

# **802.16j MMR**

## **Mobile Multi-Hop Relay**

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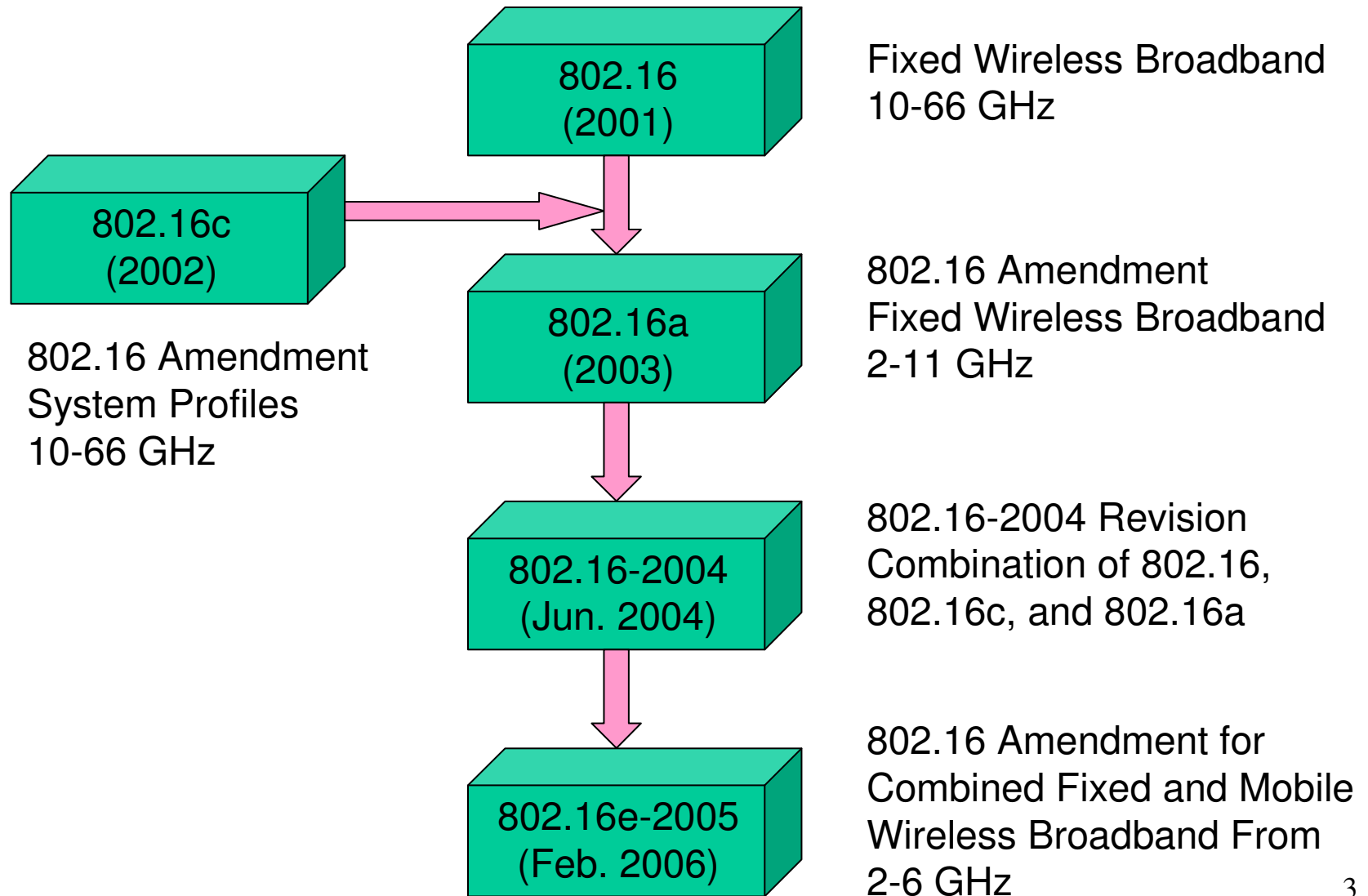
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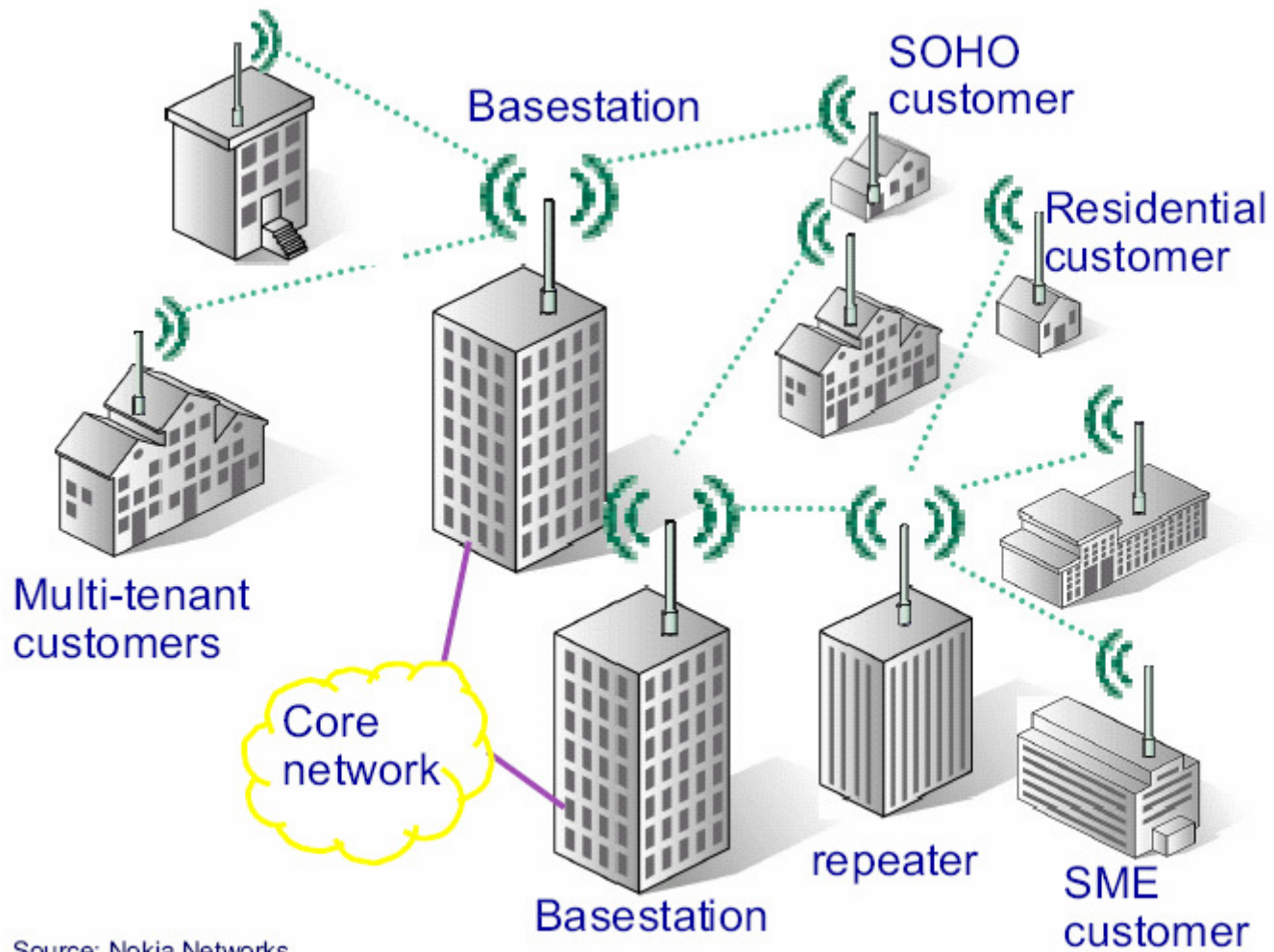
# Outline

