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Patent Public Search | Text View

United States Patent Application Publication

20250267454

Kind Code

A1

Publication Date

August 21, 2025

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Security Context Handling in 5G During Idle Mode

Abstract

The present disclosure relates to methods and apparatus for flexible, security context management during AMF changes. One aspect of the disclosure is a mechanism for achieving backward security during AMF changes in idle mode. Instead of passing the current NAS key to the target AMF, the source AMF derives a new NAS key, provides the new NAS key to the target AMF, along with a key change indication indicating that the NAS key has changed. The target AMF sends the key change indication to the user equipment.

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Family ID: 1000008576605

Appl. No.: 19/198955

Filed: May 05, 2025

Related U.S. Application Data

parent US continuation 18386807 20231103 parent-grant-document US 12302093 child US 19198955

parent US continuation 16714281 20191213 parent-grant-document US 11096045 child US 17390297

parent US continuation 16235523 20181228 parent-grant-document US 10531292 child US 16714281

parent WO continuation PCT/EP2018/052154 20180129 PENDING child US 16235523

parent US division 17390297 20210730 parent-grant-document US 11924630 child US 18386807

us-provisional-application US 62452267 20170130

Publication Classification

Int. Cl.: **H04W12/041** (20210101); **H04L9/40** (20220101); **H04W12/0433** (20210101); **H04W36/00** (20090101); **H04W36/14** (20090101); **H04W36/38** (20090101); **H04W48/20** (20090101); **H04W60/02** (20090101)

U.S. Cl.:

CPC **H04W12/041** (20210101); **H04L63/062** (20130101); **H04W12/0433** (20210101); **H04W36/0038** (20130101); **H04W36/385** (20130101); **H04W48/20** (20130101); **H04W60/02** (20130101); H04L2463/061 (20130101); H04W36/142 (20230501)

Background/Summary

RELATED APPLICATIONS [0001] This application is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 18/386,807, filed Nov. 3, 2023, which is a divisional of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 17/390,297, filed Jul. 30, 2021, now U.S. Pat. No. 11,924,630, which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 16/714,281, filed Dec. 13, 2019, now U.S. Pat. No. 11,096,045, which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 16/235,523 filed 28 Dec. 2018, now U.S. Pat. No. 10,531,292, which is a continuation of PCT/EP2018/052154, filed 29 Jan. 2018, which claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 62/452,267, filed 30 Jan. 2017. The disclosures of each of these references are incorporated in their entireties by reference herein.

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0002] The present disclosure relates generally to security in wireless communication networks and, more particularly, to methods and apparatus for security context handling when changing between mobility management domains.

BACKGROUND

[0003] The Third Generation Partnership Project (3GPP) is currently developing the standards for Fifth Generation (5G) systems. It is expected that 5G networks will support many new scenarios and use cases and will be an enabler for the Internet of Things (IoT). It is also expected that 5G systems will provide connectivity for a wide range of new devices such as sensors, smart wearables, vehicles, machines, etc. Flexibility will be a key property in 5G systems. This new flexibility is reflected in the security requirements for network access that mandate the support of alternative authentication methods and different types of credentials other than the usual Authentication and Key Agreement (AKA) credentials pre-provisioned by the operator and securely stored in the Universal Integrated Circuit Card (UICC). More flexible security features would allow factory owners or enterprises to leverage their own identity and credential management systems for authentication and access network security.

[0004] Among the new security features in 5G systems is the introduction of a Security Anchor Function (SEAF). The purpose of the SEAF is to cater to the flexibility and dynamicity in the deployment of the 5G core network functions, by providing an anchor in a secure location for key storage. In fact, the SEAF is expected to leverage virtualization to achieve the desired flexibility. As a consequence, the Access and Mobility Management Function (AMF), the 5G function responsible for access and mobility management, can be deployed in a domain that is potentially less secure than the operator's core network, while the master key remains in the SEAF in a secure location.

[0005] The SEAF is intended to establish and share a key denoted Kseaf with the user equipment (UE), that is used for deriving other keys, such as the keys for the control plane protection (e.g.,

Kcn key) and the radio interface protection. These keys generally correspond to the non-access stratum (NAS) keys and the access stratum key (KENB) in Long Term Evolution (LTE) systems. The SEAF is assumed to reside in a secure location and the Kseaf key would never leave the SEAF. The SEAF communicates with the AMFs and provisions the necessary key material (derived from the Kseaf key) for the protection of the control plane (CP) and user plane (UP) traffic with the user equipment (UE). One advantage of this approach is that it avoids re-authentication each time a UE moves from an area served by one AMF to an area served by another AMF. In fact, authentication is a costly procedure, particularly when the UE is roaming.

[0006] Recently, a proposal has been introduced to co-locate the SEAF and AMF, which defeats the purpose of the SEAF in the first place. It is worth noting that the security design in LTE systems was conceptually based on the assumption that the mobility management entity (MME), i.e. the node responsible for mobility management in LTE systems, is always located in a secure location within the operator core network. This assumption does not apply to the AMF in 5G systems. In dense areas, an AMF could be deployed closer to the edge of the network and thus potentially in exposed locations (e.g., in a shopping mall). Therefore, during an AMF change, it is possible that one of the AMFs is not located in an equally secure domain as the other, and therefore the target or the source AMF might need to shield itself from the other.

[0007] The Evolved Packet System (EPS) relied on the assumption that the MME is always located in a secure location. Therefore, during an MME change, the new MME simply fetched the security context of the UE from the previous MME. In addition, an MME may optionally trigger a new authentication for forward security.

[0008] With legacy mechanisms, forward security (i.e. the old MME does not know the security context used by the new MME) could be achieved via re-authentication but there was no mechanism for backward security (i.e. the new MME does not know the security context used by the old MME). The new AMF may trigger a new authentication thus eliminating any possibility for the old AMF to determine the new keys. The need for re-authentication could, for example, be based on an operator policy taking into account the location of the different AMFs.

Relying solely on the authentication procedure is not very efficient since, performance wise, it is one of the most costly procedures. Therefore, there remains a need to provide security when changing AMFs without the need for re-authentication.

SUMMARY

[0009] The present disclosure relates to methods and apparatus for flexible, security context management during AMF changes. One aspect of the disclosure is a mechanism for achieving backward security during AMF changes. Instead of passing the current NAS key to the target AMF, the source AMF derives a new NAS key, provides the new NAS key to the target AMF, and sends a key change indication (KCI) to the UE, either directly or through some other network node. The UE can then derive the new NAS key from the old NAS key. In some embodiments, the AMF may provide a key generation parameter to the UE to use in deriving the new NAS key. In other embodiments, the target AMF may change one or more security algorithms.

[0010] According to one aspect of the disclosure, the source AMF holding a security context for a UE determines a need for an AMF change. Responsive to determining the need for the AMF change, the source AMF generates a new non-access stratum key and sends the non-access stratum key to a target AMF. In some embodiments the source AMF also sends a KCI to the UE, or to the target AMF.

[0011] One aspect of the disclosure comprises methods implemented during a handover by a source base station in an access network of a wireless communication network. The source base station sends a first handover message to a source mobility management function in a core network of the wireless communication network to initiate a handover of a UE. Subsequently, the source base station receives, responsive to the first handover message, a second handover message from the source mobility management function. The second handover message includes a KCI indicating

that a non-access stratum key has been changed. The source base station forwards the second handover message with the KCI to the UE.

[0012] Another aspect of the disclosure comprises a source base station configured to perform the above methods in the preceding paragraph. In one embodiment, the base station comprises an interface circuit for communicating with a UE over an air interface; and a processing circuit adapted to handover the UE from the source base station to a target base station. The processing circuit is configured to send a first handover message to a source mobility management function in a core network of the wireless communication network to initiate a handover of a UE; receive, responsive to the handover message, a second handover message from the source mobility management function, the second handover message including a key change indication indicating that a non-access stratum key has been changed; and forward, via the interface circuit, the handover command with the key change indication to the UE.

[0013] Another aspect of the disclosure comprises methods implemented during a handover by a source mobility management function in a core network of a wireless communication network. The source mobility management function receives, from the source base station, a first handover message indicating that a handover of the UE is needed. The source mobility management function generates a new non-access stratum key, and sends the new non-access stratum key to a target mobility management function in the core network of the wireless communication network. The source mobility management function also sends a KCI to the UE in a second handover message. The KCI indicates a change of the non-access stratum key.

