

Mobile Networks in IPv6



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Outline

- MIPv6
- HMIPv6
- Mobile Networks
- Issues of Mobile Networks
- Future Works
- Conclusions
- References



Mobility Support in IPv6 (1/4)

- Destination Headers
 - Binding Update
 - MN sent to HA and CN
 - Authenticated
 - Binding Acknowledgement
 - Sent in response to an Update
 - Authenticated
 - Binding request
 - To request MN for an Update

Mobility Support in IPv6 (2/4)

■ Routing Headers

- Route optimization
- 1st Hop : care-of address of the mobile node
- 2nd (final) Hop : home address of the mobile





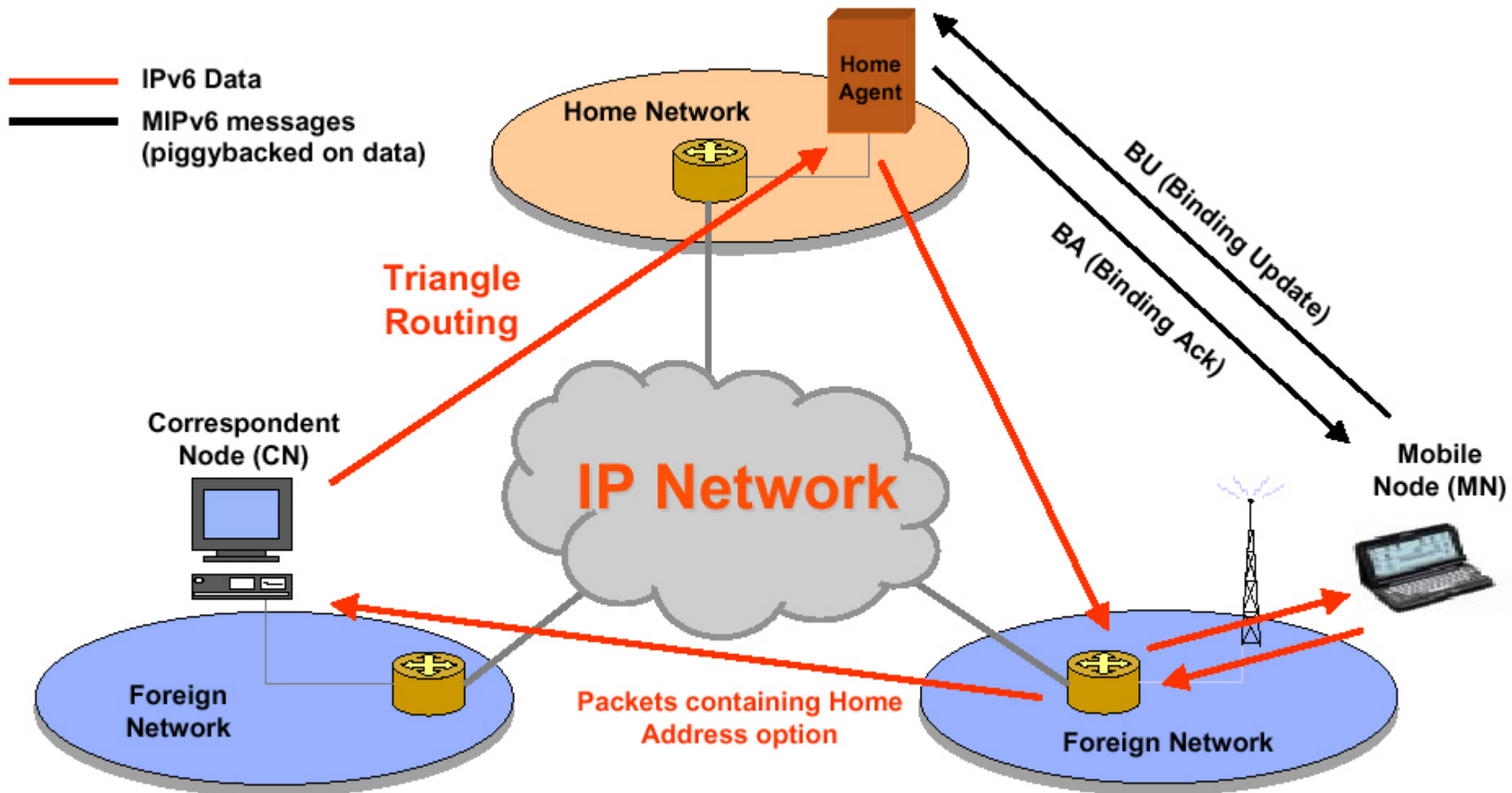
Mobility Support in IPv6 (3/4)

