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Title	**MS network entry for non-transparent Relay Station with Centralized Scheduling**
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Source(s)	Masato Okuda, Antoni Oleszczuk, Yuefeng Zhou and Mike Hart Fujitsu	Voice: +81-44-754-2811 okuda@jp.fujitsu.com
	Chie Ming Chou,Tzu-Ming Lin, Wern-Ho Sheen, Fang-Ching Ren, Jen-Shun Yang, I-Kang Fu, Ching-Tang Hsieh ITRI/NCTU	chieming@itri.org.tw
	Shashikant Maheshwari, Yousuf Saifullah, Haihong Zheng Nokia	shashikant.maheshwari@nokia.com, Yousuf.saifullah@nokia.com,
	Gang Shen, ~~Zhang~~ KaiBin Zhang Alcatel Shanghai Bell Co., Ltd.	Gang.A.Shen@alcatel-sbell.com.cn
	Yanling Lu, Ting Li Hisilicon Technologies	luyanling@hisilicon.com Voice: 86-10-82829010
	David Comstock, John Lee, Zheng Shang, Jingning Zhu Huawei Technologies	dcomstock@huawei.com Voice: +1 858 735 9382
	Changkyoon Kim, Kyu Ha Lee, Hyung Kee Kim Samsung Thales	Voice: +82 31 280 9919 changkyoon.kim@samsung.com
	Byung-Jae Kwak, D.H. Ahn, Yong Su Lee ETRI	Voice: +82 42 860 6618 bjkwak@etri.re.kr
	Kanchei (Ken) Loa, Yung-Ting Lee, Yi-Hsueh Tsai, Heng-Iang Hsu, Chih-Chiang Hsieh, Shiann-Tsong Sheu, Frank C.D. Tsai, Youn-Tai Lee, Hua-Chiang Yin, Institute for Information Industry 8F., No. 218, Sec. 2, Dunhua S. Rd., Taipei City, Taiwan.	Voice: +886-2-2739-9616 loa@iii.org.tw
	Hang Zhang, Peiying Zhu, Mo-Han Fong, Wen Tong, David Steer, Gamini Senarath, Derek Yu, Mark Naden, G.Q. Wang Nortel 3500 Carling Avenue Ottawa, Ontario K2H 8E9	Voice: +1 613 7631315 WenTong@nortel.com pyzhu@nortel.com
	Yuan-Ying (Irene) Hsu Telcordia Applied Research Center Taiwan Co., Taipei, Taiwan	Voice : +886-2-37895177#4558 Fax : +886-2-26552078 yyhsu@tarc-tw.research.telcordia.com

Re:	IEEE802.16j-06/034: “Call for Technical Proposals regarding IEEEP802.16j”
Abstract	This contribution proposes MS network entry procedures and additional TLVs in non-transparent Relay Station systems.
Purpose	To propose text to describe MS network entry in non-transparent Relay Station systems
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MS network entry for non-transparent Relay Station with Centralized Scheduling

Masato Okuda, Antoni Oleszczuk, Yuefeng Zhou and Mike Hart
Fang-Ching Ren, I-Kang Fu,
Shashikant Maheshwari, Yousuf Saifullah, Haihong Zheng
Gang Shen, KaiBin Zhang
Yanling Lu, Ting Li, David Comstock, John Lee, Zheng Shang, Jingning Zhu
Changkyoon Kim, Kyu Ha Lee, Hyung Kee Kim, Byung-Jae Kwak, D.H. Ahn, Yong Su Lee
Kanchei (Ken) Loa, Yung-Ting Lee, Yi-Hsueh Tsai, Heng-Iang Hsu, Chih-Chiang Hsieh,
Shiann-Tsong Sheu, Frank C.D. Tsai, Youn-Tai Lee, Hua-Chiang Yin,
Hang Zhang, Peiying Zhu, Mo-Han Fong, Wen Tong, David Steer, Gamini Senarath, Derek Yu,
Mark Naden, G.Q. Wang
Yuan-Ying (Irene) Hsu

