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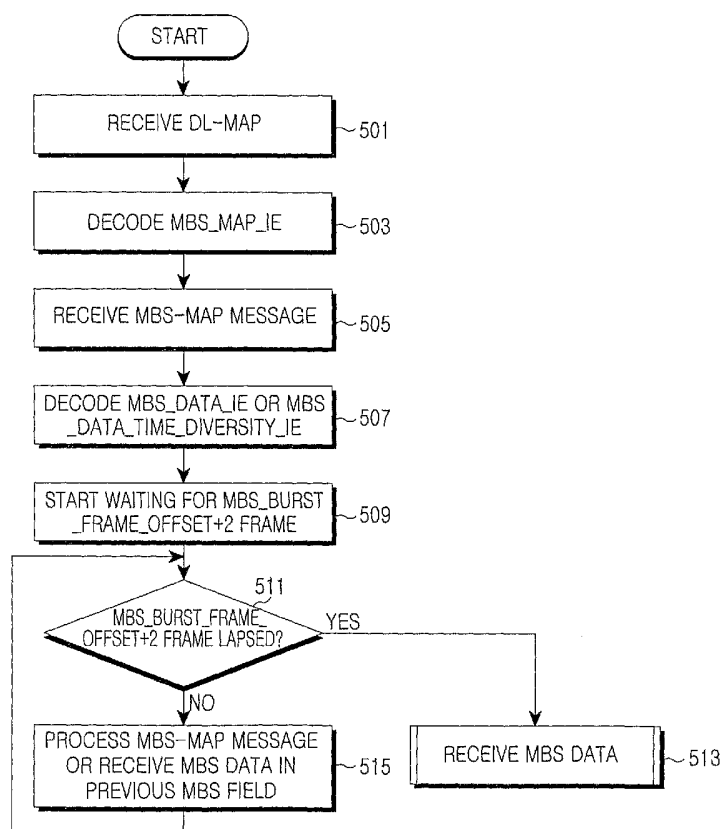
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(54) Title: METHOD FOR TRANSMITTING/RECEIVING DATA IN A COMMUNICATION SYSTEM



(57) Abstract: Provided is a method for transmitting/receiving data in a communication system providing Multi-cast/Broadcast Service (MBS). The method includes, generating transmission data to be transmitted to a receiver; allocating the transmission data to a frame; setting a MAP message that includes information on a frame offset related to the frame; and transmitting to the receiver the MAP message.



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METHOD FOR TRANSMITTING/RECEIVING DATA IN A COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates generally to a communication system, and in particular, to a method for transmitting/receiving data in a communication system providing Multicast and Broadcast Service (MBS).

2. Description of the Related Art

In the next generation communication system, active research is being conducted to provide users with services varying in Quality-of-Service (QoS) and at a high data rate. Particularly, in the current next generation communication system, studies are being carried out to support high-speed services capable of guaranteeing mobility and QoS in a Broadband Wireless Access (BWA) communication system such as a wireless Local Area Network (LAN) communication system and a wireless Metropolitan Area Network (MAN) communication system. The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) 802.16 communication system is a typical BWA, LAN and MAN communication system.

The IEEE 802.16 communication system employs an Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM)/Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access (OFDMA) scheme to support a broadband transmission network for physical channels of the wireless MAN system. The IEEE 802.16 communication system currently takes into account not only fixed elements of a system but also mobile subscriber stations (SS). An SS having both fixed elements and mobile elements will be referred to as a mobile station (MS).

The BWA communication system provides user with high-speed multimedia communication service, for example, MBS, beyond the voice and packet data communication services provided in the existing communication system. That is, in a communication system providing MBS, a transmitter, for example, a base station (BS), provides broadcast contents to a plurality of

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receivers, for example, MSs, using a multicast scheme. The multicast scheme refers to a transmission scheme in which one transmitter transmits transmission data to a plurality of receivers. The communication system providing MBS divides its full broadcast service area into a plurality of service areas, and in each of the divided service areas, one or more transmitters transmit MBS data to all receivers located in their service area using the multicast scheme. The receivers located in each service area simultaneously receive the MBS data from their transmitter(s). In the communication system providing a MBS, one transmitter may manage more than one service areas and simultaneously provide the MBS to receivers located in the multiply service areas.

In the communication system providing the MBS, particularly in the IEEE 802.16 communication system, a transmitter transmits MBS data to receivers at the same frame number and the same MBS symbol position at the same time using the same coding scheme. In order to allow a receiver located in a boundary area of each service area to obtain a macro diversity effect through radio frequency combining, the transmitter should define an MBS field (or MBS zone) in a downlink frame and transmit the MBS data through the MBS field. The receiver receives an MBS-MAP message including information on an MBS field that it should receive in the downlink frame, to detect the MBS field, thereby receiving the MBS data transmitted through the MBS field. Herein, the MAP message transmitting downlink resource allocation information is referred to as a downlink-MAP (DL-MAP) message, and the MAP message transmitting uplink resource allocation information is referred to as an uplink-MAP (UL-MAP) message.

If the transmitter transmits downlink resource allocation information and uplink resource allocation information through the DL-MAP message and the UL-MAP message in this way, the receivers decode the DL-MAP message and UL-MAP message transmitted by the transmitter to detect the allocation position of resources allocated thereto and the control information of the data they should receive. The MSs can transmit/receive data through the downlink and the uplink by detecting the resource allocation position and control information.

FIG. 1 is a diagram illustrating a structure of a downlink frame in a

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general communication system providing MBS. In FIG. 1, a downlink frame is represented by subchannels and symbols in a time domain and a frequency domain.

5 Referring to FIG. 1, a downlink frame includes a preamble field 101, DL-MAP fields 103 and 105, an MBS-MAP message field 109, and a plurality of MBS data burst fields, i.e., an MBS data burst 1 field 113, an MBS data burst 2 field 115, and an MBS data burst 3 field 117. Further, the DL-MAP field 103 includes an MBS_MAP_Information Element (MBS_MAP_IE) field 107, and the
10 MBS-MAP message field 109 includes an MBS_Data_Information Element (MBS_Data_IE) field 111.

The preamble field 101 transmits a synchronization signal, i.e., a preamble sequence, for synchronization acquisition between a transmitter and a
15 receiver. The DL-MAP fields 103 and 105, fields for transmitting DL-MAP information, include the MBS_MAP_IE field 107 to provide MBS, and an MBS_MAP_IE included in the MBS_MAP_IE field 107 provides information for decoding the MBS-MAP message field 109. A format of the MBS_MAP_IE included in the MBS_MAP_IE field 107 is shown in Table 1 below.

20

Table 1

Syntax	Size (bits)	Notes
MBS_MAP_IE() {		
Extended DIUC	4	MBS_MAP=0x0A
Length	4	
MBS Zone Identifier	7	MBS Zone identifier corresponds to the identifier provided by the BS at connection initiation
Macro diversity enhanced	1	0=Non Macro diversity enhanced zone 1=Macro diversity enhanced zone
If(Macro diversity enhanced=1) {		
Permutation	2	0b00=PUSC permutation 0b01=FUSC permutation 0b10=Optional FUSC permutation 0b11=Adjacent subcarrier permutation

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IDcell	6	
}		
OFDMA symbol offset	7	OFDMA symbol offset with respect to start of the MBS region
DIUC change indication	1	Used to indicate DIUC change is included
If(DIUC change indication=1) {		
Reserved	1	
Boosting	3	
DIUC	4	
No. subchannels	6	
No. OFDMA symbols	2	
Repetition coding indication	2	0b00=No repetition coding 0b01=repetition coding of 2 used 0b10=repetition coding of 4 used 0b11=repetition coding of 6 used
} else {		
DIUC	4	
CID	12	12 LSB of CID
OFDMA symbol offset	8	The offset of the OFDMA symbol in which the burst starts, measured in OFDMA symbols from beginning of the downlink frame in which the DL-MAP is transmitted.
Subchannel offset	6	The lowest index OFDMA subchannel used for carrying the burst, starting from subchannel 0.
Boosting	3	
SLC_3_Indication	1	Used to notify sleep mode class 3 is used for single BS MBS service
No. OFDMA symbols	6	
No. subchannels	6	
Repetition coding indication	2	0b00=No repetition coding 0b01=Repetition coding of 2 used 0b10=Repetition coding of 4 used 0b11=Repetition coding of 6 used
If(SLC_3_Indication=0) {		

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Next MBS frame offset	8	The Next MBS frame offset value is lower 8bits of the frame number in which the BS shall transmit the next MBS frame.
Next MBS OFDMA symbol offset	8	The offset of the OFDMA symbol in which the next MBS zone starts, measured in OFDMA symbols from the beginning of the downlink frame in which the MBS-MAP is transmitted.
}		
}		
If!(byte boundary) {		
Padding nibble	Variable	Padding to reach byte boundary
}		
}		

Table 1 shows Information Elements (IEs) of the MBS_MAP_IE included in the MBS_MAP_IE field 107. In Table 1, 'Extended Downlink Interval Usage Code (Extended DIUC)' indicates that the MBS_MAP_IE includes MBS-MAP information, and is set to have a value of '0x0A'. 'MBS Zone Identifier' indicates an identifier of the MBS field, 'Macro Diversity Enhanced' indicates whether macro diversity is applied to the MBS field, and 'Permutation' and 'IDcell' indicate information necessary when the macro diversity is applied to the MBS zone. Herein, the MBS field includes the MBS-MAP message field 109 having the MBS_Data_IE field 111, and a plurality of MBS data burst fields 113, 115 and 117.

In addition, 'OFDMA symbol offset' indicates a start offset of an MBS-MAP message in the MBS field, 'DIUC change indication' indicates a change in DIUC to be used for receiving the MBS-MAP message, and 'No. Subchannels' indicates the number of allocated subchannels. Further, 'No. OFDMA Symbols' indicates the number of allocated OFDMA symbols, and 'Repetition coding indication' indicates coding information to be used for decoding the MBS-MAP message. The IEs not mentioned in Table 1 are not directly related to the present invention, so a detailed description thereof will be omitted herein.

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As shown in Table 1, the MBS_MAP_IE field 107 includes information on the MBS-MAP message field 109, and receivers receive the MBS-MAP message transmitted with the MBS-MAP message field 109 through the MBS_MAP_IE. With reference to Table 2, a detailed description will now be made of the MBS-MAP message. Table 2 below shows a format of the MBS-MAP message.

Table 2

Syntax	Size(bits)	Notes
MBS-MAP Message format () {		
MAC Generic Header	48	6bytes
Management message type=62	4	
Frame number	4	The frame number is identical to the frame number in the DL-MAP
MBS DIUC Change Count	8	
# MBS_DATA_IE	4	Number of included MBS_DATA_IE
For(i=0; i<n; i++) {		N= #MBS_DATA_IE
MBS_DATA_IE	Variable	
}		
#MBS_DATA_Time_Diversity_IE	4	Number of included MBS_DATA_Time_Diversity_IE
For(i=0; i<m; i++) {		m= #MBS_DATA_Time_Diversity_IE
MBS_DATA_Time_Diversity_IE	Variable	
}		
If(!byte boundary) {		
Padding nibble	8	
}		
TLV encoding element		
}		

Table 2 shows a format of the MBS-MAP message transmitted through the MBS-MAP message field 109. The MBS-MAP message includes a 6-byte or 48-bit Medium Access Control (MAC) Generic Header, and a plurality of IEs. Of the IEs, 'Management Message Type' indicates a type of a management message,

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'Frame number' indicates the same frame number as a frame number of the DL-MAP, and 'MBS DIUC Change Count' indicates whether the MBS data burst profile is identical to a previous MBS data burst profile.

