

List of Figures

- 1.1 Evolution of radio technologies source: Siemens 5
- 1.2 Wireless standard landscape 6
- 1.3 Evolutionary path of cellular technology 15

- 2.1 Cellular concept 20
- 2.2 RSSI readings and handover decision 21
- 2.3 HO decision 22
- 2.4 Advanced Techniques to increase the capacity in cellular networks. 23
- 2.5 Three sector deployment 23
- 2.6 Adaptive antenna systems 24
- 2.7 AAS and MIMO antennas 25
- 2.8 Statistical channel; channel is conditional distributed given input . . 27
- 2.9 A code for DMS 28
- 2.10 Channel coding: Shannon capacity states that reliable information
rate is possible but it does not specify how 29
- 2.11 HARQ Type II: Incremental redundancy 32
- 2.12 AES 34
- 2.13 QAM constellation diagrams 36
- 2.14 QAM imperfections. Source: <http://www.blondertongue.com> 36
- 2.15 Multipath components 39
- 2.16 Two-ray module 40
- 2.17 Pathloss for a macrocell in the Seattle area: base station height is
25 m. Source: Erceg, IEEE JSAC, 1999 43
- 2.18 Coverage analysis with respect to type of terminals. Source:
Vodafone 45
- 2.19 Bello functions 46
- 2.20 Multipath time varying channel and delay spread: note that
typically multipath components below the noise threshold is
ignored. Typical delay spread in suburbs are around 0.2 – 20 μ s;
in urban environment it is around 1 – 30 μ s and for indoor
environment it is 40 – 200 ns 46

2.21	Unresolvable rays	48
2.22	Relationship between delay spread, coherence bandwidth, Doppler spread, and coherence time	49
2.23	Rayleigh fading	52
2.24	Rayleigh fading on BPSK compared with AWGN ($E(\alpha^2) = 1$): Probability of error in Rayleigh fading is $P_e = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \sqrt{\frac{\theta}{1+\theta}})$, where $\theta = SNR.E(\alpha^2)$ and α is Rayleigh distributed. P_e equals to $Q(\sqrt{2SNR})$ for AWGN channel	52
2.25	OFDM vs FDM	58
2.26	OFDM modulation concept	59
2.27	Orthogonal carriers	59
2.28	Duplexing Radios Source: Intel Technology Journal, Volume 8, Issue 3, 2004	60
2.29	Wireless backhauling options	62
3.1	IP network	68
3.2	Routing protocols	74
3.3	Differentiated Services Code Points (DSCP) replaces the IPv4 Type-Of-Service byte. DSCP contains class selector codepoints and Per-Hop-Behaviors, which preserve IP precedence bits but TOS	77
3.4	RSVP protocol	78
3.5	End-to-end QoS in WiMAX with RSVP: Base stations in WiMAX are connected to ASN-GW, which deploys control and data plane functionality. ASN-GW is responsible to manage the QoS in the Access Service Network of WiMAX (More details is given in Chap. 10) and facilitate an interface to the external IP network	79
3.6	MPLS Operation: MPLS has 32-bit header which contains the label (20-bits), the Class of Service (CoS) field (3-bits) to implement service classes, the Stack (S) field (1-bit) to support hierarchical label stack for routing packets through LSP Tunnels, TTL (time-to-live) field (8-bits) as in conventional IP TTL	80
3.7	IPSec procedures	85
3.8	Tunneling	86
3.9	RADIUS configuration	90
3.10	DIAMETER packet format	92
3.11	EAP-TLS	93
3.12	EAP-AKA	95
3.13	An mobile IP	96
3.14	An example for mobile IP procedure in WiMAX	97
3.15	SIP components	100
3.16	SIP call with SIP Proxy: Notice that proxy can be stateless and if stateless proxy is used then there is no 100 TRYING message	101
3.17	IMS functional decomposition	103
3.18	IMS call flow	104

4.1 Comparison of OFDM and FDM 110

4.2 Comparison of OFDM over FDM and single-carrier systems. OFDM and FDM are resilient to interference, since flow of water can be easily stopped in single-carrier systems. OFDM is more spectral efficient than FDM, since it utilizes the surface effectively with adjacent tiny streams 111

4.3 A very basic OFDM system 111

4.4 Spectrum of OFDM signal 111

4.5 OFDM spectrum for each QAM signal 112

4.6 OFDM with cyclic shift 113

4.7 Real and Imaginary components of an OFDM symbol: The superposition of several harmonics modulated by data symbols.... 113

4.8 Simplified OFDM system 114

4.9 An example of four subcarriers in time and frequency with same modulation 115

4.10 An example of four subcarriers in time and frequency with different modulation: Modulation level increases with the increasing number of subcarriers 116

4.11 16QAM constellation 116

4.12 A typical wireless OFDM architecture 118

4.13 Two-dimensional coding for OFDM with respect to channel impulse response 119

4.14 Construction of a systematic block code 120

4.15 Implementation of block interleaving 121

4.16 CRC-16 implementation: $P(x) = x^{16} + x^{15} + x^2 + 1$ 121

4.17 Generation of a convolutional code: data bits are provided at a rate of R bits per second. Channel symbols are output at a rate of $2R$ symbols per second. The input bit is stable during the encoder cycle. When the input clock edge occurs, the output of the left-hand flip-flop is clocked into the right-hand flip-flop, the previous input bit is clocked into the left-hand flip-flop, and a new input bit becomes available. Then the outputs of the upper and lower modulo-two adders become stable. The output selector (SEL A/B block) cycles through two states-in the first state, it selects and outputs the output of the upper modulo-two adder; in the second state, it selects and outputs the output of the lower modulo-two adder 126

4.18 State diagram of a convolutional code: “These two tables are enough to describe the behavior of the example rate $1/2$, $K = 3$ convolutional encoder” 126

4.19 Performance of a convolutional code over a Rayleigh fading channel 127

4.20 Trellis diagram 127

4.21 Viterbi decoding process 128

4.22 Concatenated coding 129

4.23	Concatenated coding with interleaving	129
4.24	Trellis coded modulation	130
4.25	Trellis-coded modulation: BPSK: code rate 1/2, output QPSK; QPSK code rate 2/3, output 8PSK; 8PSK, code rate = 3/4, output 16QAM	131
4.26	QPSK with and without Trellis coding	131
4.27	Subsets in the constellation for 16-point	132
4.28	A typical turbo encoder: two identical 1/2 RSC encoder separated by an N -bit interleaver and optional puncturing	133
4.29	A turbo decoder structure that uses two decoders operating cooperatively	134
4.30	Graphical representation of (8,4) LMDS	136
4.31	Hard decision decoding for LDPC	137
4.32	Front end of an OFDM receiver	139
4.33	Phase noise power density spectrum	141
4.34	Phase noise (65 dB of 10 KHz)	142
4.35	Typical receiver: Frequency correction can be performed by voltage controlled oscillator in the analog front end or digitally by multiplying the received signal in front of FFT with an estimate signal. Timing correction is performed concomitantly with removal of the cyclic prefix	142
4.36	Pilot arrangement for channel estimation	144
4.37	Pilot positioning in time and frequency	145
4.38	Transversal and lattice equalizer structures	147
4.39	Time and frequency domain equalization	147
4.40	Equalizer model	148
4.41	Zero forcing equalizer	149
4.42	MMSE equalizer	150
4.43	General decision feedback equalizer	150
4.44	Other equalizers	153
4.45	An example for Viterbi equalizer	153
4.46	Time domain equalizer configuration	155
4.47	An OFDM system with frequency domain equalization	157
4.48	Time and frequency domain equalization	158
4.49	Power amplifier 1 dB compression point: It is desirable to make power amplifier remain linear over an amplitude range that includes the peak amplitudes. Parameters to describe the nonlinearities of the PAs include amplitude modulation/amplitude modulation (AM/AM) distortion, amplitude modulation/phase modulation (AM/PM) distortion, 1 dB compression point (P1dB), and 3rd order interception point (IP3)	160
4.50	Cumulative distribution function for PAPR	161
4.51	Clipping and Filtering	162
4.52	Clipping	163
4.53	In-band distortion – normalized with N	164

