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Technical Specification

**Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+);
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Location management procedures
(3GPP TS 23.012 version 5.1.0 Release 5)**



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ETSI

650 Route des Lucioles
F-06921 Sophia Antipolis Cedex - FRANCE

Tel.: +33 4 92 94 42 00 Fax: +33 4 93 65 47 16

Siret N° 348 623 562 00017 - NAF 742 C
Association à but non lucratif enregistrée à la
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Foreword

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Foreword

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

The present document defines the location management procedures within the 3GPP system.

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:

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1 Scope

The present document describes the location management procedures for the circuit switched domain, with respect to the application level functional behaviour. This is to be distinguished from the corresponding protocol handling behaviour, which is specified in 3G TS 29.002. The following location management procedures are included:

- location updating;
- location cancellation;
- MS purging;
- IMSI attach/detach.

The procedures in the Mobile Station (MS) are described in GSM 03.22. The procedures between MSC, VLR and HLR utilise the Mobile Application Part (MAP) and details concerning the protocol handling are contained in 3G TS 29.002.

The present document excludes location management procedures for the packet switched domain, which are covered in 3G TS 23.060.

The descriptions herein depict a logical separation between the MSC and VLR. This logical separation, as well as the messages transferred between the two logical entities are the basis of a model used to define the externally visible behaviour of the MSC/VLR, which may be a single physical entity. They do not impose any requirement except the definition of the externally visible behaviour.

1.1 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: "3G Vocabulary".
- [2] 3GPP TS 23.002: "Network architecture".
- [3] 3GPP TS 23.003: "Numbering, addressing and identification".
- [4] 3GPP TS 23.007: "Restoration procedures".
- [5] 3GPP TS 23.008: "Organization of subscriber data".
- [6] 3GPP TS 23.022: "Functions related to Mobile Station (MS) in idle mode".
- [7] 3GPP TS 23.116: "Super-Charger Technical Realisation; Stage 2".
- [8] 3GPP TS 29.002: "Mobile Application Part (MAP) specification".
- [9] 3GPP TS 29.007: "General requirements on interworking between the Public Land Mobile Network (PLMN) and the Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) or Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN)".
- [10] 3GPP TS 43.020: "Security related network functions".
- [11] 3GPP TS 23.078: " Customised Applications for Mobile network Enhanced Logic (CAMEL) Phase 4 – stage2 "

- [11a] 3GPP TS 23.195: "Provision of UE Specific Behaviour Information to Network Entities".
- [12] 3GPP TS 23.236: "Intra Domain Connection of RAN Nodes to Multiple CN Nodes"

1.2 Abbreviations

Abbreviations are listed in 3G TR 21.905.

2 Definitions

2.1 Location management

Location management means that the PLMNs keep track of where the MSs are located in the system area. The location information for each MS is stored in functional units called location registers. Functionally, there are two types of location registers:

- the Home Location Register where all subscriber parameters of an MS are permanently stored, and where the current location may be stored;
- the Visitor Location Register where all relevant data concerning an MS are stored as long as the station is within the area controlled by that visitor location register.

See also GSM 03.02 where the network architecture is described, and GSM 03.08 where the data stored in the location registers are described.

The action taken by a MS in order to provide location information to the PLMN will be referred to as location updating.

2.2 Location area and MSC area

The MSC area is composed of the area covered by all base stations controlled by the MSC. An MSC area may consist of several location areas. A location area is an area in which, after having performed a location update once, MSs may roam without being required to perform subsequent location updates for reason of location change. A location area consists of one or more cells.

For further details of the network architecture, see GSM 03.02.

2.3 Location area identification

The Location Area Identification (LAI) plan is part of the base station identification plan. The base stations are identified uniquely (see GSM 03.03).

2.4 IMSI detach/attach operation

The support of IMSI detach/attach operation is mandatory in MSs. The facility is optional in the fixed infrastructure of the PLMN.

2.4.1 Explicit IMSI detach/attach

Explicit IMSI detach operation is the action taken by an MS to indicate to the PLMN that the station has entered an inactive state (e.g. the station is powered down). Explicit IMSI attach operation is the action taken by an MS to indicate that the station has re-entered an active state (e.g. the station is powered up).

2.4.2 Implicit IMSI detach

Implicit IMSI detach operation is the action taken by the VLR to mark an MS as detached when there has been no successful contact between the MS and the network for a time determined by the implicit detach timer. The value of the implicit detach timer is derived from the periodic location updating timer. During an established radio contact, the implicit detach timer shall be prevented from triggering implicit detach. At the release of the radio connection, the implicit detach timer shall be reset and restarted. Implicit IMSI detach shall also be performed in the case of a negative response to an IMEI check.

2.5 Use of the term mobile station (MS) in the present document

In order to simplify the text the term Mobile Station (MS) as used in relation to location management refers to the entity where the IMSI is stored, i.e., in card operated MSs the term Mobile Station (MS) refers to the card.

3 General procedures in the network related to Location Management

3.1 Procedures in the MSC related to Location Updating

The MSC shall pass messages related to location updating between the MS and the VLR.

3.2 Procedures in the VLR related to Location Updating

FFS

3.3 Procedures in the HLR related to Location Updating

FFS

3.4 Normal Location Updating and IMSI detach/attach operation

When receiving a Location Updating Request or an IMSI detach/attach message from an MS, the MSC shall convey the message to its associated Visitor Location Register. Any response from the location register shall similarly be conveyed to the MS.

3.5 IMSI enquiry procedure

The MS shall identify itself by either the IMSI or the TMSI plus Location Area Identification of the previous VLR. In the latter case the new VLR shall attempt to request the IMSI and authentication parameters from the previous VLR by the methods defined in GSM 09.02.

If this procedure fails, or if the TMSI is not allocated, the VLR shall request that the MS identifies itself by use of the IMSI.

3.6 Information transfer between Visitor and Home Location Registers

3.6.1 Procedures for location management

Detailed procedures for exchange of and location updating information between visitor and home location registers are given in GSM 09.02. Below follows an overview of these procedures.

3.6.1.1 Location updating procedure

This procedure is used when an MS registers with a Visitor Location Register.

The VLR provides its address to the HLR.

The VLR may also allocate an optional identity for the MS at location updating: the Local Mobile Station Identity (see GSM 03.03).

3.6.1.2 Downloading of subscriber parameters to the VLR

As a part of the location updating procedure, the Home Location Register will convey the subscriber parameters of the MS which need to be known by the visitor location register for proper call handling. This procedure is also used whenever there is a change in the subscriber parameters that need to be conveyed to the VLR (e.g. change in subscription, a change in supplementary services activation status).

If the HPLMN applies the multinumbring option, different MSISDNs are allocated for different Basic Services (see GSM 09.07) and stored in the HLR. Among these MSISDNs, the Basic MSISDN Indicator as part of the HLR subscriber data (see GSM 03.08) marks the 'Basic MSISDN' to be sent to the VLR at location update. It is used in the VLR for call handling as calling party and as line identity.

3.6.1.3 Location cancellation procedure

The procedure is used by the home location register to remove a MS from a visitor location register. The procedure will normally be used when the MS has moved to an area controlled by a different location register. The procedure can also be used in other cases, e.g. an MS ceases to be a subscriber of the Home PLMN.

3.6.1.4 Mobile subscriber purging procedure

A VLR may purge the subscriber data for an MS which has not established radio contact for a period determined by the network operator. Purging means to delete the subscriber data and to "freeze" the TMSI that has been allocated to the purged MS in order to avoid double TMSI allocation. The VLR shall inform the HLR of the purging.

When the HLR is informed of the purging, it shall set the flag "MS purged" in the IMSI record of the MS concerned. Presence of the "MS purged" flag will cause any request for routing information for a call or short message to the MS to be treated as if the MS were not reachable.

In the VLR, the "frozen" TMSI is freed for usage in the TMSI allocation procedure by location updating for the purged MS in the same VLR, location cancellation for the purged MS or, in exceptional cases, by O&M.

In the HLR, the "MS purged" flag is reset by the location updating procedure and after reload of data from the non-volatile back-up that is performed when the HLR restarts after a failure.

4 Detailed Procedures in the network related to Location Management

The text in this clause is a supplement to the definition in the SDL diagrams; it does not duplicate the information in the SDL diagrams.

This specification shows the location management application processes interworking with the MAP protocol handler, which is specified in 3G TS 29.002. The MAP protocol defines supervision timers. If a supervision timer expires before a distant entity responds to a signal, the handling is as defined in 3G TS 29.002. In general, the protocol handler reports timer expiry to the application as an error condition or negative response. Where a timer is shown in this specification, therefore, it is an **application timer** rather than a **protocol** timer. Interworking with the protocol handlers uses functional signal names which do not necessarily have a one-to-one correspondence with the names of messages used in the MAP protocols.

4.1 Location Updating

4.1.1 Detailed procedure in the MSC

4.1.1.1 Process Update_Location_Area_MSC

Sheet 1: Location Update corresponds to a Location_Registration_Request indicating any of the following:

- Normal location update;
- Periodic location update;
- IMSI attach.

Sheet 2: When the MSC receives a Set Ciphering Mode request from the VLR, it sends a Start ciphering request towards the MS. After that, the Forward new TMSI and Update Location Area ack may be received in any order.

