

INTERWORKING QOS MANAGEMENT SUBSYSTEM INTO IMS-BASED ARCHITECTURE MULTI PROVIDERS: IMS-IQMS_{MP}

Imene Elloumi^{1,2}, Thierry Desprats², Michelle Sibilla² and Sami Tabbane¹

¹Université de Carthage, MEDIATRON Sup'Com, City of Communication Technologies 2083
Ariana, TUNISIE

²IRIT UMR 5505, Université Paul Sabatier 31062 Toulouse cedex 9, FRANCE

ABSTRACT

The third-generation partnership project 3GPP and 3GPP2 have standardized the IP multimedia subsystem (IMS) to provide ubiquitous and access network-independent IP-based services for next-generation networks via merging cellular networks and the Internet. The IP Multimedia Subsystem (IMS) seems to be the technology that will prevail in Next Generation Networks (NGNs). The users wish to communicate through collections of networks using different protocols; rendering service mapping from one network to another with the similar QoS is a complex issue thereby. The heterogeneous networks are collections of communication platforms using different protocols. This heterogeneity implies the need to offer many different services on the market within short time. In this paper we propose a heterogeneous network model based on the IMS that provides guaranteed QoS. Our method presents, in the first, an informational solution. Decisional information is added to the HSS basis to enrich the knowledge base, which is expressed under the form of "profile of QoS_R", where the new information informs directly the decisions to be taken according to the user's profile (preferences QoS and pricing, bandwidth, location ...). In the second, a solution for multi provider's context which can allow a subscriber to register with one or more operator(s) according to QoS offered. Thirdly, a mechanism which can be deployed in heterogeneous networks to preserve the original QoS values of the user session and thus eliminate the cumulative effect of QoS rounding across the entire communication path. And it is feasible via the "Interworking QoS Management Sub-network" while adding the new interworking management components, namely: SICs, DIC, QPA AS and HSS-PQoS_R.

KEYWORDS

IMS, IQMS_{mp}, NGN, mobility management, QoS management, SIP, Profile of QoS_R

1. INTRODUCTION

Next generation networks consist of integrating different access networks providing always-on connectivity. IP Multimedia System (IMS) is become the main technology for delivering rich-content multimedia communications through ubiquitous networking usage scenarios, as well as exhibiting seamless mobility and single sign-on service experience. Indeed, IMS is a single point of convergence for broadband services realization that allows both traditional telecommunications and IP networks to be involved. Besides, it offers the frame for the realization of multimedia calls practically in any network and on any terminal type. In IMS, homogenization in communications

over heterogeneous networks is almost achieved with the use of the SIP protocol for user operations management and the SDP protocol [1] for session description. By employing these protocols, IMS wishes to offer mechanisms for user sessions mapping between networks supporting different QoS capabilities.

However, before it is commercially launched, a number of hindering issues should be resolved. As IMS is formed of compilations of heterogeneous networks, service establishment is very likely to undergo performance deteriorations due to QoS mismatches that may distort communication quality at the expense of user charging. The method we describe can mitigate the effect of these limitations, which is caused by the inevitable adaptation of the original QoS settings to those of the intermediate networks. This is done by allowing original descriptions of user sessions and charging records to migrate, along with the data call, across the entire communication path, via a complementary network in order to be used by local networks for the restoration of service quality and billing accuracy.

This paper tackles some problems and proposes a method for preserving the QoS values and charging data of users communicating over IMS networks. It explains how the method can be applied on real IMS networks for the preservation of QoS and charging records across the communication path in the multi providers context. The remainder of the paper is organized as follows. In the next section, we give a brief overview of the IMS architecture and its building elements. We focus on the analysis of IMS potential contributions, their limitations in addressing these requirements and the related works. In section three, we propose a solution for QoS values interworking for multi providers to satisfy the objective of a trans-organizational context where a user could subscribe with one or more operators and a method for QoS and charging profile interworking through the notion of $QoS_{Requested}$ profile and of “Interworking QoS Management Sub-network: IQMS”. We, also draw up a methodology for applying this method in real IMS networks. In the last section, we introduce the scenario against which we validate our method using the platform Open Source IMS and LTE downlink systems. The Open IMS Core is an Open Source implementation of IMS CSCFs and a lightweight HSS, which together form the core elements of all IMS/NGN architectures.

2. IMS-BASED ARCHITECTURE OVERVIEW

The 3GPP IMS comes as a solution for integrating 3GPP and non-3GPP since the system offers the needed interworking environment which is independent of any access technology. [2] and [3] proposed methods to use combination of MIP and SIP within IMS network to resolve the problem of vertical handovers. In this context, [6] has the same architectural elements as [4] with use of the application server (AS) of IMS as the correspondent node CN of MIP. Architecture to connect 3GPP or 3GPP2 and Broadband Wireless Access (BWA) system, such as WiMax or WLAN networks is proposed in [7]. Performance results indicate that these solutions are moderately effective in reducing handover latency and eliminating packet loss at the cost of increased signalling load and thus battery consumption. [4] proposed a coupling interworking model for UMTS, WiMax and WLAN in 3GPP IMS architecture. This solution can provide faster handover with less signalling compared to MIP-SIP handover. Nevertheless, it has a scalability problem since every time the number of access networks increases, the traffic will increase on the integration point and P-CSCF node as well. In [5], the IMS Core enables various services to be defined and deployed by its ability to integrate multiple services as application servers. The System Architecture Evolution architecture is expected to make the part of the IMS able to

connect the signalling with the QoS on the access networks in the 3GPP IMS specifications, thus connecting the offered signalled services to the data transmission path in a standardized manner [5]. HSS is used for user authentication and authorization. An evolved Policy and Charging Rules Function (PCRF) provides the necessary information for controlling the data information received from the user end-points [5].

2.1. Requirements for the heterogeneous and ubiquitous networks

Mobility and heterogeneous characteristics of IMS produce new requirements for QoS, namely [8] [14]:

- If we change the access network, it is necessary to ensure the QoS handover with new elements. This will allow us to ensure the relay of QoS between heterogeneous sub-networks.
- If the crossed sub-networks do not have the same QoS contracts, it is imperative to ensure the QoS interworking, which will enable us to interconnect the QoS within these networks.
- As for the convergence, it imposes functions of end-to-end transparency.
- We must also have a real time and dynamic charging, with possibility to be "online" or "offline".
- Therefore, the requirement to eliminate the cumulative effect of QoS rounding across the entire communication path to all these usages.
- The ability to choose the best provider according to best available QoS.

2.2. Related works

Currently, IMS performs charging in a completely decoupled way, having its own mechanisms for collecting users' CDRs (Charging Data Record) and performing Authentication and billing. Particularly, in the IMS version of 3GPP [9], the CCF interacts with the S-CSCF and P-CSCF to charge the user at application and network level, getting the charging data from both the session description contained in SDP and the CDRs collected on GGSN. But, it proves inadequate to service mixed calls involving heterogeneous networks (fixed or wireless networks). Because of the different charging schemes applied on the different access networks, in a mixed call the IMS network would have failed to retrieve the charging parameters of the fuser when, for example, the later was calling from a fixed network. In addition, tariffing of roaming users would have been also impossible. Our solution can allow the homogenizing of IMS networks with regard to the utilized QoS settings and charging policy. We give solutions to both problems of mapping QoS on heterogeneous networks and implementing service level charging independently of the underlying network. Our solution proposes a restoration mechanism which can be deployed in heterogeneous networks to preserve the original QoS values of the user session and thus eliminate the cumulative effect of QoS rounding across the entire communication path in the multi providers context.