4.54	Spectrum	165
4.55	ACE	168
4.56	Format of an OFDM frame (© IEEE)	169
4.57	OFDM subcarrier allocation for data and pilot	170
5.1	Time domain channel equalizer	178
5.2	CSMA-OFDM: There are 6 users (U), and CSMA scheme has random time intervals between frames (ti) and random packet sizes	179
5.3	TDMA-OFDM: There are 6 users (U), and TDMA scheme has fixed time intervals between frames (t) and fixed packet sizes	180
5.4	FDMA-OFDM: There are 6 users (U), and Block-FDMA scheme has fixed time intervals between frames (t) and fixed subcarrier allocation	180
5.5	MC-CDMA: There are six users (U), and time-spread MC-CDMA scheme has distance between codes (c) for orthogonality	181
5.6	SDMA-OFDM: There are 6 users (U), and SDMA scheme has physical distance between receivers (d) for orthogonality	181
5.7	OFDMA: There are 6 users (U), and OFDMA scheme has fixed distance between frames (t) and flexible slot and subcarrier allocation	182
5.8	A time instance of wireless channel for each user	184
5.9	Optimal resource allocation and bit loading	184
5.10	Orthogonal frequency division multiple access system	186
5.11	An example of channel gain	188
5.12	Comparison of convergence of the iterative approach to the GreedyLP one	195
5.13	Comparison of the cumulative distribution function of the average bit SNR (without power constraint)	196
5.14	Comparison of the cumulative distribution function of the average bit SNR (with power constraint)	197
5.15	Average bit SNR vs. channel fading and multiuser diversity: average vs. delay spread	197
5.16	Average bit SNR vs. channel fading and multiuser diversity: average bit SNR vs. number of users	198
5.17	Spectral efficiency vs. total power	198
5.18	Standard deviation of bits/user vs. number user	199
5.19	Spectral efficiency vs. total transmission power	200
5.20	Cellular OFDMA architecture	201
5.21	Adaptive solution	204
5.22	Segmentation of an OFDMA frame	206
5.23	Full reuse with reduced coverage in one-sector base station	207
5.24	Full reuse with power control in three-sector base station	208

5.25	Segmentation of an OFDMA frame for partial reuse without transmit power control	209
5.26	Code-based hopping pattern for Flash-OFDM	210
5.27	Simplified two-cell structure on one-dimensional canvas	211
5.28	Spectral efficiency with in-cell and out-of-cell interference: $Q^{-1}(p_{\text{out}}) = 2$, $\alpha = 2$, and $\tau = 7$ dB	213
5.29	Spectral efficiency with out-of-cell interference: $Q^{-1}(p_{\text{out}}) = 2$, $\alpha = 2$, and $\tau = 7$ dB	213
5.30	Flash-OFDM state machine	216
5.31	Embedded modulation for 64QAM: Three 4-QAM modulation is embedded to address three different users	217
5.32	OFDMA model for subcarrier sharing within cell	218
6.1	MIMO patent applications per year. (Source: Marvedis)	222
6.2	Diversity gain. Diversity gain affects the slope of the curve. Higher diversity gain results in sharp drop. Coding gain affects horizontal shift to origin. Greater the coding gain, more shift is observed	223
6.3	Multiple antennas at the transmitter and receiver compared with single-input–single-output system	223
6.4	Spatial diversity techniques	224
6.5	MIMO channel	226
6.6	Selective Combining and Maximum Ratio Combining where $\bar{\tau} = 1$. Notice the largest diversity gain obtained with two branches as compared to SISO since increase in L results more gains but marginal	231
6.7	Transmit diversity with channel side information; in SDC, the receiver sends back the antenna index; in EGC, the receiver sends back the phase of each branch; in MRC, the receiver sends back the amplitude and phase of each branch	234
6.8	Beamforming with MIMO system	237
6.9	Bound for error probability	238
6.10	MIMO 2×2 channel	239
6.11	MIMO 4×2 channel	240
6.12	MIMO – independent path	241
6.13	STBC system: maximum-likelihood (ML) detection based only on linear processing at the receiver	245
6.14	STBC code design: $C_{T \times K \times R}$ indicates the T symbols, K transmit antennas, and R is rate. (Source: en.wikipedia.org)	245
6.15	STTC system	247
6.16	Comparison of STTC with delay diversity and simple coding (repetition coding): Notice that diversity gain changes the slope of the error curve, and the coding gain results in a horizontal shift	248

- 6.17 Delay diversity system: Consider the same delay in all paths that transfer the flat fading channel into a channel with intersymbol interference (ISI). Since the fading gains in $[\mathbf{H}]$ are random, the overall channel is a random intersymbol interference channel. Maximum likelihood sequence estimator (e.g., Viterbi) can provide optimal decoding with full diversity gain 248
- 6.18 MIMO D-BLAST transceiver 249
- 6.19 Serial encoding 250
- 6.20 D-BLAST decoding 250
- 6.21 MIMO V-BLAST transceiver 251
- 6.22 V-BLAST decoding 251
- 6.23 Multiuser MIMO: There is no 3dB power penalty 254
- 6.24 Macrodiversity with two transmit antennas separated with long distance. Possible transmit antennas are in different cell sites. More than one cell cite can transmit and a receiver may have more than one co-located receive antennas 255
- 6.25 MIMO-OFDM transmitter in IEEE 802.11n 256
- 6.26 MIMO-OFDM receiver in IEEE 802.11n for hard decoding. In case of soft decoding, first deinterleaving and decoding is performed 257

- 7.1 Transmitter and receiver structure for SC-FDMA. *CP* cyclic prefix, *PS* pulse shaping, $M > N$ when SC-FDMA specific module is removed, the structure converges to OFDMA transmitter and receiver 262
- 7.2 Equalizer comparison in SC-FDMA and OFDMA 263
- 7.3 Subcarrier mapping: localized and distributed for two users, where $N = 6, M = 12$ 264
- 7.4 PAPR analysis for upper bound CCDF of SC-FDMA: The distribution of $|x(t)|^2$ of signal $x(t)$ is given with a cut-off filter w . $Pr\{|x(t)|^2 \geq w\}$ is referred as complementary cumulative distribution function (CCDF) and $Z \triangleq x(t_0, \bar{s})$ is a random variable for a given $t_0 \in [0, T]$ and $x(t_0, \bar{s})$ is a baseband representation of the signal carrier modulated signal. $\{s_i\}_{i=-\infty}^{\infty}$ are mutually independent transmitted symbols 265

- 8.1 FUSC 275
- 8.2 DL PUSC 277
- 8.3 UL PUSC 278
- 8.4 Tile Structure for optional UL PUSC 278
- 8.5 AMC subcarrier permutation 280
- 8.6 Slot structures 281
- 8.7 Mapping for PUSC mode 282

8.8	Addressing in a frame: a MAP_IE content includes CID, symbol and subchannel offset, symbol duration and number of subchannels, and burst profile. Maximum number of bursts the MS can decode in one downlink frame is 64 and the maximum number of bursts that can be transmitted concurrently is 16	283
8.9	Sub-MAP Layout: Sub-MAP's created to reduce MAP overhead. MAP overhead for bursty data traffic (FTP, HTTP) $\sim 10\%$, MAP overhead for VoIP traffic increases as number of users increase $>20\%$. MAP is sent in lowest modulation	283
8.10	A typical TDD frame	284
8.11	OFDMA FDD/HFDD frame (under consideration)	284
8.12	Segment partitioning	285
8.13	Segment partitioning in frame	286
8.14	Frequency reuse with segmentation: full reuse as in $1 \times 3 \times 1$ is not possible due to interference in the overlapping regions. Partial reuse as in $1 \times 3 \times 3$ can be increased further with fractional reuse .	286
8.15	Frame Zone Layout: zoning physically subdivides the downlink and uplink portions of the frame into smaller sections of time, all symbols in a zone use the same permutation formula and maximum 8 downlink zones are supported	287
8.16	Multicast broadcast service	287
8.17	MBS Frame Zone Layout	288
8.18	Sounding Zone	289
8.19	Space-Time Coding	290
8.20	Cluster structure for DL PUSC for 2 and 4 antennas	291
8.21	Tile structure for UL PUSC for 2 antennas	292
8.22	Using FHDC in PUSC	293
8.23	MIMO precoding: note that \mathbf{W} has $N_t \times s$ as dimension and \mathbf{x} has $M_t \times 1$ as dimension, where N_t stands for the actual transmit antennas and s stands for number of streams at the output of the space-time coding	294
8.24	Channel coding	297
8.25	Basic Convolutional Coding: generator polynomials are $G_1 = 171_{\text{OCT}}$ for X and $G_2 = 133_{\text{OCT}}$ for Y	298
8.26	BTC and shortened BTC structure	300
8.27	Convolutional Turbo Coding	301
8.28	Subpacket generation	301
9.1	WiMAX reference model: R1 is a reference point for WiMAX PHY; R6 is a reference point between BS and ASN Gateway; R8 is a reference point between BSs; R3 is a reference point between ASN Gateway and connectivity service network	310
9.2	Protocol layering	311