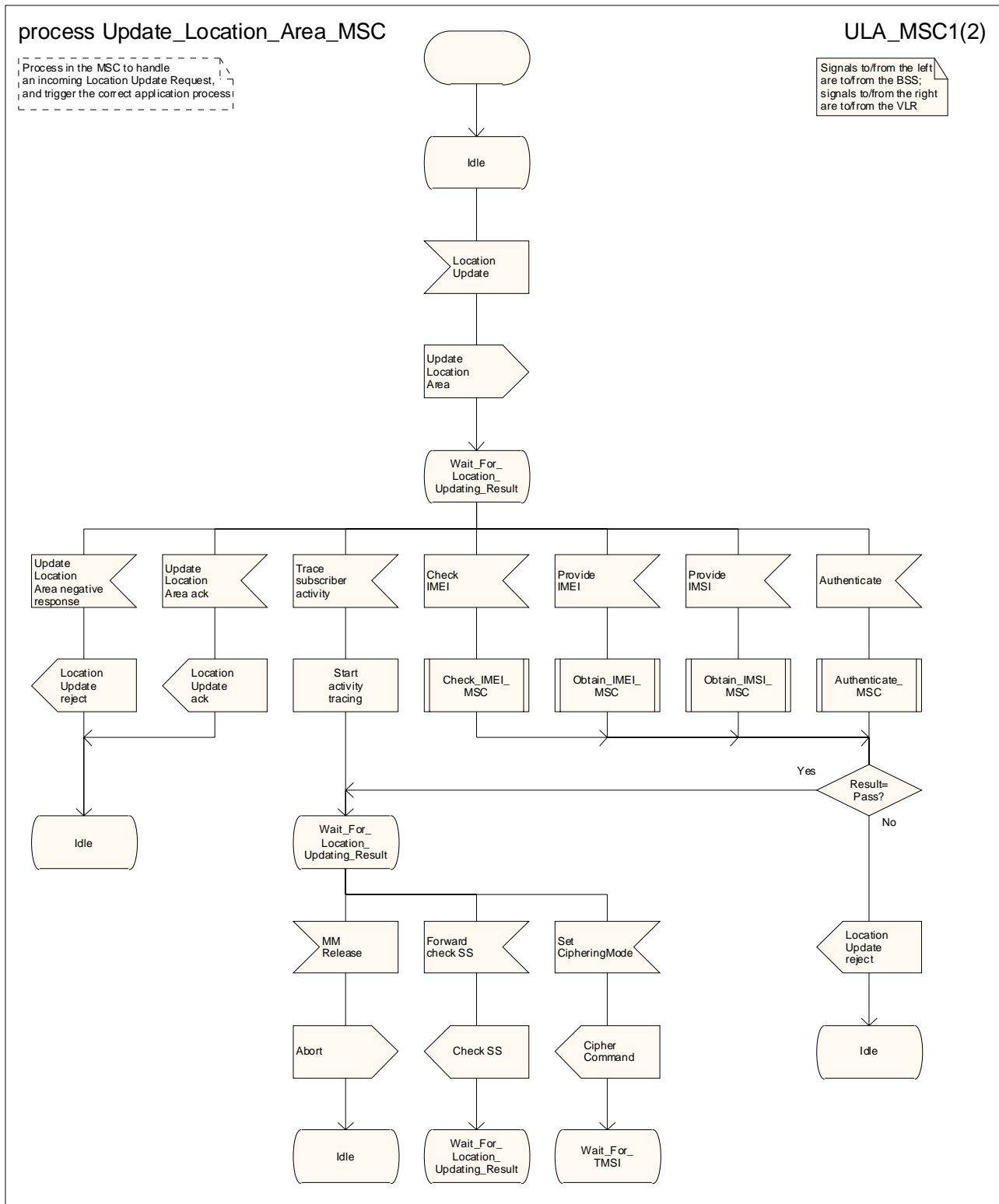


Figure 4.1.1.1 (sheet 1 of 2): Process Update_Location_Area_MSC

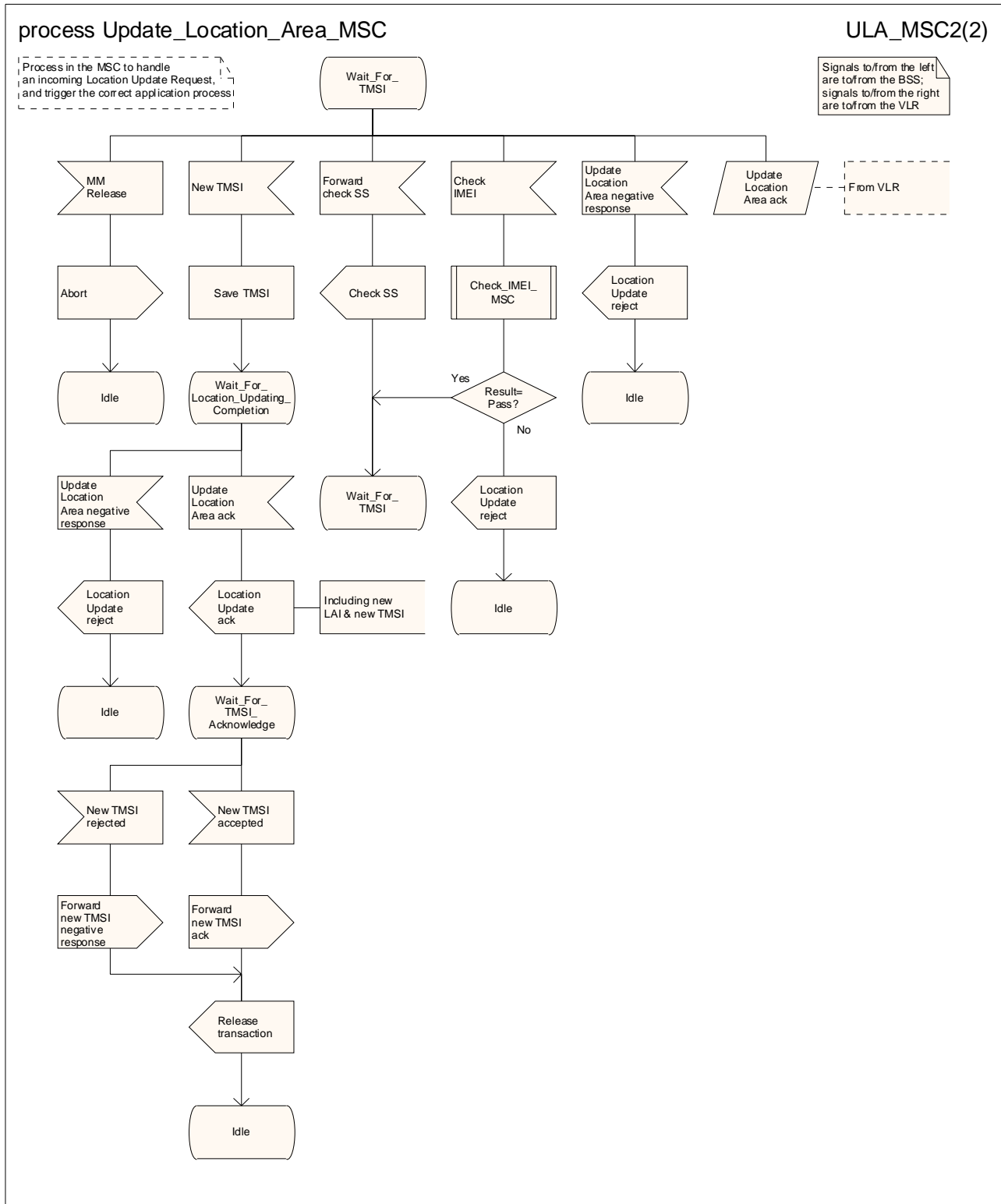


Figure 4.1.1.1 (sheet 2 of 2): Process Update_Location_Area_MSC

4.1.1.2 Procedure Authenticate_MSC

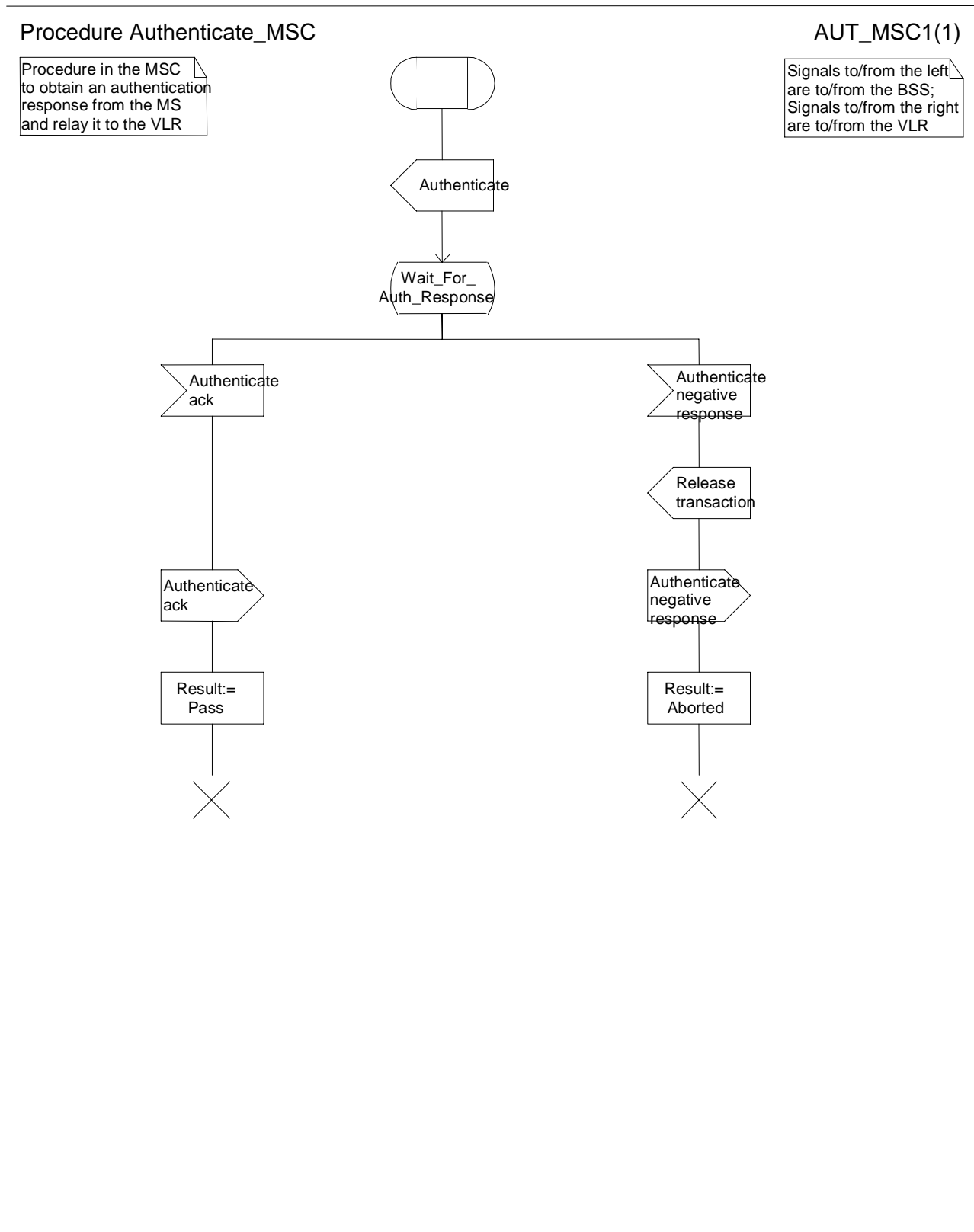


Figure 4.1.1.2 (sheet 1 of 1): Procedure Authenticate_MSC

4.1.2 Detailed procedure in the VLR

4.1.2.1 Process Update_Location_Area_VLR

General comment: at any stage in the location updating process the MSC may receive an indication from the BSS that the MM transaction has been released. The MSC then sends an Abort signal to the VLR. Upon receipt of this message, the VLR shall follow one of two possible courses of action.

The two possible courses of action and the conditions determining which course shall be taken are as follows:

1. If a successfully authenticated radio connection is already established before the Abort message is received, the VLR shall ignore the message.
2. If a successfully authenticated radio connection has not been established before the Abort message is received, the VLR shall abort the Update Location Area process and return to the idle state.

Sheet 1: the location area updating process will be activated by receiving an Update Location Area indication from the MSC. If there are parameter errors in the indication, the process is terminated with the appropriate error sent in the Update Location Area response to the MSC. Else, the behaviour will depend on the subscriber identity received, either an IMSI or a TMSI.

Sheet 1: the procedure "Retrieve_UESBI_If_required" is specific to "Early UE" handling. If the VLR does not support "Early UE" handling, processing continues from the "Yes" exit of the test "Result=Pass?".

Sheet 2: at the decision "HLR updating required?" the "True" branch shall be taken if and only if one or more of the following conditions is true:

- (1) Location Info Confirmed in HLR is false.
- (2) Data Confirmed by HLR is false.

The type of Location Update is retrieved in 3G TS 23.078 procedure 'Set_Notification_Type' and is returned into the 'Notify' variable; this information is necessary for the CAMEL Mobility Management event notification procedure 3G TS 23.078 'Notify_gsmSCF'.

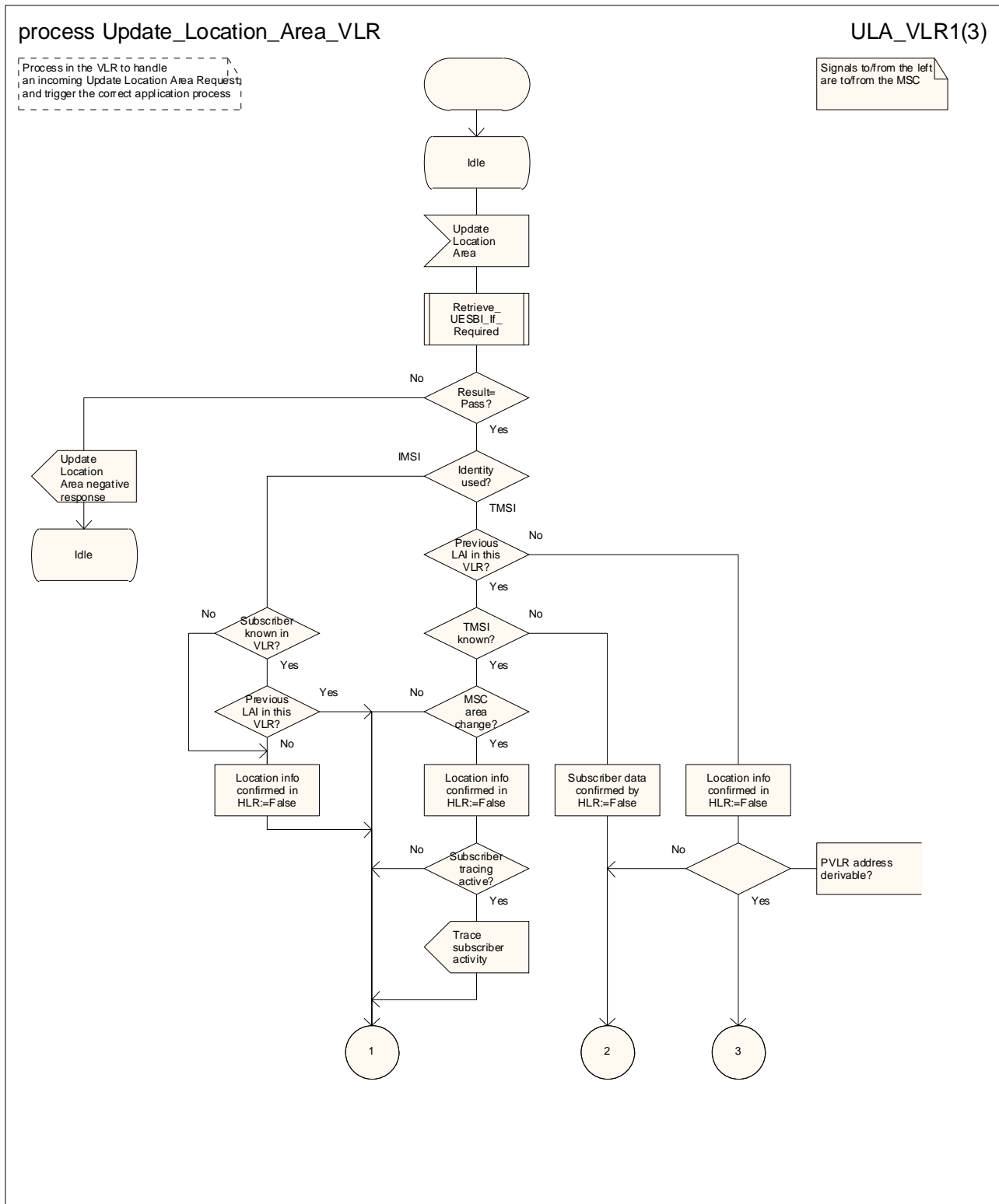


Figure 4.1.2.1 (sheet 1 of 3): Process Update_Location_Area_VLR

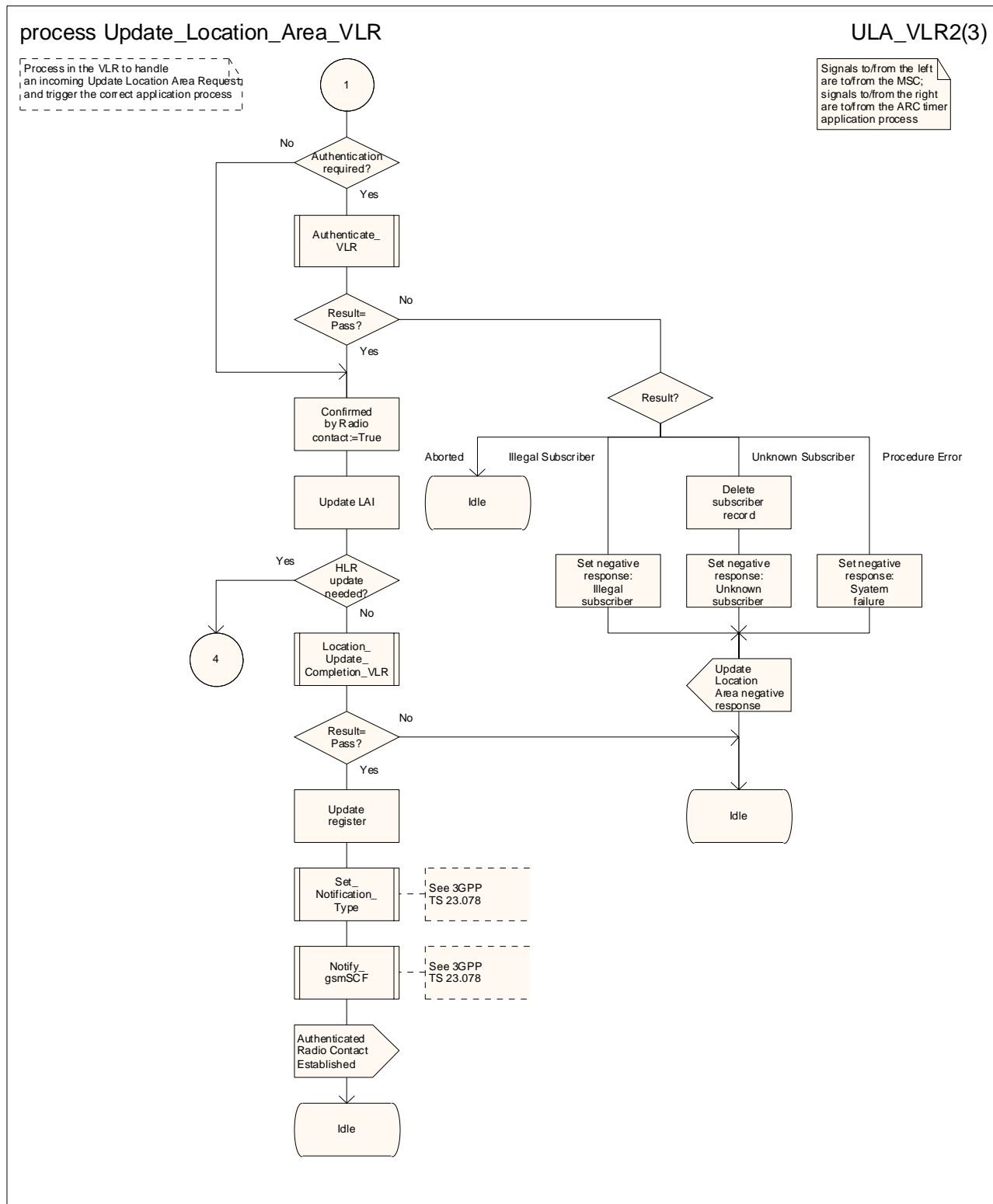


Figure 4.1.2.1 (sheet 2 of 3): Process Update_Location_Area_VLR

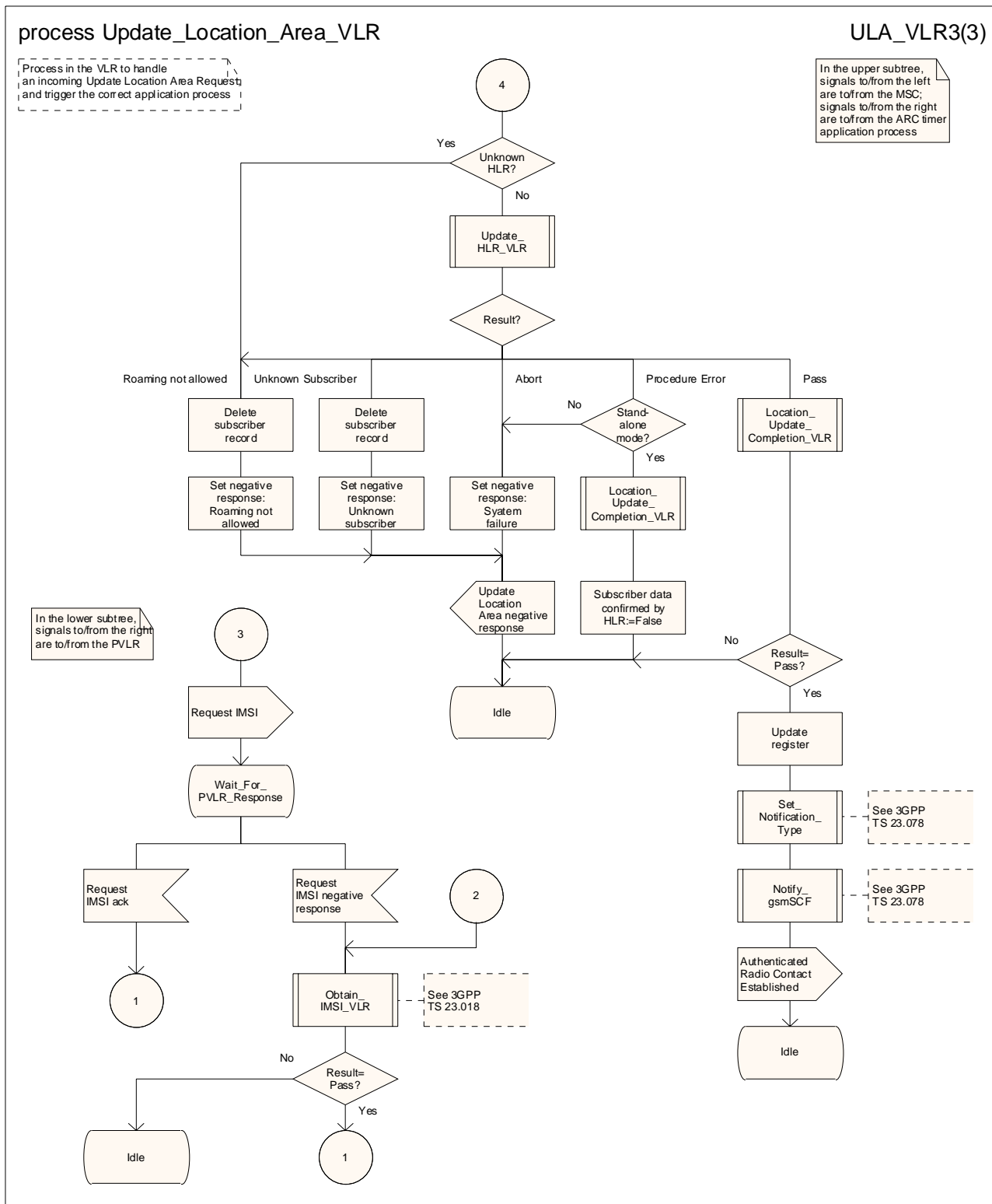
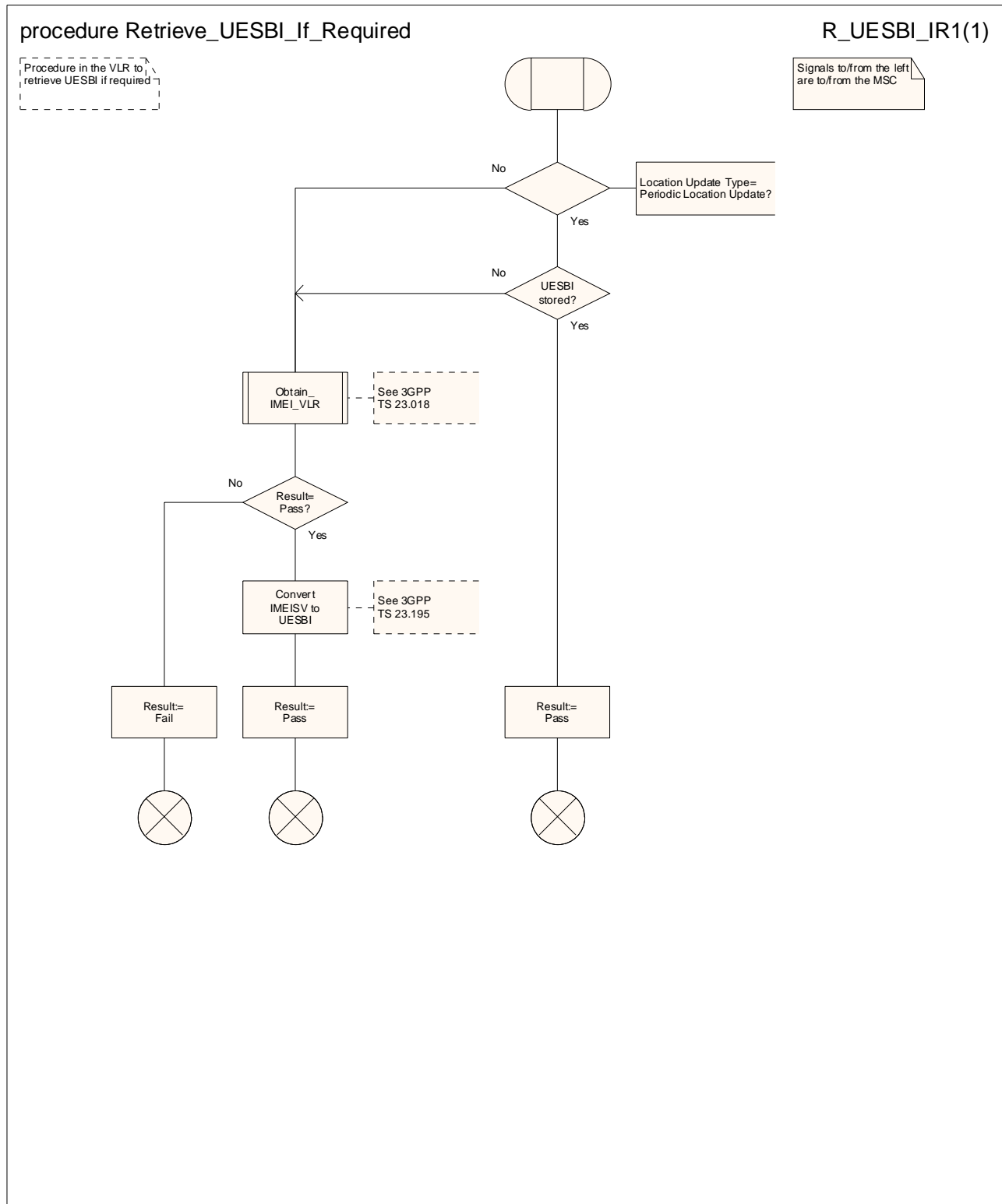


