3GPP TSG CN Plenary Meeting #18 **NP-020584**
4th – 6th December 2002 New Orleans, USA.

Source: TSG CN WG4

Title: Small corrections on technical enhancements and improvements for Rel-4

Agenda item: 7.11

Document for: APPROVAL

Spec	CR	Rev	Doc-2nd-Level	Phase	Subject	Cat	Ver_C
29.060	383		N4-021532	Rel-4	Clarification on IP fragmentation over Iu interface	F	4.5.0
29.060	373	2	N4-021534	Rel-5	Clarification on IP fragmentation over Iu interface	A	5.3.0
29.060	374	2	N4-021577	Rel-4	Transfer of Charging characteristics in case of inter SGSN change	F	4.5.0
29.060	375	2	N4-021578	Rel-5	Transfer of Charging characteristics in case of inter SGSN change	A	5.3.0

3GPP TSG CN WG4 Meeting #17 **N4-021534**
Bangkok, THAILAND, 11th – 15th November 2002

CR-Form-v7

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **29.060** **CR** **373** ⌘ **rev** **2** ⌘ Current version: **5.3.0** ⌘

*For **HELP** on using this form, see bottom of this page or look at the pop-up text over the ⌘ symbols.*

Proposed change affects: UICC apps⌘ ☐ ME ☐ Radio Access Network **X** Core Network **X**

Title:	⌘	Clarification on IP fragmentation over Iu interface
Source:	⌘	Lucent Technologies
Work item code:	⌘	TEI5
Date:	⌘	13/11/2002
Category:	⌘	**A**
Release:	⌘	Rel-5

Use one of the following categories:
F *(correction)*
A *(corresponds to a correction in an earlier release)*
B *(addition of feature),*
C *(functional modification of feature)*
D *(editorial modification)*
Detailed explanations of the above categories can be found in 3GPP TR 21.900.

Use one of the following releases:

2	*(GSM Phase 2)*
R96	*(Release 1996)*
R97	*(Release 1997)*
R98	*(Release 1998)*
R99	*(Release 1999)*
Rel-4	*(Release 4)*
Rel-5	*(Release 5)*
Rel-6	*(Release 6)*

Reason for change:	⌘	Support of IP fragmentation over Iu interface is missing. This was probably missed when the GTP specification was made applicable to the Iu interface as well.
Summary of change:	⌘	This CR updates the specification to reflect the fact it applies also to the Iu interface and not only to Gn and Gp and also by adding a reference to TS 25.414.
Consequences if not approved:	⌘	Lack of completeness of the specification for the Iu aspect may mislead implementations.

Clauses affected:	⌘	2, 13.2
Other comments:	⌘	

Other specs affected: ⌘

Y	N		
X		Other core specifications	25.414CR045
	X	Test specifications	
	X	O&M Specifications	

How to create CRs using this form:
Comprehensive information and tips about how to create CRs can be found at http://www.3gpp.org/specs/CR.htm.
Below is a brief summary:

1) Fill out the above form. The symbols above marked ⌘ contain pop-up help information about the field that they are closest to.

2) Obtain the latest version for the release of the specification to which the change is proposed. Use the MS Word "revision marks" feature (also known as "track changes") when making the changes. All 3GPP specifications can be

downloaded from the 3GPP server under ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/ For the latest version, look for the directory name with the latest date e.g. 2001-03 contains the specifications resulting from the March 2001 TSG meetings.

3) With "track changes" disabled, paste the entire CR form (use CTRL-A to select it) into the specification just in front of the clause containing the first piece of changed text. Delete those parts of the specification which are not relevant to the change request.

***** First Modified Section *****

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. In the case of a reference to a 3GPP document (including a GSM document), a non-specific reference implicitly refers to the latest version of that document *in the same Release as the present document.*

[1] 3GPP TR 21.905: "3G Vocabulary".

[2] 3GPP TS 23.003: "Numbering, addressing and identification".

[3] 3GPP TS 23.007: "Restoration Procedures".

[4] 3GPP TS 23.060: "General Packet Radio Service (GPRS); Service Description; Stage 2".

[5] 3GPP TS 24.008: "Mobile Radio Interface Layer 3 specification; Core Network Protocols-Stage 3".

[6] 3GPP TS 29.002: "Mobile Application Part (MAP) specification".

[7] 3GPP TS 25.413: "UTRAN Iu interface RANAP signalling".

[8] 3GPP TS 33.102: "Security Architecture".

