

Optimized Mobile User Plane Solutions for 5G

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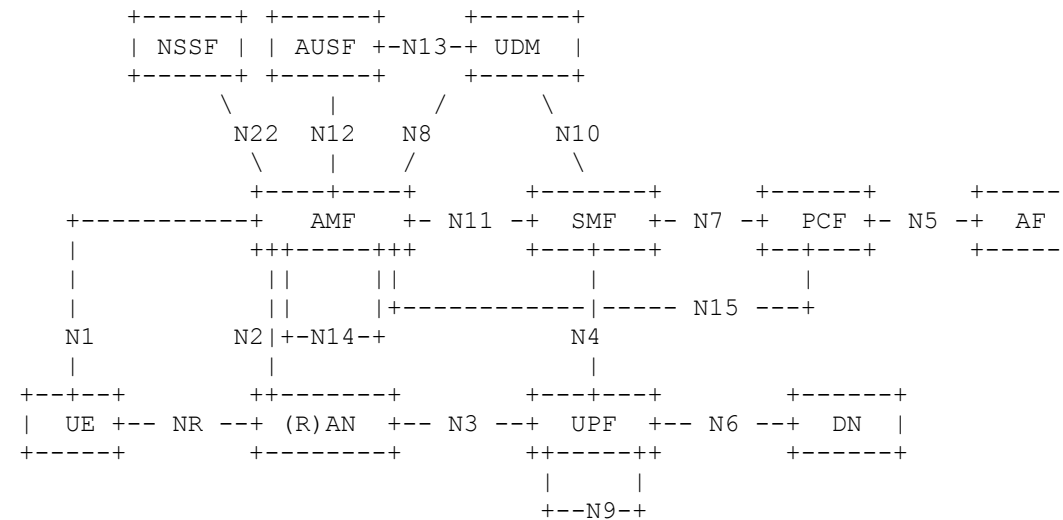
The authors would like to thank Farooq Bari, Devaki Chandramouli, Ravi Guntupalli, Sri Gundavelli, Peter Ashwood Smith, Satoru Matsushima, Michael Mayer, Vina Ermagan, Fabio Maino, Albert Cabellos, Cameron Byrne, Uma Chunduri, and Padma Pillay-Esnault for reviewing various iterations of the document and for providing content into various sections.

Background

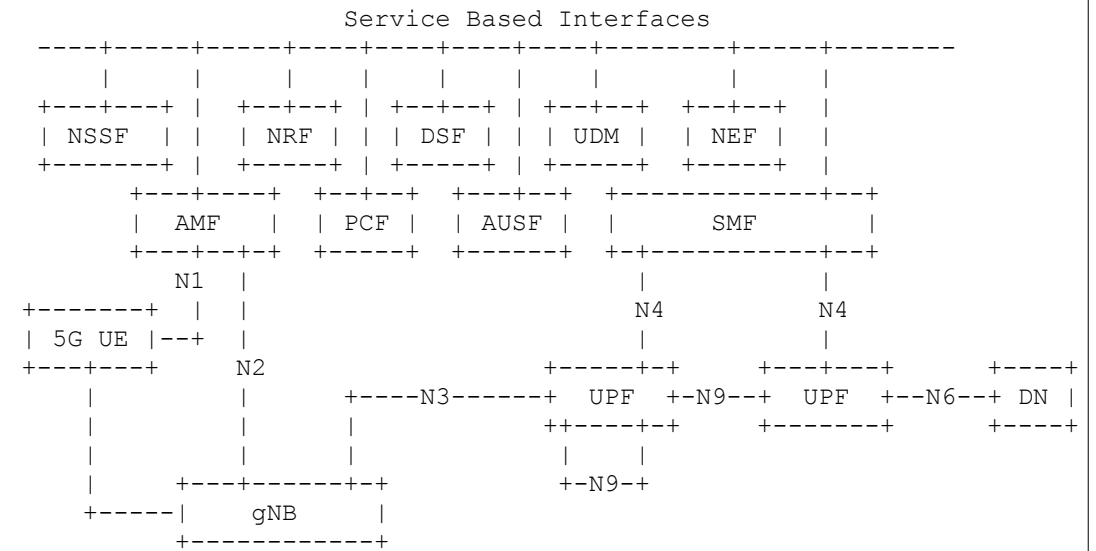
- 3GPP CT4 has initiated a study item to study different mobility management protocols for potential replacement of GTP tunnels between UPFs (N9 Interface) in the 3GPP 5G system architecture of Release 16 (5G Phase 2)
- References
 - 3GPP TS 29.281 (V15.1.0): GPRS Tunnelling Protocol User Plane (GTPv1-U)
 - 3GPP TR 29.891 (V15.0.0): 5G System – Phase 1; CT4 Aspects
 - 3GPP TS 23.501 (V15.0.0): System Architecture for the 5G System
 - 3GPP TS 23.503 (V15.0.0): Policy and Charging Control Framework for the 5G System, Stage 2
 - ETSI GR NGP 004 (V1.1.1): Next Generation Protocol (NGP): Evolved Architecture for mobility using Identity Oriented Networks
- Several protocol candidates in IETF: SRv6, LISP, ILA, etc
- Document being prepared in DMM WG as submission to CT4 for consideration

3GPP Release 15 5G NGC Architecture

Non-Roaming Architecture: Reference Point Representation



Non-Roaming Architecture: Services Based Interfaces



AUSF: Authentication Server Function
AMF: Access and Mobility Management Function
DN: Data Network (e.g.operator services, Internet access or 3rd party services)
NEF: Network Exposure Function
NRF: NF Repository Function
NSSF: Network Slice Selection Function

PCF: Policy Control Function
SMF: Session Management Function
UDM: Unified Data Management
UPF: User Plane Function
AF: Application Function
UE: User Equipment
RAN: (Radio) Access Network

Roaming Architectures

Acronymns:

HPLMN: Home Public Land Mobile Network

VPLMN: Visited PLMN

Defnitions (3GPP TS 21.905)

Mobility: The ability for the user to communicate whilst moving independent of location.

