



Compliance to 3GPP Specifications

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Feature Summary and Revision History

Summary Data

Table 1: Summary Data

Applicable Product(s) or Functional Area	AMF
Applicable Platform(s)	SMI
Feature Default Setting	Not Applicable
Related Documentation	Not Applicable

Revision History

Table 2: Revision History

Revision Details	Release
First introduced.	2021.04.0

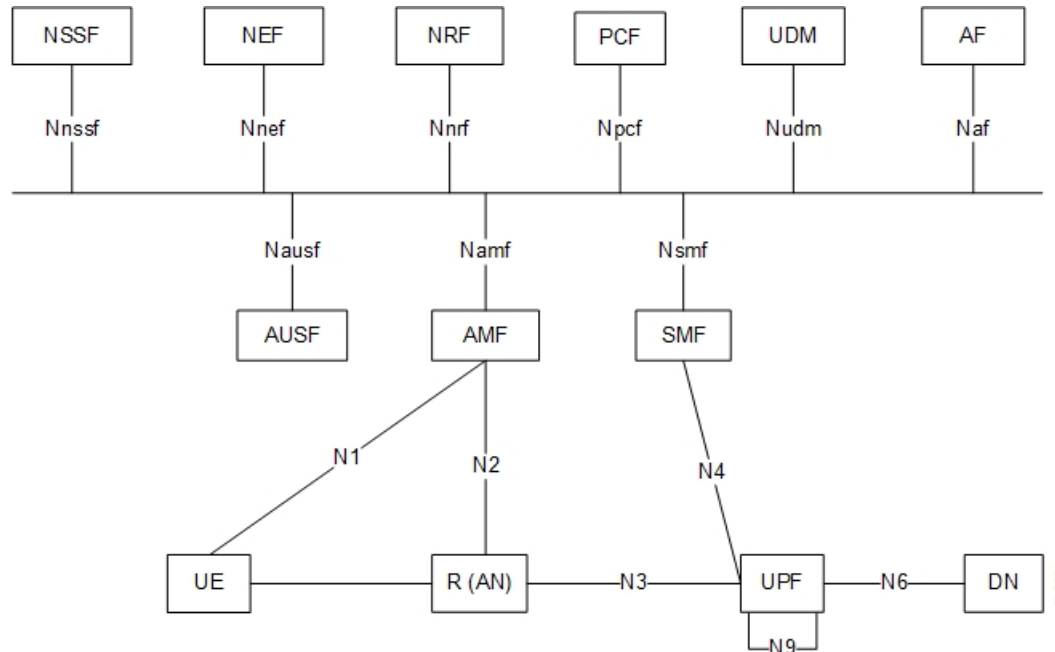
Feature Description

The Access and Mobility Management Function (AMF) supports the 3GPP-released June-19 specifications on all the interfaces.

In the 5G network, the AMF offers services to the other AMF, PCF, NSSF, NRF, NEF, UDM, and AF via the Namf service-based interface (see 3GPP TS 23.501 and 3GPP TS 23.502).

The SMF, PCF, NRF, AUSF and UDM interfaces are currently supported from AMF. For more information, see http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/Specs/archive/29_series/29.518/29518-f00.zip.

The following reference diagram represents a high-level network containing AMF connected to other nodes.



Standards Compliance

Cisco AMF complies with the 3GPP standards. For more information, refer to [Standards Compliance](#).

How it Works

This section describes how this feature works.

Call Flows

This section describes the key call flows of compliance to 3GPP specifications.

UE Registration

To enable UE tracking and reachability, a UE must register with the network to be authorized to receive services.

Initial Registration Request Call Flow

This section describes the Initial Registration Request call flow.

Figure 1: Initial Registration Request Call Flow

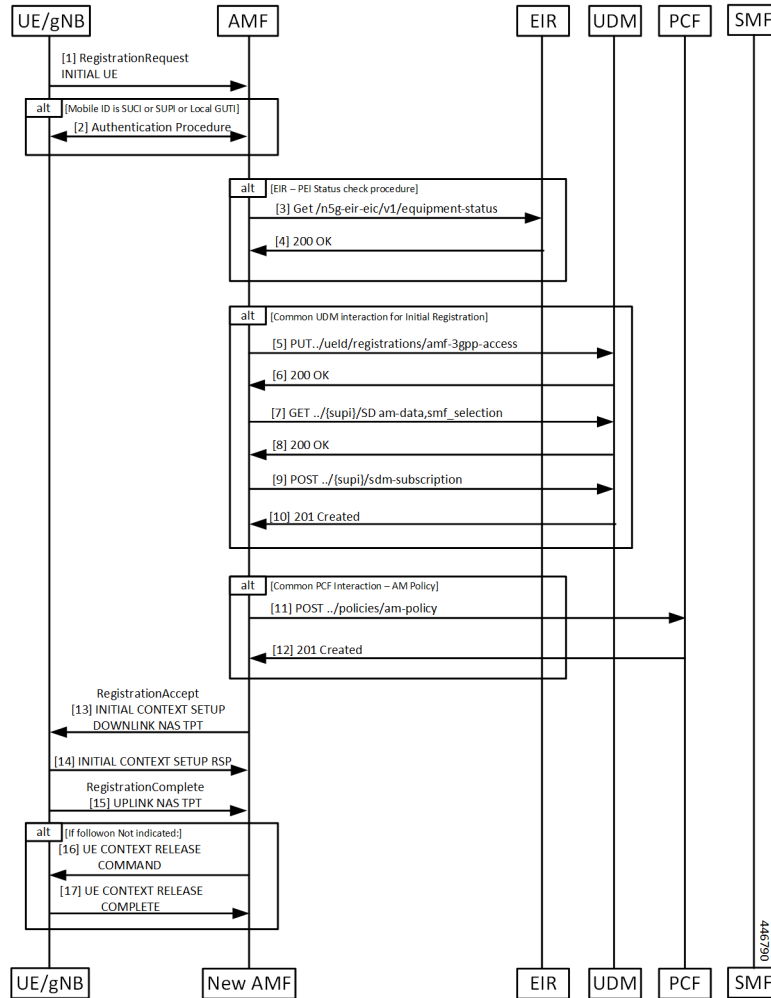


Table 3: Initial Registration Request Call Flow Description

Step	Description
1	An UE which wants to register itself with the 5G core sends a Registration-Request N1 message towards AMF with the contents (registration type, SUCI, or 5G-GUTI, last visited TAI (if available), security parameters, requested NSSAI, UE radio capability, UE MM core network capability, PDU session status, list of PDU sessions to be activated, follow on request). If the subscriber is unknown, AMF allocates AMF-NGAP-id to the NGAP connection and subscriber data-store. The AMF-NGAP-id to AMF-Service is stored in etcd so that subsequent messages over the NGAP connection reach same AMF-Service. gNB selects an AMF and forwards the registration-request message to AMF.
2	If the identity received from the UE was either a SUCI/SUPI/GUTI allocated by this AMF, the AMF authenticates the UE as presented in the authentication procedure.

Step	Description
3	If the AMF is configured to do EIR checks during registration, the AMF retrieves the PEI from the UE during security mode command procedure. It then checks the status of the equipment during registration procedure.
4	Depending on the status of the equipment from EIR, the AMF either rejects the registration or proceeds with the call. Actions to be taken when the status is grey listed is configurable on the call control policy currently active for the UE.
5	The AMF selects an UDM based on the PLMN information through NRF query or via static configuration and registers the UE with the UDM using Nudm_UECM_Registration.
6	The UDM stores the AMF identity and responds to the AMF request.
7	The AMF requests from the UDM the Access and Mobility Subscription, and SMF Selection Subscription Data using Nudm_SDM_Get and using multiple data set names. If integrity check passes and UDM subscription data already exists in UE context, AMF skips Steps 7 - 10.
8	The UDM responds to the request from the AMF. The AMF stores the subscription information.
9	The AMF subscribes to be notified using Nudm_SDM_Subscribe when the data requested is modified.
10	The UDM registers the AMF and responds to the AMF.
11	AMF selects PCF based on PLMN-info and slice-info and performs a policy association establishment. PCF sends policy data to AMF with restrictions and other policies to be applied for the UE. Note If integrity check passes and PCF subscription data already exists in UE context, AMF skips this step.
12	The PCF responds to the AMF request along with AM-Policy configurations for the subscriber.
13	The AMF sends a Registration Accept message to the UE indicating that the Registration Request has been accepted. Registration Accept contains (registration area, mobility restrictions, PDU session status, allowed NSSAI, configured NSSAI for the serving PLMN, periodic registration update timer, emergency service support indicator, accepted DRX parameters).
14	If the AMF sends a INITIAL CONTEXT SETUP REQUEST, the gNB responds with a INITIAL CONTEXT SETUP RESPONSE. This message could come after the message in Step 12.
15	The UE sends a Registration Complete message to the AMF to acknowledge that a new 5G-GUTI was assigned if a new 5G GUTI was included in the Registration Accept message.
16	If the UE did not include a follow-on indication in the request, the AMF releases the UE gNB context by sending a UE CONTEXT RELEASE COMMAND to the gNB
17	The gNB responds with a UE CONTEXT RELEASE COMPLETE message to the AMF.

Mobility Updating or Periodic Registration with no AMF Change Call Flow

This section describes the Mobility Updating or Periodic Registration with no AMF Change call flow.