- 802.16 working group
- 802.16j MMR overview
- MMR scenario
- Challenges
- Summary

# 802.16 Working Group



# 802.16 Network



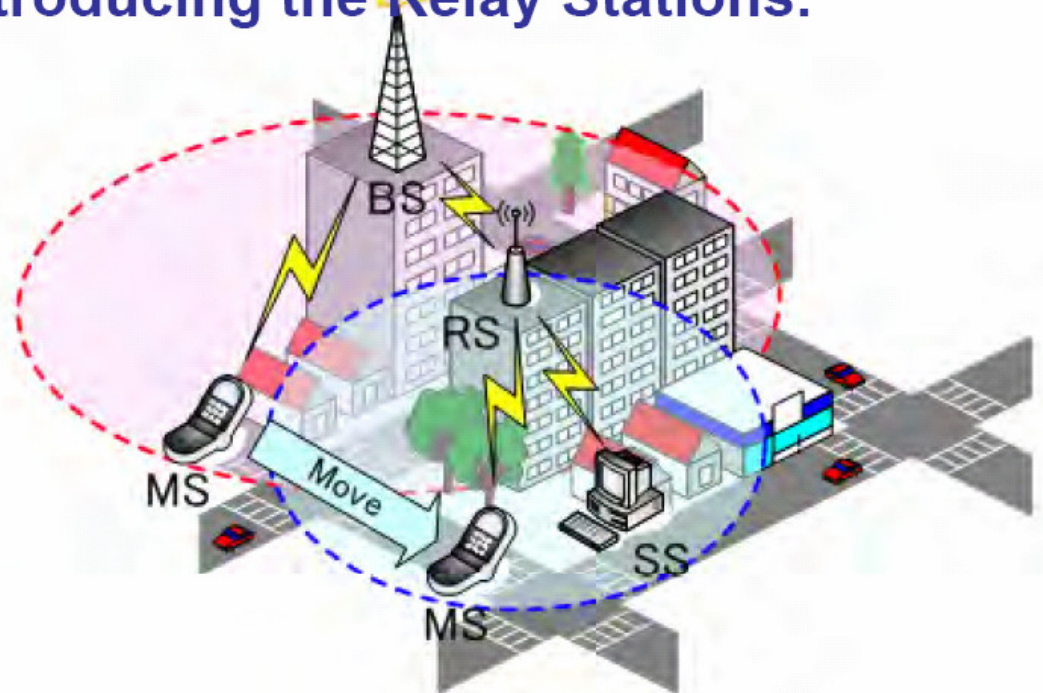
Source: Nokia Networks

# Why MMR?

- Current deployments suffer from
  - Limited spectrum
  - Low SINR at cell edge
  - Coverage hole due to shadowing
  - Non-uniformly distributed traffic load

