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Tunnelling of IMS Services over Restrictive Access Networks;
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Foreword

This Technical Specification has been produced by the 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP).

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Version x.y.z

where:

- x the first digit:
  - 1 presented to TSG for information;
  - 2 presented to TSG for approval;
  - 3 or greater indicates TSG approved document under change control.
- y the second digit is incremented for all changes of substance, i.e. technical enhancements, corrections, updates, etc.
- z the third digit is incremented when editorial only changes have been incorporated in the document.

1 Scope

The present document specifies procedures and protocol elements for tunnelling of IMS traffic over restrictive access networks, specifically procedures and protocol elements for establishing, maintaining, and sending traffic via a firewall traversal tunnel between the UE and an enhanced firewall traversal function (EFTF) in the network. The present document is applicable to UE and EFTF.

The present document applies only to the case when the IMS traffic is not routed via EPC of a PLMN. Procedures for tunnelling of IMS traffic that is routed via EPC are specified in 3GPP TS 24.302 [3] annex F.

2 References

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of the present document.

- References are either specific (identified by date of publication, edition number, version number, etc.) or non-specific.
- For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not apply.
- For a non-specific reference, the latest version applies. In the case of a reference to a 3GPP document (including a GSM document), a non-specific reference implicitly refers to the latest version of that document *in the same Release as the present document*.

[1] 3GPP TR 21.905: "Vocabulary for 3GPP Specifications".

[2] 3GPP TS 24.229: "IP multimedia call control protocol based on Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) and Session Description Protocol (SDP); Stage 3".

[3] 3GPP TS 24.302: "Access to the 3GPP Evolved Packet Core (EPC) via non-3GPP access networks; Stage 3".

[4] 3GPP TS 33.203: "3G security; Access security for IP-based services (Release 12)".

[5] IETF RFC 791 (September 1981): "Internet Protocol".

[6] IETF RFC 2131 (March 1997): "Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol".

[7] IETF RFC 2460 (December 1998): "Internet Protocol, Version 6 (IPv6) Specification".

[8] IETF RFC 2817 (May 2000): "Upgrading to TLS Within HTTP/1.1".

[9] IETF RFC 3456 (January 2003): "Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCPv4) Configuration of IPsec Tunnel Mode".

[10] IETF RFC 3736 (April 2004): "Stateless Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) Service for IPv6".

[11] IETF RFC 4291 (February 2006): "IP Version 6 Addressing Architecture".

[12] IETF RFC 4862 (September 2007): "IPv6 Stateless Address Autoconfiguration".

[13] IETF RFC 5246 (August 2008): "The Transport Layer Security (TLS) Protocol Version 1.2".

[14] IETF RFC 6066 (January 2011): "Transport Layer Security (TLS) Extensions: Extension Definitions".

3 Definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the following terms and definitions apply.

Firewall traversal tunnel to IP network of IMS: a TCP connection with TLS connection enabling passing of envelopes between UE in restrictive non-3GPP access network and EFTF, established in order to reach IP network of IP multimedia core network subsystem.

For the purposes of the present document, the following terms and definitions given in 3GPP TS 24.229 [2] apply:

IP multimedia core network subsystem

For the purposes of the present document, the following terms and definitions given in 3GPP TS 24.302 [3] apply:

Restrictive non-3GPP access network type I
Restrictive non-3GPP access network type II
Restrictive non-3GPP access network

For the purposes of the present document, the following terms and definitions given in 3GPP TS 33.203 [4] apply:

Enhanced firewall traversal function

3.2 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the abbreviations given in 3GPP TR 21.905 [1] and the following apply. An abbreviation defined in the present document takes precedence over the definition of the same abbreviation, if any, in 3GPP TR 21.905 [1].

EFTF	Enhanced firewall traversal function
FTT-IMS	Firewall traversal tunnel to IP network of IMS
HTTP	Hypertext transfer protocol
IMS	IP multimedia core network subsystem
TCP	Transmission control protocol
TLS	Transport layer security
URI	Uniform resource identifier

4 UE – network protocols

4.1 General

In order to access to IMS via restrictive non-3GPP access network, the UE and the EFTF shall establish a firewall traversal tunnel to IP network of IMS (FTT-IMS) using the UE requested FTT-IMS establishment procedure according to subclause 5.2.