5 If a value of the 'MBS DIUC Change Count' is changed, the receiver that received the MBS-MAP message should receive downlink burst profile information included as Time/Length/Value (TLV) information of the MBS-MAP message. However, if the downlink burst profile information is not included in the MBS-MAP message, the receiver receives the downlink burst profile information
10 through a next Downlink Channel Descriptor (DCD) message. In addition, 'MBS_Data_IE' and 'MBS_Data_Time_Diversity_Information Element' (MBS_Data_Time_Diversity_IE) indicate field information of MBS data bursts that the receiver will receive. The 'MBS_Data_Time_Diversity_IE' includes information on MBS data bursts allocated when there is only the MBS burst data
15 for a receiver supporting a Hybrid Automatic Repeat reQuest (HARQ) scheme. The IEs not mentioned in Table 2 are not directly related to the present invention, so a detailed description thereof will be omitted herein.

20 With reference to Table 3, a description will now be made of the MBS_Data_IE including information on the MBS data burst fields 113, 115 and 117 over which MBS data is transmitted.

Table 3

Syntax	Size (bits)	Notes
MBS_DATA_IE {		
MBS_MAP_Type=0	4	MBS_DATA_IE
Next MBS MAP change indication	1	This indicates whether the size of MBS MAP message of next MBS frame for these multicast CIDs included this IE will be different from the size of this MBS MAP message.
No. of Multicast CID	3	
For(i=0; i<No. of Multicast CIDs; i++) {		
Multicast CID	12	12 LSBs of CID for multicast

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}		
MBS DIUC	4	
OFDMA symbol offset	8	OFDMA symbol offset with respect to start of the MBS portion
Subchannel offset	6	OFDMA subchannel offset with respect to start of the MBS portion
Boosting	3	
No. OFDMA symbols	7	The size of MBS data
No. subchannels	6	
Repetition coding indication	2	0b00=No repetition coding 0b01=Repetition coding of 2 used 0b10=Repetition coding of 4 used 0b11=Repetition coding of 6 used
Next MBS frame offset	8	The Next MBS frame offset value is lower 8 bits of the frame number in which the BS shall transmit the next MBS frame.
Next MBS OFDMA symbol offset	8	The offset of the OFDMA symbol in which the next MBS portion starts, measured in OFDMA symbols from beginning of the downlink frame in which the MBS-MAP is transmitted.
If(Next MBS MAP change indication=1) {		
Next MBS No. OFDMA symbols	2	It is to indicate the size of MBS_MAP message in Next MBS portion where the BS shall transmit the next MBS frame for multicast CIDs in this IE.
Next MBS No. OFDMA symbols	6	It is to indicate the size of MBS_MAP message in Next MBS portion where the BS shall transmit the next MBS frame for multicast CIDs in this IE.
}		
}		

Table 3 shows IEs of the MBS_Data_IE transmitted through the MBS_Data_IE field 111. In Table 3, 'MBS_MAP_Type' indicates that the IEs of Table 3 are MBS_Data_IE, and 'Next MBS MAP change indication' indicates a

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change in size of an MBS-MAP message that will come in the next MBS frame, wherein the MBS frame means the frame that includes information of the MBS data or the data burst of the MBS. In addition, 'Multicast Connection Identifier (CID)' indicates multicast identifier information mapped to the MBS_Data_IE, 'OFDMA Symbol Offset' and 'Subchannel Offset' indicate start offsets of the MBS data burst fields 113, 115 and 117, and 'No. Subchannels' indicates the number of subchannels of the MBS data burst fields 113, 115 and 117 allocated to the MBS frame. Further, 'No. OFDMA Symbols' indicates the number of OFDMA symbols of the allocated MBS data burst fields 113, 115 and 117, and 'Repetition coding indication' indicates the number of repetitions (or iterations) needed for decoding the MBS data transmitted through the MBS data burst fields 113, 115 and 117.

In addition, 'Next MBS frame offset' indicates an offset of the next MBS frame, and 'Next MBS OFDMA symbol offset' indicates an offset of a downlink frame OFDMA symbol for receiving the next MBS-MAP message. Herein, if the 'Next MBS MAP change indication' is set to '1', it means that the 'Next MBS OFDMA symbol offset' includes 'Next MBS No. OFDMA symbols' indicating a size of an MBS-MAP message that will come in the next MBS frame, and 'Next MBS No. OFDMA subchannels'. After receiving the 'Next MBS frame offset' and the 'Next MBS OFDMA symbol offset', the receiver can obtain the MBS service information without receiving the MBS_MAP_IE of the DL-MAP. The IEs not mentioned in Table 3 are not directly related to the present invention, so a detailed description thereof will be omitted herein.

The foregoing MBS-MAP message serves as a MAC control message including information so that the receiver can decode the MBS data burst fields and the corresponding MBS data in MBS data transmitted through the fields. As a result, the MBS-MAP message shown in Table 2 provides information on the MBS data burst fields to the receivers, along with 48-bit MAC Generic Header, as described above. If the amount of information on the MBS data burst fields in which the MBS-MAP message is to be included is large, the MBS-MAP message may not include information on many MBS data burst fields that should be included in one MBS frame, because of the 48-bit MAC Generic Header. Accordingly, the MBS-MAP message is not fully transmitted in one MBS frame,

and is transmitted in the next MBS frame, along with the MAC Generic Header.

As the MBS-MAP message is transmitted over two MBS frames together with the MAC Generic Header, the MAC Generic Header becomes an overhead. In addition, the transmitter transmits the MBS-MAP message over two MBS frames due to the 48-bit MAC Generic Header even for the information on the MBS data burst fields that can be transmitted in one MBS frame, thereby causing a waste of frequency bands. In order to prevent the waste of the frequency bands, it is also possible to allocate information on some of the MBS data burst fields to the current MBS frame before transmission, and transmit information on the other MBS data burst fields in the next MBS frame. In this case, there is a need for a scheme for additionally transmitting information indicating to which MBS frame the information on the MBS data burst fields included in the MBS-MAP message transmitted in the current MBS frame is allocated before being transmitted.

FIG. 2 is a diagram schematically illustrating a structure of an MBS frame in a general communication system providing MBS. In FIG. 2, an MBS-MAP message and information on MBS data burst fields included in the MBS-MAP message are transmitted over two frames of a particular frame n and the next frame ($n+1$). For convenience, FIG. 2 illustrates only the MBS field in the downlink MBS frame of FIG. 1.

Referring to FIG. 2, an MBS frame n 200 includes an MBS-MAP message field 201, and a plurality of MBS data burst fields that include an MBS data burst 1 field 211, an MBS data burst 2 field 213 and an MBS data burst 3 field 215. The MBS-MAP message field 201 includes a plurality of an MBS_Data_IE fields 203, 205, 207 and 209 each including MBS data burst field information. In addition, an MBS frame ($n+1$) 250, the next frame of the MBS frame n 200, includes an MBS-MAP message field 251, and a plurality of MBS data burst fields that include an MBS data burst 4 field 255 and an MBS data burst 5 field 257. The MBS-MAP message field 251 includes an MBS_Data_IE 253 including the MBS data burst field information. The MBS_Data_IEs transmitted through the MBS_Data_IE fields 203, 205, 207 and 209 included in the MBS-MAP message field 201 of the MBS frame n 200 include information on the MBS data burst fields 211, 213, 215 and 255. In addition, the

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MBS_Data_IE transmitted through the MBS_Data_IE field 253 included in the MBS-MAP message field 251 of the MBS frame (n+1) 250 includes information on the MBS data burst fields 257.

5 Because the MBS data burst fields 211, 213, 215 and 255 mapped to the MBS_Data_IE transmitted through the MBS_Data_IE fields 203, 205, 207 and 209 included in the MBS-MAP message field 201 of the MBS frame n 200 cannot be wholly allocated to one MBS frame, i.e., the MBS frame n 200, the receiver cannot fully receive the MBS data transmitted through the MBS data burst fields
10 211, 213, 215 and 255. Accordingly, the MBS data burst 1 field 211, the MBS data burst 2 field 213 and the MBS data burst 3 field 215 among the MBS data burst fields 211, 213, 215 and 255 are allocated to the MBS frame n 200, so that the receiver receives MBS data transmitted through the MBS data burst 1 field 211, the MBS data burst 2 field 213 and the MBS data burst 3 field 215 in the
15 MBS frame n 200. In addition, the MBS data burst 4 field 255 among the MBS data burst fields 211, 213, 215 and 255 is allocated to the MBS frame (n+1) 250, so that the receiver receives MBS data transmitted through the MBS data burst 4 field 255 in the MBS frame (n+1) 250.

20 At this moment, the receiver cannot determine whether the transmitter has allocated the MBS data bursts 211, 213, 215 and 255 mapped to the MBS-MAP message field 201 of the MBS frame n 200 in the current MBS frame, i.e., the MBS frame n 200, or in the next MBS frame, i.e., the MBS frame (n+1) 250. Therefore, upon receiving the MBS frame n 200, the receiver decodes the MBS
25 data of the MBS data burst 1 field 211, MBS data of the MBS data burst 2 field 213, and MBS data of the MBS data burst 3 field 215 received in the MBS frame n 200, using the MBS_Data_IE included in the MBS_Data_IE fields 203, 205 and 207 of the MBS-MAP message field 201. In addition, upon receiving the next MBS frame, i.e., the MBS frame (n+1) 250, the receiver decodes the MBS data of
30 the MBS data burst 5 field 257 received in the MBS frame (n+1) 250 using the MBS_Data_IE included in the MBS_Data_IE field 253 of the MBS-MAP message field 251.

FIG. 2 illustrates operations 221, 223, 255 and 271 of decoding the MBS data
35 transmitted through the MBS data burst fields 211, 213, 215 and 257, using the

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MBS_Data_IE in each frame. As described with reference to FIG. 2, in the MBS frame n 200, information on the MBS data burst fields included in the MBS-MAP message field 201 is information on the MBS data burst 1 field 211, the MBS data burst 2 field 213, the MBS data burst 3 field 215 and the MBS data burst 4 field 255. Although the information on the MBS data burst fields 211, 213, 215 and 255 is allocated to the MBS frame n 200 in this manner, the MBS data burst 4 field 255 is actually allocated to the MBS frame (n+1) 250.

However, the receiver receiving the MBS frame n 200 cannot determine that the transmitter has allocated the MBS data burst fields 211, 213, 215 and 255 as described above, using the MBS-MAP message and the MBS_Data_IE having the structures of Table 2 and Table 3, transmitted through the MBS-MAP message field 201 and the MBS_Data_IE fields 203, 205, 207 and 209 of the MBS frame n 200. Therefore, upon receiving the MBS frame n 200, i.e., the current MBS frame, the receiver performs an operation 227 of decoding the MBS data transmitted through the MBS data burst 4 field 255, considering that the MBS data burst 4 field 255 is allocated to the current MBS frame. However, because the MBS data burst 4 field 255 is not allocated to the MBS frame n 200, an error may occur in the receiver.

In addition, the receiver, receiving the MBS-MAP message with the MBS_Data_IE in a particular MBS frame, may not decode the MBS data transmitted through the MBS data burst fields mapped to the MBS_Data_IE in the particular MBS frame in a real time. That is, even though the transmitter has transmitted the MBS data through the MBS_Data_IE and the MBS data burst fields including allocation and decoding information of the MBS data burst fields in the particular MBS frame, the receiver may fail to decode the MBS data transmitted through the MBS data burst fields due to its processing delay.

Therefore, because the MBS data burst fields individually mapped to the MBS data burst fields included in the MBS_Data_IE of the MBS-MAP message should be allocated to the same MBS frame as the MBS-MAP message field through which the MBS-MAP message is transmitted, there is a need for a scheme for reducing a size of the MBS-MAP message. In addition, there is a demand for a scheme for reducing a processing error which may occur when the

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receiver recognizes an MBS frame to which the MBS data burst fields are allocated, and decodes the MBS data transmitted through the MBS data burst fields. Further, there is a need for a scheme in which the transmitter provides the receiver with information used for previously decoding the MBS data before a transmission time of the MBS data through the MBS data burst fields, and an allocation time of the MBS data burst fields through which the MBS data is transmitted, i.e., a transmission time of the MBS data, thereby preventing the processing delay of the receiver.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is, therefore, an object of the present invention to provide a method for transmitting/receiving data in a communication system.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a data transmission/reception method for preventing processing delay and misoperation of the system by previously transmitting/receiving data transmission information before a data transmission time in a communication system.

