

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
21 February 2008 (21.02.2008)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 2008/019970 A1

(51) International Patent Classification:
H04L 29/06 (2006.01)

(21) International Application Number:
PCT/EP2007/058152

(22) International Filing Date: 6 August 2007 (06.08.2007)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
06017303.6 18 August 2006 (18.08.2006) EP

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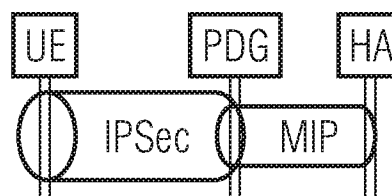
(81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(84) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available): ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

— with international search report

(54) Title: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR HANDOVER TO A WLAN CONNECTION INVOLVING A TRIGGER FOR MOBILITY AT PACKET DATA GATEWAY (PDG)



Tunnel Configuration for (A) MIP in IPsec
and (B) MIP chained to IPsec Tunnel Configurations

(57) Abstract: The invention concerns a method for handover of a WLAN connection or a cellular mobile network connection between a Home Agent (HA) and a mobile station (UE) to a WLAN connection between a Home Agent (HA) and the mobile station (UE), wherein an IPsec Tunnel (Fig. 3b: IPsec) between the mobile station (UE) and a Packet Data Gateway (PDG) is serially connected to a Mobile Internet Protocol tunnel (Fig. 3b: MIP) between the Packet Data Gateway (PDG) and the Home Agent (Fig. 3b: HA).

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METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR HANDOVER TO A WLAN CONNECTION INVOLVING A TRIGGER FOR MOBILITY AT PACKET DATA GATEWAY (PDG)

The invention concerns a method for handover of a cellular mobile network connection.

3GPP has developed specifications to integrate WLAN access networks into their global mobile network infrastructure (Interworked WLAN / I-WLAN) [1],[2],[3],[7]. Till now this covers only scenarios up to 3, excluding service continuity and seamless service (across mobility events). The defined architecture is depicted in Fig. 1 for the non-roaming case of WLAN 3GPP IP Access.

The interworking consists in an IPSec/ESP tunnel (thick dashed line) between the UE (User Equipment) and the Packet Data Gateway (PDG) for the user plane (see [5]). The corresponding signaling is done between UE and PDG (thick dotted line) and contains an IKEv2 exchange [4]. This cares for the untrusted nature of the WLAN access network.

With 3GPP Long Term Evolution (LTE, of RAN) and System Architecture Evolution (SAE) the target is to enable also seamless handovers to non-3GPP access networks, in particular to I-WLANs. The situation is sketched in Fig. 2 for two I-WLANs connected to two different PDGs. The possible mobility events (1 to 3) are listed. The LTE/SAE consists of the Evolved Radio Access Network (eRAN) and the Access Gateway (AGW, which may be split further into more entities), and it has its own mobility scheme. For integration of the I-WLANs Mobile IP (MIP) is envisaged, where the AGW acts as a Home Agent (HA). This could be fully client based (in this case the UE performs the MIP signaling and packet encapsulation

within the IPSec tunnel). The triggers for MIP registrations are then exclusively with the UE, and they are separate from the tunnel setup procedures. The resulting tunnel setup is shown in fig. 3a.

5

The other alternative is a modified proxy MIP, on which we concentrate here. The resulting tunnel configuration is shown in Fig. 3b. In this case triggers for proxy MIP registrations are needed at PDG. The successful setup of an IPSec tunnel could be used as a trigger for proxy MIP registrations, but without further information about the mobility state this would not be a unique criterion. It is therefore proposed to overload the IKE protocol messages within the IPSec tunnel setup with mobility related information.

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It is an object of the invention to improve handover handling in mobile networks. The object is achieved by the invention respectively defined in the patent claims.

