



μ

μ

μ μ

« μ z »

_____ : μ _____

_____ **2009**

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21.		141	

μ

-

WiMAX (Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access)
IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers) 802.16 ,

μ

,

μ

μ

μ

μ

.

μ

μμ (DSL).

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

.

μ

,

μ

μ

μ

.

μ

μ

μ

μ

.

WLANS: PCI CARDS, PCMCIA cards, USB,

Bridges. : Omnidirectional, Directional.

Omnidirectional

Directional beam antenna

3.1.4 (WMAN, Wireless Metropolitan Area Network)

WiFi, (km) WiMAX WiFi,

3.1.5 (WWAN, Wireless Wide Area Networks)

WAN WAN,

3.2.

3.2.1 Ad – hoc

ad – hoc (routing).

access point(wap, wireless access point)

WAP (wifi, Bluetooth, . . .).

3.2.2 WiFi

WiFi (PDA) (routers) Internet 100μ. [1].

3.2.3 WiMax

WiMAX (Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access) internet. WiMAX WiFi

4.

" " μ
μμ
(μμ , μ μ [2]). μ μ
μ " " μ
μ . μ μ
μ Internet
μ μ μ
μ (, μ).
,
μ , «μ » μμ
μ μ .
, μ
, μμ , μ
. « »
μ . , μ ,
(video on demand), μ
- μ ,
(-).
μ μ Internet μ
/ μ μ " " μ
μ
μ
Dialup ISDN μ μ μ
μ Dialup ISDN,
μ
μ μ 1 . μ
μ μ μ
μ .
, μ
μμ . μ Dialup ISDN
μ

μ μ μ
 / . / μ
 DSL
 , 1 Mbps, μ
 70 μ . μ
 μ .
 μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ .
 μ .
 (μ - μ)
 μ , ,)
 (μ - μ)
 μ , ,)
 μ μ
 μ
 video μ . μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ Video μ
 μ μ .
 " " μ - .
 μ ()
 μ μ " "
 μ . μ " "
 μ μ [4].

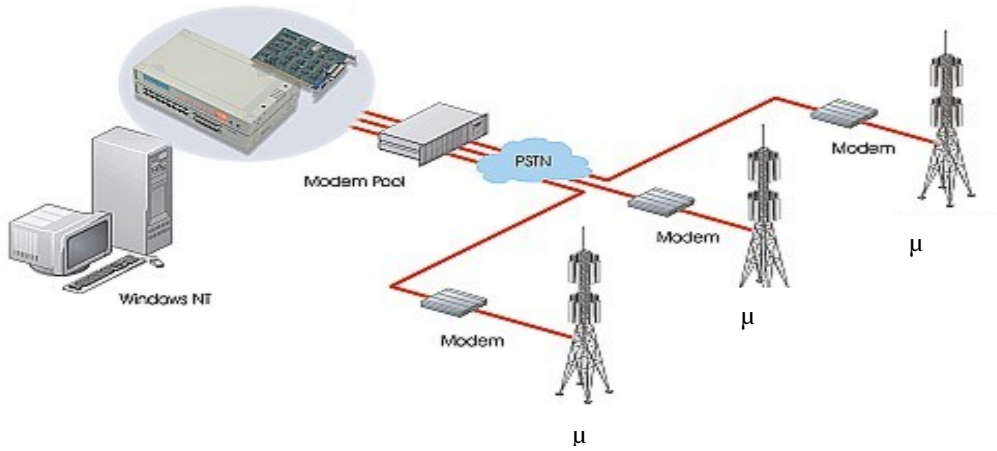
4.1

- 1) **DSL :** DSL ,
 μ μ μ . μ μ
 μ μ , μ μ
 . μ μ ,
 , μ μ
- 2) μ :
 3 ,
 , , μ .
 μ μ μ

- 3) **Wi-Fi :** Wi-Fi () .
 μ μ μ modem. hot-spot (Wi-Fi),
 μ μ μ . μ
- 4) : ,
 μ , μ , (WiMax), .[4]

5. μ (Wireless broadband access, WBA)

μ μ
μ μ . μ ,
μ “ ” μ μ
μ μ . “ ”
ITU(International Telecommunication Union), μ
μ μ μ μ 1.5 Mb/s. μ
μ , internet
DSL, μ
[7]. μ μ ,
μ , μ
μ μ . μ
μ μ DSL,
μ , DSL.
μ , μ μ DSL ,
μ μ μ μ μ μ
μ μ μ μ μ μ .
μ μ μ μ μ .
μ μ μ μ μ μ
μ μ μ μ μ μ (Base Station,
BS) μ μ (subscriber stations, SS).



.5.1

Base Station

μ hub μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ

router. μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ

(core networks) μ μ μ μ

μ μ (multipoint architectures). multipoint

μ point-to-multipoint (PMP) multipoint-to-multipoint (MP-MP).

μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ uplink, μ

μ μ μ μ μ downlink, μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ μ . [2]

μ μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ μ

. , μ μ
 μ μ , μ μ μ μ ,
 μ μ). μ μ .
 μ , μ
 μ , , μ μ
 μ μ μ . μ
 μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ . μ downlink,
 μ , μ , μ
 μ μ . - mesh μ
 μ , μ . - μ ,
 μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ .
 μ μ μ μ μ .
 μ , μ μ μ - -
 (bandwidth-on-demand) μ μ μ
 μ . μ μ μ .
 μ μ , μ μ , μ
 μ μ μ .
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ , μ . μ , μ
 μ μ μ μ μ μ
 (Multimedia Wireless Systems, MWS) μ

[2].

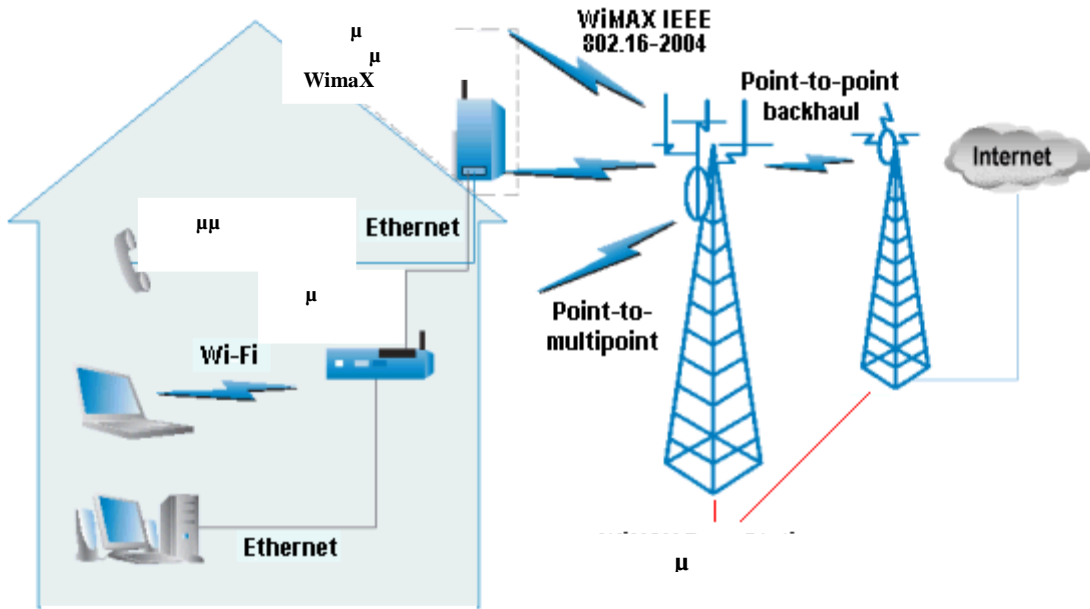
6. _____

Working Group 802 IEEE. (Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers,)
1884 Alexander Graham Bell Thomas Edison.

« »
()
[2]

802, (Local and Metropolitan Area Networks Standards Committee – LMSC) IEEE Computer Society. 802

IEEE
802.11a, 802.11b 802.11g.
'90 802.11
1999 802.15
802.16
IEEE 802.11 (WLAN) IEEE 802.3 (Ethernet,
«WiFi» («
WiFi Alliance, IEEE,
802.11.
WiFi (Wireless Fidelity, High Fidelity
IEEE 802.11 b/g 2.4GHz.
Internet,
DVD Player . [2]
IEEE 802.15 WPAN.
Bluetooth
802.11 802.15,
802.16 802.16(wimax)



(, hot spot)

.7.1

WiMax

2003 802.16 WiM ,
 μ (μ μ)
 μ
 μ 2 66 GHz.
 μ μ 72 Mbps. μ
 50Km μ μ
 802.16 μ 802.11 μ μ
 μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ 50 Mbps. μ μ
 802.16 μ
 μ : (802.16-2004)
 (802.16e). WiMAX
 μ μ μ [2], [6]:
 ➤ **Backhaul:** point-to-point
 μ μ μ μ μ
 ➤ **Last mile:** Point-to-multipoint
 μ μ μ μ .

➤ : μ , μ
 μ , Wi-Fi μ , μ
 μ .

7.1 802.16

7.1.1 802.16 a

μ μ
 μ 802.16 a.
 2003
 2-11 GHz μ
 μ - .
 μ 802.16 a. WiMAX
 μ μ μ
 [4].

7.1.2 802.16 b

802.16b μ . μ
 μ μ μ (licensed)
 5-6GHz. To 802.16b QoS
 μ μ
 μ μ
 μ .

7.1.3 802.16 c

μ , 802.16
 10-66 GHz.
 μ μ μ μ
 .
 802.11 c.

7.1.4 802.16 d.

μ μ
 μ , μ video μ
 μ μ . μ μ

802.16 d.

7.1.5 802.16 e

802.16 e
base station .
μ
μ μ 120 Km / h .
μ - μ , μ μ μ
μ μ μ 802.16 e
μ .

7.1.6 802.16-2004

802.11 a, c, d
802.16-2004 μ
2-66 GHz.
802.26-2004
μ base station.
base station

7.1.7 802.16e-2005

802.16e. Mobile WiMAX
μ
Mobile WiMAX IEEE 802.16e-2005
μ WiMAX
2.6GHz WiMAX Forum 2
3 μ 2008 μ μ 30
2.6GHz μ
QoS μ μ ,

7.2 WiMAX

802.16-2004 (fixed)
μ 802.16. o
"fixed Wireless" μ μ μ

802.16-2004
 (indoor installations)
 802.16-2004 last-mile
 [2], [5]:
 > (Multi-path interference)
 > (Delay spread)
 > (Robustness)
 MAC 802.16-2004
 WiMAX
 TDD FDD.
 WiM Point-to-point
 Multipoint (PTM) OFDM
 to point (Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing).
 2 GHz
 WiM
 WiMAX
 •

• **Broadband on Demand :**

802.11 .

• :

MAC

best effort ()

802.11

WiMAX

DES (Data Encryption Standard,

Triple DES. DES

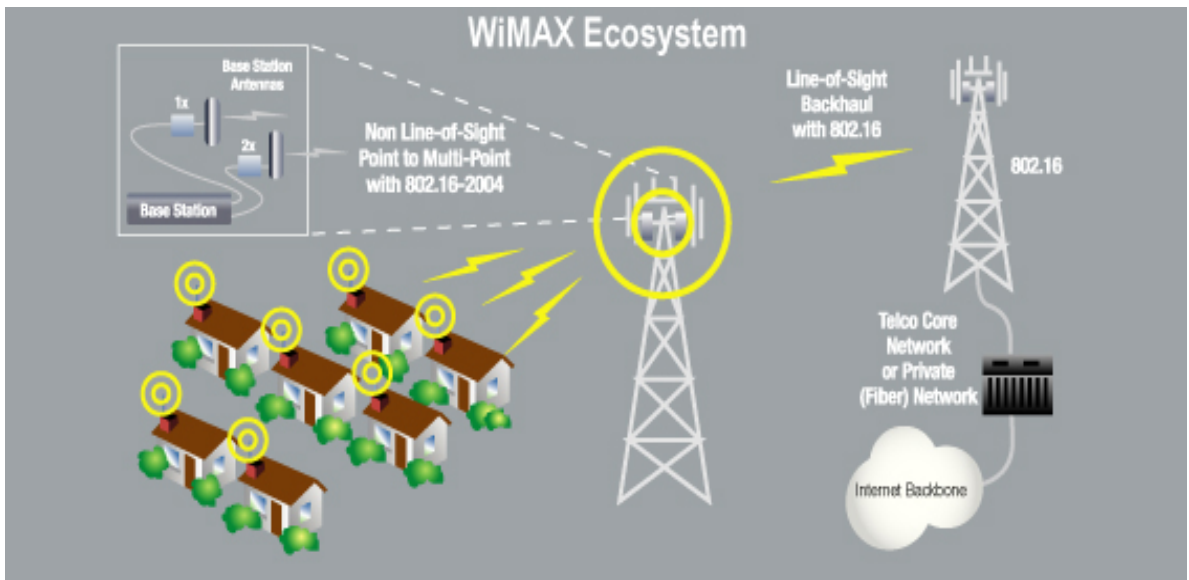
56 bit. " " DES

DES, Triple

- DES,

8. WiMax

(BS Base Station), μ μ μ WiM μ μ
 μ μ (SS Subscriber Station).
 μ μ SS
 μ BS
 (backbone), $\mu\mu$ μ
 μ μ (scheduling). router
 μ μ SS μ
 μ BS [2], [8].
 μ μ Point-
 to-Multipoint (PMP) Point-to-
 Point, μ μ
 μ μ WiMAX μ μ μ μ Point-
 to-Point μ μ Point-to-Point
 μ μ μ μ



. 8.1 WiMax

μ μ μ μ ,
 (

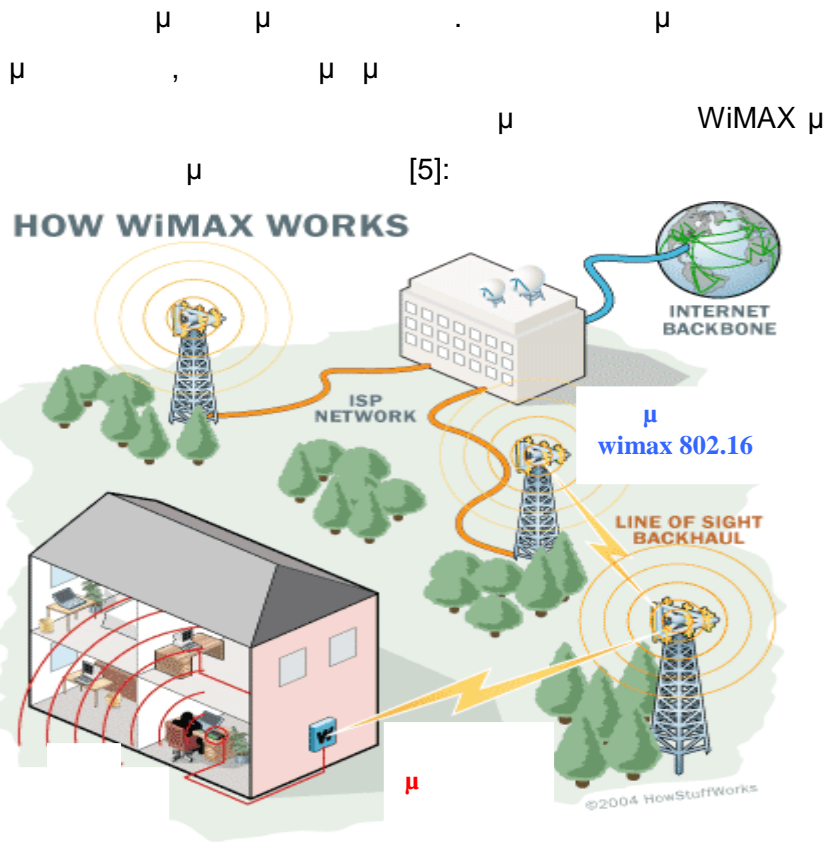
).
 75 bps,
 60
 μ DSL, μ 20 MHz
 WiMax
 WiMax router
 internet
 WiMAX 10
 WiMAX
 (ISP),
 Internet.
 internet
 Point-to-Point
 ([2], [8]) :

. [5] [8].
 SSs (provisioned service),
 (admitted service), (active service)-,
 BS 802.16
 "best effort"
 802.11
 IP "best effort", 802.11
 [1], [2]:
(Unsolicited Grant Service UGS) : UGS
 Voice over IP.
(Real-Time Polling Service rtPS) :
 rtPS MPEG video.
(Non-Real-Time Polling Service nrtPS) : nrtPS
 FTP.
(Best effort service BES) : BES
 .
 .
 .

μ .
 μ , μ ,
 μ .
 μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ . μ μ ,
 μ (μ). μ
 μ 802.16.
 μ μ uplink downlink
 QoS. μ SS
 ().
 BS SS μ

8.2 μ (Mesh topology)

μ (Mesh)
 μ , PMP,
 μ μ μ μ BSs SSs, Mesh
 μ μ μ μ SSs μ μ SSs.
 μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ . μ μ
 μ μ μ μ .[5]
 BS
 μ backhaul . Mesh
 , μ μ backhaul ,
 Mesh μ , Mesh
 μ μ . , Mesh μ μ μ .
 Mesh μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ ,
 μ μ two-hop
 μ broadcast μμ (μ ,)
 μ .



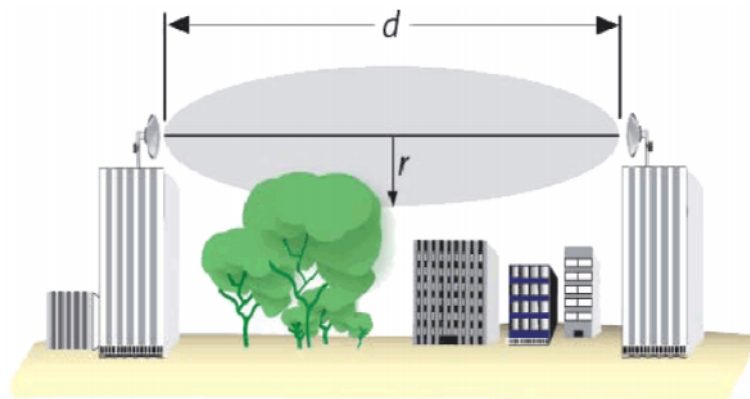
8.3 WiMax

8.3 (Non Light Of Sight NLOS)

tower. WiMAX (2-11 GHz). [2].
 50 LOS 8
 NLOS.
 (delay spreads),

8.4 (Light Of Sight LOS)

WiMAX tower
 66 GHz.
 LOS,
 Fresnel
 Fresnel
 Fresnel zone clearance
 Fresnel
 [2].