Figure 2: Mobility Updating or Periodic Registration Call Flow

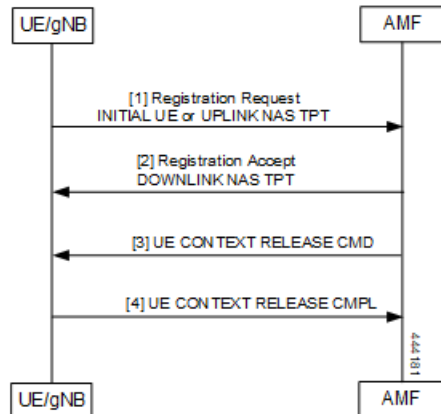


Table 4: Initial Registration Request Call Flow Description

Step	Description
1	<p>The UE triggers this procedure under the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Periodic Registration timer in the UE expires. The UE sets up the registration type as "Periodic" in this case, and the message arrives on the AMF as an INITIAL UE NGAP message. 2. The UE is in IDLE state and moves to an area that is not currently part of its Tracking Area List. In this case, the UE sets the type to "Mobility Updating", and the NGAP message is the INITIAL UE message. 3. After or during handover, the UE is an area that is not part of the current Tracking Area List. In this case, the UE sets the type to "Mobility Updating", and the NGAP message is the UPLINK NAS TRANSPORT.
2	<p>If the Registration Type is Mobility Updating, the AMF computes a new Tracking Area List for the UE. The AMF then adds this to a Registration Accept and uses a DOWNLINK NAS TRANSPORT NGAP message to send it to the UE.</p>
3	<p>If the registration request in the INITIAL UE message registration type is not Mobility Updating, and the FollowOn IE was not set by the UE, the AMF sends a UE CONTEXT RELEASE COMMAND to the gNB to release the resources at the gNB.</p> <p>If the registration type is Mobility Updating, AMF service ignores FollowOn IE and does not initiate UE CONTEXT RELEASE COMMAND.</p>
4	<p>The gNB responds with a UE CONTEXT RELEASE COMPLETE.</p>

PDU Session Establishment Call Flow

This section describes the PDU Session Establishment call flow.

UE receives data services through a Protocol Data Unit (PDU) session, which is a logical connection between the UE and core network.

In PDU session establishment, UE establishes a PDU session for accessing data services. Unlike EPS, where a default PDU session is always created while the UE registers to the network, in 5G, the UE can establish a PDU session when service is needed.

Figure 3: PDU Session Establishment Call Flow

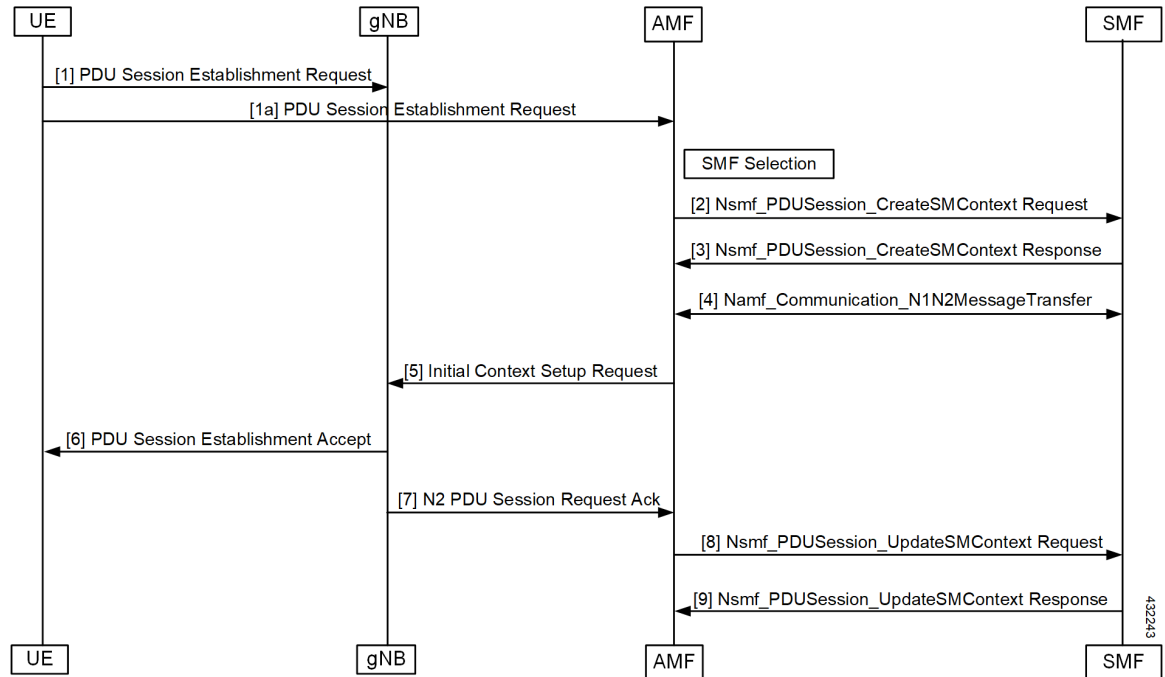


Table 5: PDU Session Establishment Call Flow Description

Step	Description
1	In order to establish a new PDU Session, the UE generates a new PDU Session ID and initiates the PDU Session Establishment procedure by the transmission of a NAS message containing a PDU Session Establishment Request within the N1 SM container. The PDU Session Establishment Request includes a PDU session ID, Requested PDU Session Type, a Requested SSC mode, 5GSM Capability PCO, SM PDU DN Request Container, Number of Packet Filters.
2	The AMF selects SMF based on slice-info and plmn-info provided by UE. SMF is selected by NRF query or by static configuration. AMF invokes the Nsmf_PDUSession_CreateSMContext Request towards SMF with SUPI, DNN, S-NSSAI(s), PDU Session ID, AMF ID, Request Type, PCF ID, Priority Access, N1 SM container (PDU Session Establishment Request), User location information, Access Type, PEI, GPSI, UE presence in LADN service area, Subscription For PDU Session Status Notification, DNN Selection Mode. Subscriber data-store is modified to store PDU information. AMF-Service Stickiness is maintained for the subscriber for the PDU establishment transaction.
3	SMF creates an SM context and responds to the AMF by sending Nsmf_PDUSession_CreateSMContext Response (Cause, SM Context ID or N1 SM container (PDU Session Reject (Cause))).

Step	Description
4	SMF sends Namf_Communication_N1N2MessageTransfer to AMF. The N2 SM information carries information that the AMF shall forward to the RAN. The N1 SM container contains the PDU Session Establishment Accept that the AMF provides to the UE. The Namf_Communication_N1N2MessageTransfer contains the PDU Session ID allowing the AMF to know which access towards the UE to use.
5	The AMF sends the NAS message containing PDU Session ID and PDU Session Establishment Accept targeted to the UE and the N2 SM information received from the SMF within the N2 PDU Session Request to the RAN.
6	RAN forwards the NAS message (PDU Session ID, N1 SM container (PDU Session Establishment Accept)) to the UE.
7	N2 PDU Session Response (PDU Session ID, Cause, N2 SM information (PDU Session ID, AN Tunnel Info, List of accepted/rejected QFI(s), User Plane Enforcement Policy Notification)).
8	Nsmf_PDUSession_UpdateSMContext Request (N2 SM information, Request Type).The AMF forwards the N2 SM information received from RAN to the SMF.

PDU Session Establishment with Initial Context Call Flow

This section describes the PDU Session Establishment with Initial Context call flow.

