**SA WG2 Meeting #S2-140E S2-200xxxx**

**19 August - 2 September, 2020, Electronic (revision of S2-20xxxxx)**

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| *CR-Form-v12.0* |
| **CHANGE REQUEST** |
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|  | **23.502** | **CR** |  | **rev** | **-** | **Current version:** | **16.5.1** |  |
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| *For* ***HE******LP*** *on using this form: comprehensive instructions can be found at http://www.3gpp.org/Change-Requests.* |
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| ***Proposed change affects:*** | UICC apps |  | ME |  | Radio Access Network |  | Core Network | **X** |

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|  |
| ***Title:***  | Addressing technical comments from IEEE LS response on TSN support  |
|  |  |
| ***Source to WG:*** | Ericsson |
| ***Source to TSG:*** | SA2 |
|  |  |
| ***Work item code:*** | Vertical\_LAN |  | ***Date:*** | 2020-07-13 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ***Category:*** | **F** |  | ***Release:*** | Rel-16 |
|  | *Use one of the following categories:****F*** *(correction)****A*** *(mirror corresponding to a change in an earlier release)****B*** *(addition of feature),* ***C*** *(functional modification of feature)****D*** *(editorial modification)*Detailed explanations of the above categories canbe found in 3GPP TR 21.900. | *Use one of the following releases:Rel-8 (Release 8)Rel-9 (Release 9)Rel-10 (Release 10)Rel-11 (Release 11)Rel-12 (Release 12)Rel-13 (Release 13)Rel-14 (Release 14)Rel-15 (Release 15)Rel-16 (Release 16)* |
|  |  |
| ***Reason for change:*** | 1. The term Serving NW-TT port is not specified.
2. Text about CNC’s provisioning of Qbv information is unclear.
3. As also mentioned in relation to 23.501, the PSFP in itself may not be sufficient to determine the ingress/egress port.
4. In release-16, forwarding information (static filtering entries) are only supported in the uplink.
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| ***Summary of change:*** | 1. Remove the concept of Serving NW-TT port, since this is neither defined nor explained anywhere. A DS-TT port may send/receive traffic to/from any NW-TT port, so there should not be a concept of “serving” NW-TT port. The actual NW-TT port is determined by the forwarding table.
2. Add clarifications on CNC’s provisioning of Qbv information.
3. Add also local configuration for determining the ingress/egress port.
4. Remove statement which suggests that static forwarding rules are generally supported in this release.
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| ***Consequences if not approved:*** | Comments from IEEE remain unaddressed, leading to unclear specification, misalignment with IEEE specifications or inconsistencies.  |
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| ***Clauses affected:*** | 4.3.2.2, 4.3.3.2, 4.16.5.1, 5.2.5.4.5, Annex F.1, F.2 |
|  |  |
|  | **Y** | **N** |  |  |
| ***Other specs*** | **X** |  |  Other core specifications  | TS/TR 23.501 CR ... |
| ***affected:*** |  | **X** |  Test specifications | TS/TR ... CR ...  |
| ***(show related CRs)*** |  | **X** |  O&M Specifications | TS/TR ... CR ...  |
|  |  |
| ***Other comments:*** |  |
|  |  |
| ***This CR's revision history:*** |  |

**\* \* \* \* Start of Change \* \* \* \***

#### 4.3.2.2 UE Requested PDU Session Establishment

##### 4.3.2.2.1 Non-roaming and Roaming with Local Breakout

Clause 4.3.2.2.1 specifies PDU Session establishment in the non-roaming and roaming with local breakout cases. The procedure is used to:

- Establish a new PDU Session;

- Handover a PDN Connection in EPS to PDU Session in 5GS without N26 interface;

- Switching an existing PDU Session between non-3GPP access and 3GPP access. The specific system behaviour in this case is further defined in clause 4.9.2; or

- Request a PDU Session for Emergency services.

In the case of roaming, the AMF determines if a PDU Session is to be established in LBO or Home Routing. In the case of LBO, the procedure is as in the case of non-roaming with the difference that the AMF, the SMF, the UPF and the PCF are located in the visited network. PDU Sessions for Emergency services are never established in Home Routed mode. If Control Plane CIoT 5GS Optimisation is enabled for the PDU session with LBO, the NEF is not used as the anchor of this PDU Session.

NOTE 1: UE provides both the S-NSSAIs of the Home PLMN and Visited PLMN to the network as described in clause 5.15.5.3 of TS 23.501 [2].

Figure 4.3.2.2.1-1: UE-requested PDU Session Establishment for non-roaming and roaming with local breakout

The procedure assumes that the UE has already registered on the AMF thus unless the UE is Emergency Registered the AMF has already retrieved the user subscription data from the UDM.

1. From UE to AMF: NAS Message (S-NSSAI(s), UE Requested DNN, PDU Session ID, Request type, Old PDU Session ID, N1 SM container (PDU Session Establishment Request, [Port Management Information Container])).

 In order to establish a new PDU Session, the UE generates a new PDU Session ID.

 The UE initiates the UE Requested PDU Session Establishment procedure by the transmission of a NAS message containing a PDU Session Establishment Request within the N1 SM container. The PDU Session Establishment Request includes a PDU session ID, Requested PDU Session Type, a Requested SSC mode, 5GSM Capability, PCO, SM PDU DN Request Container, [Number Of Packet Filters], [Header Compression Configuration], UE Integrity Protection Maximum Data Rate, and [Always-on PDU Session Requested].

 The Request Type indicates "Initial request" if the PDU Session Establishment is a request to establish a new PDU Session and indicates "Existing PDU Session" if the request refers to an existing PDU Session switching between 3GPP access and non-3GPP access or to a PDU Session handover from an existing PDN connection in EPC. If the request refers to an existing PDN connection in EPC, the S-NSSAI is set as described in TS 23.501 [2] clause 5.15.7.2

 When Emergency service is required and an Emergency PDU Session is not already established, a UE shall initiate the UE Requested PDU Session Establishment procedure with a Request Type indicating "Emergency Request".

 The Request Type indicates "Emergency Request" if the PDU Session Establishment is a request to establish a PDU Session for Emergency services. The Request Type indicates "Existing Emergency PDU Session" if the request refers to an existing PDU Session for Emergency services switching between 3GPP access and non-3GPP access or to a PDU Session handover from an existing PDN connection for Emergency services in EPC.

 The 5GSM Core Network Capability is provided by the UE and handled by SMF as defined in TS 23.501 [2] clause 5.4.4b.

 The Number Of Packet Filters indicates the number of supported packet filters for signalled QoS rules for the PDU Session that is being established. The number of packet filters indicated by the UE is valid for the lifetime of the PDU Session. For presence condition, see TS 24.501 [25].

 The UE Integrity Protection Maximum Data Rate indicates the maximum data rate up to which the UE can support UP integrity protection. The UE shall provide the UE Integrity Protection Data Rate capability independently of the Access Type over which the UE sends the PDU Session Establishment Request.

 If the use of header compression for Control Plane CIoT 5GS optimisation was negotiated successfully between the UE and the network in the previous registration procedure, the UE shall include the Header Compression Configuration, unless "Unstructured" or "Ethernet" PDU Session Type is indicated.

 The NAS message sent by the UE is encapsulated by the AN in a N2 message towards the AMF that should include User location information and Access Type Information.

 The PDU Session Establishment Request message may contain SM PDU DN Request Container containing information for the PDU Session authorization by the external DN.

 The UE includes the S-NSSAI from the Allowed NSSAI of the current access type. If the Mapping of Allowed NSSAI was provided to the UE, the UE shall provide both the S-NSSAI of the VPLMN from the Allowed NSSAI and the corresponding S-NSSAI of the HPLMN from the Mapping Of Allowed NSSAI.

 If the procedure is triggered for SSC mode 3 operation, the UE shall also include the Old PDU Session ID which indicates the PDU Session ID of the on-going PDU Session to be released, in NAS message. The Old PDU Session ID is included only in this case.

 The AMF receives from the AN the NAS SM message (built in step 1) together with User Location Information (e.g. Cell Id in the case of the NG-RAN).

 The UE shall not trigger a PDU Session establishment for a PDU Session corresponding to a LADN when the UE is outside the area of availability of the LADN.

 If the UE is establishing a PDU session for IMS, and the UE is configured to discover the P-CSCF address during connectivity establishment, the UE shall include an indicator that it requests a P‑CSCF IP address(es) within the SM container.

 The PS Data Off status is included in the PCO in the PDU Session Establishment Request message.

 The UE capability to support Reliable Data Service is included in the PCO in the PDU Session Establishment Request message.

 If the UE has indicated that it supports transfer of Port Management Information Containers as per UE 5GSM Core Network Capability, then the UE shall include the MAC address of the DS-TT Ethernet port used for this PDU session. If the UE is aware of the UE-DS-TT Residence Time, then the UE shall additionally include the UE-DS-TT Residence Time.

 If the UE requests to establish always-on PDU session, the UE includes an Always-on PDU Session Requested indication in the PDU Session Establishment Request message.

 Port Management Information Container is received from DS-TT and includes port management capabilities, i.e. information indicating which standardized and deployment-specific port management information is supported by DS-TT as defined in TS 23.501 [2] clause 5.28.3.