3. THE PROPOSED SOLUTION FOR QoS VALUES INTERWORKING FOR A MULTI PROVIDERS CONTEXT

3.1. QoS_R Profile

The QoS_{Requested} profile that we propose is divided into three parts: public identification, Service Authorization and Initial Filter Criteria. We are adding to public identification of the subscriber

the authentication information for the multi-services sessions. Regarding the service authorization, it will represent for each media supported: the services information (Figure.1 (1)) the user localization information (Figure.1(2)) and the means of communication used by the user (Figure.1(3)). Therefore, the service authorization for each media type supported, either mono or multimedia, is divided into three types of preferences: Gold, Silver and Bronze. It will inform the user preferences in terms of:

- Service information: QoS Enabled or QoS Assured and the charging level.
- Network metrics: bandwidth, latency, jitter, traffic rates.
- Traffic metrics: hard real-time (CBR: Constant Bit Rate), adaptive (VBR: Variable Bit Rate) and elastic (UBR: Unspecified Bit Rate).

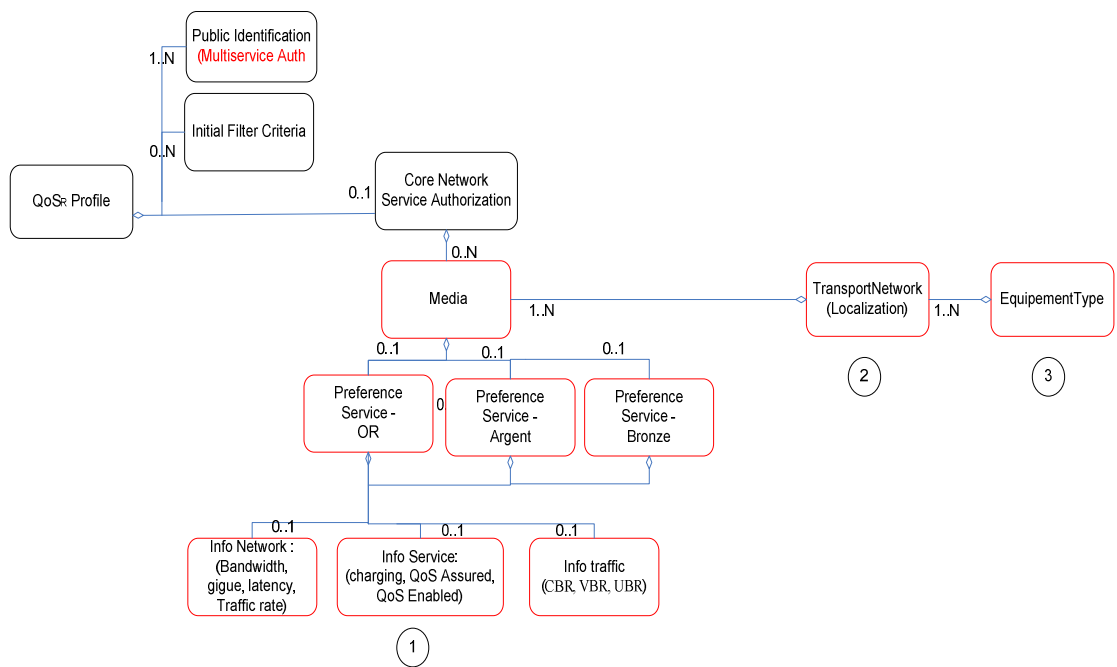


Figure .1 QoS_R Profile

3.2. Interworking providers for an IMS organizational

To satisfy the objective of a trans-organizational context where a user could subscribe with one or more providers, we propose to entrust to an “Interworking Provider” the function of personalized joinability with a DNS and to allow HSS to solve the dynamic adaptations. Figure 2 shows the organization which one wishes to set up. It is the DNS managed by an Interworking provider which will ensure the joinability and will contain information concerning the user profile (preferences, QoS, etc). When a user U1 wishes to communicate with a user U2, it will access to the DNS which will choose the best means of communication available while respecting the preferences of user U2. With respect to the service, it is also the DNS with QoS information which will decide towards which service provider the user will direct to. It will take of course account of the user preferences. HSS will carry out the dynamic adaptations following the various

changes of access networks and terminals networks. Thanks to this HSS and to the DNS, the IMS will have a larger cover of the needs of the user-centric of NGN.

Taking as an example two different user types: a mobile (U1) and a fixed one (U2) (Figure 2).

- Before any SIP message, the user must establish a bearer between him and the access network. This bearer is established across the access network as a physical channel for the transportation of IP packets. In LTE, this bearer setup procedure involves the so called session establishment procedure, where the characteristics of the bearer are sent to the network as a session establishment data table, containing the link characteristics such as bandwidth, quality of service and protocol.
- Discovery of the best P-CSCF address to ensure the QoS required at a given time, using the DNS with new QoS records (NAPTR, TEXT and LOC).
- After the session establishment procedure is accomplished, the path for sending messages towards the IMS network is established via the P-CSCF. To register in the IMS network, the Mobile Subscriber (MS) sends a SIP REGISTER message, containing his Identity. If the user is already registered and his session has been interrupted as a result of his movement (e.g. a handover), then the session establishment data can be followed by a SIP INVITE message.
- On reception of the SIP REGISTER message, the P-CSCF authenticates the user in the network, while when it receives a SIP INVITE message, P-CSCF performs resources reservation in the data path.
- During the later procedure, the calling P-CSCF forwards the SIP message towards the called P-CSCF. At this point the called P-CSCF uses the values contained in the INVITE message to establish the resources of the data path and then alerts the Fixed User (U2). All P-CSCF involved across the path must enforce the QoS values on link.
- As a result, the U2 is informed by the called P-CSCF that is being called with a SIP INVITE message, whereas his terminal responds with a SIP RINGING message propagated back to the calling user, indicating that the path with the called party is established.
- When the called party answers the phone, a SIP OK message is sent to the calling MS, triggering a SIP ACK response that signals successful setup of the data connection.
- Finally, call ends up when either party hangs up the phone, causing the terminal to send a SIP BYE message to other party.