[0014] Another aspect of the disclosure comprises a source mobility management function configured to perform the above methods in the preceding paragraph. In one embodiment, the source mobility management function comprises an interface circuit for communicating with a base station and target mobility management function over a communication network; and a processing circuit. The processing circuit is configured to receive, from a source base station in an access network of the wireless communication network, a first handover message indicating that a handover of a UE is needed; generate a new non-access stratum key; send, responsive to the handover message, the new non-access stratum key to a target mobility management function in the core network of the wireless communication network; and send, in a second handover message, a key change indication to the UE the key change indication indicating a change of the non-access stratum key.

[0015] Another aspect of the disclosure comprises methods implemented during a handover by a target mobility management function in a core network of a wireless communication network. The target mobility management function receives, from the source mobility management function, a new non-access stratum key. The target mobility management function establishes a new security context including a new access stratum key derived from the new non-access stratum key, and sends the new access stratum key to a target base station.

[0016] Another aspect of the disclosure comprises a target mobility management function configured to perform the above methods in the preceding paragraph. In one embodiment, the target mobility management function comprises an interface circuit for communicating with a target base station and source mobility management function over a communication network; and a processing circuit. The processing circuit is configured to receive, from the source mobility management function, a new non-access stratum key; establish a new security context including a new access stratum key derived from the new non-access stratum key, and send the new access stratum key to a target base station.

[0017] Another aspect of the disclosure comprises methods implemented during a handover by a UE in a wireless communication network during a handover. The UE receives a handover message including a KCI from a source base station in the domain of a source mobility management function of the wireless communication network. The KCI indicates to the UE that a non-access stratum key has been changed. The UE performs a handover from the source base station to a target

base station in a domain of a target mobility management function. The UE establishes, responsive to the KCI, a new security context with the target mobility management function. The new security context includes a new non-access stratum key. The UE may optionally communicate with the target mobility management function using the new non-access stratum key.

[0018] Another aspect of the disclosure comprises a UE configured to perform the methods in the preceding paragraph. In one embodiment, the UE comprises an interface circuit for communicating with one or more base stations in an access network of a wireless communication network, and a processing circuit. The processing circuit is configured to receive a handover message from a source base station in a first mobility management domain of the wireless communication network, said handover message including a key change indication; perform a handover from the source base station to a target base station in a second mobility management domain of the wireless communication network; and establish, responsive to the key change indication, a new security context with a target mobility management function, said new security context including a new non-access stratum key.

[0019] Another aspect of the disclosure comprises methods implemented during a handover by a source mobility management function in a core network of a wireless communication network when a UE in idle mode changes mobility management functions. The source mobility management function receives a request for a security context for the UE from a target mobility management function. The source mobility management function generates a new non-access stratum key, and sends, responsive to the request, the new non-access stratum key and a KCI to the target mobility management function. The KCI indicates a change of the non-access stratum key.

[0020] Another aspect of the disclosure comprises a source mobility management function configured to perform the methods in the preceding paragraph. In one embodiment, the source mobility management function comprises an interface circuit for communicating with a base station and target mobility management function over a communication network; and a processing circuit. The processing circuit is configured to receive a request for a security context for the UE from a target mobility management function; generate a new non-access stratum key; and send, responsive to the request, the new non-access stratum key and a KCI to the target mobility management function. The KCI indicates a change of the non-access stratum key.

[0021] Another aspect of the disclosure comprises methods implemented during a handover by target mobility management function in a core network of a wireless communication network when a UE in idle mode changes mobility management functions. The target mobility management function receives, from the UE, a registration message or other control message indicating a mobility management function change. The target mobility management function requests a security context from a source mobility management function in the wireless communication network. Responsive to the request, the target mobility management function receives a new non-access stratum key and a KCI indicating the non-access stratum key has been changed. The target mobility management function sends the KCI to the UE and optionally establishes a new security context for the UE including the new non-access stratum key.

[0022] Another aspect of the disclosure comprises a target mobility management function configured to perform the methods in the preceding paragraph. In one embodiment, the target mobility management function comprises an interface circuit for communicating with a target base station and source mobility management function over a communication network; and a processing circuit. The processing circuit is configured to receive, from the UE, a registration message or other control message indicating a mobility management function change; request, responsive to the registration message, a security context from a source mobility management function in the wireless communication network; responsive to the request, receive a new non-access stratum key and a KCI indicating the non-access stratum key has been changed; and send the KCI to the UE and optionally establishes a new security context for the UE including the new non-access stratum key.

[0023] Another aspect of the disclosure comprises methods implemented during a handover by an idle mode UE in a wireless communication network when the UE changes AMFs. The UE sends a registration message or other control message to a target mobility management function in the wireless communication network. The UE receives, responsive to the registration message or other control message, a KCI indicating that a non-access stratum key has been changed. Responsive to the KCI, the UE generates a new non-access stratum key. After generating the new non-access stratum key, the UE may optionally establish a new security context with the target mobility management function, where the new security context includes the new non-access stratum key and thereafter communicate with the target mobility management function using the new non-access stratum key.

[0024] Another aspect of the disclosure comprises a UE configured to perform the methods in the preceding paragraph. In one embodiment, the UE comprises an interface circuit for communicating with one or more base stations in an access network of a wireless communication network, and a processing circuit. The processing circuit is configured to send a registration message or other control message to a target mobility management function in the wireless communication network; receive, responsive to the registration message or other control message, a KCI indicating that a non-access stratum key has been changed; responsive to the KCI, generate a new non-access stratum key. After generating the new non-access stratum key, the UE may optionally establish a new security context with the target mobility management function, where the new security context includes the new non-access stratum key and thereafter communicate with the target mobility management function using the new non-access stratum key.

[0025] Other aspects and embodiments of the disclosure are included in the enumerated embodiments.

Description

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0026] FIG. 1 illustrates an exemplary wireless communication network.

[0027] FIG. 2 illustrates a procedure for security context handling during a handover.

[0028] FIG. 3 illustrates a first procedure for security context handling when a UE changes AMFs in an idle mode.

[0029] FIG. 4 illustrates a first exemplary key generation procedure.

[0030] FIG. 5 illustrates a second exemplary key generation procedure

[0031] FIG. 6 illustrates a second procedure for security context handling during a handover.

[0032] FIG. 7 illustrates a third procedure for security context handling during a handover.

[0033] FIG. 8 illustrates a second procedure for security context handling when a UE changes AMFs in an idle mode.

[0034] FIG. 9 illustrates a method implemented by a source base station during a handover.

[0035] FIG. 10 illustrates an exemplary base station configured to perform the method of FIG. 9.

[0036] FIG. 11 illustrates a method implemented by a source AMF during a handover.

[0037] FIG. 12 illustrates an exemplary source AMF configured to perform the method of FIG. 9.

[0038] FIG. 13 illustrates a method implemented by a target AMF during a handover.

[0039] FIG. 14 illustrates an exemplary target AMF configured to perform the method of FIG. 13.

[0040] FIG. 15 illustrates a method implemented by a UE during a handover

[0041] FIG. 16 illustrates an exemplary UE configured to perform the method of FIG. 15.

[0042] FIG. 17 illustrates a method implemented by a source AMF when a UE changes AMFs in idle mode.

[0043] FIG. 18 illustrates an exemplary source AMF configured to perform the method of FIG. 9.

[0044] FIG. 19 illustrates a method implemented by a target AMF when a UE changes AMFs in

idle mode.

[0045] FIG. **20** illustrates an exemplary target AMF configured to perform the method of FIG. **19**.

[0046] FIG. **21** illustrates a location update method implemented by a UE when a UE moves between AMFs in idle mode.

[0047] FIG. **22** illustrates an exemplary UE configured to perform the method of FIG. **21**.

[0048] FIG. **23** illustrates an exemplary base station configured to implement the security context handling procedures as herein described.

[0049] FIG. **24** illustrates an exemplary core network node configured to implement the security context handling procedures as herein described.

