

# Implementation of IPV6 in Telenor's mobile network

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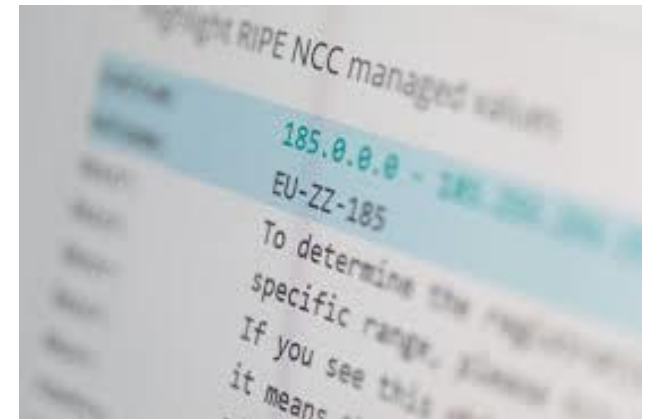
# Agenda

- IPv6 introduction drivers
- Mobile handset IPv6 support
- IPv6 network environment
- Migration options
- Summary and next steps
- Reference

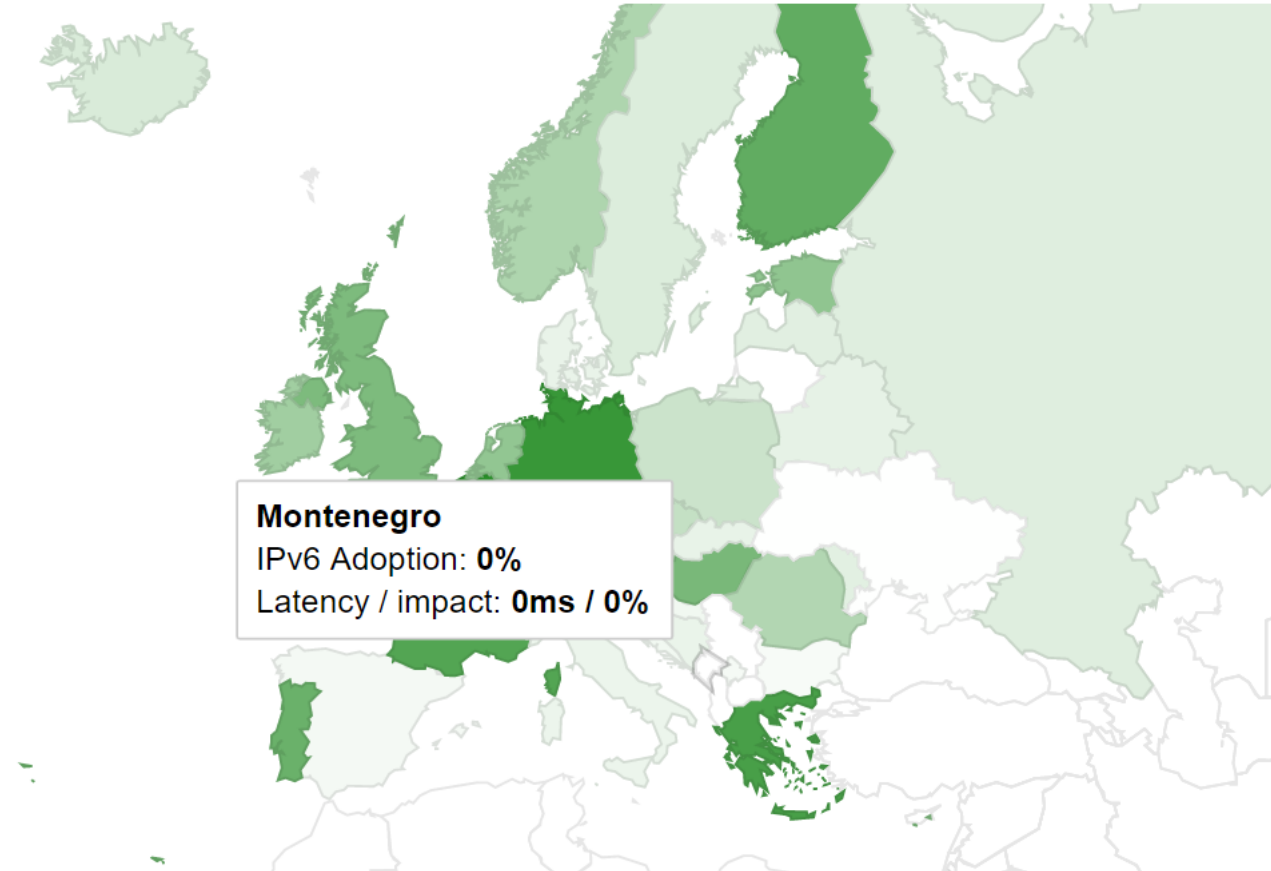


# IPv6 introduction drivers

- Number of Internet users are rising