- 9.3 MAC PDU formats: PDU and CRC are optional. After generic MAC header, there could be subheaders and after subheaders there could be MAC SDUs or fragments thereof. Subheader types are ordered, and extended subheader precedes the rest 313
- 9.4 Generic MAC header format: header type (HT) and encryption control (EC) together determine the type field that indicates the subheaders and special payload types. Extended subheader field (ESF) indicates the presence of extended subheader after the header. Extended subheaders are not encrypted. CI is CRC Indicator; CID is connection identifier; EKS is encryption key sequence, which is the index of the traffic encryption key (TEK) and initialization vector to be used to encrypt the payload. HCS is header check sequence and LEN is length in bytes of the MAC PDU 314
- 9.5 MAC header without payload formats 315
- 9.6 Payload configuration 320
- 9.7 Transmitter state machine 321
- 9.8 Receiver state machine 322
- 9.9 Network entry diagram 326
- 9.10 Theory of operation and parameter sets 328
- 9.11 Example of unavailability interval in sleep mode 330
- 9.12 Handover flow chart for mobile-initiated handover where handover controller resides in base station 333
- 9.13 An example of fast base station switching 336
- 9.14 Paging group 338

- 10.1 Network reference model (© WiMAX Forum 2005–2007) 343
- 10.2 Business relationship between WiMAX subscriber, NAP, and NSPs 343
- 10.3 Profile C functional architecture (© WiMAX Forum 2005–2007) . 345
- 10.4 IP-CS with routed ASN: If it is bridged ASN, then the shaded region would be replaced with an Ethernet layer (© WiMAX Forum 2005–2007) 348
- 10.5 Ethernet-CS with routed ASN: If it is bridged ASN, then shaded region would not be needed. Notice that Ethernet packets can be relayed up to CSN with another GRE tunnel between ASN-GW and CSN to enable VLAN services (© WiMAX Forum 2005–2007) 348
- 10.6 GRE encapsulation 349
- 10.7 IPv6 link model for Profiles A and C. Notice that in Profile B, the link between BS and the AR is unspecified 351
- 10.8 Greenfield Roaming AAA Framework (© WiMAX Forum 2005–2007) 352
- 10.9 PKMv2 User Authentication Protocols (© WiMAX Forum 2005–2007) 353

10.10	Mobility and authenticator domains – Standalone model (© WiMAX Forum 2005–2007)	354
10.11	PKMv2 procedure during network entry	355
10.12	Key hierarchy	356
10.13	Accounting architecture; Discarded or unsent data between MS and the account agent cause inaccurate charging; the accounting agent informs the Negative Volume count to AAA to avoid overcharging	356
10.14	Hot-lining	358
10.15	QoS architecture (© WiMAX Forum 2005–2007)	359
10.16	Service flow creation triggered by the AF at the visited NSP	360
10.17	ASN mobility functions: if BS can communicate through R8 link, then Relay HO Function is not used during R8 Handover (© WiMAX Forum 2005–2007)	361
10.18	CSN Mobility (© WiMAX Forum 2005–2007)	363
10.19	Proxy MIP example (© WiMAX Forum 2005–2007)	364
10.20	Client MIP example (© WiMAX Forum 2005–2007)	364
10.21	Paging operation	366
10.22	ROHC compressor and decompressor finite state machines	367
10.23	ROHC framework	369
10.24	ROHC vs. PHC	369
10.25	End-to-end MCBCS scenario	371
10.26	Reference model for Location-Based Services (© WiMAX Forum 2005–2007)	372
10.27	Location determination with reference signals	373
10.28	Emergency Services (© WiMAX Forum 2005–2007)	374
10.29	Lawful Interception Reference Model for WiMAX: I represents IAP and TSP may represent a NAP, or NSP, or a NAP+NSP deployment case, or a “NAP Sharing” deployment case (© WiMAX Forum 2005–2007)	375
10.30	USI module (© WiMAX Forum 2005–2007)	376
10.31	OTA (© WiMAX Forum 2005–2007)	376
10.32	OTA (© WiMAX Forum 2005–2007)	377
11.1	LTE architecture	380
11.2	LTE integration	381
11.3	LTE feature distribution	383
11.4	Protocol model of E-UTRAN	385
11.5	Handover through X2 interface	386
11.6	UE finite state machine	387

11.7 GTP header: the version number determines the version of this header and GTP is backward compatible. The PT bit stands for protocol type to identify whether this is standard GTP or GTP', which is used for charging purposes. The E bit stands for extension header and the S bit is for sequence number. The N-PDU number bit indicates whether there is an N-PDU number. Message type indicates the type of the message such as echo request, node alive request, create/deleted PDP context request, sending routing information, etc. The length field indicates the length of the payload and the TEID identifies the tunnel end points 389

11.8 Bearer: GTP tunnel IDs over S5/S8a interfaces have a one-to-one mapping to S1 interface tunnel IDs as well as Radio Bearer IDs over the Radio Bearer 390

11.9 Key hierarchy; USIM: Universal Subscriber Identity Module, AuC: Authentication Center 392

11.10 Channel structure 393

11.11 Downlink and uplink channel mapping: dotted lines are still being studied by 3GPP 394

11.12 UE states 396

11.13 Layer and channel structure for UE and eNB 397

11.14 E-MBMS network 401

11.15 E-MBMS architecture 402

11.16 Self configuration 402

11.17 Channel bandwidth and transmission bandwidth representation. . . . 404

11.18 Frame structure type-1 OFDMA/SC-FDMA 404

11.19 Frame structure type-2 OFDMA/SC-FDMA 404

11.20 PHY layer interaction: notice that transmitter is eNB and receiver is UE for downlink. For uplink, transmitter is UE and receiver is eNB 405

11.21 Tail biting convolutional encoder structure of LTE with rate 1/3 ... 406

11.22 Turbo coding structure of LTE with rate 1/3 406

11.23 Rate matching structure of LTE 407

11.24 Downlink resource block 408

11.25 Slot structure (0.5ms) for 3GPP LTE FDD downlink; *CP* cyclic prefix, *LB* long blocks 408

11.26 Downlink and uplink signal generation for MIMO 2 × 1 LTE 410

11.27 Slot structure (0.5 ms) for 3GPP LTE FDD uplink; *CP* cyclic prefix, *LB* long blocks (66.67 μs), *SB* short blocks (33.33 μs) 411

11.28 MIMO SC-FDMA transmitter for single and double codewords ... 413

11.29 MIMO SC-FDMA receiver for single codewords 413

12.1	UMB evolution path: EV-DO REV B peak rates are scalable with number of carriers – standard supports up to 15 carriers. Upper range is with 64QAM where 1 RF Carrier has 4.9 Mbps peak. UMB peak rate is with 20 MHz bandwidth and 4×4 MIMO in FDD mode (source: CDG)	418
12.2	UMB architecture reference model	419
12.3	CAN for roaming scenario with split AGW (© 3GPP2)	420
12.4	UMB protocol stack (© 3GPP2)	421
12.5	ANRI (© 3GPP2)	422
12.6	UMB air interface	427
12.7	Layered modulation: QPSK enhancement layer over QPSK base layer	432
12.8	Forward link superframe structure	433
12.9	FL superframe preamble	434
12.10	Reverse link superframe structure	434
12.11	FL eight interlace structure with extended transmissions	435
12.12	Hop-port to subcarrier mapping for the LH	438
12.13	Hop-port to subcarrier mapping for the GH	439
12.14	Forward data channel resource allocation: distributed resource channel and block resource channel (© 3GPP2)	440
12.15	The forward data channel resource allocation: multiplexing mode (© 3GPP2)	441
12.16	Channel tree	442
13.1	Convergence networks	449
13.2	LTE interworking with WiMAX and HRPD: X101 reference point may be based on R4 or R6 of WiMAX reference points	450
13.3	Intertechnology handover between LTE and WiMAX	451
13.4	WiMAX-3GGP interworking for nonroaming case	454
13.5	DSL reference architecture: T interface is between terminal equipment and DSL modem in customer premises. V interface is Ethernet aggregation in the access network. A10 interface is between the access network and service providers. This interface connects to Application Service Provider via A10 ASP or Network Service Provider via A10 NSP	455
13.6	UMA	457
13.7	UMA (source: TS 43318-800)	457
13.8	IEEE 802.21 Scenario	458
13.9	IEEE 802.21 framework	459
13.10	IEEE 802.21 services: IEEE 802.21 has certain media-specific amendments to 802.11u (describes interwork with external networks), 802.16g, 3GPP-SAE, and IETF. Abbreviations in the figure are as follows: IS stands for Information Service, CS stands for Command Service, ES stands for Event Service, and LLC stands for Logical Link Controller	460

