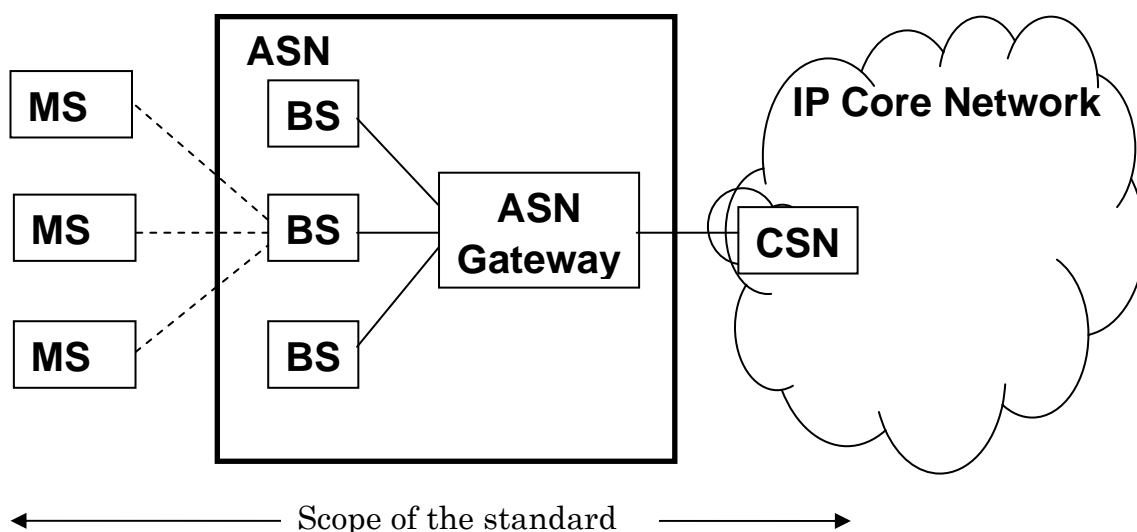


Figure 1-1 Configuration of Mobile WiMAX Network

1 MS is used by the end users to access the network. ASN comprises Base Stations (BS) and
2 ASN gateways. BS is responsible for providing the air interface to the MS, while ASN gateway
3 typically acts as layer 2 traffic aggregation within an ASN. CSN provides IP connectivity and all
4 IP core network functions.

5 This standard defines the minimum level of specifications required for connection and
6 services for the Mobile WiMAX system. This consists of three different specifications, i.e.,
7 Japanese regulatory specifications applied for radio systems, Physical and MAC layers
8 specifications and Upper layers specifications. The Japanese regulatory specifications are
9 developed by national regulatory administration, i.e. MIC. The physical and MAC layers
10 specifications and the Upper layers specifications are developed by international
11 standardization organization, i.e. IEEE802.16 Working Group and WiMAX Forum, respectively.

12 This standard is intended to combine the national regulations and the international
13 specifications, however in case of inconsistency between them, the national regulations shall
14 prevail. The national regulations are the mandatory requirements for operation of the Mobile
15 WiMAX in Japan.

16 The physical layer and MAC layer specifications are produced by IEEE802.16 Working Group
17 in two documents, IEEE802.16-2004 and IEEE802.16e-2005. These documents offer a variety of
18 fundamentally different design options in the physical layer and the MAC layer. For practical
19 reasons of interoperability, WiMAX Forum defined a limited number of system profiles from
20 these documents as summarized in the WiMAX mobile system profile.

21 Since IEEE802.16-2004 and IEEE802.16e-2005 specifications do not define the end-to-end
22 WiMAX network, WiMAX Forum has developed a network reference model called End-to-End
23 Network Systems Architecture as the architecture framework for WiMAX deployment and to
24 insure interoperability among various WiMAX equipment and operators.

25

26 1.3 Reference Regulations

27 The acronyms of the referenced regulations used in this standard are as follows;

28 ORE : Ordinance Regulating Radio Equipment

29 NT: Notification of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications if issued in 2000 or earlier,
30 and a Notification of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications if issued in
31 2001 or later

32

33 1.4 Reference Documents

34 - WiMAX Forum Mobile System Profile

35 - WiMAX End-to-End Network Systems Architecture

Chapter 2 System overview

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The IEEE802.16 Working Group develops and supports the IEEE802.16 air interface standard for Broadband Wireless Access systems. The amendment IEEE Std 802.16e-2005 along with the base IEEE Std 802.16-2004 provides the basis for the Mobile WiMAX air interface for combined fixed and mobile broadband wireless access.

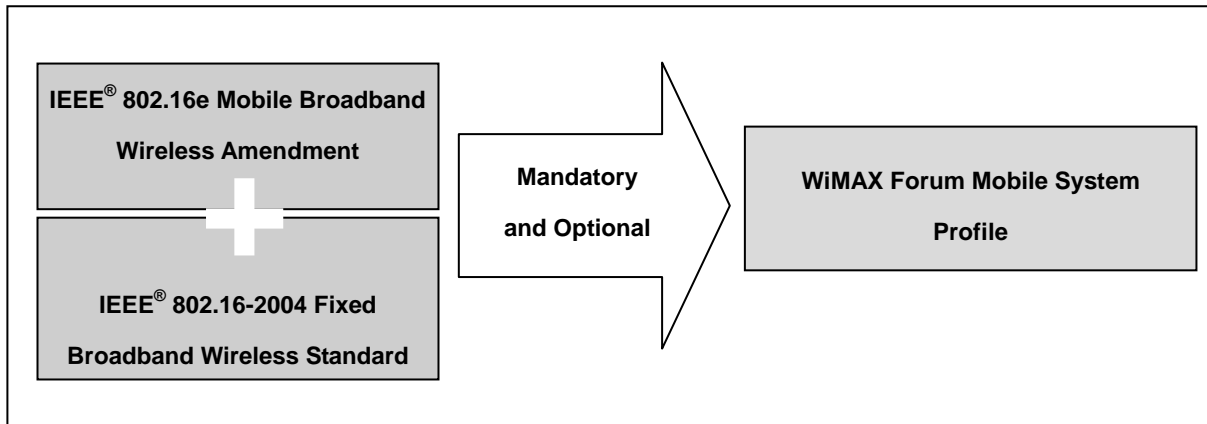
IEEE Std 802.16 offers a flexible set of parameters and features to meet a range of global requirements. Due to this flexibility, interoperability with respect to the required features needs to be ensured. Interoperability testing is a key function of the WiMAX Forum. Therefore, the WiMAX Forum has developed profiles specifying particular features and parameter sets based on IEEE 802.16 in order to ensure interoperability.

The Mobile WiMAX RTT (Radio Transmission Technology) is consistent with the WiMAX Forum Mobile System Profile being commercialized by members of WiMAX Forum under the name “Mobile WiMAX™”. The WiMAX Forum Mobile System Profile as illustrated in Figure 2-1 is derived from the mandatory and optional feature sets described in IEEE Std 802.16. This profile is used for air interface certification to foster global interoperability. WiMAX Forum Mobile profiles include recommended 5 and 10 MHz bandwidth, aligned with Mobile WiMAX proposal, for global deployment.

The WiMAX Form Mobile System Profile Release 1.0 was first issued with the basic functionalities to meet the global deployment. Since then WiMAX Forum has been developing additional features to the Release 1.0 over time.

The WiMAX Forum Mobile System Profile Release 1.5 was issued with additional functions, such as FDD mode of operation and the enhancement of the system performance.

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Figure 2-1 WiMAX Forum Mobile System Profile

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5 The WiMAX Mobile System Profile supports the deployment of fully interoperable systems
 6 compatible with Mobile WiMAX. The profile includes optional Base Station features providing
 7 flexibility for various deployment scenarios and regional requirements to enable optimization
 8 for capacity, coverage, etc.¹

9

10 2.1 Mobile WiMAX Network Architecture

11 The Mobile WiMAX radio interface is suitable for use in an all-IP (Internet Protocol)
 12 architecture, with support for IP-based packet services. This allows for scalability and rapid
 13 deployment since the networking functionality is primarily based on software services.

14 In order to deploy successful and operational commercial systems, there is need for support
 15 beyond the IEEE802.16 air interface specifications, which only address layers 1 and 2 (PHY
 16 (Physical) and MAC (Media Access Control) layers). The WiMAX Forum specifies the Mobile
 17 WiMAX Network Architecture describing the upper layer of the Radio Access Network and Core
 18 Network. Furthermore, the systems can also operate with core network of other IMT-2000
 19 systems.

20

21 2.1.1 Architecture Principles

22 The following basic principles have guided the Mobile WiMAX Network Architecture
 23 development.

- 24 1. The architecture is based on a packet-switched framework, including native procedures
 25 based on IEEE Std 802.16, appropriate IETF (Internet Engineering Task Force) RFCs

¹ Mobile WiMAX – Part I: A Technical Overview and Performance Evaluation.
http://www.wimaxforum.org/technology/downloads/Mobile_WiMAX_Part1_Overview_and_Performance.pdf

1 (Request For Comments) and Ethernet standards.

- 2 2. The architecture permits decoupling of access architecture (and supported topologies) from
3 connectivity IP service. Network elements of the connectivity system are independent of
4 the IEEE802.16 radio specifics.
- 5 3. The architecture allows modularity and flexibility to accommodate a broad range of
6 deployment options such as:
- 7 • Small-scale to large-scale (sparse to dense radio coverage and capacity) networks
 - 8 • Urban, suburban, and rural radio propagation environments
 - 9 • Licensed and/or license-exempt frequency bands
 - 10 • Hierarchical, flat, or mesh topologies, and their variants
 - 11 • Co-existence of fixed, nomadic, portable and mobile usage models
- 12

13 Support for Services and Applications: The End-to-End Mobile WiMAX Network Architecture
14 includes a) Support of voice, multimedia services and other mandated regulatory services such
15 as emergency services and lawful interception, b) Access to a variety of independent ASP
16 (Application Service Provider) networks in a neutral manner, c) Mobile telephony
17 communications using VoIP, d) Support interfacing with various interworking and media
18 gateways permitting delivery of incumbent/legacy services translated over IP (for example, SMS
19 (Short Message Service) over IP, MMS (Multimedia Message Service) , WAP (Wireless
20 Application Protocol)) to WiMAX access networks and e) Support delivery of IP Broadcast and
21 Multicast services over WiMAX access networks.

22 Interworking and Roaming is another key strength of the End-to-End Mobile WiMAX
23 Network Architecture with support for a number of deployment scenarios. In particular, there
24 will be support of a) Loosely-coupled interworking with existing wireless networks such as those
25 specified in 3GPP (3G Partnership Project) and 3GPP2 (3G Partnership Project 2) or existing
26 wireline networks such as DSL (Digital Subscriber Line) and MSO (Multi Service Operator),
27 with the interworking interface(s) based on a standard IETF suite of protocols, b) Global
28 roaming across WiMAX operator networks, including support for credential reuse, consistent
29 use of AAA (Authentication, Authorization, Accounting) for accounting and billing, and
30 consolidated/common billing and settlement, c) A variety of user authentication credential
31 formats such as subscriber identify modules (SIM/USIM (Subscriber Identity Module/Universal
32 Subscriber Identity Module), R-UIM (Removable User Identity Module)), username/password,
33 digital certificates.

34

1 2.2 WiMAX Network Reference Model

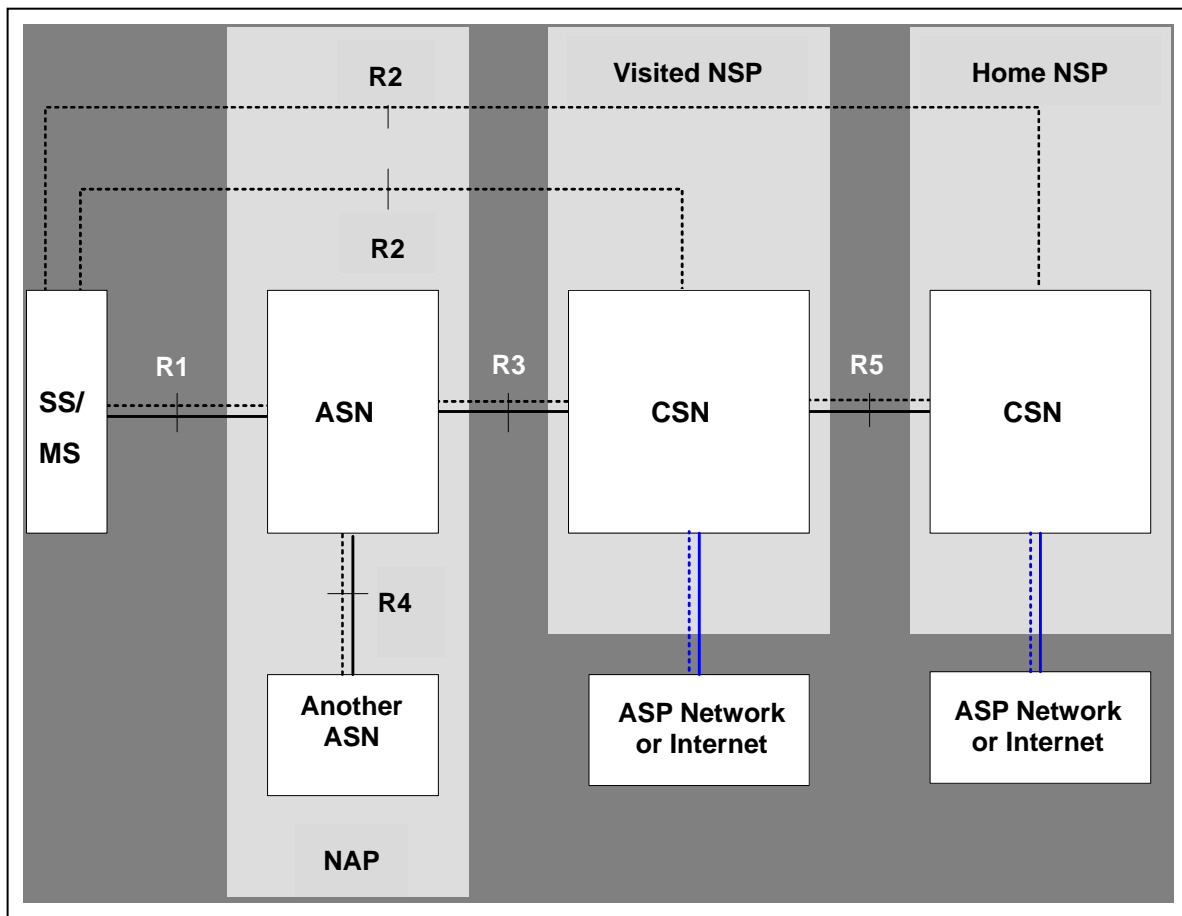
2 IEEE Std 802.16 specifies a radio interface but not the network in which it is to be used,
3 instead leaving an open interface to higher network layers. The WiMAX Forum specifies the
4 NRM (Network Reference Model) to describe a practical and functional network making use of
5 the Mobile WiMAX air interface. This NRM is described here because it serves as a framework
6 for evaluating the performance of the Mobile WiMAX radio interface.

7 The NRM is a logical representation of the network architecture. The NRM identifies
8 functional entities and reference points over which interoperability is achieved between
9 functional entities. The architecture has been developed with the objective of providing unified
10 support of functionality needed in a range of network deployment models and usage scenarios
11 (ranging from nomadicity to full mobility).

12 Figure 2-2 illustrates the NRM, consisting of the logical entities MS, ASN, and CSN, as well
13 as clearly identified reference points for interconnection of the logical entities. The figure
14 depicts the key normative reference points R1-R5. Each of the entities, MS, ASN and CSN,
15 represents a grouping of functional entities. Each of these functional entities may be realized in
16 a single physical device or may be distributed over multiple physical devices according to
17 allocation defined by ASN profiles².

18 The intent of the NRM is to allow multiple implementation options for a given functional
19 entity, and yet achieve interoperability among different realizations of functional entities.
20 Interoperability is based on the definition of communication protocols and data plane treatment
21 between functional entities to achieve an overall end-to-end function, for example, security or
22 mobility management. Thus, the functional entities on either side of a reference point represent
23 a collection of control and bearer plane end-points.

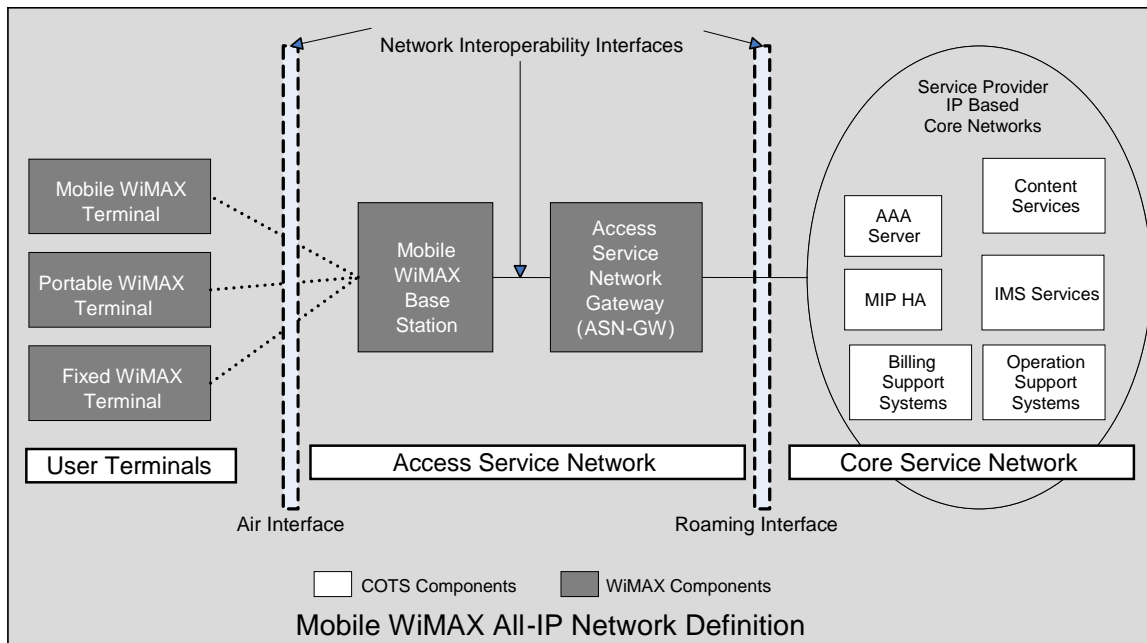
² An ASN profile represents an allocation of functional entities (e.g. authenticator, radio resource manager, etc.) to the various elements belonging to the access network.



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Figure 2-2 WiMAX Network Reference Model

The ASN defines a logical boundary and represents a convenient way to describe aggregation of functional entities and corresponding message flows associated with the access services. The ASN represents a boundary for functional interoperability with WiMAX clients, connectivity service functions, and aggregation of functions embodied by different vendors. Mapping of functional entities to logical entities within ASNs as depicted in the NRM may be performed in different ways. The CSN (Connectivity Service Network) is defined as a set of network functions that provide IP connectivity services to the subscriber stations. A CSN may comprise network elements such as routers, AAA proxy/servers, user databases and Interworking gateway devices. Figure 2-3 provides a more basic view of the many entities within the functional groupings of ASN and CSN.



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Figure 2-3 ASN and CSN Entities

3

4 Some general tenets have guided the development of the Network Architecture and include
 5 the following: a) Logical separation of IP addressing, routing and connectivity management
 6 procedures and protocols, to enable use of the access architecture primitives in standalone and
 7 interworking deployment scenarios, b) Support for sharing of ASN(s) of a NAP (Network Access
 8 Provider) among multiple NSPs, c) Support of a single NSP (Network Service Provider)
 9 providing service over multiple ASN(s) – managed by one or more NAPs, d) Support for the
 10 discovery and selection of accessible NSPs by an MS, e) Support of NAPs that employ one or
 11 more ASN topologies, f) Support of access to incumbent operator services through
 12 internetworking functions as needed, g) Specification of open and well-defined reference points
 13 between various groups of network functional entities (within an ASN, between ASNs, between
 14 an ASN and a CSN, and between CSNs), and in particular between an MS, ASN and CSN to
 15 enable multi-vendor interoperability, h) Support for evolution paths between the various usage
 16 models subject to reasonable technical assumptions and constraints, i) Enabling different
 17 vendor implementations based on different combinations of functional entities on physical
 18 network entities, as long as these implementations comply with the normative protocols and
 19 procedures across applicable reference points, as defined in the network specifications and j)
 20 Support for the most basic scenario of a single operator deploying an ASN together with a
 21 limited set of CSN functions, so that the operator can offer basic Internet access service without
 22 consideration for roaming or interworking.

