

Project	<b>IEEE 802.16 Broadband Wireless Access Working Group</b> < <a href="http://ieee802.org/16">http://ieee802.org/16</a> >	
Title	<b>Neighbor Path Metric in Neighbor Information</b>	
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Re:	IEEE 802.16j technical contribution in response to call <a href="#">IEEE 802.16j-07/007r2</a> .	
Abstract	This contribution proposes a method to deliver to RSs the path metric between its neighbor RSs and the MR-BS.	
Purpose	Discussion and adoption of the proposed text changes in IEEE 802.16j.	
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## Neighbor Path Metric in Neighbor Information

### Problem Statement

The path selected by the RS to reach the MR-BS might have been the best available at the time of network entry. However, due to constantly changing physical link characteristics and network traffic load, the current path to the MR-BS might no longer be the best. It is possible that a path through a different access station might prove to be a better choice. Therefore, it is essential that each RS be continuously aware of its neighbors and path options to the MR-BS through them.

This proposal enables a RS in a MR cell to determine the end-to-end (ETE) path cost of reaching the MR-BS through its neighbors.

Consider the exemplary MR network shown in Figure 1. BS is a MR-BS. RS1, RS2 and RS3 are relay stations that have entered the MR cell directly through BS.  $C_{b1}$  is the path cost of the path between BS and RS1.  $C_{b2}$  is the cost of the path between BS and RS2.  $C_{b3}$  is the cost of the path between BS and RS3.

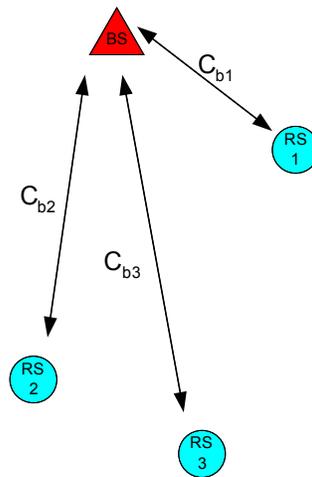


Figure 1 - Exemplary IEEE 802.16j network with relay stations

In the example shown in Figure 1, if RS3 wants to reach the BS through any other RS, it needs to learn of the presence of RS1 and RS2. Further, it needs to determine the ETE path metric to BS through RS1 and RS2. For this purpose RS3 must measure the quality of the air interface link between itself and the other two relay stations. Further, RS3 must also determine the existing path metric from the BS to RS2 and RS1, i.e. the path metric values  $C_{b2}$  and  $C_{b1}$ .

RS3 can detect the presence of neighboring RSs and may perform the 1-hop air interface measurements to RS1 and RS2 using postamble or other signature sequence transmissions being proposed by other contributions. This is out of the scope of this contribution. However, in order to decide whether the path to the BS through RS1 is

better or worse than the path through RS2; or to decide if either path options through RS1 or RS2 is better than its current direct path, RS3 must learn the current path metrics Cb1 and Cb2. This contribution proposes a method to enable RS3 learn these path metric values.

## Proposed Solution

The current IEEE 802.16j working document (802.16j-06/026r2) has already adopted a message MR\_NBR-INFO, which permits the MR-BS to inform each RS of the other neighbors in its neighborhood. This message also includes the preamble index being transmitted by these neighbors. In the context of the example shown in Figure 1, BS sends a MR\_NBR-INFO message to RS3 including RS1 and RS2 as neighbors.

The MR\_NBR-INFO message has the option of carrying TLV encoded values as shown in section 11.XX.

It is proposed that the path cost from the neighbor to the MR-BS be included as a TLV parameter.

It is also proposed that the metric used to denote the path cost also be specified as the metric identifier.

This enables RS3 to learn of Cb1 and Cb2 via the MR\_NBR-INFO message sent by BS.

## Proposed Text

*Insert the following text at the end of subclause 6.3.2.3.63*

The following TLV parameters may be included.

### Metric Type

Represents the type of metric used to denote the cost of the path between the neighbor RS and the MR-BS.

### Path Metric

Represents the cost of the path between the neighbor RS and the MR-BS. This value is interpreted based on the Metric Type parameter.

*Insert following subclause 6.3.25.YY*

The following table lists values for the Metric Identifier field and the method to generate vendor specific metric identifiers. The IEEE Registration Authority issued Organizationally Unique Identifier (OUI) is used as the Metric Identifier. The Metric Identifier may be carried in the MR\_NBR-INFO to inform a RS of the path metric to neighbor RSs.

<b>Metric Identifier (24 bits)</b>	<b>Value/Interpretation</b>
00-0F-AC	Hop Count
Vendor OUI	Vendor Specific Metric

*Insert new rows to table in subclause 11.XX:*

#### **11. XX MR\_NBR-INFO Management Message Encoding**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Type (1 byte)</b>	<b>Length (bits)</b>	<b>Value</b>
<b><u>Path Metric</u></b>	<b><u>7</u></b>	<b><u>8</u></b>	<b><u>The path cost between the neighbor RS and the MR-BS.</u></b>
<b><u>Metric Type</u></b>	<b><u>8</u></b>	<b><u>24</u></b>	<b><u>The type of metric used to denote the path cost.</u></b>