

3GPP2 X.S0011-001-C

Version: 1.0.0

Date: August 2003



3RD GENERATION
PARTNERSHIP
PROJECT 2
"3GPP2"

cdma2000 Wireless IP Network Standard: Introduction

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1 **Content**

2	<u>1 INTRODUCTION</u>	1
3	<u>2 GLOSSARY AND DEFINITION</u>	3
4	2.1 ACRONYMS	3
5	2.2 DEFINITIONS	5
6	<u>3 REFERENCES</u>	10
7	3.1 IETF	10
8	3.2 3GPP2 AND TIA	12
9	3.3 ITU-T	13
10	<u>4 PROTOCOL REFERENCE MODELS</u>	14
11	4.1 NETWORK REFERENCE MODELS	14
12	4.2 SIMPLE IP	15
13	4.3 MOBILE IP	16
14	4.4 RADIUS	19
15		
16		

1 **Figures**

2 Figure 1 - Reference Model for Simple IP Access with Fast Handoff 14

3 Figure 2 - Reference Model for Mobile IP Access with Fast Handoff 15

4 Figure 3 - Protocol Reference Model for Simple IP Access 16

5 Figure 4 - Protocol Reference Model for Simple IP Access During Fast Handoff 16

6 Figure 5 - Protocol Reference Model for Mobile IP Control and IKE 17

7 Figure 6 - Protocol Reference Model for Mobile IP User Data 17

8 Figure 7 - Protocol Reference Model for MIP Control and IKE During Fast Handoff 18

9 Figure 8 - Protocol Reference Model for MIP User Data During Fast Handoff 18

10 Figure 9 - Protocol Reference Model for Signaling for Fast Handoff 19

11 Figure 10 - Protocol Reference Model for User Data for Fast Handoff 19

12 Figure 11 - RADIUS Protocol Reference Model 20

13

14

1 **Tables**

2 X.S0011-C Revision Historyv

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1 **X.S0011-C Revision History:**

Revision	Date	Comments
P.S0001	December 2000	Initial Publication
P.S0001 Rev. A	May 2001	<p>Added specification or clarification for the following items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New mechanism for PDSN/HA pre-shared secret distribution for IKE • Security status is replaced by <i>IKE Pre-shared Secret Request</i> attribute • New counters G15 and G16 for Mobile IP signaling • Clarifications with respect to counters G1 and G2 • A new indicator in RADIUS stop message to indicate session still in progress (to avoid release of the IP address) • Removal of RADIUS accounting fields H1, I2, and I3 • New accounting session to be created when F1, F2 accounting fields vary • Non-zero and zero IP address in IP Configuration option in IPCP is treated as Simple IP by PDSN. Mobile IP is supported with null IP address configuration option (i.e., not included). • The Active Time attribute format changed from standard RADIUS encoding to 3GPP2 specific encoding.
P.S0001 Rev. B	September 2002	<p>This specification has been revised to support the following features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simultaneous multiple over-the-air service instances concept introduced. • RTP/UDP/IP Header Reduction Schemes • Differentiated Services QoS Policy • Fast handoff for data call (i.e., tunneled PPP between PDSNs) • Dynamic Home Agent allocation with RADIUS • Optional support for DNS server address auto configuration in MS • Always On support • IP Reachability Service with dynamic DNS update • Simple IPv6 • Remote address based accounting
X.S0011-C	August 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New format: the specification is split into 6 chapters identified by X.S0011.xxx-C, where xxx is the chapter number. • Multiple Service Instance support • LLAROHC Header Compression and LLA Header Removal • Enhanced CRTP as an additional compression scheme • Dynamic flow mapping/treatment • PrePaid Packet Data service (phase 1) • PDSN/HA Resource management • Accounting support for 1xEVDV • Packet Data Inactivity Timer • IKE/IPsec clarifications • IP Reachability enhancements • Enhancements to Always On • Enhancements to Simple IPv6

1 Introduction

2 This specification defines requirements for support of wireless packet data networking capability
3 on a third generation wireless system based on cdma2000^{®1}. This specification supports the
4 services and architecture in [1].

5 This specification defines the two methods for accessing public networks (Internet) and private
6 networks (intranets): Simple IP and Mobile IP. It describes the required Quality of Service,
7 Security, Mobility Management, and Accounting capabilities needed to support both methods.
8 IETF protocols are widely employed whenever possible to minimize the number of new protocols
9 required and to maximize the utilization of well accepted standards.

10 This specification is organized into a series of related chapters, some of which address
11 capabilities common to both IP access service types: Mobile IP and Simple IP, and others may
12 describe capabilities applicable to a specific IP access service. The chapters included in this
13 series are:

- 14 **X.S0011-001-C** cdma2000 Wireless IP Network Standard: Introduction.
- 15 **X.S0011-002-C** cdma2000 Wireless IP Network Standard: Simple IP and Mobile IP
16 Access Services.
- 17 **X.S0011-003-C** cdma2000 Wireless IP Network Standard: Packet Data Mobility and
18 Resource Management.
- 19 **X.S0011-004-C** cdma2000 Wireless IP Network Standard: Quality of Service and Header
20 Reduction.
- 21 **X.S0011-005-C** cdma2000 Wireless IP Network Standard: Accounting Services and
22 3GPP2 RADIUS VSAs.
- 23 **X.S0011-006-C** cdma2000 Wireless IP Network Standard: PrePaid Packet Data Service.

24 A chapter may be referred to by its TIA designation (e.g., X.S0011-001-C), or by its relative
25 chapter number (e.g., Chapter 1 means X.S0011-001-C, Chapter 2 means X.S0011-002-C, etc.)

