

Mobility Control by L2.5 Routing

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Base Document:

Purpose:

This document is intended to inform IEEE 802.16e Task Group Member of the issues surrounding standardization of the routing, provide a discussion and make a recommendation.

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Mobility Control by L2.5 Routing

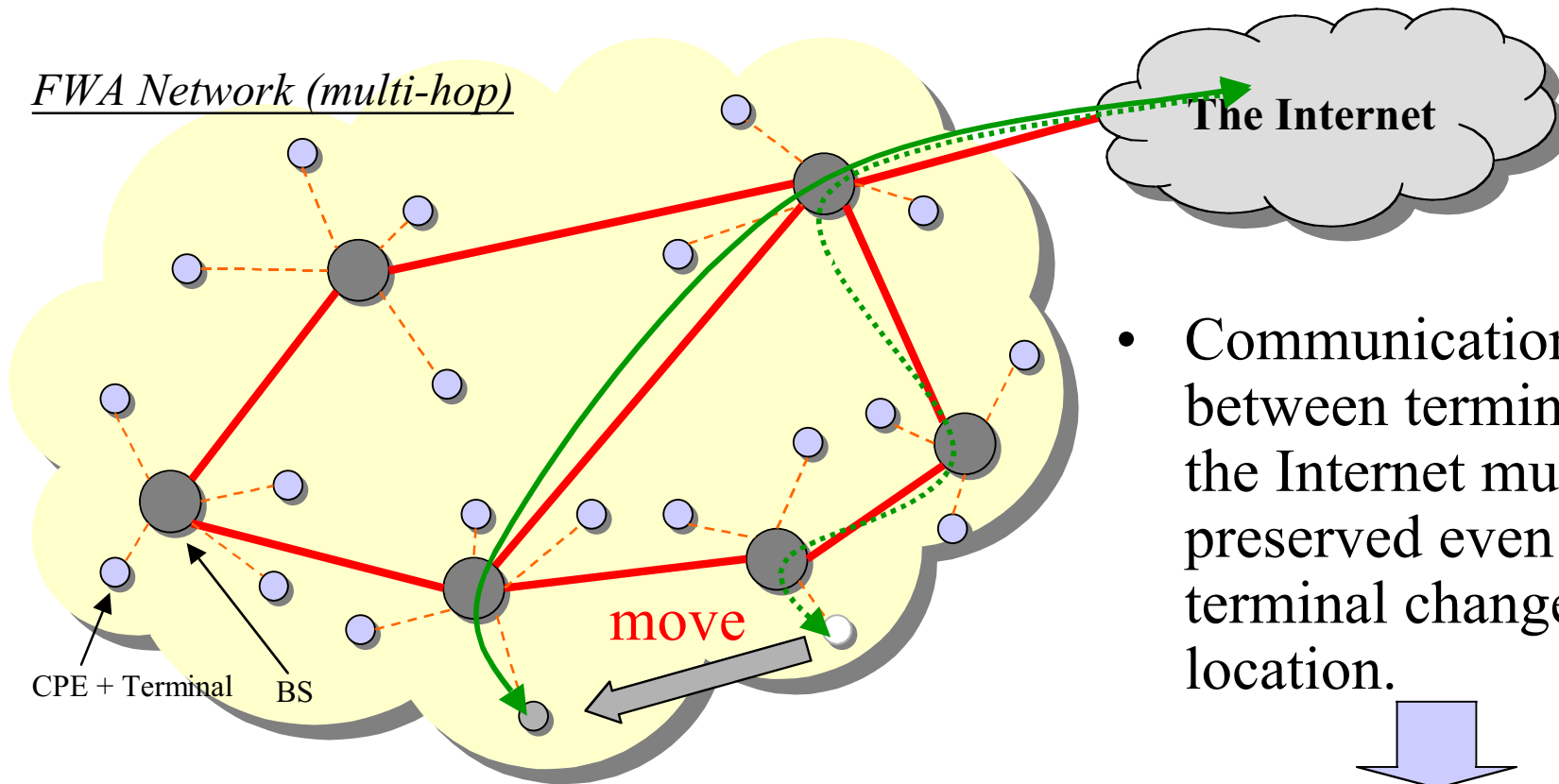
Communications Research Lab.

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Yoshihiro SUZUKI

Our Goal: Mobility Control

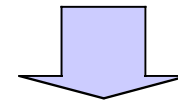


CPE + Terminal BS

BS: Base Station

CPE: Customer Premise Equipment

- Communication link between terminal and the Internet must be preserved even a terminal changes its location.