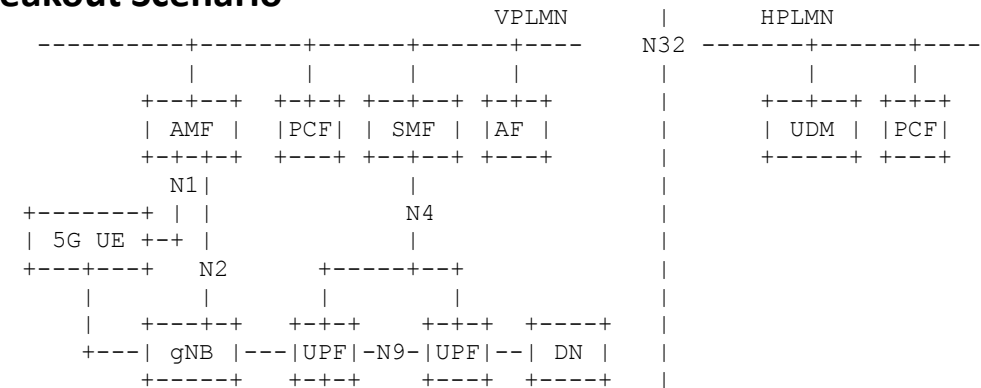
Roaming: The ability for a user to function in a serving network different from the home network. The serving network could be a shared network operated by two or more network operator.

Requirements:

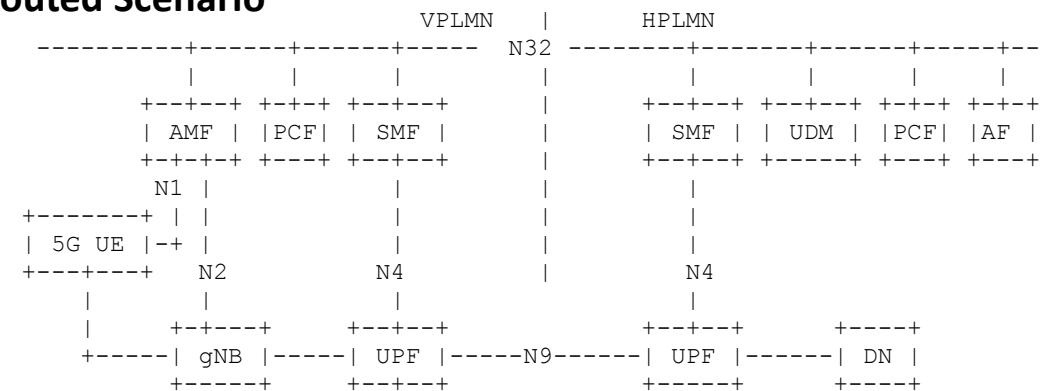
Roaming Requirements: 3GPP TS 22.011 Section 2