26 **Chapter 1** This chapter presents an overview of the document content, and contains the
27 complete glossary and definitions applicable to all the chapters. It describes the
28 network and protocol reference models for the wireless IP Network entities: PDSN,
29 HA and RADIUS server.

30 **Chapter 2** This chapter describes the basic IP access services: Simple IPv4/IPv6 and Mobile
31 IPv4 with Dynamic Home Agent, and Home IP address Assignment. It also addresses
32 the security requirements between the Wireless IP Network nodes: PDSN, HA and
33 RADIUS servers. The chapter includes other capabilities such as Always On, multiple
34 simultaneous Mobile IPv4 and Simple IPv4/IPv6 packet data session and IP
35 Reachability Service.

36 **Chapter 3** This chapter describes packet data intra-PDSN, inter-PDSN handoff as well as inter-
37 PDSN fast handoff capabilities and the RN requirements. The chapter includes
38 mechanisms for PDSN and HA resource management and provisioning of dormancy
39 timers in the RN.

¹ cdma2000[®] is the trademark for the technical nomenclature for certain specifications and standards of the Organizational Partners (OPs) of 3GPP2. Geographically (and as of the date of publication), cdma2000[®] is a registered trademark of the Telecommunications Industry Association (TIA-USA) in the United States.

1 **Chapter 4** This chapter describes user Differentiated services capability, multiple service
2 instances, flow mapping and treatment, as well as a detailed description of Link Layer
3 Assisted Robust Header compression and Header Removal treatment to support
4 Voice over IP Service over an auxiliary service instance.

5 **Chapter 5** This chapter describes source IP address and remote IP address based accounting
6 and details procedures required for this series of specifications. It also includes a
7 description of the 3GPP2 RADIUS VSAs required to support this series of
8 specifications.

9 **Chapter 6** This chapter describes the PrePaid Packet Data Service for the Wireless IP Network
10 users and includes the PrePaid service architecture, the detailed procedures and the
11 requirements on the Wireless IP Network elements.

12 In this specification, several key words are used to signify the requirements. The key words
13 "shall", "shall not", "should", "should not", and "may" are to be interpreted as described in RFC
14 2119 and the TIA Engineering Style Manual.

15

1 2 Glossary and Definition

2 2.1 Acronyms

3	AAA	Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting
4	ACCM	Asynchronous Control Character Map
5	AH	Authentication Header
6	AVP	Attribute Value Pair
7	BS	Base Station
8	CA	Certificate Authority
9	CCP	Compression Control Protocol
10	CHAP	Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol
11	CoA	Care-of Address
12	CRL	Certificate Revocation List
13	CSRC	Contributing Source
14	D-H	Diffie-Hellman
15	DN	Distinguished Name
16	DNS	Domain Name System
17	DSA	Digital Signature Algorithm
18	DOI	Domain Of Interpretation
19	DQ	Duration Quota
20	DT	Duration Threshold
21	ESP	Encapsulating Security Payload
22	FQDN	Fully Qualified Domain Name
23	FA	Foreign Agent
24	FAC	Foreign Agent Challenge
25	GRE	Generic Routing Encapsulation
26	HA	Home Agent
27	HAAA	Home AAA
28	HDLC	High-level Data Link Control
29	HG	Header Generator
30	HLR	Home Location Register
31	HRPD	High Rate Packet Data
32	HRL	Header Reduction Lower
33	HRU	Header Reduction Upper
34	IANA	Internet Assigned Numbers Authority
35	IETF	Internet Engineering Task Force
36	IKE	Internet Key Exchange
37	IMSI	International Mobile Subscriber Identity
38	IMT-2000	International Mobile Telecommunications - 2000
39	IP	Internet Protocol
40	IPv4	Internet Protocol version 4
41	IPv6	Internet Protocol version 6
42	IPCP	Internet Protocol Control Protocol
43	ICMP	Internet Control Message Protocol
44	IPv6CP	IPv6 Control Protocol
45	IPSec	IP Security
46	IR	Initialization and Refresh Packet (RFC 3095)
47	IRM	International Roaming MIN
48	IRS	IP Reachability Service
49	ISAKMP	Internet Security Association and Key Management Protocol
50	ISP	Internet Service Provider
51	LAC	Link Access Control
52	LCP	Link Control Protocol

1	LLA	Link-Layer Assisted
2	MAC	Medium Access Control
3	MIN	Mobile Identification Number
4	MIP	Mobile IP
5	MS	Mobile Station
6	MSID	Mobile Station ID
7	NAI	Network Access Identifier
8	NAS	Network Access Server
9	NAT (-PT)	Network Address Translation – Protocol Translation
10	NHP	No-Header Packet (as defined in RFC3242)
11	NID	Network ID
12	NVSE	Normal Vendor Specific Extension
13	OUI	Vendor's Organizationally Unique Identifier
14	PAP	Password Authentication Protocol
15	PCF	Packet Control Function
16	PDSN	Packet Data Serving Node
17	PHB	Per Hop Behavior
18	Pi	PDSN – Internet (Interface)
19	PL	Physical Layer
20	P-P	PDSN-PDSN (Interface)
21	PPAC	PrePaid Accounting Capability
22	PPAQ	PrePaid Accounting Quota (duration/volume)
23	PPC	PrePaid Client
24	PPP	Point-to-Point Protocol
25	PPS	PrePaid Server
26	PSI	PCF Session ID
27	PTS	PrePaid Tariff Switch
28	PZID	Packet Zone ID
29	QID	Quota Identifier
30	QoS	Quality of Service
31	RA	Router Advertisement
32	RADIUS	Remote Authentication Dial In User Service
33	RC	Radio Configuration
34	RHP	ROHC Header Packet (as defined in RFC3242)
35	RLP	Radio Link Protocol
36	RN	Radio Network
37	RN-PDIT	Radio Network-Packet Data Inactivity Timer
38	R-P	RN-PDSN Interface
39	ROHC	Robust Header Compression
40	RRP	Mobile IP Registration Reply
41	RRQ	Mobile IP Registration Request
42	RS	Router Solicitation
43	RSA	Rivest-Shamir-Adleman public key algorithm
44	RTP	Real-time Transport Protocol
45	SA	Security Association
46	SDP	Session Description Protocol
47	SDB	Short Data Burst
48	SHA	Secure Hash Algorithm
49	SI	Service instance
50	SID	System Identification
51	SIP	Session Initiation Protocol
52	SO	Service Option
53	SPI	Security Parameter Index
54	SR_ID	Service Reference Identifier
55	SSRC	Synchronization Source
56	SS7	Signaling System 7