1

2 The Mobile WiMAX architecture also supports IP services, in a standard mobile IP compliant
3 network. The flexibility and interoperability supported by this network architecture provides
4 operators with the opportunity for a multi-vendor implementation of a network even with a
5 mixed deployment of distributed and centralized ASNs in the network. The Mobile WiMAX
6 network architecture has the following major features:

7 Security

8 The End-to-End Network Architecture is based upon a security framework that is
9 independent of the ASN topology and applies consistently across both new and internetworking
10 deployment models and various usage scenarios. In particular, it supports: a) Strong mutual
11 device authentication between an MS and the network, based on the IEEE802.16 security
12 framework, b) All commonly deployed authentication mechanisms and authentication in home
13 and visited operator network scenarios based on a consistent and extensible authentication
14 framework, c) Data integrity, replay protection, confidentiality and non-repudiation using
15 applicable key lengths, d) Use of MS initiated/terminated security mechanisms such as VPNs
16 (Virtual Private Networks), and e) Standard secure IP address management mechanisms
17 between the MS and its home or visited NSP.

18 Mobility and Handovers

19 The End-to-End Network Architecture has extensive capabilities to support mobility and
20 handovers. It a) supports IPv4 or IPv6 based mobility management. Within this framework, and
21 as applicable, the architecture accommodates MS equipment with multiple IP addresses and
22 simultaneous IPv4 and IPv6 connections, b) supports roaming between NSPs, c) utilizes
23 mechanisms to support seamless handovers at up to vehicular speeds— satisfying well-defined
24 bounds of service disruption. Some of the additional capabilities for mobility include the support
25 of: i) dynamic and static home address configurations, ii) dynamic assignment of the Home
26 Agent in the service provider network as a form of route optimization, as well as in the home IP
27 network as a form of load balancing and iii) dynamic assignment of the Home Agent based on
28 policies.

29 Scalability, Extensibility, Coverage and Operator Selection

30 The End-to-End Network Architecture has extensive support for scalable, extensible
31 operation and flexibility in operator selection. In particular, it a) enables a user to manually
32 or automatically select from available NAPs and NSPs, b) enables ASN and CSN system
33 designs that easily scale upward and downward – in terms of coverage, range or capacity, c)

1 accommodates a variety of ASN topologies - including hub-and-spoke, hierarchical, and/or
2 multi-hop interconnects, d) accommodates a variety of backhaul links, both wireline and
3 wireless with different latency and throughput characteristics, e) supports incremental
4 infrastructure deployment, f) supports phased introduction of IP services that in turn scale with
5 increasing number of active users and concurrent IP services per user, g) supports the
6 integration of BSs of varying coverage and capacity - for example, pico, micro, and macro BSs
7 and e) supports flexible decomposition and integration of ASN functions in ASN deployments
8 in order to enable use of load balancing schemes for efficient use of radio spectrum and network
9 resources.

10 Additional features pertaining to manageability and performance of the Network
11 Architecture include: a) Support for a variety of online and offline client provisioning,
12 enrollment, and management schemes based on open, broadly deployable, IP-based, industry
13 standards, b) Accommodation of OTA (Over-The-Air) services for MS terminal provisioning and
14 software upgrades, and c) Accommodation of the use of header compression/suppression and/or
15 payload compression for efficient use of the radio resources.

16 Multi-Vendor Interoperability

17 Another key aspect of the Network Architecture is the support of interoperability between
18 equipment from different manufacturers within an ASN and across ASNs. This includes
19 interoperability between: a) BS and backhaul equipment within an ASN, and b) Various ASN
20 elements (possibly from different vendors) and CSN, with minimal or no degradation in
21 functionality or capability of the ASN.

22 Quality of Service

23 The Network Architecture has provisions for support of the QoS (Quality Of Service)
24 mechanisms defined in IEEE Std 802.16. In particular, it enables flexible support of
25 simultaneous use of a diverse set of IP services. The architecture supports: a) differentiated
26 levels of QoS, coarse-grained (per user/terminal) and/or fine-grained (per service flow), b)
27 admission control, c) bandwidth management and d) implementation of policies as defined by
28 various operators for QoS based on their SLAs (Service Level Agreement) (including policy
29 enforcement per user and user group as well as factors such as location, time of day, etc.).
30 Extensive use is made of standard IETF mechanisms for managing policy definition and policy
31 enforcement between operators.

32 Interworking with Other Networks

33 The Network Architecture supports loosely coupled interworking with existing wireless or

1 wireline core networks such as GSM/GPRS (Global System for Mobile Communications/General
2 Packet Radio Service), UMTS (Universal Mobile Telecommunications System), HSDPA (High
3 Speed Downlink Packet Access), CDMA2000 (Code Division Multiple Access 2000), RLAN
4 (Remote Local Area Network), DSL, and cable modem operator networks on the basis of the
5 IP/IETF suite of protocols.

6

7 2.3 Physical Layer Description

8 2.3.1 OFDMA Basics

9 OFDM (Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing) is a multiplexing technique that
10 subdivides the bandwidth into multiple frequency sub-carriers as shown in Figure 2-4. In an
11 OFDM system, the input data stream is divided into several parallel sub-streams of reduced
12 data rate (thus increased symbol duration) and each sub-stream is modulated and transmitted
13 on a separate orthogonal sub-carrier. The increased symbol duration improves the robustness of
14 OFDM to delay spread. Furthermore, the introduction of the CP (cyclic prefix) can completely
15 eliminate ISI (Inter-Symbol Interference) as long as the CP duration is longer than the channel
16 delay spread. The CP is typically a repetition of the last samples of data portion of the block that
17 is appended to the beginning of the data payload as shown in Figure 2-5. The CP prevents
18 inter-block interference and makes the channel appear circular and permits low-complexity
19 frequency domain equalization. A perceived drawback of CP is that it introduces overhead,
20 which effectively reduces bandwidth efficiency. While the CP does reduce bandwidth efficiency
21 somewhat, the impact of the CP is similar to the “roll-off factor” in raised-cosine filtered
22 single-carrier systems. Since OFDM signal power spectrum has a very sharp fall off at the edge
23 of channel, a larger fraction of the allocated channel bandwidth can be utilized for data
24 transmission, which helps to moderate the loss in efficiency due to the cyclic prefix.

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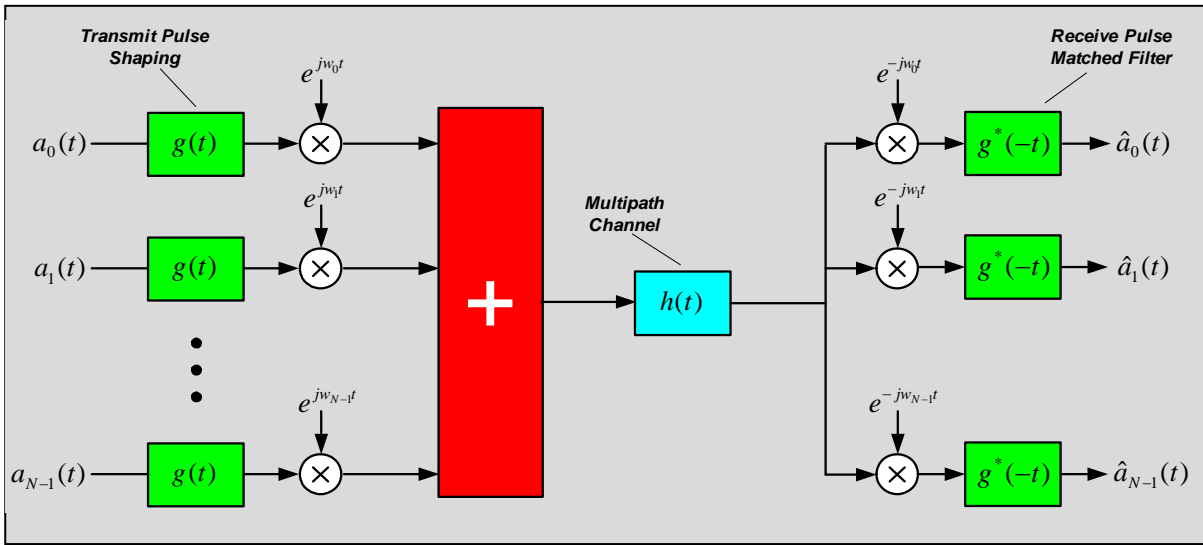
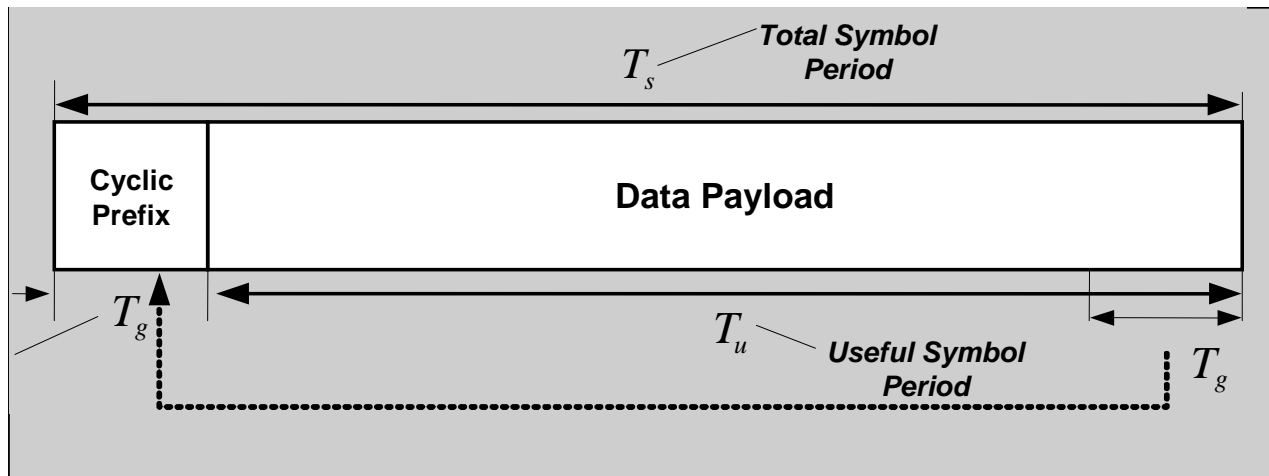


Figure 2-4 Basic Architecture of an OFDM System

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OFDM exploits the frequency diversity of the multipath channel by coding and interleaving the information across the sub-carriers prior to transmissions. OFDM modulation can be realized with efficient IFFT (Inverse Fast Fourier Transform), which enables a large number of sub-carriers with low complexity. In an OFDM system, resources are available in the time domain by means of OFDM symbols and in the frequency domain by means of sub-carriers. The time and frequency resources can be organized into subchannels for allocation to individual users. OFDMA (Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access) is a multiple-access/multiplexing scheme that provides multiplexing operation of data streams corresponding to multiple users onto the downlink subchannels. It also supports multiple access of various users by means of uplink subchannels.

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3 **Figure 2-5 Insertion of Cyclic Prefix (CP)**

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5 **2.3.2 OFDMA Symbol Structure and Subchannelization**

6 The OFDMA symbol structure consists of three types of sub-carriers as shown in Figure 2- 6.

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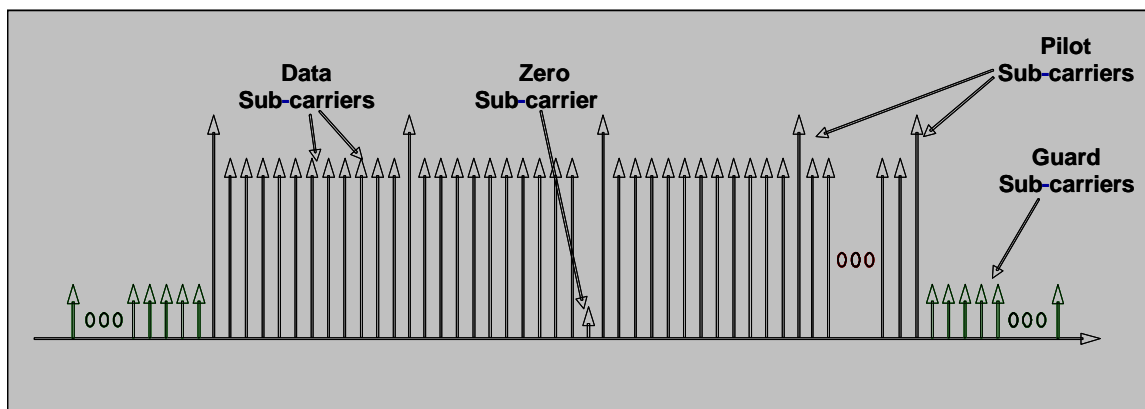
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16 **Figure 2-6 OFDMA Sub-Carrier Structure**

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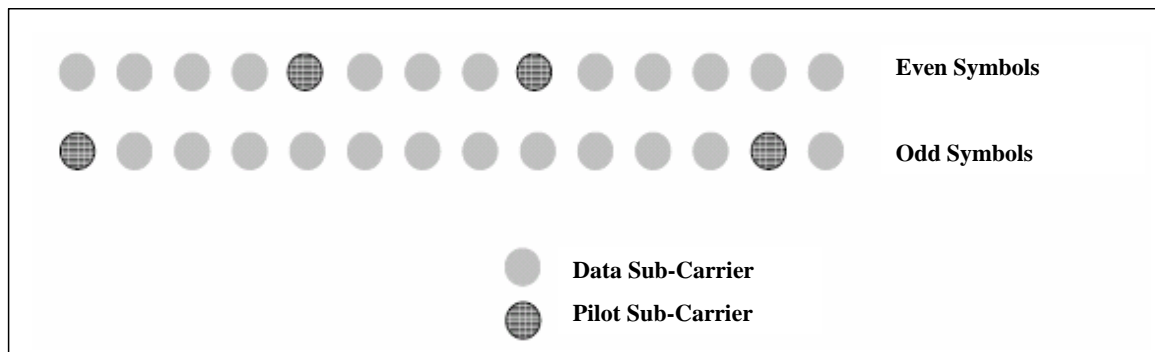
- Data sub-carriers for data transmission.
- Pilot sub-carriers for estimation and synchronization purposes.
- Null sub-carriers for no transmission; used for guard band and zero Hertz sub-carriers.

Active (data and pilot) sub-carriers are grouped into subsets of sub-carriers called subchannels. The Mobile WiMAX PHY supports subchannelization in both DL (Down Link) and UL (Up Link). The minimum frequency-time resource unit of subchannelization is one slot, which is equal to 48 data tones (sub-carriers).

There are two types of sub-carrier permutations for subchannelization; diversity and

1 contiguous. The diversity permutation draws sub-carriers pseudo-randomly to form a
 2 subchannel. It provides frequency diversity and inter-cell interference averaging. The
 3 diversity permutations include DL FUSC (Fully Used Subchannelization), DL PUSC (Partially
 4 Used Subchannelization) and UL PUSC and additional optional permutations. With DL PUSC,
 5 for each pair of OFDM symbols, the available or usable sub-carriers are grouped into clusters
 6 containing 14 contiguous sub-carriers per symbol, with pilot and data allocations in each cluster
 7 in the even and odd symbols as shown in Figure 2- 7.

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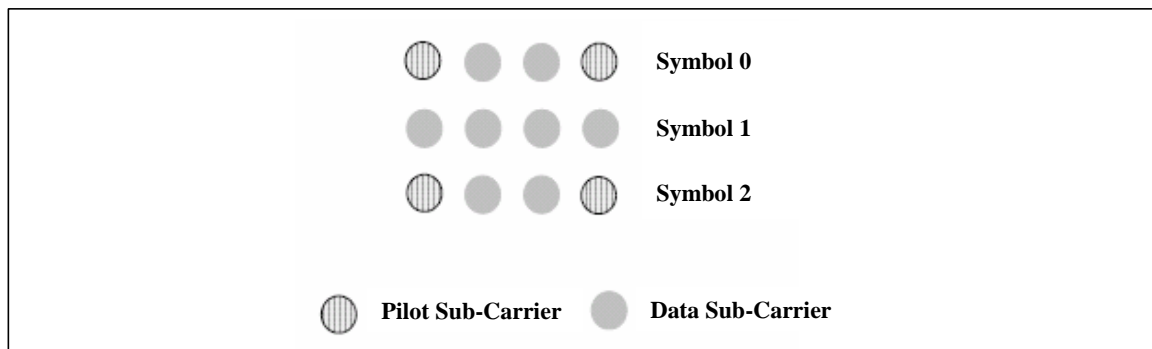
Figure 2-7 DL Frequency Diverse Subchannel

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11 A re-arranging scheme is used to form groups of clusters such that each group is made up of
 12 clusters that are distributed throughout the sub-carrier space. A subchannel in a group contains
 13 two (2) clusters and is comprised of 48 data sub-carriers and eight (8) pilot sub-carriers. The
 14 data subcarriers in each group are further permuted to generate subchannels in the group.
 15 Therefore, only the pilot positions in the cluster as shown in Figure 2- 7. The data subcarriers in
 16 the cluster are distributed to multiple subchannels.

17 Analogous to the cluster structure for DL, a tile structure is defined for the UL PUSC whose
 18 format is shown in Figure 2-8.

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Figure 2-8 Tile Structure for UL PUSC

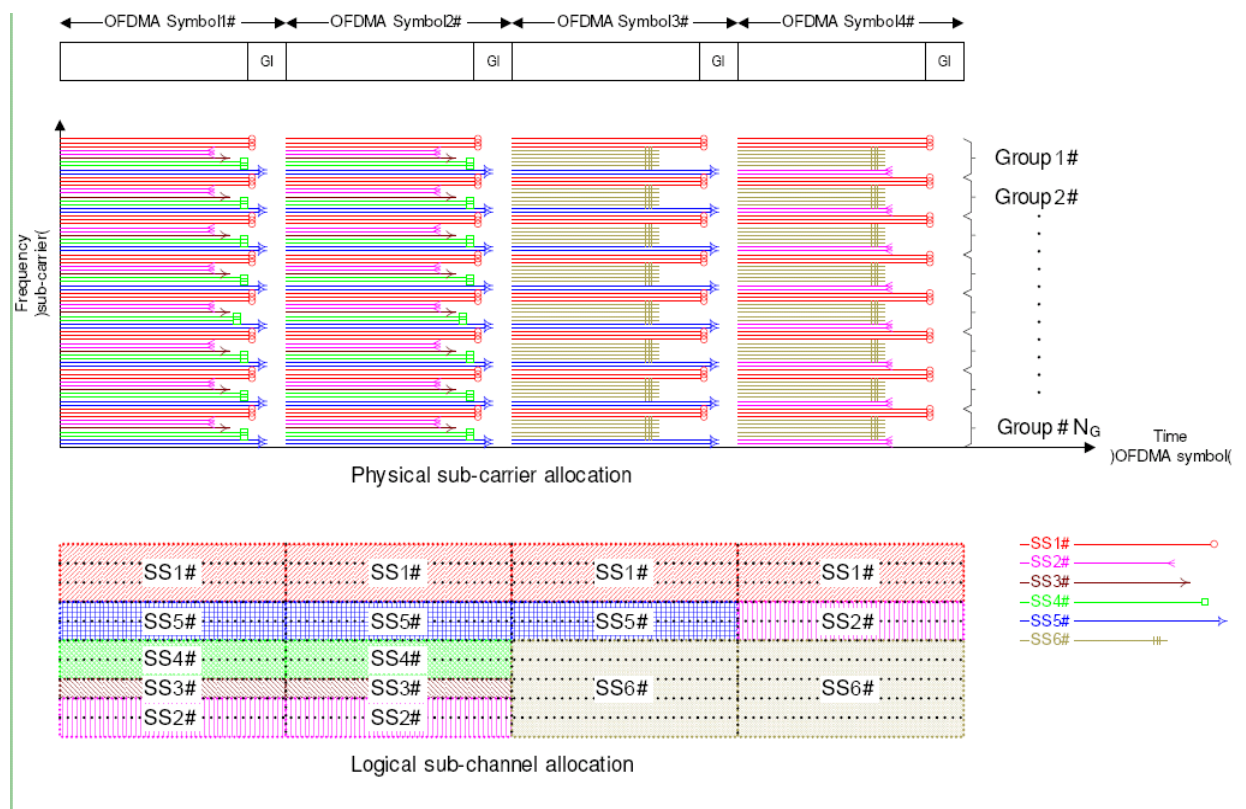
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1 The available sub-carrier space is split into tiles and six (6) tiles, chosen from across the
 2 entire spectrum by means of a re-arranging/permutation scheme, are grouped together to form a
 3 slot. The slot is comprised of 48 data sub-carriers and 24 pilot sub-carriers in 3 OFDM symbols.

4 The contiguous permutation groups a block of contiguous sub-carriers to form a subchannel.
 5 The contiguous permutations include DL AMC (Adaptive Modulation and Coding) and UL AMC,
 6 and have the same structure. A bin consists of 9 contiguous sub-carriers in a symbol, with 8
 7 assigned for data and one assigned for a pilot. A slot in AMC is defined as a collection of bins of
 8 the type $(N \times M = 6)$, where N is the number of contiguous bins and M is the number of
 9 contiguous symbols. Thus the allowed combinations are (6 bins, 1 symbol), (3 bins, 2 symbols), (2
 10 bins, 3 symbols) or (1 bin, 6 symbols). AMC permutation enables multi-user diversity by
 11 choosing the subchannel with the best frequency response.