Mobility Requirements: 3GPP TS 22.278 Section 7

Local Breakout Scenario

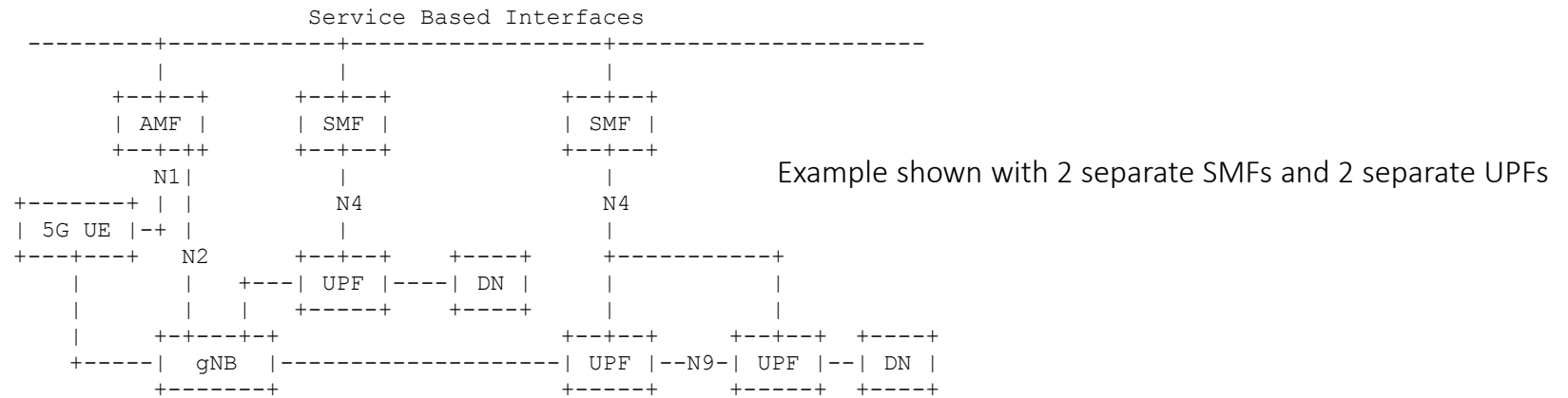


Home Routed Scenario

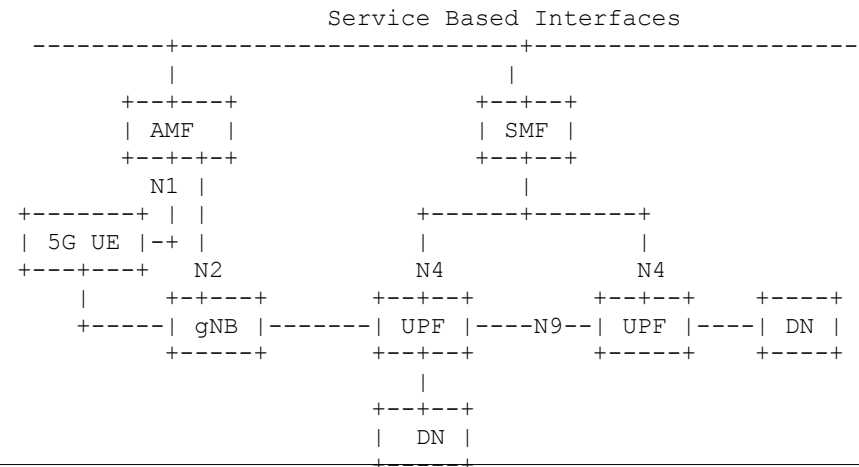


Sample Configurations for Access to Two DNs

Multiple PDU sessions



Concurrent Access



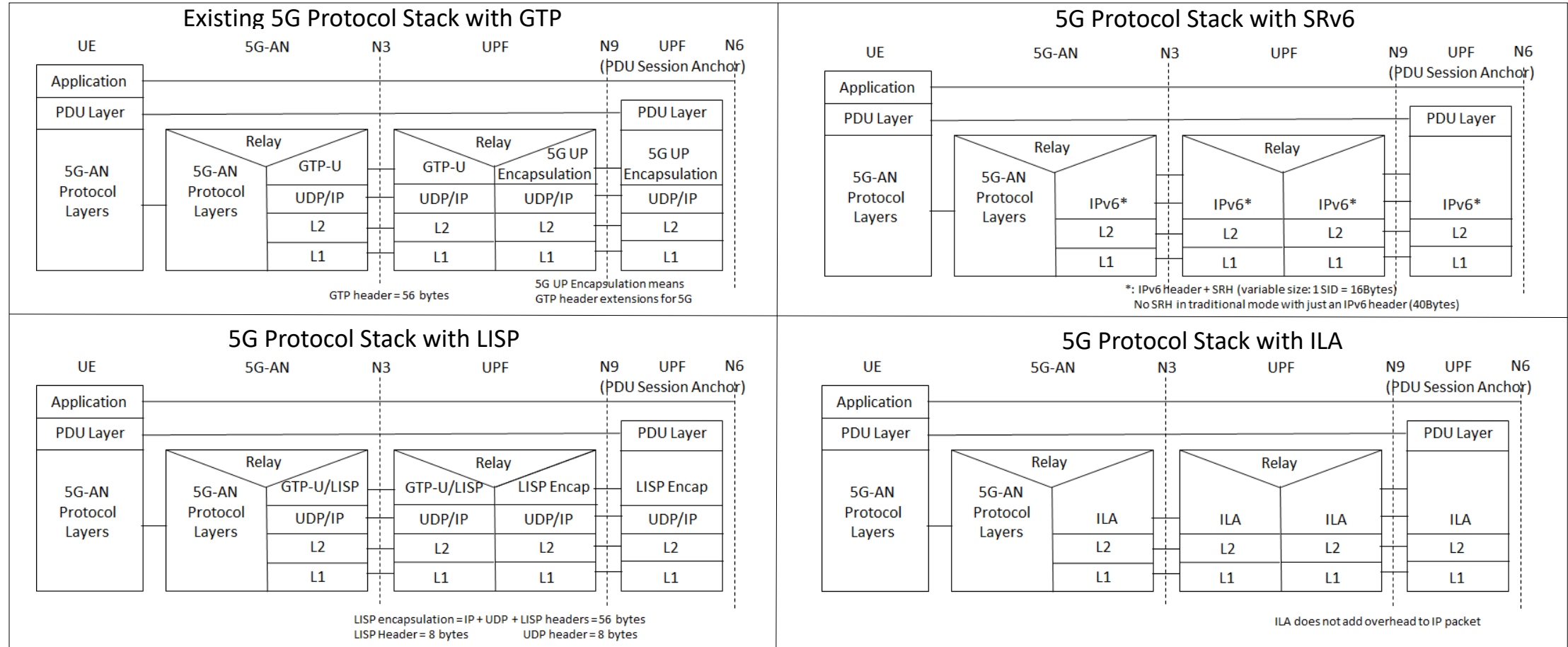
Requirements

- UPF Requirements: 3GPP TS 23.501 Section 6.2.3
- N9 Requirements: 3GPP TR 29.891 Section 5.1.1