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Further details and advantages of the invention are set forth in the following description, wherein in the enclosed drawing:

20

Figure 1 shows: a reference architecture for 3GPP's I-WLAN(non roaming case)

Figure 2 shows: a SAE Architecture Integrating I-WLANs via IPSec and MIP,

25

Figure 3 shows: a Tunnel Configuration for (a) MIP in IPSec and (b) MIP chained to an IPSec Tunnel,

Figure 4 shows: an IPSec tunnel establishment (message flow acc. to section 6.1.5.1 in [1] with modified message 1 and additional action 12a)

30

The technical solution modifies the parameters in the message flow for IPsec tunnel establishment according to section 6.1.5.1 of [7], as shown in the Fig. 4.

5 The solution can comprise using the private range of e.g. values 240-255 for the parameter "Exchange Type" in the IKE header. If the value was 34 (for setting "IKE_SA_INIT", see [4]) in the original behaviour, it could be defined e.g. to the value 240. The meaning is then still "IKE_SA_INIT"

10 (creation of an IPsec tunnel), but also that after successful completion a proxy MIP registration shall be done towards the HA. The IP address can be extracted from the IP packet containing the IKEv2 message. To communicate further mobility/MIP related information to the PDG (to be used for

15 the subsequent Proxy-MIP message), a private payload type within IKEv2 can be defined.

The Proxy MIP registration response can use the analogous prescription and may be mapped to the "IKE_SA_AUTH" with

20 response bit set and with a private value of "Exchange Type" in the header (e.g. 241 instead of 35). The meaning is then still "IKE_SA_AUTH" (authentication response of an IPsec tunnel), but it indicates also that the Proxy-MIP registration has been done before. Again, private payload

25 types within IKEv2 can be defined to transport mobility/Proxy-MIP related information to the UE (as response from HA via PDG).

MIP tunnel maintenance can be made directly dependent on the

30 existence of the IPsec tunnel: as long as it exists, the Proxy MIP functionality in PDG should refresh MIP bindings.

MIP deregistration can occur in two forms:

1. if another IPSec tunnel e.g. to another PDG is created with the same mobility indications (UE requests MIP registration via the above described special "IKE_SA_INIT" message), or
- 5 2. the UE comes back "home" (moves into LTE/SAE access); in this case the AGW may delete the cache entry based on information from the LTE/SAE internal mobility handling.

Advantages and Implications:

10

The additional MIP tunnel inside the IPSec tunnel can be avoided; instead, IPSec and MIP tunnels are chained one after the other. Thus, tunnel overhead is saved between UE and PDG, which includes the critical radio interface leg. Also the
15 extra MIP signaling from the client (UE) is saved - the IPSec tunnel has to be established anyway.

The security complications, normally present with MIP, are avoided, as IPSec security features can be reused for MIP.

20

The necessary changes are

- within UE:
 - o support of two private parameters in IKEv2 header
 - 25 o support of one private IKEv2 payload type, based on mobility events (corresponding to a MIP de/registration).
- within PDG:
 - o support of two private parameters in IKEv2 header
 - 30 o support of one private IKEv2 payload type
 - o mapping of special "IKE_SA_INIT" message onto Proxy-MIP registration and mapping of Proxy-MIP

registration response onto "IKE_SA_AUTH" response message

- o maintaining the MIP binding by registration refreshes, as long as the IPSec tunnel is established

Abbreviations

	AGW	Access Gateway
	eRAN	Evolved Radio Access Network
5	ESP	Encapsulated Security Payload
	HA	Home Agent
	IKEv2	Internet Key Exchange Version 2
	IPSec	IP Security (defined in [6])
	I-WLAN	Interworked WLAN (of 3GPP)
10	LTE	Long Term Evolution (of RAN)
	MIP	Mobile IP
	PDG	Packet Data Gateway
	(e)RAN	(Evolved) Radio Access Network
	SAE	System Architecture Evolution
15	UE	User Equipment
	IPSec	A Secure Internet Protocol

References

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description
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20 interworking

