3GPP TSG_CN **Tdoc NP-000472**
Plenary Meeting #9, Oahu, Hawaii
20th – 22nd September 2000.

Source: **TSG_N WG 3**

Title: **CR to R99 Work Item T.E.I (GPRS)**

Agenda item: **8.6.3**

Document for: **APPROVAL**

Introduction:

This document contains **1** CR on **R99** Work Item **T.E.I (GPRS)**, that has been agreed by **TSG_N WG3**, and is forwarded to TSG_N Plenary meeting #9 for approval.

Doc-2nd-	Spec	CR	Rev	Phase	Subject	Cat	Version-Current
N3-000394	29.061	014		R99	GPRS Mobile IP interworking	F	3.3.0

3GPP/TSG CN3 #11
Oslo, Norway, 10-14 July 2000

Document N3-000394
e.g. for 3GPP use the format TP-99xxx
or for SMG, use the format P-99-xxx

CHANGE REQUEST

Please see embedded help file at the bottom of this page for instructions on how to fill in this form correctly.

29.061	**CR**	**014**	Current Version:	3.3.0

GSM (AA.BB) or 3G (AA.BBB) specification number ↑ *↑ CR number as allocated by MCC support team*

For submission to:	TSG_N#9	for approval	X	strategic		(for SMG use only)
list expected approval meeting # here ↑		for information		non-strategic		

Form: CR cover sheet, version 2 for 3GPP and SMG *The latest version of this form is available from: ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/Information/CR-Form-v2.doc*

Proposed change affects: *(at least one should be marked with an X)*	(U)SIM		ME	X	UTRAN / Radio		Core Network	X

Source: TSG_N3 **Date:** July 10, 2000

Subject: Corrections to MobileIP

Work item: TEI

Category: *(only one category shall be marked with an X)*

F	Correction	X	**Release:**	Phase 2	
A	Corresponds to a correction in an earlier release			Release 96	
B	Addition of feature			Release 97	
C	Functional modification of feature			Release 98	
D	Editorial modification			Release 99	X
				Release 00	

Reason for change: This CR provides corrections on the PDP activation procedure when using MobileIPv4. Clarifications on the PPP connection phase are added to ensure consistency with other section of the specification (i.e. non-transparent access).

Clauses affected: 2, 11.2.1.3

Other specs affected:

Other 3G core specifications		→ List of CRs:	
Other GSM core specifications		→ List of CRs:	
MS test specifications		→ List of CRs:	
BSS test specifications		→ List of CRs:	
O&M specifications		→ List of CRs:	

Other comments:

help.doc

<--------- double-click here for help and instructions on how to create a CR.

2 References

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of the present document.

- References are either specific (identified by date of publication, edition number, version number, etc.) or non-specific.
- For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not apply.
- For a non-specific reference, the latest version applies.

[1] GSM 01.04: "Digital cellular telecommunication system (Phase 2+); Abbreviations and acronyms".

[2] 3G TS 22.060: "3rd Generation Partnership Project: Technical Specification Group Services and System Aspects; General Packet Radio Service (GPRS): Stage 1 Service Description".

[3] 3G TS 23.060: "3rd Generation Partnership Project: Technical Specification Services and System Aspects; General Packet Radio Service (GPRS); Service Description Stage 2".

[4] GSM 03.61: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); General Packet Radio Service (GPRS); Point to Multipoint Multicast Service Description; Stage 2".

[5] GSM 03.62: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); General Packet Radio Service (GPRS); Point to Multipoint Group Call Service Description; Stage 2".

[6] GSM 03.64: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+);General Packet Radio Service (GPRS); Overall description of the Radio interface; Stage 2".

[7] GSM 04.60: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); General Packet Radio Service (GPRS); Mobile Station (MS) - Base Station System (BSS) interface; Radio Link Control / Medium Access Control (RLC/MAC) protocol".

[8] GSM 04.64: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); General Packet Radio Service (GPRS); Logical Link Control (LLC)".