It is further another object of the present invention to provide a data transmission/reception method in a communication system providing MBS.

According to one aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method for transmitting data in a communication system. The method includes, generating transmission data to be transmitted to a receiver; allocating the transmission data to a frame; setting a MAP message that includes information on a frame offset related to the frame; and transmitting to the receiver the MAP message.

According to another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method for transmitting data in a communication system. The method includes, upon generation of data to be transmitted to a receiver, determining a transmission field of the generated data, and allocating the determined transmission field to a frame; setting in transmission field information location information of the transmission field allocated to the frame and frame offset information defining an

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offset between the frame to which the transmission field is allocated and a reference frame; and transmitting to the receiver a MAP message including the set transmission field information.

5 According to another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method for transmitting data in a communication system. The method includes, upon generation of data to be transmitted to a receiver, determining a transmission field of the generated data; determining offset of frame including the transmission field; setting in data information offset information defining the offset of frame
10 and location information of the transmission field according to the offset information; and transmitting to the receiver a MAP message including the set data information.

 According to another aspect of the present invention, there is
15 provided a method for transmitting multicast broadcast service (MBS) data of a base station (BS) in a broadband wireless access (BWA) communication system. The method includes, determining a frame offset of MBS data burst, a frame comprising the MBS data burst is the n-th frame following the current frame comprising the frame offset; determining a position of the MBS data burst within
20 the n-th frame; setting information of the frame offset and the position in a message; and transmitting the message to a mobile station.

 According to further another aspect of the present invention, there is
25 provided a method for receiving data in a communication system. The method includesreceiving a MAP message that includes information on a frame offset related to a data burst before receiving the data burst from a transmitter; analyzing the information on the frame offset; and receiving from the transmitter the data burst within the n-th frame flowing a frame comprising the MAP message according to the analysis of the information.

30 According to yet another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method for receiving data in a communication system. The method includesupon receiving a MAP message before receiving data from a transmitter, analyzing location information of a data burst included in the MAP message and
35 frame offset information defining an offset between a frame to which the data

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burst is allocated and a current frame; and receiving the data burst within the frame according to the analyzed location information and the frame offset information.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The above and other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent from the following detailed description when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which:

FIG. 1 is a diagram illustrating a structure of a downlink frame in a general communication system providing MBS;

FIG. 2 is a diagram illustrating a structure of an MBS frame in a general communication system providing MBS;

FIG. 3 is a diagram illustrating a structure of an MBS frame in a communication system providing MBS according to the present invention;

FIG. 4 is a flowchart schematically illustrating an operation of a receiver in a communication system providing MBS according to the present invention;

FIG. 5 is a flowchart illustrating an operation of a receiver in a communication system providing MBS according to another embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG. 6 is a flowchart illustrating an operation of a transmitter in a communication system providing MBS according to the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EXEMPLARY EMBODIMENTS

Preferred embodiments of the present invention will now be described in detail with reference to the annexed drawings. In the following description, a detailed description of known functions and configurations incorporated herein has been omitted for clarity and conciseness.

The present invention proposes a method for transmitting/receiving data in an communication system, for example, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) 802.16 communication system which is a typical Broadband Wireless Access (BWA) communication system. Although the present invention will be described below with reference to an IEEE 802.16 communication system

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employing an Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM)/Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access (OFDMA) scheme, the data transmission method proposed in the present invention can also be applied to other communication systems.

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In addition, the present invention proposes a data transmission/reception method between a transmitter, for example, a base station (BS), for managing a service area and a receiver, for example, a mobile station (MS), for receiving communication service from the transmitter in a communication system, wherein the MS is both fixed and mobile. The present invention proposes a method in which a transmitter transmits Multicast and Broadcast Service (MBS) data to a plurality of receivers located in its coverage area and the receivers receive the transmitted MBS data in a communication system providing MBS.

Further, the present invention proposes a method in which a transmitter previously transmits information related to transmission data to a receiver before a data transmission time before transmitting data in a communication system. Herein, the "information related to transmission data" can include information about a frame in which the data is transmitted, information about a data transmission field allocated for data transmission in the frame, and decoding information for the data. The present invention will be described herein based on the communication system providing the MBS. In the communication system providing the MBS, a downlink MBS frame can be represented with subchannels and symbols in a time domain and a frequency domain as described with reference to FIG. 1, wherein the MBS frame means the frame that includes information of the MBS data or the data burst of the MBS. In addition, the downlink MBS frame includes a preamble field, a DL-MAP field, an MBS-MAP message field, and a plurality of MBS data burst fields. Further, the DL-MAP field includes an MBS_MAP_Information Element (MBS_MAP_IE) field, and the MBS-MAP message field includes an MBS_Data_Information Element (MBS_Data_IE) field.

The preamble field transmits a synchronization signal, i.e., a preamble sequence, for synchronization acquisition between a transmitter and a receiver. The DL-MAP field, a field for transmitting DL-MAP information, includes the

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MBS_MAP_IE field to provide MBS, and an MBS_MAP_IE included in the MBS_MAP_IE field provides information for decoding the MBS-MAP message field. A format of the MBS_MAP_IE included in the MBS_MAP_IE field is shown in Table 1. As shown in Table 1, 'Extended Downlink Interval Usage Code (Extended DIUC)' of the MBS_MAP_IE indicates that the MBS_MAP_IE includes MBS-MAP information, and is set to have a value of '0x0A'. 'MBS Zone Identifier' indicates an identifier of the MBS field, 'Macro Diversity Enhanced' indicates whether macro diversity is applied to the MBS field (or MBS zone), and 'Permutation' and 'IDcell' indicate information necessary when the macro diversity is applied to the MBS zone. Herein, the MBS field includes the MBS-MAP message field having the MBS_Data_IE field, and a plurality of MBS data burst fields in FIG. 1.

In addition, 'OFDMA symbol offset' indicates a start offset of an MBS-MAP message in the MBS field, 'DIUC change indication' indicates a change in DIUC to be used for receiving the MBS-MAP message, and 'No. Subchannels' indicates the number of allocated subchannels. Further, 'No. OFDMA Symbols' indicates the number of allocated OFDMA symbols, and 'Repetition coding indication' indicates coding information to be used for decoding the MBS-MAP message.

The present invention reduces an overhead due to the MBS-MAP message that a receiver desiring to receive MBS data from a transmitter receives in a communication system providing MBS, allowing the receiver to transmit the MBS-MAP message within one MBS frame. The present invention proposes a method in which when decoding MBS data using information on MBS data burst fields in which MBS data included in the MBS-MAP message is transmitted, a receiver receives MBS data using either information on the MBS-MAP message transmitted over the current MBS frame, or information on the MBS-MAP message transmitted over a previous MBS frame. In this method, the receiver receives MBS data actually transmitted through the MBS data burst fields, and recognizes a processing time of the MBS data, i.e., a decoding time of the MBS data, using the 'MBS_Burst_Frame_Offset' included in the MBS_Data_IE and the MBS_Data_Time_Diversity_Information Element (MBS_Data_Time_Diversity_IE) of the MBS-MAP message. Herein, the

MBS_Data_IE and the MBS_Data_Time_Diversity_IE indicate field information of the MBS data bursts the receiver will receive. The receiver receives the MBS data transmitted through the MBS data burst fields allocated to the MBS frame at the recognized time according to the recognized information, and processes the received MBS data.

A detailed description will now be made of an MBS-MAP message transmitted through the MBS-MAP message field of the MBS frame and a MBS_Data_IE transmitted through a MBS_Data_IE field included in the MBS-MAP message field in the communication system providing MBS according to the present invention.

Table 4 below shows the format of the MBS-MAP message transmitted through the MBS-MAP message field of the MBS frame in the communication system providing MBS according to the present invention.

Table 4

Syntax	Size(bits)	Notes
MBS-MAP Message format () {		
MBS MAP indicator	5	Shall be set to 11101
Reserved	3	Shall be set to 0
Frame number	4	The frame number is identical to the frame number in the DL-MAP
MBS_DIUC_Change_Count	8	
#MBS_DATA_IE	4	Number of included MBS_DATA_IE
For(i=0;i<n; i++) {		n= #MBS_DATA_IE
MBS_DATA_IE	variable	
}		
#MBS_DATA_Time_Diversity_IE	4	Number of included MBS_DATA_Time_Diversity_IE
For(i=0;i<m; i++) {		m= #MBS_DATA_Time_Diversity_IE
MBS_DATA_Time_Diversity_IE	variable	
}		
If(!byte boundary) {		

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Padding nibble	8	
}		
TLV encoding element		
}		

Although Table 4, showing the format of the MBS-MAP message transmitted through the MBS-MAP message field of the MBS frame, provides the information similar to that of the MBS-MAP message of Table 2, the MBS-MAP message of Table 4 does not include the 48-bit Medium Access Control (MAC) Generic Header of Table 2. That is, in the communication system providing MBS according to the present invention, the MBS-MAP message uses a format of an independently provided MAC header without transmitting the 48-bit MAC Generic Header to the receiver.

With reference to Table 4, a detailed description will now be made of the MBS-MAP message in the communication system providing MBS according to the present invention. The MBS-MAP message includes an MBS MAP indicator. The MBS MAP indicator has a value '11101', and two Most Significant Bit (MSB) bits, i.e., first and second MSB bits, of the MBS MAP indicator, indicate information mapped to a Header Type (HT) field and an Encryption (EC) field of the MAC header. A value of the HT field, the first MSB bit of the MBS MAP indicator, indicates whether the MBS-MAP message transmits a general MAC PDU or a bandwidth request message, and the EC field, the second MSB bit of the MBS MAP indicator, indicates whether encryption is applied to the currently transmitted frame. A third MSB bit of the MBS MAP indicator indicates whether the corresponding MAP is a compressed MAP, and the third MSB bit of the MBS MAP indicator being set to '0' indicates a compressed MAP. The last two bits, i.e., fourth and fifth MSB bits, of the MBS MAP indicator indicate that the corresponding MAP is a Sub DownLink UpLink MAP (Sub-DL-UL-MAP). Herein, the fourth and fifth MSB bits of the MBS MAP indicator being set to '00' indicates that the next information is a Sub-DL-UL-MAP, and if the fourth and fifth MSB bits of the MBS MAP indicator are set to '01', it indicates that the next information is a MBS-MAP message. The compressed MAP and the Sub-DL-UL-MAP are not related to the present invention, so a detailed description thereof will

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be omitted herein.

That is, a transmitter desiring to transmit the MBS-MAP message to the receiver sets the first and second MSB bits of the MBS MAP indicator to '11', and sets the third MSB bit to '1' to indicate a non-compressed MAP. Further, the transmitter sets the fourth and fifth MSB bits of the MBS MAP indicator to '01' to indicate an MBS-MAP message. As a result, the transmitter sets the MBS MAP indicator of the MBS-MAP message to '11101'. Thereafter, the transmitter transmits the MBS MAP indicator to the receiver through the MBS-MAP message field of the MBS frame, and the receiver, receiving the set MBS MAP indicator of the MBS-MAP message through the MBS-MAP message field of the MBS frame, recognizes that the received information is an MBS-MAP message if the five bits of the MBS MAP indicator are set to '11101'.