1	STC	Session Termination Capability
2	TCP	Transmission Control Protocol
3	TFT	Traffic Flow Template
4	TIA	Telecommunication Industry Association
5	TITSU	Time Interval After Tariff Switch Update
6	TOS	Type Of Service
7	TSI	Tariff Switch Interval
8	TSIG	Transaction Signature
9	TTL	Time To Live
10	UDP	User Datagram Protocol
11	UDR	Usage Data Record
12	UR	Update Reason
13	VAAA	Visited AAA
14	VLR	Visitor Location Register
15	VoIP	Voice over IP
16	VQ	Volume Quota
17	VQO	Volume Quota Overflow
18	VSA	Vendor Specific Attribute
19	VSE	Vendor Specific Extension
20	VT	Volume Threshold
21	VTO	Volume Threshold Overflow
22	VUATS	Volume Used After Tariff Switch
23	VUATSO	Volume Used After Tariff Switch Overflow

24 **2.2 Definitions**

25 **A Resource Record:**

26 In the DNS, the A resource record type [RFC 1035] is a record specific to the
27 Internet class that stores a single IPv4 address.

28 **AAAA Resource Record:**

29 In the DNS, the AAAA resource record type [RFC 1886] is a record specific to the
30 Internet class that stores a single IPv6 address.

31 **A6 Resource Record:**

32 In the DNS, the A6 resource record type [RFC 2874] is a record specific to the
33 Internet class that stores IPv6 address.

34 **Access Provider Network:**

35 A cdma2000 network that provides access to cdma2000 users.

36 **Always On:**

37 The Always On Service maintains the subscriber's packet data session in the local
38 network (i.e., for Always On service, the PDSN does not initiate release of the
39 subscriber's packet data session, unless the PDSN determines the user is no longer
40 reachable).

41 **Auxiliary Service Instance:**

42 Auxiliary service instance refers to an additional service instance that is initiated on
43 a per need basis, e.g., when a service such as VoIP is invoked. The QoS
44 characteristics of an auxiliary service instance are based on the needs of the
45 application using it, e.g., low delay, maximum bit rate, guaranteed bit rate, etc. The
46 auxiliary service instance(s) only exist for the time that they are needed by the
47 requesting application. Current HRPD specifications [17] do not support auxiliary
48 service instances.

1 **Broker RADIUS Server:**

2 An intermediate RADIUS server that has security relationships with the Visited
3 RADIUS server and the Home RADIUS server and is used to securely transfer
4 RADIUS messages between the Visited Access Provider Network and the Home IP
5 Network. In some situations, there may be more than one broker RADIUS server in
6 the path between the Visited RADIUS server and the Home RADIUS server.

7 **Broker RADIUS Network:**

8 A collection of administrative domains that contain Broker RADIUS servers.

9 **Default Treatment:**

10 The default treatment is the header and payload compressions that are applied to a
11 packet. The particular compression technique for a given packet is chosen from the
12 set of techniques negotiated during IPCP and CCP.

13 **Fast Handoff:**

14 An inter PDSN based low latency handoff between PCFs. Fast handoff between two
15 PDSNs allows a mobile's PPP session to be maintained via a layer two tunnel
16 passing through a Target PDSN to the Serving PDSN. Note: There is also an intra
17 PDSN fast handoff that is described in [4] that is outside the scope of this
18 specification.

19 **Handoff:**

20 In this specification the term "handoff" is defined to mean continuity of IP bindings or
21 PPP link layer state during an interface change from one entity to another. In the
22 absence of any continuity of state whatsoever, this specification does not refer to
23 such interface changes as "handoffs".

24 **Home RADIUS:**

25 The RADIUS server that resides in the Home IP Network.

26 **HAAA:**

27 The AAA server that resides in the Home IP Network.

28 **Home Access Provider Network:**

29 A cdma2000 wireless network that is the home for the mobile subscriber.

30 **Home Address:**

31 An MS IP address that remains unchanged regardless of the MS's point of
32 attachment to the network.

33 **Home IP Network:**

34 The home network that provides IP based data services to the user. This network is
35 where the user's NAI is homed. This network may be a private network, publicly
36 accessible ISP network, or a cdma2000 wireless network.

37 **Intra PDSN Handoff:**

38 A handoff that is between PCFs with direct connectivity to the same PDSN.

39 **Inter PDSN Handoff:**

40 A handoff that is between PCFs with connectivity to different PDSNs.

41 **Link Local Address:**

42 An IPv6 address whose scope is local to a link.

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Main Service Instance:

An MS initiated service instance of SO 33/59 that carries PPP negotiation, Mobile IP signaling and Flow Mapping signaling. This specification allows exactly one main service instance per MS. For any PPP session, the main service instance is established first, before any auxiliary service instances are established.

Packet Data Service:

A general term used for any packet switched data service offered by an access provider network to a user through the user's MS.