Reference Scenarios for Evaluation

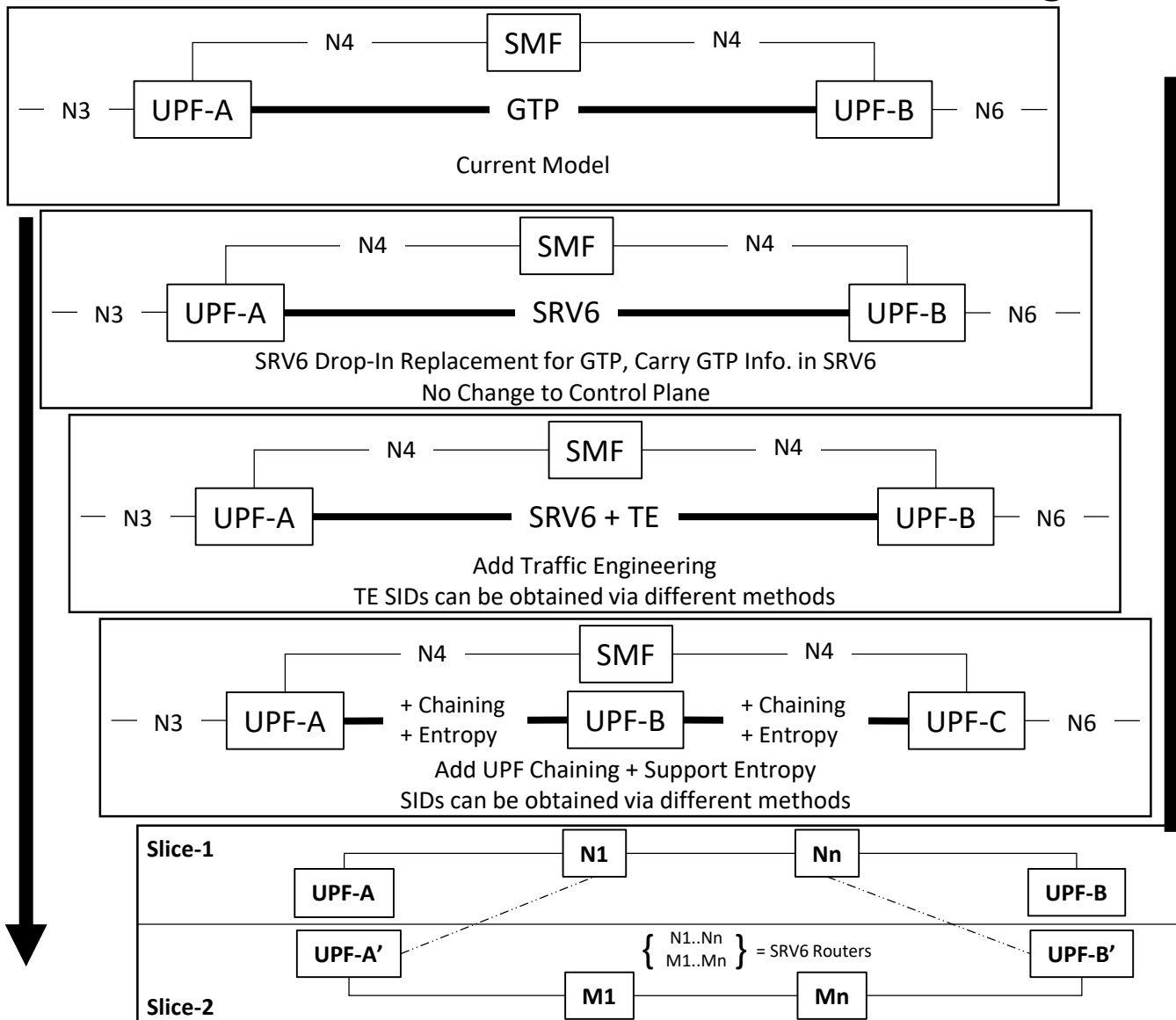
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Non-Roaming Scenarios<ul style="list-style-type: none">- UE- Internet Connectivity (mobility cases)- UE-UE IP Packet Flow (mobility cases)- UE – 2 DNs with multiple PDU sessions- UE – 2 DNs single PDU session• Roaming Scenarios<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Local Break out- Home routed	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• UE mobility SSC Mode 1<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Single UPF- Multiple UPF• UE Mobility SSC Mode 2<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Single UPF- Multiple UPF• UE Mobility SSC Mode 3<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Single UPF- Multiple UPF
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support for independent slices using GTP and/or other protocol will be covered. Mobility Management will be within each slice.• Support for one UE connected to multiple slices using different mobility protocols will be described.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Impacts to N2, N3, N4, N6, gNB, AMF and SMF	