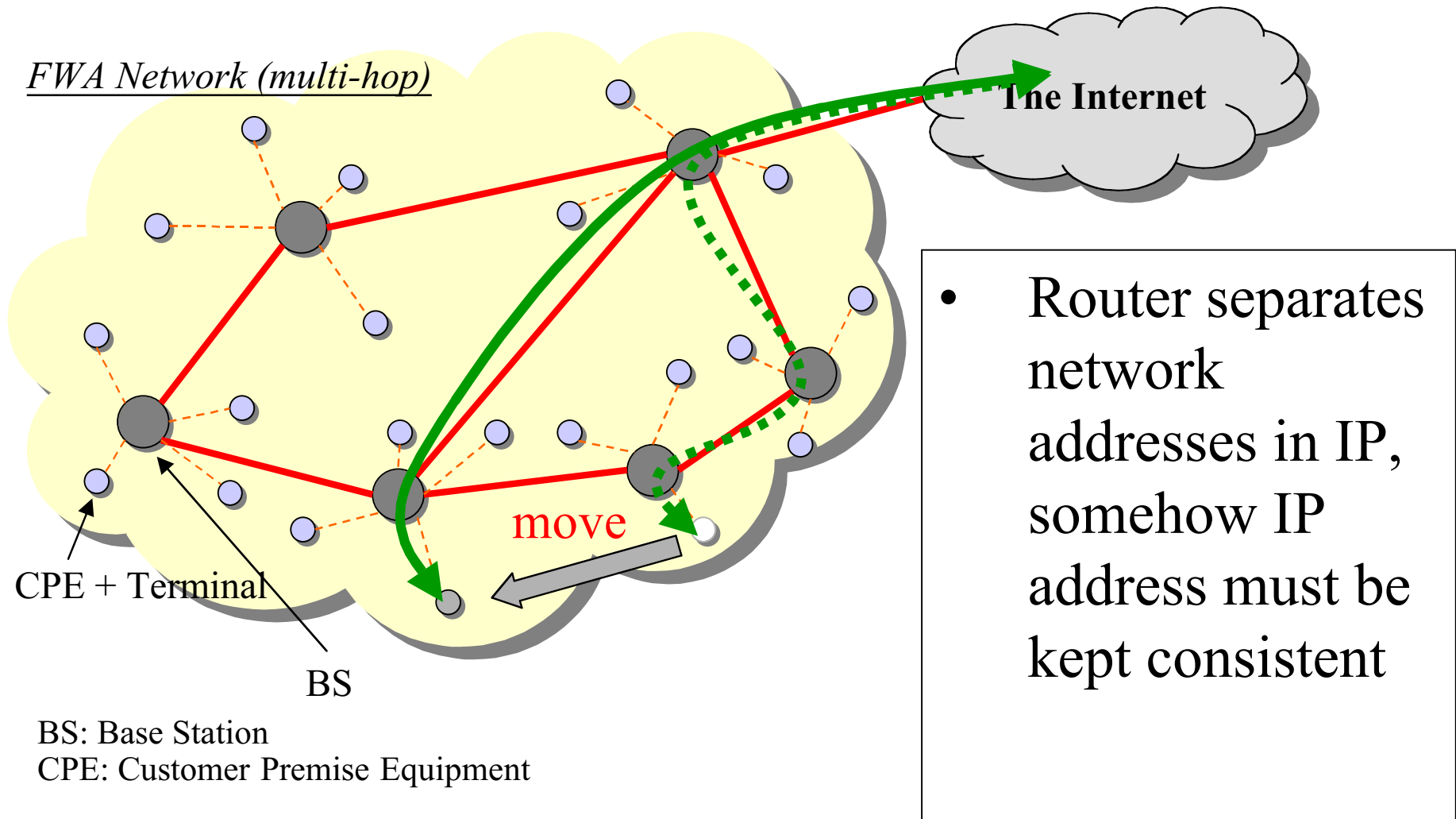


- IP address should stay the same.

