



# EURECOM

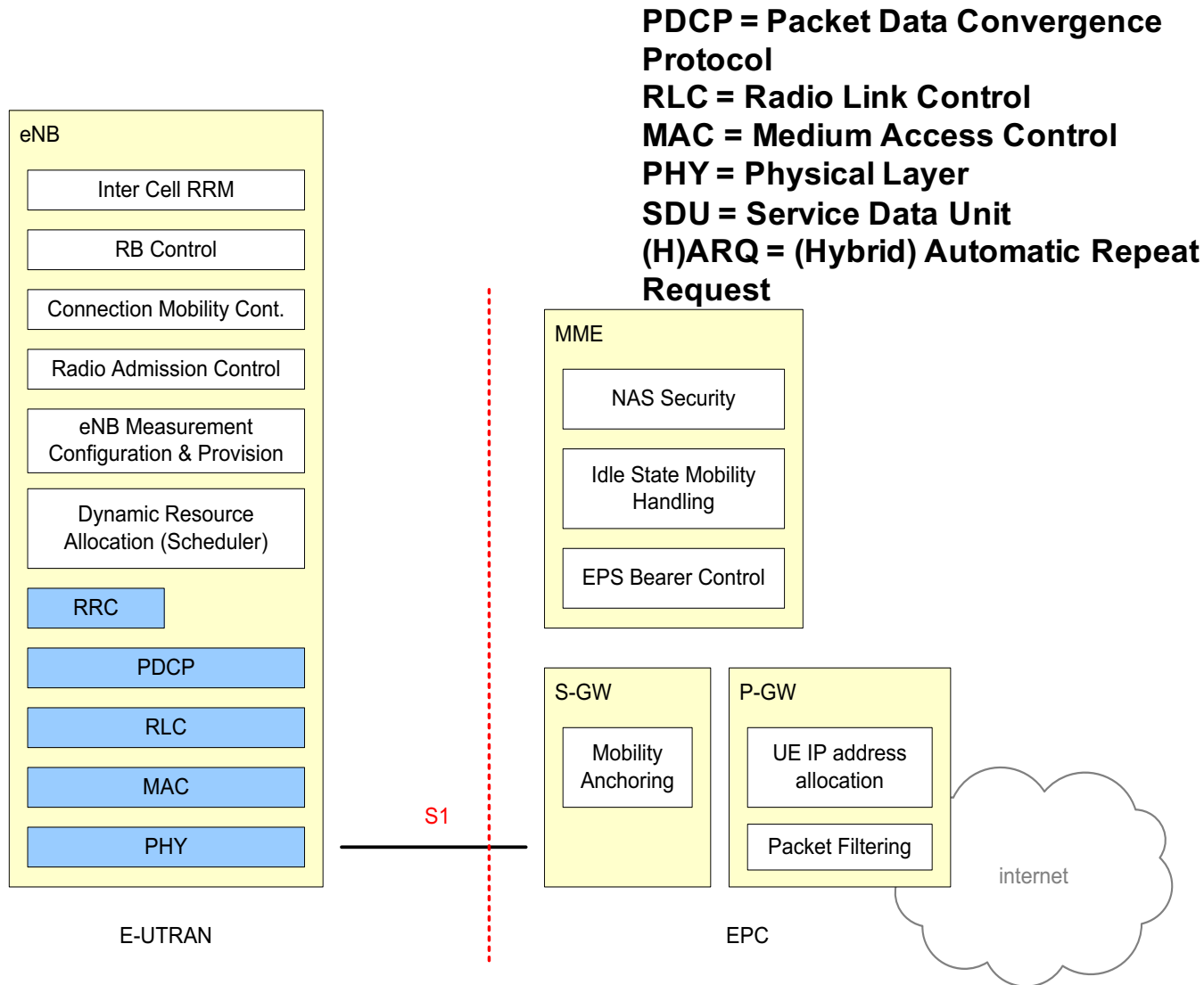
S o p h i a   A n t i p o l i s



*Evolved Packet Core (EPC)*

*Adlen Ksentini*

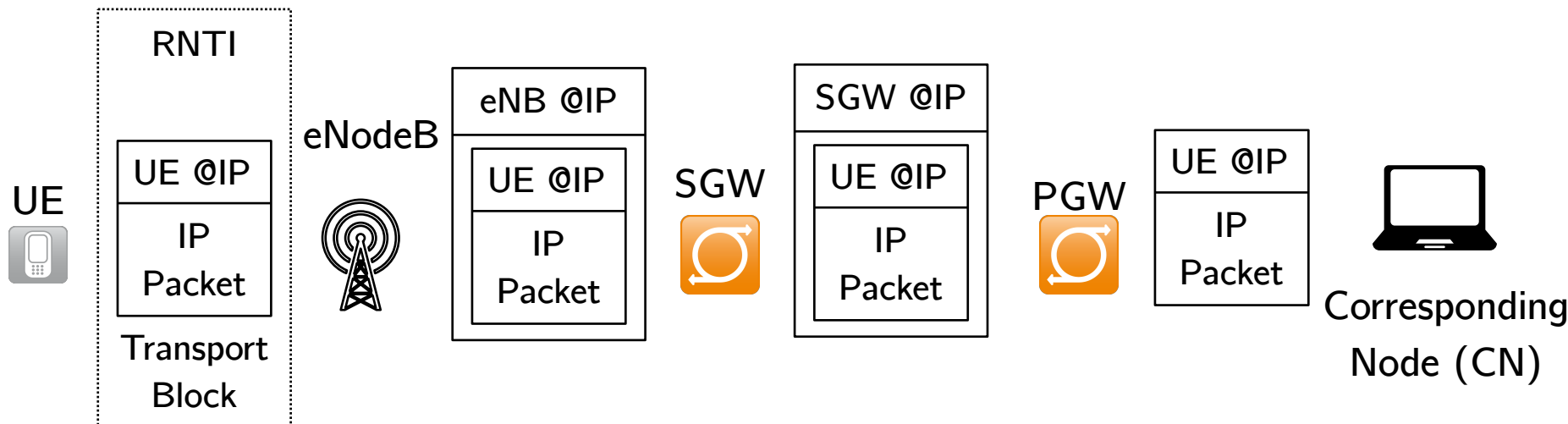
# EPC Functions



# Data plane management

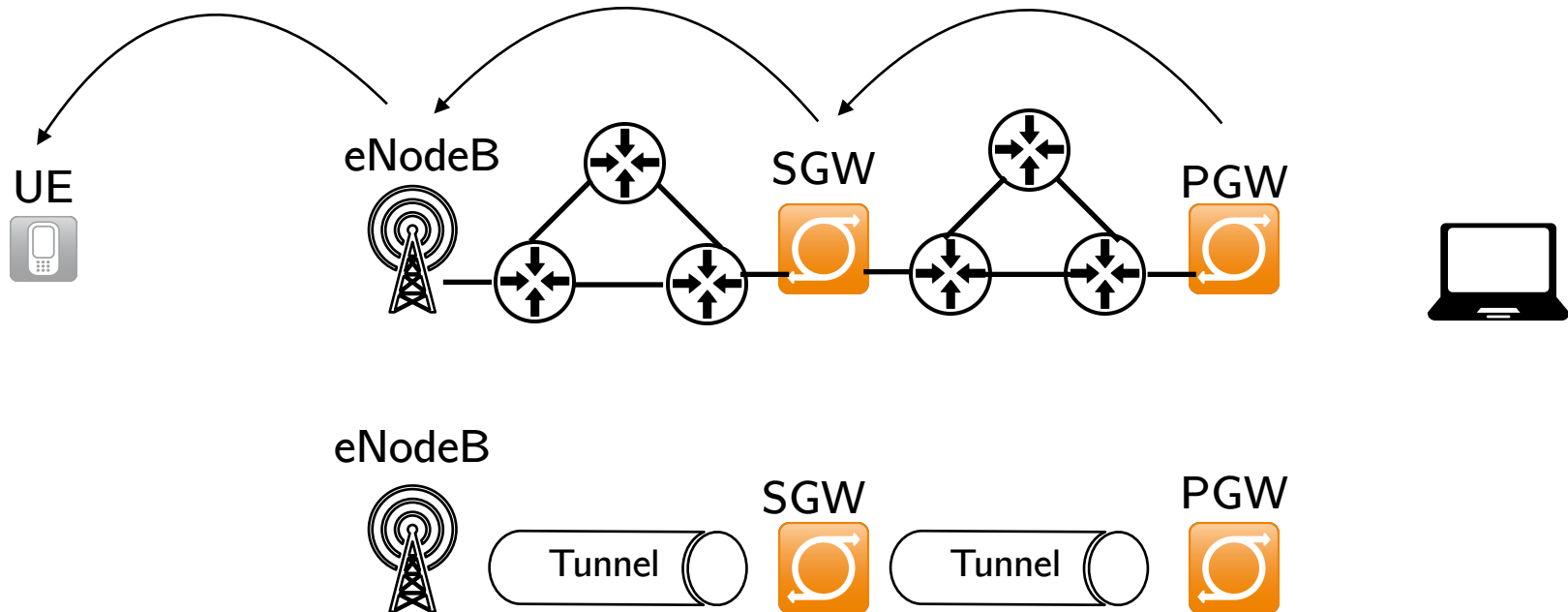
# Concept of packet encapsulation

- Same IP prefix is used by all the mobile network subscriber
  - IP prefix changes with mobility in the Internet
- Encapsulation consists in encapsulating one IP packet inside another IP packet



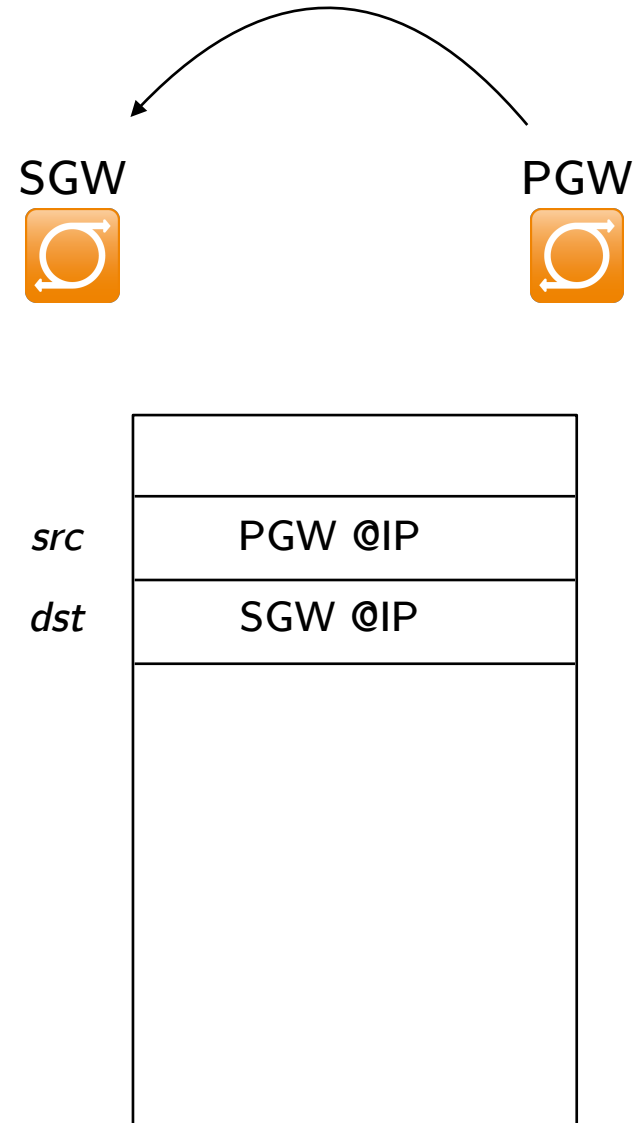
# Tunneling concept

- Whatever the network topology, a packet always goes from the PGW to the SGW, like having a tunnel between the PGW and SGW