Protocol Stacks



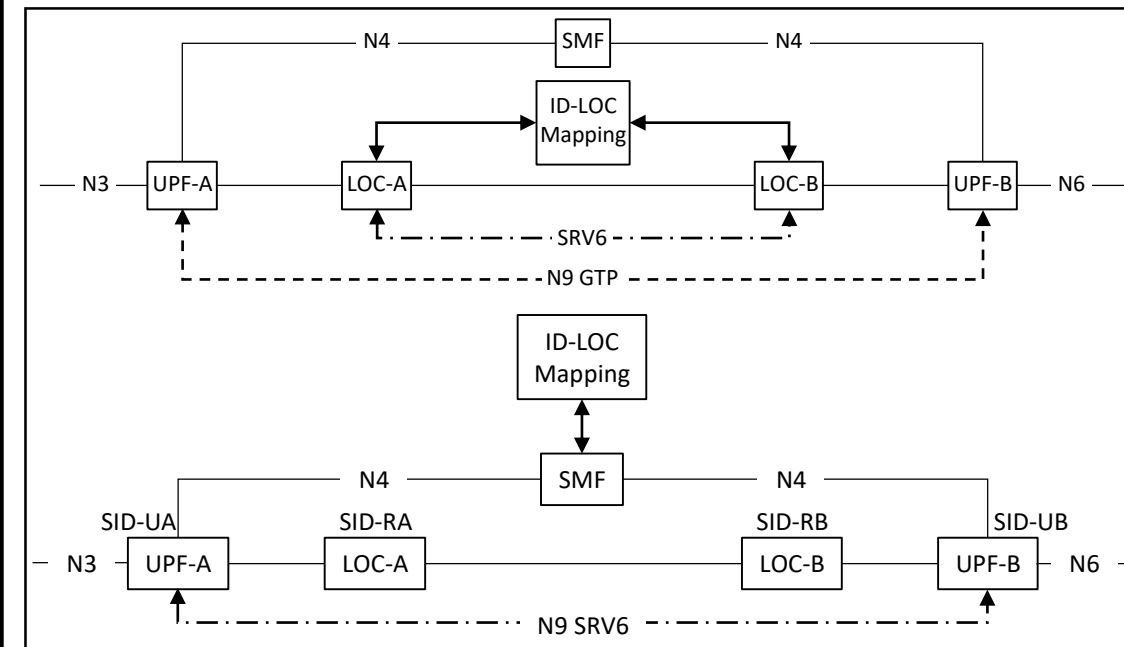
Segment Routing v6

Smooth Transition and Pragmatic Approach for Changing N9



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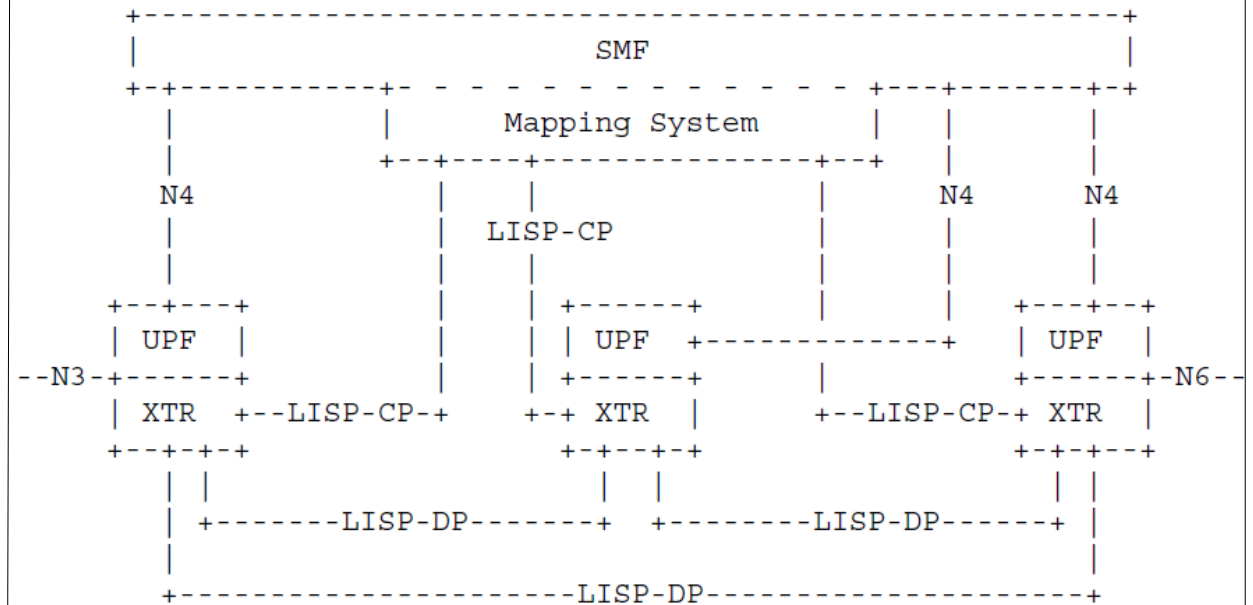
Toward Advanced Mobility with SRV6



1. Drop in SRV6 to replace GTP-U in data plane without changing the control plane.
2. Gradually introduce SRV6 features as needed.
3. Optionally add advanced mobility support either at global, 5G slice level, or for a particular set of flows