[9] 3G TS 24.065: "3rd Generation Partnership Project: Technical Specification Group Core Network; General Packet Radio Service (GPRS); Mobile Station (MS) - Serving GPRS Support Node(SGSN); Subnetwork Dependent Convergence Protocol (SNDCP)".

[10] 3G TS 27.060: "3rd Generation Partnership Project: Technical Specification Group Core Network; Packet Domain; Mobile Station (MS) supporting Packet Switched Services".

[11] CCITT Recommendation E.164: "Numbering plan for the ISDN era".

[12] <VOID>

[13] <VOID>

[14] <VOID>

[15] IETF RFC 768 (1980): "User Datagram Protocol" (STD 6).

[16] IETF RFC 791 (1981): "Internet Protocol" (STD 5).

[17] IETF RFC 792 (1981): "Internet Control Message Protocol" (STD 5).

[18] IETF RFC 793 (1981): "Transmission Control Protocol" (STD 7).

[19] IETF RFC 1034 (1987): "Domain Names - Concepts and Facilities" (STD 7).

[20] <VOID>

[21] IETF RFC 1661 and 1662 (1994): "The Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP)" (STD 51).

[22] IETF RFC 1700 (1994): "Assigned Numbers" (STD 2).3.

[23] UMTS 24.008: "Mobile radio interface layer 3 specification; Core Network Protocols – Stage 3".

[24] UMTS 29.060: "General Packet Radio Service (GPRS); GPRS Tunnelling Protocol (GTP) across the Gn and Gp Interface".

[25] IETF RFC2794 (2000), Pat R. Calhoun and Charles E. Perkins: "Mobile IP Network Address Identifier Extension for Ipv4", ~~October~~ March ~~1999~~2000. ~~Work in progress (http://www.ietf.org/internet-drafts/draft-ietf-mobileip-mn-nai-05.txt).~~

[26] IETF RFC 2131 (1997): "Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol".

[27] IETF RFC 1542 (1993): "Clarification and Extensions for the Bootstrap Protocol".

[28] IETF RFC2373 (1998): "IP version 6 Addressing Architecture".

[29] IETF RFC 2462 (1998): "IPv6 Stateless Address Autoconfiguration".

[30] IETF RFC 2002 (1996), C. Perkins: "IP Mobility Support".

[31] IETF RFC 2486 (1999), B. Aboba and M. Beadles: "The Network Access Identifier".

[32] IETF RFC1112 (1989), S.E. Deering: "Host extensions for IP multicasting".

[33] IETF RFC2236 (1997), W. Fenner: "Internet Group Management Protocol, Version 2".

[34] IETF RFC2362 (1998), D. Estrin and al: "Protocol Independent Multicast-Sparse Mode (PIM-SM)".

[35] IETF RFC1075 (1988), D. Waitzman and al: "Distance Vector Multicast Routing Protocol".

[36] IETF RFC1585 (1994), J. Moy: "MOSPF".

[37] IETF RFC2290 (1998), J. Solomon, S. Glass: "Mobile-IPv4 Configuration Option for PPP IPCP ".

11.2.1.3 Access to Internet, Intranet or ISP with Mobile IPv4

General

A way to allow users to roam from one environment to another, between fixed and mobile, between public and private as well as between different public systems is to use Mobile IP [30]. Mobile IP (MIP) is a mobility management protocol developed by IETF. The Mobile IP Foreign Agent (FA) [30] is located in the Core Network in the GGSN. MIP also uses a Home Agent (HA) [30] which may or may not be located in a GSM/UMTS network.

Interworking model for MIP

A FA is located in the GGSN. The interface between the GGSN and the FA will probably not be standardised as the GGSN/FA is considered being one integrated node. The mapping between these two is a matter of implementation. Each FA must be configured with at least one care-of address. In addition a FA must maintain a list that combines IP addresses with TEIDs of all the visiting MSs that have registered with the FA. IP packets destined for the MS are intercepted by the HA and tunneled to the MS's care-of address, i.e. the FA. The FA de-tunnels the packets and forwards the packets to the MS. Mobile IP related signalling between the MS and the FA is done in the user plane. MIP registration messages [30] are sent with UDP.

