Relay Frame Structure for IEEE 802.16m

Document Number:

IEEE C802.16m-08/051r1

Date Submitted:

2008-1-17

Source:

Li-Hsiang Sun, Ki-Dong Lee E-mail:{lsun, kidonglee}@lge.com LG Electronics Mobile Research

Re:

TGm Call for Contributions, IEEE 802.16m-07/047, specifically on "16m Frame Structure with special attention to legacy support"

Abstract:

Discussion on the 16m frame structure for enhanced relay support

Purpose:

To discuss the frame structure in the 802.16m SDD

Notice:

This document does not represent the agreed views of the IEEE 802.16 Working Group or any of its subgroups. It represents only the views of the participants listed in the "Source(s)" field above. It is offered as a basis for discussion. It is not binding on the contributor(s), who reserve(s) the right to add, amend or withdraw material contained herein.

Release:

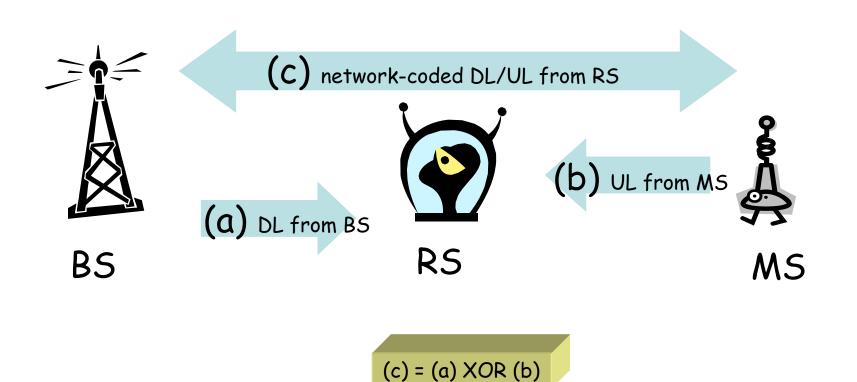
The contributor grants a free, irrevocable license to the IEEE to incorporate material contained in this contribution, and any modifications thereof, in the creation of an IEEE Standards publication; to copyright in the IEEE's name any IEEE Standards publication even though it may include portions of this contribution; and at the IEEE's sole discretion to permit others to reproduce in whole or in part the resulting IEEE Standards publication. The contributor also acknowledges and accepts that this contribution may be made public by IEEE 802.16.

Patent Policy:

The contributor is familiar with the IEEE-SA Patent Policy and Procedures:

< http://standards.ieee.org/guides/bylaws/sect6-7.html#6> and < http://standards.ieee.org/guides/opman/sect6.html#6.3>.

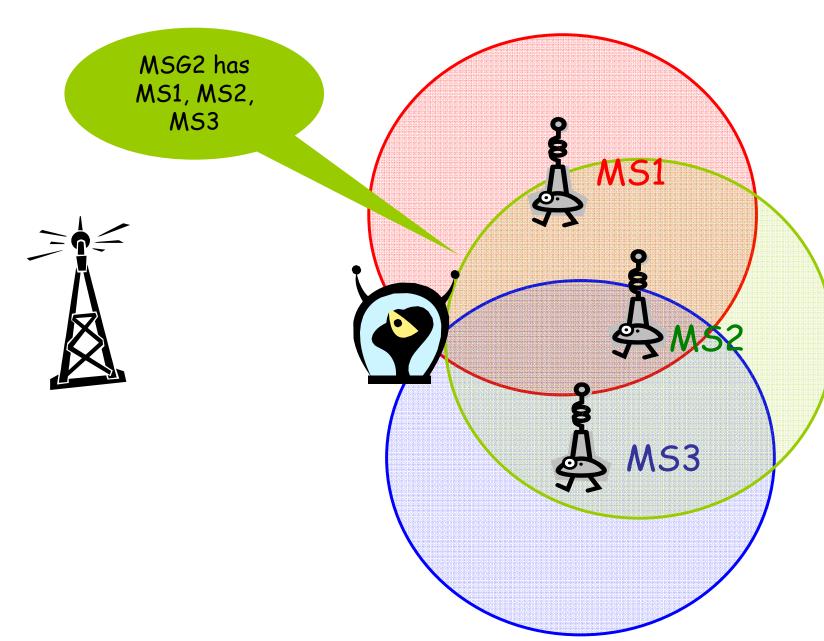
Relay in a cellular network using combined transmission