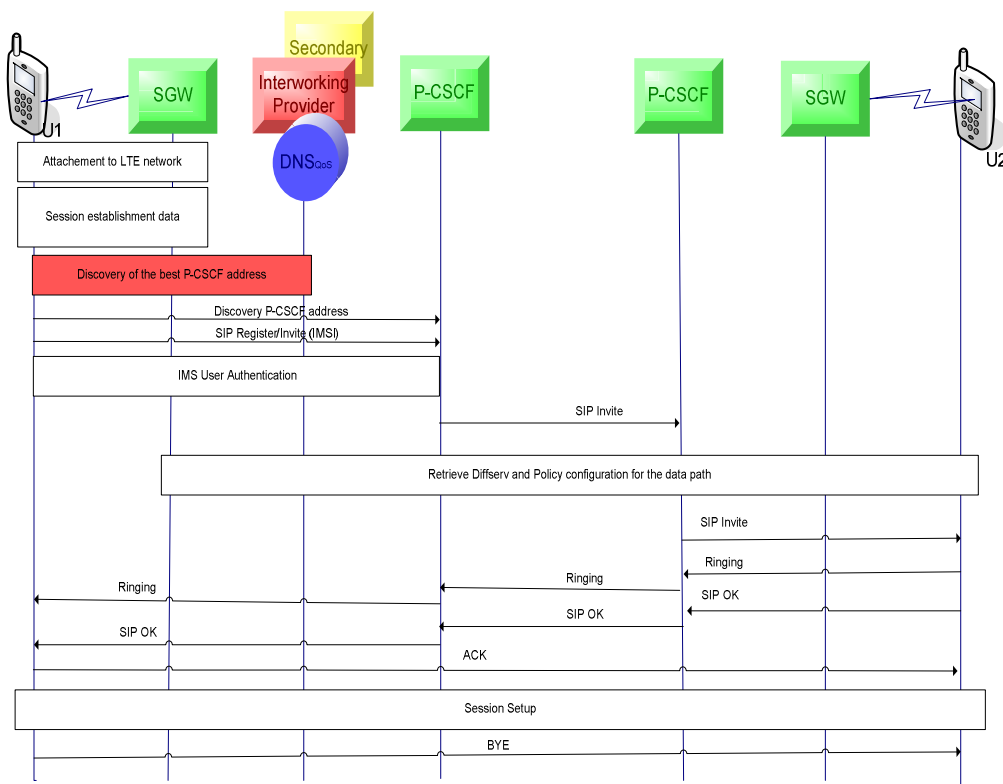


Figure 2. Interworking Providers

DNS allows users to determine how and where their contacts can communicate with them. This is possible by direct storage of data in the DNS. Storing data in the DNS has three types of DNS records: NAPTR, TXT and LOC.

NAPTR records can publish and manage contact information for users. These NAPTR records can also point to other NAPTR record, which allows you to navigate a tree of coordinates based on geography.

Textual (or TXT) records stored directly in the DNS. These allow the publication of text-based information, such as preferences for QoS depending on the location and the different means of communication, which will help users to better reach users they want to contact and taking into account their preferences.

Likewise, the location (or LOC) records to publish the location information of the users.

Then, for purposes of confidentiality, we propose to use the algorithm Cipher Block Chaining (CBC), whose principle is as follows: before being encrypted, the binary operation XOR is applied between the current block of clear text and the previous block of cipher text. For the first block, a block with random content is generated and used for the purposes of XOR called initialization vector (IV). This first block is sent as it is with the encrypted message. Figure.3 represents whatever lines of encryption/decryption algorithm of DNS record.

```

117. ...
118. While [data_input]
119. do
120. T [n] = nth block of plain text
121. C [n] = nth block of cipher text
122. if(n=0)
123. Then
124. fencryption(T[0], IV, XOR):C[0]
125. if(n>0)
126. Then
127. fencryption(T[n], C[n-1], XOR):C[n]
128.
129. While [data_output]
130. do
131. if(n=0)
132. Then
133. fdecryption(C[0], VI, XOR): T[0]
134. if(n>0)
135. fdecryption(C[n], C[n-1], XOR): T[n]

```

Figure 3 .Encryption/decryption algorithm of DNS records

Therefore, we must supply the DNS by the information of preferences for QoS and charging as well as location information. Thus, we use the SIC components so as to intercept the signalling messages sent and, subsequently, the information in DNS.

3.3. The solution for QoS values interworking for a multi providers

3.3.1. Understanding and using context

In order to experiment on ways of mapping user QoS values across heterogeneous networks, we setup the inside architecture depicted in Figure 4. The inside architecture is composed of two access networks LTE (Long Term Evolution), which are connected together via the public packet network (Internet) [16]. In our proposition the two access networks are complemented by a sub-network “Interworking QoS Management Sub-network” comprising the following interworking components: Data Interworking Component (DIC) and a collection of databases: Identity Server (IS), Profile Server (PS) and CDR Server (CDRS) placed behind a storage area network of our infrastructure, and then integrated into the database HSS. We also propose to add QoS information in the HSS tables: SVP, IMPU and IMPI [8] forming the new database HSS-PQoS_R. The aim is to manage the interworking QoS.

Interworking of the sub-network “Interworking QoS Management Sub-network” with this two access networks can be implemented via a new Signaling Interworking Component (SIC). Indeed, SIC implements two functions according to the direction of request: SIC1 and SIC2.

The main task of the SIC1 is to intercept the signaling traffic exchanged between the user and the network, such as, mobility management (handover, location and routing updates, etc.), authentication and service (de)-activation messages. In the event of such messages, SIC1 requesting extracts the enclosed parameters, estimates whether the concerned procedure the message belongs to needs handling from the sub-network and if yes proceeds with sending the corresponding parameters, along with the user identity and a management operation code, to the databases via the DIC.

The three sub-databases are designed to handle associations of the user identity IMSI (International Mobile Subscriber Identity) with active user sessions and the corresponding CDRs

generated by the access network. These user ID-CDR associations can be one-to-one or one-to-many in cases of multi-party calls (e.g. videoconferencing). Therefore, the SIC can intercept and store in the sub-network, QoS and CDR values assigned to user sessions by the access network, so that they are available for other SICs involved along the communication path. On the other communication end or at the intermediate points, corresponding SICs may retrieve this information, using as an index the identity of the calling user. Thereby, the original values of user data sessions can be maintained across the whole communication path so as to be retrieved at points where data traffic undergoes QoS “rounding”.

Since such operations mostly concern multi-operator communication environments, the need of gaining access to private user data is protected by exclusive peer agreements between operators and service providers and therefore is strictly forbidden to the wider public, if a LTE user is initially attached in the network. During message exchange with the MME (Mobility Management Entity) and the SGW (Serving Gateway), the attached message is intercepted by the SIC and a record is opened in the IS database. When the attached user activates an application, a session establishment data is sent towards the SGW.

This message conveys the QoS parameters (service ID, traffic rate and QoS class) and other characteristics (e.g. multiparty, client/server, etc.) of the user session to be applied on the data path. When the SGW returns a session establishment response, the SIC creates an association between the identity IMSI of the user and the service ID of the user has activated in the PS, and initializes a corresponding CDR in the CDRS to use for keeping service utilization time. At the other communication side, the corresponding SIC intercepts all arriving SIP messages and processes those that are marked by the called P-CSCF with the IP address of the called user. On reception of the corresponding INVITE message, the SIC2 creates an end-to-end association between the called user ID, the original QoS values of the call, and those assigned by the local access network.

The SIC maintains this association locally for the whole lifecycle of the call in order to retrieve session’s original characteristics when the called user performs handover or roaming. Similarly, ID-local QoS values associations can be created and maintained by every network involved in the call so as to be used for retrieving the original QoS values every time QoS undergoes “rounding” due to QoS mismatches among the networks involved in the call. When the path is successfully established, the SICs involved along the communication path initialize the corresponding CDRs, using the tariffing policy of the local network, thus enabling implementation of accurate charging. Seen from our logic, the DIC can be incorporated in the P-CSCF. Such an assumption is valid as the main task of P-CSCF is guaranteed. Therefore P-CSCF is the most suitable component for hosting DIC mechanisms for home network tracking.