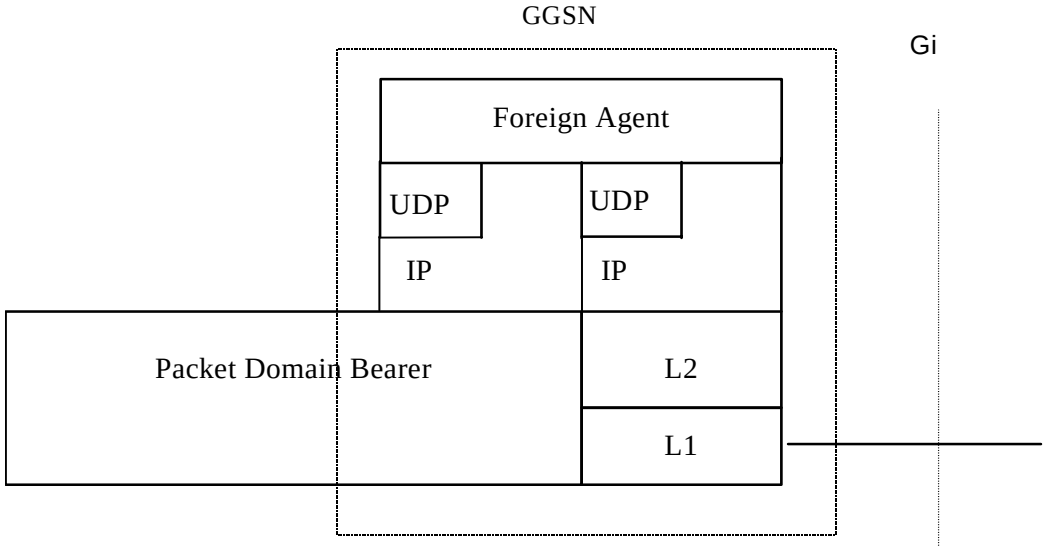

Figure 11c: The protocol stacks for the Gi IP reference point in the MIP signalling plane

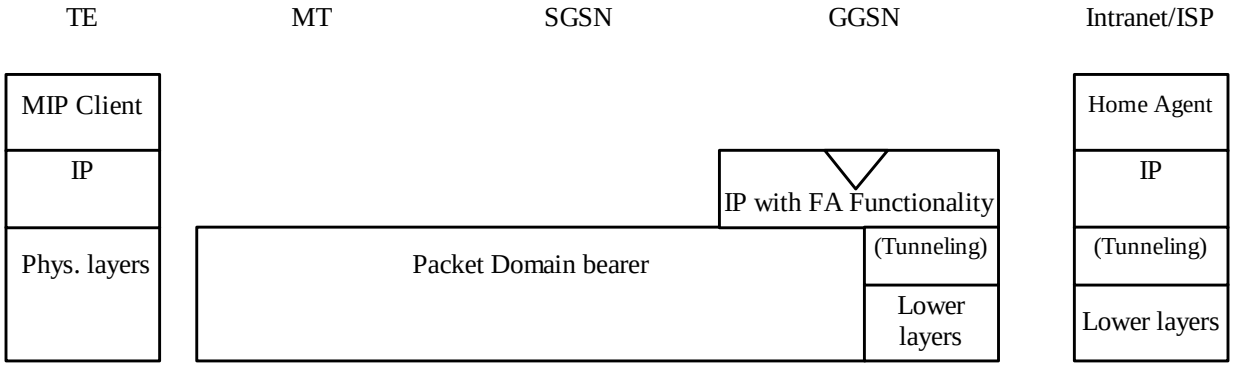

Figure 11d: Protocol stacks for user access with MIP

In figure 11d: "(Tunneling)" is intended to show asymmetric traffic flow. Tunneling (IP-in-IP) is only used in the direction from the ISP towards the MT.