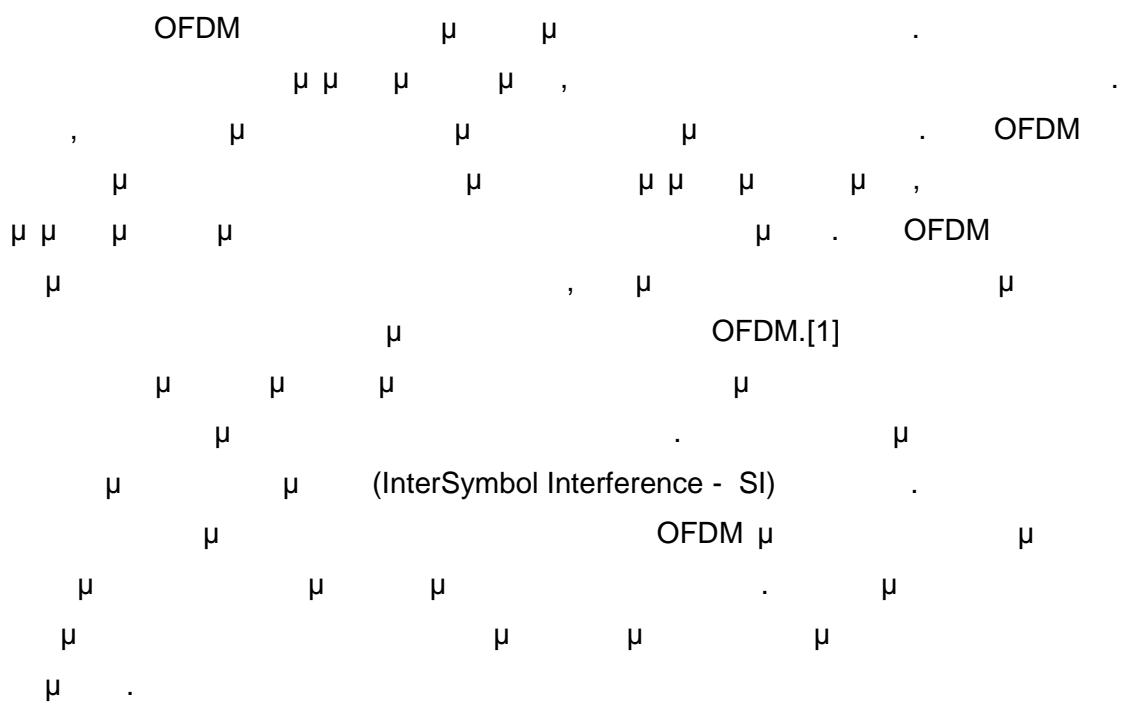
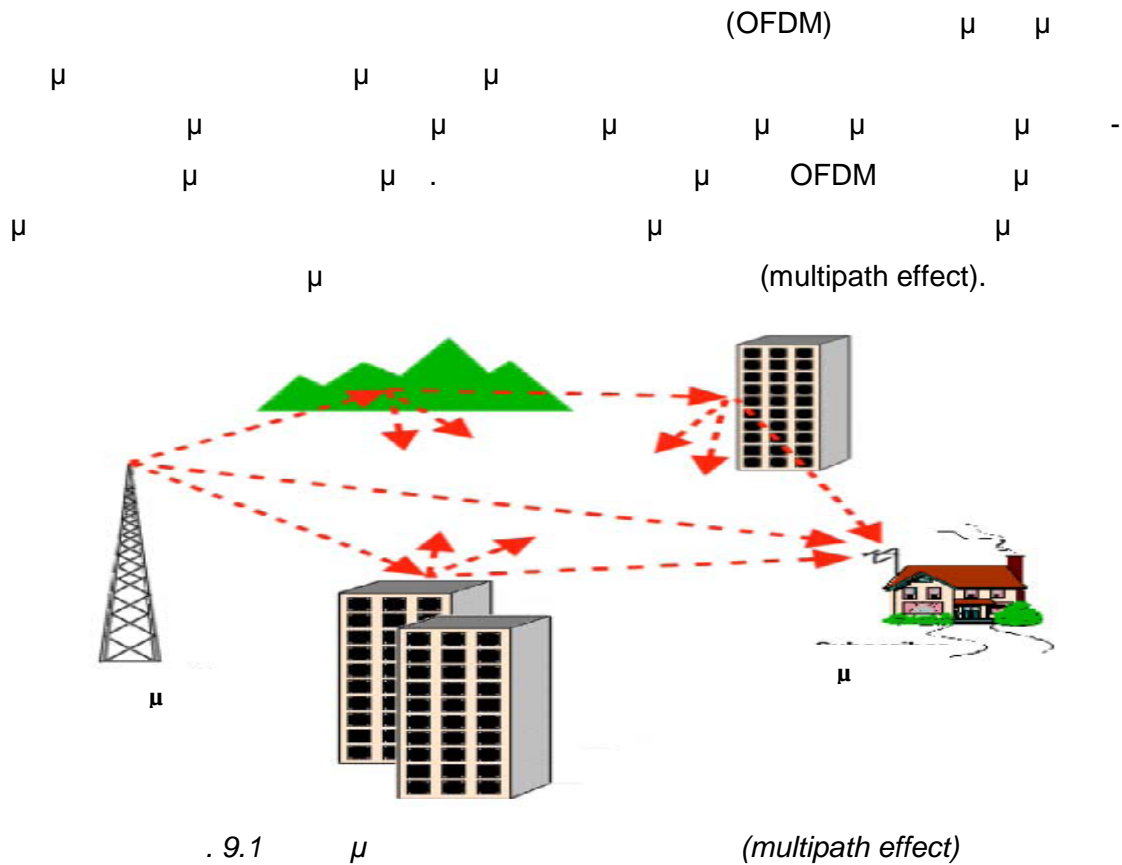


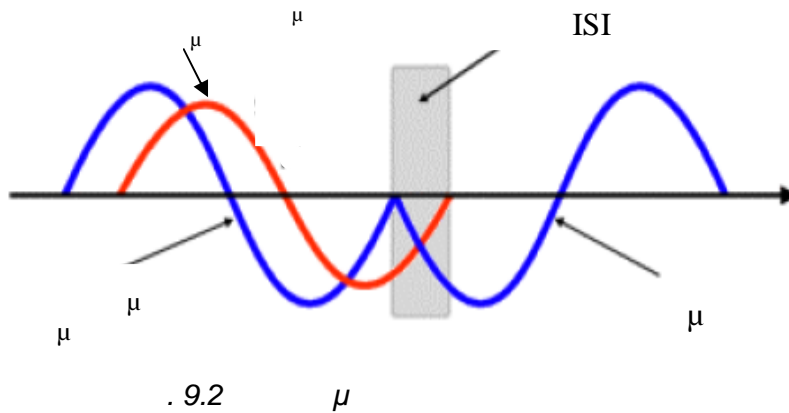
8.5 Fresnel zone clearance

Fresnel

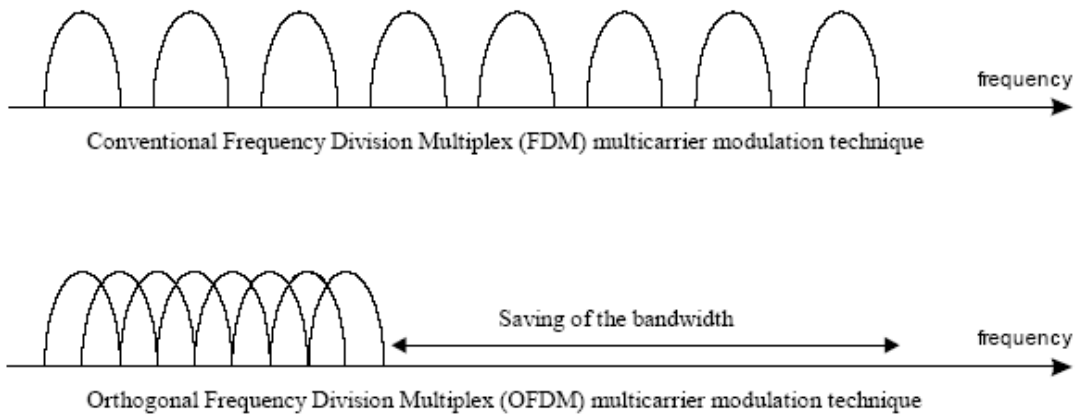
$10-30\text{dB}$
 (LOS) Fresnel
 180°
 [9],[10].

9. (Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing – OFDM)





ISI (delay spread).
 $ISI = \frac{\Delta T}{T_{s,sc}}$
 $T_s = N \times T_{s,sc}$
 $ISI = \frac{\Delta T}{T_s} = \frac{\Delta T}{N \times T_{s,sc}}$
 OFDM,
 Ts,sc[1], [2].



9.3 μ μ OFDM μ FDM

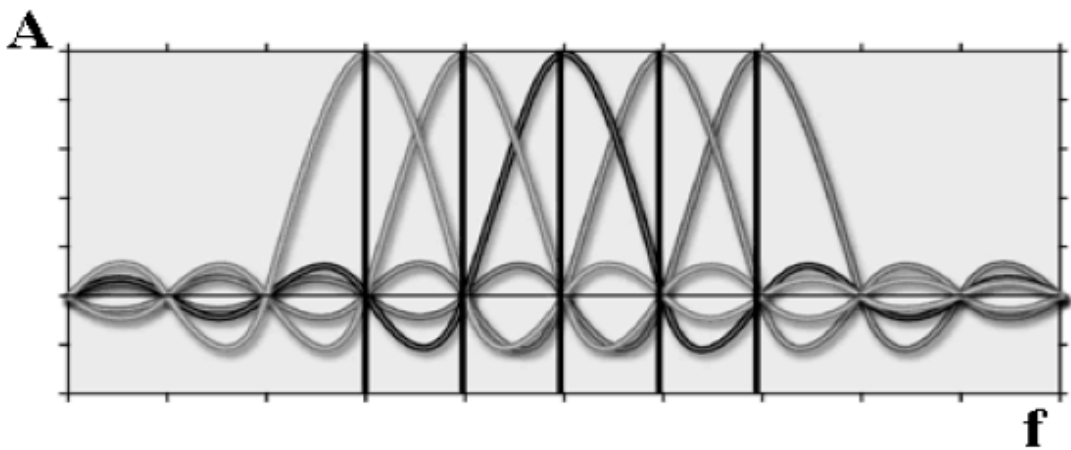
μ , μ μ μ , μ
 μ μ μ μ μ μ .
 μ , μ

OFDM (Orthogonal Frequency-Division Multiplexing) is a digital modulation technique that uses multiple orthogonal subcarriers to transmit data. The subcarriers are spaced such that they do not overlap in the frequency domain, ensuring orthogonality. This allows for efficient use of the available bandwidth and resistance to multipath fading.

In OFDM, the total bandwidth is divided into many narrow subcarriers. Each subcarrier carries a portion of the data stream. The subcarriers are spaced by a frequency interval Δf , which is the inverse of the symbol duration T_s . This spacing ensures that the subcarriers are orthogonal at the sampling rate.

The OFDM signal is transmitted as a burst of subcarriers. The burst duration is typically shorter than the coherence time of the channel, allowing for a flat fading channel across the entire bandwidth of the burst. This simplifies channel equalization, as a single equalizer can be used for all subcarriers.

OFDM is widely used in various communication systems, including digital television, DSL, and 4G LTE. It provides a robust and efficient way to transmit data over multipath channels.



.9.4 μ OFDM

OFDM is a digital modulation technique that uses Orthogonal Frequency-Division Multiplexing (OFDM) to transmit data over a single channel. It is a form of multi-carrier modulation where the available bandwidth is divided into many narrowband channels, called subcarriers, which are orthogonal to each other. Each subcarrier is modulated with a different data stream. The subcarriers are spaced such that they do not interfere with each other, allowing for efficient use of the available bandwidth. OFDM is widely used in various communication systems, including digital television, wireless LANs, and 4G LTE. It is particularly well-suited for multipath environments where signals can take multiple paths to reach the receiver, causing interference. OFDM's ability to combat multipath fading and its high spectral efficiency make it a key technology in modern communication systems.

OFDM is a form of multi-carrier modulation where the available bandwidth is divided into many narrowband channels, called subcarriers, which are orthogonal to each other. Each subcarrier is modulated with a different data stream. The subcarriers are spaced such that they do not interfere with each other, allowing for efficient use of the available bandwidth. OFDM is widely used in various communication systems, including digital television, wireless LANs, and 4G LTE. It is particularly well-suited for multipath environments where signals can take multiple paths to reach the receiver, causing interference. OFDM's ability to combat multipath fading and its high spectral efficiency make it a key technology in modern communication systems.

- OFDM is a form of multi-carrier modulation where the available bandwidth is divided into many narrowband channels, called subcarriers, which are orthogonal to each other. Each subcarrier is modulated with a different data stream. The subcarriers are spaced such that they do not interfere with each other, allowing for efficient use of the available bandwidth. OFDM is widely used in various communication systems, including digital television, wireless LANs, and 4G LTE. It is particularly well-suited for multipath environments where signals can take multiple paths to reach the receiver, causing interference. OFDM's ability to combat multipath fading and its high spectral efficiency make it a key technology in modern communication systems.
- NLOS (Non-Line Of Sight)
- ISI (Inter-Symbol Interference)
- OFDM is a form of multi-carrier modulation where the available bandwidth is divided into many narrowband channels, called subcarriers, which are orthogonal to each other. Each subcarrier is modulated with a different data stream. The subcarriers are spaced such that they do not interfere with each other, allowing for efficient use of the available bandwidth. OFDM is widely used in various communication systems, including digital television, wireless LANs, and 4G LTE. It is particularly well-suited for multipath environments where signals can take multiple paths to reach the receiver, causing interference. OFDM's ability to combat multipath fading and its high spectral efficiency make it a key technology in modern communication systems.

9.1

μ . μ

μ μ , μ μ

μ μ μ μ

(space division). μ μ μ μ μ μ

, μ (cells). μ

μ μ , μ μ

μ (μ)[2, 10].

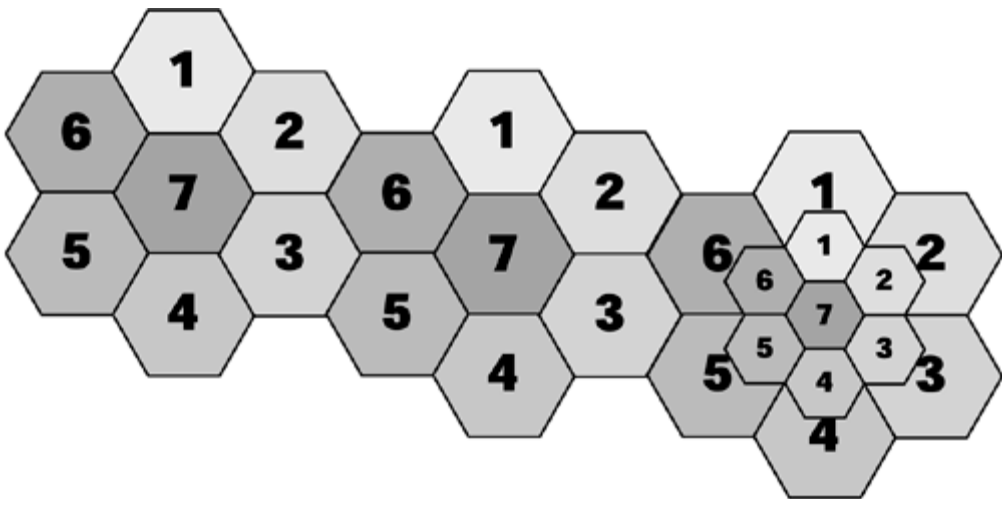
9.1.1 (Space Division)

μ . μ μ

μ μ μ . μ μ

μ μ $n = 7$, μ

μ μ .



9.1.

μ , μ μ μ

μ . μ

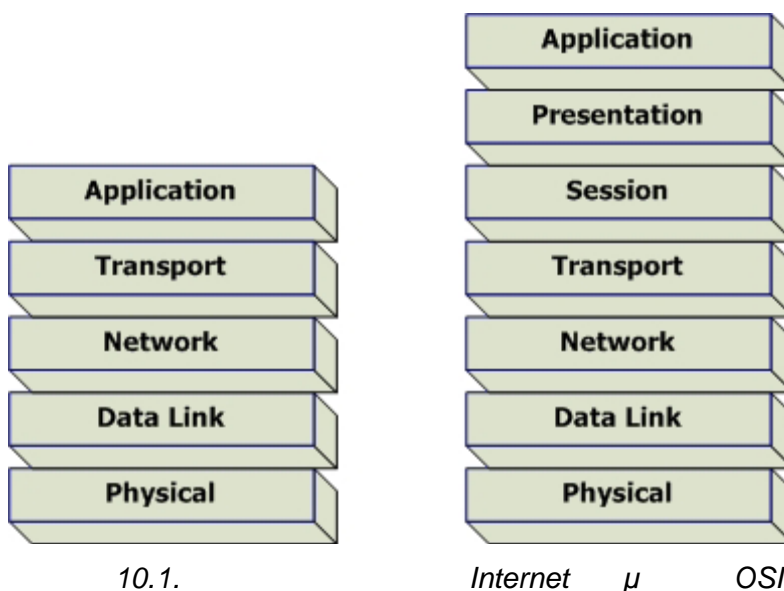
macrocell (13 km μ)

microcell (1 km μ) μ picocell (μ

μ 50m).

10. WiMax

WiMax
 OSI
 Internet.
 (data link)
 IP
 data link[2], [8].



10.1 μ

802.16
 Division Duplexing, TDD)
 Division Duplexing, FDD)[11].
 (Time Division Multiple Access, TDMA)
 (Demand Assignment Multiple Access, DAMA).