[0050] FIG. **25** illustrates an exemplary UE configured to implement the security context handling procedures as herein described.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0051] Referring now to the drawings, an exemplary embodiment of the disclosure will be described in the context of a 5G wireless communication network. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that the methods and apparatus herein described are not limited to use in 5G networks, but may also be used in wireless communication networks operating according to other standards.

[0052] FIG. **1** illustrates a wireless communication network **10** according to one exemplary embodiment. The wireless communication network **10** comprises a radio access network (RAN) **20** and a core network **30**. The RAN **20** comprises one or more base stations **25** providing radio access to UEs **70** operating within the wireless communication network **10**. The base stations **25** are also referred to as gNodeBs (gNBs). The core network **30** provides a connection between the RAN **20** and other packet data networks **80**.

[0053] In one exemplary embodiment, the core network **30** comprises an authentication server function (AUSF) **35**, access and mobility management function (AMF) **40**, session management function (SMF) **45**, policy control function (PCF) **50**, unified data management (UDM) function **55**, and user plane function (UPF) **60**. These components of the wireless communication network **10** comprise logical entities that reside in one or more core network nodes. The functions of the logical entities may be implemented by one or more processors, hardware, firmware, or a combination thereof. The functions may reside in a single core network node, or may be distributed among two or more core network nodes.

[0054] The AMF **40**, among other things, performs mobility management functions similar to the MME in LTE. The AMF and MME are referred to herein generically as mobility management functions. In the exemplary embodiment shown in FIG. **1**, the AMF **40** is the termination point for non-access stratum (NAS) security. The AMF **40** shares a key, denoted the core network key (Kcn), with the UE **70** that is used to derive the NAS lower level protocol keys for integrity and confidentiality protection. The Kcn is generally equivalent to the base key named K_{asme} in the Evolved Packet System (EPS). The Kcn key is generally equivalent to the K_{AMF} key used in the 5G specifications. It is always the case that following authentication, a new Kcn is taken into use. How the Kcn key is established after authentication is not a material aspect of the present disclosure. The methods and apparatus described herein do not depend on the particular method used for computing Kcn after authentication. That is, the security context handling methods work regardless of whether the Kcn is derived from a higher level key or is established directly by the authentication procedure similar to the establishment of K_{asme} in EPS.

[0055] Once a UE **70** is authenticated, the UE **70** may move between cells within the network. When a UE **70** moves between cells while in a connected mode, a handover is executed. When a UE **70** in idle mode moves between cells, a location update procedure may be executed. The AMF **40** keeps track of the location of the UE **70** in its domain. Typically, the core network **30** will have multiple AMFs **40**, each providing mobility management services in a respective domain. When a UE **70** moves between cells supervised by different AMFs **40**, the security context needs to be transferred from the source AMF **40** to the target AMF **40**.

[0056] In LTE systems, the security context is transferred unaltered from a source mobility management entity (MME) to the target MME during an inter-MME handover or location update. Following a AMF change, a NAS security mode command (SMC) procedure may be performed, which takes new NAS and access stratum (AS) keys into use. Generation of NAS and AS keys may be necessary, for example, when an algorithm change is needed at the NAS level. Generally, changing the algorithm used at the NAS protocol layer does not have any effect on the AS keys. However, changing the main NAS context key renders the current AS keys outdated.

[0057] One aspect of the disclosure is a mechanism for achieving backward security during AMF changes. Instead of passing the current NAS key to the target AMF **40**, the source AMF **40** derives a new NAS key, provides the new NAS key to the target AMF **40**, and sends a KCI to the UE **70**. The UE **70** can then derive the new NAS key from the old NAS key. In some embodiments, the source AMF **40** may provide a key generation parameter to the UE **70** to use in deriving the new NAS key. In other embodiments, the target AMF **40** may change one or more security algorithms.

[0058] FIG. **2** illustrates an exemplary procedure for transferring a security context during a handover where the AMF changes. At step **1**, the source base station **25** (e.g., source gNB) decides to initiate an N2-based handover due, for example, to no Xn connectivity to the target base station **25** (e.g. target gNB). The Xn interface is the 5G equivalent of the X2 interface in EPS. At step **2**, the source base station **25** sends a handover required message (or 5G equivalent of handover required message) to the source AMF **40**. This is the AMF **40** currently serving the UE **70**, with which it shares a full NAS security context based on a non-access stratum key referred to herein as the Kcn key. The Kcn key was established possibly following a previous authentication or AMF **40** change procedure. At step **3**, the source AMF **40** selects the target AMF **40** and decides to derive a new Kcn key in order to shield itself and all the previous sessions from the target AMF **40**. The decision to derive a new key may be based on an operator specific security policy.

[0059] As an example, a new Kcn key could be taken into use when an AMF set changes. It is generally assumed that a horizontal key derivation is not needed when an AMF set does not change. The current reasoning behind these two assumptions is that 5G security context is stored in the Unstructured Data Storage network function (UDSF) within an AMF set. So, when a UE is assigned a different AMF within the same AMF set, then horizontal derivation of Kcn is not necessary. But when a UE is assigned a different AMF in a different AMF set, then the UDSF is different and a horizontal derivation of Kcn is necessary. These assumptions, however, may not hold true for all possible network deployments. First, the UDSF is an optional network function. Further, there is no reason to restrict the network architecture to deployments where there is a shared storage only within an AMF set. Some network deployments could have secure storage across multiple AMF sets. In this case, it is not necessary to mandate horizontal derivation of Kcn when the AMF set changes. Similarly, some network deployments could use multiple secure storage within a single AMF set. In this case, horizontal key derivation may be desirable even when the UE **70** does not change AMF sets. Therefore, decision to perform horizontal derivation of Kcn when changing between AMF should be done according to network policy, rather than mandating/restricting based on AMF set. For example, the network operator may have a policy that a new Kcn is required when the UE **70** changes from a source AMF **40** to a target AMF **40** that do not share the same secure storage.

[0060] Returning to FIG. **2**, the source AMF **40**, at step **4**, sends a forward relocation request message (or 5G equivalent) including the new Kcn key along with any relevant security parameters, such as the UE capabilities. The target AMF **40** uses this Kcn key to set up a new security context and derive a new AS key. At step **5**, the target AMF **40** sends a handover request (or 5G equivalent) to the target base station **25**. The handover request includes the new AS key and all relevant security parameters, such as the UE capabilities. This establishes the UE **70** security context at the target base station **25**. At step **6**, the target base station **25** acknowledges the handover request. Responsive to the acknowledgement, the target AMF **40** sends, at step **7**, a forward

relocation response message (or 5G equivalent) including a transparent container to the source AMF 40. This container is forwarded all the way down to the UE 70 in steps 8 and 9.

[0061] At steps 8 and 9, the source AMF 40 sends a handover command message to the UE 70 via the source base station 25, which forwards the handover command to the UE 70. The handover command includes the relevant information from the forward relocation response message and a KCI indicating that a new Kcn has been derived. The KCI may comprise an explicit key change indicator flag set to a value indicating that the Kcn key has been changed. Responsive to the KCI, the UE 70 establishes a new security context and derives a new Kcn. The UE 70 uses the new Kcn key to derive a new AS key for communicating with the target base station 25.

[0062] FIG. 3 illustrates an exemplary procedure for transferring a security context when a UE 70 in idle mode changes AMFs 40. In EPS, location update during idle mode is indicated by the UE 70 in a Tracking Area Update (TAU) request. In 5G, it is expected that the UE 70 will use a registration request of type “mobility registration” as specified in TS 23.502, § 4.1.1.2.

[0063] At step 1, the UE 70 sends a registration request (Registration type=mobility registration, other parameters) to the new AMF 40 (i.e. the target AMF). Those skilled in the art will appreciate that other messages may be sent to initiate a location update. The registration request message includes all the necessary information to enable the new AMF 40 to identify the old AMF 40 (i.e. the source AMF), which is currently holding the UE 70 security context. At step 2, the new AMF 40 sends, responsive to the registration request message, a context request message to the old AMF 40 to request the security context for the UE 70. At step 3, old AMF 40 decides to derive a new Kcn key in order to shield itself and all the previous sessions from the target AMF 40. The decision may be based on an operator specific security policy.

