Project	IEEE 802.16j Mobile Multihop Relay Task Group		
Title	Enabling MAC tunneling over HARQ in 802.16j		
Date	2007-03-05		
Source(s)	Jeffrey Z. Tao, Koon Hoo Teo, Jinyun Zhang Mitsubishi Electric Research Lab 201 Broadway Cambridge, MA 02139 USA	Voice: 617-621-{7557,7527} Fax: 617-621-7550 {tao, teo, jzhang}@merl.com	
	Toshiyuki Kuze, Shigeru Uchida, Kentarou Sawa Mitsubishi Electric Corp 5-1-1 Ofuna Kamakura, Kanagawa 2478501, Japan	Voice: +81-467-41-2885 Fax: +81-467-41-2486 Kuze.Toshiyuki@ah.MitsubishiElectric.co.jp	
	<i>Jerry Sydir, Kerstin Johnsson, Hyunjeong Lee</i> Intel Corporation 2200 Mission College Blvd., Santa Clara, CA 95054, USA	jerry.sydir@intel.com	
	Tzu-Ming Lin, Wern-Ho Sheen, Fang-Ching Ren, Jen- Shun Yang, Chie Ming Chou, I-Kang Fu, Ching-Tarng Hsieh, Jui-Tang Wang Industrial Technology Research Institute (ITRI)/ National Chiao Tung University (NCTU), Taiwan 195,Sec. 4, Chung Hsing Rd. Chutung, Hsinchu, Taiwan 310, R.O.C.	jsyang@itri.org.tw	
	Yuan-Ying Hsu Telcordia Applied Research Center Taiwan Co., Taipei, Taiwan	yyhsu@tarc-tw.research.telcordia.com	
	<i>Okuda Masato</i> Fujitsu Laboratories LTD . Kamikodanaka 4-1-1, Nakahara-ku Kawasaki, Japan. 211-8588	Voice: +81-44-754-2811 Fax: +81-44-754-2786 okuda@jp.fujitsu.com	
	Yuefeng Zhou Fujitsu Laboratories of Europe Ltd Hayes Park Central, Hayes End Road, Hayes, Middlesex, UB4 8FE, UK	Voice: +44 (0) 20 8573 4444 FAX: +44 (0) 20 8606 4539 yuefeng.zhou@uk.fujitsu.com	
	Sungjin Lee, Hyunjeong Kang, Hyoungkyu Lim, Jungje Son Samsung Electronics	Voice: +82 31 279 5248 Fax: +82 31 279 5130 steve.lee@samsung.com	
	<i>Kenji Saito</i> KDDI R&D Laboratories Inc. Hikarino-oka 7-1, Yokosuka, Kanagawa 239-0847, Japan	Voice: +81 46 847 6347 Fax: +81 46 847 0947 saito@kddilabs.jp	
Re:	Response to the call for technical proposal regarding IE 07/007r2, "Call for Technical Comments and Contribution		
Abstract	This contribution describes essential mechanisms that enable MAC tunneling over HARQ for 802.16j.		

Purpose	To adopt the mechanisms proposed herein into IEEE 802.16j.	
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 <http: 16="" ieee802.org="" ipr="" patents="" policy.html="">, 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 <mailto:chair@wirelessman.org> 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 <http: 16="" ieee802.org="" ipr="" notices="" patents="">.</http:></mailto:chair@wirelessman.org></http:>	

Enabling MAC Tunneling over HARQ in 802.16j

Introduction	
.1 Problem Statement	. 4
.2 Proposed Solution	. 5
Proposed Text Changes	5
3. PHY	6
8.4.5.3.21 HARQ DL MAP IE	6
8.4.5.4.24 HARQ UL MAP IE	6
1 TLV Encodings	6
11.13.36 PDU SN extended subheader for HARQ reordering	6
	Introduction

Enabling MAC Tunneling over HARQ in 802.16j

Jeffrey Z. Tao, Koon Hoo Teo, Jinyun Zhang Mitsubishi Electric Research Lab

Toshiyuki Kuze, Shigeru Uchida, Kentarou Sawa Mitsubishi Electric Corp

Jerry Sydir, Kerstin Johnsson, Hyunjeong Lee Intel Corporation

Tzu-Ming Lin, Wern-Ho Sheen, Fang-Ching, Ren, Jen-Shun Yang, Chie Ming Chou, I-Kang Fu, Ching-Tarng Hsieh, Jui-Tang Wang Industrial Technology Research Institute (ITRI)/ National Chiao Tung University (NCTU), Taiwan

> Yuan-Ying Hsu Telcordia Applied Research Center

> > *Okuda Masato* Fujitsu Laboratories LTD.

Yuefeng Zhou Fujitsu Laboratories of Europe Ltd

Sungjin Lee, Hyunjeong Kang, Hyoungkyu Lim, Jungje Son Samsung Electronics

> Kenji Saito KDDI R&D Laboratories Inc.

