**3GPP TSG-SA2 Meeting #155 *S2-230xxxx***

**Athens, Greece, 20th – 24th January, 2023 revision of S2-2301369**

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| *CR-Form-v12.2* | | | | | | | | |
| **CHANGE REQUEST** | | | | | | | | |
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|  | **23.501** | **CR** | **-** | **rev** | **-** | **Current version:** | **18.0.0** |  |
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| *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 | **X** | Radio Access Network |  | Core Network | **X** |

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| ***Source to WG:*** | vivo | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Source to TSG:*** | SA2 | | | | | | | | | |
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| ***Work item code:*** | PIN | | | | |  | ***Date:*** | | | 2023-02-10 |
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| ***Category:*** | **B** |  | | | | | ***Release:*** | | | Rel-18 |
|  | *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-16 (Release 16) Rel-17 (Release 17) Rel-18 (Release 18) Rel-19 (Release 19)* | |
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| ***Reason for change:*** | |  | | | | | | | | |
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| ***Summary of change:*** | |  | | | | | | | | |
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| ***Consequences if not approved:*** | |  | | | | | | | | |
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| ***Clauses affected:*** | |  | | | | | | | | |
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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:*** | |  | | | | | | | | |
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| ***This CR's revision history:*** | |  | | | | | | | | |

\* \* \* \* 1st change (S2-2301366 Huawei) \* \* \* \*

3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the terms and definitions given in TR 21.905 [1] and the following apply. A term defined in the present document takes precedence over the definition of the same term, if any, in TR 21.905 [1].

**5G VN Group:** A set of UEs using private communication for 5G LAN-type service.

**5G Access Network:** An access network comprising a NG-RAN and/or non-3GPP AN connecting to a 5G Core Network.

**5G Access Stratum-based Time Distribution:** A time synchronization distribution method that is used by an NG-RAN to provide the 5GS time to the UE(s) over the radio interface using procedures specified in TS 38.331 [28].

**5G Core Network:** The core network specified in the present document. It connects to a 5G Access Network.

**5G LAN-Type Service:** A service over the 5G system offering private communication using IP and/or non-IP type communications.

**5G LAN-Virtual Network:** A virtual network over the 5G system capable of supporting 5G LAN-type service.

**5G NSWO:** The 5G NSWO is the capability provided by 5G system and by UE to enable the connection to a WLAN access network using 5GS credentials without registration to 5GS.

**5G QoS Flow or QoS Flow:** The finest granularity for QoS forwarding treatment in the 5G System. All traffic mapped to the same 5G QoS Flow receive the same forwarding treatment (e.g. scheduling policy, queue management policy, rate shaping policy, RLC configuration, etc.). Providing different QoS forwarding treatment requires separate 5G QoS Flow.

**5G QoS Identifier:** A scalar that is used as a reference to a specific QoS forwarding behaviour (e.g. packet loss rate, packet delay budget) to be provided to a 5G QoS Flow. This may be implemented in the access network by the 5QI referencing node specific parameters that control the QoS forwarding treatment (e.g. scheduling weights, admission thresholds, queue management thresholds, link layer protocol configuration, etc.).

**5G System:** 3GPP system consisting of 5G Access Network (AN), 5G Core Network and UE.

**5G-BRG:** The 5G-BRG is a 5G-RG defined in BBF.

**5G-CRG:** The 5G-CRG is a 5G-RG specified in DOCSIS MULPI [89].

**5G-RG:** A 5G-RG is a RG capable of connecting to 5GC playing the role of a UE with regard to the 5G core. It supports secure element and exchanges N1 signalling with 5GC. The 5G-RG can be either a 5G-BRG or 5G-CRG.

**Access Traffic Steering:** The procedure that selects an access network for a new data flow and transfers the traffic of this data flow over the selected access network. Access traffic steering is applicable between one 3GPP access and one non-3GPP access.

**Access Traffic Switching:** The procedure that moves all traffic of an ongoing data flow from one access network to another access network in a way that maintains the continuity of the data flow. Access traffic switching is applicable between one 3GPP access and one non-3GPP access.

**Access Traffic Splitting:** The procedure that splits the traffic of a data flow across multiple access networks. When traffic splitting is applied to a data flow, some traffic of the data flow is transferred via one access and some other traffic of the same data flow is transferred via another access. Access traffic splitting is applicable between one 3GPP access and one non-3GPP access.

**Allowed NSSAI**: Indicating the S-NSSAIs values the UE could use in the Serving PLMN in the current Registration Area.

**Allowed Area:** Area where the UE is allowed to initiate communication as specified in clause 5.3.2.3.

**AMF Region:** An AMF Region consists of one or multiple AMF Sets.

**AMF Set:** An AMF Set consists of some AMFs that serve a given area and Network Slice(s). AMF Set is unique within an AMF Region and it comprises of AMFs that support the same Network Slice(s). Multiple AMF Sets may be defined per AMF Region. The AMF instances in the same AMF Set may be geographically distributed but have access to the same context data.

