Project	IEEE 802.16 Broadband Wireless Access Working Group <**http://ieee802.org/16**>
Title	MMR Protocol Stack and Definition of RS Types
Date Submitted	2007-05-03

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Re:	A response to a Call for Technical Proposal, http://www.ieee802.org/16/relay/docs/80216j-07_007r2.pdf
Abstract	In order to support 802.16e MAC PDU forwarding by RSs on the relay link, MMR protocol stack is proposed to enable different types of relay forwarding operation.
Purpose	To incorporate the proposed text into the P802.16j Baseline Document (IEEE 802.16j-06/026r2)
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MMR Protocol Stack and Types of Relay Stations

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Introduction

To efficiently support 802.16e MAC PDU forwarding by RSs and end-to-end operation between MR-BS and MS, an MMR data protocol stacks are proposed as shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2. Figure 1 shows the protocol for MS traffic relaying where the MS connection and privacy managements are on end-to-end basis (between MMRBS and MS). Figure 2 shows the other protocol for MS traffic relaying where the MS connection and privacy management are managed by the RS and the RS connection and privacy management are controlled by MR-BS. The R-MAC layer provides an extendable framework for various relay related functions, such as QoS control, routing control and etc.

For purely physical layer relaying, the protocol is the same as current 802.16d/e protocol stack.
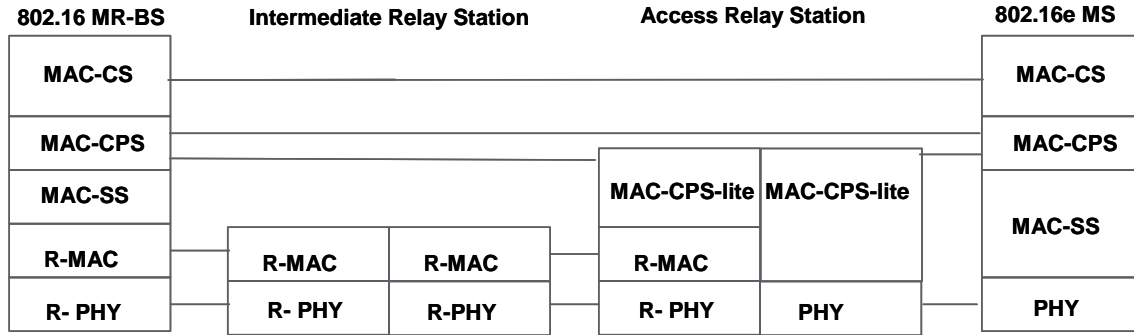
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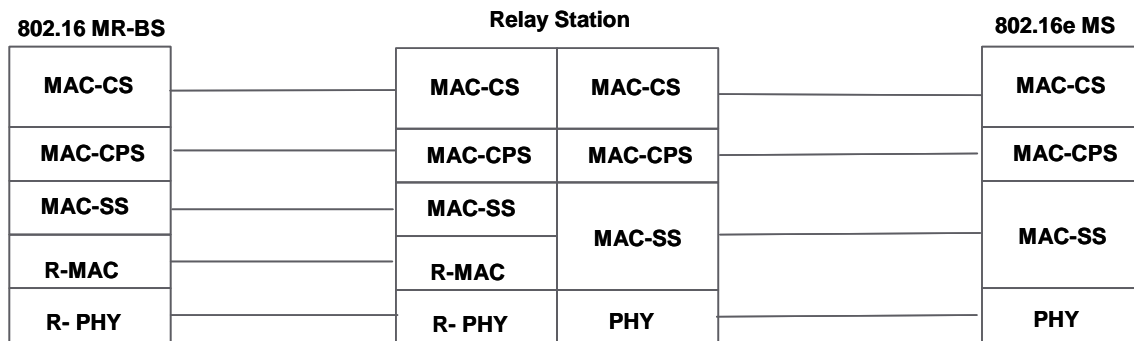Figure 1 MMR data protocol stack for simple RS (MS traffic relaying)

Figure 2 MMR data protocol for moving RS in moving BS mode (MS traffic relaying)

The design principles of the R-MAC layer proposal should:
- Enable extendibility of functionality
- Minimize overhead

Protocol stack shown in Figure 2 can be used for mobile RS usage scenario, see contribution C80216j-06_235 [1].

