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Re:	IEEE 802.16j-06/034: "Call for Technical Proposals regarding IEEE Project P802.16j"	
Abstract	This contribution proposes procedures for MS periodic ranging with non-transparent RS	
Purpose	Text proposal for 802.16j Baseline Document	
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MS Periodic Ranging with Non-transparent RS

Introduction

This contribution describes MS periodic ranging with non-transparent RS under centralized scheduling scheme. In order to facilitate the incorporation of this proposal into IEEE 802.16j standard, specific changes to the baseline working document IEEE 802.16j-06/026r1 are listed below.

Text Proposal

6.3.10 Ranging

6.3.10.3 OFDMA based ranging

6.3.10.3.4 Relaying support for OFDMA based ranging

6.3.10.3.4.4 MS periodic ranging and automatic adjustments with non-transparent RS

The periodic ranging process shall begin by sending a periodic-ranging CDMA ranging code on the UL allocation dedicated for that purpose.

When RS receives the CDMA ranging code, it shall send RNG_RSP message to MS on the access link.

After RS received a CDMA ranging code, it may transmit an RLY_RC-REP message to the serving MR-BS through the relay path. The RLY_RC-REP message is defined in xxx. When RS receives multiple CDMA ranging codes in the ranging subchannel of a frame, the RLY_RC-REP message sent by the RS to serving MR-BS may contain information of multiple received codes.

Upon receiving RLY_RC-REP message from a subordinate RS, the MR-BS may send an RLY-BST message to the RS via the relay path. The RLY-BST message is defined in xxx. Afterward, the RS should construct RNG-RSP from received RLY-BST message and send it to the corresponding MS.

The message sequence charts (Table xxx and Table yyy) and flow charts (Figure xxx and Figure yyy) define the ranging and adjustment process that shall be followed by compliant RSs and MR-BSs.

Table xxx – RLY-BST message format

<u>Syntax</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Notes</u>
<u>RLY-BST Message Format(){</u>		
<u>Management Message Type = xx</u>	<u>8 bits</u>	
<u>Encoded Information</u>	<u>variable</u>	<u>TBD</u>
<u>}</u>		

Table xxx – RLY_RC-REP message format

<u>Syntax</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Notes</u>
<u>RLY_RC-REP Message Format(){</u>		

<u>Management Message Type = xx</u>	<u>8 bits</u>	
<u>TLV Encoded Information</u>	<u>variable</u>	<u>TLV specific</u>
<u>↓</u>		

Table xxx – RLY_RC-REP message encodings

	<u>Type</u> (1 byte)	<u>Length</u>	<u>Value</u> (Variable-length)	<u>PHY</u> <u>Scope</u>
<u>Timing Adjust</u>	<u>TBA</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>Tx timing offset adjustment (signed 32-bit). The amount of time required to adjust MS transmission so the bursts will arrive at the expected time instance at the RS. Units are PHY specific (see 10.3). The SS shall advance its burst transmission time if the value is negative and delay its burst transmission if the value is positive.</u>	<u>OFDMA</u>
<u>Power Level Adjust</u>	<u>TBA</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>Tx Power offset adjustment (signed 8-bit, 0.25 dB units). Specifies the relative change in transmission power level that the MS is to make in order that transmissions arrive at the RS 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.</u>	<u>OFDMA</u>
<u>Offset Frequency Adjust</u>	<u>TBA</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>Tx frequency offset adjustment (signed 32-bit, Hz units). Specifies the relative change in transmission frequency that the MS is to make in order to better match the RS. (This is fine-frequency adjustment within a channel, not reassignment to a different channel.). The MS shall increase its transmit frequency if the value is positive and decrease its transmit frequency if the value is negative.</u>	<u>OFDMA</u>
<u>Ranging Status</u>	<u>TBA</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>Used to indicate whether uplink messages are received within acceptable limits by RS. 1 = continue, 2 = abort, 3 = success</u>	<u>OFDMA</u>
<u>Received Ranging Code Attributes</u>	<u>TBA</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>Bits 31:22 – Used to indicate the OFDM 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 MS.</u>	<u>OFDMA</u>

			<u>Bits 7:0 – The 8 least significant bits of the frame number of the OFDMA frame where the MS sent the ranging code.</u>	
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Table xxx: Ranging and automatic adjustment procedure in non-transparent RS systems (Conventional)

