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Title	Providing a serving BS with information of neighbor BSs	
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Re:	This contribution is response to call for contribution about IEEE802.16e-D2	
Abstract	This document contains suggestions to provide a BS with information about neighbor BSs.	
Purpose	This document is submitted for review by 802.16e Working Group members	
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Providing a serving BS with information of neighbor BSs

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1. Background

In the IEEE802.16e-D2, a serving BS transmits a MOB-NBR-ADV management message periodically including channel information of neighbor BSs (e.g. downlink center frequency, UCD, DCD) to identify the network and define the characteristics of neighbor BS to potential MSS seeking initial network entry or handover.

But, there is no description about how a serving BS get channel information of neighbor BSs in the IEEE802.16e-D2.

2. Proposed Remedy

We propose that a BS shall obtain information of neighbor BSs (e.g. BS ID, physical frequency, DCD, UCD, etc) either over the backbone or through MSS's report after scanning neighbor BS.

We propose a MAC management message (MSS-NBR-REP) that MSS report channel information of neighbor BSs to a serving BS.

We propose Inter-base station messages (BS-info-request, BS-info-response message) to exchange their channel information among BSs.

Remedy 1 :

[In 6.3.20.1.1 Network topology advertisement, page 41, line 26 – 32, modify as :]

6.3.20.1.1 Network topology advertisement

A BS shall broadcast information about the network topology using the MOB-NBR-ADV MAC Management message. The message provides channel information for neighboring base stations normally provided by each BS' own DCD/UCD message transmissions. Availability of this information facilitates MSS synchronization with neighboring BS by removing the need to monitor transmission from the target BS for DCD/UCD broadcasts.

A BS shall obtain information of neighbor BSs (e.g. BS ID, Physical Frequency, DCD and UCD, etc) either over the backbone or through MSS's report after scanning neighbor BSs.

Remedy 2 :

[Add 6.3.2.3.59. MSS Neighbor Report (MSS-NBR-REP) message, page 28, line 62]

6.3.2.3.59 MSS Neighbor Report (MSS-NBR-REP) message

A MSS-NBR-REP message may be transmitted by an MSS to report characteristics of neighbor BSs that shall be obtained during the scanning duration.

An MSS shall generate MSS-NBR-REP message in the format shown in Table NNN.

Syntax	Size	Notes
MSS-NBR-REP_Message_Format() {		
Management Message Type = ?	8 bit	
N_NEIGHBORS	24 bit	
For (j=0;j<N_NEIGHBORS;j++) {		
Neighbor BS-ID	48 bit	
Physical Frequency	32 bit	
TLV Encoded Neighbor Information	Variable	TLV specific
}		
}		

Table NNN. MSS-NBR-REP Message Format

The following parameters shall be included in the MSS-NBR-REP message unless otherwise noted as an optional item in which case they may be included,

N_Neighbors - Number of reported neighbor BS

Neighbor BS-ID - Same as the Base Station ID parameter in the DL-MAP message of Neighbor BS

Physical Frequency - DL center frequency (kHz).

DCD_settings - The DCD_settings is a compound TLV value that encapsulates a DCD message that may be transmitted in the reported neighbor BS downlink channel. The DCD settings fields shall contain only neighbor's DCD TLV values which are different from the Serving BS corresponding values.

UCD_settings - The UCD_settings is a compound TLV value that encapsulates a UCD message that may be transmitted in the reported neighbor BS downlink channel. The UCD settings fields shall contain only neighbor's UCD TLV values which are different from the Serving BS's corresponding values.

Remedy 3 :

[In Annex D.1 Backbone network services, page 97, line 24, modify as :]

D.1 Backbone network services

The backbone network provides a backhaul transmission path to the BS, and may provide other services at the control plane level. Table D1 shows a list of services provided to the BS through backbone network. Some of these services may be provided by other means (highlighted).

Table D1—Backbone Network Services

Service	Possible methods for providing service	Comments
Provide a BS with the identity of its neighbors	(1) Get info from ASA server (2) Configuration (network management)	Options (1) and (2) are really the same, the only difference is where the configuration is done
Provide a BS with the identity of the ASA server	(1) ASA server publishes its presence (2) Configuration (network management)	Message format and transport protocol need to be specified for interoperability
Advertise the fact that a certain MSS has registered with a certain BS	(1) BS notifies ASA server (2) BS notifies neighbor BS	Message format and transport protocol need to be specified for interoperability
Provide a BS information about a certain MSS	(1) ASA server provides information (2) Serving BS provides information (or network management if Serving BS cannot be found)	Message format and transport protocol need to be specified for interoperability
Information exchange during HO	(1) ASA server is in the middle (2) BS to BS direct exchange	Message format and transport protocol need to be specified for interoperability
<u>Provide a BS with information about its neighbors</u>	<u>(1) ASA server is in the middle</u> <u>(2) BS to BS direct exchange</u>	<u>Message format and transport protocol need to be specified for interoperability</u>

Remedy 4 :

[In Annex D.2 inter-base station message format, page 103, line 24, add new messages as following :]

D.2.11 BS-info-request message

This message may be sent from one BS to another (or to the ASA server) to request information about neighboring BS. A BS requests information for MOB-NBR-ADV message to neighboring BS with this message.

The message contains the following information,

Field	Size	Notes
Message Type = ?	8-bit	
Sender BS-ID	48-bit	Base station unique identifier (Same number as that broadcasted on the DL-MAP message)
Target BS-ID	48-bit	Set to 0xfffff to indicate broadcast
Security field	TBD	A means to authenticate this message

D.2.12 BS-info-response message

This message may be sent from one BS to another (or to the ASA server) to provide information about BS. Typically the message will be sent as a reaction to reception of an BS-info-request message, or in cases whenever BS's channel information for MOB-NBR-ADV message get changed, or periodically.

The message contains the following information :

Field	Size	Notes
Message Type = ?	8-bit	
Sender BS-ID	48-bit	Base station unique identifier
Target BS-ID	48-bit	Set to 0xfffff to indicate broadcast
Time Stamp	32-bit	Number of milliseconds since midnight GMT (set to 0xffffffff to ignore)
Physical Frequency	32-bit	Downlink center frequency (kHz)
Configuration Change Count	8-bit	Incremented each time the information for the BS has changed.
TLV Encoded information	Variable	TLV information as allowed on DCD, UCD messages
Security field	TBD	A means to authenticate this message