Packet Data Service Option:

A number specified in [13] that is used to identify a packet switched data service. A packet data service option may be of type 33 [11], 60/61[16] or 59 [17].

Packet Data Session:

Describes continuous use of packet data service by the user. A packet data session begins when the user invokes packet data service. A packet data session ends when the user or the network terminates packet data service. During a particular Mobile IP packet data session, the user may change its point of attachment while maintaining the same home address.

For Simple IP service, changing points of attachments constitutes a change in packet data session because a new IP address is assigned by the new point of attachment. For Simple IP service, a packet data session and a PPP session are concurrent, where as for Mobile IP service, the packet data session can exist through several changes of the PPP session.

Point of Attachment:

Point of attachment refers to the node where the MS is connected to access the IP network. In the context of this specification, it refers to the PDSN entity.

Pi:

Pi is the interface between the PDSN and the public Internet.

P-P Connection:

A connection between a Serving and a Target PDSN that uses a GRE tunnel to transport user data for a single service instance during fast handoff.

P-P Interface:

The interface between the Target PDSN and the Serving PDSN that is used to support fast handoff.

P-P Session:

The set of all P-P connections for a single MS.

PPP Session:

A PPP session describes the time during which the main service instance is maintained between the MS and the Serving PDSN. The PPP session is maintained while the MS is dormant. If a user hands off from one RN to another RN but is still connected to the same PDSN, the PPP session remains.

PrePaid Packet Data Service:

A function that allows a user to pay in advance for the use of packet data service.

PrePaid Server (PPS):

1 A function that manages prepaid accounts for the users. It maintains the PrePaid
2 accounts on a per user basis or on a per service type basis for a user. It
3 communicates with the PrePaid client for control of the PrePaid packet Data Service.

4 **PrePaid Client (PPC):**

5 A function that resides in the wireless IP network and communicates with the
6 PrePaid Server function (PPS) to control the prepaid user's packet data session. It
7 requests PrePaid account authorization for a user and monitors the user's packet
8 data session to determine when the limits of the authorization are reached.

9 **PrePaid User:**

10 A user who paid for the packet data service in advance. The user is charged by
11 either the wireless IP Network Provider or a 3rd Party Packet PrePaid Service
12 Provider.

13 **Private Address:**

14 An IP address conforming to RFC 1918.

15 **Private Network:**

16 An IP Network that is isolated from the global Internet. Generally this type of
17 networks may reside behind a firewall, proxy-servers or a NAT (-PT) and may use
18 private IPv4 addresses.

19 **RADIUS:**

20 The specific AAA server implementation used in cdma2000 networks for AAA
21 functionality. The RADIUS servers may be located in the Home IP Network, the
22 Broker RADIUS Network, or the Visited Access Provider Network.

23 **Radio Network:**

24 The RN is equivalent to the BS and the PCF as defined in the Network Reference
25 Model [14]. In this specification, the terms PCF and RN are used interchangeably
26 when describing handoffs across the R-P interface. The RN is equivalent to the
27 Radio Access Network (RAN) specified in [4].

28 **R-P Connection:**

29 A connection between a PCF and a PDSN that uses a GRE tunnel to transport user
30 data for a single packet data service instance. This is equivalent to the A10
31 connection specified in [4].

32 **R-P Interface:**

33 The interface between the PCF and PDSN that transports user packet data and
34 signaling messages, as specified in [4].

35 **R-P Network:**

36 An IP network as defined in [4] connecting the RNs with the PDSNs.

37 **R-P Session:**

38 The R-P session is a collection of R-P connections for a single MS and is equivalent
39 to a Packet Data Session as specified in [4].

40 **Service Instance:**

41 A connection between an MS and PDSN used to transport user data for a packet
42 data service. Associated with each service instance is a packet data service option,
43 a service reference identifier (SR_ID), and an R-P connection. This specification

1 defines two categories of service instances, a main service instance and an auxiliary
2 service instance.

3 **Serving PDSN:**

4 A PDSN that supports the PPP session to an MS.

5 **Serving R-P Address:**

6 The R-P network interface IP address of the Serving PDSN or that of the Target
7 PDSN when fast handoff is used.

8 **Serving P-P Address:**

9 The P-P network interface IP address of the Serving PDSN.

10 **SR ID:**

11 A unique number assigned to each connected service option instance.

12 **Target PDSN:**

13 A PDSN that co-operates with a Target RN over the R-P interface, and co-operates
14 with the Serving PDSN over the P-P interface to provide link layer tunneling
15 between the Serving PDSN and the Target RN in the context of a fast handoff.

16 **Target P-P Address:**

17 The P-P network interface IP address of the Target PDSN.

18 **Traffic Flow Template:**

19 The Traffic Flow Templates (TFT) may include packet filter(s) that identify the IP
20 flow(s) as indicated by the MS. The TFTs are used to map forward traffic to the main
21 or the auxiliary service instances and to indicate if a specific flow treatment (e.g.
22 Header Compression technique) should be applied for the forward packet that
23 matches the packet filter.

24 **User Profile:**

25 The User Profile is an abstraction for the collection of all the parameters applied to
26 the user. The User Profile includes the Subscriber QoS profile (which itself includes
27 the Allowed Differentiated Services Marking and Service Option profile).

28 **Visited Access Provider Network:**

29 The visited service provider provides access services through the establishment of a
30 service agreement with a home service provider.