The UE and the EFTF shall send the IP packets using the IP packet transport FTT-IMS procedure according to subclause 5.3.

The UE and the EFTF shall use the IP protocol according to clause 6.

When FTT-IMS is no longer needed (e.g. if the UE deregistered from IMS), the UE shall perform the UE requested FTT-IMS release procedure according to subclause 5.4.

When FTT-IMS is no longer needed, the EFTF can perform the EFTF requested FTT-IMS release procedure according to subclause 5.5.

Editor's note: it is FFS whether keep-alive needs to be negotiated and sent at this layer or whether existing IMS keep-alives as in 24.229 and RFC 6223 can take into account FTT-IMS access.

5 FTT-IMS protocol

5.1 General

The FTT-IMS protocol consists of the UE requested FTT-IMS establishment procedure, the IP packet transport FTT-IMS procedure, the UE requested FTT-IMS release procedure and the EFTF requested FTT-IMS release procedure.

5.2 UE requested FTT-IMS establishment procedure

5.2.1 General

The purpose of the UE requested FTT-IMS establishment procedure is to establish an FTT-IMS between the UE and the EFTF.

5.2.2 UE procedures

5.2.2.1 UE requested FTT-IMS establishment procedure initiation

If the UE is not configured with an HTTP proxy address, the UE shall follow the procedures in subclause 5.2.2.2.

If the UE is configured with an HTTP proxy address, the UE shall follow the procedures in subclause 5.2.2.3.

NOTE: UE configuration of an HTTP proxy address is out of scope of 3GPP.

5.2.2.2 UE requested FTT-IMS establishment procedure initiation via restrictive non-3GPP access network type I

In order to establish an FTT-IMS, the UE shall establish a TCP connection to the EFTF address and destination port 443. If the EFTF address is a FQDN, the UE shall include a TLS extension of type "server_name" in the TLS client hello message according to IETF RFC 6066 [14].

If the TCP connection establishment is successful, the UE shall establish a TLS connection over the TCP connection according to IETF RFC 5246 [13].

5.2.2.3 UE requested FTT-IMS establishment procedure initiation via restrictive non-3GPP access network type II

If the UE is configured with HTTP proxy address, in order to establish an FTT-IMS, the UE shall send HTTP CONNECT request to the HTTP proxy address according to IETF RFC 2817 [8]. The UE shall populate Request-URI of the HTTP CONNECT request with the EFTF address and port 443.

Upon receiving HTTP 2xx response to HTTP CONNECT request, the UE shall establish TLS connection according to IETF RFC 5246 [13] over the TCP connection used for the HTTP CONNECT request transport. If the EFTF address is a FQDN, the UE shall include a TLS extension of type "server_name" in the TLS client hello message according to IETF RFC 6066 [14].

5.2.2.4 UE requested FTT-IMS establishment procedure accepted

When valid TLS Finished message is received over the TCP connection, the UE shall use the connection as the FTT-IMS.

5.2.3 EFTF procedures

The EFTF shall handle the TCP connection setup and the TLS connection establishment according to IETF RFC 5246 [13].

When TLS Finished message is sent over the TCP connection according to IETF RFC 5246 [13], the EFTF shall use the connection as the FTT-IMS.

5.3 IP packet transport FTT-IMS procedure

5.3.1 General

The purpose of the IP packet transport FTT-IMS procedure is to transport an IPv4 packet or IPv6 packet over an FTT-IMS.

5.3.2 UE procedures

5.3.2.1 IP packet sending

In order to send an IPv4 packet or IPv6 packet, the UE shall create an IP packet envelope according to subclause 7.1.2.2, and shall populate the IP packet field of the IP packet envelope with the IPv4 packet or the IPv6 packet and shall send the the IP packet envelope as TLS application data over the FTT-IMS.

5.3.2.2 IP packet receiving

Upon receiving the IP packet envelope as TLS application data over the FTT-IMS, the UE shall:

- if the UE supports IPv4 and bits 0, 1, 2 and 3 of the IP packet field of the IP packet envelope according to subclause 7.1.2.2 contain 4, handle the IP packet as an IPv4 packet according to IETF RFC 791 [5];

- if the UE supports IPv6 and bits 0, 1, 2 and 3 of the IP packet field of the IP packet envelope according to subclause 7.1.2.2 contain 6, handle the IP packet as an IPv6 packet according to IETF RFC 2460 [7]; and

- if bits 0, 1, 2 and 3 of the IP packet field of the IP packet envelope according to subclause 7.1.2.2 indicate not supported IP version, discard the IP packet envelope.