[0064] At step 4, the old AMF 40 sends a context request response message to the new AMF 40. The context request response message contains the necessary UE 70 security context information including the new Kcn key. The context request response message further includes a KCI indicating that the NAS key, Kcn, has been changed. The old Kcn key is not sent to the new AMF 40. The new AMF 40 uses the new Kcn key to establish a new security context and activates the new security context by performing a NAS SMC procedure or similar procedure with the UE 70 as specified in TS 33.401, § 7.2.4.4. At step 5, the UE 70 is informed of a key change via a KCI in the first downlink message of the NAS SMC procedure, or other message sent during the NAS SMC procedure.

[0065] The NAS security context based on the Kcn key is shared between the UE 70 and the AMF 40 currently serving it. The security context includes security parameters similar to those in LTE systems, such as the NAS counters, key set identifier, etc. In one exemplary embodiment, a horizontal key derivation mechanism is used to generate a new Kcn key during AMF 40 change. The derivation of the new Kcn could be solely based on the previous Kcn. From a security perspective, there is no benefit from an additional input in the key derivation step.

[0066] FIG. 4 illustrates a first key derivation procedure. In this embodiment, it is assumed that the key derivation function (KDF) derives the new Kcn key based solely on the old Kcn key. This key chaining from AMF 40 to AMF 40 may continue on until a new authentication is performed. It may be left to the operator's policy how to configure the AMF 40 in respect to which security mechanism is selected during an AMF 40 change. For example, depending on an operator's security requirements, the operator can decide whether to perform re-authentication at the target AMF 40, or whether a key change is needed at the source AMF 40.

[0067] FIG. 5 illustrates another key derivation procedure. This embodiment may be useful in scenarios where an AMF 40 needs to prepare keys in advance for more than one potential target AMF 40. In this case, an additional key derivation parameter (KDP) is needed for cryptographic separation, so that different Kcn keys are prepared for different potential target AMFs 40.

Depending on the parameter type, the UE 70 might need to be provided with the chosen KDP in addition to the KCI. In some embodiments, the KDP may also serve as an implicit KCI so that a

separate KCI is not required. For example, where the KDP comprises a nonce generated by the source AMF **40**, the nonce needs to be provided to the UE **70**. Other potential KDPs include a timestamp, a version number, and a freshness parameter. During a handover in connected mode, the KDP could be sent from the source AMF **40** to the UE **70** via the source base station **25** in a handover command. Alternatively, the KDP may be sent to the UE **70** via the target AMF **40** in a transparent NAS container. During a registration or location update procedure, the KDP could be sent from the target AMF **40** in a NAS SMC. However, in scenarios where the KDP is otherwise available to the UE **70**, such as an AMF public identifier-like parameter, it may not be necessary to provide the UE **70** with the KDP parameter. More generally, any static information, such as a static network configuration parameter or static UE configuration parameter, known to the UE **70** and Source AMF **40** may be used as a KDP.

[0068] FIG. **6** illustrates a handover procedure where a KDP is used to derive the new Kcn key. This procedure is generally the same as the procedure shown in FIG. **2**. For the sake of brevity, steps that are unchanged are not described. At step **3**, the source AMF **40** selects the target AMF **40** and decides to derive a new Kcn key in order to shield itself and all the previous sessions from the target AMF **40**. In this embodiment, the source AMF **40** generates a KDP (e.g., version number) and uses the KDP to derive the new Kcn key. At step **4**, the source AMF **40** sends a forward relocation request message (or 5G equivalent) including the new Kcn key along with any relevant security parameters, such as the UE capabilities. The target AMF **40** uses this Kcn key to set up a new security context and derive a new AS key. The source AMF **40** does not provide the KDP to the new AMF **40**. Instead, at step **8**, the source AMF **40** sends a handover command to the source base station **25**, wherein the handover command includes the KDP in addition to or in place of the KCI. As noted above, the KDP may serve as an implicit KCI. Responsive to the KCI and/or KDP, the UE **70** establishes a new security context and derives a new Kcn using the KDP. The UE **70** may use the new Kcn key to derive a new AS key for communicating with the target base station **25**.

[0069] In LTE systems, a NAS algorithm change at the target AMF **40** can only take effect through a NAS SMC procedure. Since the UE **70** capabilities are sent with other UE **70** context information to the target AMF **40**, it is possible for the target AMF **40** to indicate which new NAS algorithms have been selected. FIG. **7** illustrates an exemplary handover procedure where the target AMF **40** selects one or more new NAS security algorithms (e.g., cryptographic algorithms). Steps **1-4** are the same as described in FIG. **2**. At step **5**, the target AMF **40** selects one or more new NAS security algorithms. Steps **6** and **7** are the same as steps **5** and **6** in FIG. **2**. At step **8**, the target AMF **40** includes an indication of the new security algorithms in the transparent container to the source information element of the forward relocation response message sent to the source AMF **40**. This container is forwarded all the way down to the UE **70** in steps **9** and **10**. The security algorithm indication may be included with the KCI in the handover command, or in a separate message. As a consequence, the UE **70** has all the necessary parameters to activate the NAS security context with the target AMF **40** without the need of a NAS SMC procedure. This mechanism works regardless how the Kcn key is derived.

[0070] FIG. **8** illustrates an exemplary procedure for transferring a security context when a UE **70** in idle mode changes AMFs **40**. This procedure is similar to the procedure shown in FIG. **3**. In EPS, location update during idle mode is indicated by the UE **70** in a Tracking Area Update (TAU) request. In 5G, it is expected that the UE **70** will use a registration request of type “mobility registration” as specified in TS 23.502, § 4.1.1.2.

[0071] At step **1**, the UE **70** sends a registration request (Registration type =mobility registration, other parameters) to the new AMF **40** (i.e. target AMF). Those skilled in the art will appreciate that other messages may be sent to initiate a location update. The registration request message includes all the necessary information to enable the new AMF **40** to identify the old AMF **40** (i.e. source AMF), which is currently holding the UE **70** security context. At step **2**, the new AMF **40** sends,

responsive to the registration request message, a context request message to the old AMF **40** to request the security context for the UE **70**. At step **3**, old AMF **40** decides to derive a new Kcn key in order to shield itself and all the previous sessions from the target AMF **40**. The decision may be based on an operator specific security policy.

[0072] In one embodiment denoted Alternative 1, the old AMF **40** sends, at step **4A**, a context request response message to the new AMF **40**. The context request response message contains the necessary UE **70** security context information including the new Kcn key. The context request response message further includes a KCI indicating that the NAS key, Kcn, has been changed and a KDP used to derive the new Kcn key. The old Kcn key is not sent to the new AMF **40**. The new AMF **40** uses the new Kcn key to establish a new security context and activates the new security context by performing a NAS SMC procedure or similar procedure with the UE **70** as specified in TS 33.401, § 7.2.4.4. At step **5A**, the KCI and KDP (e.g. a freshness parameter or nonce) is sent to the UE **70** in the first downlink message of the NAS SMC procedure, or other downlink message in the NAS SMC procedure. The KCI indicates to the UE **70** that the Kcn key has been changed. The KDP is a security parameter that is used by the UE **70** to derive the new Kcn key. In this embodiment, the KCI and KDP are separate parameters.

[0073] In another embodiment denoted Alternative 2, the old AMF **40** sends, at step **4B**, a context request response message to the new AMF **40**. The context request response message contains the necessary UE **70** security context information including the new Kcn key. The context request response message further includes a KDP implicitly indicating that the NAS key, Kcn, has been changed. The old Kcn key is not sent to the new AMF **40**. The new AMF **40** uses the new Kcn key to establish a new security context and activates the new security context by performing a NAS SMC or similar procedure with the UE **70** as specified in TS 33.401, § 7.2.4.4. At step **5B**, the new AMF **40** sends the KDP (e.g. a freshness parameter or nonce) to the UE **70** in the first downlink message of the NAS SMC procedure, or some other downlink message in the NAS SMC procedure. The KDP functions as a key change indication to indicate to the UE **70** that the NAS key has been changed. The UE **70** uses the KDP and its old Kcn key to derive the new Kcn key.