Figure 4: PDU Session Establishment with Initial Context Call Flow

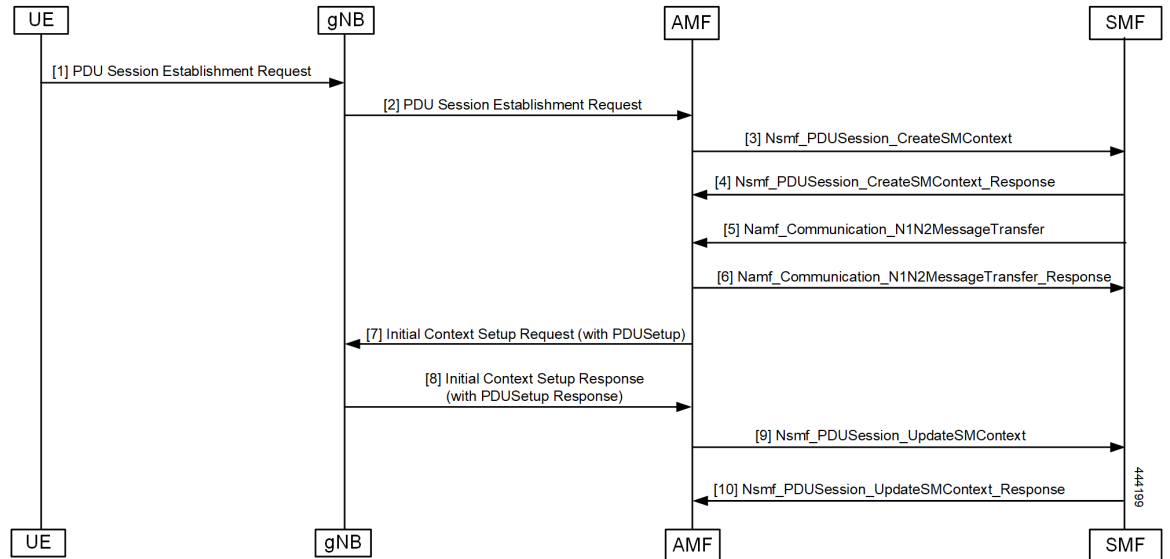


Table 6: PDU Session Establishment for Existing PDU Call Flow Description

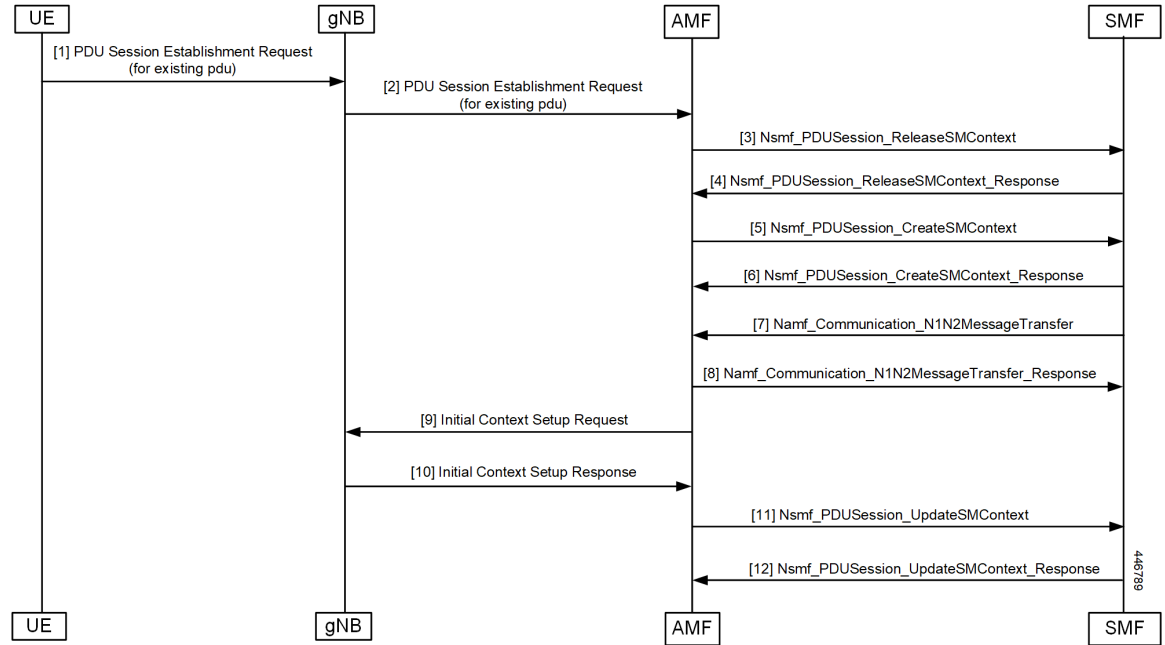
Step	Description
1	In order to establish a new PDU Session, the UE generates a new PDU Session ID and initiates the PDU Session Establishment procedure by the transmission of a NAS message containing a PDU Session Establishment Request within the N1 SM container. The PDU Session Establishment Request includes a PDU session ID, Requested PDU Session Type, a Requested SSC mode, 5GSM Capability PCO, SM PDU DN Request Container, Number of Packet Filters.
2,3,4	If PDU exists, then clean up at AMF and SMF (SmContextReleaseRequest) is done and PDU establishment is performed.
5, 6	<p>The AMF selects SMF based on slice-info and plmn-info provided by UE. SMF is selected by NRF query or by static configuration. AMF invokes the Nsmf_PDUSession_CreateSMContext Request towards SMF with SUPI, DNN, S-NSSAI(s), PDU Session ID, AMF ID, Request Type, PCF ID, Priority Access, N1 SM container (PDU Session Establishment Request), User location information, Access Type, PEI, GPSI, UE presence in LADN service area, Subscription For PDU Session Status Notification, DNN Selection Mode. Subscriber data-store is modified to store PDU information. AMF-Service Stickiness is maintained for the subscriber for the PDU establishment transaction.</p> <p>SMF creates an SM context and responds to the AMF by sending Nsmf_PDUSession_CreateSMContext Response (Cause, SM Context ID or N1 SM container (PDU Session Reject (Cause))).</p> <p>SMF sends Namf_Communication_N1N2MessageTransfer to AMF. The N2 SM information carries information that the AMF shall forward to the RAN. The N1 SM container contains the PDU Session Establishment Accept that the AMF provides to the UE. The Namf_Communication_N1N2MessageTransfer contains the PDU Session ID allowing the AMF to know which access towards the UE to use.</p> <p>SMF receives Namf_Communication_N1N2MessageTransfer response from AMF.</p>
7	RAN forwards the NAS message (PDU Session ID, N1 SM container (PDU Session Establishment Accept)) to the UE.
8	N2 PDU Session Response (PDU Session ID, Cause, N2 SM information (PDU Session ID, AN Tunnel Info, List of accepted/rejected QFI(s), User Plane Enforcement Policy Notification)).
9	Nsmf_PDUSession_UpdateSMContext Request (N2 SM information, Request Type).The AMF forwards the N2 SM information received from RAN to the SMF.
10	SMF sends Nsmf_PDUSession_UpdateSMContext Response. to AMF

PDU Session Establishment for Existing PDU Call Flow

This section describes the IPDU Session Establishment for Existing PDU call flow.

If UE initiates PDU establishment request for existing PDU, then AMF performs local PDU release and sends PDU release to SMF. It also initiates PDU resource setup request. If PDU release fails at SMF, then AMF sends PDU reject.

Figure 5: PDU Session Establishment for Existing PDU Call Flow



UE receives data services through a Protocol Data Unit (PDU) session, which is a logical connection between the UE and core network. PDU session establishment procedure describes the procedures by which UE establishes a PDU session for accessing data services. In 5G, the UE can establish a PDU session when service is needed.

Table 7: PDU Session Establishment for Existing PDU Call Flow Description

Step	Description
1	In order to establish a new PDU Session, the UE generates a new PDU Session ID and initiates the PDU Session Establishment procedure by the transmission of a NAS message containing a PDU Session Establishment Request within the N1 SM container. The PDU Session Establishment Request includes a PDU session ID, Requested PDU Session Type, a Requested SSC mode, 5GSM Capability PCO, SM PDU DN Request Container, Number of Packet Filters.
2,3,4	If PDU exists, then clean up at AMF and SMF (SmContextReleaseRequest) is done and PDU establishment is performed.
5	The AMF selects SMF based on slice-info and plmn-info provided by UE. SMF is selected by NRF query or by static configuration. AMF invokes the Nsmf_PDUSession_CreateSMContext Request towards SMF with SUPI, DNN, S-NSSAI(s), PDU Session ID, AMF ID, Request Type, PCF ID, Priority Access, N1 SM container (PDU Session Establishment Request), User location information, Access Type, PEI, GPSI, UE presence in LADN service area, Subscription For PDU Session Status Notification, DNN Selection Mode. Subscriber data-store is modified to store PDU information. AMF-Service Stickiness is maintained for the subscriber for the PDU establishment transaction.
6	SMF creates an SM context and responds to the AMF by sending Nsmf_PDUSession_CreateSMContext Response (Cause, SM Context ID or N1 SM container (PDU Session Reject (Cause))).

Step	Description
7	SMF sends Namf_Communication_N1N2MessageTransfer to AMF. The N2 SM information carries information that the AMF shall forward to the RAN. The N1 SM container contains the PDU Session Establishment Accept that the AMF provides to the UE. The Namf_Communication_N1N2MessageTransfer contains the PDU Session ID allowing the AMF to know which access towards the UE to use.
8	The AMF sends the NAS message containing PDU Session ID and PDU Session Establishment Accept targeted to the UE and the N2 SM information received from the SMF within the N2 PDU Session Request to the RAN. If Initial context setup isn't done, then AMF sends the NAS message information as a part of initial context setup request.
9	RAN forwards the NAS message (PDU Session ID, N1 SM container (PDU Session Establishment Accept)) to the UE.
10	N2 PDU Session Response (PDU Session ID, Cause, N2 SM information (PDU Session ID, AN Tunnel Info, List of accepted/rejected QFI(s), User Plane Enforcement Policy Notification)).
11	Nsmf_PDUSession_UpdateSMContext Request (N2 SM information, Request Type).The AMF forwards the N2 SM information received from RAN to the SMF.
12	SMF send Nsmf_PDUSession_UpdateSMContext Response.

PDU Session Modification

The PDU session modification procedure is used when one or several of the QoS parameters exchanged between the UE and the network are modified.

In this release, only UE- and SMF-initiated PDU session modification is supported. RAN-initiated PDU session modification is not supported.

UE-initiated PDU Session Modification Call Flow

This section describes the UE-initiated PDU Session Modification call flow.

PDU Session modification is required when one or several of the QoS parameters exchanged between the UE and the network needs to be modified.

