



**Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS);  
LTE;**

**Tsp interface protocol between the MTC Interworking  
Function (MTC-IWF) and Service Capability Server (SCS)  
(3GPP TS 29.368 version 11.2.0 Release 11)**





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# 1 Scope

The present document provides the stage 3 specification of the Tsp reference point for the present release. The functional requirements and the stage 2 specifications of the Tsp reference point are contained in 3GPP TS 23.682 [2]. The Tsp reference point lies between the Service Capability Server (SCS) and the Machine Type Communication Inter Working Function (MTC-IWF).

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# 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.
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- [1] 3GPP TR 21.905: "Vocabulary for 3GPP Specifications".
- [2] 3GPP TS 23.682: "Architecture enhancements to facilitate communications with packet data networks and applications".
- [3] 3GPP TS 29.329: "Sh Interface based on the Diameter protocol".
- [4] IETF RFC 791: "Transmission Control Protocol".
- [5] IETF RFC 2234: "Augmented BNF for syntax specifications".
- [6] IETF RFC 3588: "Diameter Base Protocol".
- [7] IETF RFC 4006: "Diameter Credit Control Application".
- [8] IETF RFC 4960: "Stream Control Transmission Protocol".
- [9] IETF RFC 5719: "Updated IANA Considerations for Diameter Command Code Allocations".
- [10] 3GPP TS 33.210: "Network Domain Security (NDS); IP network layer security".
- [11] 3GPP TS 33.310: "Network Domain Security (NDS); Authentication Framework (AF)".
- [12] 3GPP TS 29.336: "Home Subscriber Server (HSS) diameter interfaces for interworking with packet data networks and applications".
- [13] 3GPP TS 29.303: "Domain Name System Procedures; Stage 3".
- [14] 3GPP TS 23.003: "Numbering, addressing and identification".
- [15] 3GPP TS 23.040: "Technical realization of the Short Message Service (SMS)".

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# 3 Definitions, symbols 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].



## 3.2 Symbols

For the purposes of the present document, no symbols are defined.

## 3.3 Abbreviations

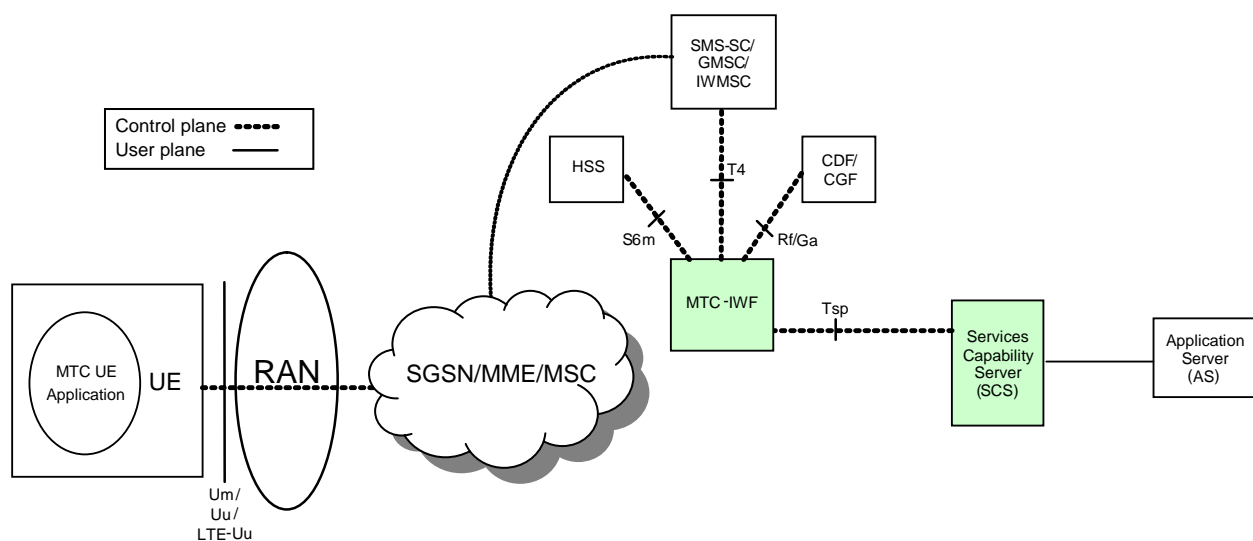
For the purposes of the present document, the abbreviations given in TR 21.905 [1] and the following apply. An abbreviation defined in the present document takes precedence over the definition of the same abbreviation, if any, in TR 21.905 [1].

AVP	Attribute Value Pair
CEA	Capabilities-Exchange-Answer
CER	Capabilities-Exchange-Request
DAA	Device-Action-Answer
DAR	Device-Action-Request
DNA	Device-Notification-Answer
DNR	Device-Notification-Request
DNS	Domain Name System
ESP	Encapsulating Security Payload
IKE	Internet Key Exchange
IWF	Inter Working Function
MTC	Machine Type Communication
PKI	Public key infrastructure
SCS	Service Capability Server
TLS	Transport Layer Security

# 4 Tsp reference point

## 4.1 Tsp Reference model

The Tsp reference point is defined between the Service Capability Server (SCS) and the Machine Type Communication Inter Working Function (MTC-IWF). The relationships between the different functional entities involved are depicted in figure 4.1.1.



**Figure 4.1.1: Tsp reference point at 3GPP Architecture for Machine -Type Communication**



## 4.2 Functional elements

### 4.2.1 SCS

The SCS is the entity which connects MTC application servers to the 3GPP network to enable them to communicate through specific 3GPP defined services with UEs used for MTC and with the MTC-IWF in the HPLMN. The SCS offers capabilities for use by one or multiple MTC application servers.

An SCS can be connected to one or more MTC-IWFs.

The SCS is controlled by the operator of the HPLMN or by a MTC Service Provider.