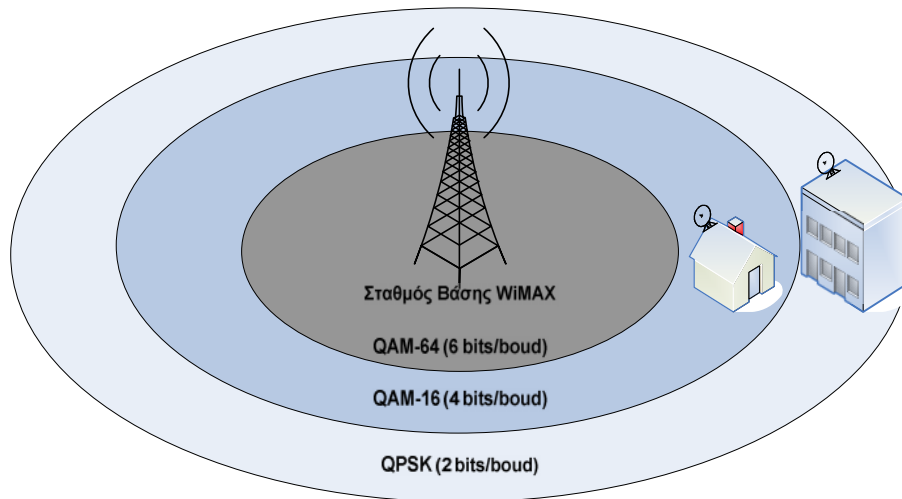
- TDMA
- H-DAMA

DAMA-TDMA

MAC (registration), (contention), (guard)

MAC PDUs (Packet Data Units). FEC (Forward Error Correction) QPSK (Quadrature Phase Shift Keying), 16 QAM (Quadrature Amplitude Modulation) 64 QAM()

SS [8]:



10.2

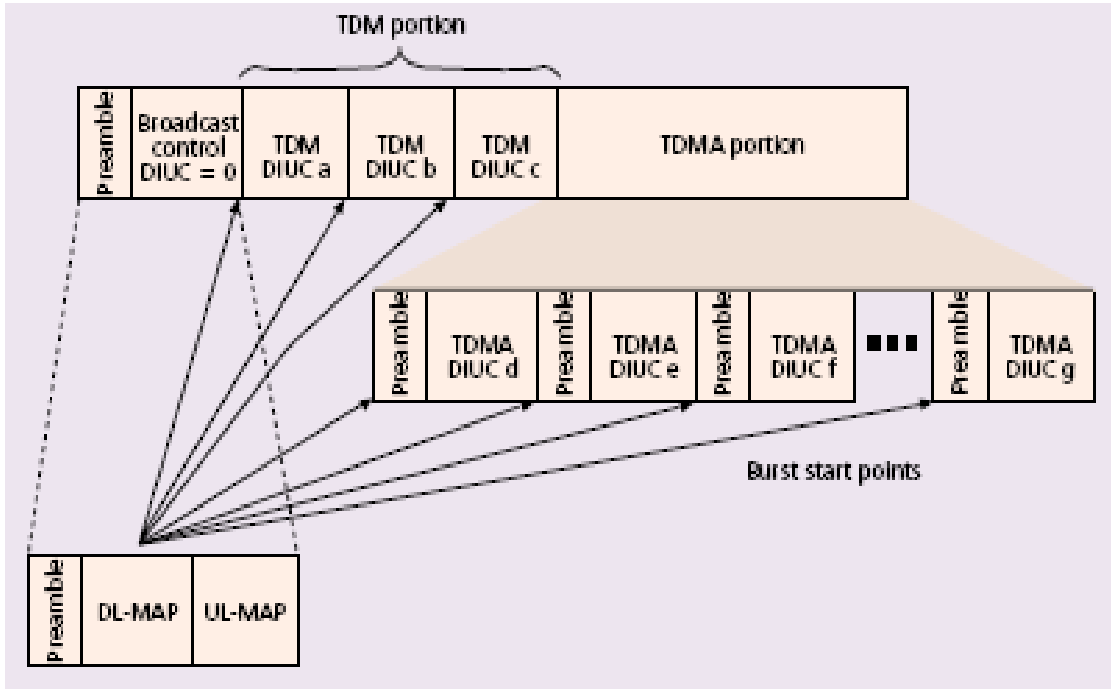
μ

(Time Division Multiplexing, TDM), SS

(Subscriber Station) μ “ ” μ μ
 SSs μ (sector). μ ,
 μ , μ (Transmission
 Convergence), byte, μ ,
 MAC PDU. bits μ
 FEC μ μ μ QPSK, 16 QAM 64 QAM(
 μ). SS μ FDD half-duplex μ ,
 μ μ TDMA . [11], [12]

10.1.1 μ μ μ (Frequency Division Duplexing)

μ μ μ , μ
 - μ μ μ “ ”
 μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ full-duplex
 SSs (μ μ) half-duplex SSs.
 - DL μ μ μ
 DL-MAP μ DL UL-MAP μ μ
 μ μ . DL-MAP μ
 μ (μ FEC) - DL. -
 DL μ μ μ
 μ μ TDM.



.10.1 μ μ FDD μ

μ FDD, μ TDMA μ

μ μ TDM.

half-duplex μ

μ . μ μ FDD μ half-duplex

μ μ , μ μ μ μ

μ , μ μ . μ μ μ

μ TDMA μ μ DL.

μ μ μ .[13]

UL-MAP μ μ DL-MAP

μ μ FDD,

μ μ μ - , μ -

μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ MAP(UL-MAP) μ .

μ μ MAP μ -

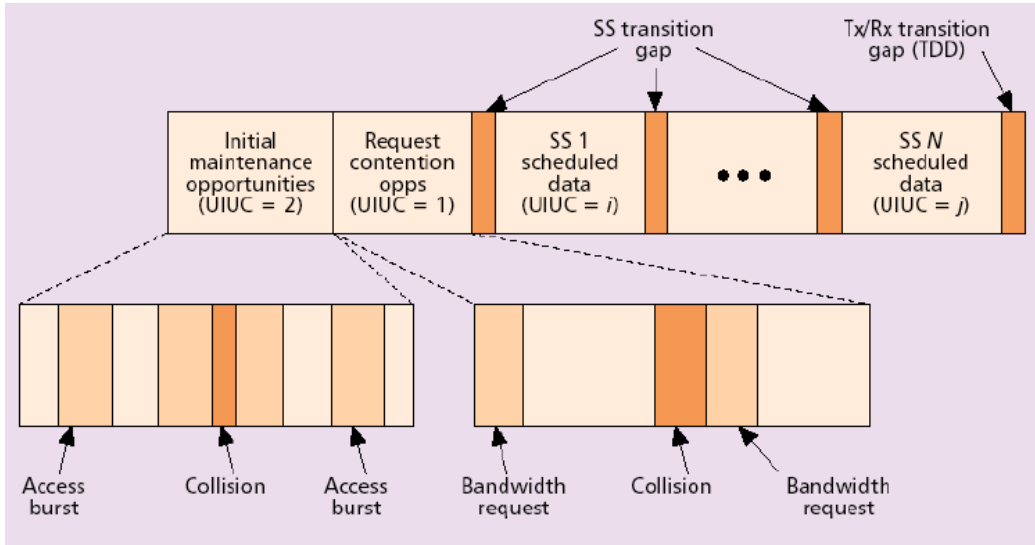
μ μ μ MAP. FDD

, - UL DL μ

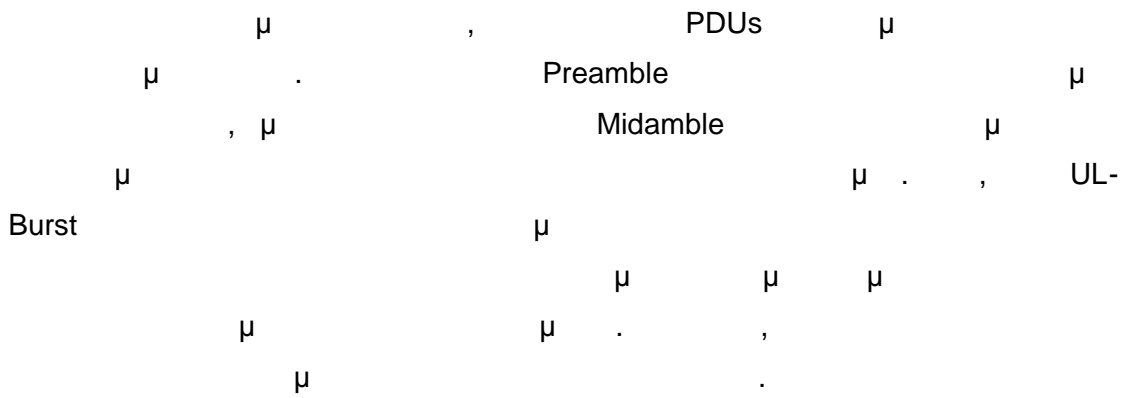
μ μ

(FDD, TDD)

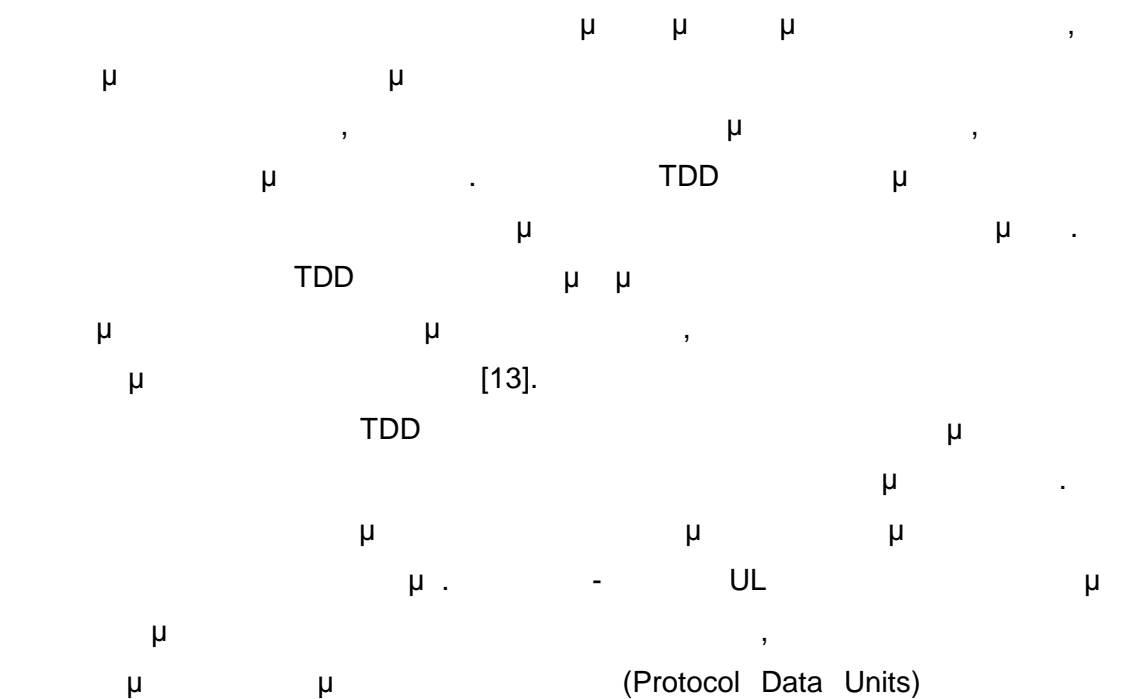
μ .



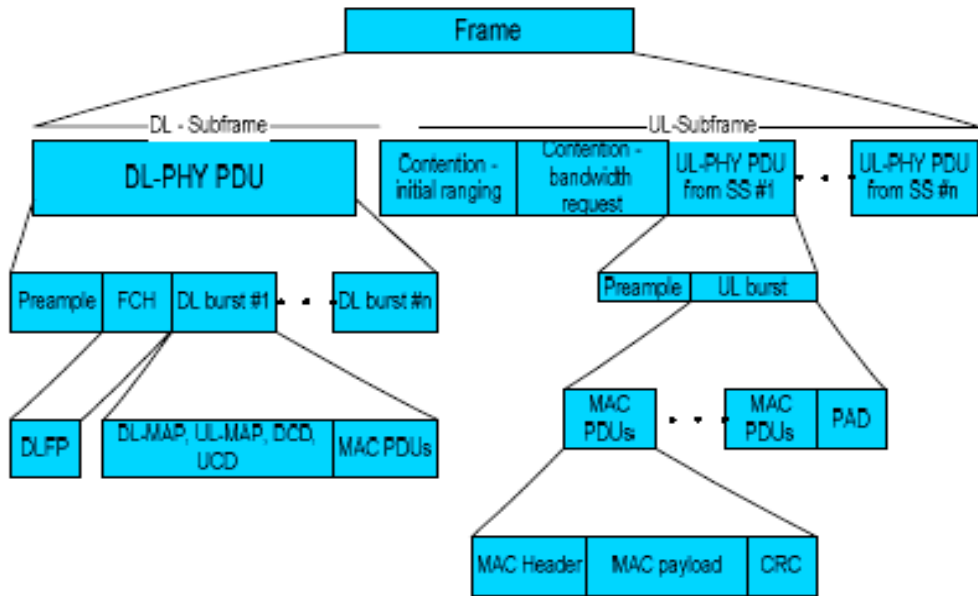
. 10.2 μ



10.1.2 (Time Division Duplexing)



μ UL μ UL-MAP DL-MAP
 μ - UL DL
 μ / μ
 μ μ (UL),
 μ
 - [14], [15].



10.3 μ TDD μ

μ $\mu\mu$ TTG, μ μ
 $\mu\mu$ SSs (μ)
 $\mu\mu$ TTG, BS SSs μ μ
 μ μ μ RTG. [8]

10.1.3 μ OFDM

OFDM μ
 μ μ μ - ()
 OFDM μ -
 μ μ

OFDM WiMAX OFDM
 1970, μ
 DSL (Digital Subscriber Line) 802.11a. OFDM
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 Fourier (Fast Fourier Transform), 52
 ().
 μ μ μ μ OFDM μ
 μ μ μ μ OFDM
 μ μ μ μ μ μ μ OFDM
 .[16], [17]

10.1.4 μ OFDM

OFDMA(Orthogonal Frequency Division Multi-access)
 μ μ OFDM. - μ
 (subchannelization) uplink downlink μ .
 μ μ -
 .[17]
 μ OFDMA TDD FDD.
 μ . (Multiple Input,
 Multiple Output), μ μ
 μ μ μ μ
 . μ μ OFDMA μ μ
 μ OFDM. μ -
 DL UL, μ μ μ
 μ μ (-) μ .
 μ , μ -
 , μ μ μ
 μ , μ μ ,
 , μ μ μ
 μ μ .

10.2 air interfaces WiMAX

WiMAX, (Single Carrier) OFDM. μ : 2- 11 GHz 10-66 GHz. 10.1 [15]:

μ		LOS/NLOS		Duplexing
WirelessMAN-SC	Point-to-Point	LOS	10-66 GHz	TDD, FDD
WirelessMAN-SCa	Point-to-Point	NLOS	2-11 GHZ	TDD, FDD
WirelessMAN-OFDM	Point-to-Multipoint	NLOS	2-11 GHZ	TDD, FDD
WirelessMAN-OFDMA	Point-to-Multipoint	NLOS	2-11 GHZ	TDD, FDD
WirelessHUMAN	Point-to-Multipoint	NLOS	2-11 GHZ	TDD

10.1

μ

SC WirelessMAN-SCa, (Single Carrier) WirelessMAN-OFDM WirelessMAN-OFDM, WirelessMAN-OFDMA WirelessHUMAN.

10.2.1 WirelessMAN-SC(Single carrier) PHY (10-66 GHz)

μ (PHY), 10-66GHz, μ μ , μ , μ , μ TDD FDD. μ μ μ μ , μ μ μ μ

PHY (uplink) TDMA(

 DAMA. , uplink

 MAC (downlink) TDM

 downlink PHY (Transmission

 Convergence) byte- (byte-pointer)

 MAC

 PDU. bits FEC QPSK 16QAM

 64-QAM. uplink PHY TDMA

 MAC PDU

10.2.2 WirelessMAN SCa(Single Carrier access) PHY (<11GHz)

To WirelessMAN-SCa PHY

- PHY NLOS <11GHz.
- PHY :
 - TDD FDD
 - TDMA uplink
 - TDM TDMA downlink
 - FEC uplink downlink
 - NLOS
 - FEC ARQ
 - MAC/PHY

10.2.3 WirelessMAN-OFDM PHY (<11GHz)

OFDM

 TDMA.

 WirelessMAN – OFDM

 OFDM.

OFDM

TDD FDD, μ FDD H-FDD μ μ .

Binary Phase Shift Keying (BPSK), QPSK, 16-QAM, 64-QAM.

OFDM μ . OFDM μ - (subcarriers),

o μ μ FFT μ .
 μ subcarriers:

- Data subcarriers, μ μ
- Pilot subcarriers, μ
- Null subcarriers, μ μ μ
- guard bands, μ subcarriers DC subcarrier.
- μ OFDM μ

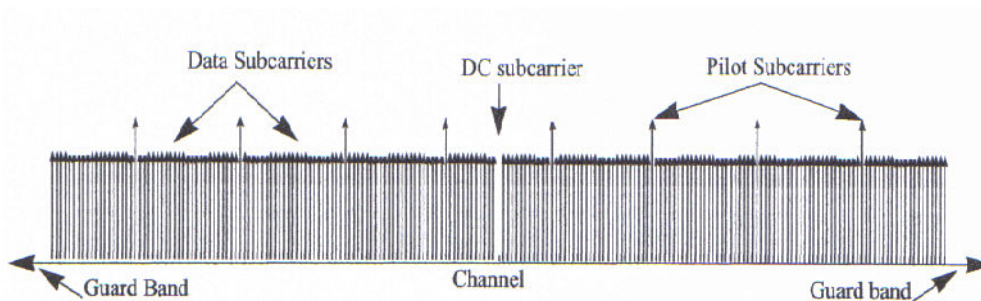


Figure 196—OFDM frequency description

.10.4 μ OFDM μ

10.2.4 WirelessMAN-OFDMA PHY (<11GHz)

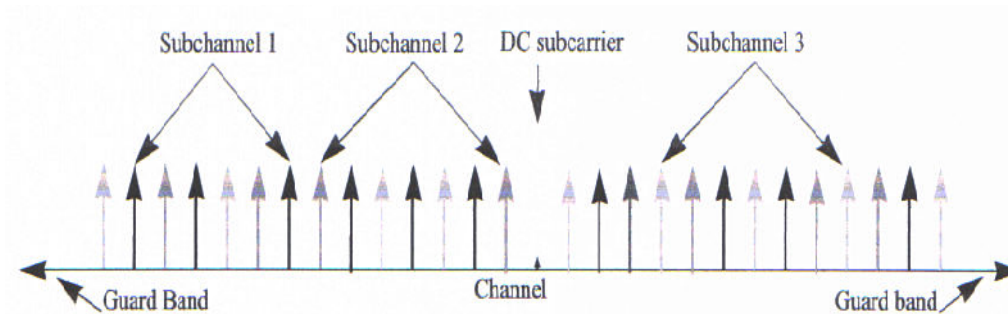
μ
 (Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access).

WirelessMAN – OFDMA μ OFDM.

μ OFDM μ - (subcarriers), o
 μ μ FFT μ .

- Data subcarriers, μ μ
- Pilot subcarriers, μ

- all subcarriers, guard bands
- DC subcarrier



.10.5 OFDMA

10.2.5 Wireless High Speed Unlicensed Metro Area Network (WirelessHUMAN)

WirelessHUMAN OFDM Infrastructure) UNII (Unlicensed National Information Infrastructure) [15]

10.3 MAC

802.16 TDM (Best Effort). [2, 11]. 802.16 MAC WiMax backhaul 802.16 MAC

Service Specific Convergence Sublayer (CS) «

 ».

 service access point (SAP), MAC SDUs

 (MAC Common Part Sublayer - AC PS).

 (Service Data Units SDUs)

 Identifier CID) (service flow).

