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Title	The unified TLV encoding for DCD and UCD in OFDMA PHY mode	
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Re:	IEEE P802.16e/D5-2004	
Abstract	This contribution proposes a additional and single TLV encoding which unifies all the TLV encodings of UCD or DCD message	
Purpose	Discuss and adopt proposed text and TLV encodings	
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The unified TLV encoding for DCD and UCD in OFDMA PHY mode

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1 Introduction

1.1 Problem statement

In OFDMA PHY mode of the IEEE P802.16e/D5, UCD/DCD messages have many TLV encodings. TLV encoding provides flexibility in message formation, but it always requires two-byte overhead: Type and Length fields. In case many TLV encodings are included in UCD/DCD messages, the overheads caused by the two-byte fields can be so large that it can result in severe performance degradation, since DCD/UCD messages shall be broadcast periodically. In addition, the messages could not be even fit into a single frame in the worst case. (UCD/DCD messages for OFDMA PHY with all TLV fields may grow up to about 300 bytes long).

We propose a single TLV encoding that includes only the *Value fields* of TLV encodings in UCD/DCD messages for OFDMA system. The proposed TLV encoding can greatly reduce the size of UCD/DCD messages by removing Type and Length fields.

1.2 Proposed solution

We propose a TLV encoding that combines the Value fields of the multiple TLV encodings defined in current UCD/DCD message. The basic rationale behind our proposal is as follows.

- **We assume that SS/MSS knows the length of each TLV encoding in advance.**
The parameters in UCD and DCD messages are listed in section 11.3 and 11.4 in IEEE802.16e/D5. The Length fields in their TLV encodings are defined to have fixed bytes, not variable. Thus it is reasonable to assume that SS/MSS knows the length of each parameter in advance.
- **We assign a new ‘TLV Index’ to each TLV encoding in an order dependent on PHY.**
By TLV Index, SS can distinguish the values which are compounded in the Value filed of the proposed single TLV encoding. SS has to know the mapping between TLV Index and the parameter instead of the mapping between Type field and the parameters.

Table 1 shows an example for the assignment of ‘TLV Index’ to DCD channel encodings included in DCD message for OFDMA PHY interface. Also, it already provides the length of DCD channel encodings.

Table 1 – the mapping between TLV Indices and DCD channel encodings related to only OFDMA PHY Interface in Table 356

TLV Index	Name	Type (1byte)	Length (1byte)	Value (Variable)	PHY Scope				Spec. Scope
					SC	SCa	OFDM	OFDMA	
1	Downlink_Burst_Profile	1	1		0	0	0	0	IEEE 802.16REVd/D5
2	BS EIRP	2	2		0	0	0	0	
3	Channel Nr	6	1			0	0	0	
4	TTG	7	1			0	0	0	
5	RTG	8	1			0	0	0	
6	$RSS_{IR,max}$	9	2		0	0	0	0	
7	Channel Switch Frame Number	10	3			0	0	0	

8	Frequency	12	4		O	O	O	O	IEEE 802.16e/D5
9	BSID	13	6			O	O	O	
10	Size of CQICH_ID field	16	1					O	
11	H-ARQ ACK delay for DL burst	17	1					O	
12	MAC version	148	1		O	O	O	O	
13	HO type support	18	1					O	
14	H_Add Threshold	19	1					O	
15	H_Delete Threshold	20	1					O	
16	ASR(Anchor Switch Report) Slot Length (M) and Switching Period (L)		1					O	

Based on two requirements as described above, we explain the unified TLV encoding that concatenates only the values in existing TLV encodings of UCD/DCD message into a single value, so that it can reduce the size of the message for bandwidth efficiency. The Value field of the unified TLV encoding is composed of the following items