# MMR Overview

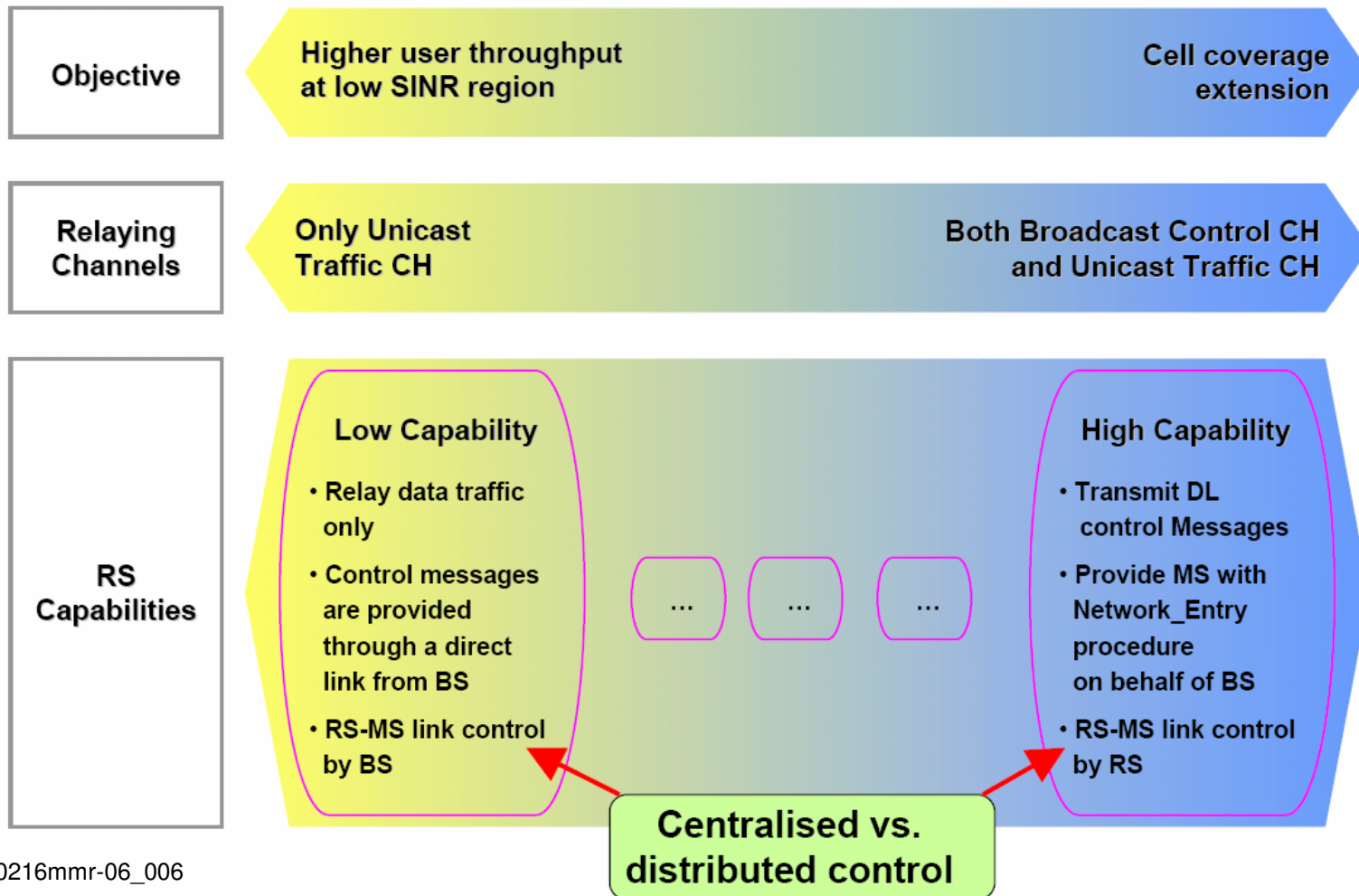
- Aiming at Developing Relay mode based on IEEE802.16e,
- To gain:
  - Coverage Extension, and
  - Throughput Enhancement,
- by introducing the Relay Stations.



# MMR System

- Tree structure for relay (not mesh nor ad hoc)
- PMP mode compatible
- 802.16e MS support
- New entities
  - MMR-BS
    - 802.16 BS with MMR functions supported
  - Relay Station (RS)
    - Fixed RS
    - Nomadic RS
    - Mobile RS