[9] 3GPP TS 43.020: " Security related network functions".

[10] 3GPP TS 43.064: " Overall description of the GPRS Radio Interface; Stage 2".

[11] 3GPP TS 44.064: " Mobile Station - Serving GPRS Support Node (MS-SGSN) Logical Link Control (LLC) Layer Specification".

[12] STD 0005: "Internet Protocol", J. Postel.

[13] STD 0006: "User Datagram Protocol", J. Postel.

[14] RFC 1700: "Assigned Numbers", J. Reynolds and J. Postel.

[15] RFC 2181: "Clarifications to the DNS Specification", R. Elz and R. Bush.

[16] 3GPP TS 23.007: "Restoration Procedures".

[17] 3GPP TS 23.121: "Architectural Requirements for Release 1999".

[18] 3GPP TS 32.215 : "Charging data description for the packet switched domain".

[19] 3GPP TS 23.236: "Intra Domain Connection of RAN Nodes to Multiple CN Nodes".

[20] 3GPP TS 48.018: "Base Station System (BSS) - Serving GPRS Support Node (SGSN); BSS GPRS Protocol (BSSGP)".

[21] 3GPP TR 44.901: "External Network assisted Cell Change; (Release 5)"

[22] 3GPP TS 33.210: “Network Domain Security”.

[xx] 3GPP TS 25.414: "UTRAN Iu Interface Data Transport and Transport Signalling".

***** Next Modified Section *****

13.2 IP Fragmentation

Here it is described how the fragmentation mechanism shall work together with GTP, when the GPRS backbone is based on IPv4.

However, fragmentation should be avoided if possible. Examples of fragmentation drawbacks are, e.g.:

- Fragmentation is inefficient, since the complete IP header is duplicated in each fragment.
- If one fragment is lost, the complete packet has to be discarded. The reason is that no selective retransmission of fragments is possible.

By using Path MTU discovery the application may find out the MTU, and thereby utilise more efficient segmentation mechanisms in other protocol layers than IP.

The maximum size of a T-PDU that may be transmitted without fragmentation by GGSN or the MS is defined in 3GPP TS 23.060. All backbone links should have MTU values that exceeds the sum of the maximum value plus the size of the tunnel headers (IP header, UDP and GTP header) in order to avoid fragmentation in the backbone.

13.2.1 MO Direction

Functionality for IP fragmentation on the Iu interface is defined in 3GPP TS 25.414 [xx].

SGSN: A packet from an MS shall be encapsulated at the SGSN with a GTP header, UDP and IP header. If the resulting IP packet is larger than the MTU of the first link towards the GGSN, fragmentation of the IP packet shall be performed by the SGSN. The SGSN should preferably fragment the IP packet if it is larger than the MTU of any link between SGSN and GGSN.

Backbone router: Any router in the backbone may fragment the GTP packet if needed, according to IPv4.

GGSN: The GGSN shall assemble any IP fragments received from SGSNs, according to IPv4. Note that if any fragment is lost, the whole packet shall be discarded.

13.2.2 MT Direction

Functionality for IP fragmentation on the Iu interface is defined in 3GPP TS 25.414 [xx].

GGSN: A packet from an external host shall be encapsulated at the GGSN with a GTP header, UDP and IP header. If the resulting IP packet is larger than the MTU on the first link towards the SGSN, fragmentation of the IP packet shall be performed by the GGSN. The GGSN should preferably fragment the IP packet if it is larger than the MTU of any link between GGSN and SGSN.

Backbone Router: Any router in the backbone may fragment the GTP packet if needed, according to IPv4.

SGSN: The SGSN shall assemble any IP fragments received from the GGSN, according to IPv4. Note that if any fragment is lost, the whole packet shall be discarded.

13.2.3 Tunnelling from old to new SGSN

Old SGSN: A user packet shall be encapsulated with a GTP header, UDP and IP header. If the resulting IP packet is larger than the MTU on the first link towards the new SGSN, fragmentation of the IP packet shall be performed by the old SGSN. The old SGSN should preferably fragment the IP packet if it is larger than the MTU of any link between old and new SGSN.

Backbone router: Any router in the backbone may fragment the GTP packet if needed, according to IPv4.

New SGSN: The new SGSN shall assemble any IP fragments received from the old SGSN, according to IPv4. Note that if any fragment is lost, the whole packet shall be discarded.