- **Length of TLV encoding Inclusion bit-map**
This has 8 bit-long value which indicates the length of Inclusion bit-map (in byte).
- **TLV encoding Inclusion bit-map**
Each bit of *TLV encoding Inclusion bit-map* indicates the existence of Value assigned to the relevant TLV Index. In other words, the most significant bit (MSB) is assigned to TLV Index #1, subsequent bit relates to TLV Index #2. Whenever a bit of *TLV encoding Inclusion bit-map* is set to '1', Value assigned to the pertinent *TLV Index* is added to the *Group of Values*.
- **Group of Values**
Group of Values is composed of the values whose bit in TLV encoding Inclusion bit-map is set to '1'. In other words, whenever a bit of *TLV encoding Inclusion bit-map* is set to '1', Value mapped to the pertinent *TLV Index*, is concatenated to the *Group of Values*.

Figure 1 depicts the example about the proposed operation of the unified TLV encoding.

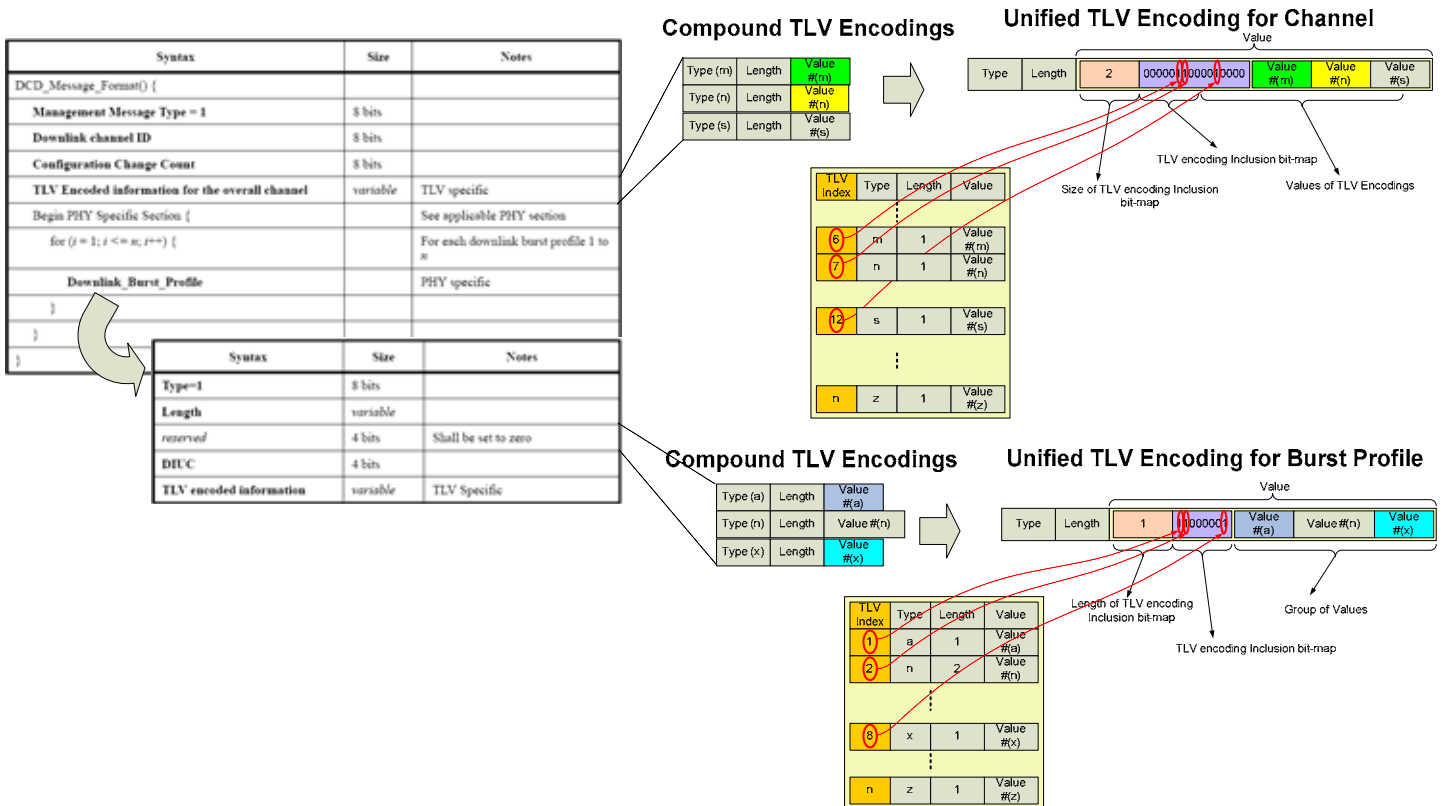


Figure 1 – The proposed operation of the unified TLV encoding

If UCD or DCD message uses the proposed unified TLV encoding instead of compound TLV encodings, it can reduce the size of message as follows.

- UCD message to be omitted
 $158 \text{ [overhead bytes]} = 39 \text{ [TLV encoding/Channel encoding]} \times 2 \text{ [overhead byte/TLV encoding]} \times 1 \text{ [Channel encoding]} + 4 \text{ [TLV encoding/Burst Profile encoding]} \times 2 \text{ [overhead byte/ TLV encoding]} \times 10 \text{ [Burst Profile encoding]}$
- DCD message to be omitted
 $130 \text{ [overhead bytes]} = 13 \text{ [TLV encoding/Channel encoding]} \times 2 \text{ [overhead byte/TLV encoding]} \times 1 \text{ [Channel encoding]} + 4 \text{ [TLV encoding/Burst Profile encoding]} \times 2 \text{ [overhead byte/ TLV encoding]} \times 13 \text{ [Burst Profile encoding]}$

The proposed unified TLV encoding requires only upto 26-byte overhead such as Length of TLV encoding Inclusion bit-map and TLV encoding Inclusion bit-map in case of UCD message; upto 29-byte overhead in case of DCD message.

This unified TLV encoding shall be used exclusively against any other TLV encodings. In other words, if the unified TLV encoding is included in the appropriate Channel Descriptor message (UCD or DCD), other related TLV encodings shall be excluded because the unified TLV encoding plays a role of any other TLV encoding. It is also possible to include the existing TLV encodings into a message instead of the unified TLV encoding. That is consideration about compatibility.