2. The AMF determines that the message corresponds to a request for a new PDU Session based on that Request Type indicates "initial request" and that the PDU Session ID is not used for any existing PDU Session(s) of the UE. If the NAS message does not contain an S-NSSAI, the AMF determines an S-NSSAI of the Serving PLMN for the requested PDU Session from the current Allowed NSSAI for the UE. If there is only one S-NSSAI in the Allowed NSSAI, this S-NSSAI shall be used. If there is more than one S-NSSAI in the Allowed NSSAI, the S-NSSAI selected is either according to the UE subscription, if the subscription contains only one default S-NSSAI and the corresponding mapped HPLMN S-NSSAI of the Serving PLMN is included in the Allowed NSSAI, or based on operator policy (e.g. also ensures any UE Requested DNN is allowed for the selected S-NSSAI)). When the NAS Message contains an S-NSSAI of the Serving PLMN but it does not contain a DNN, the AMF determines the DNN for the requested PDU Session by selecting the default DNN for this S-NSSAI if the default DNN is present in the UE's Subscription Information (or for the corresponding S-NSSAI of the HPLMN, in the case of LBO); otherwise the serving AMF selects a locally configured DNN for this S-NSSAI of the Serving PLMN. If the AMF cannot select an SMF (e.g. the UE requested DNN is not supported by the network, or the UE requested DNN is not in the Subscribed DNN List for the S-NSSAI (or its mapped value for the HPLMN in the case of LBO) and wildcard DNN is not included in the Subscribed DNN list), the AMF shall, based on operator policies received from PCF, either reject the NAS Message containing PDU Session Establishment Request from the UE with an appropriate cause or request PCF to replace the UE requested DNN by a selected DNN. If the DNN requested by the UE is present in the UE subscription information but indicated for replacement in the operator policies received from PCF, the AMF shall request the PCF to perform a DNN replacement to a selected DNN. AMF requests DNN replacement as as specified in clause 4.16.2.1.1. If the DNN requested by the UE is present in the UE subscription information but not supported by the network and not indicated for replacement in the operator policies received from PCF, the AMF shall reject the NAS Message containing PDU Session Establishment Request from the UE with an appropriate cause value.

 The AMF selects an SMF as described in clause 6.3.2 of TS 23.501 [2] and clause 4.3.2.2.3. If the Request Type indicates "Initial request" or the request is due to handover from EPS or from non-3GPP access serving by a different AMF, the AMF stores an association of the S-NSSAI(s), the DNN, the PDU Session ID, the SMF ID as well as the Access Type of the PDU Session.

 During registration procedures, the AMF determines the use of the Control Plane CIoT 5GS Optimisation or User Plane CIoT 5GS Optimisation based on UEs indications in the 5G Preferred Network Behaviour, the serving operator policies and the network support of CIoT 5GS optimisations. The AMF selects an SMF that supports Control Plane CIoT 5GS optimisation or User Plane CIoT 5GS Optimisation as described in clause 6.3.2 of TS 23.501 [2].

 If the Request Type is "initial request" and if the Old PDU Session ID indicating the existing PDU Session is also contained in the message, the AMF selects an SMF as described in clause 4.3.5.2 and stores an association of the new PDU Session ID, the S-NSSAI(s), the selected SMF ID as well as Access Type of the PDU Session.

 If the Request Type indicates "Existing PDU Session", the AMF selects the SMF based on SMF-ID received from UDM. The case where the Request Type indicates "Existing PDU Session", and either the AMF does not recognize the PDU Session ID or the subscription context that the AMF received from UDM during the Registration or Subscription Profile Update Notification procedure does not contain an SMF ID corresponding to the PDU Session ID constitutes an error case. The AMF updates the Access Type stored for the PDU Session.

 If the Request Type indicates "Existing PDU Session" referring to an existing PDU Session moved between 3GPP access and non-3GPP access, then if the Serving PLMN S-NSSAI of the PDU Session is present in the Allowed NSSAI of the target access type, the PDU Session Establishment procedure can be performed in the following cases:

- the SMF ID corresponding to the PDU Session ID and the AMF belong to the same PLMN;

- the SMF ID corresponding to the PDU Session ID belongs to the HPLMN;

 Otherwise the AMF shall reject the PDU Session Establishment Request with an appropriate reject cause.

NOTE 2: The SMF ID includes the PLMN ID that the SMF belongs to.

 The AMF shall reject a request coming from an Emergency Registered UE and the Request Type indicates neither "Emergency Request" nor "Existing Emergency PDU Session". When the Request Type indicates "Emergency Request", the AMF is not expecting any S-NSSAI and DNN value provided by the UE and uses locally configured values instead. The AMF stores the Access Type of the PDU Session.

 If the Request Type indicates "Emergency Request" or "Existing Emergency PDU Session", the AMF selects the SMF as described in TS 23.501 [2], clause 5.16.4.

3. From AMF to SMF: Either Nsmf\_PDUSession\_CreateSMContext Request (SUPI, selected DNN, UE requested DNN, S-NSSAI(s), PDU Session ID, AMF ID, Request Type, PCF ID, Priority Access, [Small Data Rate Control Status], N1 SM container (PDU Session Establishment Request), User location information, Access Type, RAT Type, PEI, GPSI, UE presence in LADN service area, Subscription For PDU Session Status Notification, DNN Selection Mode, Trace Requirements, Control Plane CIoT 5GS Optimisation indication, or Control Plane Only indicator) or Nsmf\_PDUSession\_UpdateSMContext Request (SUPI, DNN, S-NSSAI(s), SM Context ID, AMF ID, Request Type, N1 SM container (PDU Session Establishment Request), User location information, Access Type, RAT type, PEI, Serving Network (PLMN ID, or PLMN ID and NID, see clause 5.18 of TS 23.501 [2])).

 If the AMF does not have an association with an SMF for the PDU Session ID provided by the UE (e.g. when Request Type indicates "initial request"), the AMF invokes the Nsmf\_PDUSession\_CreateSMContext Request, but if the AMF already has an association with an SMF for the PDU Session ID provided by the UE (e.g. when Request Type indicates "existing PDU Session"), the AMF invokes the Nsmf\_PDUSession\_UpdateSMContext Request.

 The AMF sends the S-NSSAI of the Serving PLMN from the Allowed NSSAI to the SMF. For roaming scenario in local breakout (LBO), the AMF also sends the corresponding S-NSSAI of the HPLMN from the Mapping Of Allowed NSSAI to the SMF.

 The AMF ID is the UE's GUAMI which uniquely identifies the AMF serving the UE. The AMF forwards the PDU Session ID together with the N1 SM container containing the PDU Session Establishment Request received from the UE. The GPSI shall be included if available at AMF.

 The AMF determines Access Type and RAT Type, see clause 4.2.2.2.1.

 The AMF provides the PEI instead of the SUPI when the UE in limited service state has registered for Emergency services (i.e. Emergency Registered) without providing a SUPI. The PEI is defined in TS 23.501 [2] clause 5.9.3. If the UE in limited service state has registered for Emergency services (i.e. Emergency Registered) with a SUPI but has not been authenticated the AMF indicates that the SUPI has not been authenticated. The SMF determines that the UE has not been authenticated when it does not receive a SUPI for the UE or when the AMF indicates that the SUPI has not been authenticated.

 If the AMF determines that the selected DNN corresponds to an LADN then the AMF provides the "UE presence in LADN service area" that indicates if the UE is IN or OUT of the LADN service area.

 If the Old PDU Session ID is included in step 1, and if the SMF is not to be reallocated, the AMF also includes Old PDU Session ID in the Nsmf\_PDUSession\_CreateSMContext Request.

 DNN Selection Mode is determined by the AMF. It indicates whether an explicitly subscribed DNN has been provided by the UE in its PDU Session Establishment Request.

 The SMF may use DNN Selection Mode when deciding whether to accept or reject the UE request.

 When the Establishment cause received as part of AN parameters during the Registration procedure or Service Request procedure is associated with priority services (e.g. MPS, MCS), the AMF includes a Message Priority header to indicate priority information. The SMF uses the Message Priority header to determine if the UE request is subject to exemption from NAS level congestion control. Other NFs relay the priority information by including the Message Priority header in service-based interfaces, as specified in TS 29.500 [17].

 In the local breakout case, if the SMF (in the VPLMN) is not able to process some part of the N1 SM information that Home Routed Roaming is required, and the SMF responds to the AMF that it is not the right SMF to handle the N1 SM message by invoking Nsmf\_PDUSession\_CreateSMContext Response service operation. The SMF includes a proper N11 cause code triggering the AMF to proceed with home routed case. The procedure starts again at step 2 of clause 4.3.2.2.2.

 The AMF may include a PCF ID in the Nsmf\_PDUSession\_CreateSMContext Request. This PCF ID identifies the H-PCF in the non-roaming case and the V-PCF in the local breakout roaming case.

 The AMF includes Trace Requirements if Trace Requirements have been received in subscription data.

 If the AMF decides to use the Control Plane CIoT 5GS Optimisation or User Plane CIoT 5GS Optimisation as specified in step 2 or to only use Control Plane CIoT 5GS Optimisation for the PDU session as described in clause 5.31.4 of TS 23.501 [2], the AMF sends the Control Plane CIoT 5GS Optimisation indication or Control Plane Only indicator to the SMF.

 If the AMF determines that the RAT type is NB-IoT and the UE has already 2 PDU Sessions with user plane resources activated, the AMF may either reject the PDU Session Establishment Request or continue with the PDU Session establishment and include the Control Plane CIoT 5GS Optimisation indication or Control Plane Only indicator to the SMF.

 The AMF includes the latest Small Data Rate Control Status if it has stored it for the PDU Session.

 If the RAT type was included in the message, then the SMF stores the RAT type in SM Context.

 If the UE supports CE mode B and and use of CE mode B is not restricted according to the Enhanced Coverage Restriction information in the UE context in the AMF, then the AMF shall include the extended NAS-SM timer indication. Based on the extended NAS-SM timer indication, the SMF shall use the extended NAS-SM timer setting for the UE as specified in TS 24.501 [25].

4. If Session Management Subscription data for corresponding SUPI, DNN and S-NSSAI of the HPLMN is not available, then SMF retrieves the Session Management Subscription data using Nudm\_SDM\_Get (SUPI, Session Management Subscription data, selected DNN, S-NSSAI of the HPLMN, Serving PLMN ID, [NID]) and subscribes to be notified when this subscription data is modified using Nudm\_SDM\_Subscribe (SUPI, Session Management Subscription data, selected DNN, S-NSSAI of the HPLMN, Serving PLMN ID, [NID]). UDM may get this information from UDR by Nudr\_DM\_Query (SUPI, Subscription Data, Session Management Subscription data, selected DNN, S-NSSAI of the HPLMN, Serving PLMN ID, [NID]) and may subscribe to notifications from UDR for the same data by Nudr\_DM\_subscribe.

 The SMF may use DNN Selection Mode when deciding whether to retrieve the Session Management Subscription data e.g. if the (selected DNN, S-NSSAI of the HPLMN) is not explicitly subscribed, the SMF may use local configuration instead of Session Management Subscription data.