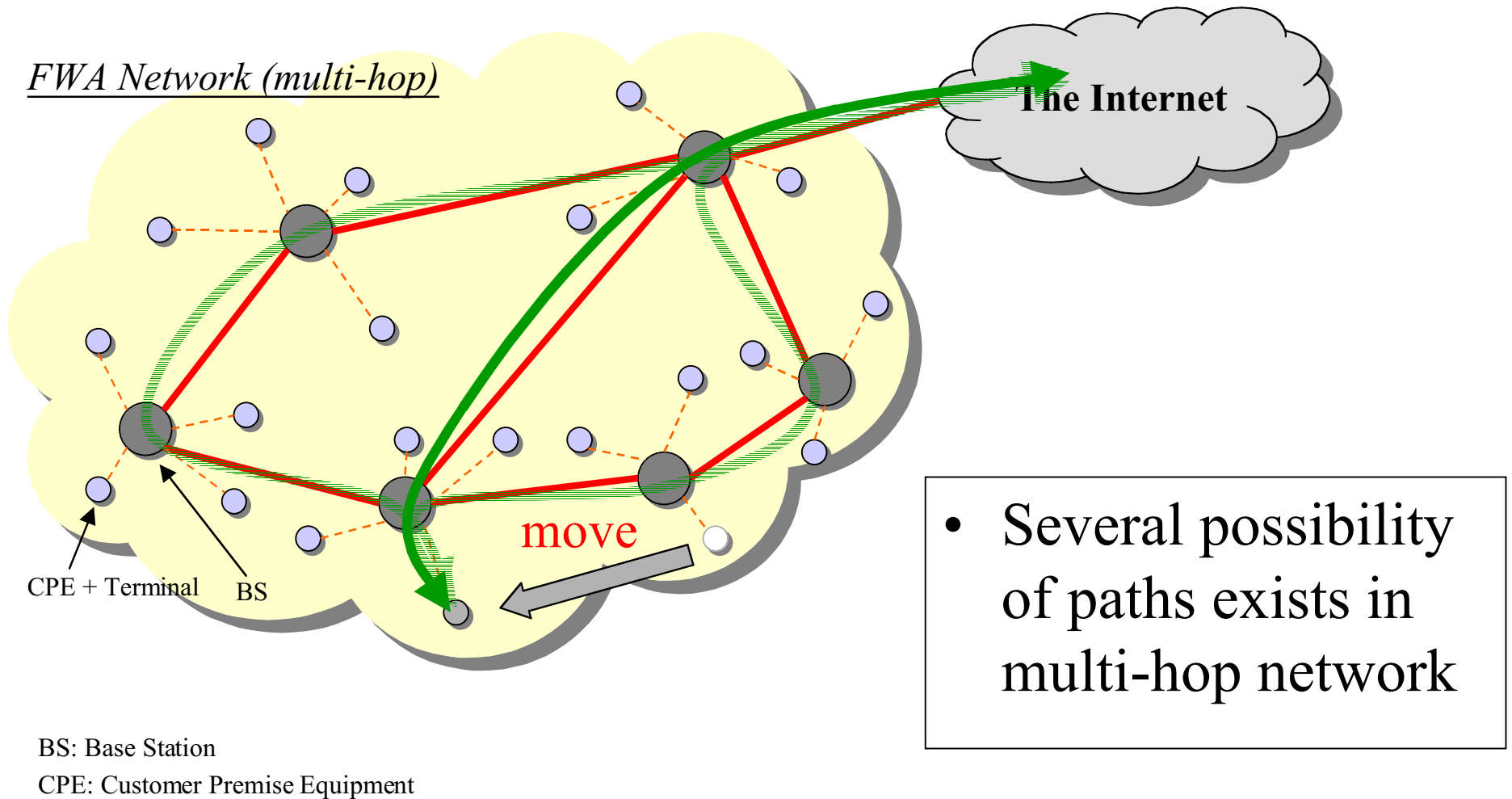
To Achieve the Goal

- Requirements to achieve our goal is as follows:
 - Keep IP Address consistent
 - Find the best path between terminal and gateway node
 - Negotiate bandwidth need to be allocated for various services

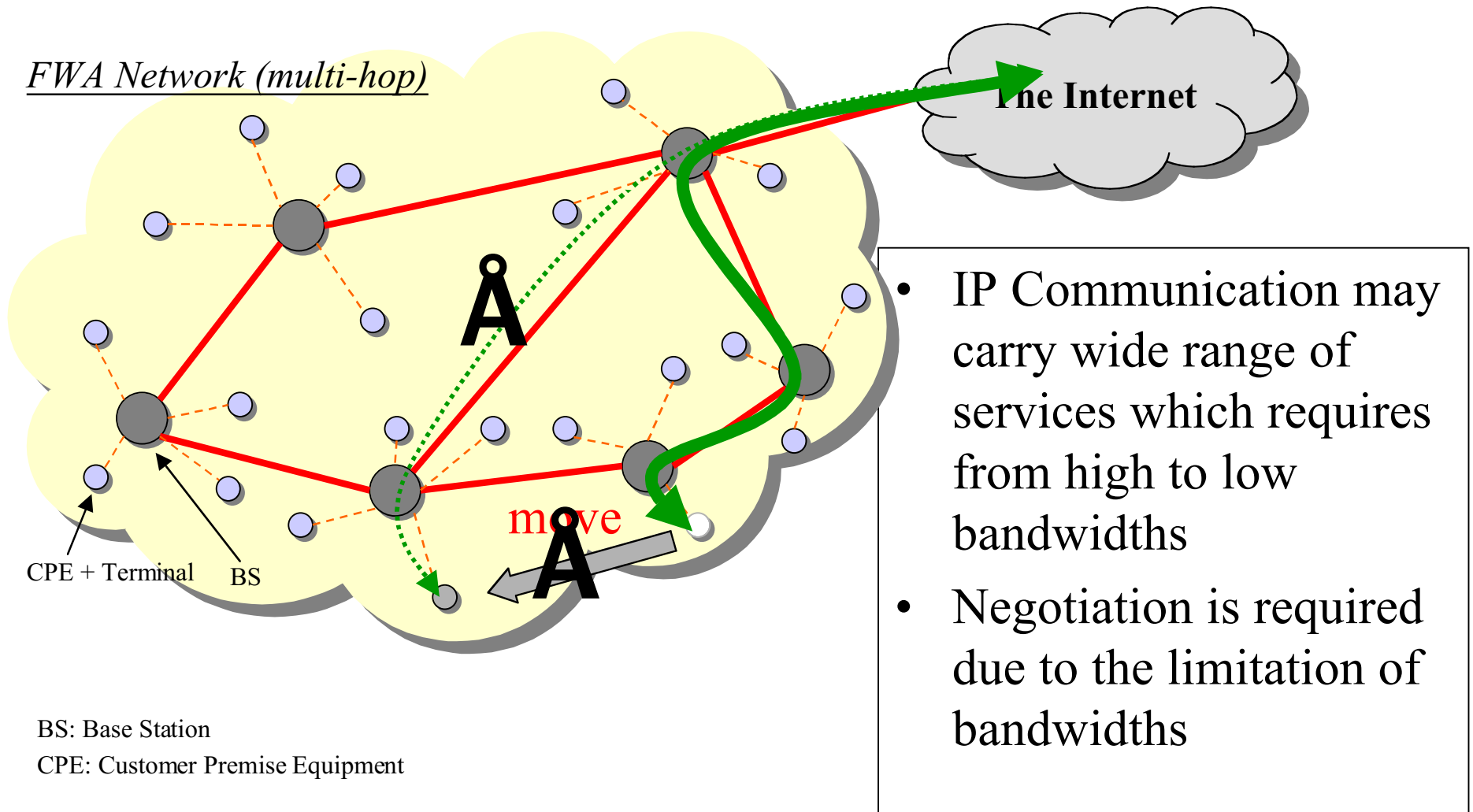
How to Keep IP Address consistent



How to Find the Best Path



How to make sure that terminal gets enough bandwidth?