This unified TLV encoding may also exclusively included in UCD_Settings and DCD_Settings of MOB_NBR-ADV message like any other TLV encoding of UCD and DCD message in order to reduce the size of MOB_NBR-ADV message.

2 Proposed Text

We propose four types of the unified TLV encoding, for UL channel encoding, UL burst profile encoding, DL channel encoding, and DL burst profile encoding.

[Add the following text to Table 351a in Line 55, Page 280 of IEEE802.16e/D5 document]

Table 351a— UCD PHY-specific channel encodings — WirelessMAN-OFDMA

Name	Type (1 byte)	Length	Value (Variable-length)
..
The start of ranging code groups	155	1	Indicates the starting number, S, of the group of codes used for this uplink. All the ranging codes used on this uplink will be between S and ((S+O+N+M+L) mod 256). Where, O is the number of handover-ranging codes, N is the number of initial-ranging codes, M is the number of periodic-ranging codes, L is the number of bandwidth-request codes the range of values is.
<u>Unified TLV encoding</u>	<u>xx</u>	<u>Variable</u>	<p><u>This value is composed of the following items</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Length of TLV encoding Inclusion bit-map</u> This has 8 bit-long value which indicates the length of Inclusion bit-map (in byte). ● <u>TLV encoding Inclusion bit-map</u> Each bit of TLV encoding Inclusion bit-map indicates the existence of Value assigned to the pertinent TLV Index. In other words, the

			<p>most significant bit (MSB) is assigned to TLV Index #1, subsequent bit relates to TLV Index #2. Whenever a bit of TLV encoding Inclusion bit-map is set to '1', Value, which is assigned to the pertinent TLV Index, is added to the Group of Values.</p> <p>● Group of Values</p> <p>Group of Values is composed of the values whose bit in TLV encoding Inclusion bit-map is set to '1'. In other words, Whenever a bit of TLV encoding Inclusion bit-map is set to '1', Value mapped to the pertinent TLV Index, is concatenated to the Group of Values.</p> <p>See the table #MMM about TLV Index</p>
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In Table #MMM, SS shall know the size of Value as well as Name of parameter which TLV Index designates. Table #MMM defines the mapping between TLV Index and encodings described in Table 347, 351 and 351a.