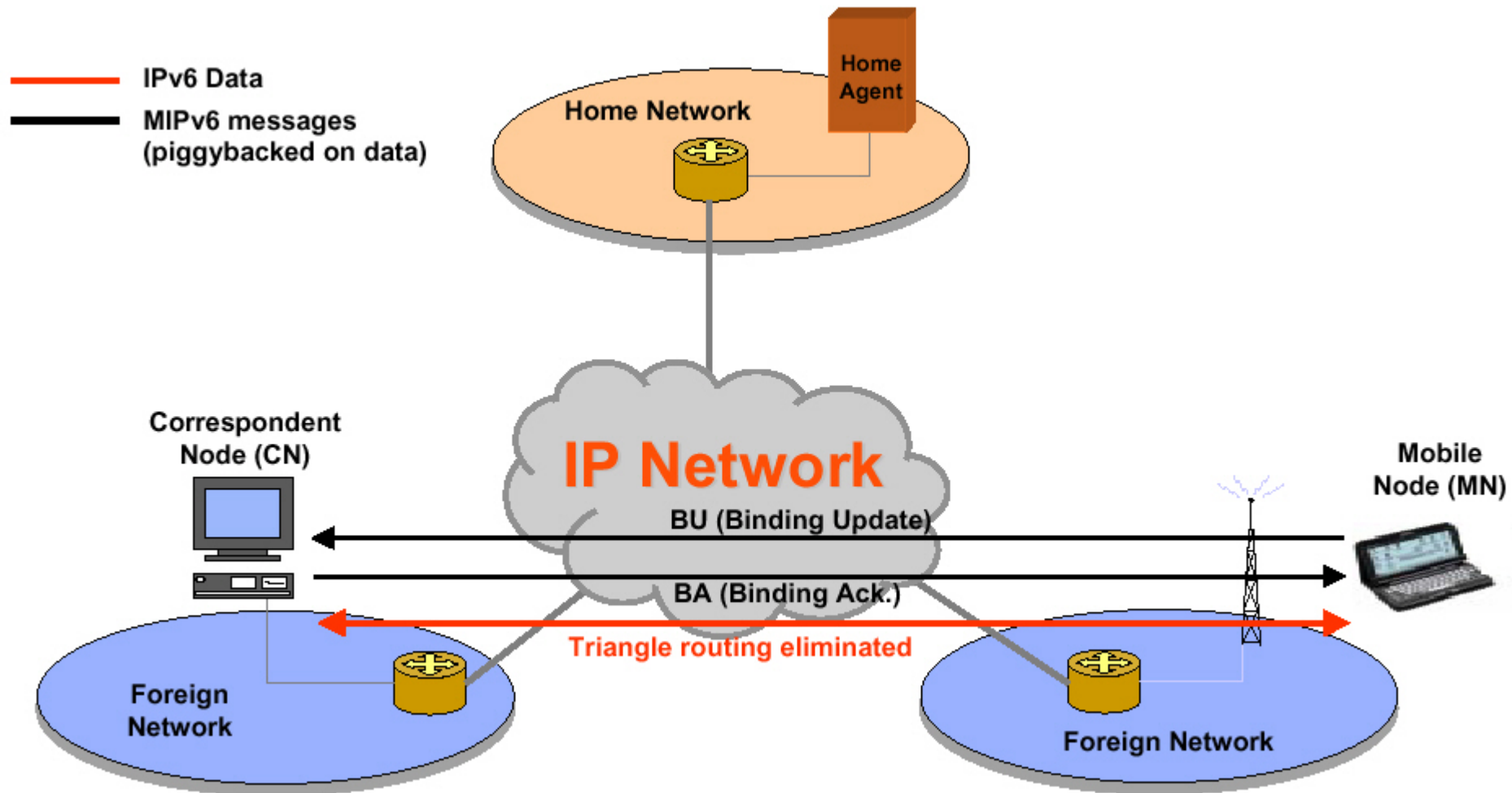
- No foreign agents (FA)
 - Large address space of IPv6
 - MN updates HA and CN with current CoA
- Anycast address
 - Dynamic Home Agent Discovery



Mobility Support in IPv6 (4/4)

- Neighbor Discovery (RFC2461)
 - Router Discovery
 - Prefix Discovery
 - Parameter Discovery : ex. MTU, TTL
 - Address Autoconfiguration
 - Address resolution : determining MAC address
 - Next-hop determination
 - Neighbor Unreachability Detection
 - Duplicate Address Detection
 - Redirect : give a better first-hop to a particular destination