Figure 4.1.2.1 (sheet 3 of 3): Process Update_Location_Area_VLR

4.1.2.1a Procedure Retrieve_UESBI_If_Required

The task "Convert IMEISV to UESBI" is defined in detail in 3GPP TS 23.195 [25a].



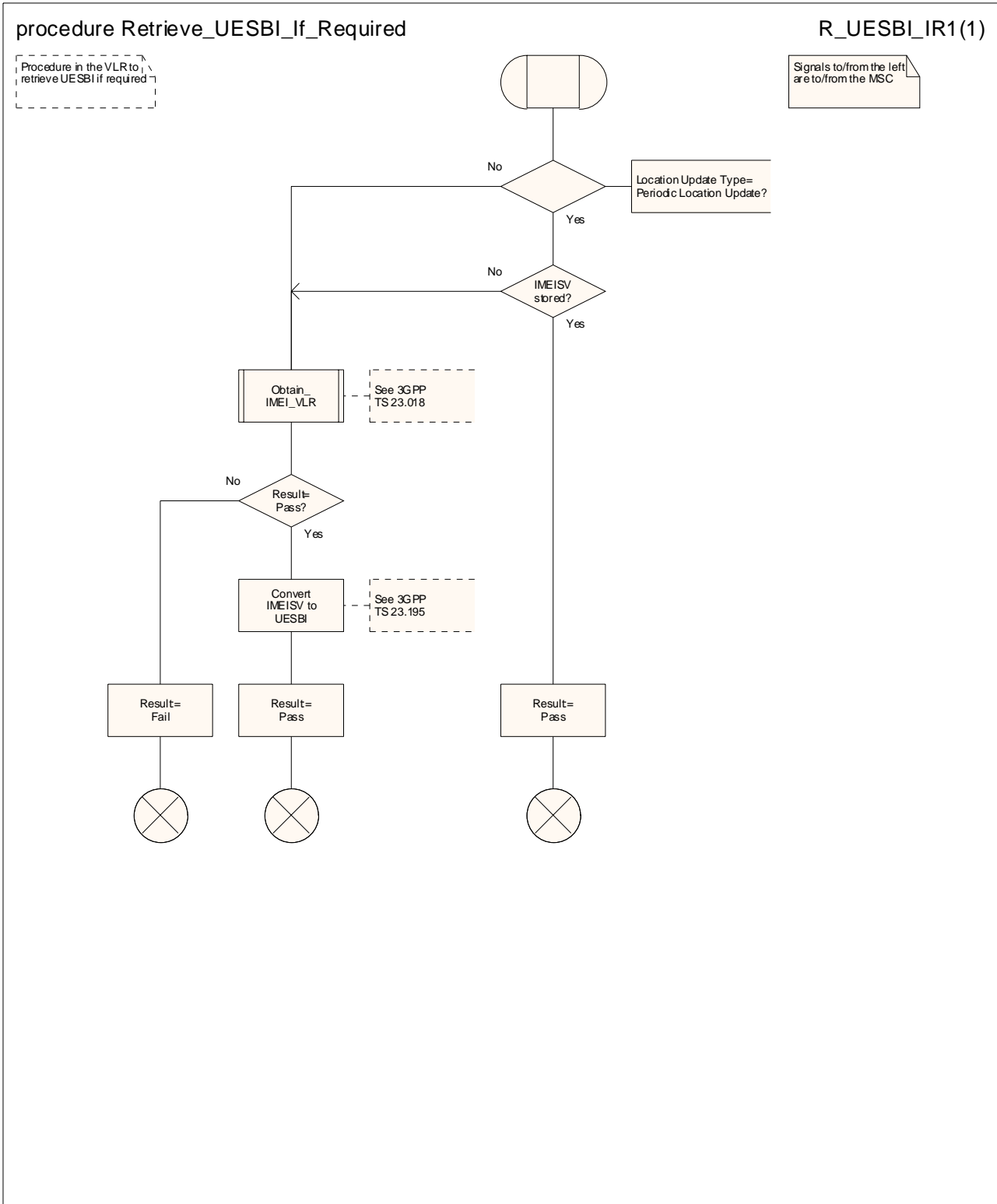


Figure 4.1.2.1a: Procedure Retrieve_UESBI_If_Required

4.1.2.2 Procedure Authenticate_VLR

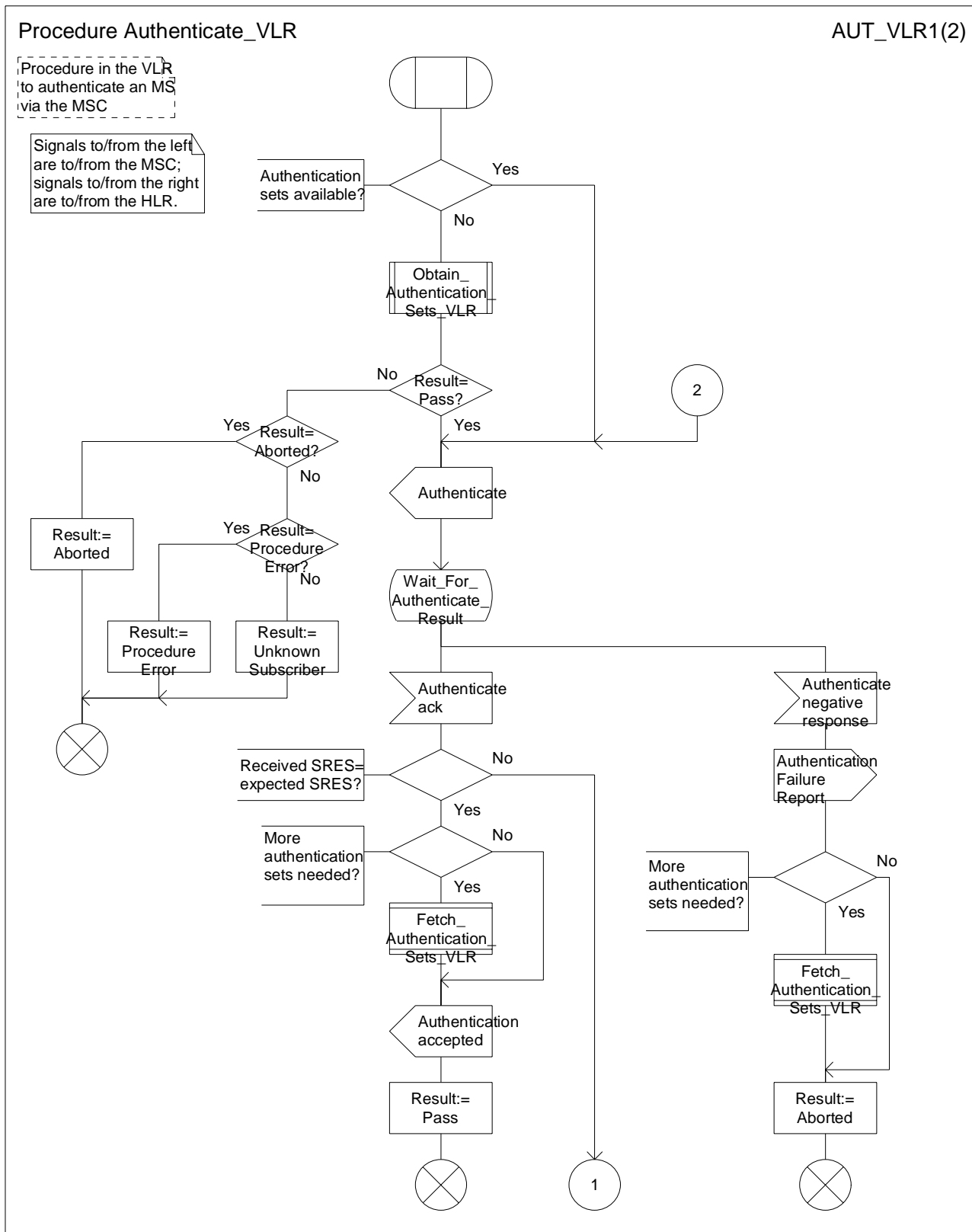


Figure 4.1.2.2 (sheet 1 of 2): Procedure Authenticate_VLR

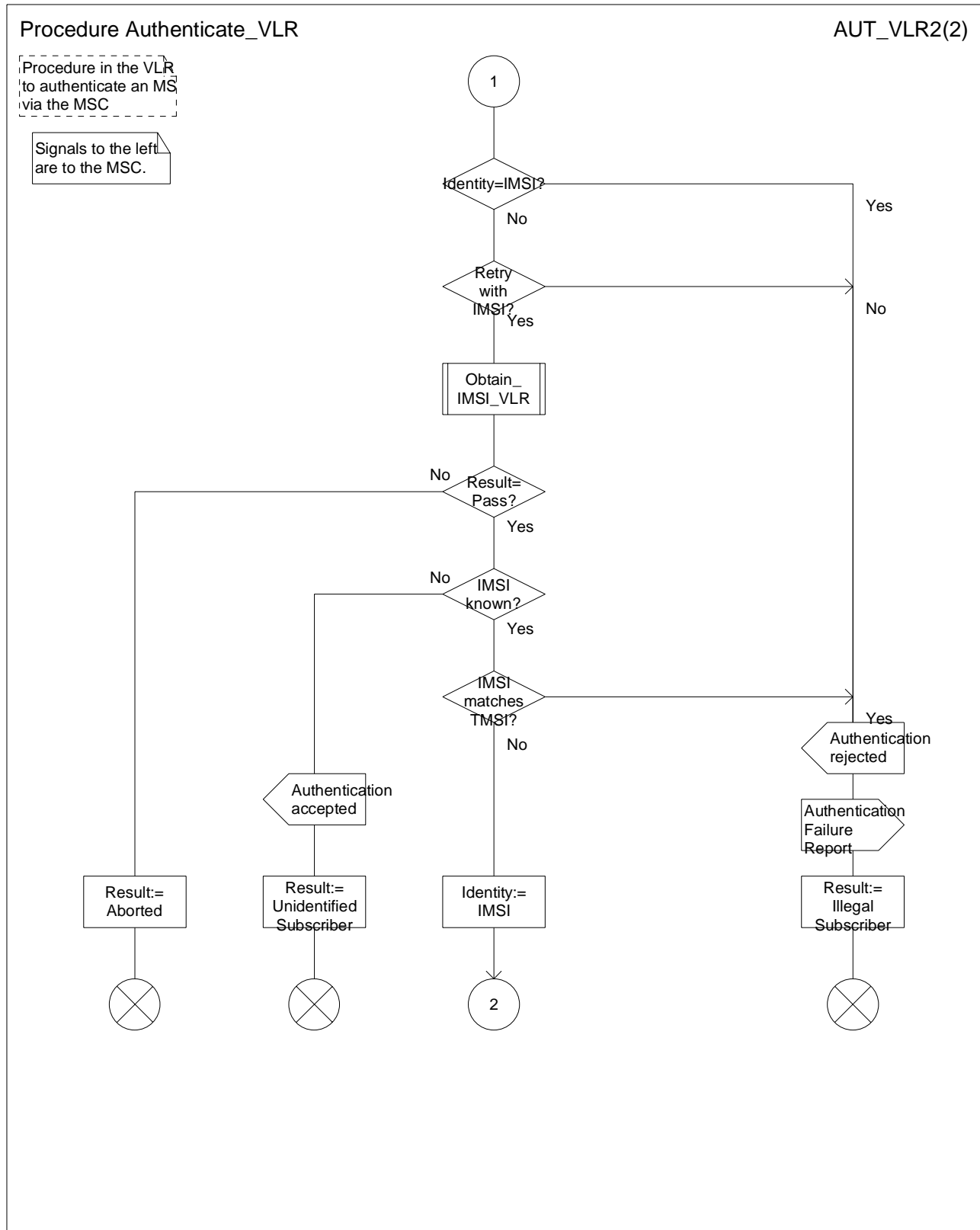


Figure 4.1.2.2 (sheet 2 of 2): Procedure Authenticate_VLR

4.1.2.3 Procedure Location_Update_Completion_VLR

Sheet 1: Decision "National Roaming Restrictions Exist?" distinguishes whether or not the subscriber is allowed service in the target LA, based on the current location of the MS and the VLR's knowledge of other networks. The "Yes" branch results in the sending of "Update Location Area Negative Response" toward the MSC (and the MS), with cause "National Roaming Not Allowed." However, subscriber data shall not be deleted from the VLR. This is to avoid unnecessary HLR updating should the subscriber be allowed subsequently to roam in other LAs of the same MSC.

Sheet 1: Decision "Roaming restriction due to Unsupported Feature received in subscriber data?" distinguishes whether or not the subscriber data received from the HLR indicates "roaming restriction due to unsupported feature." The "Yes" branch results in the sending of "Update Location Area Negative Response" toward the MSC (and the MS), with cause "National Roaming Not Allowed." However, subscriber data shall not be deleted from the VLR. This is to avoid unnecessary HLR updating should the subscriber be allowed subsequently to roam in other LAs of the same MSC.

Sheet 1: Decision "Regional subscription restriction" distinguishes whether or not the subscriber is allowed service in the target LA, which the VLR deduces based on regional subscription information received from the HLR. The "Yes" branch results in the sending of "Update Location Area Negative Response" toward the MSC (and the MS), with cause "location area not allowed." However, subscriber data shall not be deleted from the VLR. This is to avoid unnecessary HLR updating should the subscriber be allowed subsequently to roam in other LAs of the same MSC.