Furthermore, since P-CSCF makes use of the SIP protocol for its communication with the neighbouring IMS components, then it can accommodate an additional SIP based interface for the communication with the SIC. Assuming that such an interface exists, the databases for the storage of the ID-QoS/CDR associations can be integrated within the database of the HSS-PQoS of the host IMS network. In IMS networks, HSS is accessible by the P-CSCF, through the S-CSCF, over a SIP-based interface making use of the Diameter protocol [10].

SICs can communicate with the components of the IMS network with SIP messages. Therefore, all queries towards the IS, PS, CDRS sub-databases can be sent to the P-CSCF encapsulated in the SDP protocol field of a SIP message or in SIP DIALOG messages. Messages circulated using

the first method must use the protocol fields “Method” and “To” to allow the S-CSCF to identify the recipient and message type. For the implementation of the second method, IETF specifies the use of “Dialogs”, a mechanism which allows requestors to submit their queries, using own-defined SIP messages and repliers to issue their responses enclosed in OK and ACK messages [12].

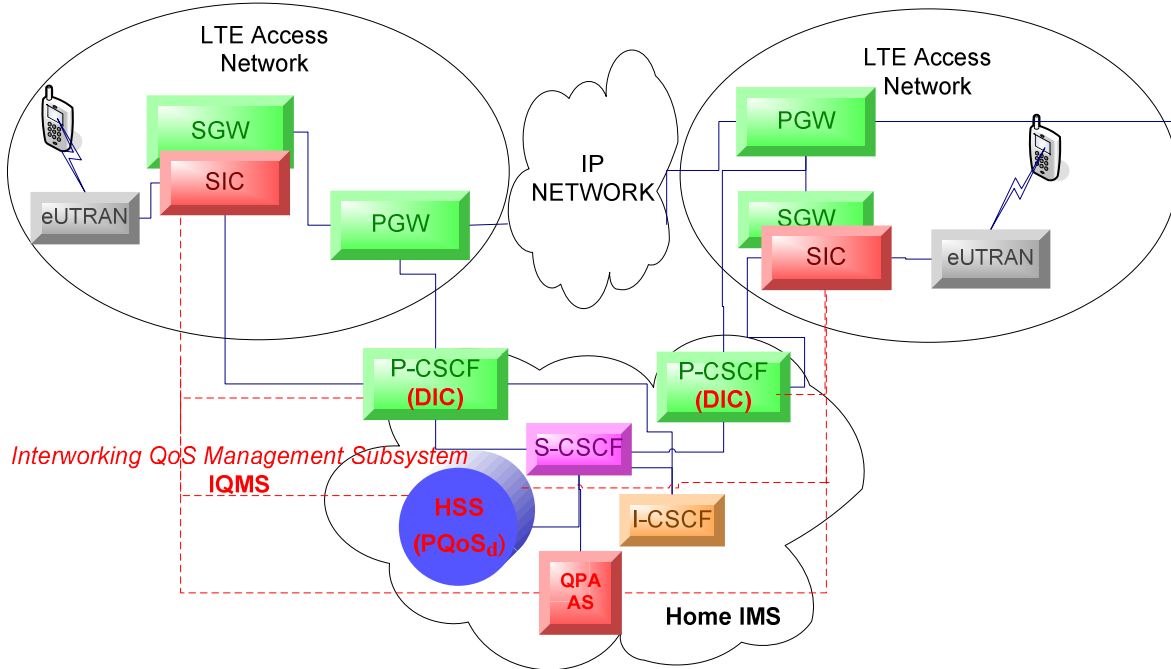


Figure 4. Introducing management components into IMS: SICs, DIC and HSS-PQoS_R

3.3.2. New components rules and algorithms

We identified three new components: SIC (Signalling Interworking Component) is responsible for interception of messages signaling exchanged between the user and the access network. DIC (Data Interworking Component) retrieve the real time QoS information, such as charging (CDR) on line or off line, QoS class, bandwidth, etc. The QPA AS (QoS Parameter Appropriate AS) will determine the QoS parameters possible based on the user SIP request SIP and profile QoS_R [15].

Algorithm 1: DICs function

```

Actor: End user
Preconditions: Registration with the IMS network
                Voice session is setup
Postconditions: to create the (IS, PS, CDRS) records
... while [Attachement LTE_NETWORK]
1. if (fsend(frequest(session establishment data), SGW1))
2.   The records is opened in the DIC
3.   fcreate( IS ← Service-ID, Traffic rate, QoS class, QoS characteristics)
4.   fcreate(PS ← Association [IMSI user, ID Service])
5.   fcreate(CDRS ← Association [CDR, CDRS])
6. endif
7. ...
    
```

Figure 5. Generic algorithm of DIC

The interworking of DIC with the access networks is established through the new signaling management component: the SIC. Figure.6 represents whatever lines of generic algorithm of SIC proxies (SIC1 and SIC2).

```

Algorithm 2: SICs function
Actor: End user
Preconditions: Registration with the IMS network
               Voice session is setup
Postconditions: Improvement/degradation of quality
                Continuous monitoring of quality
8. ... while [Attachement_LTE_NETWORK]
9.   do SIC->SIC1
10.  if (fend(frequest(session establishment data),SGWI))
11.  Then fendSIC1(SIP/SDP, DIC(Pcscf1))
12.  fcreate(IS, PS, CDRS)
13.  fwrite_in_IS(Service ID, traffic rate, QoS class, QoS characteristics):IS
14.  fendHSS(IS)
15.  if (fend(SGW, fresponse(session establishment data)))
16.  Then fwrite_in_PS(Association [IMSI user, Id Service]):PS
17.  fendHSS(PS);
18.  fwrite_in_CDRS(Association [CDR, CDRS]):CDRS
19.  fendHSS(CDRS);
20.
21. else fwrite("Erreur : It is already actived")
22. fclose(IS,PS,CDRS)
23.
24. SIC->SIC2;
25.  if (fend(frequest(end-to-end original call QoS), DIC(P-CSCF2)))
26.  Then fwrite_in_endtoendQoS(Association [end-to-end original call QoS, end-to-end local access network QoS, Id U2]): endtoendQoS
27.  ...
    
```

Figure 6.Generic algorithm of SIC Proxies

In the information model, a new component is added, the QPA AS. It interacts with the S-CSCF/HSS to determine the requested the end to end QoS from. The QPA AS role is to decide and to determine the QoS parameters possible based on SIP request and Profile QoS_R of a user session.