NOTE: bits 0, 1, 2 and 3 of both the IPv4 packet and the IPv6 packet indicate the IP version.

5.3.3 EFTF procedures

5.3.3.1 IP packet sending

In order to send an IPv4 packet or IPv6 packet, the EFTF shall create an IP packet envelope according to subclause 7.1.2.2, and shall populate the IP packet field of the IP packet envelope with the IPv4 packet or the IPv6 packet and shall send the the IP packet envelope as TLS application data over the FTT-IMS.

5.3.3.2 IP packet receiving

Upon receiving the IP packet envelope as TLS application data over the FTT-IMS, the EFTF shall:

- if the EFTF supports IPv4 and bits 0, 1, 2 and 3 of the IP packet field of the IP packet envelope according to subclause 7.1.2.2 contain 4, handle the IP packet as an IPv4 packet according to IETF RFC 791 [5];

- if the EFTF supports IPv6 and bits 0, 1, 2 and 3 of the IP packet field of the IP packet envelope according to subclause 7.1.2.2 contain 6, handle the IP packet as an IPv6 packet according to IETF RFC 2460 [7]; and

- if bits 0, 1, 2 and 3 of the IP packet field of the IP packet envelope according to subclause 7.1.2.2 indicate not supported IP version, discard the IP packet envelope.

NOTE: bits 0, 1, 2 and 3 of both the IPv4 packet and the IPv6 packet indicate the IP version.

5.4 UE requested FTT-IMS release procedure

5.4.1 General

The purpose of the UE requested FTT-IMS release procedure is to release an FTT-IMS when FTT-IMS is no longer needed.

5.4.2 UE procedures

In order to release the FTT-IMS, the UE shall send TLS close_notify alert according to IETF RFC 5246 [13].

5.4.3 EFTF procedures

The EFTF shall handle the TLS close_notify alert according to IETF RFC 5246 [13].

5.5 EFTF requested FTT-IMS release procedure

5.5.1 General

The purpose of the EFTF requested FTT-IMS release procedure is to release an FTT-IMS when FTT-IMS is no longer needed.

5.5.2 EFTF procedures

In order to release the FTT-IMS, the EFTF shall send TLS close_notify alert according to IETF RFC 5246 [13].

5.5.3 UE procedures

The UE shall handle the TLS close_notify alert according to IETF RFC 5246 [13].

5.6 Procedure for unknown FTT-IMS envelope types

5.6.1 General

The purpose of this procedure is forward compatibility.

5.6.2 UE procedures

Upon receiving a generic FTT-IMS envelope with the type field indicating an envelope type other than the envelope types defined by this version of specification in subclause 7.1.2, the UE shall discard the generic FTT-IMS envelope.

5.6.3 EFTF procedures

Upon receiving a generic FTT-IMS envelope with the type field indicating an envelope type other than the envelope types defined by this version of specification in subclause 7.1.2, the EFTF shall discard the generic FTT-IMS envelope.

6 IP roles and IP based procedures

6.1 General

This subclause describes IP roles and IP based procedures.

6.2 IP roles

6.2.1 UE procedures

If IPv4 is supported, the UE shall support acting as host according to IETF RFC 791 [5].

If IPv6 is supported, the UE shall support acting as host according to IETF RFC 2460 [7].

6.2.2 EFTF procedures

If IPv4 is supported, the EFTF shall support acting as gateway according to IETF RFC 791 [5].

If IPv6 is supported, the EFTF shall support acting as router according to IETF RFC 2460 [7].

6.3 Inner IP address assignment procedure

6.3.1 UE procedures

If IPv4 is supported, the UE shall support acting as DHCP client according to IETF RFC 2131 [6].

If IPv6 is supported, the UE shall support acting as host supporting the IPv6 stateless address autoconfiguration according to IETF RFC 4862 [12].

