IEEE P802.19
Wireless Coexistence

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| Mobility Information for the Coexistence Management System |
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Abstract

This contribution provides motivations and use cases on how the mobility information can help with more intelligent decision making for resource allocation and how to incorporate this mobility information with relevant procedures and messages defined in the IEEE 802.19.1 draft.

**Motivation**

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Consider the following scenarios

1. Spectrum handoff for the mobile WSO:

WSOs may require switching to another channel or frequency range as they move. This is because the white space spectrum availability depends on the time and the location. At a given instant of time, the channel available at the current location may not be available at the next location. Hence, spectrum handoff is required to avoid interference to the primary users. This results in interruptions in communications and dropped packets and hence poor user experience.

1. Recourse reconfiguration for the neighbor WSOs:

Switching to another operating frequency by the mobile WSO may conflict with the other co-located WSOs in the neighborhood of the mobile WSO in its next location. In another scenario, the mobile WSO may not change its operating frequency for its next location. Howvever, the same channel or frequency band may be allocated to another WSO in the interfrenece range of mobile WSO in its next location(s) beforehand. In these cases, the CM needs to reconfigure the resources for these WSOs in order to avoid interference between and among these networks. These reconfigurations not only incur the signaling overhead to notify the new resources but more importantly impose spectrum handoff for these fixed WSOs.

The mobility information enables coexistence decisions that not only avoid the spectrum handoff for the mobile WSOs but also reduce reconfiguration of resources (and hence overhead) for the colocated fixed WSOs. Consequently, the coexistence management system can achieve more seamless connectivity and better user experience.

**Mobility Information Parameters**

WSO mobility information parameters may include mobility state (maxSpeed) and an option for WSO speed/ direction or the WSO route.

MobilityInformation :: = SEQUENCE {

 maxSpeed REAL, --km/h

mobilityInfoValue MobilityInfoValue, OPTIONAL

}

MobilityInfoValue :: = CHOICE {

SEQUENCE {

 WSOSpeed REAL, -- km/h

WSODirection REAL, -- radian

}

SEQUENCE {

 PlannedRoute SEQUENCE of geolocation

 PlannedTime SEQUENCE of GeneralizedTime

 }

}

**Use Cases**

Some of the use cases that can benefit from the mobility information parameters are given in the following:

* ***How does “maxSpeed” of WSO help?***
	+ The CM can calculate an area around the mobile WSO based on the “maxSpeed” value. This enables the CM to allocate channels (or frequency ranges) that cover the surrounding area of the mobile WSO as large as possible.
	+ The maxSpeed may also indicate the mobility state as whether e.g. low, moderate, or high mobility. This mobility state can help the CM to find the WSOs that may be co-located with the the mobile WSO in its location(s). Thereby, the CM may avoid assigning   the same frequency bands already allocated to the moving WSO. This, in turn, reduces reconfiguration for the other fixed WSOs which would be otherwise needed to avoid interference with the moving WSO. Figure 1 shows an example coexistence decision algorithm using the WSO mobility information.



Figure 1. An example of the coexistence algorithm for the mobile WSO (The processing of “Make coexistence decision “ and “Select new frequency for next location” may use similar algorithms in subclause 10.4.1 and 10.4.2 of the current draft.)

The following example further illustrates this use case

* + - Figure 2 shows 5 networks with network 1 as the mobile WSO. The networks 1, 2 and 3 are in the interference range of each other. The mobile WSO at its next location will interfere with networks 4 and 5. It is assumed the channels “a”, “b”, “c”, “d” are available at the current location while channels “a”, “b”, “e”, “f” at the next location. Suppose that network 1 require 2 channels and the other networks 1 channel. Having the knowledge of the mobile WSO information, the CM allocates
			* For current time t\_0
				+ Net 1: a, b 🡪 reserve “a, b” to be used for the next location
				+ Net 2: c
				+ Net 3: d
				+ Net 4: e 🡪 avoid scheduling in “a” or “b” (even if they might have better quality)
				+ Net 5: f 🡪 avoid scheduling in “a” or “b”
			* For next location of the network 1 where we have networks 1, 4, 5:
				+ each network will continue to operate over the channels assigned previously @t\_0 without any handoffs.



Figure 2. A mobile WSO neighboring with networks 2 and 3 in its current location and with networks 4 and 5 in its next location.

* ***How does more detailed mobility information such as speed/direction or WSO route help?***
	+ More detailed mobility information (or equivalently the WSO route as location per time) will help the CM to make more precise decisions on 1) the frequency assignment for the mobile WSO and 2) the WSOs that might be impacted by the mobile WSO and hence better planning for their frequency assignment accordingly. Having better precision will result in higher total achievable throughput compared to the previous use case where only the maxSpeed is provided. For example, there may be fixed WSOs located in all directions around the mobile WSO. Using only the “maxSpeed” information, the CM may assume many next locations for the mobile WSO. Without knowledge of the speed/direction, the CM may overestimate the number of WSOs that might be impacted by the mobile WSO leading to a more conservative channel assignment. Furthermore, assuming a large area for the roaming of mobile WSO may limit the number of channels that the CM can allocate to the mobile WSO in order to achieve seamless connectivity.
* ***How does mobility information help with decision making at WSO (instead of CM)?***
	+ One other use case for having mobility information (e.g. maxSpeed or speed&direction/route) is that the CM may provide additional information in the coexistence report e.g. on the neighbor WSOs that might be mobile or the channel tags on the available channels for the mobile WSO ( e.g. Primary tag to indicate whether a channel or a frequency range remains available for WSO next location). This can help with WSO decision making on what channels to use so as to i) reduce spectrum handoffs by choosing the appropriate operating channels based on the channel tag information and ii) achieve an efficient coexistence management by sharing of the channels with primary tags among multiple mobile WSOs.

**Mobility Information Parameters in IEEE 802.19.1**

WSO mobility information shall be forwarded to the coexistence system

* in registration response (and updates) from WSO to CE and consequently CE and CM registration requests
* in resource reconfiguration requests from WSO and CE
* in information request and response

Furthermore, the coexistence system shall be able to obtain measurement from the networks under its subscription. Thus, WSO mobility measurement capability shall be supported in IEEE 802.19.1. Consequently, WSO mobility report (either maxSpeed or choice of {speed/direction or route}) shall be added to enable the coexistence system to configure reports on mobility.

There are also some modifications to make in the coexistence report messages (e.g. channel tags, etc.) to enable better channel assignment decisions by the WSO.