Figure 6: UE-initiated PDU Session Modification Call Flow

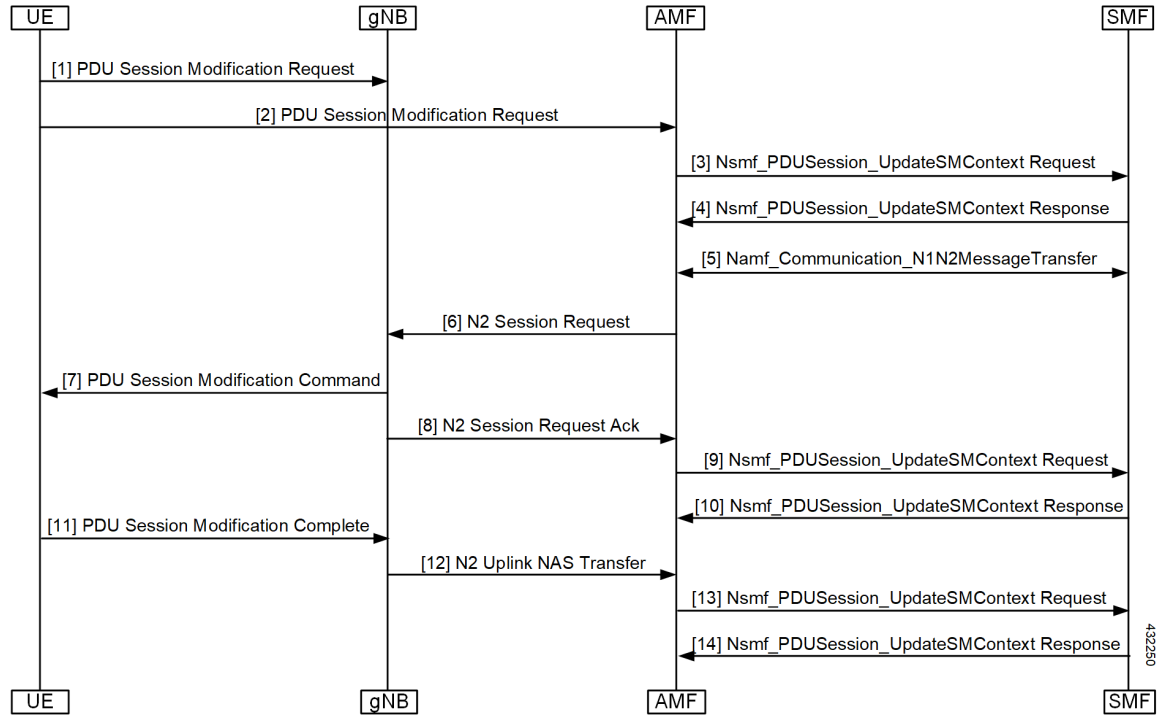


Table 8: UE-initiated PDU Session Modification Call Flow Description

Step	Description
1, 2, 3	The UE initiates the PDU Session Modification procedure by the transmission of an NAS message (N1 SM container (PDU Session Modification Request (PDU session ID, Packet Filters, Operation, Requested QoS, Segregation, 5GSM Core Network Capability)), PDU Session ID) message. AMF invokes the Nsmf_PDU Session UpdateSMContext Request towards SMF.
4	The SMF responds to the AMF through Nsmf_PDU Session UpdateSMContext (N2 SM information (PDU Session ID, QFI(s), QoS Profile(s), Session-AMBR), N1 SM container (PDU Session Modification Command (PDU Session ID, QoS parameters, Session-AMBR))). The N2 SM information carries information that the AMF provides to the RAN. It may include the QoS profiles and the corresponding QFIs to notify the RAN that one or more QoS flows were added, or modified. It may include only QFI(s) to notify the RAN that one or more QoS flows were removed. The N2 SM information provided to the RAN includes information for establishment of User Plane resources. The N1 SM container carries the PDU Session Modification Command that the AMF shall provide to the UE.
5	The SMF invokes Namf_Communication_N1N2MessageTransfer (N2 SM information (PDU Session ID, QFI(s), QoS Profile(s), Session-AMBR), N1 SM container (PDU Session Modification Command (PDU Session ID, QoS rule(s), QoS parameters, Session-AMBR)).
6	The AMF sends N2 PDU Session Request (N2 SM information received from SMF, NAS message (PDU Session ID, N1 SM container (PDU Session Modification Command)) Message to the RAN.

Step	Description
7	The RAN issues AN specific signaling exchange with the UE that is related with the information received from SMF.
8	The RAN acknowledges N2 PDU Session Request by sending a N2 PDU Session Ack (N2 SM information (List of accepted/rejected QFI(s), AN Tunnel Info, PDU Session ID), User location Information) Message to the AMF.
9, 10	The AMF forwards the N2 SM information and the User location Information received from the AN to the SMF via Nsmf_PDUSession_UpdateSMContext service operation. The SMF replies with a Nsmf_PDUSession_UpdateSMContext Response.
11	The UE acknowledges the PDU Session Modification Command by sending a NAS message (PDU Session ID, N1 SM container (PDU Session Modification Command Ack)) message.
12	The RAN forwards the NAS message to the AMF.
13	The AMF forwards the N1 SM container (PDU Session Modification Command Ack) and User Location Information received from the AN to the SMF via Nsmf_PDUSession_UpdateSMContext service operation. The SMF replies with a Nsmf_PDUSession_UpdateSMContext Response.

SMF-initiated PDU Session Modification Call Flow

This section describes the SMF-initiated PDU Session Modification call flow.

PDU Session modification is required when one or several of the QoS parameters exchanged between the UE and the network needs to be modified.

Figure 7: SMF-initiated PDU Session Modification Call Flow

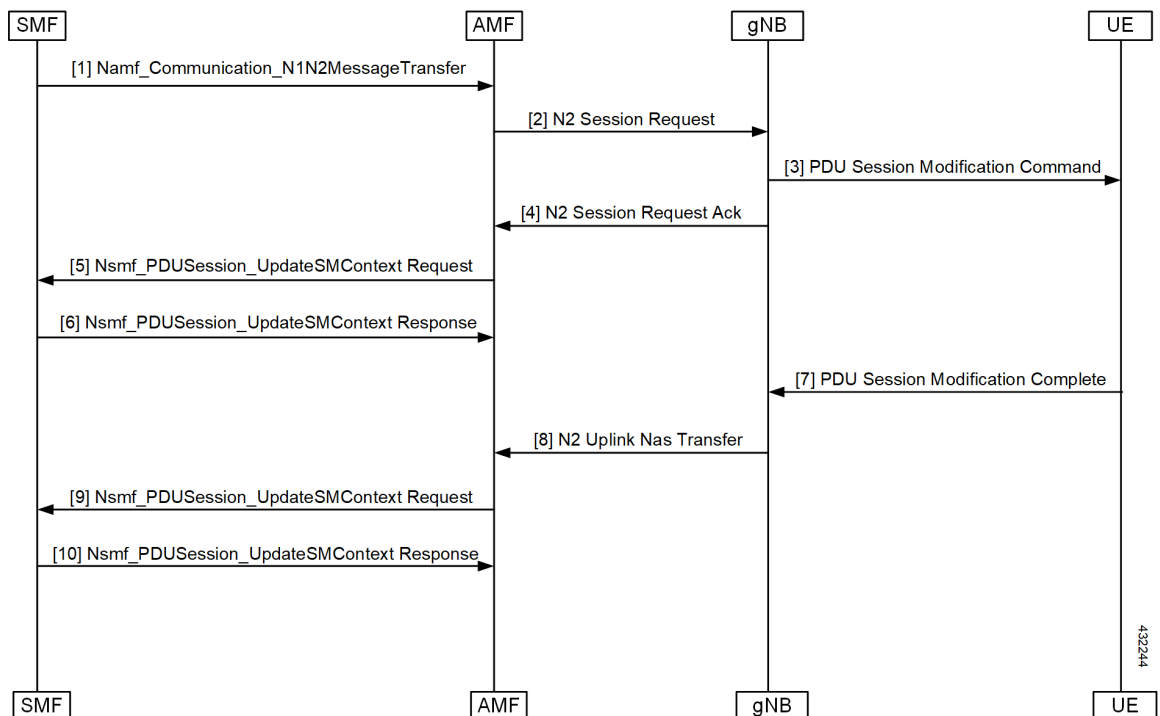


Table 9: SMF-initiated PDU Session Modification Call Flow Description

Step	Description
1	The SMF initiates PDU session modification to the AMF through Nsmf_PDUSession_UpdateSMContext (N2 SM information (PDU Session ID, QFI(s), QoS Profile(s), Session-AMBR), N1 SM container (PDU Session Modification Command (PDU Session ID, QoS parameters, Session-AMBR))). The N2 SM carries information that the AMF provides to the RAN. It includes the QoS profiles and the corresponding QFIs to notify the RAN that one or more QoS flows were added, or modified. It can also include only QFI(s) to notify the RAN that one or more QoS flows were removed. The N2 SM information provided to the RAN includes information for establishment of User Plane resources. The N1 SM container carries the PDU Session Modification Command that the AMF provides to the UE.
2	The SMF invokes Namf_Communication_N1N2MessageTransfer (N2 SM information (PDU Session ID, QFI(s), QoS Profile(s), Session-AMBR), N1 SM container (PDU Session Modification Command (PDU Session ID, QoS rule(s), QoS parameters, Session-AMBR))).
3	The AMF sends N2 PDU Session Request (N2 SM information received from SMF, NAS message (PDU Session ID, N1 SM container (PDU Session Modification Command))) Message to the RAN.
4	The RAN issues AN specific signaling exchange with the UE that is related with the information received from SMF.
5	The RAN acknowledges N2 PDU Session Request by sending a N2 PDU Session Ack (N2 SM information (List of accepted/rejected QFI(s), AN Tunnel Info, PDU Session ID), User location Information) Message to the AMF.
6	The AMF forwards the N2 SM information and the User location Information received from the AN to the SMF via Nsmf_PDUSession_UpdateSMContext service operation. The SMF replies with a Nsmf_PDUSession_UpdateSMContext Response.
7	If the RAN rejects QFI(s) the SMF is responsible of updating the QoS rules and QoS Flow level QoS parameters if needed for the QoS Flow(s) associated with the QoS rule(s) in the UE accordingly.
8	The UE acknowledges the PDU Session Modification Command by sending a NAS message (PDU Session ID, N1 SM container (PDU Session Modification Command Ack)) message.
9	The RAN forwards the NAS message to the AMF.
10	The AMF forwards the N1 SM container (PDU Session Modification Command Ack) and User Location Information received from the AN to the SMF via Nsmf_PDUSession_UpdateSMContext service operation. The SMF replies with a Nsmf_PDUSession_UpdateSMContext Response.