  - More devices per user
  - VoLTE/IMS
  - IOT
  - Internet registers do not allocate IPv4 anymore
  - CG-NAT expensive and not scalable
- 
- Market position
  - Cost reduction
  - Improved user experience



# IPv6 introduction drivers



Source: <https://www.google.com/intl/en/ipv6/index.html>

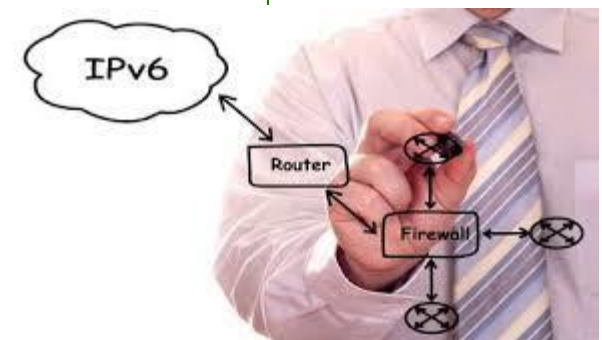
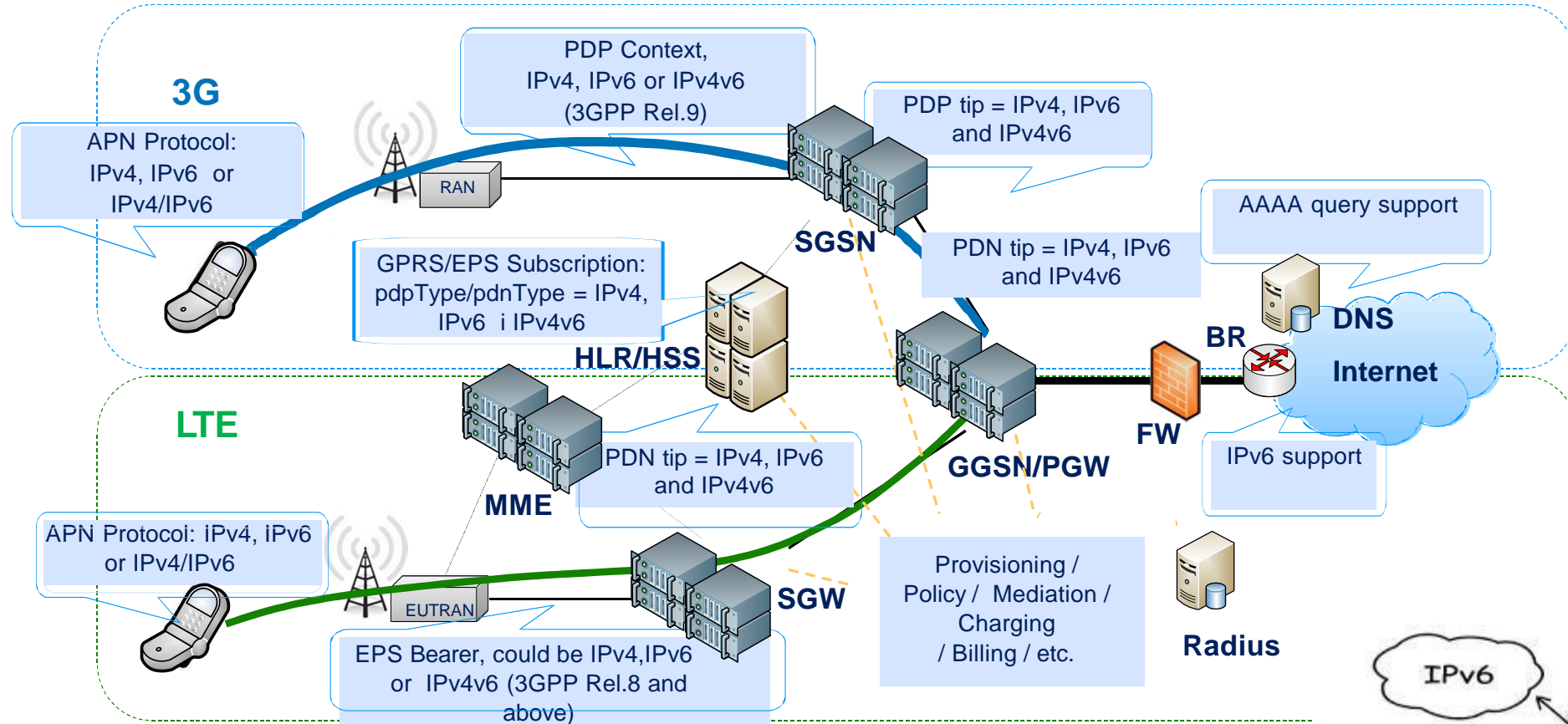
# Mobile handset IPv6 support