12 In general, diversity sub-carrier permutations perform well in mobile applications while
 13 contiguous sub-carrier permutations are well suited for fixed, nomadic, or low mobility
 14 environments. These options enable the system designer to trade-off mobility for throughput.

15 Following figure demonstrates the physical and Logical subchannel allocation in a OFDMA
 16 frame.



17

18

Figure 2-9 Physical and Logical Subchannel Allocation

19

1 2.3.3 Scalable OFDMA

2 Mobile WiMAX mode is based upon the concept of Scalable OFDMA. The scalability is
 3 supported by adjusting the FFT (Fast Fourier Transform) size while fixing the sub-carrier
 4 frequency spacing at 10.94 kHz. Since the resource unit sub-carrier bandwidth and symbol
 5 duration is fixed, the impact to higher layers is minimal when scaling the bandwidth. The
 6 Mobile WiMAX parameters are listed in Table 2-1.

7

8

Table 2-1 OFDMA Scalability Parameters

Parameters	Values	
System Channel Bandwidth (MHz)	5	10
Sampling Frequency (F_p in MHz)	5.6	11.2
FFT Size (N_{FFT})	512	1024
Number of Subchannels	8	16
Sub-Carrier Frequency Spacing	10.94 kHz	
Useful Symbol Time ($T_b = 1/f$)	91.4 μ s	
Guard Time ($T_g = T_b/8$)	11.4 μ s	
OFDMA Symbol Duration ($T_s = T_b + T_g$)	102.9 μ s	
Number of OFDMA Symbols (5 ms Frame)	48 (including ~ 1.6 symbols for TTG/RTG)	

9

10 2.3.4 TDD Frame Structure

11 The Mobile WiMAX PHY makes use of TDD (Time Division Duplexing). To counter
 12 interference issues, TDD does require system-wide synchronization; nevertheless, TDD has
 13 numerous advantages:

- 14 • TDD enables adjustment of the downlink/uplink ratio to efficiently support asymmetric
 15 downlink/uplink traffic, while with FDD (Frequency Division Duplexing), downlink and
 16 uplink always have fixed and, generally, equal DL and UL bandwidths. As shown in Table
 17 2-2, recommended number of UL/DL OFDM symbols can flexibly realize a range of
 18 asymmetric downlink/uplink traffic ratio.

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Table 2-2 Number of OFDM Symbols in DL and UL

Description	Base Station Values
Number of OFDM Symbols in DL and UL for 5 and 10 MHz BW	(35: 12), (34: 13), (33: 14), (32: 15), (31: 16), (30: 17), (29: 18), (28: 19), (27: 20), (26: 21)

2

- 3 • TDD assures channel reciprocity for better support of link adaptation, MIMO and other
- 4 closed loop advanced antenna technologies. Also, TDD is the preferred mode of operation
- 5 with respect to the beamforming systems using phased array antennas.
- 6 • Unlike FDD, which requires a pair of channels, TDD only requires a single channel for both
- 7 downlink and uplink, providing greater flexibility for adaptation to varied global spectrum
- 8 allocations.
- 9 • Transceiver designs for TDD implementations are less complex.

10 Figure 2-10 illustrates the OFDM frame structure for a TDD implementation. Each frame is

11 divided into DL and UL sub-frames, separated by Transmit/Receive and Receive/Transmit

12 Transition Gaps (TTG and RTG, respectively) to prevent DL and UL transmission collisions. In

13 a frame, the following control information is used:

- 14 • Preamble: The preamble, used for synchronization, is the first OFDM symbol of the frame.
- 15 • FCH (Frame Control Header): The FCH follows the preamble. It provides the frame
- 16 configuration information, such as MAP message length, coding scheme, and usable
- 17 subchannels.
- 18 • DL-MAP (Down Link Map) and UL-MAP (Up Link Map): The DL-MAP and UL-MAP
- 19 provide subchannel allocation and other control information for the DL and UL sub-frames
- 20 respectively.
- 21 • UL Ranging: The UL ranging subchannel is allocated for MSs to perform closed-loop time,
- 22 frequency, and power adjustment as well as bandwidth requests. Four types of ranging are
- 23 defined. The different types of ranging are identified by a code and a 2D region in the UL
- 24 subframe.
 - 25 ○ Initial Ranging- when MS enters (or re-enters) the network,
 - 26 ○ Periodic Ranging once the connection is set up between the MS and the BS,
 - 27 ○ Hand Over Ranging (in case of Hard HO in drop situations), and
 - 28 ○ Bandwidth Request.

- 1 • UL CQICH (Up Link Channel Quality Indication Channel): The UL CQICH channel is
- 2 allocated for the MS to feedback channel-state information.
- 3 • UL ACK (Up Link Acknowledge): The UL ACK is allocated for the MS to feedback DL
- 4 HARQ (Hybrid Automatic Repeat Request) acknowledgement.
- 5

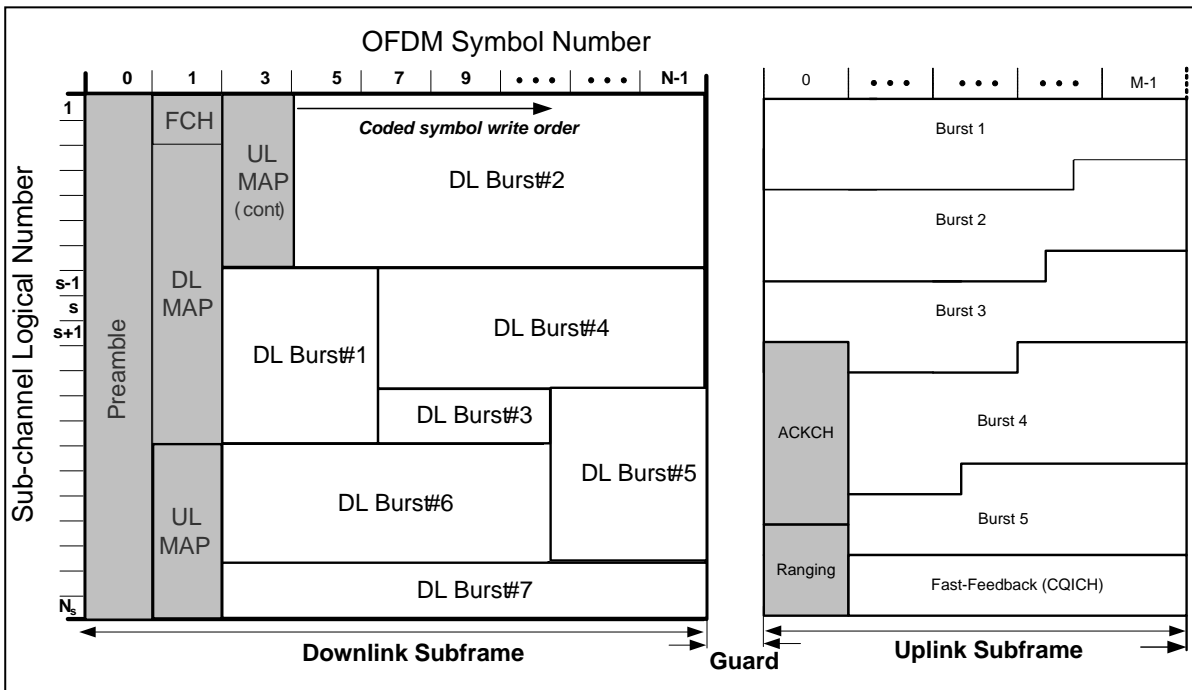


Figure 2-10 Mobile WiMAX Frame Structure

2.3.5 Other Advanced PHY Layer Features

Adaptive modulation and coding, HARQ, CQICH, and multiple antenna technologies provide enhanced coverage and capacity in mobile applications.

Support for QPSK (Quadrature Phase Shift Keying), 16QAM (Quadrature Amplitude Modulation) and 64QAM are mandatory in the DL. In the UL, 64QAM is optional. Both CC (Convolutional Code) and CTC (Convolutional Turbo Code), with variable code rate and repetition coding, are supported. Table 2-3 summarizes the coding and modulation schemes supported in Mobile WiMAX.

1

Table 2-3 Supported Coding and Modulation Schemes

		DL	UL
Modulation		QPSK, 16QAM, 64QAM	QPSK, 16QAM, (64QAM optional)
Rate	CC	1/2, 2/3, 3/4, 5/6	1/2, 2/3, (5/6 optional)
	CTC	1/2, 2/3, 3/4, 5/6	1/2, 2/3, (5/6 optional)
	Repetition	x2, x4, x6	x2, x4, x6

2

3 The numerology of WiMAX PHY with the system bandwidth of 5 MHz and 10 MHz is shown
4 in Table 2-4. Table 2-5 assumes PUSC subchannels with frame duration of 5 milliseconds. Each
5 frame has 48 OFDM symbols, with 44 OFDM symbols available for data transmission. The
6 highlighted values indicate data rates for optional 64QAM in the UL.

7

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Table 2-4 Mobile WiMAX PHY Numerology

Parameter	Downlink	Uplink	Downlink	Uplink
System Bandwidth	5 MHz		10 MHz	
FFT Size	512		1024	
Null Sub-Carriers	92	104	184	184
Pilot Sub-Carriers	60	136	120	280
Data Sub-Carriers	360	272	720	560
Subchannels	15	17	30	35
Symbol Period, T_s	102.9 μ s			
Frame Duration	5 ms			
OFDM Symbols/Frame	48 (including ~1.6 symbols for TTG/RTG)			
Data OFDM Symbols	44			

9

1 **Table 2-5 Mobile WiMAX PHY Data Rates with PUSC Subchannel³**

Modulation	Code Rate	5 MHz Channel		10 MHz Channel	
		Downlink Rate, Mbit/s	Uplink Rate, Mbit/s	Downlink Rate, Mbit/s	Uplink Rate, Mbit/s
QPSK	1/2 CTC, 6x	0.53	0.38	1.06	0.78
	1/2 CTC, 4x	0.79	0.57	1.58	1.18
	1/2 CTC, 2x	1.58	1.14	3.17	2.35
	1/2 CTC, 1x	3.17	2.28	6.34	4.70
	3/4 CTC	4.75	3.43	9.50	7.06
16QAM	1/2 CTC	6.34	4.57	12.07	9.41
	3/4 CTC	9.50	6.85	19.01	14.11
64QAM	1/2 CTC	9.50	6.85	19.01	14.11
	2/3 CTC	12.67	9.14	26.34	18.82
	3/4 CTC	14.26	10.28	28.51	21.17
	5/6 CTC	15.84	11.42	31.68	23.52

2
3 The BS scheduler determines the appropriate data rate (or burst profile) for each burst
4 allocation based on the buffer size, channel propagation conditions at the receiver, etc. A CQI
5 (Channel Quality Indicator) channel is utilized to provide channel-state information from the
6 user terminals to the BS scheduler. Relevant channel-state information can be fed back by the
7 CQICH including: Physical CINR (Carrier to Interference + Noise Ratio), Effective CINR,
8 MIMO (Multiple Input Multiple Output) mode selection and frequency selective subchannel
9 selection. Because the implementation is TDD, link adaptation can also take advantage of
10 channel reciprocity to provide a more accurate measure of the channel condition (such as
11 sounding).

12 HARQ is enabled using N channel “Stop and Wait” protocol, which provides fast response to
13 packet errors and improves cell edge coverage. Chase Combining and, optionally, Incremental
14 Redundancy are supported to further improve the reliability of the retransmission. A dedicated
15 ACK channel is provided in the uplink for HARQ ACK/NACK signaling. Multi-channel HARQ

³ PHY Data Rate=(Data sub-carriers/Symbol period)x(information bits per symbol).

1 operation is supported. Multi-channel stop-and-wait ARQ with a small number of channels is an
2 efficient, simple protocol that minimizes the memory required for HARQ and stalling. Mobile
3 WiMAX provides signaling to allow fully asynchronous operation. The asynchronous operation
4 allows variable delay between retransmissions, which gives more flexibility to the scheduler at
5 the cost of additional overhead for each retransmission allocation. HARQ combined together
6 with CQICH and adaptive modulation and coding provides robust link adaptation in mobile
7 environments at vehicular speeds in excess of 120 km/hr.

8 Multiple antenna technologies typically involve complex vector or matrix operations on
9 signals due to the presence of multiple antenna links between the transmitter and receiver.
10 OFDMA allows multiple antenna operations to be performed on a per-subcarrier basis, where
11 the vector-channels are flat fading. This fact makes the multiple antenna signal processing
12 manageable at both transmitter and receiver side since complex transmitter architectures and
13 receiver equalizers are not required to compensate for frequency selective fading. Thus, OFDMA
14 is very well-suited to support multiple antenna technologies. Mobile WiMAX supports a full
15 range of multiple antenna technologies to enhance system performance. The supported multiple
16 antenna technologies include:

- 17 • Beamforming (BF) for both the uplink and the downlink: With BF, the system uses
18 multiple-antennas to both receive and transmit signals to improve the coverage and capacity
19 of the system and reduce the outage probability. The BS is usually equipped with two or more
20 antennas, with a typical number being four antennas, and determines so-called antenna
21 weights for both uplink reception and downlink transmission, while the MS is usually
22 equipped with one or two antennas for downlink reception and one antenna for uplink
23 transmission. Note that different BF techniques can be applied in Mobile WiMAX since there
24 is no limitation imposed either to the distance among the antenna elements of the BS or the
25 algorithm employed at the BS transceiver; the possibility of beamforming the pilot
26 subcarriers during downlink transmission (feature of dedicated pilots in the mobile WiMAX
27 system profiles) makes the application of specific BF algorithms transparent to the MS
28 receiver.
- 29 • Space-Time Coding (STC) for the downlink: Two-antenna transmit diversity is enabled in
30 Mobile WiMAX through the use of a space-time block coding code widely known as the
31 Alamouti code. STC is a powerful technique for implementing open-loop transmit diversity,
32 while its performance is further increased in Mobile WiMAX since a second antenna is
33 mandated to be present at the MS receiver. Further, STC offers favorable performance in all
34 propagation environments, i.e., it is not constrained by the MIMO channel quality usually
35 represented by the spread of the MIMO channel eigenvalues. As in the BF case where one

1 spatial stream is transmitted over one OFDMA symbol per subcarrier, STC cannot lead to
2 link throughput increase because it transmits two spatial streams over two OFDMA symbols
3 per subcarrier.

- 4 • Spatial Multiplexing (SM) for the downlink: Spatial multiplexing is supported to apply
5 higher peak rates and increased throughput whenever this is possible. With spatial
6 multiplexing, two data streams are transmitted over one OFDMA symbol per subcarrier.
7 Since the MS receiver is also equipped with two receive antennas, it can separate the two
8 data streams to achieve higher throughput compared to single antenna, BF, and STC
9 systems. In Mobile WiMAX, with 2x2 MIMO SM increases the peak data rate two-fold by
10 transmitting two data streams.
- 11 • Collaborative Spatial Multiplexing (CSM), also referred to as virtual spatial multiplexing, for
12 the uplink: In the uplink, each MS is equipped with a single transmit antenna. To increase
13 the uplink performance, two users can transmit collaboratively in the same frequency and
14 time allocation as if two streams were spatially multiplexed from two antennas of the same
15 user. The advantage of the uplink CSM compared to the downlink SM is related to the fact
16 that the transmitted spatial streams are uncorrelated since they originate from spatially
17 displaced MSs. By additionally considering that the channel correlation factor at the BS can
18 be kept at lower values than that at the MS receiver (space limitations at the MS usually
19 apply leading to smaller inter-antenna distances and, thus, higher correlation values,
20 especially if cross-polarized antennas are not employed), an improved performance of the
21 spatial stream demultiplexing is expected in the uplink compared to the downlink.

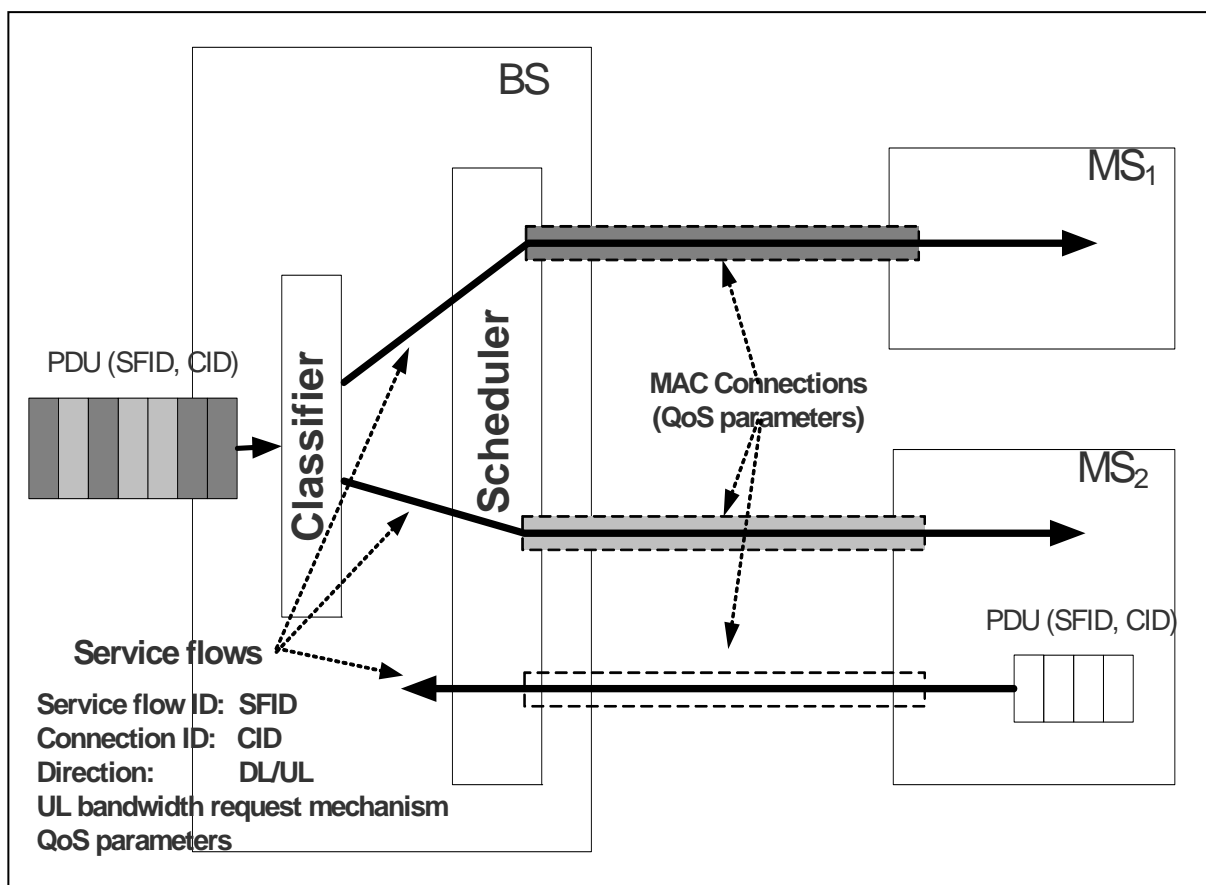
22
23 Regarding the MIMO operation in the downlink (use of the STC and SM modes), Mobile
24 WiMAX supports adaptive switching between STC and SM to maximize the benefit of MIMO
25 depending on the channel conditions. For instance, SM improves peak throughput. However,
26 when channel conditions are poor, e.g., when the signal-to-interference ratio is low or the
27 channel correlation factor is relatively high, the PER (packet error rate) can be high and thus
28 the coverage area where the target PER is met may be limited. STC on the other hand provides
29 large coverage regardless of the channel condition but does not improve the peak data rate.
30 Mobile WiMAX supports adaptive switching between multiple MIMO modes to maximize
31 spectral efficiency without compromising on the coverage area.

32 33 2.4 MAC Layer Description

34 Mobile WiMAX supports the delivery of broadband services, including voice, data, and video.
35 The MAC layer can support bursty data traffic with high peak rate demand while

1 simultaneously supporting streaming video and latency-sensitive voice traffic over the same
 2 channel. The resource allocated to one terminal by the MAC scheduler can vary from a single
 3 time slot to the entire frame, thus providing a very large dynamic range of throughput to a
 4 specific user terminal at any given time. Furthermore, since the resource allocation information
 5 is conveyed in the MAP messages at the beginning of each frame, the scheduler can effectively
 6 change the resource allocation on a frame-by-frame basis to adapt to the bursty nature of the
 7 traffic.

8



9

10 **Figure 2-11 Mobile WiMAX QoS Support**

11

12 2.4.1 Quality of Service (QoS) Support

13 With fast air link, symmetric downlink/uplink capacity, fine resource granularity and a
 14 flexible resource allocation mechanism, Mobile WiMAX can meet QoS requirements for a wide
 15 range of data services and applications.

