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# Abstract

This document proposes further edits to the restructured text of chapter 7.1, as provided by omniran-17-0004-00. The revision cleans up overlapping text of the document omniran-17-0004-00 and introduces changes to base authorized shared spectrum access on TV White Space, as agreed in the comment resolution discussions.

The revised text is aimed for further review and refinements to reach completeness and consistence for the various aspects covered in the chapter 7.1

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# Functional Decomposition and Design

## Access network setup

### Introduction

An access network requires configuration before becoming operational. Initial configuration consists of the establishment of connections to associated SSs, ARs, and NMSs. Depending on the implementation of the network, the configuration may also consist of adjustments to the radio interfaces, either to comply with regulatory requirements or to optimize radio resource usage.

Most, or for operation in TV white space (TVWS). TVWS is locally or temporarily unused spectrum assigned for TV broadcast and made available for general use through authorization procedures involving a spectrum database. According to FCC definitions, the TV WS spectrum is primarily assigned to provide TV broadcast service, or is used for the purpose of generating broadcast content, e.g. by making use through wireless microphones. Secondary users may leverage TV WS spectrum for other kind of services only when the primary users are not demanding the spectrum and the general use of the spectrum at a geographic location is authorized by the spectrum database.

Depending on the regulatory requirements and the intended use of the spectrum, sor authorized

### Roles and identifiers

#### Terminal

Before starting radio transmissions, the terminal has to determine the conditions for accessing the spectrum. Usually it receives the necessary information to configure the radio transmitter through scanning the spectrum, selecting its target NA and retrieving configuration parameters either from broadcast messages or through queries to the NA.

In authorized spectrum scenarios, the terminal may pursue and report spectrum scanning results to spectrum management entities connected to the access network.

The generic role and identifiers of Terminal is defined in section 6.3

#### Access Network

The AN is defined in Section 6.2. and consists of one or more NAs, one Access Network Control (ANC), and the backhaul network (BH) to provide connectivity between the NAs and the ARs, providing services over the access network.

An access network usually defines an operational domain; however, spectrum access may vary over the regional area, that the AN covers with its NAs. Within one access network, there may be different kind of NAs, and the NAs may operate in different frequency ranges, channel assignments, and spectrum regimes.

#### Node of Attachment

The generic purpose and identifier of NA is defined in Section 6.5. It is the device accessing the spectrum for radio transmissions to the terminal and it may sense the existence of neighboring radio systems either to enable shared access in a fair manner, or to report spectrum usage to a central management entity. In the case of authorized access to spectrum, the NA either performs the necessary procedures by itself, or it acts as an agent on behalf of a central management entity.

#### Access Network Control

ANC is defined in Section 6.3. If a central spectrum management entity is deployed in the ANC, it retrieves and stores the collected spectrum usage information of each NA and eventually provides assistance to NAs at boot-time to speed up or optimize the channel selection procedure in the NA.

In the case of operation in the TV WS, the ANC contains the function that is used to manage and control operations of TV WS-enabled NAs, such as setup, provisioning, and teardown in the authorized spectrum. The ANC also contains the functions to control spectrum sensing by the TEs, if available.

The ANC may support the following functions for coexistence with primary servers or other services in the authorized shared spectrum. (Support is not limited to these functions.)

* Coexistence management enables an NA to coexist with primary wireless devices in the authorized shared spectrum.
* Coexistence discovery and information (local) server is used to store the information used for deter­mining coexistence of NAs operating in the authorized spectrum shared with primary wireless ser­vices.

#### Coordination and Information Service

The CIS provides access to spectrum access parameters provided by external databases or shared across multiple ANs. The CIS may not only provide spectrum authorization information to the AN, but may also collect and forward spectrum usage information to external databases, like the spectrum database in the case of TV WS. The information in CIS could include the following:

* authorized shared frequency band and channel information
* shared access spectrum geolocation information
* allowed maximum transmit power in the authorized shared access spectrum
* primary service provider and secondary service providers and their operating status
* potential neighboring services and their interference levels

The spectrum information is propagated through the reference point R10 between ANC and CIS. The ANC may have a local copy of the information, that is periodically synchronized with CIS.

### Use Cases

#### Access network initialization

When the access network is powered up, the network elements receive their configurations from the ANC, which receives infrastructure and basic operational configuration values from the Network Management Service and other operational parameters for shared resources from the Coordination and Information Service.

#### Channel selection

Channel selection is part of NA radio configuration for tuning the receiver and transmitter to particular operating frequencies within unlicensed bands. Since unlicensed spectrum usually provides multiple channels, and radio devices can arbitrarily select one of these channels for operation, it may happen that several devices are operating in the same frequency channel in the same coverage area, such that interference among devices is inevitable. To reduce the interference with each other in the unmanaged environment, the NAs should select, during initial setup, the best operating channel with the least amount of interference.