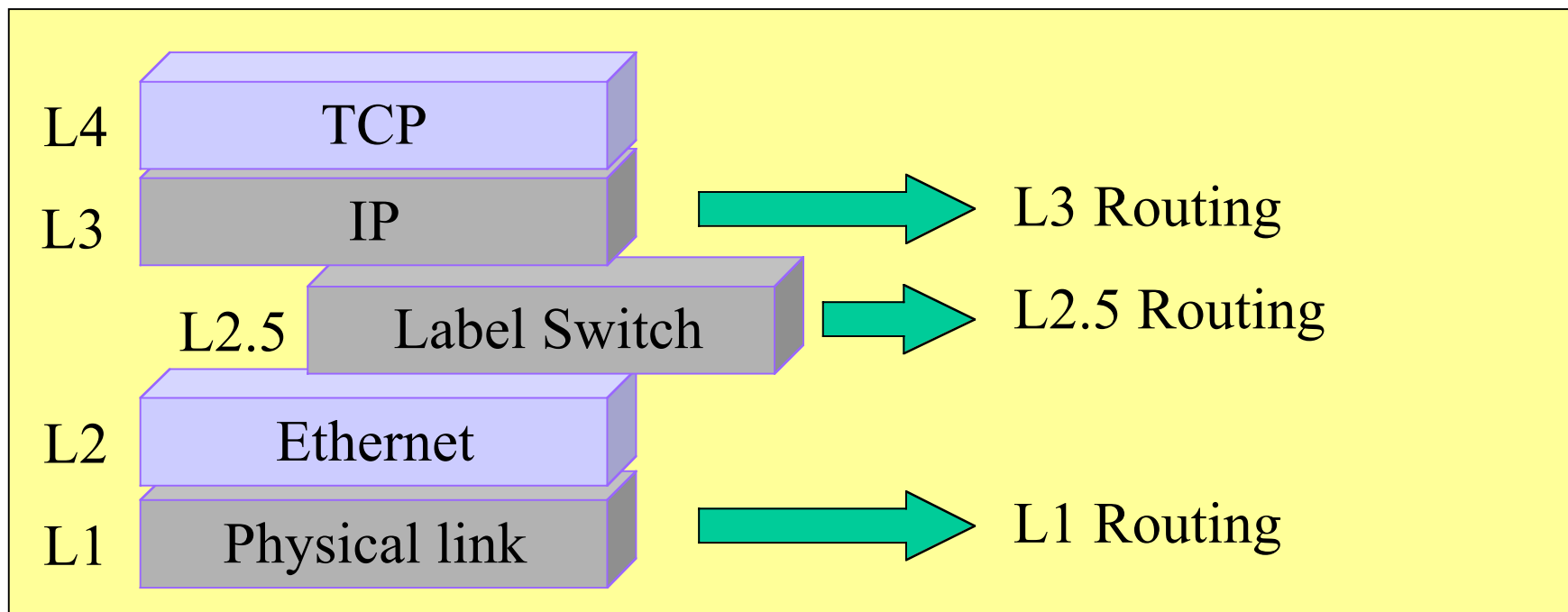


In “Mobility Control”

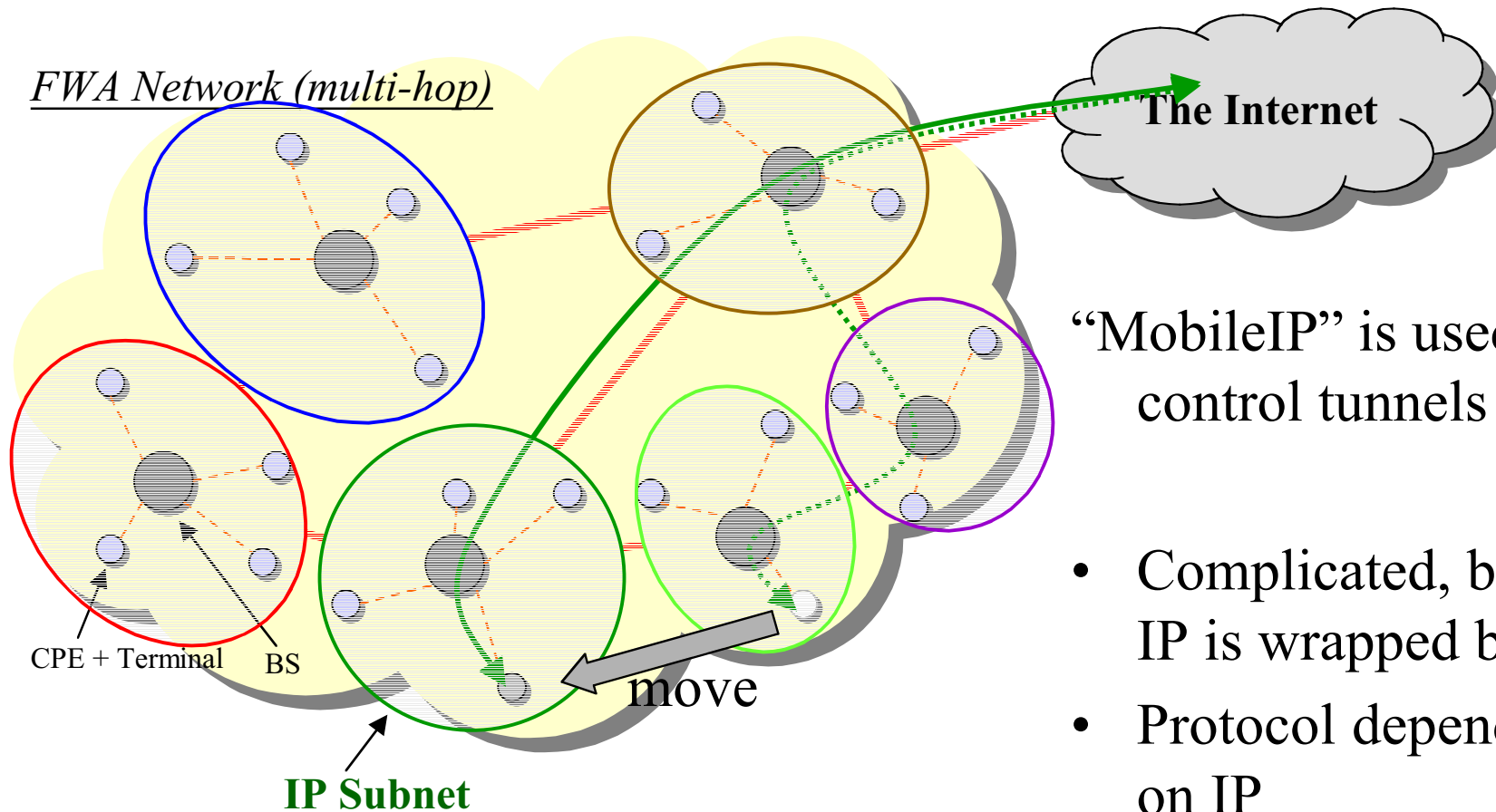
- Create a tunnel to allow send/receive packets from/to apparent IP address of a terminal
- The tunnel must track the movement of the terminal
- If possible, the tunnel must be the best path and the bandwidth must be guaranteed