 CS,

 MAC Common Part Sublayer (MAC CPS)

 « MAC».

 (

). AC CPS MAC

 :

 ,

 CSs C SAP

 MAC Privacy Sublayer

 « ».

 (authentication),

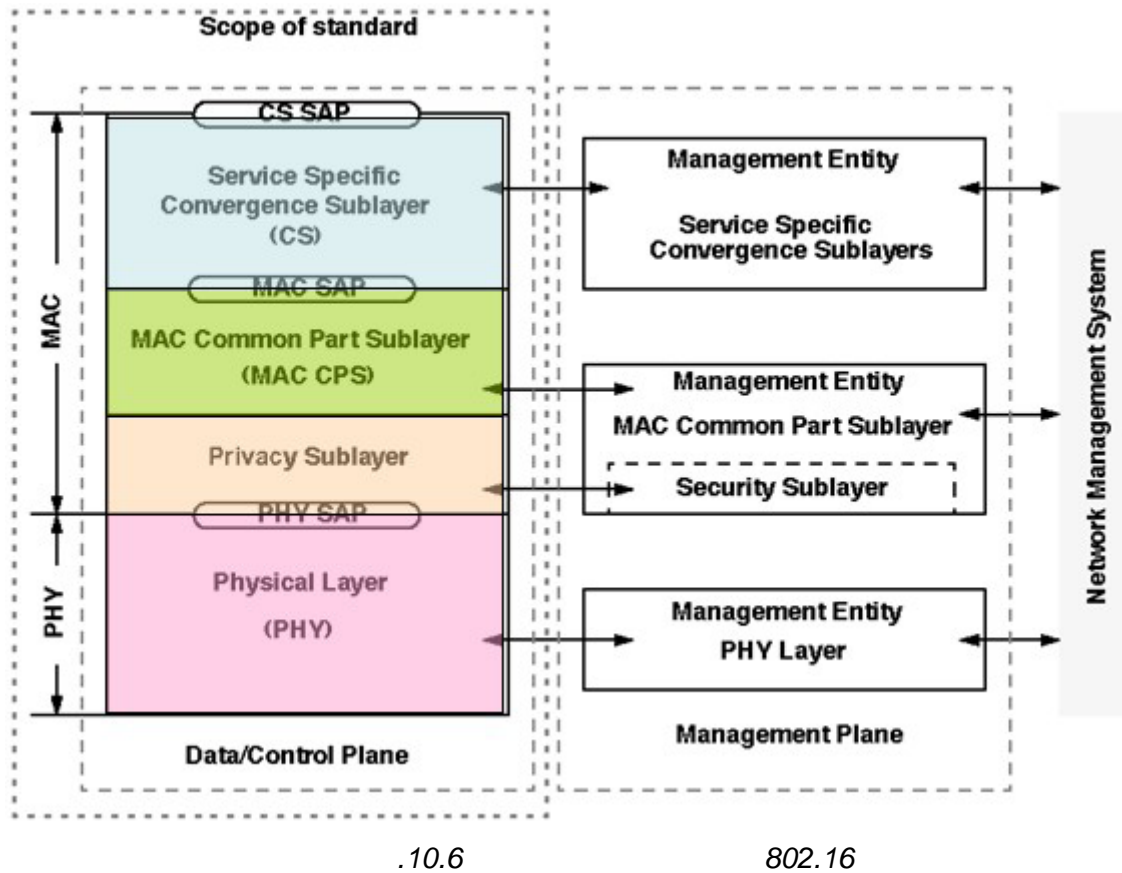
 (Quality of Service – QoS)

 C .[12], [14]

 (PHY)

 MAC CPS, PHY SAP,

 [8].



802.16
 μ . SAP (service access point) μ
 μ port TCP/IP.

10.3.1 μ μ (Service Specific Convergence Sublayer, CS)

μ (Service Specific Convergence Sublayer, CS)
 μ MAC (MAC CPS) μ
 μ ,
 μ MAC.
 To μ .
 802.16 MAC .
 μ μ
 μ CPS. , μ CPS,
 μ .
 CS μ μ , μ
 PHS (payload header suppression)
 service data units (SDUs) CPS. [8]

PHS μ , μ bandwidth
 μ μ overhead.
 μ
 packet-switched.
 μ CS :

- μ PDU (Packet Data Unit)
 μ , μ μ (SAP).
- μ PDUs μ
 μ μ
- μ MAC.
 () PDUs, μ μ
- μ PDUs MAC SAP.
- μ CS SDUs CPS μ
 μ .
 μ μ μ μ
 μ :

μ CS (asynchronous transfer mode CS, ATM CS)
 ATM CS (packet CS) μ
 Ethernet, IP and VLAN.

10.3.1.1 ATM CS

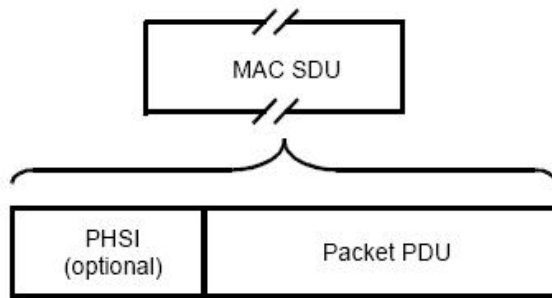
ATM CS μ
 MAC CP SAP :

- μ ATM μ ATM,
- μ ATM,
- () ATM
 μ ,
 μ ATM, ., CS PDUs
 MAC CP SAP.
 μ μ ATM CS, μ
 μ ATM.
 μ (virtual path identifier,
 VPI) (virtual channel identifier, VCI)
 μ (VP) (VC) . [8], [13]

10.3.1.2 CS

CS μ MAC CP
) PDU μ
) μ ()
) CS PDU MAC SAP
 μ μ μ
) μ CS PDUs μ μ
) () μ μ
 CS μ μ
 μ internet (IP), IEEE 802.3
 (Ethernet) IEEE 802.1Q (VLAN). IP
 CS μ IPv4 μ MAC
 IEEE 802.16.

PDU μ μ
 μ μ SDUs (Service Data Units). O
 μ μ (payload header suppression index, PHSI),
 μ μ μ PHS μ
 μ SDU [2]:



.10.7 μ MAC SDU

μ μ μ μ
 802.16.
 μ IP
 μ μ (Connection
 ID, CID).
 SAP CID.

10.3.2 MAC (MAC CPS, Common Part Sublayer)

- Service Data Units (SDUs) . [17]
- MAC Connection Identifier (CID).
- CS CS, MAC CPS
- MAC
- CSs, MAC
- Quality of Service (QoS)

10.3.3

IEEE 802.16 (Security Sublayer) MAC

(interface).

IEEE 802.16 (security associations SAs) SA

μ BS μ SSs
 μ 802.16.

10.3.3.1 (Encryption)

μ ,
 μ MAC PDU. IEEE 802.16
 μ : DES (Data
 Encryption Standard, μ) AES (Advanced
 Encryption Standard, μ) [16].

DES μ
 . μ DES μ μ μ
 μ 64 bits 56 μ
 . 8 bits μ μ
 . 8 bits byte μ μ
 μ 16 μ μ
 μ μ μ μ μ μ

μ μ
 MAC PDU . μ , μ
 DES, μ μ μ μ
 . μ Triple DES, μ , μ μ
 , μ
 DES, μ .
 IEEE 802.16e μ AES

μ .
 128 bits, 192 bits 256 bits μ μ AES. 128 bits
 «μ » μ 256 bits
 μ « » .
 μ μ μ μ

μ μ ,
 μ μ (PN, Packet Number).

μ μ SSs
 (Security Associations, S)
 (authentication), SS μ
 μ : (primary),

Request, AR) (authorization). (Authorization Key, AK) (SAIDs) (security associations SAs) (Authorization Key, AK) (Key Encryption Key, KEK) (authentication) (HMACs), BS SS BS SS (TEK) BS TEK SS, SA. SS (SAID) • BS TEK KEK RSA AK AK. IV (Initialization Vector) SS

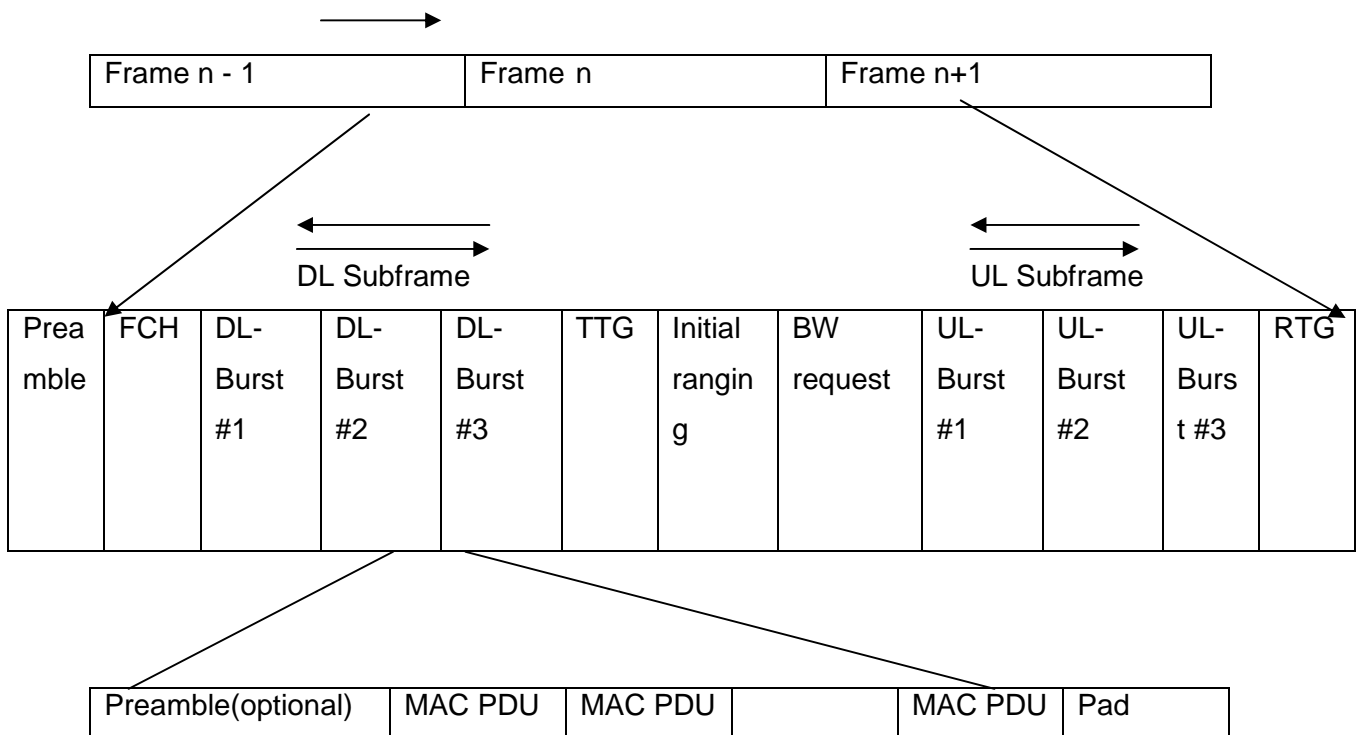
10.4 μ MAC – μ

OFDM

MAC

C (AC PDUs).

[18, 19].



.10.9 μ C

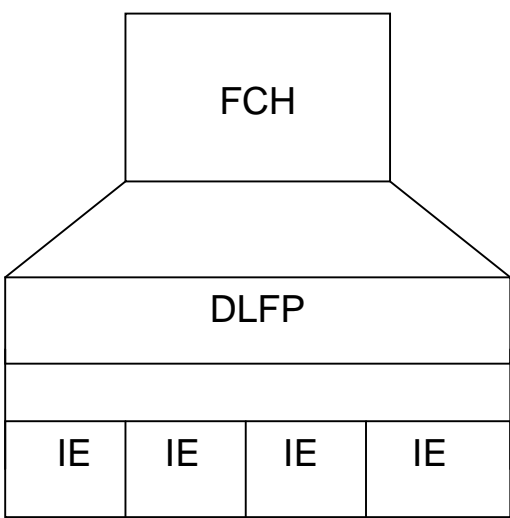
transition gap), μ , TTTG RTG (transmit / receive
 μ μ
 μ μ (μ μ)
 μ μ μ
 μ μ (μ μ)).
 μ μ μ
 μ μ μ . μ μ ,
 $\mu\mu$, μ
 μ μ μ .
Preamble
 μ μ μ μ
 μ μ . μ μ μ
 μ μ μ .

Frame Control Header (FCH)

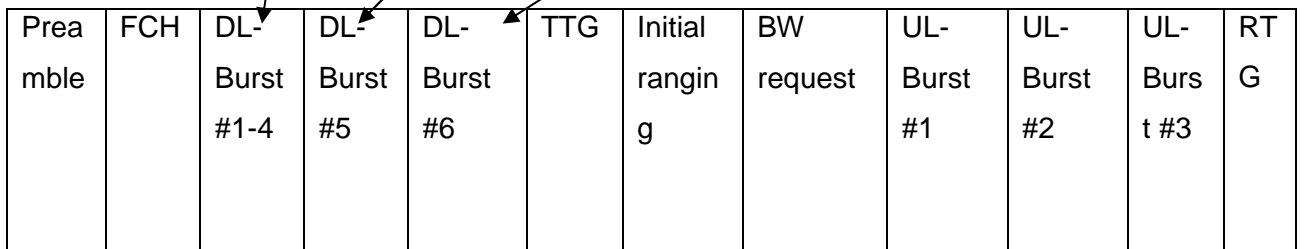
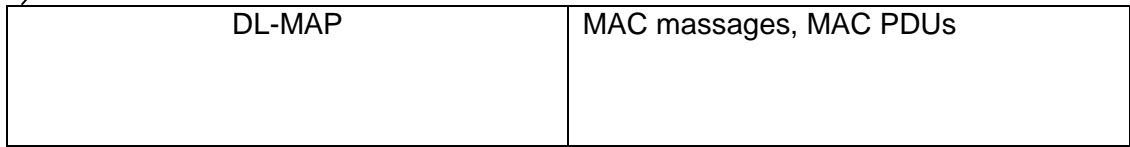
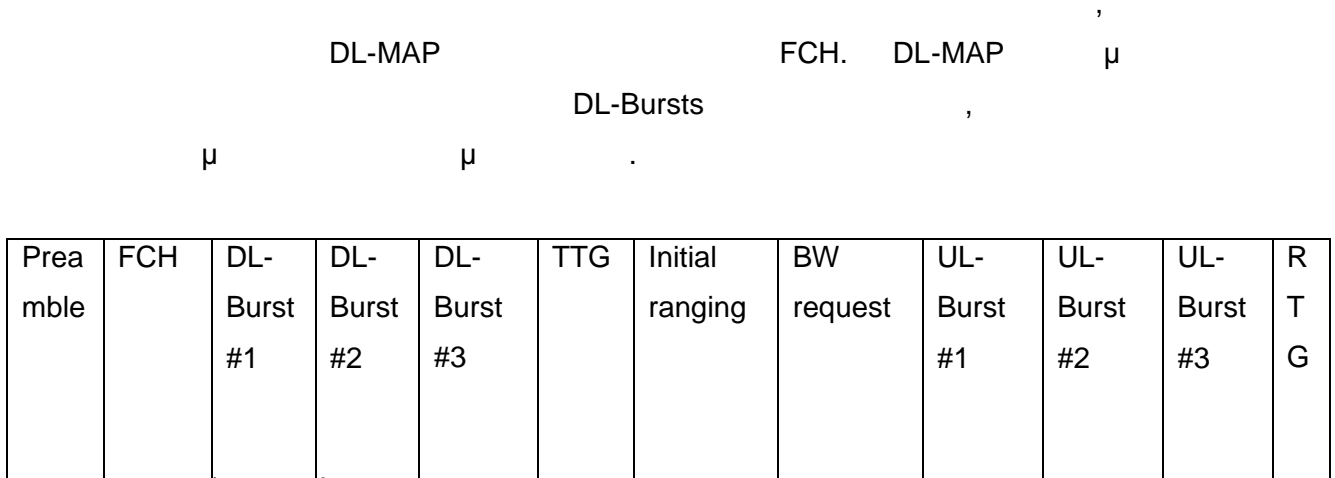
(DL frame prefix – DLFP)

μ μ . DLFP μ μ .
 μ
(Information Elements, IEs)

DL-Burst. μ DL-Burst
 μ μ
Preamble μ .