Table #MMM --- TLV Index allocation to UCD PHY-specific channel encoding for unified TLV encoding --- WirelessMAN-OFDMA

TLV Index	Name	Type (1byte)	Length (1byte)	Value (Variable)	PHY Scope				Spec. Scope
					SC	SCa	OFDM	OFDMA	
<u>1</u>	<u>Uplink Burst Profile</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>		<u>Q</u>	<u>Q</u>	<u>Q</u>	<u>Q</u>	<u>IEEE 802.16R</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>Contention-based reservation timeout</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>		<u>Q</u>	<u>Q</u>	<u>Q</u>	<u>Q</u>	<u>EVd/D5</u>
<u>3</u>	<u>Bandwidth request opportunity size</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>		<u>Q</u>	<u>Q</u>	<u>Q</u>	<u>Q</u>	<u>and IEEE</u>
<u>4</u>	<u>Ranging request opportunity size</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>		<u>Q</u>	<u>Q</u>	<u>Q</u>	<u>Q</u>	<u>802.16e/</u>
<u>5</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>		<u>Q</u>	<u>Q</u>	<u>Q</u>	<u>Q</u>	<u>D5</u>
<u>6</u>	<u>Initial ranging codes</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>1</u>					<u>Q</u>	
<u>7</u>	<u>Periodic ranging codes</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>1</u>					<u>Q</u>	
<u>8</u>	<u>Bandwidth request codes</u>	<u>152</u>	<u>1</u>					<u>Q</u>	
<u>9</u>	<u>Periodic ranging backoff start</u>	<u>153</u>	<u>1</u>					<u>Q</u>	
<u>10</u>	<u>Periodic ranging backoff end</u>	<u>154</u>	<u>1</u>					<u>Q</u>	
<u>11</u>	<u>Start of ranging codes group</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>1</u>					<u>Q</u>	
<u>12</u>	<u>Permutation base</u>	<u>156</u>	<u>1</u>					<u>Q</u>	
<u>13</u>	<u>UL allocated subchannels bitmap</u>	<u>157</u>	<u>9</u>					<u>Q</u>	
<u>14</u>	<u>Optional permutation UL Allocated subchannels bitmap</u>	<u>158</u>	<u>13</u>					<u>Q</u>	
<u>15</u>	<u>Band AMC Allocation Threshold</u>	<u>159</u>	<u>1</u>					<u>Q</u>	
<u>16</u>	<u>Band AMC Release Threshold</u>	<u>160</u>	<u>1</u>					<u>Q</u>	
<u>17</u>	<u>Band AMC Allocation Timer</u>	<u>161</u>	<u>1</u>					<u>Q</u>	
<u>18</u>	<u>Band AMC Release Timer</u>	<u>162</u>	<u>1</u>					<u>Q</u>	
<u>19</u>	<u>Band Status Reporting MAX Period</u>	<u>163</u>	<u>1</u>					<u>Q</u>	
<u>20</u>	<u>Band AMC Retry Timer</u>	<u>164</u>	<u>1</u>					<u>Q</u>	
<u>21</u>	<u>Safety Channel Allocation Threshold</u>	<u>165</u>	<u>1</u>					<u>Q</u>	
<u>22</u>	<u>Safety Channel Release Threshold</u>	<u>166</u>	<u>1</u>					<u>Q</u>	
<u>23</u>	<u>Safety Channel Allocation Timer</u>	<u>167</u>	<u>1</u>					<u>Q</u>	