Based on the functions a relay station implements, relay stations can be categorized into 4 types. The following table shows the functions of each type of relay station implements and corresponding operations.

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		Type 1 R-link: R-PHY Access link: PHY	**Type 2** R-link: R-PHY, R-MAC Access link: PHY, MAC-CPS	**Type 3** R-link: R-PHY, R-MAC, MAC-CPS Access link: PHY, MAC-CPS	**Type 4** R-link: R-PHY,R-MAC, MAC-SS, MAC-CPS, MAC-CS Access link: PHY, MAC-SS, MAC-CPS, MAC-CS
RS properties	RS naming (RSID)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Basic CID/Primary CID	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Secondary CID	No	No	No	Yes
	Transport CID	No	Yes (for connection originated relaying) No (for packet originated relaying)	Yes (for connection originated relaying) No (for packet originated relaying)No	Yes
	RS <-> MMRBS security	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Trans/non-trans	Transparent	Transparent/non -transparent	Transparent/non-transparent	Non-transparent
MS connection and security and	MS connection management	No (MS end-to-	No (MS end-to-end	No (MS end-to-end	Yes (MS

		end connection with MMRBS)	connection with MMRBS)	connection with MMRBS)	connection with serving RS)
service flow management					
	MS security management	No (MS end-to-end security established with BS)	No (MS end-to-end security established with BS)	No (MS end-to-end security established with BS)	Yes (MS security established with serving RS)
	MS service flow management	No	No	No	Yes
R-link functions (MS data/message and other RS control message forwarding)	Route control	No	Yes (e.g., destination RS based, T-CID based based, etc) No (e.g., source routing)	Yes (MS CID based)	Yes (any routing methods)
	QoS control-forwarding scheduling	No	Yes if supported	Yes if supported	Yes if supported
Access-link functions	Preamble/MAP transmission (IDCell)	No Or optionally it may transmit the same preamble as the MR-BS.	Yes	Yes	Yes
	MS control message/control header process	No (i.e., transparent)	Yes (for non-authenticated MS control management message, RS	Yes (for non-authenticated MS control management message, RS may	Yes (for all MS control messages and control

		may process) No (for authenticated MS control message, RS only forwards)	process) No (for authenticated MS control message, RS only forwards)	header, RS can process)
MS traffic scheduling (DL/UL)	No (centralized scheduling)	Optional (centalized or distributed scheduling)	Optional (centalized/distributed scheduling	Yes (distributed scheduling)
UL traffic forwarding QoS control	No	Yes if supported	Yes if supported	Yes if supported
MS MAC state management	No	No	No	Yes

Proposed text change

[Insert new subclause 1.4.1 MMR Protocol]

