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Title	Unsolicited RNG-RSP with Non-transparent RS	
Date	2006-01-08	
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Source(s)	<p>Kanchei (Ken) Loa, Yi-Hsueh Tsai, Chih-Chiang Hsieh, Yung-Ting Lee, Hua-Chiang Yin, Shiann-Tsong Sheu, Frank C.D. Tsai, Youn-Tai Lee, Heng-Iang Hsu Institute for Information Industry 8F., No. 218, Sec. 2, Dunhua S. Rd., Taipei City, Taiwan.</p> <p>Hang Zhang, Peiying Zhu, Mo-Han Fong, Wen Tong, David Steer, Gamini Senarath, Derek Yu, Mark Naden, G.Q. Wang Nortel 3500 Carling Avenue Ottawa, Ontario K2H 8E9</p> <p>Yu Ge, Peng-Yong Kong, Chen-Khong Tham 21 Heng Mui Keng Terrace Singapore 119613</p>	<p>Voice: +886-2-2739-9616 loa@iii.org.tw</p> <p>Voice: +1 613 7631315 WenTong@nortel.com pyzhu@nortel.com</p> <p>Voice: +65-6874.1950 Fax: +65-6775.5014 geyu@i2r.a-star.edu.sg</p>
	[add co-authors here]	
Re:	IEEE 802.16j-06/034: "Call for Technical Proposals regarding IEEE Project P802.16j"	
Abstract	This contribution proposes procedures for unsolicited RNG-RSP with non-transparent RS	
Purpose	Text proposal for 802.16j Baseline Document	
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Unsolicited RNG-RSP with Non-transparent RS

Introduction

This contribution describes MS unsolicited RNG-RSP with non-transparent RS under centralized scheduling scheme. In order to facilitate the incorporation of this proposal into IEEE 802.16j standard, specific changes to the baseline working document IEEE 802.16j-06/026r1 are listed below.

Text Proposal

6.3.10 Ranging

6.3.10.3 OFDMA based ranging

6.3.10.3.4 Relaying support for OFDMA based ranging

6.3.10.3.4.6 Unsolicited RNG-RSP with Non-transparent RS

The RS should send an unsolicited RNG-RSP as a response to a CDMA-based bandwidth-request from MS.

After RS received a bandwidth request CDMA ranging code resulting in continue status, it may transmit an RLY_RC-REP message to the serving MR-BS through the relay path with adjustment information of frequency, power, and timing corrections. The RLY_RC-REP message is defined in xxx. When RS receives multiple codes in the ranging subchannel of a frame, the RLY_RC-REP message sent by the RS to serving MR-BS may contain information of multiple received codes.

Upon receiving RLY_RC-REP message with adjustment information from a subordinate RS, the MR-BS may send an RLY-BST message to the RS via the relay path. The RLY-BST message is defined in xxx. Afterward, the RS should construct unsolicited RNG-RSP from received RLY-BST message and send it to the corresponding MS.

When the offsets of frequency, power, and timing for any other data transmission from the MS are beyond the tolerance defined in this specification, RS shall transmit a RLY_RC-REP message with associated MS basic CID to the serving MR-BS through the relay path. The RLY_RC-REP message is defined in xxx. The RLY_RC-REP message sent by the RS to serving MR-BS may contain information of multiple measured reports.

Upon receiving RLY_RC-REP message with MS basic CID from a subordinate RS, the MR-BS may send an unsolicited RNG-RSP message with this MS basic CID to the MS through the RS.

The message sequence charts (Table xxx, Table yyy and Table zzz) and flow charts (Figure xxx and Figure yyy) define the unsolicited RNG-RSP process that shall be followed by compliant RSs and MR-BSs.