3GPP TSG CN WG4 Meeting #17 **N4-021577**
Bangkok, THAILAND, 11th – 15th November 2002

CR-Form-v7

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **29.060** **CR** **374** ⌘ **rev** **2** ⌘ Current version: **4.5.0** ⌘

*For **HELP** on using this form, see bottom of this page or look at the pop-up text over the ⌘ symbols.*

Proposed change affects: UICC apps⌘ ☐ ME ☐ Radio Access Network ☐ Core Network **X**

Title:	⌘	Transfer of Charging characteristics in case of inter SGSN change
Source:	⌘	CN4
Work item code:	⌘	TEI4
Date:	⌘	13/11/2002
Category:	⌘	**F**
Release:	⌘	Rel-4

Use one of the following categories:
F *(correction)*
A *(corresponds to a correction in an earlier release)*
B *(addition of feature),*
C *(functional modification of feature)*
D *(editorial modification)*
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Use one of the following releases:
2 *(GSM Phase 2)*
R96 *(Release 1996)*
R97 *(Release 1997)*
R98 *(Release 1998)*
R99 *(Release 1999)*
Rel-4 *(Release 4)*
Rel-5 *(Release 5)*
Rel-6 *(Release 6)*

Reason for change: ⌘ **Essential correction.** See consequences if not approved.

During an inter SGSN change the context data are transferred from the old SGSN to new SGSN inside the SGSN Context Response message (in case of RAU) or inside the Forward Relocation Request (in case of Relocation). For the PDP context data the PDP Context information element is used. The Charging Characteristics (CC) are not included in the PDP Context IE although the Charging Characteristics are PDP context relevant data (see 23.060 section 13 Information Storage subsection 13.2 SGSN). The Charging Characteristics are transferred to the new SGSN only by the HLR in the Insert Subscriber Data message.

This causes two problems for already active PDP contexts. The new SGSN can receive data before it's receive the CC from the HLR. That means no CC are known for these data and they can't be charged appropriately.

In case the CC are changed in the HLR. The new SGSN would get other CC than the old SGSN. Additionally this would mean that the GGSN and new SGSN would have different CC. But accordingly to 32.215 the Charging Characteristics must remain unchanged during the life time of the PDP context as described in 32.215 Annex A: 'If the SGSN receives modified subscriber information from the HLR (e.g. execution of a stand-alone Insert Subscriber Data procedure) which includes changes to the charging characteristics, they shall be applied only to new MM, PDP and secondary PDP contexts, this implies that the SGSN shall not send PDP context modifications for the existing PDP contexts to the GGSN.'

Summary of change: ⌘ Charging Characteristics are added to "SGSN context Response" and "forward relocation request" message

Consequences if not approved:	⌘	Loss of accurate charging during SGSN change due to absence of the Charging Characteristics and/or due to possibly changed Charging Characteristics. Misalignment with 3GPP TS 32.215.

Clauses affected:	⌘				
		Y	**N**		
Other specs affected:	⌘		**X**	Other core specifications	⌘
			X	Test specifications	
			X	O&M Specifications	
Other comments:	⌘				

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3) With "track changes" disabled, paste the entire CR form (use CTRL-A to select it) into the specification just in front of the clause containing the first piece of changed text. Delete those parts of the specification which are not relevant to the change request.

**********First modified section**********

7.5.4 SGSN Context Response

The old SGSN shall send an SGSN Context Response to the new SGSN as a response to a previous SGSN Context Request.

Possible Cause values are:

- 'Request Accepted'.
- 'IMSI not known'.
- 'System failure'.
- 'Mandatory IE incorrect'.
- 'Mandatory IE missing'.
- 'Optional IE incorrect'.
- 'Invalid message format'.
- 'P-TMSI Signature mismatch'.

If the Cause contains the value 'Request accepted', all information elements are mandatory, except PDP Context and Private Extension.

If the Cause contains the value 'P-TMSI Signature mismatch' the IMSI information element shall be included in the response, otherwise only the Cause information element shall be included in the response.

The old SGSN shall include a SGSN Address for control plane. The new SGSN shall store this SGSN Address and use it when sending control plane messages for the MS to the old SGSN in the SGSN context transfer procedure.

The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane field specifies a Tunnel Endpoint Identifier, which is chosen by the old SGSN. The new SGSN shall include this Tunnel Endpoint Identifier in the GTP header of all subsequent control plane messages, which are sent from the new SGSN to the old SGSN and related to the PDP context(s) requested.

