

LISP Working Group  
Internet-Draft  
Intended status: Informational  
Expires: July 13, 2021

S. Barkai  
B. Fernandez-Ruiz  
S. ZionB  
R. Tamir  
Nexar Inc  
A. Rodriguez-Natal  
F. Maino  
Cisco Systems  
A. Cabellos-Aparicio  
J. Paillissé Vilanova  
Technical University of Catalonia  
D. Farinacci  
lispers.net  
February 13, 2021

Network-Hexagons: H3-LISP GeoState & Mobility Network  
draft-ietf-lisp-nexagon-07

## Abstract

This document specifies use of H3 and LISP to publish-subscribe and reflect the real-time state and status of public road segments by:

- Tile-by-tile IPv6 addressable digital-twin of each road-segment
- Tile by tile, indexed annotation of streets & curbs in near real time
- Sharing hazards, blockages, parking, weather, maintenance, inventory..
- Brokering MobilityClients producing and consuming geo-state information
- Reflected in geo-spatial IP multicast channels to subscribed clients

## Status of This Memo

This Internet-Draft is submitted in full conformance with the provisions of [BCP 78](#) and [BCP 79](#).

Internet-Drafts are working documents of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). Note that other groups may also distribute working documents as Internet-Drafts. The list of current Internet-Drafts is at <https://datatracker.ietf.org/drafts/current/>.

Internet-Drafts are draft documents valid for a maximum of six months and may be updated, replaced, or obsoleted by other documents at any time. It is inappropriate to use Internet-Drafts as reference material or to cite them other than as "work in progress."

This Internet-Draft will expire on October 4, 2019.

## Copyright Notice

Copyright (c) 2019 IETF Trust and the persons identified as the document authors. All rights reserved.

This document is subject to [BCP 78](#) and the IETF Trust's Legal Provisions Relating to IETF Documents (<https://trustee.ietf.org/license-info>) in effect on the date of publication of this document. Please review these documents carefully, as they describe your rights and restrictions with respect to this document. Code Components extracted from this document must include Simplified BSD License text as described in Section 4.e of the Trust Legal Provisions and are provided without warranty as described in the Simplified BSD License.

## Table of Contents

<a href="#">1.</a>	Introduction . . . . .	<a href="#">2</a>
<a href="#">2.</a>	Requirements Language . . . . .	<a href="#">3</a>
<a href="#">3.</a>	Definition of Terms . . . . .	<a href="#">3</a>
<a href="#">4.</a>	Deployment Assumptions . . . . .	<a href="#">4</a>
<a href="#">5.</a>	Mobility Clients Network Services . . . . .	<a href="#">4</a>
<a href="#">6.</a>	Mobility Unicast-Multicast . . . . .	<a href="#">5</a>
<a href="#">7.</a>	Security Considerations . . . . .	<a href="#">6</a>
<a href="#">8.</a>	Acknowledgments . . . . .	<a href="#">6</a>
<a href="#">9.</a>	IANA Considerations . . . . .	<a href="#">6</a>
<a href="#">10.</a>	Normative References . . . . .	<a href="#">8</a>
	Authors' Addresses . . . . .	<a href="#">9</a>

## [1.](#) Introduction

(1) The Locator/ID Separation Protocol (LISP) [[RFC6830](#)] splits current IP addresses in two different namespaces, Endpoint Identifiers (EIDs) and Routing Locators (RLOCs). LISP uses a map-and-encap approach that relies on (1) a Mapping System (distributed database) that stores and disseminates EID-RLOC mappings and on (2) LISP tunnel routers (xTRs) that encapsulate and decapsulate data packets based on the content of those mappings.

(2) H3 is a geospatial indexing system using a hexagonal grid that can be (approximately) subdivided into finer and finer hexagonal grids, combining the benefits of a hexagonal grid with hierarchical subdivisions. H3 supports sixteen resolutions. Each finer resolution has cells with one seventh the area of the coarser resolution. Hexagons cannot be perfectly subdivided into seven hexagons, so the finer cells are only approximately contained within a parent cell. Each cell is identified by a 64bit HID.

(3) The Berkeley Deep Drive (BDD) Industry Consortium investigates state-of-the-art technologies in computer vision and machine learning for automotive applications, and, for taxonomy of published automotive scene classification.

These standards are combined to create an in-network state which reflects the condition of each hexagonal tile (~1sqm) in every road. The lisp network maps & encapsulates traffic between MobilityClient endpoint identifiers (EID), and

addressable tile-objects (HID=>EID). objects are aggregated by H3Service EIDs

The H3-LISP mobility network bridges timing and location gaps between the production and consumption of information by MobilityClients:

- o vision, sensory, LIADR, AI applications -- information producers
- o driving-apps, map-apps, command & control -- information consumers

This is achieved by putting the physical world on a shared addressable state-grid of road-segments digital-twins typically at the edge.

Tile by tile geo-state sharing is done using a brokered-network of these digital-twins, an indirection which solves key issues in vehicle to vehicle information sharing. For example multiple perspectives, privacy and cyber security. These challenges arise when clients are directly communicate when they do not really need to, causing unnecessary many to many complexity and exposure.

In non brokered v2v models, given a situation observable by some end-points, it is unclear if the relevant end-points which need to know will receive:  
i. consistent, ii. conflicting, iii. multiple, or iv. no indications.

As an example, when a vehicle experiences a sudden highway slow-down, "sees" many brake lights or "feels" an accelerometer slowdown, there is no clear way for it to share this annotation with vehicles 20-30sec away, and prevent a potential pile-up. Or, when a vehicle crosses an intersection, observing opposite-lane obstruction such as: construction, double-park, commercial loading, garbage truck, or stopped school-bus - there is no clear way for it alert vehicles approaching the situation from another direction as it drives

Geo-state indirection also helps communicate advanced machine vision and/or radar annotations. These are constantly evolving technologies, and relaying road enumerations they produce, using peer-to-peer protocols, poses a significant interoperability challenge. It is hard to test each new annotation of any sensor or OEM vendor with any other driving application. Brokered IP multicast channels are themed, subscribing means interoperating.

These peer-to-peer limitations are inherent yet unnecessary, as in most road situations vehicles are not really proper peers. They just happen to be in the same place at the same time. H3-LISP mobility network solves these limitation of direct vehicle-to-vehicle communication by digital-twin broker per geo-til. Bridging timing, security, privacy, and interoperability gaps. Twin brokering is achieved by MobilityClients communicating through addressable geo-states. Addressable tiles are aggregated and maintained by LISP H3ServiceEIDs.

MobilityClients can provide drivers with heads-up alerts on hazards and obstacles beyond the line of sight of the driver and the in-car sensors: over traffic, around blocks, far-side junction, beyond road turns or surface curvatures. This highlights the importance of networks in providing road safety and the role networks play in future AV operation support systems (AV-OSS).

Beyond sharing use cases like finding freed-up curb-parking and help avoid construction zones, a mission critical use case for global geo-pub-sub has to do with supporting autonomous vehicle (AV) fleets.