16 In the Mobile WiMAX MAC layer, QoS is provided via service flows as illustrated in Figure
 17 2-11. A service flow is a unidirectional flow of packets provided with a particular set of QoS

1 parameters. Before providing a certain type of data service, the BS and MS first establish a
 2 unidirectional logical link between the peer MACs, called a connection. The outbound MAC then
 3 associates packets traversing the MAC interface into a service flow to be delivered over the
 4 connection. The QoS parameters associated with the service flow define the transmission
 5 ordering and scheduling on the air interface. The connection-oriented MAC can therefore
 6 provide accurate QoS control over the air interface. Since the air interface is usually the
 7 bottleneck, the connection-oriented MAC can effectively enable end-to-end QoS control. The
 8 service flow parameters can be dynamically managed through MAC messages to accommodate
 9 the dynamic service demand. The service flow based QoS mechanism applies to both DL and UL
 10 to provide improved QoS in both directions. Mobile WiMAX supports a wide range of data
 11 services and applications with varied QoS requirements. These are summarized in Table 2-6.
 12

13 **Table 2-6 Mobile WiMAX Applications and Quality of Service**

QoS Category	Applications	QoS Specifications
UGS: Unsolicited Grant Service	VoIP	Maximum Sustained Rate Maximum Latency Tolerance Jitter Tolerance
rtPS: Real-Time Packet Service	Streaming Audio or Video	Minimum Reserved Rate Maximum Sustained Rate Maximum Latency Tolerance Traffic Priority
ErtPS: Extended Real-Time Packet Service	Voice with Activity Detection (VoIP)	Minimum Reserved Rate Maximum Sustained Rate Maximum Latency Tolerance Jitter Tolerance Traffic Priority
nrtPS: Non-Real-Time Packet Service	File Transfer Protocol (FTP)	Minimum Reserved Rate Maximum Sustained Rate Traffic Priority
BE: Best-Effort Service	Data Transfer, Web Browsing, etc.	Maximum Sustained Rate Traffic Priority

14
 15 **2.4.2 MAC Scheduling Service**

16 The Mobile WiMAX MAC scheduling service is designed to efficiently deliver time-sensitive
 17 broadband data services including voice, data, and video over time-varying broadband wireless
 18 channel. The MAC scheduling service has the following properties that enable this real-time
 19 broadband data service:

- 1 • Fast Data Scheduler: The MAC scheduler must efficiently allocate available resources in
2 response to bursty data traffic and time-varying channel conditions. The scheduler is
3 located at each BS to enable rapid response to traffic requirements and channel conditions.
4 The data packets are associated to service flows with well defined QoS parameters in the
5 MAC layer so that the scheduler can correctly determine the packet transmission ordering
6 over the air interface. The CQICH channel provides fast channel information feedback to
7 enable the scheduler to choose the appropriate coding and modulation for each allocation.
8 The adaptive modulation/coding combined with HARQ provide robust transmission over the
9 time-varying channel.
- 10 • Scheduling for both DL and UL: The scheduling service is provided for both DL and UL
11 traffic. In order for the MAC scheduler to make an efficient resource allocation and provide
12 the desired QoS in the UL, the UL must feedback accurate and timely information as to the
13 traffic conditions and QoS requirements. Multiple uplink bandwidth request mechanisms
14 (such as bandwidth request through ranging channel, piggyback request, and polling) are
15 specified. The UL service flow defines the feedback mechanism for each uplink connection to
16 ensure predictable UL scheduler behavior. Furthermore, with orthogonal UL subchannels,
17 there is no intra-cell interference. UL scheduling can allocate resource more efficiently and
18 better enforce QoS.
- 19 • Dynamic Resource Allocation: The MAC supports frequency-time resource allocation in both
20 DL and UL on a per-frame basis. The resource allocation is delivered in MAP messages at
21 the beginning of each frame. Therefore, the resource allocation can be changed on
22 frame-by-frame in response to traffic and channel conditions. Additionally, the amount of
23 resource in each allocation can range from one slot to the entire frame. The fast and fine
24 granular resource allocation allows superior QoS for data traffic.
- 25 • UL and DL QoS: The MAC scheduler handles data transport on a connection-by-connection
26 basis. Each connection is associated with a single data service with a set of QoS parameters
27 that quantify the aspects of its behavior. With the ability to dynamically allocate resources
28 in both DL and UL, the scheduler can provide QoS for both DL and UL traffic.
- 29 • Frequency Selective Scheduling: The scheduler can operate on different types of
30 subchannels. For frequency-diverse subchannels such as PUSC permutation, where
31 sub-carriers in the subchannels are pseudo-randomly distributed across the bandwidth,
32 subchannels are of similar quality. Frequency-diversity scheduling can support a QoS with
33 fine granularity and flexible time-frequency resource scheduling. With contiguous
34 permutation such as AMC permutation, the subchannels may experience different
35 attenuation. The frequency-selective scheduling can allocate mobile users to their

1 corresponding strongest subchannel. The frequency-selective scheduling can enhance
2 system capacity with a moderate increase in CQI overhead in the UL.

- 3 • Admission Control: Admission Control admits service flows based on resource availability.
4 That is, a service flow is either admitted or rejected during service flow creation transaction.
5 Admission Control is implemented on the various network elements: Server, BS and MS.
- 6 • Policing: A service flow is prohibited from injecting data traffic that exceeds its Maximum
7 Sustained Traffic Rate. Policing enforces this restriction.

8 9 2.4.3 Power control and boosting

10 Mobile WiMAX defines two modes of power control.

- 11 • Closed Loop Power Control, in which the BSs regularly adjusts the transmission level of
12 each terminals based on the measurements done on received data from this terminal.
- 13 • Open Loop Power Control, in which the terminal adjusts its transmission level based on the
14 signal strength measured on the received preamble from the serving BS. The serving BS is
15 furthermore allowed to correct this transmission level, based on received signal strength.
16 This correction is normally performed at very low frequency rate, enough to meet the
17 requirement of the BS.

18
19 Furthermore, power boosting on data is a mechanism that can be used by the BS in order to
20 extend its coverage. It is particularly convenient in an OFDMA scheme, where some
21 subchannels can be boosted and some others attenuated, on the same OFDM symbol(s). The BS
22 is hence able to use such boosting for further increasing the granularity of its link adaptation
23 and the network load balancing.

24 25 2.4.4 Mobility Management

26 Battery life and handover are two critical issues for mobile applications. Mobile WiMAX
27 supports Sleep Mode and Idle Mode to enable power-efficient MS operation. Mobile WiMAX also
28 supports seamless handover to enable the MS to switch from one BS to another at vehicular
29 speeds without interrupting the connection.

30 31 2.4.5 Power Management

32 Mobile WiMAX supports two modes for power efficient operation – Sleep Mode and Idle Mode.
33 Sleep Mode is a state in which the MS conducts pre-negotiated periods of absence from the
34 Serving BS air interface. These periods are characterized by the unavailability of the MS, as

1 observed from the Serving BS, to DL or UL traffic. Sleep Mode is intended to minimize MS
2 power usage and minimize the usage of the Serving BS air interface resources. The Sleep Mode
3 also provides flexibility for the MS to scan other BSs to collect information to assist handover
4 during the Sleep Mode.

5 Idle Mode provides a mechanism for the MS to become periodically available for DL broadcast
6 traffic messaging without registration at a specific BS as the MS traverses an air link
7 environment populated by multiple BSs. Idle Mode benefits the MS by removing the
8 requirement for handover and other normal operations and benefits the network and BS by
9 eliminating air interface and network handover traffic from essentially inactive MSs while still
10 providing a simple and timely method (paging) for alerting the MS about pending DL traffic.

11 12 2.4.6 Handover

13 There are three handover methods supported within the IEEE 802.16 standard – Hard
14 Handover, Fast BS Switching, and Macro Diversity Handover. Of these, the HHO is mandatory.

15 WiMAX Forum Mobile System Profile specifies a set of techniques for optimizing handover
16 within the framework of the IEEE 802.16. These improvements have been developed with the
17 goal of keeping Layer 2 handover delays to less than 50 milliseconds.

18 When FBSS (Fast Base Station Switching) is supported, the MS and BS maintain a list of BSs
19 that are involved in FBSS with the MS. This set is called an Active Set. In FBSS, the MS
20 continuously monitors the BSs in the Active Set. Among the BSs in the Active Set, an Anchor BS
21 is defined. When operating in FBSS, the MS communicates only with the Anchor BS for uplink
22 and downlink messages, including management and traffic connections. Transition from one
23 Anchor BS to another (i.e. BS switching) is performed without invocation of explicit HO
24 signaling messages. Anchor update procedures are enabled by communicating signal strength of
25 the serving BS via the CQICH. A FBSS handover begins with a decision by an MS to receive or
26 transmit data from the Anchor BS that may change within the active set. The MS scans the
27 neighbor BSs and selects those that are suitable to be included in the active set. The MS reports
28 the selected BSs and the active set update procedure is performed by the BS and MS. The MS
29 continuously monitors the signal strength of the BSs that are in the active set and selects one
30 BS from the set to be the Anchor BS. The MS reports the selected Anchor BS on CQICH or MS
31 initiated HO request message. An important requirement of FBSS is that the data is
32 simultaneously transmitted to all members of an active set of BSs that are able to serve the MS.

33 34 2.4.7 Security

35 Mobile WiMAX supports mutual device/user authentication, flexible key management

1 protocol, strong traffic encryption, control and management plane message protection, and
2 security protocol optimizations for fast handovers.

3 The usage aspects of the security features are:

- 4 • Key Management Protocol: Privacy and Key Management Protocol Version 2 is the basis of
5 Mobile WiMAX security as defined in the IEEE 802.16. This protocol manages the MAC
6 security using PKM (Public Key Management)-REQ/RSP (Request/Response) messages.
7 PKM EAP (Extensible Authentication Protocol) authentication, Traffic Encryption Control,
8 Handover Key Exchange, and Multicast/Broadcast security messages all are based on this
9 protocol.
- 10 • Device/User Authentication: Mobile WiMAX supports Device and User Authentication
11 using the IETF EAP protocol, providing support for credentials that are based on a SIM,
12 USIM, Digital Certificate, or User Name/Password. Corresponding EAP-SIM, EAP-AKA
13 (Extensible Authentication Protocol-Authentication and Key Agreement), EAP-TLS
14 (Extensible Authentication Protocol-Transport Layer Security), or EAP-MSCHAPv2
15 (Extensible Authentication Protocol-Microsoft Challenge Handshake Authentication
16 Protocol Version 2) authentication methods are supported through the EAP protocol. Key
17 deriving methods are the only EAP methods supported.
- 18 • Traffic Encryption: AES-CCM (Advanced Encryption Standard-Counter with Cipher-block
19 chaining Message authentication code) is the cipher used for protecting all the user data
20 over the Mobile WiMAX MAC interface. The keys used for driving the cipher are generated
21 from the EAP authentication. A Traffic Encryption state machine with a periodic key
22 refresh mechanism enables sustained transition of keys to further improve protection.
- 23 • Control Message Protection: Control data is protected using AES based CMAC (block
24 Cipher-based Message Authentication Code) or MD5-based HMAC schemes.
- 25 • Fast Handover Support: A 3-way handshake scheme is supported by Mobile WiMAX to
26 optimize the re-authentication mechanisms for supporting fast handovers. This mechanism
27 is also useful to prevent man-in-the-middle-attacks.

28

29 2.5 Enhancements in the WiMAX Forum System Profile Release 1.5

- 30 • FDD mode of operation: The WiMAX deployment in paired spectrum by extending the TDD
31 based system profile is enabled.
- 32 • Advanced services: Location based service and improved multicast/broadcast services are
33 added.
- 34 • MAC layer efficiency: MAP overhead is lowered especially for VoIP traffic and reduction of
35 latencies

- Closed-loop MIMO: Closed-loop MIMO is included to improve coverage and capacity.

2.6 Low Power Repeater

2.6.1 Outline

The Low Power Repeaters for Mobile WiMAX are operated in the frequency band of 2.5GHz which are assigned for BWA system in Regenerative and Non-regenerative relay manner. The requirements are compliant to the paragraphs 3.3, Regulation Article 49.28 of the ORE and other related Regulation Articles.

2.6.2 Configuration

The Mobile WiMAX repeater consists of Toward Base Station Node and Toward Mobile Station Node and antennas in both uplink and downlink directions. The scope of this standard is shown in Figure 2-12. This standard specifies the minimum radio-frequency performance requirements of the Mobile WiMAX repeater to be deployed under the blanket license in Japan.

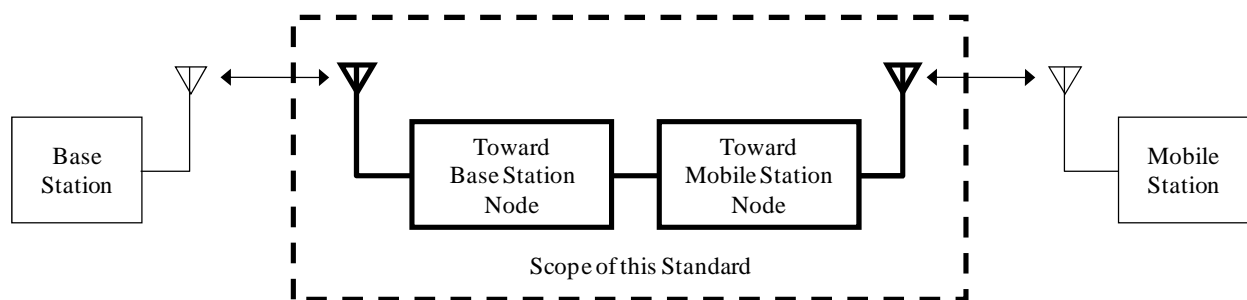


Figure 2-12 Repeater Configuration

Chapter 3 Technical Requirements for WiMAX Systems

For the mobile communications system of a WiMAX system using the 2.5 GHz band, the following prerequisites shall be satisfied.

This chapter is translated into English from the original regulations contained in MIC Ordinances and related Notifications. The original in Japanese shall prevail if any ambiguity exists between the following requirements and the original in Japanese.

3.1 Overview

It is assumed that the types of radio equipment are as follows:

- <1> Mobile station
- <2> Base station
- <3> Repeater station (radio station that relays a signal when direct broadband mobile radio communications between a BS and a MS is not possible. The technical prerequisites for MSs shall apply to the upstream links, while those for the BS shall apply to the downstream links.)

3.2 General condition

(1) Communications system

Time Division Duplex (TDD) system

(2) Frequency (ORE, Article 49.28)

2545MHz – 2625MHz

(3) Multiplexing system

a Mobile station (upstream link)

Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access (OFDMA) system

b Base station (downstream link)

Composite system using an Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM) system and a Time Division Multiplexing (TDM) system

(4) Modulation system (ORE, Article 49.28)

a Mobile station (upstream link)

QPSK, 16QAM or 64QAM

1 b Base station (downstream link)

2 BPSK, QPSK, 16QAM, or 64QAM

3
4 (5) Transmission synchronization

5 a Transmission burst repetition period

6 5 ms

7 b The transmission burst lengths for Base stations and Mobile stations in Table 3-1 (NT
8 No.651,2007)

9
10 **Table 3-1 Maximum Permissible Transmission Burst Length**

Maximum permissible transmission burst length [ms]	
Base station	Mobile station
3.65	1.35
3.55	1.45
3.45	1.55
3.35	1.65
3.25	1.75
3.15	1.85
3.05	1.95
2.95	2.05
2.85	2.15
2.75	2.25

11
12
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23
24
25 Transmission Burst Lengths Tolerance

26 Base Station: +10 μ s or less, -90 μ s or over

27 Mobile Station: +10 μ s or less, -130 μ s or over

28
29 (6) Authentication, secrecy, and information security

30 The assignment of numbers specific to mobile station equipment so as to prevent
31 unauthorized use, the application of authentication procedures, the use of secrecy
32 functions for communications information, and other appropriate measures shall be
33 implemented.

1 (7) Electromagnetic measures

2 Sufficient consideration shall be given to the mutual electromagnetic interference
3 between Mobile stations and automotive electronic devices and medical electronic
4 devices.

5
6 (8) Conformance to the radio radiation protection guidelines

7 Mobile stations, as well as devices using radio waves shall conform to Regulations for
8 Enforcement of the Radio Law, Article 21.3 and Ordinance Regulating Radio Equipment,
9 Article 14.2.

10
11 (9) Mobile station identification numbers

12 It is preferable for the procedures for assigning and subsequently sending identification
13 numbers to Mobile stations be established with sufficient consideration given to the
14 selection of networks by users, roaming, the assurance of communications security, the
15 supervision of radio stations, and so on.

16
17 (10) Stopping emission of radio waves in the event of a fault in a Mobile station's
18 transmission equipment

19 The functions below shall be executed at the same time, but independently of each
20 other.

21 a Function whereby, if a Base station detects an error in a Mobile station, the Base
22 station issues a request to that Mobile station to stop transmission.

23 b Function whereby, if a Mobile station itself detects an internal error, the Mobile
24 station stops transmission upon the timeout of the error detection timer.

25
26 (11) Structure of transmitter

27 The main part of the transmit device (RF and Modem devices, except Antenna device)
28 shall not be opened easily.

29
30 (12) Functions to ensure Model-1 Mobile station to be used only indoor coverage

31 As a general rule, input power source for Model-1 Mobile station shall be AC (alternate
32 current). However, for Mobile station that require DC power source shall not start its
33 operation before it receives operation starting signal from the parent device. (PC etc.)

34

1 (13) Definitions of the Models for Fixed Wireless Access system with antenna gain for
2 Mobile station more than 2dBi.

3
4 In case of the Mobile station communicating with the Base station whose antenna gain is
5 17dBi or less;

6
7 - Model-1 Mobile station: Radio equipment with more than 2dBi and 10dBi or less
8 antenna gain.

9 - Model-2 Mobile station: Radio equipment with more than 10dBi antenna gain.

10
11 In case of the Mobile station communicating with the Base station whose antenna gain is
12 more than 17dBi.

13
14 Model-3 Mobile station: Radio equipment with more than 17dBi and 25dBi or less
15 antenna gain.

16
17 (14) Restrictions on FWA system deployment (NT No.651, 2007)

18
19 a Restrictions for Base stations

20
21 Note 1: Following Base stations shall be limited for use in depopulated areas, mountain
22 villages, isolated island areas or the areas authorized by Minister of Internal Affairs
23 and Communications.

24
25 - The Base station that communicates with the Mobile station with 2dBi or greater
26 antenna gain or repeater station.

27 - The Base station whose antenna gain is greater than 17dBi.

28
29 Note 2: The Base station whose antenna gain is greater than 17dBi shall only
30 communicate with only a single radio station.

31
32 b Restrictions for Mobile stations

33
34 In case of Mobile station that communicates with the Base station with the antenna gain
35 of 17dBi or less.

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Note 1: Mobile station with the antenna gain of greater than 2dBi but not exceeding 10dBi shall be limited for use in a closed environment or equivalent place.

Note 2: Mobile station whose antenna gain is more than 2dBi shall be limited for use in depopulated areas, mountain villages, isolated islands or the areas authorized by Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications.

Note 3: Mobile station whose antenna gain is greater than 2dBi shall not start its operation under any Base station that is installed in places other than those specified in Note 2. At least one of the functions below should be implemented for this purpose.

- Function to enable the Mobile station with high gain antenna to determine, by using WiMAX broadcast message, whether the area is authorized or not.
- Function to enable terminal authentication on the network side to deny the network entry by the high gain antenna Mobile stations within the unauthorized area, if it is agreed upon between WiMAX operators.
- Other functions which have been agreed upon between the WiMAX operators.

In case of Mobile station that communicates with the Base station whose antenna gain is greater than 17dBi

Note 1: Mobile station shall be limited for use in depopulated areas, mountain villages, isolated islands or the areas authorized by Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications.

Note 2: Mobile station shall not start operation under any Base station that is installed in places other than those specified in Note 1. At least one of the functions below should be implemented for this purpose.

- Function to enable the Mobile station to determine, by using WiMAX broadcast message, whether the area is authorized or not.

1 - Function to enable terminal authentication on the network side to deny the
 2 network entry by the Mobile stations within the unauthorized area, if it is agreed
 3 upon between WiMAX operators.

4
 5 - Other functions which have been agreed upon between the WiMAX operators.

