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Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio
Access Network (E-UTRAN); SLM
interface signalling transport

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情報通信技術委員会

THE TELECOMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE

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<参考> [Remarks]

1. 英文記述の適用レベル [Application level of English description]

適用レベル [Application level] : E2

本標準の本文、付属資料および付録の文章および図に英文記述を含んでいる。

[English description is included in the text and figures of main body, annexes and appendices.]

2. 国際勧告等の関連 [Relationship with international recommendations and standards]

本標準は、3GPP で承認された Technical Specification 36.458 (Version 11.0.0) に準拠している。

[This standard is standardized based on the Technical Specification 36.458 (Version 11.0.0) approved by 3GPP.]

3. 上記国際勧告等に対する追加項目等 [Departures from international recommendations]

原標準に対する変更項目 [Changes to original standard]

原標準が参照する標準のうち、TTC 標準に置き換える項目。 [Standards referred to in the original standard, which are replaced by TTC standards.]

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5. 作成専門委員会 [Working Group]

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Contents

Foreword	4
1 Scope	5
2 References	5
3 Definitions and abbreviations.....	5
3.1 Definitions	5
3.2 Abbreviations.....	5
4 SLM signalling bearer	6
4.1 Functions and protocol stack	6
5 Data link layer	6
6 IP layer	6
7 Transport layer	6
Annex A (informative): Change History	8

Foreword

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

The contents of the present document are subject to continuing work within the TSG and may change following formal TSG approval. Should the TSG modify the contents of the present document, it will be re-released by the TSG with an identifying change of release date and an increase in version number as follows:

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 the standards for signalling transport to be used across the SLM interface. The SLM interface is a logical interface between the LMU and the E-SMLC in the E-UTRAN core network. The present document describes how the SLMAP signalling messages are transported over SLM.

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] IETF RFC 2460 (1998-12): "Internet Protocol, Version 6 (IPv6) Specification".
- [3] IETF RFC 791(1981-09): "Internet Protocol".
- [4] IETF RFC 2474 (1998-12): "Definition of the Differentiated Services Field (DS Field) in the IPv4 and IPv6 Headers".
- [5] IETF RFC 4960 (2007-09): "Stream Control Transmission Protocol".

3 Definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the terms and definitions given in TR 21.905 [1] and the following apply. A term defined in the present document takes precedence over the definition of the same term, if any, in TR 21.905 [1].

SLm: interface between an LMU and an E-SMLC, providing an interconnection point between the LMU and the E-SMLC. It is also considered as a reference point.

SLmAP: Reference point for the application protocol between LMU and E-SMLC.

3.2 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the following abbreviations apply.

E-SMLC	E-UTRAN Serving Mobile Location Centre
DiffServ	Differentiated Service
IP	Internet Protocol
MME	Mobility Management Entity
PPP	Point to Point Protocol
SCTP	Stream Control Transmission Protocol
SLmAP	SLm Application Protocol
UTDOA	Uplink Time Difference of Arrival

4 SLm signalling bearer

4.1 Functions and protocol stack

SLm signalling bearer provides the following functions:

- Provision of reliable transfer of SLmAP message over SLm interface.
- Provision of networking and routing function
- Provision of redundancy in the signalling network
- Support for flow control and congestion control

The protocol stack for SLm signalling bearer is shown in figure 4.1 and details on each protocol are described in the following clauses.

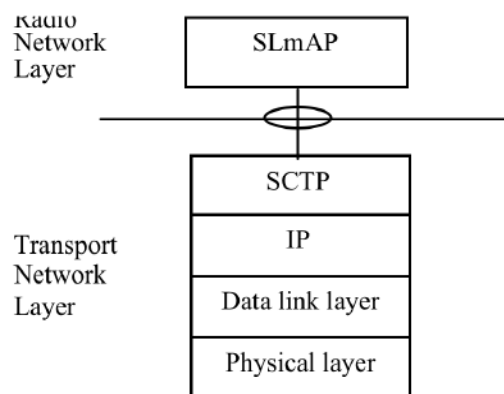


Figure 4.1: SLm signalling bearer protocol stack

The transport network layer is based on IP transport, comprising SCTP on top of IP.

5 Data link layer

The support of any suitable data link layer protocol, e.g. PPP, Ethernet, etc. , shall not be prevented.

6 IP layer

The LMU and E-SMLC shall support IPv6 (IETF RFC 2460 [2]) and/or IPv4 (IETF RFC 791 [3]).

The IP layer of SLmAP only supports point-to-point transmission for delivering SLmAP messages.

The LMU and E-SMLC shall support the Diffserv Code Point marking as described in IETF RFC 2474 [4].

7 Transport layer

SCTP (IETF RFC 4960 [5]) shall be supported as the transport layer of SLmAP signalling bearer. The Payload Protocol Identifier assigned by IANA to be used by SCTP for the application layer protocol SLmAP is TBD.

SCTP refers to the Stream Control Transmission Protocol developed by the Sigtran working group of the IETF for the purpose of transporting various signalling protocols over IP network.

There shall be only one SCTP association established between one E-SMLC and LMU pair.

The LMU shall establish the SCTP association. The SCTP Destination Port number value assigned by IANA to be used for SLmAP is TBD.

Within the SCTP association established between one E-SMLC and LMU pair:

- a single pair of stream identifiers shall be reserved for the sole use of SLmAP elementary procedures that utilize non UE-associated signalling.
- At least one pair of stream identifiers shall be reserved for the sole use of SLmAP elementary procedures that utilize UE-associated signalling. However, a few pairs (i.e. more than one) should be reserved.
- A single UE-associated signalling shall use one SCTP stream and the stream should not be changed during the communication of the UE-associated signalling.

Transport network redundancy may be achieved by SCTP multi-homing between two end-points, of which one or both is assigned with multiple IP addresses. SCTP end-points shall support a multi-homed remote SCTP end-point. For SCTP endpoint redundancy an INIT may be sent from E-SMLC, at any time for an already established SCTP association, which shall be handled as defined in IETF RFC 4960 [5] in subclause 5.2.

The SCTP congestion control may, using an implementation specific mechanism, initiate higher layer protocols to reduce the signalling traffic at the source and prioritise certain messages.

Annex A (informative): Change History

Change history						
Date	TSG #	TSG Doc.	CR	Rev	Subject/Comment	New
2012-12	58	RP-121768			Approved in RAN#58 and put under change control	11.0.0