# RS Type and Capabilities

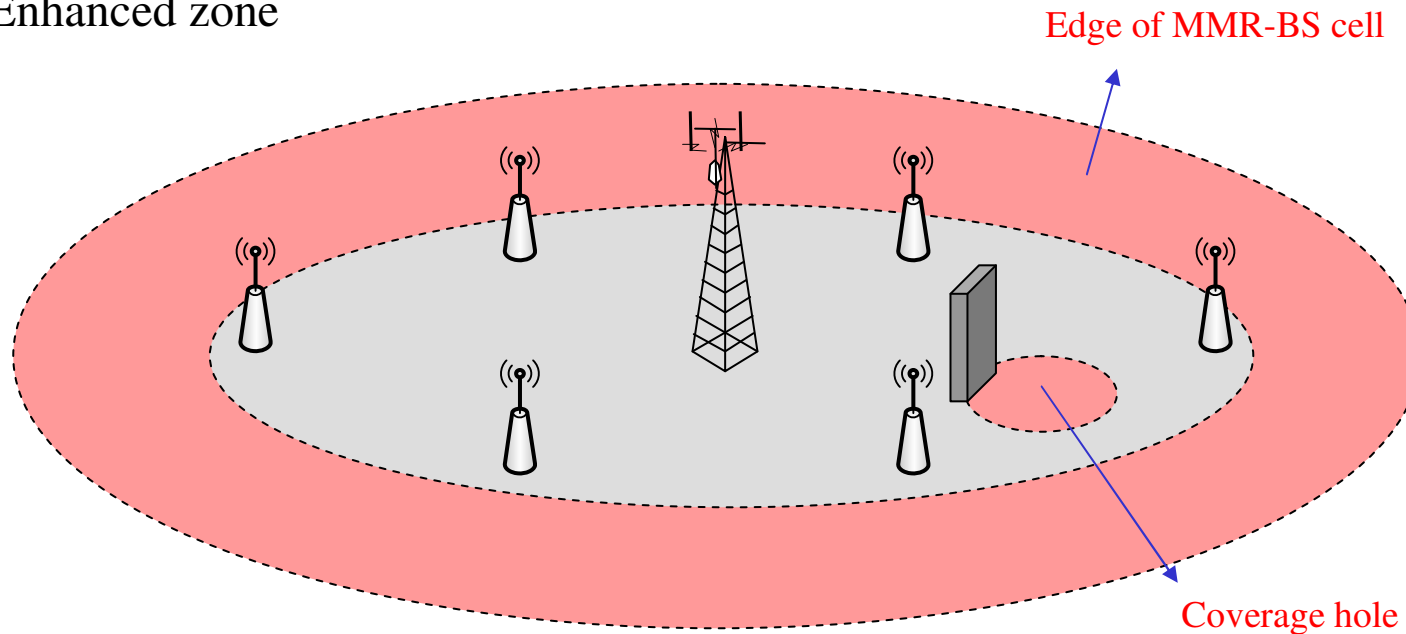




# Coverage Enhancement

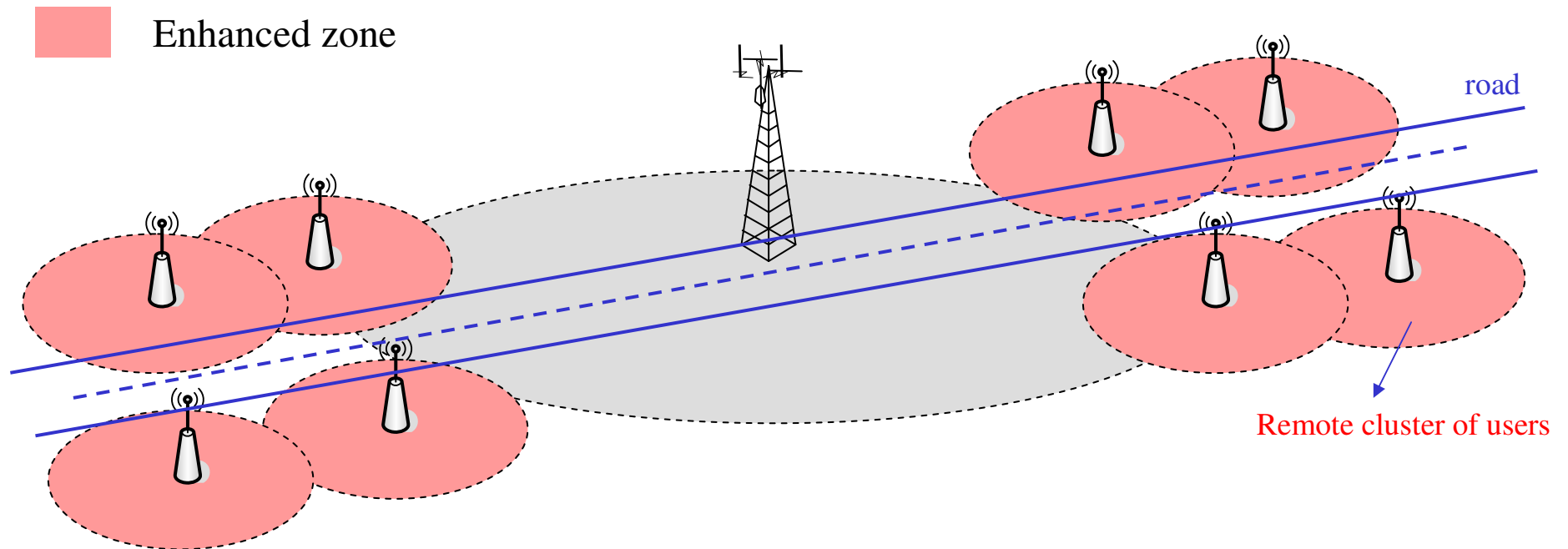


Enhanced zone



- Capacity is not an issue
- MMR-BS to RS link is LOS or Ricean
- RS locations are fixed
- One hop of relay (simple)
- Complex topology is required for fault tolerance
- $RS \Leftrightarrow SS/MSs$  : PMP link
- $RS \Leftrightarrow MMR-BS$  : MMR link
- Communication between two SS/MSs within a MMR-BS cell is rare
- Applications
  - Web., VoIP, Peer-to-peer, Gaming, Multi-media

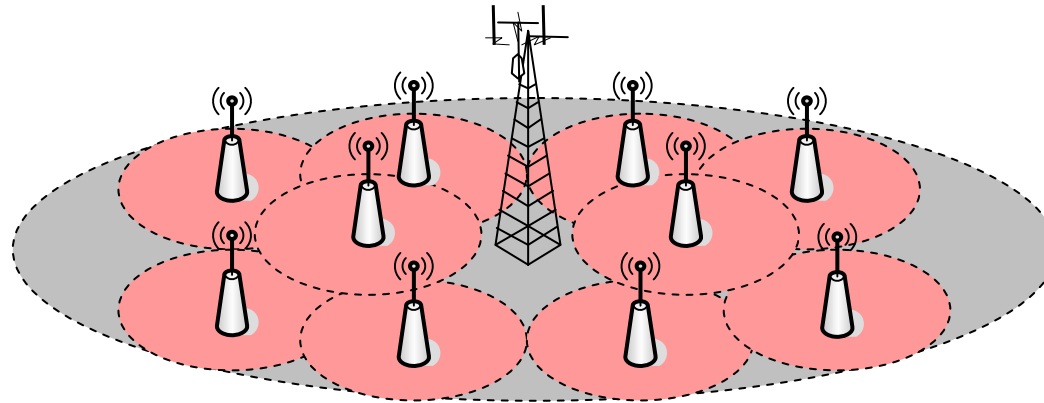
# Range Extension



- SS/MS are completely outside the coverage area of the MMR-BS
- Multiple RSs connected in a chain to an MMR-BS
- MMR-BS to RS link is LOS