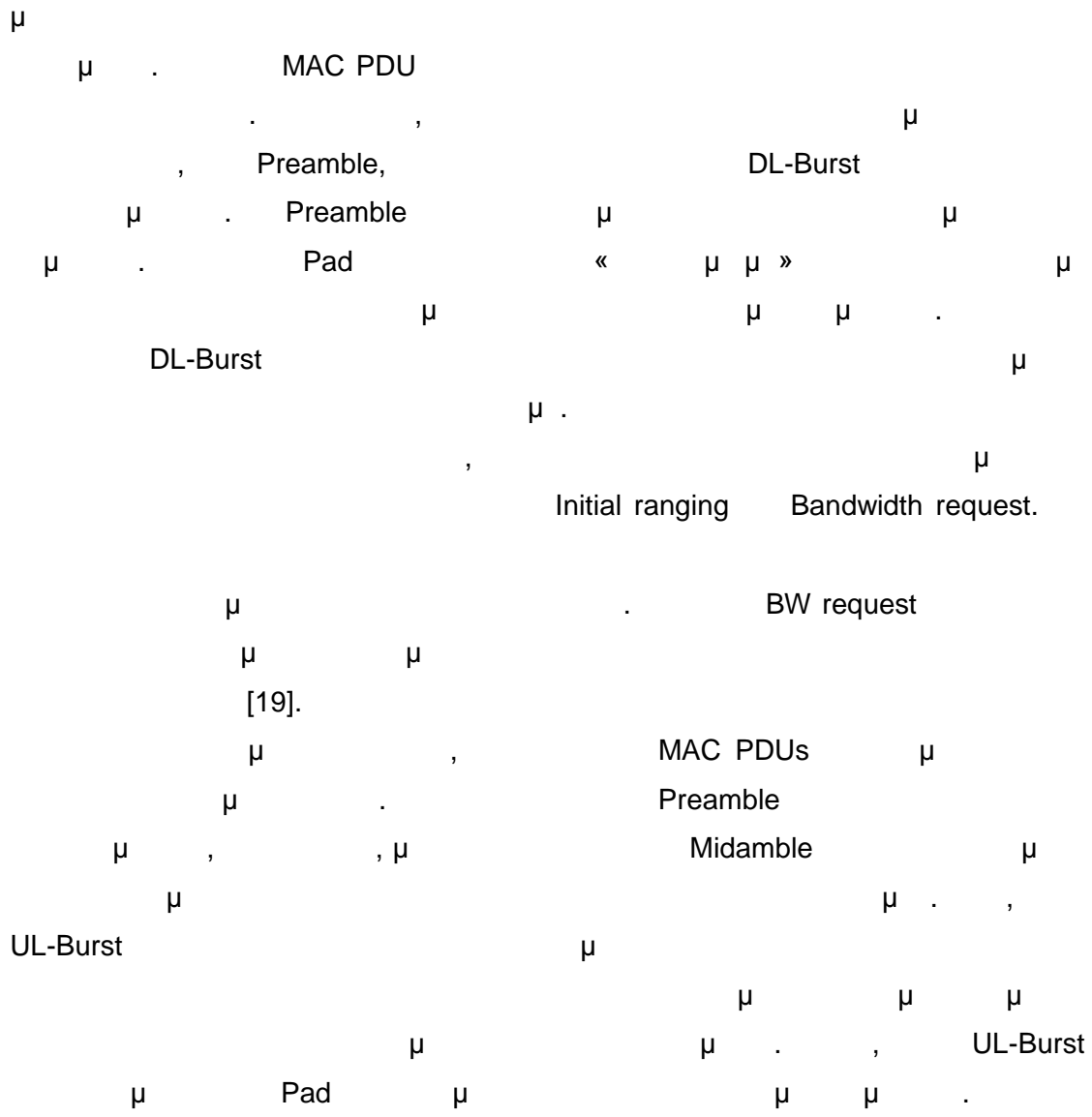
10.10 FCH



.10.11 μ MAC μ DL-MAP

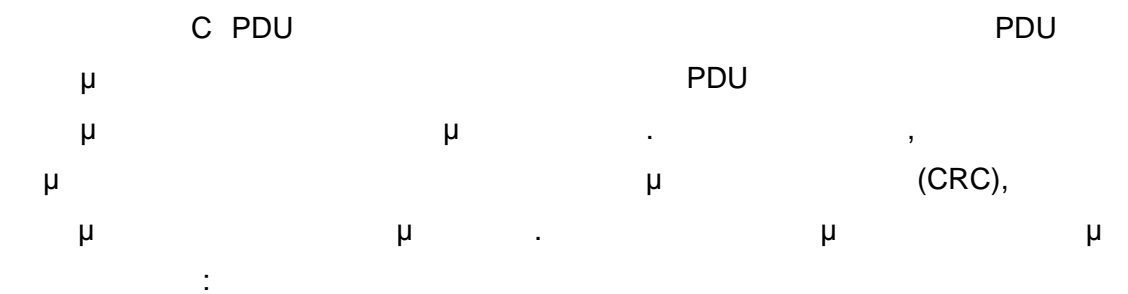
μ DL-MAP UL-MAP μ

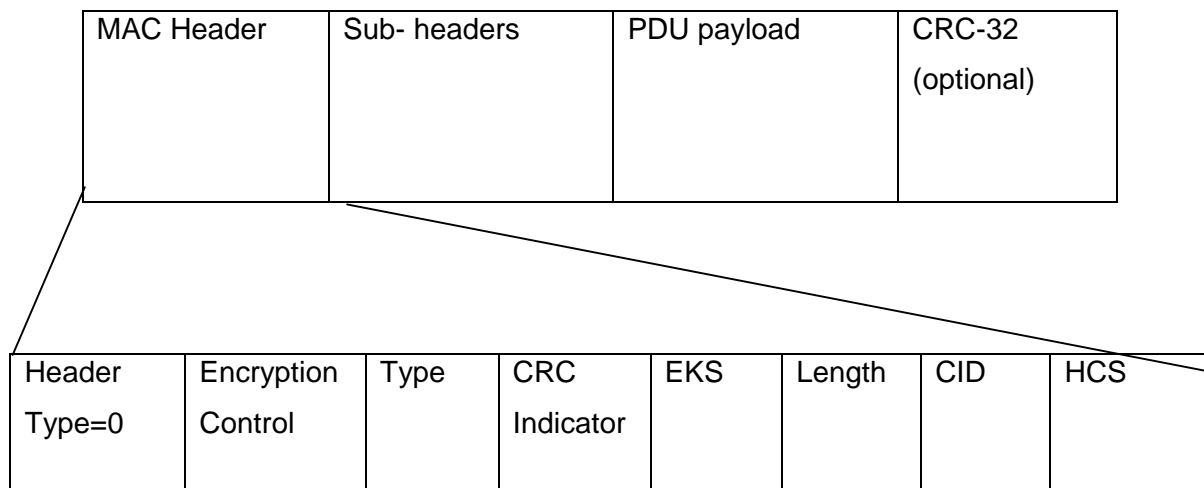
UL-Burst Initial ranging (DL-Burst). BW request. DL-Burst μ MAC PDUs μ



10.4.1

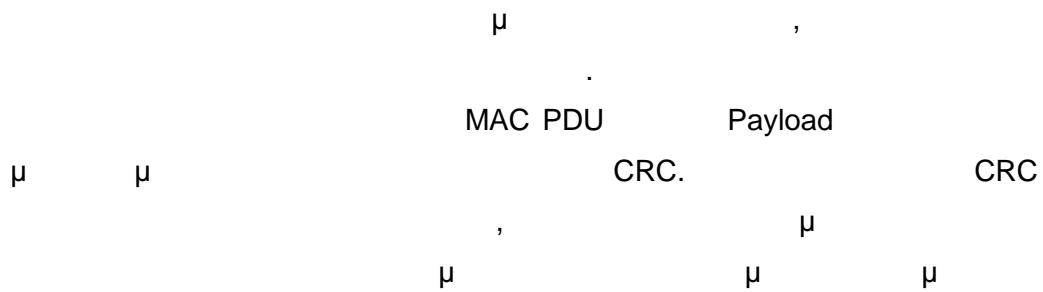
MAC



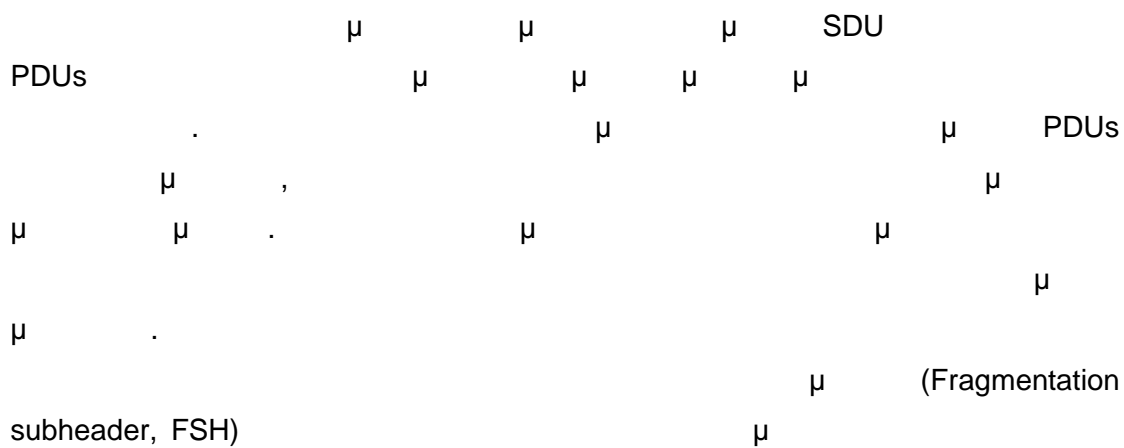


.10.12 μ *MAC Packet Data Unit*

- Header type = 0
 - Encryption control.
 - Type. μ bit μ
 - Cyclic redundancy check (CRC).
 - Encryption key sequence (EKS).
 - Length. μ MAC PDU.
 - Connection ID. μ
 - Header Check Sequence. μ MAC Header.
- Subheader
- Mesh μ μ



10.4.1.1

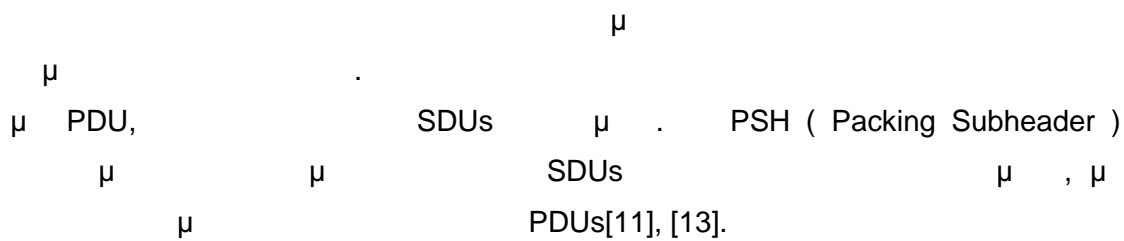


(Fragmentation Control, FC) μ 2

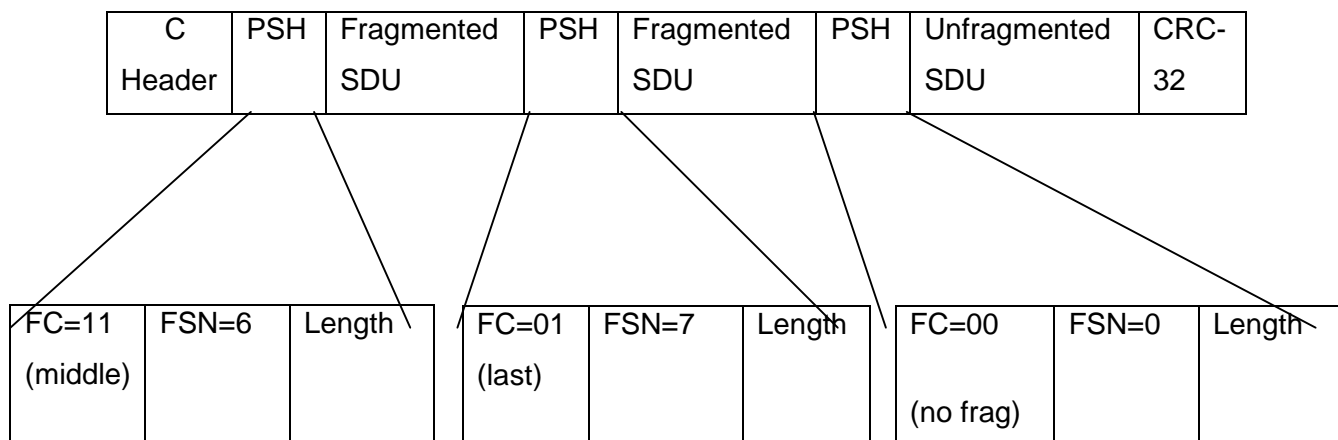
μ μ

μ μ μ FC FSN.

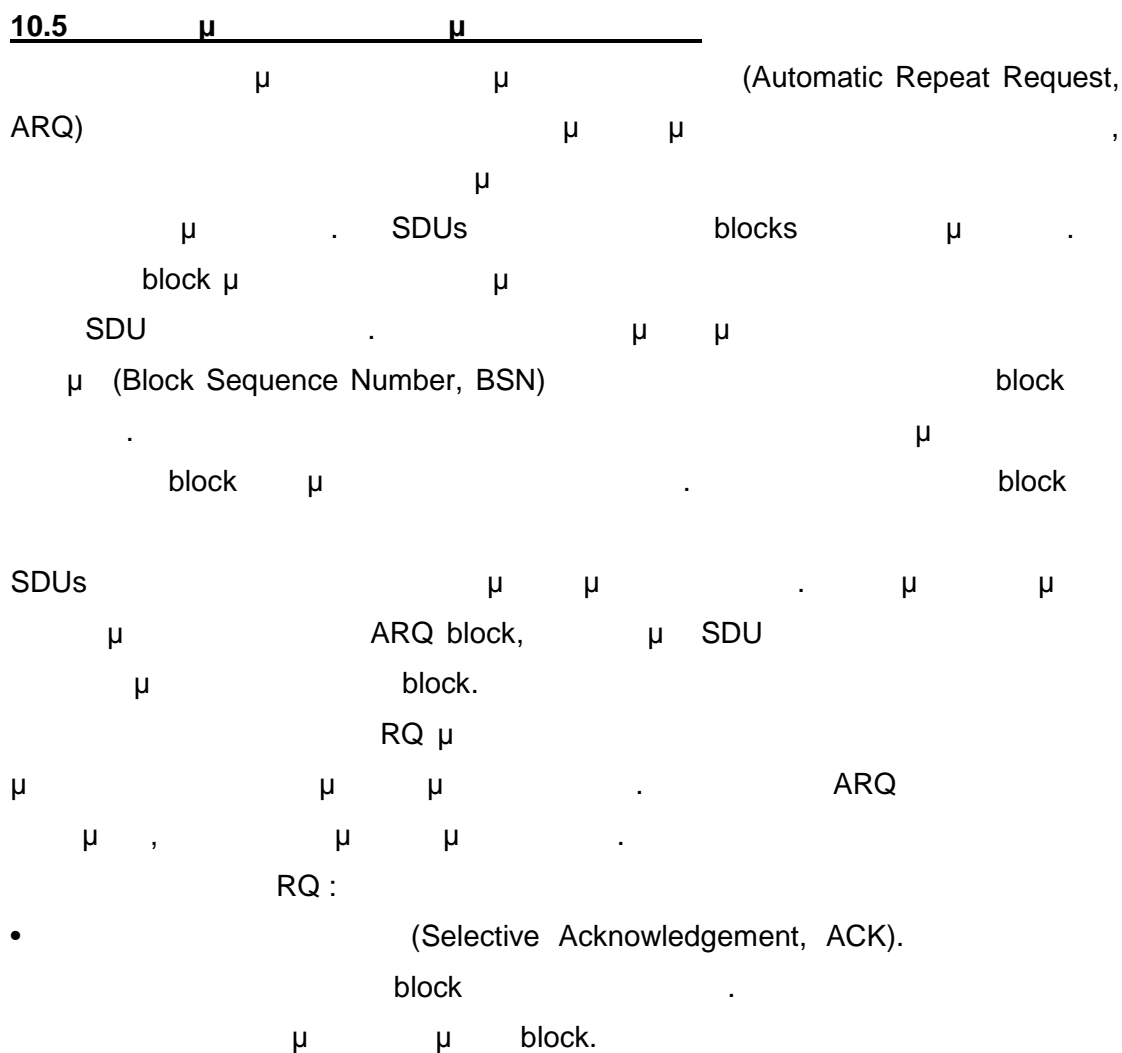
- FC=10 first
- FC=01 last
- FC=11 middle
- FC=00 no fragmentation

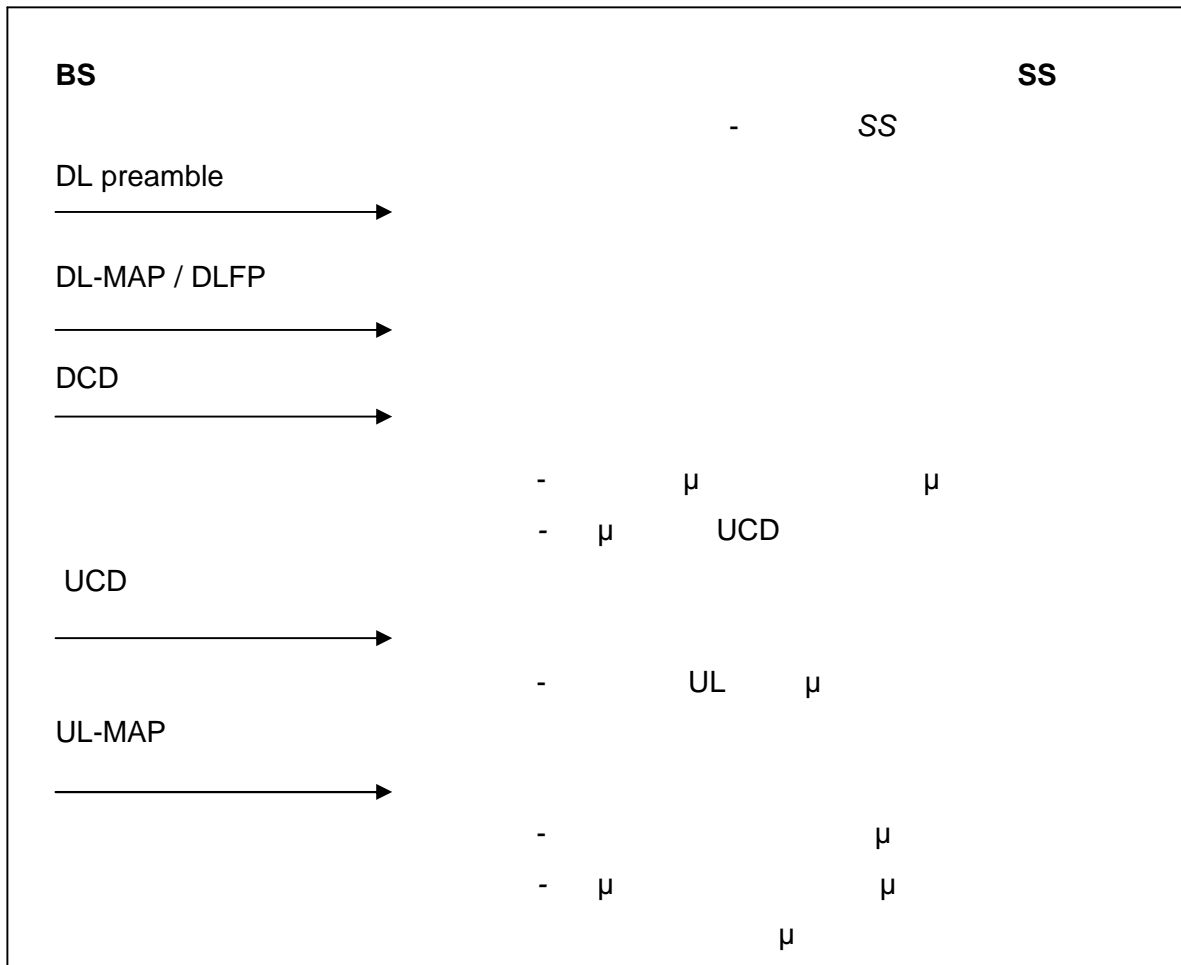


PDUs[11], [13].



.10.13





.10.14

μ

μ μ μ SS BS.