LISP – Locator Identifier Separation Protocol

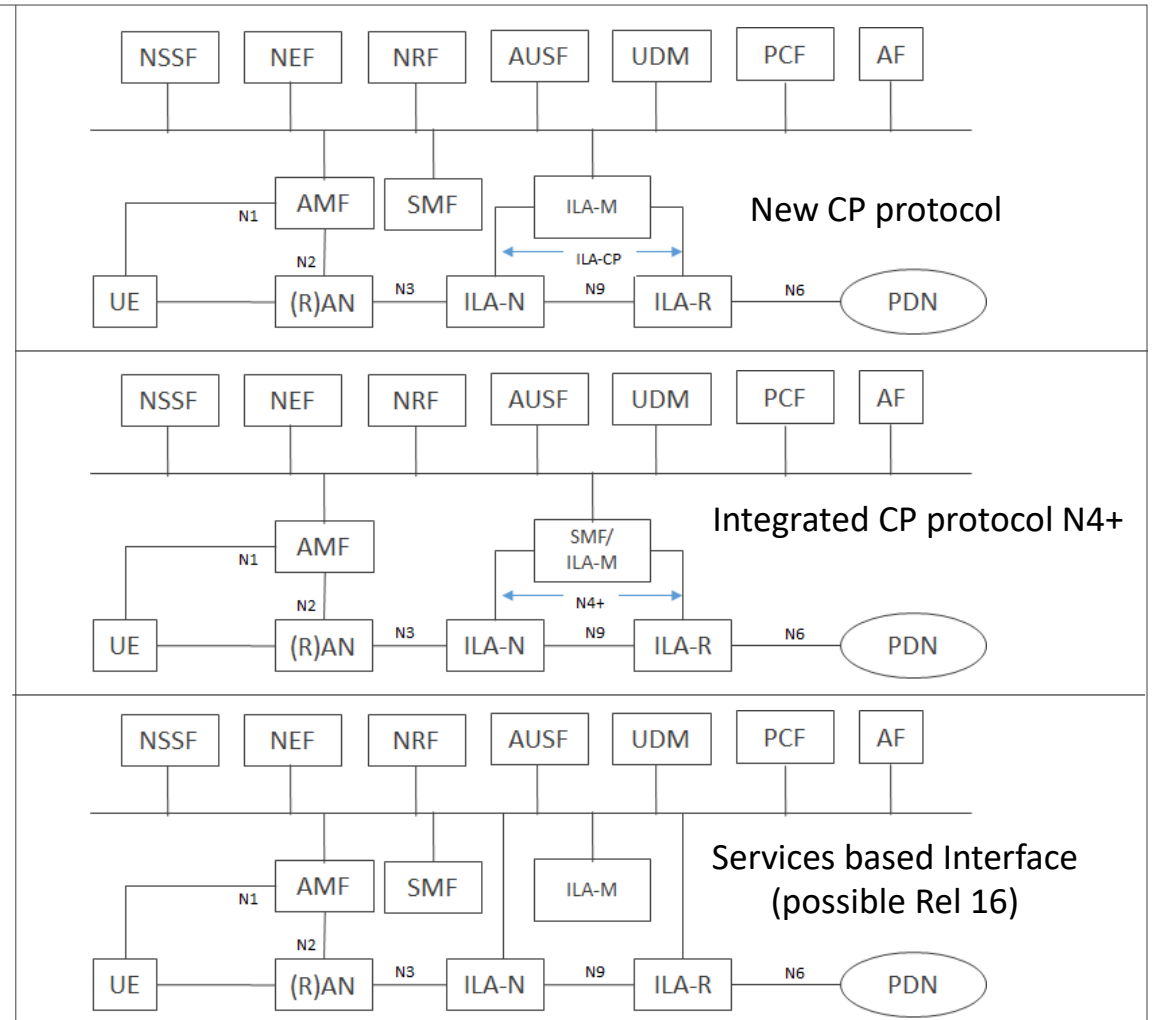
- LISP Control-Plane (RFC6833bis)
 - Supports many data planes: ILA, SRv6, VXLAN, LISP, GTP, ...
 - Mature mapping control-plane (10+ years) with large deployments
 - Mobility related drafts:
 - draft-ietf-lisp-eid-anonymity
 - draft-ietf-lisp-eid-mobility
 - draft-ietf-lisp-mn
 - draft-ietf-lisp-predictive-rlocs
- LISP Data-Plane (RFC6830bis)
 - Uses dynamic tunnel encapsulation
 - Fixed headers (16 bytes) are used between outer and inner IP headers



ILA – Identifier Locator Addressing

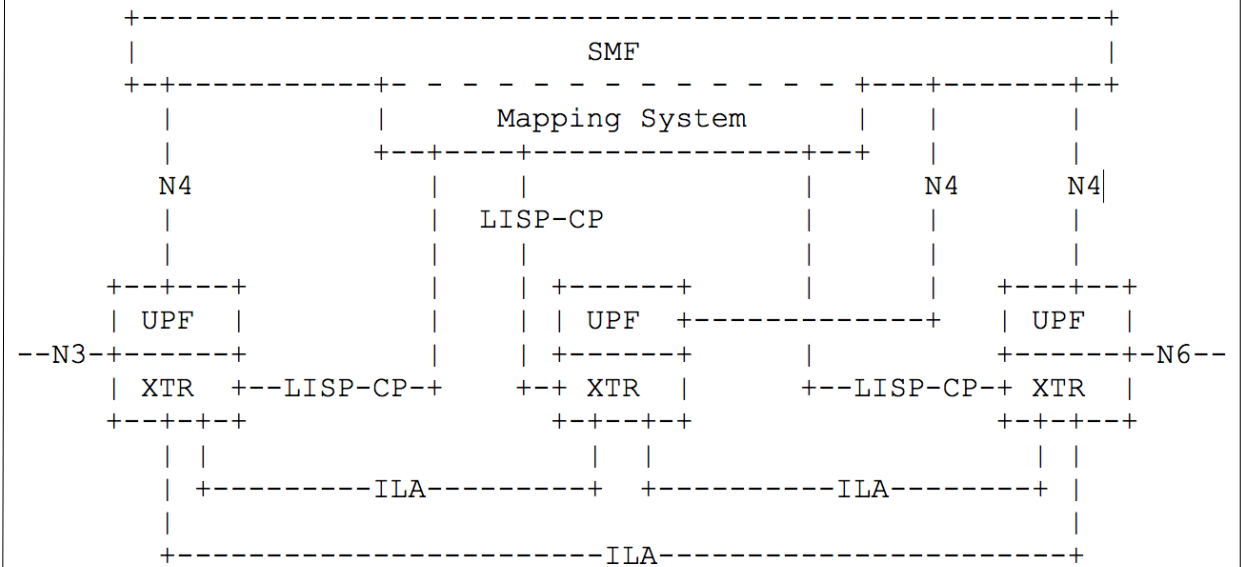
- Identifier Locator Addressing: Problem areas, Motivation, and Use Cases: draft-herbert-ila-motivation-00
- Identifier-locator addressing for IPv6: draft-herbert-intarea-ila-00
- Identifier Locator Addressing Mapping Protocol: draft-herbert-ila-ilamp-00
- Identifier Locator Addressing for Mobile User-Plane: draft-herbert-ila-mobile-00
- Identifier groups: draft-herbert-idgroups-00
- Mobility Management Using Identifier Locator Addressing: draft-mueller-ila-mobility-02
- Use of BGP for dissemination of ILA mapping information: draft-lapukhov-bgp-ila-afi-02