6

7 3.2.1 Transmitter requirement for Mobile WiMAX equipment

8 3.2.1.1 Frequency tolerance (ORE, Article 5, Table 1)

9 Mobile station: Within 2×10^{-6}

10 Base station: Within 2×10^{-6}

11

12 3.2.1.2 Occupied band width (ORE, Article 6, Table 2)

13 5 MHz system: 4.9 MHz or less

14 10 MHz system: 9.9 MHz or less

15

16 3.2.1.3 Output power (ORE, Article 49.28)

17 Mobile station: 400 mW or less

18 Base station: 20 W or less

19

20 3.2.1.4 Output power tolerance (ORE, Article 14)

21 Mobile station: $\pm 50\%$

22 Base station: $\pm 50\%$

23

24 3.2.1.5 Adjacent channel leakage power (NT No.651,2007)

25 (1) Mobile station

26 (i) 5MHz system

27 Channel space: 5MHz

28 Occupied bandwidth: 4.8MHz

29 Permissible adjacent channel leakage power: 5dBm or less

30 (ii) 10MHz system

31 Channel space: 10MHz

32 Occupied bandwidth : 9.5MHz

33 Permissible adjacent channel leakage power: 3dBm or less

34

- 1 (2) Base station
 2 (i) 5MHz system
 3 Channel space: 5MHz
 4 Occupied bandwidth: 4.8MHz
 5 Permissible adjacent channel leakage power: 7dBm or less
 6 (ii) 10MHz system
 7 Channel space: 10MHz
 8 Occupied bandwidth: 9.5MHz
 9 Permissible adjacent channel leakage power: 3dBm or less

10

11 3.2.1.6 Spectrum mask (NT No.651, 2007)

- 12 (1) Mobile station
 13 (i) 5MHz system
 14 offset frequency: Δf Permissible level
 15 7.5MHz or more and less than 8MHz, less than $-20-2.28x(\Delta f-7.5)$ dBm/MHz
 16 8MHz or more and less than 17.5MHz, less than $-21-1.68x(\Delta f-8)$ dBm/MHz
 17 17.5MHz or more and less than 22.5MHz, less than -37 dBm/MHz
 18
 19 (ii) 10MHz system
 20 offset frequency: Δf Permissible level
 21 15MHz or more and less than 20MHz, less than $-21-32/19x(\Delta f-10.5)$ dBm/MHz
 22 20MHz or more and less than 25MHz, less than -37 dBm/MHz
 23
 24 (2) Base station
 25 (i) 5MHz system
 26 offset frequency: Δf Permissible level
 27 7.5MHz or more and less than 12.25MHz, less than $-15-1.4x(\Delta f-7.5)$ dBm/MHz
 28 12.25MHz or more and less than 22.5MHz, less than -22 dBm/MHz
 29
 30 (ii) 10MHz system
 31 offset frequency: Δf Permissible level
 32 15MHz or more and less than 25MHz, less than -22 dBm/MHz
 33

1 3.2.1.7 Spurious emission (NT No.651,2007)

2 (1) Mobile station

3	Frequency band	Permissible Level
4	9kHz or more and less than 150kHz,	less than -13dBm/kHz
5	150kHz or more and less than 30MHz,	less than -13dBm/10kHz
6	30MHz or more and less than 1000MHz,	less than -13dBm/100kHz
7	1000MHz or more and less than 2505MHz,	less than -13dBm/MHz
8	2505MHz or more and less than 2530MHz,	less than -37dBm/MHz
9	2530MHz or more and less than 2535MHz,	less than $1.7f-4338$ dBm/MHz
10	2535MHz or more and less than 2630MHz,	less than -18dBm/MHz
11	2630MHz or more and less than 2630.5MHz,	less than $-13-8/3.5x(f-2627)$ dBm/MHz
12	2630.5MHz or more and less than 2640MHz,	less than $-21-16/9.5x(f-2630.5)$ dBm/MHz
13	2640MHz or more and less than 2655MHz,	less than -37dBm/MHz
14	2655MHz or more,	less than -13dBm/MHz

15

16 Permissible level for 2535MHz or more and less than 2630MHz should be applied to the
 17 frequency range where a frequency offset from the center frequency of a carrier is equal to
 18 or more than 2.5 times of the system frequency bandwidth.

19

20 (2) Base station

21	Frequency band	Permissible Level
22	9kHz or more and less than 150kHz,	less than -13dBm/kHz
23	150kHz or more and less than 30MHz,	less than -13dBm/10kHz
24	30MHz or more and less than 1000MHz,	less than -13dBm/100kHz
25	1000MHz or more and less than 2505MHz,	less than -13dBm/MHz
26	2505MHz or more and less than 2535MHz,	less than -42dBm/MHz
27	2535MHz or more and less than 2630MHz,	less than -13dBm/MHz
28	2630MHz or more and less than 2634.75MHz,	less than $-15-7/5x(f-2629.75)$ dBm/MHz
29	2634.75MHz or more and less than 2655MHz,	less than -22dBm/MHz
30	2655MHz or more,	less than -13dBm/MHz

31

32 Permissible level for 2535MHz or more and less than 2630MHz should be applied to the
 33 frequency range where a frequency offset from the center frequency of a carrier is equal to
 34 or more than 2.5 times of the system frequency bandwidth.

35

1 3.2.1.8 Intermodulation (NT No.651, 2007)

2 (1) 5 MHz System

3 Intermodulation emission generated by mixing a desirable emission within regulated power
4 and disturbing waves at ± 5 MHz offset and at ± 10 MHz offset from the desired emission
5 with powers of 30 dB less than that of desirable emission should be less than permissible
6 level of the spurious emission and adjacent channel leakage power.

7

8 (2) 10 MHz system

9 Intermodulation emission generated by mixing a desirable emission within regulated power
10 and disturbing waves at ± 10 MHz offset and at ± 20 MHz offset from the desired emission
11 with powers of 30 dB less than that of desirable emission should be less than permissible
12 level of the spurious emission and adjacent channel leakage power.

13

14 3.2.1.9 Standby output power (ORE, Article 49.28)

15 Mobile station: -30 dBm or less

16 Base station: -30 dBm or less

17

18 3.2.1.10 Antenna gain (ORE, Article 49.28)

19 Mobile station: 5 dBi or less*

20 Base station: 17 dBi or less

21 *If an antenna gain of mobile station is over 2 dBi, EIRP shall be 28 dBm or less.

22

23 3.2.1.11 Cabinet radiation

24 Cabinet radiation in EIRP shall be 4 nW/MHz or less or the value obtained by adding 0 dBi
25 to the permissible spurious emission* in the spurious region measured at the antenna
26 input terminal.

27 (* Refer to subclause 3.2.1.7 for the spurious emission.)

28

29 3.2.2 Receiver requirement for Mobile WiMAX equipment

30 3.2.2.1 Reception sensitivity

31 (1) Definition

32 The reception sensitivity shall be defined by the minimum receiver input level (dBm)
33 which yields a bit error rate (BER) of 1×10^{-6} for the QPSK case under AWGN channel.

34 This is the definition for the specified reception sensitivity as well.

35

1 (2) Specification

2 5MHz bandwidth system

3 Mobile station: -91.3dBm or less

4 Base station: -91.3dBm or less

6 10MHz bandwidth system

7 Mobile station: -88.3dBm or less

8 Base station: -88.3dBm or less

10 3.2.2.2 Spurious response rejection ratio

11 (1) Definition

12 The spurious response rejection ratio shall be defined as the level ratio of the interfering
13 signal to the desired signal, specified by the following statement:

14 The level of desired signal shall be set to +3 dB higher than the level of the specified
15 reception sensitivity*. The level of interfering signal shall be the one yielding a bit error
16 rate of 1×10^{-6} on the desired signal for the QPSK case. The interfering signal shall not
17 be modulated.

18 (* Refer to subclause 3.2.2.1 for the specified reception sensitivity.)

20 (2) Specification

21 Mobile station: The spurious response rejection ratio shall be 11dB or more.

22 Base station: The spurious response rejection ratio shall be 11dB or more.

24 3.2.2.3 Adjacent signal selectivity

25 (1) Definition

26 The adjacent signal selectivity shall be defined as the level ratio of the interfering signal
27 to the desired signal, specified by the following statement:

28 The level of desired signal shall be set to +3 dB higher than the level of the specified
29 reception sensitivity*. The level of interfering signal shall be the one yielding a bit error
30 rate of 1×10^{-6} on the desired signal for 16QAM. The interfering signal shall be 16QAM
31 and tuned on the first adjacent channel.

32 (* Refer to Section 3.2.2.1 for the specified reception sensitivity)

34 (2) Specification

35 Mobile stations: The adjacent signal selectivity shall be 11dB or more.

1 Base station: The adjacent signal selectivity shall be 11dB or more.

2

3 3.2.2.4 Intermodulation performance

4 (1) Definition

5 The intermodulation performance shall be defined as the level of the interfering signal,
6 specified by the following statement:

7 The level of desired signal shall be set to +3 dB higher than the level of the specified
8 reception sensitivity*. The level of each one of two interfering signals shall be the one
9 yielding a bit error rate of 1×10^{-6} on the desired signal. The interfering signals shall be
10 tuned on the first and second adjacent channel.

11 (* Refer to Section 3.2.2.1 for the specified reception sensitivity)

12

13 (2) Specification

14 Mobile stations:

15 The non-modulated interfering signal on the first adjacent channel shall be -55dBm.

16 The modulated interfering signal on the second adjacent channel shall be -55dBm.

17

18 Base station:

19 The non-modulated interfering signal on the first adjacent channel shall be -45dBm.

20 The modulated interfering signal on the second adjacent channel shall be -45dBm.

21

22 3.2.2.5 Conducted Spurious (ORE, Article 24)

23

24 Less than 1GHz: 4nW or less

25 1GHz or more: 20nW or less

26

27 3.2.3 Transmitter requirement for FWA equipment

28 3.2.3.1 Frequency tolerance (ORE, Article 5, Table 1)

29 Land mobile station: Within 2×10^{-6}

30 Base station: Within 2×10^{-6}

31

32 3.2.3.2 Occupied band width (ORE, Article 6, Table 2)

33 5 MHz system: 4.9 MHz or less

34 10 MHz system: 9.9 MHz or less

35

1 3.2.3.3 Output power (ORE, Article 49.28)

2

3 Land mobile station

4 Model-1: 200mW or less

5

6 Model-2:

7 Antenna gain

8 20dBi or less: 200mW or less

9 More than 20dBi and 23dBi or less: 100mW or less

10 More than 23dBi and 25dBi or less: 63mW or less

11

12 Model-3 :

13 Antenna gain

14 23dBi or less: 200mW or less

15 More than 23dBi and 25dBi or less: 126mW or less

16

17

18 Base station

19 Antenna gain

20 17dBi or less: 20W or less

21

22 However that only for Model-3, output power is specified as follows.

23

24 More than 17dBi and 20dBi or less: 10W or less

25 More than 20dBi and 23dBi or less: 5W or less

26 More than 23dBi and 25dBi or less: 3.2W or less

27

28 3.2.3.4 Output power tolerance (ORE, Article 14)

29 Land mobile station: ±50%

30 Base station: ±50%

31

32 3.2.3.5 Adjacent channel leakage power (NT No.651, 2007)

33 (1) Mobile station

34 (i) 5MHz system

35 Channel space: 5MHz

1	Occupied bandwidth:	4.8MHz
2	Permissible adjacent channel leakage power:	2dBm or less
3	(ii) 10MHz system	
4	Channel space:	10MHz
5	Occupied bandwidth:	9.5MHz
6	Permissible adjacent channel leakage power:	0dBm or less

7		
8	(2) Base station	
9	(i) 5MHz system	
10	Channel space:	5MHz
11	Occupied bandwidth:	4.8MHz
12	Permissible adjacent channel leakage power:	7dBm or less
13	(ii) 10MHz system	
14	Channel space:	10MHz
15	Occupied bandwidth:	9.5MHz
16	Permissible adjacent channel leakage power:	3dBm or less

3.2.3.6 Spectrum mask (NT No.651,2007)

(1) Mobile station

(i) 5MHz system

21	<u>offset frequency : Δf</u>	<u>Permissible level</u>
22	7.5MHz or more and less than 8MHz,	less than $-20-2.28x(\Delta f-7.5)$ dBm/MHz
23	8MHz or more and less than 17.5MHz,	less than $-21-1.68x(\Delta f-8)$ dBm/MHz
24	17.5MHz or more and less than 22.5MHz,	less than -37dBm/MHz

(ii) 10MHz system

27	<u>offset frequency : Δf</u>	<u>Permissible level</u>
28	15MHz or more and less than 20MHz,	less than $-21-32/19x(\Delta f-10.5)$ dBm/MHz
29	20MHz or more and less than 25MHz,	less than -37dBm/MHz

(2) Base station

(i) 5MHz system

33	<u>offset frequency : Δf</u>	<u>Permissible level</u>
34	7.5MHz or more and less than 12.25MHz,	less than $-15-1.4x(\Delta f-7.5)$ dBm/MHz
35	12.25MHz or more and less than 22.5MHz,	less than -22dBm/MHz

1		
2	(ii) 10MHz system	
3	<u>offset frequency : Δf</u>	<u>Permissible level</u>
4	15MHz or more and less than 25MHz,	less than -22dBm/MHz
5		
6	3.2.3.7 Spurious emission (NT No.651, 2007)	
7	(1) Mobile terminal	
8	Frequency band	Permissible Level
9	9kHz or more and less than 150kHz,	less than -13dBm/kHz
10	150kHz or more and less than 30MHz,	less than -13dBm/10kHz
11	30MHz or more and less than 1000MHz,	less than -13dBm/100kHz
12	1000MHz or more and less than 2505MHz,	less than -13dBm/MHz
13	2505MHz or more and less than 2535MHz,	
14	For model-1	less than -70dBm/MHz
15	For model-2	less than -68dBm/MHz
16	For model-3	less than -61dBm/MHz
17	2535MHz or more and less than 2630MHz,	less than -18dBm/MHz
18	2630MHz or more and less than 2630.5MHz,	less than $-13-8/3.5 \times (f-2627)$ dBm/MHz
19	2630.5MHz or more and less than 2640MHz,	less than $-21-16/9.5 \times (f-2630.5)$ dBm/MHz
20	2640MHz or more and less than 2655MHz,	less than -37dBm/MHz
21	2655MHz or more,	less than -13dBm/MHz
22		
23	Permissible level for 2535MHz or more and less than 2630MHz should be applied to the	
24	frequency range where a frequency offset from the center frequency of a carrier is equal	
25	to or more than 2.5 times of the system frequency bandwidth.	
26		
27	(2) Base station	
28	Frequency band	Permissible Level
29	9kHz or more and less than 150kHz,	less than -13dBm/kHz
30	150kHz or more and less than 30MHz,	less than -13dBm/10kHz
31	30MHz or more and less than 1000MHz,	less than -13dBm/100kHz
32	1000MHz or more and less than 2505MHz,	less than -13dBm/MHz
33	2505MHz or more and less than 2535MHz,	less than -42dBm/MHz
34	2535MHz or more and less than 2630MHz,	less than -13dBm/MHz
35	2630MHz or more and less than 2634.75MHz,	less than $-15-7/5 \times (f-2629.75)$ dBm/MHz

<u>Spectrum band</u>	<u>Permissible level</u>
1000MHz or less:	-54dBm/MHz
More than 1000MHz and less than 2505MHz:	-47dBm/MHz
2505MHz or more and 2535MHz or less:	
Model-1	-62dBm/MHz
Model-2	-50dBm/MHz
Model-3	-47dBm/MHz

8

9 3.2.4 Receiver requirement for FWA equipment

10 3.2.4.1 Reception sensitivity

11 (1) Definition

12 The reception sensitivity shall be defined by the minimum receiver input level (dBm)
 13 which yields a bit error rate (BER) of 1×10^{-6} for QPSK under AWGN channel.

14 This is the definition for the specified reception sensitivity as well.

15

16 (2) Specification

17 5MHz bandwidth system

18 Mobile station: -91.3dBm or less

19 Base station: -91.3dBm or less

20

21 10MHz bandwidth system

22 Mobile station: -88.3dBm or less

23 Base station: -88.3dBm or less

24

25 3.2.4.2 Conducted Spurious (ORE, Article 24)

26 During reception mode, output power level at the antenna port shall not greater than
 27 following level.

28

29 Mobile station

<u>Spectrum band</u>	<u>Permissible level</u>
9kHz or more and less than 150kHz	-54dBm/kHz
150kHz or more and less than 30MHz	-54dBm/10kHz
30MHz or more and less than 1000MHz	-54dBm/100kHz
1000MHz or more and less than 2505MHz	-47dBm/MHz

34

1	2505MHz or more and 2535MHz or less;	
2	Model-1	-70dBm/MHz
3	Model-2	-68dBm/MHz
4	Model-3	-61dBm/MHz
5	More than 2535MHz	-47dBm/MHz
6		
7	Base station	
8	(i) Antenna gain is 17dBi or less	
9	<u>Spectrum band</u>	<u>Permissible level</u>
10	1GHz or less	4nW
11	More than 1GHz	20nW
12		
13	(ii) Antenna gain is more than 17dBi	
14	<u>Spectrum band</u>	<u>Permissible level</u>
15	9kHz or more and less than 150kHz	-54dBm/kHz
16	150kHz or more and less than 30MHz	-54dBm/10kHz
17	30MHz or more and less than 1000MHz	-54dBm/100kHz
18	1000MHz or more and less than 2505MHz	-47dBm/MHz
19	2505MHz or more and 2535MHz or less	-61dBm/MHz
20	More than 2535MHz	-47dBm/MHz

21

22 3.3 Low Power Repeater

23

24 This section applies only to the Mobile WiMAX repeaters, which complies with the
 25 requirements for the blanket license in Japan. The Mobile WiMAX repeaters are utilized to
 26 improve the radio access environments.

27 Unless otherwise stated, all requirements in this standard apply to both the uplink and
 28 downlink directions.

29

30 3.3.1 General Condition

31

32 (1) Frequency and channel spacing

33 The operating frequency bands shall be 2.5GHz bands assigned for the BWA system
 34 excluding the 20MHz system and the FWA system. The channel spacing shall be
 35 5MHz or 10MHz.

1 (2) Type of Repeating

2 The repeater shall be of Non-regenerative and Generative repeating type.

3
4 **Table 3-2 Type of Repeating**

Type of Repeating	Non-regenerative repeating		Generative repeating	
Relay frequency	Same frequency	Different frequency	Same frequency	Different frequency
Number of channels	3 channels (max)		3 channels (max)	
Configuration	Integrated or separated type		Integrated or separated type	

5
6 (3) Communications system

7 Time Division Duplex (TDD) system

8 (4) Multiplexing system

9 a. Toward Base station (upstream link)

10 Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access (OFDMA) system

11 b. Toward Mobile station (downstream link)

12 Composite system using an Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing
13 (OFDM) system and a Time Division Multiplexing (TDM) system

14 (5) Modulation system (ORE, Article 49.28)

15 a. Toward Base station (upstream link)

16 QPSK, 16QAM or 64QAM

17 b. Toward Mobile station (downstream link)

18 BPSK, QPSK, 16QAM or 64QAM

19 (6) Transmission synchronization

20 a. Transmission burst repetition period

21 $5 \text{ ms} \pm 10\mu\text{s}$ or less22 b. The transmission burst lengths for Mobile stations and Base stations in Table
23 3-3 (NT No.651,2007)

24

1 **Table 3-3 Maximum Permissible Transmission Burst Length**

Maximum permissible transmission burst length [ms]	
Toward Mobile station	Toward Base station
3.65	1.35
3.55	1.45
3.45	1.55
3.35	1.65
3.25	1.75
3.15	1.85
3.05	1.95
2.95	2.05
2.85	2.15
2.75	2.25

2

3 3.3.1.1 System condition

4 (1) Maximum number of repeaters (in case of Non-regenerative repeating type)

5 Maximum number of repeaters per Base station shall be 100.

6 (2) Compliance with the radio protection guidelines

7 The repeater shall conform to the Regulations for Enforcement of the Radio Law,

8 Article 21.3 and Ordinance Regulating Radio Equipment, Article 14.2.

9

10 3.3.2 Transmitter Requirement for Low Power Repeater

11 3.3.2.1 Frequency tolerance (ORE, Article 5, Table1)

12 Downstream link (Toward Mobile station): Within 2×10^{-6}

13 Upstream link (Toward Base station): Within 2×10^{-6}

14

15 3.3.2.2 Occupied band width (ORE, Article 6, Table 2)

16 5 MHz system: 4.9 MHz or less

17 10 MHz system: 9.9 MHz or less

18

19 3.3.2.3 Output power (ORE, Article 49.28)

20 (1) Non-regenerative repeating

21 Downstream link (Toward Mobile station): 200mW or less*

22 Upstream link (Toward Base station): 200mW or less*

1 *Total power is the aggregate of the output power of the downstream and upstream
2 links. And the maximum number of the transmission channel is 3,when operated
3 simultaneously.

4 (2) Regenerative repeating

5 Downstream link (Toward Mobile station): Less than 200mW*

6 Upstream link (Toward Base station): Less than 200mW*

7 *Total power is the aggregate of the output power of the downstream and upstream
8 links. And the maximum number of transmission channel is 3, when operated
9 simultaneously.

