**3GPP TSG-CT3 Meeting #122e C3-223116**

**E-Meeting, 12th – 20th May 2022**

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| *CR-Form-v12.1* | | | | | | | | |
| **CHANGE REQUEST** | | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | | |
|  | **29.513** | **CR** | **0350** | **rev** | **-** | **Current version:** | **17.6.0** |  |
|  | | | | | | | | |
| *For* [***HE******LP***](http://www.3gpp.org/3G_Specs/CRs.htm#_blank)*on using this form: comprehensive instructions can be found at* [*http://www.3gpp.org/Change-Requests*](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:*** | Session binding for TSC | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Source to WG:*** | Huawei | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Source to TSG:*** | CT3 | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Work item code:*** | IIoT | | | | |  | ***Date:*** | | | 2022-05-20 |
|  |  | | | |  | |  | | |  |
| ***Category:*** | **F** |  | | | | | ***Release:*** | | | Rel-17 |
|  | *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 can be found in 3GPP [TR 21.900](http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/Specs/html-info/21900.htm). | | | | | | | | *Use one of the following releases: Rel-8 (Release 8) Rel-9 (Release 9) Rel-10 (Release 10) Rel-11 (Release 11) … Rel-15 (Release 15) Rel-16 (Release 16) Rel-17 (Release 17) Rel-18 (Release 18)* | |
|  |  | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Reason for change:*** | | If the "TimeSensitiveCommunication" feature is supported, the MAC address of the DS-TT port as reported by the SMF within the user plane node information shall be used for session binding. | | | | | | | | |
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| ***Summary of change:*** | | Clarify that if the "TimeSensitiveCommunication" feature is supported, the MAC address of the DS-TT port as reported by the SMF within the user plane node information shall be used for session binding. | | | | | | | | |
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| ***Consequences if not approved:*** | | Can’t perform the session binding correctly. | | | | | | | | |
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| ***Clauses affected:*** | | 6.2 | | | | | | | | |
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|  | | **Y** | **N** |  | | | |  | | |
| ***Other specs*** | |  | **X** | Other core specifications | | | | TS/TR ... CR ... | | |
| ***affected:*** | |  | **X** | Test specifications | | | | TS/TR ... CR ... | | |
| ***(show related CRs)*** | |  | **X** | O&M Specifications | | | | TS/TR ... CR ... | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | | |
| ***Other comments:*** | | The CR does not impact the OpenAPI file | | | | | | | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | | |
| ***This CR's revision history:*** | |  | | | | | | | | |

\* \* \* \* Start of Changes \* \* \* \*

## 6.2 Session Binding

The Session binding is the association of the AF session information to one and only one PDU session.

When the PCF receives the service information from the AF, the PCF shall perform the session binding and shall associate the described IP and Ethernet data flows within the AF session information (and therefore the applicable PCC rules) to one existing PDU session. This association is done comparing the following parameters received from the AF with the corresponding PDU session parameters.

a) For an IP type PDU session, the UE IPv4 address or IPv6 address. If IPv6 address is received from the AF, the association is done by comparing the /128 IPv6 address with the IPv6 prefix of the PDU session using the longest prefix match.

NOTE 1: The UE IPv4 address or IPv6 address received by the PCF from the AF can contain an IP address that belongs to the framed routes that apply to a PDU session. In this case, the association with the PDU session needs to be based on comparing the received UE address is within the one or more framed routes of the PDU session.

For an Ethernet type PDU session, the UE MAC address.

If the "TimeSensitiveNetworking" feature or the "TimeSensitiveCommunication" feature is supported, association is done by comparing the value of MAC address in the AF request with the MAC address of the DS-TT port as reported by the SMF within the TSC User Plane Node information.

b) The UE identity (of the same kind e.g. SUPI), if available.

NOTE 2: In case the UE identity in the access network and the application level identity for the user are of different kinds, the PCF needs to maintain, or have access to, the mapping between the identities. Such mapping is outside the scope of the present document.

c) The information about the data network (DNN) the user is accessing, if available.

d) The IPv4 address domain identity if available in the "ipDomain" attribute.

NOTE 3: The "ipDomain" attribute is helpful when within a network slice instance, there are several separate IP address domains, with SMF/UPF(s) that allocate Ipv4 IP addresses out of the same private address range to UE PDU Sessions. The same IP address can thus be allocated to UE PDU sessions served by SMF/UPF(s) in different address domains. If one PCF controls several SMF/UPF(s) in different IP address domains, the UE IP address is thus not sufficient for the session binding. An AF can serve UEs in different IP address domains, either by having direct IP interfaces to those domains, or by having interconnections via NATs in the user plane between the UPF and the AF. If a NAT is used, the AF obtains the IP address allocated to the UE PDU session via application level signalling and supplies it for the session binding to the PCF in the "ueIpv4" attribute. The AF supplies an "ipDomain" attribute denoting the IP address domain behind the NAT in addition. The AF can derive the appropriate value from the source address (allocated by the NAT) of incoming user plane packets. The value provided in the "ipDomain" attribute is operator configurable.

e) The S-NSSAI if available.

NOTE 4: The S-NSSAI is helpful in the scenario where multiple network slice instances are deployed in the same DNN, and the same IPv4 address may be allocated to UE PDU sessions in different network slice instances. If one PCF controls several network slices, each network slice in different IP address domains, the UE IP address is not sufficient for the session binding. The AF supplies the S-NSSAI denoting the network slice instance that allocated the IPv4 address of the UE PDU session. How the AF derives S-NSSAI is out of the scope of this specification.

Session Binding applies for PDU sessions of IP type. It may also apply to Ethernet PDU session type but only when especially allowed by PCC related policy control request trigger. In the case of Ethernet PDU session, session binding does not apply to AF requests sent over Rx.

NOTE 5: For the Ethernet PDU session, the PCF needs to provision "UE MAC\_CH" trigger to the SMF.

NOTE 6: Refer to 3GPP TS 29.213 [30] for the session binding between the IP type PDU session and the AF request sent over Rx.

The PCF shall identify the PCC rules affected by the AF session information, including new PCC rules to be installed and existing PCC rules to be modified or removed.

If the PCF is not capable of executing the Session binding, the PCF shall reject the AF request.

\* \* \* \* End of change \* \* \* \*