The IMSI information element contains the IMSI matching the TLLI or P-TMSI (for GSM or UMTS respectively) and RAI in the SGSN Context Request.

The MM Context contains necessary mobility management and security parameters.

All active PDP contexts in the old SGSN shall be included as PDP Context information elements.

If there is at least one active PDP context, the old SGSN shall start the T3-TUNNEL timer and store the address of the new SGSN in the "New SGSN Address" field of the MM context. The old SGSN shall wait for SGSN Context Acknowledge before sending T-PDUs to the new SGSN. If the old SGSN has one or more active PDP contexts for the subscriber and an SGSN Context Acknowledge message is not received within a time defined by T3-RESPONSE, the old SGSN shall retransmit the SGSN Context Response to the new SGSN as long as the total number of attempts is less than N3-REQUESTS. After N3-REQUESTS unsuccessfully attempts, the old SGSN shall proceed as described in section 'Reliable delivery of signalling messages' in case the transmission of a control plane message fails N3-REQUESTS times.

Radio Priority SMS contains the radio priority level for MO SMS transmission, and shall be included if a valid Radio Priority SMS value exists for the MS in the old SGSN.

Radio Priority is the radio priority level that the MS uses when accessing the network for the transmission of uplink user data for a particular PDP context. One Radio Priority IE shall be included per PDP context that has a valid radio priority value assigned to it in the old SGSN.

Packet Flow Id is the packet flow identifier assigned to the PDP context. One Packet Flow Id IE shall be included per PDP context that has a valid packet flow identifier value assigned to it in the old SGSN.

Charging Characteristics IE contains the charching characteristics which apply for a PDP context; see 3GPP TS 32.215[18]. One Charging Characteristics IE shall be included per PDP context IE. If no PDP context is active, this IE shall not be included. The mapping of a Charging Characteristics IE to a PDP Context IE is done according to the sequence of their apperance, e.g. the first Charging Characteristics IE is mapped to the first PDP Context IE.

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

Table 27: Information Elements in a SGSN Context Response

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Cause	Mandatory	7.7.1
IMSI	Conditional	7.7.2
Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane	Conditional	7.7.14
Radio Priority SMS	Optional	7.7.20
Radio Priority	Optional	7.7.21
Packet Flow Id	Optional	7.7.22
Charging Characteristics	Optional	7.7.23
MM Context	Conditional	7.7.28
PDP Context	Conditional	7.7.29
SGSN Address for Control Plane	Conditional	7.7.32
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.44

**********Next modified section**********

7.5.6 Forward Relocation Request

The old SGSN shall send a Forward Relocation Request to the new SGSN to convey necessary information to perform the SRNS Relocation procedure between new SGSN and Target RNC.

All information elements are mandatory, except PDP Context and Private Extension.

The IMSI information element contains the IMSI of the target MS for SRNS Relocation procedure.

The old SGSN shall include a SGSN Address for control plane. The new SGSN shall store this SGSN Address and use it when sending control plane messages for the MS to the old SGSN in the SRNS Relocation procedure.

The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane field specifies a tunnel endpoint identifier, which is chosen by the old SGSN. The new SGSN shall include this Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane in the GTP header of all subsequent control plane messages, which are sent from the new SGSN to the old SGSN.

The MM Context contains necessary mobility management and security parameters.

All active PDP contexts in the old SGSN shall be included as PDP Context information elements. In case no PDP context is active, this IE shall not be included.

Charging Characteristics IE contains the charching characteristics which apply for a PDP context; see 3GPP TS 32.215[18]. One Charging Characteristics IE shall be included per PDP context IE. If no PDP context is active, this IE shall not be included. The mapping of a Charging Characteristics IE to a PDP Context IE is done according to the sequence of their apperance, e.g. the first Charging Characteristics IE is mapped to the first PDP Context IE.

UTRAN transparent container, Target identification and RANAP Cause are information from the source RNC in the old SGSN.