Patent claims

1. Method for handover of a WLAN connection or a cellular mobile network connection between a Home Agent (HA) and a mobile station (UE) to a WLAN connection between a Home Agent
5 (HA) and the mobile station (UE),
wherein an IPsec Tunnel (Fig. 3b: IPsec) between the mobile station (UE) and a Packet Data Gateway (PDG) is serially connected to a Mobile Internet Protocol tunnel (Fig. 3b: MIP) between the Packet Data Gateway (PDG) and the Home Agent
10 (HA).
2. Method according to claim 1,
characterized in that a range, especially a private range, of values for the parameter "Exchange Type" in an IKE header is
15 used to induce creation of an IPsec tunnel ("IKE_SA_INIT").
3. Method according to claim 2,
characterized in that successful completion of creation of an IPsec tunnel triggers a proxy MIP registration towards the
20 Home Agent (HA).
4. Method according to claim 2 or 3,
characterized in that the private range is a range of values 240-255 for the parameter "Exchange Type" in the IKE header.
25
5. Method according to any of the preceding claims,
characterized in that the IP address of the Home Agent (HA) and/or a mobile station (UE) is extracted from an IP packet containing a "IKEv2" message.
30
6. Method according to any of the preceding claims,
characterized in that to communicate Mobile Internet Protocol (MIP) options to the Packet Data Gateway (PDG), a private payload type within "IKEv2" is used.

7. Method according to any of the preceding claims,
characterized in that the MIP registration response uses the
same prescription as the "Exchange Type" in the IKE header
5 and it is mapped to the "IKE_SA_AUTH" with a response bit
set.

8. Method according to any of the preceding claims,
characterized in that Mobile Internet Protocol (MIP) tunnel
10 maintenance is made directly dependent on the existence of
the IPsec tunnel.

9. Method according claim 8,
characterized in that as long as the IPsec tunnel exists, the
15 proxy Mobile Internet Protocol (MIP) functionality in the
Packet Data Gateway (PDG) refreshes MIP bindings.

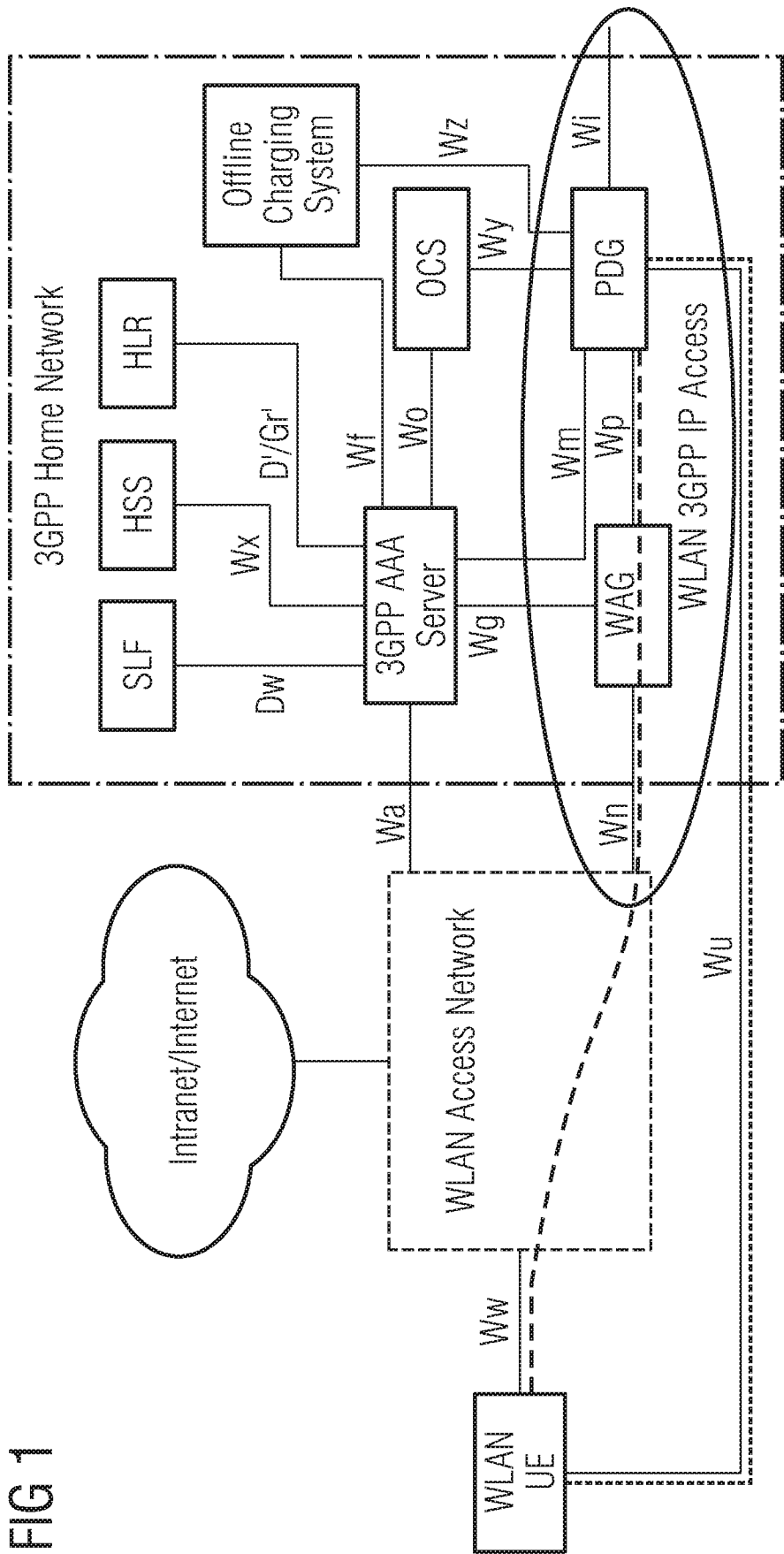
10. Method according to any of the preceding claims,
characterized in that a Mobile Internet Protocol (MIP)
20 deregistration is carried out
-if another IPsec tunnel to another PDG is created with the
same mobility indications, the UE requesting MIP registration
via the special "IKE_SA_INIT" message,
-or if the UE moves back into its cellular mobile network
25 (LTE/SAE access).