ILA BOF 22nd February 18:10 – 19:10



LISP Control Plane with ILA User Plane

- LISP Control-Plane (RFC6833bis)
 - Supports many data planes: ILA, SRv6, VXLAN, LISP, GTP, ...
 - Mature mapping control-plane (10+ years) with large deployments
 - Mobility, traffic engineering, multihoming...
- ILA Data-Plane (draft-herbert-intarea-ila)
 - Address transformation (no encapsulation)
- **LISP Control-Plane with ILA Data-Plane**
 - **No ILA or LISP architectural changes**
 - **IETF draft for LISP+ILA specific details**
 - **draft-rodriqueznatal-ila-lisp**



Next Steps

- This draft aims to provide a useful comparison among different contending options. Work will continue on roaming, charging, security, scalability, etc aspects.
- We would like to encourage interested members to work with us in an accelerated pace to complete this work in accordance with the deadlines put forward by 3GPP.
- We would like to ask the DMM WG to adopt the draft and incorporate it as part of the response back to 3GPP.
 - To attach this ongoing work to a formulated response LS back to CT4 and SA2.
 - Seek cooperation from interested teams in 3GPP to work with us in further development of this draft into a useful document to 3GPP.
 - Propose joint 3GPP-IETF meetings (CT and SA2).

Backup Slides

Some Test Results

Employed open source LTE in conjunction with public Cloud Pub/Sub service to demonstrate enhanced mobility and anchorless mobile core

These sort of distributed databases show very promising results for distributing ID/LOC relationship.

The performance can be further improved as public services are design to move large data. We deal with much smaller data for ID-LOC.

We used Public Cloud Services to store EID-RLOC relationship.

Nodes then can either receive updates about EID-RLOC entries they are interested in

OR

They can obtain the info. via query/response

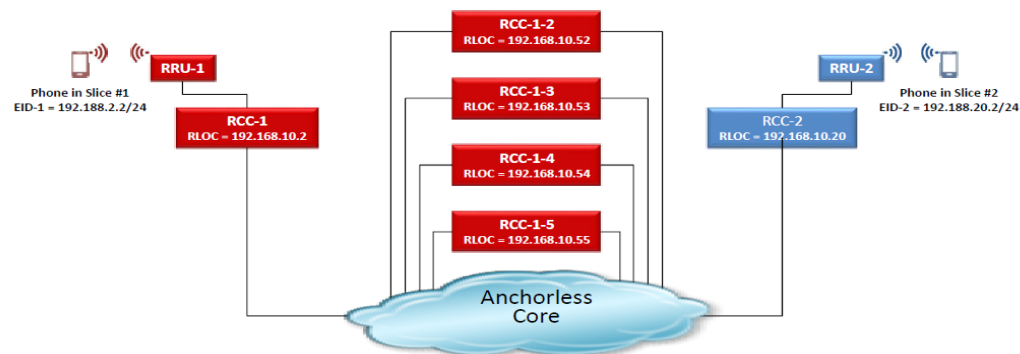
UE Mobility in LAB

Mapping Systems

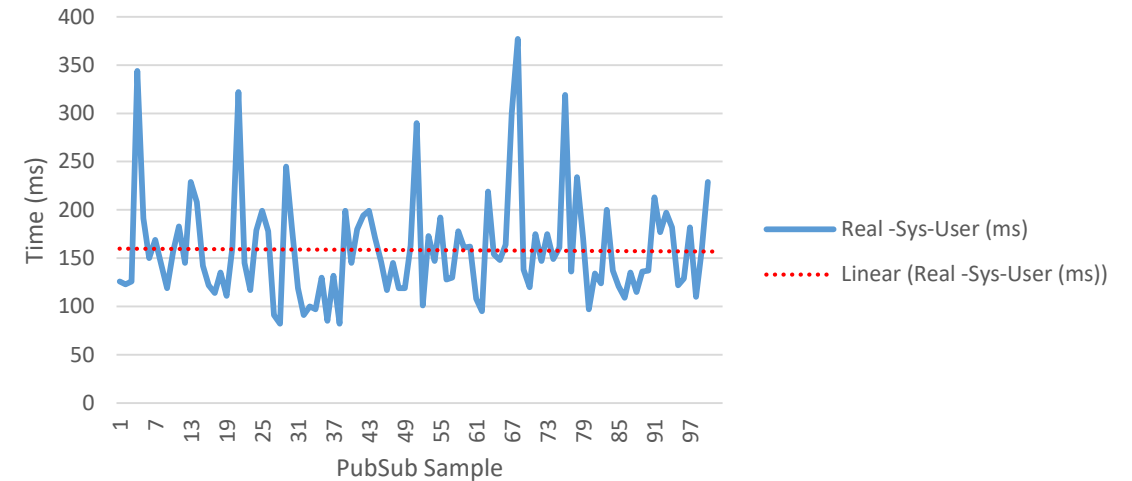


Public Cloud have different performance target

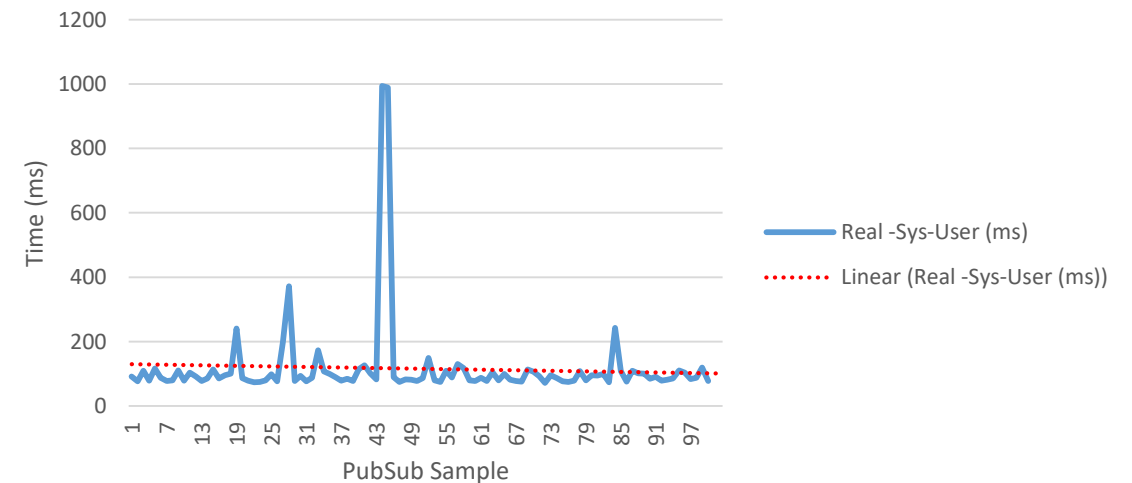
Google Pub/Sub ~ 500 ms
Azure Service Bus ~ 120 ms