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

Table 29: Information Elements in a Forward Relocation

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
IMSI	Mandatory	7.7.2
Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane	Mandatory	7.7.14
RANAP Cause	Mandatory	7.7.18
Charging Characteristics	Optional	7.7.23
MM Context	Mandatory	7.7.28
PDP Context	Conditional	7.7.29
SGSN Address for Control plane	Mandatory	7.7.32
Target Identification	Mandatory	7.7.37
UTRAN transparent container	Mandatory	7.7.38
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.44

3GPP TSG CN WG4 Meeting #17 **N4-021578**
Bangkok, THAILAND, 11th – 15th November 2002

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CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **29.060** **CR** **375** ⌘ **rev** **2** ⌘ Current version: **5.3.0** ⌘

*For **HELP** on using this form, see bottom of this page or look at the pop-up text over the ⌘ symbols.*

Proposed change affects: UICC apps⌘ ☐ ME ☐ Radio Access Network ☐ Core Network **X**

Title:	⌘	Transfer of Charging characteristics in case of inter SGSN change
Source:	⌘	CN4
Work item code:	⌘	TEI4
Date:	⌘	15/11/2002
Category:	⌘	**A**
Release:	⌘	Rel5

Use one of the following categories:
F *(correction)*
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R97 *(Release 1997)*
R98 *(Release 1998)*
R99 *(Release 1999)*
Rel-4 *(Release 4)*
Rel-5 *(Release 5)*
Rel-6 *(Release 6)*

Reason for change: ⌘

During an inter SGSN change the context data are transferred from the old SGSN to new SGSN inside the SGSN Context Response message (in case of RAU) or inside the Forward Relocation Request (in case of Relocation). For the PDP context data the PDP Context information element is used. The Charging Characteristics (CC) are not included in the PDP Context IE although the Charging Characteristics are PDP context relevant data (see 23.060 section 13 Information Storage subsection 13.2 SGSN). The Charging Characteristics are transferred to the new SGSN only by the HLR in the Insert Subscriber Data message.

This causes two problems for already active PDP contexts. The new SGSN can receive data before it's receive the CC from the HLR. That means no CC are known for these data and they can't be charged appropriately.

In case the CC are changed in the HLR. The new SGSN would get other CC than the old SGSN. Additionally this would mean that the GGSN and new SGSN would have different CC. But accordingly to 32.215 the Charging Characteristics must remain unchanged during the life time of the PDP context as described in 32.215 Annex A: 'If the SGSN receives modified subscriber information from the HLR (e.g. execution of a stand-alone Insert Subscriber Data procedure) which includes changes to the charging characteristics, they shall be applied only to new MM, PDP and secondary PDP contexts, this implies that the SGSN shall not send PDP context modifications for the existing PDP contexts to the GGSN.'

Summary of change: ⌘ Charging Characteristics are added to "SGSN context Response" and "forward relocation request" message.

Consequences if ⌘ Loss of accurate charging during SGSN change due to absence of the Charging

not approved:	Characteristics and/or due to possibly changed Charging Characteristics. Misalignment with 3GPP TS 32.215.

Clauses affected:	⌘				
		Y	**N**		
Other specs affected:	⌘		**X**	Other core specifications	⌘
			X	Test specifications	
			X	O&M Specifications	
Other comments:	⌘				

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**********First modified section**********

7.5.4 SGSN Context Response

The old SGSN shall send an SGSN Context Response to the new SGSN as a response to a previous SGSN Context Request.

Possible Cause values are:

- 'Request Accepted'.
- 'IMSI not known'.
- 'System failure'.
- 'Mandatory IE incorrect'.
- 'Mandatory IE missing'.
- 'Optional IE incorrect'.
- 'Invalid message format'.
- 'P-TMSI Signature mismatch'.

If the Cause contains the value 'Request accepted', all information elements are mandatory, except PDP Context and Private Extension.

If the Cause contains the value 'P-TMSI Signature mismatch' the IMSI information element shall be included in the response, otherwise only the Cause information element shall be included in the response.

The old SGSN shall include a SGSN Address for control plane. The new SGSN shall store this SGSN Address and use it when sending control plane messages for the MS to the old SGSN in the SGSN context transfer procedure.

The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane field specifies a Tunnel Endpoint Identifier, which is chosen by the old SGSN. The new SGSN shall include this Tunnel Endpoint Identifier in the GTP header of all subsequent control plane messages, which are sent from the new SGSN to the old SGSN and related to the PDP context(s) requested.

The IMSI information element contains the IMSI matching the TLLI or P-TMSI (for GSM or UMTS respectively) and RAI in the SGSN Context Request.

The MM Context contains necessary mobility management and security parameters.