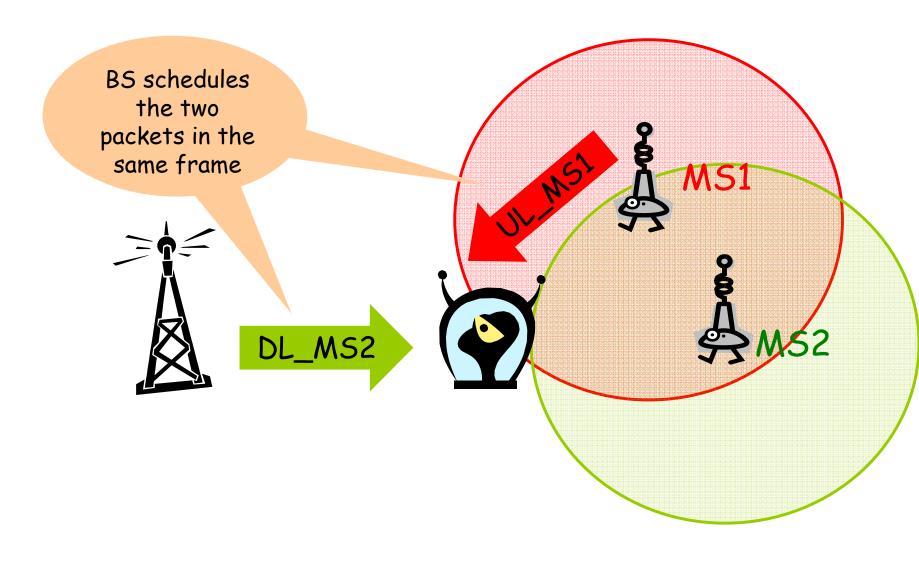
MSG & BS Scheduling

- Each MS maintains a MS Group (MSG)
 consisting of the neighboring MSs whose MSG
 report is decodable during UL sub-frame
- MS reports its MSG to BS periodically
- BS scheduler pairs the transmissions of a DL packet to MS2 and an UL packet from MS1, with MS1 in MS2's MSG, to maximize the possibility that combined transmission can be used if there is a retransmissions by relay
- MS1 & MS2 can be the same MS

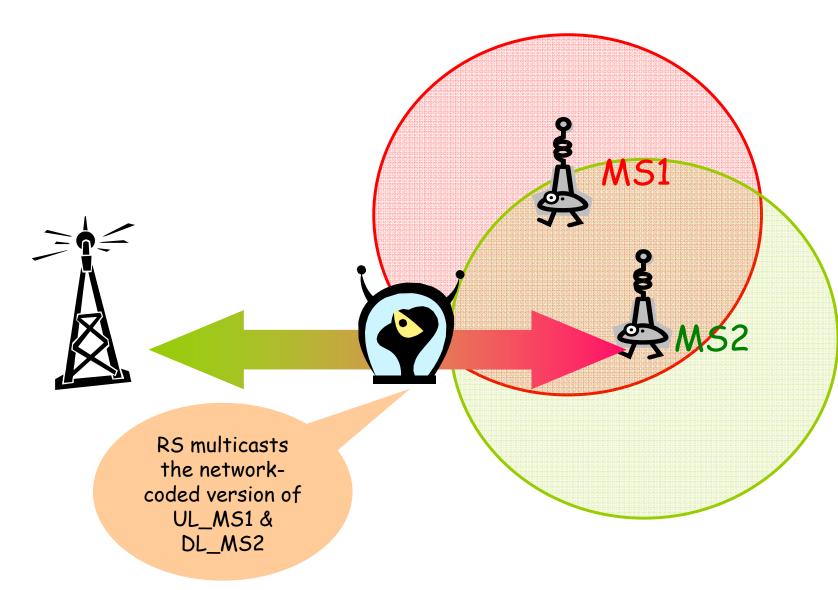
MS Group (MSG)