Layer to be used to create “Tunnel”

To setup appropriate paths on multi-hop network, 3 possibility can be considered.



BS = L3 Router



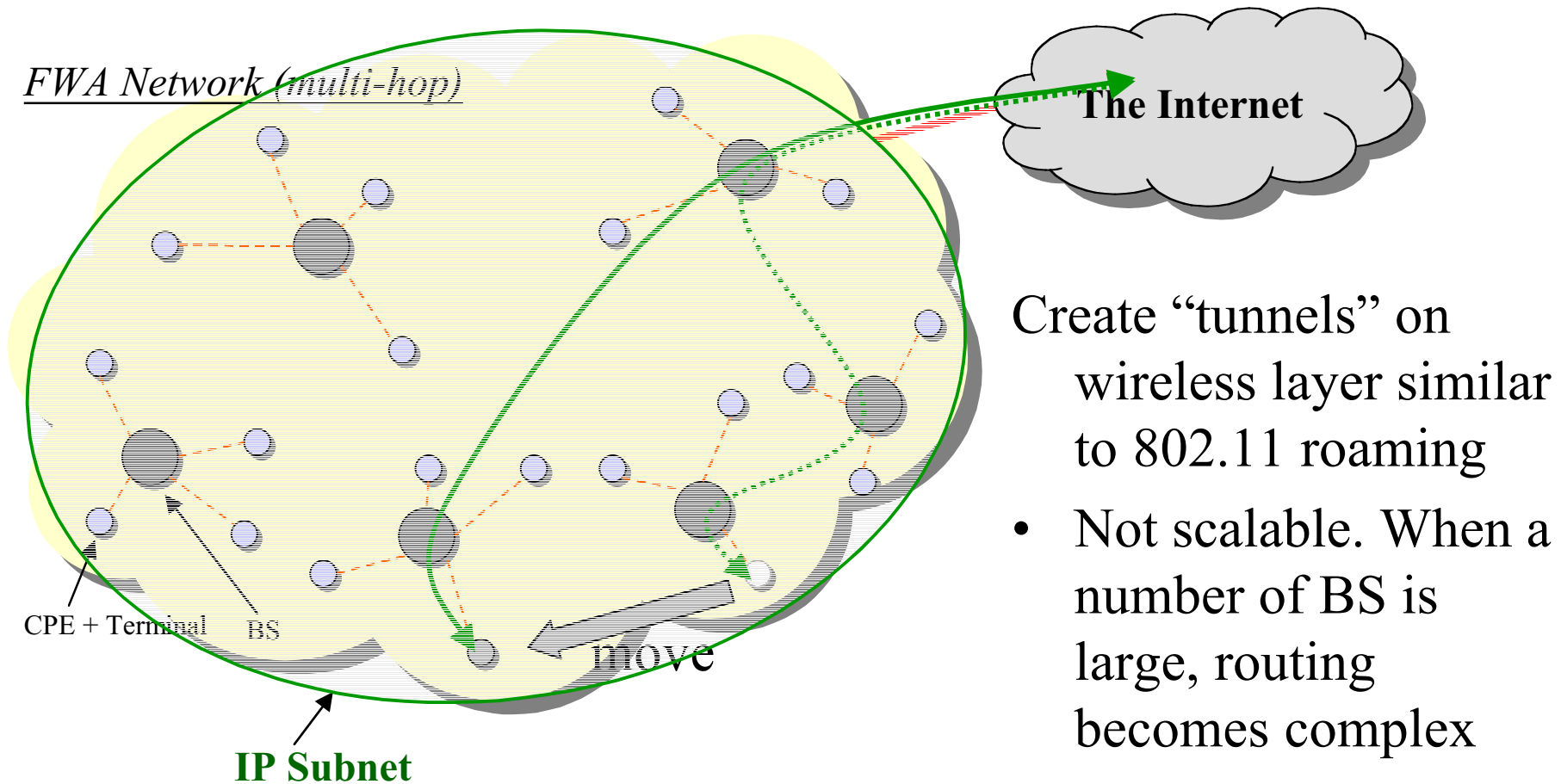
“MobileIP” is used to control tunnels in L3