 If the Request Type in step 3 indicates "Existing PDU Session" or "Existing Emergency PDU Session" the SMF determines that the request is due to switching between 3GPP access and non-3GPP access or due to handover from EPS. The SMF identifies the existing PDU Session based on the PDU Session ID. In such a case, the SMF does not create a new SM context but instead updates the existing SM context and provides the representation of the updated SM context to the AMF in the response.

 If the Request Type is "Initial request" and if the Old PDU Session ID is included in Nsmf\_PDUSession\_CreateSMContext Request, the SMF identifies the existing PDU Session to be released based on the Old PDU Session ID.

 Subscription data includes the Allowed PDU Session Type(s), Allowed SSC mode(s), default 5QI and ARP, subscribed Session-AMBR, SMF-Associated external parameters.

 Static IP address/prefix may be included in the subscription data if the UE has subscribed to it.

 The SMF checks the validity of the UE request: it checks

- Whether the UE request is compliant with the user subscription and with local policies;

- (If the selected DNN corresponds to an LADN), whether the UE is located within the LADN service area based on the "UE presence in LADN service area" indication from the AMF. If the AMF does not provide the "UE presence in LADN service area" indication and the SMF determines that the selected DNN corresponds to a LADN, then the SMF considers that the UE is OUT of the LADN service area.

 The SMF determines whether the PDU Session requires redundancy and the SMF determines the RSN as described in TS 23.501 [2] clause 5.33.2.1. If the SMF determines that redundant handling is not allowed or not possible for the given PDU Session, the SMF shall either reject the establishment of the PDU Session or accept the establishment of a PDU session without redundancy handling based on local policy.

 If the UE request is considered as not valid, the SMF decides to not accept to establish the PDU Session.

NOTE 3: The SMF can, instead of the Nudm\_SDM\_Get service operation, use the Nudm\_SDM\_Subscribe service operation with an Immediate Report Indication that triggers the UDM to immediately return the subscribed data if the corresponding feature is supported by both the SMF and the UDM.

5. From SMF to AMF: Either Nsmf\_PDUSession\_CreateSMContext Response (Cause, SM Context ID or N1 SM container (PDU Session Reject (Cause))) or an Nsmf\_PDUSession\_UpdateSMContext Response depending on the request received in step 3.

 If the SMF received Nsmf\_PDUSession\_CreateSMContext Request in step 3 and the SMF is able to process the PDU Session establishment request, the SMF creates an SM context and responds to the AMF by providing an SM Context ID.

 If the UP Security Policy for the PDU Session is determined to have Integrity Protection set to "Required", the SMF may, based on local configuration, decide whether to accept or reject the PDU Session request based on the UE Integrity Protection Maximum Data Rate.

NOTE 4: The SMF can e.g. be configured to reject a PDU Session if the UE Integrity Protection Maximum Data Rate has a very low value, if the services provided by the DN would require higher bitrates.

 When the SMF decides to not accept to establish a PDU Session, the SMF rejects the UE request via NAS SM signalling including a relevant SM rejection cause by responding to the AMF with Nsmf\_PDUSession\_CreateSMContext Response. The SMF also indicates to the AMF that the PDU Session ID is to be considered as released, the SMF proceeds to step 20 and the PDU Session Establishment procedure is stopped.

6. Optional Secondary authentication/authorization.

 If the Request Type in step 3 indicates "Existing PDU Session", the SMF does not perform secondary authentication/authorization.

 If the Request Type received in step 3 indicates "Emergency Request" or "Existing Emergency PDU Session", the SMF shall not perform secondary authentication\authorization.

 If the SMF needs to perform secondary authentication/authorization during the establishment of the PDU Session by a DN-AAA server as described in TS 23.501 [2] clause 5.6.6, the SMF triggers the PDU Session establishment authentication/authorization as described in clause 4.3.2.3.

7a. If dynamic PCC is to be used for the PDU Session, the SMF performs PCF selection as described in TS 23.501 [2], clause 6.3.7.1. If the Request Type indicates "Existing PDU Session" or "Existing Emergency PDU Session", the SMF shall use the PCF already selected for the PDU Session.

 Otherwise, the SMF may apply local policy.

7b. The SMF may perform an SM Policy Association Establishment procedure as defined in clause 4.16.4 to establish an SM Policy Association with the PCF and get the default PCC Rules for the PDU Session. The GPSI shall be included if available at SMF. If the Request Type in step 3 indicates "Existing PDU Session", the SMF may provide information on the Policy Control Request Trigger condition(s) that have been met by an SMF initiated SM Policy Association Modification procedure as defined in clause 4.16.5.1. The PCF may provide policy information defined in clause 5.2.5.4 (and in TS 23.503 [20]) to SMF.

 The PCF, based on the Emergency DNN, sets the ARP of the PCC rules to a value that is reserved for Emergency services as described in TS 23.503 [20].

NOTE 5: The purpose of step 7 is to receive PCC rules before selecting UPF. If PCC rules are not needed as input for UPF selection, step 7 can be performed after step 8.

8. If the Request Type in step 3 indicates "Initial request", the SMF selects an SSC mode for the PDU Session as described in TS 23.501 [2] clause 5.6.9.3. The SMF also selects one or more UPFs as needed as described in TS 23.501 [2] clause 6.3.3. In the case of PDU Session Type IPv4 or IPv6 or IPv4v6, the SMF allocates an IP address/prefix for the PDU Session (unless configured otherwise) as described in TS 23.501 [2] clause 5.8.2. In the case of PDU Session Type IPv6 or IPv4v6, the SMF also allocates an interface identifier to the UE for the UE to build its link-local address. For Unstructured PDU Session Type the SMF may allocate an IPv6 prefix for the PDU Session and N6 point-to-point tunnelling (based on UDP/IPv6) as described in TS 23.501 [2] clause 5.6.10.3. For Ethernet PDU Session Type, neither a MAC nor an IP address is allocated by the SMF to the UE for this PDU Session.

 If the AMF indicated Control Plane CIoT 5GS Optimisation in step 3 for this PDU session, then,

1) For Unstructured PDU Session Type, the SMF checks whether UE's subscription include a "NEF Identity for NIDD" for the DNN/S-NSSAI combination. When the "NEF Identity for NIDD" is present in the UE's subscription data, the SMF will select the NEF identified for the S-NSSAI and selected DNN in the "NEF Identity for NIDD" as the anchor of this PDU Session. Otherwise, the SMF will select a UPF as the anchor of this PDU Session.

2) For other PDU Session Types, the SMF will perform UPF selection to select a UPF as the anchor of this PDU Session.

 If the Request Type in Step 3 is "Existing PDU Session", the SMF maintains the same IP address/prefix that has already been allocated to the UE in the source network.

 If the Request Type in step 3 indicates "Existing PDU Session" referring to an existing PDU Session moved between 3GPP access and non-3GPP access the SMF maintains the SSC mode of the PDU Session, the current PDU Session Anchor and IP address.

NOTE 6: The SMF may decide to trigger e.g. new intermediate UPF insertion or allocation of a new UPF as described in step 5 in clause 4.2.3.2.

 If the Request Type indicates "Emergency Request", the SMF selects the UPF as described in TS 23.501 [2] clause 5.16.4 and selects SSC mode 1.

 SMF may select a UPF (e.g. based on requested DNN/S-NSSAI) that supports NW-TT functionality.

9. SMF may perform an SMF initiated SM Policy Association Modification procedure as defined in clause 4.16.5.1 to provide information on the Policy Control Request Trigger condition(s) that have been met. If Request Type is "initial request" and dynamic PCC is deployed and PDU Session Type is IPv4 or IPv6 or IPv4v6, SMF notifies the PCF (if the Policy Control Request Trigger condition is met) with the allocated UE IP address/prefix(es).

 When PCF is deployed, the SMF shall further report the PS Data Off status to PCF if the PS Data Off Policy Control Request Trigger is provisioned, the additional behaviour of SMF and PCF for 3GPP PS Data Off is defined in TS 23.503 [20].

NOTE 7: If an IP address/prefix has been allocated before step 7 (e.g. subscribed static IP address/prefix in UDM/UDR) or the step 7 is perform after step 8, the IP address/prefix can be provided to PCF in step 7, and the IP address/prefix notification in this step can be skipped.

 PCF may provide updated policies to the SMF. The PCF may provide policy information defined in clause 5.2.5.4 (and in TS 23.503 [20]) to SMF.

10. If Request Type indicates "initial request", the SMF initiates an N4 Session Establishment procedure with the selected UPF(s), otherwise it initiates an N4 Session Modification procedure with the selected UPF(s):

10a. The SMF sends an N4 Session Establishment/Modification Request to the UPF and provides Packet detection, enforcement and reporting rules to be installed on the UPF for this PDU Session. If the SMF is configured to request IP address allocation from UPF as described in TS 23.501 [2] clause 5.8.2 then the SMF indicates to the UPF to perform the IP address/prefix allocation, and includes the information required for the UPF to perform the allocation. If the selective User Plane deactivation is required for this PDU Session, the SMF determines the Inactivity Timer and provides it to the UPF. The SMF provides Trace Requirements to the UPF if it has received Trace Requirements. If the Reliable Data Service is enabled for the PDU Session by the SMF as specified in TS 23.501 [2], the RDS Configuration information is provided to the UPF in this step. The SMF provides Small Data Rate Control parameters to the UPF for the PDU Session, if required. The SMF provides the Small Data Rate Control Status to the UPF, if received from the AMF. If the Serving PLMN intends to enforce Serving PLMN Rate Control (see clause 5.31.14.2 of TS 23.501 [2]) for this PDU session then the SMF shall provide Serving PLMN Rate Control parameters to UPF for limiting the rate of downlink control plane data packets.

 For a PDU Session of type Ethernet, SMF (e.g. for a certain requested DNN/S-NSSAI) may include an indication to request UPF to provide port numbers.

 If SMF decides to perform redundant transmission for one or more QoS Flows of the PDU session as described in clause 5.33.1.2 of TS 23.501 [2], two CN Tunnel Info are requested by the SMF from the UPF. The SMF also indicates the UPF to eliminate the duplicated packet for the QoS Flow in uplink direction. The SMF indicates the UPF that one CN Tunnel Info is used as the redundancy tunnel of the PDU session described in clause 5.33.2.2 of TS 23.501 [2].

