Supporting document for call for contribution for corrigendum document

The definition of where information ends and begins is vague. The language is cleaned up.

Purpose

Adoption in P802.16-2004/Cor 1

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1 Introduction

In section 8.3.5.1 of [1] the following paragraphs are vague. We propose cleaning up the language with an editorial change. This implies an adjustment to after Table 236 of:

In TDD and H-FDD systems, subscriber station allowances must be made by a transmit-receive turnaround gap SSTTG and by a receive-transmit turnaround gap SSRTG. The BS shall not transmit downlink information to a station later than (SSRTG+RTD) before its scheduled uplink allocation, and shall not transmit downlink information to it earlier than (SSTTG-RTD) after the end of scheduled uplink allocation, where RTD denotes Round-Trip Delay. The parameters SSRTG and SSTTG are capabilities provided by the SS to BS upon request during network entry (see 11.8.3.1).

2 Outline of Proposed Solution

Instead of “information” define the allocations with respect to the actual bursts that are sent.

3 Proposed Text Changes

Proposed Text Change 1:

At page 39, line 4, insert the following text:

Replace the text of the tenth paragraph as follows:

In TDD and H-FDD systems, subscriber station allowances must be made by a transmit-receive turnaround gap SSTTG and by a receive-transmit turnaround gap SSRTG. The BS shall not transmit downlink information to a station later than (SSRTG+RTD) before its scheduled uplink allocation, and shall not transmit downlink information to it earlier than (SSTTG-RTD) after the end of scheduled uplink allocation, where RTD denotes Round-Trip Delay. The BS shall transmit DL bursts intended for an SS such that the end of any DL burst shall not be transmitted to the SS later than (SSRTG+RTD) before its scheduled uplink allocation and the beginning of any DL burst to the SS shall not be transmitted to the SS earlier than (SSTTG-RTD) after the end of its scheduled uplink allocation, where RTD denotes Round-Trip Delay. The parameters SSRTG and SSTTG are capabilities provided by the SS to BS upon request during network entry (see 11.8.3.1).

Proposed Text Change 2:

At page 41, line 57, insert the following text:

Change the definition of the ‘Connection Identifier (CID)’ field below Table 236 as indicated:

Connection Identifier (CID)

Represents the assignment of the IE to a broadcast, multicast or unicast address. If the broadcast or multicast CID is used then it is possible to concatenate unicast MAC PDUs (with different CIDs) into a single DL burst. During a broadcast of multicast DL burst it is the responsibility of the BS to ensure that any MAC PDUs sent to an HFDD SS do not overlap (in time; taking TTG and RTG into account) any UL allocation for that SS. An HFDD SS for which a DL MAP IE and UL MAP IE overlap in time shall use the UL allocation and discard the DL traffic during the overlap period.

4 References