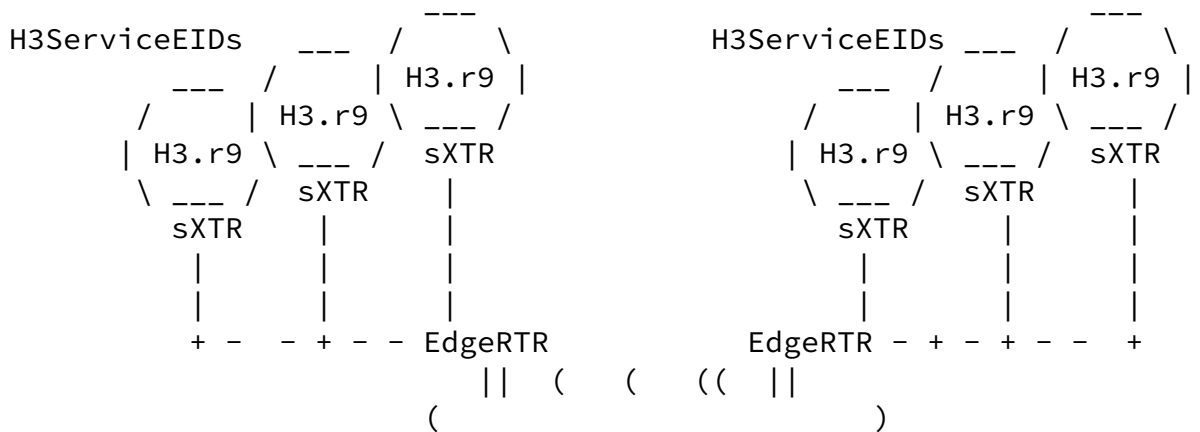
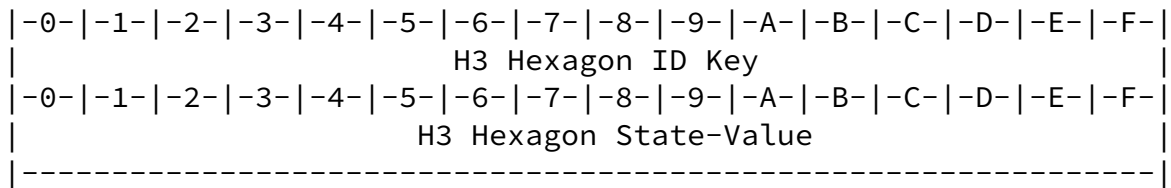
Its now a consensus that as specific AV fleets start to role out, or regular cars with AV abilities become more pervasive, that they need remote operation and remote take-over support. This means that for every M such cars there need to be N human remote drivers ready to take over. These AV-OSS are put together by consortiums of multiple companies and are measured by their N/M.

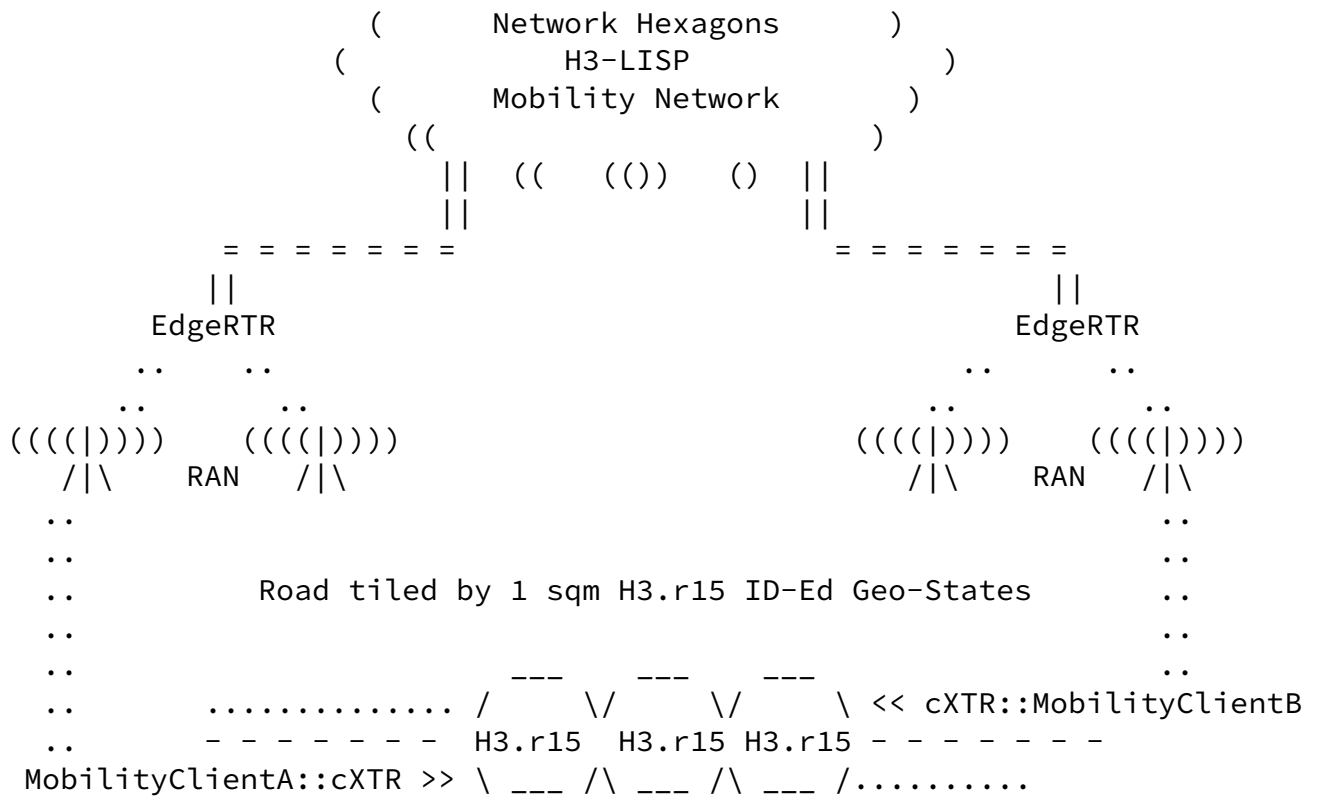
Nexagon geo-channels role in this context is two fold:

1. flag tiles where the AV got confused because of current condition which is requiring remote intervention, so to steer other AVs away from this tile. This so not to pull-in more and more humans to intervene as more cars arrive
2. fleets will heavily rely on platoons, convoys assembled on the road on the fly, driven at the head by a remote operator or human driver. AVs need to lock-on. Geo channels are used pub-sub these platoons as they drive by.

To summarize the H3-LISP solution outline:

- (1) MicroPartition: 64bit indexed geo-spatial H3.r15 road-tiles
- (2) EnumState: 64bit state values compile tile condition representation
- (3) Aggregation: H3.r9 H3ServiceEID group individual H3.r15 road-tiles
- (4) Channels: H3ServiceEIDs function as multicast state update channels
- (5) Scale: H3ServiceEIDs distributed for in-network for latency-throughput
- (6) Mapped Overlay: tunneled-network routes the mobility-network traffic
- (7) Signal-free: tunneled overlay is used to map-register for mcast channels
- (8) Aggregation: tunnels used between MobilityClients/H3ServiceEIDs <> edge
- (9) Access: ClientXTRs/ServerXTRs tunnel traffic to-from the LISP EdgeRTRs
- (10) Control: EdgeRTRs register-resolve H3ServiceEIDs and mcast subscription





- MobilityClientA has seen MobilityClientB near future, and, vice versa
- Clients share information using addressable shared-state routed by LISP Edge
- ClientXTR (cXTR): tunnel encapsulation through access network to LISP Edge
- ServerXTR (sXTR): tunnel encapsulation through cloud network to LISP Edge
- The H3-LISP Mobility overlay starts in the cXTR and terminates in the sXTR
- The updates are routed to the appropriate tile geo-state by the LISP network
- EdgeRTRs perform multicast replication to edges and then native or to cXTRs
- Clients receive tile-by-tile geo-state updates via the multicast channels

Each H3.r9 hexagon is an EID Service with corresponding H3 hexagon ID. Bound to that service is a LISP xTR, called a ServerXTR, specified to deliver encapsulated packets to and from the H3ServiceEID and LISP Edge. EdgeRTRs are used to re-tunnel packets from MobilityClients to H3ServiceEIDs. Each H3ServiceEID is also a multicast source for updating MobilityClients on the state of the H3.r15 tiles aggregated by the H3ServiceEID.