 If SMF decides to insert two I-UPFs between the PSA UPF and the NG-RAN for redundant transmission as described in clause 5.33.1.2 of TS 23.501 [2], the SMF requests the corresponding CN Tunnel Info and provides them to the I-UPFs and PSA UPF respectively. The SMF also indicates the PSA UPF to eliminate the duplicated packet for the QoS Flow in uplink direction. The SMF indicates the PSA UPF that one CN Tunnel Info is used as the redundancy tunnel of the PDU session described in clause 5.33.2.2 of TS 23.501 [2].

NOTE 8: The method to perform elimination and reordering on RAN/UPF based on the packets received from the two GTP-U tunnels is up to RAN/UPF implementation. The two GTP-U tunnels are terminated at the same RAN node and UPF.

 If Control Plane CIoT 5GS Optimiation is enabled for this PDU session and the SMF selects the NEF as the anchor of this PDU Session in step 8, the SMF performs SMF-NEF Connection Establishment Procedure as described in clause 4.25.2.

10b. The UPF acknowledges by sending an N4 Session Establishment/Modification Response.

 If the SMF indicates in step 10a that IP address/prefix allocation is to be performed by the UPF then this response contains the requested IP address/prefix. The requested CN Tunnel Info is provided to SMF in this step. If SMF indicated the UPF to perform packet duplication and elimination for the QoS Flow in step 10a, two CN Tunnel Info are allocated by the UPF and provided to the SMF. If SMF decides to insert two I-UPFs between the PSA UPF and the NG-RAN for redundant transmission as described in clause 5.33.1.2 of TS 23.501 [2], CN Tunnel Info of two I-UPFs and the UPF (PSA) are allocated by the UPFs and provided to the SMF. The UPF indicates the SMF that one CN Tunnel Info is used as the redundancy tunnel of the PDU session as described in clause 5.33.2.2 of TS 23.501 [2].

 If SMF requested UPF to provide port numbers then UPF includes port numbers for the the DS-TT port in the response.

 If multiple UPFs are selected for the PDU Session, the SMF initiate N4 Session Establishment/Modification procedure with each UPF of the PDU Session in this step.

NOTE 9: If the PCF has subscribed to the UE IP address change Policy Control Trigger (as specified in clause 6.1.3.5 of TS 23.503 [20]) then the SMF notifies the PCF about the IP address/prefix allocated by the UPF. This is not shown in figure 4.3.2.2.1-1.

11. SMF to AMF: Namf\_Communication\_N1N2MessageTransfer (PDU Session ID, N2 SM information (PDU Session ID, QFI(s), QoS Profile(s), CN Tunnel Info, S-NSSAI from the Allowed NSSAI, Session-AMBR, PDU Session Type, User Plane Security Enforcement information, UE Integrity Protection Maximum Data Rate, RSN), N1 SM container (PDU Session Establishment Accept ([QoS Rule(s) and QoS Flow level QoS parameters if needed for the QoS Flow(s) associated with the QoS rule(s)], selected SSC mode, S-NSSAI(s), UE Requested DNN, allocated IPv4 address, interface identifier, Session-AMBR, selected PDU Session Type, [Reflective QoS Timer] (if available), [P-CSCF address(es)], [Control Plane Only indicator], [Header Compression Configuration], [Always-on PDU Session Granted], [Small Data Rate Control parameters], [Small Data Rate Control Status], [Serving PLMN Rate Control]))). If multiple UPFs are used for the PDU Session, the CN Tunnel Info contains tunnel information related with the UPFs that terminate N3.

 The SMF may provide the SMF derived CN assisted RAN parameters tuning to the AMF by invoking Nsmf\_PDUSession\_SMContextStatusNotify (SMF derived CN assisted RAN parameters tuning) service. The AMF stores the SMF derived CN assisted RAN parameters tuning in the associated PDU Session context for this UE.

 The N2 SM information carries information that the AMF shall forward to the (R)AN which includes:

- The CN Tunnel Info corresponds to the Core Network address(es) of the N3 tunnel corresponding to the PDU Session. If two CN Tunnel Info are included for the PDU session for redundant transmission, the SMF also indicates the NG-RAN that one of the CN Tunnel Info used as the redundancy tunnel of the PDU session as described in clause 5.33.2.2 of TS 23.501 [2].

- One or multiple QoS profiles and the corresponding QFIs can be provided to the (R)AN. This is further described in TS 23.501 [2] clause 5.7. The SMF may indicate for each QoS Flow whether redundant transmission shall be performed by a corresponding redundant transmission indicator.

- The PDU Session ID may be used by AN signalling with the UE to indicate to the UE the association between (R)AN resources and a PDU Session for the UE.

- A PDU Session is associated to an S-NSSAI of the HPLMN and, if applicable, to a S-NSSAI of the VPLMN, and a DNN. The S-NSSAI provided to the (R)AN, is the S-NSSAI with the value for the Serving PLMN (i.e. the HPLMN S-NSSAI or, in LBO roaming case, the VPLMN S-NSSAI).

- User Plane Security Enforcement information is determined by the SMF as described in clause 5.10.3 of TS 23.501 [2].

- If the User Plane Security Enforcement information indicates that Integrity Protection is "Preferred" or "Required", the SMF also includes the UE Integrity Protection Maximum Data Rate as received in the PDU Session Establishment Request.

- The use of the RSN parameter by NG-RAN is described in TS 23.501 [2] clause 5.33.2.1.

 The N1 SM container contains the PDU Session Establishment Accept that the AMF shall provide to the UE. If the UE requested P-CSCF discovery then the message shall also include the P-CSCF IP address(es) as determined by the SMF and as described in TS 23.501 [2] clause 5.16.3.4. The PDU Session Establishment Accept includes S-NSSAI from the Allowed NSSAI. For LBO roaming scenario, the PDU Session Establishment Accept includes the S-NSSAI from the Allowed NSSAI for the VPLMN and also it includes the corresponding S-NSSAI of the HPLMN from the Mapping Of Allowed NSSAI that SMF received in step 3.

 If the PDU Session being established was requested to be an always-on PDU Session, the SMF shall indicate whether the request is accepted by including an Always-on PDU Session Granted indication in the PDU Session Establishment Accept message. If the PDU Session being established was not requested to be an always-on PDU Session but the SMF determines that the PDU Session needs to be established as an always-on PDU Session, the SMF shall include an Always-on PDU Session Granted indication in the PDU Session Establishment Accept message indicating that the PDU session is an always-on PDU Session.

 If Control Plane CIoT 5GS Optimisation is enabled for this PDU session, the N2 SM information is not included in this step. If Control Plane CIoT 5GS optimisation is enabled for this PDU session, and the UE has sent the Header Compression Configuration in the PDU Session Establishment Request, and the SMF supports the header compression parameters, the SMF shall include the Header Compression Configuration in the PDU Session Establishment Accept message. If the UE has included Header Compression Configuration in the PDU Session Establishment Request, the SMF may acknowledge Header Compression setup parameters. If the SMF has received the Control Plane Only Indicator in step 3, the SMF shall include the Control Plane Only Indicator in the PDU Session Establishment Accept message. The SMF shall indicate the use of Control Plane only on its CDR. If the Small Data Rate Control is configured in the SMF, the SMF shall also include Small Data Rate Control parameters and the Small Data Rate Control Status (if received from the AMF) in the PDU Session Establishment Accept message as described in clause 5.31.14.3 of TS 23.501 [2]. If the Serving PLMN intends to enforce Serving PLMN Rate Control (see clause 5.31.14.2 of TS 23.501 [2]) for this PDU session then the SMF shall include the Serving PLMN Rate Control parameters in the PDU Session Establishment Accept message. The UE shall store and use Serving PLMN Rate Control parameters as the maximum allowed limit of uplink control plane user data.

 If the UE indicates the support of RDS in the PCO in the PDU Session Establishment Request and RDS is enabled for the PDU Session, the SMF shall inform the UE that RDS is enabled in the PCO in the PDU Session Establishment Accept (see clause 5.31.6 of TS 23.501 [2]).

 If the NIDD parameters (e.g., maximum packet size) were received from NEF during the SMF-NEF Connection Establishment procedure in step 10, the SMF shall inform the UE of the NIDD parameters in the PCO in the PDU Session Establishment Accept (see clause 5.31.5 of TS 23.501 [2]).

 Multiple QoS Rules, QoS Flow level QoS parameters if needed for the QoS Flow(s) associated with those QoS rule(s) and QoS Profiles may be included in the PDU Session Establishment Accept within the N1 SM and in the N2 SM information.

 The Namf\_Communication\_N1N2MessageTransfer contains the PDU Session ID allowing the AMF to know which access towards the UE to use.

 If the PDU session establishment failed anywhere between step 5 and step 11, then the Namf\_Communication\_N1N2MessageTransfer request shall include the N1 SM container with a PDU Session Establishment Reject message (see clause 8.3.3 of TS 24.501 [25]) and shall not include any N2 SM container. The (R)AN sends the NAS message containing the PDU Session Establishment Reject to the UE. In this case, steps 12-17 are skipped.

12. AMF to (R)AN: N2 PDU Session Request (N2 SM information, NAS message (PDU Session ID, N1 SM container (PDU Session Establishment Accept)), [CN assisted RAN parameters tuning]).

 The AMF sends the NAS message containing PDU Session ID and PDU Session Establishment Accept targeted to the UE and the N2 SM information received from the SMF within the N2 PDU Session Request to the (R)AN.

 If the SMF derived CN assisted RAN parameters tuning are stored for the activated PDU Session(s), the AMF may derive updated CN assisted RAN parameters tuning and provide them the (R)AN.

13. (R)AN to UE: The (R)AN may issue AN specific signalling exchange with the UE that is related with the information received from SMF. For example, in the case of a NG-RAN, an RRC Connection Reconfiguration may take place with the UE establishing the necessary NG-RAN resources related to the QoS Rules for the PDU Session request received in step 12.

 (R)AN also allocates (R)AN Tunnel Info for the PDU Session. In the case of Dual Connectivity, the Master RAN node may assign some (zero or more) QFIs to be setup to a Master RAN node and others to the Secondary RAN node. The AN Tunnel Info includes a tunnel endpoint for each involved (R)AN node, and the QFIs assigned to each tunnel endpoint. A QFI can be assigned to either the Master RAN node or the Secondary RAN node and not to both.