OS	Version	Claimed IPv6 ready	Installed by default	DHCPv6	ND RDNSS	Notes
<a href="#">Android</a>	5.0	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Supports ND-RDNSS in Android 5.0 and above. Does not support DHCPv6.
<a href="#">iOS</a>	4.1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	iOS supports stateless DHCPv6 since version 4 and stateful DHCPv6 since 4.3.1.
<a href="#">Windows Mobile</a>	6.5	Yes	Yes	Lite	No	If the OEM explicitly unsets the SYSGEN_TCPIP6 pre-processor symbol, the built image will not have any IPv6 capabilities.
<a href="#">Windows Phone</a>	8(.1)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Private lab research. No privacy extensions (RFC4941).

Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comparison\\_of\\_IPv6\\_support\\_in\\_operating\\_systems](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comparison_of_IPv6_support_in_operating_systems)

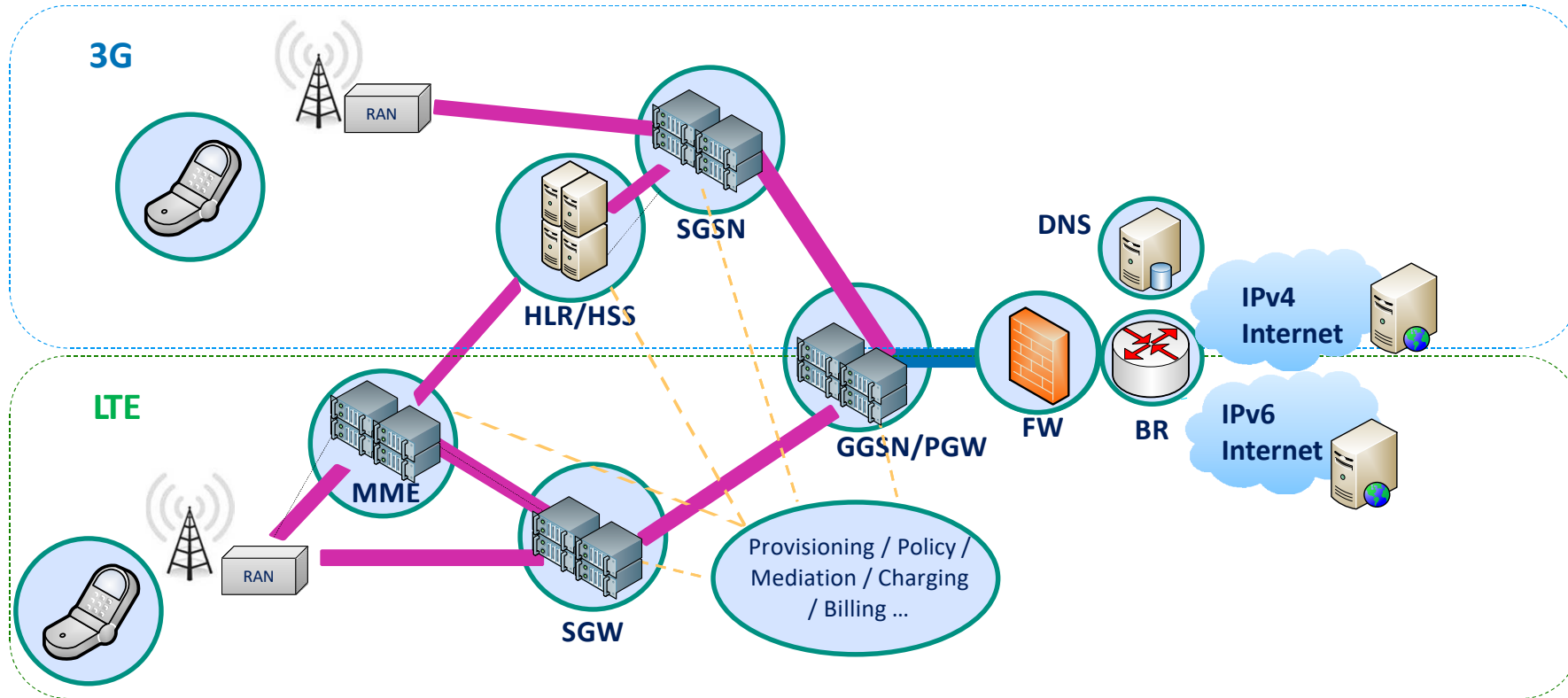
# IPv6 network environment

## 3GPP 3G/LTE architecture



# IPv6 network environment

## 3GPP 3G/LTE architecture – IPv6 requirements



# IPv6 network environment



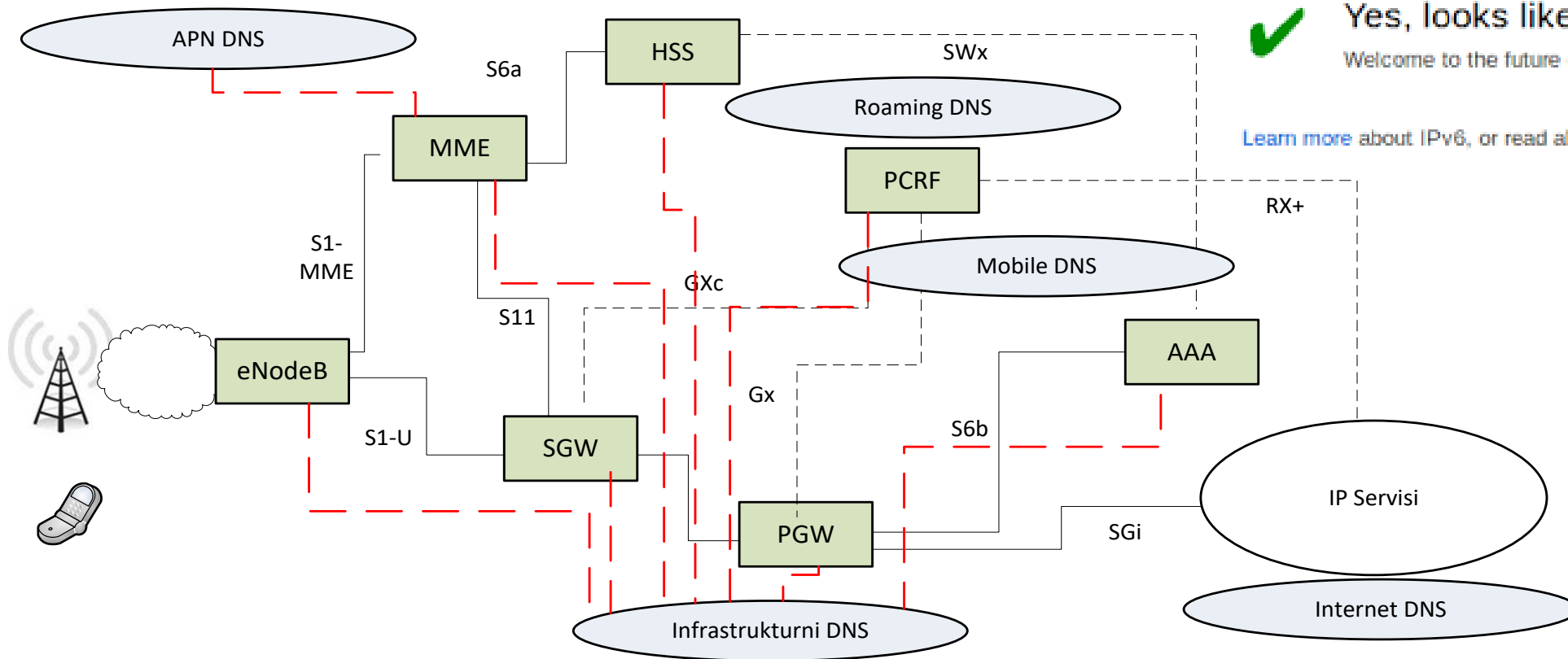
Ready for the future of the Internet?



Yes, looks like you're using IPv6 already.

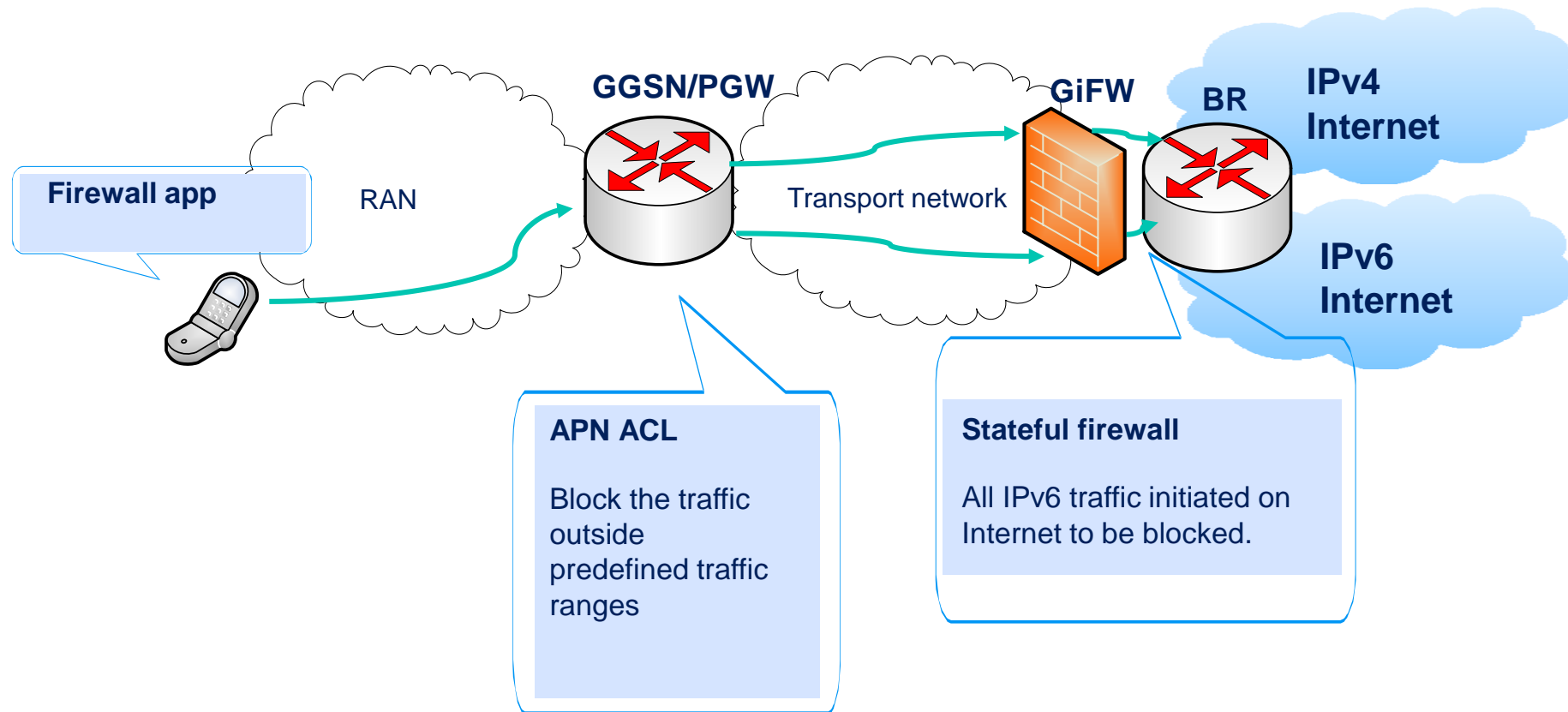
Welcome to the future of the Internet!