2. Requirements Language

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in [RFC2119].

3. Definition of Terms

H3ServiceEID: Is an addressable aggregation of H3.r15 state-tiles. It is a designated source for physical world reported annotations, and an (s,g)

source of multicast public-safety update channels. H3ServiceEID is itself an H3 hexagon, large enough to provide geo-spatial conditions context, but not too large as to over-burden (battery powered, cellular connected) subscribers with too much information. For Mobility Network it is H3.r9. It has a light-weight LISP protocol stack to tunnel packets aka ServerXTR. The EID is an IPv6 EID that contains the H3 64-bit address numbering scheme. See IANA consideration for details.

**ServerXTR:** Is a data-plane only LISP protocol stack implementation that co-exists with H3ServiceEID process. When the server roams, the xTR roams with it. The ServerXTR encapsulates and decapsulates packets to/from EdgeRTRs.

**MobilityClient:** Is a roaming application that may be resident as part of an automobile, as part of a navigation application, part of municipal, state, or federal government command and control application, or part of live street view consumer type of application. It has a light-weight LISP protocol stack to tunnel packets aka ClientXTR.

**MobilityClient EID:** Is the IPv6 EID used by the Mobility Client applications to source packets. The destination of such packets are only H3ServiceEIDs. The EID format is opaque and is assigned as part of the MobilityClient network-as-a-service (NaaS) authorization.

**ClientXTR:** Is a data-plane only LISP protocol stack implementation that is co-located with the Mobility Client application. It encapsulates packets sourced by applications to EdgeRTRs and decapsulates packets from EdgeRTRs.

**EdgeRTR:** Is the core scale and structure of the LISP mobility network. EdgeRTRs proxy H3ServiceEIDs and MobilityClient H3ServiceEID channel registration. EdgeRTRs aggregate MobilityClients and H3Services using tunnels to facilitate hosting-providers and mobile-hosting flexibility - for accessing the nexagon mobility network. EdgeRTRs decapsulate packets from ClientXTRs, ServerXTRs and re-encapsulates packets to the clients and servers tunnels. EdgeRTRs glean H3ServiceEIDs and glean MobilityClient EIDs when they decapsulates packets. EdgeRTRs store H3ServiceEIDs and their own RLOC of where the H3ServiceEID is currently reachable from in the map-cache. These mappings are registered to the LISP mapping system so other EdgeRTRs know where to encapsulate for such EIDs. These mappings may also be provisioned by dev-ops when H3Services are provisioned and assigned to EdgeRTRs. EdgeRTRs do not register MobilityClients' EIDs at the mapping service as these are temporary-renewed while using the mobility network. Enterprises may provide their own client facing EdgeRTRs to mask their clients geo-whereabouts while using the mobility network.

#### [4.](#) Deployment Assumptions

The specification described in this document makes the following deployment assumptions:

- (1) Unique 64-bit HID is associated with each H3 geo-spatial tile

- (2) MobilityClients and H3ServiceEIDs share this well known index
- (3) 64-bit BDD state value is associated with each H3-indexed tile
- (4) Tile state is compiled 16 fields of 4-bits, or max 16 enums

```
|-0-|-1-|-2-|-3-|-4-|-5-|-6-|-7-|-8-|-9-|-A-|-B-|-C-|-D-|-E-|-F-|
0123012301230123012301230123012301230123012301230123012301230123
```

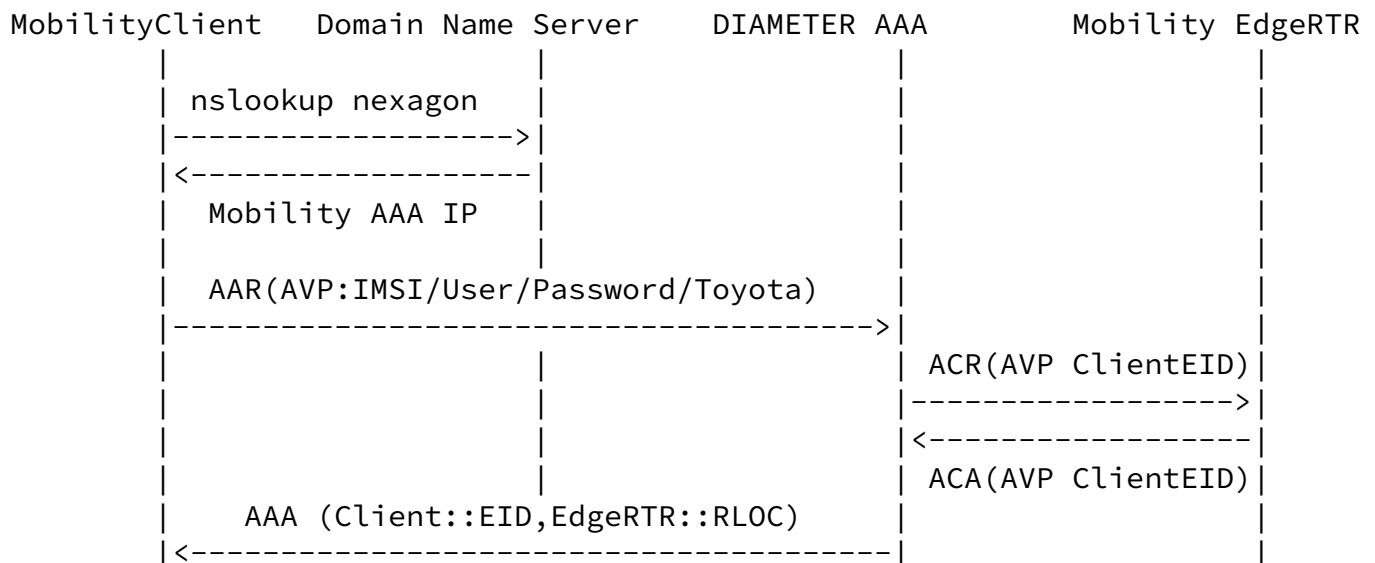
Subscription of MobilityClients to the mobility network is constantly renewed while on the move and is not intended as a means of basic connectivity. This is why MobilityClients use DNS/AAA to obtain temporary EIDs and EdgeRTRs and why they use (LISP) data-plane tunnels to communicate using their temporary EIDs with the dynamically assigned EdgeRTRs.