**Application Identifier:** An identifier that can be mapped to a specific application traffic detection rule.

**AUSF Group ID:** This refers to one or more AUSF instances managing a specific set of SUPIs. An AUSF Group consists of one or multiple AUSF Sets.

**Binding Indication:** Information included by a NF service producer to a NF service consumer in request responses or notifications to convey the scope within which selection/reselection of target NF/NF Services may be performed, or information included by the NF service consumer in requests or subscriptions to convey the scope within which selection/reselection of notification targets or the selection of other service(s) that the NF consumer produces for the same data context may be performed. See clause 6.3.1.0.

**BSF Group ID:** This refers to one or more BSF instances managing a specific set of SUPIs or GPSIs. A BSF Group consists of one or multiple BSF Sets.

**Configured NSSAI:** NSSAI provisioned in the UE applicable to one or more PLMNs.

**CHF Group ID:** This refers to one or more CHF instances managing a specific set of SUPIs.

**Credentials Holder:** Entity which authenticates and authorizes access to an SNPN separate from the Credentials Holder.

**Default UE credentials:** Information configured in the UE to make the UE uniquely identifiable and verifiably secure to perform UE onboarding.

**Default Credentials Server (DCS):** An entity that can perform authentication based on the Default UE credentials or provide means for another entity to perform authentication based on the Default UE credentials.

**Delegated Discovery:** This refers to delegating the discovery and associated selection of NF instances or NF service instances to an SCP.

**Direct Communication:** This refers to the communication between NFs or NF services without using an SCP.

**Disaster Condition:** See definition in TS 22.261 [2].

**Disaster Inbound Roamer:** See definition in TS 22.261 [2].

**Disaster Roaming:** See definition in TS 22.261 [2].

**DN Access Identifier (DNAI):** Identifier of a user plane access to one or more DN(s) where applications are deployed.

**Emergency Registered:** A UE is considered Emergency Registered over an Access Type in a PLMN when registered for emergency services only over this Access Type in this PLMN.

**Endpoint Address:** An address in the format of an IP address or FQDN, which is used to determine the host/authority part of the target URI. This Target URI is used to access an NF service (i.e. to invoke service operations) of an NF service producer or for notifications to an NF service consumer.

**En-gNB:** as defined in TS 37.340 [31].

**Expected UE Behaviour:** Set of parameters provisioned by an external party to 5G network functions on the foreseen or expected UE behaviour, see clause 5.20.

**Fixed Network Residential Gateway:** A Fixed Network RG (FN-RG) is a RG that it does not support N1 signalling and it is not 5GC capable.

**Fixed Network Broadband Residential Gateway:** A Fixed Network RG (FN-BRG) is a FN-RG specified in BBF TR‑124 [90].

**Fixed Network Cable Residential Gateway:** A Fixed Network Cable RG (FN-CRG) is a FN-RG with cable modem specified in DOCSIS MULPI [89].

**Forbidden Area:** An area where the UE is not allowed to initiate communication as specified in clause 5.3.2.3.

**GBR QoS Flow:** A QoS Flow using the GBR resource type or the Delay-critical GBR resource type and requiring guaranteed flow bit rate.

**Group ID for Network Selection (GIN):** An identifier used during SNPN selection to enhance the likelihood of selecting a preferred SNPN that supports a Default Credentials Server or a Credentials Holder.

**(g)PTP-based Time Distribution:** a method to distribute timing among entities in a (g)PTP domain using PTP messages generated by a GM (in the case the GM is external to 5GS) or by 5GS (in the case the 5GS acts as a GM for a given (g)PTP domain). Possible dependencies between (g)PTP-based Time Distribution and 5G Access Stratum-based Time Distribution are described in clause 5.27.1. The synchronization process is described in clause 5.27.1 and follows the applicable profiles of IEEE Std 802.1AS [104] or IEEE Std 1588 [126].

**Home Network Public Key Identifier:** An identifier used to indicate which public/private key pair is used for SUPI protection and de-concealment of the SUCI as specified in TS 23.003 [19].

**IAB-donor:** This is a NG-RAN node that supports Integrated access and backhaul (IAB) feature and provides connection to the core network to IAB-nodes. It supports the CU function of the CU/DU architecture for IAB defined in TS 38.401 [42].

**IAB-node:** A relay node that supports wireless in-band and out-of-band relaying of NR access traffic via NR Uu backhaul links. It supports the UE function and the DU function of the CU/DU architecture for IAB defined in TS 38.401 [42].