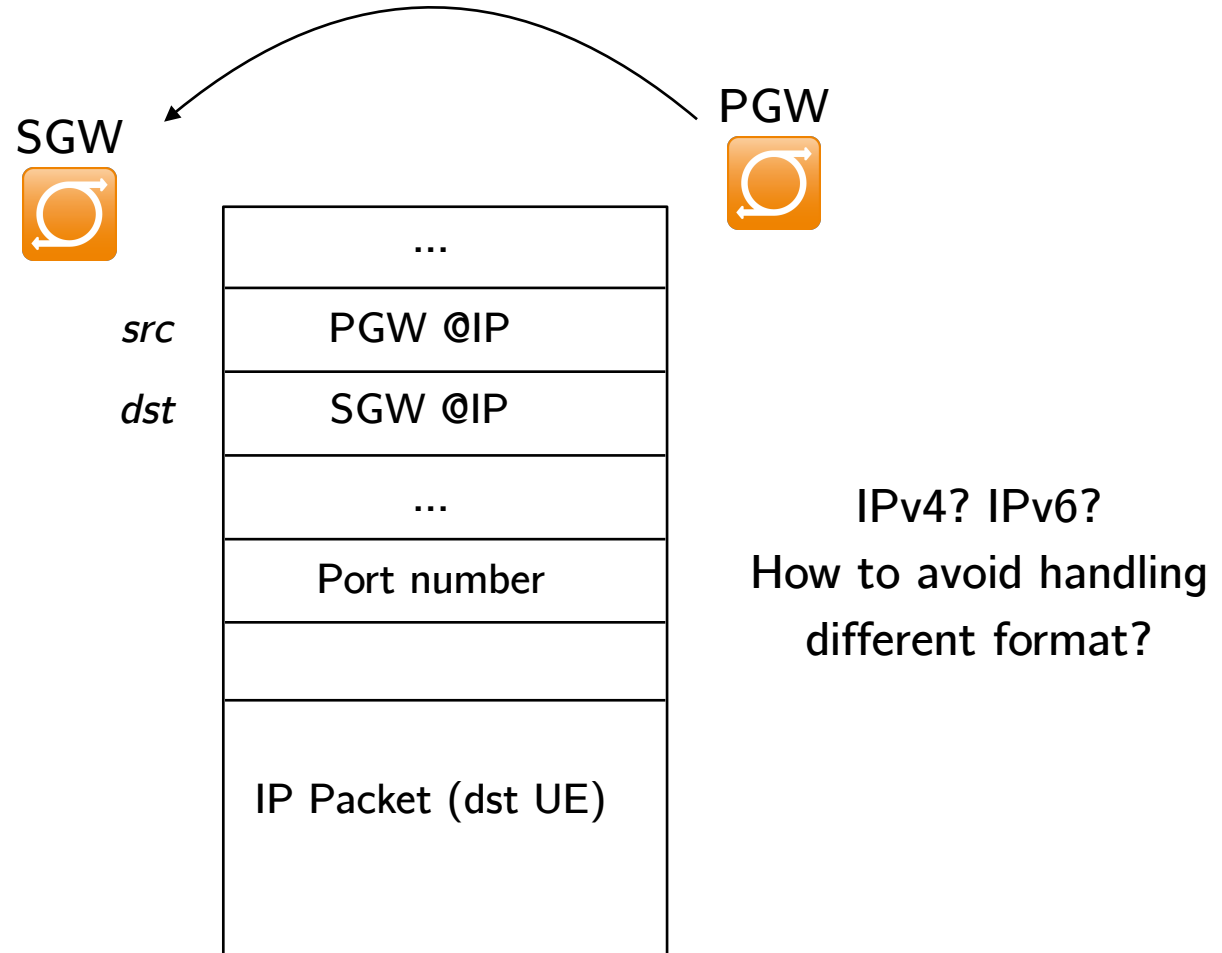


# Layer 4 protocol

- The PGW always sends received packets to the SGW
  - It is not aware about what happen after the SGW
- A need for a transport protocol
  - TCP: too complex
  - UDP: simple. The reliability needs to be handled by the higher layers
- UDP
  - Between SGW and PGW
  - Between eNodeB and PGW

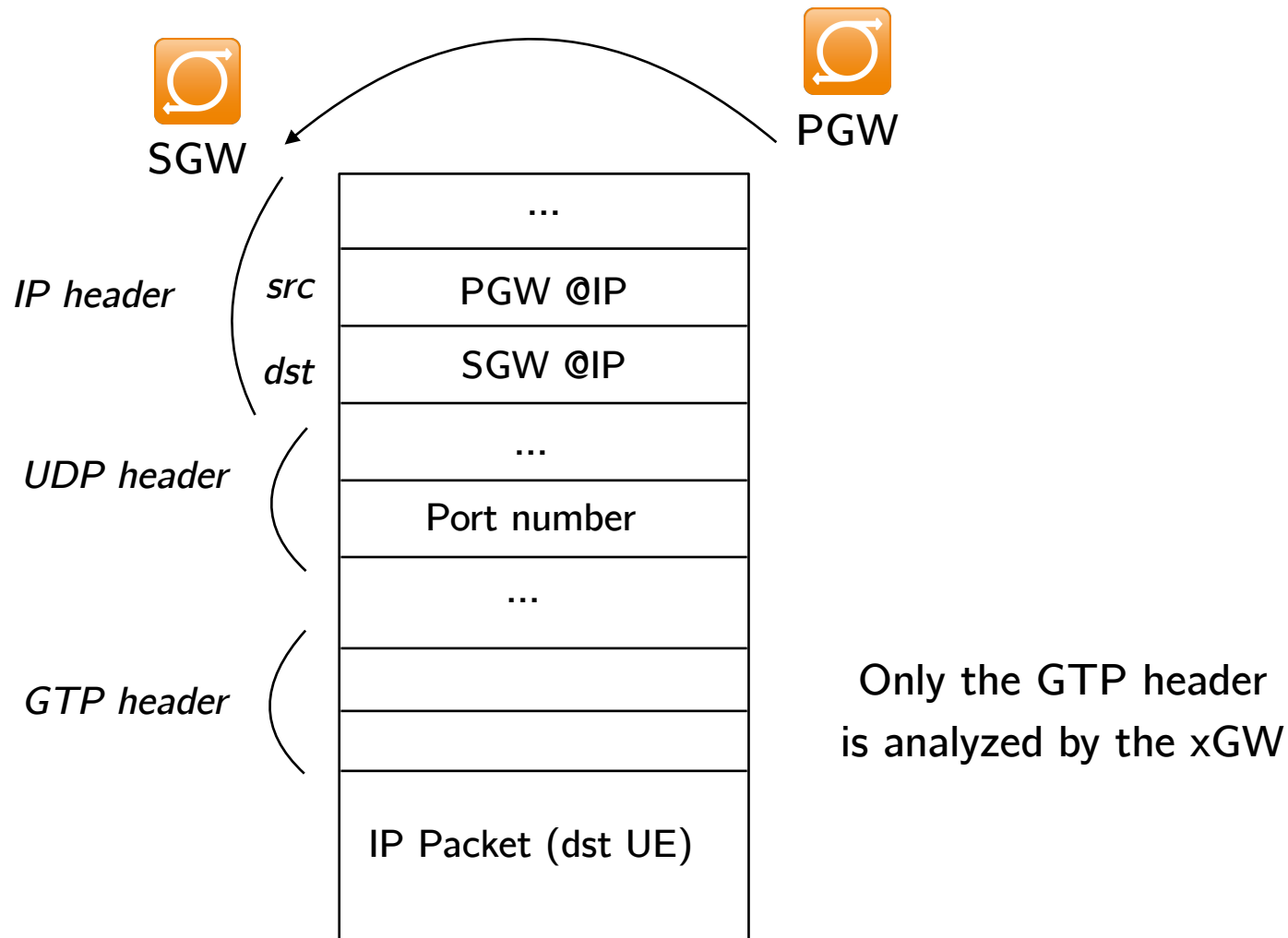


# New layer



- An additional layer (new protocol, new format)
  - GTP, GPRS Tunneling protocol

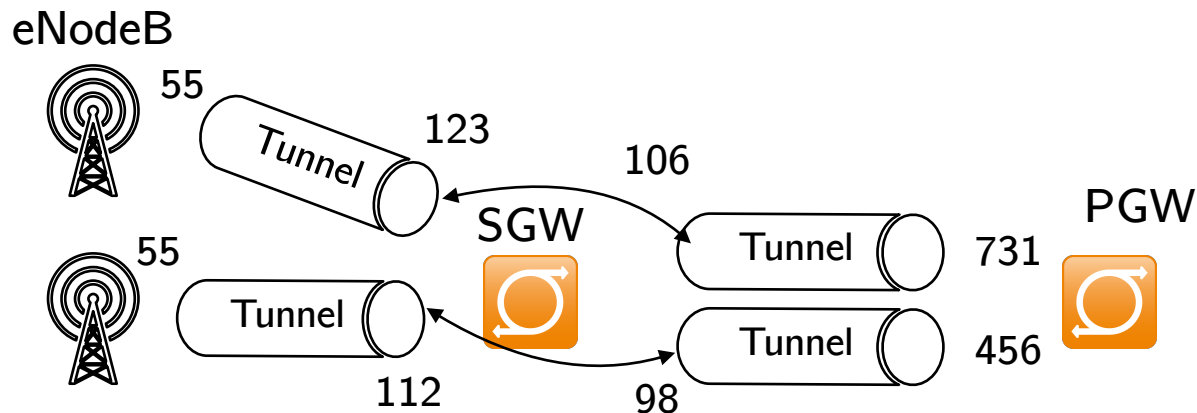
# GTP-U



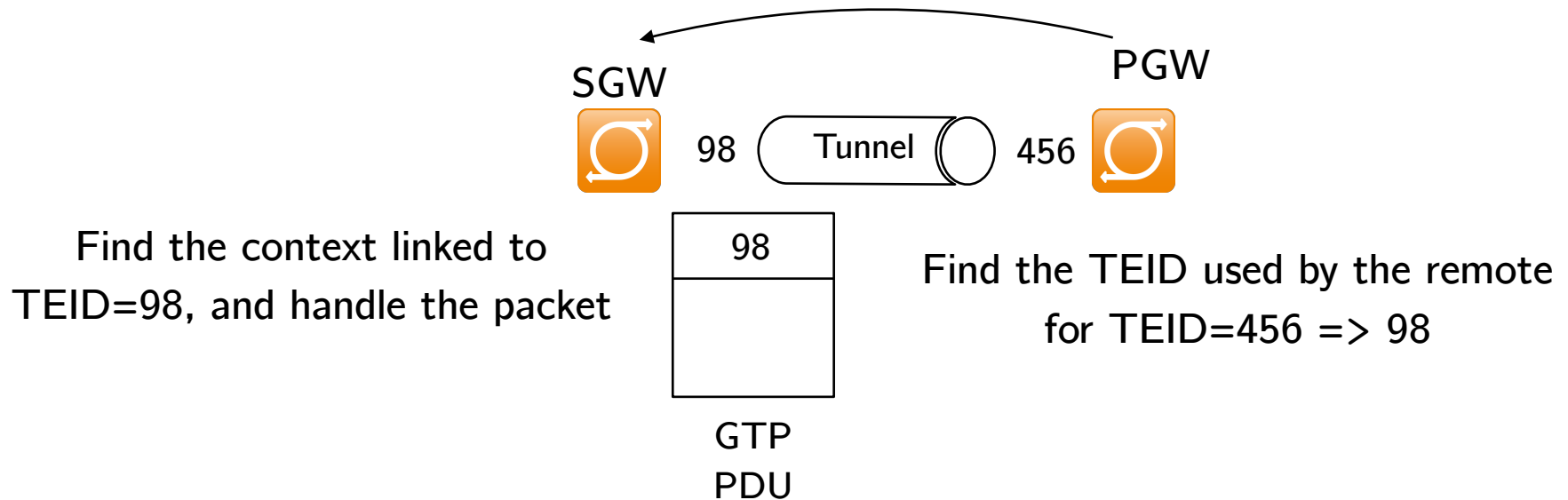


# GTP-U

- GTP-U runs on top of UDP
  - Simplicity by report to TCP. For reliability, it is end-to-end
  - Tunnel End points Identifier (TEID) 32 bits to identify the end point of a tunnel
  - Each tunnel is identified by a pair of TEID
  - Exchanged via the GTP-C



# GTP-U forwarding process

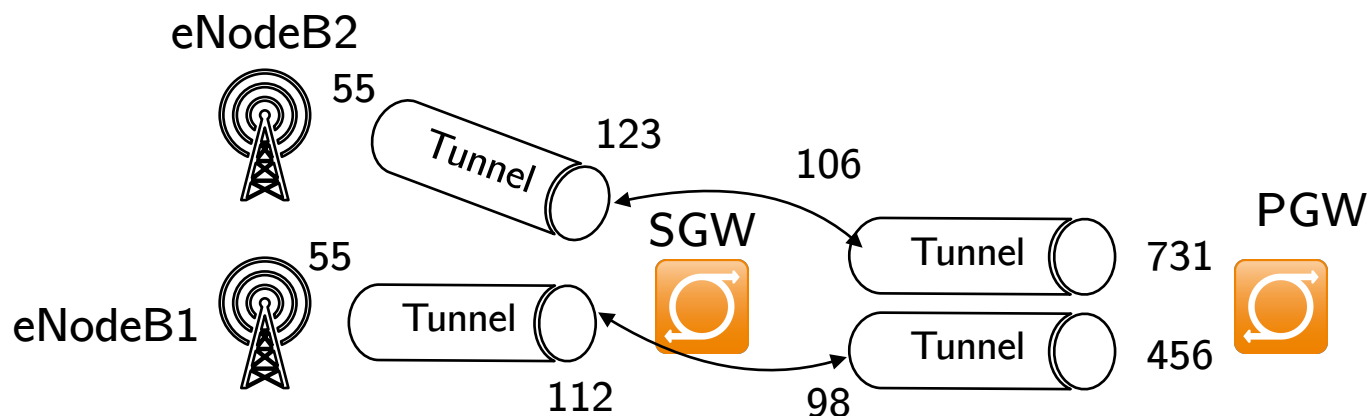


- The sender should know the TEID used by the remote
- Very simple receiver

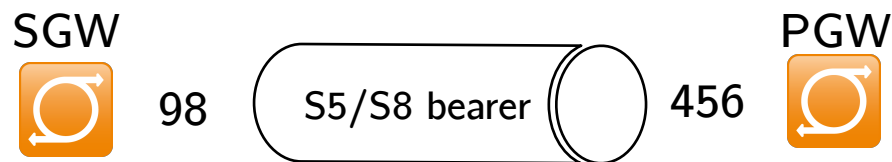
# GTP-U TEID management

SGW Table

TEID	Action	Details	Peer entity	
			IP@	TEID
98	Forward	TEID=112	PGW IP@	456
106	Forward	TEID=123	PGW IP@	731
112	Forward	TEID=98	eNodeB1 IP@	55
123	Forward	TEID=106	eNodeB2 IP@	55