### 4.2.2 MTC-IWF

The MTC-IWF resides in the HPLMN. An MTC-IWF could be a standalone entity or a functional entity of another network element. The MTC-IWF hides the internal PLMN topology and relays or translates information sent over Tsp to invoke specific functionality in the PLMN.

An MTC-IWF can be connected to one or more SCSs.

The functionality of the MTC-IWF includes the following:

- terminates the Tsp, S6m, T4 and Rf/Ga reference points;
- supports ability to authorize the SCS before communication establishment with the 3GPP network;
- supports ability to authorize control plane requests from an SCS;
- supports the following device trigger functionality:
  - reception of a device trigger request from SCS;
  - reporting to the SCS the acceptance or non-acceptance of the device trigger request;
- reports to the SCS the success or failure of a device trigger delivery;
- provides load control information to SCS as part of the response to trigger requests;
- supports ability for secure communication between the 3GPP network and the SCS.

The architecture allows the use of multiple MTC-IWFs within a HPLMN.

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## 5 Procedures over Tsp reference point

### 5.1 General

The following procedures apply over the Tsp reference point:

- Request and confirmation of a device trigger
- Notification of a device trigger

### 5.2 Reference number handling

The reference number shall be assigned by the SCS. The reference number shall be provided by the SCS to the MTC-IWF in the first procedure initiated for a specific target of a specific action request (e.g. for a device trigger request towards a specific MTC device). The MTC-IWF and SCS shall use this reference number for all consecutive related procedures (e.g. for a confirmation of device trigger and notification of device trigger).



The reference number shall be kept in MTC-IWF and in SCS until all related procedures for a specific target of a specific action request initiated by the SCS are completed (e.g. until the notification of device trigger is completed).

For each new specific action request, the SCS shall assign a reference number, which is different from any other reference number it has previously assigned to any other another action request with not yet completed related procedures.

## 5.3 MTC-IWF selection

To discover the MTC-IWF with which to establish the Tsp session, the SCS may use:

- a pre-configured MTC-IWF identity
- DNS
- Diameter routing

For DNS, the Domain Name System procedures as specified in TS 29.303 [13] may be used by the SCS for MTC-IWF selection. The External Identifier is defined in 3GPP TS 23.003 [14] and is composed of Domain Identifier and Local Identifier. The DNS query can be performed deriving the domain name to be resolved from the Domain Identifier part of the External Identifier.

For Diameter Routing, the Destination Realm should be derived from the Domain Identifier part of the External Identifier.

## 5.4 MTC-IWF load control

Upon receiving a device action request from the SCS:

- if the MTC-IWF determines that the SCS has reached or exceeded the quota of Tsp requests that it is allowed to send, the MTC-IWF may respond to the SCS with a Device-Action-Answer command containing the Request-Status AVP with the value set to QUOTAEXCEEDED.
- if the MTC-IWF determines that the SCS has exceeded its rate of initiating Tsp requests, the MTC-IWF may respond to the SCS with a Device-Action-Answer command containing the Request-Status AVP with a value set to RATEEXCEEDED.
- if the MTC-IWF is in an overload condition, the MTC-IWF may respond to the SCS with a Device-Action-Answer command containing the Result-Code AVP with the value set to DIAMETER\_TOO\_BUSY, see IETF RFC 3588 [6].

For the above cases, the SCS on receiving the response from MTC-IWF, may provide an indication of the failed request to the application requesting services to the SCS.

Alternatively, for RATEEXCEEDED and DIAMETER\_TOO\_BUSY, the SCS may implement a backoff timer which when running the SCS does not initiate Tsp requests to the MTC-IWF. Once the timer expires, the SCS may attempt to use the MTC-IWF which was formerly in an overload condition or for which SCS had exceeded the rate of Tsp requests. The algorithm the SCS uses for the backoff timer is out of scope of the 3GPP specification.

## 5.5 Request and confirmation of a device trigger:

In order to request the MTC-IWF to perform a device trigger, the SCS shall send a Device-Action-Request command with the following AVP values within the Device-Action AVP:

- a) Action-Type AVP set to the value Device Trigger Request (1)
- b) Either MSISDN AVP or External-Id AVP set to the identifier of the MTC device to be triggered
- c) SCS-Identifier AVP, containing the identity of the SCS that is requesting a device trigger to the UE
- d) Reference-Number AVP, containing a newly assigned reference number the SCS has assigned to the specific action request



- e) Trigger-Data AVP containing data to be sent to the MTC device with the trigger by the MTC-IWF in the Payload AVP, priority of the trigger in the Priority-Indication AVP and the triggering application addressed in the device indicated in the Application-Port-Identifier AVP
- f) Validity-Time AVP, indicating the validity time of the device trigger request since the time the device action request has been received by the MTC-IWF

After the MTC-IWF has received from the SCS a Device-Action-Request command, the MTC-IWF shall confirm the status of a device trigger request to the SCS by sending a Device-Action-Answer command and shall include the following AVP values within the Device-Notification AVP:

- a) Action-Type AVP set to the value Device Trigger Request (1)
- b) Reference-Number AVP, containing the reference number received from the SCS for the specific action request
- c) Request-Status AVP set to value indicating the status of the device trigger request requested by the SCS

The MTC-IWF may also include the following AVP within the Device-Notification AVP:

- a) Either MSISDN AVP or External-Id AVP set to the identifier of the MTC device to be triggered
- b) SCS-Identifier AVP, containing the identity of the SCS that requested a device trigger to the UE.

If the MTC-IWF concludes that it needs to abort the device trigger, it shall indicate the unsuccessful outcome with the Request-Status AVP and may release the reference number received from the SCS for the specific action request.