Algorithm 3: IMS profile of QoS_R

```

Preconditions:
Require: QoS Parameter Appropriate AS: QPA AS
Require: SIP invite (SDP)
Require: Set of profile of QoSR to HSS
Postconditions: to use the IMS profiles of QoSR
1. for all SIP invite do
2.   if SDP is available to SIP invite then
3.     Send SIP invite & decisional service profile to QPA AS
4.     receive media type to SDP
5.     for all media type & Access network (localization) & IMS equipment do
6.       Recover preference_service [gold, silver, bronze]
7.       for each preference_service do
8.         Allocate them their QoS parameters: bandwidth, jitter, latency, traffic rate.
9.         Recover reservation_mode [QoSAssured, QoSEnabled]
10.        Recover traffic info [CER, VBR, UBR]
11.      endfor
12.      QPA AS sends SIP invite (SDPnew) to S-CSCF
13.    endfor
14.  end if
15.  if reservation_mode = QoSAssured then
16.    for SIP Session progress do
17.      S-CSCF checks available QoS parameters on Session progress
18.      if degraded QoS parameters & priority = P1 then
19.        S-CSCF sends REFER SIP to users with priority < P1
20.        until QoS parameters are used
21.      end if
22.    endfor
23.  end if
24. endfor

```

Figure 7. QoS_R algorithm**3.3.3. Interception of messages: Procedure for session establishment in IMS: INVITE**

In this section we will describe the messages exchanged during the establishment of an IMS session and those intercepted by the SIC. To illustrate this procedure, we consider the same scenario where the 2 terminals are roaming. In this scenario, each of IMS terminals holds a home network and a visitor network. It involves establishing a videophone session between LTE subscribers. In the following, we will follow the routing of the call step by step.

Figure.8 represents the various signaling messages exchanged during session establishment [12]. We are interested only in messages 1 and 17 that illustrate the workings of SIC1 and SIC2, as in the other messages exchange the standard keep functioning normally.

1) Message (1) [Id Service, CDR, classe QoS,...], [IMSI user, Id Service] and [CDR] : SIC to HSS-PQoS_R

During the exchange between U1 and SGW, the SIC1 intercepts Attached requests and sends the contained identity to the database in order to be used as an index to the sessions that will be created through subsequent session establishment data requests. Then, during PDP context activation, the SIC1 intercepts the corresponding request message and associates it with the identity of the concerned user. SIC1 intercepts messages being exchanged on the IuPS interface without interfering with the operations of the access network. In so doing, a successful session establishment data response is sent to the user from SGW, forces the SIC to create an association between the network QoS parameters and the identity of the user in the IS of HSS-PQoS_R (containing the user Id, service ID, class QoS, traffic rates, CDR and other characteristics of the session (bandwidth, protocol, etc.)), PS of HSS-PQoS_R (between the user identity (IMSI) and the service ID that the user has just activated) and initializes a corresponding CDR in the CDRS of HSS-PQoS_R, based on the charging policy contained in the profile of the user. Furthermore, it introduces the QoS information in the SVP, IMPU and IMPI tables of HSS-PQoS_R [8] [13]. It should be noted here that SIC does not interfere in the normal evolution of the LTE procedures,

which means that the signaling messages are exchanged between the user and the network without to undergo any content modification. The main fields of this message comprise:

- IS: Contains the service ID, traffic rate, QoS class, bandwidth, protocol used, QoS-Enabled, QoS-Assured, etc.
- PS: Contains the association between user U1 ID and service ID that was initialized in PS.
- SDP content: These fields describe the session. They indicate that it is a SDP offer (Session Description Protocol) with bandwidth.
- Route: Contains the address of the P-CSCF determined from the Discovery Procedure and value of the port number of the P-CSCF; it also involves the value of Service-Route header obtained during the registration, i.e. the address of the S-CSCF in the home network.
- CDRS: Contains the timing for the registry of charging service.

2) Message (17) End-to-end [IMSI user called, QoS visitor network 1 & 2]

The SIC2 of the visitor network-2 intercepts all SIP messages with the IP address of U2 (the called user). Upon receipt of the corresponding Invite message, SIC2 creates an end-to-end association between the called user Id, the original values of the QoS of the call, and those assigned by the local access network. It keeps the association locally for the entire lifecycle of the call to retrieve the characteristics of original session, where U2 performs a handover or roaming.

- End-to-end association: contains the end-to-end association between the called user ID, the original values of the QoS of the call and the QoS values of the local access network.