Authentication of the user is supported in Mobile IPv4. This authentication mechanism may involve communication with an authentication server (e.g. RADIUS), although this is not shown in figure 11d.

Address allocation - at PDP context activation no IP address is allocated to the MS indicated by 0.0.0.0. in the "Requested PDP Address" field. If the MS does not have a static IP address which it could register with the HA, it will acquire a dynamic IP address from the HA [25]. After completion of the PDP activation the SGSN is informed of the assigned IP address by means of the GGSN initiated PDP Context Modification Procedure.

An example of a signalling scheme, shown in figure 11e, is described below. The PS attach procedures have been omitted for clarity.

IPv4 - Registration UMTS/GPRS + MIP , FA care-of address

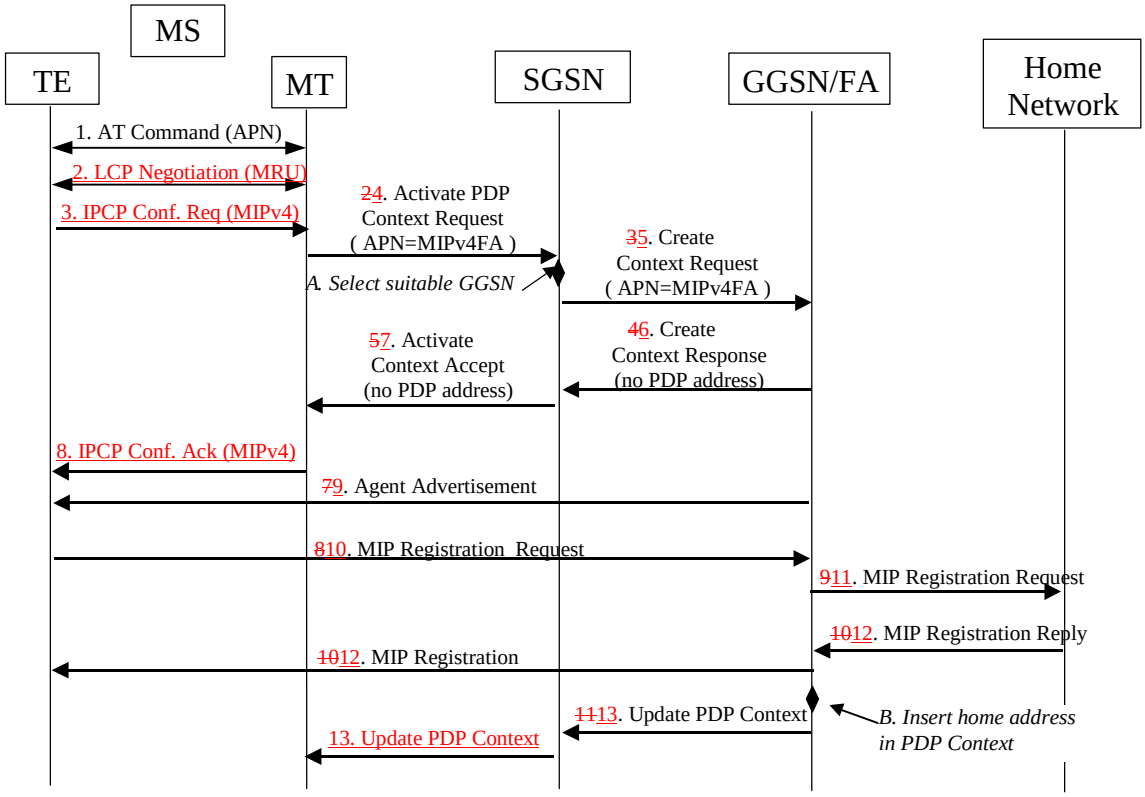

Figure 11e: PDP Context activation with Mobile IP registration (the PS attach procedure not included)

1. ~~1.~~ The AT command carries parameters that the MT needs to request the PDP Context Activation. The important parameter here, is the APN (Access Point Name), see clause A below. The AT command is followed by a setup of the PPP connection between the MT and the TE~~, which are not included in the figure~~.

