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| Project | **IEEE 802.21.1 Media Independent Services**  **<**[**http://www.ieee802.org/21/**](http://www.ieee802.org/21/)**>** |
| Title | **Proposed remedy for Cmt #4 of LB11** |
| DCN | **21-16-0074-00-SAUC** |
| Date Submitted | **May 16, 2016** |
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| Re: | Session #74, Big Island, HI, USA |
| Abstract | Figure 2 in 21.1 draft describes a general model of Single radio handover functional model. To solve Cmt #4, this contribution proposes to add an explanation text for a special case. |
| Purpose | Suggested remedy for Cmt #4 in LB11. |
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Comment: The terminologies of "source network" PoS and "target network" PoS imply when an MN handovers from the source network to a target network, it essentially needs to handover the service. Is it possible that when an MN handovers from a source network PoA to a target network PoA, the same PoS can be used for such handover?

Suggested remedy:

Figure 2 is a general figure.

I think, a PoS allows to cover a plurality of networks. In that case, the PoS should work as SPoS and TPoS, that is SPoS and TPoS can be co-located. So, an MN can handover from the source PoA to the target PoA using the same PoS.

If it is a correct answer of your comment, I suggest to add an explanation text on it.

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**5.5.3 Single radio handover functional model and signaling flow**

The functional model for single radio handover is shown in Figure 2.



**—Single radio handover functional model**

The services in the source network are: SPoS (the source network PoS) and the proxy Information Server (see 5.5). The services in the target network are: TPoS and the proxy PoA.

A PoS may cover a plurality of networks. In that case, the PoS works as SPoS and TPoS, that is SPoS and TPoS are co-located, and an MN can handover from the source PoA to the target PoA using the same PoS.