10
11 3.3.2.4 Output power tolerance (ORE, Article 14)

12 Downstream link (Toward Mobile station): ±50%

13 Upstream link (Toward Base station): ±50%

14
15 3.3.2.5 Adjacent channel leakage power (NT No.651, 2007)

16 (1) Downstream link (Toward Mobile station)

17 (i) 5MHz system

18 Channel space: 5MHz

19 Occupied bandwidth : 4.8MHz

20 Permissible adjacent channel leakage power: 2dBm or less

21 (ii) 10MHz system

22 Channel space: 10MHz

23 Occupied bandwidth : 9.5MHz

24 Permissible adjacent channel leakage power: 0dBm or less

25 (2) Upstream link (Toward Base station)

26 (i) 5MHz system

27 Channel space: 5MHz

28 Occupied bandwidth : 4.8MHz

29 Permissible adjacent channel leakage power: 2dBm or less

30 (ii) 10MHz system

31 Channel space: 10MHz

32 Occupied bandwidth : 9.5MHz

33 Permissible adjacent channel leakage power: 0dBm or less

34

1 3.3.2.6 Spectrum mask (NT No.651, 2007)

2 (1) Downstream link (Toward Mobile station)

3 (i) 5MHz system

4	<u>offset frequency : Δf</u>	<u>Permissible level</u>
5	7.5MHz or more and less than 8MHz,	-20-2.28x(Δf -7.5) dBm/MHz or less
6	8MHz or more and less than 17.5MHz,	-21-1.68x(Δf -8) dBm/MHz or less
7	17.5MHz or more and less than 22.5MHz,	-37 dBm/MHz or less

8

9 (ii) 10MHz system

10	<u>offset frequency : Δf</u>	<u>Permissible level</u>
11	15MHz or more and less than 20MHz,	-21-32/19x(Δf -10.5) dBm/MHz or less
12	20MHz or more and less than 25MHz,	-37 dBm/MHz or less

13

14 (2) Upstream link (Toward Base station)

15 (i) 5MHz system

16	<u>offset frequency : Δf</u>	<u>Permissible level</u>
17	7.5MHz or more and less than 8MHz,	-20-2.28x(Δf -7.5) dBm/MHz or less
18	8MHz or more and less than 17.5MHz,	-21-1.68x(Δf -8) dBm/MHz or less
19	17.5MHz or more and less than 22.5MHz,	-37 dBm/MHz or less

20

21 (ii) 10MHz system

22	<u>offset frequency : Δf</u>	<u>Permissible level</u>
23	15MHz or more and less than 20MHz,	-21-32/19x(Δf -10.5) dBm/MHz or less
24	20MHz or more and less than 25MHz,	-37 dBm/MHz or less

25

26 3.3.2.7 Spurious emission (NT No.651, 2007)

27 (1) Downstream link (Toward Mobile station)

28	Frequency band	Permissible Level
29	9kHz or more and less than 150kHz,	-13dBm/kHz or less
30	150kHz or more and less than 30MHz,	-13dBm/10kHz or less
31	30MHz or more and less than 1000MHz,	-13dBm/100kHz or less
32	1000MHz or more and less than 2505MHz,	-13dBm/MHz or less
33	2505MHz or more and less than 2530MHz,	-37dBm/MHz or less
34	2530MHz or more and less than 2535MHz,	1.7f-4338 dBm/MHz or less
35	2535MHz or more and less than 2630MHz,	-18dBm/MHz or less *

1	2630MHz or more and less than 2630.5MHz,	-13-8/3.5x(f-2627) dBm/MHz or less
2	2630.5MHz or more and less than 2640MHz,	-21-16/9.5x(f-2630.5) dBm/MHz or less
3	2640MHz or more and less than 2655MHz,	-37 dBm/MHz or less
4	2655MHz or more,	-13 dBm/MHz or less

5

6 *Permissible level for 2535MHz or above and below 2630MHz should be applied to the
7 frequency range where the frequency offset from the center frequency of a carrier is equal to
8 or larger than 2.5 times of the system frequency bandwidth

9

10 (2) Upstream link (Toward Base station)

11	Frequency band	Permissible Level
12	9kHz or more and less than 150kHz,	-13dBm/kHz or less
13	150kHz or more and less than 30MHz,	-13dBm/10kHz or less
14	30MHz or more and less than 1000MHz,	-13dBm/100kHz or less
15	1000MHz or more and less than 2505MHz,	-13dBm/MHz or less
16	2505MHz or more and less than 2530MHz,	-37dBm/MHz or less
17	2530MHz or more and less than 2535MHz,	1.7f-4338 dBm/MHz or less
18	2535MHz or more and less than 2630MHz,	-18dBm/MHz or less *
19	2630MHz or more and less than 2630.5MHz,	-13-8/3.5x(f-2627) dBm/MHz or less
20	2630.5MHz or more and less than 2640MHz,	-21-16/9.5x(f-2630.5) dBm/MHz or less
21	2640MHz or more and less than 2655MHz,	-37 dBm/MHz or less
22	2655MHz or more,	-13 dBm/MHz or less

23

24 *Permissible level for 2535MHz or above and below 2630MHz should be applied to the
25 frequency range where the frequency offset from the center frequency of a carrier is equal to
26 or more than 2.5 times of the system frequency bandwidth

27

28 3.3.2.8 Standby output power (ORE,Article 49.28)

29	Downstream link (Toward Mobile station):	-30dBm or less
30	Upstream link (Toward Base station):	-30dBm or less

31

32 3.3.2.9 Antenna gain (ORE,Article 49.28)

33	Downstream link (Toward Mobile station):	2dBi or less
34	Upstream link (Toward Base station):	2dBi or less

35

1 3.3.2.10 Cabinet radiation

2 Cabinet radiation in EIRP shall be 4nW/MHz or less or the value obtained by
 3 adding 0dBi to the permissible spurious emission* in the spurious region measured
 4 at the antenna input terminal.

5 (* Refer to subclause 3.3.2.7 for the spurious emission.)

7 3.3.2.11 Out of band gain (ORE Article 49.28)

8 In case of Non-regenerative repeating, out of band gain refers to the gain of the
 9 repeater outside the pass band. The gain outside the pass band shall not exceed the
 10 maximum level specified in the Table 3-4.

12 **Table 3-4 Out of band gain limits**

Frequency Offset from the Edge Frequency, f_{offset}	Maximum Gain
5MHz	35dB
10MHz	20dB
40MHz	0dB

13

14 3.3.2.12 Intermodulation (NT No.651, 2007)

15 (1) 5 MHz System

16 Intermodulation emission generated by mixing the desirable emission within the regulated
 17 power limit and the disturbing waves at the ± 5 MHz offset and at the ± 10 MHz offset from the
 18 desired emission with powers of 30dB less than that of the desirable emission should be less
 19 than the permissible level of the spurious emission and adjacent channel leakage power.

20

21 (2) 10 MHz system

22 Intermodulation emission generated by mixing the desirable emission within the regulated
 23 power limit and the disturbing waves at the ± 10 MHz offset and at the ± 20 MHz offset from
 24 the desired emission with powers of 30dB less than that of the desirable emission should be
 25 less than the permissible level of the spurious emission and adjacent channel leakage power.

26

27 3.3.3 Receiver Requirement for Low Power Repeaters

28 3.3.3.1 Reception sensitivity (in case of Regenerative repeating type)

29 The reception sensitivity shall be defined by the minimum receiver input level (dBm)
 30 which yields the bit error rate (BER) of 1×10^{-6} for QPSK under AWGN channel.

1 This is the definition for the specified reception sensitivity as well.

2
3 (1) Downstream link (Toward Mobile station)

4 5MHz system: -91.3dBm or less

5 10MHz system: -88.3dBm or less

6 (2) Upstream link (Toward Base station)

7 5MHz system: -91.3dBm or less

8 10MHz system: -88.3dBm or less

9
10 3.3.3.2 Spurious response rejection ratio

11 The spurious response rejection ratio shall be defined as the level ratio of the
12 interfering signal to the desired signal, specified by the following statement:

13 The level of the desired signal shall be set to +3 dB higher than the level of the specified
14 reception sensitivity*. The level of the interfering signal shall be the one yielding the
15 bit error rate of 1×10^{-6} on the desired signal for QPSK. The interfering signal shall not
16 be modulated.

17 (* Refer to subclause 2.3.2.1 for the specified reception sensitivity.)

18
19 (1) Downstream link (Toward Mobile station)

20 The spurious response rejection ratio shall be 11dB or more.

21 (2) Upstream link (Toward Base station)

22 The spurious response rejection ratio shall be 11dB or more.

23
24 3.3.3.3 Adjacent signal selectivity

25 The adjacent signal selectivity shall be defined as the level ratio of the interfering
26 signal to the desired signal, specified by the following statement:

27 The level of the desired signal shall be set to +3 dB higher than the level of the specified
28 reception sensitivity*. The level of the interfering signal shall be the one yielding the
29 bit error rate of 1×10^{-6} on the desired signal for 16QAM . The interfering signal shall
30 be 16QAM and tuned on the first adjacent channel.

31 (* Refer to Section 2.3.2.1 for the specified reception sensitivity)

32
33 (1) Downstream link (Toward Mobile station)

34 The adjacent signal selectivity shall be 11dB or more.

1 (2) Upstream link (Toward Base station)

2 The adjacent signal selectivity shall be 11dB or more.

3
4 3.3.3.4 Intermodulation performance

5 The intermodulation performance shall be defined as the level of the interfering signal,
6 specified by the following statement:

7 The level of the desired signal shall be set to +3 dB higher than the level of the specified
8 reception sensitivity*. The respective level of the two interfering signals shall be the
9 one yielding the bit error rate of 1×10^{-6} on the desired signal. The interfering signals
10 shall be tuned on the first and second adjacent channel.

11 (* Refer to Section 3.3.3.1 for the specified reception sensitivity)

12
13 (1) Downstream link (Toward Mobile station)

14 The non-modulated interfering signal on the first adjacent channel shall be
15 -55dBm.

16 The modulated interfering signal on the second adjacent channel shall be -55dBm.

17 (2) Upstream link (Toward Base station)

18 The non-modulated interfering signal on the first adjacent channel shall be
19 -55dBm.

20 The modulated interfering signal on the second adjacent channel shall be -55dBm.

21
22 3.3.3.5 Conducted Spurious (ORE, Article 24)

23 Less than 1GHz: 4nW or less

24 1GHz or more: 20nW or less

25
26 3.3.3.6 Requirements for Blanket License Application

27 The repeater shall be equipped with operation interruption function which is to
28 stop repeating except the data signal is received from the Base stations or the
29 Mobile stations of the BWA operator.

30
31 3.3.3.7 Requirements for Interference Avoidance to Other Radio Stations

32 The repeater shall be equipped with the runaway oscillation avoidance function
33 which is to stop repeating in case the repeater emits distorted radio wave due to
34 runaway oscillation.

Chapter 4 System Profile

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The system profile of the 2.5 GHz Mobile WiMAX is defined in “WiMAX Forum™ Mobile System Profile” provided by WiMAX Forum as shown in Attachment 3 which is linked to the following electrical document.

4.1 Release 1.0

Attachment 3-1 wimax_forum_mobile_system_profile_release_1.0_v1.40.pdf

4.2 Release 1.5

Attachment 3-2-1 WiMAX Forum™ Mobile System Profile Release 1.5 Common Part.pdf

Attachment 3-2-2 WiMAX Forum™ Mobile System Profile Release 1.5 TDD Part.pdf

Chapter 5 Network Architecture

The End-to-End Network Systems Architecture of the 2.5 GHz Mobile WiMAX is defined in “WiMAX forum network architecture Stage 2-3” provided by WiMAX Forum as shown in Attachment 4 which is linked to the following electrical documents.

5.1 Release 1.0

Attachment 4-1-1 End-to-End Network Systems Architecture Stage 2 R1.1.0-Stage-2-Abbreviations.pdf

Attachment 4-1-2 End-to-End Network Systems Architecture Stage 2 R1.1.0-Stage-2-Part 0.pdf

Attachment 4-1-3 End-to-End Network Systems Architecture Stage 2 R1.1.0-Stage-2-Part 1.pdf

Attachment 4-1-4 End-to-End Network Systems Architecture Stage 2 R1.1.0-Stage-2-Part 2.pdf

Attachment 4-1-5 End-to-End Network Systems Architecture Stage 2 R1.1.0-Stage-2-Part 3.pdf

Attachment 4-1-6 End-to-End Network Systems Architecture Stage 2 R1.1.0-Stage-2-WiMAX Interworking with DSL.pdf

Attachment 4-1-7 End-to-End Network Systems Architecture Stage 2 R1.1.0-Stage-2-3GPP - WiMAX Interworking.pdf

Attachment 4-1-8 End-to-End Network Systems Architecture Stage 2 R1.1.0-Stage-2-3GPP2 - WiMAX Interworking.pdf

Attachment 4-1-9 End-to-End Network Systems Architecture Stage 2 R1.1.0-Stage-3.pdf

Attachment 4-1-10 End-to-End Network Systems Architecture Stage 2

1 [R1.1.0-Stage-3-Annex- 3GPP-Interworking.pdf](#)

2
3 [Attachment 4-1-11 End-to-End Network Systems Architecture Stage 2](#)

4 [R1.1.0-Stage-3-Annex- 3GPP2-Interworking.pdf](#)

5
6 [Attachment 4-1-12 End-to-End Network Systems Architecture Stage 2](#)

7 [R1.1.0-Stage-3-Annex- Prepaid-Accounting.pdf](#)

8
9 [Attachment 4-1-13 End-to-End Network Systems Architecture Stage 2](#)

10 [R1.1.0-Stage-3-Annex- R6-R8-ASN-Anchored-Mobility-Scenarios.pdf](#)

11
12 5.2 Release 1.5

13
14 [Attachment 4-2-1 WiMAX Forum® Network Architecture Detailed Protocols and](#)
15 [Procedures Base Specification WMF-T33-001-R015v01.pdf](#)

16
17 [Attachment 4-2-2 WiMAX Forum® Network Architecture Detailed Protocols and](#)
18 [Procedures \[Informative Annex: Hooks and Principles for Evolution\]](#)
19 [WMF-T33-004-R015v01.pdf](#)

20
21 [Attachment 4-2-3 WiMAX Forum® Network Architecture Architecture, detailed](#)
22 [Protocols and Procedures IP Multimedia Subsystem \(IMS\)](#)
23 [Interworking WMF-T33-101-R015v01.pdf](#)

24
25 [Attachment 4-2-4 WiMAX Forum® Network Architecture Architecture, detailed](#)
26 [Protocols and Procedures Emergency Services Support](#)
27 [WMF-T33-102-R015v02.pdf](#)

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29 [Attachment 4-2-5 WiMAX Forum® Network Architecture Architecture, detailed](#)
30 [Protocols and Procedures WiMAX Over-The-Air General Provisioning](#)
31 [System Specification WMF-T33-103-R015v02.pdf](#)

32
33 [Attachment 4-2-6 WiMAX Forum® Network Architecture Architecture, detailed](#)
34 [Protocols and Procedures WiMAX Over-The-Air Provisioning &](#)
35 [Activation Protocol based on OMA DM Specifications](#)

- 1 [WMF-T33-104-R015v02.pdf](#)
- 2
- 3 [Attachment 4-2-7 WiMAX Forum® Network Architecture Architecture, detailed](#)
4 [Protocols and Procedures Over-The-Air Provisioning & Activation](#)
5 [Protocol based on TR-069 Specification WMF-T33-105-R015v01.pdf](#)
6
- 7 [Attachment 4-2-8 WiMAX Forum® Network Architecture Architecture, detailed](#)
8 [Protocols and Procedures WIMAX Lawful Intercept - NORTH](#)
9 [AMERICAN REGION WMF-T33-107-R015v01.pdf](#)
10
- 11 [Attachment 4-2-9 WiMAX Forum® Network Architecture Architecture, detailed](#)
12 [Protocols and Procedures Robust Header Compression \(RoHC\)](#)
13 [Support WMF-T33-108-R015v01.pdf](#)
14
- 15 [Attachment 4-2-10 WiMAX Forum® Network Architecture Architecture, detailed](#)
16 [Protocols and Procedures Policy and Charging Control](#)
17 [WMF-T33-109-R015v01.pdf](#)
18
- 19 [Attachment 4-2-11 WiMAX Forum® Network Architecture Protocols and Procedures for](#)
20 [Location Based Services WMF-T33-110-R015v01.pdf](#)
21
- 22 [Attachment 4-2-12 WiMAX Forum® Network Architecture System Requirements,](#)
23 [Network Protocols and Architecture for Multi-cast Broad-cast](#)
24 [Services \(MCBCS Subteams Common Sections\)](#)
25 [WMF-T33-111-R015v01.pdf](#)
26
- 27 [Attachment 4-2-13 WiMAX Forum® Network Architecture System Requirements,](#)
28 [Network Protocols and Architecture for Multi-cast Broad-cast](#)
29 [Services Dynamic Service Flow Based \(MCBCS – DSx\)](#)
30 [WMF-T33-112-R015v01.pdf](#)
31
- 32 [Attachment 4-2-14 WiMAX Forum® Network Architecture System Requirements,](#)
33 [Network Protocols and Architecture for Multi-cast Broad-cast](#)
34 [Services \(MCBCS Application Layer Approach\)](#)
35 [WMF-T33-113-R015v01.pdf](#)

- 1
- 2 Attachment 4-2-15 WiMAX Forum® Network Architecture Architecture, detailed
- 3 Protocols and Procedures WiMAX-SIM Application on UICC
- 4 WMF-T33-114-R015v01.pdf
- 5
- 6 Attachment 4-2-16 WiMAX Forum® Network Architecture Universal Services Interface
- 7 (USI) An Architecture for Internet+ Service Model
- 8 WMF-T33-115-R015v01.pdf
- 9

Chapter 6 Measurement Method

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As for the items stipulated in Ordinance Concerning Technical Regulations Conformity Certification etc. of Specified Radio Equipment Appendix Table No.1 item 1(3), measurement methods are specified by MIC Notification (Note) or a method that surpasses or is equal to the method.

Note: This Notification refers to MIC Notification No.88 “The Testing Method for the Characteristics Examination”(January 26, 2004) as of the date of the revision of this standard version 1.0 (issued in December, 2007). Thereafter, the latest version of Notification would be applied if this Notification or contents of this Notification would be revised.

Attachment 1 List of Essential Industrial Property Rights

(selection of option 1)

特許出願人 PATENT HOLDER	発明の名称 NAME OF PATENT	出願番号等 REGISTRATION NO./ APPLICATION NO. [Applied in Japan]	備考 (出願国名) REMARKS
(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)

Attachment 2 List of Essential Industrial Property Rights

(selection of option 2)

特許出願人 PATENT HOLDER	発明の名称 NAME OF PATENT	出願番号等 REGISTRATION NO./ APPLICATION NO.	備考 (出願国名) REMARKS
NOKIA Corporation *10	A comprehensive confirmation form has been submitted with regard to ARIB STD-T94 Ver.1.0		
NTT DoCoMo Inc. *10	A comprehensive confirmation form has been submitted with regard to ARIB STD-T94 Ver.1.0		
Motorola, Inc. *10	A comprehensive confirmation form has been submitted with regard to ARIB STD-T94 Ver.1.0		
Qualcomm Inc. *10	A comprehensive confirmation form has been submitted with regard to ARIB STD-T94 Ver.1.0		
FUJITSU LIMITED *10	A comprehensive confirmation form has been submitted with regard to ARIB STD-T94 Ver.1.0		
KDDI CORPORATION *10	A comprehensive confirmation form has been submitted with regard to ARIB STD-T94 Ver.1.0		

*10: These patents are applied to the part defined by ARIB STD-T94 Ver. 1.0.

Attachment 2 List of Essential Industrial Property Rights

(selection of option 2)

ARIB STD-T94

特許出願人 PATENT HOLDER	発明の名称 NAME OF PATENT	出願番号等 REGISTRATION NO./ APPLICATION NO.	備考 (出願国名) REMARKS
NEC Corporation *10	(1) 可変変調通信方法 (2) 多方向多重通信システムの送信出力電力制御方法 (3) 直交周波数分割多重変復調回路 (4) 送信電力制御方法、送信電力制御装置、移動局、基地局及び制御局 (5) 移動通信システム及び通信制御方法並びにそれに用いる基地局、移動局 (6) 位置登録方法および位置登録方式	特許第2776094号 特許第2982724号 特許第3786129号 特許第3358565号 特許第3675433号 特許第2748871号	

*10: These patents are applied to the part defined by ARIB STD-T94 Ver. 1.0.

Attachment 2 List of Essential Industrial Property Rights

(selection of option 2)

特許出願人 PATENT HOLDER	発明の名称 NAME OF PATENT	出願番号等 REGISTRATION NO./APPLICATION NO.	備考 (出願国名) REMARKS
NTT DoCoMo Inc. *11	A comprehensive confirmation form has been submitted with regard to ARIB STD-T94 Ver. 1.1		

*11: This patent is applied to the revised part of ARIB STD-T94 Ver.1.1.