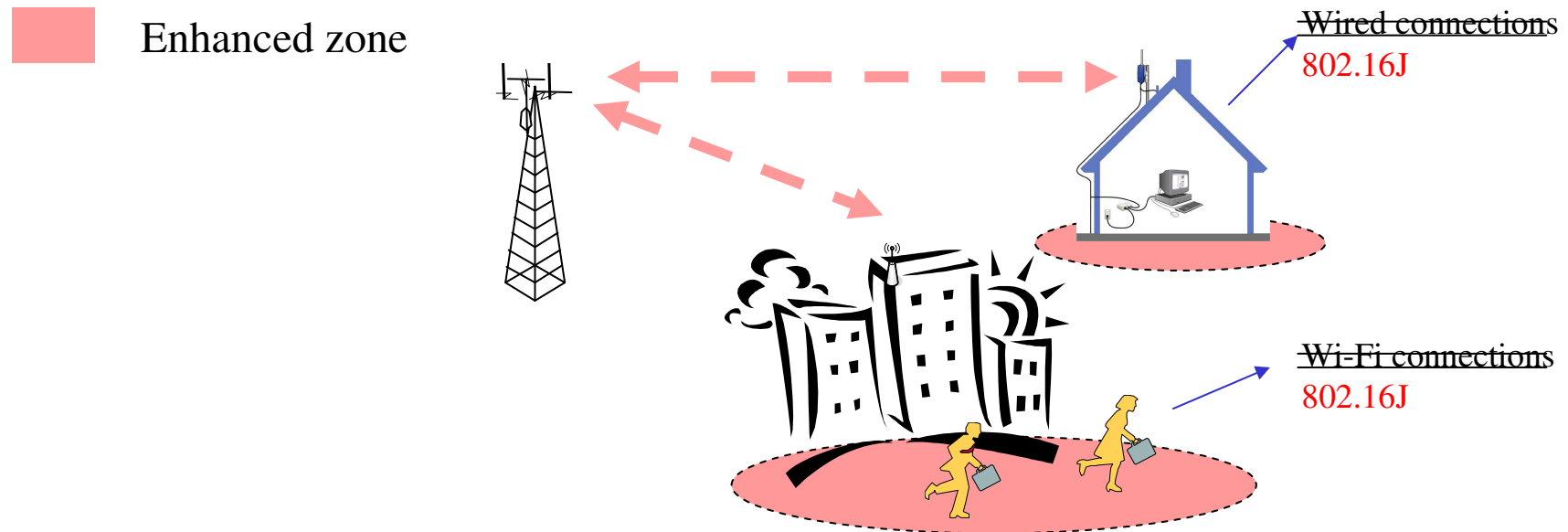
# Capacity Enhancement

 Enhanced zone



- Multiple frequencies are used
- The entire coverage area is covered with small cells
- Multiple hops exist between SS/MS and MMR-BS