μ (ranging)

SS μ SS μ μ μ

μ μ BS (RNG-REQ). μ SS μ μ BS

μ μ μ RNG-RSP :

- μ (management CID)
- μ RF μ
- μ
- μ

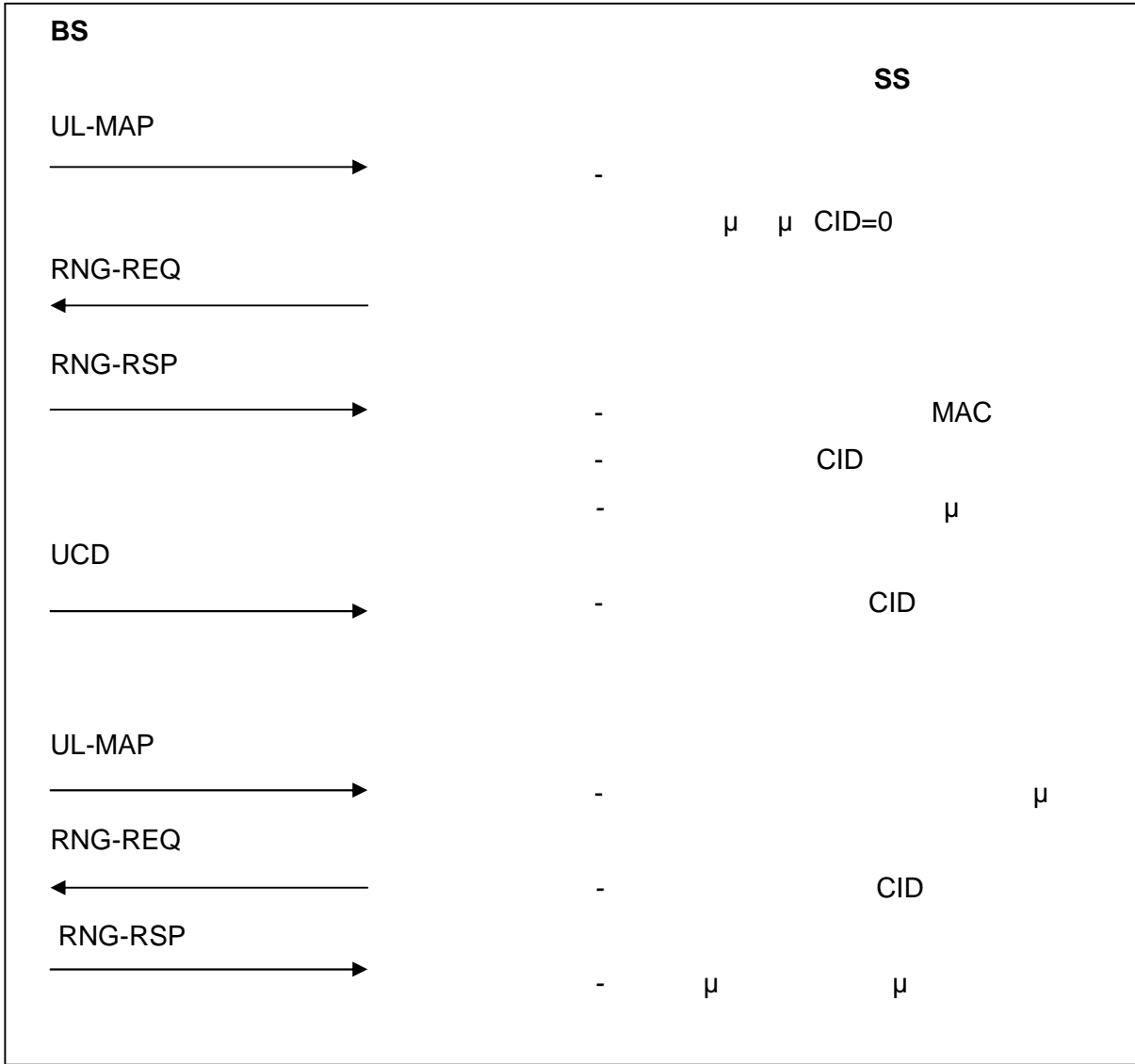
μ RNG-RSP μ SS μ

μ . μ μ

μ μ SS μ , BS

μ μ μ , BS

SS μ . μ μ μ
 μ [11].



.10.15 μ μ μ

- (Basic Capabilities).
- μ μ SBC-REQ SBC-RSP. μ μ BS μ
- SS BS. μ
- μ
- FDD HFDD
 - TTG RTG (0 100μs)
 - μ

11. Mobile WiMax

WiMAX μ μ μ , μ ,
 μ μ μ . μ , WiMAX
 μ streaming video μ μ μ
 , μ μ 100km/h.
 μ μ ,
 μ μ μ standard.
 WiMAX μ μ μ
 μ WiMAX. WiMAX
 μ mobile TV gaming[9], [10],[13] .

11.1 WiMAX

IEEE 802.16e IEEE 802.16e-2005
 802.16-2004 μ μ
 μ WiMAX. μ μ
 μ (handoffs) . μ Scalable
 Orthogonal Frequency Division Mult - Access (OFDMA), μ μ
 μ sub-channelization. SOFDMA
 μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ - μ .
 μ 802.16e μ
 μ .
 μ WiMAX Forum μ
 Mobile WiMAX μ
 WiMAX Forum. H (Release 1) μ Mobile WiMAX
 5,7,8.75 10MHz μ 2.3, 2.5
 3.5GHz.

11.2 Mobile WiMAX

Mobile WiMAX (scalability)

Mobile WiMAX :

- sub-channelization, Mobile WiMAX 63Mbps 28Mbps 10MHz.
- (QoS): sub-channelization MAC
- (Scalability): Mobile WiMAX (1.25–20MHz)
- : Mobile WiMAX

EAP (Extensible Authentication Protocol), AES-CCM (Advanced Encryption Standard Counter with Cipher-block chaining Message authentication code), CMAC (Cipher-based Message Authentication Code) HMAC (Hash Message Authentication Code).

- : 50msec (real-time) VoIP

11.3.3

(CQICH) μ (HARQ) μ , μ 802.16e μ
 μ Mobile WiMAX.
 μ QPSK, 16QAM, 64QAM
 64QAM(μ)
 μ Convolutional
 Code (CC) Convolutional Turbo Code (CTC) μ μ μ
 μ (variable code rate and repetition coding).
 μ Block Turbo Code (BTC) Low Density Parity Check Code (LDPC)
 .[15]

11.4 MAC

802.16
 μ μ μ , μ , video.
 μ MAC μ μ μ
 peak μ μ ,
 video, .
 μ μ μ μ μ MAC
 μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ
 (frame-by-frame basis) μ .
 802.16e μ μ Hard Hand Off (HHO)
 μ μ μ μ
 , . MAC
 802.16e μ : Key
 Management Protocol, ,
 μ .

11.5 fixed mobile wimax

WiMAX μ
 μ .
 μ μ ,

WiMAX
 - ,
 802.16-2004
 802.16e
 (link margin),
 802.16e
 WiMAX
 «μ » (migration)
 operators 802.16-2004
 802.16e
 (overlay),
 (dual-mode),
 (dual-mode).

12.1

12.1.1

μ 24 μ , 7
 μ μ , 12 μ . μ 100 % .
 μ $\mu\mu$ μ ,
 μ μ . μ μ
 μ μ . μ μ μ
 μ , μ 98 % .
 μ μ : 24 365 μ 0.02 (
 μ) = 175.2 μ . μ
175 μ , μ
 μ , μ μ
 μ (μ
 μ) .

12.1.2 (Bandwidth)

μ μ
 μ . μ .
 μ μ μ μ ISP
ADSL 512/128. μ μ μ downloading
52-55 K ps. μ , μ iso ,
 μ μ μ
. 50 ps, 40, 30
 μ $\mu\mu$ μ μ
 μ . μ
sites μ μ μ μ μ
 μ
. μ , ,
 μ backbone,
, μ , μ site, μ
, μ μ , ,
switches, routers . PSTN/ISDN .

12.1.3 (latency)

μ , μ
μ () μ ,
μ . " μ ",
μ μ μ ,
μ μ μ .
μ ms.
50 ms,
μ μ μ , μ ,
μ μ (switches / routers).
100, 200, 500 μ
μ μ .
μ , μ ,
Playback , μ " " - μ . μ
μ .
μ Internet, 100ms
200ms . μ μ μ
timeout. μ μ , μ
μ μ μ μ ,
μ μ μ μ (μ).

12.1.4 μ (Jitter)

jitter μ .
μ (latency), μ () μ .
μ latency , μ
μ μ μ .
μ μ jitter μ μ μ μ
μ μ latency. jitter μ μ
μ μ .

12.1.5

μ μ μ
μ , μ . μ
μ μ

μ . μ TCP, μ
 (μ latency, μ overhead μ
) μ μ
 bandwidth [21].

12.2 QoS

μ ,
 «best – effort » (μ).
 :
 .
 μ μ . μ
 μ , μ . μ
 μ , μ , μ
 . μ μ
 ,
 μ (. . e-mail), μ μ .
 , μ μ , μ TCP
 μ μ , μ
 μ μ μ μ , μ
 μ . μ , μ
 μ , μ μ , μ
 μ , μ μ , μ
 , μ μ . μ ,
 VoIP (Voice over IP), delay 250 ms,
 μ 20 ms.
 , μ μ μ , μ
 μ μ QoS, :
 , μ μ μ
 , (. . , μ).
 QoS, μ , μ
 μ , μ μ .
 « μ » (ntegrated Services – IntServ),
 μ μ .[22]

12.3 IntServ

ntServ (flow)

() (μ),

μ . μ μ μ

ToS (Type Of Service),

μ , μ , μ ,

μ ,

μ ,

μ μ μ μ .

μ ,

μ ,

μ ,

RSVP (Resource ReSerVation Protocol).

RSVP μ

: μ (Guaranteed), μ

(Controlled Load) (Best – Effort).

μ , μ

μ

μ (μ) μ

μ , μ

μ best – effort μ ,

μ ,

μ , . . . μ Video on Demand,

μ μ μ μ .

μ μ μ μ (adaptive real

– time applications).

μ RSVP μ

μ UDP (UDP – encapsulated). μ

μ μ

μ ,

μ

“soft”,

μ μ , μ μ ntServ μ , RSVP

μ μ

IntServ
 . , μ ,
 μ μ
 μ (scalability)
 μ , μ
 μ μ
 μ μ μ , RSVP. μ
 , IntServ μ . [12], [18]

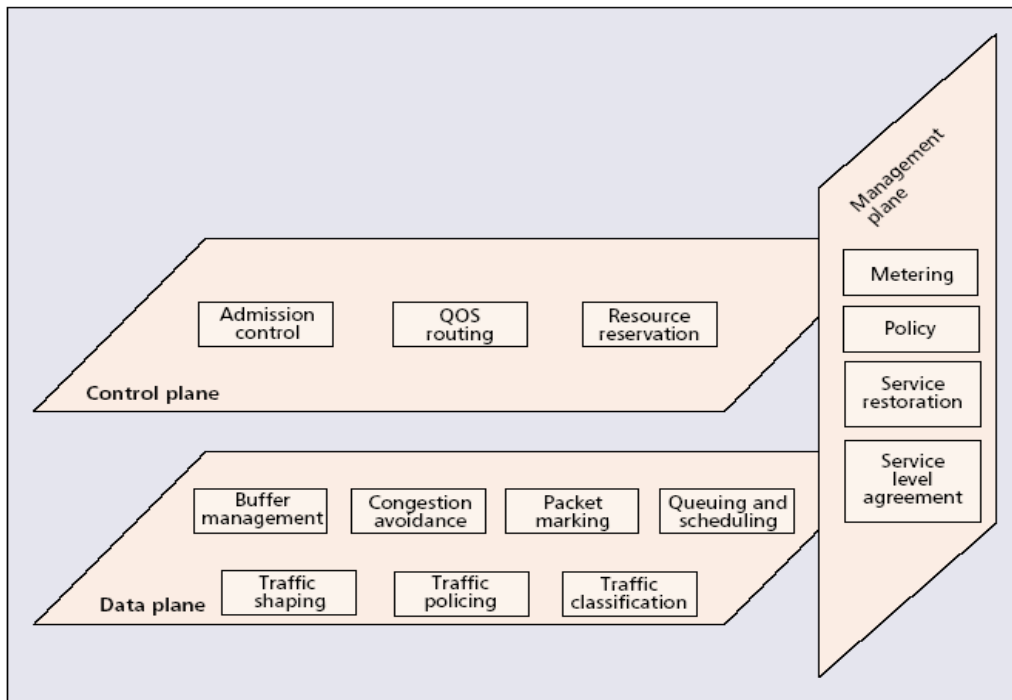
12.4 DiffServ

μ '90
 ntServ, μ DiffServ (Differentiated Services –
 μ). μ
 μ μ QoS . , μ
 , μ ((

/), μ μ QoS
 , (classes) . M ,
 μ . μ μ
 (access router μ),
 μ (policing) μ μ , μ
 μ (μ μ)
 μ μ ,
 μ
 μ PHB's (Per Hop Behavior). μ , PHB
 μ , μ
 μ μ μ μ μ .
 μ DiffServ
 μ SLAs (Service Level Agreements). μ
 μ μ
 μ , . . . μ
 . μ SLA,
 , μ
 μ . μ SLA μ SLS μ
 μ μ .

12.5 μ μ QoS

, μ μ
 (μ) μ
 (planes), μ μ
 (building blocks). μ μ
 μ μ (. . . μ) μ μ (. . .
 QoS μ). :
 (Control plane) : μ μ μ μ
 μ μ .
 (Data plane) : μ μ μ
 μ μ .
 (Management plane) : μ μ μ
 μ , μ



.12.1

μ QoS

μ

μ μ μ μ
 μ [5]:

12.5.1

(admission control) :
μ μ
μ μ
μ
μ μ
μ
μ
μ (parameter – based) μ μ
(measurement – based). μ
μ (μ)
μ μ «hard» QoS, μ
μ μ
«soft» QoS, μ μ
QoS μ (QoS routing): μ μ
μ μ μ μ
μ μ μ μ QoS μ (. . .
) μ μ μ μ QoS
μ μ μ μ QoS μ
μ μ μ
μ (Resource reservation) : μ μ «
» μ
μ μ μ μ RSVP (μ
) μ μ μ μ

12.5.2

(μ) (Buffer management) : H
μ μ
μ μ
μ μ μ μ

(Congestion avoidance) : TCP
 ECN (Explicit Congestion Notification).
 (Packet marking) :
 . A
 (Queuing and scheduling) :
 (Traffic classification) :
 (Traffic shaping) :
 (leaky bucket).
 (token bucket)
 (tokens).
 bytes).

μ . , μ μ
μ μ .

12.5.3 μ

(Metering) : μ

(. . μ) μ μ μ μ .
μ μ μ μ
μ , .

(SLA – Service Level Agreement) :

μ μ μ μ μ
μ , . μ μ
SLA, , μ μ
μ .

(Traffic Restoration) :

(failure). μ :
(. . μ) μ μ μ
(link) μ μ . , μ μ μ
μ . μ
μ SLA
()
μ .

IntServ μ μ : ,
μ , μ , μ μ
(policing) – μ
μμ μ μ . DiffServ μ :
, μ , μ μ , SLA, μ
, μ , μ .

12.6 μ MAC

μ μ μ μ μ
μ μ μ μ
μ μ μ μ
μ , μ μ μ ,
μ , μ μ μ
μ

QoS μ μ
 μ μ , μ .
 μ MAC μ
 (service flows) μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ . μ μ
 μ μ μ μ MAC
 μ .
 μ μ
 μ QoS [13], [20].

QoS		QoS
UGS Unsolicited Grant Service	VoIP	μ μ
rtPS Real-Time Packet Service	Streaming Audio or Video	μ μ μ
ErtPS Extended Real-Time Packet Service	Voice with Activity Detection (VoIP)	μ μ μ

nrtPS Non-Real-Time Packet Service	File Transfer Protocol (FTP)	μ	μ
BE Best-Effort Service	Data Transfer, Web Browsing, etc.	μ	μ

.12.1 μ WiMAX QoS

12.7 Y $\mu\mu$ μ μ MAC

μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ

[18]:

μ μ μ μ : $\mu\mu$ MAC

μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ

μ MAC $\mu\mu$ μ

(air interface). To CQICH(Channel-Quality Indicator Channel)

$\mu\mu$ μ -

μ μ / μ μ HARQ(Hybrid Automatic Repeat reQuest)

μ μ

$\mu\mu$ μ :

$\mu\mu$ μ

$\mu\mu$ μ μ μ μ μ

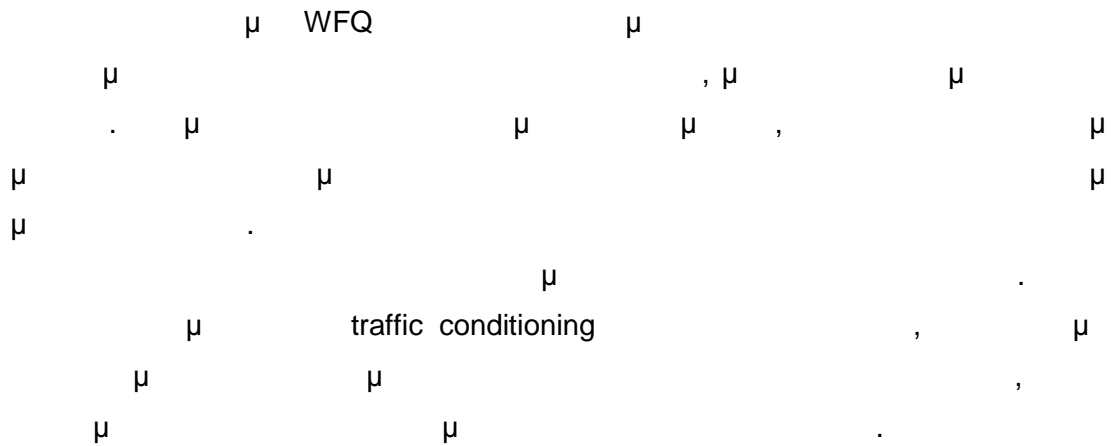
QoS , μ

μ μ

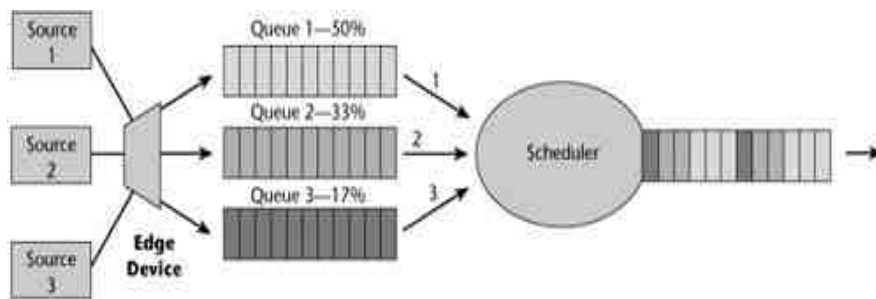
$\mu\mu$ μ μ

> μ μ : μ μ
 μ μ . μ μ μ
 , μ μ
 μ μ μ , μ
 > μ
 μμ MAC μ μ μ μ
 (connection-by-connection basis). μ
 μ μ μ QoS. μ
 μ μ
 μμ μ
 > **Frequency Selective Scheduling:**
 μ -
 μ μ μ μ CQI (Channel
 Quality Indicator)

13.4.5 Weighted Fair Queuing (WFQ)



13.4.6 Deficit Round Robin (DRR)



.13.2 Deficit Round Robin

WRR
Round Robin (RR).
(). fair
queuing
Deficit Round Robin with Fragmentation (DRRF),

13.4.7 Signal-to-Interference Ratio (mSIR)

maximum Signal-to-Interference Ratio (mSIR)

scrambling, μ, μ

μ

scrambled uplink μ μ μ

μ μ μ

μ .

jamming, μ scrambling μ

μ μ μ .