- Complicated, because IP is wrapped by IP
- Protocol dependency on IP

BS: Base Station

CPE: Customer Premise Equipment

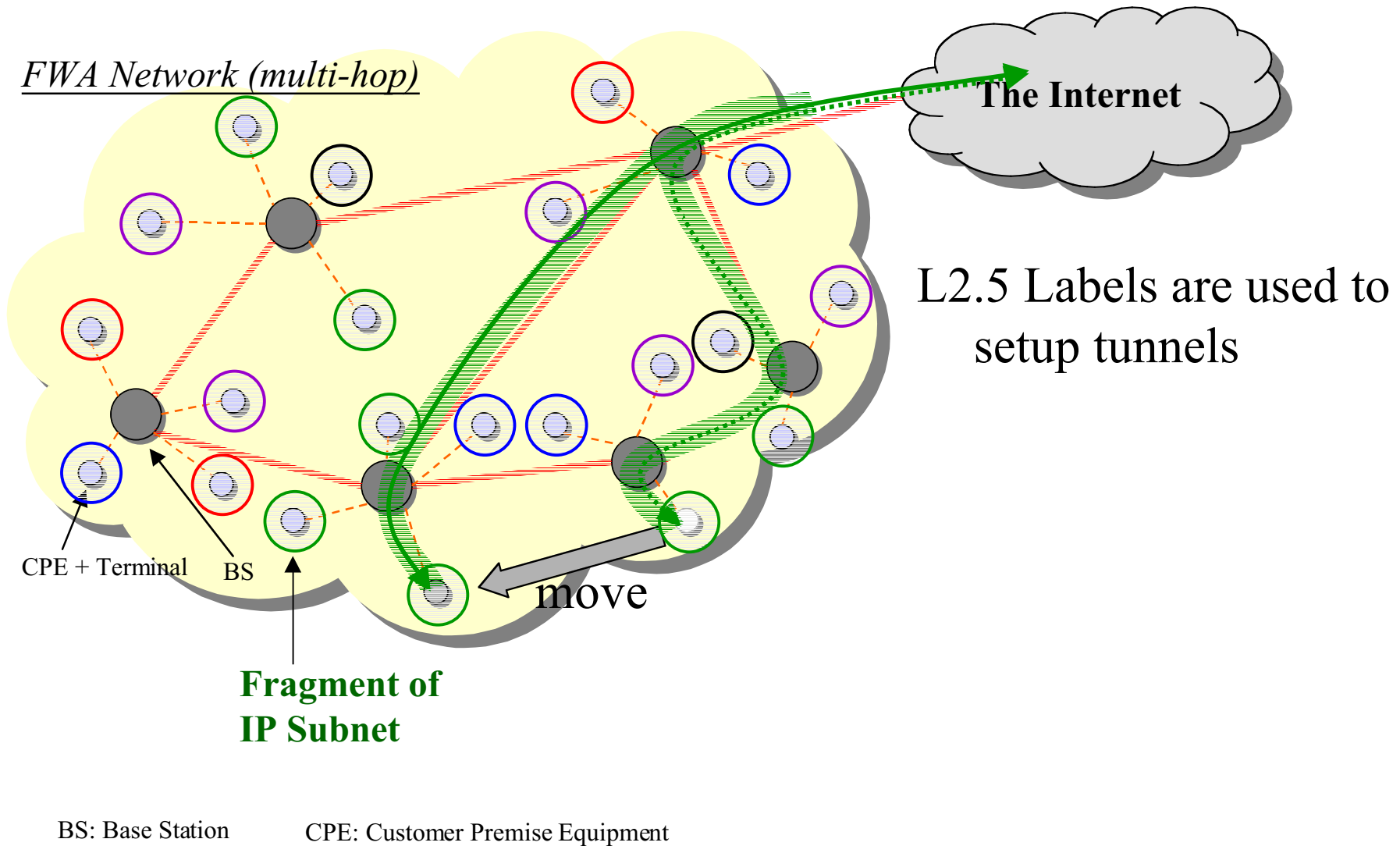
BS = L1 Router



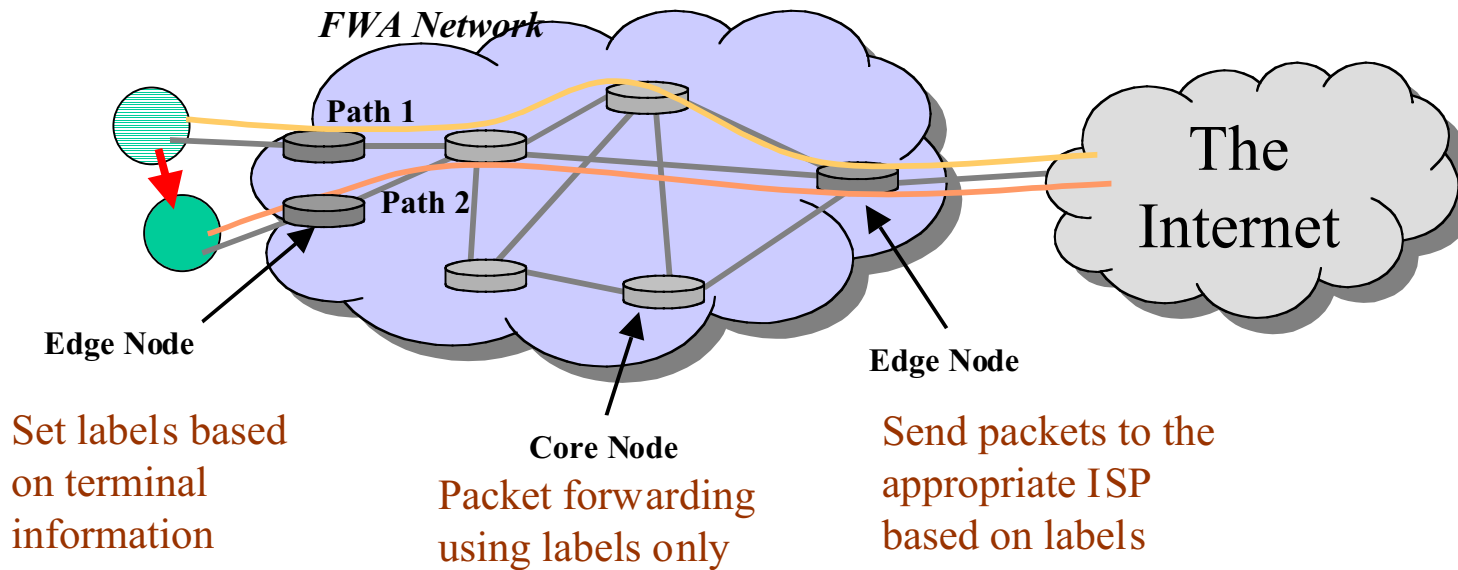
BS: Base Station

CPE: Customer Premise Equipment

BS = L2.5 Router (Our Proposal)



Path Control with L2.5



Frame Format

Identify the path for each terminal



Mobility Control by L2.5

= Setup appropriate path to meet Mobility requirement

Characteristics of L2.5 Routing

When L2.5 is used, the advantages are as follows:

- Path control over heterogeneous physical layer is possible.
- Path control independent to an IP layer routing policy.
- Both IPv4 and IPv6 can be used at the same time.

Comparison of 3 Methods

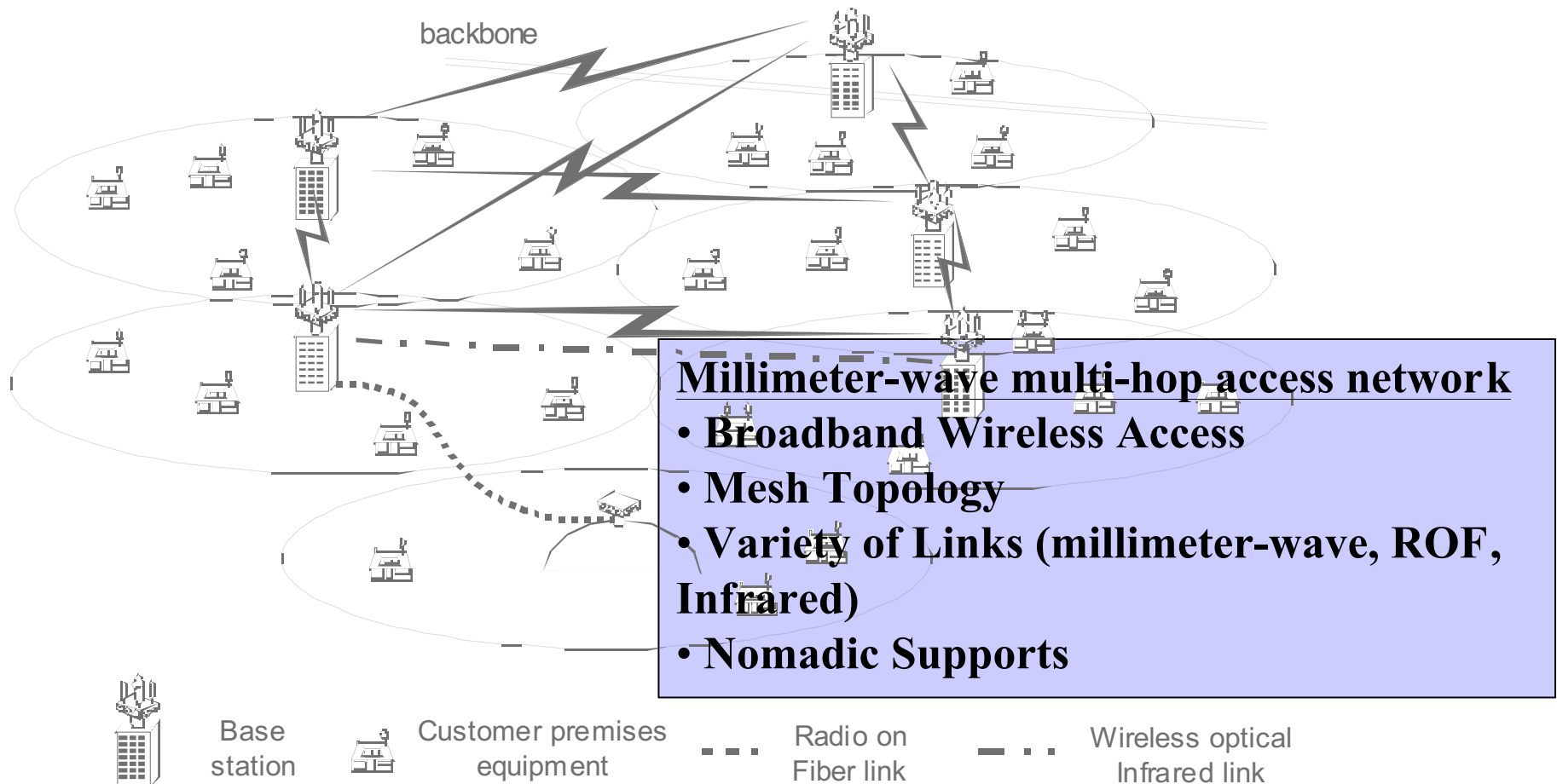
	Mobility Control	Find the best path	Control based on the bandwidth	Heterogeneous Physical Layer	IPv4 and IPv6 at the same time	Load Balancing	Scalability
L1 Routing	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗
L2.5 Routing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
L3 Routing	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓

Status of L2.5 Standard in IETF

- Base Specification
 - IETF Sub-IP Area, MPLS WG
 - RFC3031 (MPLS Architecture)
 - RFC3032 (MPLS Encoding)
- Application Notes
 - IETF Sub-IP Area, PPVPN WG
 - IETF Transport Area, PWE3 WG
 - draft-martini-l2circuit-trans-mpls-10.txt
 - draft-martini-ethernet-encap-mpls-mpls.txt
 - draft-kompella-ppvpn-l2vpn-02.txt

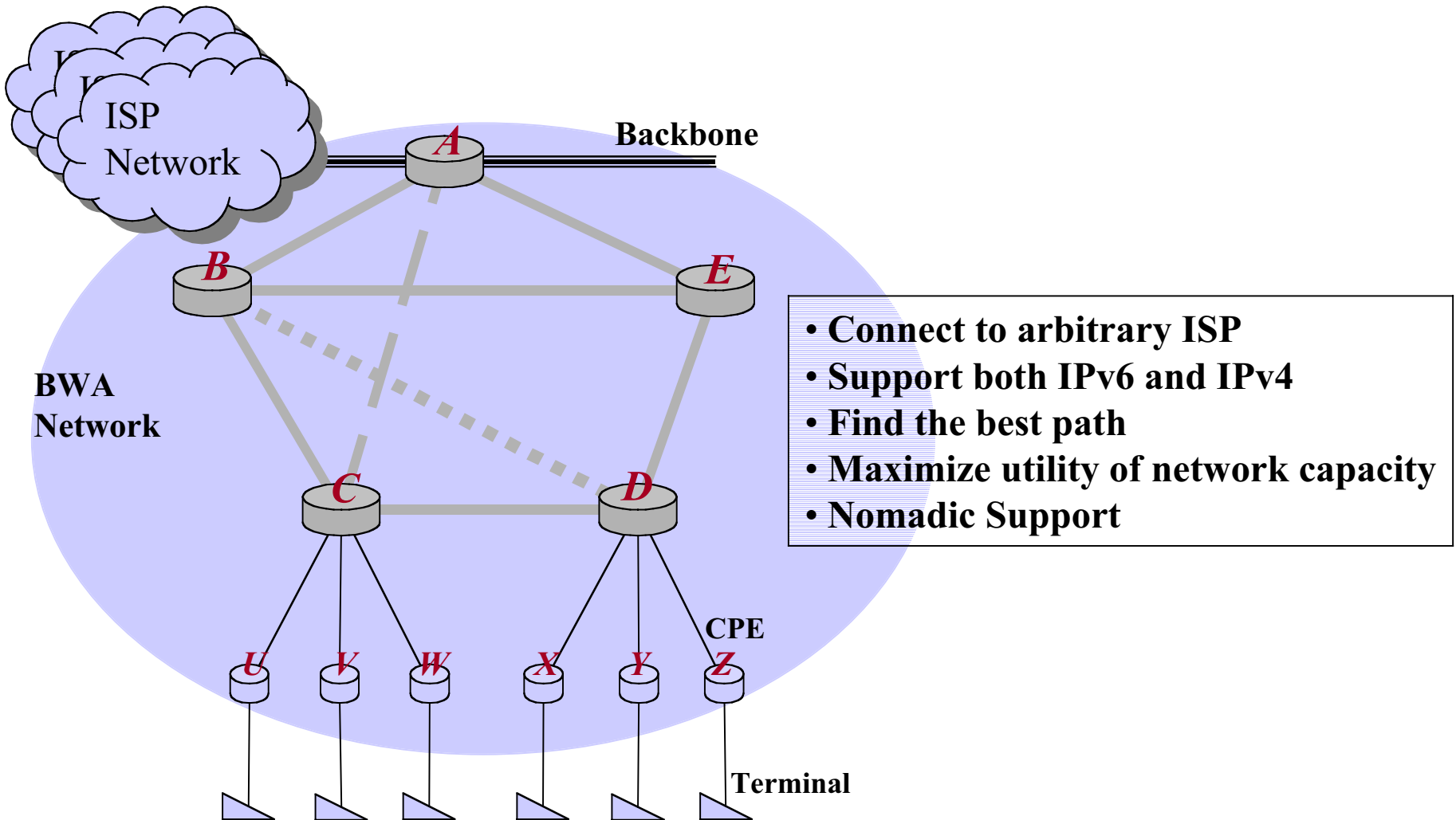
N.B. The working groups above discuss about L2VPN(L2 Virtual Private Network) only. No discussion on Mobility Control by L2.5.

Millimeter-Wave Broadband Wireless Access Network System



Provide “Internet Access Services”

Our System Architecture



YRP Collaboration Research Project on Millimeter-Wave Broadband Wireless Access Network System

- Communications Research Lab.
- Central Research Institute of Electric Power Industry
- Hitachi Cable
- Japan Radio Corporation
- NTT Advanced Technology
- Osaka University
- Panasonic
- Panasonic Mobile Communications

Demonstration at TSMMW 2002

TSMMW: Topical Symposium on Millimeter-Wave



Conclusion

- We have done research to figure out possibility of L2.5 path control
- L2.5 path control is independent to IP Layer
- L2.5 path control can be adapted to “Mobility Control”
- CRL and Panasonic would like to propose L2.5 mobility control specification to the group