**Indirect Communication:** This refers to the communication between NFs or NF services via an SCP.

**Initial Registration:** UE registration in RM-DEREGISTERED state as specified in clause 5.3.2.

**Intermediate SMF (I-SMF):** An SMF that is inserted to support a PDU session as the UE is located in an area which cannot be controlled by the original SMF because the UPF(s) belong to a different SMF Service Area.

**Local Area Data Network:** a DN that is accessible by the UE only in specific locations, that provides connectivity to a specific DNN, and whose availability is provided to the UE.

**Local Break Out (LBO):** Roaming scenario for a PDU Session where the PDU Session Anchor and its controlling SMF are located in the serving PLMN (VPLMN).

**LTE-M:** a 3GPP RAT type Identifier used in the Core Network only, which is a sub-type of E-UTRA RAT type, and defined to identify in the Core Network the E-UTRA when used by a UE indicating Category M.

**MA PDU Session:** A PDU Session that provides a PDU connectivity service, which can use one access network at a time, or simultaneously one 3GPP access network and one non-3GPP access network.

**Mobile Base Station Relay:** A mobile base station acts as a relay between a UE and the 5G network. Such mobile base station relay can for example be mounted on a moving vehicle and serve UEs that can be located inside or outside the vehicle (or entering/leaving the vehicle). See description of TS 22.261 [2]. A mobile Base Station Relay is supported in 5GS with the IAB-architecture with mobility as specified in clause 5.35A and that described in TS 38.401 [42].

**Mobility Pattern:** Network concept of determining within the AMF the UE mobility parameters as specified in clause 5.3.2.4.

**Mobility Registration Update:** UE re-registration when entering new TA outside the TAI List as specified in clause 5.3.2.

**MPS-subscribed UE:** A UE having a USIM with MPS subscription.

**Multi-USIM UE:** A UE with multiple USIMs, capable of maintaining a separate registration state with a PLMN for each USIM at least over 3GPP Access and supporting one or more of the features described in clause 5.38.

**NB-IoT UE Priority:** Numerical value used by the NG-RAN to prioritise between different UEs accessing via NB-IoT.

**NGAP UE association:** The logical per UE association between a 5G-AN node and an AMF.

**NGAP UE-TNLA-binding:** The binding between a NGAP UE association and a specific TNL association for a given UE.

**Network Function:** A 3GPP adopted or 3GPP defined processing function in a network, which has defined functional behaviour and 3GPP defined interfaces.

NOTE 1: A network function can be implemented either as a network element on a dedicated hardware, as a software instance running on a dedicated hardware, or as a virtualised function instantiated on an appropriate platform, e.g. on a cloud infrastructure.

**Network Instance**: Information identifying a domain. Used by the UPF for traffic detection and routing.

**Network Slice:** A logical network that provides specific network capabilities and network characteristics.

**Network Slice instance:** A set of Network Function instances and the required resources (e.g. compute, storage and networking resources) which form a deployed Network Slice.

**Non-GBR QoS Flow:** A QoS Flow using the Non-GBR resource type and not requiring guaranteed flow bit rate.

**NSI ID:** an identifier for identifying the Core Network part of a Network Slice instance when multiple Network Slice instances of the same Network Slice are deployed, and there is a need to differentiate between them in the 5GC.

**NF instance:** an identifiable instance of the NF.

**NF service:** a functionality exposed by a NF through a service-based interface and consumed by other authorized NFs.

**NF service instance:** an identifiable instance of the NF service.

**NF service operation:** An elementary unit a NF service is composed of.

**NF Service Set:** A group of interchangeable NF service instances of the same service type within an NF instance. The NF service instances in the same NF Service Set have access to the same context data.

**NF Set:** A group of interchangeable NF instances of the same type, supporting the same services and the same Network Slice(s). The NF instances in the same NF Set may be geographically distributed but have access to the same context data.

**NG-RAN:** A radio access network that supports one or more of the following options with the common characteristics that it connects to 5GC:

1) Standalone New Radio.

2) New Radio is the anchor with E-UTRA extensions.

3) Standalone E-UTRA.

4) E-UTRA is the anchor with New Radio extensions.

**Non-Allowed Area:** Area where the UE is allowed to initiate Registration procedure but no other communication as specified in clause 5.3.2.3.

Non-Public Network: See definition in TS 22.261 [2].

**Non-Seamless Non-3GPP offload:** The offload of user plane traffic via non-3GPP access without traversing either N3IWF/TNGF or UPF.

**Non-Seamless WLAN offload:** Non-Seamless Non-3GPP offload when the non-3GPP access network is WLAN.

**Onboarding Network:** Either a PLMN enabling Remote Provisioning for a registered UE, or an Onboarding SNPN.

**Onboarding Standalone Non-Public Network:** An SNPN providing Onboarding access and enabling Remote Provisioning for a UE registered for Onboarding as specified in clause 4.2.2.2.4 of TS 23.502 [3].

