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Title	MR_Traffic-REP message		
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Re:	IEEE 802.16j-07/043: "IEEE 802.16 Working Group Working Group Letter Ballot #28"		
Abstract	This contribution proposes MS ranging and automatic adjustments in transparent and non-transparent		
Purpose	Text proposal for 802.16j Draft Document.		
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MR_Traffic-REP message

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Introduction

In current draft document, when the offsets of frequency, power, and timing for the data transmission from a MS are beyond the tolerance defined in the specification, a UL-only transparent RS, which cannot generate DL traffic, must transmit a RNG-REQ message with the RS basic CID containing the MS basic CID to the serving MR-BS through the relay path. Such that the MR-BS can send the RNG-RSP to the MS on behalf of the RS. Since the uplink environment change rapidly for a mobile MS, the access RS have to adjust uplink data transmission frequently that result in large overhead on the relay path. We propose a lower overhead MR_Traffic-REP message to replace RNG-REQ message. Comparisons of overheads between RNG-REQ message and proposed MR_Traffic-REP message are shown in Table 1. Table 2 gives an example of the exact saving for multiple MSs from 1 to 8.

Message		Original RNG-REQ	Proposed MR_Traffic-REP	
Size			#1	#2
Generic M	AC header	6 byte	6 byte	6 byte
Massage hade	Fix part	2	2	2
Message body	Variable part	$24 \times Nr$	$11 \times Nr$	$5 \times Nr$
CRC		4	4	4
Tot	tal	12+24×Nr	12+11×Nr	12+5×Nr

Table 1 RNG-REQ and proposed MR_Traffic-REP

N: Number	of MS in	n the message	Table 2 Message	size (bytes)
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Ν	Original RNG-REQ	Proposed MR	_Traffic-REP
		#1	#2
1	36	23	17
2	60	34	22
3	84	45	27
4	108	56	32
5	132	67	37
6	156	78	42
7	180	89	47
8	204	100	52

Table 3 Number of bit in the adjustment information for OFDMA PHY

Message	Range of signed value (unit)			
Wiessage	RNG-RSP	Fast-Tracking	Proposed	
Timing Adjust	32-bit $(1/F_s)$	1-bit $(2/F_s)$	8-bit $(1/F_s)$	
Timing Adjust	$\pm 2147.48M (1/F_s)$	$-2 \sim 2 (1/F_s)$	$127 \sim -128 (1/F_s)$	
	8-bit (0.25 <i>dB</i>)	3-bit (2 <i>dB</i>)	7-bit (0.25 <i>dB</i>)	
Power Level Adjust	$31.75 \sim -32 \ (dB)$	$6 \sim -6 \ (dB)$	$15.75 \sim -16 \ (dB)$	
Offect Frequency Adjust	32-bit (<i>Hz</i>)	3-bit (10.94 <i>Hz</i>)	9-bit (<i>Hz</i>)	
Offset Frequency Adjust	±2147.48 (MHz)	32.82 ~ -43.76 (<i>Hz</i>)	255~-256 (Hz)	

Note: Assume F_s (Sampling Frequency) = 11.2MHz, FFT size = 1024, and CP = 1/8 symbol, then subcarrier spacing = 10.94kHz. Moreover, $CP = 1024/8F_s = 128(1/F_s)$, 2% of the subcarrier spacing = 218.8Hz and 0.1% of the subcarrier spacing = 10.94Hz.

In order to facilitate the incorporation of this proposal into IEEE 802.16j standard, specific changes to the draft standard P802.16j/D1 are listed below.

Specification Changes

[Note: Texts has been accepted in the previous meeting (such as comment #0565: document IEEE C802.16j-07/459r6) are marked by Gray Color]

1. Reporting Procedure

[Modified 6.3.10.3.2.1 in IEEE C802.16j-07/459r6 as following indicated:]

In some cases, the superordinate station of an SS/RS may want to initiate ranging based on the channel measurements from data traffic or a CDMA-based bandwidth request ranging code received from the SS/RS. To initiate the periodic ranging process, the superordinate station shall send an unsolicited RNG-RSP to the SS/RS. If the superordinate station is a transparent RS relaying on the uplink only, it shall transmit an **RNG-REQ MR Traffic-REP** to the MR-BS on the RS basic CID to request that the MR-BS send an unsolicited RNG-RSP with the necessary adjustments to the SS. If the superordinate station is a non-transparent RS relaying on both uplink and downlink, it shall request bandwidth from the MR-BS on which to send the unsolicited RNG-RSP (see 6.3.6.7.2.1). If the superordinate station is a non-transparent RS in distributed scheduling mode, it shall send the RNG-RSP directly to the SS without interaction with the MR-BS.

