Project	IEEE 802.16 Broadband Wireless Access Working Group <http: 16="" ieee802.org=""></http:>	
Title	R-link TLV for MMR relay link monitoring and reporting procedure	
Date Submitted	2006-11-16	
Source(s)	G.Q. Wang, Wen Tong, Peiying Zhu Hang Zhang, David Steer, Gamini Senarath, Derek Yu	
	Nortel 3500 Carling Avenue Ottawa, Ontario K2H 8E9	
Re:	802.16-2005	
Abstract	Revised version for C80216j-06_248 by adding proposed text change.	
Purpose	To make MMR-BS collectively acquire the current status of all relay links in MMR network	
Notice	This document has been prepared to assist IEEE 802.16. It is offered as a basis for discussion and is not binding on the contributing individual(s) or organization(s). The material in this document is subject to change in form and content after further study. The contributor(s) reserve(s) the right to add, amend or withdraw material contained herein.	
Release	The contributor grants a free, irrevocable license to the IEEE to incorporate material contained in this contribution, and any modifications thereof, in the creation of an IEEE Standards publication; to copyright in the IEEE's name any IEEE Standards publication even though it may include portions of this contribution; and at the IEEE's sole discretion to permit others to reproduce in whole or in part the resulting IEEE Standards publication. The contributor also acknowledges and accepts that this contribution may be made public by IEEE 802.16.	
Patent Policy and Procedures	The contributor is familiar with the IEEE 802.16 Patent Policy and Procedures < <u>http://ieee802.org/16/ipr/patents/policy.html</u> >, including the statement "IEEE standards may include the known use of patent(s), including patent applications, provided the IEEE receives assurance from the patent holder or applicant with respect to patents essential for compliance with both mandatory and optional portions of the standard." Early disclosure to the Working Group of patent information that might be relevant to the standard is essential to reduce the possibility for delays in the development process and increase the likelihood that the draft publication will be approved for publication. Please notify the Chair < <u>mailto:chair@wirelessman.org</u> > 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 < <u>http://ieee802.org/16/ipr/patents/notices</u> >.	

R-link TLV for MMR relay link monitoring and reporting procedure

G.Q. Wang, Wen Tong, Peiying Zhu, Hang Zhang, Gamini Senarath, David Steer, Derek Yu Nortel

1 Introduction

In 802.16-2005, it defined that when BS requires RSSI and CINR channel measurement reports, it shall sends REP-REQ message to MS. The REP-REQ message should be sent by MS to response to channel measurement listed in the received REP-REQ. Where regulation mandates detection of specific signals by the SS, the SS shall also send a REP-RSP in an unsolicited fashion upon detecting such signals on the channels it is operating in. Within MMR network, a RS not only needs to monitor the downlink (R-DL) situation from its parent nodes, but also needs to monitor the uplink (R-UL) conditions from its children node. RS shall report the measured channel conditions (both R-DL and R-UL) to MMR BS via either polling way (REP-REQ/RSP) or unsolicited way (REP-RSP). This contribution proposes Link-source and Link-direction TLV where Link-source indicates which link has being measured, and Link-direction to indicate whether the measured link is a R-DL or R-UL. This TLV will be added into REP-RSP such that MMR BS can associate the measured results with the given links. With the collectively acquired link status, MMR BS would effectively schedule the radio resource, select the optimized path for the relay, and route the traffic to an alternative path when a failure case occurred.

2 Link-source and Link-direction TLV format

Link-source and Link-direction is defined as one-byte TLV. Link-source is the source end of the measured link, which is represented by IDcell code of the source node. In 802.16-2005, ID cell is defined as 5-bit integer. Here Link-direction is defined as 2-bit size.

Name	Туре	Length	Value
R-Link	T.B.D	1 byte	8-bit Integer

Syntax	Size	Notes	
R-link {			
Direction	2 bits	0b00 = Reserved 0b01 = Uplink 0b10 = Downlink 0b11 = Reserved	
Reserved	1 bit		
Source	5 bits	IDcell code of the source end	
}			

2006-11-16 IEEE C802.16j-06/248r1 **3. Proposed text change**

[Add the following text in Page 79, 6.3.2.3.33 Channel measurement Report Request/Response (REP-REQ/RSP)]

The REP-RSP message should contain the following TLV encoded parameters:

R-Link

The R-Link TLV should be used in REP-RSP message to indicate the type of relay link (i.e., relay up-link or relay down-link) to be measured and which link is measured (from which RS the link source is located)

[Add the following text in Page 728, 11.12 REP-RSP management message encodings]

Name	Туре	Length	Value
R-Link	T.B.D	1 byte	8-bit Integer

Syntax	Size	Notes
R-link {		
Direction	2 bits	0b00 = Reserved 0b01 = Uplink 0b10 = Downlink 0b11 = Reserved
Reserved	1 bit	
Source	5 bits	IDcell code of the source end
}		