 If the (R)AN receives two CN Tunnel Info for a PDU session in step 12 for redundant transmission, (R)AN also allocates two AN Tunnel Info correspondingly, and indicate to SMF one of the AN Tunnel Info is used as the redundancy tunnel of the PDU session as described in clause 5.33.2.2 of TS 23.501 [2].

 (R)AN forwards the NAS message (PDU Session ID, N1 SM container (PDU Session Establishment Accept)) provided in step 12 to the UE. (R)AN shall only provide the NAS message to the UE if the AN specific signalling exchange with the UE includes the (R)AN resource additions associated to the received N2 command.

 If MICO mode is active and the NAS message Request Type in step 1 indicated "Emergency Request", then the UE and the AMF shall locally deactivate MICO mode.

 If the N2 SM information is not included in the step 11, then the following steps 14 to 16b and step 17 are omitted.

14. (R)AN to AMF: N2 PDU Session Response (PDU Session ID, Cause, N2 SM information (PDU Session ID, AN Tunnel Info, List of accepted/rejected QFI(s), User Plane Enforcement Policy Notification)).

 The AN Tunnel Info corresponds to the Access Network address of the N3 tunnel corresponding to the PDU Session.

 If the (R)AN rejects QFI(s) the SMF is responsible of updating the QoS rules and QoS Flow level QoS parameters if needed for the QoS Flow associated with the QoS rule(s) in the UE accordingly.

 The NG-RAN rejects the establishment of UP resources for the PDU Session when it cannot fulfil User Plane Security Enforcement information with a value of Required. The NG-RAN notifies the SMF when it cannot fulfil a User Plane Security Enforcement with a value of Preferred.

 If the NG-RAN cannot establish redundant user plane for the PDU Session as indicated by the RSN parameter, the NG-RAN takes the decision on whether to reject the establishment of RAN resources for the PDU Session based on local policies as described in TS 23.501 [2].

15. AMF to SMF: Nsmf\_PDUSession\_UpdateSMContext Request (SM Context ID, N2 SM information, Request Type).

 The AMF forwards the N2 SM information received from (R)AN to the SMF.

 If the list of rejected QFI(s) is included in N2 SM information, the SMF shall release the rejected QFI(s) associated QoS profiles.

 If the N2 SM information indicates failure of user plane resource setup, the SMF shall reject the PDU session establishment by including a N1 SM container with a PDU Session Establishment Reject message (see clause 8.3.3 of TS 24.501 [25]) in the Nsmf\_PDUSession\_UpdateSMContext Response in step 17. Step 16 is skipped in this case and instead the SMF releases the N4 Session with UPF.

 If the User Plane Enforcement Policy Notification in the N2 SM information indicates that no user plane resources could be established, and the User Plane Enforcement Policy indicated "required" as described in clause 5.10.3 of TS 23.501 [2], the SMF shall reject the PDU session establishment by including a N1 SM container with a PDU Session Establishment Reject message (see clause 8.3.3 of TS 24.501 [25]) in the Nsmf\_PDUSession\_UpdateSMContext Response in step 17. Step 16 is skipped in this case.

16a. The SMF initiates an N4 Session Modification procedure with the UPF. The SMF provides AN Tunnel Info to the UPF as well as the corresponding forwarding rules.

 If SMF decides to perform redundant transmission for one or more QoS Flows of the PDU, the SMF also indicates the UPF to perform packet duplication for the QoS Flow(s) in downlink direction by forwarding rules.

 In the case of redundant transmission with two I-UPFs for one or more QoS Flows of the PDU, the SMF provides AN Tunnel Info to two I-UPFs and also indicates the UPF (PSA) to perform packet duplication for the QoS Flow(s) in downlink direction by forwarding rules. The SMF also provides the UL Tunnel Info of the UPF (PSA) to the two I-UPFs and the DL Tunnel Info of the two I-UPFs to the UPF (PSA).

NOTE 10: If the PDU Session Establishment Request was due to mobility between 3GPP and non-3GPP access or mobility from EPC, the downlink data path is switched towards the target access in this step.

16b. The UPF provides an N4 Session Modification Response to the SMF.

 If multiple UPFs are used in the PDU Session, the UPF in step 16 refers to the UPF terminating N3.

 After this step, the UPF delivers any down-link packets to the UE that may have been buffered for this PDU Session.

16c. If Request Type in step 3 indicates neither "Emergency Request" nor "Existing Emergency PDU Session" and, if the SMF has not yet registered for this PDU Session, then the SMF registers with the UDM using Nudm\_UECM\_Registration (SUPI, DNN, S-NSSAI, PDU Session ID, SMF Identity, Serving PLMN ID, [NID]) for a given PDU Session. As a result, the UDM stores following information: SUPI, SMF identity and the associated DNN, S-NSSAI, PDU Session ID and Serving Network (PLMN ID, [NID], see clause 5.18 of TS 23.501 [2]). The UDM may further store this information in UDR by Nudr\_DM\_Update (SUPI, Subscription Data, UE context in SMF data).

 If the Request Type received in step 3 indicates "Emergency Request":

- For an authenticated non-roaming UE, based on operator configuration (e.g. related with whether the operator uses a fixed SMF for Emergency calls, etc.), the SMF may register in the UDM using Nudm\_UECM\_Registration (SUPI, PDU Session ID, SMF identity, Indication of Emergency Services) for a given PDU Session that is applicable for emergency services. As a result, the UDM shall store the applicable PDU Session for Emergency services.

- For an unauthenticated UE or a roaming UE, the SMF shall not register in the UDM for a given PDU Session.

17. SMF to AMF: Nsmf\_PDUSession\_UpdateSMContext Response (Cause).

 The SMF may subscribe to the UE mobility event notification from the AMF (e.g. location reporting, UE moving into or out of Area Of Interest), after this step by invoking Namf\_EventExposure\_Subscribe service operation as specified in clause 5.2.2.3.2. For LADN, the SMF subscribes to the UE moving into or out of LADN service area event notification by providing the LADN DNN as an indicator for the Area Of Interest (see clause 5.6.5 and 5.6.11 of TS 23.501 [2]).

 After this step, the AMF forwards relevant events subscribed by the SMF.

18. [Conditional] SMF to AMF: Nsmf\_PDUSession\_SMContextStatusNotify (Release)

 If during the procedure, any time after step 5, the PDU Session establishment is not successful, the SMF informs the AMF by invoking Nsmf\_PDUSession\_SMContextStatusNotify (Release). The SMF also releases any N4 session(s) created, any PDU Session address if allocated (e.g. IP address) and releases the association with PCF, if any. In this case, step 19 is skipped.

19. SMF to UE: In the case of PDU Session Type IPv6 or IPv4v6, the SMF generates an IPv6 Router Advertisement and sends it to the UE. If Control Plane CIoT 5GS Optimisation is enabled for this PDU Session the SMF sends the IPv6 Router Advertisement via the AMF for transmission to the UE using the Mobile Terminated Data Transport in Control Plane CIoT 5GS Optimisation procedures (see clause 4.24.2), otherwise the SMF sends the IPv6 Router Advertisement via N4 and the UPF.

20. If the UE has indicated support of transferring Port Management Information Containers, then SMF informs PCF that a 5GS Bridge information is available.. SMF also includes the port number of the DS-TT Ethernet port, MAC address of the DS-TT Ethernet port, 5GS Bridge ID, Port Management Information Container and UE-DS-TT Residence Time as provided by the UE. AF calculates the bridge delay for each port pair, i.e. composed of DS-TT Ethernet port and NW-TT Ethernet port, using the UE-DS-TT Residence Time. The SMF may inform PCF that a manageable NW-TT Ethernet port has been detected. If SMF received a Port Management Information Container from the UPF, then SMF provides the Port Management Information Container to the PCF as described in clause 5.28.3.2 of TS 23.501 [2].

21. If the PDU Session establishment failed after step 4, the SMF shall perform the following:

 The SMF unsubscribes to the modifications of Session Management Subscription data for the corresponding (SUPI, DNN, S-NSSAI of the HPLMN), using Nudm\_SDM\_Unsubscribe (SUPI, Session Management Subscription data, DNN, S-NSSAI of the HPLMN), if the SMF is no more handling a PDU Session of the UE for this (DNN, S-NSSAI of the HPLMN). The UDM may unsubscribe to the modification notification from UDR by Nudr\_DM\_Unsubscribe (SUPI, Subscription Data, Session Management Subscription data, S-NSSAI of the HPLMN, DNN).

**\* \* \* \* Next Change \* \* \* \***

#### 4.3.3.2 UE or network requested PDU Session Modification (non-roaming and roaming with local breakout)

The UE or network requested PDU Session Modification procedure (non-roaming and roaming with local breakout scenario) is depicted in figure 4.3.3.2-1.

Figure 4.3.3.2-1: UE or network requested PDU Session Modification (for non-roaming and roaming with local breakout)

1. The procedure may be triggered by following events:

1a. (UE initiated modification) The UE initiates the PDU Session Modification procedure by the transmission of an NAS message (N1 SM container (PDU Session Modification Request (PDU session ID, Packet Filters, Operation, Requested QoS, Segregation, 5GSM Core Network Capability, Number Of Packet Filters, [Always-on PDU Session Requested])), PDU Session ID, UE Integrity Protection Maximum Data Rate, [Port Management Information Container]) message. Depending on the Access Type, if the UE was in CM-IDLE state, this SM-NAS message is preceded by the Service Request procedure. The NAS message is forwarded by the (R)AN to the AMF with an indication of User location Information. The AMF invokes Nsmf\_PDUSession\_UpdateSMContext (SM Context ID, N1 SM container (PDU Session Modification Request)).

 When the UE requests specific QoS handling for selected SDF(s), the PDU Session Modification Request includes Packet Filters describing the SDF(s), the requested Packet Filter Operation (add, modify, delete) on the indicated Packet Filters, the Requested QoS and optionally a Segregation indication. The Segregation indication is included when the UE recommends to the network to bind the applicable SDF(s) on a distinct and dedicated QoS Flow e.g. even if an existing QoS Flow can support the requested QoS. The network should abide by the UE request, but is allowed to proceed instead with binding the selected SDF(s) on an existing QoS Flow.