When operating with a channel bandwidth of 20MHz, the 2.4GHz ISM band allows for three or four non-overlapping channels depending on the regulatory region. The 5GHz band for unlicensed operation provides more than 20 channels of 20MHz each. The channel selection procedure in the NA determines the channel with the least amount of interference of all available channels. The channel selection procedure in the NA may operate in a local manner, may communicate with the channel selection procedures in adjacent NAs, or may deploy a central entity in the access network control to speed up the selection process and generate more optimized results.

When the NA initiates its radio interface, the channel selection function of the NA should measure the channel occupancy or radio resource usage of all the channels in the unlicensed band. Based on those measurements, and potentially with further information and guidance from the neighbor NAs and the ANC, the NA selects the channel with the most appropriate properties and initiates the radio interface for that channel.

An NA may report the channel measurement results to the ANC. The ANC stores the collected spectrum usage information of each NA and eventually provides assistance to newly initiated NAs to speed up or to optimize the channel selection procedure in the NA.

#### Channel reselection

The NA may switch during operation to another channel if it detects that the current operating channel is heavily overloaded or interfered. Switching the operating channel can be performed as a functional extension to the channel selection procedure and may cause a service interrupt.

As the ANC may store the operating channel information of each NA, it may provide assistance or coordination for reselecting a better operating channel in the coverage

Before switching to another channel, the NA may need to de-associate the devices under its service to trigger them to search for the service in another channel—potentially the channel to which the NA tunes in. The disassociation causes the terminal to enter the network discovery and selection procedure, which contains a scanning function for discovery of potential NAs in the coverage area.

#### Mutual authentication of the entities involved in the dynamic spectrum authorization

Mutual authentication is used by ANC and CIS to provide strong security and protection before the AN provides authorized shared access.

#### Dynamic spectrum allocation

Dynamic spectrum operation is controlled by ANC. ANC queries the CIS to get the channel usage information and determine the operating channel in the TV WS spectrum for the radio system for the locations of the NAs. If there is an available channel in the TV WS spectrum, ANC would set up the NA to operate in that channel. Otherwise, if there is no available channel in the TV WS spectrum, the ANC should not turn on the NA radio.

#### AN shutdown

During operation in the authorized shared access spectrum, the ANC should continue monitoring or be notified of the status of shared access spectrum in CIS. If it detects information that the primary user of the TV WS spectrum would like to operate in the channel that is being used by the NA, the ANC should check, whether there is another channel available, or disable services in the TV WS channel and turn off the NA radio, if no other channel in available.

### Functional Requirements

#### Basic access network setup

The access network needs to establish the connections with the subscription services and the access routers using the configuration parameters provided by the NMS for the configuration of access networks including NA backhaul network.

#### Access network configuration

AN configuration is the provisioning of the AN with:

* Air Interface Identifier
* Service Network Identifier
* Service Identity or Session Identifier
* Security information
* Radio parameters
* Service parameters, such as QoS information

AN configuration is under the control of ANC. After the AN is powered up, the ANC communicates with the NMS of the access network to get the configuration information, and then provisions the AN.

#### Operation on various channels

Unlicensed bands usually consist of multiple channels. The NA should be able to operate on any of the channels of the band for which the radio interface is designed.

The NA may be equipped with a radio interface allowing operation in multiple unlicensed bands. In this case, the channel selection procedure should be able to operate across all the supported bands and select the least occupied channel of all the supported bands.

#### Multi-mode support

The NA should support all the different radio modes specified for compliance of its radio interface to allow for adaptation of operational parameters to the radio environment in the chosen channel. Such adaptation allows for more efficient use of the shared spectrum and benefits the performance of the whole system.

#### Support for multiple access technologies

The dynamic spectrum allocation and access network setup procedure SHOULD be able to support different access network technologies.

#### Support for coordination among multiple access networks

The dynamic spectrum allocation and access network setup procedure SHOULD be able to support the operating of an access network coordinated through CIS with neighboring ANs.

### Access network setup specific attributes

#### ???

### Access network setup specific basic functions

Dynamic spectrum allocation and access network setup and configuration describes the procedure for operating one or multiple NAs in an authorized spectrum environment shared with primary wireless devices. The procedure includes the following steps:

* CIS discovery and mutual authentication
* Querying for authorized shared spectrum information
* Configuration of the radio access network for operation in the authorized shared access spectrum

#### CIS discovery and mutual authentication

CIS discovery and mutual authentication is the process through which an AN finds and authenticates the CIS used to store authorized shared spectrum usage information for a given area, before querying the CIS to get the information about authorized shared spectrum usage.