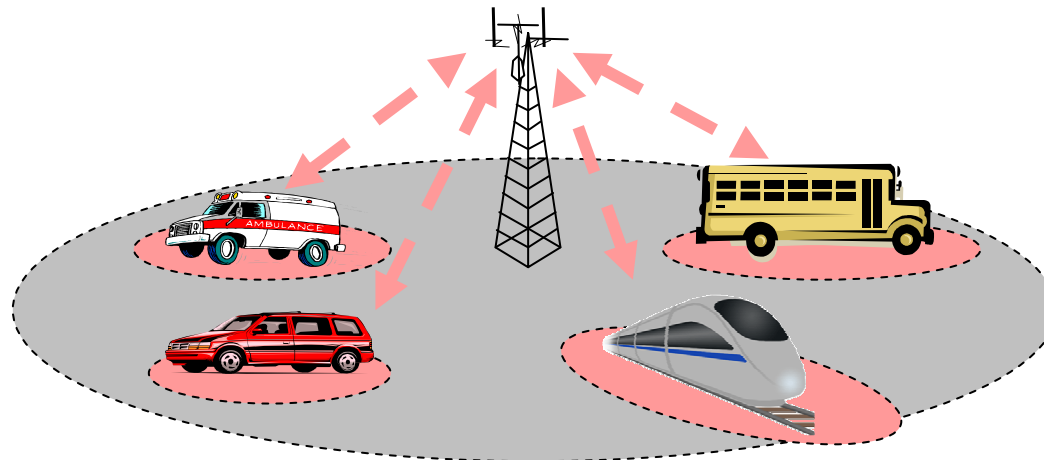
# Fixed / Portable Gateway RS



- Alternative to deploying a gateway

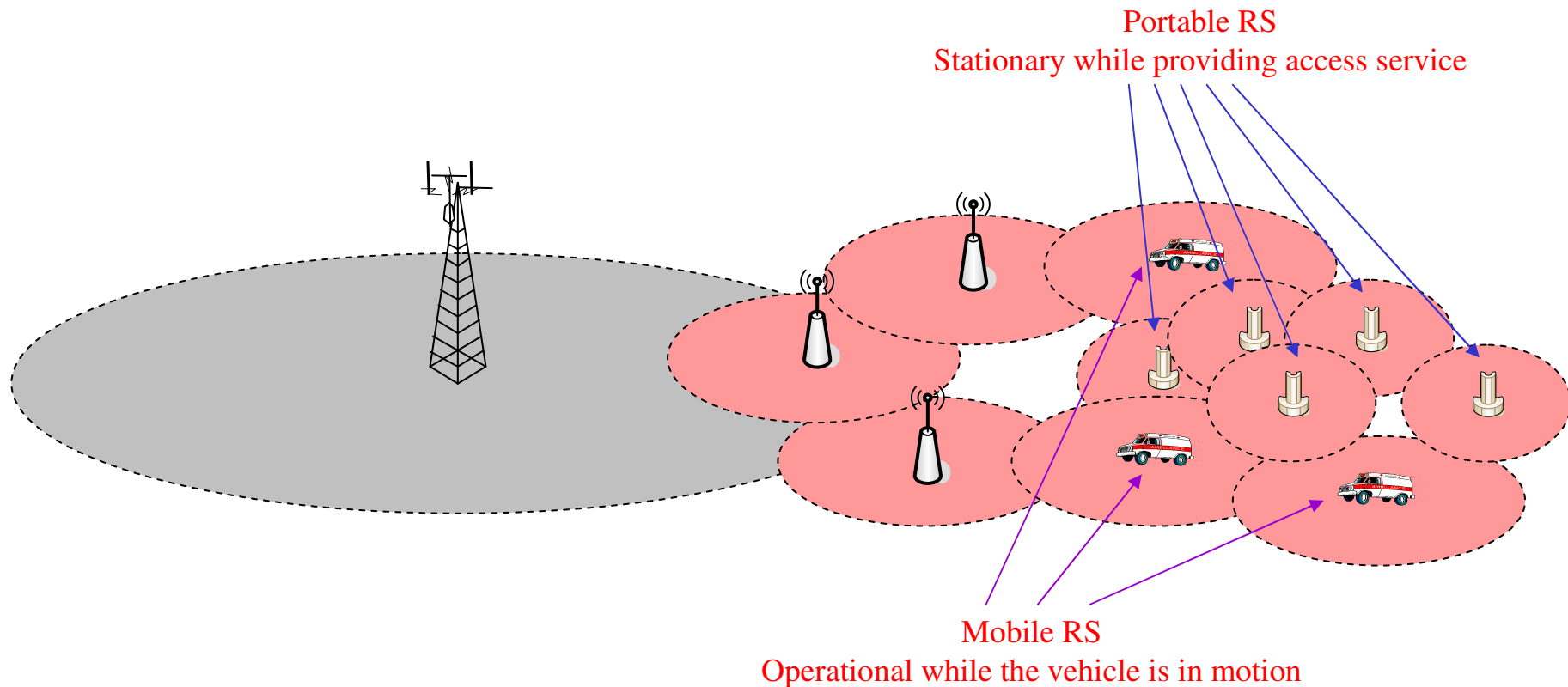
# Mobile Gateway RS

 Enhanced zone



- Provides access to the SS/MSs moving with the vehicle

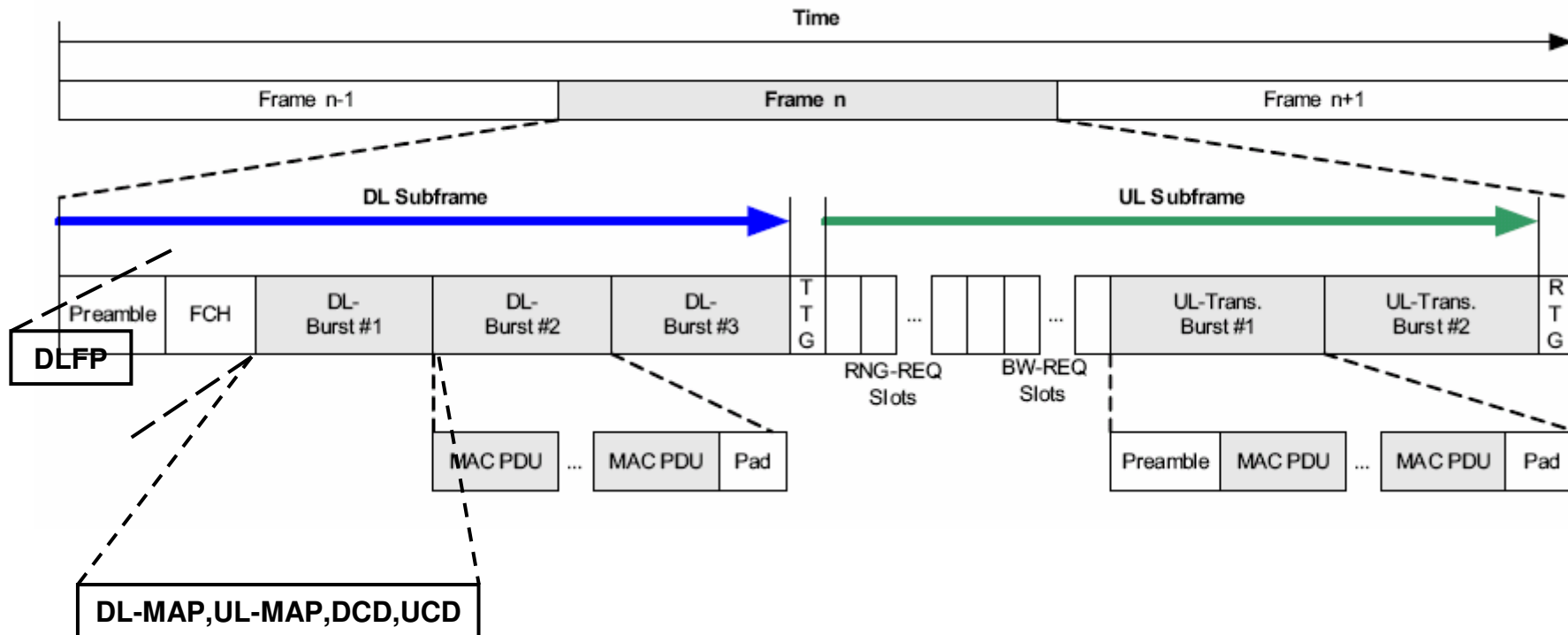
# Public Safety / Disaster Recovery Deployment