Once the FTT-IMS is established, the UE shall:

1) if the UE needs IPv4 connectivity, request IPv4 address using DHCPv4 according to IETF RFC 2131 [6]. The UE shall use the htype, hlen, chaddr according to IETF RFC 3456 [9]; and

2) if the UE needs IPv6 connectivity, generate IPv6 address using IPv6 stateless address autoconfiguration according to IETF RFC 4862 [12]. The UE shall use the link-local address selected according to IETF RFC 4291 [11].

NOTE 1: Further IPv6 configuration can be done using stateless DHCPv6 according to IETF RFC 3736 [10].

NOTE 2: DHCPv4 uses IPv4 as transport; IPv6 stateless address autoconfiguration uses IPv6 as transport and DHCPv6 uses IPv6 as transport. Thus, the DHCPv4 messages, IPv6 stateless address autoconfiguration messages and DHCPv6 messages are transported via the FTT-IMS using the IP packet transport FTT-IMS procedure according to subclause X.2.3.

6.3.2 EFTF procedures

If IPv4 is supported, the EFTF shall support acting as DHCP server according to IETF RFC 2131 [6].

Editor's note: FFS if EFTF can act as DHCP relay and what impacts are

If IPv6 is supported, the EFTF shall support acting as router supporting the IPv6 stateless address autoconfiguration according to IETF RFC 4862 [12].

7 PDUs and parameters

7.1 PDUs and parameters specific to FTT-IMS protocol

7.1.1 General

When a field is a multi-octet field, the first octet of the field contains the most significant octet.

7.1.2 Message types of FTT-IMS messages

7.1.2.1 Generic FTT-IMS envelope

Generic FTT-IMS envelope defines structure of messages passed via FTT-IMS.

Generic FTT-IMS envelope is coded according to figure 7.1.2.1-1 and table 7.1.2.1-1.

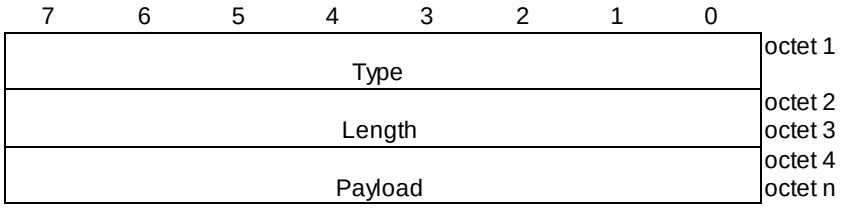

Figure 7.1.2.1-1: Generic FTT-IMS envelope

Table 7.1.2.1-1: Generic FTT-IMS envelope

Type field indicates the envelope type. Length field indicates the length of the generic FTT-IMS envelope in octets. Payload field is an optional field and its value depends on the envelope type.

7.1.2.2 IP packet envelope

IP packet envelope is coded according to figure 7.1.2.2-1 and table 7.1.2.2-1.

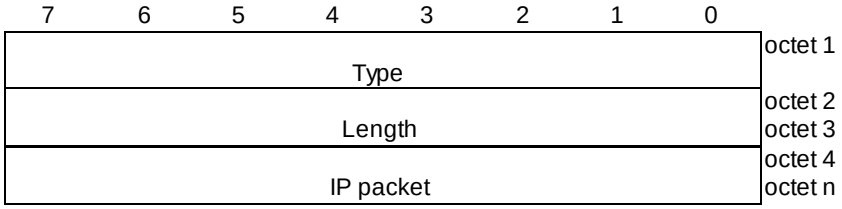

Figure 7.1.2.2-1: IP packet envelope

Table 7.1.2.2-1: IP packet envelope

Type field is according to subclause 7.1.2.1 and is set to 1. Length field is according to subclause 7.1.2.1. The Length field value is bigger than 3. IP packet field contains an IPv4 packet according to IETF RFC 791 [5] or IPv6 packet according to IETF RFC 2460 [7].

Annex A (informative): Change history

Change history							
Date	TSG #	TSG Doc.	CR	Rev	Subject/Comment	Old	New
2013-08	CT1#84	C1-133160			Skeleton of TS from rapporteur		0.0.0
2013-08	CT1#84	C1-133161 C1-133157			Incorporate agreed P-CRs from CT1#84	0.0.0	0.1.0