[0074] FIG. **9** illustrates an exemplary method **100** implemented during a handover by a source base station **25** in an access network of a wireless communication network **10**. The source base station **25** sends a first handover message to a source AMF **40** in a core network **30** of the wireless communication network **10** to initiate a handover of a UE **70** (block **105**). Subsequently, the source base station **25** receives, responsive to the first handover message, a second handover message from the source AMF **40** (block **110**). The second handover message includes a KCI indicating that a non-access stratum key (e.g. KCN) has been changed. The source base station **25** forwards the second handover message with the KCI to the UE **70** (block **115**).

[0075] In some embodiments of the method **100**, the KCI comprises a key change indicator flag set to a value indicating that the non-access stratum key has been changed. In other embodiments, the KCI comprises a security parameter implicitly indicating that the non-access stratum key has been changed. The security parameter comprises one of a nonce, timestamp, freshness parameter and version number.

[0076] Some embodiments of the method **100** further comprise receiving, from the source AMF **40**, a KDP needed by the UE **70** to generate a new non-access stratum key, and forwarding the KDP to the UE **70**. In some examples, the KDP is received with the KCI in the second handover message. The KDP comprises, for example, one of a nonce, timestamp, freshness parameter and version number. In some embodiments, the key derivation serves as an implicit KCI.

[0077] Some embodiments of the method **100** further comprise receiving, from the source AMF **40**, a security algorithm parameter indicating at least one security algorithm to be used by the UE **70**, and forwarding the security algorithm parameter to the UE **70**. In one example, the security algorithm parameter is received with the KCI in the second handover message.

[0078] In one embodiment of the method **100**, the first handover message comprises a handover

required message indicating a need for a handover of the UE **70**.

[0079] In one embodiment of the method **100**, the second handover message comprises a handover command including a KCI.

[0080] In one embodiment of the method **100**, the non-access stratum key comprises a core network key (Kcn).

[0081] FIG. **10** is an exemplary base station **120** configured to perform the method **100** shown in FIG. **9**. The base station **120** comprises a sending unit **125**, a receiving unit **130** and a forwarding unit **135**. The sending unit **125** is configured to send a first handover message to a source AMF **40** in a core network **30** of the wireless communication network **10** to initiate a handover of a UE **70**. The receiving unit **130** is configured to receive, responsive to the first handover message, a second handover message from the source AMF **40**. The forwarding unit **135** is configured to forward the second handover message with the KCI to the UE **70**. The KCI indicates a change of the non-access stratum key (e.g. KCN). The sending unit **125**, receiving unit **130** and forwarding unit **135** may comprise hardware circuits, microprocessors, and/or software configured to perform the method shown in FIG. **9**. In some embodiments, the sending unit **125**, receiving unit **130** and forwarding unit **135** are implemented by a single microprocessor. In other embodiments, the sending unit **125**, receiving unit **130** and forwarding unit **135** may be implemented by two or more microprocessors.

[0082] FIG. **11** illustrates an exemplary method **150** implemented during a handover by a source AMF **40** in a core network **30** of a wireless communication network **10**. The source AMF **40** receives, from the source base station **25**, a first handover message indicating that a handover of the UE **70** is needed (block **155**). The source AMF generates a new non-access stratum key (e.g. KCN) (block **160**), and sends the new non-access stratum key to a target AMF **40** in the core network **30** of the wireless communication network **10** (block **165**). The source AMF **40** also sends a KCI to the UE **70** in a second handover message (block **170**). The KCI indicates a change of the non-access stratum key.

[0083] In some embodiments of the method **150**, generating the new non-access stratum key comprises generating the new non-access stratum key from a previous non-access stratum key. In other embodiments, generating the new non-access stratum key comprises generating the new non-access stratum key from a previous non-access stratum key and the KDP. In some embodiments, the source AMF sends the KDP to the UE **70** along with the KCI in the second handover message.

[0084] Some embodiments of the method **150** further comprise selecting the target AMF **40**, and generating the new non-access stratum key depending on the selection of the target AMF **40**.

[0085] Some embodiments of the method **150** further comprise generating two or more non-access stratum keys, each for different target AMFs **40**. In one example, the two or more non-access stratum keys are generated using different KDPs.

[0086] Some embodiments of the method **150** further comprise sending one or more security parameters to the target AMF **40**. In one example, the one or more security parameters are transmitted to the target AMF **40** in the second handover message. In one example, the one or more security parameters include UE capability information.

[0087] Some embodiments of the method **150** further comprise receiving, from the target AMF **40**, a security algorithm parameter indicating at least one security algorithm, and forwarding the security algorithm parameter to the UE **70**. In another example, the security algorithm parameter is received from the target AMF **40** in a forward relocation response message.

[0088] In one embodiment of the method **150**, the first handover message comprises a handover required message indicating a need for a handover of the UE **70**.

[0089] In one embodiment of the method **150**, the second handover message comprises a handover command including the KCI.

[0090] In one embodiment of the method **150**, the new non-access stratum key is sent to the target AMF (**40**) in a forward relocation request message.

[0091] In one embodiment of the method **150**, the non-access stratum key comprises a core network key (Kcn).

[0092] FIG. **12** is an exemplary source AMF **175** configured to perform the method **150** shown in FIG. **11**. The source AMF **175** comprises a receiving unit **180**, a key generating unit **185**, a first sending unit **190** and second sending unit **195**. The receiving unit **180** is configured to receive, from a source base station **25**, a first handover message indicating that a handover of the UE **70** is needed. The key generating unit **185** is configured to generate a new non-access stratum key (e.g. KCN) as herein described. The first sending unit **190** is configured to send the new non-access stratum key to a target AMF **40** in the core network **30** of the wireless communication network **10**. The second sending unit **195** is configured to send a KCI to the UE **70** in a second handover message. The KCI indicates a change of the non-access stratum key. The receiving unit **180**, a key generating unit **185**, first sending unit **190** and second sending unit **195** may comprise hardware circuits, microprocessors, and/or software configured to perform the method shown in FIG. **11**. In some embodiments, the receiving unit **180**, key generating unit **185**, first sending unit **190** and second sending unit **195** are implemented by a single microprocessor. In other embodiments, the receiving unit **180**, key generating unit **185**, first sending unit **190** and second sending unit **195** may be implemented by two or more microprocessors.

[0093] FIG. **13** illustrates an exemplary method **200** implemented during a handover by a target AMF **40** in a core network **30** of a wireless communication network **10**. The target AMF **40** receives, from the source AMF **40**, a new non-access stratum key (e.g. KCN) (block **205**). The target AMF establishes a new security context including a new access stratum key derived from the new non-access stratum key (block **210**), and sends the new access stratum key to a target base station **25** (block **215**).

[0094] Some embodiments of method **200** further comprise receiving one or more security parameters from the source mobility management function. In one example, the one or more security parameters include UE capability information. In one embodiment, the security parameters are received with the new non-access stratum key.

[0095] In some embodiments of method **200**, establishing the new security context comprises selecting one or more security algorithms. In one example, at least one of the security algorithms is selected based on the UE capability information.

[0096] Some embodiments of method **200** further comprise sending to the source mobility management function, a security algorithm parameter indicating at least one security algorithm for the new security context.

[0097] In some embodiments of method **200**, the new non-access stratum key is received from the source mobility management function in a forward relocation request message.

[0098] In some embodiments of method **200**, the new access stratum key is sent to the target base station in a handover request.

[0099] In some embodiments of method **200**, the security algorithm parameter is sent to the source mobility management function in a forward relocation response message.

[0100] In some embodiments of method **200**, the non-access strum key comprises a core network key (Kcn).

[0101] FIG. **14** is an exemplary target AMF **220** configured to perform the method **200** shown in FIG. **13**. The target AMF **220** comprises a receiving unit **225**, a security unit **230** and a sending unit **235**. The receiving unit **225** is configured to receive, from a source AMF **40**, a new non-access stratum key (e.g. KCN). The security unit **230** is configured to establish a new security context including a new access stratum key derived from the new non-access stratum key, The sending unit **235** is configured to send the new access stratum key to a target base station **25**. The receiving unit **225**, security unit **230** and sending unit **235** may comprise hardware circuits, microprocessors, and/or software configured to perform the method shown in FIG. **13**. In some embodiments, the receiving unit **225**, security unit **230** and sending unit **235** are implemented by a single

microprocessor. In other embodiments, the receiving unit **225**, security unit **230** and sending unit **235** may be implemented by two or more microprocessors.