13.11 PCC architecture 462

13.12 Nonroaming reference model 464

13.13 ATCA chassis and blades 466

13.14 Relay modes for IEEE 802.16j 467

13.15 Transparent relay mode frame structure 468

13.16 Nontransparent relay mode frame structure 469

13.17 SC-FDMA proposal 471

13.18 Proposed IEEE 802.16m superframe structure 472

13.19 Proposed IEEE 802.16m frame structure (© IEEE) 473

13.20 TDD superframe 474

13.21 TDD FL HARQ structure 474

13.22 Comparison of standards 475

13.23 Operation of IEEE 802.22: The WRAN device operation is
 restricted to have at least three contiguous vacant TV channels
 (6K FFT for 18 MHz) since US grade-A TV allocation requires
 at least two empty channels between TV channels 476

13.24 IEEE 802.22 MAC superframe and frame structures 477

13.25 Sensing in IEEE 802.22 477

List of Tables

- 1.1 IMT2000 5
- 1.2 Global UMTS customer forecast by World Cellular Information Service, Informa Telecoms and Media, May 2007 10
- 1.3 Data speed of various technologies: 11
- 1.4 Fixed WiMAX initial certification profiles 13
- 1.5 Release-1 System Profiles for Mobile WiMAX 14

- 2.1 The AES rounds 34
- 2.2 Numerical values of model parameters. Source: Erceg, IEEE JSAC, 1999 44
- 2.3 SUI channels 53
- 2.4 SUI-1 Channel Model for Terrain C 53
- 2.5 ITU Channel model for pedestrian 54
- 2.6 ITU Channel model for vehicular 54
- 2.7 Delay profiles for LTE channel models 55

- 3.1 IP Address Classification 69
- 3.2 Reusable private addresses 70
- 3.3 IPv6 header 72
- 3.4 VoIP packet with header compression: HC and GMH stand for header compression and generic MAC header, respectively 83

- 4.1 OFDM history (source: Wikipedia) 110
- 4.2 IEEE 802.11a parameters 170
- 4.3 Achievable physical layer data rates with IEEE 802.11a 170

- 5.1 Packet size distribution in Internet 179
- 5.2 Flash-OFDM PHY parameters 215
- 5.3 Flash-OFDM Traffic channels 215

6.1	Modulation performance of coherent schemes under Rayleigh Fading. (Source: Fundamentals of Wireless Communications by Tse and Viswanath)	222
6.2	Combining techniques	233
6.3	Diversity order	233
6.4	Achievable rank	248
6.5	Comparison of STBC, STTC, V-BLAST, and D-BLAST	252
6.6	Comparison of combining schemes for MIMO with HARQ	253
6.7	MIMO-OFDM data rate table for IEEE 802.11n, where the number of subcarriers is 64 for 20 MHz and 128 for 40 MHz	258
8.1	OFDMA downlink carrier allocations - FUSC	275
8.2	OFDMA downlink carrier allocations - optional FUSC	276
8.3	OFDMA downlink carrier allocations - PUSC	277
8.4	OFDMA uplink carrier allocations - UL PUSC	279
8.5	OFDMA uplink carrier allocations - optional PUSC	279
8.6	OFDMA AAS subcarrier allocations - AMC	280
8.7	STC subpacket combining for 2-transmit antenna case	292
8.8	DL MIMO operation modes; vertical (V) encoding indicates transmitting one FEC stream over multiple antennas and horizontal (H) encoding indicates multiple FEC streams over multiple antennas	293
8.9	3-bit codebook V(2,2,3)	296
8.10	Puncturing patterns for convolutional coding	299
8.11	Puncturing patterns for HARQ-IR convolutional coding	299
8.12	Hamming code generator polynomials	300
9.1	DL-supported QoS parameters	323
9.2	UL-supported QoS parameters	323
11.1	LTE performance metrics	380
11.2	Transmission bandwidth configuration in terms of number of Resource Blocks for E-UTRA channel bandwidths	403
11.3	Parameters for downlink transmission scheme for OFDMA	409
11.4	Single or double codeword assignment for MIMO	410
11.5	OFDMA performance at 2.5 GHz with 10 MHz, TDD	410
11.6	Parameters for uplink transmission scheme for SC-FDMA	411
12.1	Forward and Reverse Link OFDM Symbol Numerology with respect to FFT size (N_{FFT})	433
12.2	MIMO performance analysis	437
13.1	Normalized peak data rate	470
13.2	Absolute throughput of data only system	470

Glossary

3GPP	Third Generation Partnership Project
3GPP2	Third Generation Partnership Project 2
A-MIMO	Adaptive multiple input multiple output
AA	Anchor authenticator
AAA	Authentication, authorization, and accounting
AAS	Adaptive antenna system (also advanced antenna system)
AASN	Anchor ASN
AC	Admission control
ACK	Acknowledge
ADPF	anchor data path function
AES	Advanced encryption standard
AF	Application function
AG	Absolute grant
aGW	E-UTRAN access gateway
AK	Authorization key
AK SN	Derivation from PMK and PMK2 SN
AKA	Authenticion and key agreement
AM	Authorization module
AMC	Adaptive modulation and coding
AMS	Adaptive MIMO switching
APC	Anchor paging controller
APCF	Anchor paging controller function
API	Application program interface
AR	Access router
ARIB	Association of radio industries and businesses
ARQ	Automatic repeat request
AS	Authentication server or access stratum
ASN	Access service network
ASP	Application service provider
BCE	Binding cache entry
BE	Best effort

BGCF	Breakout gateway control function
BRAS	Broadband remote access server
BS	Base station
BSID	Base station identifier
BU	Binding update
CAC	Connection admission control
CC	Chase combining (also convolutional code)
CCI	Co-channel interference
CCM	Counter with cipher-block chaining message authentication code
CCoA	Collocated care of address
CDF	Charging distribution function
CDF	Cumulative distribution function
CDM	Code division multiplex
CDMA	Code division multiple access
CDMA2000	Third generation code division multiple access radio technology
CID	Connection identifier
CINR	Carrier to interference + noise ratio
CMAC	Cipher-based message authentication code
CMIP	Client mobile IP
CoA	Care of address
COA	Change of authority
COS	Class of service
CP	Control plane or cyclic prefix
CQI	Channel quality indicator
CS	Convergence sublayer
CSN	Connectivity service network
CSTD	Cyclic shift transmit diversity
CTC	Convolutional turbo code
CUI	Chargeable user identity
CWTS	China wireless telecommunication standard group
DAD	Duplicate address detection
DECT	European digital enhanced cordless telecommunications
DHCP	Dynamic host configuration protocol
diffserv	Differentiated services
DL	Down link
DNS	Domain name service
DOCSIS	Data over cable service interface specification
DoS	Denial of service
DP	Decision point or data path
DPCCCH	Downlink physical control channel
DRC	Data rate control
DSC	Data source control
DSL	Digital subscriber line
DSLAM	Digital subscriber link access multiplexer
DVB	Digital video broadcast