PDU Session Release

The PDU session release procedure is used to release all the resources associated with a PDU Session.

In this release, UE- and SMF-initiated PDU session release is supported.

UE-initiated PDU Session Release Call Flow

This section describes the UE-initiated PDU Session Release call flow.

The PDU Session Release procedure is used to release all the resources associated with a PDU Session.

Figure 8: UE-initiated PDU Session Release Call Flow

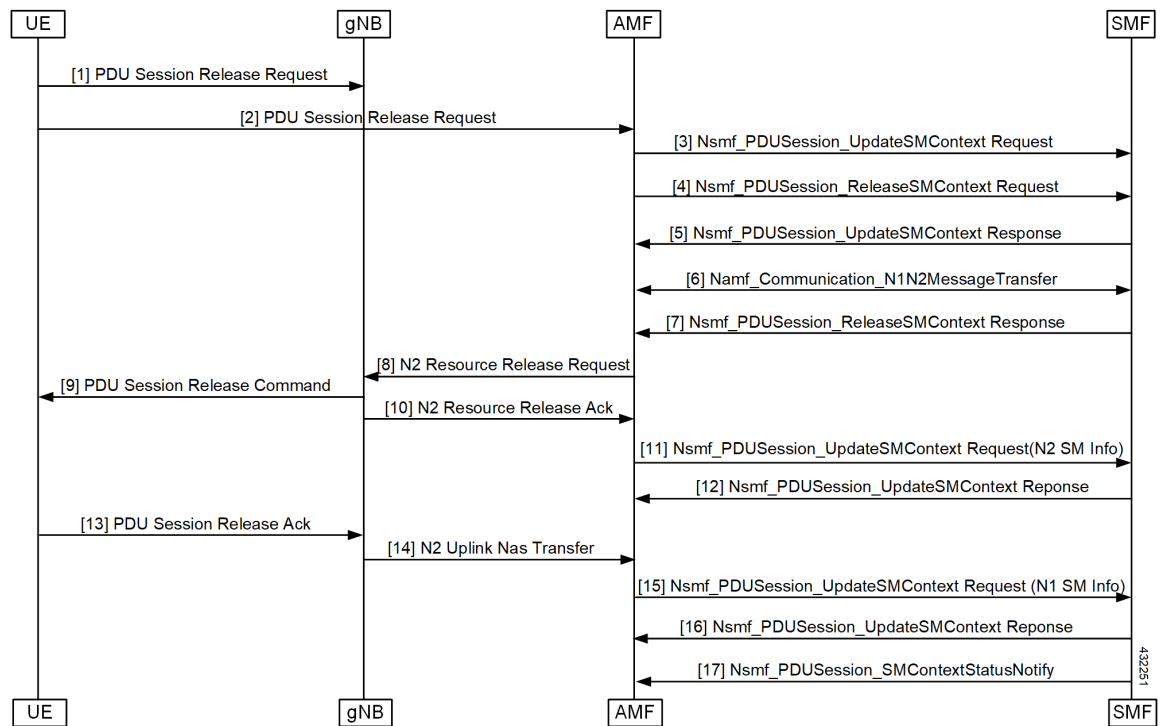


Table 10: UE-initiated PDU Session Release Call Flow Description

Step	Description
1, 2	The UE initiates the UE Requested PDU Session Release procedure by the transmission of an NAS message (N1 SM container (PDU Session Release Request (PDU session ID)), PDU Session ID) message. The NAS message is forwarded by the RAN to the AMF with an indication of User Location Information. This message is relayed to the SMF corresponding to the PDU Session ID via N2 and the AMF.
3	The AMF invokes the Nsmf_PDUSession_UpdateSMContext service operation and provides the N1 SM container to the SMF together with User Location Information (ULI) received from the RAN.
4	The AMF may invoke the Nsmf_PDUSession_ReleaseSMContext service operation to request the release of the PDU Session in case of mismatch of PDU Session status between UE and AMF.
5	The SMF responds to the AMF with the Nsmf_PDUSession_UpdateSMContext response (N2 SM Resource Release request, N1 SM container (PDU Session Release Command)).

Step	Description
6	If the UP connection of the PDU Session is active, the SMF shall also include the N2 Resource Release request (PDU Session ID) in the Namf_Communication_N1N2MessageTransfer, to release the RAN resources associated with the PDU Session.
7	SMF responds to the AMF with the Nsmf_PDUSession_ReleaseSMContext response.
8	AMF transfers the SM information received from the SMF (N2 SM Resource Release request, N1 SM container) to the RAN.
9	When the RAN has received an N2 SM request to release the AN resources associated with the PDU Session it issues AN specific signaling exchange(s) with the UE to release the corresponding AN resources.
10	RAN sends any NAS message (N1 SM container (PDU Session Release Command)) received from the AMF.
11	The AMF invokes the Nsmf_PDUSession_UpdateSMContext (N2 SM Resource Release Ack, User Location Information) to the SMF.
12	The SMF responds to the AMF with an Nsmf_PDUSession_UpdateSMContext response.
13	The UE acknowledges the PDU Session Release Command by sending a NAS message (PDU Session ID, N1 SM container (PDU Session Release Ack)) message over the RAN.
14	The RAN forwards the NAS message from the UE by sending a N2 NAS uplink transport (NAS message (PDU Session ID, N1 SM container (PDU Session Release Ack)), User Location Information) to the AMF.
15	The AMF invokes the Nsmf_PDUSession_UpdateSMContext (N1 SM container (PDU Session Release Ack, User Location Information) to the SMF.
16	The SMF responds to the AMF with an Nsmf_PDUSession_UpdateSMContext response.
17	The SMF invokes Nsmf_PDUSession_SMContextStatusNotify to notify AMF that the SM context for this PDU Session is released. The AMF releases the association between the SMF ID and the PDU Session ID, DNN, as well as S-NSSAI.

SMF-initiated PDU Release Call Flow

This section describes SMF-initiated PDU Release call flow.

The PDU Session Release procedure is used to release all the resources associated with a PDU Session.