**PCF Group ID:** This refers to one or more PCF instances managing a specific set of SUPIs. A PCF Group consists of one or multiple PCF Sets.

**Pending NSSAI:** NSSAI provided by the Serving PLMN during a Registration procedure, indicating the S-NSSAI(s) for which the network slice-specific authentication and authorization procedure is pending.

**PDU Connectivity Service:** A service that provides exchange of PDUs between a UE and a Data Network.

**PDU Session:** Association between the UE and a Data Network that provides a PDU connectivity service.

**PDU Session Type:** The type of PDU Session which can be IPv4, IPv6, IPv4v6, Ethernet or Unstructured.

**Periodic Registration Update:** UE re-registration at expiry of periodic registration timer as specified in clause 5.3.2.

**Personal IoT Network (PIN):** A configured and managed group of PIN Element that are able to communicate each other directly or via PIN Elements with Gateway Capability (PEGC), communicate with 5G network via at least one PEGC, and managed by one or more PIN Element with Management Capability (PEMC) or by an AF.

**PIN Element (PINE):** A UE or non-3GPP device that can communicate within a PIN (via PINE-to-PINE direct connection, via PEGC, or via PEGC and 5GC), or outside the PIN via a PEGC and 5GC.

**PIN Element with Gateway Capability (PEGC):** A PIN Element with the ability to provide connectivity to and from the 5G network for other PIN Elements, or to provide relay for the communication between PIN Elements. Only a UE is able to act as a PEGC.

Editor's note: The definition of PMEC requires further consideration.

**PINE-to-PINE communication:** communication between two PINEs which may use PINE-to-PINE direct communication or PINE-to-PINE indirect communication.

**PINE-to-PINE direct communication:** the connection between two PIN Elements without PEGC, any 3GPP RAN or UPF in the middle.

**PINE-to-PINE indirect communication:** the connection between two PIN Elements via PEGC or via PEGC and UPF.

**PLMN with Disaster Condition:** A PLMN to which a Disaster Condition applies.

**Pre-configured 5QI:** Pre-defined QoS characteristics configured in the AN and 5GC and referenced via a non-standardized 5QI value.

**Private communication:** See definition in TS 22.261 [2].

**Provisioning Server:** Entity that provisions network credentials and other data in the UE to enable SNPN access.

**PTP domain:** As defined in IEEE Std 1588 [126].

**Public network integrated NPN:** A non-public network deployed with the support of a PLMN.

**(Radio) Access Network**: See 5G Access Network.

**RAT type:** Identifies the transmission technology used in the access network for both 3GPP accesses and non-3GPP Accesses, for example, NR, NB-IOT, Untrusted Non-3GPP, Trusted Non-3GPP, Trusted IEEE 802.11 Non-3GPP access, Wireline, Wireline-Cable, Wireline-BBF, etc.

**NR RedCap:** a 3GPP RAT type Identifier used in the Core Network only, which is a sub-type of NR RAT type, and defined to identify in the Core Network the NR when used by a UE indicating NR RedCap.

**Requested NSSAI:** NSSAI provided by the UE to the Serving PLMN during registration.

**Residential Gateway:** The Residential Gateway (RG) is a device providing, for example voice, data, broadcast video, video on demand, to other devices in customer premises.

**Routing Binding Indication:** Information included in a request or notification and that can be used by the SCP for discovery and associated selection to of a suitable target. See clauses 6.3.1.0 and 7.1.2

**Routing Indicator:** Indicator that allows together with SUCI/SUPI Home Network Identifier to route network signalling to AUSF and UDM instances capable to serve the subscriber.

**SCP Domain:** A configured group of one or more SCP(s) and zero or more NF instances(s). An SCP within the group can communicate with any NF instance or SCP within the same group directly, i.e. without passing through an intermediate SCP.

**SNPN-enabled UE:** A UE configured to use stand-alone Non-Public Networks.

**SNPN access mode:** A UE operating in SNPN access mode only selects stand-alone Non-Public Networks.

**Service based interface:** It represents how a set of services is provided/exposed by a given NF.

**Service Continuity:** The uninterrupted user experience of a service, including the cases where the IP address and/or anchoring point change.

**Service Data Flow Filter:** A set of packet flow header parameter values/ranges used to identify one or more of the (IP or Ethernet) packet flows constituting a Service Data Flow.

**Service Data Flow Template:** The set of Service Data Flow filters in a policy rule or an application identifier in a policy rule referring to an application detection filter, required for defining a Service Data Flow.

**Session Continuity:** The continuity of a PDU Session. For PDU Session of IPv4 or IPv6 or IPv4v6 type "session continuity" implies that the IP address is preserved for the lifetime of the PDU Session.