# Tunnel set-up



Select a new value locally unique TEID 98

**Set-up a tunnel with TEID=98**

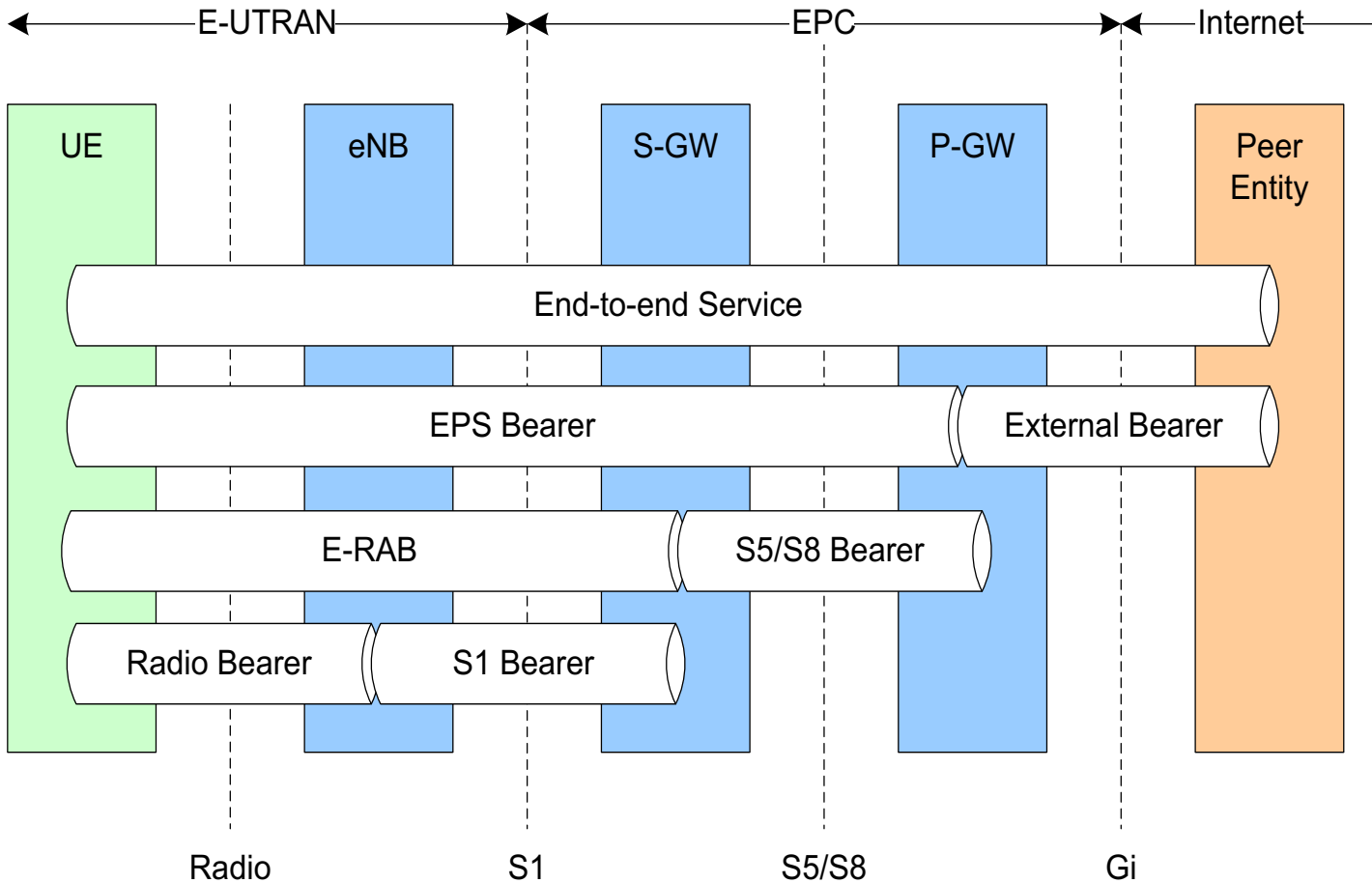
1. Select a new value (locally unique) 456
2. Save the @IP of the remote
3. Save the received TEID and links it with 456-SGW@/98

**ACK TEID=456, TEID=98**

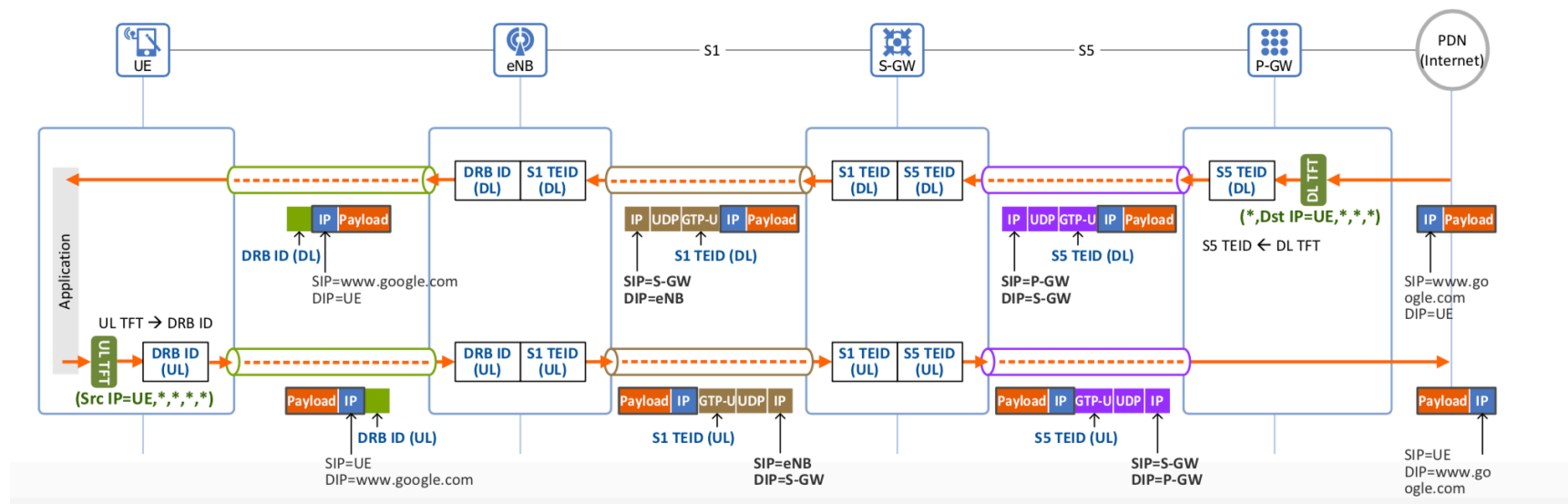
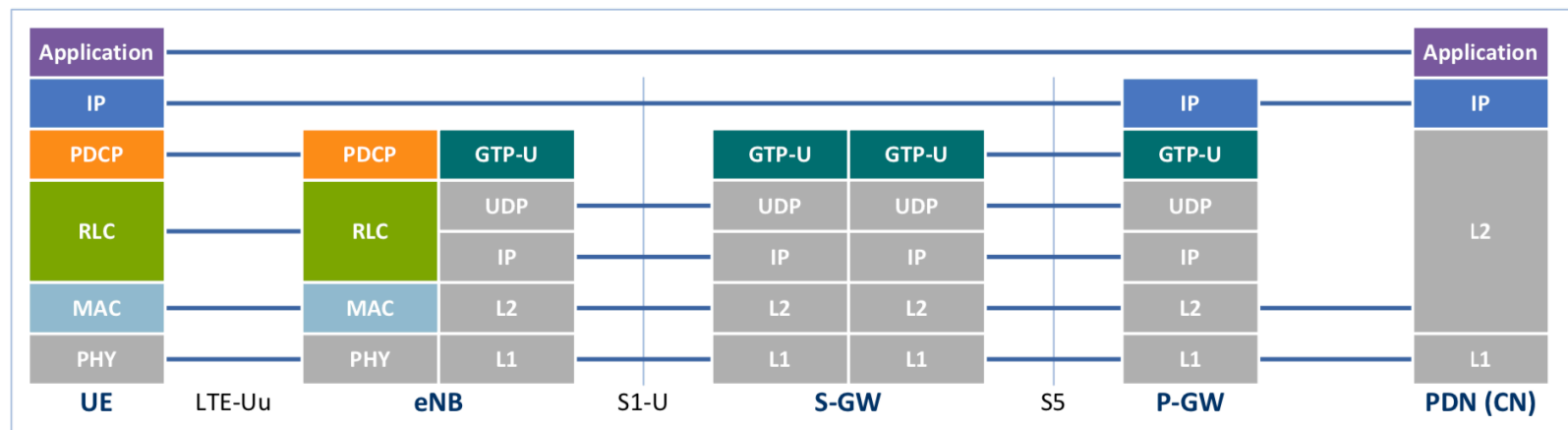
1. Save the @IP of the remote
2. Save the received TEID and links it with 98-PGW@/456

- GTP-C protocol used to establish and manage GTP-U tunnel

# LTE Bearers



# Default Bearer structure



# QoS and LTE bearer structure

- Quality of service
  - GBR bearer: Guaranteed bit rate
  - Non-GBR bearer No guaranteed bit rate
  - Default bearer Established when UE connects to PDN
  - Provides always-on connectivity
  - Always non-GBR
- Dedicated bearer Established later
  - Can be GBR or non-GBR
- Every EPS bearer
  - QoS class identifier (QCI) (error rate and delay associated with service)
  - Allocation and Retention priority (ARP) (bearer may be dropped in case of emergency)
- Every GBR bearer
  - Guaranteed bit rate (GBR) (long term average bit rate a user can expect to receive)
  - Maximum bit rate (MBR) (max instantaneous bit rate the NW may offer)
- Non-GBR bearers, collectively
  - Per APN (Access Point Name) aggregate maximum bit rate (APN-AMBR)
  - Per UE aggregate maximum bit rate (UE-AMBR)

# LTE QoS

QCI	Bearer Type	Application Example	Packet Delay	Packet Loss	Priority
1	GBR	Conversational VoIP	100ms	$10^{-2}$	2
2		Conversational Video (Live Streaming)	150ms	$10^{-3}$	4
3		Non-Conversational Video (Buffered Streaming)	300ms	$10^{-6}$	5
4		Real Time Gaming	50ms	$10^{-3}$	3
5	NON-GBR	IMS Signaling	100ms	$10^{-6}$	1
6		Voice, Video, Interactive Games	100ms	$10^{-3}$	7
7		Video (Buffered Streaming)	300ms	$10^{-6}$	6
8		TCP apps (web, email, ftp)			8
9		Platinum vs. gold user			9

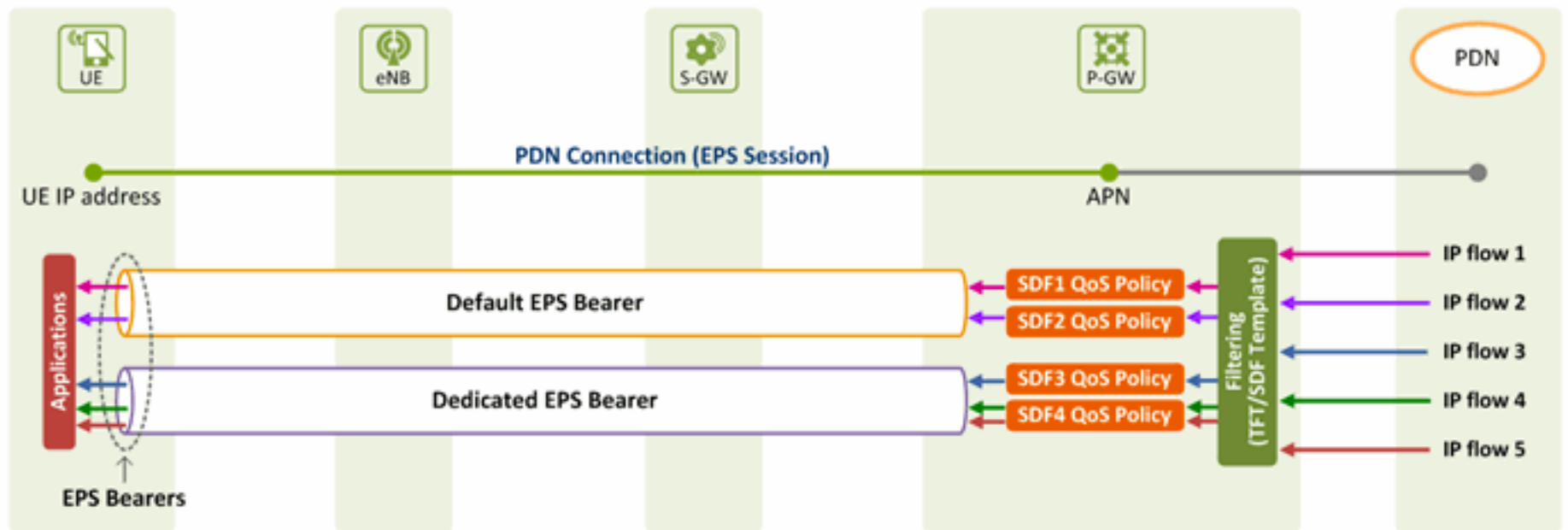


# LTE QoS

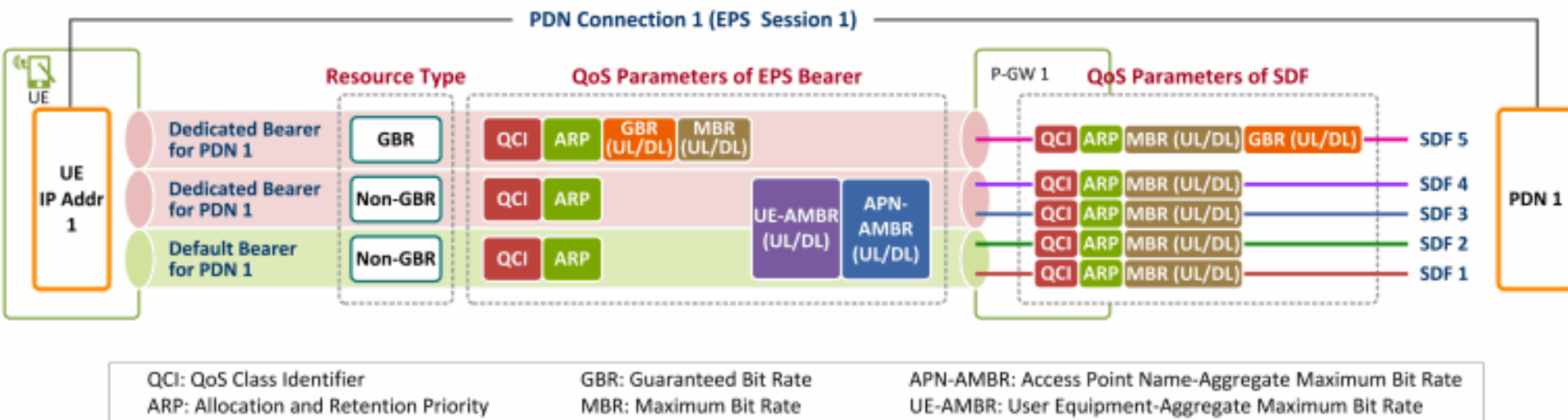
- Service Data Flow (SDF)