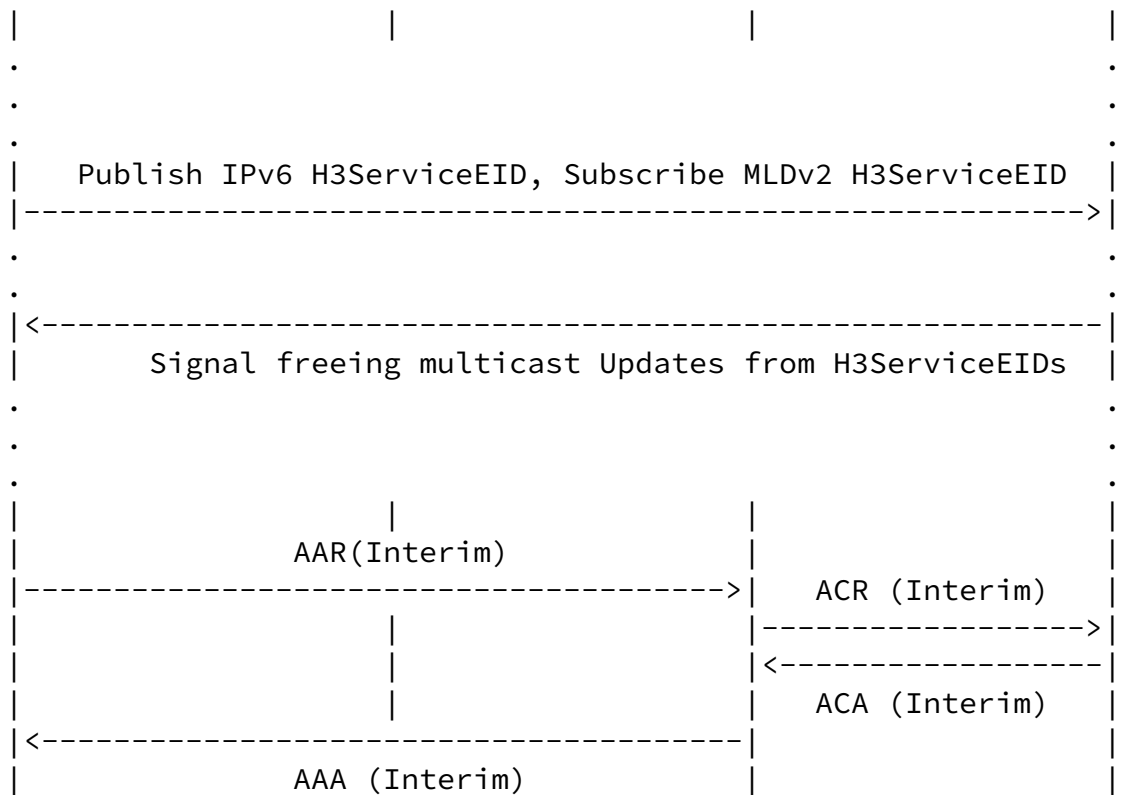
MobilityClient are otherwise unaware of the LISP network mechanism or mapping system and simply regard the data-plane tunnels as an application-specific virtual private network (VPN) that supports IPv6 EID addressable geo-state to publish (Ucast), Subscribe (Mcast) H3Services.

In order to get access to the MobilityVPN, MobilityClients first authenticate with the MobilityVPN AAA Server. DIAMETER based AAA is typically done at the provider edge (PE) by edge gateways. However, the typical case involves several types of customer equipment connected by wireline, or by wireless to a specific service provider. The Mobility VPN, on the other hand, potentially overlays a number of wireless networks and cloud-edge providers. It also involves dozens of Car-OEM, Driving-Applications, Smart-infrastructure vendors. This is why we require clients to first go through AAA in order to get both a MobilityClientEID and EdgeRTR gateway RLOC opened.

ClientXTR performs the following steps in order to use the mobility network:

- 1) obtain the address of the mobility network AAA server using DNS
- 2) obtain MobilityClientEID and EdgeRTR(s) from AAA server using DIAMETER
- 3) renew authorization from AAA while using the mobility network T1 minutes





Using this network login and re-login method we ensure that:

- the MobilityClientEIDs serve as credentials with the specific EdgeRTRs
- EdgeRTRs are provisioned to whitelist MobilityClient EIDs assigned to them
- EdgeRTRs are not tightly coupled to H3.r9 areas for privacy/load-balance
- Mobility Clients do not need to update EdgeRTRs while roaming in an area

The same EdgeRTR may serve several H3.r9 areas for smooth ride continuity, and, several EdgeRTRs may load balance an H3.r9 area with high density of originating MobilityClient rides. When a MobilityClient ClientXTR is homed to EdgeRTR, it is able to communicate with H3ServiceEIDs.

## 5. Mobility Clients Network Services

The mobility network functions as a standard LISP overlay.

The overlay delivers unicast and multicast packets across:

- multiple access-networks and radio-access specifications
- multiple edie providers, public, private, and hybrid clouds

We use data-plane XTRs in the stack of each mobility client and server. ClientXTRs and ServerXTRs are homed to one or more EdgeRTRs at the LISP edge. This structure allows for MobilityClients to "show up" at any time, behind any network provider in a given mobility network administrative domain, and for any H3ServiceEID to be instantiated, moved, or failed-over to any rack in any cloud-provider. The LISP overlay enables these roaming mobility network elements to communicate uninterrupted. This quality is insured by the LISP RFCs. The determination of identities for MobilityClients to always refer to the correct H3ServiceEID is insured by H3



geo-spatial HIDs.

There are two options for how we associate ClientXTRs with LISP EdgeRTRs:

### I. Semi-random load-balancing by DNS/AAA

In this option we assume that in a given metro edge, a pool of EdgeRTRs can distribute the Mobility Clients load randomly between them and that EdgeRTRs are topologically more or less equivalent. Each RTR uses LISP to tunnel traffic to and from other EdgeRTRs for MobilityClient with H3Service exchange. MobilityClients can (multi) home to EdgeRTRs while moving.

### II. Topological by anycast

In this option we align an EdgeRTR with topological aggregation like in Evolved Packet or 5GCore aggregation. Mobility Clients are roaming in an area home to that RTR and so is the H3 Server. There is only one hop across the edge overlay between clients and servers and mcast replication is more focused, but clients need to keep re-homing as they move.

To summarize the H3LISP mobility network layout:

- (1) Mobility-Clients traffic is tunneled via data-plane ClientXTRs  
ClientXTRs are (multi) homed to EdgeRTR(s)
- (2) H3ServiceEID traffic is tunneled via data-plane ServerXTR  
ServerXTRs are (multi) homed to EdgeRTR(s)
- (3) EdgeRTRs use mapping service to resolve Ucast HIDs to RTR RLOCs  
EdgeRTRs also register to (Source, Group) H3ServiceEID multicasts

```
MobilityClients <> ClientXTR <Access Provider > EdgeRTR  v
                                                                v
v      << Map-Assisted Mobility-Network Overlay <<          v
v
>> EdgeRTR <Cloud Provider> ServerXTR <> H3ServiceEID
```

## 6. Mobility Unicast and Multicast

Regardless of the way a given ClientXTR was associated with an EdgeRTR, an authenticated MobilityClient EID can send: [64bitH3.15ID :: 64bitState] annotations to the H3.r9 H3ServiceEID. The H3.r9 EID can be calculated by clients algorithmically from the H3.15 localized annotation snapped-to-tile.