2. As part of the PPP connection, LCP negotiates Maximum-Receive-Unit between the TE and the MT. No PPP authentication is required when using MIPv4.

3. As part of the PPP connection, the TE sends an IPCP Configure Request using the MIPv4 configuration option (see [37]). The TE sends either its Home Address or a null address (i.e. 0.0.0.0) if the Network Address identifier is used (see [25]).

4~~2~~. The MT sends the "Activate PDP Context Request" to the SGSN. The message includes various parameters of which the "APN" (Access Point Name) and the "Requested PDP Address" are of interest here. The TE/MT may use APN to select a reference point to a certain external network or to select a service. APN is a logical name referring to the external packet data network or to a service that the subscriber wishes to connect to. The "Requested PDP Address" should be omitted for all MS's using Mobile IP. This is done irrespective of if the ~~MT~~ TE has a permanently assigned Mobile IP address from its Mobile IP home network, a previously assigned dynamic home address from its Mobile IP home network or if it wishes the Mobile IP home network to allocate a "new" dynamic home address.

A. The SGSN will base the choice of GGSN based on the APN that is given by the MS.

3~~5~~. The SGSN requests the selected GGSN to set up a PDP Context for the MS. The PDP address and APN fields are the same as in the "Activate PDP Context Request" message.

4~~6~~. A Create PDP Context Response is sent from the GGSN/FA to the SGSN. If the creation of PDP Context was successful, some parameters will be returned to the SGSN, if not, an error code will be returned. If the GGSN has been configured, by the operator, to use a Foreign Agent for the requested APN, the PDP address returned by the GGSN shall be set to 0.0.0.0. indicating that the PDP address shall be reset by the MS with a Home Agent after the PDP context activation procedure.

7. ~~5.~~ The Activate PDP Context Accept message is sent by the SGSN to the ~~MS~~ MT and contains similar information as the Create PDP Context Response message.

8. The MT sends an IPCP Configure Ack to the TE in order to terminate the PPP connection phase.

~~6. The MT sends an AT response back to the TE to confirm that the PDP context activation has been done.~~

~~7~~9. The Agent Advertisement [~~RFC2002~~30] is an ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol) Router Advertisement message with a mobility agent advertisement extension. The latter part contains parameters of the FA that the mobile node needs, among those are one or more care-of addresses that the FA offers. This message should be sent, in the Packet Domain user plane, as an IP limited broadcast message, i.e. destination address 255.255.255.255, however only on the TEID for the requesting MS to avoid broadcast over the radio interface.

10~~8~~. The Mobile IP Registration Request is sent from the mobile node to the GGSN/FA across the Packet Domain backbone as user traffic. The mobile node includes its (permanent) home address as a parameter [30]. Alternatively, it can request a temporary address assigned by the home network by sending 0.0.0.0 as its home address, and include the Network Access Identifier (NAI) in a Mobile-Node-NAI Extension [~~23~~25], [31].

11~~9~~. The FA forwards the Mobile IP Registration Request to the home network of the mobile node, where a home agent (HA) processes it. Meanwhile, the GGSN/FA needs to store the home address of the mobile node or the NAI and the local link address of the MS, i.e. the TEID (Tunnel Endpoint ID).

12~~0~~. The Registration Reply is sent from the home network to the FA, which extracts the information it needs and forwards the message to the mobile node in the Packet Domain user plane. As the FA/GGSN knows the TEID and the NAI or home address, it can pass it on to the correct MS.

B. The GGSN/FA extracts the home address from the Mobile IP Registration Reply message and updates its GGSN PDP Context.

13~~1~~. The GGSN triggers a "GGSN initiated PDP Context modification procedure" in order to update the PDP address in the SGSN and in the MT.