11. Method according to claim 10,
characterized in that in this case the access gateway (AGW)
deletes the cache entry based on information from the LTE/SAE
30 internal mobility handling.

12. Method according to any of the preceding claims,

characterized in that to communicate further Mobile Internet Protocol (MIP) options to the Packet Data Gateway (PDG), a private payload type within the IKEv2 parameter is defined.

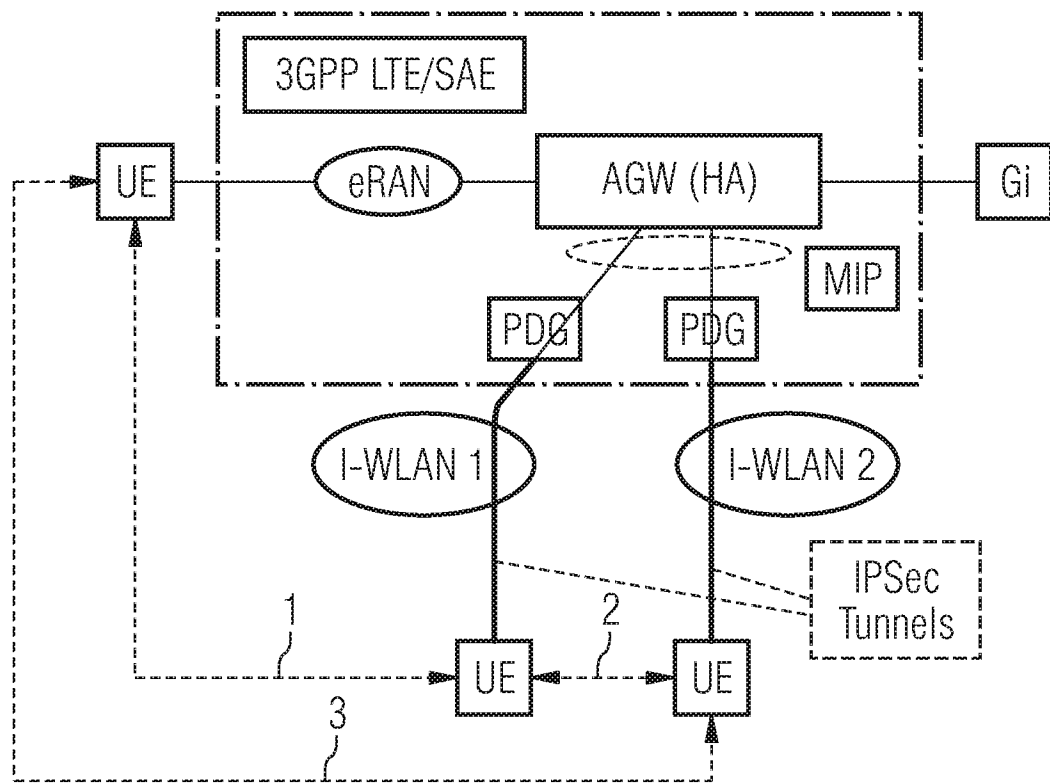
- 5 13. Mobile network for carrying out a method according to any of the preceding claims.