Figure 9: SMF-initiated PDU Release Call Flow

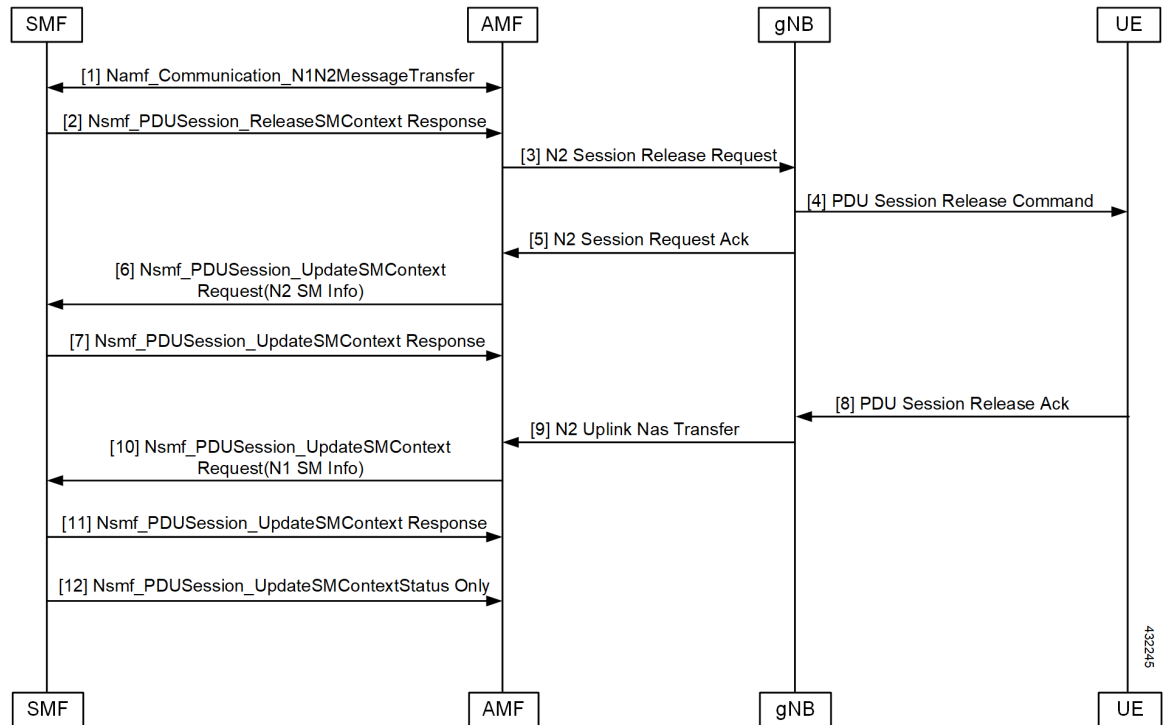


Table 11: SMF-initiated PDU Release Call Flow Description

Step	Description
1	If the UP connection of the PDU Session is active, the SMF shall also include the N2 Resource Release request (PDU Session ID) in the Namf_Communication_N1N2MessageTransfer, to release the RAN resources associated with the PDU Session.
2	SMF responds to the AMF with the Nsmf_PDUSession_ReleaseSMContext response.
3	AMF transfers the SM information received from the SMF (N2 SM Resource Release request, N1 SM container) to the RAN.
4	When the RAN has received an N2 SM request to release the AN resources associated with the PDU Session it issues AN specific signaling exchange(s) with the UE to release the corresponding AN resources.
5	RAN sends any NAS message (N1 SM container (PDU Session Release Command)) received from the AMF.
6	The AMF invokes the Nsmf_PDUSession_UpdateSMContext (N2 SM Resource Release Ack, User Location Information) to the SMF.
7	The SMF responds to the AMF with an Nsmf_PDUSession_UpdateSMContext response.
8	The UE acknowledges the PDU Session Release Command by sending a NAS message (PDU Session ID, N1 SM container (PDU Session Release Ack)) message over the RAN.

Step	Description
9	The RAN forwards the NAS message from the UE by sending a N2 NAS uplink transport (NAS message (PDU Session ID, N1 SM container (PDU Session Release Ack)), User Location Information) to the AMF.
10	The AMF invokes the Nsmf_PDUSession_UpdateSMContext (N1 SM container (PDU Session Release Ack, User Location Information) to the SMF.
11	The SMF responds to the AMF with an Nsmf_PDUSession_UpdateSMContext response.
12	The SMF invokes Nsmf_PDUSession_SMContextStatusNotify to notify AMF that the SM context for this PDU Session is released. The AMF releases the association between the SMF ID and the PDU Session ID, DNN, as well as S-NSSAI.

UE-initiated Deregistration Call Flow

This section describes the UE-initiated Deregistration call flow.

The deregistration procedure allows the UE to inform the network that it does not want to access the 5G data services.

Figure 10: UE-initiated Deregistration Call Flow

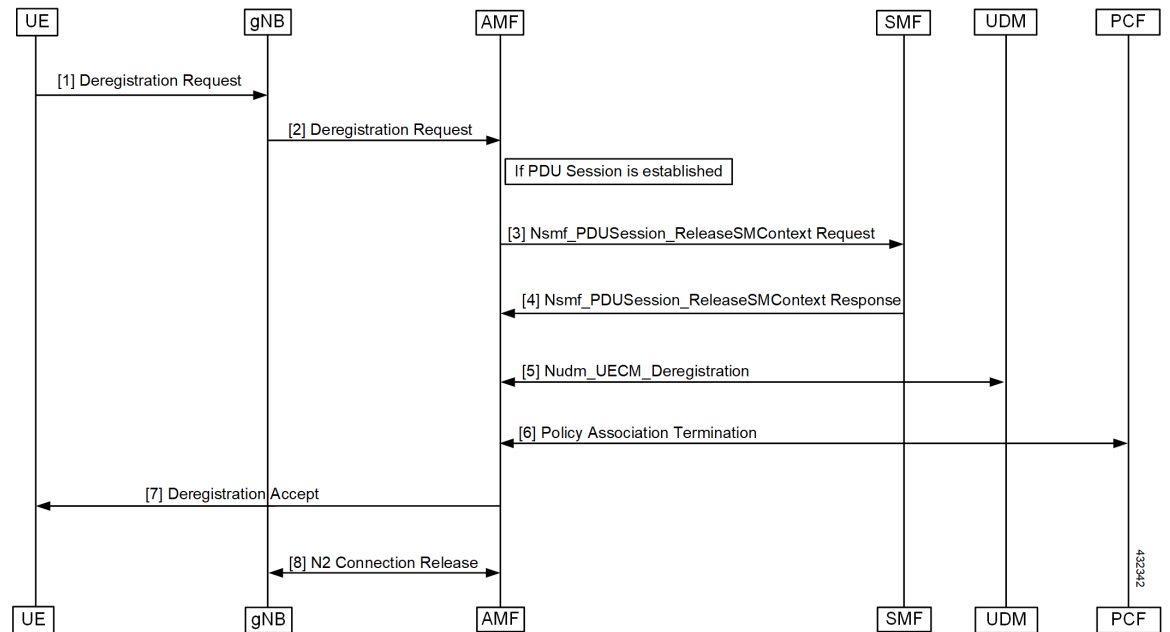


Table 12: UE-initiated Deregistration Call Flow Description

Step	Description
1, 2	The UE sends NAS message Deregistration Request (5G-GUTI, Deregistration type, Access Type) to the AMF.

Step	Description
3	If PDU session has been established then AMF sends Nsmf_PDUSession_ReleaseSMContext (SUPI, PDU Session ID) to SMF. All PDU Sessions over the target access, which belong to the UE are released by the AMF by sending Nsmf_PDUSession_ReleaseSMContext Request (SUPI, PDU Session ID) message to the SMF for each PDU Session.
4	The SMF releases all resources (for example, the IP address/Prefixes that were allocated to the PDU Session) and the corresponding User Plane resources. The SMF responds with Nsmf_PDUSession_ReleaseSMContext Response message.
5	The AMF invokes the Nudm_UECM_Deregistration service operation so that the UDM removes the association it had stored.
6	If there is any association with the PCF for this UE and the UE is no more registered over any access, the AMF performs an AMF-initiated AM Policy Association Termination procedure.
7	The AMF sends NAS message Deregistration Accept to UE depending on the Deregistration type i.e. if Deregistration type is switch-off, AMF does not send Deregistration Accept message.
8	N2 UE Context Release.

UDM-initiated Deregistration Call Flow

This section describes the UDM-initiated Deregistration call flow.

UDM initiates deregistration process for an UE if the subscription is withdrawn for the UE. The UDM can trigger this procedure for operator-determined purposes to request the removal of a subscriber's RM context and PDU sessions of the UE.

