A proposal for synchronous MBS transmission in MR
Re: IEEE802.16j-06/034: “Call for Technical Proposals regarding IEEEP802.16j”

Abstract
This contribution proposes the method of synchronization for MBS transmission among BS and RS.

Purpose
Text proposal for P802.16j Baseline Document.

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A proposal for synchronous MBS transmission in MR

This contribution proposes a harmonization text proposal on MBS transmission in MR.

Introduction
This contribution proposes the method of synchronization for MBS transmission among MR-BS and RS.

Details
As mentioned in section 6.3.23.2.2 “Performance enhancement with macro diversity” of 802.16e specification [1], from the receiving performance point of view, transmission of broadcast data from MR-BS and RS should be synchronized.

In order to synchronize the timing of MBS data sent from both MR-BS and RS in the presence of possible processing delay in RS, there are three steps for MBS transmission, as shown in Fig. 1 and 2. Also, it assumes that frame synchronization among MR-BS and RS is established in a same MBS zone.

Fig. 1 Synchronized transmission for MBS traffic in MR
Fig. 2 Transmission sequence of MBS traffic in MR

Step 1: Pre-transmission from MR-BS to RS
Firstly, the MR-BS sends MBS data to the RS as a pre-transmission over the relay link before transmitting it over the access link. Assume the MBS pre-transmission time is $T_n$ and the processing delay at the RS is $D_R$, then the time when the MR-BS should transmit the MBS over the access link is $T_n + D_R$ (as shown in Fig. 2).

Step 2: MR-BS waits for the RS to process the MBS data (step 2-1) and the RS processes the MBS data (step 2-2).

Step 3: Synchronized transmission of the MBS data over the access link by both the MR-BS and the RS at time $T_n + D_R$.

The value of $D_R$ will be communicated to the MR-BS as a capability parameter in the SBC-REQ message. Note that the additional capability parameter for the RS is proposed in contribution [2].

Consider the case where there are multiple RSs at different hop counts from the MR-BS with different processing delays in an MR network, as shown in Fig.3. The MR-BS and all RSs shall synchronize their MBS transmissions over the access link with the RS that has the maximum cumulative delay. As shown in Fig.4, the cumulative delay of RS3 is equal to $D_R(2) + D_R(3)$, where $D_R(i)$ represents the processing delay of RS #$i$. In order to synchronize all access link MBS transmissions with the RS that has the maximum cumulative delay, the parameter $D_M$ shall be set to $D_R(2) + D_R(3)$ in this example. The MR-BS examines the waiting time $W_i$ for each RS #$i$ and notifies each RS by sending an SBC-RSP message.

The MR-BS sends MBS data over the relay downlink as a pre-transmission $D_M$ frames before the MBS transmission over the access link. The MR-BS shall wait $D_M$ frames while each RS shall wait $W_i$ frames as notified by the MR-BS before transmitting the MBS data over the access link synchronously.

If the MR-BS detects that the waiting time for some RS needs to be changed, the MR-BS may send an unsolicited SBC-RSP message notifying the RS of the change in waiting time.
Conclusion
The method presented in this proposal can guarantee that MBS transmissions can be synchronized in MR networks. By using this method, a roaming MS also can safely receive the MBS data.
Specific text changes

6.3.23 Multi-BS Access
[Add a new subclause following 6.3.23.2:]

6.3.23.3 MBS in MR network

For MR networks, MBS transmission within an MBS zone shall be synchronized. In Multi-MR-BS-MBS case, MR-BSs should be synchronized in network level as described in section 6.3.23.2.

If there is only one RS connecting with the MR-BS, that RS shall report its processing delay (in units of a frame), $D_R$, to the MR-BS as a capability parameter in the SBC-REQ message. When an MBS transmission is necessary, the MR-BS shall first send the MBS data over the relay downlink as a pre-transmission, and then after $D_R$ frames, the MR-BS and RS shall synchronously transmit this MBS data over the access link.

If there are multiple RSs in the MBS zone at various hop counts from the MR-BS and/or with different processing delays, each RS shall report its processing delay, $D_R$, to the MR-BS as a capability parameter in the SBC-REQ message. The MR-BS shall determine the maximum cumulative delay, $D_M$, of all RSs in the MBS zone based on their positions in the tree and their individual processing delays. The MR-BS shall then calculate the required waiting time, $W_i$, for each RS based on the value of $D_M$ and each RS’s cumulative delay and notify each RS of its waiting time via an SBC-RSP message. If the MR-BS detects that the waiting time has changed for a particular RS, it may send an unsolicited SBC-RSP message to that RS to update its waiting time.

When an MBS transmission is necessary, the MR-BS shall forward the MBS data over the relay downlink as a pre-transmission $D_M$ frames before transmitting this MBS data over the access link. Each RS in the MBS zone shall forward the MBS data it receives over the relay downlink. Finally, once the MR-BS has waited $D_M$ frames and each RS has waited its specified waiting time, $W_i$, the MR-BS and RSs shall synchronously transmit the MBS data over the access link.

11.8 SBC-REQ/RSP management message encodings
[Insert new subclauses in 11.8.3.7:]

11.8.3.7.X RS Downlink Processing Delay

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11.8.3.7.X RS waiting time for MBS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
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<td>TBA</td>
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<td>RS waiting time for MBS (unit: frame)</td>
<td>SBC-RSP</td>
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References

[1] IEEE 802.16e-2005