HMIPv6

- In [3]
 - Intra-domain movement: 69%, while
 - Inter-domain movement: 31%

Terminology

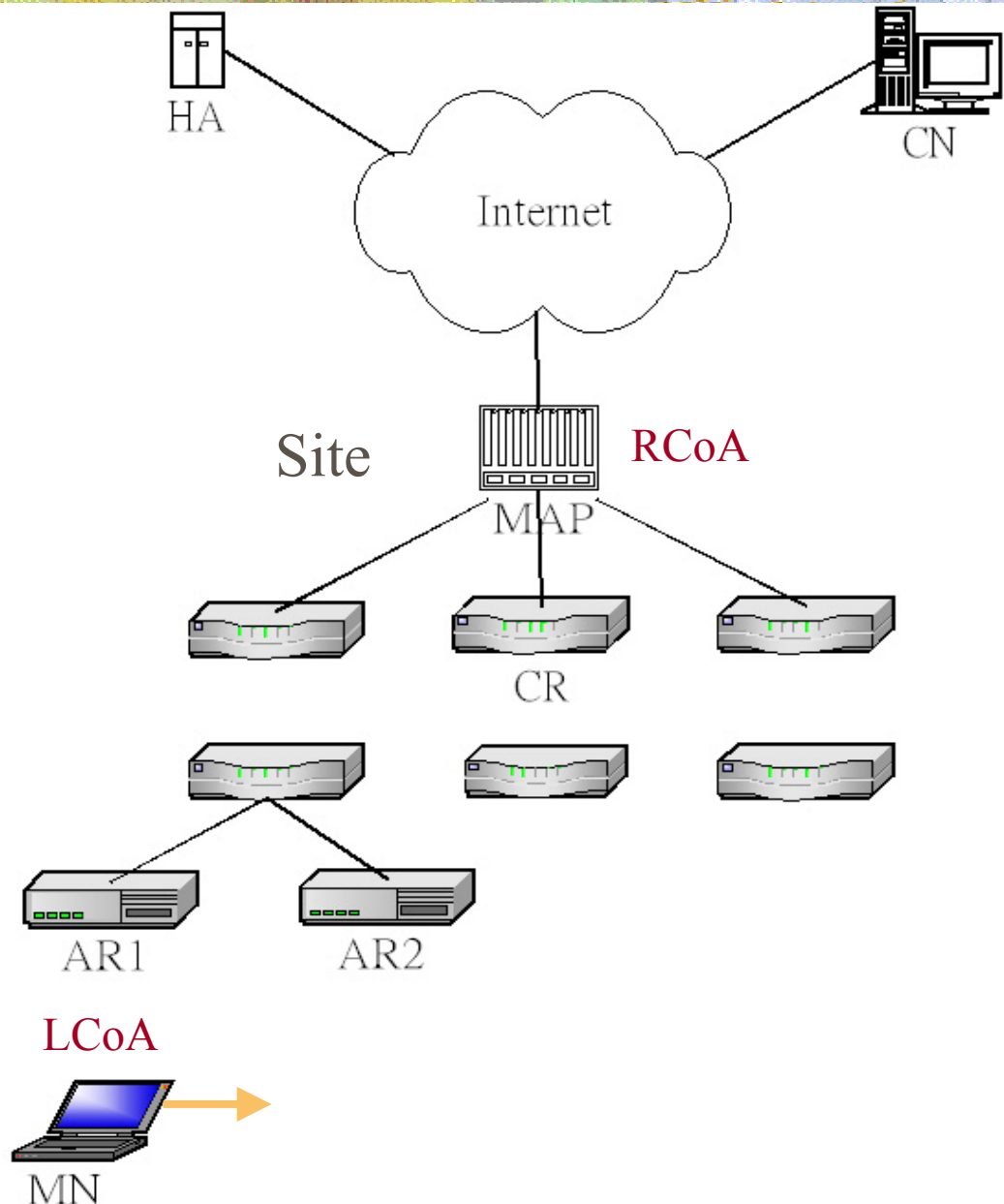
Mobility Anchor Point (MAP)

Regional Care-of-address (RCoA)

On-link CoA (LCoA)

Access Router (AR)

HMIPv6-aware Mobile Node





HMIPv6

- Mobility Anchor Point (MAP)
 - Used to help reduce the signaling message
 - Acts as the local HA
 - Handles the intra-domain mobility



