IEEE P802.21
Media Independent Handover Services

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| Proposed Remedy and Response for Comments #42-59 and #122-140 of the WG LB9 on IEEE P802.21.1/D01 draft |
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Abstract

This document contains proposed remedy and response for comments #42-59, and #122-140 of the WG LB9 on IEEE P802.21.1/D01 draft based on the LB9 comments file (DCN: 21-16-0008-04-SAUC).

**Proposed Remedy and Response for Comment #42-59, and #122-140 of the WG LB9 on IEEE P802.21.1/D01 draft**

**Comment #42-43** (Clause 6.1, Page 103, Line 26). There are too many redundant texts (e.g., benefit (#42), motivation (#43)) to specify the use case. Need to revise the text.

* Remedy: Introduction is revised as simple as possible.
	+ Delete the redundant sentences (Lines 11-44, Line 1-Line 5 in Page 104).

The revised text is as follows:

A radio access network (RAN) is part of a mobile network that is implemented with a radio access technology. Conceptually, it resides between mobile devices and core network (CN). RANs differ from CNs in that they mostly deal with L1/L2 functions, such as interference, cell ID, neighbor lists, and handover threshold. RAN can be divided into two parts: one is the fronthaul and the other is backhaul. The fronthaul is the connection between a baseband controller and remote standalone radio heads at cell sites. The backhaul is the connection between the baseband controller and the mobile network back to the wired CN.

The Software-defined radio access network (SDRAN) is the RAN including fronthaul and backhaul, where the centralized controller enables both seamless handover and dynamic resource allocation by a clear separation from forwarding function in heterogeneous RAN environment. This trend also introduces new challenges in seamless mobility because RANs require the shared nature of radio spectrum for mobile users.

**Comment #44** (Clause 6.1, Page 103, Line 5). Need to revise the sentence for clarification.

* + Remedy: We accept this comment, and agree to replace the sentence with the suggested sentence.

**Comment #45** (Clause 6.1, Page 103, Line 31). Suggest to move the paragraph about the MIS framework function into page 105. However, there texts are described in IEEE 802.21m. We prefer to delete the sentences.

* + Remedy: Delete the paragraph (Lines 31-44 in page 103-Line 1-5 in Page 104).

**Comment #46** (Clause 6.1, Page 104, Line 4). Suggest to delete the sentence.

* + Remedy: We accept this comment, and agree to delete the sentences

**Comment #47-48, and #52-59** (Clause 6.2, Page 104, Line 6). Suggest to reorganize the section numbers.

* + Remedy: We accept this comment, and rearrange the Section numbers.

**Comment #49-51** (Clause 6.2.1, Page 105, Line 18, 19, and Line 16 in Page 106). Suggest to delete the sentence.

* + Remedy: We accept this comment, and agree to delete the sentences (Page 105, Lines 1-27).

**Comment #122, 123** (Clause 6.1, Page 103, Line 22). There are too many redundant texts like a paper to specify the use case. Need to revise the text.

* Remedy: Introduction is revised as simple as possible.
	+ Delete the redundant sentences (Lines 12-15, Line 20-Line 9 in Page 104).

**Comment #124** (Clause 6.1, Page 103, Lines 8-42). A lot of definitions are repeated here. Suggest to delete the redundant sentences.

* Remedy: Section 6.2.1 is revised as simple as possible.
	+ Delete the redundant definitions (Lines 18-42 in Page 104). Revise the text as follows:

Figure 9 presents the MIS framework architecture for SDRAN, which consists of MN, POS, POA, POA controller, SDN controller and information server. PoS is an MIS network entity that exchanges MIS messages with the mobile node. PoA is the endpoint of a L2 link as it may exchange message with the mobile node. PoA Controller is an MIS PoS that can manage both handover control and resource control of PoAs. It is responsible for decision of the data traffic flow about where traffic is sent to, from the underlying PoA that forwards traffic to the selected destination, in a way that is related to the controlling flow of new incoming MN. Software-define networking (SDN) controller is a forwarding controller for access switches. It is responsible for data forwarding decision where traffic is sent to/from the underlying PoA that forwards traffic to the selected destination, in a way that is related to the controlling flow.

**Comment #125-127** (Clause 6.2.1, Page 105, Figure 9). It is not clear where is the fronthaul in Figure 9 (#125): Too many PoSes in the figure (#126) and the role of MISF in the switches (#127). Suggest to revise the Figure 9.

* Remedy: Accept the comment. Figure 9 is revised.
	+ Redraw the Figure that clearly divides the Fornthaul and Backhaul. Delete the MISF in the switches in the Figure. Revise the Figure 9 as follows:



1. —MIS framework architecture for SDRANs