[Replace Figure 118b in comment #0565 (C802.16j-07/459r6) by following figure as indicated:]

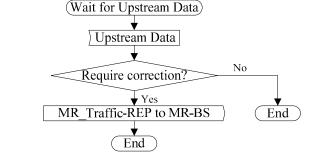
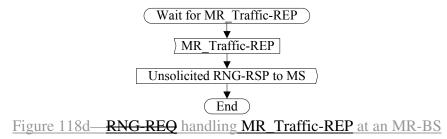


Figure 118b—SS upstream transmission adjustment at a transparent RS performing uplink relay only

[Replace Figure 118d in comment #0565 (C802.16j-07/459r6) by following figure as indicated:]



2. MR_Traffic-REP message

[Insert new subclause 6.3.2.3.90 in line 39 of page 76]

6.3.2.3.90 MR_Traffic-REP message

This message is used by a transparent RS to request the MR-BS to send a unsolicited RNG-RSP.

Option #1

Table xxx—MR	Traffic-REP	message format

Syntax	Size	Notes
MR_Traffic-REP_Message_Format() {	-	-
Management Message Type = xx	8 bits	-
Frame Number Index	<u>8 bits</u>	LSBs of relevant frame number
while(data remain) {	-	-
CID	16 bits	MS basic CID
Timing Adjust	32 bits	Timing offset adjustment (signed 32-bit, $1/F_s$ units).
Power Level Adjust	8 bits	Power level adjustment (signed 8-bit, 0.25 dB units).
Offset Frequency Adjust	32 bits	Frequency offset adjustment (signed 32-bit, Hz units).
}	-	-
}	-	-

End of option #1

Option #2

Table xxx—MR_Traffic-REP message format

Syntax	Size	Notes
MR_Traffic-REP_Message_Format() {	<u>_</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>Management Message Type = xx</u>	<u>8 bits</u>	<u> </u>
Frame Number Index	<u>8 bits</u>	LSBs of relevant frame number
while(data remain) {	_	
CID	<u>16 bits</u>	MS basic CID
Timing Adjust	<u>8 bits</u>	Tx timing offset adjustment (signed 8-bit).
Power Level Adjust	<u>7 bits</u>	Tx Power level adjustment (signed 7-bit, 0.25 dB
		<u>units).</u>
Offset Frequency Adjust	<u>9 bits</u>	Tx frequency offset adjustment (signed 9-bit, Hz units).
1	-	
	-	

End of option #2

<u>Timing Adjust</u>

The amount of time required to adjust MS transmission so the bursts will arrive at the expected time instance at the access station. Units are PHY specific (10.3.4.3).

Power Level Adjust

Specifies the relative change in transmission power level that the MS is to make in order that transmissions arrive at the access station 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.

Offset Frequency Adjust

Specifies the relative change in transmission frequency that the MS is to make in order to better match the access station.

3. Remove redundant TLVs in the RNG-REQ message

11.5 RNG-REQ message encodings

[Remove TLVs in the following table as indicated:]

Table 613-	-RNG-REQ	message of	encodings	
	•	0	0	

Name	Type	Length	Value	PHY
Iname	Type	Length	(variable-length)	
Received Ranging Codes	(1 byte)	Variable	Received Ranging Codes is a compound TLV value	Scope OFDMA
Received Kanging Codes	<u>TBA</u>	<u>variable</u>		
		4	that indicates received code information.	OEDMA
Timing Adjust	<u>TBA.1</u>	<u>4</u>	Tx timing offset adjustment (signed 32-bit). The	OFDMA
			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	
			<u>10.3).</u>	
Power Level Adjust	<u>TBA.2</u>	<u><u>+</u></u>	Tx Power offset adjustment (signed 8-bit, 0.25 dB-	
			units) Specifies the relative change in transmission	OFDMA
			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.	
Offset Frequency Adjust	TBA.3	4	Tx frequency offset adjustment (signed 32-bit, Hz-	OFDMA
		_	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.)	
Ranging Status	TBA.4	<u>1</u>	Used to indicate whether uplink messages are-	OFDMA
<u>Hunging Buttob</u>	<u>1011.1</u>	<u> </u>	received within acceptable limits by BS.	
			1 = continue, 2 = abort, 3 = success	
Ranging code attributes	TBA.5	4	Bits 31:22 — Used to indicate the OFDM time	OFDMA
Ranging code attributes	<u>10/1.5</u>		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	
			<u>ranging code.</u> Dita 15.9. Used to indicate the remains code index	
			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.	
Channel Measurement	<u>TBA.6</u>	<u>TBA</u>	TBD	
Information				
MS Basic CID	TBA.7	2	MS Basic CID	OFDMA