## 5.6 Notification of Device trigger

The MTC-IWF shall notify the SCS of the outcome of a device trigger request by sending a Device-Notification-Request command to the SCS with the following AVP values set in the Device-Notification AVP:

- a) Action-Type AVP set to the value Delivery Report (2)
- b) Either MSISDN AVP or External-Id AVP set to the identifier of the MTC device triggered
- c) SCS-Identifier AVP, containing the identity of the SCS that requested a device trigger to the UE
- d) Reference-Number AVP as received in the corresponding Device-Action-Request command by the SCS
- e) Delivery-Outcome AVP set to the proper value, depending on success or failure of the delivery of the trigger request by the MTC-IWF to the MTC device

The SCS shall acknowledge the receipt of the Device-Notification-Request command by sending to the MTC-IWF a Device-Notification-Answer command.

When the procedure is completed in the MTC-IWF and the SCS the reference number shall be released.

---

# 6 Tsp protocol

## 6.1 Protocol support

### 6.1.1 Use of Diameter base protocol

The Diameter Base Protocol as specified in IETF RFC 3588 [6] shall apply except as modified by the defined support of the methods and the defined support of the commands and AVPs, result and error codes as specified in this specification. Unless otherwise specified, the procedures specified in IETF RFC 3588 [6] (including error handling and unrecognised information handling) shall be used unmodified. Only commands related to peer-to-peer connection are re-used from the Diameter Base Protocol, i.e. Capabilities-Exchange-Request (CER), Capabilities-Exchange-Answer



(CEA), Disconnect-Peer-Request (DPR), Disconnect-Peer-Answer (DPA), Device-Watchdog-Request (DWR) and Device-Watchdog-Answer (DWA).

With regards to the Diameter protocol defined over the Tsp interface, the MTC-IWF acts as the Diameter server, in the sense that it is the network element that handles action requests and sends notifications for a particular realm. The SCS acts as the Diameter client, in the sense that it is the network element requesting actions and handles notification from the MTC-IWF.

A Diameter routing table entry can have a different destination based on the application identifier of the command. The application identifier stored in the command header must match the value of any application identifier AVPs in the command body. Diameter agents (relay, proxy, redirection, translation agents) should use the application identifier in the command header to route to a suitable destination.

## 6.1.2 Transport protocol

Diameter messages over the Tsp interface shall make use of SCTP IETF RFC 4960 [8] or TCP IETF RFC 791 [4].

## 6.1.3 Advertising Application Support

The Diameter application identifier assigned to the Tsp interface application is 16777309.

The SCS and MTC-IWF shall advertise support of the Diameter Tsp application by including the value of the Tsp application identifier in the Auth-Application-Id AVP within the Vendor-Specific-Application-Id grouped AVP of the CER and CEA commands.

The vendor identifier value of 3GPP (10415) shall be included in the Supported-Vendor-Id AVP of the CER and CEA commands, and in the Vendor-Id AVP within the Vendor-Specific-Application-Id grouped AVP of the CER and CEA commands.

The Vendor-Id AVP included in CER and CEA commands that is not included in the Vendor-Specific-Application-Id AVPs as described above shall indicate the manufacturer of the Diameter node as per RFC 3588 [6].

## 6.2 Initialization and maintenance of connection and session

A Tsp peer-to-peer connection is a connection between SCS and MTC-IWF. It has no associated meaning beyond this link - i.e. it has no meaning between communication endpoints such as MTC applications and the UEs. A Tsp peer-to-peer connection may carry commands associated with multiple MTC applications and/or multiple UEs.

A Tsp Diameter session shall consist of a single request and answer pair. The Tsp Diameter session is terminated after each request and answer pair interaction, i.e. the Tsp Diameter session shall not keep the session state.

In order to indicate that the session state is not to be maintained, the Diameter client and server shall include the Auth-Session-State AVP with the value set to NO\_STATE\_MAINTAINED (1), in the request and in the answer messages (see IETF RFC 3588 [6]).

Communications between UE and MTC application may span multiple Tsp Diameter sessions.

## 6.3 Security on the Tsp interface

### 6.3.1 General

The Diameter security mechanisms as specified in IETF RFC 3588 [6] shall apply.

### 6.3.2 Mutual authentication

The present document covers only Tsp interface security procedures for deployments where a DIAMETER message on the Tsp interface between MTC-IWF and SCS shall pass through at most one DIAMETER agent in the security domain, in which the MTC-IWF resides (called "MTC-IWF-side agent" in the sequel), and one DIAMETER agent in the security domain, in which the SCS resides (called "SCS-side agent" in the sequel).



NOTE 1: Other deployments are possible, but they are not recommended for the purposes of the Tsp interface.

Mutual authentication between a node in the security domain, in which the MTC-IWF resides, and a node in the security domain, in which the SCS resides, shall be performed using TLS or IPsec as specified in IETF RFC 3588 [6], with the exception that the security profiles specified in clause 6.3.3 of the present document shall apply.

The following rules shall apply:

- There shall be no intermediate DIAMETER agent in a third security domain between the security domain of the MTC-IWF and the security domain of the SCS.
- In the security domain of the MTC-IWF, the node performing the Tsp-related mutual authentication shall be the MTC-IWF-side agent, if present, and the MTC-IWF otherwise.
- In the security domain of the SCS, the node performing the Tsp-related mutual authentication shall be the SCS-side agent, if present, and the SCS otherwise.
- The peers shall verify the peer identity received in CER/CEA messages against the identity (e.g. name in the certificate) authenticated by means of TLS or IPsec.
- Domain authorization check: a suitable node in the security domain receiving a Tsp-related DIAMETER message shall check that the originator of this message, i.e the SCS (or MTC-IWF respectively), as identified at the application layer, is indeed authorized to send this message via the peer whose identity was verified in the previous step. This check may be performed through suitable local tables associating SCSs (or MTC-IWFs respectively) with nodes in the originating security domain whose identities can be verified by the receiving domain. The node performing this domain authorization check shall be either the MTC-IWF or the MTC-IWF-side agent for messages destined to the MTC-IWF and either the SCS or the SCS-side agent for messages destined to the SCS.