Table xxx – RLY-BST message format

<u>Syntax</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Notes</u>
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<u>RLY-BST Message Format()</u>		
<u>Management Message Type = xx</u>	<u>8 bits</u>	
<u>Encoded Information</u>	<u>variable</u>	<u>TBD</u>
<u>↓</u>		

Table xxx – RLY_RC-REP message format

<u>Syntax</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Notes</u>
<u>RLY_RC-REP Message Format()</u>		
<u>Management Message Type = xx</u>	<u>8 bits</u>	
<u>TLV Encoded Information</u>	<u>variable</u>	<u>TLV specific</u>
<u>↓</u>		

Table xxx – RLY_RC-REP message encodings

	<u>Type</u> (1 byte)	<u>Length</u>	<u>Value</u> (Variable-length)	<u>PHY</u> <u>Scope</u>
<u>Timing Adjust</u>	<u>TBA</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>Tx timing offset adjustment (signed 32-bit). The amount of time required to adjust MS transmission so the bursts will arrive at the expected time instance at the RS. Units are PHY specific (see 10.3). The SS shall advance its burst transmission time if the value is negative and delay its burst transmission if the value is positive.</u>	<u>OFDMA</u>
<u>Power Level Adjust</u>	<u>TBA</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>Tx Power offset adjustment (signed 8-bit, 0.25 dB units). Specifies the relative change in transmission power level that the MS is to make in order that transmissions arrive at the RS 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.</u>	<u>OFDMA</u>
<u>Offset Frequency Adjust</u>	<u>TBA</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>Tx frequency offset adjustment (signed 32-bit, Hz units). Specifies the relative change in transmission frequency that the MS is to make in order to better match the RS. (This is fine-frequency adjustment within a channel, not reassignment to a different channel.). The MS shall increase its transmit frequency if the value is positive and decrease its transmit frequency if the value is negative.</u>	<u>OFDMA</u>
<u>Ranging Status</u>	<u>TBA</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>Used to indicate whether uplink messages are received within acceptable limits by RS. 1 = continue, 2 = abort, 3 = success</u>	<u>OFDMA</u>
<u>Received Ranging</u>	<u>TBA</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>Bits 31:22 – Used to indicate the OFDM time</u>	<u>OFDMA</u>

<p><u>Code Attributes</u></p>			<p><u>symbol reference that was used to transmit the ranging code.</u></p> <p><u>Bits 21:16 – Used to indicate the OFDMA subchannel reference that was used to transmit the ranging code.</u></p> <p><u>Bits 15:8 – Used to indicate the ranging code index that was sent by the MS.</u></p> <p><u>Bits 7:0 – The 8 least significant bits of the frame number of the OFDMA frame where the MS sent the ranging code.</u></p>	
<p><u>MS Basic CID</u></p>	<p><u>TBA</u></p>	<p><u>2</u></p>	<p><u>MS Basic CID</u></p>	<p><u>OFDMA</u></p>

Table xxx: Unsolicited RNG-RSP procedure triggered by CDMA BR Ranging Code in non-transparent RS systems (Conventional)