BS schedules based on MSG



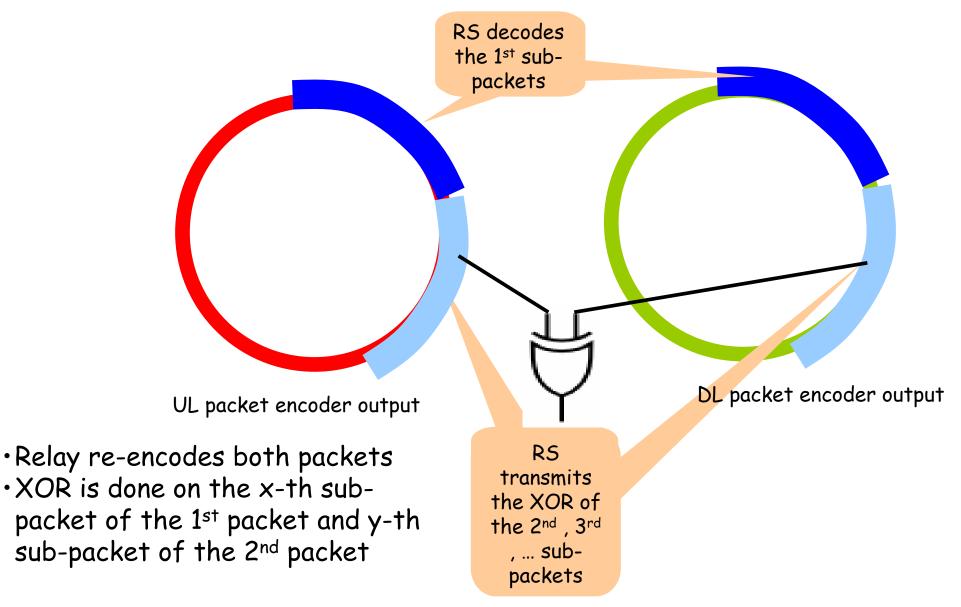
Relay sub-frame



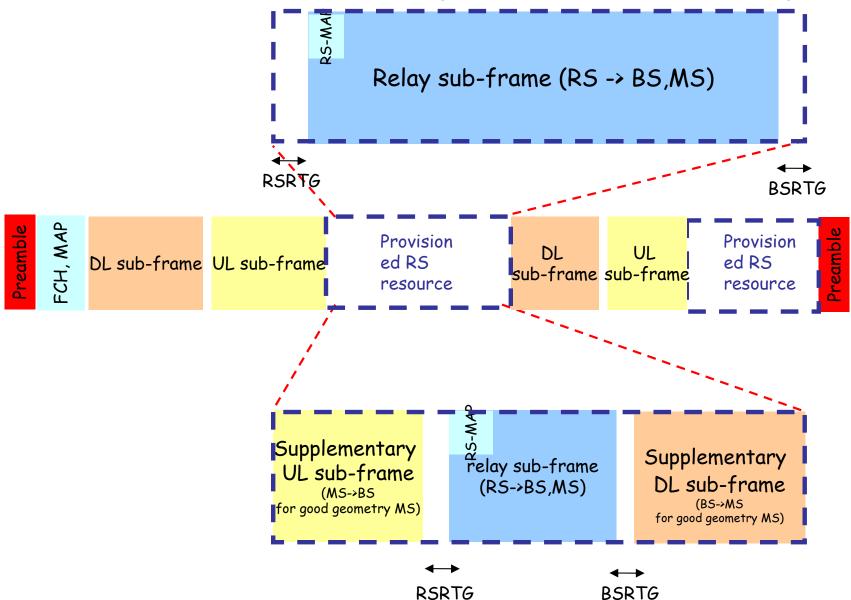
Co-operative relay support

- To support co-operative relay, the RS does not transmit a separated coded PHY packet
 - Instead, RS re-encodes the UL and DL packets and sends the XOR of the parity bits
 - BS/MS uses its own parity bits (not transmitted) to descramble the received parity bits, and decode the packets
- Receiver combines the information from both the source and RS (after de-scrambling) to decode the packet
- Co-operative relay with reduced RS BW consumption