All active PDP contexts in the old SGSN shall be included as PDP Context information elements. The PDP contexts are included in an implementation dependant prioritized order, and the most important PDP context is placed first. When the PDP Context Prioritization IE is included, it informs the new SGSN that the PDP contexts are sent prioritized. If the new SGSN is not able to maintain active all the PDP contexts received from the old SGSN when it is indicated that prioritization of the PDP contexts is applied, the new SGSN should use the prioritisation sent by old SGSN as input when deciding which PDP contexts to maintain active and which ones to delete.

If there is at least one active PDP context, the old SGSN shall start the T3-TUNNEL timer and store the address of the new SGSN in the "New SGSN Address" field of the MM context. The old SGSN shall wait for SGSN Context Acknowledge before sending T-PDUs to the new SGSN. If the old SGSN has one or more active PDP contexts for the subscriber and an SGSN Context Acknowledge message is not received within a time defined by T3-RESPONSE, the old SGSN shall retransmit the SGSN Context Response to the new SGSN as long as the total number of attempts is less than N3-REQUESTS. After N3-REQUESTS unsuccessfully attempts, the old SGSN shall proceed as described in section 'Reliable delivery of signalling messages' in case the transmission of a control plane message fails N3-REQUESTS times.

Radio Priority SMS contains the radio priority level for MO SMS transmission, and shall be included if a valid Radio Priority SMS value exists for the MS in the old SGSN.

Radio Priority LCS contains the radio priority level for MO LCS transmission, and shall be included if a valid Radio Priority LCS value exists for the MS in the old SGSN.

Radio Priority is the radio priority level that the MS uses when accessing the network for the transmission of uplink user data for a particular PDP context. One Radio Priority IE shall be included per PDP context that has a valid radio priority value assigned to it in the old SGSN.

Packet Flow Id is the packet flow identifier assigned to the PDP context. One Packet Flow Id IE shall be included per PDP context that has a valid packet flow identifier value assigned to it in the old SGSN.

Charging Characteristics IE contains the charching characteristics which apply for a PDP context; see 3GPP TS 32.215[18]. One Charging Characteristics IE shall be included per PDP context IE. If no PDP context is active, this IE shall not be included. The mapping of a Charging Characteristics IE to a PDP Context IE is done according to the sequence of their apperance, e.g. the first Charging Characteristics IE is mapped to the first PDP Context IE.

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

Table 27: Information Elements in a SGSN Context Response

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
Cause	Mandatory	7.7.1
IMSI	Conditional	7.7.2
Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane	Conditional	7.7.14
Radio Priority SMS	Optional	7.7.20
Radio Priority	Optional	7.7.21
Packet Flow Id	Optional	7.7.22
CharingCharacteristics	Optional	7.7.23
Radio Priority LCS	Optional	7.7.25B
MM Context	Conditional	7.7.28
PDP Context	Conditional	7.7.29
SGSN Address for Control Plane	Conditional	7.7.32
PDP Context Prioritization	Optional	7.7.45
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

**********Next modified section**********

7.5.6 Forward Relocation Request

The old SGSN shall send a Forward Relocation Request to the new SGSN to convey necessary information to perform the SRNS Relocation procedure between new SGSN and Target RNC.

All information elements are mandatory, except PDP Context and Private Extension.

The IMSI information element contains the IMSI of the target MS for SRNS Relocation procedure.

The old SGSN shall include a SGSN Address for control plane. The new SGSN shall store this SGSN Address and use it when sending control plane messages for the MS to the old SGSN in the SRNS Relocation procedure.

The Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane field specifies a tunnel endpoint identifier, which is chosen by the old SGSN. The new SGSN shall include this Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane in the GTP header of all subsequent control plane messages, which are sent from the new SGSN to the old SGSN.

The MM Context contains necessary mobility management and security parameters.

All active PDP contexts in the old SGSN shall be included as PDP Context information elements. The PDP contexts are included in an implementation dependant prioritized order, and the most important PDP context is placed first. When the PDP Context Prioritization IE is included, it informs the new SGSN that the PDP contexts are sent prioritized. If the new SGSN is not able to maintain active all the PDP contexts received from the old SGSN when it is indicated that prioritization of the PDP contexts is applied, the new SGSN should use the prioritisation sent by old SGSN as input when deciding which PDP contexts to maintain active and which ones to delete.In case no PDP context is active, neither of these IEs shall be included.

Charging Characteristics IE contains the charching characteristics which apply for a PDP context; see 3GPP TS 32.215[18]. One Charging Characteristics IE shall be included per PDP context IE. If no PDP context is active, this IE shall not be included. The mapping of a Charging Characteristics IE to a PDP Context IE is done according to the sequence of their apperance, e.g. the first Charging Characteristics IE is mapped to the first PDP Context IE.