**SMF Service Area:** The collection of UPF Service Areas of all UPFs which can be controlled by one SMF.

**SNPN ID:** PLMN ID and NID identifying an SNPN.

**Stand-alone Non-Public Network:** A non-public network not relying on network functions provided by a PLMN

**Subscribed S-NSSAI**: S-NSSAI based on subscriber information, which a UE is subscribed to use in a PLMN

**Subscription Owner Standalone Non-Public Network:** A Standalone Non-Public Network owning the subscription of a UE and providing subscription data to the UE via a Provisioning Server during the onboarding procedure.

**Survival Time:** The time that an application consuming a communication service may continue without an anticipated message.

NOTE 2: Taken from clause 3.1 of TS 22.261 [2].

**Target NSSAI:** NSSAI provided by the Serving PLMN to the NG-RAN to cause the NG-RAN to attempt to steer the UE to a cell supporting the Network Slices identified by the S-NSSAIs in this NSSAI. See clause 5.3.4.3.3 for more details.

**Time Sensitive Communication (TSC):** A communication service that supports deterministic communication (i.e. which ensures a maximum delay) and/or isochronous communication with high reliability and availability. It is about providing packet transport with QoS characteristics such as bounds on latency, loss, and reliability, where end systems and relay/transmit nodes may or may not be strictly synchronized.

**TSN working domain:** Synchronization domain for a localized set of devices collaborating on a specific task or work function in a TSN network, corresponding to a gPTP domain defined in IEEE 802.1AS [104].

**UDM Group ID:** This refers to one or more UDM instances managing a specific set of SUPIs. An UDM Group consists of one or multiple UDM Sets.

**UDR Group ID:** This refers to one or more UDR instances managing a specific set of SUPIs. An UDR Group consists of one or multiple UDR Sets.

**UE-DS-TT Residence Time:** The time taken within the UE and DS-TT to forward a packet, i.e. between the ingress of the UE and the DS-TT port in the DL direction, or between the DS-TT port and the egress of the UE in the UL direction. UE-DS-TT Residence Time is provided at the time of PDU Session Establishment by the UE to the network.

NOTE 3: UE-DS-TT Residence Time is the same for uplink and downlink traffic and applies to all QoS Flows.

**UPF Service Area**: An area consisting of one or more TA(s) within which PDU Session associated with the UPF can be served by (R)AN nodes via a N3 interface between the (R)AN and the UPF without need to add a new UPF in between or to remove/re-allocate the UPF.

**Uplink Classifier:** UPF functionality that aims at diverting Uplink traffic, based on filter rules provided by SMF, towards Data Network.

**WB-E-UTRA:** In the RAN, WB-E-UTRA is the part of E-UTRA that excludes NB-IoT. In the Core Network, WB-E-UTRA also excludes LTE-M.

**Wireline 5G Access Network:** The Wireline 5G Access Network (W-5GAN) is a wireline AN that connects to a 5GC via N2 and N3 reference points. The W-5GAN can be either a W-5GBAN or W-5GCAN.

**Wireline 5G Cable Access Network:** The Wireline 5G Cable Access Network (W-5GCAN) is the Access Network defined in CableLabs.

**Wireline BBF Access Network:** The Wireline 5G BBF Access Network (W-5GBAN) is the Access Network defined in BBF.

**Wireline Access Gateway Function (W-AGF):** The Wireline Access Gateway Function (W-AGF) is a Network function in W-5GAN that provides connectivity to the 5G Core to 5G-RG and FN-RG.

NOTE 4: If one AUSF/PCF/UDR/UDM group consists of multiple AUSF/PCF/UDR/UDM Sets, AUSF/PCF/UDR/UDM instance from different Set may be selected to serve the same UE. The temporary data which is not shared across different Sets may be lost, e.g. the event subscriptions stored at one UDM instance are lost if another UDM instance from different Set is selected and no data shared across the UDM Sets.

3.2 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the abbreviations given in TR 21.905 [1] and the following apply. An abbreviation defined in the present document takes precedence over the definition of the same abbreviation, if any, in TR 21.905 [1].