Introduction

This contribution proposes MS network entry procedures and additional TLVs in non-transparent Relay Station with centralized scheduling. A non-transparent RS transmits its own preamble, DL-MAP and UL-MAP. Therefore, a MS recognizes it as a BS. The non-transparent RS has two types, centralized and distributed scheduling. The centralized scheduling type RS does not create DL-MAP and UL-MAP by itself, However RS may modify it if required. Associated MR-BS creates and sends DL-MAP and UL-MAP to the RS, and the RS broadcasts them on its access link. The distributed scheduling type RS creates MAPs by itself and broadcasts them to MS. MS network entry to this type of RS is describes in another contribution.

The MR-BS has MS management and connection management function in order to simplify RS function. Therefore, the intermediate RS basically relays MAC management messages between the MR-BS and MS except for some additional function. In order for the MR-BS to manage network entry procedure of a MS under a RS, the RS and the MR-BS are required to exchange MAC management messages with new TLVs.

This contribution describes detail message sequences and RS/MR-BS behavior in addition to new TLV.

Specific Text Changes

Insert the new subclause 6.3.9.16.2 (Support for network entry and initialization in relay mode):

6.3.9.16.2 MS network entry procedures in non-transparent RS systems

6.3.9.16.2.1 Non-transparent RS with Centralized scheduling

In MS network entry procedures in non-transparent RS systems, MS scans for downlink channel and establish synchronization with the non-transparent RS, then obtains transmit parameters from UCD message as described in 6.3.9.1 through 6.3.9.4.

The initial ranging process shall begin by sending an initial-ranging CDMA codes on the UL allocation dedicated for that purpose (for more details see 6.3.10.3).

When RS receives the CDMA code resulting in continue status, RS shall locally send RNG_RSP to MS on the access link. In order to send RNG_RSP to MS on the access link, it sends a RS BR header to the MR-BS. Upon receipt of RS BR header at MR-BS, MR-BS will allocate resources for RNG_RSP and indicate to RS with RS_DL_MAP-IE in DL-MAP. (see more detail in [4]). This procedure shall also be used in case of periodic ranging and handover ranging. Furthermore, the above procedure shall also be used in case of periodic ranging where RS receives the CDMA code resulting in success status,
When the RS receives multiple codes in a frame resulting in continue status, the RS sends a RS BR header which contains information of number of ~~-~~received codes

Once a RS receives the CDMA code resulting in success status , it transmits a RNG-REQ with the RS basic CID to the MR-BS, containing ranging status and~~,~~ ranging code attributes. ~~and~~ In addition, the value of MS ranging indicator of the RNG-REQ is set to 1. The RNG-REQ may also contain adjustment information, such as frequency, timing and power if necessary. When the RS successfully receives multiple codes in a frame, the RS sends a RNG-REQ message which contains information of multiple received codes.
When the MR-BS receives the RNG-REQ with success status, it sends a RS UL-MAP to the RS including a CDMA_Allocation-IE as well as a RNG-RSP containing success ~~MS ranging indicator and~~ status with the value of MS ranging indicator equal to 1.
After receiving the RNG-RSP ~~including~~, which the value of ~~-~~MS ranging indicator is equal to 1, the RS ~~remove~~sets the value of MS ranging indicator to zero and then relays the message with the initial ranging CID.
When the MS receives success status in the RNG-RSP, it sends a RNG-REQ message using uplink bandwidth allocated by CDMA_Allocation-IE.
Receiving the RNG-REQ with the initial ranging CID, the RS relays it to the MR-BS with the RS basic CID.
Once the MR-BS receives the RNG-REQ containing MS MAC Address with the RS basic CID, the MR-BS shall assign Basic and Primary management CIDs to the MS, and transmit a RNG-RSP containing those management CIDs and MS MAC Address with the RS basic CID.
The RS receiving the RNG-RSP containing the management CIDs and MS MAC Address relays it to the MS with the initial ranging CID.
After assigning the basic and primary management CID to a MS, the MS and MR-BS continue network entry process as described in the 6.3.9.7 through 6.3.9.13 using MS's management CIDs. The RS shall relay management messages between them.
The message sequences chart (Table xxx-1) on the following pages defines the ranging and adjustment process that shall be followed by compliant RSs and MR-BSs. For CDMA ranging process between RS and MS, these details can be found in 6.3.10.3.