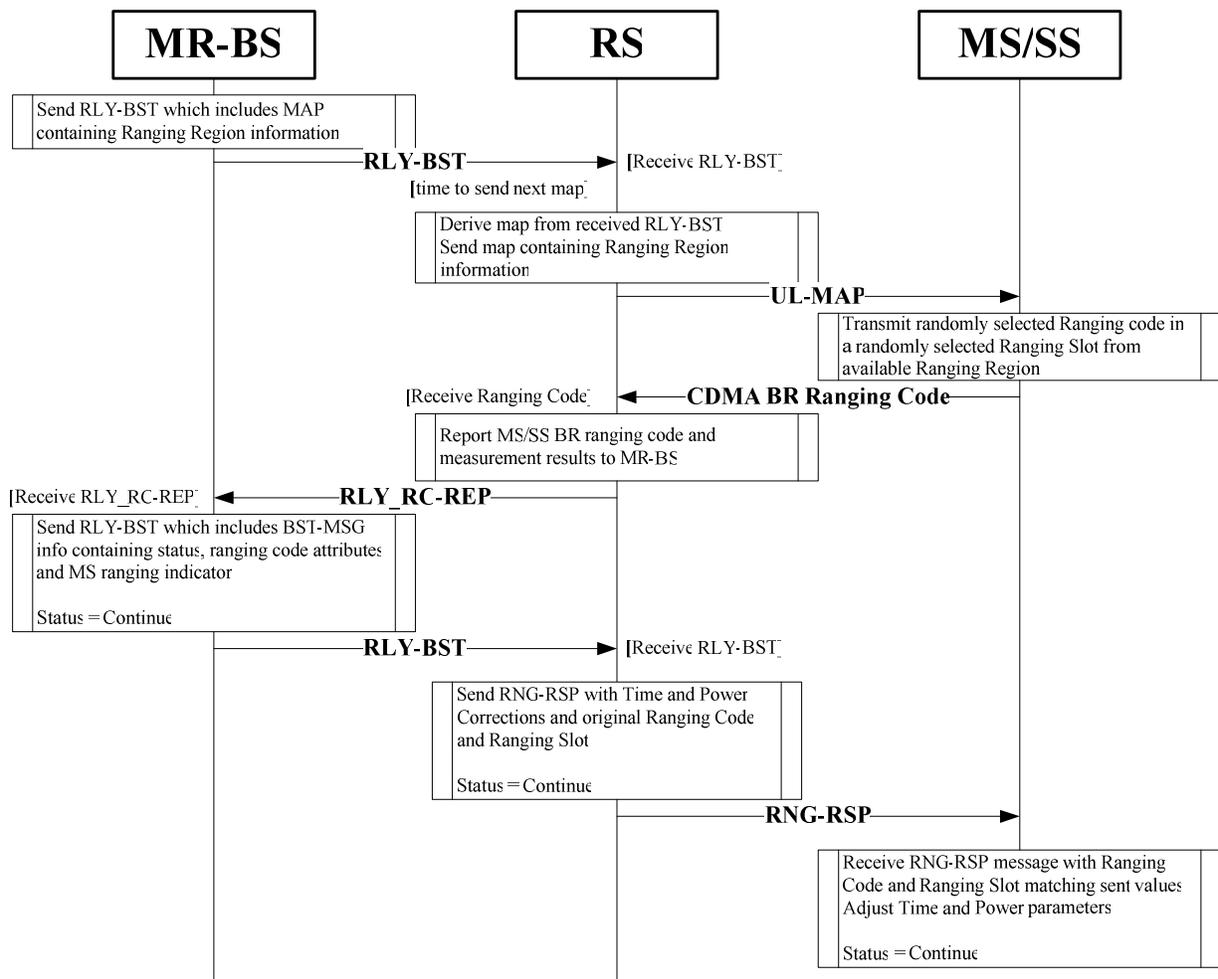


Table yyy: Unsolicited RNG-RSP procedure triggered by CDMA BR ranging code in non-transparent RS systems (RS-assisted)