<u>24</u>	<u>Safety Channel Release Timer</u>	<u>168</u>	<u>1</u>				<u>0</u>	
<u>25</u>	<u>Bin Status Reporting MAX Period</u>	<u>169</u>	<u>1</u>				<u>0</u>	
<u>26</u>	<u>Safety Channel Retry Timer</u>	<u>170</u>	<u>1</u>				<u>0</u>	
<u>27</u>	<u>H-ARO ACK delay for UL burst</u>	<u>171</u>	<u>1</u>				<u>0</u>	
<u>28</u>	<u>COICH Band AMCTransition Delay</u>	<u>172</u>	<u>1</u>				<u>0</u>	
<u>29</u>	<u>HO ranging start</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
<u>30</u>	<u>HO ranging end</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>1</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
<u>31</u>	<u>UL allocated subchannel bitmap for optimal AMC permutation</u>	<u>173</u>	<u>6</u>				<u>0</u>	
<u>32</u>	<u>Allow AAS Beam Select Messages</u>		<u>1</u>				<u>0</u>	
<u>33</u>	<u>Use COICH indication flag</u>		<u>1</u>				<u>0</u>	
<u>34</u>	<u>MSS-specific power offset adjustment step</u>		<u>1</u>				<u>0</u>	<u>IEEE 802.16e/D5 Only</u>
<u>35</u>	<u>Target frame error rate of UL burst transmission</u>		<u>1</u>				<u>0</u>	
<u>36</u>	<u>Minimum level of power offset adjustment</u>		<u>1</u>				<u>0</u>	
<u>37</u>	<u>Maximum level of power offset adjustment</u>		<u>1</u>				<u>0</u>	
<u>38</u>	<u>Handover Ranging Codes</u>	<u>173</u>	<u>1</u>				<u>0</u>	
<u>39</u>	<u>The start of ranging code groups</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>1</u>				<u>0</u>	

[Add the following text to Table 355a in Line 1, Page 281 of IEEE802.16e/D5 document]

Table 355a— UCD burst profile encodings — WirelessMAN-OFDMA

Name	Type (1 byte)	Length	Value (Variable-length)
Normalized C/N for UL ACK region and QPSK 1/3	153	1	This is a list of numbers, where each number is encoded by one nibble, and interpreted as a signed integer. The first LS nibble corresponds to the C/N difference of the UL ACK region comparing to the CDMA code in table 332. The last nibble orresponds to the C/N difference of the QPSK 1/3 comparing to the CDMA code in table 332.
<u>Unified TLV encoding</u>	<u>xx</u>	<u>Variable</u>	<u>See Table 351a in 11.3.</u> <u>The format of this value is the same as Unified TLV encoding in Table 351a.</u> <u>See the table #NNN about TLV Index</u>

In Table #NNN, SS shall know the size of Value as well as Name of parameter which TLV Index designates. Table #NNN defines the mapping between TLV Index and encodings described in Table 355 and 355a.

Table #NNN --- TLV Index allocation to UCD burst profile encoding for unified TLV encoding --- WirelessMAN-OFDMA

TLV Index	Name	Type (1byte)	Length (1byte)	Value (Variable)	PHY Scope				Spec. Scope
					SC	SCa	OFDM	OFDMA	
<u>1</u>	<u>FEC Code type and modulation type</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>1</u>					<u>0</u>	<u>IEEE 802.16RE</u>

<u>2</u>	<u>Ranging data ratio</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>1</u>				<u>0</u>	<u>Vd/D5 and IEEE 802.16e/D5</u>
<u>3</u>	<u>Normalized C/N override</u>	<u>152</u>	<u>5</u>				<u>0</u>	
<u>4</u>	<u>Normalized C/N for UL ACK region and QPSK 1/3</u>	<u>153</u>	<u>1</u>				<u>0</u>	

[Add the following text to Table 356a in Line 33, Page 281 of IEEE802.16e/D5 document]