NOTE 2: The MTC-IWF can perform the domain authorization check even in the presence of an MTC-IWF-side agent as the latter includes the verified peer identity in the Record-Route AVP. (Analogously for the SCS-side) The concept of domain authorization check is defined by the bullet above and not taken from another normative document.

- The MTC-IWF-side agent (the SCS-side agent respectively) shall perform egress filtering in that it only forwards (Tsp-related) DIAMETER messages originating from MTC-IWFs (SCSs respectively) in its own security domain.

### 6.3.3 Security profiles

The support of TLS on Tsp is mandatory. The support of IKE/IPsec is optional.

Security profiles for IKE, IPsec, and TLS shall be according to the following provisions:

- The profile for TLS implementation and usage shall follow the provisions given in TS 33.310 [11], Annex E. The mutual authentication shall be based on certificates according to the profiles given in TS 33.310 [11], clauses 6.1.3a and 6.1.4a. The structure of the PKI used for these certificates is out of scope of the present document, thus the provisions in these clauses on issuers of the certificates do not apply.
- If IKE/IPsec is supported then the implementation of IKEv2 is mandatory with mutual authentication based on certificates according to the profile given in TS 33.310 [11]. The certificate profiles shall follow TS 33.310 [11], clauses 6.1.3 and 6.1.4. The structure of the PKI used for these certificates is out of scope of the present document, thus the provisions in these clauses on issuers of the certificates do not apply.
- If IKE/IPsec is supported then IPsec ESP shall be implemented according to the profile in TS 33.210 [10]. Tunnel mode is mandatory to support. Transport mode is optional to support.



## 6.4 Tsp specific AVPs

### 6.4.1 General

Table 6.4.1.1 describes the Diameter AVPs defined for the Tsp reference point, their AVP Code values, types and possible flag values. The Vendor-Id header of all AVPs defined in the present document shall be set to 3GPP (10415).

**Table 6.4.1.1: Tsp specific Diameter AVPs**

Attribute Name	AVP Code	Clause defined	Value Type	AVP Flag rules (note 1)			
				Must	May	Should not	Must not
Device-Action	3001	6. 4.2	Grouped	M,V	P		
Device-Notification	3002	6.4.3	Grouped	M,V	P		
Trigger-Data	3003	6.4.4	Grouped	M,V	P		
Payload	3004	6.4.5	OctetString	M,V	P		
Action-Type	3005	6.4.6	Enumerated	M,V	P		
Priority-Indication	3006	6.4.7	Enumerated	M,V	P		
Reference-Number	3007	6.4.8	Unsigned32	M,V	P		
Request-Status	3008	6.4.9	Enumerated	M,V	P		
Delivery-Outcome	3009	6.4.10	Enumerated	M,V	P		
Application-Port-Identifier	3010	6.4.11	Unsigned16	M,V	P		
NOTE 1: The AVP header bit denoted as 'M', indicates whether support of the AVP is required. The AVP header bit denoted as 'V', indicates whether the optional Vendor-ID field is present in the AVP header. For further details, see RFC 3588 [6].							

### 6.4.2 Device-Action AVP

The Device-Action AVP (AVP code 3001) is of type Grouped. It is used by the SCS to request a specific action for a device.

AVP Format:

```
Device-Action ::=
    < AVP Header: 3001 >
    [ External-Id ]
    [ MSISDN ]
    [ SCS-Identifier ]
    { Reference-Number }
    { Action-Type }
    [ Trigger-Data ]
    [ Validity-Time ]
    *[ AVP ]
```

### 6.4.3 Device-Notification AVP

The Device-Notification AVP (AVP code 3002) is of type Grouped. It is used by the MTC-IWF to report any action requested by the SCS.

AVP Format:

```
Device-Notification ::=
    < AVP Header: 3002 >
    [ External-Id ]
    [ MSISDN ]
    [ SCS-Identifier ]
    { Reference-Number }
    { Action-Type }
    [ Request-Status ]
    [ Delivery-Outcome ]
    *[ AVP ]
```

### 6.4.4 Trigger-Data AVP

The Trigger-Data AVP (AVP code 3003) is of type Grouped. It is used by the SCS to supply all data required for a device trigger request.



AVP Format:

```
Trigger-Data ::=
    < AVP Header: 3003 >
    { Payload }
    [ Priority-Indication ]
    [ Application-Port-Identifier ]
    *[ AVP ]
```

### 6.4.5 Payload AVP

The Payload AVP (AVP code 3004) is of type OctetString, and contains the payload to be transferred to the addressed device.

### 6.4.6 Action-Type AVP

The Action-Type AVP (AVP code 3005) is of type Enumerated, and informs the MTC-IWF of what action type is required in the request and also informs the SCS of what action type is reported.

The following values are defined:

#### Device Trigger Request (1)

This value indicates a device trigger request and is used:

- in the Device-Action AVP of the Device-Action-Request command;
- in the Device-Notification AVP of the Device-Action-Answer command.

#### Delivery Report (2)

This value indicates a delivery report sent from MTC-IWF to the SCS and is used:

- in the Device-Notification AVP of the Device-Notification-Request command.

### 6.4.7 Priority-Indication AVP

The Priority-Indication (AVP code 3006) is of type Enumerated, and identifies priority of the device trigger.

The following values are defined:

#### Non-Priority (0)

This value indicates that the device trigger has non-priority.

#### Priority (1)

This value indicates that the device trigger has priority.

### 6.4.8 Reference-Number AVP

Reference-Number AVP (AVP code 3007) is of type Unsigned32, and is used to uniquely identify a transaction. The reference number is allocated by the initiator of a transaction and is used in all subsequent messages related to that transaction.

### 6.4.9 Request-Status AVP

The Request-Status AVP (AVP code 3008) is of type Enumerated, and informs the SCS of the status of a device action request. The Request-Status AVP can be included in the Device-Action-Answer command.