E-AGCH	E-DCH absolute grant channel
E-DCH	Enhanced data channel
E-DPDCH	E-DCH dedicated physical data control channel
E-HICH	E DCH HARQ acknowledgement indicator channel
E-RGCH	E-DCH relative grant channel
E-UTRA	Evolved universal terrestrial radio access
E-UTRAN	Evolved universal terrestrial radio access network
E2E	End-to-end
E911	US emergency services
EAP	Extensible authentication protocol
EAP-AKA	EAP authentication and key agreement
EAP-MD5	EAP – message digest 5
EAP-PSK	EAP – pre-shared key
EAP-SIM	EAP subscriber identity module
EAP-TLS	EAP with TLS
EESM	Exponential effective SIR mapping
EIRP	Effective isotropic radiated power
EMSK	Extended master session key
eNB	E-UTRAN nodeB
ERT-VR	Extended real-time variable rate
ertPS	Extended real-time polling service
ETSI	European Telecommunications Standards Institute
EUI-64	Extended unique identifier (64-bit)
EVDO	Evolution data optimized or evolution data only
EVDV	Evolution data-voice
FA	Foreign agent
FBSS	Fast base station switching
FCAPS	Fault configuration accounting performance and security
FCH	Frame control header
FDD	Frequency division duplex
FFT	Fast Fourier transform
FQDN	Fully qualified domain name
FRD	Fast router discovery
FTP	File transfer protocol
FUSC	Fully used subcarrier
FWA	Fixed wireless access
GF	Galois field
GPRS	General packet radio services
GRE	Generic routing encapsulation
GSA	Group Security Association
GSM	Global system for mobile communication
GW	Gateway
HA	Home agent
HARQ	Hybrid automatic repeat request
HHO	Hard hand-off

HLA	Hot-line application
HLD	Hot-line device
HMAC	Keyed-hashing for message authentication code
HO	Hand-off or hand over
HO ID	Hand-off identifier
HoA	MS home address
Hotspot	Public location where WLAN services have been deployed
HRPD	High-rate packet data
HS-DPCCH	High-speed dedicated physical control channel
HS-DSCH	High-speed downlink shared channel
HS-SCCH	High-speed shared control channel
HSDPA	High-speed downlink data packet access
HSPA	High-speed packet access
HSUPA	High-speed uplink data packet access
HTTP	Hyper-text transfer protocol
I-WLAN	Interworking with wireless LANs
IANA	Internet assigned numbers authority
IBS	Integrated base stations
ICMPv6	Internet control message protocol for IPv6
IE	Information elements
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
IEEE 802.3	IEEE standard specification for Ethernet
IEFT	Internet Engineering Task Force
IFFT	Inverse fast Fourier transform
IID	Interface identifier
IK	Integrity key
IKEv2	Internet key exchange protocol version 2
IMS	IP multimedia subsystem
IMSI	International mobile subscriber identity
IP	Internet protocol
IPsec	IP security
IPv4	Internet protocol version 4
IPv6	Internet protocol version 6
IR	Incremental redundancy
ISF	Initial service flow
ISI	Intersymbol interference
ISM	Industrial, scientific, and medical bands
IWF	Internetworking function
IWG	Interworking gateway
IWU	Internetworking Unit
L1	Layer 1 (physical layer)
L2	Layer 2 (data link layer)
L3	Layer 3 (network layer)
LBS	Location-based services
LDPC	Low-density parity check

LE	License-exempt deployments
LMDS	Local multipoint distribution system
LOS	Line of sight
LPF	Local policy function
LR	Location register MSID, BSID
LSB	Least-significant byte
LTE	Long-term evolution
MAC	Medium access control
MAI	Multiple access interference
MAN	Metropolitan area network
MAP	Media access protocol
MBMS	Multimedia broadcast/multicast service
MBS	Multicast and broadcast service
MCC	Mobile country code
MDHO	Macrodiversity hand over
MIMO	Multiple input multiple output
MIP	Mobile IP
MIP6	Mobile IP version 6
MLD	Maximum likelihood symbol detection
MM	Mobility management
MMS	Multimedia message service
MMSE	Minimum mean-squared error
MNC	Mobile network operator code
MN_HOA	Allow-MN-HA assignment
MPLS	Multi protocol label switching
MS	Mobile station
MSID	Mobile station identifier
MSK	Master session key
MSO	Multiservices operator
NA	Neighbor advertisements
NACK	Not acknowledge
NAI	Network access identifier
NAP	Network access provider
NAPT	Network address port translation
NAS	Network access server or Nonaccess stratum
NAT	Network address translation
NLOS	Non-line-of-sight
NMS	Network management system
NRM	Network reference model
NRT-VR	Non-real-time variable rate
nrtPS	Non-real-time polling service
NS	Neighbor solicitation
NSP	Network service provider
NUD	Neighbor unreachability detection
OAM	Operations and maintenance

OFDM	Orthogonal frequency division multiplex
OFDMA	Orthogonal frequency division multiple access
OTA	Over-the-air
OUI	Organization unique identifier
P-CSCF	Proxy-call session control function
PA	Paging agent
PBX	Private branch exchange
PC	Paging controller
PDCP	Packet data convergence protocol
PDFID	Packet data flow ID
PDG	Packet data gateway
PDU	Packet data unit
PEAP	Protected EAP
PER	Packet error rate
PF	Policy function
PF	Proportional fair (scheduler)
PG	Paging group
PG ID	Paging group identifier
PHS	Packet header suppression (PHS)
PKM	Public key management
PMIP	Proxy-mobile IP
PMK	Pairwise master key
PMK2	Pairwise master key
PMN	Proxy mobile node
PoA	Point of attachment
PPAC	Prepaid accounting capability
PPC	Prepaid client
PPS	Prepaid server
Proxy-ARP	Proxy address resolution protocol
PS	Physical slot
PSK	Preshared key or phase shift keying
PSTN	Public switched telephone network
PtP	Peer to peer
PUSC	Partially used subcarrier
QAM	Quadrature amplitude modulation
QoS	Quality of service
QPSK	Quadrature phase shift keying
RA	Router advertisement or reverse activity
RAB	Reverse-link activity bit
RADIUS	Remote access dial in user service
RG	Relative grant
RLC	Radio link control
RNC	Radio network controller
RO	Route optimization
RP	Reference point

RPC	Reverse power control
RR	Resource-reservation or round Robin
RRA	Radio resource agent
RRC	Radio resource controller
RRI	Reverse rate indicator
RRM	Radio resource management
RS	Router solicitation
RS	Reed-Solomon coding
RSVP	Resource reservation protocol
RT-VR	Real-time variable rate
RTG	Receive/transmit transition gap
rtPS	Real-time polling service
RUIM	Removable user identity module
S-CSCF	Serving-call session control function
S-OFDMA	Scalable orthogonal frequency division multiple access
SA	Security association
SAE	System architecture evolution
SCI	Spare capacity indicator
SDFID	Service data flow ID
SDMA	Space (or spatial) division (or diversity) multiple access
SDU	Service data unit
SF	Spreading factor
SFA	Service flow authorization
SFID	Service flow ID
SFM	Service flow management
SFN	Single frequency network
SGSN	Serving GPRS support node
SHO	Soft hand-off
SI	Subscriber identity
SII	System information identity or service identity information
SIM	Subscriber identity module
SIMO	Single input multiple output (antenna)
SINR	Signal to interference + noise ratio
SISO	Single input single output (antenna)
SLA	Service-level agreement
SM	Spatial multiplexing
SMS	Short message service
SMTp	Simple mail transport protocol
SNIR	Signal to noise + interference ratio
SNMP	Simple network management protocol
SNR	Signal to noise ratio
SS	Subscriber station
SS7	Signaling system 7
SSL	Secure sockets layer
STBC	Space-time block code

STC	Space–time coding
SUBC	Subscriber credentials
T1	Committee T1
TBS	Target BS
TCH	Traffic channel
TCP	Transmission control protocol
TD-CDMA	Time division code division multiple access
TD-SCDMA	Time division synchronous code division multiple access
TDD	Time division duplex
TDM	Time division multiplex
TE	Terminal equipment
TEK	Traffic encryption key
TFRI	Transport format-related information
TIA	Telecommunications Industry Association
TLS	Transport layer security
TLV	Type length value
TTA	Telecommunications Technology Association
TTC	Telecommunication Technology Committee
TTG	Transmit/receive transition gap
TTI	Transmission time interval
TTLS	Tunneled TLS
TU	Typical urban (as in channel model)
U-NII	Unlicensed national information infrastructure
UDP	User datagram protocol
UDR	Usage data record
UE	User equipment
UGS	Unsolicited grant service
UICC	Universal integrated circuit card
UID	User identity
UL	Uplink
UMTS	Universal mobile telecommunications system
UP	User plane
USIM	Universal subscriber identity module
UTRAN LTE	UMTS terrestrial radio access network long-term evolution
V-AAA	Visited AAA proxy
V-MIMO	Virtual multiple input multiple output (antenna)
VLAN	Virtual LAN
VoIP	Voice over Internet protocol
VPN	Virtual private network
VSA	Vendor-specific attributes
VSF	Variable spreading factor
VSM	Vertical spatial multiplexing
WAG	WLAN access gateway
WAP	Wireless application protocol
WATSP	WiMAX ASN transport signaling protocols