31 **Visited RADIUS:**

32 The RADIUS server that resides in the Visited Access Provider Network.
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1 **4 Protocol Reference Models**

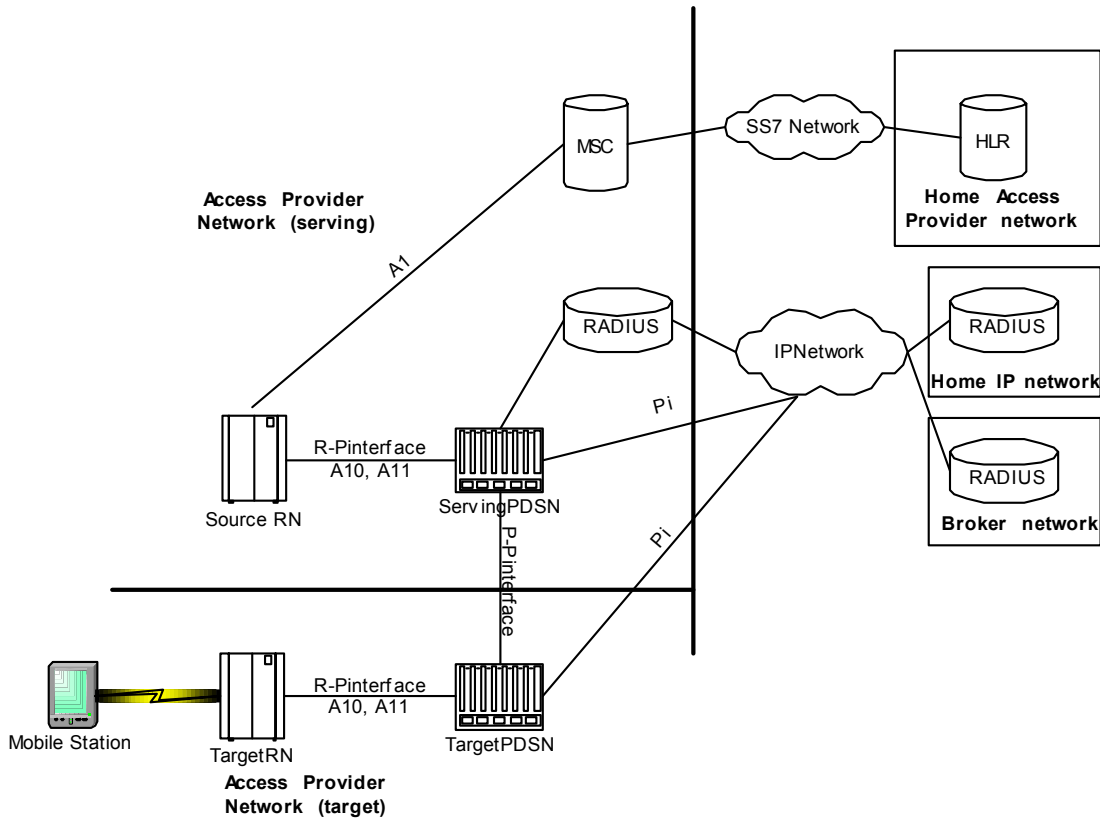
2 This section specifies the protocol architecture between the entities of the Wireless IP Network
 3 architecture. Refer to [1] for the description of the Wireless IP Network architecture, its
 4 components and message flows. To support fast handoff, an optional interface between PDSN
 5 entities is defined in this specification. The architecture in [1] for both Mobile IP and Simple IP has
 6 been amended to show the new reference point between two adjacent PDSNs.

7 **4.1 Network Reference Models**

8 Figure 1 shows a reference model for Simple IP service with fast handoff.

9 Figure 2 shows a reference model for Mobile IP service with fast handoff. For Internet access
 10 when the MS is in the home network or roaming, the HA resides in a home access provider
 11 network. For private network or home ISP access, the HA resides in the respective external
 12 network.

13 The IP Network entity in Figure 1 and Figure 2 represents IP Networks that may reside in the
 14 public Internet as well as private IP networks between access provider networks and home IP
 15 networks.



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Figure 1 - Reference Model for Simple IP Access with Fast Handoff

