

5G Network Identity

SUPI/SUCI

Home (<http://5gblogs.com/>)
/ 5G Network Identity SUPI/SUCI (<http://5gblogs.com/concealing-of-supi-into-suci/>)

May 15, 2019 (<http://5gblogs.com/2019/05/>)

5G Network Identity SUPI/SUCI

By [prasanna](http://5gblogs.com/author/prasanna/) in (<http://5gblogs.com/concealing-of-supi-into-suci/>)
5G Core (<http://5gblogs.com/category/5gcore/>), 5GSecurity (<http://5gblogs.com/category/5gsecurity/>)

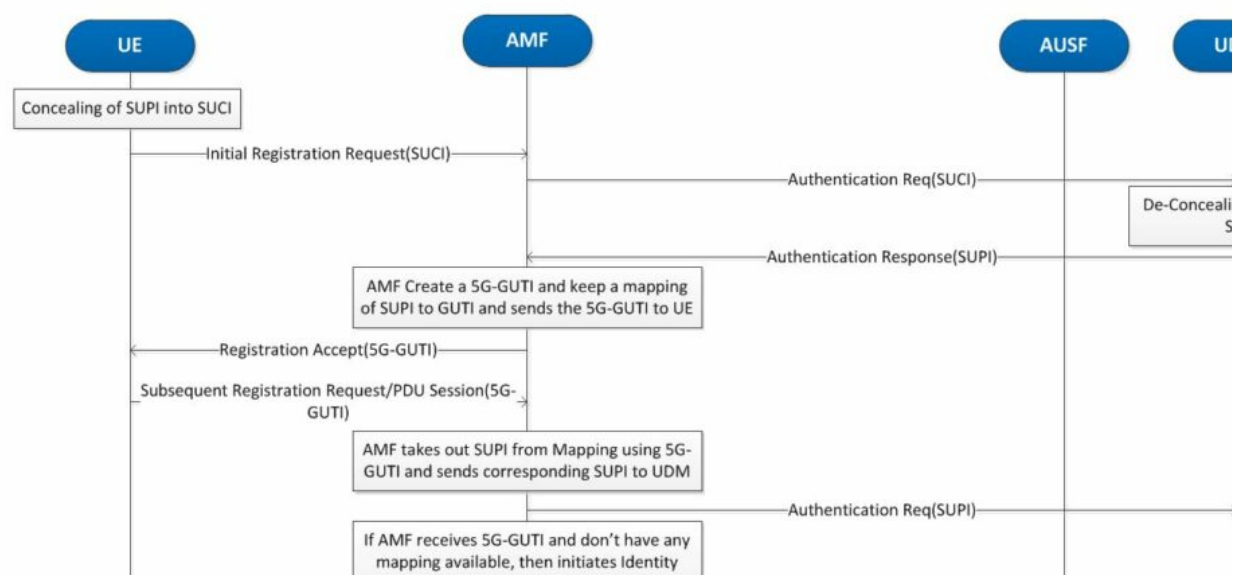
Introduction

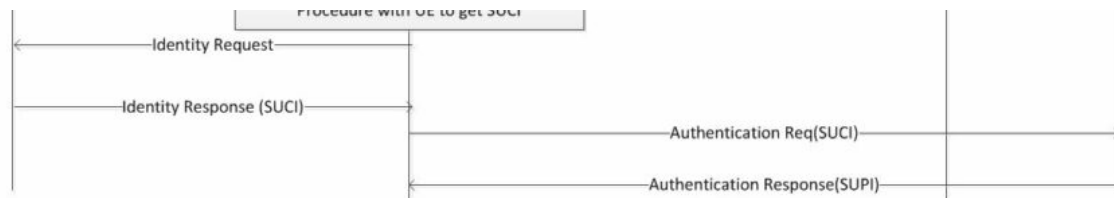
In 5G in order to protect UE permanent Identity (SUPI- Subscription Permanent Identifier) UE never transmits SUPI as it is. UE conceal(encrypt) SUPI using encryption scheme to create SUCI(Subscription Concealed Identifier), before sending it to core network.

Concealing can be done in USIM or ME(Mobile Equipment) depending on the indication configured in operator. If no indicator present, ME does the concealing.