UTRAN transparent container, Target identification and RANAP Cause are information from the source RNC in the old SGSN.

The optional Private Extension contains vendor or operator specific information.

Table 29: Information Elements in a Forward Relocation

Information element	Presence requirement	Reference
IMSI	Mandatory	7.7.2
Tunnel Endpoint Identifier Control Plane	Mandatory	7.7.14
RANAP Cause	Mandatory	7.7.18
Charging Characteristics	Optional	7.7.23
MM Context	Mandatory	7.7.28
PDP Context	Conditional	7.7.29
SGSN Address for Control plane	Mandatory	7.7.32
Target Identification	Mandatory	7.7.37
UTRAN transparent container	Mandatory	7.7.38
PDP Context Prioritization	Optional	7.7.45
Private Extension	Optional	7.7.46

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CR-Form-v7

CHANGE REQUEST

⌘ **29.060** **CR** **383** ⌘ **rev** ⌘ Current version: **4.5.0** ⌘

*For **HELP** on using this form, see bottom of this page or look at the pop-up text over the ⌘ symbols.*

Proposed change affects: UICC apps⌘ ☐ ME ☐ Radio Access Network ☒ Core Network ☒

Title:	⌘	Clarification on IP fragmentation over Iu interface
Source:	⌘	CN4
Work item code:	⌘	TEI4
Date:	⌘	13/11/2002
Category:	⌘	**F**
Release:	⌘	Rel-4

Use one of the following categories:
F *(correction)*
A *(corresponds to a correction in an earlier release)*
B *(addition of feature),*
C *(functional modification of feature)*
D *(editorial modification)*
Detailed explanations of the above categories can be found in 3GPP TR 21.900.

Use one of the following releases:

2	*(GSM Phase 2)*
R96	*(Release 1996)*
R97	*(Release 1997)*
R98	*(Release 1998)*
R99	*(Release 1999)*
Rel-4	*(Release 4)*
Rel-5	*(Release 5)*
Rel-6	*(Release 6)*

Reason for change:	⌘	This is a Critical Correction. Support of IP fragmentation over the Iu interface is missing. This was probably missed when the GTP specification was made applicable to the Iu interface as well.
Summary of change:	⌘	This CR updates the specification to reflect the fact it applies also to the Iu interface and not only to Gn and Gp by adding a reference to TS 25.414.
Consequences if not approved:	⌘	Lack of completeness of the specification for the Iu aspect may mislead implementations which would cause serious and frequent misoperation..

Clauses affected:	⌘	2, 13.2			
Other specs affected:	⌘	**Y** / **N**	Other core specifications	⌘	25.414 CR 044
		X /	Other core specifications		
		/ **X**	Test specifications		
		/ **X**	O&M Specifications		
Other comments:	⌘				

How to create CRs using this form:
Comprehensive information and tips about how to create CRs can be found at http://www.3gpp.org/specs/CR.htm.
Below is a brief summary:

1) Fill out the above form. The symbols above marked ⌘ contain pop-up help information about the field that they are closest to.

2) Obtain the latest version for the release of the specification to which the change is proposed. Use the MS Word "revision marks" feature (also known as "track changes") when making the changes. All 3GPP specifications can be

downloaded from the 3GPP server under ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/specs/ For the latest version, look for the directory name with the latest date e.g. 2001-03 contains the specifications resulting from the March 2001 TSG meetings.

3) With "track changes" disabled, paste the entire CR form (use CTRL-A to select it) into the specification just in front of the clause containing the first piece of changed text. Delete those parts of the specification which are not relevant to the change request.

***** First Modified Section *****

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. In the case of a reference to a 3GPP document (including a GSM document), a non-specific reference implicitly refers to the latest version of that document *in the same Release as the present document.*

[1] 3GPP TR 21.905: "3G Vocabulary".

[2] 3GPP TS 23.003: "Numbering, addressing and identification".

[3] 3GPP TS 23.007: "Restoration Procedures".

[4] 3GPP TS 23.060: "General Packet Radio Service (GPRS); Service Description; Stage 2".

[5] 3GPP TS 24.008: "Mobile Radio Interface Layer 3 specification; Core Network Protocols-Stage 3".

[6] 3GPP TS 29.002: "Mobile Application Part (MAP) specification".

[7] 3GPP TS 25.413: "UTRAN Iu interface RANAP signalling".