Reference Architecture for 3GPP's I-WLAN (non roaming case)

FIG 1

FIG 2



SAE Architecture Integrating I-WLANs via IPsec and MIP

FIG 3A

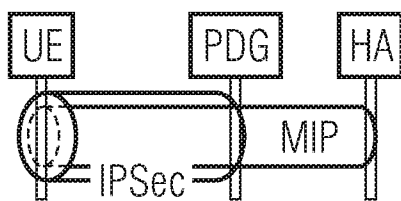


FIG 3B

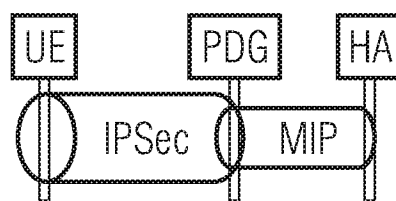
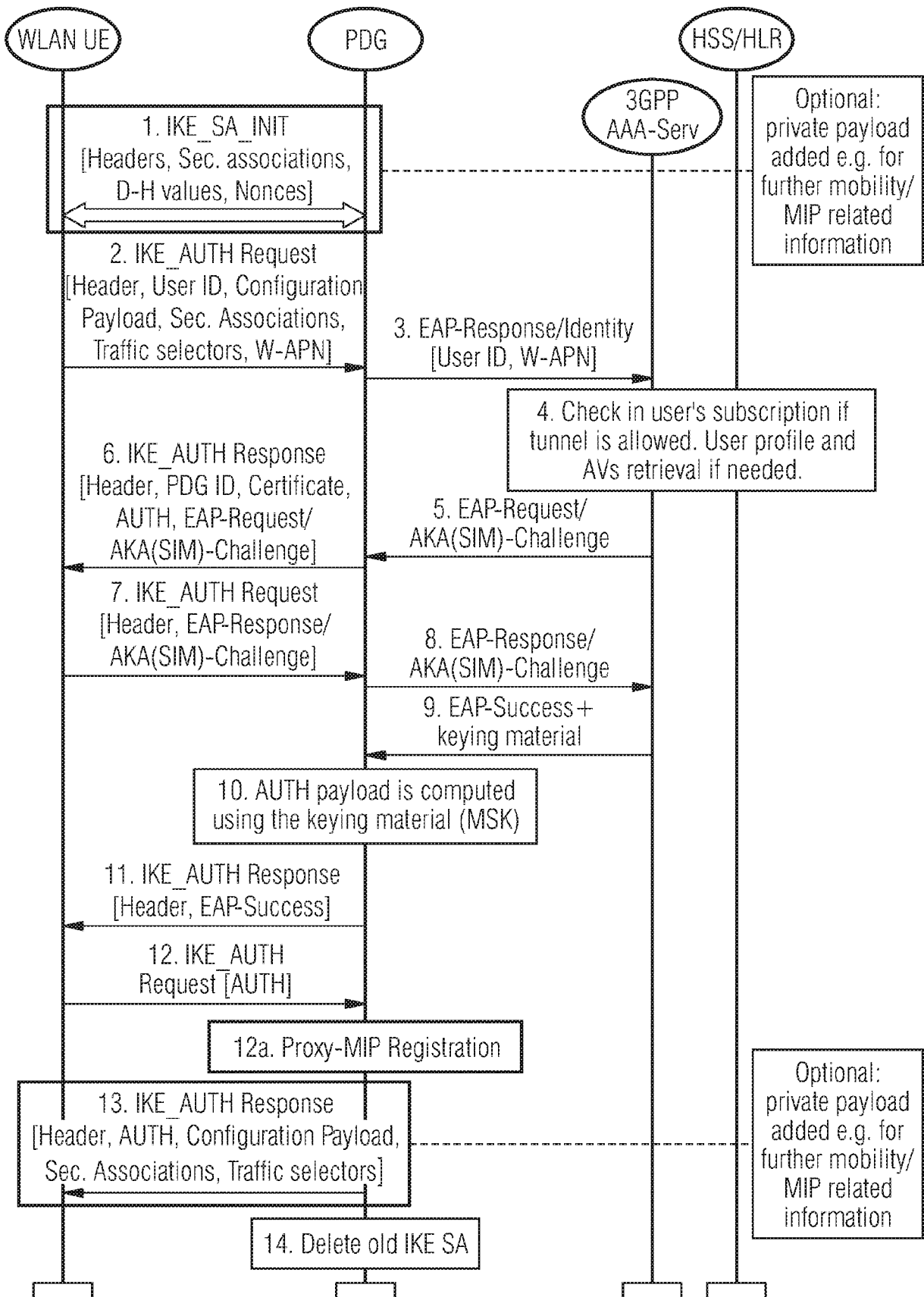
Tunnel Configuration for (A) MIP in IPsec
and (B) MIP chained to IPsec Tunnel Configurations