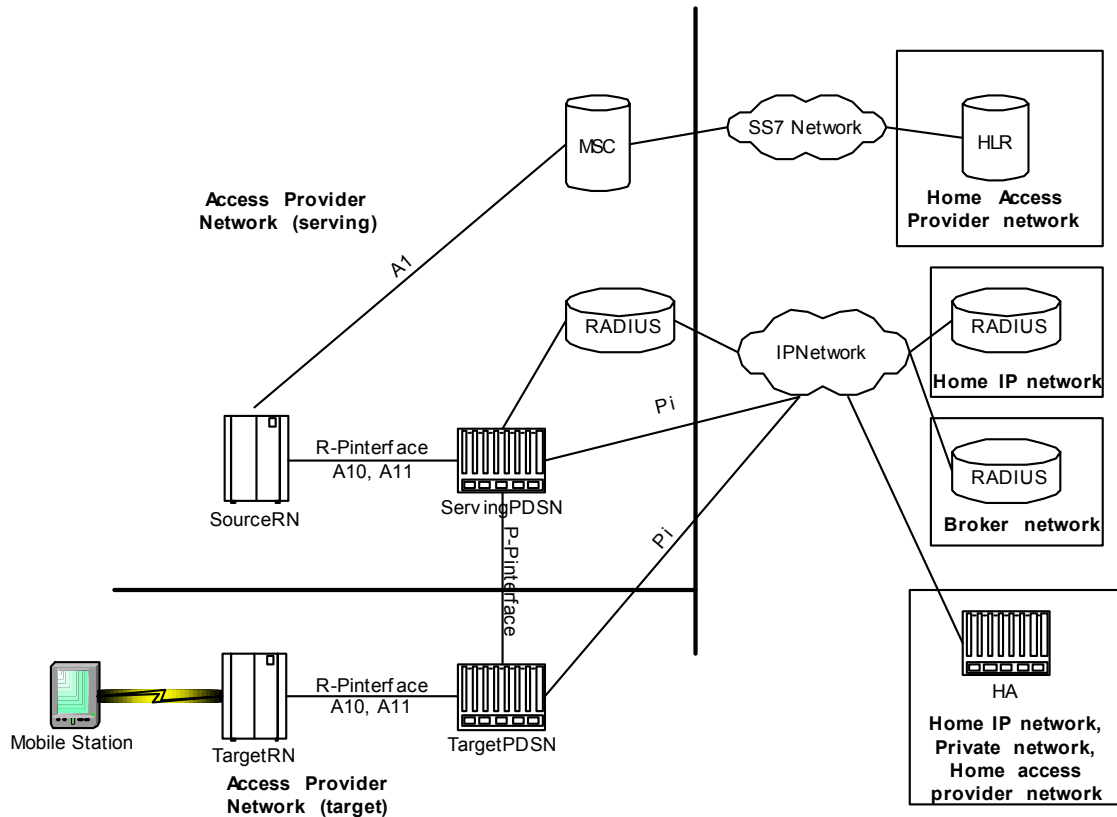


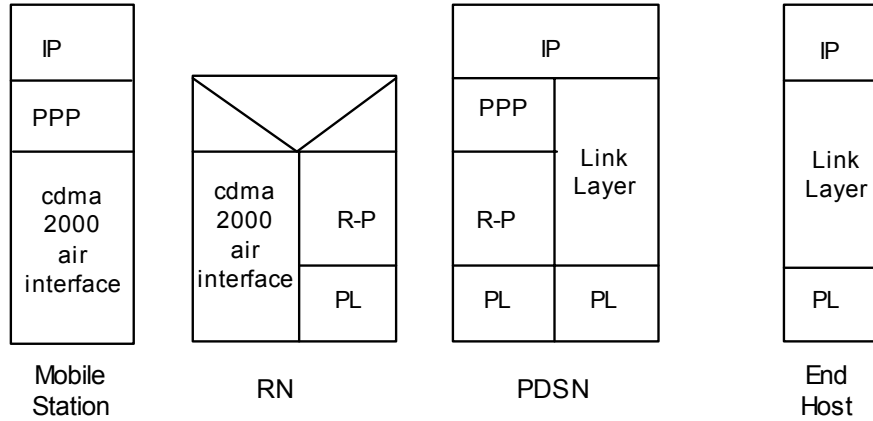
Figure 2 - Reference Model for Mobile IP Access with Fast Handoff

The MS is implemented as a single MT0 type device or as a MT2 and a TE2 pair. See [11] for details.

Although Mobile IP and Simple IP services are represented in different protocol reference models, the network provides both Simple IP and Mobile IP service simultaneously to an MS using the same PPP session for IPv4. For IPv6 MSs, the network provides Simple IP service. The network supports IPv4 and IPv6 MSs simultaneously. The network provides Simple IPv4 and/or Simple IPv6 service for the same MS over the same PPP session. Support of IPv6 MSs in the network is independent of the IP version used for transport in the RN.

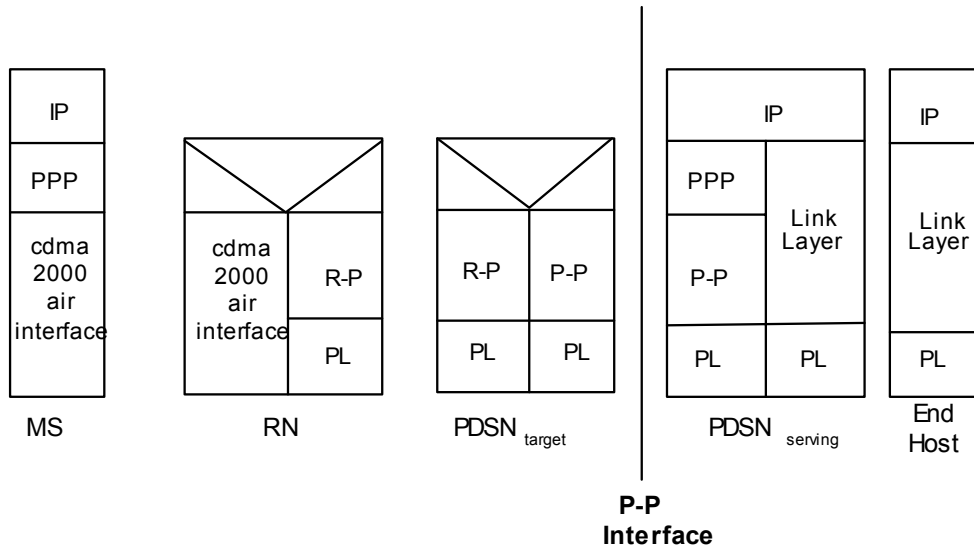
4.2 Simple IP

Figure 3 shows the protocol reference model for Simple IPv4 or IPv6 service. Figure 4 shows the protocol reference model for Simple IP access during fast handoff.