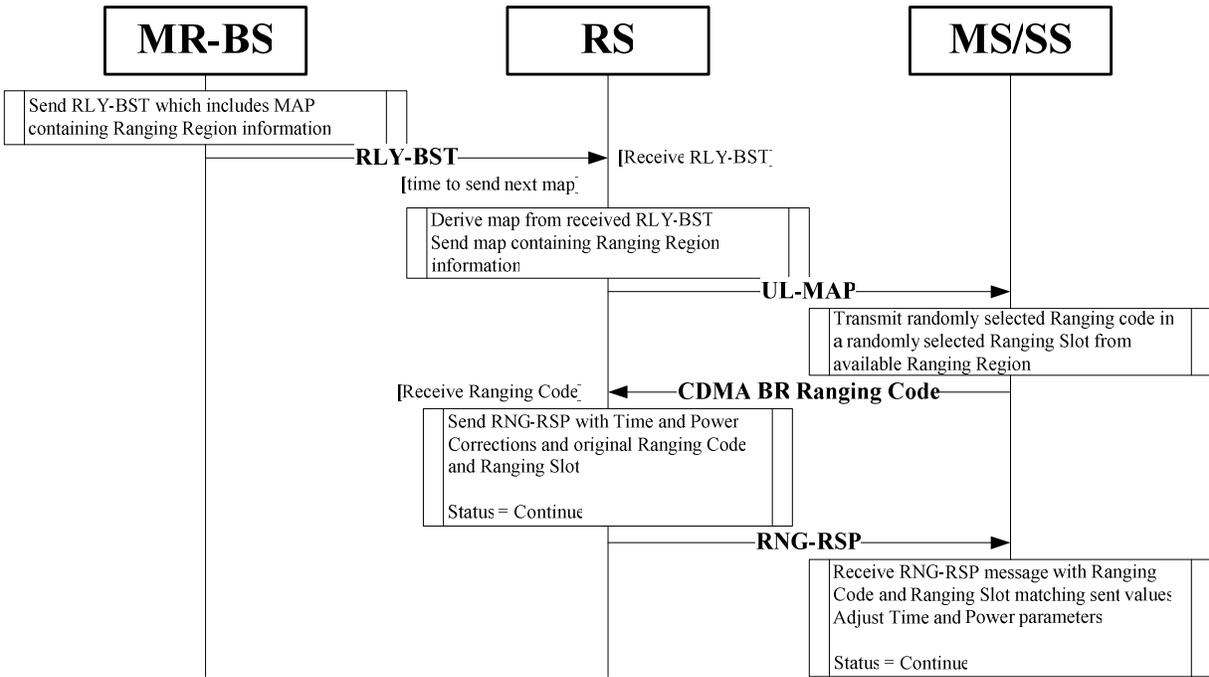
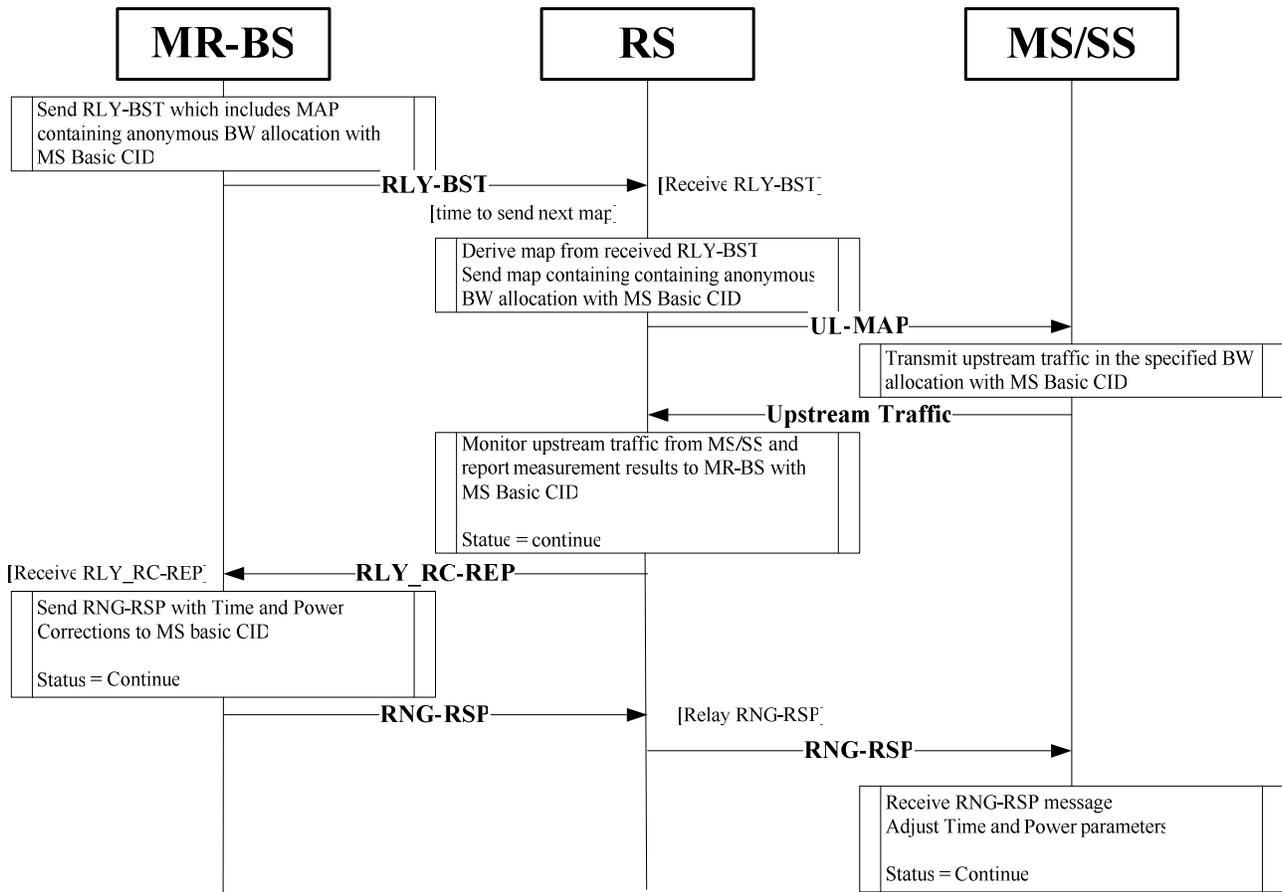