FIG 4



IPSec tunnel establishment (message flow acc. to section 6.1.5.1 in [7] with modified message 1 and additional action 12a)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/EP2007/058152

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
INV. H04L29/06

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
H04L

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the International search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	3GPP SA WG2: "3rd Generation Partnership Project; Technical Specification Group Services and System Aspects; 3GPP System Architecture Evolution: Report on Technical Options and Conclusions (Release 7) Version 1.2.3." 3GPP STANDARDS, [Online] June 2006 (2006-06), pages 1-127, XP002418664 Retrieved from the Internet: URL: http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/tsg_sa/WG2_Arch/TSGS2_53_Lisbon/Docs/S2-062271.zip [retrieved on 2007-02-06] paragraph [00E.] - paragraph [E.6.1.]; figures E.4, E.6 ----- -/--	1-13

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☐ See patent family annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the International search

21 September 2007

Date of mailing of the International search report

04/10/2007

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

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C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	"Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS); 3G security; Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN) interworking security (3GPP TS 33.234 version 6.8.0 Release 6)" ETSI STANDARDS, EUROPEAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS STANDARDS INSTITUTE, SOPHIA-ANTIPO, FR, vol. 3-SA3, no. V680, March 2006 (2006-03), pages 1-87, XP014033965 ISSN: 0000-0001 paragraph [004.] - paragraph [4.2.6.]; figure 1 paragraph [6.1.5.] - paragraph [6.6.]; figure 7A -----	1-13
A	3GPP SA WG1: "Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS); Feasibility study on 3GPP system to Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN) interworking (3GPP TR 22.934 version 6.2.0 Release 6)" ETSI STANDARDS, EUROPEAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS STANDARDS INSTITUTE, SOPHIA-ANTIPO, FR, vol. 3-SA1, no. V620, September 2003 (2003-09), pages 1-32, XP014015699 ISSN: 0000-0001 paragraph [005.] - paragraph [6.6.] -----	1-13