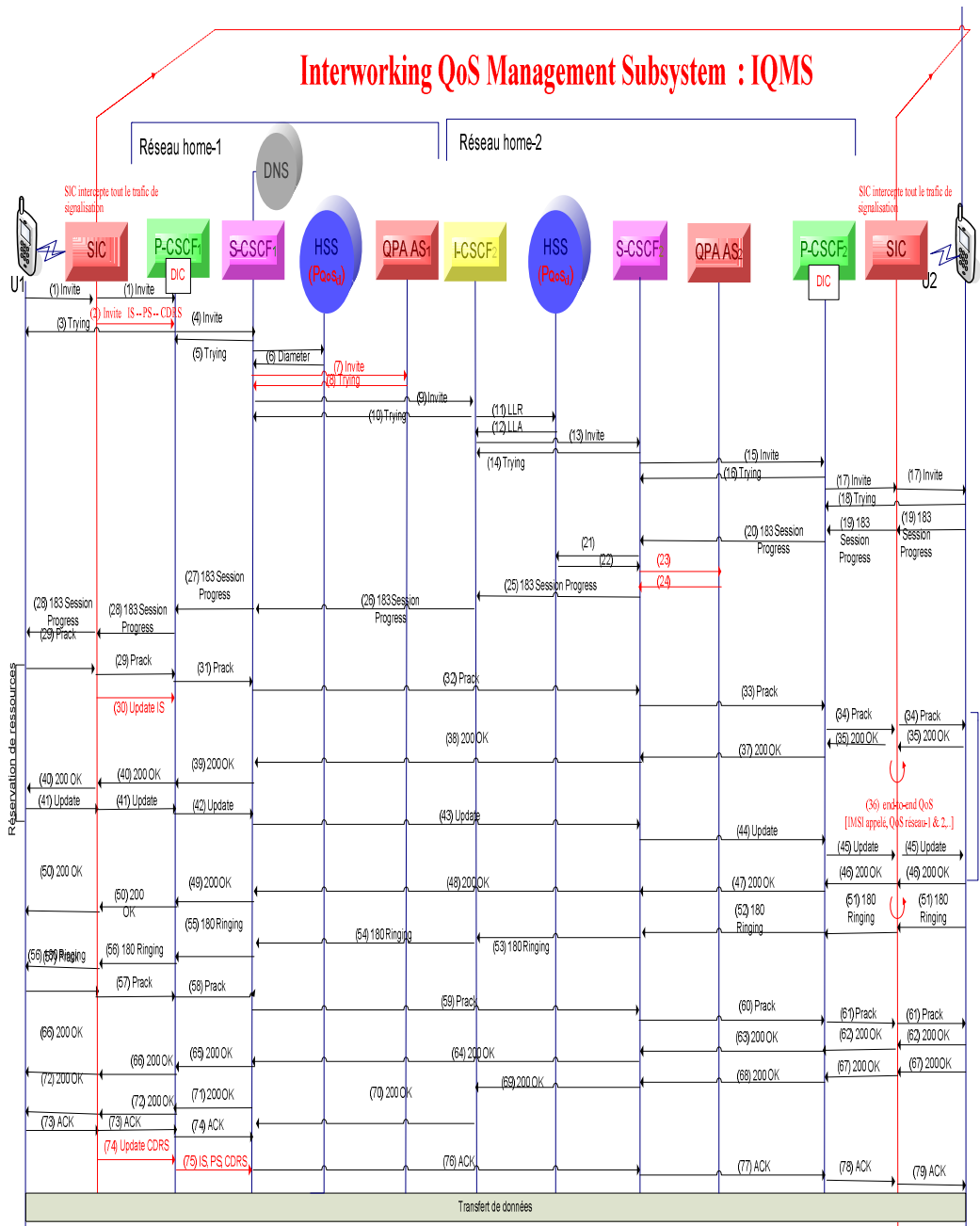


Figure 8 .interworking QoS Management Sub-network

3.3.4. Multi-sessions mobility management

User U1 wants to open several IP multimedia sessions over a single communication (Figure. 9). The SIC1 intercepts QoS parameters original (SDP_{old} for the first media) and sends them to S-CSCF1 via P-CSCF1. Then, when U1 introduces a new medium, the terminal sends SIP Update message containing the new QoS parameters (SDP_{new} for the first media), SIC intercepts this message and sends it to the S-CSCF1. If after analyzing, the QoS information for the two SDPs indicate that there has been a degradation of QoS, such as degradation of bandwidth will be sent a notification.

```

Algorithm 4: Mobility management 1 : Multi-sessions
Actor: End user
Preconditions: Registration with the IMS network
               Voice Multimedia session is setup
Require: Access Networks: ANi
Require: SIP (re) invite (SDP)
Postconditions: Improvement/degradation of quality
                Continuous monitoring of quality
1. for all SIP (re) invite from Ui to P-CSCF do
2.   SIC intercepts the medial QoS parameters of Ui
6.   SIC sends to P-CSCF the medial QoS parameters of Ui
7.   P-CSCF establishes IS, PS and CDRS.
8.   if Ui requests media2 in the same communication then
9.     Ui sends SIP update (medial QoS parameters update) to P-CSCF
10.    S-CSCF sends SIP invite (SDPold) to QPAAAS
11.    QPAAAS sends SIP invite (SDPold) to MRFC
12.    MRFC sends SIP invite (SDPnew1 according to oldANi) to QPAAAS
13.    QPAAAS inspects SIP invite (SDPnew1) and (Profile QoS)Ui
14.    => SDPnew2
15.    QPAAAS sends SIP invite (SDPnew2) to S-CSCF
16.    ...
1-.  end if

```

Figure 9. Multi-session mobility management

3.3.5. Mobility management : QoS handover and QoS interworking

The user centric leads to changes in access and core networks with different QoS. But we must maintain the service continuity without the cumulative effect of QoS. Than we have a new QoS objectives, namely: "QoS handover" and "QoS interworking". This will enable us to interconnect QoS in networks traversed. We will present our solutions through scenarios against these objectives.

3.3.5.1. Change of the access network and the P-CSCF

U1 is a user centric who changes the access network. Suppose U1 wishes to establish a multimedia session with the user U2. U1 and U2 share the same P-CSCF2 but belong to different access networks (Figure. 10 and 11). The user U1 sends a SIP INVITE message to P-CSCF2 (which it is currently attached), this message contains the address of the point of attachment P-CSCF1. Before the P-CSCF2 sends this message to the S-CSCF2 he throws it to P-CSCF1 to obtain QoS information of the user U1. When the P-CSCF1 receives this message it checks the PS in DIC1 and requests to the SIC1 to provide U1 QoS information QoS. The SIC1 returns this information in the SDP field to the P-CSCF1 which in turn sends a SIP message containing the SDP response to P-CSCF2. The rest of the signs are the same. Thus the continuity of QoS and the elimination of the cumulative effect of QoS can be guaranteed by signaling between the new and the old P-CSCF and SICs.

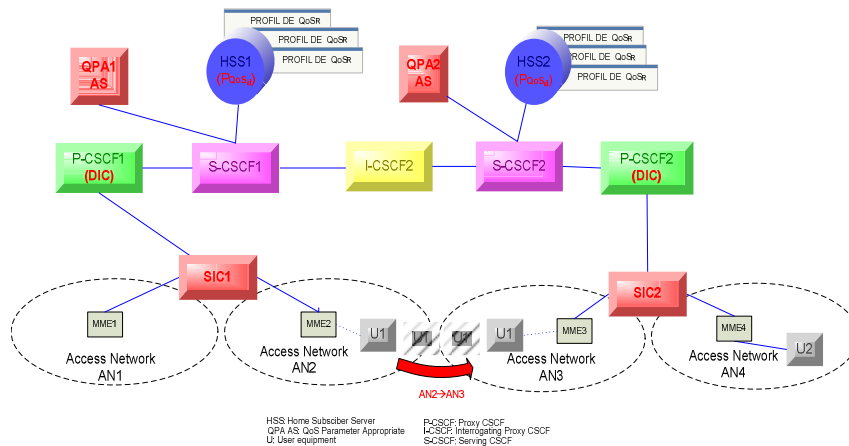


Figure 10. User centric : change of the access network and the P-CSCF

Algorithm 5: Mobility management 2: user centric
 Actor: End user
 Preconditions: Registration with the IMS network
 Voice session is setup
 Require: Access Networks: AN_i, AN_j
 Require: P-CSCF_i and P-CSCF_j
 Require: SIP (re) invite (SDP)
 Postconditions: Improvement/degradation of quality
 Continuous monitoring of quality

1. for all SIP (re) invite from U_i to P-CSCF_j do
2. P-CSCF_j extracts [@_P-CSCF_i] & sends SIP invite to @_P-CSCF_i
3. P-CSCF_i examines PS in DIC
4. if U_i exists then
5. P-CSCF_i requires to SIC_i the old QoS parameters of U_i
6. SIC_i sends to P-CSCF_i the old QoS parameters of U_i
7. P-CSCF_i put these information's in SDP & sends SIP response with SDP_{old} to P-CSCF_j
8. P-CSCF_j uses SDP_{old} & continues its signalization
9. end if
10. end for

Figure 11. User centric management 1

3.3.5.2. Change of the access network with the same P-CSCF

When the user U1 exchange access network, it sends a SIP INVITE message (or re INVITE) to the new point of attachment to the P-CSCF1 (Figure. 12 and 13). The P-CSCF1 queries the SIC1 so that it specifies the QoS parameters (SDP_{old}) that have been used previously (in AN2). Then transmits the SIP message to the S-CSCF1 who will send it to QPA1. The QPA1 sends this message to the MRFC (Media Resource Function Controller) which can provide new QoS parameters adapted to AN1 network (SDP_{new}). When QPA1 receives the SIP message MRFC check these new QoS parameters based profile QoS_d stored in HSS1 that is to say, his preferences, then sends the message to the S-CSCF1. The rest of the signal is the same.