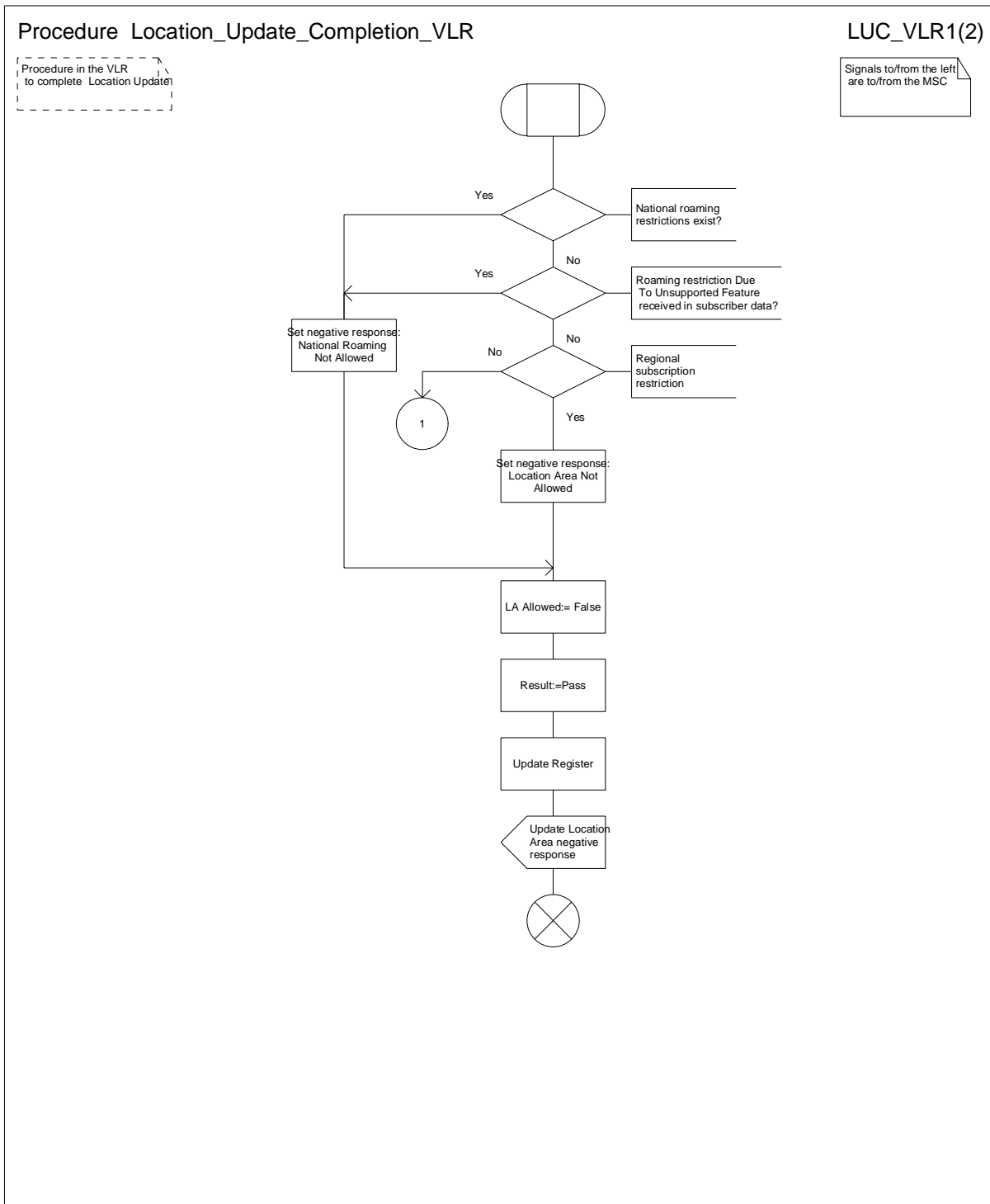


Figure 4.1.2.3 (sheet 1 of 2): Procedure Location_Update_Completion_VLR

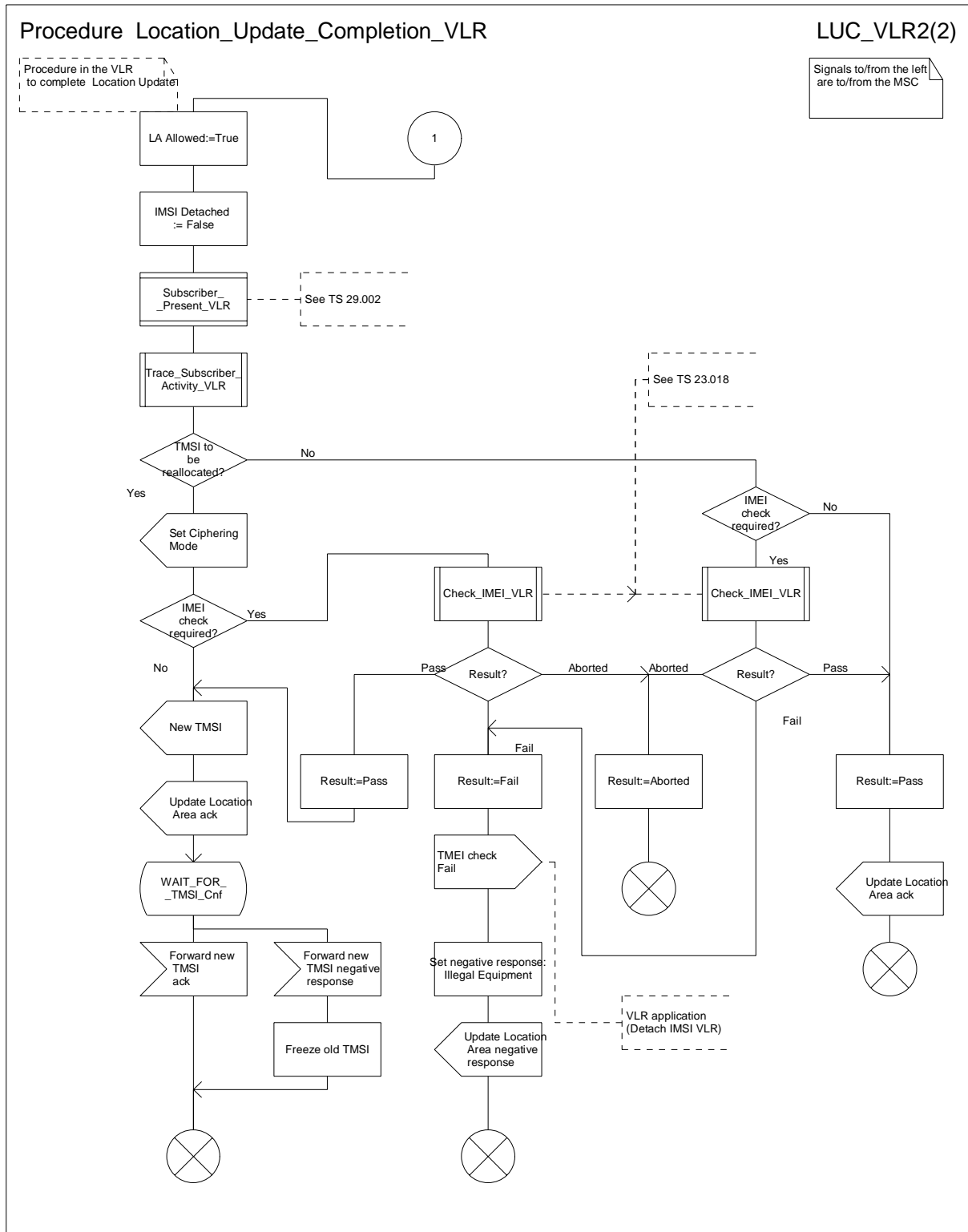


Figure 4.1.2.3 (sheet 2 of 2): Procedure Location_Update_Completion_VLR

4.1.2.4 Process Update_HLR_VLR

Sheet 1: The procedure Check_User_Error_In_Serving_Network_Entity is specific to Super-Charger; it is specified in 3G TS 23.116 [7].

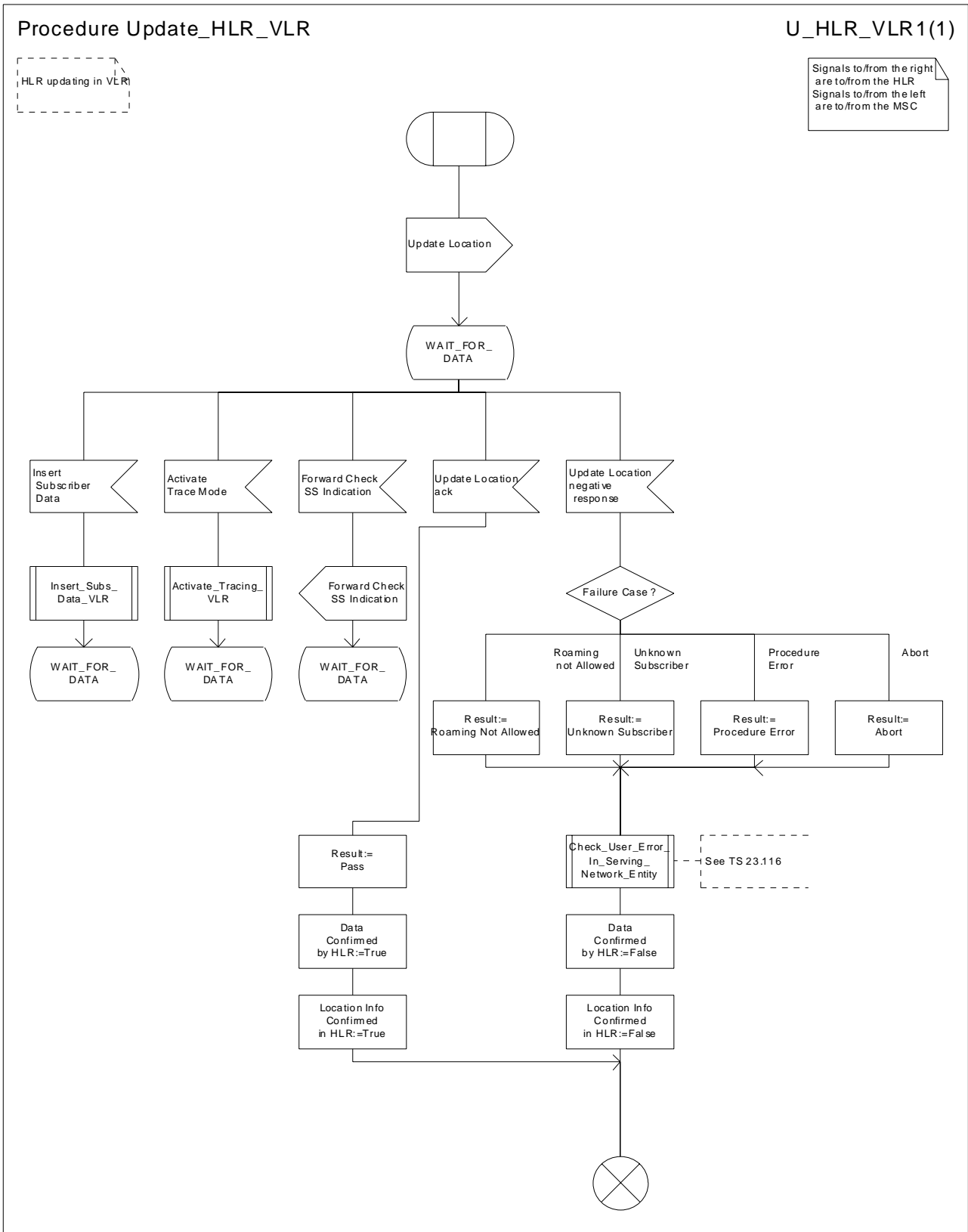


Figure 4.1.2.4 (sheet 1 of 1): Process Update_HLR_VLR

4.1.2.5 Process Insert_Subscriber_Data_VLR

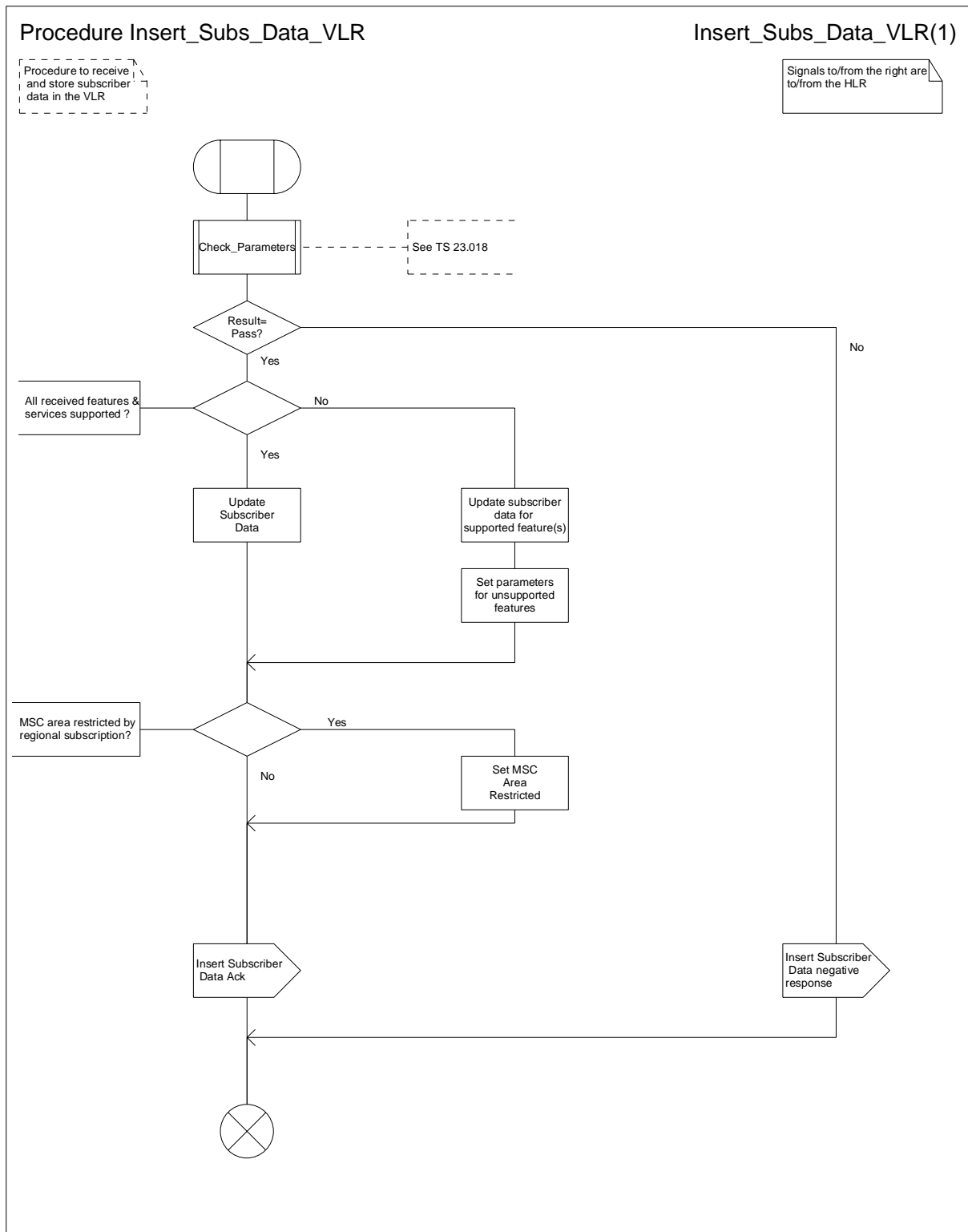


Figure 4.1.2.5 (sheet 1 of 1): Process Insert_Subscriber_Data_VLR

4.1.2.6 Process Activate_Tracing_VLR

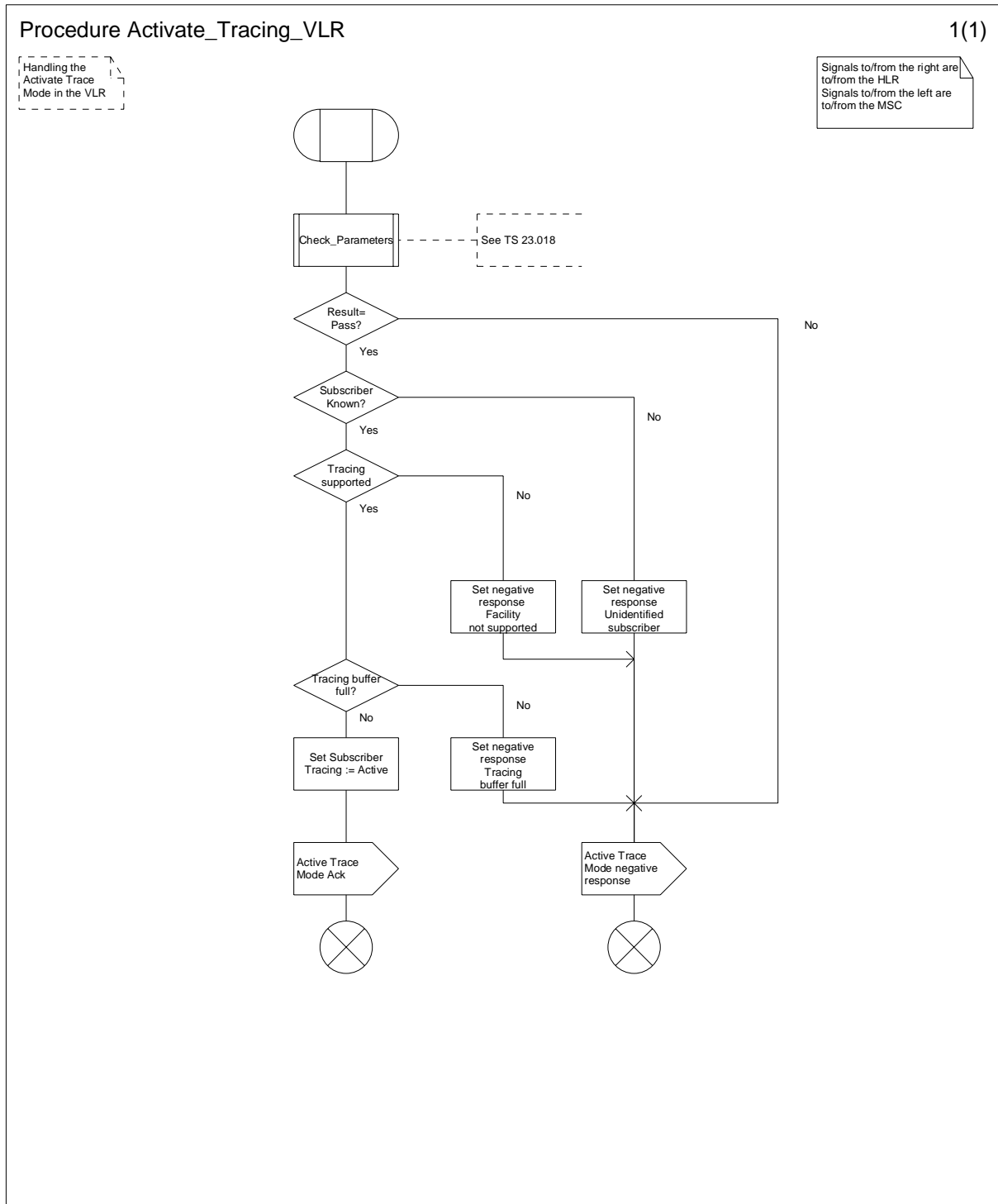


Figure 4.1.2.6 (sheet 1 of 1): Process Activate_Tracing_VLR

4.1.2.7 Process Send_Identification_PVLR

Sheet 1: Decision "IuFlex applied?" distinguishes whether or not the PVLR applies "Intra Domain Connection of RAN Nodes to Multiple CN Nodes" as described in 3GPP TS 23.236. If this feature is applied, the VLR shall extract the NRI from the TMSI and attempt to derive the VLR address of the VLR where the subscriber was previously registered, denoted in the following as the "real PVLR".