Table 356a—DCD channel encoding

Name	Type (1 byte)	Length	Value (Variable-length)	PHY scope
DL allocated subchannel bitmap for optional AMC permutation	18	6	This is a bitmap describing the bands allocated to the segment in the DL, when using the optional AMC permutation (see 8.4.6.3). The LSB of the first byte shall correspond to band 0. For any bit that is not set, the corresponding band shall not be used by the MSS on that segment.	<u>OFDMA</u>
<u>Unified TLV encoding</u>	<u>xx</u>	<u>Variable</u>	<u>See Table 351a in 11.3.</u> <u>The format of this value is the same as Unified TLV encoding in Table 351a.</u> <u>See the table #000 about TLV Index</u>	<u>OFDMA</u>

In Table #000, SS shall know the size of Value as well as Name of parameter which TLV Index designates. Table #000 defines the mapping between TLV Index and encodings related to OFDMA PHY described in Table 356 and 356a.

Table #000 --- TLV Index allocation to DCD channel encoding for unified TLV encoding --- WirelessMAN-OFDMA

<u>TLV Index</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Type (1byte)</u>	<u>Length (1byte)</u>	<u>Value (Variable)</u>	<u>PHY Scope</u>				<u>Spec. scope</u>
					<u>SC</u>	<u>SCa</u>	<u>OFDM</u>	<u>OFDMA</u>	
<u>1</u>	<u>Downlink_Burst_Profile</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>IEEE 802.16REVd/D5 and IEEE 802.16e/D5</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>BS EIRP</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
<u>3</u>	<u>Channel Nr</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>			<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
<u>4</u>	<u>TTG</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>			<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
<u>5</u>	<u>RTG</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>1</u>			<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
<u>6</u>	<u>RSS_{IR,max}</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>2</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
<u>7</u>	<u>Channel Switch Frame Number</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>3</u>			<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
<u>8</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>4</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
<u>9</u>	<u>BSID</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>6</u>			<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
<u>10</u>	<u>Size of CQICH_ID field</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>1</u>				<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	

<u>11</u>	<u>H-ARQ ACK delay for DL burst</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>1</u>				<u>0</u>	
<u>12</u>	<u>MAC version</u>	<u>148</u>	<u>1</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>13</u>	<u>DL allocated subchannel bitmap for optional AMC permutation</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>6</u>				<u>0</u>	<u>IEEE 802.16e/D5 Only</u>

[Insert the following table after Table 356a in Line 33, Page 281 of IEEE802.16e/D5 document]

Table 361a — DCD burst profile — WirelessMAN-OFDMA

<u>Name</u>	<u>Type (1 byte)</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Value (Variable-length)</u>
<u>Unified TLV encoding</u>	<u>xx</u>	<u>Variable</u>	<u>See Table 351a in 11.3.</u> <u>The format of this value is the same as Unified TLV encoding in Table 351a</u> <u>See the table #PPP about TLV Index</u>

In Table #PPP, SS shall know the size of Value as well as Name of parameter which TLV Index designates. Table #PPP defines the mapping between TLV Index and encodings described in Table 357 and 361.

Table #PPP --- TLV Index allocation to DCD burst profile encoding for unified TLV encoding --- WirelessMAN-OFDMA

<u>TLV Index</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Type (1byte)</u>	<u>Length (1byte)</u>	<u>Value (Variable)</u>	<u>PHY Scope</u>				<u>Spec. scope</u>
					<u>SC</u>	<u>SCa</u>	<u>OFDM</u>	<u>OFDMA</u>	
<u>1</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>IEEE 802.16REVd/D5 and IEEE 802.16e/D5</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>FEC Code type</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>1</u>				<u>0</u>		
<u>3</u>	<u>DIUC Mandatory exit threshold</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>1</u>				<u>0</u>		
<u>4</u>	<u>DIUC Minimum entry threshold</u>	<u>152</u>	<u>1</u>				<u>0</u>		