μ , μ . μ scrambling

μ . scrambling

scrambling μ

scrambling μ scramblers μ

μ μ μ .

scrambling μ μ μ

μ μ μ . μ , . . μ

μ . scrambling

μ .

14.2 μ MAC

μ MAC μ (connection oriented).

:

μ . :

μ . μ μ μ .

μ μ μ

μ μ μ

μ (encapsulated) IP μ μ . μ

μ . Unicast multicast μ

μ μ . security association (SA) μ

μ μ μ : μ

μ (selected encryption algorithms).

SA. ,

μ μ μ . μ

SA, , μ SA.

15. μ WiMax

μ μ μ μ
 μ μ . , μ
 μ
 ,
 μ μ
 μ , μ μ
 μ μ . μ
 μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ . μ

15.1 μ

μ μ μ μ
 Web. μ μ web
 μ web exponential web weibull. multimedia μ
 videoconference VoIP . μ VoIP μ
 ON/OFF μ Voice Activity Detection(VAD),
 . μ μ ON [29].

15.2 μ

μ μ μ μ μ μ μ μ
 (μ μ μ μ) 802.16 MAC.
 , μ μ [29]
 μ μ μ μ :
 1) gross subframe utilization (μ μ) :
 μ μ OFDM μ μ
 μ μ (μ μ - μ)
 μ μ OFDM μ μ .
 2) throughput(μ μ) : μ μ
 μ μ μ μ .
 3) transfer delay (μ μ) : μ μ μ μ
 buffer MAC μ - (SS/BS)

[29].

15.3.3

μ , μ μ
μ μ 802.16 WirelessMAN-OFDM air interface
μ FDD mode. μ 802.16 μ μ
μ . μ , μ μ
μ
μ MAC protocol μ μ
802.16 μ μ .
802.16 μ , μ μ
BE, multimedia rtPS. μ μ
duplex, downlink (uplink) μ full-
μ μ μ μ ()
MAP μ . , μ μ
μ μ μ
802.16 MAC μ multimedia , μ
μ μ . μ
μ μ
:

Simulation parameter		Value(s)
Channel bandwidth		7 MHz
OFDM symbol duration		34 μ s
Cyclic prefix duration		2 μ s
Frame duration		5 ms, 10 ms, 20 ms
Uplink allocation start time		one frame duration
Request backoff start		4 (cw = 16)
Request backoff end		10 (cw = 1024)
Contention bandwidth request collision detection timeout		50 ms
Modulation		QPSK, 16-QAM, 64-QAM
FEC type		RS-CC
Minimum reserved traffic rate	Web – BE	$W \cdot 1$ Kb/s
	Web – nrtPS UL (DL)	$W \cdot 25$ Kb/s ($W \cdot 295$ Kb/s)
	VoIP	$W \cdot 12$ Kb/s
	Videoconference	$W \cdot 72$ Kb/s

.15.1 μ μ

μ ,

μ μ μ W

μ μ , μ - Web, videoconference, VoIP – μ μ

μ . , μ

μ C . μ S μ

μ , μ μ μ

μ $N = S * C * W$.

, μ μ

μ

μ . μ , μ μ μ VoIP

μ videoconference μ

μ μ ,

μ μ .

μ μ μ

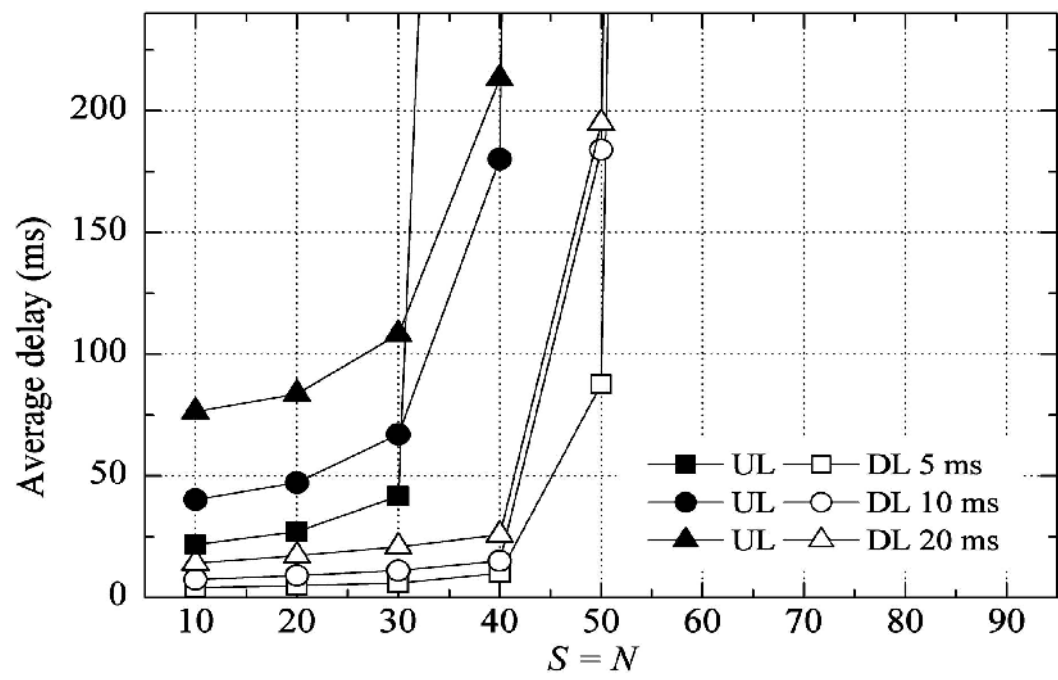
. μ , μ

20 . μ 1200 μ

μ 360 ([29]).

15.3.4

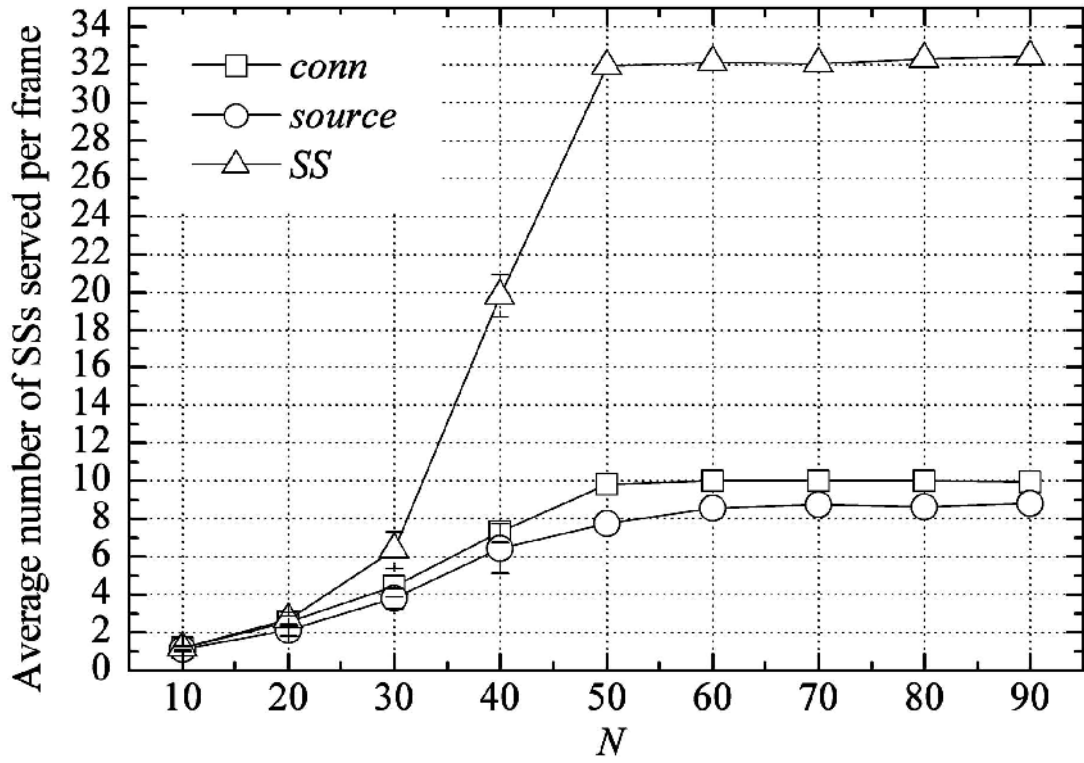
(uplink), BWmin 147 Kb/s, N * 147 Kb/s.
 exponential Web Weibull Web.
 nrtPS BE
 uplink BE
 BWmin 7.



.15.1

(S).
 C =
 downlink
 (. .
 uplink SSs
 5ms, 10ms, and 20ms).

μ μ . , μ μ μ
 μ μ μ μ μ μ
downlink (uplink) μ SSs.
 μ μ uplink
 μ downlink. μ μ uplink SDUs
 μ μ ,
 μ .
 μ μ μ μ
 μ .
 μ , μ ,
 μ μ μ μ μ .
 μ , μ downlink μ
 μ μ .
 μ μ μ μ μ
 μ μ μ SSs μ
 μ . , μ
, overhead μ (preambles)
 μ μ μ
 μ . μ μ ,
 μ μ μ ,
queuing delay SDUs buffers
, μ μ [29].



15.5 μ μ μ μ

preambles μ

20% SS μ SS

[29]. μ μ μ

SS μ SS

uplink μ μ μ SSs

uplink μ μ μ

SSs μ SS.

μ , μ S, C W
 μ SSs 5 20,
 μ SS μ
 μ C * W
 = 6. μ SSs 60 μ
 (C, W) (2, 1) (1, 2), μ
 μ [30,120]. μ
 μ , μ

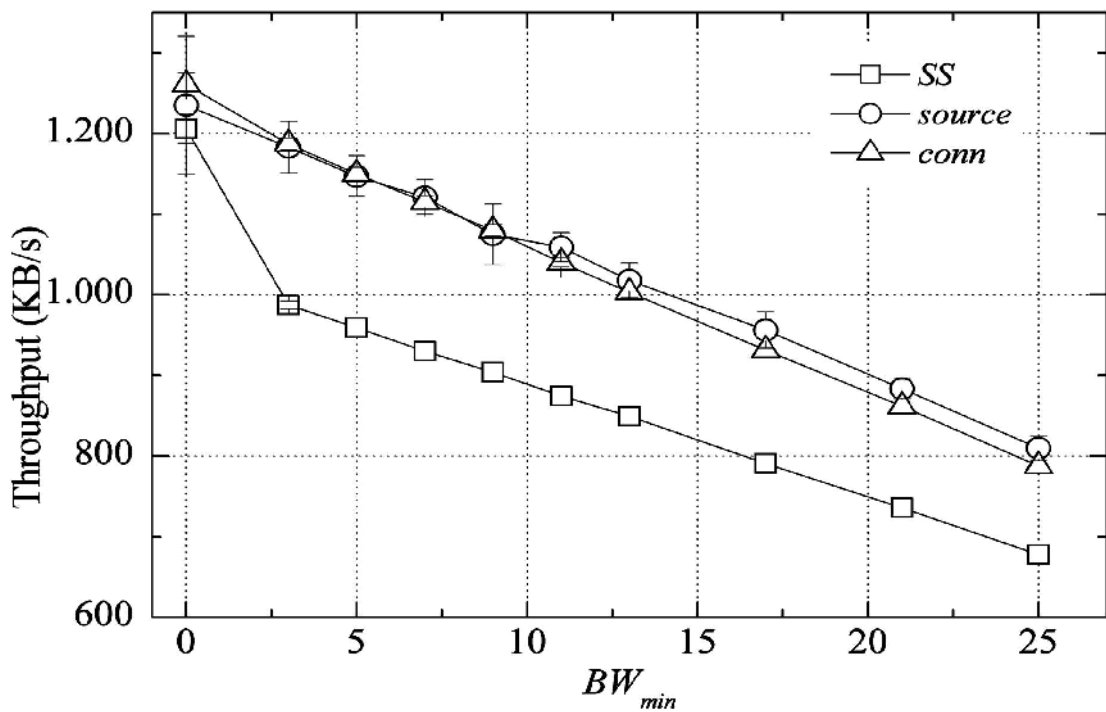
Scenario identifier	<i>S</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>N</i>	Offered load (Kb/s)
(1, 6)	5 → 20	1	6	30 → 120	183.8 → 2205.0
(2, 3)	5 → 20	2	3	30 → 120	183.8 → 2205.0
(3, 2)	5 → 20	3	2	30 → 120	183.8 → 2205.0
(6, 1)	5 → 20	6	1	30 → 120	183.8 → 2205.0
(1, 2)	15 → 60	1	2	30 → 120	183.8 → 2205.0
(2, 1)	15 → 60	2	1	30 → 120	183.8 → 2205.0

.15.3 μ μ

μ μ C * W = 6, μ
 μ C * W = 2 μ μ .
 μ SSs μ
 μ , μ C * W = 6
 μ μ
 15.4 ,
 μ {30, 90} .

μ . μ
 μ μ μ
 μ μ
 μ μ
 μ μ μ μ . 15.9
 Bwmin μ μ μ SS, (conn)
 μ =90 Bwmin 0 25. μ μ
 Bwmin , μ μ . μ

SS[29].



.15.9 μ μ
 μ Bwmin 11 , Bwmin >11, μ
 conn throughput.
 15.5, μ preambles
 uplink. μ μ Bwmin = 0 μ μ
 μ SS μ

15.3.6

Multimedia

rtPS

nrtps, μ SS. μ

Bwmin = 0

uplink downlink μ SSs

/ 10-90. SS μ uplink μ downlink

μ « » μ videoconference . . C = 1, W =

1. 15.10 95

μ μ , μ uplink downlink.

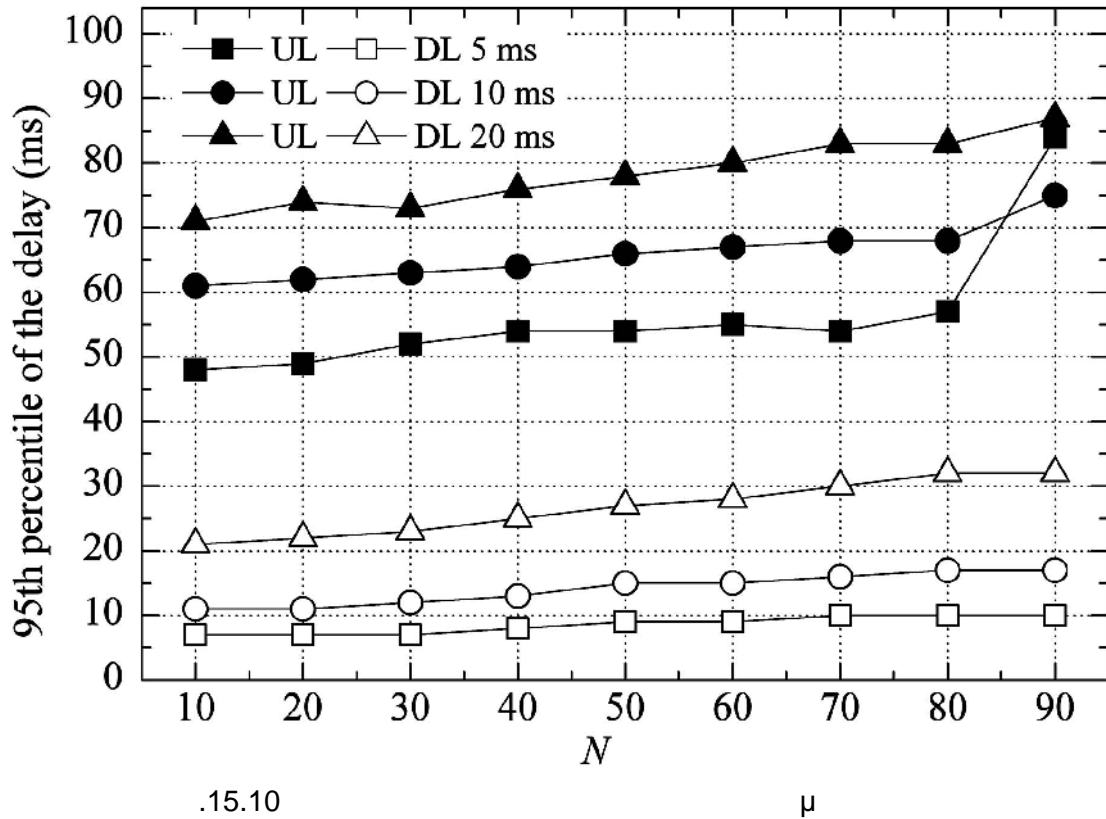
uplink μ μ

bandwidth BS. , μ

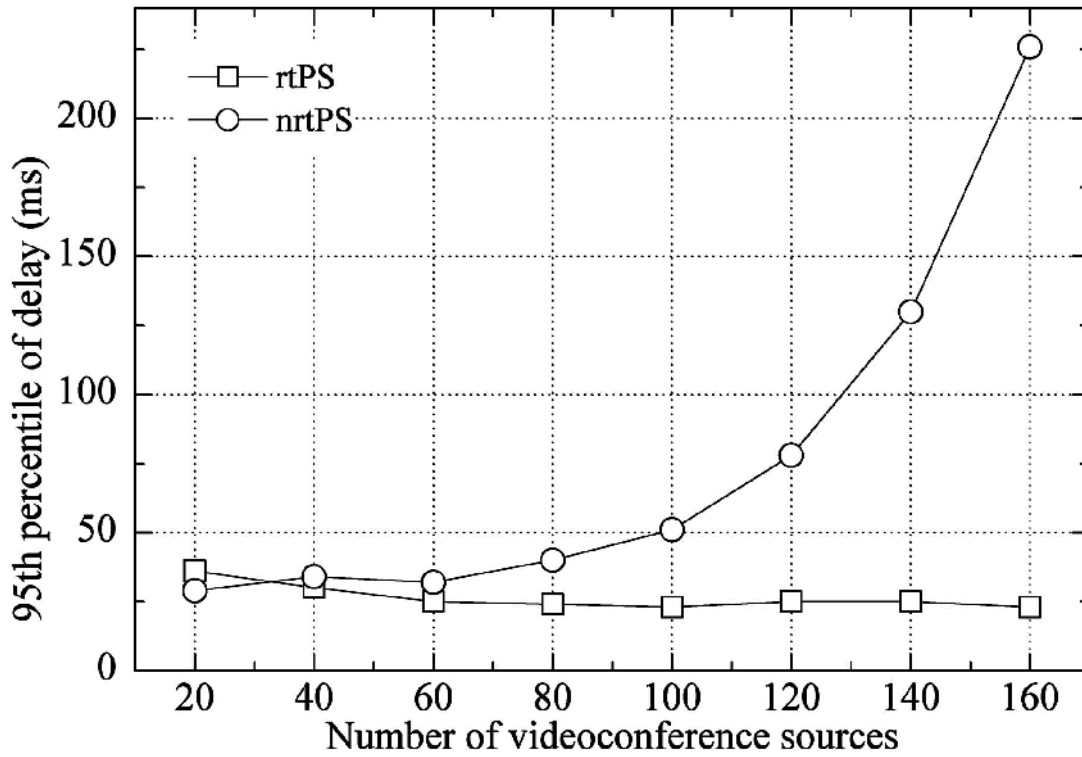
BS μ μ μ μ

, μ μ

videoconference SDUs . . 33 ms.