HMIPv6

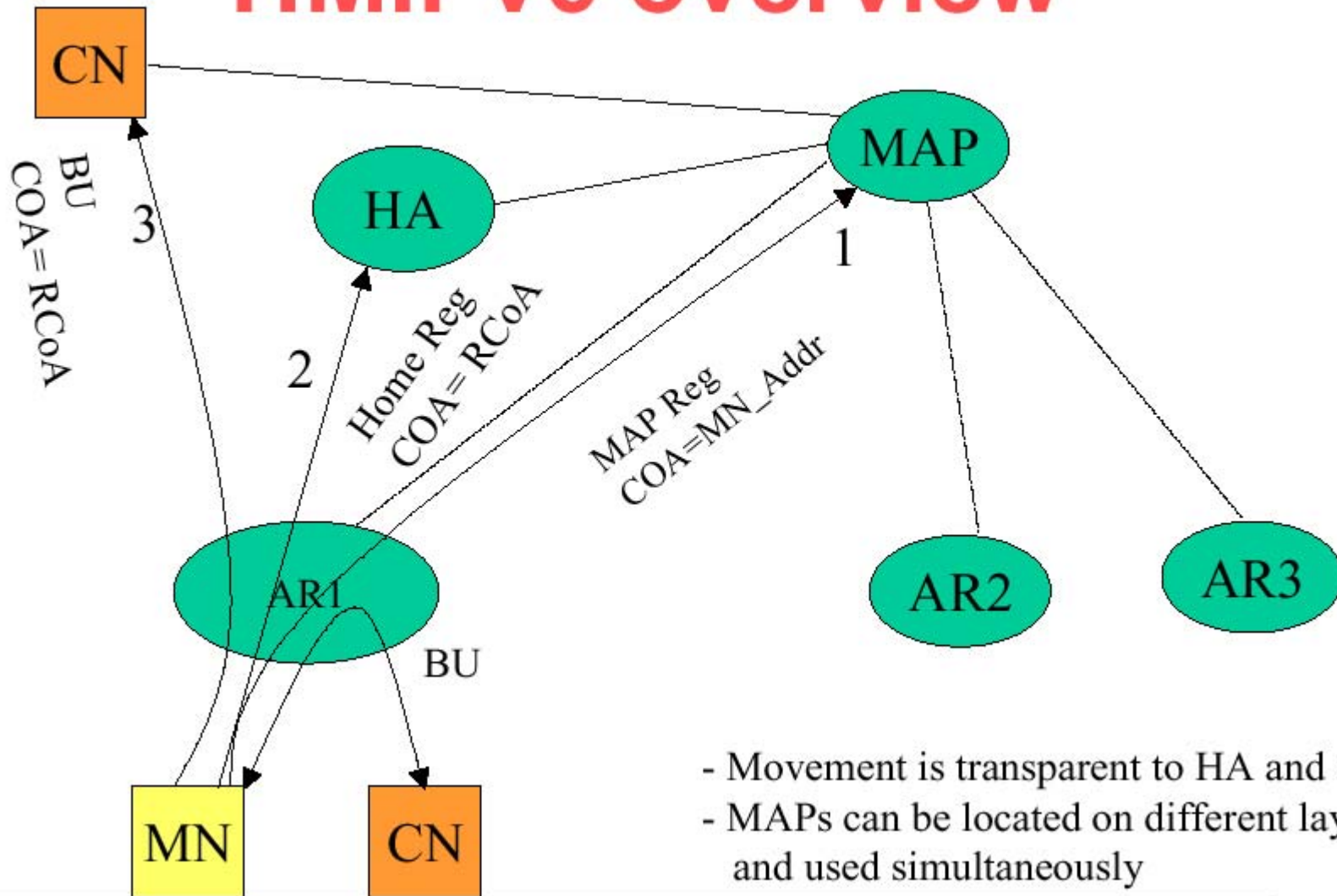
- Intra-domain Mobility
 - The MN moves within the site scope
 - MN only informs MAP
 - MN will get a new LCoA
 - RCoA does not change
 - HA and CN do not aware of the local movement of the MN