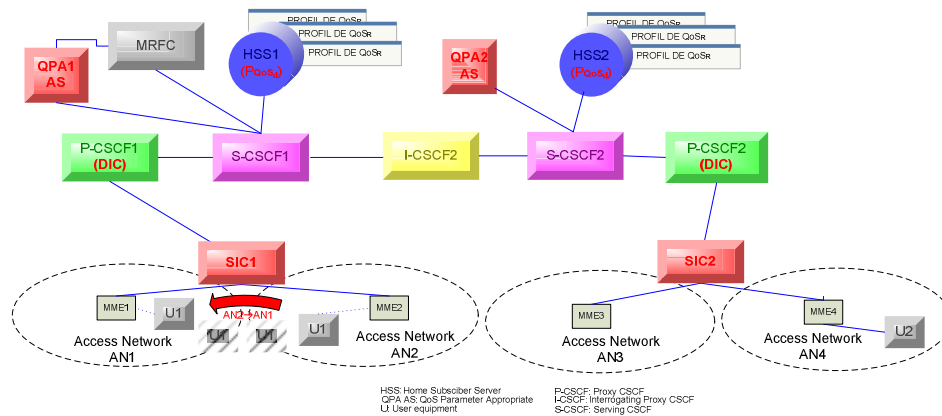


Figure 12 .User centric: change of the access network with a same P-CSCF

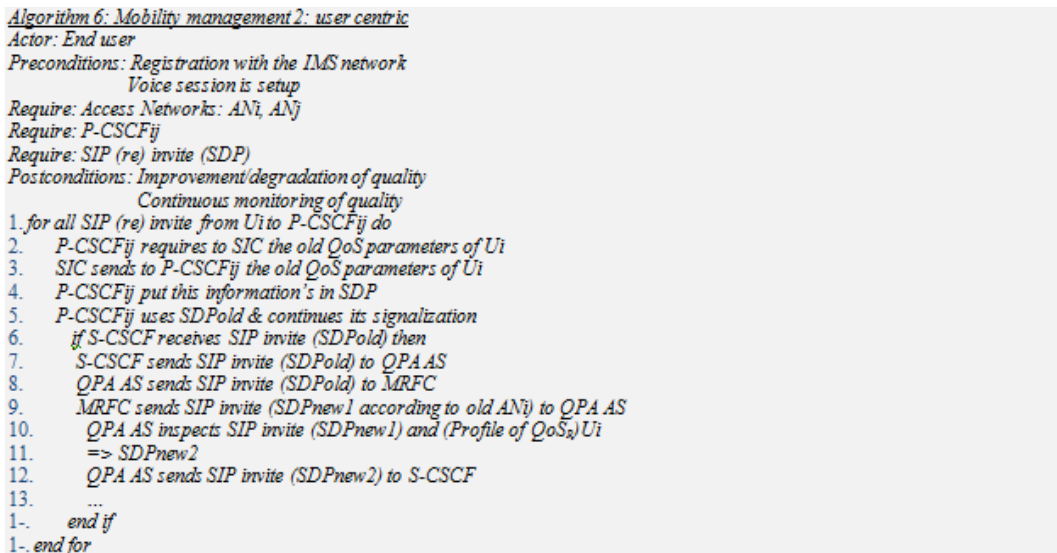


Figure 13. User centric management 2

4. SIMULATION AND RESULTS

Computer simulations are performed to investigate the performance of the proposed algorithms. For all simulations, sample size is 100 users. Moreover, the capacity of the proposed techniques is investigated in the LTE access network and IMS Core by system level simulations for the all scenarios.

Figure 14 shows the components of decision and QoS metric collecting we have developed and which form the IQMS versus the initial IMS architecture.

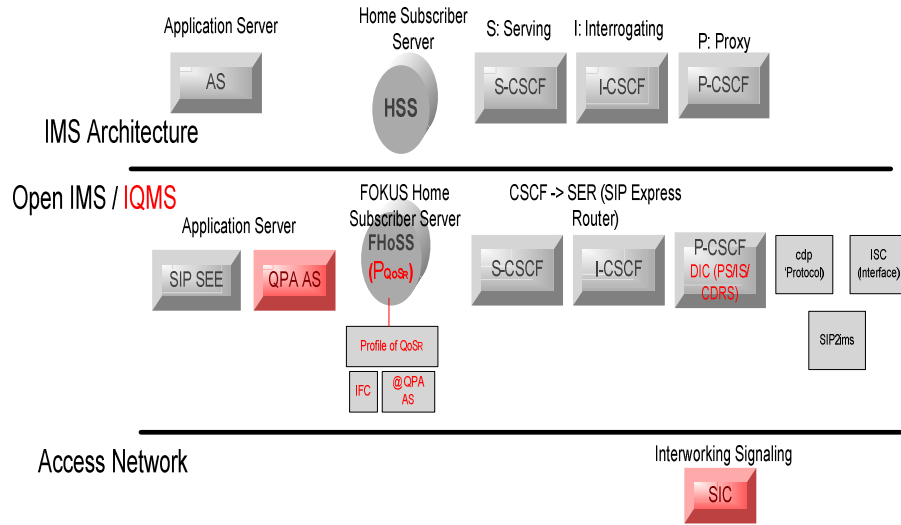


Figure 14. Architecture IMS versus IMS-IQMS

We were able to draw the following graph where the horizontal axis represents the number of successfully calling sequence and the vertical axis represents the number of calls (INVITE) made.

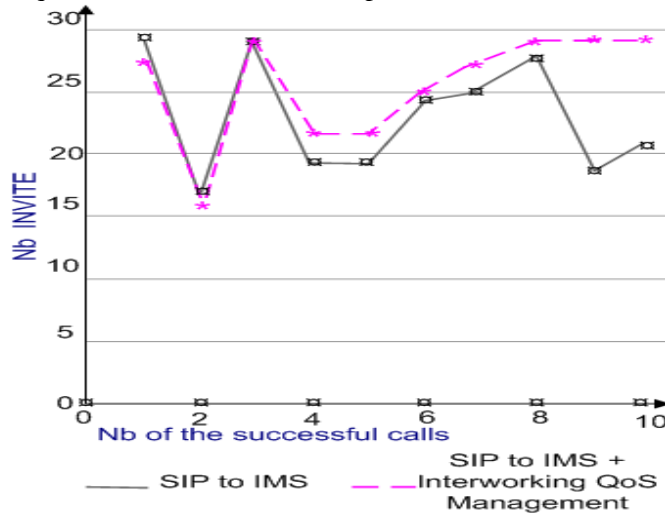


Figure 15. Performance evaluation of the IQMS solution

The results show the performance of our solution in access and interaction between IMS and IQMS components. Efficiency in the path discovery affects the number of packets delivered. So we have a better result as the number of lost packets decreases over time for our IMS-IQMS.

Regarding the mobile context, we have implemented mobility models and simulated the behavior of IMS IQMS. To do this, we implemented three scenarios that simulate three mobility models. Including, the model with the same mobility attachment point P-CSCF, the mobility model with change of the P-CSCF and the mobility model change with the S-CSCF.

Among all the network settings, we have two parameters that are directly related to the mobility and we considered the most significant measure of performance in this context. This is the number of lost packets and the number of packets received. The other parameters are also

important because our work will be fixed is to better see the effect of mobility on the continuity of service in the IMS IQMS. To better see the effect of mobility on our solution, we compare the behavior of our solution under various mobility patterns. Parameter values that are not varied are: the simulation time, the number of connections and mobility patterns simulated.