5GC 5G Core Network

5G DDNMF 5G Direct Discovery Name Management Function

5G LAN 5G Local Area Network

5GS 5G System

5G-AN 5G Access Network

5G-AN PDB 5G Access Network Packet Delay Budget

5G-EIR 5G-Equipment Identity Register

5G-GUTI 5G Globally Unique Temporary Identifier

5G-BRG 5G Broadband Residential Gateway

5G-CRG 5G Cable Residential Gateway

5G GM 5G Grand Master

5G NSWO 5G Non-Seamless WLAN offload

5G-RG 5G Residential Gateway

5G-S-TMSI 5G S-Temporary Mobile Subscription Identifier

5G VN 5G Virtual Network

5QI 5G QoS Identifier

ADRF Analytics Data Repository Function

AF Application Function

AKMA Authentication and Key Management for Applications

AnLF Analytics Logical Function

AMF Access and Mobility Management Function

AS Access Stratum

ATSSS Access Traffic Steering, Switching, Splitting

ATSSS-LL ATSSS Low-Layer

AUSF Authentication Server Function

BMCA Best Master Clock Algorithm

BSF Binding Support Function

CAG Closed Access Group

CAPIF Common API Framework for 3GPP northbound APIs

CH Credentials Holder

CHF Charging Function

CN PDB Core Network Packet Delay Budget

CP Control Plane

DAPS Dual Active Protocol Stacks

DCCF Data Collection Coordination Function

DCS Default Credentials Server

DL Downlink

DN Data Network

DNAI DN Access Identifier

DNN Data Network Name

DRX Discontinuous Reception

DS-TT Device-side TSN translator

EAC Early Admission Control

ePDG evolved Packet Data Gateway

EBI EPS Bearer Identity

EUI Extended Unique Identifier

FAR Forwarding Action Rule

FN-BRG Fixed Network Broadband RG

FN-CRG Fixed Network Cable RG

FN-RG Fixed Network RG

FQDN Fully Qualified Domain Name

GBA Generic Bootstrapping Architecture

GEO Geostationary Orbit

GFBR Guaranteed Flow Bit Rate

GIN Group ID for Network Selection

GMLC Gateway Mobile Location Centre

GPSI Generic Public Subscription Identifier

GUAMI Globally Unique AMF Identifier

HMTC High-Performance Machine-Type Communications

HR Home Routed (roaming)

IAB Integrated access and backhaul

IMEI/TAC IMEI Type Allocation Code

IPUPS Inter PLMN UP Security

I-SMF Intermediate SMF

I-UPF Intermediate UPF

LADN Local Area Data Network

LBO Local Break Out (roaming)