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Figure 3 - Protocol Reference Model for Simple IP Access

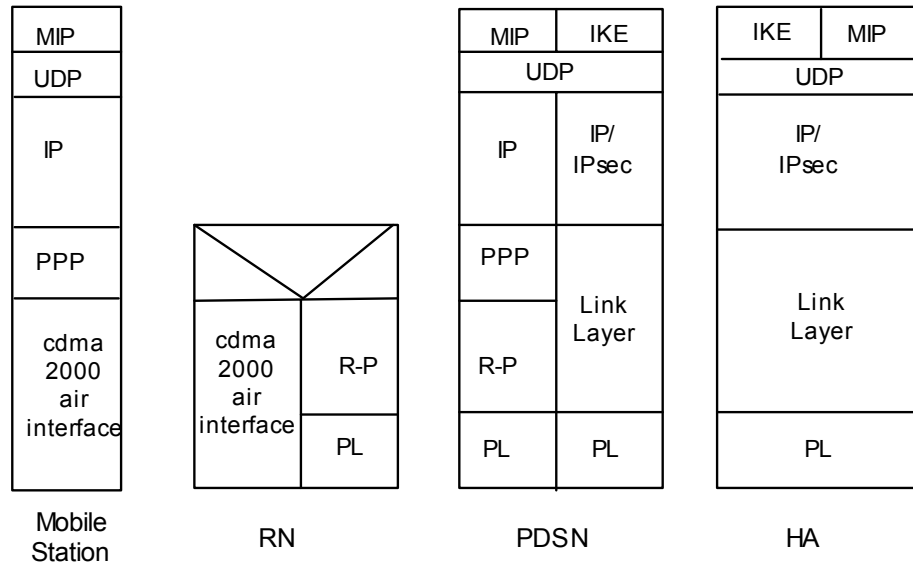


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Figure 4 - Protocol Reference Model for Simple IP Access During Fast Handoff

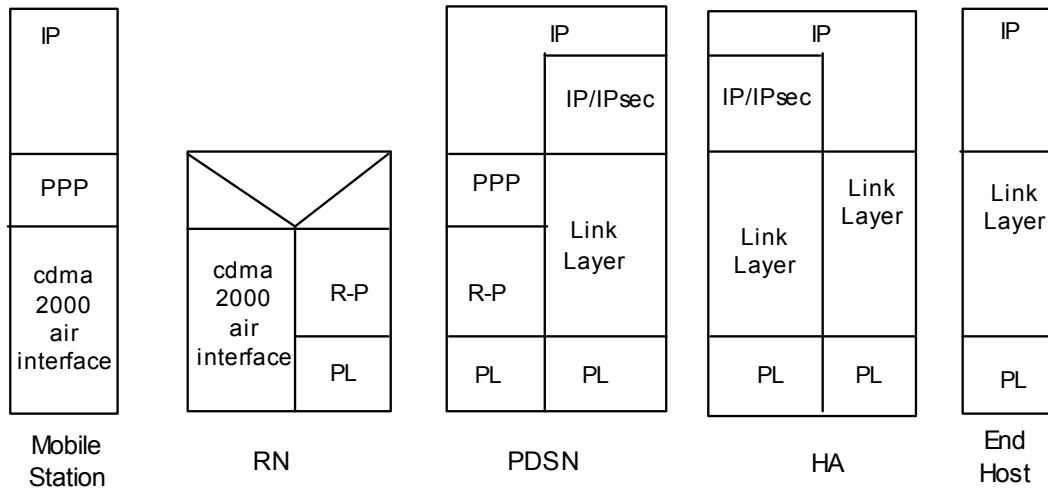
5 **4.3 Mobile IP**

6 Figure 5 and Figure 6 show the protocol reference model for Mobile IP control and user data,
7 respectively. IPsec is required in some situations, and not in other situations, as detailed in
8 X.S0011-002-C.



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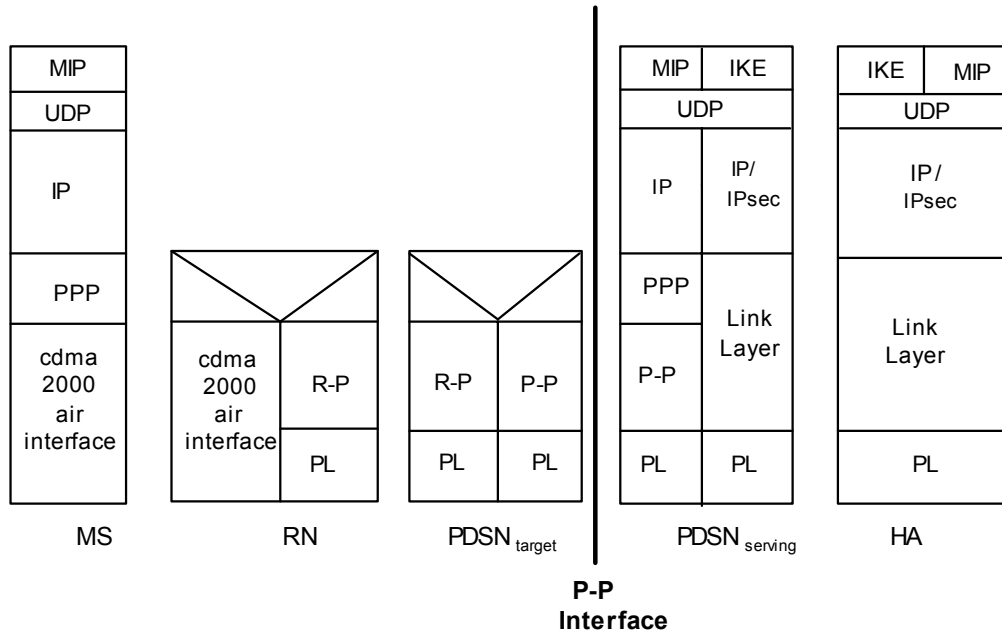
Figure 5 - Protocol Reference Model for Mobile IP Control and IKE



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Figure 6 - Protocol Reference Model for Mobile IP User Data