HMIPv6

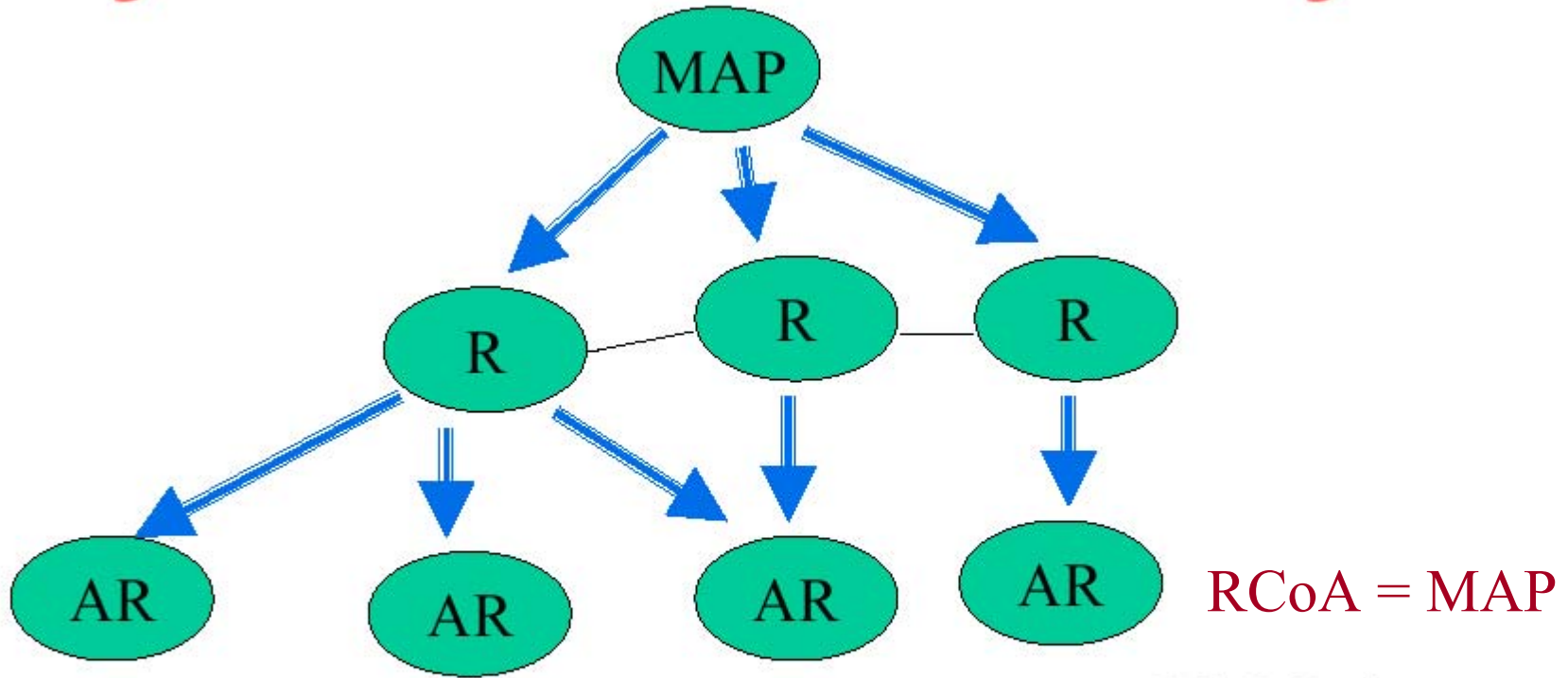
- Inter-domain mobility
 - The MN moves cross the site scope
 - MN will inform CN and HA
 - MN will get a new RCoA and LCoA

HMIPv6 overview



- Movement is transparent to HA and CN
- MAPs can be located on different layers and used simultaneously