Table xxx-1 Ranging and automatic adjustments procedure in MR mode

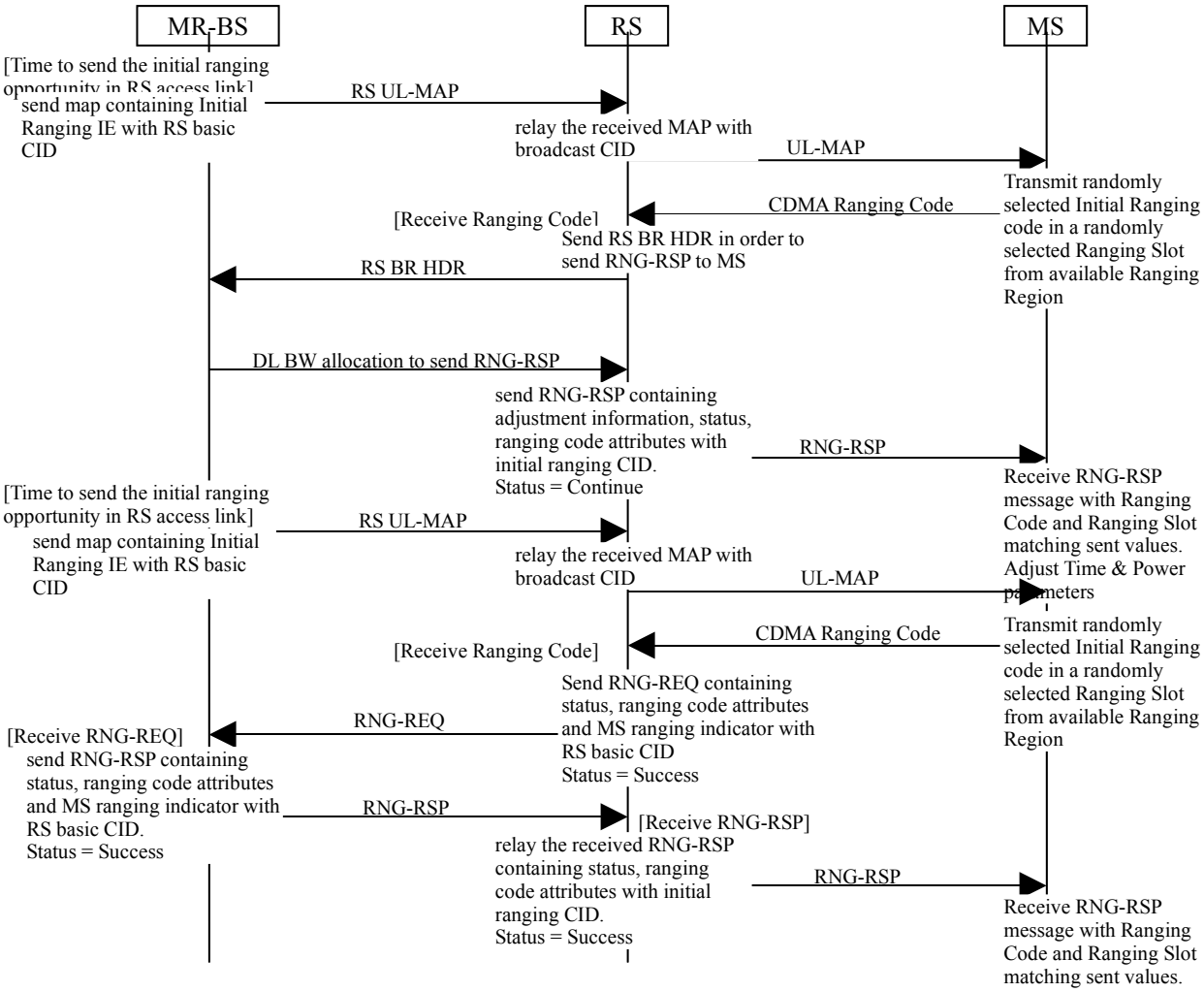
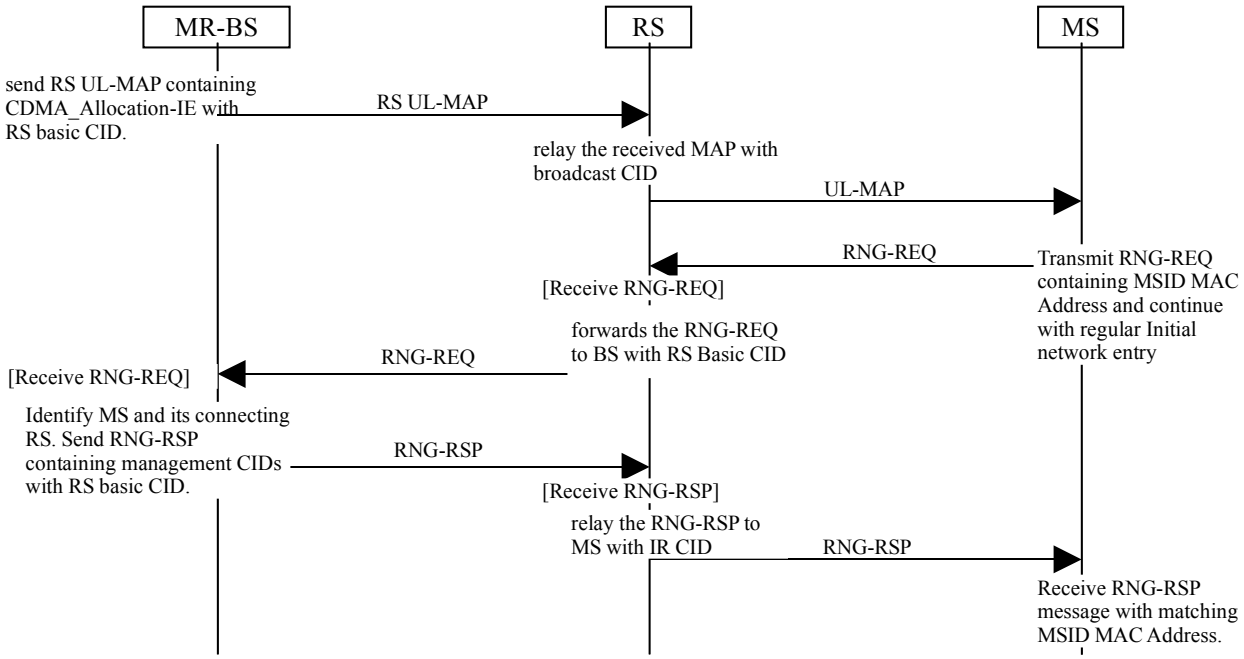