4.1. Mobility with the same P-CSCF and continuity of service

In this case mobility UCT IMS Client 0001 moves, it sends a SIP INVITE received message (or INVITE) keeping the same point of attachment to P-CSCF1. The quality of service at the application level is also affected by packet loss due to the mobility of the user CPU customer 0001 international access with the same point of attachment P-CSCF IMS network. Indeed, real-time applications such as VoIP, in this example, are sensitive to the delay in the delivery of packages and typically cannot tolerate the delay associated with the retransmission of lost packets. We define the number of packets lost during a session as the sum of all the lost packets when a mobile node through a new access network for the duration of the simulation.

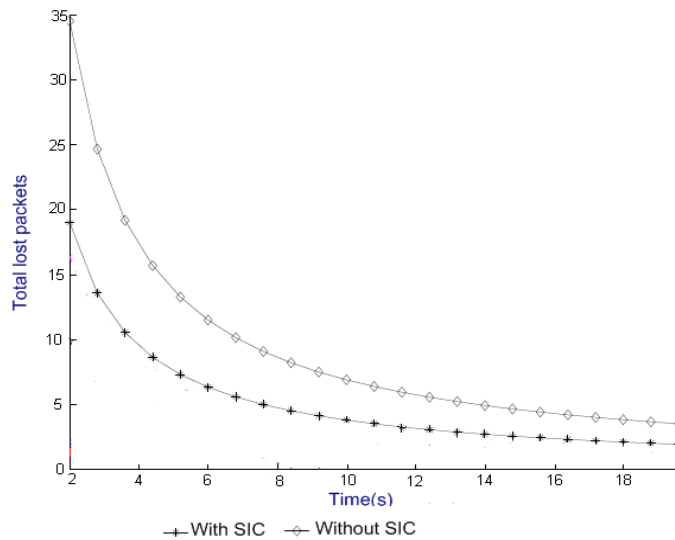


Figure 16. Lost packets during a session

The figure. 16 shows the number of packets lost during the duration of a session with and without CIS proxy. The use of component Interworking CIS offers a rate of packet loss less important in the case of an inter-network mobility with the same point of attachment P-CSCF. However packet loss, in this case, is related to the time taken by the signaling message Movement signaling message to reach the current access router.

4.2. Mobility with change-CSCFs and continuity of service

The UCT IMS Client mobile 0001, it opens a VoIP session with the UCT IMS Client 0002. Both clients share the same P-CSCF2 but belong to different access networks. The Figure. 17 and 18 show the continuity of service in both case of mobility. They trace the volume of traffic (packet / s) on the signaling messages and VoIP packet types.

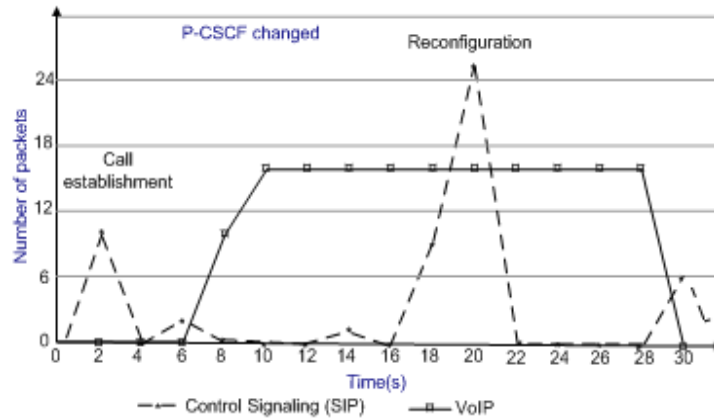


Figure 17. Mobility of the P-CSCF and continuity of service

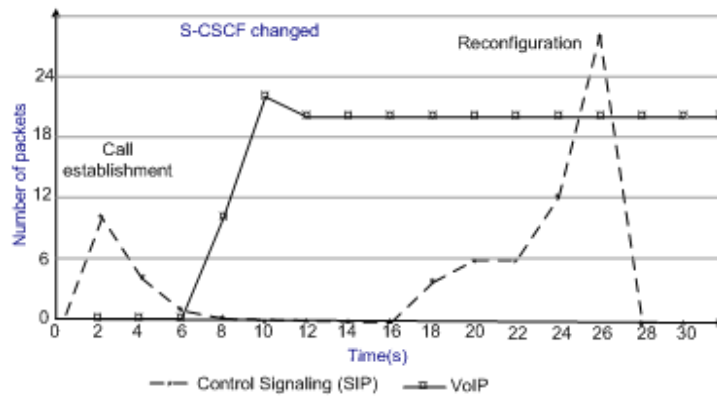


Figure 18. Mobility of the S-CSCF and continuity of service

In this case mobility (change CSCFs) users communicate with each other after the call setup, then when changing the P-CSCF and S-CSCF U1. Despite the mobility CSCFs, VoIP communication was not interrupted and completed successfully. We note, in addition to continuity of service with full transparency, increased signaling messages due to the mobility post reconfiguration. The rest of the signs are the same. Thus the continuity of QoS and the elimination of the cumulative effect of QoS can be guaranteed by signaling between the new and the old P-CSCF and SICs. This is due to the fact that all QoS information needed to ensure the continuity of QoS are subscribed in the SICs.

5. CONCLUSIONS

In the new landscape of multi-service convergence of the NGN/IMS approach and considering the needs of the user of NGN, that is mobile in a very heterogeneous environment, we have proposed informational, architectural and organizational adaptations in order to monitor the inter network mobility of access and ensure the complete continuity of the QoS in such an environment. Indeed, we have noticed that the bases of the knowledge of the users' profiles lack decision-making information relative to a later analysis. Consequently, there is a need to raise the level of abstraction of the available information. Our first contribution is therefore informational. Decisional information is added to the HSS basis to enrich the knowledge base, which is

expressed under the form of "profile of QoS_R ", where the new information informs directly the decisions to be taken according to the user's profile (preferences QoS and pricing, bandwidth, location ...). From the architectural point of view, we have simulated new components to intercept the useful lacking information to ensure the management of an IMS session in real time. Our second contribution consists in adding new components of constituent management IQMS: "Interworking QoS Management Subsystem", that collect the extracted information from the protocols at all levels in a mobile IMS session and will be able to manage the users' mobility (QoS handover and QoS interworking). For the multi-providers our contribution is proposed organizational subsystem for QoS management in the multiple providers context when a user can to subscribe to one or several providers according to QoS criteria.

Therefore, this paper proposed a method for preserving the QoS values and charging data of users communicating over IMS network. We achieved this scenario using the platform Open Source IMS. Therefore, during the detach procedure the U1 sends a detach request towards the other end. The SIC intercepts the message, retrieves the identity of the given user and deletes all corresponding associations in the HSS-PQoS_R. If by the time of detach, there are open data sessions, the SIC deletes their associations with the user identity and updates the corresponding CDRs. Furthermore, we demonstrated that it is highly flexible as to the deployment in IMS networks. Nevertheless, it must be noticed that in a possible commercial deployment two issues will need to be generically addressed; the interface between the P-CSCF and the SIC and the type of SIP messages that SIC exchanges with the databases. Theoretically speaking, the introduction of these proxies SIC that can manage all means and information of communications from the user is possible. The aim is to see which kind of information it can dispatch to the "Interworking Provider". The continuation of our work is meant to implement these proposals with other metrics simulation (e.g. Jitter and Delay variance) on the platform Open Source IMS and LTE downlink systems.

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