Thereafter, the receiver performs decoding on the recognized MBS-MAP message, and decodes MBS data transmitted through MBS data burst fields of the MBS frame using information on the MBS data burst fields included in the MBS-MAP message. In addition, 'Frame number' of the MBS-MAP message indicates the same frame number as a frame number of the DL-MAP, and 'MBS DIUC Change Count' indicates whether the MBS data burst profile is identical to a previous MBS data burst profile.

If a value of the 'MBS DIUC Change Count' is changed, the receiver receiving the MBS-MAP message should receive downlink burst profile information included as Time/Length/Value (TLV) information of the MBS-MAP message. However, if the downlink burst profile information is not included in the MBS-MAP message, the receiver receives the downlink burst profile information through a next Downlink Channel Descriptor (DCD) message. In addition, 'MBS_Data_IE' and 'MBS_Data_Time_Diversity_Information Element' (MBS_Data_Time_Diversity_IE) indicate field information of MBS data bursts the receiver will receive. The MBS_Data_Time_Diversity_IE includes information on MBS data bursts allocated when there is only the MBS burst data for a receiver supporting a Hybrid Automatic Repeat reQuest (HARQ) scheme. The IEs not mentioned in Table 4 are not directly related to the present invention, so a detailed description thereof will be omitted herein.

With reference to Table 5, a description will now be made of the MBS_Data_IE including information on the MBS data burst fields in which MBS data is transmitted.

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Table 5

Syntax	Size (bits)	Notes
MBS_DATA_IE {		
MBS_MAP_Type=0	3	MBS_DATA_IE
Next MBS frame indicator	1	0=MBS data burst of the current MBS frame 1=MBS data burst of the next MBS frame
Next MBS MAP change indication	1	This indicates whether the size of MBS MAP message of next MBS frame for these multicast CIDs included this IE will be different from the size of this MBS MAP message.
No. of Multicast CID	3	
For(i=0; i<No. of Multicast CIDs; i++) {		
Multicast CID	12	12 LSBs of CID for multicast
}		
MBS DIUC	4	
OFDMA symbol offset	8	OFDMA symbol offset with respect to start of the MBS portion
Subchannel offset	6	OFDMA subchannel offset with respect to start of the MBS portion
Boosting	3	
No. OFDMA symbols	7	The size of MBS data
No. subchannels	6	
Repetition coding indication	2	0b00=No repetition coding 0b01=Repetition coding of 2 used 0b10=Repetition coding of 4 used 0b11=Repetition coding of 6 used
Next MBS frame offset	8	The Next MBS frame offset value is lower 8 bits of the frame number in which the BS shall transmit the next MBS frame.
Next MBS OFDMA symbol offset	8	The offset of the OFDMA symbol in which the

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		next MBS portion starts, measured in OFDMA symbols from the beginning of the downlink frame in which the MBS-MAP is transmitted.
If(Next MBS MAP change indication=1) {		
Next MBS No. OFDMA symbols	2	It is to indicate the size of MBS_MAP message in Next MBS portion where the BS shall transmit the next MBS frame for multicast CIDs in this IE.
Next MBS No. OFDMA subchannels	6	It is to indicate the size of MBS_MAP message in Next MBS portion where the BS shall transmit the next MBS frame for multicast CIDs in this IE.
}		
}		

Table 5 shows IEs of the MBS_Data_IE transmitted through the MBS_Data_IE field. The MBS_Data_IE is included in the MBS-MAP message, and includes information on the MBS data transmitted from the transmitter to the receiver through the MBS data burst fields of the MBS frame. 'MBS_MAP_Type' of the MBS_Data_IE indicates that the IEs of Table 5 are MBS_Data_IE, and 'Next MBS MAP change indication' indicates a change in size of an MBS-MAP message that will come in the next MBS frame. In addition, the MBS_Data_IE transmits information indicating whether the MBS data corresponds to the same MBS frame as the MBS frame in which an MBS-MAP message is currently received, or corresponds to an MBS frame in which the next MBS-MAP will be received, using a Next MBS frame indicator.

In other words, if the Next MBS frame indicator of the MBS_Data_IE is set to '0', the receiver processes, or decodes the MBS data transmitted through the MBS data burst fields in the current MBS frame, recognizing that the information included in the MBS_Data_IE transmitted through the current MBS frame is MBS data will be processed in the current MBS frame. However, if the Next MBS frame indicator is set to '1', the receiver processes, or decodes the

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MBS data transmitted through the MBS data burst fields in the next MBS frame, recognizing that the information included in the MBS_Data_IE transmitted through the current MBS frame will be processed in the next MBS frame. In this manner, the receiver receives the MBS data. If the Next MBS frame indicator is set to '1', i.e., if the receiver recognizes that the information included in the MBS_Data_IE transmitted through the current MBS frame is MBS data will be processed in the next MBS frame, the receiver buffers the information on the MBS data burst fields included in the MBS_Data_IE using a specific buffer, and then processes the MBS data transmitted through the MBS data burst files in the next MBS frame.

In addition, 'Next MBS MAP change indication' of the MBS_Data_IE indicates a change in size of an MBS-MAP message that will come in the next MBS frame. 'Multicast Connection Identifier (CID)' indicates multicast identifier information mapped to the MBS_Data_IE, 'OFDMA Symbol Offset' and 'Subchannel Offset' indicate start offsets of the MBS data burst fields, and 'No. Subchannels' indicates the number of subchannels of the MBS data burst fields allocated to the MBS frame. 'No. OFDMA Symbols' indicates the number of OFDMA symbols of the allocated MBS data burst fields, and 'Repetition coding indication' indicates the number of repetitions needed for decoding the MBS data transmitted through the MBS data burst fields.

'Next MBS frame offset' indicates an offset of the next MBS frame, and 'Next MBS OFDMA symbol offset' indicates an offset of a downlink frame OFDMA symbol for receiving the next MBS-MAP message. Herein, the 'Next MBS MAP change indication' being set to '1' means that the 'Next MBS OFDMA symbol offset' includes 'Next MBS No. OFDMA symbols' indicating a size of an MBS-MAP message that will come in the next MBS frame, and 'Next MBS No. OFDMA subchannels'. After receiving the 'Next MBS frame offset' and the 'Next MBS OFDMA symbol offset', the receiver can obtain MBS service information without receiving the MBS_MAP_IE of the DL-MAP. The IEs not mentioned in Table 5 are not directly related to the present invention, so a detailed description thereof will be omitted herein.

A description will now be made of a method for transmitting/receiving

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data using the MBS-MAP message and information on the MBS_Data_IE included in the MBS-MAP message in the communication system providing MBS according to the present invention.

FIG. 3 is a diagram illustrating a structure of an MBS frame in a communication system providing MBS according to the present invention. For convenience, in FIG. 3, an MBS-MAP message and information on MBS data burst fields included in the MBS-MAP message are transmitted over two frames of a particular frame n and the next frame $(n+1)$. In other words, FIG. 3 illustrates a structure of an MBS frame for the case where the Next MBS frame indicator of the MBS_Data_IE shown in Table 5 is set to '1', wherein the receiver receives MBS data by processing, or decoding the MBS data transmitted through the MBS data burst fields in the next MBS frame, recognizing that the information included in the MBS_Data_IE transmitted through the current MBS frame, i.e., the MBS frame n , is MBS data will be processed in the next MBS frame, i.e., the MBS frame $(n+1)$. The process for the Next MBS frame indicator='1' has been described, so a description thereof will be omitted herein. Similarly, FIG. 3 illustrates only the MBS field in the downlink MBS frame of FIG. 1, for convenience.

Referring to FIG. 3, an MBS frame n 300 includes an MBS-MAP message field 301, and a plurality of MBS data burst fields of an MBS data burst 1 field 311, an MBS data burst 2 field 313 and an MBS data burst 3 field 315. The MBS-MAP message field 301 includes MBS_Data_IE fields 303, 305, 307 and 309 for processing the MBS data burst fields. In addition, an MBS frame $(n+1)$ 350, the next frame of the MBS frame n 300, includes an MBS-MAP message field 351, and a plurality of MBS data burst fields of an MBS data burst 4 field 355 and an MBS data burst 5 field 357. The MBS-MAP message field 351 includes an MBS_Data_IE 353. The MBS_Data_IE transmitted through the MBS_Data_IE fields 303, 305, 307 and 309 included in the MBS-MAP message field 301 of the MBS frame n 300 includes information on the MBS data burst fields 311, 313, 315 and 355. In addition, the MBS_Data_IE transmitted through the MBS_Data_IE field 353 included in the MBS-MAP message field 351 of the MBS frame $(n+1)$ 350 includes information on the MBS data burst fields 357.

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Because the MBS data burst fields 311, 313, 315 and 355 mapped to the MBS_Data_IE transmitted through the MBS_Data_IE fields 303, 305, 307 and 309 included in the MBS-MAP message field 301 of the MBS frame n 300 cannot be wholly allocated to one MBS frame, i.e., the MBS frame n 300, the MBS data burst fields 311, 313, 315 and 355 are allocated to the current MBS frame, i.e., MBS frame n 300, and the next frame, i.e., MBS frame (n+1) 350. At this time, the receiver determines whether the MBS data burst fields 311, 313, 315 and 355 are allocated to the MBS frame n 300 and the MBS frame (n+1) 350, using the Next MBS frame indicator of the MBS_Data_IE transmitted through the MBS_Data_IE fields 303, 305, 307 and 309 included in the MBS-MAP message field 301.

That is, upon receiving the MBS frame n 300, the receiver checks the allocation information of the MBS data burst 1 field 311, the MBS data burst 2 field 313, the MBS data burst 3 field 315 received in the current MBS frame, i.e., MBS frame n 300, using the MBS_Data_IE transmitted through the MBS_Data_IE fields 303, 305 and 307 included in the MBS-MAP message field 301 of the MBS frame #n 300, and decodes the MBS data transmitted through each of the allocated MBS data burst fields 311, 313 and 315. In addition, the receiver checks the allocation information of the MBS data burst #4 field 355 in the MBS frame (n+1) 350 using the MBS_Data_IE transmitted through the MBS_Data_IE field 309 included in the MBS-MAP message field 301 of the MBS frame n 300, and decodes MBS data transmitted through the allocated MBS data burst 4 field 355 in the MBS frame (n+1) frame 350.

More specifically, the MBS data burst 4 field 355 is allocated to the MBS frame (n+1) 350, and a value of the Next MBS frame indicator in the MBS_Data_IE 309 of the MBS frame n 300 having information on the MBS data burst 4 field 355 is set to '1'. The receiver receiving the MBS frame n 300 processes, or decodes, the MBS data transmitted through the MBS data burst 4 field 355 allocated to the MBS frame (n+1) 350 upon receipt of the MBS frame (n+1) 350, recognizing that the MBS data burst 4 field 355 is allocated to the next MBS frame, i.e., the MBS frame (n+1) 350.

In addition, the receiver receiving the MBS frame (n+1) 350 checks the

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allocation information of the MBS data burst 5 field 357 received in the current MBS frame, i.e., the MBS frame (n+1) 350, using the MBS_Data_IE transmitted through the MBS_Data_IE field 353 included in the MBS-MAP message field 351 of the MBS frame (n+1) 350, and decodes the MBS data transmitted through the allocated MBS data burst 5 field 357. FIG. 3 illustrates operations 321, 323, 325, 327 and 371 of decoding the MBS data transmitted through the MBS data burst fields 311, 313, 315, 355 and 357, using the MBS_Data_IE in each frame.

FIG. 4 is a flowchart illustrating an operation of a receiver in a communication system providing MBS according to the present invention.

Referring to FIG. 4, in step 401, a receiver receives a DL-MAP message transmitted from a transmitter through a DL-MAP message field allocated to an MBS frame. In step 403, if a DIUC value of the received DL-MAP message shown in Table 4 is set to '0x0A', the receiver decodes an MBS_MAP_IE transmitted through an MBS_MAP_IE field included in the DL-MAP message. Thereafter, in step 405, the receiver acquires location information and decoding information of an MBS-MAP message from the received MBS_MAP_IE, and receives an MBS-MAP message transmitted from the transmitter through an MBS-MAP message field allocated to the MBS frame. A format of the received MBS-MAP message is shown in Table 4.