[0102] FIG. **15** illustrates an exemplary method **250** implemented by a UE **70** in a wireless communication network **10** during a handover. The UE **70** receives a handover message including a KCI from a source base station **25** in the domain of a source AMF **40** of the wireless communication network **10** (block **255**). The KCI indicates to the UE **70** that a non-access stratum key (e.g. KCN) has been changed. The UE **70** performs a handover from the source base station **25** to a target base station **25** in a domain of a target AMF **40** (block **260**). The UE **70** establishes, responsive to the KCI, a new security context with the target AMF **40** (block **265**). The new security context includes a new non-access stratum key. The UE **70** may optionally communicate with the target AMF **40** using the new non-access stratum key (block **270**).

[0103] In some embodiments of the method **250**, the KCI comprises a key change indicator flag set to a value indicating that the non-access stratum key has been changed. In other embodiments, the KCI comprises a security parameter implicitly indicating that the non-access stratum key has been changed. The security parameter comprises a KDP used to generate the new non-access stratum key.

[0104] Some embodiments of the method **250** further comprise generating the new non-access stratum key using the KDP. In one example, the KDP comprises one of a nonce, timestamp, freshness parameter, version number and static information known to the UE **70** and the source AMF. In some embodiments, the KDP is received with the KCI in the second handover message. In some embodiments, the KDP serves as an implicit KCI.

[0105] Some embodiments of the method **250** further comprise generating a new access stratum key from the new non-access stratum key, and communicating with a target base station **25** using the new access stratum key.

[0106] Some embodiments of the method **250** further comprise receiving a security algorithm parameter from the source base station **25** identifying one or more security algorithms used in the new security context. In one example, the security algorithm parameter is received in the handover message along with the KCI.

[0107] In some embodiments of the method **250**, the handover message comprises a handover command.

[0108] In some embodiments of the method **250**, the non-access stratum key comprises a core network key (Kcn).

[0109] FIG. **16** is an exemplary UE **275** configured to perform the method **250** shown in FIG. **15**. The UE **275** comprises a receiving unit **280**, a handover unit **285** and a security unit **290**. The receiving unit **280** is configured to receive a handover message including a KCI from a source base station **25** in the domain of a source AMF **40** of the wireless communication network **10**. The KCI indicates to the UE **70** that a non-access stratum key (e.g. KCN) has been changed. The handover unit **285** is configured to perform a handover from the source base station **25** to a target base station **25** in a domain of a target AMF **40**. The security unit **290** is configured to establish, responsive to the KCI, a new security context with the target AMF **40**. The UE **275** may also optionally include and a communication unit **295** configured to communicate with the target AMF **40** using the new non-access stratum key. The receiving unit **280**, handover unit **285**, security unit **290** and communication unit **295** may comprise hardware circuits, microprocessors, and/or software configured to perform the method shown in FIG. **15**. In some embodiments, the receiving unit **280**, handover unit **285**, security unit **290** and communication unit **295** are implemented by a single microprocessor. In other embodiments, the receiving unit **280**, handover unit **285**, security unit **290** and communication unit **295** may be implemented by two or more microprocessors.

[0110] FIG. **17** illustrates an exemplary method **300** implemented by a source AMF **40** in a core network **30** of the communication network **10** when a UE **70** in idle mode changes AMFs **40**. The source AMF **40** receives a request for a security context for the UE **70** from a target AMF **40** (block

305). The source AMF **40** generates a new non-access stratum key (e.g. KCN) (block **310**), and sends, responsive to the request, the new non-access stratum key and a KCI to the target AMF **40** (block **315**). The KCI indicates a change of the non-access stratum key.

[0111] In some embodiments of the method **300**, generating a new non-access stratum key comprises generating the new non-access stratum key from the old non-access stratum key. In other embodiments, generating a KDP, and generating the new non-access stratum key from an old non-access stratum key and the KDP.

[0112] In some embodiments of the method **300**, the key change indication comprises a key change indicator flag set to a value indicating that the non-access stratum key has been changed. In other embodiments, the KCI comprises a security parameter implicitly indicating that the non-access stratum key has been changed. The security parameter may comprise, for example, a KDP used to generate the new non-access stratum key.

[0113] Some embodiments of the method **300** further comprise sending, responsive to the request, a KDP used to generate the new non-access stratum key. The KDP comprises one of a nonce, timestamp, freshness parameter and version number.

[0114] Some embodiments of the method **300** further comprise selecting the target AMF **40**, and generating a new non-access stratum key depending on the selection of the target AMF **40**.

[0115] In some embodiments of the method **300**, generating a new non-access stratum key comprises generating two or more non-access stratum keys, each for a different target AMF **40**. In one example, the two or more non-access stratum keys are generated using different KDPs.

[0116] Some embodiments of the method **300** further comprise sending one or more security parameters with the new non-access stratum key to the target AMF **40**. In one example, the one or more security parameters include UE capability information.

[0117] In some embodiments of the method **300**, the request for a security context is received from the target AMF **40** in a context request message.

[0118] In some embodiments of the method **300**, the new non-access stratum key is sent to the target AMF **40** in a context request response message.

[0119] In some embodiments of the method **300**, the non-access stratum key comprises a core network key (Kcn).

[0120] FIG. **18** is an exemplary source AMF **320** configured to perform the method **300** shown in FIG. **17**. The source AMF **320** comprises a receiving unit **325**, a key generating unit **330** and a sending unit **335**. The receiving unit **325** is configured receive a request for a security context for the UE **70** from a target AMF **40**. The key generating unit **330** is configured to generate a new non-access stratum key (e.g. KCN). The sending unit **235** is configured to send, responsive to the request, the new non-access stratum key and a KCI to the target AMF **40**. The receiving unit **325**, a key generating unit **330** and a sending unit **335** may comprise hardware circuits, microprocessors, and/or software configured to perform the method shown in FIG. **17**. In some embodiments, the receiving unit **325**, key generating unit **330** and sending unit **335** are implemented by a single microprocessor. In other embodiments, the receiving unit **325**, key generating unit **330** and sending unit **335** may be implemented by two or more microprocessors.

[0121] FIG. **19** illustrates an exemplary method **350** implemented by a target AMF **40** in a core network **30** of a wireless communication network **10** when a UE **70** in idle mode changes AMFs **40**. The target AMF **40** receives, from the UE **70**, a registration message or other control message indicating an AMF change (block **355**). The target AMF **40** requests a security context from a source AMF **40** in the wireless communication network (block **360**). Responsive to the request, the target AMF **40** receives a new non-access stratum key (e.g. KCN) and a KCI indicating the non-access stratum key has been changed (block **365**). The target AMF **40** sends the KCI to the UE **70** (block **370**) and optionally establishes a new security context for the UE **70** including the new non-access stratum key (block **375**).

[0122] Some embodiments of the method **350** further comprise establishing a new security context

including the new non-access stratum key.

[0123] Some embodiments of the method **350** further comprise receiving one or more security parameters from the source AMF **40**. In example, the one or more security parameters include UE capability information. In another example, the security parameters are received along with the KCI.

[0124] In some embodiments of the method **350**, the key change indication comprises a key change indicator flag set to a value indicating that the non-access stratum key has been changed. In other embodiments, the key change indication comprises a security parameter implicitly indicating that the non-access stratum key has been changed. The security parameter may comprise, for example, a KDP used to generate the new non-access stratum key.

[0125] Some embodiments of the method **350** further comprise receiving, responsive to the request, a KDP used to generate the new non-access stratum key. In one example KDP comprises one of a nonce, timestamp, freshness parameter and version number. In some embodiments, the target AMF **40** sends the KDP to the UE **70** along with the KCI in a NAS SMC message.

[0126] In some embodiments of the method **350**, establishing a new security context comprises, in part, selecting one or more security algorithms. In one example, at least one of the security algorithms is selected based on UE capability information.

[0127] Some embodiments of the method **350** further comprise sending the UE **70** a security algorithm parameter indicating at least one security algorithm for the new security context.

[0128] In some embodiments of the method **350**, the KCI is received from a source AMF **40** in a context request response message.

[0129] In some embodiments of the method **350**, the KCI is sent to the UE **70** in a security establishment message.