Attachment 2 List of Essential Industrial Property Rights

(selection of option 2)

特許出願人 PATENT HOLDER	発明の名称 NAME OF PATENT	出願番号等 REGISTRATION NO./ APPLICATION NO.	備考 (出願国名) REMARKS
Motorola, Inc. *10	パケット構造フィールドを有する通信システム	特表平3-501079	WO, AT, AU, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, KR, LU, NL, NO, SE, US
	電話通信システムにおける加入者の真正証明および保護のための方法	特表平5-503816	WO, AT, AU, BE, CA, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, U, NL, SE
	時間領域パイロット成分を有する通信信号	特表平5-501189	WO, AT, AU, BE, BR, CA, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, KR, LU, NL, SE, US
	電気通信システムにおける加入者の真正証明及び保護のための方法	特表平5-508274	WO, CA, US
	QAM通信システムにおけるピーク対平均電力比の軽減方法	特表平6-504175	WO, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, SE, US
	時間領域パイロット成分を有する通信信号	特表平6-504176	WO, AU, BR, CA, GB, KR
	通信システムにおいてデータ・ストリームの暗号化保護を提供する方法および装置	特表平8-503113	WO, CA, FI, KR, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, US

*10: These patents are applied to the part defined by ARIB STD-T94 Ver. 1.0.

Attachment 2 List of Essential Industrial Property Rights

(selection of option 2)

特許出願人 PATENT HOLDER	発明の名称 NAME OF PATENT	出願番号等 REGISTRATION NO./ APPLICATION NO.	備考 (出願国名) REMARKS
Motorola, Inc. *10	ターボコード構造を使用する適応ハイブリッド ARQ	特表2003-515268	WO, BR, CA, KR, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, US
	マルチチャネル・ストップ・アンド・ウェイト ARQ通信のための方法および装置	特表2003-514486	WO, BR, CA, KR, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, US
	通信システムにおいて別個の順方向専用チャネ ル及び共用制御チャネルを与える装置及び方法	特表2003-531534	WO, AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW

*10: These patents are applied to the part defined by ARIB STD-T94 Ver. 1.0.

Attachment 2 List of Essential Industrial Property Rights

(selection of option 2)

特許出願人 PATENT HOLDER	発明の名称 NAME OF PATENT	出願番号等 REGISTRATION NO./ APPLICATION NO.	備考 (出願国名) REMARKS
Motorola, Inc. *10	<p>広帯域の通信システム内で狭帯域の信号を送信 および受信するための方法および装置</p> <p>Multi-mode hybrid ARQ scheme</p>	<p>特表2007-525930</p> <p>WO2006055171A1</p>	<p>WO, AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW</p> <p>WO, AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW</p>

*10: These patents are applied to the part defined by ARIB STD-T94 Ver. 1.0.

Attachment 2 List of Essential Industrial Property Rights

(selection of option 2)

特許出願人 PATENT HOLDER	発明の名称 NAME OF PATENT	出願番号等 REGISTRATION NO./ APPLICATION NO.	備考 (出願国名) REMARKS
NOKIA CORPORATION *10	多重アクセス通信システム及び多重アクセス通信方法、並びにその通信装置 無線電話システム、及び無線電話ネットワーク内でのデータ送信方法、無線電話器並びに固定局 無線電話TDMASystemにおいてパケットデータを伝送するシステム TDMASystemにおける無線容量の動的割り振り方法 ハンドオーバー方法及びセルラ無線システム 情報の暗号化方法およびデータ通信システム	特許第 3090300 号 特許第 3842805 号 特許第 3880642 号 特許第 3155010 号 特許第 3825049 号 特開 2006-262531	

*10: These patents are applied to the part defined by ARIB STD-T94 Ver. 1.0.

Attachment 2 List of Essential Industrial Property Rights

(selection of option 2)

特許出願人 PATENT HOLDER	発明の名称 NAME OF PATENT	出願番号等 REGISTRATION NO./ APPLICATION NO.	備考 (出願国名) REMARKS
NOKIA CORPORATION *10	<p>アイドルタイムを割り振る方法、移動及びネットワーク</p> <p>データ伝送を暗号処理する方法とその方法を利用するセルラ無線システム</p> <p>無線資源制御方法</p> <p>移動通信システムにおいてある複数プロトコルに従ってある複数層でデータを処理するための方法と装置</p> <p>複数アンテナ送信用の非ゼロ複素重み付けした空間-時間符号</p> <p>移動局の内部タイミングエラーを補償する方法及び回路</p>	<p>特許第 3943253 号</p> <p>特開 2006-271010</p> <p>特許第 3542705 号</p> <p>特許第 3445577 号</p> <p>特表 2005-503045</p> <p>特許第 3923571 号</p>	

*10: These patents are applied to the part defined by ARIB STD-T94 Ver. 1.0.

Attachment 2 List of Essential Industrial Property Rights

(selection of option 2)

特許出願人 (PATENT HOLDER)	発明の名称 (NAME OF PATENT)	出願番号等 (REGISTRATION NO. / APPLICATION NO.)	備考 (出願国名) REMARKS
KDDI株式会社 *10 株式会社KDDI研究所 *10 京セラ株式会社 *10	(1) OFDM信号復調装置 (2) OFDM信号復調用シンボルタイミング検出回路 (3) OFDM受信装置の周波数及び位相誤差補正装置 (4) OFDM信号復調用シンボルタイミング検出方法及び装置	特願平11-159320 特願2000-022459 特願2000-070186 特願2000-246978	

*10: These patents are applied to the part defined by ARIB STD-T94 Ver. 1.0.

Attachment 2 List of Essential Industrial Property Rights

(selection of option 2)

特許出願人 (PATENT HOLDER)	発明の名称 (NAME OF PATENT)	出願番号等 (REGISTRATION NO. / APPLICATION NO.)	備考 (出願国名) REMARKS
KDDI株式会社 *10	(5) 無線パケット通信システム及び基地局 (6) 多ビームセルラ無線基地局、移動機及びスペクトル拡散信号送信方法 (7) 無線基地局 (8) フレーム同期回路 (9) 直交周波数分割多重方式の受信装置及び受信方法 (10) OFDM信号の周波数誤差を補正する受信装置 (11) 伝搬路推定を行うOFDM受信装置	特願2000-368610 特許3731469 米国特許7012910 特願2001-115422 特願2001-190109 特願2002-037926 特許3826810 特願2002-114677 特許3846356 特願2002-135473 特許3885657 特願2002-229887 特許3791473	US

*10: These patents are applied to the part defined by ARIB STD-T94 Ver. 1.0.

Attachment 2 List of Essential Industrial Property Rights

(selection of option 2)

特許出願人 (PATENT HOLDER)	発明の名称 (NAME OF PATENT)	出願番号等 (REGISTRATION NO. / APPLICATION NO.)	備考 (出願国名) REMARKS
KDDI株式会社 *10 小林英雄 *10	(12) 伝送路特性推定装置および伝送路特性推定方法、無線復調装置、コンピュータプログラム	特願2002-373986	
	(13) 伝送路特性推定装置および伝送路特性推定方法、無線復調装置、コンピュータプログラム	特願2003-025910	
	(14) CNR推定装置、CNR推定方法、CNR推定プログラム、適応伝送無線システム、無線装置	特願2003-067938	
KDDI株式会社 *10	(15) 伝送路特性推定装置、コンピュータプログラム 受信装置及び受信方法	特願2003-204611	
	(16) 伝達関数推定装置及び、伝達関数推定方法	特願2006-082414	
	(17) 受信装置、送信装置	特願2006-094340	
	(18) 無線フレーム制御装置、無線通信装置及び無線フレーム制御方法	特願2006-192128	
	(19) 無線フレーム制御装置、無線フレーム制御方法、および無線通信装置	特願2007-93760	

*10: These patents are applied to the part defined by ARIB STD-T94 Ver. 1.0.

Attachment 2 List of Essential Industrial Property Rights

(selection of option 2)

ARIB STD-T94

特許出願人 (PATENT HOLDER)	発明の名称 (NAME OF PATENT)	出願番号等 (REGISTRATION NO. / APPLICATION NO.)	備考 (出願国名) REMARKS
三菱電機株式会社 *10	データ伝送方法、データ受信方法、データ伝送システム、送信機及び受信機	特許第 3,895,745 号	EP(DE,FR,IT,PT,GB), US, CA, AU

*10: This patent is applied to the part defined by ARIB STD-T94 Ver. 1.0.

Attachment 2 List of Essential Industrial Property Rights

(selection of option 2)

特許出願人 PATENT HOLDER	発明の名称 NAME OF PATENT	出願番号等 REGISTRATION NO./ APPLICATION NO.	備考 (出願国名) REMARKS
株式会社 日立コミュニケーションテクノロジー *10	A comprehensive confirmation form has been submitted with regard to ARIB STD-T94 Ver.1.0		

*10: This patent is applied to the part defined by ARIB STD-T94 Ver. 1.0.

Attachment 2 List of Essential Industrial Property Rights

(selection of option 2)

ARIB STD-T94

特許出願人 (PATENT HOLDER)	発明の名称 (NAME OF PATENT)	出願番号等 (REGISTRATION NO. / APPLICATION NO.)	備考 (出願国名) REMARKS
QUALCOMM Incorporated *10	Method and apparatus for measuring channel state information	JP2003-530010	US, AU, BR, CA, EP, HK, ID, IL, IN, JP, KR, MX, NO, WO, RU, SG, TW, UA
	Multiplexing of real time services and non-real time services for OFDM systems	JP2004-503181	US, BR, CN, EP, HK, KR, TW, WO
	Method and apparatus for utilizing channel state information in a wireless communication system	JP2005-502223	US 6,771,706, US 20040165558, BE, BR, CN, DE, EP, ES, FI, FR, GB, HK, IE, IT, JP, KR, LU, NL, SE, TW, WO
	Rate selection for an OFDM system	JP2005-533402	US 7,012,883, US 20060087972, BR, CN, EP, HK, KR, TW, WO
	Diversity Transmission Modes for MIMO OFDM Communication Systems	JP2005-531219	US 7,095,709, US 20060193268, AU, BR, CA, CN, EP, HK, ID, IL, IN, KR, MX, NO, RU, SG, TW, UA, WO
	Random Access for Wireless Multiple-Access Communication Systems	JP2006-504338	US, AU, BR, CA, CN, EP, HK, ID, IL, IN, KR, MX, RU, TW, UA, WO
	Reverse Link Automatic Repeat Request	JP2006504337	US, AU, BR, CA, CN, EP, HK, ID, IL, IN, KR, MX, RU, TW, UA, WO

*10: These patents are applied to the part defined by ARIB STD-T94 Ver. 1.0.

Attachment 2 List of Essential Industrial Property Rights

(selection of option 2)

特許出願人 (PATENT HOLDER)	発明の名称 (NAME OF PATENT)	出願番号等 (REGISTRATION NO. / APPLICATION NO.)	備考 (出願国名) REMARKS
QUALCOMM Incorporated *10	MIMO System with Multiple Spatial Multiplexing Modes	JP2006-504339	US 20040136349, US 12/115,522, US 12/115,523, AU, BR, CA, CN, EP, HK, ID, IL, IN, KR, MX, RU, TW, UA, WO
	Transmit Diversity Processing for a Multi-Antenna Communication System	JP2006-504366	US 7,002,900, US 20060039275, AU, BR, CA, CN, EP, HK, ID, IL, IN, KR, MX, RU, TW, UA, WO
	A method and apparatus of using a single channel to provide acknowledgement and assignment messages	JP2007-520169	US, AU, CN, HK, IN, KR, WO
	Shared signaling channel for a communication system	JP2008-507896	US, CA, CL, CN, EP, HK, IN, KR, MY, TW, WO
	Apparatus and Method for Reducing Message Collision Between Mobile Stations Simultaneously Accessing a Base Station in a CDMA Cellular Communications System	JP3152353	US 5,544,196, US 6,615,050, AT, AU, BE, BR, BG, CA, CH, DE, DK, KP, EP, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HK, HU, IE, IL, IT, KR, MX, NL, WO, CN, PT, RU, ZA, SE, SK

*10: These patents are applied to the part defined by ARIB STD-T94 Ver. 1.0.

Attachment 2 List of Essential Industrial Property Rights

(selection of option 2)

ARIB STD-T94

特許出願人 (PATENT HOLDER)	発明の名称 (NAME OF PATENT)	出願番号等 (REGISTRATION NO. / APPLICATION NO.)	備考 (出願国名) REMARKS
QUALCOMM Incorporated *10	Method and apparatus for performing mobile assisted hard handoff between communications Systems	JP2001-508625	US, AM, AU, AZ, BR, BY, CA, CL, IL, DE, EPC, EP, ES, FI, FR, GB, HK, ID, IE, IN, IT, KG, KR, KZ, MD, MX, NL, NZ, WO, CN, TW, RU, ZA, SE, SG, TJ, TM, UA
	Method and Apparatus for High Rate Packet Data Transmission	JP2001522211	US 7,079,550, US 20060280160, US 20070066320, US 20070019567, US 20070025267, AR, AT, AU, BE, BR, CA, CH, CL, CN, CY, CZ, EP, HK, NZ, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, ID, IE, IL, IN, IT, JP, KR, LU, MY, MC, MX, NL, NO, WO, PL, PT, RO, RU, ZA, SE, SG, UA, VN
	Method and Apparatus for Coordinating Transmission of Short Messages with Hard Handoff Searches in a Wireless Communications System	JP2002-514844	AU, BR, US 20060120490, US 20070153941, CA, DE, EP, FI, FR, GB, HK, IL, IT, JP, KR, MX, NO, WO, CN, TW, SE, SG
	Reservation Multiple Access	JP2002-528017	US, CN, EP, HK, KR, WO

*10: These patents are applied to the part defined by ARIB STD-T94 Ver. 1.0.

Attachment 2 List of Essential Industrial Property Rights

(selection of option 2)

特許出願人 (PATENT HOLDER)	発明の名称 (NAME OF PATENT)	出願番号等 (REGISTRATION NO. / APPLICATION NO.)	備考 (出願国名) REMARKS
Panasonic Corporation *10	直交周波数分割多重信号の伝送方法ならびにその送信装置および受信装置 受信装置、送信装置及び送信方法	特許第3539522号 特許第 3836019 号	

*10: These patents are applied to the part defined by ARIB STD-T94 Ver. 1.0.

Attachment 2 List of Essential Industrial Property Rights

(selection of option 2)

特許出願人 (PATENT HOLDER)	発明の名称 (NAME OF PATENT)	出願番号等 (REGISTRATION NO. / APPLICATION NO.)	備考 (出願国名) REMARKS
株式会社 日立コミュニケーションテクノロジー*10	(1) 無線通信装置 (2) 同期配信方法 (3) 基地局 (4) 無線端末	特開2005-160035 特開2007-019960 特開2007-312435 特開 2007-312436	CN, KR, US CN, EP, US CN, KR, US CN, KR, US

*10: These patents are applied to the part defined by ARIB STD-T94 Ver. 1.0.

Attachment 2 List of Essential Industrial Property Rights

(selection of option 2)

特許出願人 (PATENT HOLDER)	発明の名称 (NAME OF PATENT)	出願番号等 (REGISTRATION NO. / APPLICATION NO.)	備考 (出願国名) REMARKS
Panasonic Corporation *10	(1) 送信装置、受信装置、伝送装置、送信方法、受信方法	特許第 3008651 号 US09/677421 USRE40134 USRE40779	JP US US US
	(2) 送信装置、受信装置、伝送装置、送信方法、受信方法	特許第 3061053 号	JP
	(3) 送信装置、受信装置、伝送装置、送信方法、受信方法	特許第 3061054 号	JP
	(4) 送信装置、受信装置、伝送装置、送信方法、受信方法	特許第 3109522 号 US6256357 US7302007 EP1039682 EP1330090	JP US US EP,IT,AT,BE,CH,DK,ES,GR,IE,PT, SE,FR,DE,GE,NL,LI EP,IT,AT,BE,CH,DK,ES,GR,IE,PT, SE,FR,DE,GE,NL
	(5) 送信装置、受信装置、伝送装置、送信方法、受信方法	特許第 3114727 号	JP

*10: These patents are applied to the part defined by ARIB STD-T94 Ver. 1.0.

Attachment 2 List of Essential Industrial Property Rights

(selection of option 2)

特許出願人 (PATENT HOLDER)	発明の名称 (NAME OF PATENT)	出願番号等 (REGISTRATION NO. / APPLICATION NO.)	備考 (出願国名) REMARKS
Panasonic Corporation *10	(6) 送信装置、受信装置、伝送装置、送信方法、 受信方法	特許第 3154704 号 EP1039675 EP1330089	JP EP,IT,AT,BE,CH,DK,ES,GR,IE,PT, SE,FR,DE,GE,NL,LI EP,IT,AT,BE,CH,DK,ES,GR,IE,PT, SE,FR,DE,GE,NL
	(7) 送信装置、受信装置、伝送装置、送信方法、 受信方法	特許第 3154705 号 EP1049284 EP1330088	JP EP,IT,AT,BE,CH,DK,ES,GR,IE,PT, SE,FR,DE,GE,NL,LI EP,IT,AT,BE,CH,DK,ES,GR,IE,PT, SE
	(8) 送信装置、受信装置、伝送装置、送信方法、 受信方法	特許第 3154706 号 EP1045541 EP01118510.5	JP EP,IT,AT,BE,CH,DK,ES,GR,IE,PT, SE,FR,DE,GE,NL,LI EP
	(9) 送信装置、受信装置、伝送装置、送信方法、 受信方法	特許第 3154707 号 EP1039680	JP EP,IT,AT,BE,CH,DK,ES,GR,IE,PT, SE,FR,DE,GE,NL
	(10) 送信装置、受信装置、伝送装置、送信方法、 受信方法	特許第 3154708 号 US7146092	JP US

*10: These patents are applied to the part defined by ARIB STD-T94 Ver. 1.0.

Attachment 2 List of Essential Industrial Property Rights

(selection of option 2)

特許出願人 (PATENT HOLDER)	発明の名称 (NAME OF PATENT)	出願番号等 (REGISTRATION NO. / APPLICATION NO.)	備考 (出願国名) REMARKS
Panasonic Corporation *10	(11) 送信装置、受信装置、伝送装置、送信方法、受信方法	特許第 3154709 号 US7280806	JP US
	(12) 送信装置、受信装置、伝送装置、送信方法、受信方法	特許第 3231035 号	JP
	(13) 送信装置、受信装置、伝送装置、送信方法、受信方法	特許第 3231036 号 US6728467 EP1035693	JP US EP,IT,AT,BE,CH,DK,ES,GR,IE,PT, SE,FR,DE,GE,NL
		EP1439678	EP,IT,AT,BE,CH,DK,ES,GR,IE,PT, SE,FR,DE,GE,NL
	(14) 送信装置、受信装置、伝送装置、送信方法、受信方法	特許第 3233625 号 US6724976 EP1035695	JP US EP,IT,AT,BE,CH,DK,ES,GR,IE,PT, SE,FR,DE,GE,NL,LI
(15) 送信装置、受信装置、伝送装置、送信方法、受信方法	特許第 3233626 号 EP1257104	JP EP,IT,AT,BE,CH,DK,ES,GR,IE,PT, SE,FR,DE,GE,NL	

*10: These patents are applied to the part defined by ARIB STD-T94 Ver. 1.0.

Attachment 2 List of Essential Industrial Property Rights

(selection of option 2)

ARIB STD-T94

特許出願人 (PATENT HOLDER)	発明の名称 (NAME OF PATENT)	出願番号等 (REGISTRATION NO. / APPLICATION NO.)	備考 (出願国名) REMARKS
Panasonic Corporation *10	(16) 送信装置、受信装置、伝送装置、送信方法、受信方法	特許第 3248807 号	JP
	(17) 送信装置、受信装置、伝送装置、送信方法、受信方法	特許第 3327914 号 US09/740068	JP US
	(18) 送信装置、受信装置、伝送装置、送信方法、受信方法	特許第 3327915 号	JP
	(19) 送信装置、受信装置、伝送装置、送信方法、受信方法	特許第 3327916 号 US10/301737	JP US
	(20) 受信装置、受信方法	特許第 3359327 号	JP
	(21) 送信装置、受信装置、伝送装置、送信方法、受信方法	特許第 3410085 号	JP
	(22) 受信装置、受信方法	特許第 3588460 号	JP
	(23) 受信装置、受信方法	特許第 3643834 号	JP
	(24) 受信装置、受信方法	特許第 3643835 号	JP
(25) 送信装置、受信装置、送信方法、受信方法	特許第 3829141 号	JP	

*10: These patents are applied to the part defined by ARIB STD-T94 Ver. 1.0.

Attachment 2 List of Essential Industrial Property Rights

(selection of option 2)

特許出願人 (PATENT HOLDER)	発明の名称 (NAME OF PATENT)	出願番号等 (REGISTRATION NO. / APPLICATION NO.)	備考 (出願国名) REMARKS
NEC Corporation *10	移動無線通信におけるデータ伝送方式	特許第 2503888 号	JP, US
	移動通信システムのハンドオフ方法及び移動 端末	特許第 3120809 号	JP
	移動通信システムにおける基地局及び交換局	特許第 3214500 号	JP
	移動通信システムの送信電力制御方式	特許第 2823034 号	JP

*10: These patents are applied to the part defined by ARIB STD-T94 Ver. 1.0.