The following values are defined:

#### SUCCESS (0)

This value indicates that device action requested is confirmed.



**TEMPORARYERROR (201)**

This value indicates an unspecified temporary error.

**INVPAYLOAD (101)**

This value indicates an error with the payload, where the payload is valid according to Diameter AVP definition but an implementation limit such as maximum accepted length is exceeded.

**INVEXTID (102)**

This value indicates an error with the External Identifier, where the identifier is valid according to Diameter AVP definition but the value is rejected by the 3GPP network for example because it is an unknown subscription.

**INVSCSID (103)**

This value indicates an error with the SCS-Identifier, where the identifier is valid according to Diameter AVP definition but the value is rejected by the 3GPP network for example because it is an unexpected value for this SCS.

**INVPERIOD (104)**

This value indicates an error with the validity period, where the validity period is valid according to Diameter AVP definition but the value is rejected by the 3GPP network for example because a maximum allowed validity period is exceeded.

**NOTAUTHORIZED (105)**

This value indicates that the SCS is not authorized to trigger this UE.

**SERVICEUNAVAILABLE (106)**

This value indicates that the trigger service is not available for this UE

**PERMANENTERROR (107)**

This value indicates an unspecified permanent error.

**QUOTAEXCEEDED (108)**

This value indicates that the SCS has exceeded allocated quota.

**RATEEXCEEDED (109)**

This value indicates that the rate at which the SCS is initiating Tsp requests has been exceeded.

## 6.4.10 Delivery-Outcome AVP

The Delivery-Outcome AVP (AVP code 3009) is of type Enumerated, and informs the SCS of the outcome of the device action request. The Delivery-Outcome AVP can be included in Device-Notification-Request command.

The following values are defined:

**SUCCESS (0)**

This value indicates that the device action request was successfully completed.

**EXPIRED (1)**

This value indicates that the validity period expired before the trigger could be delivered. (Temporary error)

**TEMPORARYERROR (2)**

This value indicates that this trigger encountered a temporary network error.

**UNDELIVERABLE (3)**



This value indicates that this trigger encountered a delivery error and is deemed permanently undeliverable.

## 6.4.11 Application-Port-Identifier AVP

The Application-Port-Identifier AVP (AVP code 3010) is of type Unsigned16 and is used to uniquely identify the triggering application addressed in the device, see subclause 9.2.3.24.4 in 3GPP TS 23.040 [15] for further details.

## 6.5 Tsp re-used AVPs

Table 6.4.1 lists the Diameter AVPs re-used by the Tsp reference point from existing Diameter Applications, reference to their respective specifications and a short description of their usage within the Tsp reference point. Other AVPs from existing Diameter Applications, except for the AVPs from Diameter base protocol, do not need to be supported. The AVPs from Diameter base protocol are not included in table 6.4.1, but they are re-used for the Tsp reference point. Unless otherwise stated, re-used AVPs shall maintain their 'M', 'P' and 'V' flag settings.

**Table 6.4.1: Tsp re-used Diameter AVPs**

Attribute Name	Reference	Description
MSISDN	3GPP TS 29.329 [3]	MSISDN of the device.
External-Id	3GPP TS 29.336 [12]	External identifier has the form username@realm.
SCS-Identifier	3GPP TS 29.336 [12]	This Information Element shall contain the identity of the Service Capability Server that is requesting a device trigger to the UE.
Validity-Time	IETF RFC 4006 [7]	The validity time in seconds for the specific action requested.

## 6.6 Tsp Messages

### 6.6.1 Command-Code Values

This section defines the Command-Code values for the Tsp interface application as allocated by IANA from the vendor-specific namespace defined in IETF RFC 5719 [9]. Every command is defined by means of the ABNF syntax IETF RFC 2234 [5], according to the rules in IETF RFC 3588 [6].

The following Command Codes are defined in this specification:

**Table 6.5.1.1: Command-Code values for Tsp**

Command-Name	Abbreviation	Code	Section
Device-Action-Request	DAR	8388639	6. 6.2
Device-Action-Answer	DAA	8388639	6. 6.3
Device-Notification-Request	DNR	8388640	6. 6.4
Device-Notification-Answer	DNA	8388640	6. 6.5

For the commands defined in this specification and reused commands, the Application-ID field shall be set to 16777309.

### 6.6.2 Device-Action-Request (DAR) command

The DAR command, indicated by the Command-Code field set to 8388639 and the 'R' bit set in the Command Flags field, is sent by the SCS to the MTC-IWF as part of the device action request procedure.

Message Format:

```
<DA-Request> ::= <Diameter Header: 8388639, REQ, PXY >
    < Session-Id >
    { Auth-Application-Id }
    { Auth-Session-State }
    { Origin-Host }
```



```

    { Origin-Realm }
    { Destination-Realm }
    [ Destination-Host ]
    [ Origin-State-Id ]
    [ Device-Action ]
    * [ Proxy-Info ]
    * [ Route-Record ]
    * [ AVP ]

```

### 6.6.3 Device-Action-Answer (DAA) command

The DAA command, indicated by the Command-Code field set to 8388639 and the 'R' bit cleared in the Command Flags field, is sent by the MTC-IWF to the SCS as part of the device action request procedure.

Message Format:

```

<DA-Answer> ::= < Diameter Header: 8388639, PXY >
< Session-Id >
{ Auth-Application-Id }
{ Auth-Session-State }
{ Origin-Host }
{ Origin-Realm }
[ Result-Code ]
[ Experimental-Result ]
[ Error-Message ]
[ Error-Reporting-Host ]
* [ Failed-AVP ]
[ Origin-State-Id ]
{ Device-Notification }
* [ Redirect-Host ]
[ Redirect-Host-Usage ]
[ Redirect-Max-Cache-Time ]
* [ Proxy-Info ]
* [ AVP ]

```

### 6.6.4 Device-Notification-Request (DNR) command

The DNR command, indicated by the Command-Code field set to 8388640 and the 'R' bit set in the Command Flags field, is sent by the MTC-IWF to the SCS as part of the device notification report procedure.