LEO Low Earth Orbit

LMF Location Management Function

LoA Level of Automation

LPP LTE Positioning Protocol

LRF Location Retrieval Function

MBS Multicast/Broadcast Service

MBSF Multicast/Broadcast Service Function

MBSR Mobile Base Station Relay

MBSTF Multicast/Broadcast Service Transport Function

MB-SMF Multicast/Broadcast Session Management Function

MB-UPF Multicast/Broadcast User Plane Function

MEO Medium Earth Orbit

MFAF Messaging Framework Adaptor Function

MCX Mission Critical Service

MDBV Maximum Data Burst Volume

MFBR Maximum Flow Bit Rate

MICO Mobile Initiated Connection Only

MINT Minimization of Service Interruption

ML Machine Learning

MPS Multimedia Priority Service

MPTCP Multi-Path TCP Protocol

MTLF Model Training Logical Function

N3IWF Non-3GPP InterWorking Function

N5CW Non-5G-Capable over WLAN

NAI Network Access Identifier

NEF Network Exposure Function

NF Network Function

NGAP Next Generation Application Protocol

NID Network identifier

NPN Non-Public Network

NR New Radio

NRF Network Repository Function

NSAC Network Slice Admission Control

NSACF Network Slice Admission Control Function

NSAG Network Slice AS Group

NSI ID Network Slice Instance Identifier

NSSAA Network Slice-Specific Authentication and Authorization

NSSAAF Network Slice-specific and SNPN Authentication and Authorization Function

NSSAI Network Slice Selection Assistance Information

NSSF Network Slice Selection Function

NSSP Network Slice Selection Policy

NSSRG Network Slice Simultaneous Registration Group

NSWO Non-Seamless WLAN offload

NSWOF Non-Seamless WLAN offload Function

NW-TT Network-side TSN translator

NWDAF Network Data Analytics Function

ONN Onboarding Network

ON-SNPN Onboarding Standalone Non-Public Network

PCF Policy Control Function

PDB Packet Delay Budget

PDR Packet Detection Rule

PDU Protocol Data Unit

PEI Permanent Equipment Identifier

PER Packet Error Rate

PFD Packet Flow Description

PIN Personal IoT Network

PINE PIN Element

PNI-NPN Public Network Integrated Non-Public Network

PPD Paging Policy Differentiation

PPF Paging Proceed Flag

PPI Paging Policy Indicator

PSA PDU Session Anchor

PTP Precision Time Protocol

PVS Provisioning Server

QFI QoS Flow Identifier

QoE Quality of Experience

RACS Radio Capabilities Signalling optimisation

(R)AN (Radio) Access Network

RG Residential Gateway

RIM Remote Interference Management

RQA Reflective QoS Attribute

RQI Reflective QoS Indication

RSN Redundancy Sequence Number

SA NR Standalone New Radio

SBA Service Based Architecture

SBI Service Based Interface

SCP Service Communication Proxy

SD Slice Differentiator

SEAF Security Anchor Functionality

SEPP Security Edge Protection Proxy

SMF Session Management Function

SMSF Short Message Service Function

SN Sequence Number

SNPN Stand-alone Non-Public Network

S-NSSAI Single Network Slice Selection Assistance Information

SO-SNPN Subscription Owner Standalone Non-Public Network

SSC Session and Service Continuity

SSCMSP Session and Service Continuity Mode Selection Policy

SST Slice/Service Type

SUCI Subscription Concealed Identifier

SUPI Subscription Permanent Identifier

SV Software Version

TA Tracking Area

TAI Tracking Area Identity

TNAN Trusted Non-3GPP Access Network

TNAP Trusted Non-3GPP Access Point

TNGF Trusted Non-3GPP Gateway Function

TNL Transport Network Layer

TNLA Transport Network Layer Association

TSC Time Sensitive Communication

TSCAI TSC Assistance Information

TSCTSF Time Sensitive Communication and Time Synchronization Function

TSN Time Sensitive Networking

TSN GM TSN Grand Master

TSP Traffic Steering Policy

TT TSN Translator

TWIF Trusted WLAN Interworking Function

UAS NF Uncrewed Aerial System Network Function

UCMF UE radio Capability Management Function

UDM Unified Data Management

UDR Unified Data Repository

UDSF Unstructured Data Storage Function

UL Uplink

UL CL Uplink Classifier

UPF User Plane Function

URLLC Ultra Reliable Low Latency Communication

URRP-AMF UE Reachability Request Parameter for AMF

URSP UE Route Selection Policy

VID VLAN Identifier

VLAN Virtual Local Area Network

W-5GAN Wireline 5G Access Network

W-5GBAN Wireline BBF Access Network

W-5GCAN Wireline 5G Cable Access Network

W-AGF Wireline Access Gateway Function

\* \* \* \* 2cn change (all new text) \* \* \* \*

## 5.X Support for Personal IoT Networks

5.X.1 General (S2-2301370 Ericsson)

Personal IoT Network (PIN) provides local connectivity between PIN elements i.e. UEs and/or non-3GPP devices. PIN elements communicate using direct connection (the connection between two PIN elements) or network-based connection (the connection between two PIN elements is relayed via one specific PIN element and/or 5GS). The management of the direct connection is out of the scope of 3GPP. For the network-based connection, a UE acts as the specific PIN element with Gateway Capability (PEGC). With the support of the PEGC registered to 5G network, the PIN Elements have access to the 5G network services and can communicate with other PIN Elements via 5GC. A PEGC may supports multiple PINs.

PIN and PIN elements are managed by specific PIN element with Management Capability (PEMC) and the support from an AF if AF deployed. A PIN includes at least one UE with PEGC and one or more UE with PEMC. The management of the PIN network and PIN Element is out of the scope of this specification. The PEGC has subscription data related to PIN deployed in the 5GS and can register to 5GS, the PEMC does not have subscription data related to PIN deployed in the 5GS and behaves as normal UE if it is registered in 5GS. See information in Annex X for the relation between PIN and 5GS.

Editor’s Note: the management role between PEMC/AF is FFS.

An AF for PIN may be deployed to support the PIN service. The AF for PIN may communicate with PEMC and PEGC via application layer for management of the PIN. The 5GC is enhanced to support the delivery of the session policy control for PIN service.

The support of 5G-RG as a PEGC is not considered in this release.

5.X.d Identifiers (S2-2301371 vivo)

A PIN pre-configured or created by an AF is identified by an External PIN ID, which is unique in the PLMN.

A PIN also is uniquely identified by an Internal PIN ID within 5GC, which is allocated by UDM based on the External PIN ID.

### 5.X.b UE policy delivery for PIN (postponed S2-2300422 vivo)

For UE acting as PEGC registered in 5GS, the 5GC supports the UE policy delivery for PIN based on the information provided from the AF for PIN as specified in TS 23.502 [3] and TS 23.503 [45] for policy delivery.

When a PIN is created, the UE policy for PIN that described in clause 6.6.X of TS 23.503 [45] is delivered to the UE acting as PEGC by PCF, if UE acting as PEMC has registered into 5GS, the associated URSP rules is delivered to the UE by PCF. When a PIN is deleted, the UE policy for PIN and associated URSP rules are removed by PCF.

Editor's note: The clause of TS 23.503 needs to be aligned with CR addressing TS 23.503.

### 5.X.c Session management enhancement for PIN service support

#### 5.X.c.1 PDU Session Establishment for PIN (S2-2301369 vivo)

When PDU Sessions associated with a PIN are established by PEGCs, an SMF is selected according to clause 4.3.2.2.3 of TS 23.502 [3]. The PEGC UE may use IPv6 Prefix Delegation feature as described in clause 5.8.2.2, or DHCP proxy for IP address allocation of PINEs. If IPv4 is used for allocating IP addresses for PINEs, the PEGC may act as DHCP proxy between the PINE and the SMF/UPF over User Plane.