[Learn more about IPv6](#), or read about [World IPv6 Launch](#).

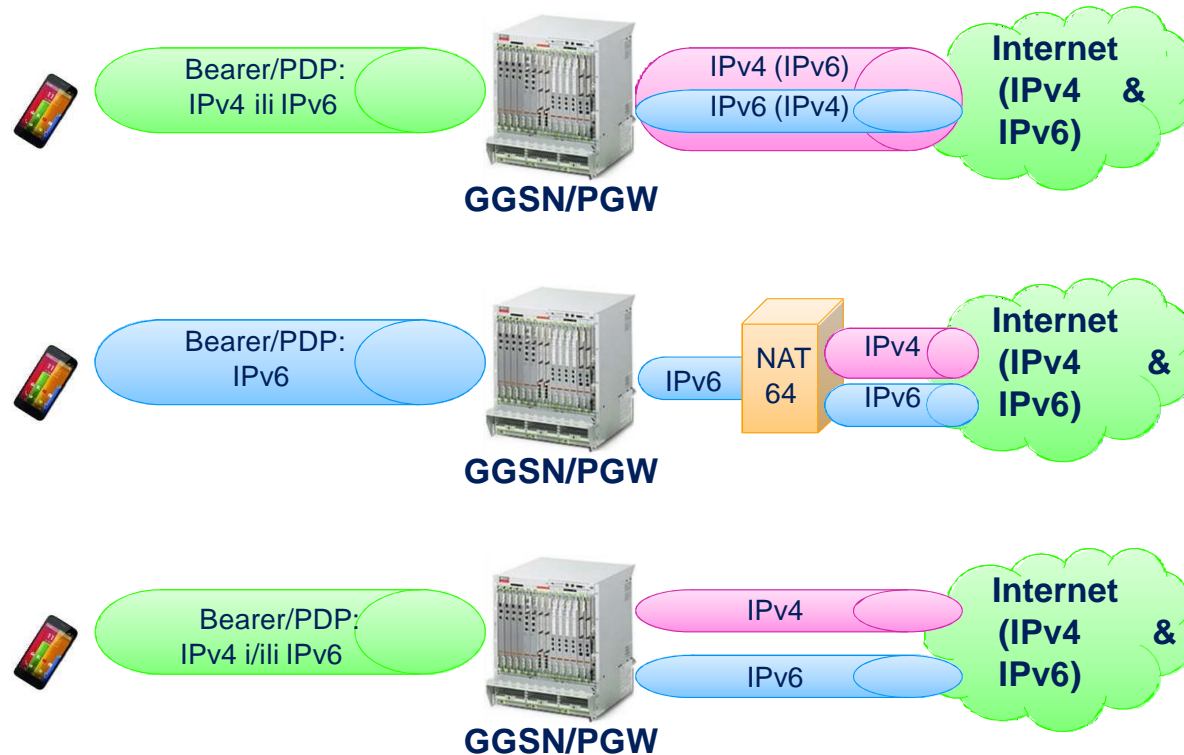




# IPv6 network environment



# Migration options



## Tunneling:

- IPv6 implemented on legacy IPv4 core network or IPv4 implemented on IPv6 core network
- Various tunneling options (ISATAP, 6rd, GRE, etc.)

## Translation:

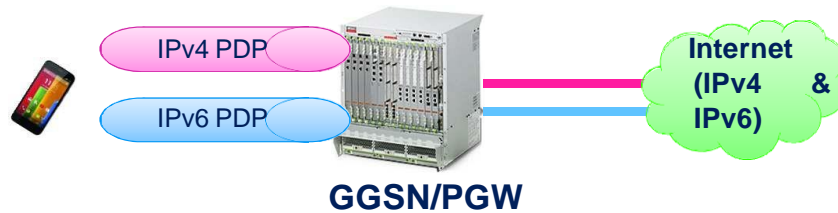
- IPv6 to IPv4 translation
- NAT64/DNS64
- IPv6 only bearer/PDP

## Dual Stack:

- IPv4 and IPv6 in parallel
- Bearer/PDP could be IPv4, IPv6 or both

# Migration options

Bearer/PDP Context: GGSN/PGW (APN)



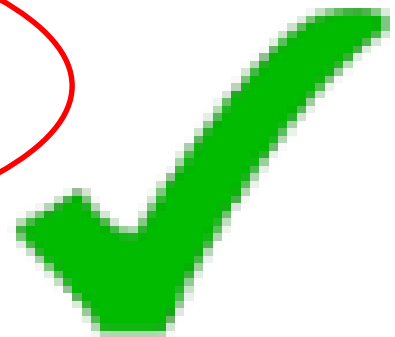
## 1a. Separate PDP context for IPv4 and IPv6:

- 2 PDP context – higher cost
- 3GPP Pre-Rel.9 compliant



## 1b. IPv4v6 PDP context:

- 3GPP Rel.9 and above for 2G/3G
- Potential issues with roaming



# Summary and next steps

- No changes on UE
- Without impact on 3GPP network architecture
- Does not introduce overhead (tunnel)
- Transport network agnostic
- NAPT44 position and role remains the same
- No impact on QoS/bearer procedure between UE and PDN GW/SGW/GGSN
- With lowest risk on user experience during and after migration

	IPv4-only network	Dual-stack network	IPv6-only network
Application uses IPv4 only	Application works	Application works	Application doesn't work
App can use either IPv4 or IPv6	Application works	Application works	Application works
App can use IPv6 only	Application doesn't work	Application works	Application works

# Summary and next steps

- SW update and reconfiguration for IPv6 dual stack support in these domains:
  - EPC
  - Billing & Mediation
  - Provisioning
  - Gi FW, CG NAT
  - DNS
- Details security assessment
- Testing
- User migration



# Reference

- 3GPP 23.060 General Packet Radio Service (GPRS); Service description; Stage 2
- 3GPP 23.401 General Packet Radio Service (GPRS) enhancements for Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access Network (E-UTRAN) access
- **3GPP 23.975 IPv6 migration guidelines**
- 3GPP 29.002 Mobile Application Part (MAP) Specification
- GSMA IR.92 IMS Profile for Voice and SMS
- IETF 7445 Analysis of Failure Cases in IPv6 Roaming Scenarios
- IETF 6877 464XLAT: Combination of Stateful and Stateless Translation
- RFC 8106 IPv6 Router Advertisement Options for DNS Configuration

**Thank you**