NOTE 1: Only one QoS Flow is used for traffic segregation. If UE makes subsequent requests for segregation of additional SDF(s), the additional SDF(s) are multiplexed on the existing QoS Flow that is used for segregation.

 The UE shall not trigger a PDU Session Modification procedure for a PDU Session corresponding to a LADN when the UE is outside the area of availability of the LADN.

 The PS Data Off status, if changed, shall be included in the PCO in the PDU Session Modification Request message.

 For a PDU Session which was established in the EPS, when the UE moves from EPS to 5GS for the first time, the UE includes an Always-on PDU Session Requested indication in the PDU Session Modification Request message if it wants to change the PDU Session to an always-on PDU Session.

 When PCF is deployed, the SMF shall further report the PS Data Off status to PCF if the PS Data Off event trigger is provisioned, the additional behaviour of SMF and PCF for 3GPP PS Data Off is defined in TS 23.503 [20].

 The 5GSM Core Network Capability is provided by the UE and handled by SMF as defined in TS 23.501 [2] clause 5.4.4b.

 The UE Integrity Protection Maximum Data Rate indicates the maximum data rate up to which the UE can support UP integrity protection.

 The Number Of Packet Filters indicates the number of supported packet filters for signalled QoS rules as described in TS 23.501 [2] clause 5.17.2.2.2.

 Port Management Information Container is received from DS-TT and includes Ethernet-port related management information as defined in TS 23.501 [2] clause 5.28.3.

1b. (SMF requested modification) The PCF performs a PCF initiated SM Policy Association Modification procedure as defined in clause 4.16.5.2 to notify SMF about the modification of policies. This may e.g. have been triggered by a policy decision or upon AF requests, e.g. Application Function influence on traffic routing as described in step 5 in clause 4.3.6.2 or AF to provide Port management information Container.

 If the QoS Monitoring for URLLC is requested by the AF, the PCF generates the QoS Monitoring policy for the corresponding service data flow, and provides the policy in the PCC rules to the SMF in this step.

1c. (SMF requested modification) The UDM updates the subscription data of SMF by Nudm\_SDM\_Notification (SUPI, Session Management Subscription Data). The SMF updates the Session Management Subscription Data and acknowledges the UDM by returning an Ack with (SUPI).

1d. (SMF requested modification) The SMF may decide to modify PDU Session. This procedure also may be triggered based on locally configured policy or triggered from the (R)AN (see clause 4.2.6 and clause 4.9.1). It may also be triggered if the UP connection is activated (as described in Service Request procedure) and the SMF has marked that the status of one or more QoS Flows are deleted in the 5GC but not synchronized with the UE yet.

 If the SMF receives one of the triggers in step 1b ~ 1d, the SMF starts SMF requested PDU Session Modification procedure.

1e. (AN initiated modification) (R)AN shall indicate to the SMF when the AN resources onto which a QoS Flow is mapped are released irrespective of whether notification control is configured. (R)AN sends the N2 message (PDU Session ID, N2 SM information) to the AMF. The N2 SM information includes the QFI, User location Information and an indication that the QoS Flow is released. The AMF invokes Nsmf\_PDUSession\_UpdateSMContext (SM Context ID, N2 SM information).

 (AN initiated notification control) If notification control is configured for a GBR QoS Flow, (R)AN sends a N2 message (PDU Session ID, N2 SM information) to SMF when the (R)AN decides the QoS targets of the QoS Flow cannot be fulfilled or can be fulfilled again, respectively. The N2 SM information includes the QFI and an indication that the QoS targets for that QoS Flow cannot be fulfilled or can be fulfilled again, respectively. When QoS targets cannot be fulfilled, the N2 SM information indicates a reference to the Alternative QoS Profile matching the values of the QoS parameters that the NG-RAN is currently fulfilling as specified in clause 5.7.2.4 of TS 23.501 [2]. The AMF invokes Nsmf\_PDUSession\_UpdateSMContext (SM Context ID, N2 SM information). If the PCF has subscribed to the event, SMF reports this event to the PCF for each PCC Rule for which notification control is set in step 2.

1f. (AMF initiated modification) If the UE supports CE mode B and use of CE mode changes from restricted to unrestricted or vice versa in the Enhanced Coverage Restriction information in the UE context in the AMF and the UE has already established PDU sessions, then the AMF shall trigger a PDU session modification to the SMFs serving the UE's PDU sessions when the AMF determines that NAS-SM timer shall be updated due to the change of Enhanced Coverage Restriction and include the extended NAS-SM indication only if use of CE mode B is now unrestricted in the Enhanced Coverage Restriction information in the UE context in the AMF.

 Based on the extended NAS-SM timer indication, the SMF shall use the extended NAS-SM timer setting for the UE as specified in TS 24.501 [25].

2. The SMF may need to report some subscribed event to the PCF by performing an SMF initiated SM Policy Association Modification procedure as defined in clause 4.16.5.1. This step may be skipped if PDU Session Modification procedure is triggered by step 1b or 1d. If dynamic PCC is not deployed, the SMF may apply local policy to decide whether to change the QoS profile.

 Steps 2a to 7 are not invoked when the PDU Session Modification requires only action at a UPF (e.g. gating).

2a. If redundant transmission has not been activated to the PDU session and the SMF decides to perform redundant transmission for the QoS Flow, the SMF indicates to the UPF to perform packet duplication and elimination for the QoS Flow.

 If redundant transmission has been activated on the PDU Session, and the SMF decides to stop redundant transmission, the SMF indicates the UPF to release the CN Tunnel Info which is used as the redundancy tunnel of the PDU Session, and also indicates the UPF to stop packet duplication and elimination for the corresponding QoS Flow(s).

NOTE 2: The method to perform elimination and reordering on RAN/UPF based on the packets received from the two GTP-U tunnels is up to RAN/UPF implementation. The two GTP-U tunnels are terminated at the same RAN node and UPF.

 If redundant transmission has not been activated to the PDU Session and the SMF decides to perform redundant transmission for the QoS Flow with two I-UPFs between the PSA UPF and the NG-RAN, the SMF sends a N4 Session Establishment Request message to the I-UPFs including UL CN Tunnel Info of the PSA UPF and a request to allocate CN Tunnel Info.

2b. The UPF(s) respond to the SMF. If redundant transmission has not been activated to the PDU session and the SMF indicated the UPF to perform packet duplication and elimination for the QoS Flow in step 2a, the UPF allocates an additional CN Tunnel Info. The additional CN Tunnel Info is provided to the SMF.

 If redundant transmission has not been activated to the PDU Session and the SMF decides to perform redundant transmission for the QoS Flow with two I-UPFs in step 2a, the UPFs allocate CN Tunnel Info. The CN Tunnel Info of each I-UPF is provided to the SMF.

3a. For UE or AN initiated modification, the SMF responds to the AMF through Nsmf\_PDUSession\_UpdateSMContext Response ([N2 SM information (PDU Session ID, QFI(s), QoS Profile(s), [Alternative QoS Profile(s)], Session-AMBR], [CN Tunnel Info(s)]), N1 SM container (PDU Session Modification Command (PDU Session ID, QoS rule(s), QoS rule operation, QoS Flow level QoS parameters if needed for the QoS Flow(s) associated with the QoS rule(s), Session-AMBR, [Always-on PDU Session Granted], [Port Management Information Container]))). See TS 23.501 [2] clause 5.7 for the QoS Profile, Alternative QoS Profile, and QoS rule and QoS Flow level QoS parameters. Alternative QoS Profile is only valid for AN initiated modification.

 If the PDU Session Modification was requested by the UE to modify a PDU Session to an always-on PDU Session, the SMF shall include an Always-on PDU Session Granted indication in the PDU Session Modification Command to indicate whether the PDU Session is to be changed to an always-on PDU Session or not via the Always-on PDU Session Granted indication in the PDU Session Modification Command.

 The N2 SM information carries information that the AMF shall provide to the (R)AN. It may include the QoS profiles and the corresponding QFIs to notify the (R)AN that one or more QoS flows were added, or modified. It may include only QFI(s) to notify the (R)AN that one or more QoS flows were removed. The SMF may indicate for each QoS Flow whether redundant transmission shall be performed by a corresponding redundant transmission indicator. If the SMF decides to activate redundant transmission in step 2a, the SMF includes the allocated additional CN Tunnel Info in the N2 SM information. If the SMF decides to perform redundant transmission for new QoS Flow with two I-UPFs in step 2a, the SMF includes the allocated CN Tunnel Info of the two I-UPFs in the N2 SM information. If the PDU Session Modification was triggered by the (R)AN Release in step 1e the N2 SM information carries an acknowledgement of the (R)AN Release. If the PDU Session Modification was requested by the UE for a PDU Session that has no established User Plane resources, the N2 SM information provided to the (R)AN includes information for establishment of User Plane resources.

 If redundant transmission has been activated on the PDU Session, and the SMF decides to stop redundant transmission in step 2a, the SMF indicates the (R)AN to release the AN Tunnel and stop packet duplication and elimination associated with the redundancy tunnel of the PDU Session.

 The N1 SM container carries the PDU Session Modification Command that the AMF shall provide to the UE. It may include the QoS rules, QoS Flow level QoS parameters if needed for the QoS Flow(s) associated with the QoS rule(s) and corresponding QoS rule operation and QoS Flow level QoS parameters operation to notify the UE that one or more QoS rules were added, removed or modified.

 If port number and a Port Management Information Container have been received from PCF in Step 2 and the port number matches the port number assigned for the DS-TT Ethernet port for this PDU session, then SMF includes the Port Management Information Container in the N1 SM container.

 The SMF may need to send transparently through NG-RAN the PDU Session Modification Command to inform the UE about changes in the QoS parameters (i.e. 5QI, GFBR, MFBR) that the NG-RAN is currently fulfilling after the SMF receives QoS Notification Control as defined in TS 23.501 [2] clause 5.7.2.4. When the SMF sends on the PDU Session Modification Command transparently through NG-RAN, the N2 SM information is not included as part of the Namf\_Communication\_N1N2MessageTransfer.