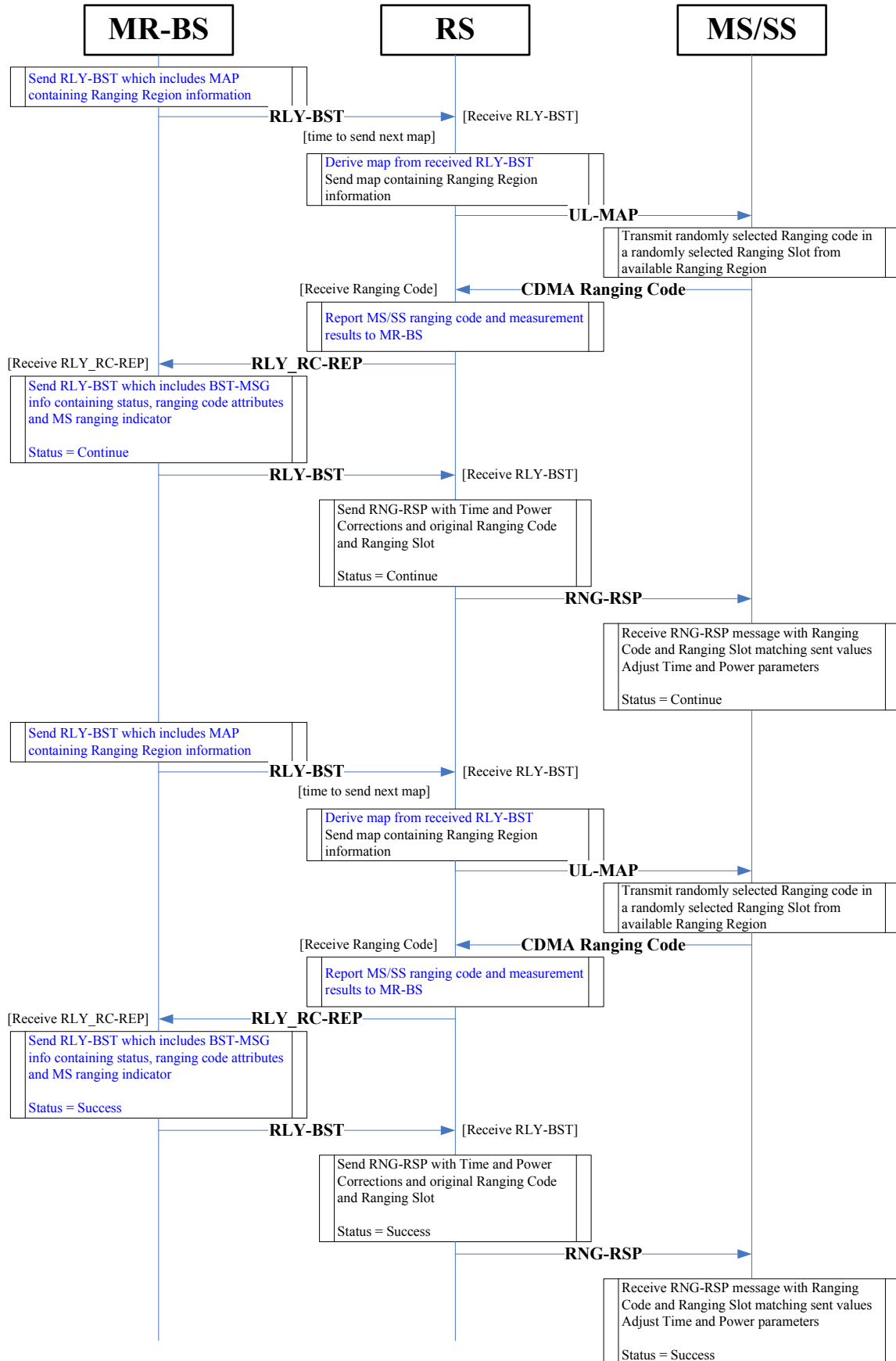
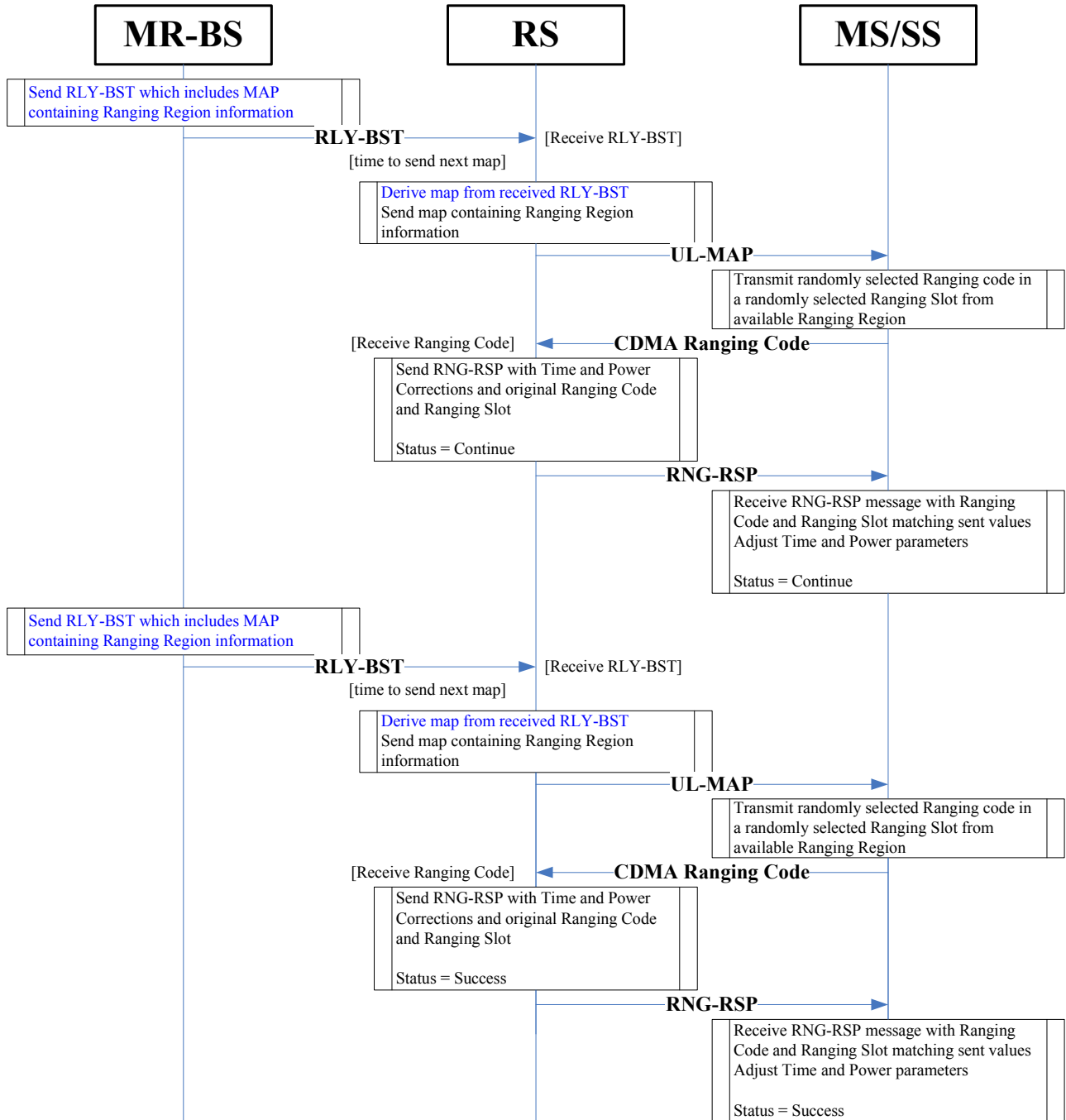