Dynamic MAP Discovery



MN

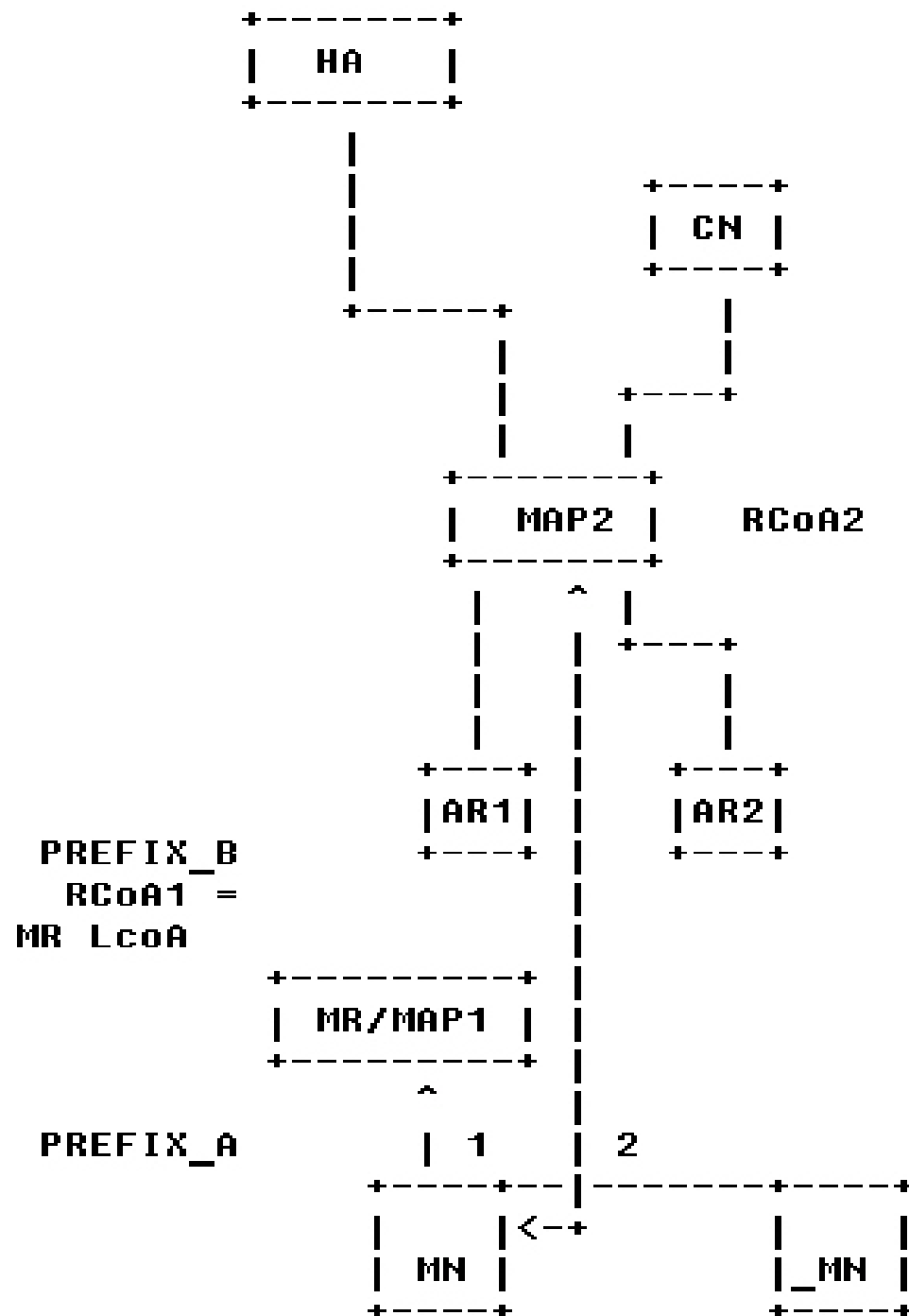
Movement →

MAP Option →

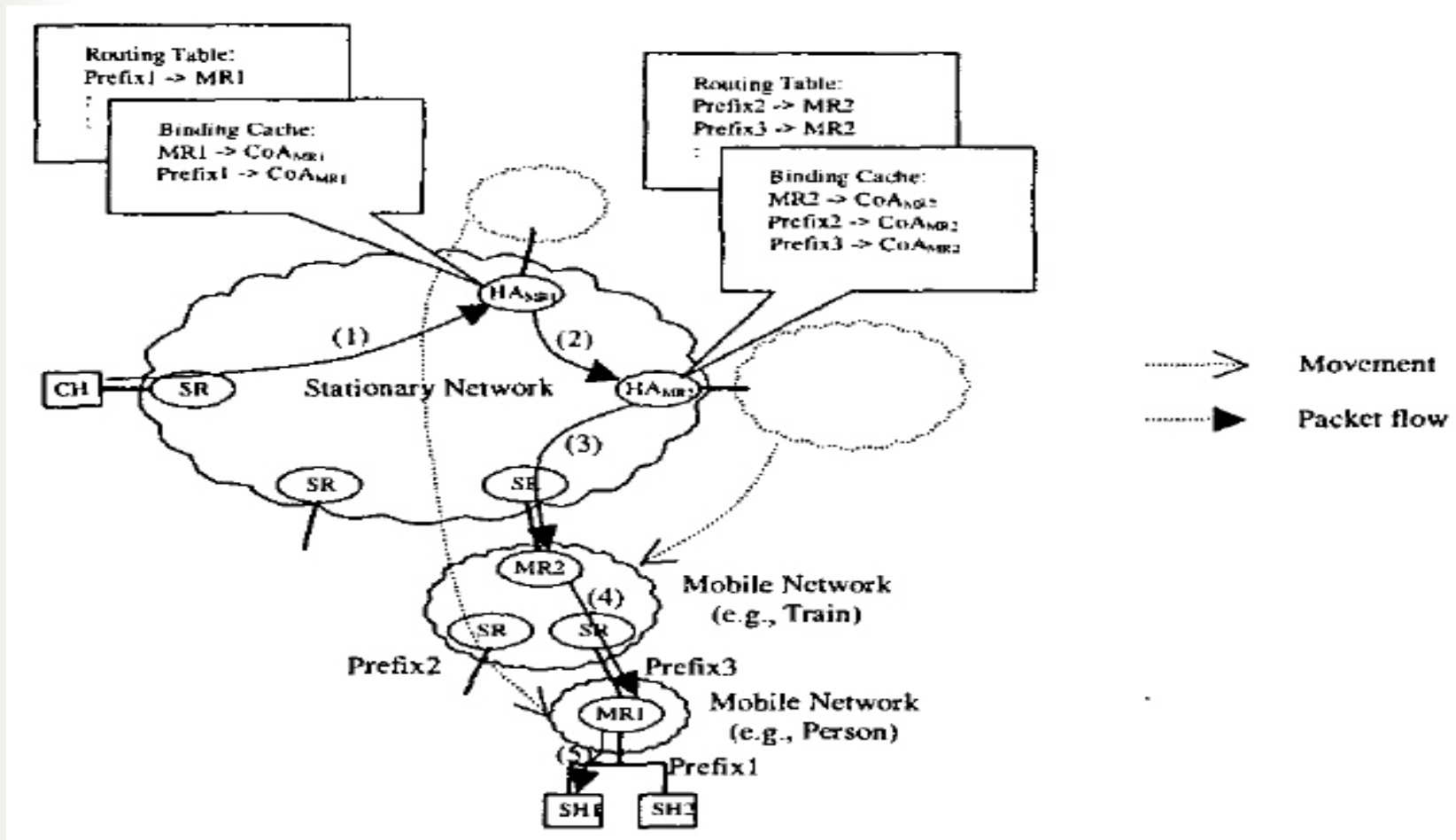
MAP option is propagated on chosen interfaces via Router advertisement