3b. For SMF requested modification, the SMF invokes Namf\_Communication\_N1N2MessageTransfer ([N2 SM information] (PDU Session ID, QFI(s), QoS Profile(s), [Alternative QoS Profile(s)], Session-AMBR, [CN Tunnel Info(s)], QoS Monitoring indication, QoS Monitoring reporting frequency, [TSCAI(s)]), N1 SM container (PDU Session Modification Command (PDU Session ID, QoS rule(s), QoS Flow level QoS parameters if needed for the QoS Flow(s) associated with the QoS rule(s), QoS rule operation and QoS Flow level QoS parameters operation, Session-AMBR))).

 The SMF may indicate for each QoS Flow whether redundant transmission shall be performed by a corresponding redundant transmission indicator. If the SMF decides to activate redundant transmission in step 2a, the SMF includes the allocated additional CN Tunnel Info in the N2 SM information. If the SMF decides to perform redundant transmission for new QoS Flow with two I-UPFs in step 2a, the SMF includes the allocated CN Tunnel Info of the two I-UPFs in the N2 SM information.

 If redundant transmission has been activated on the PDU Session, and the SMF decides to stop redundant transmission in step 2a, the SMF indicates the (R)AN to release the AN Tunnel and stop packet duplication and elimination associated with the redundancy tunnel of the PDU Session.

 The SMF indicates the request for QoS Monitoring for the QoS Flow according to the information received from the PCF in step 1b, or based on SMF local policy, e.g. when the RAN rejected the creation of a specific QoS Flow for URLLC. In the case of receiving the QoS Monitoring indication, the RAN enables the RAN part of UL/DL packet delay measurement for the QoS Flow and the QoS Monitoring reporting frequency is used by RAN to determine the packet delay measurement frequency of the RAN part. The TSCAI is defined in TS 23.501 [2] clause 5.27.2.

 If the UE is in CM-IDLE state and an ATC is activated, the AMF updates and stores the UE context based on the Namf\_Communication\_N1N2MessageTransfer and steps 4, 5, 6 and 7 are skipped. When the UE is reachable e.g. when the UE enters CM-CONNECTED state, the AMF forwards the N1 message to synchronize the UE context with the UE.

3c. For SMF requested modification due to updated SMF-Associated parameters from the UDM, the SMF may provide the SMF derived CN assisted RAN parameters tuning to the AMF. The SMF invokes Nsmf\_PDUSession\_SMContextStatusNotify (SMF derived CN assisted RAN parameters tuning) towards the AMF. The AMF stores the SMF derived CN assisted RAN parameters tuning in the associated PDU Session context for this UE.

4. The AMF may send N2 ([N2 SM information received from SMF], NAS message (PDU Session ID, N1 SM container (PDU Session Modification Command))) Message to the (R)AN.

5. The (R)AN may issue AN specific signalling exchange with the UE that is related with the information received from SMF. For example, in the case of a NG-RAN, an RRC Connection Reconfiguration may take place with the UE modifying the necessary (R)AN resources related to the PDU Session or if only N1 SM container is received in step 4 from AMF, RAN transports only the N1 SM container to the UE.

 The (R)AN may consider the updated CN assisted RAN parameters tuning to reconfigure the AS parameters.

 As part of this, the N1 SM container is provided to the UE. If the N1 SM container includes a Port Management Information Container then the UE provides the container to DS-TT.

6. The (R)AN may acknowledge N2 PDU Session Request by sending a N2 PDU Session Ack (N2 SM information (List of accepted/rejected QFI(s), AN Tunnel Info, PDU Session ID, Secondary RAT usage data), User location Information) Message to the AMF. In the case of Dual Connectivity, if one or more QFIs were added to the PDU Session, the Master RAN node may assign one or more of these QFIs to a NG-RAN node which was not involved in the PDU Session earlier. In this case the AN Tunnel Info includes a new N3 tunnel endpoint for QFIs assigned to the new NG-RAN node. Correspondingly, if one or more QFIs were removed from the PDU Session, a (R)AN node may no longer be involved in the PDU Session anymore, and the corresponding tunnel endpoint is removed from the AN Tunnel Info. The NG-RAN may reject QFI(s) if it cannot fulfil the User Plane Security Enforcement information for a corresponding QoS Profile, e.g. due to the UE Integrity Protection Maximum Data Rate being exceeded. When receiving the request for QoS Monitoring, the (R)AN may indicate its rejection to perform QoS Monitoring, e.g. due to the (R)AN load condition.

 If the PLMN has configured secondary RAT usage reporting, the NG-RAN node may provide RAN Usage Data Report. The User Location Information shall include the serving cell's ID and, if Dual Connectivity is activated for the UE, the PSCell ID.

 If the redundant transmission has not been activated to the PDU session, and the SMF indicates to the RAN that one of the QoS Flow shall perform redundant transmission, the RAN includes an additional AN tunnel info in N2 SM information.

7. The AMF forwards the N2 SM information and the User location Information received from the AN to the SMF via Nsmf\_PDUSession\_UpdateSMContext service operation. The SMF replies with a Nsmf\_PDUSession\_UpdateSMContext Response.

 If the (R)AN rejects QFI(s) the SMF is responsible of updating the QoS rules and QoS Flow level QoS parameters if needed for the QoS Flow(s) associated with the QoS rule(s) in the UE accordingly.

 If the PDU Session modification is UE triggered and the N2 SM information indicates modification failure, the SMF shall reject the PDU session modification by including a N1 SM container with a PDU Session Modification Reject message (see clause 8.3.3 of TS 24.501 [25]) in the Nsmf\_PDUSession\_UpdateSMContext Response in step 7b. Step 8 is skipped in this case.

8. The SMF may update N4 session of the UPF(s) that are involved by the PDU Session Modification by sending N4 Session Modification Request message to the UPF (see NOTE 3).

 If new QoS Flow(s) are to be created, the SMF updates the UPF with UL Packet Detection Rules of the new QoS Flow.

NOTE 3: This allows the UL packets with the QFI of the new QoS Flow to be transferred.

 If an additional AN Tunnel Info is returned by RAN in step 6, the SMF informs the UPF about this AN Tunnel Info for redundant transmission. In the case of redundant tramsmission with two I-UPFs, the SMF provides AN Tunnel Info to two I-UPFs. If CN Tunnel Info of two I-UPFs is allocated by the UPFs in step 2b, the SMF also provides the DL CN Tunnel Info of two I-UPFs to the UPF (PSA).

 If the QoS Monitoring for URLLC is enabled for the QoS Flow, the SMF provides the N4 rules containing the QoS Monitoring policy generated according to the information received in step 1b to the UPF via the N4 Session Modification Request message.

9. The UE acknowledges the PDU Session Modification Command by sending a NAS message (PDU Session ID, N1 SM container (PDU Session Modification Command Ack, [Port Management Information Container])) message.

10. The (R)AN forwards the NAS message to the AMF.

11. The AMF forwards the N1 SM container (PDU Session Modification Command Ack) and User Location Information received from the AN to the SMF via Nsmf\_PDUSession\_UpdateSMContext service operation. The SMF replies with a Nsmf\_PDUSession\_UpdateSMContext Response.

 If the SMF initiated modification is to delete QoS Flows (e.g. triggered by PCF) which do not include QoS Flow associated with the default QoS rule and the SMF does not receive response from the UE, the SMF marks that the status of those QoS Flows is to be synchronized with the UE.

12. The SMF may update N4 session of the UPF(s) that are involved by the PDU Session Modification by sending N4 Session Modification Request (N4 Session ID) message to the UPF. For a PDU Session of Ethernet PDU Session Type, the SMF may notify the UPF to add or remove Ethernet Packet Filter Set(s) and forwarding rule(s).

NOTE 4: The UPFs that are impacted in the PDU Session Modification procedure depends on the modified QoS parameters and on the deployment. For example in the case of the session AMBR of a PDU Session with an UL CL changes, only the UL CL is involved. This note also applies to the step 8.

13. If the SMF interacted with the PCF in step 1b or 2, the SMF notifies the PCF whether the PCC decision could be enforced or not by performing an SMF initiated SM Policy Association Modification procedure as defined in clause 4.16.5.1. If SMF received a Port Management Information Container from either UE or UPF, then SMF provides the Port Management Information Container and the port number of the related port to the PCF in this step, as described in clause 5.28.3.2 of TS 23.501 [2]..

 SMF notifies any entity that has subscribed to User Location Information related with PDU Session change.

 If step 1b is triggered to perform Application Function influence on traffic routing by step 5 in clause 4.3.6.2, the SMF may reconfigure the User Plane of the PDU Session as described in step 6 in clause 4.3.6.2.

**\* \* \* \* Next Change \* \* \* \***

#### 4.16.5.1 SMF initiated SM Policy Association Modification

The SMF may initiate the SM Policy Association Modification procedure if a Policy Control Request Trigger is met.



Figure 4.16.5.1-1: SMF initiated SM Policy Association Modification

For local breakout roaming, the interaction with HPLMN (e.g. step 2) is not used. In local breakout roaming, the V-PCF interacts with the UDR of the VPLMN.

1. When a Policy Control Request Trigger condition is met the SMF requests to update (Npcf\_SMPolicyControl\_Update) the SM Policy Association and provides information on the conditions that have been met.

 If the SMF is notified by NRF that the stored PCF instance is not reachable, it should query the NRF for PCF instances within the PCF set and select another instance (see clause 6.3.1.0 of TS 23.501 [2]).

2. When an AF has subscribed to an event that is met due to the report from the SMF, the PCF reports the event to the AF by invoking the Npcf\_PolicyAuthorization\_Notify service operation.

 When integration with TSN applies (see clause 5.28 in TS 23.501 [2]), the AF may provide a Port Management Information Container, MAC address reported for the PDU Session and related port number in response. If the SMF has reported that a manageable Ethernet port has been detected and no AF session exists for this PDU session yet, then the PCF informs a pre-configured AF using the Npcf\_PolicyAuthorization\_Notify service operation of 5GS Bridge ID, the port number of the DS-TT Ethernet port, and MAC address of the DS-TT Ethernet port for the PDU Session.