- An IP flow or an aggregate of IP flows of user traffic classified by the service type, using SDF template or Traffic Flow Template (TFT) (or ACL in classical routers)
- Different QoS is applied to each SDF, each SDF is subject to different QoS rules determined by PCRF
- Each SDF is delivered through an EPS bearer that can satisfy its QoS
- A SDF that matches the packet filters of a TFT is mapped to an EPS bearer, and multiple SDFs with the same QCI are mapped and delivered to one EPS bearer
- Each EPS bearer is activated with QoS parameters that indicate the characteristics of the transmission path

# LTE QoS



# LTE QoS



# LTE QoS

29 5.980770335 fd00:0:0:3::100 fd00:0:0:4::191 GTPv2 197 Create Bearer Request

## ▼ EPS Bearer Level Traffic Flow Template (Bearer TFT) :

IE Type: EPS Bearer Level Traffic Flow Template (Bearer TFT) (84)

IE Length: 19

0000 .... = CR flag: 0

.... 0000 = Instance: 0

001. .... = TFT operation code: Create new TFT (1)

...0 .... = E bit: Parameters list is not included

.... 0001 = Number of packet filters: 1

### ▼ Packet filter: 0

00.. .... = Spare bit(s): 0

..11 .... = Packet filter direction: Bidirectional (3)

.... 0000 = Packet filter identifier: 1 (0)

Packet evaluation precedence: 0xfd (253)

Packet filter length: 0x0f (15)

### ▼ Packet filter component type identifier: Single remote port type (80)

Port: 2020

### ▼ Packet filter component type identifier: IPv4 remote address type (16)

IPv4 address: 1.2.2.4

IPv4 address mask: 255.255.255.255

### ▼ Packet filter component type identifier: Single local port type (64)

Port: 1010

## ▼ Bearer Level Quality of Service (Bearer QoS) :

IE Type: Bearer Level Quality of Service (Bearer QoS) (80)

IE Length: 22

0000 .... = CR flag: 0

.... 0000 = Instance: 0

.1.. .... = PCI (Pre-emption Capability): Disabled

..11 00.. = PL (Priority Level): 12

..... 1 = PVT (Pre-emption Vulnerability): Disabled

Label (QCI): 5

# LTE QoS

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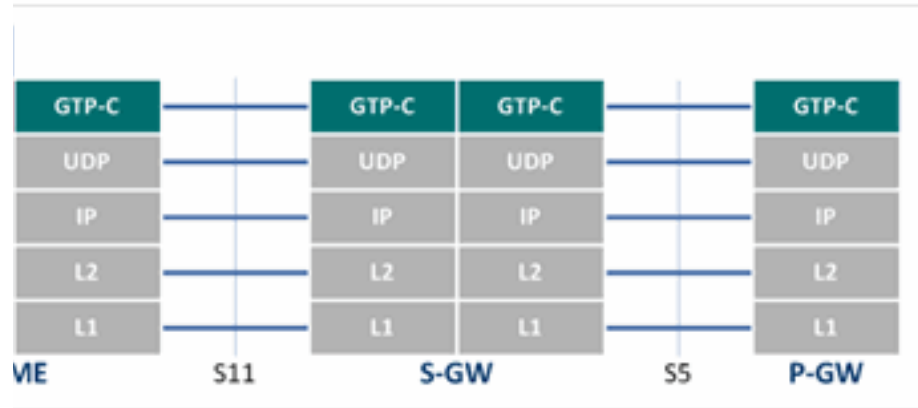
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..... 1 = PVT (Pre-emption Vulnerability): Disabled

Label (QCI): 5

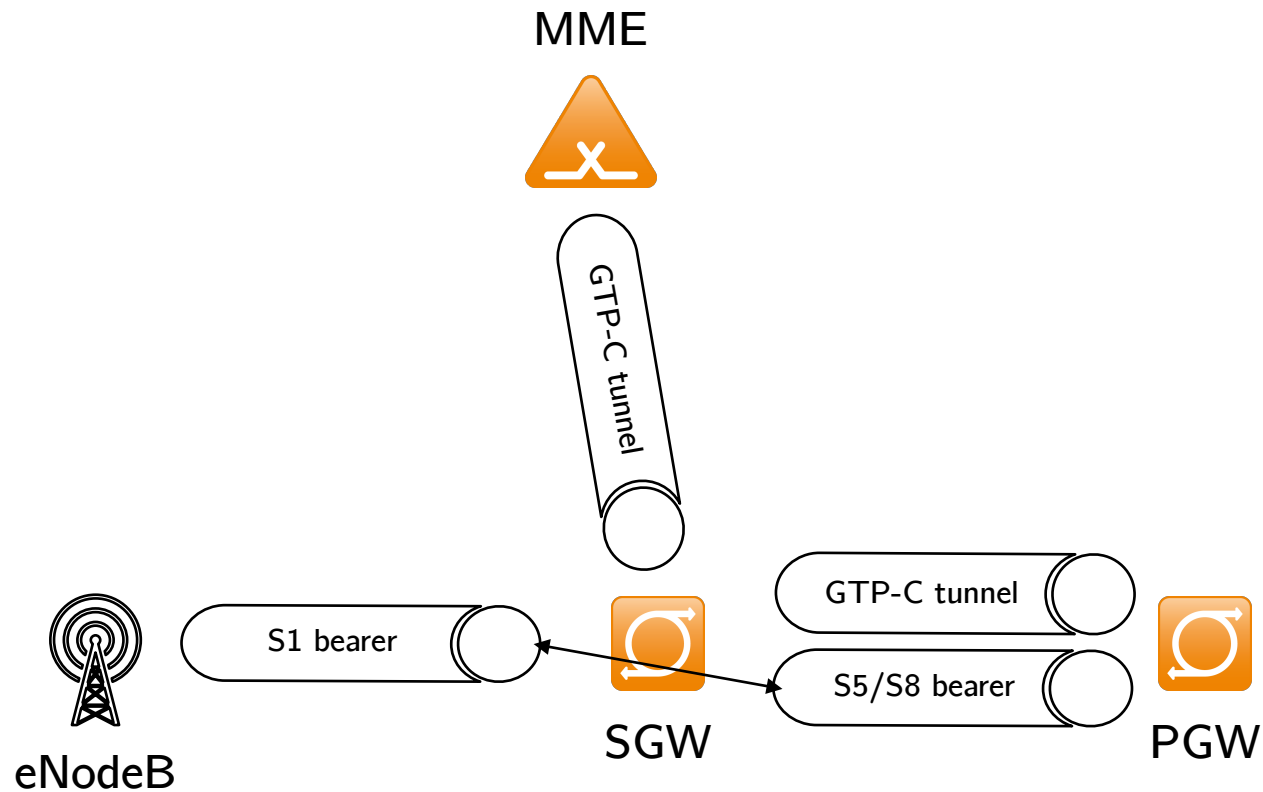
# GTP-C



- Used to control messages to control GTP tunnels (ex. generation and instantiating of TEID)
  - Usually come in Request/Response pairs
  - Create/Delete Session Request/Response
  - Create/Delete Bearer Request/Response
  - Modify Bearer Request/Response