Azure Topic Send Performance



Azure Topic Receive Performance



LISP Control-Plane for other Data-Planes

LISP-MS Site Information:

Site Name	EID-Prefix or (S,G)	Registered	Last Registerer	Last Registered	First Registered	Registration Flags
SRv6	[1545]	(ams)	--	never	never	--
	[1545]'facebook'	yes (dynamic)	[0]127.0.0.1	0:00:19	3:57:26	p-s-l-t-r-m-n
	[1545]2001:5:face:b00c::/64	yes (dynamic)	[0]127.0.0.1	0:00:19	3:57:26	p-s-l-t-r-m-n
	[1545]'google'	yes (dynamic)	[0]127.0.0.1	0:00:19	3:57:26	p-s-l-t-r-m-n
	[1545]2001:5:6006:1e00::/64	yes (dynamic)	[0]127.0.0.1	0:00:19	3:57:26	p-s-l-t-r-m-n
ila	[1540]	(ams)	--	never	never	--
	[1540]2001:5:face:b00c::1/128	yes (dynamic)	[0]127.0.0.1	0:00:19	3:57:26	p-s-l-t-r-m-n
	[1540]2001:5:face:b00c::2/128	yes (dynamic)	[0]127.0.0.1	0:00:19	3:57:26	p-s-l-t-r-m-n
	[1540]'facebook-sir-prefixes'	yes (dynamic)	[0]127.0.0.1	0:00:19	3:57:26	p-s-l-t-r-m-n

ILA SIR-Prefix

IPv6 EID

lispers.net

Scalable Open Overlay Networking

Site name: ila, EID-prefix: [1540]2001:5:face:b00c::1/128, registered: **yes**, dynamic
Description:
Last registerer: [0]127.0.0.1, xTR-ID: 0xda6fed03124e6bea, site-ID: 0
First registered: 3:59:42, last registered: 0:00:34, auth-type: sha2, registration flags: p-s-l-t-r-m-n
Default registration timeout TTL: 180 seconds
Forcing proxy Map-Reply: yes
Forcing proxy Map-Reply for xTRs behind NATs: no
Send drop-action proxy Map-Reply to PITR: no
Proxy Map-Reply action: not configured
Allowed RLOC-set: any

Registered RLOC-set (replacement-semantics):
[0]2a03:2880:f10d:83:face:b00c:0:25de, state: up-state, up/uw/imp/mw: 0/0/255/0

Individual registrations: none

ILA Locator

lispers.net

Scalable Open Overlay Networking

ms2

Site name: SRv6, EID-prefix: [1545]2001:5:face:b00c::/64, registered: **yes**, dynamic
Description:
Last registerer: [0]127.0.0.1, xTR-ID: 0xda6fed03124e6bea, site-ID: 0
First registered: 3:59:13, last registered: 0:00:06, auth-type: sha2, registration flags: p-s-l-t-r-m-n
Default registration timeout TTL: 180 seconds
Forcing proxy Map-Reply: yes
Forcing proxy Map-Reply for xTRs behind NATs: no
Send drop-action proxy Map-Reply to PITR: no
Proxy Map-Reply action: not configured
Allowed RLOC-set: any

Registered RLOC-set (replacement-semantics):
[0]no-address, state: up-state, up/uw/imp/mw: 0/0/255/0
elp: 2001:5:3:6666::1 (Rpa), 2001:5:3:6666::2 (Rpa), 2001:5:3:6666::3 (Rpa)

SRv6 SIDs

Mapping System - References

- Scalability
 - LISP Delegated Database Tree (LISP-DDT) - RFC8111
 - Jakab, Loránd, et al. "LISP-TREE: a DNS hierarchy to support the lisp mapping system." *IEEE Journal on Selected Areas in Communications* 28.8 (2010): 1332-1343.
 - Mathy, Laurent, and Luigi Iannone. "LISP-DHT: Towards a DHT to map identifiers onto locators." *Proceedings of the 2008 ACM CoNEXT Conference*. ACM, 2008.
 - Hoefling, Michael, Michael Menth, and Matthias Hartmann. "A survey of mapping systems for locator/identifier split internet routing." *IEEE Communications Surveys & Tutorials* 15.4 (2013): 1842-1858.
- Security
 - LISP-Security (LISP-SEC) - draft-ietf-lisp-sec-14
 - LISP Threat Analysis – RFC7835
 - LISP Control-Plane ECDSA Authentication and Authorization - draft-farinacci-lisp-ecdsa-auth-01
- Privacy
 - LISP EID Anonymity - draft-ietf-lisp-eid-anonymity-01
 - Rodriguez-Natal, Alberto, et al. "Location and identity privacy for LISP-MN." *Communications (ICC), 2015 IEEE International Conference on*. IEEE, 2015.