Message Format:

```

<DN-Request> ::= < Diameter Header: 8388640, REQ, PXY >
< Session-Id >
{ Auth-Application-Id }
{ Auth-Session-State }
{ Origin-Host }
{ Origin-Realm }
{ Destination-Realm }
{ Destination-Host }
[ Origin-State-Id ]
[ Device-Notification ]
* [ Proxy-Info ]
* [ Route-Record ]
* [ AVP ]

```

### 6.6.5 Device-Notification-Answer (DNA) command

The DNA command, indicated by the Command-Code field set to 8388640 and the 'R' bit cleared in the Command Flags field, is sent by the SCS to the MTC-IWF as part of the device notification report procedure.

Message Format:

```

<DN-Answer> ::= < Diameter Header: 8388640, PXY >
< Session-Id >
{ Auth-Application-Id }
{ Auth-Session-State }
{ Origin-Host }
{ Origin-Realm }
[ Result-Code ]
[ Experimental-Result ]
[ Origin-State-Id ]
[ Error-Message ]
[ Error-Reporting-Host ]

```



```
*[ Redirect-Host ]  
  [ Redirect-Host-Usage ]  
    [ Redirect-Max-Cache-Time ]  
*[ Failed-AVP ]  
*[ Proxy-Info ]  
*[ AVP ]
```



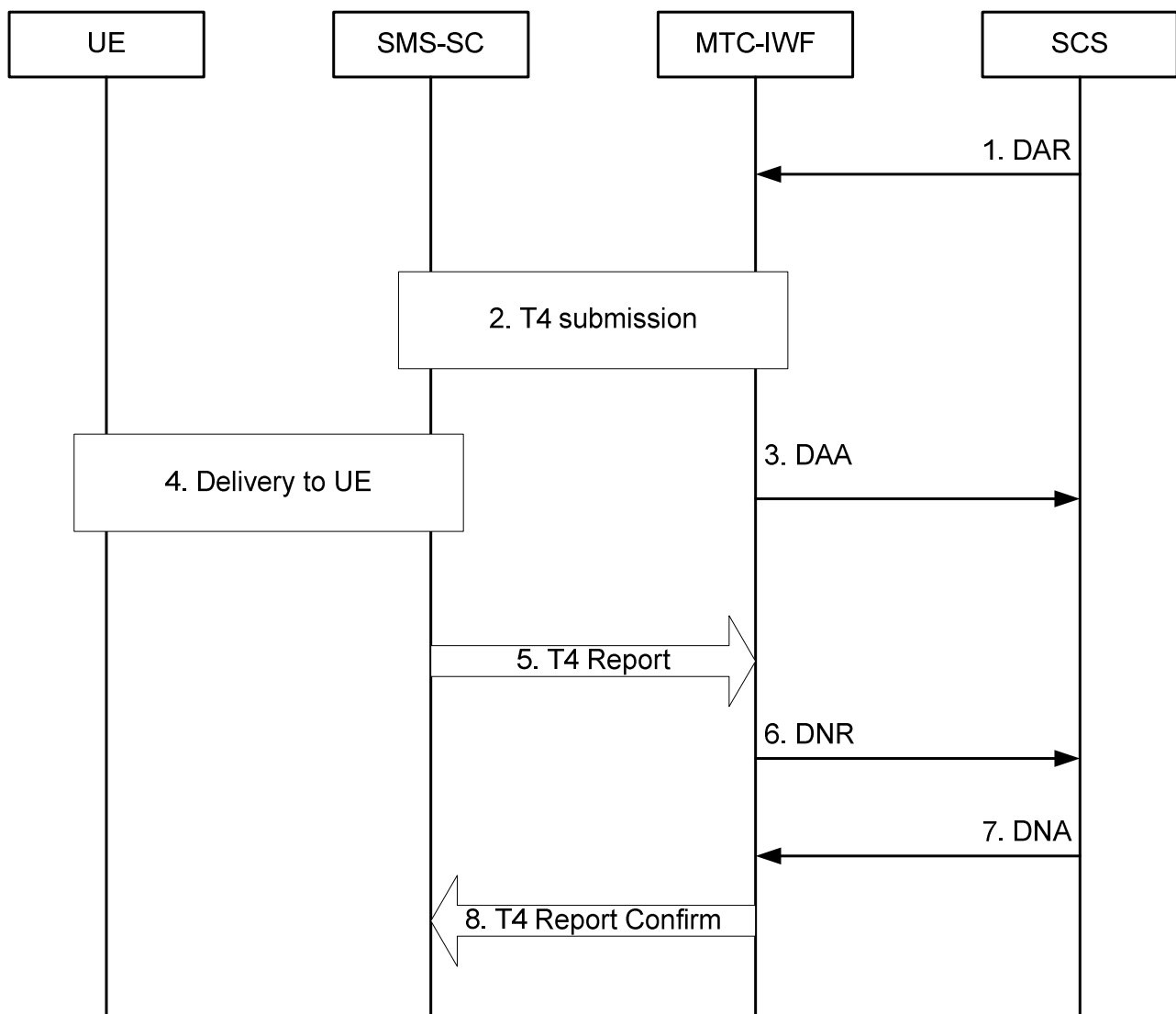
## Annex A (informative): Tsp Message Flows

### A.1 General

This Annex illustrates Tsp Message Flows.

### A.2 Tsp Submission, T4 Delivery

This sub clause illustrates the Tsp Message Sequence Diagram for trigger submissions over Tsp with subsequent trigger delivery over T4.