WCDMA	Wideband code division multiple access
WEP	Wired equivalent privacy
Wi-Fi	Wireless fidelity
WiBro	Wireless broadband (service)
WiMAX	Worldwide interoperability for microwave access
WLAN	Wireless local area network
WPA	Wi-Fi protected access
WWAN	Wireless wide area network
X.509	ITU standard for digital public-key certificate issued by a CA

Index

- 1xEV-DO, 11, 12, 14, 417, 419, 422
- 3GPP, 9, 14, 17, 342, 378
- 3GPP2, 110, 384, 388, 420, 447, 452, 461

- AAA, 389
- access gateway (AGW), 420, 421, 424
- access network route instance (ANRI), 420, 422
- access security management entity, *see* ASME
- access service network (ASN), 342, 377
- access service network-gateway (ASN-GW), 79, 81, 103, 327, 344–350, 352, 358, 361–363, 365, 369–371, 381, 453, 455
- access terminal (AT), 421–426, 429, 442, 444, 445
- active constellation extension (ACE), 167
- active flows, 329
- adaptive, 133
- adaptive modulation and coding (AMC), 7, 12, 14, 31, 183, 185, 279, 476
- ADC, 306
- Additive white Gaussian noise (AWGN), 187
- adjacent subcarrier permutation, 274, 279, 282
- admission control, 78, 344, 346, 359, 423, 445
- admitted flows, 329
- advanced antenna systems (AAS), 25, 185, 278, 279, 289, 318
- AES, 33, 391
- AES-CMAC, 34
- AES-CTR, 35
- AH, 84
- airlink records, 357
- AKA, 391
- Alamouti, 235, 236, 240, 245, 290, 292
- anchor data path function, 361, 362, 365, 370
- angle diversity, 56
- antenna array, 24, 230, 255, 272, 274, 289

- antenna grouping, 294, 296
- antenna selection, 294, 295
- APNIC, 75
- application function (AF), 390, 462
- application server (AS), 103
- application service providers (ASP), 342, 375, 455
- ARIN, 75
- ARMA model, 156, 158
- ARP, 73
- ASME, 391
- ASN Gateway, *see* access service network-gateway (ASN-GW)
- association level, 319
- assured forwarding (AF), 77
- asymmetric key, 33
- ATCA, 448, 465, 478
- ATM, 79
- authentication key (AK), 353
- authentication server, 327, 352
- authorization module, 328, 329
- automatic repeat request (ARQ), 31, 72, 82, 314, 316, 334, 338, 339, 396

- backhauling, 61
- Baltimore, 91
- bandwidth, 185, 273
- base station, 76, 305, 344, 379, 401
- basic capabilities, 317, 325
- BE, 324
- beamforming, 16, 24, 238, 255, 289, 296, 394, 403, 412
 - direction of arrival (DOA), 256
- beamforming
 - eigenbeamforming, 237
- belief propagation algorithm, 137
- Bell Labs layered space-time (BLAST), 249

- Bellman-Ford Algorithm, 73
- best effort (BE), 77, 78, 324
- BGCF, 103
- BGP, 73, 75
- binding update, 98, 351, 365, 451, 452
- bit error probability (BEP), 221
- bit error rate (BER), 180, 183, 187, 202
- block coding, 119, 129
- BPSK, 52, 169, 283, 305
- broadcast-multicast service, 428
- burst profile, 282, 305, 317

- cable modem technology, 7
- CableLabs, 8, 102
- CALEA, 374
- call dropping, 384
- call session control function (CSCF), 103
- CAN, 444
- care-of address (CoA), 95, 98, 350, 365, 453
- carrier sense multiple access (CSMA), 178, 182
- CATV, 8
- CBC-MAC, 34, 35
- CDMA, 7, 57–59, 177, 181, 209, 210, 324, 380, 426, 437
- CDMA2000, 11, 417
- cell splitting, 22, 63
- cellular communication, v, 6, 17
- certificate authority (CA), 91
- certification profile, 13
- channel coding, 29
- channel dispersion, 115
- channel estimation, 146, 185, 227, 264
- channel quality feedback (CQI), 295, 296, 315, 336, 398, 400, 412, 444, 471
- channel quality indicator channel (CQICH), 295, 314, 336, 471
- channel reciprocity, 259, 272, 278, 293
- channel side information (CSI), 182, 227, 229, 234, 236, 241, 243, 272, 398
- CHAP, 89
- charging distribution function (CDF), 461
- chase combining (CC), 31, 292, 297, 398
- CIDR, 69
- CINR, 23, 306, 314, 318, 335, 372, 450
- cipher, 32, 384, 396, 423, 428
- ciphertext, 32
- circular convolution, 117
- client based MIP, 327, 363, 388, 418, 421, 424, 425, 453, 464
- closed-loop, 273, 293, 319, 399, 430, 443
- closed-loop power control, 306
- CMAC, 34
- CMIPv6, 364

- codebook, 294, 296, 436
- cognitive radio, vi, 478
- coherence bandwidth, 49, 56, 120, 145, 185, 222
- coherence time, 50, 120, 121, 144, 145, 152, 185, 188, 190, 192, 222, 229, 230
- common IMS, 104
- concatenated coding, 119, 129
- connection identifier (CID), 282, 310, 312, 314, 320, 362
 - basic CID, 312, 324
 - primary CID, 326
 - secondary CID, 313
- connectivity service network (CSN), 343, 346, 348, 353, 363, 377, 448, 462
- context, 79, 104, 105, 326, 334, 338, 339, 346, 355, 362, 368, 383, 384, 387, 389, 391
- convolutional coding, 119, 129
- cooperative MIMO, 254
- correspondent node (CN), 96
- CoS, 80
- CSMA/CA, 168
- customer premise equipment (CPE), 376
- cyclic redundancy check (CRC), 29, 30, 429, 431
- cyclic prefix, 116, 141, 142, 156, 158, 178, 257, 263, 297, 403, 408, 429, 476

- DAP, 423
- data path function (DPF), 361, 362, 366
- data region, 282, 288, 476
- data subcarriers, 274, 281, 292, 295
- DEC, 74
- decision feedback equalizer (DFE), 150, 151
- decryption, 33, 316, 423
- DECT, 5
- delay spread, 54, 177, 196, 274, 476
- DES, 33
- determinant criteria, 247
- Deutsche Telekom, 91
- device authentication, 347, 352, 353, 358
- DHCP, 70
- DHCPv6, 350, 365
- DIAMETER, 462
- differentiated services (DiffServ), 68, 77, 78, 359, 360
- digital subscriber line (DSL), 7
- Dijkstra' algorithm, 74
- direct sequence, 57
- dirty paper coding, 254
- discrete Fourier transform (DFT), 58, 109
- distance vector routing, 74
- distortion, 26, 58, 109, 146, 151, 158, 177, 227, 229, 261

- distributed subcarrier permutation, 274, 279
- diversity, 55
- diversity order, 246
- diversity set, 335
- DMS, 28
- DOCSIS, 8, 13, 17
- domain name system (DNS), 70
- Doppler, 145
- Doppler spread, 227
- Dough laying, 218
- downlink channel descriptor (DCD), 317, 325, 331, 335, 339, 460
- DS, 57
- DS-CDMA, 57
- DSA, 329
- DSC, 329
- DSCP, 76, 421
- DSD, 329
- DSLAM, 8
- DVB-H, 110, 272
- dynamic authorization, 328