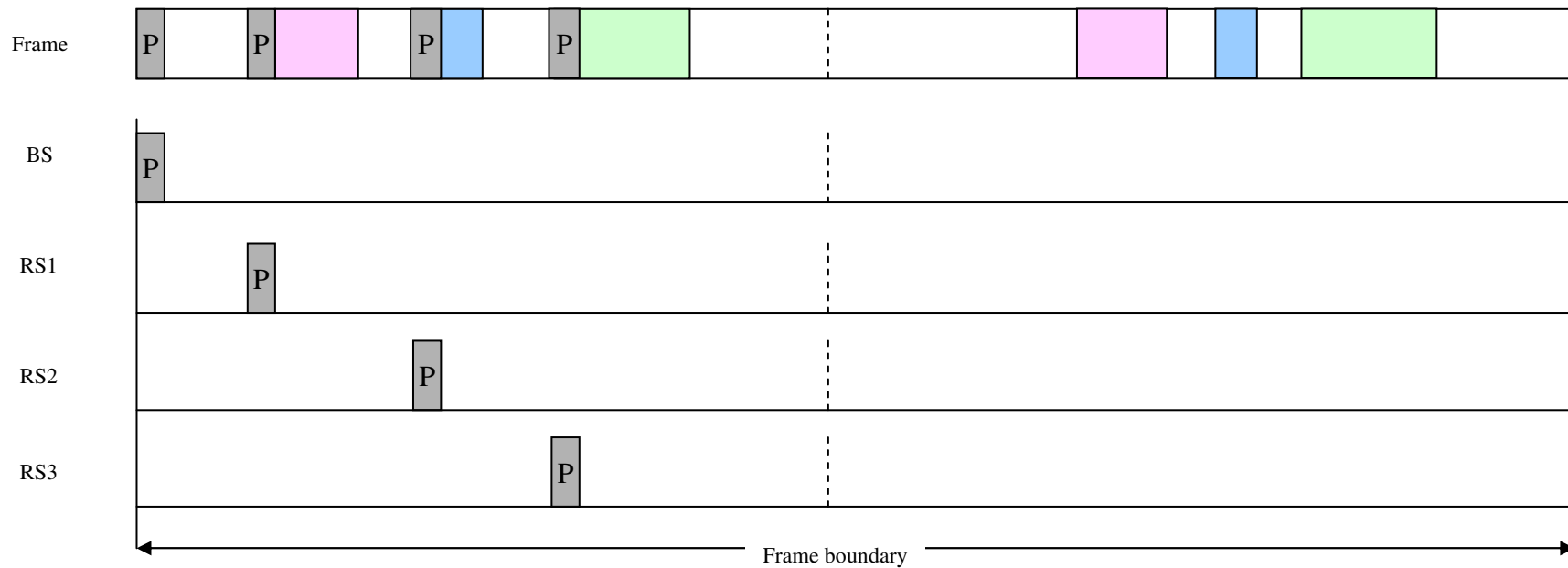
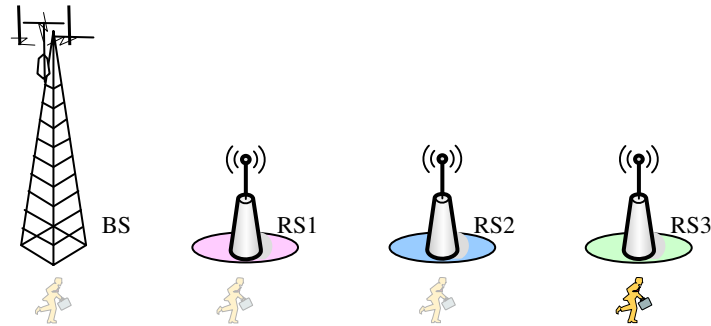
- A network is pieced together from existing operational MMR-BSs and fixed RSs, and portable and mobile RSs

# 802.16 Frame Structure

**TTG** : Transmission Transition Gap  
**RTG** : Receive Transition Gap  
**FCH** : Frame Control Header  
**DLFP**: Downlink Frame Prefix