[8] 3GPP TS 33.102: "Security Architecture".

[9] 3GPP TS 43.020: " Security related network functions".

[10] 3GPP TS 43.064: " Overall description of the GPRS Radio Interface; Stage 2".

[11] 3GPP TS 44.064: " Mobile Station - Serving GPRS Support Node (MS-SGSN) Logical Link Control (LLC) Layer Specification".

[12] STD 0005: "Internet Protocol", J. Postel.

[13] STD 0006: "User Datagram Protocol", J. Postel.

[14] RFC 1700: "Assigned Numbers", J. Reynolds and J. Postel.

[15] RFC 2181: "Clarifications to the DNS Specification", R. Elz and R. Bush.

[16] 3GPP TS 23.007: "Restoration Procedures".

[17] 3GPP TS 23.121: "Architectural Requirements for Release 1999".

[18] 3GPP TS 32.215 : "Charging data description for the packet switched domain".

[19] 3GPP TS 23.236: "Intra Domain Connection of RAN Nodes to Multiple CN Nodes".

[20] 3GPP TS 48.018: "Base Station System (BSS) - Serving GPRS Support Node (SGSN); BSS GPRS Protocol (BSSGP)".

[21] 3GPP TR 44.901: "External Network assisted Cell Change; (Release 5)"

[22] 3GPP TS 33.210: “Network Domain Security”.

[xx] 3GPP TS 25.414: "UTRAN Iu Interface Data Transport and Transport Signalling".

***** Next Modified Section *****

13.2 IP Fragmentation

Here it is described how the fragmentation mechanism shall work together with GTP, when the GPRS backbone is based on IPv4.

However, fragmentation should be avoided if possible. Examples of fragmentation drawbacks are, e.g.:

- Fragmentation is inefficient, since the complete IP header is duplicated in each fragment.
- If one fragment is lost, the complete packet has to be discarded. The reason is that no selective retransmission of fragments is possible.

By using Path MTU discovery the application may find out the MTU, and thereby utilise more efficient segmentation mechanisms in other protocol layers than IP.

The maximum size of a T-PDU that may be transmitted without fragmentation by GGSN or the MS is defined in 3GPP TS 23.060. All backbone links should have MTU values that exceeds the sum of the maximum value plus the size of the tunnel headers (IP header, UDP and GTP header) in order to avoid fragmentation in the backbone.

13.2.1 MO Direction

Functionality for IP fragmentation on the Iu interface is defined in 3GPP TS 25.414 [xx].

SGSN: A packet from an MS shall be encapsulated at the SGSN with a GTP header, UDP and IP header. If the resulting IP packet is larger than the MTU of the first link towards the GGSN, fragmentation of the IP packet shall be performed by the SGSN. The SGSN should preferably fragment the IP packet if it is larger than the MTU of any link between SGSN and GGSN.

Backbone router: Any router in the backbone may fragment the GTP packet if needed, according to IPv4.

GGSN: The GGSN shall assemble any IP fragments received from SGSNs, according to IPv4. Note that if any fragment is lost, the whole packet shall be discarded.

13.2.2 MT Direction

Functionality for IP fragmentation on the Iu interface is defined in 3GPP TS 25.414 [xx].

GGSN: A packet from an external host shall be encapsulated at the GGSN with a GTP header, UDP and IP header. If the resulting IP packet is larger than the MTU on the first link towards the SGSN, fragmentation of the IP packet shall be performed by the GGSN. The GGSN should preferably fragment the IP packet if it is larger than the MTU of any link between GGSN and SGSN.

Backbone Router: Any router in the backbone may fragment the GTP packet if needed, according to IPv4.

SGSN: The SGSN shall assemble any IP fragments received from the GGSN, according to IPv4. Note that if any fragment is lost, the whole packet shall be discarded.

13.2.3 Tunnelling from old to new SGSN

Old SGSN: A user packet shall be encapsulated with a GTP header, UDP and IP header. If the resulting IP packet is larger than the MTU on the first link towards the new SGSN, fragmentation of the IP packet shall be performed by the old SGSN. The old SGSN should preferably fragment the IP packet if it is larger than the MTU of any link between old and new SGSN.

Backbone router: Any router in the backbone may fragment the GTP packet if needed, according to IPv4.

New SGSN: The new SGSN shall assemble any IP fragments received from the old SGSN, according to IPv4. Note that if any fragment is lost, the whole packet shall be discarded.