The ANC may be preconfigured with the IP address or URL of the CIS server.

When ANC is powered up, it may load the default shared spectrum list, and it shall automatically communicate with CIS using preconfigured CIS information. If ANC can not communicate with CIS server, radio operation in the shared spectrum is not allowed for the NAs.

The communication between ANC and CIS should follow the protocols specified by the R10 reference point.

Once ANC receives the response from CIS, it shall start the mutual authentication with the CIS to make sure that the CIS being communicated with is the correct one.

#### Querying for authorized shared spectrum information

Querying for authorized shared spectrum information is the process by which information is acquired from CIS about authorized shared spectrum usage.

Before operating in authorized shared spectrum, the ANC needs to query the CIS to get information about authorized shared spectrum usage, using the protocols specified by the R10 reference point. Once it has received the usage status of authorized shared spectrum, the ANC can determine whether the AN can operate in a particular channel.

During operation in authorized shared spectrum, the ANC needs to constantly query the CIS to get usage status updates about the authorized shared spectrum.

#### Operating in authorized shared spectrum

Operating in authorized shared spectrum involves enabling the radio transmission of AN and informing the surrounding TEs about the operating channel, transmit power, and other radio parameters.

Once the AN is operating in the authorized shared spectrum, the ANC is responsible for controlling the radio transmission of NAs and TEs in the operating channels to meet the authorized shared access regulations in the given area.

### Detailed procedures

#### Access Network Setup Procedure

The access network setup procedure includes

* Discovery of supported subscription services and access routers
* Establishing the connections with the subscription services and access routers

The discovery procedure for supported subscription services and access routers is used by the powered up AN to find the configuration parameters for access network setup. Once the associated NMS is found and provides the configuration parameter, the ANC sets up the access network with the configuration information retrieved from the NMS of the AN using either unlicensed spectrum or authorized shared spectrum.

Figure 18 shows an example of procedure of access network setup. When the access network is powered up, the ANC on behalf of NAs sends a Discovery Request message to the NMS which is a part of the access network. After receiving the Discovery Request message, the NMS sends the Discovery Response message with the access network information for the ANC to provision the access network.

NA

NMS

2. Discovery Request

ANC

3. Discovery Response

4. Join Request

5. Join Response

1. Access network power-up

Figure 19—An example of access network setup procedure

The Discovery Request message may contain the following information:

* ANC/NA Identifiers
* List of required configuration parameters
* Time stamp of this message
* Discovery type through which the AN retrieves the IP addresses of the connected subscription ser­vices and access routers, such as manual configuration, DNS server, etc.
* The capability information of physical NAs attached to the AN

The Discovery Response message should include the following information:

* Required configuration parameters
* ANC Identifier
* Time stamp
* Access Router Interface ID and IP addresses which help NAs to choose a proper port for the follow­ing communication
* Subscription Service Interface ID
* Radio configuration information for the required area
* Connection parameters to the subscription services and access router such as ports and addresses of the network and the load information of each port.
* Access network capabilities (e.g., max NA number, max user number), security information, etc.

The Join Request message should include the following information:

* ANC or NA Identifier
* The Access Network Identifier
* Time stamp of this message
* ANC or NAs location information. This helps the NMS to determine whether to accept the join request
* Access network capabilities, encryption information, etc.

The Join Response message should include the following:

* Access network Identifier
* ANC or NA Identifier
* Time stamp of this message
* Result code indicating whether the Join Request is admitted or not. If not, it lists the reason of the rejection.

#### Access Network Release Procedure

There are two ways to release the access network: access network is released by itself, or it is released by the access network operator through the NMS.

NA

NMS

ANC

2. Release Confirm

1. Release Indication

(a)

NA

NMS

ANC

2. Release Response

1. Release Request

(b)

Figure 20—an example of access network release procedure

Figure 20 shows an example of access network release procedure. The access network could be released by the ANC (Figure 20a), or by the access network through NMS (Figure 20b). In some particular cases, such as at certain abnormal conditions, the access network may have to initiate access network release under the control of ANC (Figure 20a). In such case, the ANC will notify the access network operator through the NMS that the access network will be shut down. Either the access network operator responds to the notification or the access network will release itself.