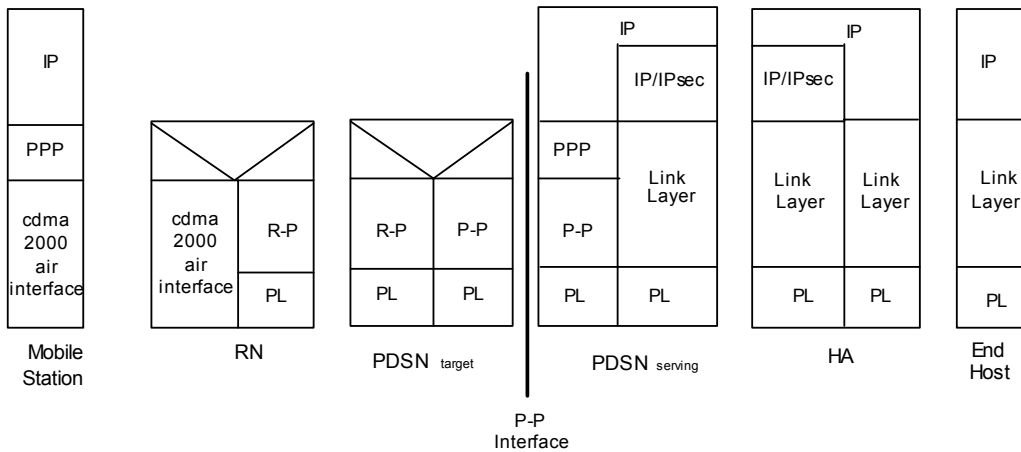
5 The protocol architecture for Mobile IP control and user data during fast handoff is illustrated in
6 Figure 7 and Figure 8, respectively.



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Figure 7 - Protocol Reference Model for MIP Control and IKE During Fast Handoff



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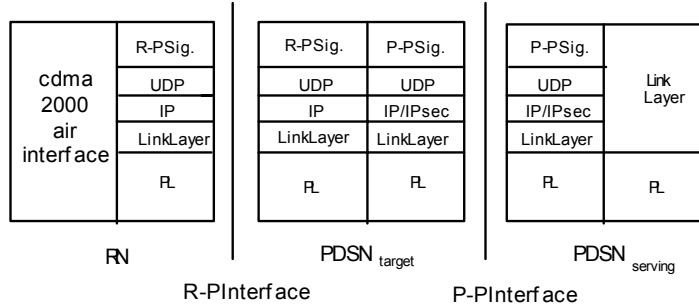
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Figure 8 - Protocol Reference Model for MIP User Data During Fast Handoff

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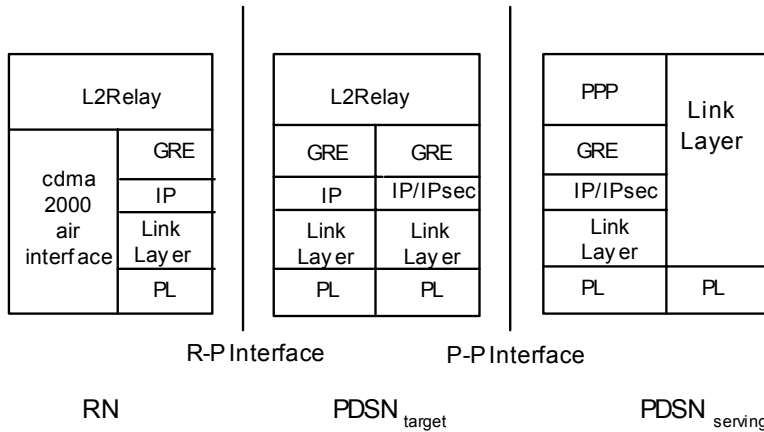
The protocol reference models for control and user data during fast handoff are illustrated in Figure 9 and Figure 10, respectively.

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Figure 9 - Protocol Reference Model for Signaling for Fast Handoff



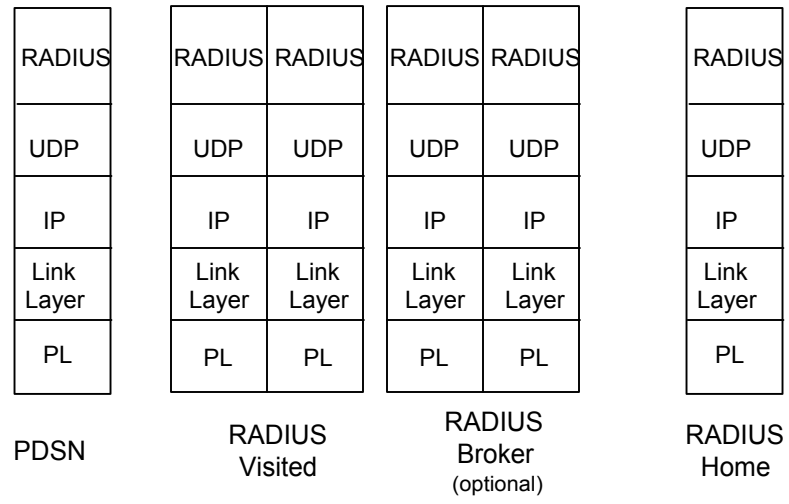
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Figure 10 - Protocol Reference Model for User Data for Fast Handoff

5 **4.4 RADIUS**

6 Figure 11 shows the protocol reference model for the RADIUS entities in the wireless network (as
7 illustrated in Figure 1 and Figure 2) between the PDSN (RADIUS client) and the Home RADIUS
8 server. In this model, the RADIUS servers in the visited network communicate with the RADIUS
9 servers in the home network via zero or more optional proxy (or Broker) RADIUS servers.

10 A RADIUS server may run IPv4, IPv6, or both. The method of inter-working between IPv4 and
11 IPv6 RADIUS clients and servers is outside the scope of this specification.



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Figure 11 - RADIUS Protocol Reference Model