# GTP-C

Each Tunnel is identified by a TEID pair



# LTE Mobility Management

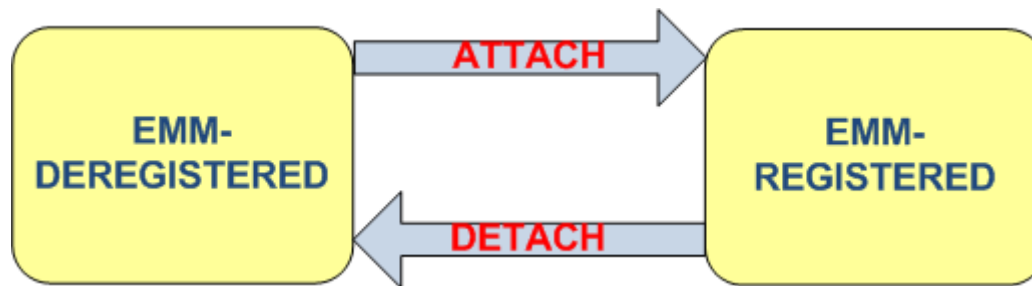
EMM: EPS Mobility Management

ECM: EPS Connection Management

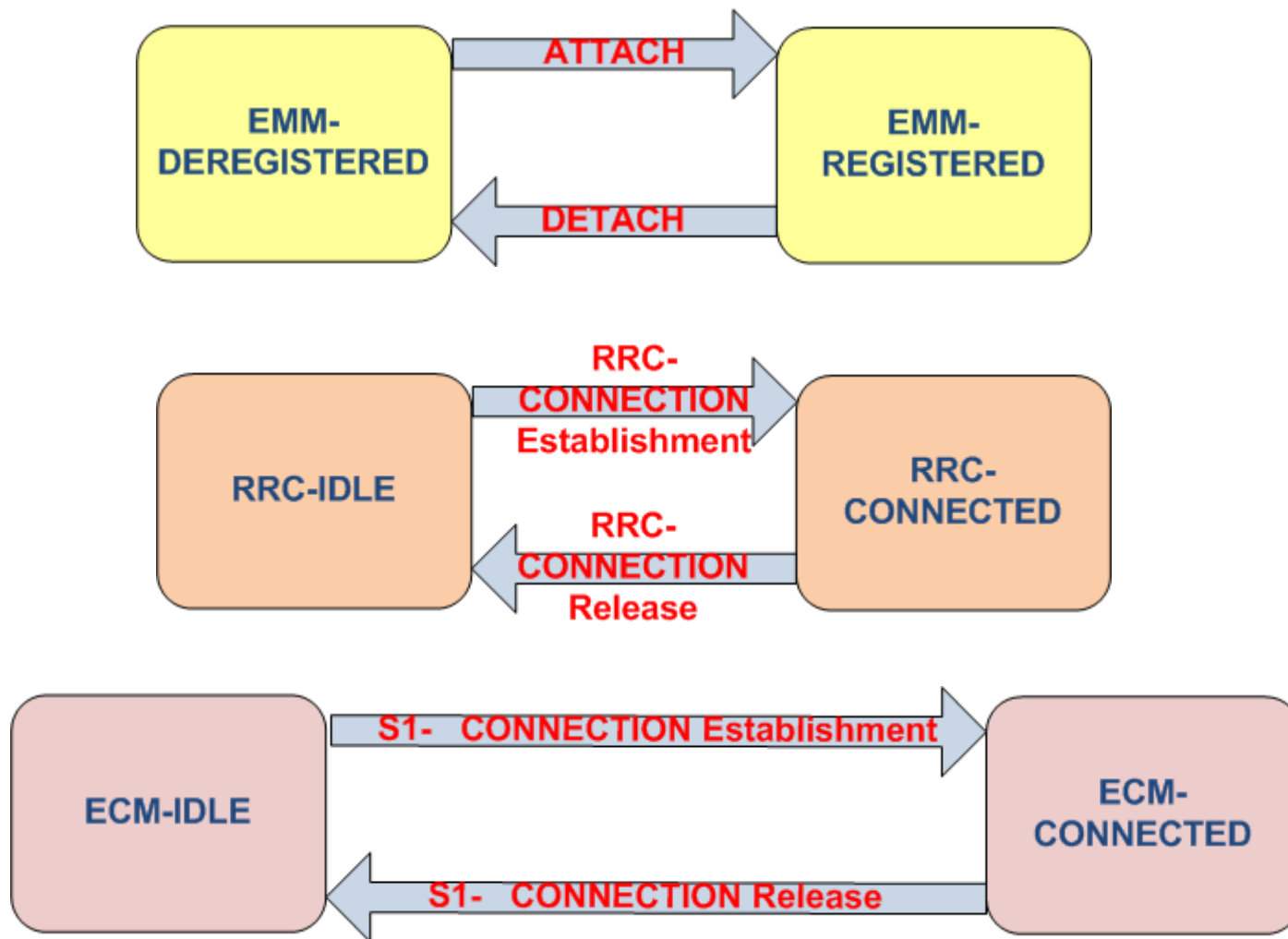


# General procedures: LTE Mobility Management

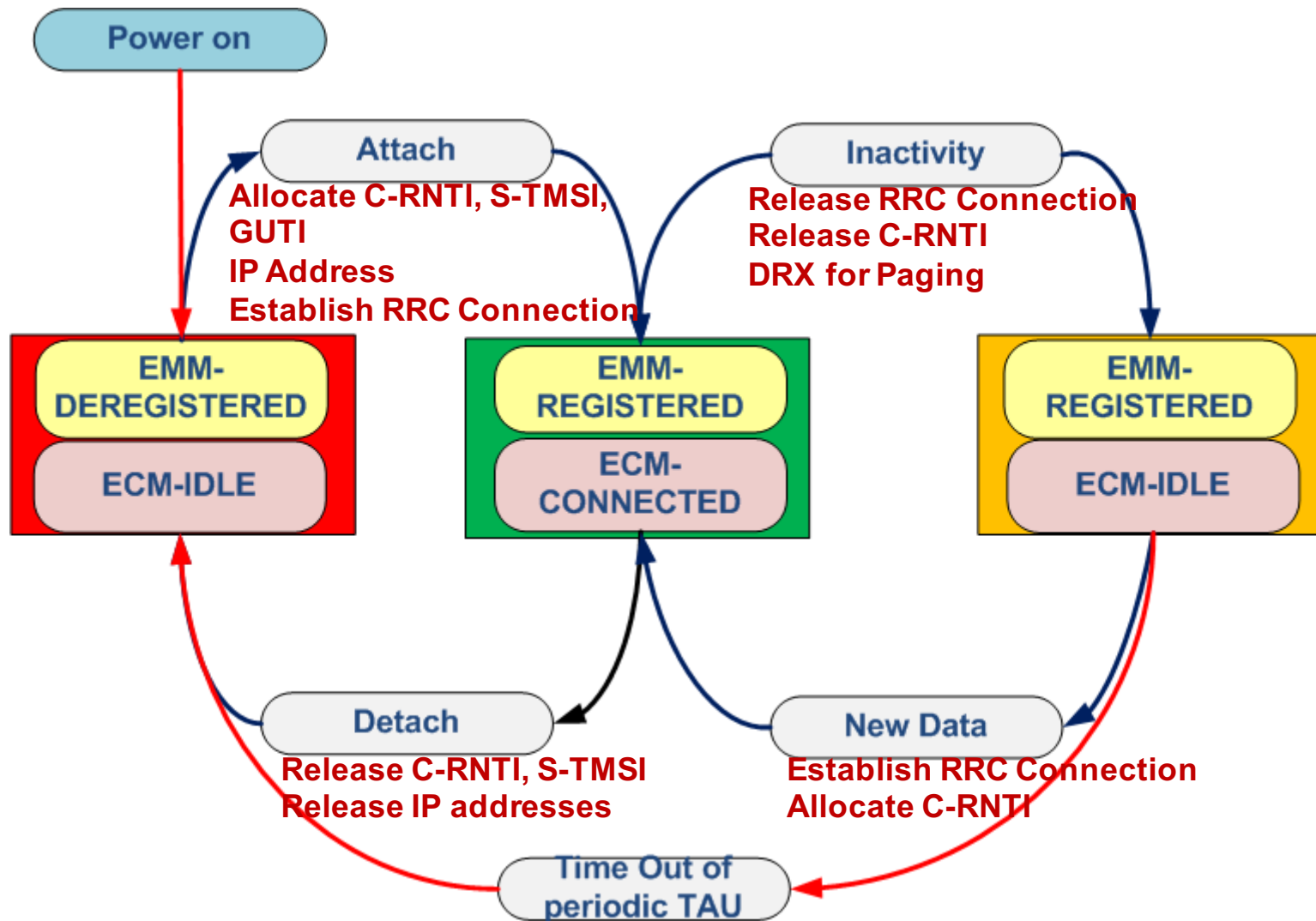
- Once a mobile device is switched on it always has at least a default bearer. In other words, it always has an IP address when it is switched on.
- To reflect this, the following two state machines are used in LTE/SAE



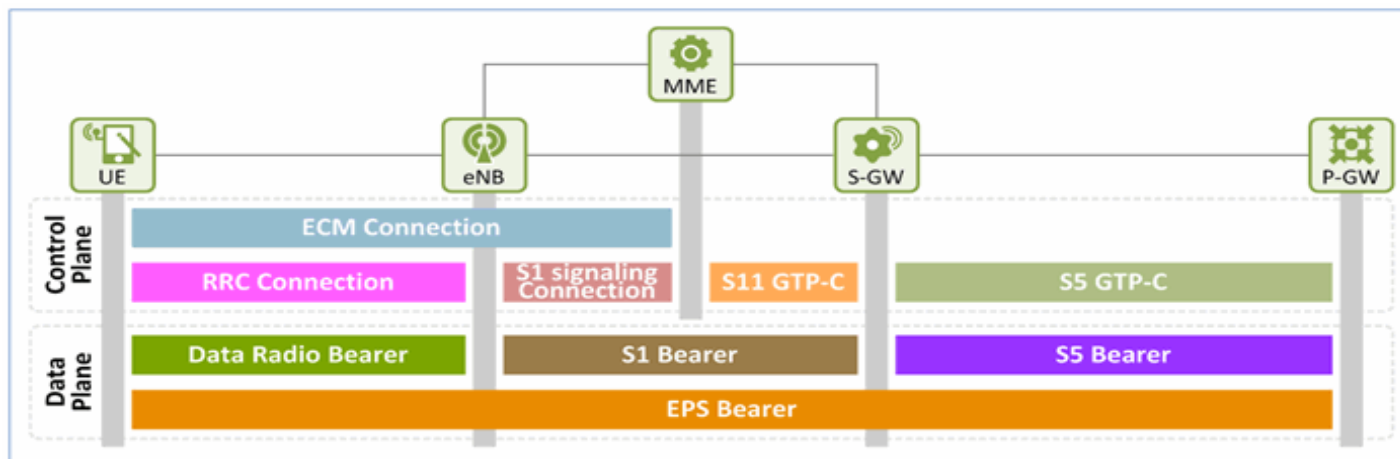
# LTE Control states



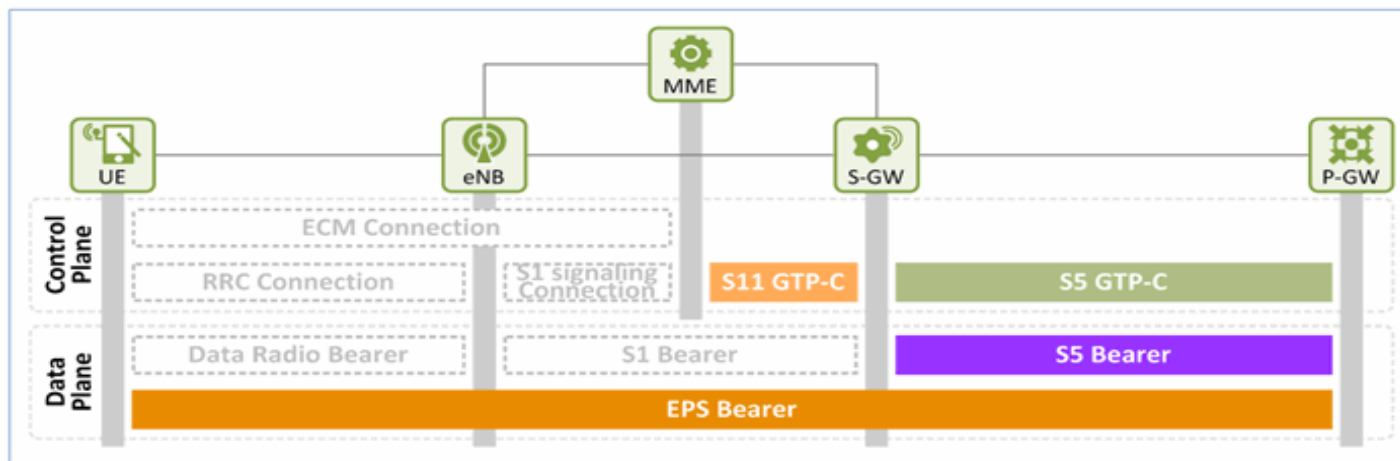
# Mobility State Transition



# Mobility States Transition



**State C (EMM-Registered + ECM-Connected + RRC-Connected)**



**State D (EMM-Registered + ECM-Idle + RRC-Idle)**

# LTE states summary



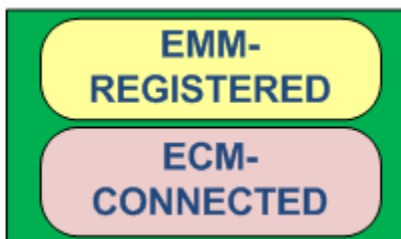
**NW context:**  
None

**Allocated IDs:**  
IMSI

**UE Position:**  
Unknown to the NW

**Mobility:**  
Cell selection  
(i.e. PLMN selection)

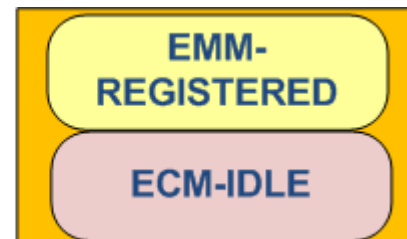
**UE Radio Activity:**  
None



**NW context:**  
Complete for  
Data Tx/Rx  
**Allocated IDs:**  
IMSI, S-TMSI, C-RNTI  
At least 1 IP address  
**UE Position:**  
Cell Level

**Mobility:**  
Handover

**UE Radio Activity:**  
DL no DRX  
UL no DTX



**NW context:**  
Security Context

**Allocated IDs:**  
IMSI, S-TMSI  
At least 1 IP address  
**UE Position:**  
Tracking Area

**Mobility:**  
Cell re-selection

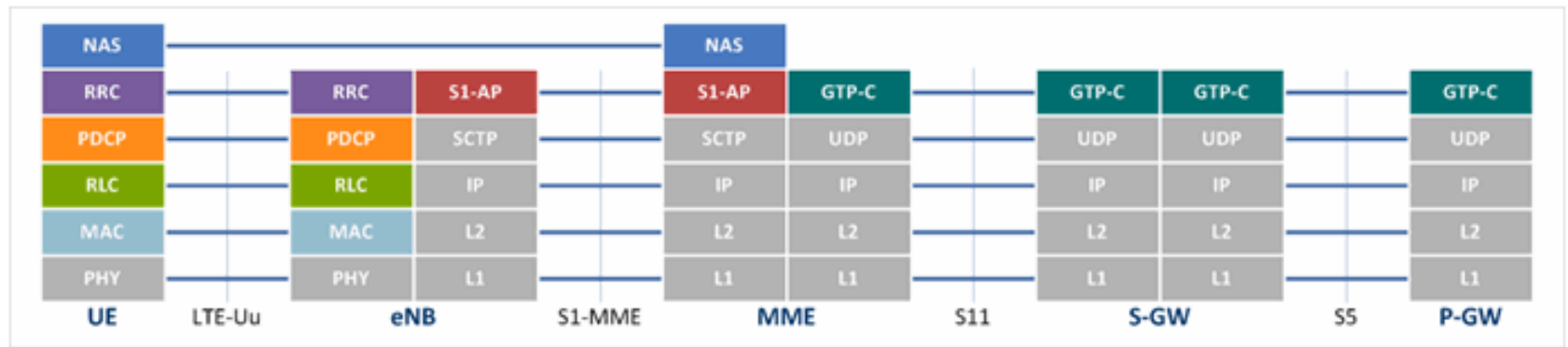
**UE Radio Activity:**  
DL DRX or Paging  
UL : none

# Identities (in blue: allocated)

UE	<u>eNodeB</u>	MME	SGW	PGW	HSS
IMSI		IMSI	IMSI	IMSI	IMSI
GUTI		GUTI			
UE IP address		UE IP address		UE IP address	
	NB S1AP UE ID	NB S1AP UE ID			
	MME S1AP UE ID	MME S1AP UE ID			
APN in Use					
EPS Bearer ID	EPS Bearer ID	EPS Bearer ID	EPS Bearer ID	EPS Bearer ID	
DRB ID	DRB ID				
	E-RAB ID	E-RAB ID			
	S1 <u>eNB</u> TEID (DL)	S1 <u>eNB</u> TEID (DL)	S1 SGW TEID (UL)		
	S1 SGW TEID (UL)	S1 SGW TEID (UL)			
		S5 TEID (UL/DL)	S5 SGW TEID (DL)	S5 PGW TEID (UL)	
			S5 PGW TEID (UL)	S5 SGW TEID (DL)	

# NAS procedures

# NAS procedures





# Non-Access Stratum (NAS)

- Protocol plan protocol at the MME and UE.
- Roughly, NAS features are classified into EPS Mobility Management (EMM) and EPS Connection Management (ECM)
  - Registration De-registration, Authentication
  - NAS Ciphering, NAS integrity
  - E2E Bearer setup, IP address allocation
  - Paging support
  - Mobility Management
  - UE initiated Attach/Detach, NW initiated Attach/Detach
  - Tracking Area Update procedure