Table yyy: Ranging and automatic adjustment procedure in non-transparent RS systems (RS-assisted)



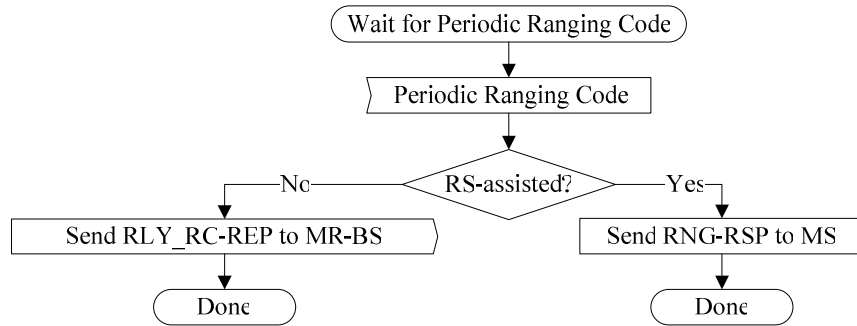


Figure xxx MS CDMA Periodic Ranging – Non-transparent Access RS (part 1)

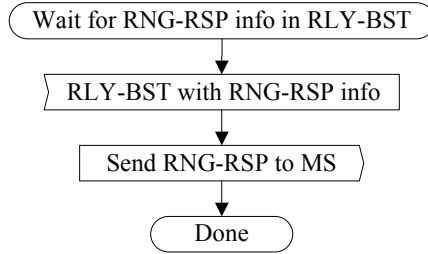


Figure xxx MS CDMA Periodic Ranging – Non-transparent Access RS (part 2)

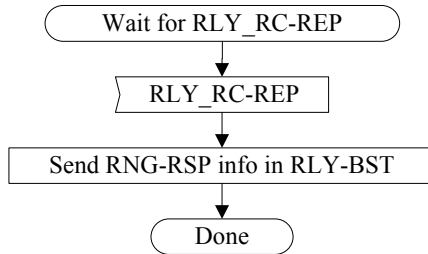


Figure yyy MS CDMA Periodic Ranging with Non-transparent RS – MR-BS