- E-MBMS, 400, 401
- E-UTRAN, 272, 381, 384–387, 392, 412, 449, 452
- E.164, 102
- EAP, 91, 327, 346, 352, 373, 421, 422, 427
- eBS, 420–426, 437, 443–445
- eigenchannel, 238
- EKS, 316
- embedded modulation, 216
- eNB, 384, 385, 387, 391, 392, 394, 396, 399, 400, 405, 450, 452
- Entrust, 91
- ENUM, 102
- EPC, 381, 391, 449
- ePDF, 423, 424, 426
- EPS, 381
- equal gain combining (EGC), 231, 234
- equalization, 146, 156, 158
- erasure, 30
- ERT-VR, 324
- ERTCP, 311
- ertPS, 324
- ESP, 84
- ESPRIT, 256
- ETH-CS, 454
- ETSI, 4, 7, 13, 110, 453
- Euclidean distance, 125, 128, 130, 153
- EVM, 168
- expedited forwarding (EF), 77

- FBSS, 334, 335, 362
- FCAPS, 465
- FCC, 6, 19, 374, 475
- FDD, 11, 14, 61, 431, 437, 445, 472
- FDMA, 4, 6, 7, 56, 264
- femtocell, 10, 24, 63, 456
- FEQ, 156
- FFT, 109, 110, 112, 158, 178, 186, 262, 263, 476
- FH, 57
- fiber-to-the-curb (FTTC), 8
- fiber-to-the-home (FTTH), 8
- fiber-to-the-node (FTTN), 8
- first generation, 3
- fixed broadband wireless, 271, 273
- fixed WiMAX, 11–13, 475
- flash-OFDM, 57, 110, 208, 210, 211, 215, 417, 478
- FlowSpec, 77
- FLSE, 422
- foreign agent (FA), 95, 97, 98, 363, 453
- forward error correction (FEC), 16, 31, 80, 297, 303, 400, 403, 429, 430
- forward link (FL), 422, 429
- frame check sequence (FCS), 29
- frame control header (FCH), 283, 297
- frame relay, 79
- frequency diversity, 56, 119, 214, 265, 279, 438
- frequency hopping, 57
- frequency hopping diversity code (FHDC), 292
- frequency planning, 419
- frequency reuse, 419, 442, 443, 445
- frequency selective fading, 145
- frequency synchronization, 399
- Fresnel knife-edge diffraction, 40
- Frobenius norm, 221
- FSH, 320
- FTP, 283
- FUSC, 274, 276, 290

- Galois Field, 123
- GAN, 456, 458
- generic MAC header (GMH), 313, 316
- generic routing encapsulation (GRE), 349, 361, 388
- geo-location, 459, 470
- GPRS, 7, 9
- GSM, 7, 9, 17, 25, 56, 459
- GTP, 10, 388, 389

- hamming
 - distance, 122, 125
 - weight, 122
- handoff function, 362
- handover (HO), 319, 331, 333–335, 362

- hard decoding, 30
- hard handover, 272
- Hata, 41
- HDLC, 88
- HDTV, 8
- HFDD, 61, 285
- HiPERLAN, 9, 453
- HiPERMAN, 13
- HMAC, 339
- home address (HoA), 98, 327, 351, 364, 453
- home agent (HA), 347, 351, 363–365, 453
- home subscriber server (HSS), 103, 382, 389
- hot-line device, 352
- Hot-Lining, 357
- HRPD, 423–425, 447, 450, 452
- HSDPA, 10
- HSOPA, 110
- HSPA, 10, 11, 14
- HSPA+, 10
- HSUPA, 10
- HTTP, 283
- Hungarian, 190, 191, 218
- hybrid ARQ (HARQ), 31, 185, 272, 394, 395, 397, 405, 435, 436, 442, 443, 472
- hybrid automatic repeat request, *see* hybrid ARQ
- hybrid fiber-coaxial (HFC), 8
- iASP, *see* application service providers (ASP)
- ICANN, 71
- idle mode, 10, 337, 338, 343, 346, 365, 366
- IEEE, 4, 9
 - 802.11, 9, 168, 459, 460
 - 802.11a, 9, 11, 110, 168, 170
 - 802.11b, 9, 57, 453
 - 802.11e, 9
 - 802.11g, 9, 110
 - 802.11n, 257, 258
 - 802.11u, 460
 - 802.15.3a, 110
 - 802.16, 227
 - 802.16 group, 272
 - 802.16-2004, 13, 110, 271, 272, 454
 - 802.16a-2003, 271, 272
 - 802.16e-2005, v, 13, 273, 289, 292, 297, 309, 344, 352
 - 802.16f, 273
 - 802.16g, 273, 460
 - 802.16h, 272
 - 802.16i, 272
 - 802.16j, v, 273, 448, 466, 478
 - 802.16k, 273
 - 802.16m, v, 5, 17, 266, 468, 469, 471, 478
 - 802.20, 208, 445, 448, 472, 478
 - 802.21, 458, 459
 - 802.22, 448, 473, 476, 478
 - 802.3, 311, 459
 - 802.11n, 256
 - 802.16-2004, 271
 - 802.16e-2005, 185, 271, 272, 298, 299, 307
 - 802.21, 447, 478
 - 802.3, 348
- IFDMA, 180, 264, 265
- IFFT, 257, 262–264, 297, 305, 411
- IGMP, 76, 346, 370
- IGP, 75
- IGRP, 74
- IKE, 84
- IMS, 10, 17, 102, 346, 384, 423, 448, 460, 461, 463, 464
- IMS centralized services, 104
- IMS service brokering, 104
- IMT-Advanced, 4, 5, 17, 272, 414, 468, 469, 478
- IMT2000, 4, 11, 17, 416, 469
- incremental redundancy (IR), 31, 292, 297
- initial ranging, 289, 317, 325
- initial service flow (ISF), 327, 350
- integrated services (IntServ), 77, 78, 461
- inter-route tunneling protocol, 420
- intercarrier interference (ICI), 112, 115, 146, 156, 400
- interleaving, 32, 121, 135
- internal gateway protocol, 73
- intersymbol interference, 151
- InUse, 420
- IOT, 421
- IP-CAN, 461–464
- IP-CS, 348, 455
- IP-OFDMA, v, 3, 4
- IPoETH, 455, 456
- IPSec, 91, 98, 347, 352
- IPTV, 8
- IPv4, 68
- IPv6, 70
- IS-136, 5
- IS-IS, 74
- ISP, 70, 73
- ITU-R, 185
- ITU-T, 91
- Jacobi, 228
- Kerberos, 84
- key distributor, 345
- key encryption key (KEK), 354
- key receiver, 352
- knockdown codebook, 436

- LACNIC, 75
- Latin square, 214
- LCP, 88
- LCR, 51
- LER, 80
- LFDMA, 180, 264, 265
- linear equalizer, 146–150
- link state routing, 74
- LMDS, 12, 13, 62
- LMMSE, 146
- local multipoint distribution service, *see*
LMDS
- local policy function, 358
- location agent, 371
- location controller, 371
- location management, 344, 422
- location register, 346, 365
- location server, 371
- location update, 338, 339, 366
- LSP, 80
- LSR, 80
- LTE Advanced, 414

- MAC header without payload, 314
- macrodiversity, 56, 255
- master session key (MSK), 353
- maximum backoff window, 325
- maximum ratio combining (MRC), 232, 234,
237, 240
- MBWA, 472
- MC-CDMA, 181
- MDHO, 334, 335, 362
- media gateway control function (MGCF), 103
- media resource function (MRF), 103
- MediaFLO, 272
- medium access control (MAC), 31, 450, 454,
455, 466, 473, 476, 477
- message passing algorithm, 137
- microdiversity, 56
- MIMO, 226, 227, 237, 240, 244, 249, 254,
255, 258, 259, 272, 273, 289, 293, 298,
379, 399, 409, 417, 436
- minimum distance, 122
- MISO, 225, 226
- MMDS, 13
- MME, 387, 391, 392, 395, 414
- MMSE, 149, 152, 250
- mobile
 - node, 96, 421
 - station, 22, 24, 56, 105, 273, 288, 292, 309,
377, 423, 471
 - subscriber, 17, 20, 95, 273, 414, 447, 464
 - subscriber station, 284, 295
 - mobile broadband, v, vi, 3, 11, 15, 272, 309,
417, 472
 - Mobile IP, 327
 - mobile WiMAX, v, 5, 11–14, 272, 273, 289,
307
 - mobility management, 339, 347, 363, 395
 - MPEG, 79, 323
 - MPLS, 79
 - multi-user MIMO (MU-MIMO), 253
 - multicast and broadcast services (MBS), 288
 - multicast broadcast multimedia services
(MBMS), 10, 385, 394, 396, 401
 - multimedia priority service, 104
 - multipath fading, 56, 185
 - multiple signal classification (MUSIC), 255