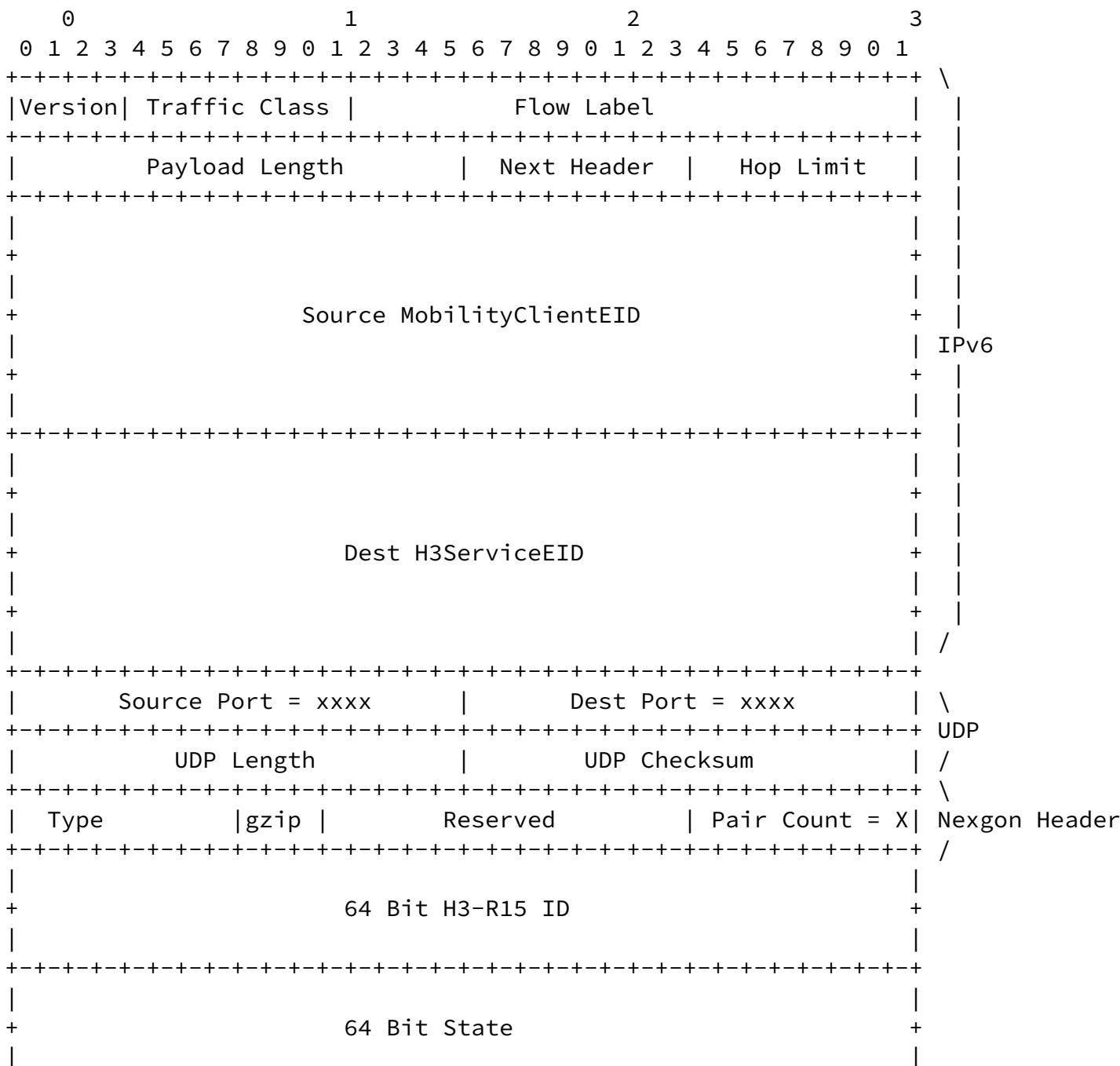
The ClientXTR encapsulates MobilityClient EID and H3ServiceEID in a packet sourced from the ClientXTR with the destination of the EdgeRTR RLOC LISP port. EdgeRTRs then re-encapsulate annotation packets either to remote EdgeRTR (option 1) or to homed H3ServiceEID ServerXTR (option 2). The remote EdgeRTR aggregating H3ServiceEIDs re-encapsulates MobilityClient EID to the ServerXTR and from there to the H3ServiceEID.

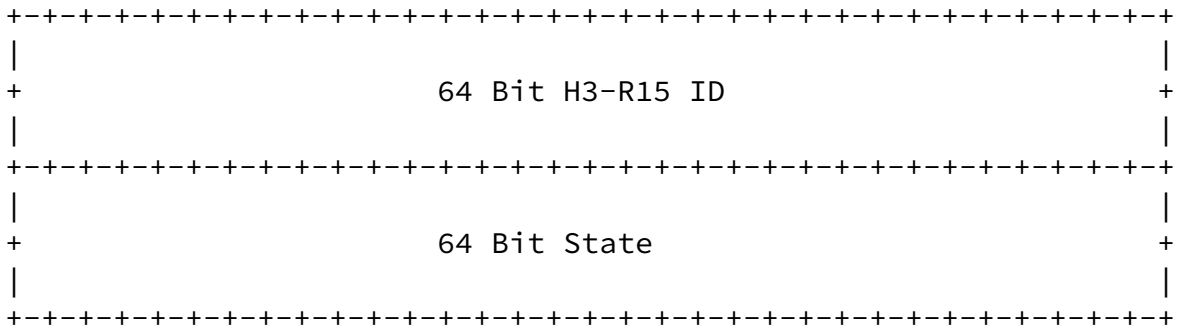
The headers consist of the following fields:

Outer headers = 40 (IPv6) + 8 (UDP) + 8 (LISP) = 56  
 Inner headers = 40 (IPv6) + 8 (UDP) + 4 (Nexagon Header) = 52  
 1500 (MTU) - 56 - 52 = 1392 bytes of effective payload

Nexagon Header Type allows for kv tuples of vkkk flooding  
 Type 1: key-value, key-value..  $1392 / (8 + 8) = 87$  pairs  
 Type 2: value, key, key, key..  $(1392 - 8) / 8 = 173$  H3-R15 IDs

Nexagon Header GZIP allows for compression, very effective for H3IDs  
 Nexagon Header Reserved bits  
 Nexagon Header kv count (in any format)





To Summarize Unicast:

- (1) MobilityClients can send annotations which are localized to an H3.r15 tile. These annotations are sent to an H3.r9 mobility H3ServiceEIDs
- (2) MobilityClient EID and H3ServiceEID HID are encapsulated:
  - XTR <> RTR <> RTR <> XTR
  - \* RTRs can map-resolve re-tunnel HIDs
- (3) RTRs re-encapsulate original source-dest to ServerXTRs. ServerXTRs decapsulate packets to H3ServiceEID