 When the AF receives the Npcf\_PolicyAuthorization\_Notify message over the pre-configured AF session, the AF shall use the Npcf\_PolicyAuthorization service described in clause 5.2.5.3 to request creation of a new AF session specific to the received MAC address of the DS-TT Ethernet port. The AF shall then use the Npcf\_PolicyAuthorization service to subscribe for notifications for TSN related events over the newly established AF session.

 If the SMF has reported UE-DS-TT Residence Time, then the PCF also provides the UE-DS-TT Residence Time to the AF, the AF calculates the bridge delay for each port pair, i.e. composed of (DS-TT Ethernet port, NW-TT Ethernet port), using the UE-DS-TT Residence Time.

3. If the PCF determines a change to policy counter status reporting is required, it may alter the subscribed list of policy counters using the Initial, Intermediate or Final Spending Limit Report Retrieval procedures as defined in clause 4.16.8.

4. The PCF makes a policy decision as described in TS 23.503 [20]. The PCF may determine that updated or new policy information needs to be sent to the SMF.

 If the SMF reported accumulated usage for the PDU session in step 1 the PCF deducts the value from the remaining allowed usage for the subscriber, DNN, and S-NSSAI in the UDR by invoking Nudr\_DM\_Update (SUPI, DNN, S-NSSAI, Policy Data, Remaining allowed Usage data, updated data) service operation.

 If the SMF reported accumulated usage for a MK(s) in step 1 the PCF deducts the value from the remaining allowed usage for the MK in the UDR by invoking Nudr\_DM\_Update (SUPI, DNN, S-NSSAI, Policy Data, Remaining allowed Usage data, updated data (including MK(s))) service operation.

 When new PCF instance is selected in step 1, the new PCF should invoke Nbsf\_Management\_Update service operation to update the binding information in BSF.

5. The PCF answers with a Npcf\_SMPolicyControl\_Update response with updated policy information about the PDU Session determined in step 4.

**\* \* \* \* Next Change \* \* \* \***

##### 5.2.5.4.5 Npcf\_SMPolicyControl\_Update service operation

**Service operation name:** Npcf\_SMPolicyControl\_Update.

**Description:** The NF Service Consumer can request the update of the SM Policy Association to receive updated Policy information for the PDU Session.

**Inputs, Required:** SM Policy Association ID.

**Inputs, Optional:** Information on the Policy Control Request Trigger condition, as defined in clause 6.1.3.5 of TS 23.503 [20], that has been met such as Access Type, (new or removed) IPv4 address and/or IPv6 network prefix, User Location Information, UE Time Zone, Serving Network, RAT type, Session AMBR, or subscribed default QoS information, DN Authorization Profile Index, 5GS bridge information [Bridge Address (unique MAC address that identifies the bridge used to derive the bridge ID), DS-TT MAC address, port number of DS-TT port, UE-DS-TT Residence Time], Port Management Information Container and the related port number, MA PDU Request indication, MA PDU Network-Upgrade Allowed indication, ATSSS capabilities of the the MA PDU Session.

W-5GAN specific PDU session information provided by the SMF is specified in TS 23.316 [53].

**Outputs, Required:** Success or not.

**Outputs, Optional:** Policy information for the PDU Session as defined in clause 5.2.5.4.1.

See clause 4.16.5.1 for the usage of this service operation.

NOTE: When this service operation is invoked by SMF, race conditions apply, which are defined in TS 29.513 [47].

**\* \* \* \* Next Change \* \* \* \***

#  F.1 5GS Bridge information reporting



Figure F.1-1: 5GS Bridge information reporting

Identities of 5GS Bridge and UPF/NW-TT ports are pre-configured on the UPF based on deployment. The SMF requests the UPF/NW-TT to measure and report the clock drift between the TSN GM time and 5GS GM time for one or more TSN working domains.

1. PDU Session Establishment as defined clause 4.3.2.2.1-1 is used to establish a PDU Session serving for TSC.

 During this procedure, the SMF selects a UPF, which supports functions as defined in clause 5.28.1 of TS 23.501 [2], for the PDU Session.

 During this procedure, the SMF receives the UE-DS-TT residence time, DS-TT MAC address for this PDU Session and port management capabilities from the DS-TT/UE in PDU Session Establishment request, and receives the allocated port number for DS-TT Ethernet port and Bridge ID in N4 Session Establishment Response message. The UPF allocates the port number for DS-TT after receiving N4 Session Establishment Request message.

2. The SMF sends the information received in step 1 to the TSN AF via PCF to establish/modify the 5GS Bridge. The Npcf\_PolicyAuthorization\_Notify message in step 2b is delivered via the pre-configured AF session as described in clause 4.16.5.1. The TSN AF stores the binding relationship between 5GS Bridge ID, MAC address of the DS-TT Ethernet port, the port number of the DS-TT Ethernet port and also updates 5GS bridge delay as defined in clause 5.27.5 of TS 23.501 [2] for future configuration. The TSN AF requests creation of a new AF session associated with the MAC address of the DS-TT Ethernet port using the Npcf\_PolicyAuthorization\_Create operation (step 2c) and subscribes for TSN events over the newly created AF session using the Npcf\_PolicyAuthorization\_Subscribe operation (step 2d).

3. If supported according to the port management capabilities received from DS-TT, TSN AF retrieves txPropagationDelay and Traffic Class table from DS-TT. TSN AF also retrieves txPropagationDelay and Traffic Class table from NW-TT.

4. If DS-TT supports neighbor discovery according to the port management capabilities received from DS-TT, then TSN AF:

- provides DS-TT port neighbor discovery configuration to DS-TT to configure and activate the LLDP agent in DS-TT;

- subscribes to receive Neighbor discovery information for each discovered neighbor of DS-TT (see Table 5.28.3.1-1 in TS 23.501 [2].

 If DS-TT does not support neighbor discovery, then TSN AF:

- provides DS-TT port neighbor discovery configuration to NW-TT to configure and activate the LLDP agent in NW-TT to perform neighbor discovery on behalf of DS-TT;

- subscribes to receive Neighbor discovery information for each discovered neighbor of DS-TT from NW-TT (see Table 5.28.3.1-1 in TS 23.501 [2].

 TSN AF:

- writes NW-TT port neighbor discovery configuration to NW-TT to configure and activate the LLDP agent in NW-TT;

- subscribes to receive Neighbor discovery information for each discovered neighbor of NW-TT (see Table 5.28.3.1-1 in TS 23.501 [2]).

5. TSN AF receives notifications from DS-TT (If DS-TT supports neighbour discovery) and NW-TT on discovered neighbors of DS-TT and NW-TT.

6. The TSN AF constructs the above received information as 5GS Bridge information and sends them to the CNC to register a new TSN Bridge or update an existing TSN Bridge.

**\* \* \* \* Next Change \* \* \* \***

# F.2 5GS Bridge configuration

For 5GS integrating with fully-centralized model TSN network, the CNC provides TSN information to the AF.



Figure F.2-1: 5GS Bridge information configuration

1. CNC provides TSN information according to IEEE 802.1Q [66] clause 8.6.5.1 to AF to derive TSN QoS information and related flow information. In combination with local configuration, the TSN AF uses this information to identify the DS-TT MAC address of corresponding PDU session.

2. The AF determines the MAC address of a PDU Session based on the previous stored associations, then triggers an AF request procedure. The AF request includes the DS-TT MAC address of the PDU session.

 Based on the information received from the CNC, 5GS bridge delay information and the UE-DS-TT residence time, the TSN AF determines the TSN QoS information and TSC Assistance Container for one or more TSN streams and sends them to the PCF. The TSN AF also provides Service Data Flow Filter containing Flow description also includes Ethernet Packet Filters.

3. When PCF receives the AF request, the PCF finds the correct SMF based on the DS-TT MAC address of the PDU session and notifies the SMF via Npcf\_SMPolicyControl\_UpdateNotify message.

 After mapping the received TSN QoS parameters for TSN streams to 5GS QoS, the PCF triggers Npcf\_SMPolicyControl\_UpdateNotify message to update the PCC rule to the SMF. The PCC rule includes the Ethernet Packet Filters, the 5GS QoS profile along with TSC Assistance Container.

4. SMF may trigger the PDU Session Modification procedure to establish/modify a QoS Flow to transfer the TSN streams. During this procedure, the SMF provides the information received in PCC rules to the UPF via N4 Session Modification procedure.

 Upon reception of the TSC Assistance Container, the SMF determine the TSCAI for QoS flow and sends the TSCAI along with the QoS profile to the NG RAN.

5. CNC configures the transmission gates by providing the gate control list as defined in subclause 8.6.8.4 of IEEE 802.1Qbv [67] to the TSN AF.

6. The AF determines the MAC address of a PDU Session for the configured port based on the previous stored associations, this is used to deliver the Port Management information to the correct SMF that manages the port via PCF. The AF triggers an AF request procedure. The AF request includes the DS-TT MAC address (i.e. the MAC address of the PDU Session), TSN QoS Parameters, Port Management information Container and the related port number as defined in clause 5.28.3 of TS 23.501 [2]. The port number is used by SMF to decide whether the configured port is in DS-TT or NW-TT.

7. The PCF determines the SMF based on the MAC address received in the AF request, the PCF maps the TSN QoS information provided by the AF to PCC rules as described in clause 5.28.4 in TS 23.501 [2]. The PCF includes the TSC Assistance Container received from the AF with the PCC rules and forwards it to the SMF. The PCF transparently transports the received Port Management information Container and related port number to SMF via Npcf\_SMPolicyControl\_UpdateNotify message.

8a. If the SMF decides the port is on DS-TT based on the received port number, the SMF transports the received Port Management information Container to the UE/DS-TT in PDU Session Modification Request message.

8b. If the SMF decides the port is on NW-TT based on the received port number, the SMF transports the received Port Management information Container to the UPF/NW-TT in N4 Session Modification Request message. SMF provides the Ethernet Packet Filters as part of the N4 Packet Detection rule to the UPF/NW-TT.

If the UPF sends a Clock Drift Report to the SMF as described in clause 5.27.2 in TS 23.501 [2], the SMF adjusts the Burst Arrival Time and Periodicity from a TSN clock to the 5G clock and sends the updated TSCAI to NG-RAN.

**\* \* \* \* End of Change \* \* \* \***