**IEEE P802.21
Media Independent Handover Services**

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| **Proposed Remedy for the 802.21c LB6b comments**  |
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Abstract

This document contains proposed remedy for “the 802.21c ballot 6b comments and resolution” document (DCN#21-13-0084-01). Also, this document proposes modification of texts on IEEE 802.21c Draft/D03.

**Remedy for the 802.21c LB6b comments**

1. Comment #12: Also change the next sentence "For single-radio performance improvement, … " to "To improve single radio handover performance, …"
2. Comment #109: Change to “Information Server.” The information server does not need to be in the originating network.
3. Comment #85, 86, 87: Change the assumptions in 1.4 to the following:

a) The mobile device can transmit on only one radio at a time. The target radio shall not transmit while the originating radio is transmitting.

b) While the originating radio is receiving, the target radio shall not transmit in a manner causing interference to the source radio receiver.

c) Prior to handover completion, only the originating radio link is used to support data transfer. (or delete it)

1. Comment #121: Change “proxy” to “TPoS / proxy PoA” in Figure 11b
2. Comment #122: Update figure according to comment
3. Comment #123: discuss with Antonio?
4. Comment #35, 40, 115, 113?, 114?
	1. .4 Proxy signal flow

As discussed above, proxy services enable signaling between the MN and the target PoA: MN signals with target PoA via OPoS, which in turn signals with target PoA via TPoS or proxy PoA, and vice versa for communication from TPoA to MN.

The signal flow for single radio handover is shown in Figure 11e, and described in the following.

**Figure 11e Handover signal flow using proxy IS**

1. Upon receiving a Query message from MN to discover a candidate target network:
	1. if the Query message from the MN is the MIH message, the SRHO-capable PoA communicates with the Information Service by using MIH\_Get\_Information (see clause 7.4.25);
	2. if the Query message from the MN is not the MIH message, the SRHO-capable PoA can use the MIH\_CTRL\_Transfer (see 7.4.33) message to encapsulate other control messages. The Proxy IS behaves like the Information Service to the MN. The control messages between Proxy IS and Information Service are out of scope.
2. MN sends a message to the OPoS or directly to the TPoS / proxy PoA with a payload containing a target network L2 handover frame. If the message is directly sent to the TPoS / proxy PoA, the OPoS is bypassed. If the message is sent to the OPoS, then OPoS will forward the message to TPoS / proxy PoA.
3. Upon receiving this message from MN, TPoS / proxy PoA helps to discover a suitable target PoA if not already known. It will determine whether the target PoA has MIFH capability. If not, the TPoS /proxy PoA communicates the link-layer frames to the target PoA using a mechanism that is outside the scope of this specification.
	1. TPoS or proxy PoA signals with this target PoA using MIH message if the target PoA supports MIH messaging.
	2. Otherwise, proxy PoA may signal with the candidate target PoA using other L2-specific protocol messages. OPoS will relay the reply messages to MN, indicating whether the L2 handover is successful. Also, the reply will include an indication for the fact that the messages used for the proxy PoA to signal with the target PoA are outside the scope of this document. L2 frames can be passed to the target PoA either by way of proxy PoA or by MIH\_Prereg\_Xfer commands.

As shown above, MN and target network can exchange link-layer PDUs without using the target PoA’s physical radio channel. The exchanged single-radio control frames are processed by the MIHF which has the assigned transport layer protocol’s port number [RFC 5677].