# S1AP protocol

- S1 Application Protocol (S1AP) provides the control plane signalling between the RAN and EPC.
  - The used interface is S1-MME which is located between eNB and MME.
  - The S1AP protocol provides transport function between UE and MME by offering NAS signalling transport.
  - Exchange general configuration messages between eNB and MME
  - Used by the MME to request the activation of specific functions at the eNB related to a UE connection
  - It delivers the initial UE context to the eNB to setup E-RAB(s) and manages modification or release of the UE context thereafter.
  - Used by the eNB to inform the MME about UE's state changes
  - Carries messages between the MME and UEs
- Each S1AP message includes the UE identity concerned by the message (except the first one exchanged between the eNB and MME: initial set up)
  - Relies on Stream Control Transmission Protocol (SCTP) => Reliable transport protocol
  - Appropriate for the transport of messages. TCP is flow-based

# S1AP protocol

98	fd00::200	fd00::191	S1AP/...	240	InitialUEMessage, Attach request, PDN connectivity request
93	fd00::191	fd00::200	S1AP/...	128	DownlinkNASTransport, Identity request
82	fd00::200	fd00::191	S1AP/...	160	UplinkNASTransport, Identity response
57	fd00::191	fd00::200	S1AP/...	160	DownlinkNASTransport, Authentication request
52	fd00::200	fd00::191	S1AP/...	160	UplinkNASTransport, Authentication response
91	fd00::191	fd00::200	S1AP/...	144	DownlinkNASTransport, Security mode command
84	fd00::200	fd00::191	S1AP/...	168	UplinkNASTransport, Security mode complete
93	fd00::191	fd00::200	S1AP/...	136	DownlinkNASTransport, ESM information request
81	fd00::200	fd00::191	S1AP/...	204	UplinkNASTransport, ESM information response

... bytes on wire (1920 bits), 240 bytes captured (1920 bits) on interface 0  
...  
... Version 6, Src: fd00::200, Dst: fd00::191  
... Transmission Protocol, Src Port: 36412 (36412), Dst Port: 36412 (36412)  
... Protocol

...tiatingMessage (0)  
...Message  
...eCode: id-initialUEMessage (12)  
...ity: ignore (1)

...alUEMessage  
...tocolIEs: 5 items  
Item 0: id-eNB-UE-S1AP-ID  
▼ ProtocolIE-Field  
    id: id-eNB-UE-S1AP-ID (8)  
    criticality: reject (0)  
    ▼ value  
        ENB-UE-S1AP-ID: 103  
Item 1: id-NAS-PDU  
▼ ProtocolIE-Field

# S1AP protocol

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    ▼ value  
        ENB-UE-S1AP-ID: 103

Item 1: id-NAS-PDU

▼ ProtocolIE-Field

# S1AP

```
24 5.922987460 fd00::191 fd00::200 S1AP/... 284 InitialContextSetupRequest, Attach accept, Activate default EPS bearer conte
25 5.923884481 fd00::200 fd00::191 S1AP 152 InitialContextSetupResponse
Stream Control Transmission Protocol, Src Port: 36412 (36412), Dst Port: 36412 (36412)
```

Application Protocol

S1AP-PDU: initiatingMessage (0)

▼ initiatingMessage

procedureCode: id-InitialContextSetup (9)

criticality: reject (0)

▼ value

▼ InitialContextSetupRequest

▼ protocolIEs: 6 items

▼ Item 0: id-MME-UE-S1AP-ID

▼ ProtocolIE-Field

id: id-MME-UE-S1AP-ID (0)

criticality: reject (0)

▼ value

MME-UE-S1AP-ID: 1

▼ Item 1: id-eNB-UE-S1AP-ID

▼ ProtocolIE-Field

id: id-eNB-UE-S1AP-ID (8)

criticality: reject (0)