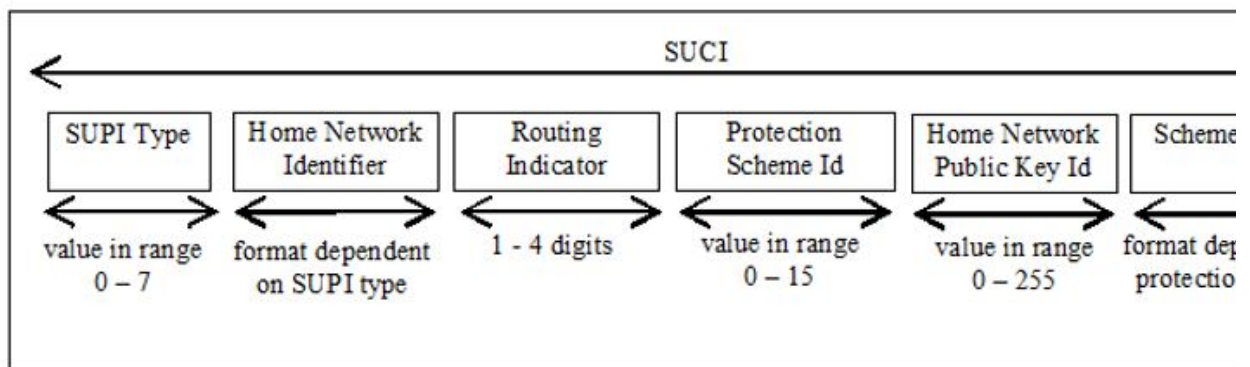
In core network only UDM has authority to de-conceal the SUCI.

Identity flow between UE and Network





Decoding of SUCI



SUPI Type: consisting in a value in the range 0 to 7. It identifies the type of the SUPI concealed in the SUCI. The following values are defined

- 0: IMSI
- 1: Network Specific Identifier
- 2 to 7: spare values for future use.

Home Network Identifier: identifying the home network of the subscriber.

When the SUPI Type is an IMSI, the Home Network Identifier is composed of two parts:

- Mobile Country Code (MCC), consisting of three decimal digits.
- Mobile Network Code (MNC), consisting of two or three decimal digits.

When the SUPI type is a Network Specific Identifier, the Home Network Identifier consists of a string of characters with a variable length representing a domain name. Ex. abc@xyz.com (mailto:abc@xyz.com)

Routing Indicator: consisting of 1 to 4 decimal digits assigned by the home network operator and present in the USIM.

Routing Indicator: consisting of 1 to 4 decimal digits assigned by the home network operator and present in the USIM.

Protection Scheme Identifier: consisting in a value in the range of 0 to 15 and represented in 4 bits.

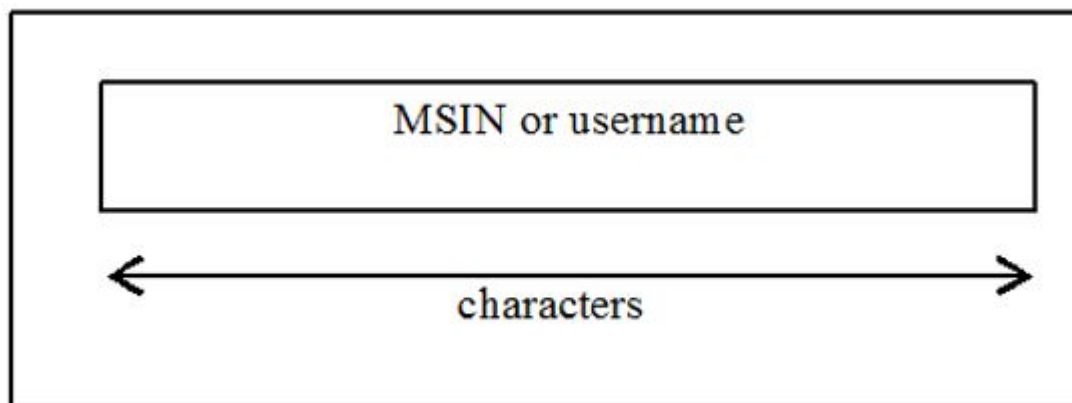
- null-scheme 0x0;
- Profile <A> 0x1;

- Profile 0x2.