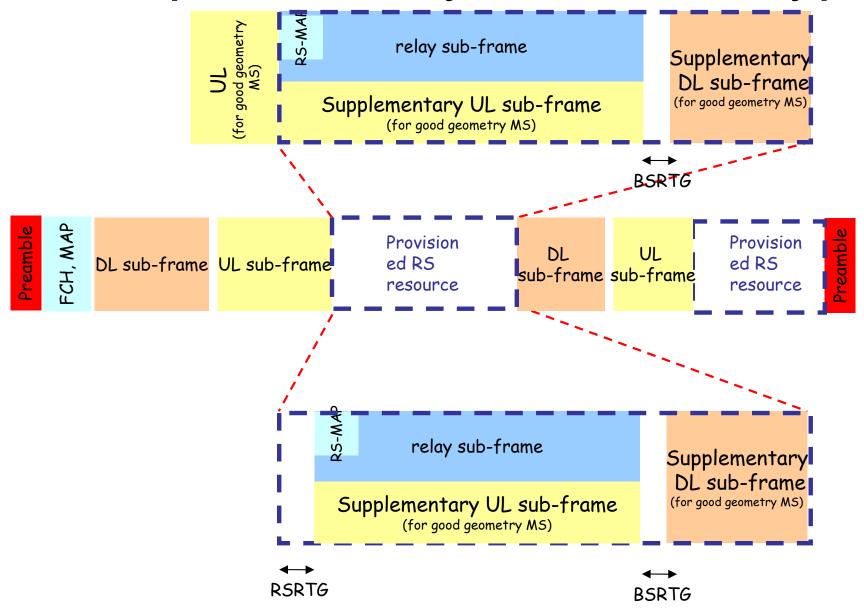
Co-operative relay support



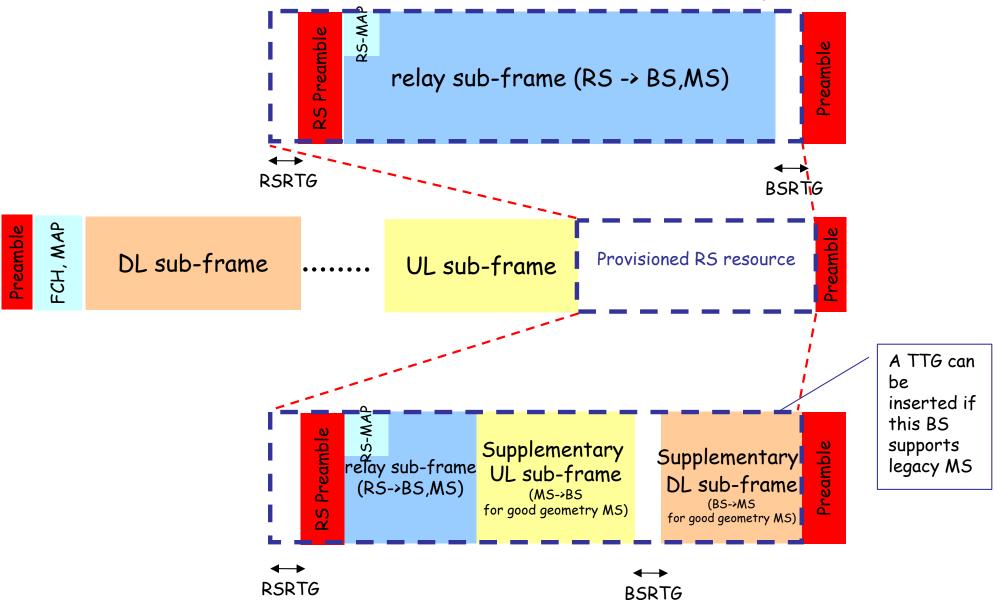
Proposed relay-sub-frame type A



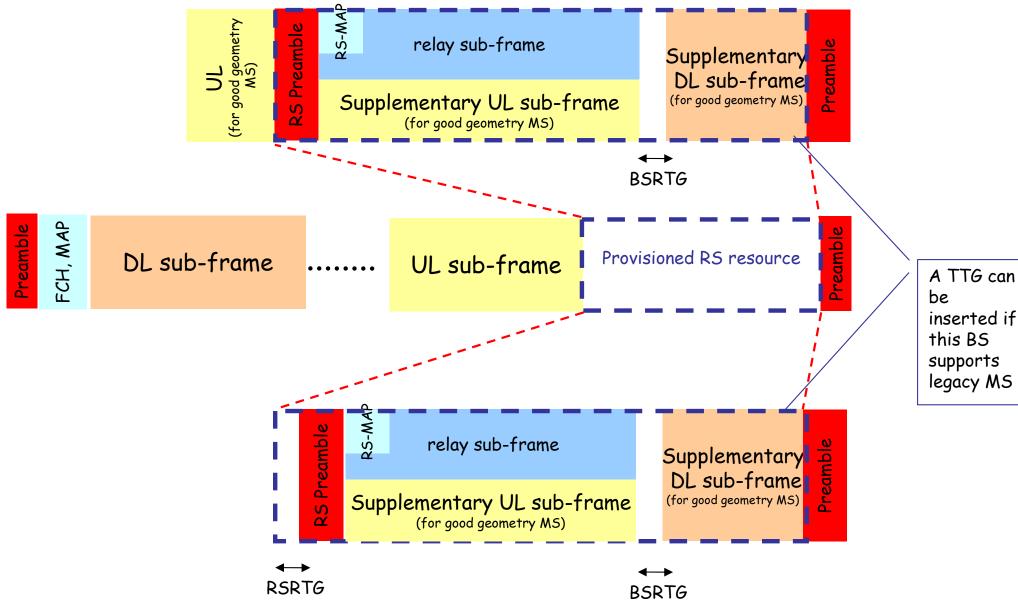
Proposed relay-sub-frame type A



Proposed NC-sub-frame type B

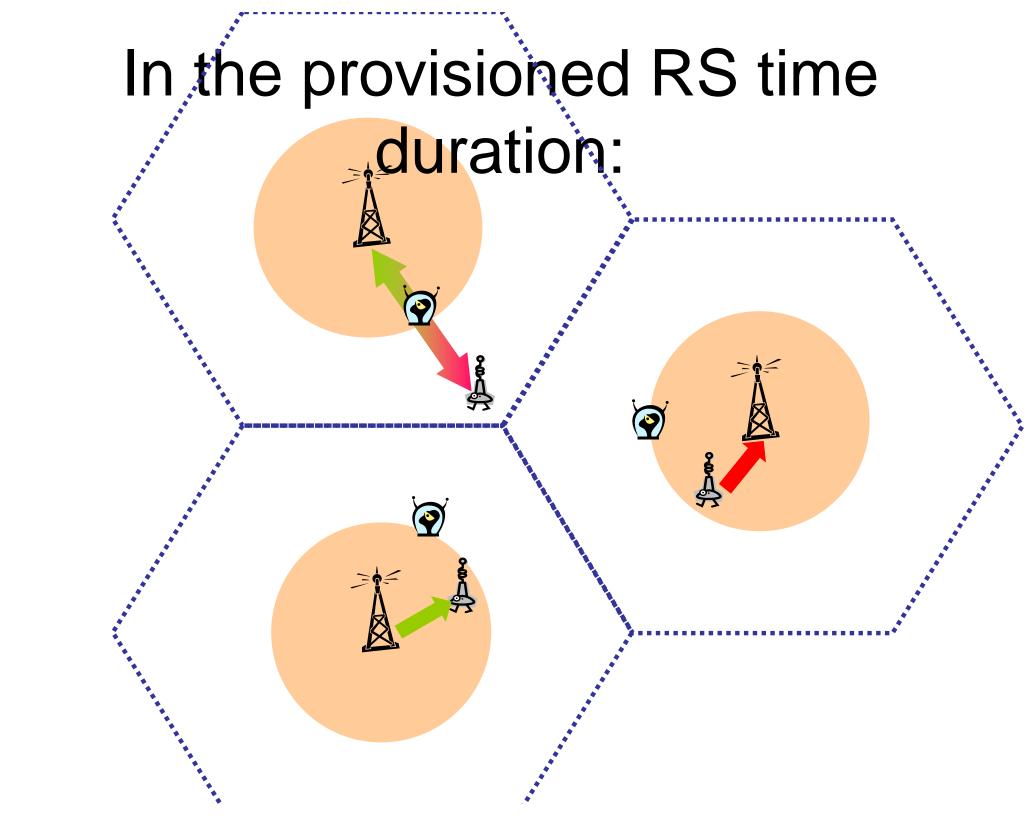


Proposed NC-sub-frame type B

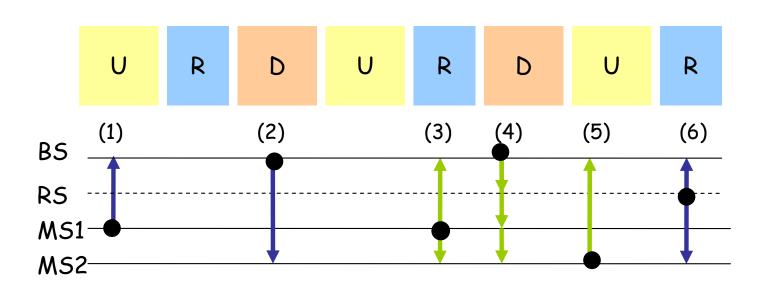


Proposed relay-sub-frame

- Relay sub-frame from RS may contain:
 - RS-MAP
 - Combined HARQ retransmissions to BS, MS
 - DL HARQ retransmissions to MS
 - UL HARQ retransmissions to BS
 - RS HARQ ack/nak to BS, MS
- The need for relay may vary from time to time based on BS, MS HARQ ack/nak
 - Fixed RS resource is provisioned per frame
 - Provisioned RS resource can be used for
 - relay sub-frame
 - DL/UL transmission for good geometry MS's if relayed traffic is small



Example HARQ time line



- (1) UL burst from MS1 to BS
- (2) DL burst from BS to MS2
- (3) UL/DL HARQ ack/nak from RS
- (4) UL HARQ ack/nak from BS, and the delivery of resource assignment of relay subframe (based on (3))
- (5) DL HARQ ack/nak from MS2, and UL HARQ ack/nak from MS2 (MS2 only acks those UL bursts nak by BS if MS2 cannot decode its own DL burst)
- (6) Combined HARQ retransmission from RS (based on (4), (5))





sender