μ (μ) SS μ , BS
 μ grant. , μ μ ,
bandwidth SS. 95
downlink μ ,
 μ .
 μ , μ μ μ μ
overhead μ preambles(uplink)
 μ MAPs (downlink). ' , μ
(carried load) μ μ .
 μ μ 15.10 μ 5 ms
uplink μ = 90[29].
 μ rtPS
nrtPS μ μ
SS videoconference. ' ,
 μ μ SS. μ
SSs μ 10. μ
rtPS μ nrtPS, μ μ μ μ videoconference.
 μ μ . rtPS
nrtPS μ . 15.11
95 percentile μ
videoconference, 20 160. μ rtPS μ
. μ
videoconference SS. μ nrtPS
 μ μ ,
 μ μ 100 videoconference . ,
 μ μ , videoconference SDUs
 μ : 1) SS
 μ μ bandwidth μ (contention), 2)
BS μ
SDU.

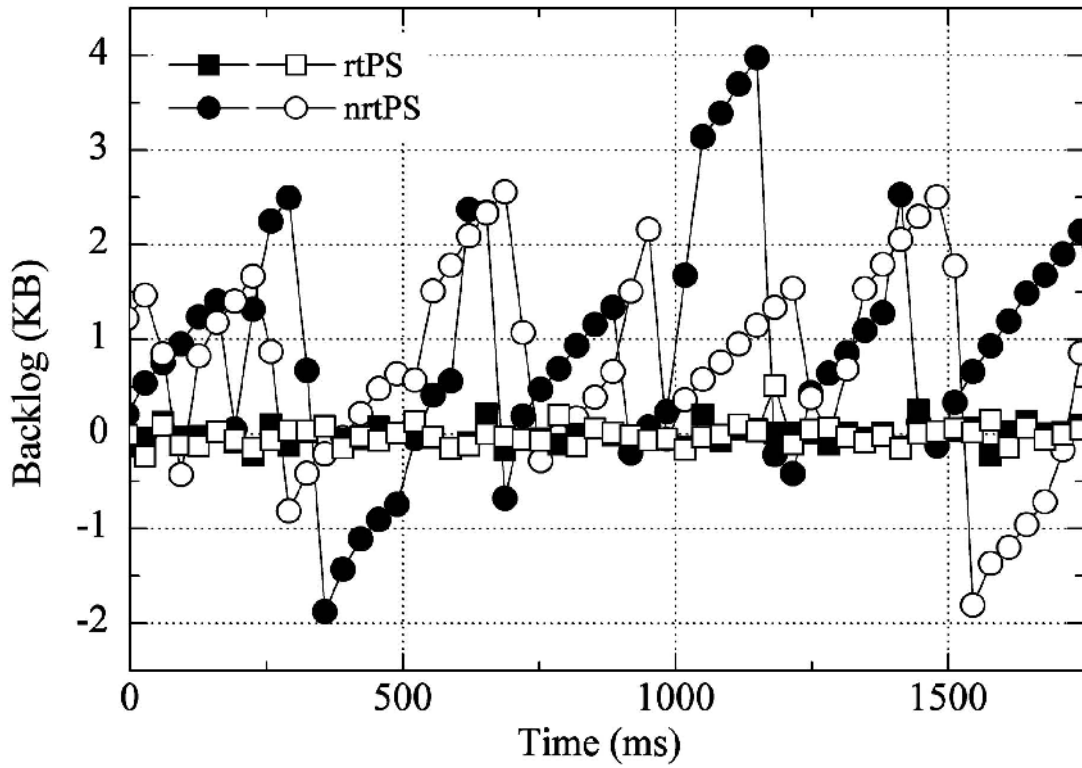


.15.11

μ

multimedia

μ , μ , μ , nrtPS
 bandwidth on time. μ
 μ nrtPS rtPS,
 μ μ
 μ (backlog gap) μ μ (. . . 160
 videoconference sources). 15.12 μ backlog gap
 μ 160 videoconference sources. μ , μ
 μ
 μ SSs. BS μ μ μ SDUs
 bandwidth requirements) SS, μ backlog(. . .
 μ uplink grants SSs.
 , 15.12
 BS μ backlog. BS μ
 SS , SSs bandwidth
 μ μ μ μ (stealing)
 bandwidth.



.15.12

μ

μ

notification delay

μ

μ

μ

BS.

15.12,

backlog gap μ rtPS

μ

nrtPS.

μ

μ

, rtPS

nrtPS

μ

μ

μ

μ

.

μ

, nrtPS

μ

μ

μ

rtPS

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ [29].

H Wi- ax μ μ Wi-Fi, μ
 μ μ . μ , Wi-Fi μ
 μ 100 μ , WiMax 50 μ .
 .
 μ . H WiMax μ 2-11 GHz (802,16 a)
 10-66 GHz (802,16c). μ
 3,5 GHz. μ , Wi-Fi
 μ μ hotspots, μ ,
 . WiMAX
 μ , μ μ
 Internet (ISP).
 (laptop) μ
 μ : « »
 μ .
 , , μ μ μ
 Wi-Fi , μ WiMax laptop
 μ . μ
 μ Wi-Fi, μ μ
 WiMAX,
 WiMax μ
 / μ μ
 μ . , DSL Cable
 μ . ,
 μ μ μ μ μ ,
 μ μ . ,
 .
 μ , μ μ ,
 μ μ
 , μ μ
 μ , μ μ WiMax QoS.
 , μ μ μ
 μ , μ μ

[30], [31]

()
 video-on-demand,
 WiMax
 bandwidth-on-demand
 WiMax
 (Local Loop Unbundling, LLU)
 DSL/Cable.
 WiMax
 wimax
 2008
 2008 PASIPHAE
 -

16.1

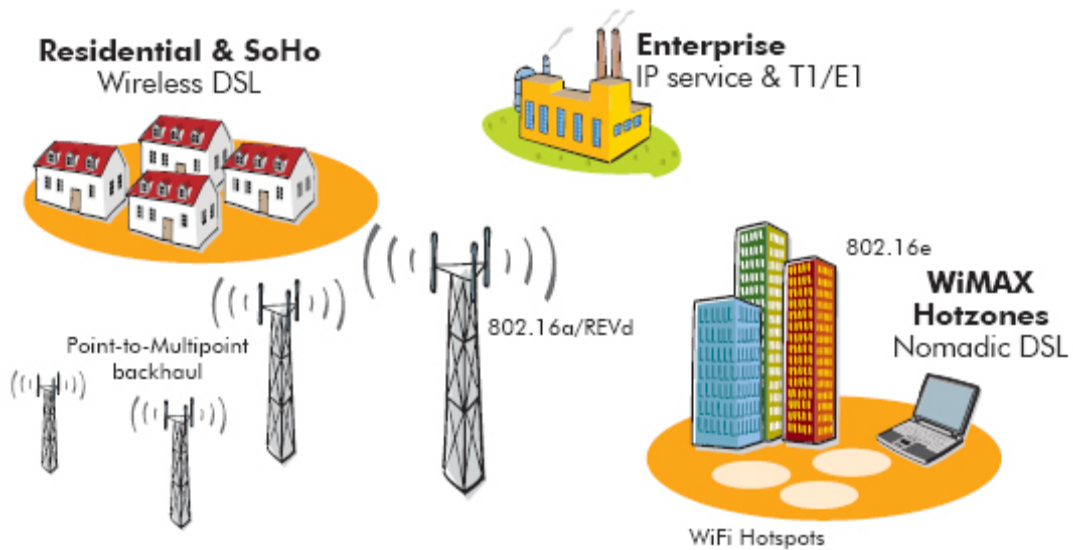
WiMAX
 2.5GHz (Multipoint
 Distribution Service (MDS) , Broadband Radio Service [BRS]
) 3,5 GHz.
 5,8 GHz (Universal National Information Infrastructure
 [UNII]) [14].

16.1.1

,
 ,
 μμ

17. WiMax

μ μ WiMax μ
 μ , μ BS
 μ μ μ , μ μ .
 μ , BS
 μ μ , μ
 BS ,
 BS NLOS,
 WiMax μ μ
 [30].



17.1 WiMax

SOHO (Small Office Home Office)

: DSL
 Internet (Cable Internet).
 μ μ μ μ μ
 . WiMax μ μ
 μ DSL Cable.
 μ μ , μ

DSL Cable. WiMax QoS overbooking bandwidth on-demand. bandwidth» video-on-demand.

- DSL/Cable web servers. WiMax double play ()

• **Wi-Fi Hot Spot Backhaul:**

hot spot PDAs laptop. WiMax Wi-Fi hot spots

17.1 WiMax

To μ WiMax

μ

WiMax wireless MAN

μ digital subscriber line (DSL)

(cable). μ

μ μ μ

μ μ DSL. μ

μ , μ 200 μ ,

DSL 11 μμ ,

μ μ 450 . WiMax

μ μ μ μ

μ μ μ μ

μ , μ

μ [19].

WiMax :

WiMax μ

, μ Ethernet μ

(Wireless LAN). μ

μ WiMax . , μ

LOS , BS μ μ μ ,

,

(throughput) . μ , μ

(ISP), μ backbone

. μ

μ μ , WiMax μ

μ , μ

μ . μ

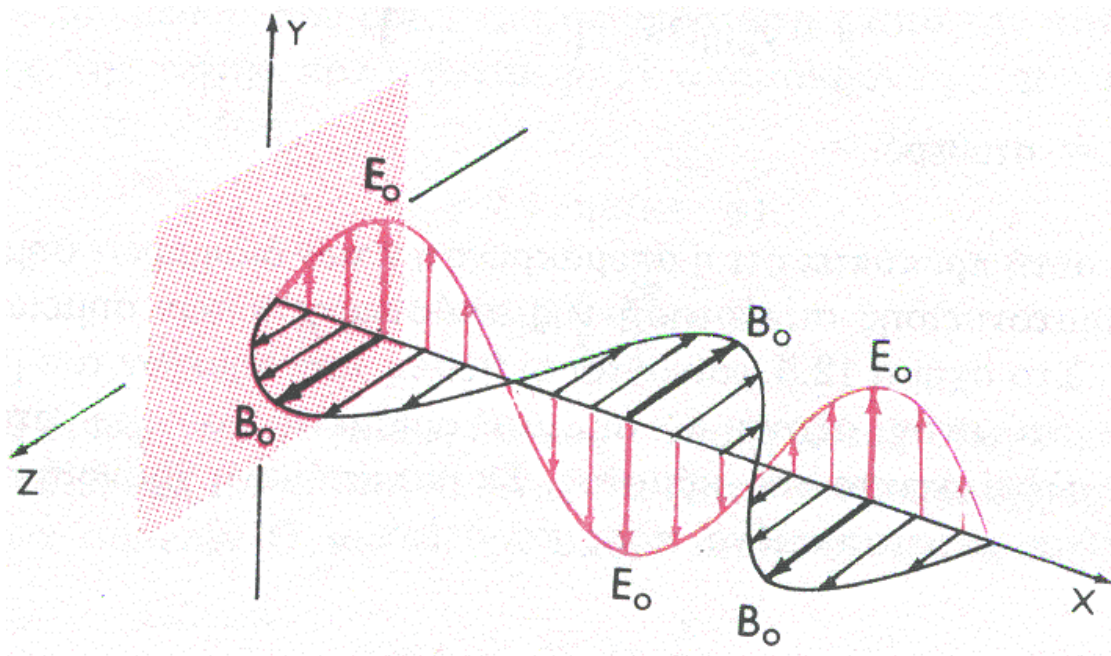
() .

, μ μ μ

μ . , μ

μ μ .

μ , μ
μ μ
μ μ μ μ
μ μ μ μ μ
[1].



.18.2

μ μ

μ
μ . , μ μ ,
μ , μ . μ
μ μ μ .
(1/sec) μ Hertz (Hz),
μ .
μ μ μ μ μ μ
μ μ μ μ μ μ
μ μ μ μ μ μ
μ μ μ μ μ μ
μ μ μ μ μ μ
μ μ μ μ μ μ
μ μ μ μ μ μ
μ μ μ μ μ μ
μ μ μ μ μ μ
μ μ μ μ μ μ

19. μ

19.1 μ

μ μ μ μ μ
μ , μ μ μ μμ
 μ μ μ . μ μ
μ μ μ μ μ μ ,
μ . . . μ μ
μ . μ μ μ μ :
μ μ [1], [2].

19.1.1

μ (baseband) μ
μ μ (μ f=0),
μ (μ).
μ μ μ μ , μ μ .
μ μ μ μ μ μ
μ μ μ μ .
μ μ μ μ , μ
μ (Pulse Amplitude Modulation) μ μ
(Pulse Duration Modulation) μ μ (Pulse Position
Modulation). μ μ μ ,
PAM, μ μ PCM (Pulse Code
Modulation).

μ μ (PAM) : μ
μ μ μ μ μ μ
 μ .
μ μ (PCM) : μ μ
μ μ μ PAM.

19.1.2

μ μ μ μ
 , μ μ . . .
μ μ . μ μ μ

(baseband) $f_{baseband}$ (passband), $f_{passband}$ f_c (carrier signal).

baseband $f_{baseband}$ f_c
 $f_{baseband} \in [0, f_c/2]$ $f_{passband} \in [f_c - f_{baseband}, f_c + f_{baseband}]$
 $f_c = c / \lambda$ $c = 3 \times 10^8$ f

$f_c = 100 \text{ MHz}$ $\lambda = 3 \text{ m}$

f_c $f_{baseband}$ $f_{passband}$ f_c

19.1.2.1 f_c

- f_c :
- f_c
- f_c

f_c $f_{baseband}$ $f_{passband}$ f_c

f_c (Amplitude Modulation-AM)

f_c $f_{baseband}$ $f_{passband}$ / f_c (amplitude modulation)

f_c (Frequency Modulation-FM)

f_c $f_{baseband}$ $f_{passband}$ / f_c (Frequency modulation)

F .

19.1.2.2

bit rate symbol (baud) rate. Bit rate (bit). Baud rate n bits, $M=2n$. Baud rate = bit rate / bits (spectrum efficiency).
 bps/Hz. . . . bitrate 140
 Mbits/sec 52.5 MHz 140 bps/52.5
 MHz =2.7bps/Hz.

BER (Bit Error Rate). bits bits .
 bits bits .
 10. . . 4 bits 100.000 bits
 4 x 10-5, BER 3 x 10-6 3 bits

(Amplitude Shift Keying- ASK)

ASK

(Frequency Shift Keying- FSK)

FM FSK,

μ «1» μ μ «0».

μ (Phase Shift Keying- PSK)

μ PSK (Binary Phase Shift Keying – BPSK) μ

0 1.

μ (Gaussian) Minimum Shift Keying –(G) MSK

μ MSK μ FSK,

μ μ μ μ μ

μ bitrate. . . bitrate 1200 bps, fmax – fmin =1200/2=600 Hz.

GMSK μ μ MSK μ μ μ

μ (Gaussian filter). GMSK μ

μ BER MSK.

Quadrature Amplitude Modulation (QAM)

μ QAM μ PSK

μ QAM μ

μ μ . . . μ 2

μ 4 μ 2 x 4 = 8

μ 8-QAM.

20. μ

20.1 μ

μ :
FDMA), μ (Frequency Division Multiple Access –
– TDMA) μ (Time Division Multiple Access
(Code Division Multiple
Access – CDMA)[1], [2].

20.1.1 FDMA

FDMA μ .
μ . FDMA μ ,
μ μ μ μ .
μ FDMA μ μ ,
60 . μ μ μ μ
μ μ μ μ μ
FDMA μ μ
μ μ μ μ μ
TDMA.

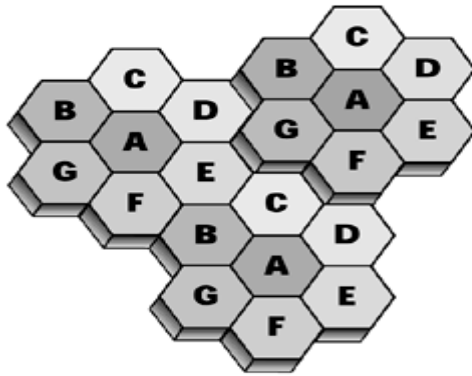
20.1.2 TDMA

TDMA μ PCS μ .
μ Frequency Division Multiplexing (FDM) Time
Division Multiplexing (TDM). μ μ μ
μ μ TDM μ
μ .
TDMA GSM (Global System for Mobile
Communications), UWC (Universal Wireless Communications), JDC (Japanese
Digital Cellular). GSM μ μ 8
, μ / μ (time slot).
μ μ FDMA μ
μ
(smart devices).

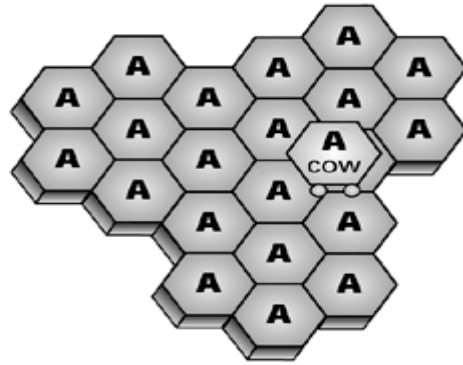
20.1.3 CDMA

CDMA

μ μ .



Frequency reuse factor=7



CDMA
Universal frequency reuse

20.1

CDMA

μ

μ

μ .

μ ,

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

μ

CDMA

μ

μ

μ

μ

()

2 CDMA.

1.25 MHz.

CDMA

Wideband CDMA (WCDMA),

μ

5, 10 15 MHz.

WCDMA μ

μ

μ μ

CDMA. CDMA

μ ,

μ μ μ (clocking devices)

TDMA.

μ . μ

FDMA

TDMA . μ 10-20 μ

μ

μ CDMA

μ μ

21.

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μ «
 4 *μ* OPNET», . ,
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 , « *μ* WiMAX
 . (QoS) &
μ - Case Study: *μ*
 WiMAX . . .», *μ* . *μ*
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μ , μ , Available from
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