Project	IEEE 802.16 Broadband Wireless Access Working Group http://ieee802.org/16	
Title	Editorial Corrections to HFDD in OFDM PHY	
Date Submitted	2005-03-17	
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Re:	Supporting document for call for contribution for corrigendum document	
Abstract	The definition of where information ends and begins is vague. The language is cleaned up.	
Purpose	Adoption in P802.16-2004/Cor 1	
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2005-03-12 IEEE **C802.16maint-05/085**

likelihood that the draft publication will be approved for publication. Please notify the Chair <mailto:chair@wirelessman.org> as early as possible, in written or electronic form, if patented technology (or technology under patent application) might be incorporated into a draft standard being developed within the IEEE 802.16 Working Group. The Chair will disclose this notification via the IEEE 802.16 web site http://ieee802.org/16/ipr/patents/notices.

1 Introduction

In section 8.3.5.1 of [1] the following paragraphs are vague. We propose cleaning up the language with an editorial change. This implies an adjustment to after table 236 of:

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In TDD and H-FDD systems, subscriber station allowances must be made by a transmit-receive turnaround gap SSTTG and by a receive-transmit turnaround gap SSRTG. The BS shall not transmit downlink information to a station later than (SSRTG+RTD) before its scheduled uplink allocation, and shall not transmit downlink information to it earlier than (SSTTG-RTD) after the end of scheduled uplink allocation, where RTD denotes Round-Trip Delay. The parameters SSRTG and SSTTG are capabilities provided by the SS to BS upon request during network entry (see 11.8.3.1).

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Connection Identifier (CID)

Represent the assignment of the IE to a broadcast, multicast or unicast address. If the broadcast or multicast CID is used then it is possible to concatenate unicast MAC PDUs (with different CIDs) into a single DL burst. During a broadcast of multicast DL burst it is the responsibility of the BS to ensure that any MAC PDUs sent to an HFDD SS do not overlap (in time: taking TTG and RTG into account) any UL allocation for that SS. An HFDD SS for which a DL MAP IE and UL MAP IE overlap in time shall use the UL allocation and discard the DL traffic during the overlap period.

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Changes below are relative to [2].

2 Outline of Proposed Solution

Instead of "information" define the allocations with respect to the actual bursts that are sent.

3 Proposed Text Changes

- Proposed Text Change 1:
- 26 At page 39, line 4, insert the following text:
- ?7 Replace the text of the tenth paragraph as follows:[DAC1]
- 18 In TDD and H-FDD systems, subscriber station allowances must be made by a transmit-receive turnaround gap SSTTG and by
- 29 a receive-transmit turnaround gap SSRTG. The BS shall not transmit downlink information
- to a station later than (SSRTG+RTD) before its scheduled uplink allocation, and shall not transmit
- downlink information to it earlier than (SSTTG-RTD) after the end of scheduled uplink allocation, where
- RTD denotes Round-Trip Delay. The BS shall transmit DL bursts intended for an SS such that the end of any DL burst shall not be transmitted to the SS later than (SSRTG+RTD) before its scheduled uplink allocation and the beginning of any DL burst to the SS shall not be transmitted to the SS earlier than (SSTTG-RTD) after the end of its scheduled uplink allocation, where RTD denotes Round-Trip Delay. The parameters SSRTG and SSTTG are capabilities provided by the SS to BS upon request during network entry (see 11.8.3.1).

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Proposed Text Change 2:

- At page 41, line 57, insert the following text:
- Change the definition of the 'Connection Identifier (CID) field below Table 236 as indicated:
- 2 Connection Identifier (CID)
- Represents the assignment of the IE to a broadcast, multicast or unicast address. If the broadcast or multicast CID is used then it is possible to concatenate unicast MAC PDUs (with different CIDs) into a single DL burst. During a broadcast of multicast
- DL burst it is the responsibility of the BS to ensure that any MAC PDUs bursts sent to an HFDD SS do not overlap (in time;
- taking <u>SS</u>TTG and <u>SS</u>RTG into account) any UL allocations for that SS. An HFDD SS for which a DL MAP IE and UL MAP
 - IE overlap in time shall use the UL allocation and discard the DL traffic during the overlap period.

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4 References

- [1] IEEE Std 802.16-2004 Standard for Local and metropolitan area networks Part 16: Air Interface for Fixed Broadband Wireless Access Systems.
- [2] IEEE, "Corrigendum to IEEE Standard for Local and metropolitan area networks Part 16: Air Interface for Fixed Broadband Wireless Access Systems," P802.16-2004/Cor1/D1, 2005-02-11.

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