 - NAI, 350, 352, 448, 453
 - NAP, 325, 342, 343, 350, 355, 375, 378
 - NAT, 70
 - NCP, 88, 89
 - NIST, 33
 - NLOS, 13, 185, 271, 272
 - NPRM, 475
 - NRT-VR, 324
 - nrTPS, 324
 - NSP, 325
 - Nyquist, 26

 - OAM&P, 465
 - OBSAI, 465
 - OFDM, 58, 109–112, 114, 115, 117, 472
 - OFDMA, v, 3, 13–16, 58, 178, 182, 183, 185,
186, 201, 203, 219, 272, 273, 276, 282,
307, 324, 379, 381, 403, 407, 417, 426,
431
 - offline accounting, 357
 - offline charging system (OFCS), 462
 - OHA, 448
 - Okumura, 41
 - OMA, 460, 464
 - online accounting, 357
 - online charging system (OCS), 462
 - operator ID, 350, 459
 - OSPF, 73–75
 - OTA, 376, 422, 423, 425

 - packet header suppression, 368
 - PacketCable, 8, 102
 - paging, 337
 - paging agent (PA), 365
 - paging controller (PC), 338, 346, 365, 370
 - paging group (PG), 337, 365
 - PAP, 89

- PAPR, 159, 160, 166, 178, 261, 262, 265, 266, 411, 470
 parity check coding, 29
 partial transmit sequence (PTS), 167
 path vector protocol, 76
 PCC, v, 378, 453, 460–463
 PCS, 25
 PDSN, 423–426, 453
 PDU, 313, 314, 316, 317, 320, 396
 periodic ranging, 304, 331
 PICMG, 465
 picocell, 23, 63
 pilot subcarriers, 169, 274, 276
 pilot symbol, 141, 143
 ping-pong, 21
 PKMv2, 352, 353
 plaintext, 32
 PMK, 353, 355
 PoA, 350, 459
 point-to-multipoint, 200, 271, 272, 309, 394
 point-to-point, 62, 186, 199, 200, 271, 350, 394, 454
 polarization diversity, 56
 policy and charging enforcement point (PCEF), 462
 policy and charging rules function (PCRF), 461
 policy distribution function (PDF), 461, 463
 POTS, 7
 power spectrum, 150, 151
 PPC, 357
 PPP, 89, 91, 105, 444, 454, 455
 PPPoETH, 454, 456
 precoding matrix, 229, 293–296
 prepaid client, 352, 357
 provisioned QoS, 329, 358
 provisioned service flows, 328
 proxy MIP, 327, 388, 390, 421, 424, 426, 453
 PSH, 320
 PSTN, 7, 67, 99, 101
 puncturing, 31, 126
 PUSC, 276, 278, 279, 281, 282, 285, 290, 295
- quality of service (QoS), 9, 14, 21, 76, 79, 105, 187, 193, 206, 309, 323, 329, 342, 346, 351, 358, 359, 378, 384, 391, 418, 421–424, 427, 442, 445, 461–464
- radio frequency (RF), 257
 radio resource agent (RRA), 365, 443
 radio resource controller (RRC), 365, 385, 387, 391–393, 395
 radio resource management (RRM), 384
 RADIUS, 90, 91, 327, 347, 352, 353, 357, 453
- RAKE receiver, 177
 Rayleigh, 51, 127, 195, 230, 252
 Readymade Codebook, 436
 receive diversity, 237
 receiver diversity, 229
 recursive systematic convolutional, *see* RSC
 Reed Solomon coding, 30, 129
 Reed-Solomon coding, 119, 120, 123, 124
 reference point, 342, 347, 348, 390, 424, 450, 462
 registrar service, 101
 resource retain timer, 334
 reverse link (RL), 430, 433
 Rician, 295
 Rijndael, 33
 RIP, 73, 74
 RIP1, 74
 RIP2, 74
 RIPE NCC, 75
 RIPng, 75
 RLSE, 422
 ROHC, 83, 311, 367, 368, 396
 RoHC, 427
 route, 420
 route optimization, 98, 365
 RSA, 91
 RSC, 132
 RSPEC, 78
 RSSI, 306, 318, 372, 450
 RSVP, 77–79
 RT-VR, 324
 RTP, 82, 102, 368, 384
 rtPS, 323
 RUIM, 352
- SAE, 379, 382, 387, 388, 391, 414, 453
 SC-FDMA, v, 261–263, 266, 381, 403, 411, 412, 470, 471
 scalable OFDMA, 273
 scanning intervals, 331
 SCTP, 92, 99, 382, 401
 SDU, 320
 second generation, 3, 9, 56, 110
 sectorization, 22, 63
 security, 84, 86, 91, 92, 96, 103, 326, 339, 360, 365, 382, 387, 423, 428
 segment, 285
 segmentation, 274, 285, 396
 selection diversity combining (SDC), 230, 232, 234
 selective mapping (SLM), 167
 service data flow ID (SDFID), 463
 service flow, 187, 309, 310, 312, 316, 317, 327
 service flow authorization, 327, 370, 461

- service flow identifier (SFID), 310, 327, 328, 463
- service flow management, 358, 359, 370
- session continuity, 448
- session description protocol (SDP), 100
- session initiation protocol (SIP), 99, 464
- SGW, 380
- SIMO, 14, 224, 229
- SINR, 202, 211, 289
- SISO, 224
- SKIP, 84
- SLAAC, 350
- sleep mode, 318, 330, 463
- SLIP, 88
- slot, 25, 56, 182, 200, 279–282, 325, 395, 405
- SNOW 3G, 391
- soft decoding, 30
- sounding, 228, 288, 372
- space diversity, 56
- spatial multiplexing, 258, 289–292
- SPI, 86
- spread spectrum, 110
- SRNC, 420–426, 445
- static authorization, 328
- STBC, 236, 244–246, 257
- STTD, 292, 293
- subnetting, 69
- subpacket, 431
- subpacket identity (SPID), 292, 302
- subscriber policy register (SPR), 462
- sum-product algorithm, 137
- Swisskey, 91
- switch and stay combining (SSC), 231
- symmetric key, 33
- synchronization, 133
- synchronous CDMA (TD-SCDMA), 5
- system profile, 13

- TCP, 30, 72, 75, 82, 92
- TDD, 14, 60, 288, 304, 385, 431, 469, 472, 476
- TDMA, 7, 15, 56, 57, 179, 182
- Thawte, 91
- time diversity, 56
- time division multiplexing (TDM), 470
- TLS, 91
- tone reservation (TR), 166
- TOS, 76, 77
- trace criteria, 247
- traffic encryption key (TEK), 314, 354
- transmit beamforming, 234
- transmit diversity, 225, 234, 290
- TSPEC, 77
- TTF, 372
- turbo coding, 16, 119, 120, 132, 133
- TUSC, 278
- Ty, 421
- Type-1, 361, 403
- Type-2, 361, 362, 403, 404

- U-NII, 8
- UDP, 30, 72, 75
- UE, 381, 384, 385, 449, 451, 452
- UEC, 156
- UGS, 323
- UICC, 10, 11, 352
- UMA, 456, 457
- UMB, v, 417, 420, 423, 425, 427, 478
- UMTS, 9, 57, 459
- uplink channel descriptor, 325
- user data records (UDR), 357
- USIM, 352, 391, 392

- Van Jacobson compression, 82
- VDSL, 8
- Verisign, 91
- Viterbi
 - decoder, 125, 127, 128, 246, 257
 - equalizer, 153
- Viterbi algorithm, 131
- VLAN, 311, 348
- VoD, 8
- voice call continuity (VCC), 104

- W-LSB, 368
- Walsh sequences, 434
- water-filling, 187
- Wave 2, 272
- Wave 3, 272
- Wi-Fi Alliance, 9
- WiBro, 14
- WiMAX, 4, 9, 13, 15, 341, 342
- WiMAX Forum, v, 13, 271, 341, 344
- wireless MAN, 13, 271
- WRAN, 473, 475, 476
- WTRP, 57

- X.509, 91, 352

- zero-forcing, 151, 250
- zone, 286