▼ value

eNB-UE-S1AP-ID: 103

▼ Item 2: id-uEAggregateMaximumBitrate

▶ ProtocolIE-Field

▼ Item 3: id-E-RABToBeSetupListCtxtSUReq

▶ ProtocolIE-Field

▼ Item 4: id-UESecurityCapabilities

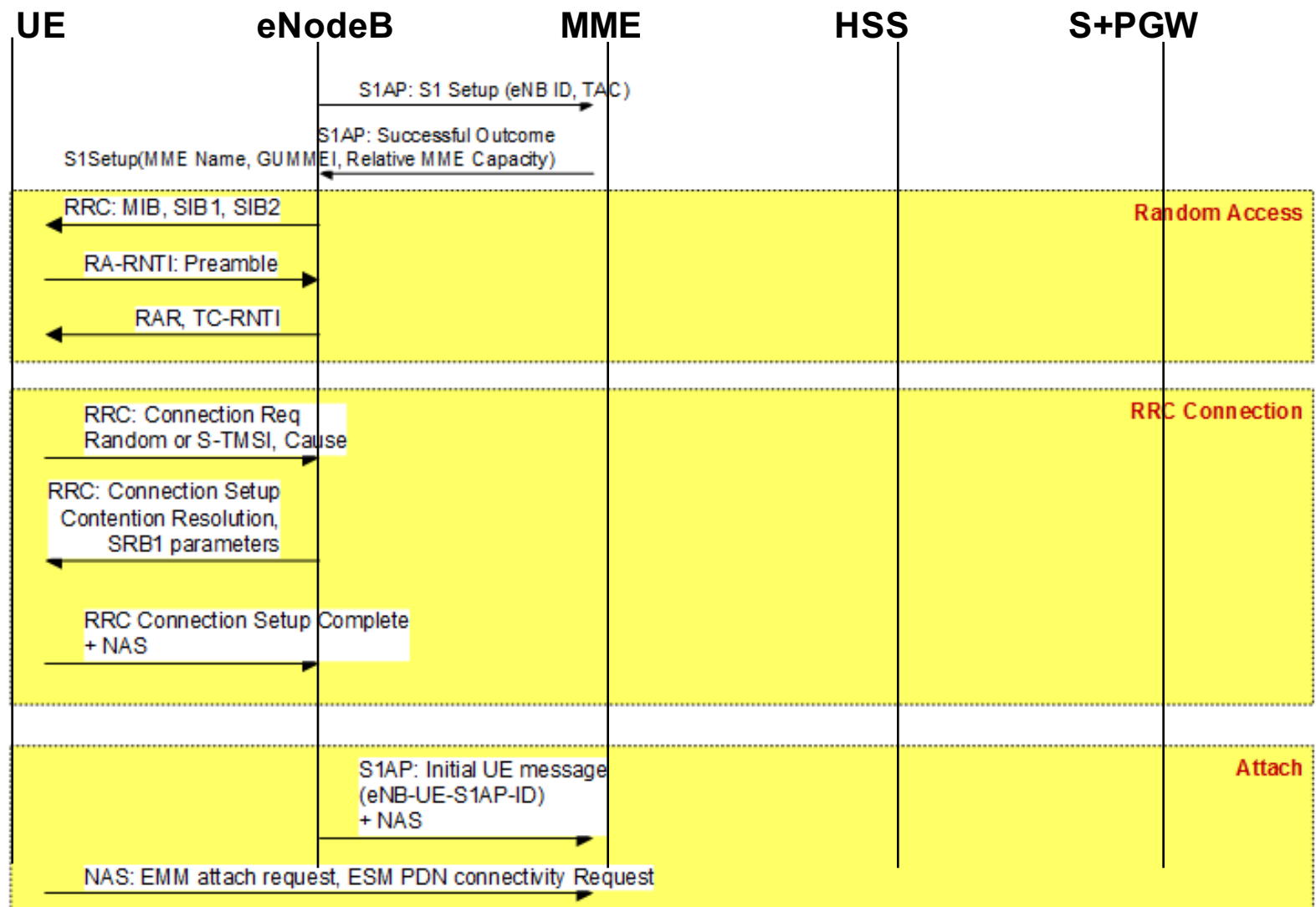
▶ ProtocolIE-Field

▼ Item 5: id-SecurityKey

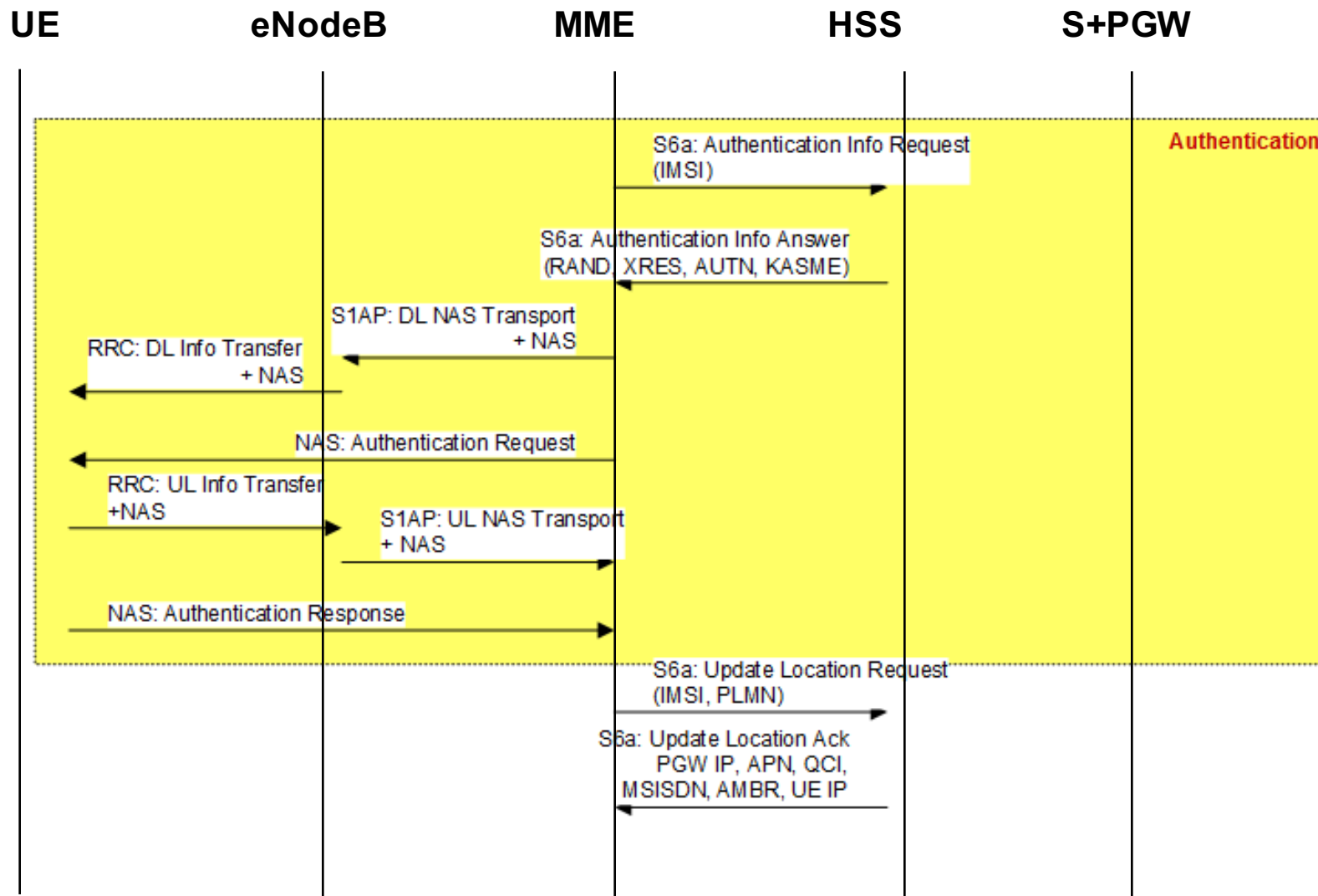
# S1AP

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24 5.922987460 fd00::191 fd00::200 S1AP/... 284 InitialContextSetupRequest, Attach accept, Activate default EPS bearer conte
25 5.923884481 fd00::200 fd00::191 S1AP 152 InitialContextSetupResponse
Stream Control Transmission Protocol, Src Port: 36412 (36412), Dst Port: 36412 (36412)
Application Protocol
S1AP-PDU: initiatingMessage (0)
▼ initiatingMessage
  procedureCode: id-InitialContextSetup (9)
  criticality: reject (0)
  ▼ value
    ▼ InitialContextSetupRequest
      ▼ protocolIEs: 6 items
        ▼ Item 0: id-MME-UE-S1AP-ID
          ▼ ProtocolIE-Field
            id: id-MME-UE-S1AP-ID (0)
            criticality: reject (0)
            ▼ value
              MME-UE-S1AP-ID: 1
          ▼ Item 1: id-eNB-UE-S1AP-ID
            ▼ ProtocolIE-Field
              id: id-eNB-UE-S1AP-ID (8)
              criticality: reject (0)
              ▼ value
                eNB-UE-S1AP-ID: 103
          ▼ Item 2: id-uEAggregateMaximumBitrate
            ► ProtocolIE-Field
          ▼ Item 3: id-E-RABToBeSetupListCtxtSUReq
            ► ProtocolIE-Field
          ▼ Item 4: id-UESecurityCapabilities
            ► ProtocolIE-Field
          ▼ Item 5: id-SecurityKey
            ► ProtocolIE-Field
```

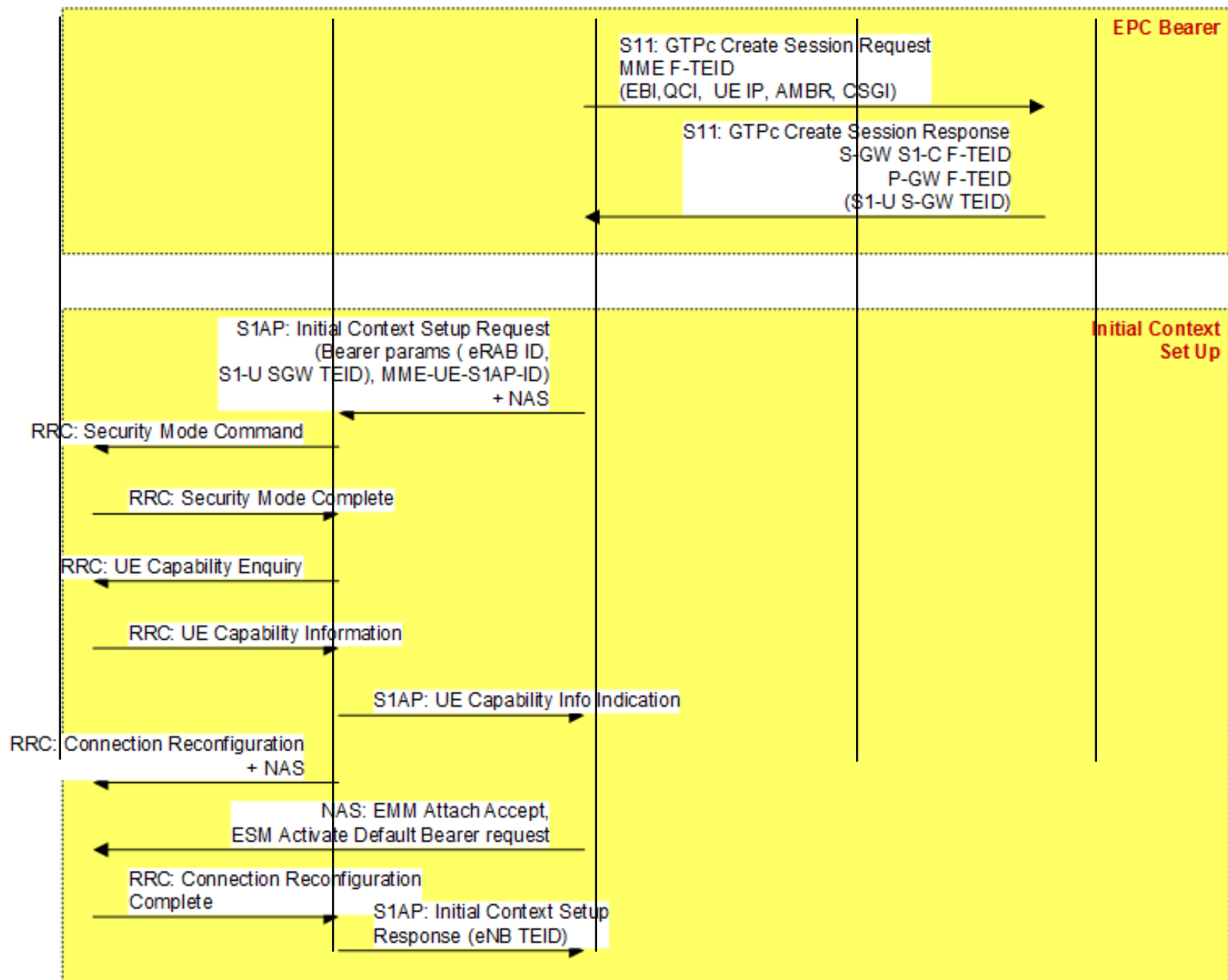
# LTE UE Attach



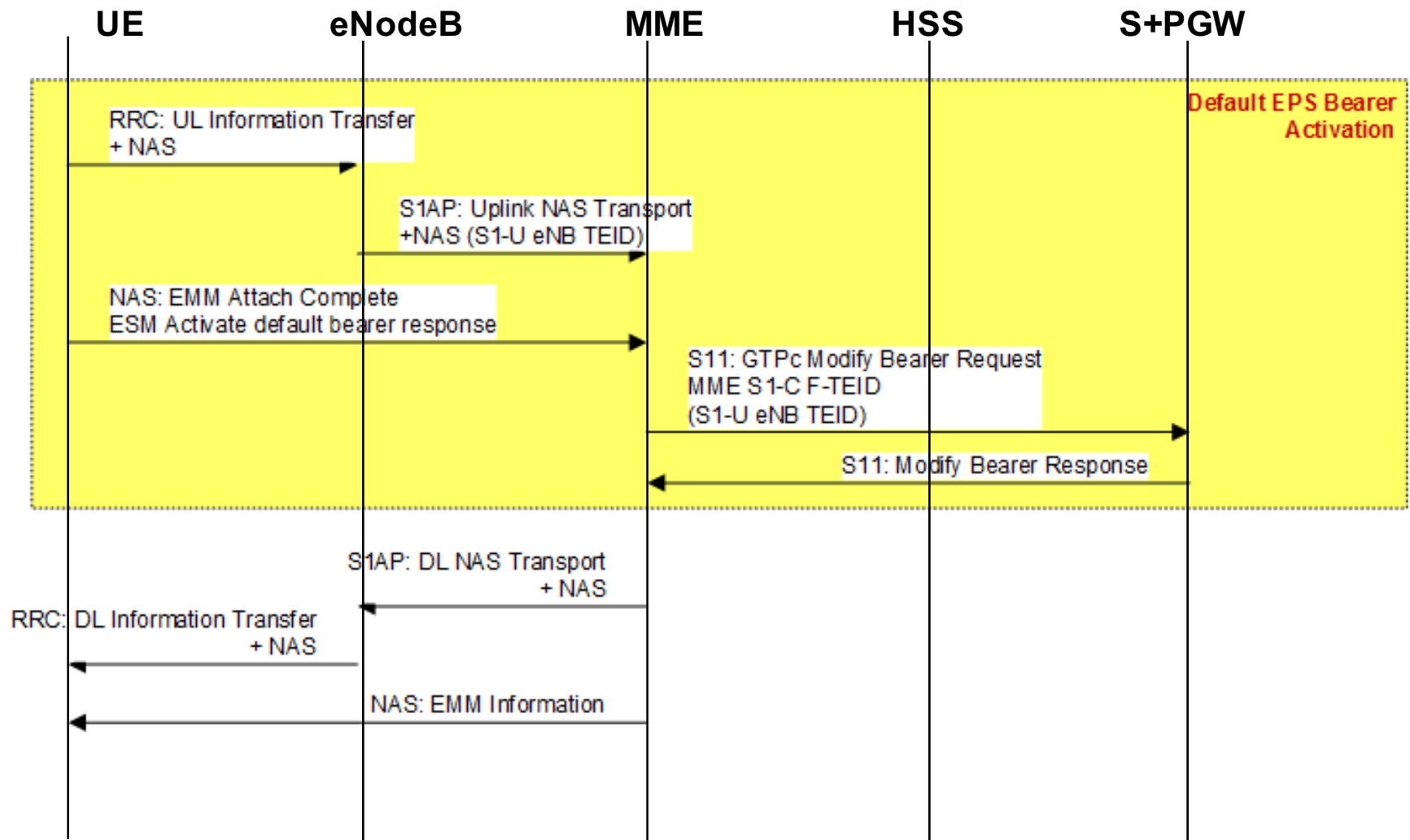