Figure 11: UDM Initiated Deregistration Call Flow

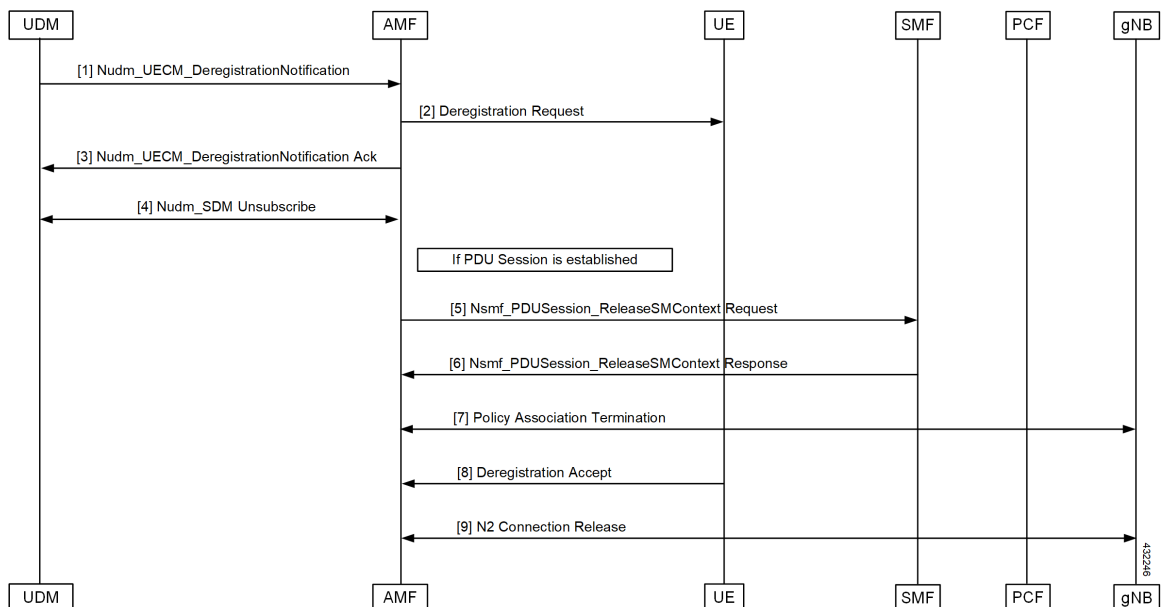


Table 13: UDM Initiated Deregistration Call Flow Description

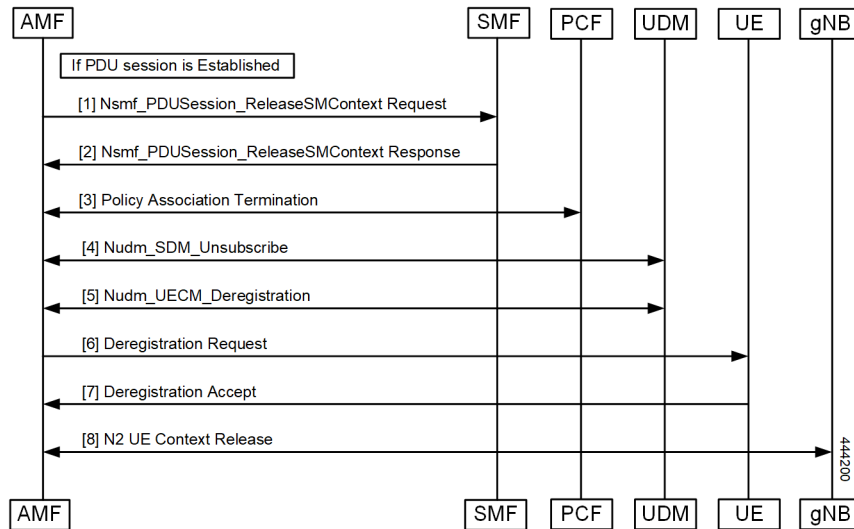
Step	Description
1	If the UDM wants to request the immediate deletion of a subscriber's contexts and PDU Sessions, the UDM shall send a Nudm_UECM_DeregistrationNotification (SUPI, Access Type, Removal Reason) message with Removal Reason set to Subscription Withdrawn to the registered AMF. If the AMF receives Nudm_UECM_DeregistrationNotification with Removal Reason as Subscription Withdrawn, the AMF executes Deregistration procedure over the access.
2	The AMF may explicitly deregister the UE by sending a Deregistration Request message (Deregistration type, Access Type) to the UE. The Deregistration type may be set to Re-registration in which case the UE should re-register at the end of the Deregistration procedure. If the Deregistration Request message is sent over 3GPP access and the UE is in CM-IDLE state in 3GPP access, the AMF pages the UE.
3	If the Deregistration procedure is triggered by UDM ,the AMF acknowledges the Nudm_UECM_DeRegistrationNotification to the UDM.
4	The AMF also unsubscribes with the UDM using Nudm_SDM_Unsubscribe service operation.
5, 6	If the UE has any established PDU Sessions then UE-initiated Deregistration is performed.
7	If there is any association with the PCF for this UE and the UE is no more registered over any access, the AMF performs a AMF-initiated AM Policy Association Termination procedure
8	If the UE receives the Deregistration Request message from the AMF,the UE sends a Deregistration Accept message to the AMF .The NG-RAN forwards this NAS message to the AMF along with the TAI+ Cell identity of the cell which the UE is using.
9	N2 UE Context Release.

AMF-initiated Deregistration Call Flow

This section describes the AMF-initiated Deregistration call flow.

If implicit detach timer expires, AMF performs deregistration.

Figure 12: AMF-initiated Deregistration Call Flow



In case of clear subscriber, AMF triggers a deregistration procedure.

Table 14: AMF-initiated Deregistration Call Flow Description

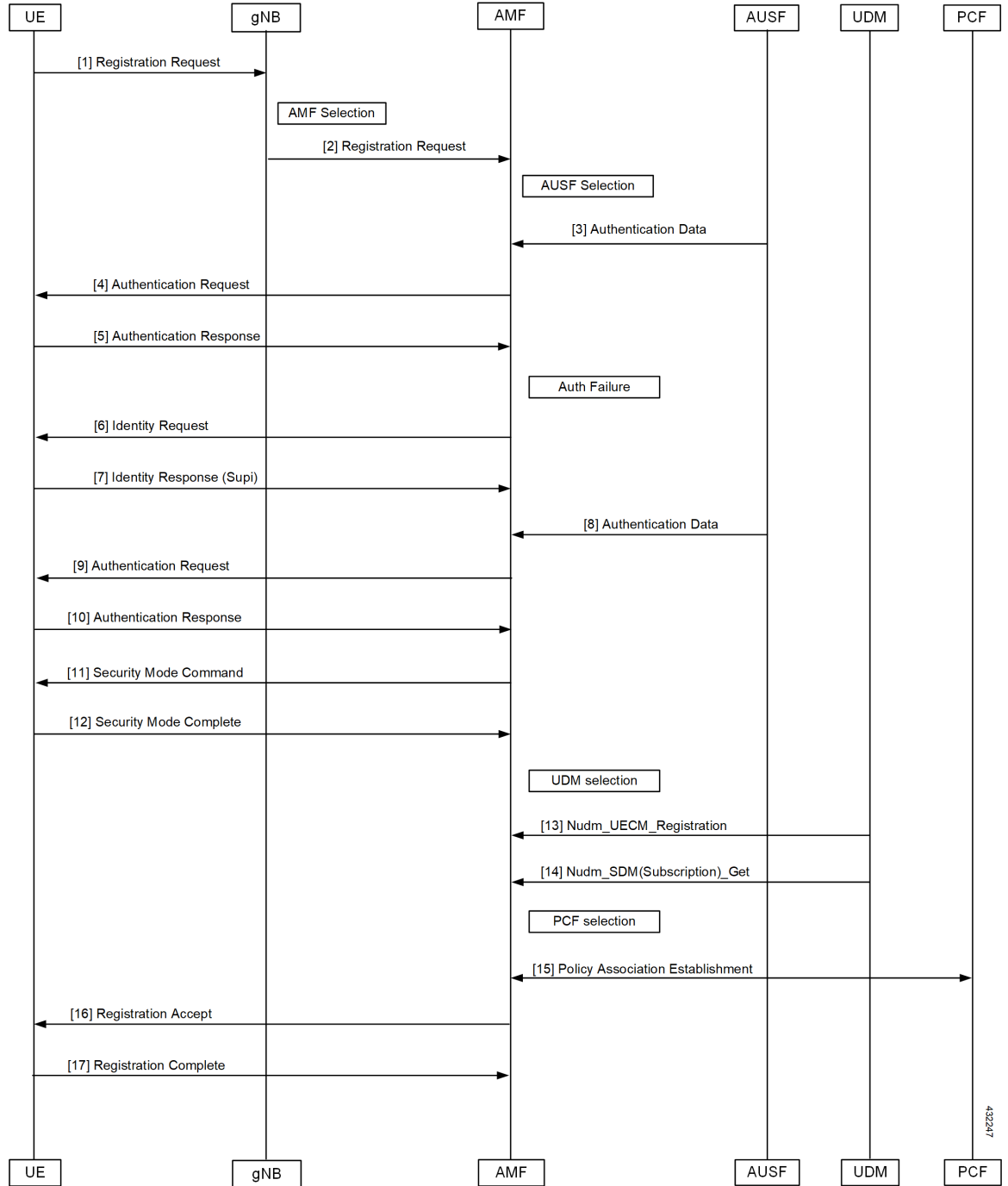
Step	Description
1	If PDU session has been established then AMF sends Nsmf_PDUSession_ReleaseSMContext (SUPI, PDU Session ID) to SMF. All PDU Sessions over the target access, which belong to the UE are released by the AMF by sending Nsmf_PDUSession_ReleaseSMContext Request (SUPI, PDU Session ID) message to the SMF for each PDU Session.
2	The SMF releases all resources (for example, the IP address/Prefixes that were allocated to the PDU Session) and the corresponding User Plane resources. The SMF responds with Nsmf_PDUSession_ReleaseSMContext Response message.
3	If there is any association with the PCF for this UE and the UE is no more registered over any access, the AMF performs an AMF-initiated AM Policy Association Termination procedure.
4	The AMF unsubscribes with the UDM using Nudm_SDM_Unsubscribe service operation.
5	The AMF invokes the Nudm_UECM_Deregistration service operation so that the UDM removes the association it had stored.
6	The AMF may explicitly deregister the UE by sending a Deregistration Request message (Deregistration type, Access Type) to the UE. The Deregistration type may be set to Re-registration in which case the UE should re-register at the end of the Deregistration procedure. If the Deregistration Request message is sent over 3GPP access and the UE is in CM-IDLE state in 3GPP access, the AMF pages the UE.
7	After UE receives the Deregistration Request message from the AMF, the UE sends a Deregistration Accept message to the AMF. The NG-RAN forwards this NAS message to the AMF along with the TAI+ Cell identity of the cell which the UE is using.
8	N2 UE Context Release.

UE Identity Procedure for Authentication Failure Call Flow

This section describes the UE Identity Procedure for Authentication Failure call flow.

Upon failure of authentication at Step 5, AMF would trigger identity request towards UE and request for an UE identity. Authentication would be proceeded with the new UE identity.