Table zzz: Unsolicited RNG-RSP triggered by upstream traffic in non-transparent RS systems



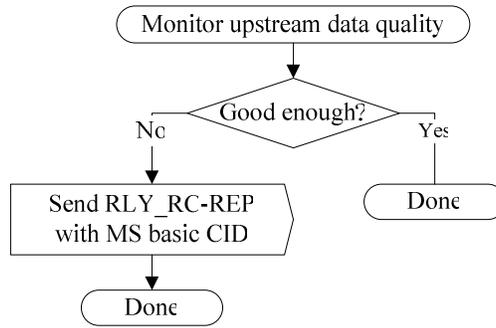


Figure xxx Unsolicited RNG-RSP – Non-transparent Access RS (part 1)

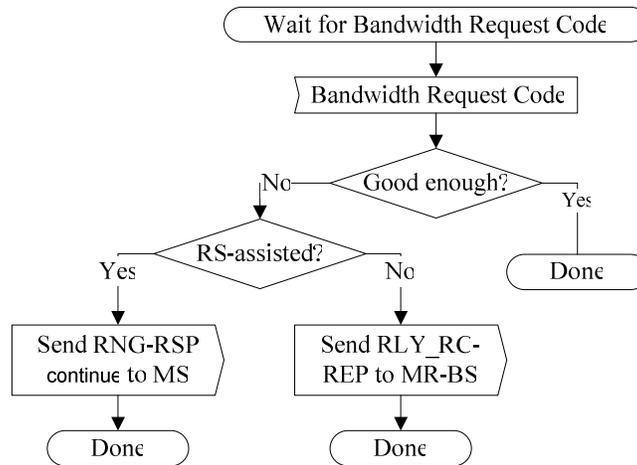


Figure xxx Unsolicited RNG-RSP – Non-transparent Access RS (part 2)

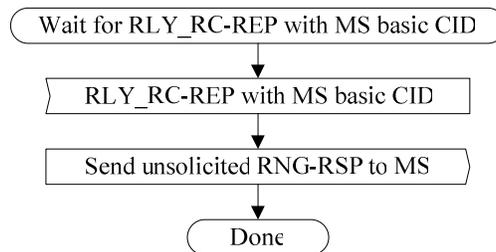


Figure yyy Unsolicited RNG-RSP with Non-transparent Access RS –MR-BS (part 1)

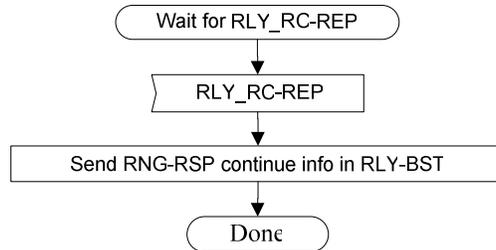


Figure yyy Unsolicited RNG-RSP with Non-transparent Access RS – MR-BS (part 2)