1. Introduction

This contribution proposes essential mechanisms to enable MAC tunneling over HARQ in 802.16j networks.

- For encapsulation mode in the tunneling, *SDU sequence number (SN) extended subheader* shall be inserted after the tunnel MAC header to address the potential out-of-order data delivery problem at HARQ, which arises when the tunnel PDU is processed by multiple parallel HARQ channels.
- The tunnel CID shall be used in the *reduced CID* (RCID) field for HARQ.

1.1 Problem Statement

A tunnel may be established between an MR-BS and an access RS to facilitate traffic handling. To run MAC tunnel over HARQ, two issues have to be clarified and addressed.

1. Tunnel identification in HARQ : One or multiple individual MAC connection can be contained in a MAC tunnel connection. Tunnel PDU can be constructed by encapsulating MPDUs that traverse a tunnel in a new type of header which carries the tunnel CID (T-CID) of the tunnel. Note that the MPDUs comprising the tunnel PDU may belong to different MAC connection and therefore have different individual CID.

However, when the tunnel PDU is handled by HARQ, there is only one *reduced CID* (RCID) field in each related DL/UL sub-burst IE. Thus, it is necessary to clarify what identifier should be used in the RCID field to unambiguously identify the tunnel PDU in the HARQ operation.

2. **Out-of-order data delivery:** When a tunnel PDU constructed by encapsulation is further handled by multiple HARQ channels, the out-of-order data delivery problem may arise. In fact, this problem has been well recognized and addressed in IEEE 802.16e by introducing a SDU sequence number (SN) extended Subheader.

1.2 Proposed Solution

To address the problem described in section 1.1, two simple solutions have been proposed as follows:

- 1. Tunnel identification in HARQ: When handled by HARQ, a MAC tunnel shall be perceived as one single connection. Thus, it is a natural solution to use the tunnel CID [1] in the RCID field.
- **2.** Out-of-order data delivery: To address this problem, a PDU sequence number (SN) extended subheader shall be inserted immediately after the tunnel header, as shown in Figure 1.

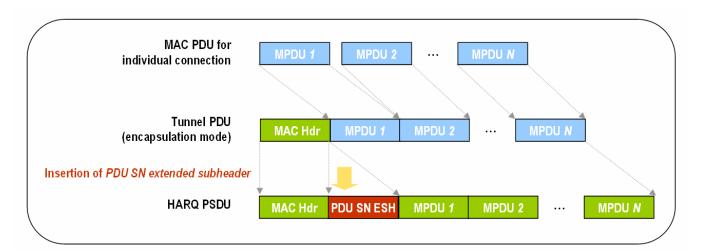


Figure 1: Insertion of PDU SN extended subheader.

2. Proposed Text Changes

6. MAC common part sublayer

[Add following text into new section 6.3.3.8]

6.3.3.8 MMR construction and transmission of <u>Tunneling</u> MAC PDUs

[Insert the following text]

If a tunnel PDU that is constructed by using encapsulation will be processed by parallel HARQ channels, the tunnel PDU then shall contain a PDU SN extended Subheader after the tunnel header.

8. PHY

8.4.5.3.21 HARQ DL MAP IE

[Change the description in this subclause as follows:]

Each HARQ Map IE and sub-burst IE shall be nibble-aligned. When there is an if-else clause, regardless of whether the 'if' clause or the 'else' clause is executed, the resulting Map IE shall be nibble-aligned. When there is a loop, nibble-alignment shall be required before the loop starts and inside the loop.

If MAC tunneling is used, tunnel CID should be used as RCID in the related DL HARQ sub-burst IE for the corresponding sub-burst.

8.4.5.4.24 HARQ UL MAP IE

[Change the description in this subclause as follows:]

The HARQ UL MAP IE defines one or more bursts. Each burst is separately encoded.

If MAC tunneling is used, tunnel CID should be used as RCID in the related UL HARQ sub-burst IE for the corresponding sub-burst.

11 TLV Encodings

11.13.36 PDU SN extended subheader for HARQ reordering

[Change the description in this subclause as follows:]

This TLV is valid only in HARQ enabled connection. It specifies whether PDU SN extended subheader should be applied by the transmitter on every PDU on this connection. <u>The PDU can be tunnel PDU that is constructed using encapsulation</u>. This SN may be used by the receiver to ensure PDU ordering.

3. References

- [1] Jerry Sydir, et al. "Proposal on addresses, identifiers and types of connections for 802.16j", IEEE 802.16j contribution document C802.16j-06/274r2, November 16 2006.
- [2] "IEEE Standard for Local and Metropolitan Area Networks Part 16: Air Interface for Fixed Broadband Wireless Access Systems, Amendment 2: Physical and Medium Access Control Layers for Combined Fixed and Mobile Operation in Licensed Bands," IEEE Computer Society and the IEEE Microwave Theory and Techniques Society, February 2006.