**Figure A.2.1: Tsp Submission, T4 Delivery**

The flow consists of the following operations:

1. The SCS sends a Device-Action-Request command to the MTC-IWF with the Action-Type AVP set to the Value Device Trigger Request (1) and other AVPs as further specified in sub clause 5.5.

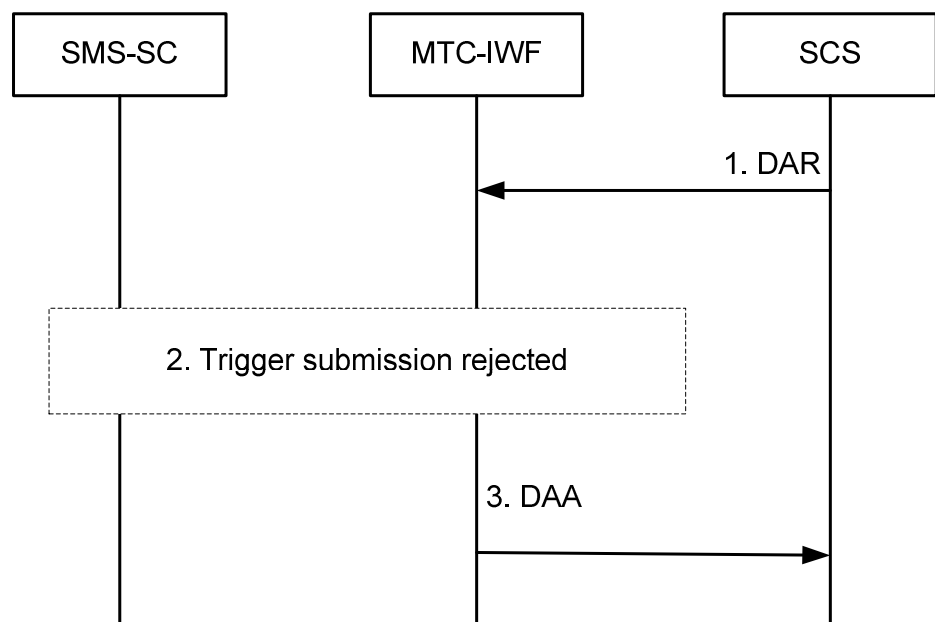


2. The MTC-IWF selects T4 for delivery performs the T4 submission procedures and is informed of the submission outcome.
3. The MTC-IWF confirms the status of the device trigger request to the SCS by sending a Device-Action-Answer command with the Action-Type AVP set to the Value Device Trigger Request (1) and the Request-Status AVP set to value indicating the status of the device trigger request. Other AVPs as further specified in sub clause 5.5.
4. - 5. The SMS-SC performs delivery procedures and reports the outcome to the MTC-IWF.
6. The MTC-IWF notifies the SCS of the outcome of the device trigger request by sending a Device-Notification-Request command with Action-Type AVP set to the value Delivery Report (2), the Delivery-Outcome AVP set to the proper value.
7. The SCS acknowledges to the MTC-IWF that it has successfully received the out come of the device trigger request by sending a Device-Notification-Answer command with Action-Type AVP set to the value Delivery Report (2).
8. The MTC-IWF responds back to the SMS-SC that it has successfully transferred the report.

NOTE: A SMS-SC will repeat the procedure from steps 5 to ensure the Deliver Report is received if a negative confirmation is received.

## A.3 Tsp failed Submission

This sub clause illustrates the Tsp Message Sequence Diagram for trigger submissions over Tsp with the trigger submission is rejected.



**Figure A.3.1: Tsp Submission, T4 Delivery**

The flow consists of the following operations:

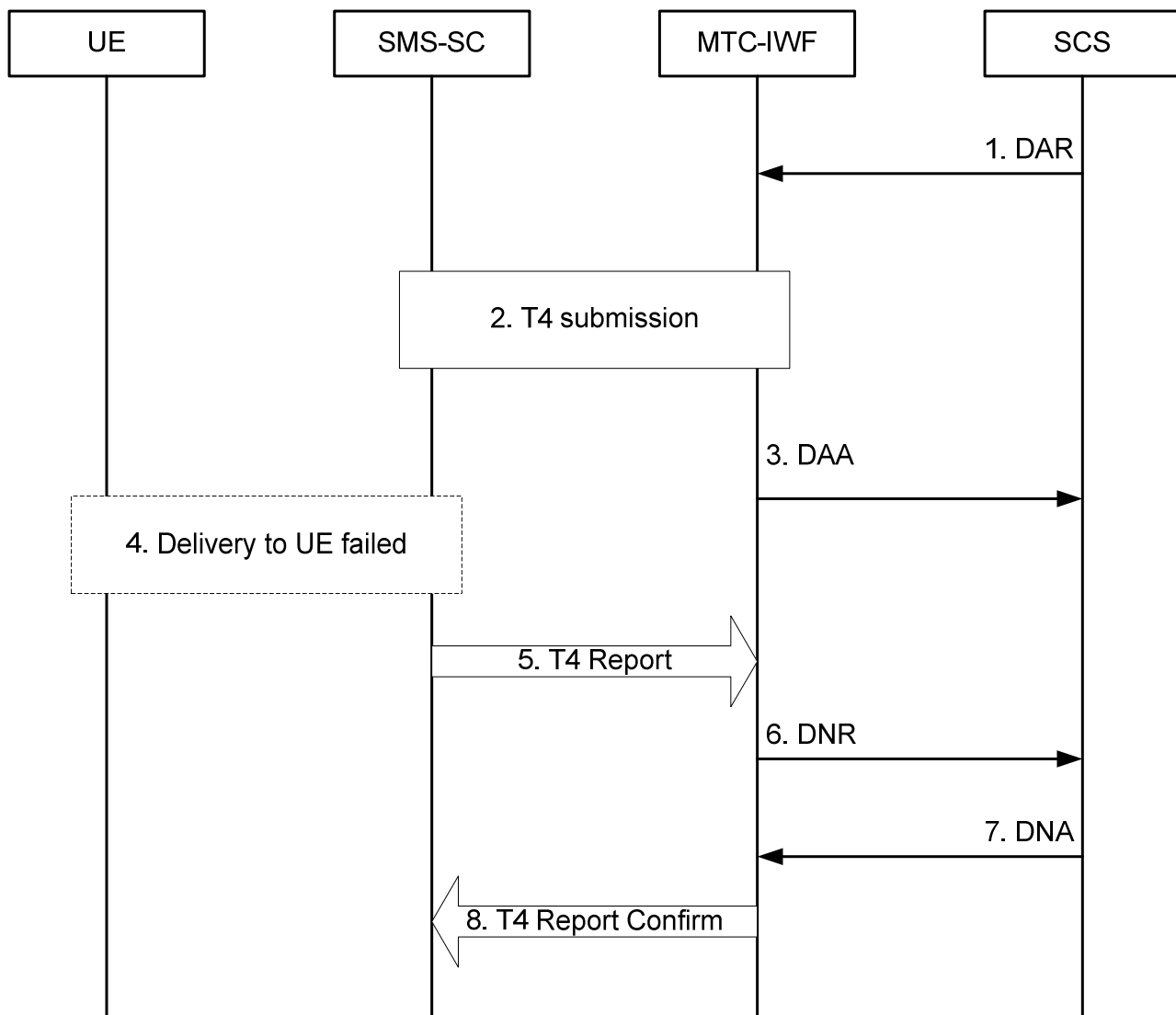
1. The SCS sends a Device-Action-Request command to the MTC-IWF with the Action-Type AVP set to the Value Device Trigger Request (1) and other AVPs as further specified in sub clause 5.5.
2. The MTC-IWF rejects the trigger request or it is informed as part of the T4 submission procedure that the trigger is rejected. Example reject reasons: Unknown subscription, SCS not authorized, Service not authorized for UE, Insufficient resources, QOS exceeded, Insufficient resources. Reject reasons may be temporary or permanent nature.