[0130] In some embodiments of the method **350**, the non-access stratum key comprises a core network key (Kcn).

[0131] FIG. **20** is an exemplary target AMF **380** configured to perform the method **350** shown in FIG. **19**. The target AMF **380** comprises a first receiving unit **382**, a requesting unit **384**, a second receiving unit **386**, and a sending unit **388**. The first receiving unit **382** is configured to receive, from the UE **70**, a registration message or other control message indicating an AMF change. The requesting unit **384** is configured to request, responsive to the registration message, a security context from a source AMF **40** in the wireless communication network. The second receiving unit **386** is configured to receive, from the source AMF **40** responsive to the security context request, a new non-access stratum key and a KCI indicating that the non-access stratum key (e.g. KCN) has been changed. The sending unit **388** is configured to send the KCI to the UE **70**. The target AMF **380** may also optionally include a security unit **390** configured to establish a new security context for the UE **70** including the new non-access stratum key. In the first receiving unit **382**, requesting unit **384**, second receiving unit **386**, sending unit **388** and security unit **390** may comprise hardware circuits, microprocessors, and/or software configured to perform the method shown in FIG. **19**. In some embodiments, the first receiving unit **382**, requesting unit **384**, second receiving unit **386**, sending unit **388** and security unit **390** are implemented by a single microprocessor. In other embodiments, the first receiving unit **382**, requesting unit **384**, second receiving unit **386**, sending unit **388** and security unit **390** may be implemented by two or more microprocessors.

[0132] FIG. **21** illustrates an exemplary method **400** implemented by an idle mode UE **70** in a wireless communication network **10** when the UE **70** changes AMFs **40**. The UE **70** sends a registration message or other control message to a target AMF **40** in the wireless communication network (block **405**). The UE **70** receives, responsive to the registration message or other control message, a KCI indicating that a non-access stratum key (e.g. KCN) has been changed (block **410**). Responsive to the KCI, the UE **70** generates a new non-access stratum key (block **415**). After generating the new non-access stratum key, the UE **70** may optionally establish a new security context with the target AMF **40** (block **420**), where the new security context includes the new non-

access stratum key and thereafter communicate with the target AMF **40** using the new non-access stratum key (block **425**).

[0133] Some embodiments of the method **350** further comprise establishing, a new security context with the target AMF **40**, the new security context including the new non-access stratum key, and communicating with the target AMF **40** using the new non-access stratum key.

[0134] In some embodiments of the method **400**, the KCI comprises a key change indicator flag set to a value indicating that the non-access stratum key has been changed. In other embodiments, the KCI comprises a security parameter implicitly indicating that the non-access stratum key has been changed. In one example, the security parameter comprises one of a nonce, timestamp, freshness parameter and version number.

[0135] Some embodiments of the method **400** further comprise receiving a KDP from the target AMF **40**, and generating the new non-access stratum key using the KDP. In one example, the KDP comprises one of a nonce, timestamp, freshness parameter and version number. In another example, the KDP is received with the KCI. In some embodiments, the KDP serves as an implicit KCI.

[0136] In some embodiments of the method **400**, generating the new non-access stratum key comprises generating the new non-access stratum key from the previous non-access stratum key. In other embodiments of the method **400**, generating the new non-access stratum key comprises generating the new non-access stratum key from the previous non-access stratum key and a KDP. The various embodiments, the KDP comprises at least one of a nonce, timestamp, freshness parameter and version number. In other embodiments, the KDP comprises static information that is known to the UE **70** and the source AMF **40**.

[0137] Some embodiments of the method **400** further comprise receiving a security algorithm parameter from the target AMF **40** identifying one or more security algorithms used in the new security context. In one example, the security algorithm parameter is received with the KCI.

[0138] In some embodiments of the method **400**, the new non-access stratum key is received in a security establishment message.

[0139] In some embodiments of the method **400**, the non-access stratum key comprises a core network key (Kcn).

[0140] FIG. **22** is an exemplary UE **430** configured to perform the method **400** shown in FIG. **21**. The UE **430** comprises a sending unit **435**, a receiving unit **440** and a key generating unit **445**. The sending unit **435** is configured to send a registration message or other control message to a target AMF **40** in the wireless communication network. The receiving unit **440** is configured to receive, responsive to the registration message or other control message, a KCI indicating that a non-access stratum key has been changed. The key generating unit **445** is configured to generate, responsive to the KCI, a new non-access stratum key. The UE **430** may also optionally include security unit **450** configured to establish a new security context with the target AMF **40**, and a communication unit **350** configured to communicate with the target AMF **40** using the new non-access stratum key. The sending unit **435**, receiving unit **440**, key generating unit **445**, security unit **450** and communication unit **350** may comprise hardware circuits, microprocessors, and/or software configured to perform the method shown in FIG. **9**. In some embodiments, the sending unit **435**, receiving unit **440**, key generating unit **445**, security unit **450** and communication unit **350** are implemented by a single microprocessor. In other embodiments, the sending unit **435**, receiving unit **440**, key generating unit **445**, security unit **450** and communication unit **350** may be implemented by two or more microprocessors.

[0141] FIG. **23** illustrates the main functional components of base station **500** configured to implement the security context handling methods as herein described. The base station **500** comprises a processing circuit **510**, a memory **530**, and an interface circuit **540**.

[0142] The interface circuit **540** includes a radio frequency (RF) interface circuit **545** coupled to one or more antennas **550**. The RF interface circuit **545** comprises the radio frequency (RF) components needed for communicating with the UEs **70** over a wireless communication channel.

Typically, the RF components include a transmitter and receiver adapted for communications according to the 5G standards or other Radio Access Technology (RAT). The interface circuit **540** further includes a network interface circuit **555** for communicating with core network nodes in the wireless communication network **10**.

[0143] The processing circuit **510** processes the signals transmitted to or received by the base station **500**. Such processing includes coding and modulation of transmitted signals, and the demodulation and decoding of received signals. The processing circuit **510** may comprise one or more microprocessors, hardware, firmware, or a combination thereof. The processing circuit **510** includes a mobility unit **515** for performing handover-related functions. The mobility unit **515** comprises the processing circuitry dedicated to mobility-related functions. The mobility unit **515** is configured to perform the methods and procedures as herein described, including the methods shown in FIGS. **2**, **6**, **7**, and **9**.

[0144] Memory **530** comprises both volatile and non-volatile memory for storing computer program code and data needed by the processing circuit **510** for operation. Memory **530** may comprise any tangible, non-transitory computer-readable storage medium for storing data including electronic, magnetic, optical, electromagnetic, or semiconductor data storage. Memory **530** stores a computer program **535** comprising executable instructions that configure the processing circuit **510** to implement the methods and procedures described herein including method **100** according to FIGS. **2**, **6**, **7**, and **9**. In general, computer program instructions and configuration information are stored in a non-volatile memory, such as a read only memory (ROM), erasable programmable read only memory (EPROM) or flash memory. Temporary data generated during operation may be stored in a volatile memory, such as a random access memory (RAM). In some embodiments, computer program **535** for configuring the processing circuit **510** as herein described may be stored in a removable memory, such as a portable compact disc, portable digital video disc, or other removable media. The computer program **535** may also be embodied in a carrier such as an electronic signal, optical signal, radio signal, or computer readable storage medium.

[0145] FIG. **24** illustrates the main functional components of a core network node **600** in the wireless communication network **10** configured to implement the security context handling procedure as herein described. The core network node **600** may be used to implement core network functions, such as the source AMF **40** and target AMF **40** as herein described. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that a core network function, such as the AMF **40**, may be implemented by a single core network node, or may be distributed among two or more core network nodes.

[0146] The core network node **600** comprises a processing circuit **610**, a memory **630**, and an interface circuit **640**. The interface circuit **640** includes a network interface circuit **645** to enable communication with other core network nodes and with base stations **25** in the RAN.