Sheet 1: Decision "Result = success?" distinguishes whether the NRI could be successfully converted into the "real PVLR" address. In case of successful conversion, the PVLR shall relay the received Send_Identification message to the "real PVLR" as specified in 3GPP TS 23.236. The new VLR and the "real PVLR" shall not perceive that relaying is being performed, i.e. they shall not notice the presence of the relaying node. The actual mechanism used to perform the relay is an implementation choice. A possible mechanism is described in section 4.1.2.9.

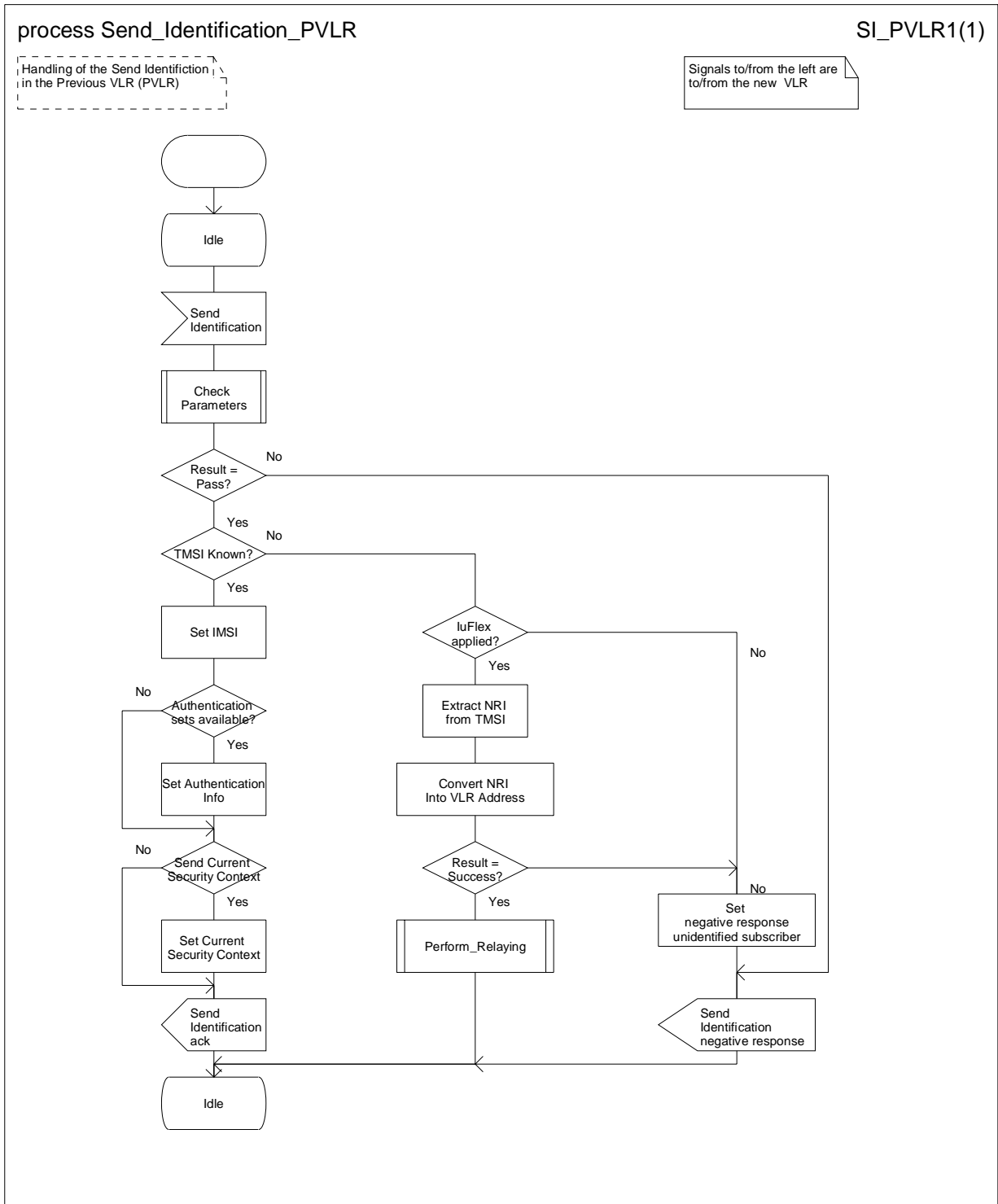


Figure 4.1.2.7 (sheet 1 of 1): Process Send_Identification_PVLR

4.1.2.8 Process Trace_Subscriber_Activity_VLR

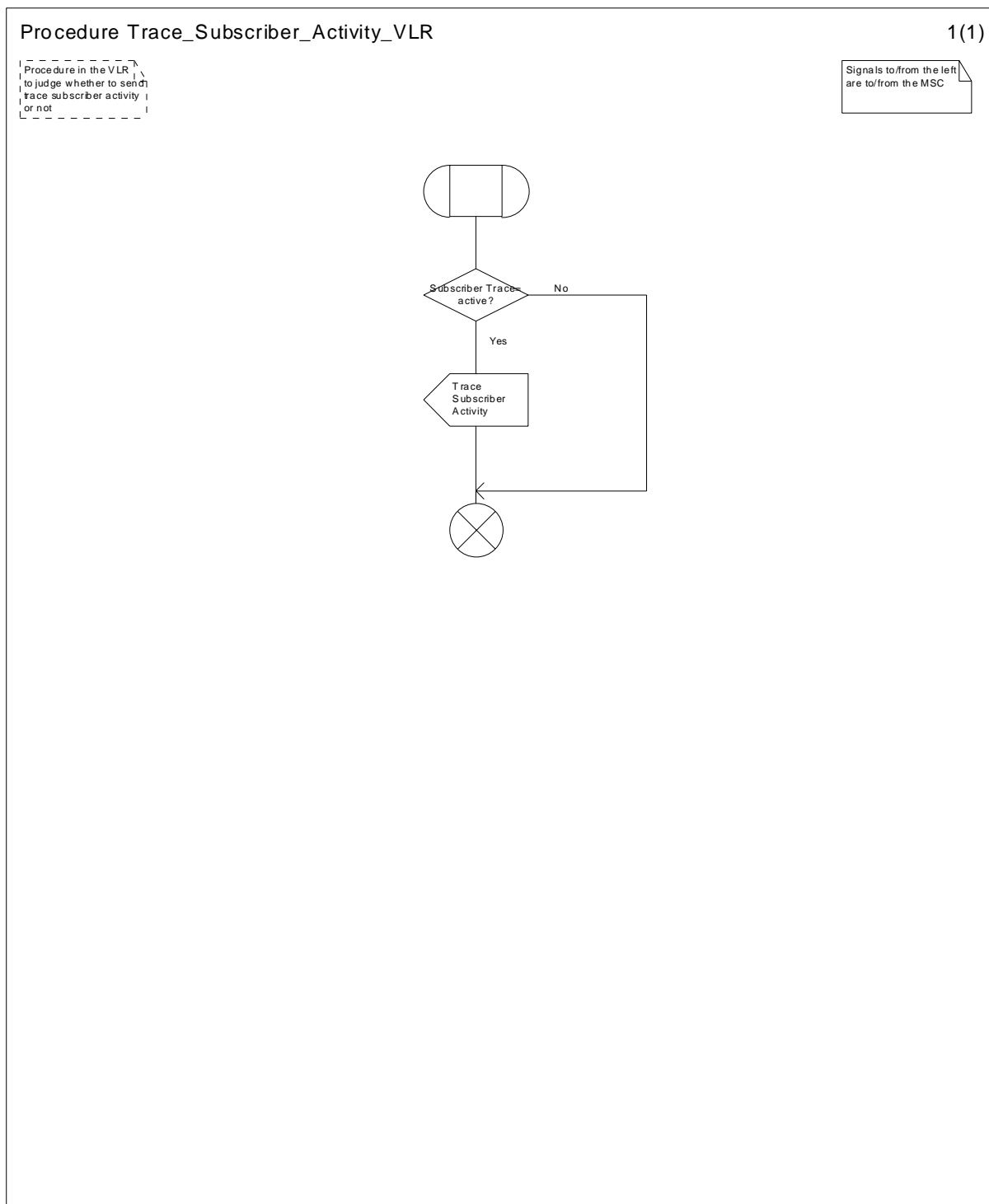


Figure 4.1.2.8 (sheet 1 of 1): Process Trace_Subscriber_Activity_VLR

4.1.2.9 Procedure Perform Relaying

The relay may be performed by opening a new MAP dialogue to the "real PVLR" and keeping it linked to the existing MAP dialogue between the new VLR and the PVLR. Every message received for one of these dialogues shall be relayed to the other one, until the two dialogues are closed. This mechanism is described in figure 4.1.2.9.

In order to improve the signalling efficiency of the relaying function, alternative mechanisms may be implemented as long as no difference shall be perceived by the new VLR and the "real PVLR".

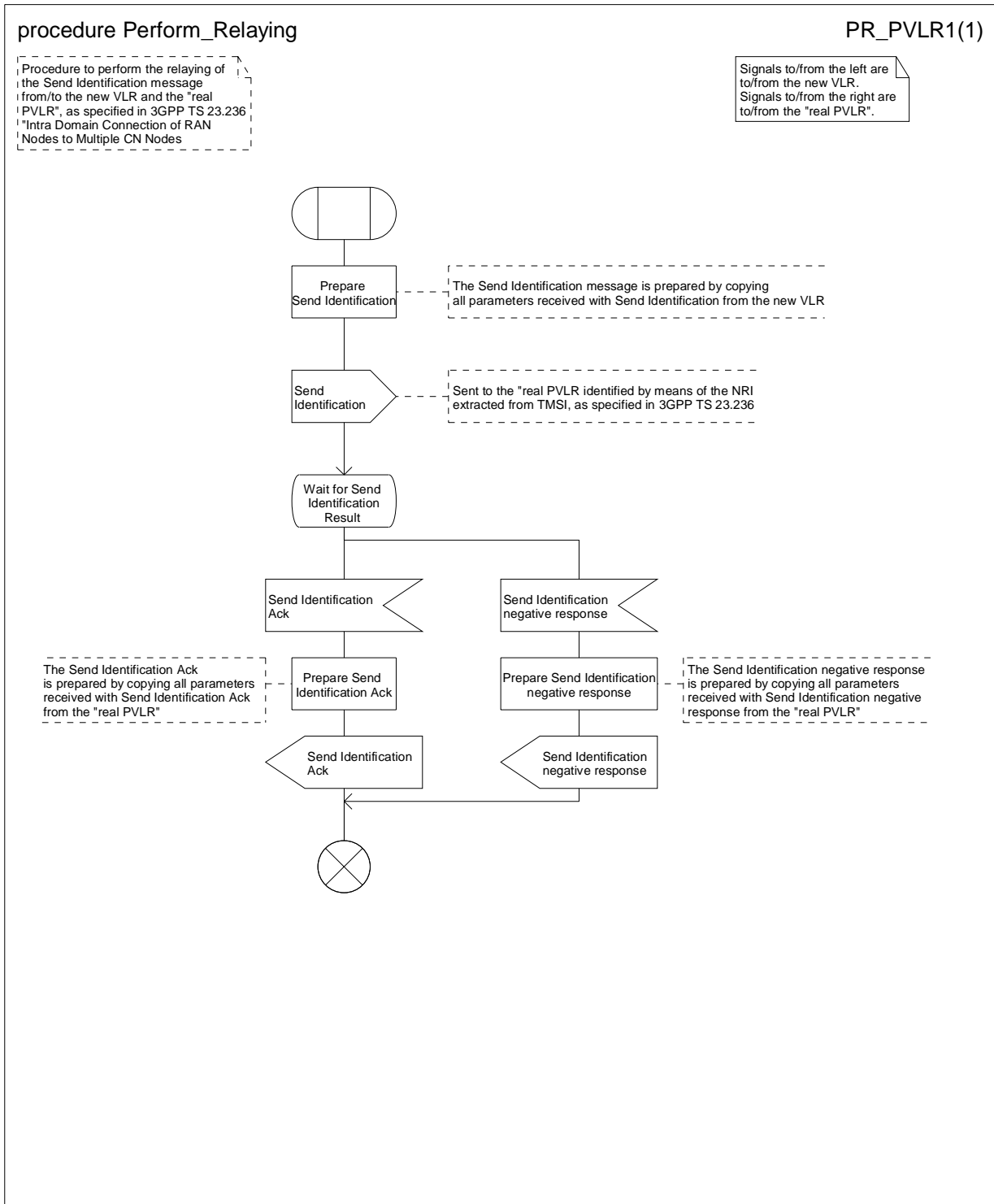


Figure 4.1.2.9 (sheet 1 of 1): Procedure Perform Relaying

4.1.3 Detailed procedure in the HLR

4.1.3.1 Process Update_Location_HLR

Sheet 1: The procedure Super_Charged_Cancel_Location_HLR is specific to Super-Charger; it is specified in TS 23.116 [7]. If the previous VLR and the originating HLR support the Super-Charger functionality, processing continues from the "Yes" exit of the test "Result=Pass?".

Sheet 2: The procedure Super_Charged_Location_Updating_HLR is specific to Super-Charger; it is specified in TS 23.116 [7]. If subscription data needs to be sent to the VLR, processing continues from the "No" exit of the test "Result=Pass?".