1.4.1 MMR Protocol

The R-MAC sub-layer provides efficient MAC PDU relaying/forwarding and control functions. This sub-layer is applicable to the links between MR-BS and RSs and between RSs. Two example data protocol stacks are shown in Figure XX and Figure XXX. Figure XX shows an example protocol stack for MS traffic relaying where the MS connection and privacy managements is on an end-to-end basis (between MR-BS and MS). Figure XXX shows the another example protocol stack for MS traffic relaying where the MS connection and privacy management are managed by the RS and the RS connection and privacy management are controlled by MR-BS.
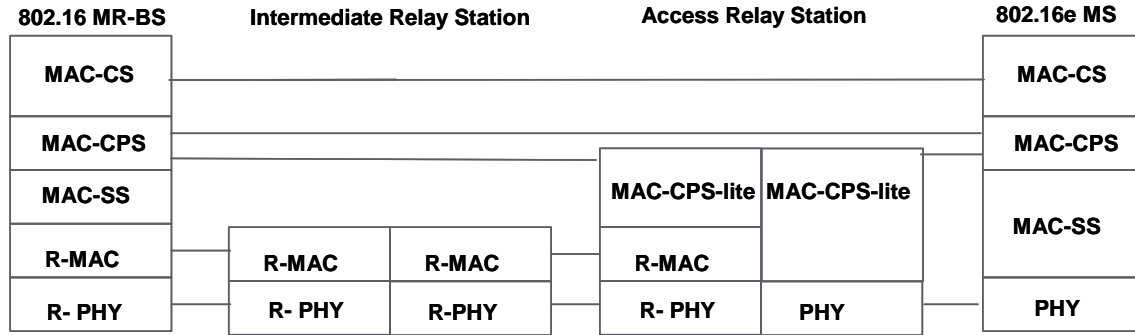
802.16 MR-BS	Intermediate Relay Station	Access Relay Station		802.16e MS
MAC-CS				**MAC-CS**
MAC-CPS				**MAC-CPS**
MAC-SS		**MAC-CPS-lite** **MAC-CPS-lite**		**MAC-SS**
R-MAC	**R-MAC** **R-MAC**	**R-MAC**		
R- PHY	**R- PHY** **R-PHY**	**R- PHY** **PHY**		**PHY**

Figure XX. Example MR data protocol stack for simple RS (MS traffic relaying).

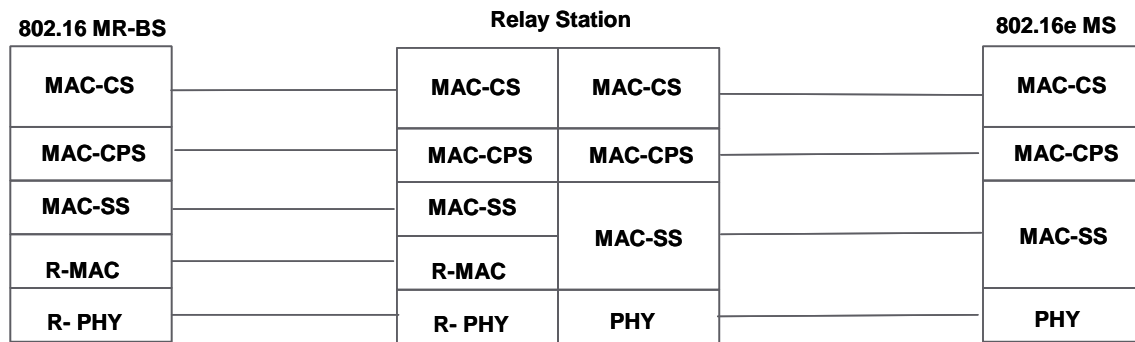| 802.16 MR-BS	Relay Station		802.16e MS
MAC-CS	**MAC-CS** **MAC-CS**		**MAC-CS**
MAC-CPS	**MAC-CPS** **MAC-CPS**		**MAC-CPS**
MAC-SS	**MAC-SS**	**MAC-SS**	**MAC-SS**
R-MAC	**R-MAC**		
R- PHY	**R- PHY** **PHY**		**PHY**

Figure XXX. Example MR Data Protocol stack for moving RS in moving BS mode (MS traffic relaying)

The R-MAC provides the concatenation and fragmentation of forwarded MAC PDU and control functions, such as scheduling, routing, flow control and etc. The R-MAC supports the use of the generic MAC header

The R-PHY layer provides definition of physical layer design, such as, sub-channelization, modulation and code set and etc, for links between MMR-BS and RS and between RSs.

The CPS-lite block includes functions such as scheduling on access link and etc.

A relay station may implement the R-MAC sub-layer, or MAC CPS function and MAC CS function.

The transport connection(s) of an MS can be established between the MR-BS and MS (end-to-end connection) or established between its serving station (MR-BS or relay station) and the MS.

[1] "Moving RS operation", Hang Zhang, G.Q. Wang ,Peiying Zhu, Wen Tong, David Steer, Gamini Senarath, Derek Yu, Mark Naden, C80216j-06_235.

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