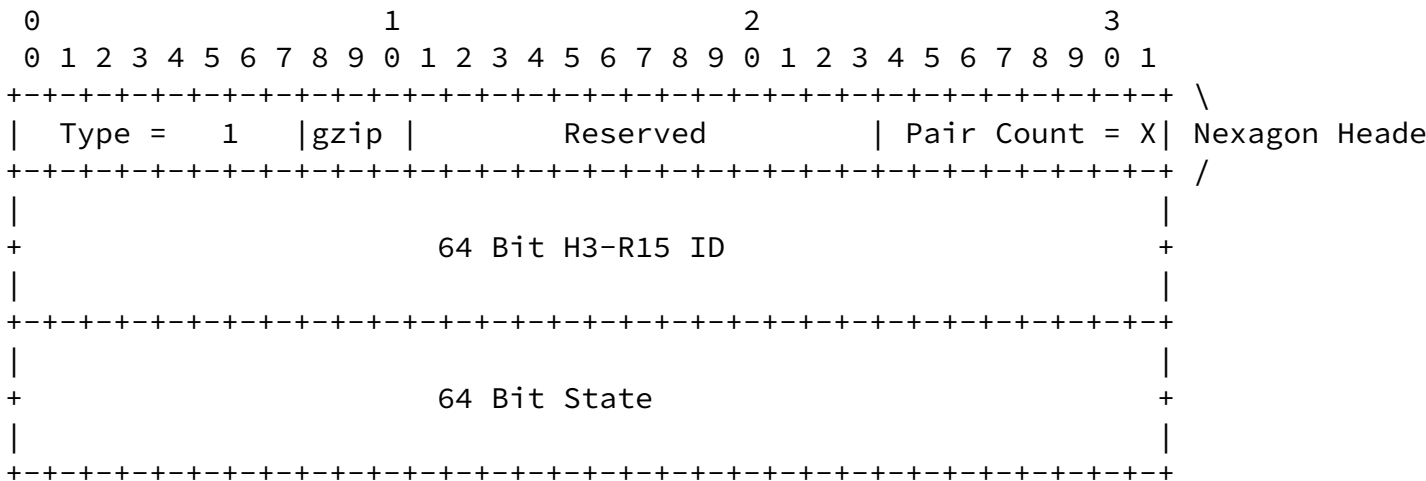
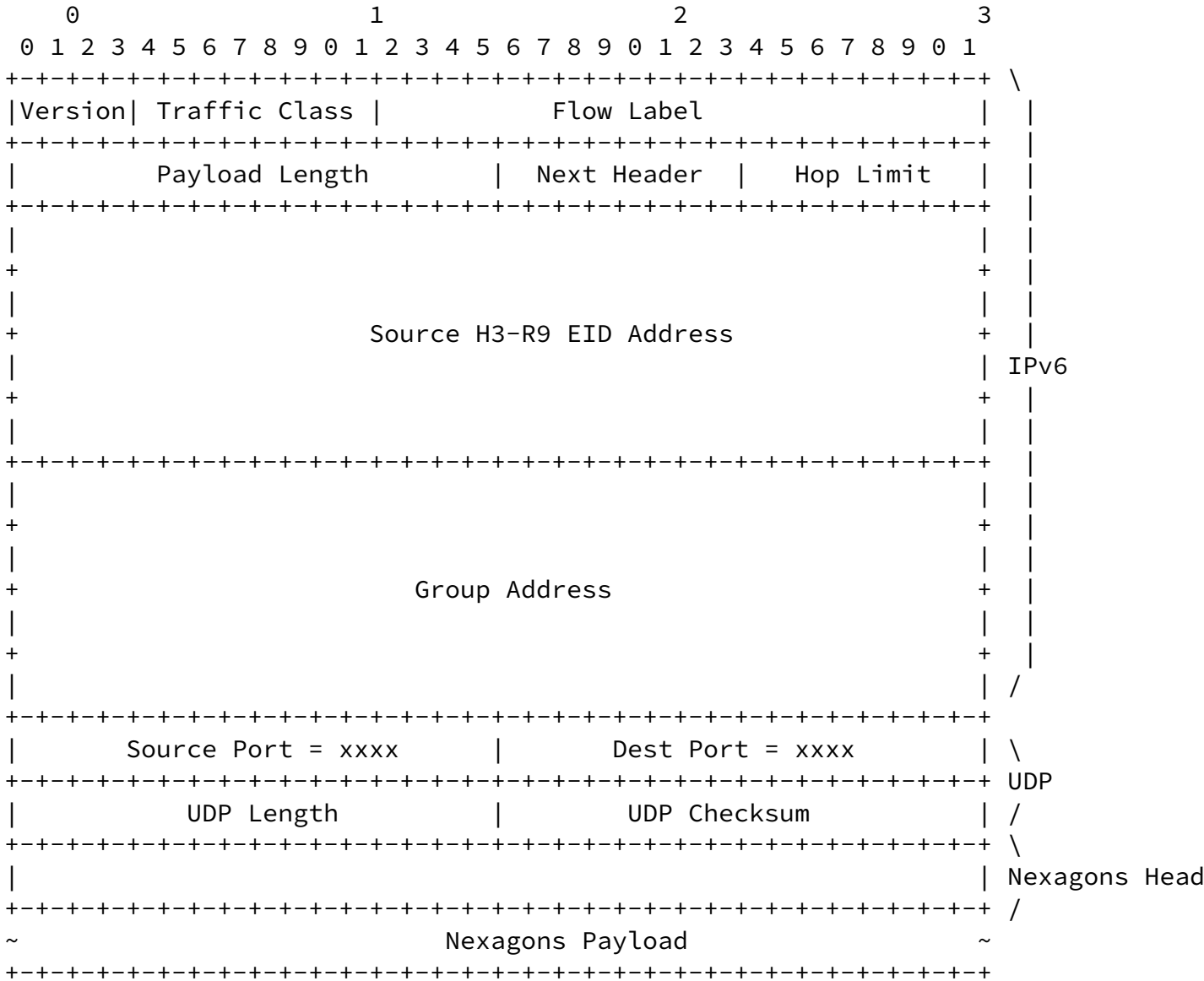
Each H3.r9 Server is also an IP Multicast channel Source used to update subscribers on the aggregate state of the H3.r15 tiles in the H3.r9 Server. This forms a multipoint to multipoint state channel per H3 geo-location, where the H3 hairpin aggregation point has programable propagation functionality.