Process Update_Location_HLR

1(3)

Process in the HLR Application to handle Location Updating

Signals to/from the left are to/from the VLR

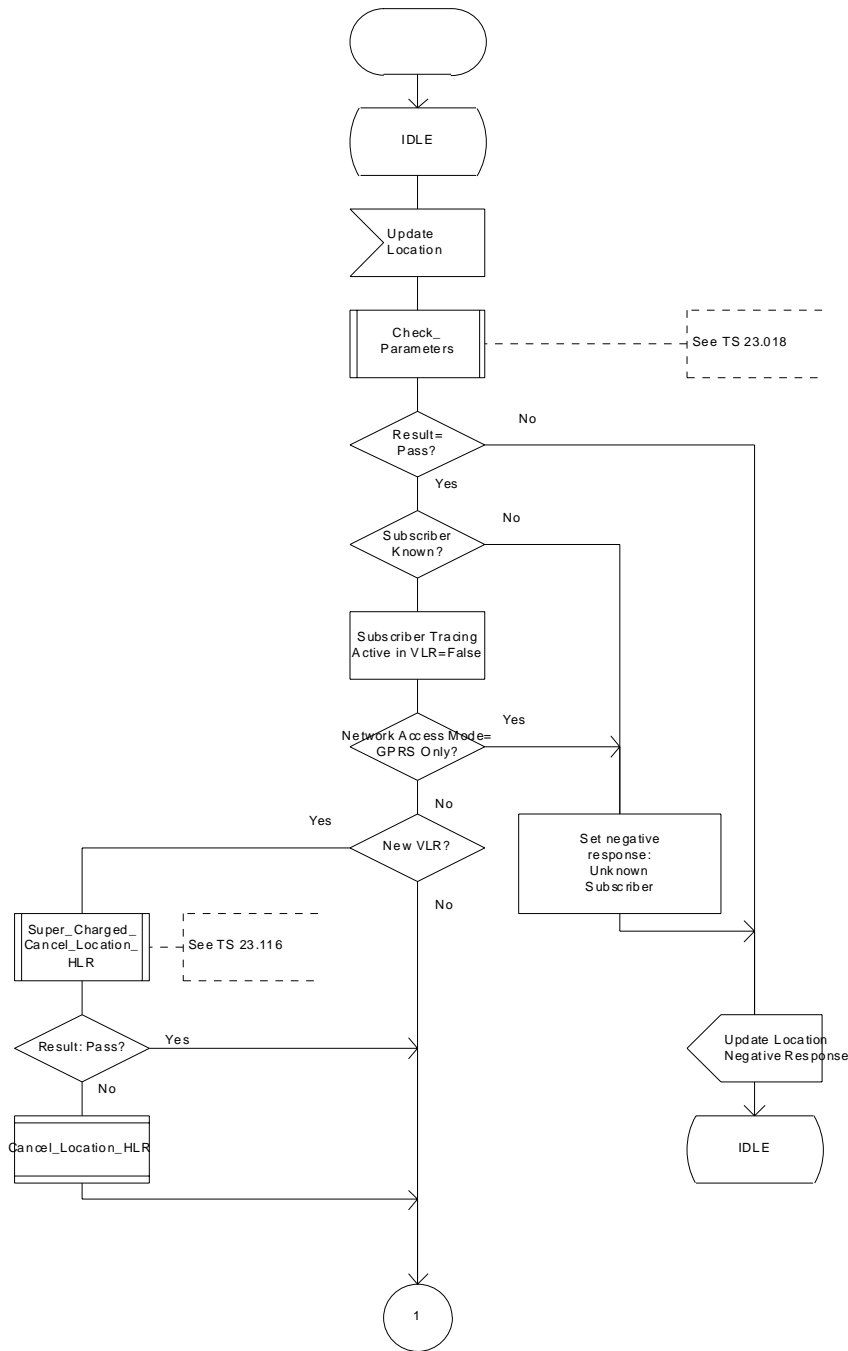


Figure 4.1.3.1 (sheet 1 of 3): Process Update_Location_HLR

Process Update_Location_HLR

2(3)