Next, in step 407, the receiver decodes an MBS_Data_IE including the information on the MBS data burst fields in the MBS frame. That is, the receiver receives an MBS_Data_IE transmitted through the MBS_Data_IE field included in the MBS-MAP message field. In step 409, the receiver determines whether a Next MBS frame indicator of the received MBS_Data_IE shown in Table 5 is set to '1'. If it is determined in step 409 that the Next MBS frame indicator is set to '1', the receiver proceeds to step 411. However, if the Next MBS frame indicator is set to '0', the receiver proceeds to step 413.

In step 411, after waiting from an MBS frame, i.e., the current MBS frame, received at the present time until the time that the next MBS frame is received, the receiver processes, or decodes the MBS data transmitted through the MBS data burst fields allocated to the current MBS frame and the next MBS

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frame using information included in the MBS_Data_IE transmitted through an MBS_Data_IE field included in each MBS-MAP message of the current MBS frame and the next MBS frame. The method of processing, or decoding, data transmitted through the MBS data burst fields allocated to the two frames has been described above, so a detailed description will be omitted herein.

Meanwhile, in step 413, the receiver processes, or decodes, MBS data transmitted through MBS data burst fields allocated to the current MBS frame using information included in an MBS_Data_IE in the current MBS frame. The method of processing, or decoding data transmitted through the MBS data burst fields allocated to the one frame has also been described above, so a detailed description will be omitted herein. After processing the MBS data transmitted through the MBS data burst fields allocated to each MBS frame in steps 411 and 413, if the receiver continues to receive the MBS provided from the transmitter, the process returns to step 405 and repeats the operation of step 405 and its succeeding steps.

In FIG. 4, the receiver determines whether the information on the MBS data burst fields included in the MBS_Data_IE of the MBS-MAP message corresponds to the current MBS frame or both of the current MBS frame and the next MBS frame, i.e., whether MBS data burst fields are allocated to two consecutive MBS frames, and then processes, or decodes, the MBS data transmitted through the allocated MBS data burst fields according to the determination results. After receiving the MBS-MAP message in the current MBS frame, the receiver receiving MBS provided from the transmitter may receive MBS data transmitted through MBS data burst fields allocated to an MBS frame following more than two MBS frames including the current MBS frame.

That is, the information on the MBS data burst fields included in the MBS_Data_IE of the MBS-MAP message in the current MBS frame may not only be the current MBS frame or both of the current frame and the next frame but also be the information on the MBS data burst fields allocated to the frame transmitted after the next frame. In this case, the receiver should process, or decode, the data transmitted through the MBS data burst fields in real time.

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A description will now be made of a method for decoding received MBS data by a receiver in the case where the information on the MBS data burst fields included in the MBS_Data_IE of the MBS-MAP message in the current MBS frame is not only the current MBS frame or both of the current MBS frame and the next frame but also the information on the MBS data burst fields allocated to the frame transmitted after the next frame in the communication system providing MBS according to the present invention.

In the above case, in the communication system according to the present invention, the receiver previously receives information on the MBS data burst fields to be allocated to the frame following at least two frames through the MBS-MAP message transmitted in the current MBS frame. Thereafter, the receiver decodes the MBS data transmitted through the MBS data burst fields allocated to the frame following the at least two frames using the previously received information. Therefore, the MBS-MAP message transmitted through the MBS-MAP message field allocated to the MBS frame includes information indicating how many frames later from the current MBS frame the frame in which MBS data transmitted through the MBS data burst fields is decoded is located. A format of the MBS_Data_IE including such information is shown in Table 6 below.

Table 6

Syntax	Size (bits)	Notes
MBS_DATA_IE {		
MBS-MAP-Type=0	2	MBS_DATA_IE
MBS_Burst_Frame_Offset	2	This indicates the burst indicated by this IE will be shown after MBS_Burst_Frame_offset + 2 frames.
Next MBS MAP change indication	1	This indicates whether the size of MBS MAP message of next MBS frame for these multicast CIDs included this IE will be different from the size of this MBS MAP message.
No. of Multicast CID	3	
For(i=0; i<No. of Multicast CIDs; i++) {		

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Multicast CID	12	12 LSBs of CID for multicast
}		
MBS DIUC	4	
OFDMA symbol offset	8	OFDMA symbol offset with respect to start of the next (MBS_Burst_Frame_offset +2)th frame
Subchannel offset	6	OFDMA subchannel offset with respect to start of the next (MBS_Burst_Frame_offset +2)th frame
Boosting	3	
No. OFDMA symbols	7	The size of MBS data
No. subchannels	6	
Repetition coding indication	2	0b00=No repetition coding 0b01=Repetition coding of 2 used 0b10=Repetition coding of 4 used 0b11=Repetition coding of 6 used
Next MBS frame offset	8	The Next MBS frame offset value is lower 8 bits of the frame number in which the BS shall transmit the next MBS frame.
Next MBS OFDMA symbol offset	8	The offset of the OFDMA symbol in which the next MBS portion starts, measured in OFDMA symbols from the beginning of the downlink frame in which the MBS-MAP is transmitted.
If(Next MBS MAP change indication=1) {		
Next MBS No. OFDMA symbols	2	It is to indicate the size of MBS_MAP message in Next MBS portion where the BS shall transmit the next MBS frame for multicast CIDs in this IE.
Next MBS No. OFDMA subchannels	6	It is to indicate the size of MBS_MAP message in Next MBS portion where the BS shall transmit the next MBS frame for multicast CIDs in this IE.

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}		
}		

Table 6 shows IEs of the MBS_Data_IE transmitted through the MBS_Data_IE field. The MBS_Data_IE is included in the MBS-MAP message, and includes information on the MBS data transmitted from the transmitter to the receiver through the MBS data burst fields of the MBS frame. Herein, MBS_MAP Type='0' means that the MBS_Data_IE is transmitted through the MBS_Data_IE field, MBS_MAP Type='1' means that MBS_Data_Time_Diversity_IE is transmitted through the MBS_Data_IE field, and MBS_MAP Type='2' means that an Extended MBS_MAP_Information Element (Extended MBS_MAP_IE) is transmitted through the MBS_Data_IE field. For both MBS_MAP Type='0' and '2', because the MBS_Data_IE is transmitted through the MBS_Data_IE field and IEs for both cases are identical to each other, the following description will be given for the MBS_MAP Type='0', for convenience.

A detailed description of the MBS_MAP Type='1' in which the MBS_Data_Time_Diversity_IE is transmitted through the MBS_Data_IE field will be made later with reference to Table 7 below.

The MBS_Data_IE includes MBS_Burst_Frame_Offset indicating how many frames later from the frame where the current MBS-MAP message is received the MBS data burst field is allocated, i.e., indicating how many frames later from the current MBS frame the MBS data the MBS data will be received at the receiver. After decoding the MBS_Data_IE, the receiver recognizes the possibility of processing, or decoding the MBS data transmitted through MBS data burst fields allocated to an frame received more than two frames later from the MBS frame where the MBS_Data_IE is received.

In other words, for MBS_Burst_Frame_Offset='0', the receiver receives MBS data transmitted through MBS data burst fields allocated to an frame received the two frames later, recognizing the possibility of receiving MBS data through MBS data burst fields allocated to an frame following two frames later

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from the MBS frame where the MBS_Data_IE is received. For MBS_Burst_Frame_Offset='1', the receiver receives MBS data transmitted through MBS data burst fields allocated to an frame received the three frames later, recognizing the possibility of receiving MBS data through MBS data burst fields allocated to an frame following three frames later from the MBS frame where the MBS_Data_IE is received.

Similarly, for MBS_Burst_Frame_Offset='2' or '3', the receiver receives MBS data transmitted through MBS data burst fields allocated to an frame received four or five frames later.

Table 6 shows an exemplary case where the receiver receives MBS data transmitted through MBS data burst fields allocated to an frame corresponding to each MBS_Burst_Frame_Offset value, wherein the receiver receives MBS data transmitted through MBS data burst fields allocated to an frame following two frames. However, it is also possible to extend the two frames to four frames, six frames, eight frames, and so on. The frame corresponding to the MBS_Burst_Frame_Offset value is a factor that varies according to the system situations or characteristics. The IEs not mentioned in Table 6 have been described in detail with reference to Table 5.

In the case where receivers supporting an HARQ scheme receive MBS service from a transmitter, the transmitter transmits an MBS_Data_Time_Diversity_IE instead of the MBS_Data_IE to the receivers along with the MBS-MAP message. A format of the MBS_Data_Time_Diversity_IE included in the MBS-MAP message is shown in Table 7 below.

Table 7

Syntax	Size (bits)	Notes
MBS_DATA_Time_Diversity_IE() {		
MBS_MAP_Type=1	2	MBS_DATA_Time_Diversity_IE
MBS_Burst_Frame_Offset	2	This indicates the burst indicated by this IE will be shown after MBS_Burst_Frame_Offset +2

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		frames.
Multicast CID	12	
OFDMA symbol offset	8	This indicates starting position of the region of MBS Bursts with respect to start of the next (MBS_Burst_Frame_Offset +2)th frame
N_EP code	4	
N_SCH code	4	
AI_SN	1	
SPID	2	
ACID	4	
Next MBS MAP change indication	1	This indicates whether the size of MBS MAP message of next MBS frame for these multicast CIDs included this IE will be different from the size of this MBS MAP message.
Next MBS frame offset	8	
Next MBS OFDMA symbol offset	8	
If(Next MBS MAP change indication=1) {		
Next MBS No. OFDMA symbols	2	It is to indicate the size of MBS_MAP message in Next MBS portion where the BS shall transmit the next MBS frame for multicast CIDs in this IE.
Nest MBS No. OFDMA subchannels	6	It is to indicate the size of MBS_MAP message in Next MBS portion where the BS shall transmit the next MBS frame for multicast CIDs in this IE.
}		
}		

Table 7 shows IEs of the MBS_Data_Time_Diversity_IE transmitted instead of the MBS_Data_IE transmitted through the MBS_Data_IE field included in the MBS-MAP message field of the MBS frame, and the MBS_Data_Time_Diversity_IE is transmitted through the MBS_Data_IE field included in the MBS-MAP message field in which MBS_Data_IE is transmitted.

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In the MBS_Data_Time_Diversity_IE, MBS_MAP_Type indicates that IEs of Table 7 are MBS_Data_Time_Diversity_IE. Further, MBS_Burst_Frame_Offset indicates an MBS_Burst_Frame_Offset indicating how many frames later from the frame where the current MBS-MAP message is received, i.e., from the current MBS frame, the MBS data burst fields will be allocated. 'Multicast CID' indicates information on a multicast identifier mapped to the MBS_Data_Time_Diversity_IE, and 'OFDMA symbol offset' indicates a start offset of MBS data burst fields allocated to the frame.

'N_EP code', 'N_SCH code', 'ARQ Identifier_Sequence Number (AI_SN)', 'Sub_Packet Identifier (SPID)' and 'Hybrid ARQ Channel Identifier (ACID)' indicate information used for decoding the HARQ data. 'Next MBS MAP change indication' indicates any change in MBS-MAP message to be transmitted through an MBS-MAP message field in the next MBS frame, and 'Next MBS frame offset' indicates an offset of the next MBS frame. 'Next MBS OFDMA symbol offset' indicates an offset of a downlink frame OFDMA symbol for receiving an MBS-MAP message transmitted through the next MBS frame. 'Next MBS MAP change indication='1' indicates that it includes 'Next MBS No. OFDMA symbols' indicating a size of an MBS-MAP message that will be transmitted through the next MBS frame, and 'Next MBS No. OFDMA subchannels'.

