

Project	IEEE 802.16 Broadband Wireless Access Working Group < <a href="http://ieee802.org/16">http://ieee802.org/16</a> >	
Title	Clarifications and fixes for OFDMA initial ranging procedures	
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Re:	P802.16e/D9	
Abstract	Modifications to the initial ranging SS response to the RNG-RSP initial ranging procedures are proposed to fix high probability of failure of initial ranging procedure and reduce base station ranging computation complexity.	
Purpose	To provide clarifications and fixes to initial ranging procedures	
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# Clarifications and fixes for OFDMA initial ranging procedures

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## 1. Introduction

In the current draft text (802.16e/D9) (6.3.10.3.1), after receiving a RNG-RSP with status "continue," the SS shall continue ranging in the initial ranging region using codes from the periodic ranging domain. This is good in that it allows the BS to recognize an SS that has already received at least one RNG-RSP message. However, it means that we must be able to detect ranging codes from both the initial and periodic ranging code domains which adds complexity.

We propose instead that the BS send the SS a specific ranging code in the RNG-RSP message. This code shall be outside of the initial ranging domain. The SS shall use this code for the next ranging transmission. The SS still uses random backoff making it extremely unlikely that two SSs that previously collided and used the same CDMA code will be confused again.

## 2. References

802.16e/D9

## 3. Suggested Changes

Make the following changes to the text of 802.16e-D9 :

**Page 151 line 56 insert the following bracketed text:**

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### 6.3.10.3.1 Contention based initial ranging and automatic adjustments

**[Make the following changes to bullet four of section 6.3.10.3.1]**

– Upon receiving a Ranging Response message with continue status, the SS shall continue the ranging process as done on the first entry except with the ranging codes randomly chosen from the Periodic Ranging domain and corrections specified in the RNG-RSP message. This ranging code shall not be within the initial ranging domain.

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*Page 151, line 33 insert the following bracketed text {*

**[Make the following changes to paragraph 11 of section 6.3.9.5.1]**

For OFDMA, the SS shall send a CDMA code at a power level below  $P_{TX\_IR\_MAX}$ , measured at the

antenna connector. If the SS does not receive a response, the SS shall send a new CDMA code at the next appropriate Initial Ranging transmission opportunity ~~at one step higher~~ and adjust its power level. If the SS receives a RNG-RSP message containing the parameters of the code it has transmitted and status continue, it shall consider the transmission attempt unsuccessful but implement the corrections specified in the RNG-RSP and issue ~~another~~ the CDMA code specified in the RNG-RSP message after the appropriate backoff delay. If the SS receives an UL-MAP containing a CDMA allocation IE with the parameters of the code it has transmitted, it shall consider the RNG-RSP reception successful, and proceed to send a unicast RNG-REQ on the allocated BW. More details on this procedure can be found in 6.3.10.3.

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*Page 524 line 14 insert the following bracketed text*

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**[Change table 369 as indicated: ]**

**Table 369 – OFDMA – specific RNG-RSP message encodings**

Name	Type	Length	Value
Ranging code attributes	150	<del>4</del> 5	<p><u>Bits 39:32 – Used to indicate the ranging code index that the SS shall use during its next ranging transmission. Applies only when the status is “continue.” This ranging code shall fall outside of the initial ranging code domain.</u></p> <p>Bits 31:22 – Used to indicate the OFDM time symbol reference that was used to transmit the ranging code.</p> <p>Bits 21:16 – Used to indicate the OFDMA subchannel reference that was used to transmit the ranging code.</p> <p>Bits 15:8 – Used to indicate the ranging code index that was sent by the SS.</p> <p>Bits 7:0 – The 8 least significant bits of the frame number of the OFDMA frame where the SS sent the ranging code.</p>

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