Approved by the 76th Standard Assembly

Attachment 2 List of Essential Industrial Property Rights

(selection of option 2)

特許出願人 PATENT HOLDER	発明の名称 NAME OF PATENT	出願番号等 REGISTRATION NO./ APPLICATION NO.	備考 (出願国名) REMARKS
QUALCOMM Incorporated *20	A comprehensive confirmation form has been submitted with regard to ARIB STD-T94 Ver.2.0		

*20: This patent is applied to the part defined by ARIB STD-T94 Ver. 2.0.

Attachment 2 List of Essential Industrial Property Rights

(selection of option 2)

特許出願人 (PATENT HOLDER)	発明の名称 (NAME OF PATENT)	出願番号等 (REGISTRATION NO. / APPLICATION NO.)	備考 (出願国名) REMARKS
QUALCOMM Incorporated *10	Method and apparatus for adaptive transmission control in a high data rate communication system	JP 2003-531518	BR, CN, EP, FI, FR, DE, HK, IT, KR, NL, ES, SE, TW, GB, US 7,088,701
	Method and apparatus for fast closed-loop rate adaptation in a high rate packet data transmission	JP 2004-515932	AU, BE, BR, CA, CN, EP, FI, FR, DE, HK, IN, ID, IE, IL, IT, JP, KR, MX, NL, NO, RU, SG, ES, SE, TW, UA, GB, US 7,245,594, US 20070064646, US 20070263655
	Method and Apparatus for Multiplexing High-Speed Packet Data Transmission with Voice/Data Transmission	JP 4068455	AU, BR, CA, CN, EP, HK, IN, ID, IL, JP, KR, MX, NO, RU, SG, TW, UA, US 6,775,254, US 20040240401
	Method and apparatus for power control in a wireless communication system	JP 2004-510390	BR, CN, EP, FR, DE, HK, IN, KR, NO, SG, TW, GB, US 6,801,759
	Coding scheme for a wireless communication system	JP 2004-535694	BR, CN, EP, HK, KR, TW, US 6,961,388, US 20050276344
	Power control for a channel with multiple formats in a communication system	JP 4505221	CN, EP, HK, IN, JP, KR, TW, US 6,983,166, US 7,376,438, US 20080233995

*10: These patents are applied to the part defined by ARIB STD-T94 Ver. 1.0.

Attachment 2 List of Essential Industrial Property Rights

(selection of option 2)

特許出願人 (PATENT HOLDER)	発明の名称 (NAME OF PATENT)	出願番号等 (REGISTRATION NO. / APPLICATION NO.)	備考 (出願国名) REMARKS
QUALCOMM Incorporated *10	Method and system for a multicast service initiation in a communication system	JP 2005-533414	BR, CN, EP, HK, JP, KR, TW, US 6,876,636, US 20050169203
	Multiplexing for a Multi-Carrier Cellular Communication System	JP 2008-503935	AU, BR ,CA, CL, CN, EG, EP, HK, IN, ID, IL, JP, KR, MY, MX, NZ, NO, PH, RU, SG, ZA, TW, UA, US 7,724,777, US 20100195360, VN
	On-demand reverse-link pilot transmission	JP 2008-546226	AU, CA, CN, EP, HK, IN, ID, KR, NZ, NO, PH, RU, UA, US 7,706,324, US 20100238896, VN
	Method and apparatus for reliable transmit power and timing control in wireless communication	JP 2009-508371	CN, EP, IN, KR, TW, US 20070054691
	Neighbour cell measurements for cell re-selection	JP 4465491	EP, FI, FR, DE, JP, NL, GB, US 6,377,803
	Diversity transmitter and diversity transmission method	JP 3978426	CA, CN, EP, IN, ID, KR, US 7,158,579, US 7,623,590, US 20100098187
	Transporting QoS Mapping Information in a Packet Radio Network	JP 3625769	AU, BE, CA, CN, EP, FI, FR, DE, IT, MX, ES, CH, GB, US 7,167,447, US 20060126547

*10: These patents are applied to the part defined by ARIB STD-T94 Ver. 1.0.

Attachment 2 List of Essential Industrial Property Rights

(selection of option 2)

特許出願人 (PATENT HOLDER)	発明の名称 (NAME OF PATENT)	出願番号等 (REGISTRATION NO. / APPLICATION NO.)	備考 (出願国名) REMARKS
QUALCOMM Incorporated *10	Measurement reporting in a telecommunication system	JP 4122132	CA, CN, EP, FI, FR, DE, HK, IT, NL, ES, SE, GB, US 7,003,290, US 7,499,701
	A method for controlling connections to a mobile station	JP 3515073	BE, BR, CN, EP, FI, FR, DE, IT, JP, NL, ES, SE, GB, US 6,807,421, US 7,684,361
	Method and apparatus for providing configurable layers and protocols in a communications system	JP 2003-524328	AU, BR, CA, CN, EP, FI, FR, DE, HK, IN, ID, IL, IT, KR, MX, NL, NO, RU, SG, ES, SE, TW, UA, GB, US 6,539,030, US 7,106,779, US 7,158,537
	Pilot signal transmission for an orthogonal frequency division wireless communication system	JP 2008-533928	BR, CA, CL, CN, EP, IN, KR, RU, SG, TW, TH, US 20060209670
	Pilot signal transmission pattern for a multi-user OFDMA system	WO 2010059650	TW, US 20090213950
	A technique for compressing a header field in a data packet	JP 4159287	AU, BE, BR, CA, CN, EP, FI, FR, DE, IN, IE, IT, JP, KR, MX, NL, RU, ES, SE, GB, US 6,680,955

*10: These patents are applied to the part defined by ARIB STD-T94 Ver. 1.0.

Attachment 2 List of Essential Industrial Property Rights

(selection of option 2)

ARIB STD-T94

特許出願人 (PATENT HOLDER)	発明の名称 (NAME OF PATENT)	出願番号等 (REGISTRATION NO. / APPLICATION NO.)	備考 (出願国名) REMARKS
QUALCOMM Incorporated *10	Method and Apparatus for Correction and Limitation of Transmitter Power on the Reverse Link of a Mobile Radio Telephone System Soft Handoff in a CDMA Cellular Telephone System	JP 3452930 JP3014753	AU, BR, CA, CN, EP, FI, FR, DE, HK, IN, ID, IT, KR, MX, RU, ES, SE, GB, US 5,452,473, US 5,590,408, US 5,655,220, VN AT, AU, BE, BR, CA, CH, CN, DE, DK, EP, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HK, IN, IL, IT, KR, LU, MY, MX, NL, NO, TW, SE, SG, ZA

*10: These patents are applied to the part defined by ARIB STD-T94 Ver. 1.0.

Attachment 2 List of Essential Industrial Property Rights

(selection of option 2)

特許出願人 (PATENT HOLDER)	発明の名称 (NAME OF PATENT)	出願番号等 (REGISTRATION NO. / APPLICATION NO.)	備考 (出願国名) REMARKS
QUALCOMM Incorporated *20	A Method of Providing a Gap Indication During a Sticky Assignment	JP 2008-507904	AU, BR, CA, CL, CN, EP, HK, ID, IL, IN, KR, MX, MY, NO, NZ, PH, RU, SG, TH, UA, US 20060034173, VN
	Use of supplemental assignments	JP 2008-533836	AU, BR, CA, CL, CN, EP, HK, ID, IL, IN, KR, MX, NO, NZ, PH, RU, SG, TH, TW, UA, US 20060205414, VN
	Method of ciphering data transmission and cellular radio system employing the method	JP 4555261	AT, AU, BR, CN, DE, EP, ES, FI, FR, GB, IN, IT, KR, NL, US 6,535,979
	Use of supplemental assignments to decrement resources	JP 2008-541578	AU, BR, CA, CN, EP, HK, ID, IL, IN, KR, MX, NO, NZ, PH, RU, SG, SG, UA, VN
	Method and apparatus for performing mobile station assisted hard handoff using off line searching	JP 4152587	CN, DE, EP, FR, GB, HK, KR, TW, US 6,134,440, ZA

*20: These patents are applied to the part defined by ARIB STD-T94 Ver. 2.0.

Attachment 2 List of Essential Industrial Property Rights

(selection of option 2)

特許出願人 PATENT HOLDER	発明の名称 NAME OF PATENT	出願番号等 REGISTRATION NO./ APPLICATION NO.	備考 (出願国名) REMARKS
QUALCOMM Incorporated *22	A comprehensive confirmation form has been submitted with regard to ARIB STD-T94 Ver.2.2		

*22: This patent is applied to the part defined by ARIB STD-T94 Ver. 2.2.

Attachment 2 List of Essential Industrial Property Rights

(selection of option 2)

特許出願人 (PATENT HOLDER)	発明の名称 (NAME OF PATENT)	出願番号等 (REGISTRATION NO. / APPLICATION NO.)	備考 (出願国名) REMARKS
QUALCOMM Incorporated *10	A handover method, and a cellular radio system	JP 3825049	US6,198,928; AU; BE; CH; CN; DE; EP; ES; FR; GB; IT; NL; NO; SE

*10: This patent is applied to the part defined by ARIB STD-T94 Ver. 1.0.

Attachment 2 List of Essential Industrial Property Rights

(selection of option 2)

特許出願人 (PATENT HOLDER)	発明の名称 (NAME OF PATENT)	出願番号等 (REGISTRATION NO. / APPLICATION NO.)	備考 (出願国名) REMARKS
QUALCOMM Incorporated *20	Method and apparatus for low-overhead packet data transmission and control of reception mode	JP2010-501148	US20080056229; AU; BE; BG; BR; CA; CN; CZ; DE; EP; ES; FI; FR; GB; HK; HU; ID; IE; IL; IN; IT; KR; MX; MY; NL; NO; NZ; PH; PL; RO; RU; SE; SG; TW; UA; VN

*20: This patent is applied to the part defined by ARIB STD-T94 Ver. 2.0.

Attachment 2 List of Essential Industrial Property Rights
[Ver. 1.0]

(selection of option 2)

特許出願人 (PATENT HOLDER)	発明の名称 (NAME OF PATENT)	出願番号等 (REGISTRATION NO. / APPLICATION NO.)	備考 (出願国名) REMARKS
QUALCOMM Incorporated	A method and an apparatus for a quick retransmission of signals in a communication system	JP2003-533078	AU, BE, BR, CA, CN, DE, EP, ES, FI, FR, GB, HK, ID, IE, IL, IN, IT, KR, MX, NL, NO, RU, SE; SG, TW, UA, US6694469, US7127654, US7613978, US20100046497
	Method and apparatus for link quality feedback in a wireless communication system	JP2004-531114	AU, BR, CA, CN, DE, EP, ES, FI, FR, GB, HK, ID, IE, IL, IN, IT, KR, MX, NL, NO; RU, SG, TW, UA, US6985453
	Multiplexing and transmission of multiple data streams in a wireless multi-carrier communication system	JP2007-525102	AU, BR, CL, CN, EP, HK, IL, IN, KR, MX, PH, RU, SG, TH, TW, VN, US7221680, US20080291860

Reference (Not applied in Japan)

特許出願人 PATENT HOLDER	発明の名称 NAME OF PATENT	出願番号等 REGISTRATION NO./ APPLICATION NO.	備考 (出願国名) REMARKS
Motorola, Inc. *10	Multiple user communication system, device and method with overlapping uplink carrier spectra	US5828660A	
	Synchronous coherent orthogonal frequency division multiplexing system, method, software and device	US5867478A	
	Multicarrier reverse link timing synchronization system, device and method	US5802044A	
	Communication system having a packet structure field	US4860003A	
	Method and apparatus for providing cryptographic protection of a data stream in a communication system	US5319712A	
	Wideband signal synchronization	US5272724A	
	Communication signal having a time domain pilot component	US5519730A	
	Dynamic control of a data channel in a TDM wireless communication system	US5598417A	
	Method for authentication and protection of subscribers in telecommunications systems	US5572193A	
	Communication unit and method for performing neighbor site measurements in a communication system	US6249678B1	
	Variable rate spread spectrum communication method and apparatus	US6275488B1	
	Apparatus and method for providing separate forward dedicated and shared control channels in a communications system	US6934275B1	
	Multi-mode hybrid ARQ scheme	US7096401B2	
	Adaptive hybrid ARQ using turbo code structure	US6308294B1	
	Method and apparatus for transmission and reception of narrowband signals within a wideband communication system	US7047006B2	
Multi channel stop and wait ARQ communication method and apparatus	US7065068B2		

*10: These patents are applied to the part defined by ARIB STD-T94 Ver. 1.0.

Reference (Not applied in Japan)

特許出願人 (PATENT HOLDER)	発明の名称 (NAME OF PATENT)	出願番号等 (REGISTRATION NO. / APPLICATION NO.)	備考 (出願国名) REMARKS
QUALCOMM Incorporated *10	Mobile Station Assisted Soft Handoff in a CDMA Cellular Communications System	US5,640,414	US 5,267,261
	Method and Apparatus for Utilizing Channel State Information in a Wireless Communication System	US 7,006,848	
	Remote Transmitter Power Control in a Contention Based Multiple Access System	US 5,604,730	

*10: These patents are applied to the part defined by ARIB STD-T94 Ver. 1.0.

Reference (Not applied in Japan)

特許出願人 (PATENT HOLDER)	発明の名称 (NAME OF PATENT)	出願番号等 (REGISTRATION NO. / APPLICATION NO.)	備考 (出願国名) REMARKS
Panasonic Corporation *10	(26) Method of transmitting orthogonal frequency division multiplex signal, and transmitter and receiver employed therefor (27) Transmitting apparatus, receiving apparatus, transmission method, and reception method	US5682376 EP95119990 US7328389	US EP US

*10: These patents are applied to the part defined by ARIB STD-T94 Ver. 1.0.

Reference (Not applied in Japan)

特許出願人 (PATENT HOLDER)	発明の名称 (NAME OF PATENT)	出願番号等 (REGISTRATION NO. / APPLICATION NO.)	備考 (出願国名) REMARKS
QUALCOMM Incorporated *10	Enhanced Channel Interleaving for Optimized Data Throughput	US 6,987,778	US 20060114910
	Methods and apparatus for operating mobile nodes in multiple states	US 6,788,963	HK, TW
	Data transmission in a TDMA system	US 7,158,489	AT, EP, FR, DE, GB
	Time division multiple access radio systems	US 6,967,943	AU, AT, CN, EP, FI, FR, DE, IT, NL, RU, SE, GB
	Message encoding with irregular graphing	US 6,163,870	

*10: These patents are applied to the part defined by ARIB STD-T94 Ver. 1.0.

Reference (Not applied in Japan)

特許出願人 (PATENT HOLDER)	発明の名称 (NAME OF PATENT)	出願番号等 (REGISTRATION NO. / APPLICATION NO.)	備考 (出願国名) REMARKS
QUALCOMM Incorporated *20	<p>Apparatus and method for use in effecting automatic repeat requests in wireless multiple access communications systems</p> <p>A method of providing a gap indication during a sticky assignment</p> <p>Use of supplemental assignments to decrement resources</p>	<p>EP 1576837</p> <p>US 20060164993</p> <p>US 20070211668</p>	CA

*20: These patents are applied to the part defined by ARIB STD-T94 Ver. 2.0.

Reference (Not applied in Japan)

[ver. 1.0]

特許出願人 (PATENT HOLDER)	発明の名称 (NAME OF PATENT)	出願番号等 (REGISTRATION NO. / APPLICATION NO.)	備考 (出願国名) REMARKS
QUALCOMM Incorporated	Multiplexing and transmission of multiple data streams in a wireless multi-carrier communication system	US20090175210	EP, TW

Change History

Version	Date	History
Ver. 1.0	December 12, 2007	Enacted by the 68th ARIB Standard Assembly
Ver. 1.1	March 19, 2008	Approved by the 69th ARIB Standard Assembly
Ver. 1.2	June 6, 2008	Approved by the 70th ARIB Standard Assembly
Ver. 1.3	September 25, 2008	Approved by the 71st ARIB Standard Assembly
Ver. 1.4	March 18, 2009	Approved by the 73rd ARIB Standard Assembly
Ver. 1.5	July 29, 2009	Approved by the 74th ARIB Standard Assembly
Ver. 2.0	April 26, 2010	Approved by the 76th ARIB Standard Assembly
Ver. 2.1	March 28, 2011	Approved by the 79th ARIB Standard Assembly
Ver. 2.2	July 7, 2011	Approved by the 80th ARIB Standard Assembly
Ver. 2.3	February 14, 2012	Approved by the 83rd ARIB Standard Assembly
Ver. 2.4	July 3, 2012	Approved by the 84th ARIB Standard Assembly

Change History List of Standards Ver.1.1

No.	Item No.	Title	Page	Change Summary
1	Chapter 3.2	(14), b, Note 3 and Note 2 (greater than 17dBi)	31,32, 32a	Addition of function on usage restriction for high gain antenna mobile station
2	Attachment 2	Industrial Property Rights for Ver1.0	AT2-4~ AT2-7	Addition of IPR list

Change History List of Standards Ver.1.2

No.	Item No.	Title	Page	Change Summary
1	Attachment 2	Industrial Property Rights for Ver1.0	AT2-8,9	Addition of IPR list

Change History List of Standards Ver.1.3

No.	Item No.	Title	Page	Change Summary
1	Attachment 2	Industrial Property Rights for Ver1.0	AT2-10~ 13	Addition of IPR list
2	Attachment 2	Industrial Property Rights for Ver1.0	AT2-1~3 AT2-5~9	Correction of footnote

Change History List of Standards Ver.1.4

No.	Item No.	Title	Page	Change Summary
1	Attachment 2	Industrial Property Rights for Ver1.0	AT2-14~ 18	Addition of IPR list

Change History List of Standards Ver.1.5

No.	Item No.	Title	Page	Change Summary
1	Attachment 2	Industrial Property Rights for Ver1.0	AT2-19~ 25	Addition of IPR list

Change History List of Standards Ver.2.0

No.	Item No.	Title	Page	Change Summary
1	Chapter 2.5	Enhancements in the WiMAX Forum System Profile Release 1.5	28	Addition of description regarding enhancements in the WiMAX Forum System Profile Release 1.5
2	Chapter 2.6	Low Power Repeater	29	Addition of outline and configuration of Low Power Repeater
3	Chapter 3.3	Low Power Repeater	46	Addition of technical requirements for Low Power Repeater
4	Chapter 4.2	Release 1.5	55	Addition of Attachment 3-2-1"WiMAX Forum™ Mobile System Profile Release 1.5 Common Part" and Attachment 3-2-2

				“WiMAX Forum™ Mobile System Profile Release 1.5 TDD Part”
5	Chapter5.2	Release 1.5	57	Addition of Attachment 4-2-1 through 4-2-16 “WiMAX Forum™ Network Architecture”
6	Attachment 2	Industrial Property Rights for Ver2.0	AT2-24	Addition of IPR list
7	Reference	List of Essential IPRs, Reference	REF-1~3	Separation of References (Not applied in Japan) from Attachment 2

Change History List of Standards Ver.2.1

No.	Item No.	Title	Page	Change Summary
1	Attachment 2	List of Essential IPRs for Ver1.0 and Ver2.0	AT2-25~29	Addition of IPR list
2	Reference	List of Essential IPRs, Reference	REF-4~5	Addition of IPR list

Change History List of Standards Ver.2.2

No.	Item No.	Title	Page	Change Summary
1	Chapter 3.2 (4) a	Modulation system (Mobile station)	30	Addition of 64QAM
2	Chapter 3.2.1.3	Output power (Mobile station)	35	Changed to “400mW or less”
3	Chapter 3.2.1.5 (1) (i)	Adjacent channel leakage power (Mobile station)	35	Changed to “5dBm or less”
4	Chapter 3.2.1.5 (1) (ii)		35	Changed to “3dBm or less”
5	Chapter 3.2.1.10	Antenna gain (Mobile station)	38	Changed to “5dBi or less” with remarks
6	Chapter 3.3.1(5) a	Modulation system (toward Base Station)	47	Addition of 64QAM
7	Attachment 2	Industrial Property Rights for Ver2.2	AT2-30	Addition of IPR list

Change History List of Standards Ver.2.3

No.	Item No.	Title	Page	Change Summary
1	Attachment 2	List of Essential IPRs for Ver1.0 and Ver2.0	AT2-31~32	Addition of IPR list

Change History List of Standards Ver.2.4

No.	Item No.	Title	Page	Change Summary
1	Attachment 2	List of Essential IPRs for Ver1.0	AT2-33	Addition of IPR list
2	Reference	List of Essential IPRs, Reference	REF-6	Addition of IPR list

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Communication Note of ARIB Standard-related Proposals, etc.

ARIB Standard Name (No.)	OFDMA Broadband Mobile Wireless Access Systems (WiMAX™ applied in Japan) (ARIB STD-T94)
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If you complete this form in English, please provide Japanese translation alongside the English.

OFDMA Broadband Mobile Wireless Access System
(WiMAX™ applied in Japan)

ARIB STD-T94 Version 2.4

Version 1.0	December	12th	2007
Version 1.1	March	19th	2008
Version 1.2	June	6th	2008
Version 1.3	September	25th	2008
Version 1.4	March	18th	2009
Version 1.5	July	29th	2009
Version 2.0	April	26th	2010
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