[0147] The processing circuit **610** controls the operation of the core network node **600**. The processing circuit **610** may comprise one or more microprocessors, hardware, firmware, or a combination thereof. The processing circuit **610** may include a NAS security unit **615** to handle NAS-related security functions and a mobility management unit **620** to handle mobility management functions. Generally, the NAS security unit **615** is responsible for deriving security keys, establishing a security context, and other related security functions. The mobility management unit **620** is responsible for handling mobility management functions and related signaling. As described previously, the NAS security unit **615** may provide the mobility management unit **620** with information, such as NAS keys, KDPs, and other security parameters to be sent to the UE **70**. In some embodiments, the NAS security unit **615** and the mobility management unit **620** may reside in the same core network node. In other embodiments, they may reside in different core network nodes. In one exemplary embodiment, the NAS security unit **615** and the mobility management unit **620** are configured to perform the methods and procedures as herein described, including the methods shown in FIGS. **2**, **3**, **6-8**, **11**, **13**, **17**, and **19**.

[0148] Memory **630** comprises both volatile and non-volatile memory for storing computer

program code and data needed by the processing circuit **610** for operation. Memory **630** may comprise any tangible, non-transitory computer-readable storage medium for storing data including electronic, magnetic, optical, electromagnetic, or semiconductor data storage. Memory **630** stores a computer program **635** comprising executable instructions that configure the processing circuit **610** to implement the methods and procedures described herein including methods according to FIGS. **2, 3, 6-8, 11, 13, 17, and 19**. In general, computer program instructions and configuration information are stored in a non-volatile memory, such as a read only memory (ROM), erasable programmable read only memory (EPROM) or flash memory. Temporary data generated during operation may be stored in a volatile memory, such as a random access memory (RAM). In some embodiments, a computer program **635** for configuring the processing circuit **610** as herein described may be stored in a removable memory, such as a portable compact disc, portable digital video disc, or other removable media. The computer program **635** may also be embodied in a carrier such as an electronic signal, optical signal, radio signal, or computer readable storage medium.

[0149] FIG. **25** illustrates the main functional components of UE **700** configured to implement the security context handling methods as herein described. The UE **700** comprises a processing circuit **710**, a memory **730**, and an interface circuit **740**.

[0150] The interface circuit **740** includes a radio frequency (RF) interface circuit **745** coupled to one or more antennas **750**. The RF interface circuit **745** comprises the radio frequency (RF) components needed for communicating with the UEs **70** over a wireless communication channel. Typically, the RF components include a transmitter and receiver adapted for communications according to the 5G standards or other Radio Access Technology (RAT).

[0151] The processing circuit **710** processes the signals transmitted to or received by the UE **700**. Such processing includes coding and modulation of transmitted signals, and the demodulation and decoding of received signals. The processing circuit **710** may comprise one or more microprocessors, hardware, firmware, or a combination thereof. The processing circuit **710** may include a NAS security unit **715** to handle NAS-related security functions and a mobility management unit **720** to handle mobility management functions. Generally, the NAS security unit **715** is responsible for deriving security keys, establishing a security context, and other security functions as herein described. The mobility management unit **720** is responsible for handling mobility management functions and related signaling. In one exemplary embodiment, the NAS security unit **715** and the mobility management unit **720** are configured to perform the methods and procedures as herein described, including the methods shown in FIGS. **2, 3, 6-8, 15 and 21**.

[0152] Memory **730** comprises both volatile and non-volatile memory for storing computer program code and data needed by the processing circuit **710** for operation. Memory **730** may comprise any tangible, non-transitory computer-readable storage medium for storing data including electronic, magnetic, optical, electromagnetic, or semiconductor data storage. Memory **730** stores a computer program **735** comprising executable instructions that configure the processing circuit **710** to implement the methods and procedures described herein including method **100** according to FIGS. **2, 3, 6-8, 15 and 21**. In general, computer program instructions and configuration information are stored in a non-volatile memory, such as a read only memory (ROM), erasable programmable read only memory (EPROM) or flash memory. Temporary data generated during operation may be stored in a volatile memory, such as a random access memory (RAM). In some embodiments, computer program **735** for configuring the processing circuit **710** as herein described may be stored in a removable memory, such as a portable compact disc, portable digital video disc, or other removable media. The computer program **735** may also be embodied in a carrier such as an electronic signal, optical signal, radio signal, or computer readable storage medium.

Claims

- 1.** A method for establishing a new security context during a handover implemented by a user equipment in a wireless communication network, the method comprising: receiving a handover message from a source base station, said handover message including a key change indicator flag set to a value indicating that a non-access stratum key has been changed; performing a handover from the source base station to a target base station; establishing, responsive to the key change indicator flag, the new security context with a target Access and Mobility Management Function, said new security context including a new non-access stratum key; and generating the new non-access stratum key from a previous non-access stratum key.
- 2.** The method of claim 1 further comprising generating the new non-access stratum key using the previous non-access stratum key and a key derivation parameter.
- 3.** The method of claim 2 wherein the key derivation parameter comprises one of a nonce, timestamp, freshness parameter, version number, and static information.
- 4.** The method of claim 2 wherein the key derivation parameter is received with the key change indicator flag in the handover message.
- 5.** The method of claim 1 wherein the handover message is a handover command.
- 6.** The method of claim 1 wherein the non-access stratum key is a core network key.
- 7.** A user equipment for handover implemented by a user equipment in a wireless communication network, the user equipment comprising: an interface circuit for communicating with one or more base stations in the wireless communication network; and a processing circuit configured to: receive a handover message from a source base station in the wireless communication network, said handover message including a key change indicator flag set to a value indicating that a non-access stratum key has been changed based on an operator specific policy; perform a handover from the source base station to a target base station in the wireless communication network; establish, responsive to the key change indicator flag, a new security context with the target Access and Mobility Management Function, said new security context including a new non-access stratum key; and generate the new non-access stratum key from a previous non-access stratum key.
- 8.** The user equipment of claim 7 wherein the processing circuit is further configured to generate the new non-access stratum key using the previous non-access stratum key and a key derivation parameter.
- 9.** The user equipment of claim 8 wherein the key derivation parameter comprises one of a nonce, timestamp, freshness parameter, version number, and static information.
- 10.** The user equipment of claim 8 wherein the processing circuit is further configured to receive the key derivation parameter with the key change indicator flag in the handover message.
- 11.** The user equipment of claim 7 wherein the handover message is a handover command.
- 12.** The user equipment of claim 7 wherein the non-access stratum key is a core network key.
- 13.** A method for transferring a security context for a user equipment in an idle mode, the method implemented by one or more core network nodes in a core network of a wireless communication network, wherein the one or more core network nodes provide a source mobility management function, the method comprising: receiving, from a target mobility management function in a core network of the wireless communication network, a request for a security context for the user equipment; generating, responsive to the request, a new non-access stratum key; and sending the new non-access stratum key and a key change indication to the target mobility management function, the key change indication indicating that the non-access stratum key has been changed.
- 14.** The method of claim 13 wherein generating a new non-access stratum key comprises: generating a key derivation parameter; and generating the new non-access stratum key from an old non-access stratum key and the key derivation parameter.
- 15.** The method of claim 13 wherein the key change indication comprises a key change indicator flag set to a value indicating that the non-access stratum key has been changed or a security parameter implicitly indicating that the non-access stratum key has been changed.

16. The method of claim 1 wherein the request for a security context is received from the target mobility management function in a context request message and wherein the new non-access stratum key is sent to the target mobility management function in a context request response message.

17. A core network node in a core network of a wireless communication network, the core network node providing a source mobility management function, the core network node comprising: an interface circuit for communicating with a target mobility management function in a core network of the wireless communication network; and a processing circuit configured to: receive, from the target mobility management function, a request for a security context for a user equipment; determine that an operator specific policy is met; generate a new non-access stratum key responsive to determining the operator specific policy is met; and send, responsive to request, the new non-access stratum key and a key change indication to the target mobility management function.

18. The core network node of claim 17 wherein the processing circuit is further configured to generate a new non-access stratum key by: generating a key derivation parameter; and generating the new non-access stratum key from an old non-access stratum key and the key derivation parameter.

19. The core network node of claim 17 wherein the key change indication comprises a key change indicator flag set to a value indicating that the non-access stratum key has been changed or a security parameter implicitly indicating that the non-access stratum key has been changed.

20. The core network node of claim 17 wherein the processing circuit is further configured to receive the request for the security context in a context request message and to send the new non-access stratum key to the target mobility management function in context request response message.