The Release Indication message may contain the following information:

* ANC/NA Identifier
* Access Network identifier
* Time stamp of this message
* Reason code for release

The Release Confirm message should include the following:

* Access Network Identifier
* ANC/NA Identifier
* Time stamp of this message
* Result code

In normal case, the access network release should be controlled by the access network operator through the NMS. When the access network operator needs to release the access network for maintenance, power saving, or major software/hardware upgrade, it may initiate the access network release through the NMS (Figure20b). When the ANC receives the Release Request message from the NMS, it will verify the command and start the access network release according to the requirements. The ANC will send the Release Response to the NMS about the result of access network release.

The Release Request message may contain the following information:

* Access Network identifier
* ANC
* NA Identifier
* Time stamp of this message

The Release Response message should include the following:

* ANC/NA Identifier
* Access Network Identifier
* Time stamp of this message
* Result code

#### AN setup of authorized shared spectrum access

TE

NA

CIS

2. SA Registration Request

ANC

3. SA Registration Response

4. SA Information Request

5. SA Information Response

8. Configure IEEE 802 radio

Transmit Radio Signal

1. Setup the control link and

Configure the backhaul connection

7. SA Use Response

6. SA Use Notification

Figure 16—An example of the procedure for IEEE 802 access network setup

1. When IP connection is established after boot-up, the NA should discover the URI of ANC through preconfigured information. NA may update its stored URI information to adapt the deployment change. The NA would then send an SA registration request message through the reference point R5 to the ANC to register with the ANC for shared access service operation over the authorized shared spectrum. The SA registration request is used to provide information about the NA to the ANC, including, for example, subscription and location information for TV WS operation. The ANC may forward this SA registration request message to the CIS for authentication and authorization over the reference point R10 using an appropriate protocol.
2. The CIS authenticates the NA to determine operation on the shared spectrum. The CIS sends a response message to ANC about the authentication and authorization result. Then the ANC sends the SA registration response message to the NA upon receiving the response message from the CIS.
3. Once the registration for the shared access service succeeds, the NA can query the CIS, by sending an SA information request message to the ANC, to get shared spectrum usage information and sta­tus.
4. The ANC communicates with CIS over the reference point R10 to get shared spectrum usage infor­mation and status and sends it back to the NA.
5. Based on received shared spectrum information and status, the NA decides how to provide wireless services in the shared spectrum. If the NA will provide wireless access services in the shared spec­trum, it sends an SA usage notification message to the ANC for updating the shared spectrum usage status.
6. The ANC sends an acknowledgment message to the NA after it communicates the updated shared spectrum usage to CIS.
7. The NA can then turn on its radio transmission in the authorized shared spectrum to provide access services. The NA may provide radio configuration information used for the authorized shared spectrum to the TEs in the overhead message, in order to control the interference to the primary services.

#### AN teardown of authorized shared spectrum access

TE

NA

CIS

ANC

3. SA De-Registration Notification

7. Disable IEEE 802 radio

6. De-association

1. Primary Service will be back to service

4. SA Use Notification

2. ANC queries (pushed by) CIS

5. SA Use Response

Figure 17—An example of the procedure for IEEE 802 network teardown

1. The primary service is back operating in the authorized shared spectrum and has notified CIS.
2. ANC gets the authorized shared spectrum usage status update information via either periodical query or registered notification service with CIS. If the ANC has registered a notification service with CIS, the CIS should receive the notification when the primary service status changes or when the period of time has expired for authorized use of shared spectrum.
3. When ANC receives the notification about authorized shared spectrum usage, it shall send the de-registration notification to the existing registered NAs operating in the authorized shared frequency channels, to force them to tear down existing services.
4. Once the NA receives the de-registration notification, it shall respond with a use notification to indi­cate it will shut down its radio service in the authorized shared frequency channels.
5. The ANC and CIS update the record in the database and notify the NA.
6. The NA then starts the procedure of de-association with TEs operating in the authorized shared fre­quency channels, or it immediate enters step 7).
7. NA disables its radio transmission.

#### Renewal of spectrum access authorization



Figure 18—An example of the procedure for IEEE 802 network renewal

1. The NA is operating in the shared spectrum and sets up a timer to track the granted period of opera­tion.
2. When the shared spectrum use timer expires, the NA sends an SA registration message to the ANC, to renew the use of shared spectrum.
3. The ANC forwards the registration renewal message to CIS.
4. If no primary service will occupy the shared spectrum for the renewal period, the CIS will grant the renew request. Otherwise, it will reject the renewal request.
5. ANC forwards the CIS renewal response to the NA in the SA registration response message.
6. If the renewal request is granted, the NA will reset the timer for shared spectrum operation to the new granted period and continue operation in the shared spectrum.

### Mapping to IEEE 802 Technologies

#### Overview

#### IEEE 802.3 specifics

#### IEEE 802.11 specifics

#### IEEE 802.16 specifics

#### IEEE 802.22 specifics