Table xxx-1 Ranging and automatic adjustments procedure in MR mode *(continued)*



6.3.9.16.2.2 Non-transparent RS with Distributed scheduling

[This subclause is just a place holder. The contents are in a different contribution.]

Insert a new subclause in 6.3.9.16.2

6.3.9.16.2.3 resource request for ranging

In order to minimize latency during Ranging procedure, two CDMA ranging codes may be assigned to an RS for requesting resources for ranging during RS's Network Entry [3]. One CDMA ranging code is for ranging with "continue" status. Second CDMA ranging code is for ranging with "success" status. When RS receives a CDMA ranging code for initial ranging, it shall perform the following step for resource allocation:

- When the RS determines that it needs to send RNG-RSP with continue status, it sends the RS Ranging Code assigned for requesting bandwidth on the access link to transfer RNG-RSP towards MS.
- ~~When the RS determines it needs to send RNG-RSP with success status. It sends the assigned Ranging Code for requesting bandwidth for 1) transferring RNG_REQ towards MR-BS, 2) the CDMA_Allocation_IE() on access link to transfer RNG-REQ, and 3) the MMR-BS to RS links for relaying RNG-REQ.When the RS determines it needs to inform a MR-BS to send RNG-RSP with success status to MS. It sends the assigned Ranging Code for requesting UL bandwidth for 1) transmitting RNG_REQ from RS towards MR-BS, 2) the CDMA_Allocation_IE() on access link for MS to transmit RNG-REQ towards RS and 3) the RS-to-MR-BS links for relaying RNG-REQ sent from MS toward MR-BS.~~
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Change the 'Reserved' field in Table 19 as indicated:

~~Downlink Channel IDReserved~~ MS ranging Indicator	8 bits	0: reserved 1: indicates this message used for MS ranging 2-255: reserved

Insert the following rows into Table 364 at 11.5 RNG-REQ TLV:

Table 364—RNG-REQ message encodings

Name	Type (1 byte)	Length	Value (variable-length)	PHY Scope
~~MS ranging Indicator~~	~~TBA~~	~~1~~	~~0: reserved~~ ~~1: indicates this message used for MS ranging~~ ~~2-255: reserved~~	~~OFDMA~~
Received Ranging Codes	TBA	Variable	Received Ranging Codes is a compound TLV value that indicates received code information.	OFDMA
Timing Adjust	TBA.1	4	Tx timing offset adjustment (signed 32-bit). The amount of time required to adjust SS transmission so the bursts will arrive at the expected time instance at the BS. Units are PHY specific (see 10.3).	OFDMA
Power Level Adjust	TBA.2	1	Tx Power offset adjustment (signed 8-bit, 0.25 dB units) Specifies the relative change in transmission power level that the SS is to make in order that transmissions arrive at the BS at the desired power. When subchannelization is employed, the subscriber shall interpret the power offset adjustment as a required change to the transmitted power density.	OFDMA
Offset Frequency Adjust	TBA.3	4	Tx frequency offset adjustment (signed 32-bit, Hz units) Specifies the relative change in transmission frequency that the SS is to make in order to better match the BS. (This is fine-frequency adjustment within a channel, not reassignment to a different channel.)	OFDMA
Ranging Status	TBA.4	1	Used to indicate whether uplink messages are received within acceptable limits by BS. 1 = continue, 2 = abort, 3 = success	OFDMA
Ranging code attributes	TBA.5	4	Bits 31:22 – Used to indicate the OFDM	OFDMA

			time symbol reference that was used to transmit the ranging code. Bits 21:16 – Used to indicate the OFDMA subchannel reference that was used to transmit the ranging code. Bits 15:8 – Used to indicate the ranging code index that was sent by the SS. Bits 7:0 – The 8 least significant bits of the frame number of the OFDMA frame where the SS sent the ranging code.	

Insert the following rows into Table 367 at 11.6 RNG-RSP TLV:

~~Table 367—RNG-RSP message encodings~~

~~Name~~	~~Type (1 byte)~~	~~Length~~	~~Value (variable-length)~~
~~MS ranging Indicator~~	~~TBA~~	~~1~~	~~0: reserved~~ ~~1: indicates this message used for MS ranging~~ ~~2-255: reserved~~

Change the 'Reserved' field in Table 20 as indicated:

~~Uplink Channel IDReserved~~ MS ranging Indicator	8 bits	0: reserved 1: indicates this message used for MS ranging 2-255: reserved

References

[1] M.Okuda, "relaying method proposal for 802.16j", IEEE C802.16j-06_132, IEEE 802.16 meeting #46, Dallas, November 2006.

[2] M.Okuda, "MS network entry for transparent Relay Station", IEEE C802.16j-06_124, IEEE 802.16 meeting #46, Dallas, November 2006.

[3] Y. Saifullah, "Resource Request for Bandwidth", IEEE C802.16j-06_189, IEEE 802.16 meeting #46, Dallas, November 2006.

[4] Shashikant Maheshwari, "RS support for OFDMA Based Ranging" IEEE C80216j-06_193, IEEE 802.16 meeting #46, Dallas, November 2006.