Home Network Public Key Identifier: consisting in a value in the range 0 to 255. It represents a public key provisioned by the HPLMN and it is used to identify the key used for SUPI protection. In case of null-scheme being used, this data field shall be set to the value 0;

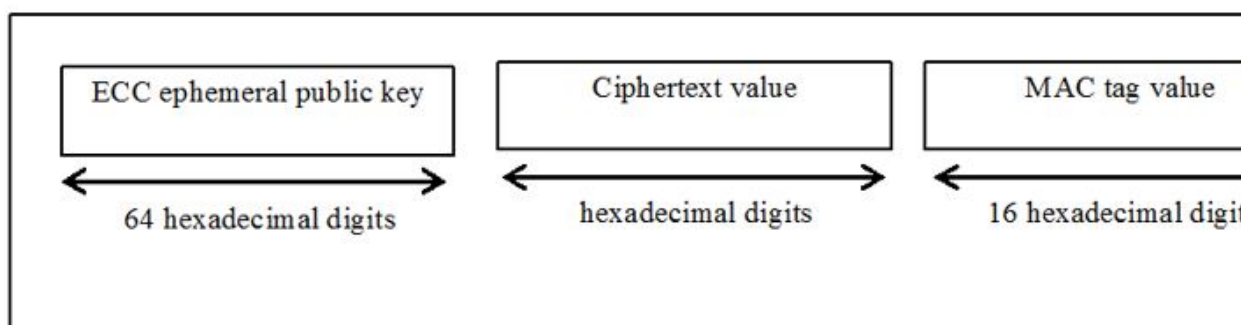
Scheme Output: consisting of a string of characters with a variable length or hexadecimal digits, depending on the used protection scheme.

- **Null Scheme** – For null scheme no encryption happens and scheme output field is replaced by MSIN after taking out MCC and MNC from IMSI value of IMSI as it is.



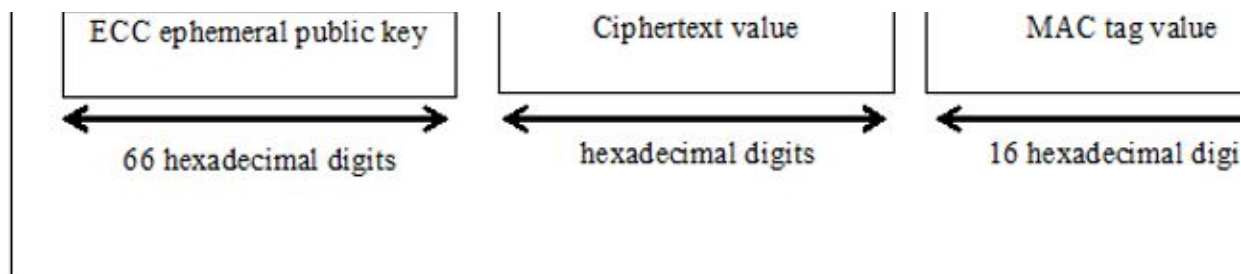
- **Elliptic Curve Integrated Encryption Scheme(ECIES) Profile A** – In this case scheme output is further divided in two parts:

1. ECC ephemeral public key 64 bits, freshly generated using the provisioned ECIES input parameters
2. Ciphertext, is of variable length



- **Elliptic Curve Integrated Encryption Scheme(ECIES) Profile B** – In this case scheme output is further divided in two parts

1. ECC ephemeral public key 66 bits, freshly generated using the provisioned ECIES input parameters
2. Ciphertext, is of variable length



Note: Detailed into **Elliptic Curve Integrated Encryption Scheme (ECIES)** will be discussed in another

[About](#)
[Latest Posts](#)


Prasanna ([Http://in.linkedin.com/pub/prasanna-sahu/29/257/91a](http://in.linkedin.com/pub/prasanna-sahu/29/257/91a))

I am Prasanna Sahu. I live in Dublin Ireland. I work in 3gpp wireless technology UMTS and LTE and 5G. I love Photography, painting. Know more about me: <http://in.linkedin.com/pub/prasanna-sahu/29/257/91a>
See my photographs: <http://www.flickr.com/photos/24986299@N05/>



prasanna (<http://in.linkedin.com/pub/prasanna-sahu/29/257/91a>)

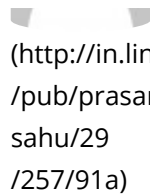
I am Prasanna Sahu. I live in Dublin Ireland. I work in 3gpp wireless technology I and LTE and 5G. I love Photography, painting. Know more about me: <http://in.linkedin.com/pub/prasanna-sahu/29/257/91a> See my photographs: <http://www.flickr.com/photos/24986299@N05/>

8 Comments



Alexandre CROGUENNEC

Posted on 4:03 pm - Oct



Hello Prasanna Sahu,

(<http://in.linkedin.com/pub/prasanna-sahu/29/257/91a>)

Thanks for this very clear explanation, which is much more accessible to someone trying to understand the difference between SUCI and SUPI than the thousands of pages of the 5G standard 😊 !