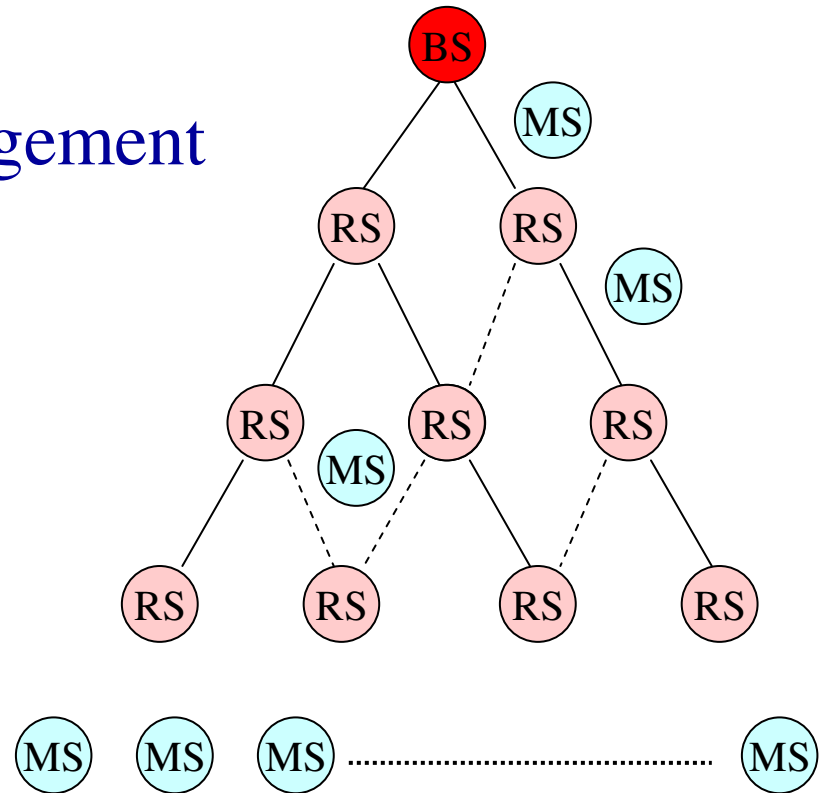
# MMR Frame Structure





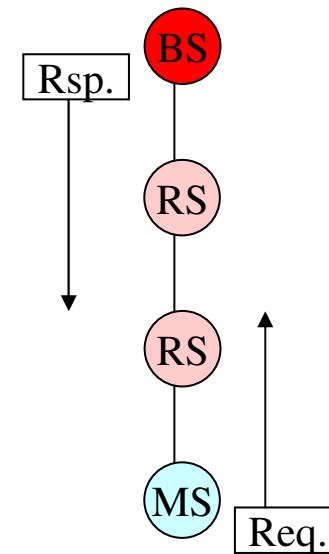
# Challenges - 1

- System configuration/management
  - Network topology
  - Neighbor detection
  - Relay path management
    - Path selection algorithm
    - Path recovery
  - Congestion control
  - Connection management
  - QoS provision



# Challenge - 2

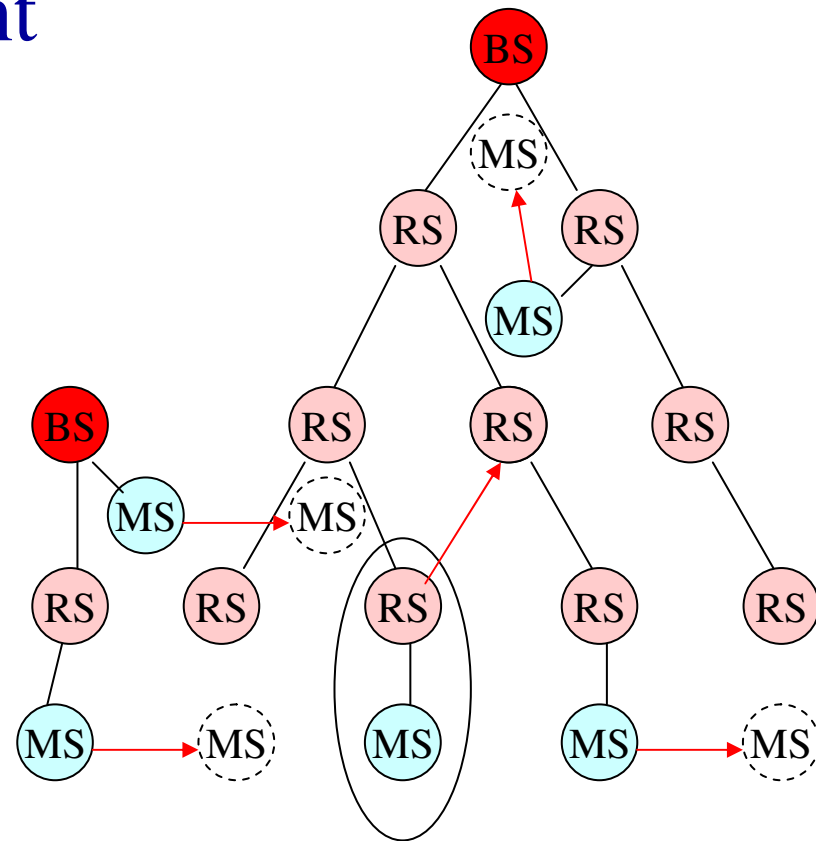
- Network Entry
  - Synchronization, ranging, authorization, and etc.
- Bandwidth management
  - Bandwidth request
  - Bandwidth allocation
- Scheduling
  - Centralized scheduling
  - Distributed scheduling





# Challenge - 4

- Mobility Management
  - MS handover
  - MRS handover
  - Handover decision



# Summary

- 802.16j is under cooking for
  - Coverage extension
  - Throughput enhancement
- There are lots issues for MMR system
  - System configuration and management
  - Network entry
  - Bandwidth management
  - Scheduling
  - Data delivery
  - Mobility management