Moreover, after receiving the Next MBS frame offset and the Next MBS OFDMA symbol offset, the receiver can obtain MBS information without receiving the MBS_MAP_IE of the DL-MAP message. Further, after decoding the MBS_Data_Time_Diversity_IE, the receiver recognizes the possibility of receiving MBS data transmitted through MBS data burst fields allocated to an frame received more than two frames later from the MBS frame where the MBS_Data_Time_Diversity_IE is received.

In other words, for MBS_Burst_Frame_Offset='0', the receiver processes, or decodes MBS data transmitted through MBS data burst fields allocated to an frame received the two frames later, recognizing the possibility of receiving the MBS data transmitted through MBS data burst frames allocated to an frame following two frames. For MBS_Burst_Frame_Offset='1', the receiver processes,

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or decodes, MBS data transmitted through MBS data burst fields allocated to an frame received the three frames later, recognizing the possibility of receiving the MBS data transmitted through MBS data burst frames allocated to an frame following three frames.

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Similarly, for MBS_Burst_Frame_Offset='2' or '3', the receiver receives MBS data transmitted through MBS data burst fields allocated to an frame received four or five frames later. As mentioned above, Table 6 shows an exemplary case where the receiver receives MBS data transmitted through MBS data burst fields allocated to an frame corresponding to each MBS_Burst_Frame_Offset value, wherein the receiver receives the MBS data transmitted through MBS data burst fields allocated to an frame following two frames. However, it is also possible to extend the two frames to four frames, six frames, eight frames, and so on. The frame corresponding to the MBS_Burst_Frame_Offset value is a factor that varies according to the system situations or characteristics. The IEs not mentioned in Table 6 have been described in detail with reference to Table 5.

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FIG. 5 is a flowchart illustrating an operation of a receiver in a communication system providing MBS according to the present invention.

Referring to FIG. 5, in step 501, a receiver receives a DL-MAP message transmitted from a transmitter through a DL-MAP message field allocated to an MBS frame. In step 503, if a DIUC value of the received DL-MAP message shown in Table 4, Table 5 and Table 6 is set to '0x0A', the receiver decodes an MBS_MAP_IE transmitted through an MBS_MAP_IE field included in the DL-MAP message. Thereafter, in step 505, the receiver acquires location information and decoding information of an MBS-MAP message from the received MBS_MAP_IE, and receives an MBS-MAP message transmitted from the transmitter through an MBS-MAP message field allocated to the MBS frame. A format of the received MBS-MAP message is shown in Table 2, Table 4.

Next, in step 507, the receiver decodes an MBS_Data_IE or an MBS_Data_Time_Diversity_IE that include information on MBS data burst fields in the MBS frame. That is, the receiver receives the MBS_Data_IE or the MBS_Data_Time_Diversity_IE transmitted through an MBS_Data_IE field

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included in an MBS-MAP message field. A format of the MBS_Data_IE is shown in Table 6, and a format of the MBS_Data_Time_Diversity_IE is shown in Table 7.

5 Thereafter, in step 509, the receiver recognizes an expected reception time of MBS data transmitted through the MBS data burst fields allocated to the frame using MBS_Burst_Frame_Offset information included in the MBS_Data_IE or the MBS_Data_Time_Diversity_IE received in step 507. That is, the receiver recognizes the possibility of receiving the MBS data transmitted
10 through MBS data burst fields allocated to a frame following MBS_Burst_Frame_Offset+2 frames, for example, a frame following two or three frames, and waits for the frame where the MBS data is transmitted through MBS data burst fields actually allocated to the corresponding frame.

15 In step 511, the receiver determines whether the MBS_Burst_Frame_Offset+2 frames have elapsed. If it is determined in step 511 that MBS_Burst_Frame_Offset+2 frames have elapsed, the receiver proceeds to step 513. In step 513, the receiver processes, or decodes, MBS data transmitted through MBS data burst fields actually allocated to a frame following the
20 MBS_Burst_Frame_Offset+2 frames. However, if it is determined in step 511 that the MBS_Burst_Frame_Offset+2 frames have not elapsed, the receiver proceeds to step 515.

25 In step 515, the receiver processes an MBS-MAP message transmitted through the next MBS frame, or processes MBS data transmitted through MBS data burst fields of the previous frame, i.e., MBS data transmitted through MBS data burst fields allocated in the current frame corresponding to the information on the MBS data burst fields previously received before the current frame is transmitted. As a result, the receiver can perform an operation in the next MBS
30 frame according to a Next MBS Frame offset included in the MBS_Data_IE or the MBS_Data_Time_Diversity_IE decoded in step 507. This corresponds to the case where a value of the MBS Burst Frame Offset+2 frames is greater than the Next MBS Frame offset.

35 Alternatively, in step 515, if MBS data burst fields where MBS data is

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transmitted are allocated within MBS Burst Frame Offset+2 frames from the current MBS frame based on the MBS Burst Frame Offset provided from the MBS_Data_IE or the MBS_Data_Time_Diversity_IE included in the MBS-MAP message of the previous MBS frame, the receiver receives MBS data transmitted through the MBS data burst fields. As a result, the receiver receives MBS data transmitted through MBS data burst fields allocated to a frame following a predetermined frame using the MBS_Burst_Frame_Offset in the MBS_Data_IE and the MBS_Data_Time_Diversity_IE shown in Table 6 and Table 7.

FIG. 6 is a flowchart illustrating an operation of a transmitter in a communication system providing MBS according to the present invention.

Referring to FIG. 6, in step 601, a transmitter determines an MBS Burst Frame Offset value according to the MBS data to be transmitted to a receiver, in order to allocate the MBS data burst fields, in which the MBS data is transmitted, to a frame. Thereafter, in step 603, the transmitter generates an MBS_Data_IE or an MBS_Data_Time_Diversity_IE of an MBS-MAP message including the determined MBS Burst Frame Offset value as shown in Table 6 or Table 7.

In step 605, the transmitter transmits a DL-MAP message including location information of an MBS-MAP message with the generated MBS_Data_IE or MBS_Data_Time_Diversity_IE. Herein, the location information of the MBS-MAP message includes location information of an MBS-MAP message field and an MBS_Data_IE field included the MBS-MAP message field in the downlink MBS frame, and a plurality of MBS data burst fields. That is, in step 605, the transmitter transmits all information for the MBS data transmission/reception to the receiver so that the receiver may process, or decode, the MBS data that the transmitter itself provides to the receiver. Thereafter, in step 607, the transmitter transmits MBS data to the receiver through the corresponding MBS data burst fields in MBS Burst Frame Offset+2 frames according to the MBS_Data_IE or the MBS_Data_Time_Diversity_IE included in the MBS-MAP message.

As can be understood from the foregoing description, the present invention newly defines a service MAP message and a service data information element according to the service data to be transmitted to a receiver receiving

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communication service in a communication system. This contributes to an increase in resource efficiency during the transmission of the service MAP message and a reduction in overhead due to the service MAP message. The receiver recognizes the frame where the service data is transmitted by receiving
5 the newly defined service MAP message and service data information elements. As a result, the receiver can decode the service data without error. In addition, a transmitter transmits the newly defined service MAP message and service data information elements to the receiver, to inform the receiver of a decoding time of the service data, thereby enabling real-time service data processing between the
10 transmitter and the receiver and thus reducing the required transmission/reception load.

While the invention has been shown and described with reference to a certain preferred embodiment thereof, it will be understood by those skilled in the
15 art that various changes in form and details may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

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WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method for transmitting data in a communication system, comprising the steps of:

5 generating transmission data to be transmitted to a receiver;
allocating the transmission data to a frame;
setting a MAP message that includes information on a frame offset related to the frame; and
transmitting to the receiver the MAP message.

10 2. The method of claim 1, wherein the frame offset indicates that the frame will be shown after a plurality of frames from the current frame comprising the frame offset.

15 3. The method of claim 2, wherein a number of the plurality of frames is equal to the sum of the frame offset and a predetermined number of frames.

20 4. The method of claim 1, wherein the MAP message includes information on a position of the transmission data within the frame.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein the information on the position includes information relating to a symbol offset within the frame.

25 6. The method of claim 4, wherein the information on the position includes information relating to a subchannel offset within the frame.

30 7. The method of claim 1, wherein the MAP message includes data time diversity information when the receiver supports a hybrid automatic repeat request scheme.

35 8. The method of claim 1, wherein the MAP message includes a MAP indicator of a number of bits indicating a MAP message, and the MAP indicator includes type information of a medium access control header, encryption field information, compressed MAP information, and sub downlink-uplink MAP information.

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9. The method of claim 1, further comprising the step of:
buffering the allocated transmission data for a plurality of frames and
transmitting the buffered transmission data within the frame to the receiver.

5 10. A method for receiving data in a communication system,
comprising the steps of:

receiving a MAP message that includes information on a frame offset
related to a data burst before receiving the data burst from a transmitter;

analyzing the information on the frame offset; and

10 receiving from the transmitter the data burst within the n-th frame
flowing a frame comprising the MAP message according to the analysis of the
information.

11. The method of claim 10, wherein the n is equal to the sum of the
15 frame offset and a predetermined minimum frame offset.

12. The method of claim 10, wherein the MAP message includes
information on a position of the data burst within the n-th frame.

20 13. The method of claim 12, wherein the information on the position
includes information relating to a symbol offset of the data burst within the n-th
frame.

25 14. The method of claim 12, wherein the information on the position
includes information relating to a subchannel offset of the data burst within the n-
th frame.

30 15. The method of claim 10, wherein the MAP message includes data
time diversity information when the receiver supports a hybrid automatic repeat
request scheme.

35 16. The method of claim 10, wherein the MAP message includes a
MAP indicator of a number of bits indicating a MAP message, and the MAP
indicator includes type information of a medium access control header, encryption

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field information, compressed MAP information, and sub downlink-uplink MAP information.

5 17. A method for transmitting data in a communication system, comprising the steps of:

upon generation of data to be transmitted to a receiver, determining a transmission field of the generated data, and allocating the determined transmission field to a frame;

10 setting in transmission field information location information of the transmission field allocated to the frame and frame offset information defining an offset between the frame to which the transmission field is allocated and a reference frame; and

transmitting to the receiver a MAP message including the set transmission field information.

15 18. The method of claim 17, wherein the reference frame includes the MAP message.

20 19. The method of claim 17, wherein the offset between the frame to which the transmission field is allocated and the reference frame is equal to the sum of the frame offset information and a predetermined number of frames.

25 20. The method of claim 17, wherein the location information includes information on a position of the transmission data within the frame to which the transmission field is allocated.

30 21. The method of claim 20, wherein the information on the position includes information relating to a symbol offset and a subchannel offset within the frame.

22. The method of claim 17, wherein the MAP message includes data time diversity information when the receiver supports a hybrid automatic repeat request scheme.

35 23. The method of claim 17, further comprising the step of:

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buffering the generated data for the offset and transmitting the buffered data within the frame to the receiver.

24. The method of claim 17, wherein the MAP message includes a MAP indicator of a number of bits indicating a MAP message, and the MAP indicator includes type information of a medium access control header, encryption field information, compressed MAP information, and sub downlink-uplink MAP information.

25. A method for receiving data in a communication system, comprising the steps of:

upon receiving a MAP message before receiving data from a transmitter, analyzing location information of a data burst included in the MAP message and frame offset information defining an offset between a frame to which the data burst is allocated and a current frame; and

receiving the data burst within the frame according to the analyzed location information and the frame offset information.

26. The method of claim 25, wherein the current frame includes the MAP message.

27. The method of claim 25, wherein the offset between the frame to which the data burst is allocated and the current frame is equal to the sum of the frame offset information and a predetermined number of frames.

28. The method of claim 25, wherein the location information includes symbol offset information and subchannel offset information of the data burst within the frame to which the data burst is allocated.