One PEGC may serve more than one PINs and in this case the PEGC shall have at least one PDU Session for each PIN. One PIN may be served by more than one PDU sessions in the PEGC.

When a PDU Session associated with a PIN is established, the SMF enables traffic routing via 5G core network between PEMC and any PEGC if the PIN is active.

#### 5.X.c.2 Session management related policy control (S2-2301369 vivo)

For PIN traffic via PEGC/5GC, the 5GC supports the policy control. For PIN traffic of one PIN via 5GC, one or more PDU session with user plane is established by the PEGC UE. The policy control is based on session management procedures as specified in TS 23.502 [3] and TS 23.503 [45].

A PEGC or an AF may request traffic QoS and traffic routing for a PIN. The PIN traffic can be categorised into following types:

- Between two PINEs, which is via 5G core network when the two PINEs connect to different PEGCs;

- Between PINE and PEMC via a PEGC and 5G core network;

- Between PINE and external DN via a PEGC and 5G core network;

- Between PEGC and external DN via 5G core network.

If AF requests 5GC to delete a PIN, the configuration for the PIN in UDR is removed, which results in data modification notification to PCF, the PCF delivers the session management related policy control to the SMF based on the data modification notification, and the SMF releases the PDU Sessions related to the PIN accordingly.

If AF requests 5GC to deactivate a PIN or activate a PIN after the PIN is deactivated, the configuration for the PIN in UDR is changed, which results in data modification notification to PCF, the PCF delivers the session management related policy control to the SMF based on the data modification notification. For deactivation, the SMF removes all communiation configurations for the PIN from PEGC(s) and UPF(s), for activation, the SMF reinstalls all communication configurations for the PIN into PEGC(s) and UPF(s).

#### 5.X.c.3 Non-3GPP QoS Assistance Information (S2-2301368 Qualcomm)

QoS experienced by PINEs connected behind a PEGC depends on the end-to-end path between a PINE and the application server, i.e. depends on the QoS differentiation in both the 3GPP network and the non-3GPP network attached to the PEGC. Non-3GPP QoS Assistance Information (N3QAI) enables the PEGC to perform QoS differentiation for the PINEs in the non-3GPP network behind the PEGC.

During PDU session establishment and PDU session modification, if the SMF provides the PEGC with QoS flow descriptions, the SMF may additionally signal N3QAI for each QoS flow to the PEGC. Based on the N3QAI together with QoS rule information, the PEGC may reserve resources in the non-3GPP network. N3QAI consists of the following QoS information: QoS characteristics, GFBR/MFBR, Maximum Packet Loss Rate, Notification Control.

How to enforce QoS based on the N3QAI in the non-3GPP network is considered outside the scope of 3GPP.

#### 5.X.c.4 Non-3GPP delay budget between PINE and PEGC (S2-2301368 Qualcomm)

Non-3GPP delay is the delay occurred between the PEGC and the PINE in the non-3GPP network, which is not covered in the PDB. 5GC may need to be aware of the non-3GPP delay budget and compensate for this delay in 5GS. The compensation is achieved by reducing the PDB for the 3GPP network by the non-3GPP delay.

If the PEGC supports requesting of the non-3GPP delay budget for a specific flow, the PEGC may use the UE requested PDU Session Establishment/Modification procedure to request a non-3GPP delay budget for a set of packet filters. The 5GC takes the the non-3GPP delay budget received from the PEGC into consideration when allocate the delay budget for 5GS.

Editor’s Note: Whether SMF or PCF reduce the PDB by the non-3GPP delay budget is FFS.

It is assumed that the PEGC will limit the frequency of triggering the UE-initiated PDU Session Modification request to provide the non-3GPP delay budget to the network to avoid unnecessary signaling.

NOTE: It is up to CT1 to discuss to potentially introduce a timer to limit how often a PEGC is allowed to request a delay budget.

\* \* \* \* 3rd change (all new text) \* \* \* \*

Annex Y (Informative):  
Personal IoT Networks

Y.1 PIN Reference Architecture (S2-2301367 Nokia)

**Figure Y.1-1: PIN reference architecture**

Figure Y.1.1-1 shows the logical PIN reference architecture.

# Y.x PIN example (based on noted S2-2300426 vivo)

This sub-clause describes an example of PIN shown in the figure X.y-1, which includes two PEGCs and one UE acting as PEMC.



Figure X.y-1: An example of PIN

The UE acting as PEMC and an optional AF are the centralized control points of the PIN, the PEGCs and 5GC are the distributed excution points of the PIN.

The AF is a controller outside any PIN. The UE acting as PEMC is able to control more than one PINs.

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