Figure 13: UE Identity Procedure for Authentication Failure Call Flow



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Table 15: UE Identity Procedure for Authentication Failure Call Flow Description

Step	Description
5	During registration procedure when authentication-response is received from UE, the AMF examines the auth-response parameters and confirms that the authentication has failed. In such case, AMF would trigger identity-request to UE asking for its SUCI.
6	UE sends identity-request message to AMF.
7	UE responds with its SUCI in identity-response message to AMF.
8	AMF extracts fresh authentication data from AUSF using the SUCI of subscriber.
9	AMF sends Authentication-Request to the UE to initiate authentication of the UE identity.
10	UE sends Authentication-Response to the AMF to deliver a calculated authentication response to the network. AMF verifies the result received and if the result is as expected then the registration procedure starts.
11	The NAS security initiation is performed.
12	Upon completion of NAS security function setup, the AMF initiates NGAP procedure to provide the 5G-AN with security context .The 5G-AN stores the security context and acknowledges to the AMF. The 5G-AN uses the security context to protect the messages exchanged with the UE.
13	AMF selects an UDM based on the PLMN info via NRF query or via static configuration and registers the UE with the UDM using Nudm_UECM_Registration. The UDM stores the AMF identity associated to the Access Type.
14	The AMF retrieves the Access and Mobility Subscription data using Nudm_SDM_Get. The AMF subscribes to be notified using Nudm_SDM_Subscribe when the data requested is modified.
15	AMF selects PCF based on PLMN-info and slice- info and performs an Policy Association Establishment. PCF sends policy data to AMF with restrictions and other policies to be applied for the UE. Currently the polices are not applied for UE and are just stored in AMF.
16	The AMF sends a Registration Accept message to the UE indicating that the Registration Request has been accepted. Registration Accept contains (5G-GUTI, Registration Area, Mobility restrictions, PDU Session status, Allowed NSSAI, Configured NSSAI for the Serving PLMN, Periodic Registration Update timer, Emergency Service Support indicator, Accepted DRX parameters).
17	The UE sends a Registration Complete message to the AMF to acknowledge that a new 5G-GUTI was assigned.

UE Identity Procedure for Unknown Subscribers Call Flow

This section describes the UE Identity Procedure for Unknown Subscribers call flow.

When registration request is received with unknown GUTI then AMF would trigger identity request towards UE and request for an UE identity. Registration proceeds with the new UE identity.

Figure 14: UE Identity Procedure for Unknown Subscribers Call Flow

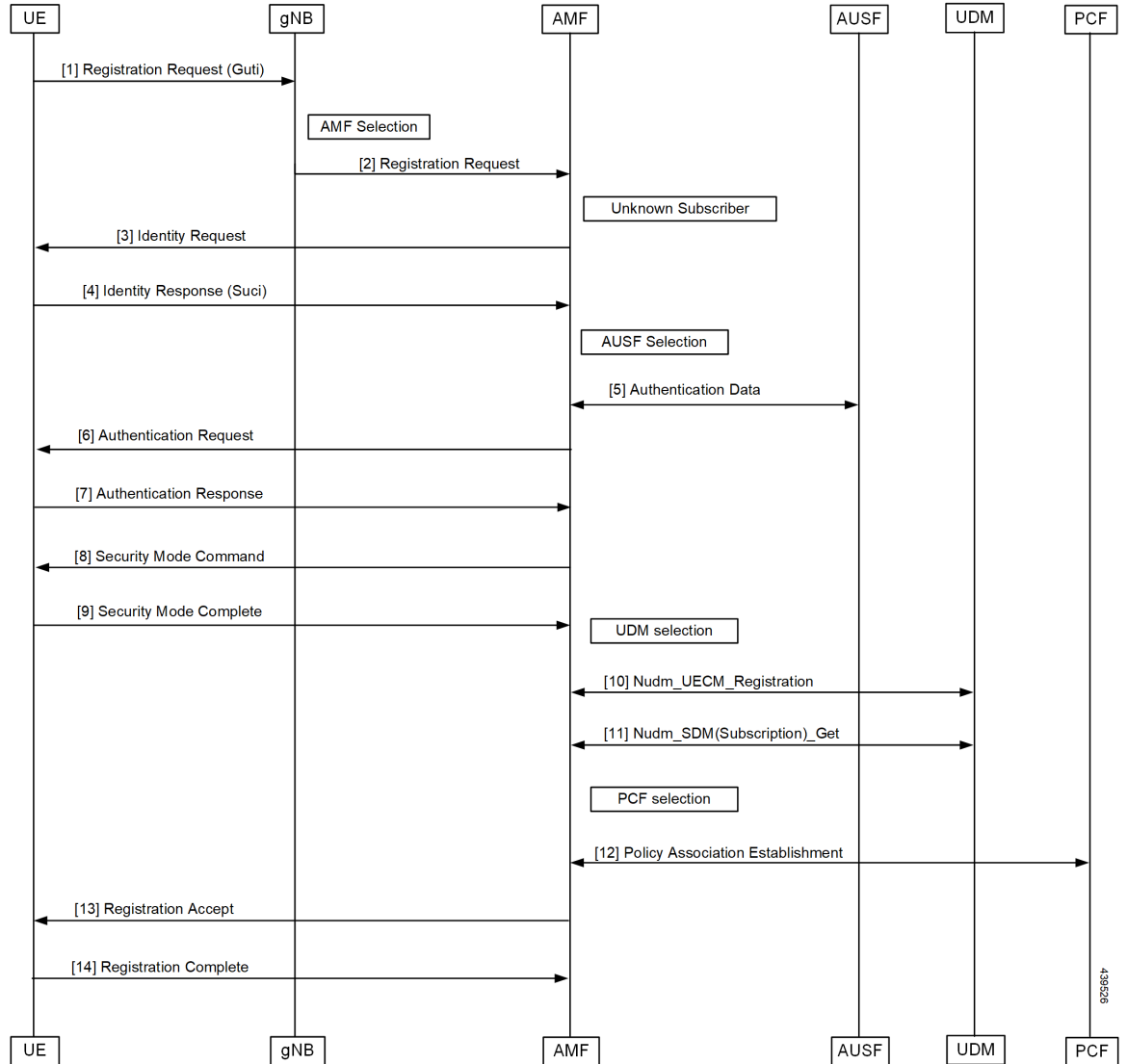


Table 16: UE Identity Procedure for Unknown Subscribers Call Flow Description

Step	Description
2	During registration procedure, the AMF determines that the received GUTI is of subscriber which is not present in AMF. In such case, AMF would trigger identity-request to UE asking for its SUCI.
3	UE sends identity-request message to AMF.
4	UE responds with its SUCI in identity-response message to AMF.
5	AMF extracts fresh authentication data from AUSF using the SUCI of subscriber.
6	AMF sends Authentication-Request to the UE to initiate authentication of the UE identity.

Step	Description
7	UE sends Authentication-Response to the AMF to deliver a calculated authentication response to the network. AMF verifies the result received and if the result is as expected then the registration procedure is proceeded.
8	The NAS security initiation is performed.
9	Upon completion of NAS security function setup, the AMF initiates NGAP procedure to provide the 5G-AN with security context .The 5G-AN stores the security context and acknowledges to the AMF. The 5G-AN uses the security context to protect the messages exchanged with the UE.
10	AMF selects an UDM based on the PLMN info via NRF query or via static configuration and registers the UE with the UDM using Nudm_UECM_Registration. The UDM stores the AMF identity associated to the Access Type.
11	The AMF retrieves the Access and Mobility Subscription data using Nudm_SDM_Get. The AMF subscribes to be notified using Nudm_SDM_Subscribe when the data requested is modified.
12	AMF selects PCF based on PLMN-info and slice- info and performs an Policy Association Establishment. PCF sends policy data to AMF with restrictions and other policies to be applied for the UE. Currently the polices are not applied for UE and are just stored in AMF.
13	The AMF sends a Registration Accept message to the UE indicating that the Registration Request has been accepted. Registration Accept contains (5G-GUTI, Registration Area, Mobility restrictions, PDU Session status, Allowed NSSAI, Configured NSSAI for the Serving PLMN, Periodic Registration Update timer, Emergency Service Support indicator, Accepted DRX parameters).
14	The UE sends a Registration Complete message to the AMF to acknowledge that a new 5G-GUTI was assigned.

Configuring Compliance to 3GPP Specification

This section describes how to configure compliance to 3GPP specification.

Configuring Interfaces

The following are sample interface configurations. You need to configure interfaces based on your requirements.

```

config
profile nf-client nf-type ausf
  ausf-profile AUP1
    locality LOC1
    priority 30
    service name type nausf-auth
    endpoint-profile EP1
      capacity 30
      uri-scheme http
      endpoint-name EP1
      priority 56
      primary ip-address ipv4 <AUSF IP>
      primary ip-address port <Port number>
    exit
  exit

```



```
    exit
    exit
    exit
exit
exit

config
profile nf-client nf-type udm
  udm-profile UP1
  locality LOC1
  service name type nudm-sdm
  endpoint-profile EP1
  capacity 30
  uri-scheme http
  version
  uri-version v2
  exit
  exit
  endpoint-name EP1
  primary ip-address ipv4 <UDM IP Address>
  primary ip-address port <Port number>
  exit
  exit
exit
exit

config
service name type nudm-uecm
  endpoint-profile EP1
  capacity 30
  uri-scheme http
  endpoint-name EP1
  primary ip-address ipv4 <UDM IP Address>
  primary ip-address port <Port number>
  exit
  exit
  exit
  exit
  exit
  exit
  exit

config
profile nf-client nf-type pcf
  pcf-profile PP1
  locality LOC1
  priority 30
  service name type npcfc-am-policy-control
  endpoint-profile EP1
  capacity 30
  uri-scheme http
  endpoint-name EP1
  priority 56
  primary ip-address ipv4 <PCF IP Address>
  primary ip-address port <PCF Port number>
  exit
  exit
  exit
  exit
  exit
  exit
  exit

config
profile nf-client nf-type amf
  amf-profile AMF1
```