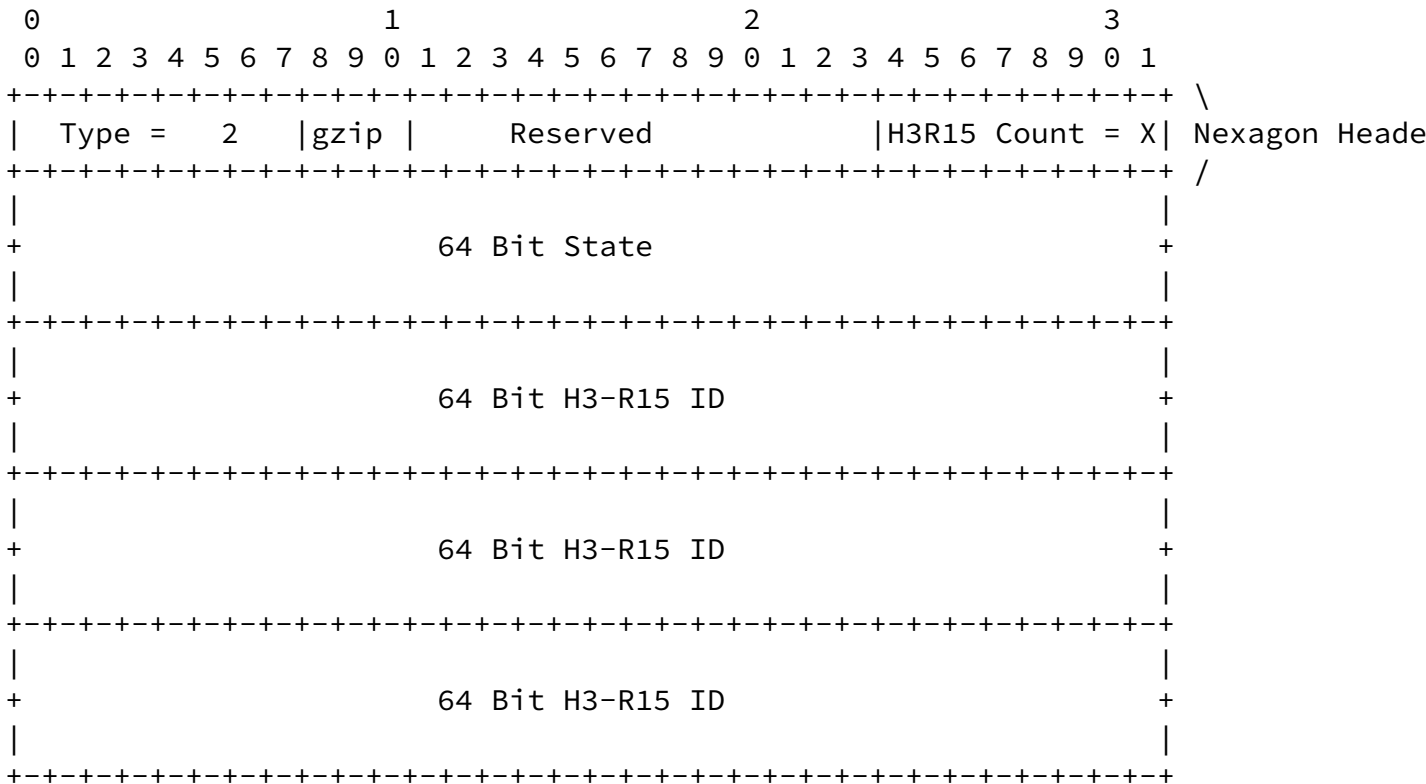
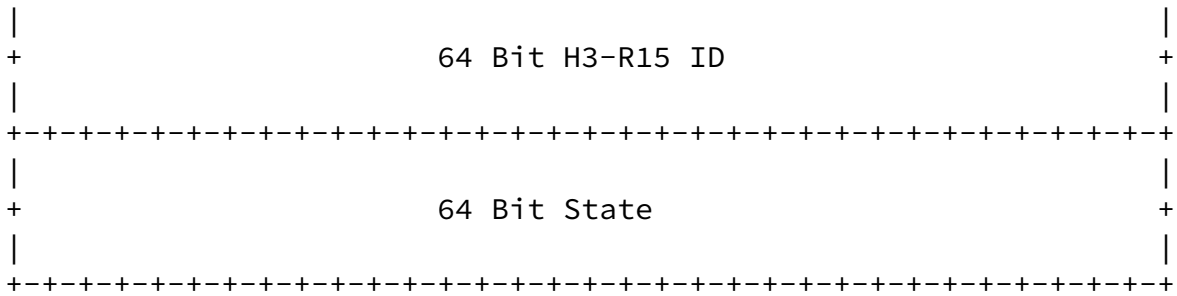
We use [rfc8378](#) signal-free multicast to implement mcast channels in the overlay. The mobility network has many channels, with only a few thousands of subscribers per channel. MobilityClients driving through or subscribing to an H3.r9 area can explicitly issue an [rfc4604](#) MLDv2 in order to subscribe, or, may be subscribed implicitly by the EdgeRTR gleaning to unicast HID destination

The advantage of an explicit client MLDv2 registration as a trigger to [rfc8378](#) is that the clients manage their own mobility mcast handover according to the location-direction vectors, and that it allows for otherwise silent, or, non-annotating clients. The advantage of EdgeRTR implicit registration is less signaling required.

MLDv2 signaling messages are encapsulated between the ClientXTR and the LISP EdgeRTR, therefore there is no requirement for the underlying network to support native multicast. If native access multicast is supported (for example native 5G multicast), then MobilityClient registration to H3ServiceEID safety channels may be integrated with it, in which case the mobile packet-core (EPC) element supporting it (eNB) will use this standard to register with the appropriate H3.r9 channels in its area.

Multicast update packets are of the following structure:





` The remote EdgeRTRs homing MobilityClients in turn replicate the packet to the MobilityClients registered with them.

We expect an average of 600 H3.r15 tiles of the full 7^6 (~100K) possible in H3.r9 to be part of any road. The H3.r9 server can transmit the status of all 600 or just those with meaningful states based on updated SLA and policy.

To Summarize:

- (1) H3LISP Clients tune to H3.r9 mobility updates using [rfc8378](#)  
H3LISP Client issue MLDv2 registration to H3.r9 HIDs  
ClientXTRs encapsulate MLDv2 to EdgeRTRs who register (s,g)

- (2) ServerXTRs encapsulate updates to EdgeRTRs who map-resolve (s,g) RLOCs  
EdgeRTRs replicate mobility update and tunnel to registered EdgeRTRs  
Remote EdgeRTRs replicate updates to registered ClientXTRs

## 7. Security Considerations

The nexagon layer3 v2n network is inherently more secure and private than peer to peer alternatives because of the indirection. No car or infrastructure element communicates directly with MobilityClients. All information is conveyed using shared addressable geo-state. MobilityClients receive information only from network channels published by a trusted broker. MobilityClients have no indication as to the origin of the information. This is an important step towards better privacy, security, extendability, and interoperability compared with legacy layer2 protocols.

In order to be able to use the nexagon mobility network for a given period, the mobility clients go through a DNS/AAA stage by which they obtain their clientEID identifiers-credentials and the RLOCs of EdgeRTRs they may use as gateways to the network. This MobilityClient <> EdgeRTR interface is the most sensitive in this network to privacy and security considerations.

The traffic on the MobilityClient<>EdgeRTR interface is tunneled and its UDP content may be encrypted; still, the EdgeRTR will know based on the LISP headers alone the MobilityClient RLOC and H3-R9 (~0.1sqkm) geo-spatial area to which a given client publishes or subscribes to.

For this reason we envision the ability of enterprise or groups of users to "bring their own" EdgeRTRs. BYO-RTR masks individual clients' IP-RLOC to H3-R9 association and is pre-provisioned to be able to use the mapping system and be on a white-list of EdgeRTRs aggregating H3ServiceEIDs.

Beyond this sensitive hop, the mapping system does not hold MobilityClientEID and remote EdgeRTRs are only aware of MobilityClient ephemeral EIDs, not their actual IP RLOC or any other mobile-device identifiers. EdgeRTRs register in the mapping (s,g) H3-R9 multicast groups, but which clients reside beyond which EdgeRTR is not in the mapping system, only the AAA server is aware of that. The H3ServiceEIDs themselves decrypt and parse actual H3-R15 annotations; they also consider during this the MobilityClientEID credentials to avoid "fake-news", but again these are only temporary EIDs allocated to clients in order to be able to use the mobility network and not for their actual IP.

H3Services are provisioned to their EdgeRTRs, in the EdgeRTRs, and optionally also in the mapping system.

In summary of main risk mitigations for the lisp-nexagon interface we can say

- (1) tapping: all communications are through dynamic tunnels therefore may be encrypted using IP-Sec or other supported point to point underlay standards.

These are not static tunnels but lisp re-tunneling routers (RTRs) perform all nexagon Overlay aggregation.

(2) spoofing: it is very hard to guess a MobilityClientEID valid for a short period of time. Clients and H3Services EIDs are whitelisted in EdgeRTRs, Clients using the AAA procedure, H3Services via dev-ops.

(3) impersonating: efforts to use MobilityClients and H3Services RLOCs should be caught by the underlying service provider edge and access networks. EID impersonating is caught by EdgeRTR EID RLOC whitelist mismatch.

(4) credibility: the interface crowd-sources geo-state and does not assume to trust single detections. Credit history track to MobilityClientEIDs by as part of normal H3Services fact checking, aggregate scores affect AAA credentials.

(5) privacy: Only EdgeRTRs are aware of both clients' RLOC and geo-location, only AAA is aware of client IDs credentials and credit but not geo-location. aggregate credit score span all H3Services administratively without source.

## 8. Acknowledgments

This work is partly funded by the ANR LISP-Lab project #ANR-13-INFR-009 (<https://lisplab.lip6.fr>).