Unless I miss a point, I believe there is a small typo in the key size mentioned in your information provided in TS133.501 Rel 16, Annex C.

To my understanding, Profile A, public key size is 256 bits (64 4-bit hexadecimal digits). Profile B is 264bits (66 4-bit hexadecimal digits).

I leave it to you to check and eventually correct the text above the 2 images, if you believe that makes sense.

Best regards,
Alex

Reply



Joby

Posted on 4:35 pm - No

(<http://in.linkedin.com/pub/prasanna-sahu/29/257/91a>)

"Note: Detailed into Elliptic Curve Integrated Encryption Scheme (ECIES) will be discussed in another Blog"

Did you ever write another blog on this, Prasanna?

Reply



shasha

Posted on 8:24 am - Ja

(<http://in.linkedin.com/pub/prasanna-sahu/29/257/91a>)

how ip packet of app will know about UE?

Reply



prasanna

Posted on 5:30 pm - Ja

(<http://in.linkedin.com/pub/prasanna-sahu/29/257/91a>)

Hi Sha,

UE IP address is either public IP or NATed IP. so when UE is registered to the Network, UDM acts as a GW to UE. in case of NATTING it translates the public IP to UE IP based on the NAT table.

sahu/29
/257/91a)

the application port number, in this case always UE need to initiate a request (same as office network/home router network). in case of public IP UE can communicate with outside application directly without address translation.

Reply



Raja

Posted on 12:21 pm - Jan

How to deconceale SUCI to SUPI in UDM?

(<http://in.linkedin.com>

/pub/prasanna-
sahu/29

Reply

/257/91a)



prasanna

Posted on 12:32 pm - Feb

Hi Raja,

(<http://in.linkedin.com>) Concealing/deconcealing are done based on the algorithm and shared key. That is, both UDM and UE SIM has algorithm and shared key provisioned. when you buy a SIM from store, they will provision your sim with appropriate algorithm and shared key. This key is provisioned in UDM for that SIM. so now SIM and UDM they can conceal/de-conceal SUPI based on the pre-agreed algorithm and keys.

Thanks

Reply



Pinak

Posted on 11:58 am - Feb

After a lot of search, got the perfect explanation

(<http://in.linkedin.com>

/pub/prasanna-
sahu/29

Reply

/257/91a)



Shri Ganesh

Posted on 12:54 pm - Mar



how the existing 4g sim can be updated thorough OTA with required files to support 5

([http://in.linkedin.com](http://in.linkedin.com/pub/prasanna-sahu/29/257/91a)
/pub/prasanna-
sahu/29
/257/91a)

Reply

Search

Search

Recent Posts

- ✓ Emergency Services(E911)
FallBack procedures in 5G
(<http://5gblogs.com/emergency-services-e911-fallback-procedures-in-5g/>)
.....
- ✓ EPS Fallback Voice in 5G
(<http://5gblogs.com/eps-fallback-voice-in-5g/>)
.....
- ✓ 5G Security (5G AKA
Authentication)
(<http://5gblogs.com/5g-security-5g-aka-authentication/>)
.....
- ✓ 5G Quality Of Services (QoS)
(<http://5gblogs.com/5g-quality-of-services-qos/>)
.....
- ✓ 5G Network Identity SUPI/SUCI
(<http://5gblogs.com/concealing-of-supi-into-suci/>)

Archives

- ✓ May 2020 (<http://5gblogs.com/2020/05/>)
.....
- ✓ April 2020 (<http://5gblogs.com/2020/04/>)
.....
- ✓ January 2020 (<http://5gblogs.com/2020/01/>)
.....

✓ May 2019 (<http://5gblogs.com/2019/05/>)

✓ April 2019 (<http://5gblogs.com/2019/04/>)

✓ November 2018
(<http://5gblogs.com/2018/11/>)

✓ October 2018
(<http://5gblogs.com/2018/10/>)