3. The MTC-IWF informs the SCS of the device trigger request outcome by sending a Device-Action-Answer command with the Action-Type AVP set to the Value Device Trigger Request (1) and the Request-Status AVP set to an appropriate error value indicating the rejection of the device trigger request. Other AVPs as further specified in sub clause 5.5. The device trigger request has reached a final status at this point and the procedure ends here.

## A.4 Tsp Submission, Failed T4 Delivery

This sub clause illustrates the Tsp Message Sequence Diagram for trigger submissions over Tsp with subsequent a failed trigger delivery over T4.



**Figure A.4.1: Tsp Submission, T4 Delivery**

The flow consists of the following operations:

1. The SCS sends a Device-Action-Request command to the MTC-IWF with the Action-Type AVP set to the Value Device Trigger Request (1) and other AVPs as further specified in sub clause 5.5.
2. The MTC-IWF selects T4 for delivery performs the T4 submission procedures and is informed of a positive submission outcome.
3. The MTC-IWF confirms the status of the device trigger request to the SCS by sending a Device-Action-Answer command with the Action-Type AVP set to the Value Device Trigger Request (1) and the Request-Status AVP



set to value indicating the SUCCESS status of the device trigger request. Other AVPs as further specified in sub clause 5.5.

- 4 - 5. The SMS-SC concludes after one or more retries that the trigger is not deliverable to the UE (i.e trigger validity period exceeded, persistent error received from HSS, UE or network) and reports the outcome to the MTC-IWF.
6. The MTC-IWF notifies the SCS of the negative outcome of the device trigger request by sending a Device-Notification-Request command with Action-Type AVP set to the value Delivery Report (2), the Delivery-Outcome AVP set to the appropriate error value. Delivery errors may be of temporary or permanent nature.
7. The SCS acknowledges to the MTC-IWF that it has received the outcome of the device trigger request by sending a Device-Notification-Answer command with Action-Type AVP set to the value Delivery Report (2).
8. The MTC-IWF responds back to the SMS-SC that it has successfully transferred the report.

NOTE: A SMS-SC will repeat the procedure from steps 5 to ensure the Deliver Report is received if a negative confirmation is received.



## Annex B (informative): Change history

Change history							
Date	TSG #	TSG Doc.	CR	Rev	Subject/Comment	Old	New
2012-05	CT3#69	C3-121282			Initial version includes agreed documents C3-120719, C3-121110, C3-121112, C3-121114, C3-121234, C3-121238, C3-121239, C3-121240, C3-121242, C3-121278 and C3-121279.	0.0.0	0.1.0
2012-06	CP#56	CP-120361			Editorial update by MCC for presentation to TSG CT for information.	0.1.0	1.0.0
2012-08	CT3#70	C3-121763			Version includes agreed documents C3-121380, C3-121382, C3-121384, C3-121385, C3-121560, C3-121561, C3-121563, C3-121564, C3-121573, C3-121574, C3-121598 and C3-121725	1.0.0	1.1.0
2012-09	CP#57	CP-120546			Editorial update by MCC for presentation to TSG CT for approval	1.1.0	2.0.0
2012-09	CP#57				Rel-11 was produced by MCC after TSG CT's approval	2.0.0	11.0.0
2012-12	CP#58	CP-120836	001	1	Assignment of allocated Diameter code values	11.0.0	11.1.0
2012-12	CP#58	CP-120836	003	3	Correction of MTC-IWF checks on quota and rate of device triggers from SCS	11.0.0	11.1.0
2012-12	CP#58	CP-120836	004		Removal of empty clauses	11.0.0	11.1.0
2013-03	CP#59	CP-130076	005	2	Application Port identifier over Tsp interface	11.1.0	11.2.0



History

Document history		
V11.0.0	October 2012	Publication
V11.1.0	January 2013	Publication
V11.2.0	April 2013	Publication