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<th>IEEE 802.16 Broadband Wireless Access Working Group <a href="http://ieee802.org/16">http://ieee802.org/16</a></th>
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<td>Title</td>
<td>Fixes for Network Entry Flow Charts</td>
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<td>Nadav Lavi et al</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alvarion Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Voice: +97236457834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fax: [Fax Number]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[<a href="mailto:Nadav.lavi@alvarion.com">mailto:Nadav.lavi@alvarion.com</a>]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abstract</td>
<td>Fixes for Network Entry Flow Charts in 802.16e</td>
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<td>Purpose</td>
<td>For the review in 802.16 Maint TG</td>
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Fixes for Network Entry Flow Charts

Nadav Lavi, Vladimir Yanover
Alvarion Ltd.
Kevin Nguyen
BECEEM Communication Inc.
Maggi Giovanni
Siemens

1. Problem definition
The following problems were identified in SBC and REG transactions:

1. There is an unclear definition of how to handle expiration of T9 in the BS side in SBC transaction, and expiration of T17 in the BS side in REG transaction. The condition for “Release and age-out connections” is unclear and not well defined. In addition, this action is local to the BS and thus remains unknown to the SS. We suggest that the BS would send unsolicited RNG-RSP message with Abort instruction when these timers expire.

2. The current Network Entry flow chart cannot handle retransmission, either due to processing delays or message drop. After the BS transmits a response message, it will proceed directly to the next state in the Network Entry flow and thus cannot handle a retransmission of request by the SS; this would cause the Network Entry procedure to end in failure. For example, the following flow chart (Figure 67 in 802.16e-2005) shows that BS sends SBC-RSP.
If the SS does not receive SBC-RSP within T18 timeout, it will retransmit the SBC-REQ (Figure 66).
However after sending SBC-RSP, the BS proceeds directly to the registration step. The corresponding flow chart (Figure 70) does not contain any state where a retransmission of SBC-REQ can be received and processed. This is just an example of one single scenario. Similar failures can be identified for other steps in the entire Network Entry flow.
We suggest the Network Entry process be specified using 1) Network Entry state machine, and 2) set of actions/procedures of handling the Network Entry messages. This will provide a clearer definition of the network entry procedure as well as the handling of error/failure conditions.

Suggested remedy:
*Replace Figure 67 in 6.3.9.7 with the following figure:*
Replace Figure 68 in 6.3.9.9 with the following figure:

![Diagram](attachment://registration_diagram.png)
Replace Figure 70 in 6.3.9.9 with the following figure:

```
Stop T17

No

Authorization policy support?

Yes

Calculate HMAC over REG-REQ

HMAC Valid?

No

REG-RSP with Response = 1 (Message Auth. Failure)

Yes

Set SS capabilities supported in REG-RSP

REG-RSP with Response = 0 (OK)

Managed SS?

No

Establish provisioned connections

Yes

Change state to "Wait for REG-REQ"

Start T13

Change state to "Wait for TFTP-CPLT"

Figure 70 – Handling REG-REQ
```

Replace Figure 66 in 6.3.9.7 with the following figure:

```
Enable/disable capabilities

No

Authorization policy support?

Yes

SS Authorization and Key exchange

Register with BS

```
Figure 66 – Handling SBC-RSP
Add the following Figure:

Figure X – Network entry state-machine BS side (Applies only to OFDMA)
Wait for ranging opportunity

Got UL opportunity
Send RNG-REQ

Wait for RNG-RSP

T3 expired & have more retries
Send RNG-REQ

Got RNG-RSP
Handle RNG-RSP

(T3 expires & retries exhausted) or (RNG-RSP(Abort) from BS)

Wait for SBC-RSP

T18 expired & have more retries
Send SBC-REQ

Got SBC-RSP
Handle SBC-RSP

(T18 expires & retries exhausted) or (RNG-RSP(Abort) from BS)

Wait for REG-RSP

T6 expired & have more retries
Send REG-REQ

Got REG-RSP
Handle REG-RSP

(T6 expires & retries exhausted) or (RNG-RSP(Abort) from BS)

Send CDMA code

END

NW Entry Completed
Establish connections
Start TFTP

Figure Y – Network entry state-machine SS side (Applies only to OFDMA)