Process in the HLR Application to handle Location Updating

Signals to/from the left are to/from the VLR

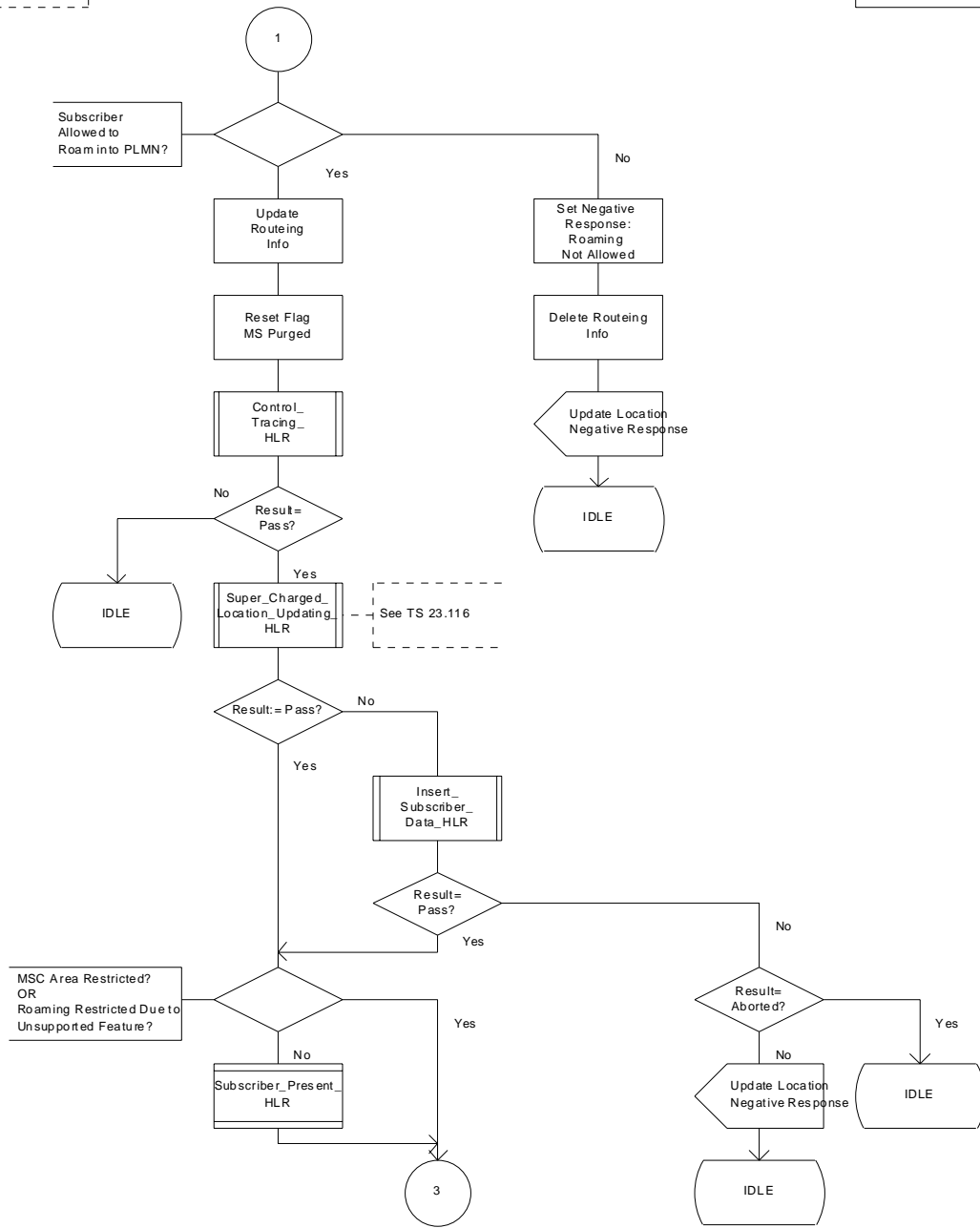


Figure 4.1.3.1 (sheet 2 of 3): Process Update_Location_HLR

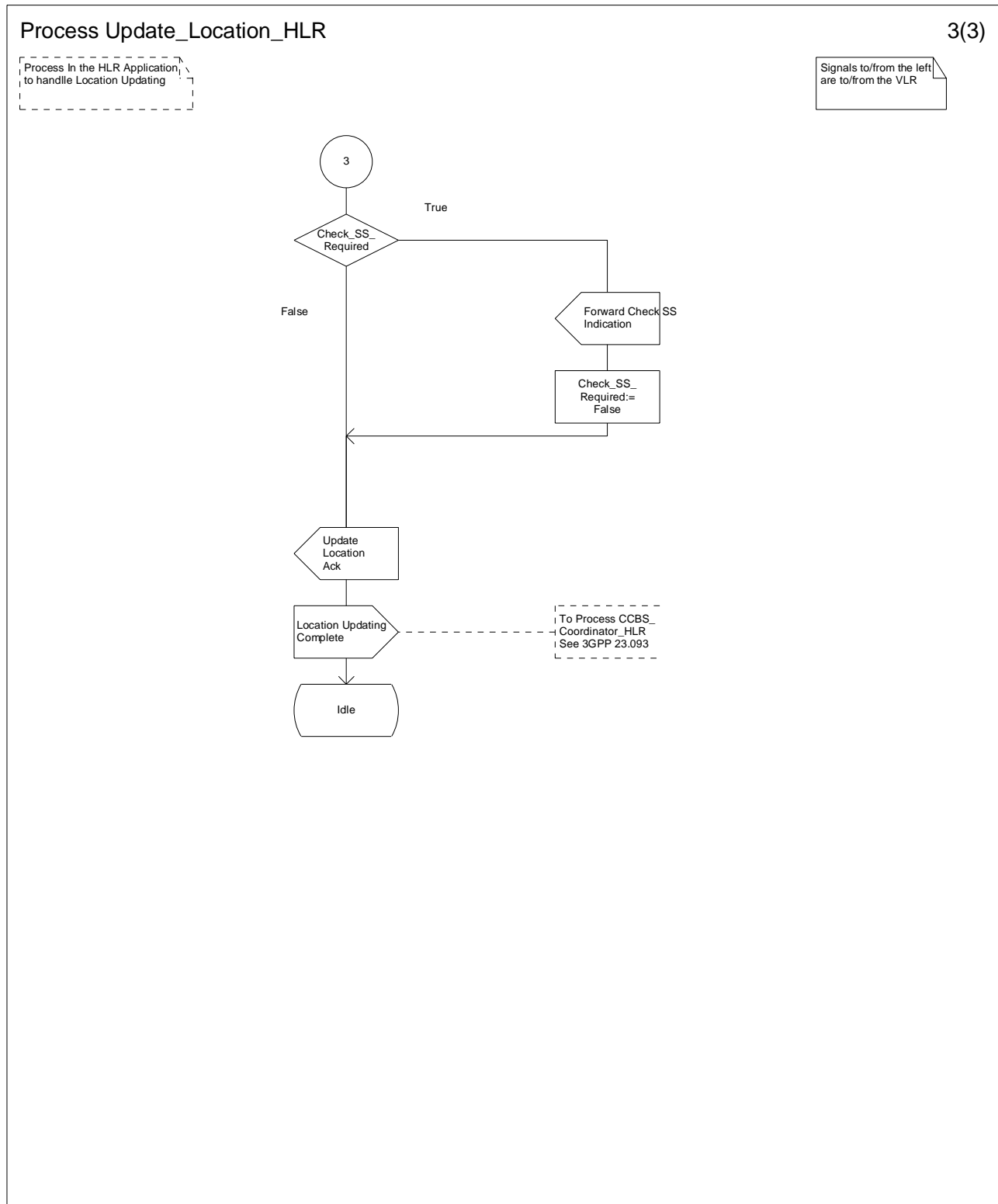


Figure 4.1.3.1 (sheet 3 of 3): Process Update_Location_HLR

4.1.3.2 Procedure Insert_Subscriber_Data_HLR

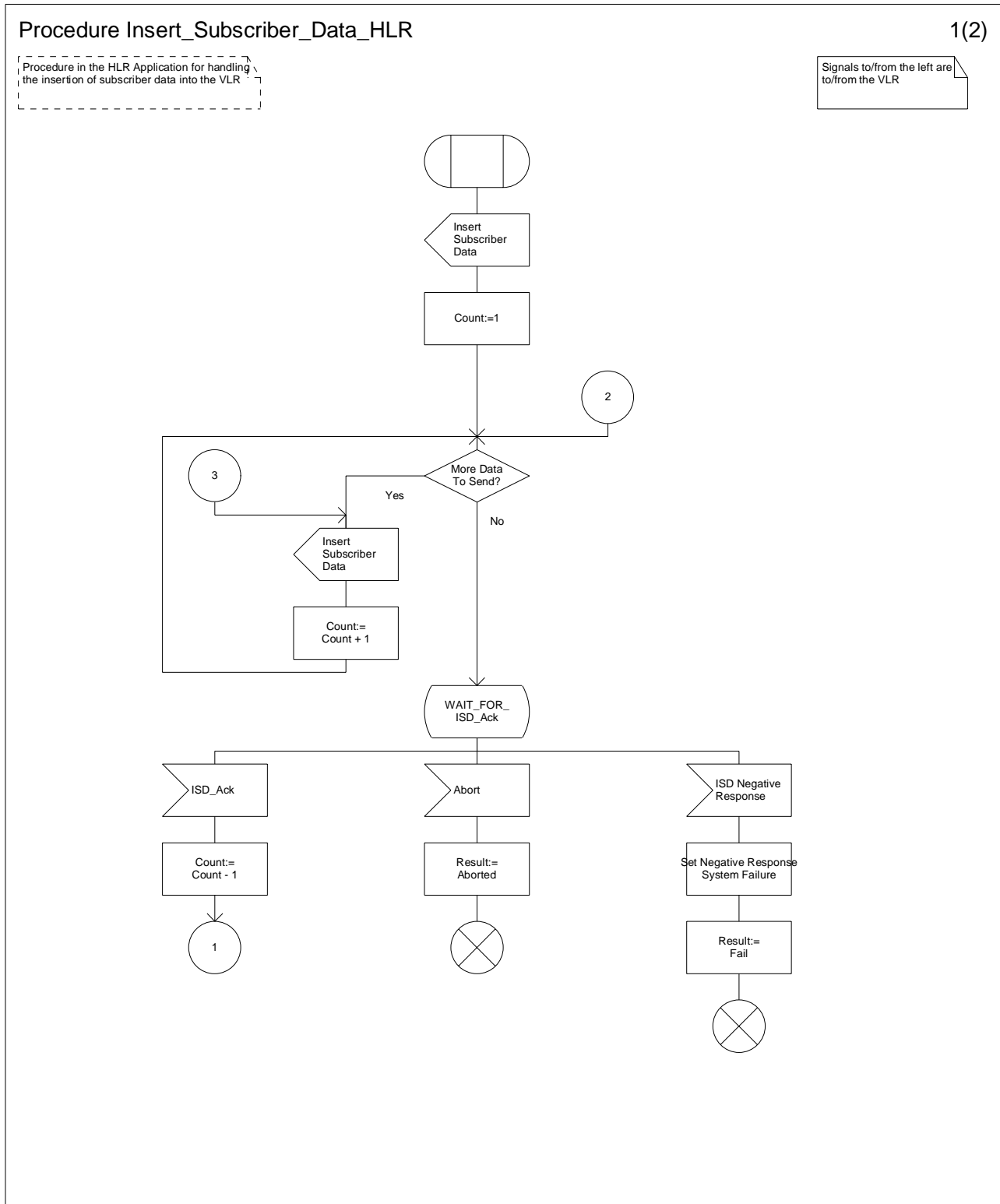


Figure 4.1.3.2 (sheet 1 of 2): Procedure Insert_Subscriber_Data_HLR

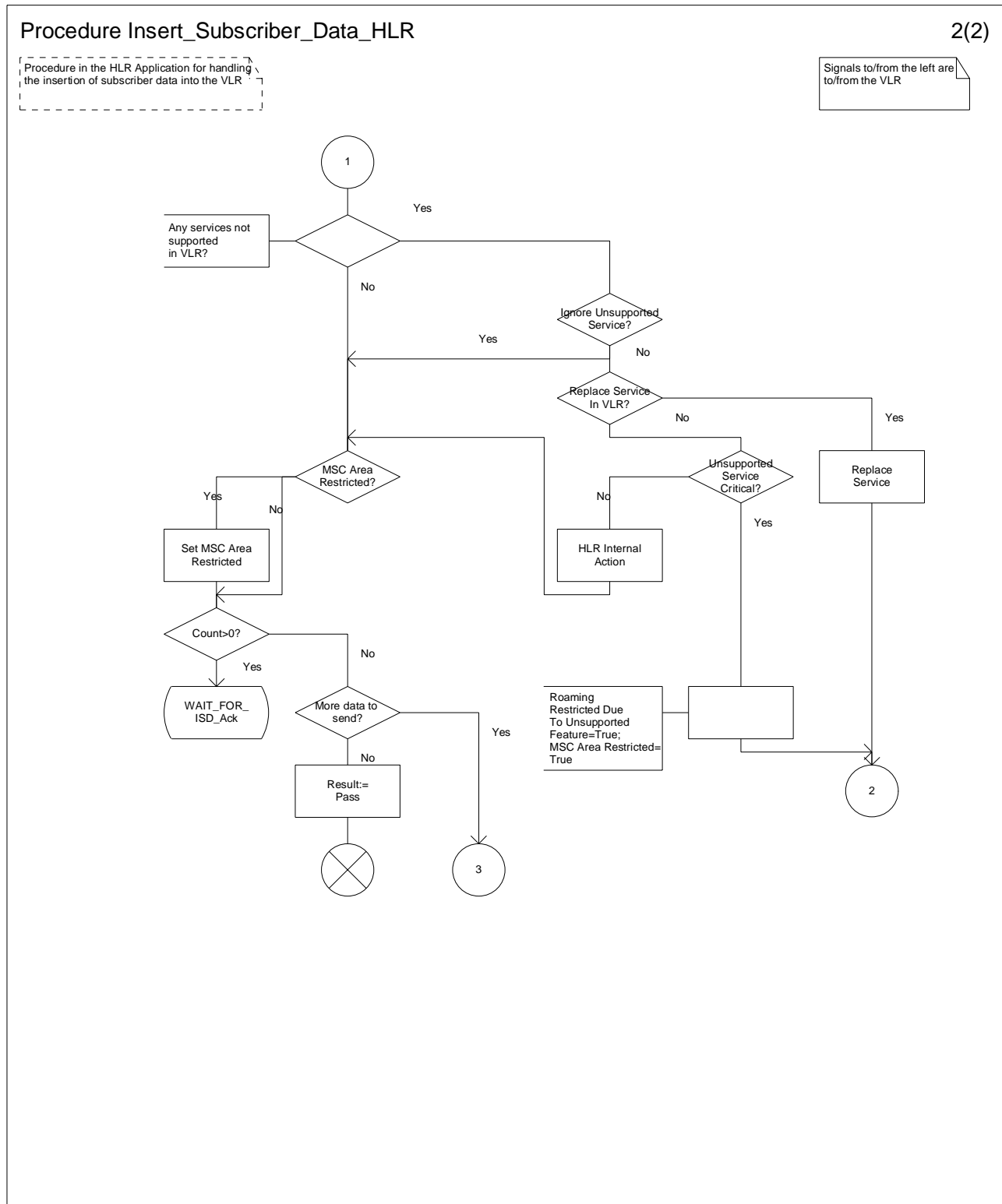


Figure 4.1.3.2 (sheet 2 of 2): Procedure Insert_Subscriber_Data_HLR

4.1.3.3 Process Subscriber_Present_HLR

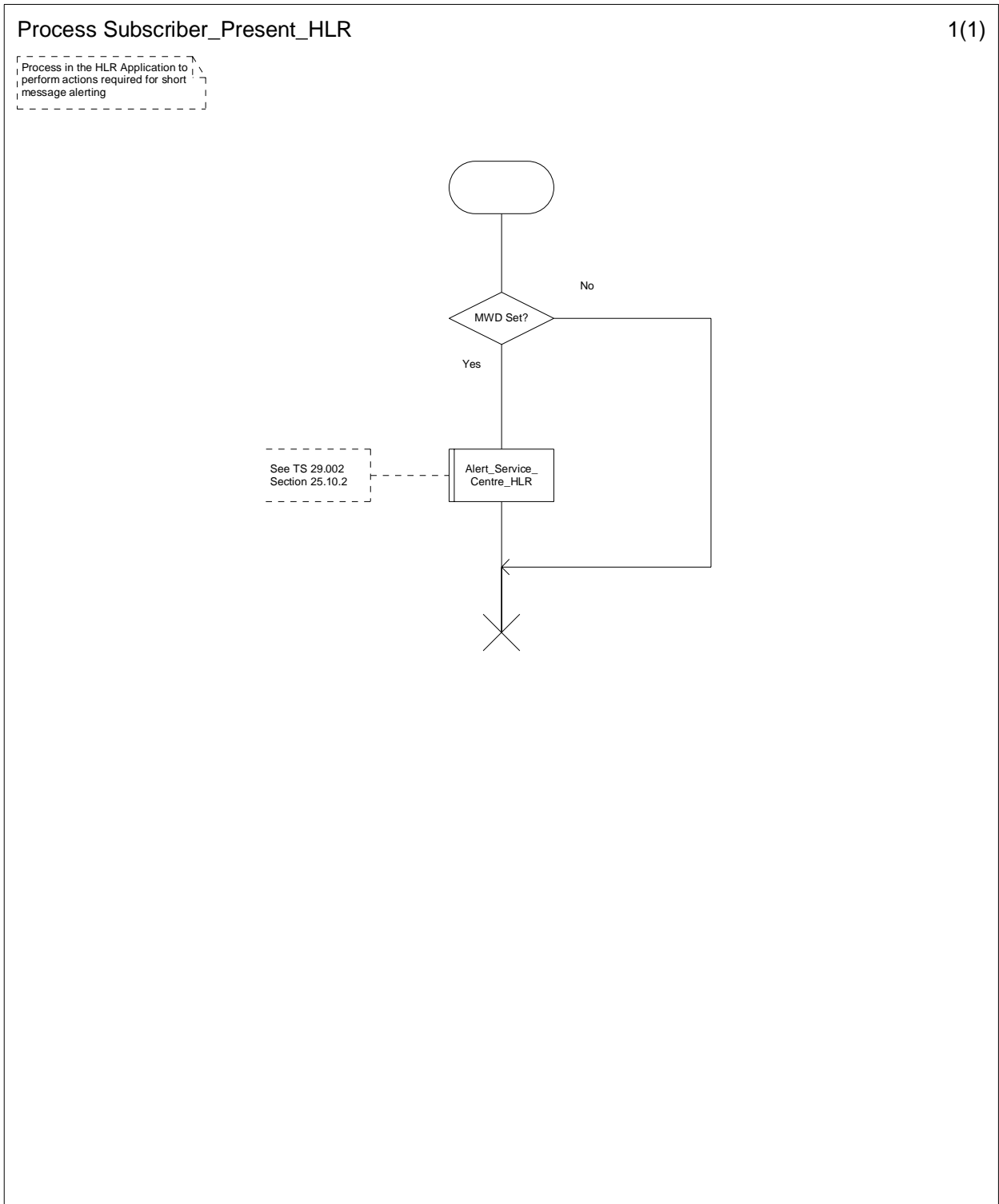


Figure 4.1.3.3: Process Subscriber_Present_HLR

4.1.3.4 Procedure Control_Tracing_HLR

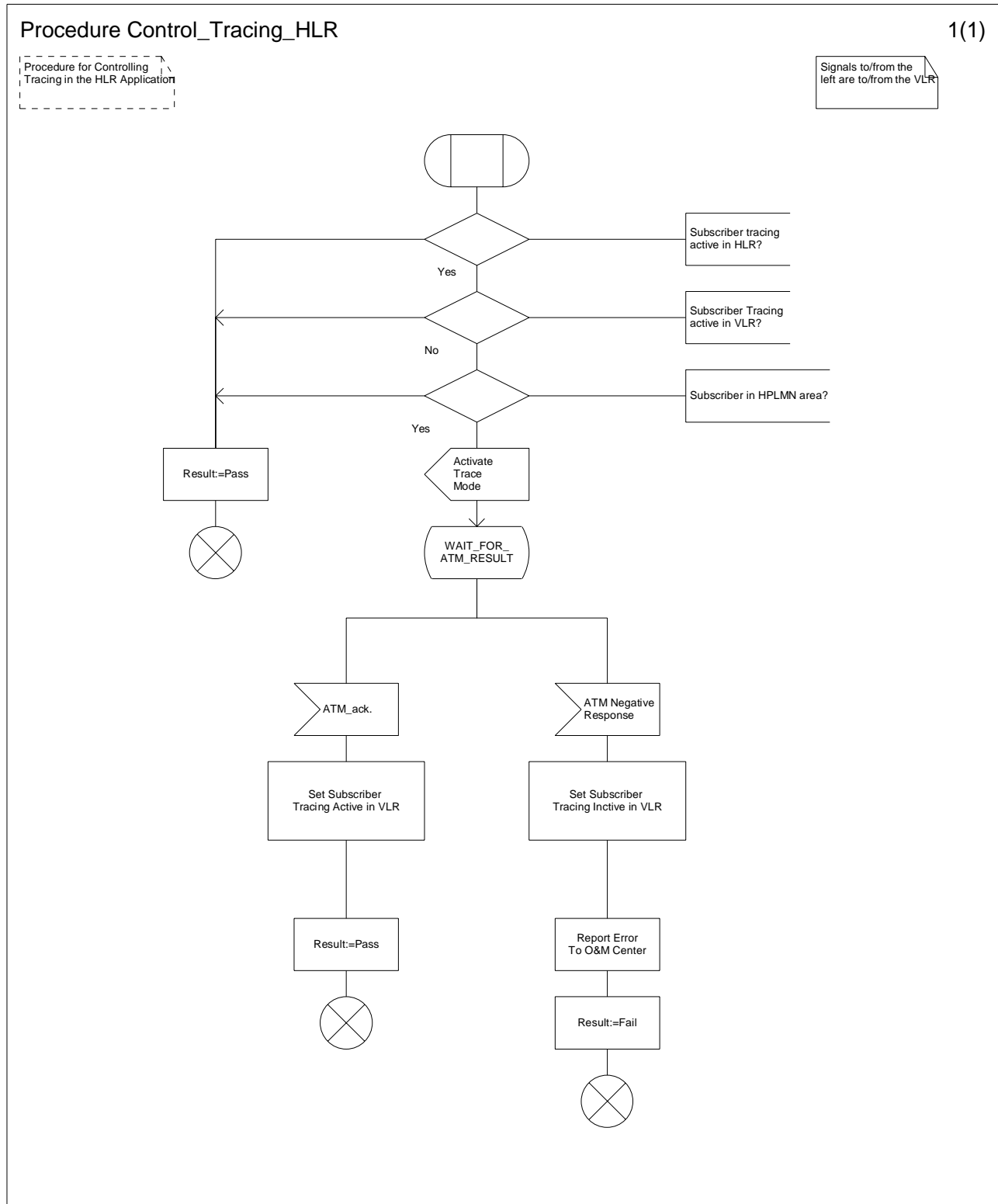


Figure 4.1.3.4 (sheet 1 of 1): Procedure Control_Tracing_HLR

4.2 Location Cancellation

4.2.1 Detailed procedure in the VLR

4.2.1.1 Process Cancel_Location_VLR

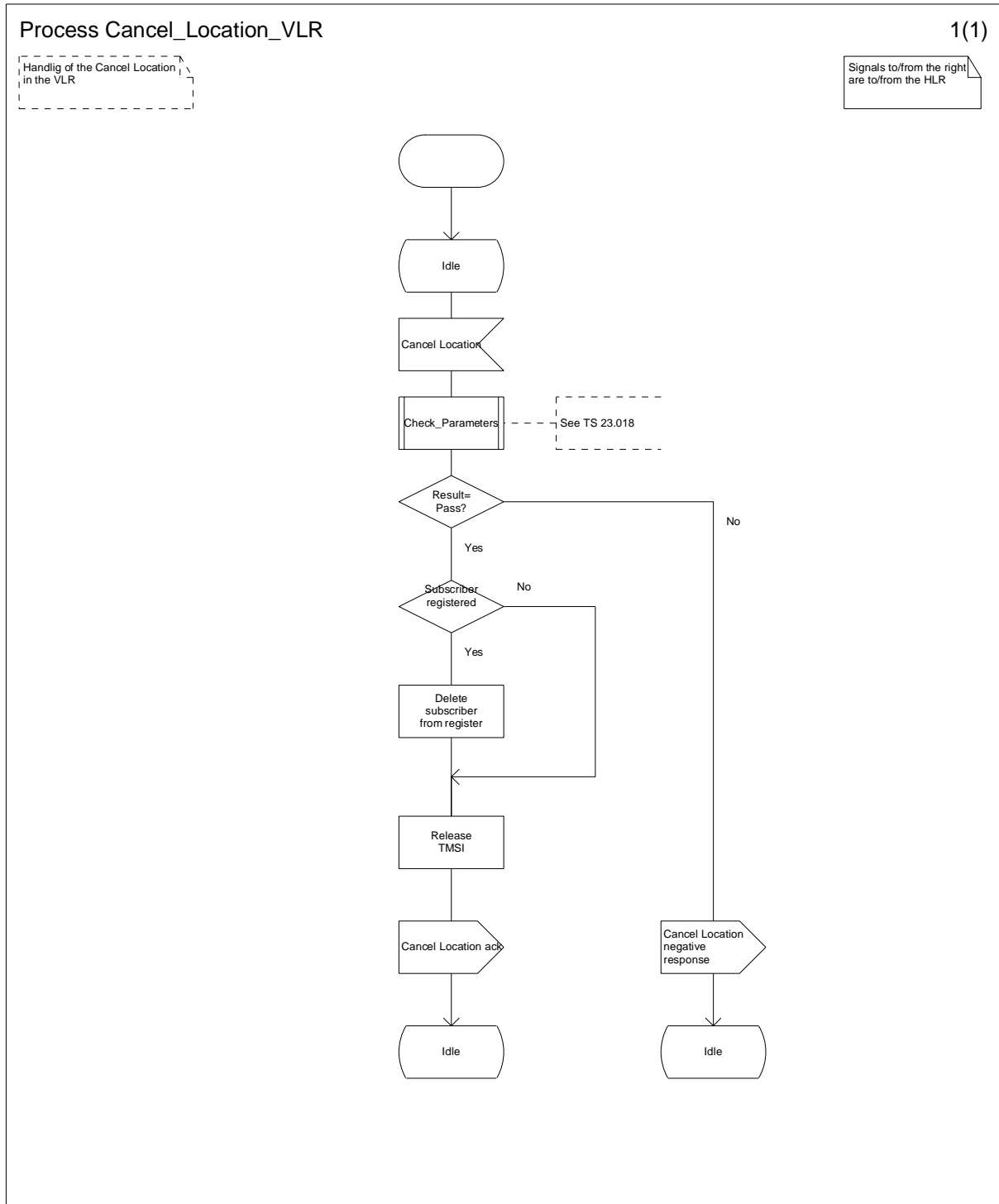


Figure 4.2.1.1 (Sheet 1 of 1): Process Cancel_Location_VLR

4.2.2 Detailed procedure in the HLR

4.2.2.1 Process Cancel_Location_HLR

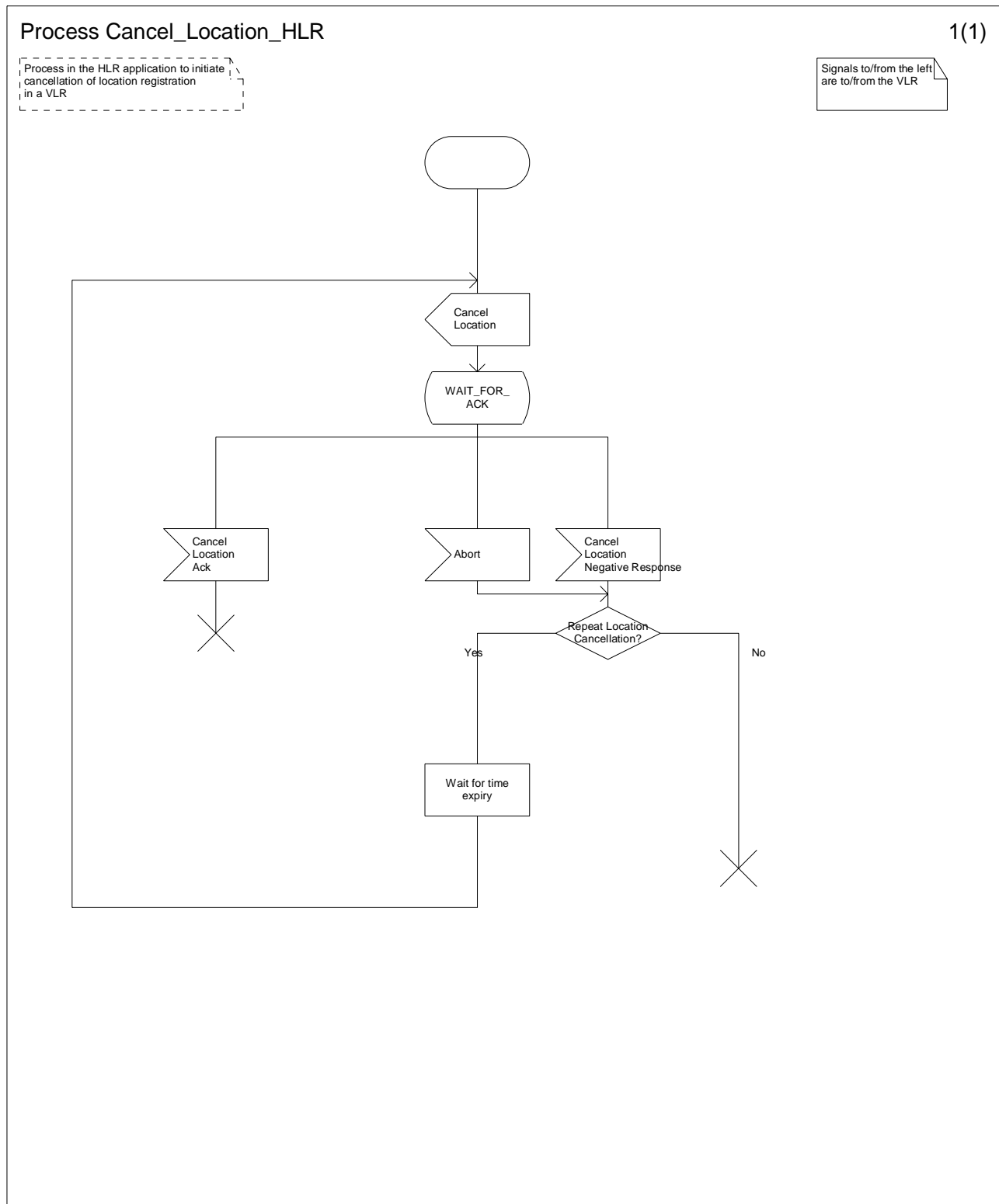


Figure 4.2.2.1: Process Cancel_Location_HLR

4.3 Detach IMSI

4.3.1 Detailed procedure in the MSC

4.3.1.1 Process Detach_IMSI_MSC

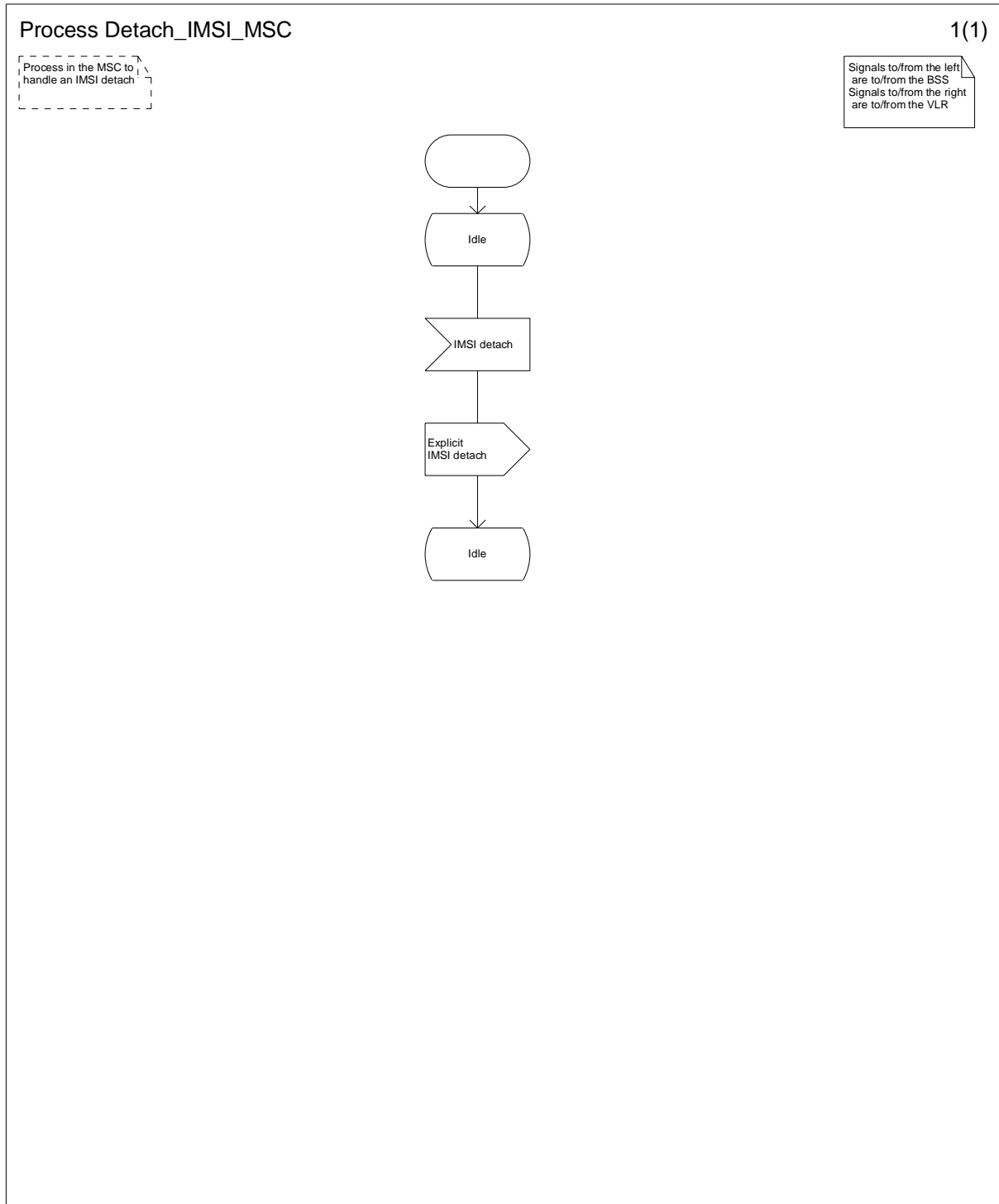


Figure 4.3.1.1 (Sheet 1 of 1): Process Detach_IMSI_MSC

4.3.2 Detailed procedure in the VLR

4.3.2.1 Process Detach_IMSI_VLR

Sheet 1: The signal "Authenticated Radio Contact Terminated" is sent to Process Detach_IMSI_VLR from RR handling in the MSC whenever authenticated radio contact is terminated, e.g. at the release of a call.

The 3G TS 23.078 procedure 'Notify_gsmSCF' with 'Notify' variable set either to 'explicit' or to 'implicit detach' allows the handling of CAMEL Mobility Management events notification.

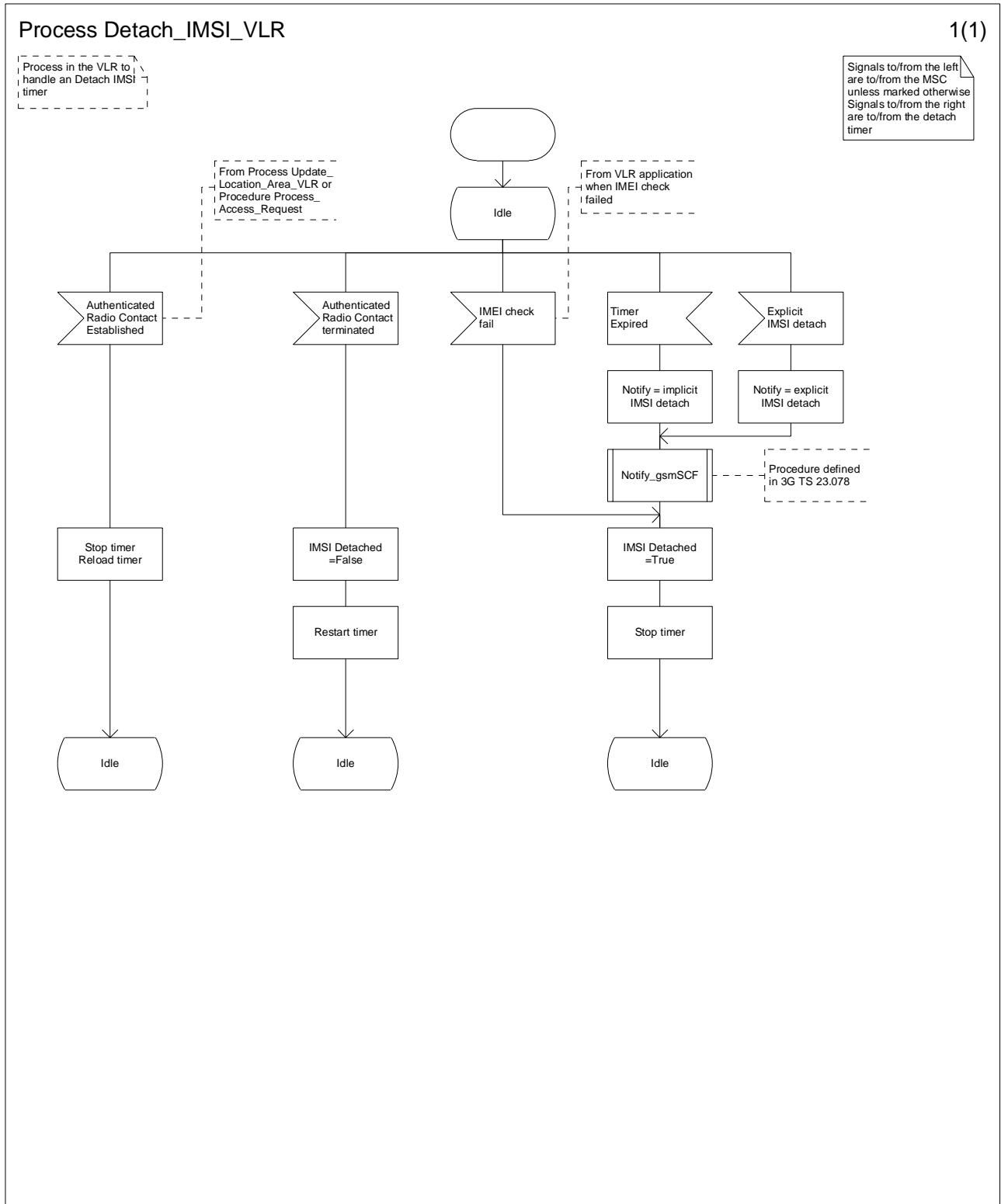


Figure 4.3.1.1 (Sheet 1 of 1): Process Detach_IMSI_VLR

4.4 Purge MS

4.4.1 Detailed procedure in the VLR

4.4.1.1 Procedure Purge_MS_VLR

Sheet 1: The procedure Purge_MS_In_Serving_Network_Entity is specific to Super-Charger; it is specified in TS 23.116 [7]. If the VLR and the originating HLR support the Super-Charger functionality, processing continues from the "Yes" exit of the test "Result=Pass?".

Process Purge_MS_VLR

1(1)

Process in the VLR to purge MS.