## 9. IANA Considerations

### I. Formal H3 to IPv6 EID mapping

#### II. State enum fields of H3 tiles:

Field 0x: Traffic Direction {

0x - null

1x - Lane North

2x - Lane North + 30

3x - Lane North + 60

4x - Lane North + 90

5x - Lane North + 120

6x - Lane North + 150

7x - Lane North + 180

8x - Lane North + 210

9x - Lane North + 240

Ax - Lane North + 270

Bx - Lane North + 300

Cx - Lane North + 330

Dx - junction

Ex - shoulder

Fx - sidewalk

}

field 1x: Persistent or Structural {

- 0x - null
- 1x - pothole light
- 2x - pothole severe
- 3x - speed-bump low
- 4x - speed-bump high
- 5x - icy
- 6x - flooded
- 7x - snow-cover
- 8x - snow-deep
- 9x - construction cone
- Ax - gravel
- Bx - choppy
- Cx - blind-curve
- Dx - steep-slope
- Ex - low-bridge

}

field 2x: Transient Condition {

- 0x - null
- 1x - pedestrian
- 2x - bike scooter
- 3x - stopped car / truck
- 4x - moving car / truck
- 5x - first responder vehicle
- 6x - sudden slowdown
- 7x - oversized over-height vehicle
- 8x - red-light-breach
- 9x - light collision (fender bender)
- Ax - hard collision / casualty
- Bx - collision course car/structure
- Cx - recent collision residues
- Dx - hard brake
- Ex - sharp cornering
- Fx - freeing-parking

}

field 3x: Traffic-light Cycle {

- 0x - null
- 1x - 1 seconds to green
- 2x - 2 seconds to green
- 3x - 3 seconds to green
- 4x - 4 seconds to green
- 5x - 5 seconds to green
- 6x - 6 seconds to green
- 7x - 7 seconds to green
- 8x - 8 seconds to green
- 9x - 9 seconds to green
- Ax - 10 seconds or less
- Bx - 20 seconds or less
- Cx - 30 seconds or less
- Dx - 60 seconds or less



Ex - green now  
Fx - red now  
}

field 4x: Impacted Tile from Neighboring {  
0x - null  
1x - epicenter  
2x - light yellow  
3x - yellow  
4x - light orange  
5x - orange  
6x - light red  
7x - red  
8x - light blue  
9x - blue  
Ax - green  
Bx - light green  
}

field 5x: Transient, Cycle, Impacted, Valid for Next{  
0x - null  
1x - 1sec  
2x - 5sec  
3x - 10sec  
4x - 20sec  
5x - 40sec  
6x - 60sec  
7x - 2min  
8x - 3min  
9x - 4min  
Ax - 5min  
Bx - 10min  
Cx - 15min  
Dx - 30min  
Ex - 60min  
Fx - 24hours  
}

field 6x: LaneRightsSigns {  
0x - null  
1x - yield  
2x - speedLimit  
3x - straightOnly  
4x - noStraight  
5x - rightOnly  
6x - noRight  
7x - rightStraight  
8x - leftOnly  
9x - leftStraight  
Ax - noLeft  
Bx - noUTurn

```
Cx - noLeftU
Dx - bikeLane
Ex - HOVLane
Fx - Stop
}
```

```
field 7x: MovementSigns {
0x - null
1x - keepRight
2x - keepLeft
3x - stayInLane
4x - doNotEnter
5x - noTrucks
6x - noBikes
7x - noPeds
8x - oneWay
9x - parking
Ax - noParking
Bx - noStandaing
Cx - noPassing
Dx - loadingZone
Ex - railCross
Fx - schoolZone
}
```

```
field 8x: CurvesIntersectSigns {
0x - null
1x - turnsLeft
2x - turnsRight
3x - curvesLeft
4x - curvesRight
5x - reversesLeft
6x - reversesRight
7x - windingRoad
8x - hairPin
9x - pretzelTurn
Ax - crossRoads
Bx - crossT
Cx - crossY
Dx - circle
Ex - laneEnds
Fx - roadNarrows
}
```

```
field 9x: Current Tile Speed {
0x - null
1x - < 5kmh
2x - < 10kmh
3x - < 15kmh
4x - < 20kmh
5x - < 30kmh
}
```

6x - < 40kmh  
7x - < 50kmh  
8x - < 60kmh  
9x - < 80kmh  
Ax - < 100kmh  
Bx - < 120kmh  
Cx - < 140kmh  
Dx - < 160kmh  
Ex - > 160kmh  
Fx - queuedTraffic  
}

field Ax: Vehicle / Pedestrian Traffic {  
0x - null  
1x - probability of ped/vehicle on tile close to 100%  
2x - 95%  
3x - 90%  
4x - 85%  
5x - 80%  
6x - 70%  
7x - 60%  
8x - 50%  
9x - 40%  
Ax - 30%  
Bx - 20%  
Cx - 15%  
Dx - 10%  
Ex - 5%  
Fx - probability of ped/vehicle on tile close to 0%, empty  
}

field Bx - reserved  
field Cx - reserved  
field Dx - reserved  
field Ex - reserved  
field Fx - reserved

## 10. Normative References

- [I-D.ietf-lisp-rfc6833bis]  
Fuller, V., Farinacci, D., and A. Cabellos-Aparicio,  
"Locator/ID Separation Protocol (LISP) Control-Plane",  
[draft-ietf-lisp-rfc6833bis-07](#) (work in progress), December  
2017.
- [RFC2119] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate

Requirement Levels", [BCP 14](#), [RFC 2119](#),  
DOI 10.17487/RFC2119, March 1997,  
<<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc2119>>.

[RFC6830] Farinacci, D., Fuller, V., Meyer, D., and D. Lewis, "The Locator/ID Separation Protocol (LISP)", [RFC 6830](#),  
DOI 10.17487/RFC6830, January 2013,  
<<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc6830>>.

[RFC8378] Farinacci, D., Moreno, V., "Signal-Free Locator/ID Separation Protocol (LISP) Multicast", [RFC8378](#),  
DOI 10.17487/RFC8378, May 2018,  
<<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc8378>>.

[RFC6733] Fajardo, V., Ed., Arkko, J., Loughney, J., and G. Zorn, Ed., "Diameter Base Protocol", [RFC 6733](#),  
DOI 10.17487/RFC6733, October 2012,  
<<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc6733>>.

#### Authors' Addresses

Sharon Barkai  
Nexar  
CA  
USA

Email: [sbarkai@gmail.com](mailto:sbarkai@gmail.com)

Bruno Fernandez-Ruiz  
Nexar  
London  
UK

Email: [b@getnexar.com](mailto:b@getnexar.com)

S ZionB  
Nexar  
Israel

Email: [sharon@fermicloud.io](mailto:sharon@fermicloud.io)

Rotem Tamir  
Nexar  
Israel

[rotemtamir@getnexar.com](mailto:rotemtamir@getnexar.com)

Alberto Rodriguez-Natal  
Cisco Systems  
170 Tasman Drive  
San Jose, CA  
USA

Email: natal@cisco.com

Fabio Maino  
Cisco Systems  
170 Tasman Drive  
San Jose, CA  
USA

Email: fmaino@cisco.com

Albert Cabellos-Aparicio  
Technical University of Catalonia  
Barcelona  
Spain

Email: acabello@ac.upc.edu

Jordi Paillissé-Vilanova  
Technical University of Catalonia  
Barcelona  
Spain

Email: jordip@ac.upc.edu

Dino Farinacci  
lispers.net  
San Jose, CA  
USA

Email: farinacci@gmail.com