# LTE UE Attach



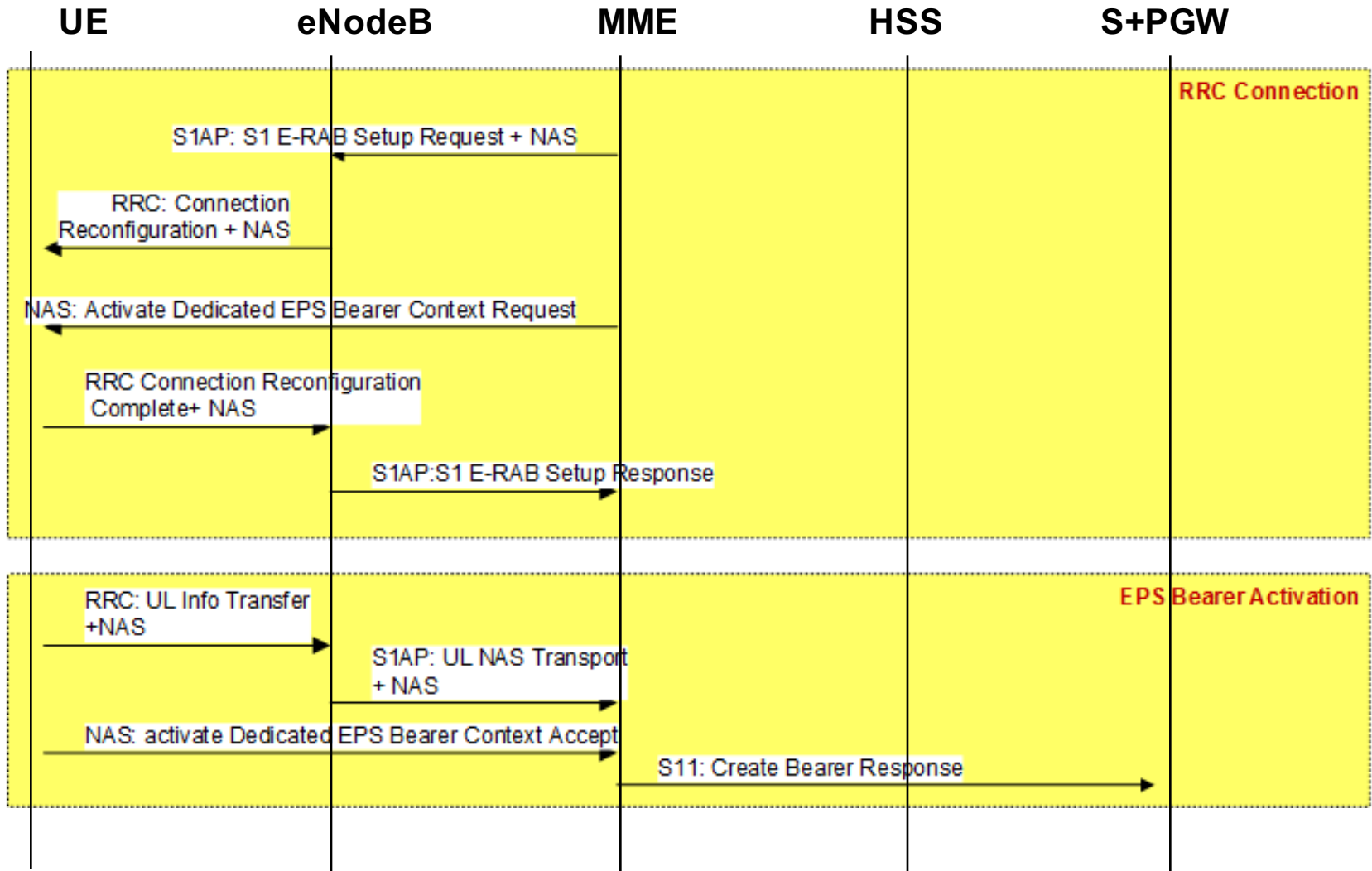




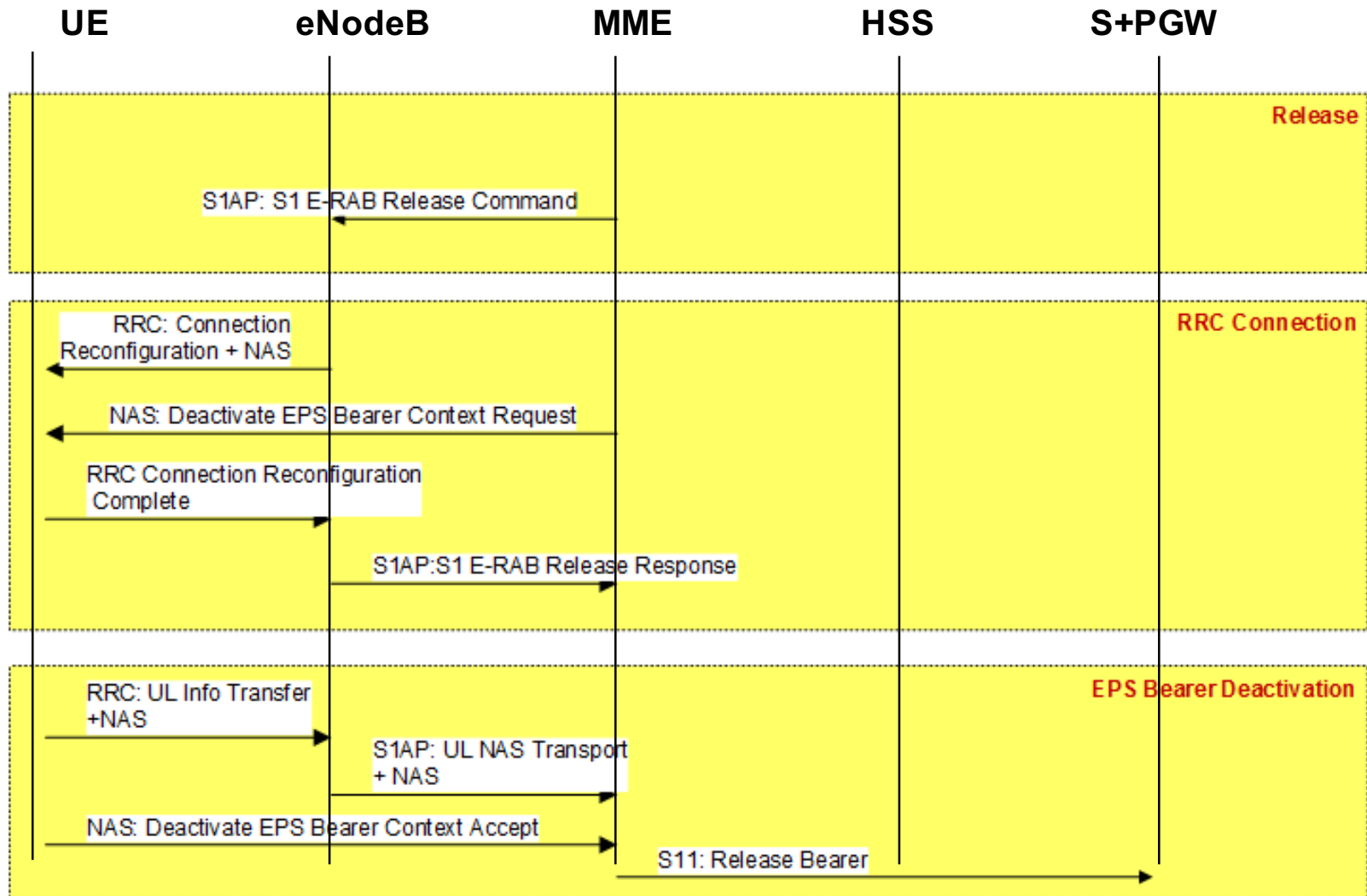
# LTE UE Attach



# Dedicated bearer



# Detach



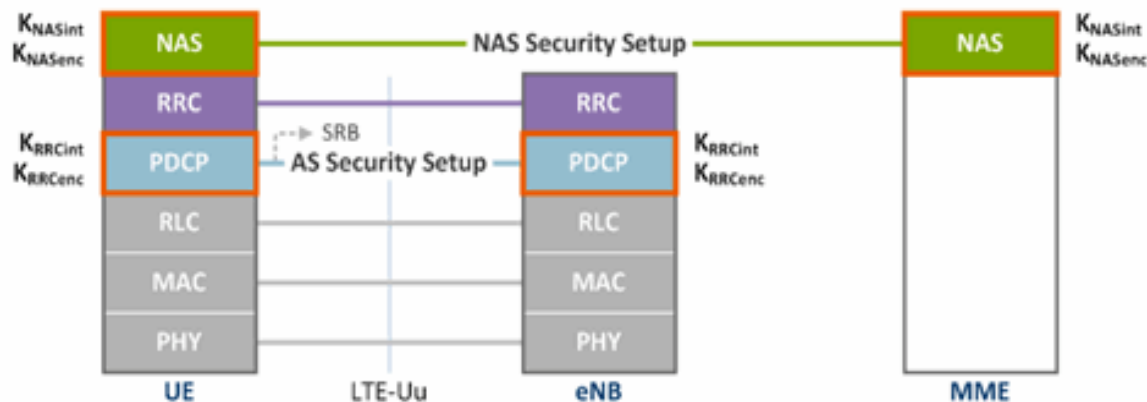
# Initial UE eNB->MME

## Initial UE Message (eNB UE S1AP ID, NAS-PDU, TAI, ECGI, RRC Establishment Cause)

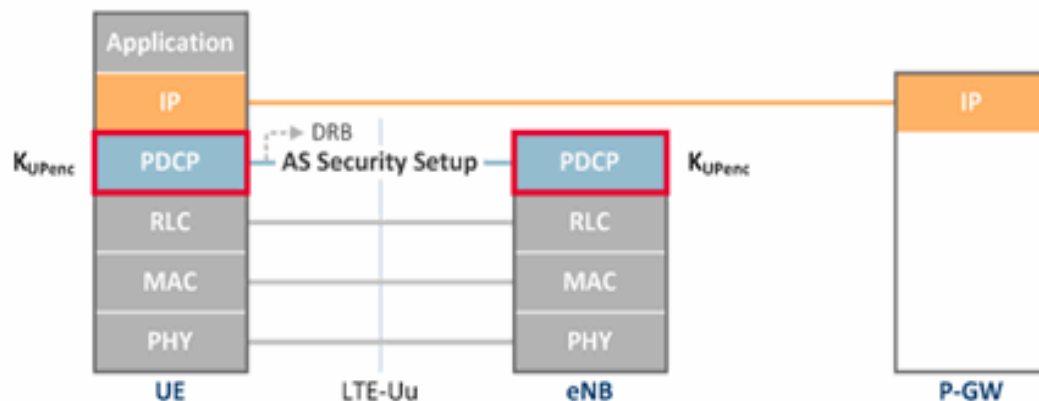
- **eNB UE S1AP ID:** ID identifying UEs in an eNB over S1-MME interface (Uplink)
- **NAS-PDU:** a NAS message (**Attach Request**)
- **TAI:** shows the TA a UE is located in
- **ECGI:** shows the cell a UE is located in
- **RRC Establishment Cause = mo-Signaling:** indicates the signaling was generated by a UE

# Security details

## Control Plane



## User Plane



### NAS Security Setup

for signaling (NAS signaling)

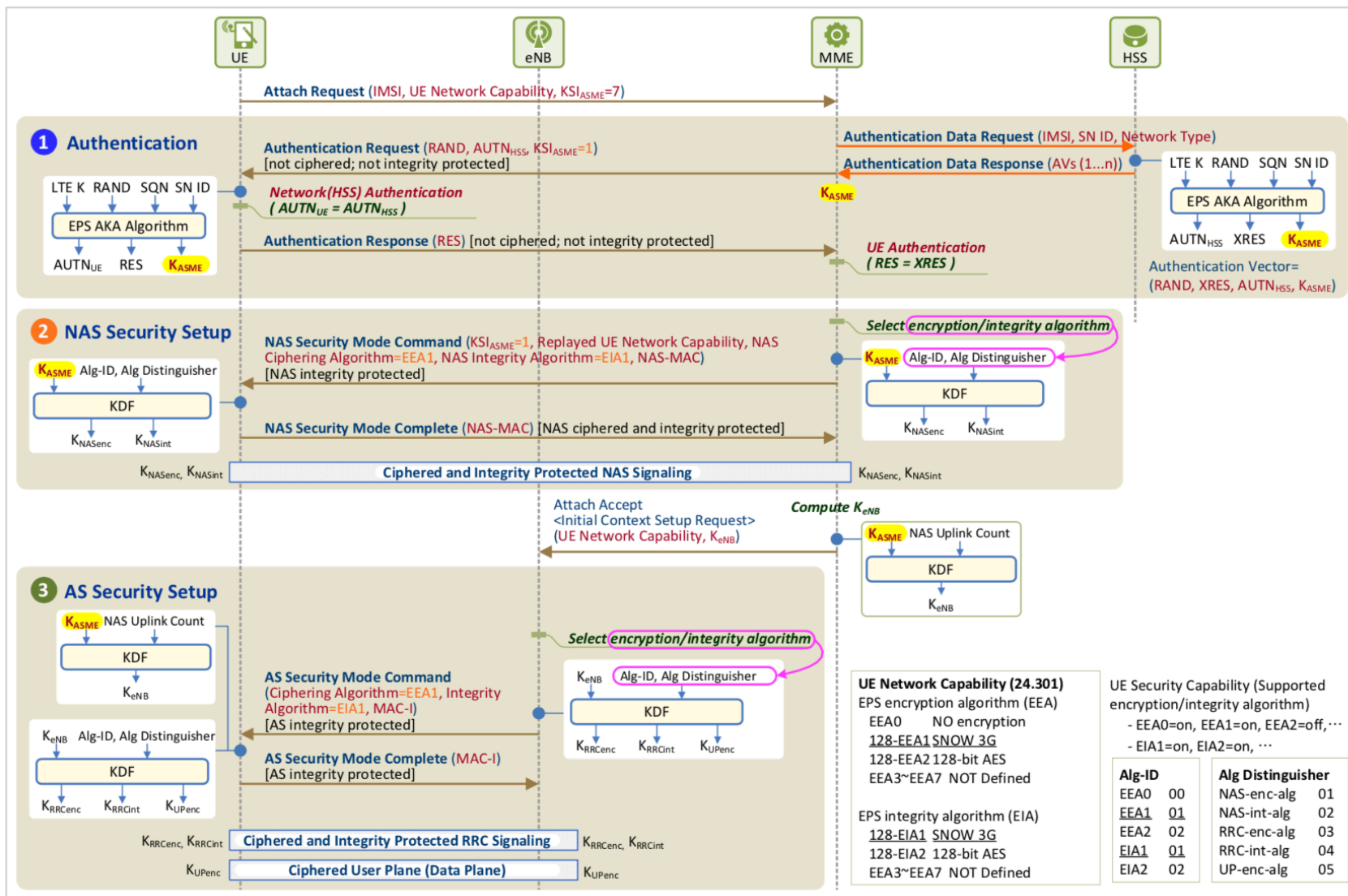
### AS Security Setup

for signaling (RRC signaling)  
and user IP packet

Perform ciphering/deciphering  
(encryption/decryption) and  
integrity protection/verification

Perform ciphering/deciphering  
(encryption/decryption)

# Security details



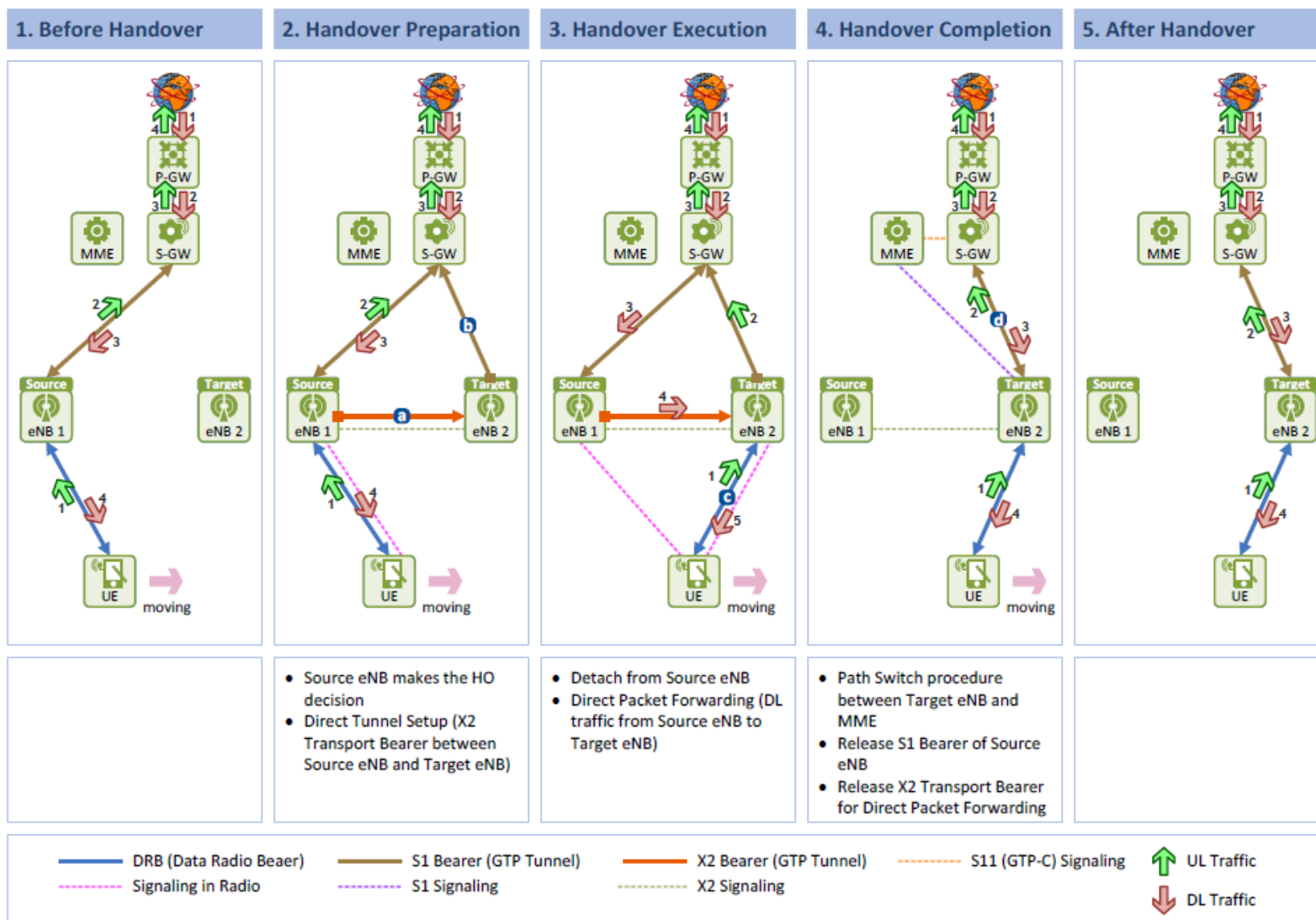
# X2 interface



- X2AP is a control protocol found between eNBs on the X2 control plane.
  - Supports UE mobility and Self-Organization Network (SON) functions within the E-UTRAN.
  - Provides functions such as user data forwarding, transfer of SN status and UE context release.
- For SON functions, eNBs exchange resource status information, traffic load information and eNB configuration update information, and coordinate each other to adjust mobility parameters using the X2AP protocol.



# X2 Handover



# X2 Handover

## 4. Handover Completion