Signals to/from the right are to/from the HLR
Signals to/from the left are to/from the Operation & Maintenance Centre

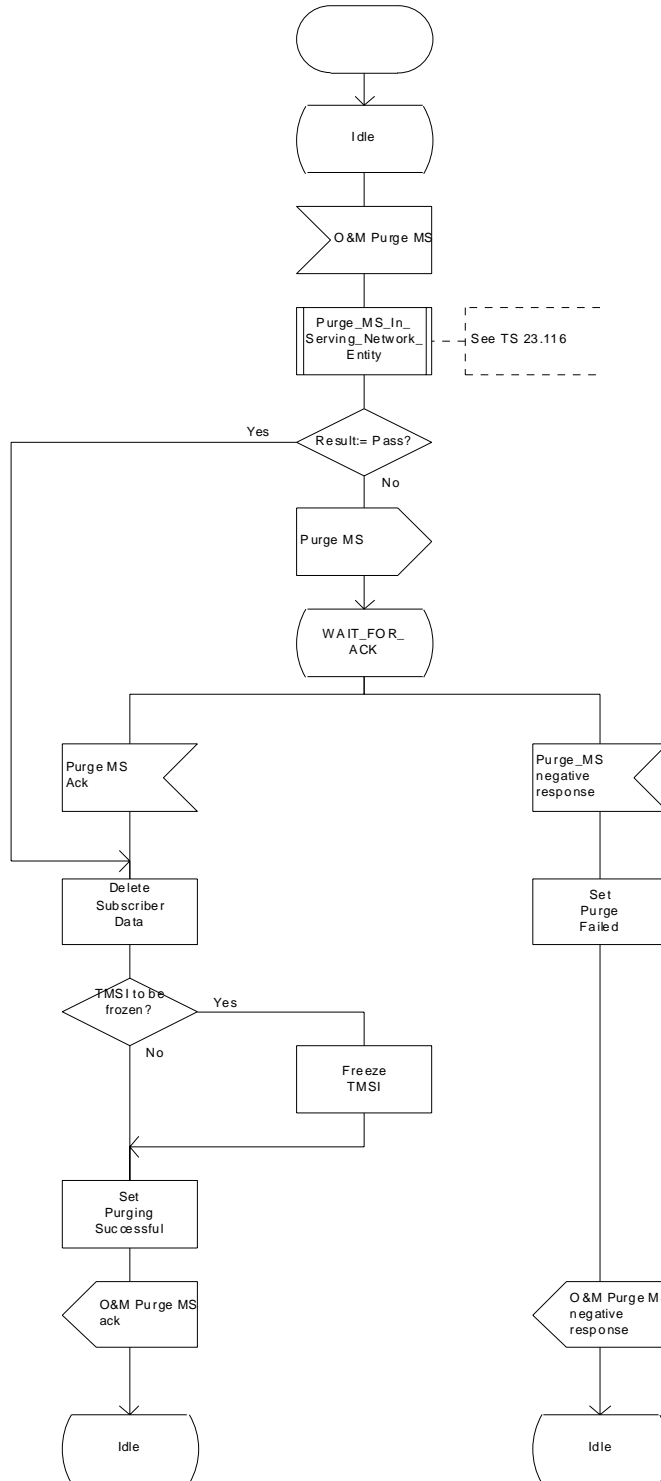


Figure 4.4.1.1 (Sheet 1 of 1): Procedure Purge_MS_VLR

4.4.2 Detailed procedure in the HLR

4.4.2.1 Procedure Purge_MS_HLR

Sheet 1: If the received VLR number and the stored VLR number do not match, the HLR sends Purge MS ack containing an empty result to indicate successful outcome. Since the MS is known by the HLR to be in a different VLR area, it is not appropriate to block mobile terminated calls or short messages to the MS, but the VLR which initiated the purging procedure can safely purge its record for the MS without freezing the TMSI.

Sheet 1: If the received SGSN number and the stored SGSN number do not match, the HLR sends a Purge MS ack containing an empty result to indicate successful outcome. Since the MS is known by the HLR to be in a different SGSN area, it is not appropriate to block short messages to the MS, but the SGSN which initiated the purging procedure can safely purge its record for the MS without freezing the P-TMSI.

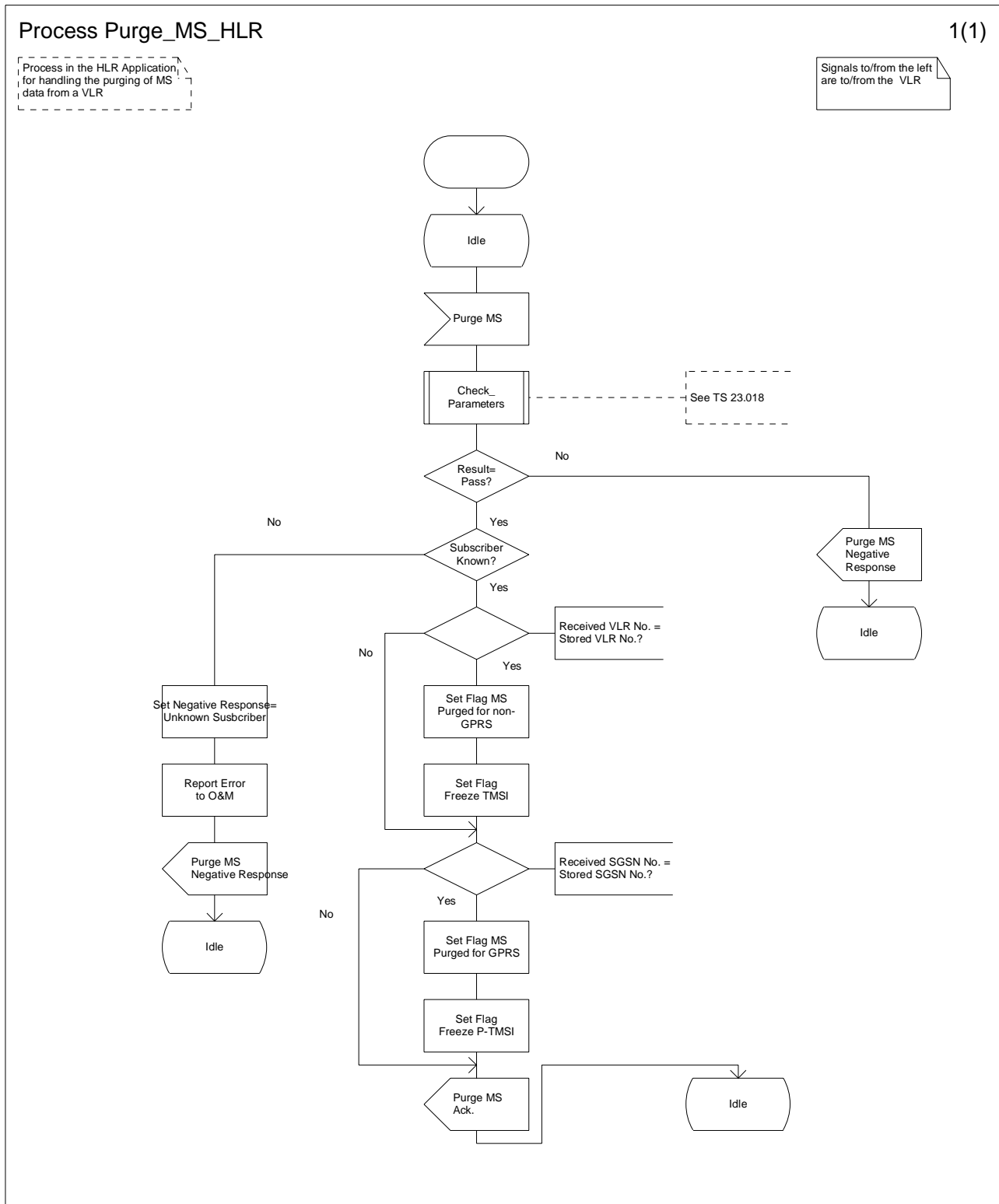


Figure 4.4.2.1 (Sheet 1 of 1): Procedure Purge_MS_HLR

Annex A (informative): Change history

Change history						
TSG CN#	Spec	Version	CR	<Phase>	New Version	Subject/Comment
Apr 1999	GSM 03.12	6.0.0				Transferred to 3GPP CN1
CN#03	23.012				3.0.0	Approved at CN#03
CN#06	23.012	3.0.0	001r1	R99	3.1.0	Restructuring of MAP Location Management Procedures, Stage 2
CN#06	23.012	3.0.0	002	R99	3.1.0	Introduction of Super-Charger into TS 23.012
CN#07	23.012	3.1.0	003r3	R99	3.2.0	Introduction of Enhanced User Identity Confidentiality
CN#07	23.012	3.1.0	004	R99	3.2.0	Addition of Current Security Context Data to Send_Identification_PVLR
CN#07	23.012	3.1.0	005	R99	3.2.0	Introduction of Authentication Failure Report
	23.012	3.2.0		R99	3.2.1	CR 23.012-003r3 removed because implemented in error
CN#08	23.012	3.2.1	006	R99	3.3.0	Introduction of Mobility Management event notification into 23.012 procedures
CN#11	23.012	3.3.0		Rel-4	4.0.0	Release 4 after CN#11
CN#11	23.012	4.0.0	008r1	Rel-5	5.0.0	Relaying of SendIdentification when luFlex is applied
CN#20	23.012	5.0.0	010r1	Rel-5	5.1.0	Addition of procedure to retrieve UE-specific behaviour data

History

Document history		
V5.0.0	March 2002	Publication
V5.1.0	June 2003	Publication