29. The method of claim 25, wherein the MAP message includes data time diversity information when the receiver supports a hybrid automatic repeat request scheme, and the data time diversity information includes the location information and the offset information.

30. The method of claim 25, wherein the MAP message includes a MAP indicator of a number of bits indicating a MAP message, and the MAP

indicator includes type information of a medium access control header, encryption field information, compressed MAP information, and sub downlink-uplink MAP information.

5 31. A method for transmitting data in a communication system, comprising the steps of:

 upon generation of data to be transmitted to a receiver, determining a transmission field of the generated data;

 determining offset of frame including the transmission field;

10 setting in data information offset information defining the offset of frame and location information of the transmission field according to the offset information; and

 transmitting to the receiver a MAP message including the set data information.

15 32. The method of claim 31, wherein the offset information is used to inform the receiver that the data will be transmitted through a transmission field included to a frame following a number of frames from the frame including the MAP message.

20 33. The method of claim 31, wherein the location information includes symbol offset information and subchannel offset information which indicate start offset of the transmission field included to the frame.

25 34. The method of claim 31, wherein the MAP message includes data time diversity information when the receiver supports a hybrid automatic repeat request scheme, and the data time diversity information includes the information on the transmission field.

30 35. The method of claim 34, wherein the generated data is transmitted to the receiver through a transmission field for the frame according to the transmission field information.

35 36. The method of claim 31, wherein the MAP message includes a MAP indicator of a number of bits indicating a MAP message, and the MAP

indicator includes type information of a medium access control header, encryption field information, compressed MAP information, and sub downlink-uplink MAP information.

5 37. A method for transmitting multicast broadcast service (MBS) data of a base station (BS) in a broadband wireless access (BWA) communication system, the method comprising the steps of:

 determining a frame offset of MBS data burst, a frame comprising the MBS data burst is the n-th frame following the current frame comprising the
10 frame offset;

 determining a position of the MBS data burst within the n-th frame;
 setting information of the frame offset and the position in a message; and
 transmitting the message to a mobile station.

15 38. The method of claim 37, wherein the 'n' is equal to the sum of the frame offset and a predetermined minimum frame offset value.

 39. The method of claim 37, wherein the information of the frame offset and the position comprises information relating to a symbol offset within
20 the n-th frame.

 40. The method of claim 37, wherein the information of the frame offset and the position comprises information relating to a subchannel offset within the n-th frame.

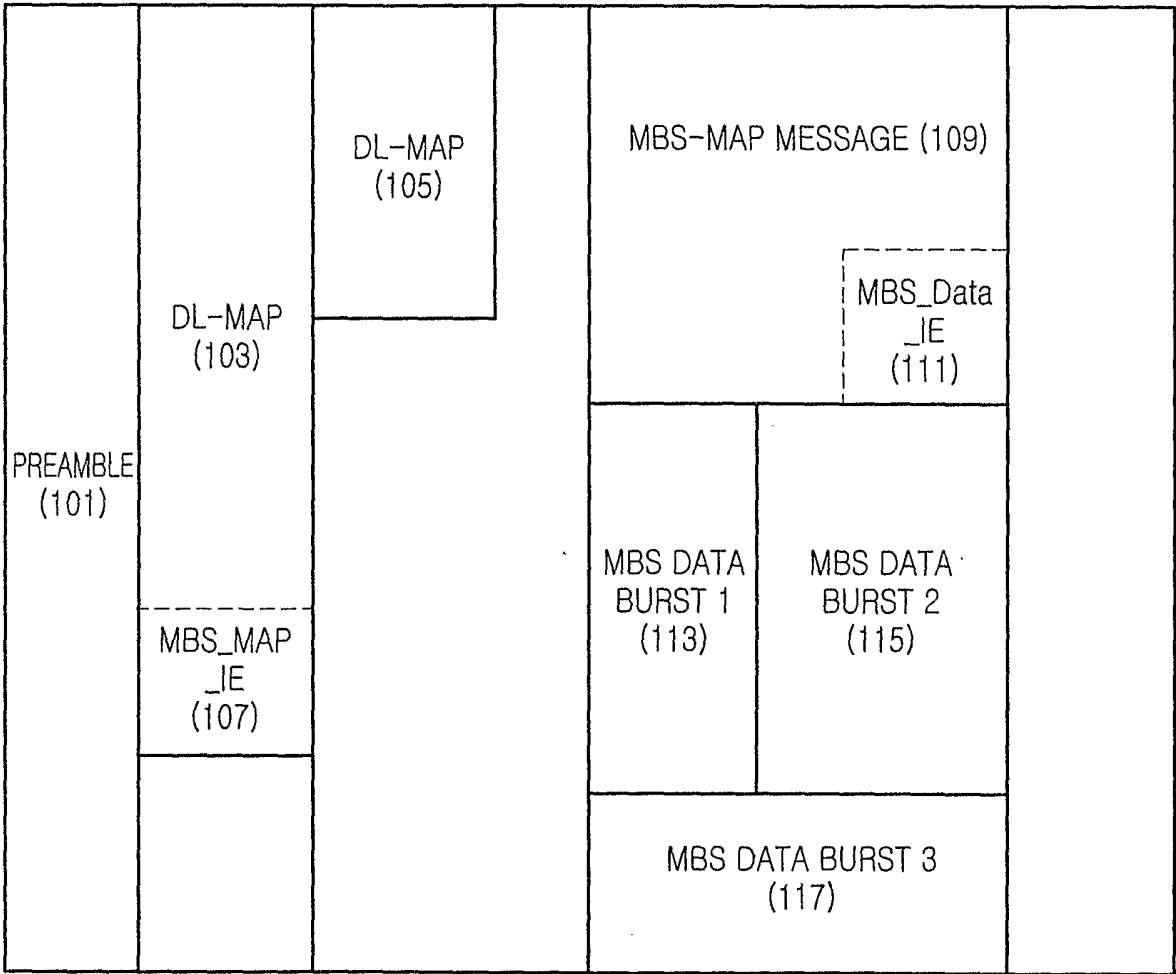


FIG.1

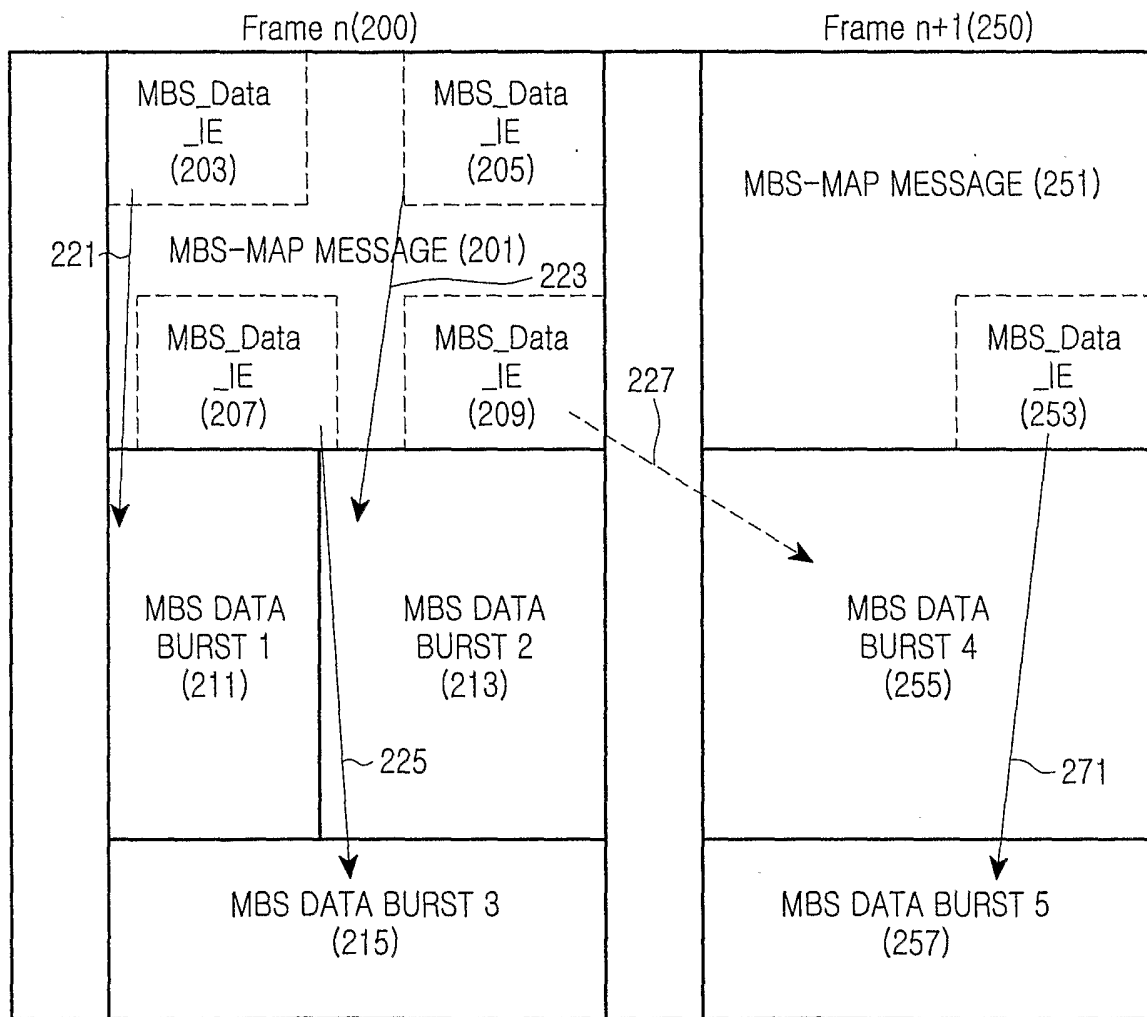


FIG.2

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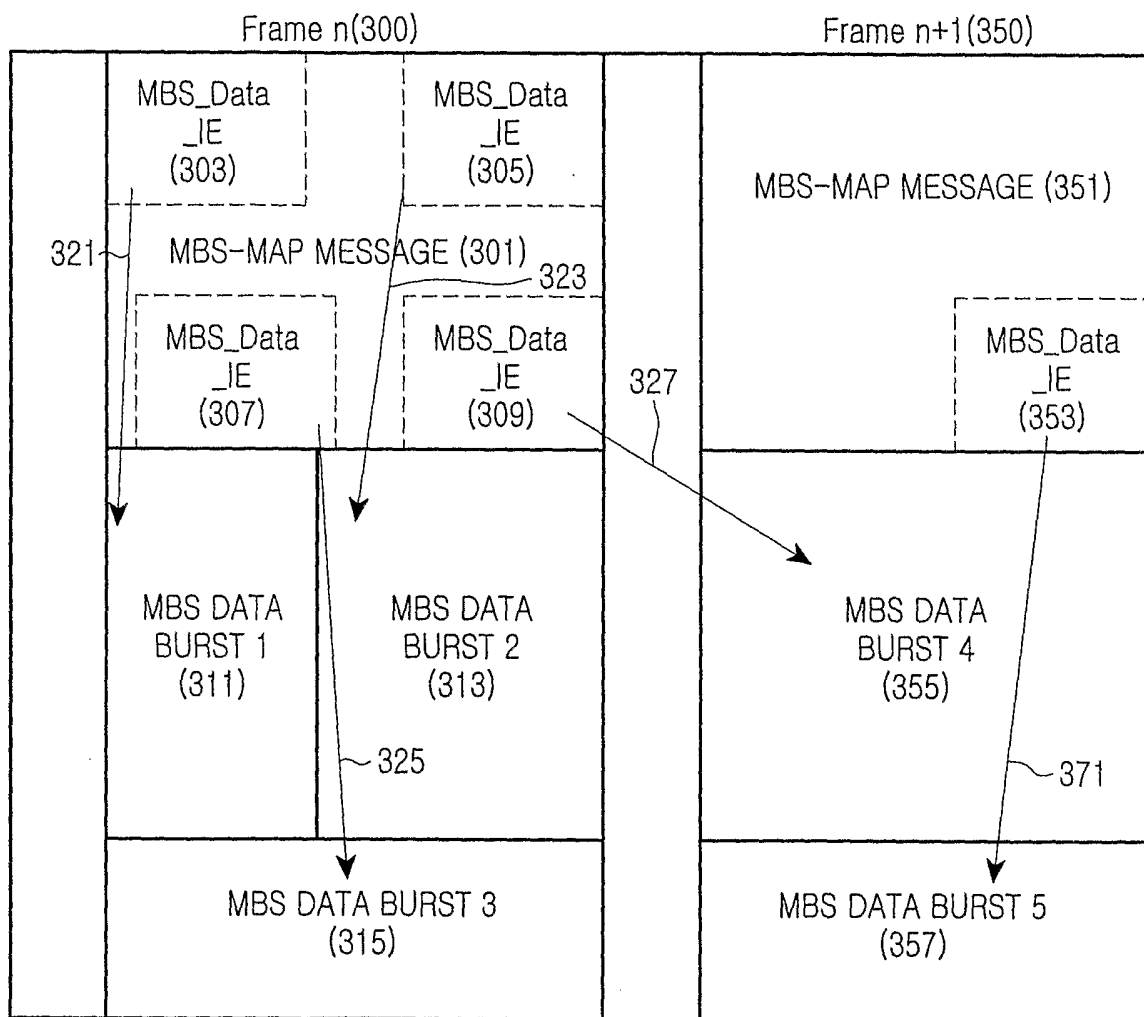


FIG.3

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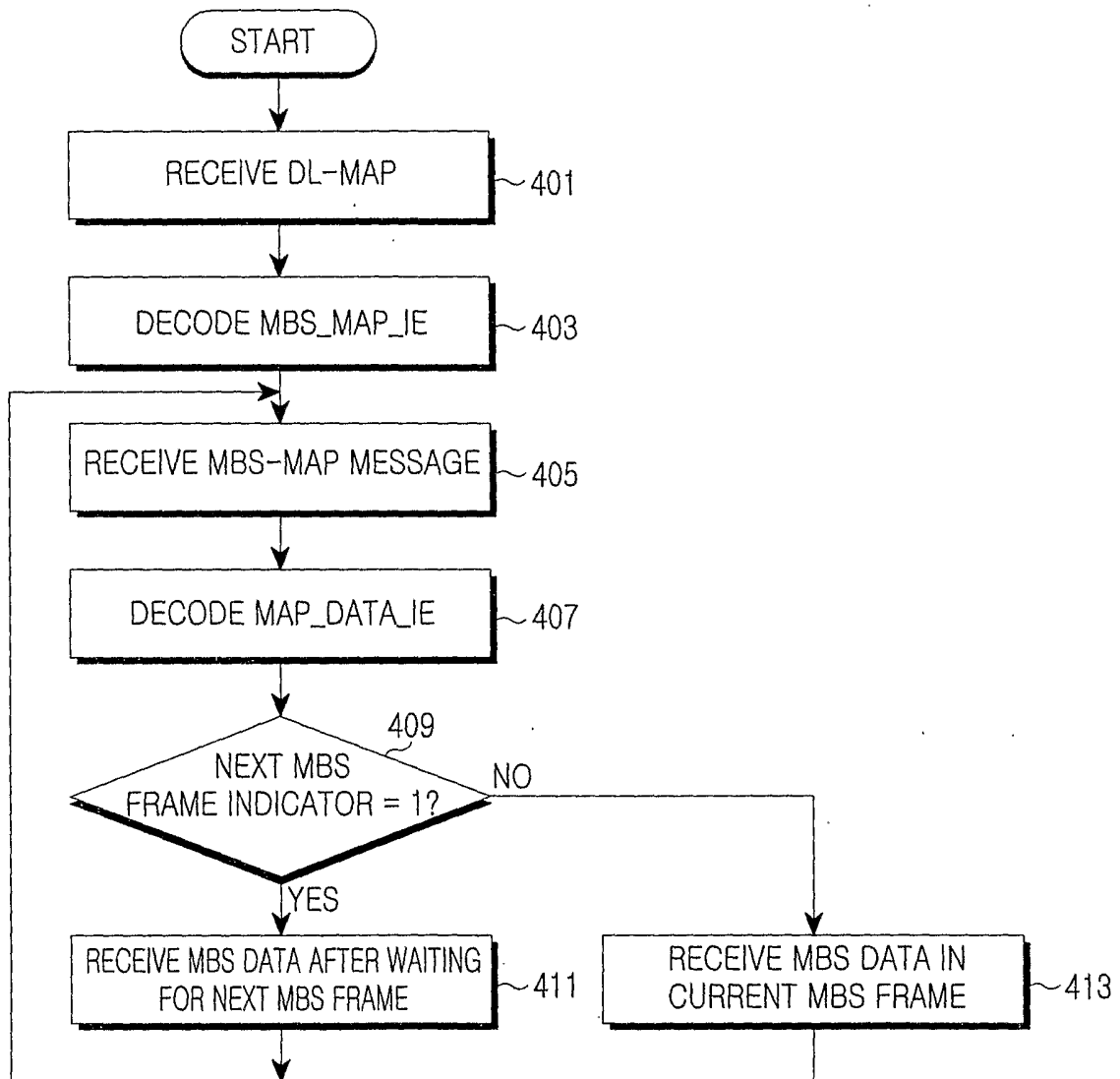


FIG.4

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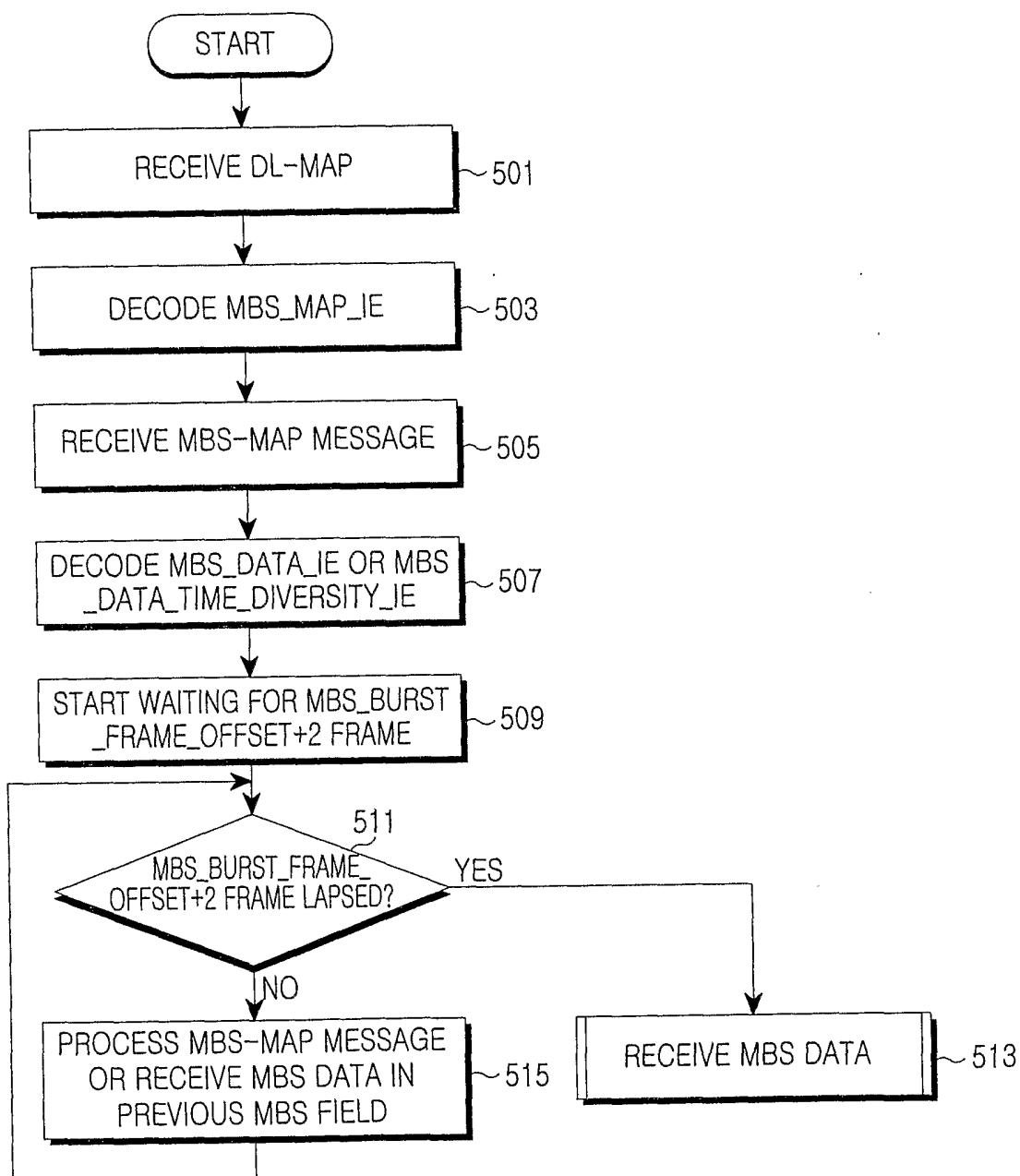


FIG.5

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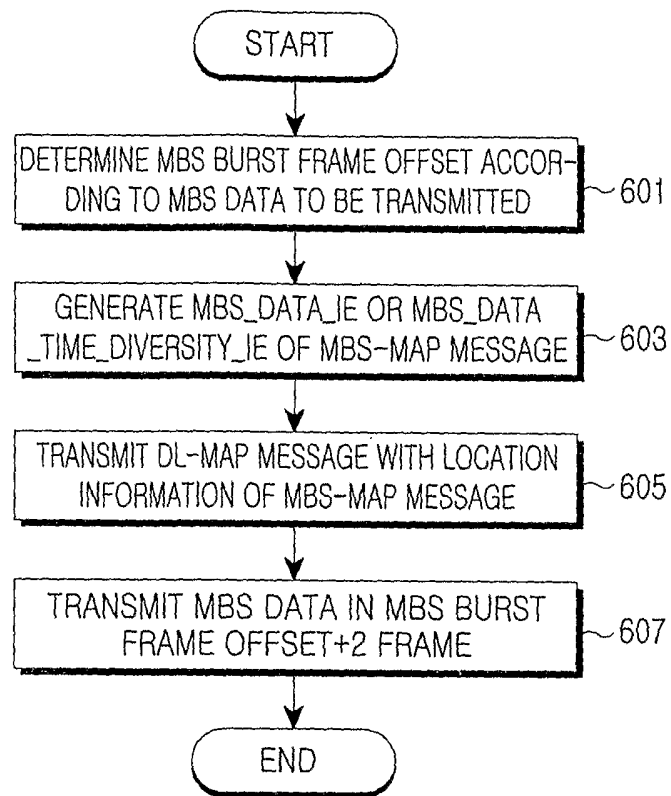


FIG.6

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/KR2006/001557**A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER*****H04H 1/00(2006.01)i***

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 8: H04J H04B H04L

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched
KOREAN PATENTS AND APPLICATIONS FOR INVENTIONS SINCE 1975Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
PAJ, FPD, USPAT, eKIPASS, IEEE "MULTICAST""MBS""MAP""NEXT""OFDM"**C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT**

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	IEEE C802/16e-05/111 (SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS) 09 MARCH 2005 see the whole document	1-40
Y	IEEE C802.16e-04/444r2 (SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS) 15 NOVEMBER 2004 see the whole document	1-40

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☐ See patent family annex.

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"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

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"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

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