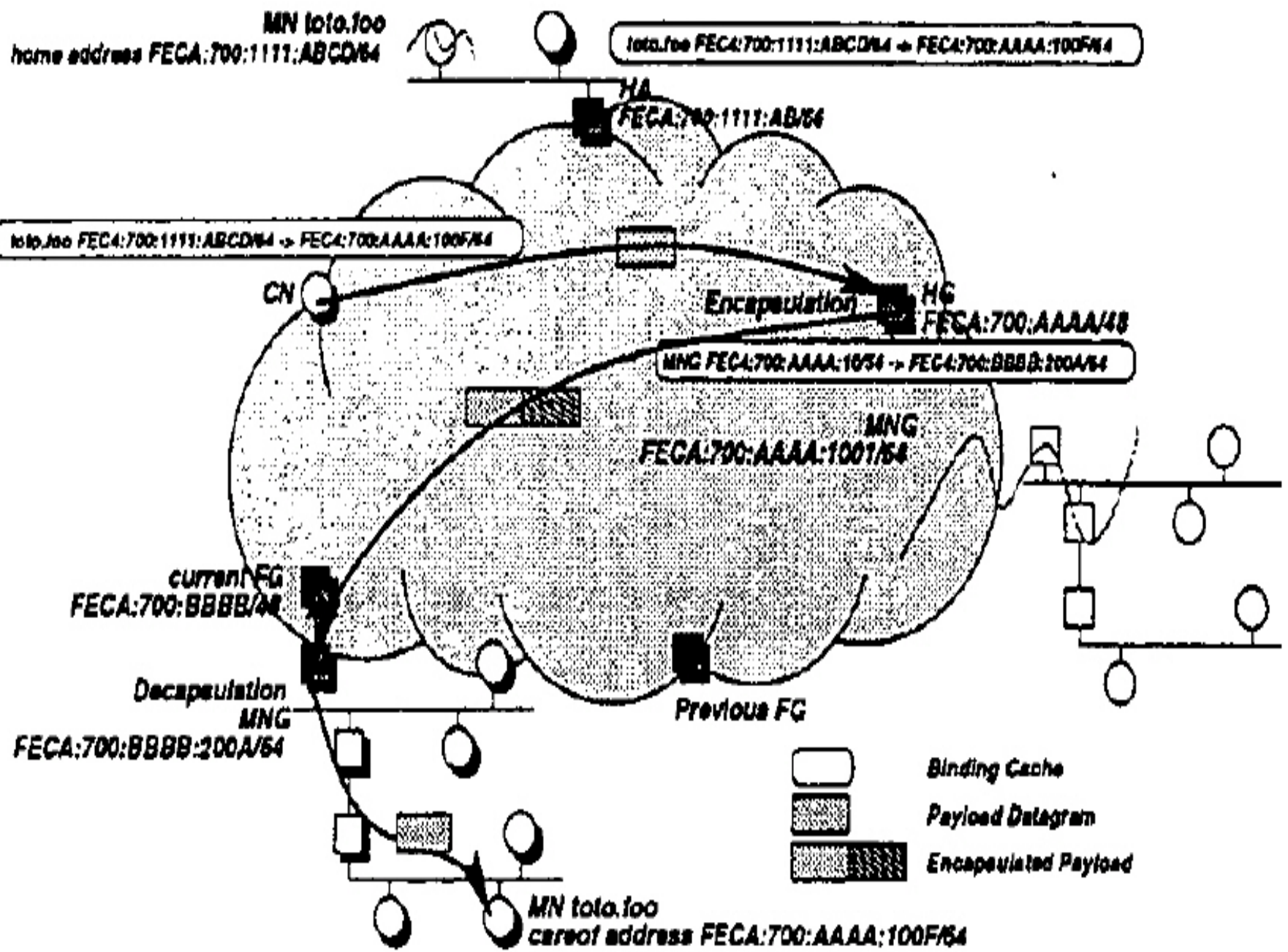
Mobile Networks

- Mobile Router (MR) works as a MAP

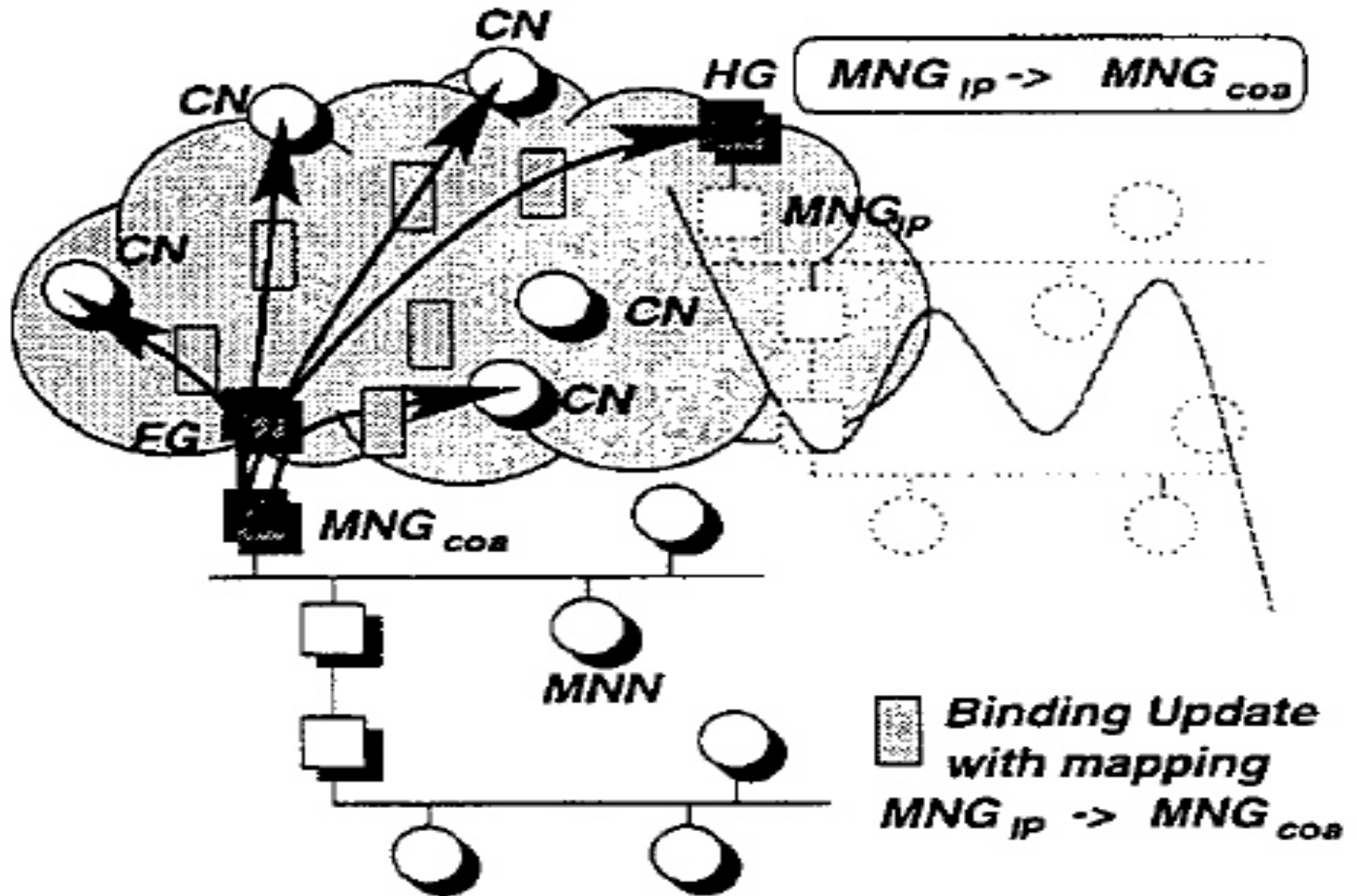


Mobile Networks





Multicast BUs





Issues of Mobile Networks

- A large number of BUs increase the network load
 - Multiple HAs, MNs and CNs cause amount of BUs
- Should DNS be notified with BU?
- The efficiency of hierarchical tunneling may be very poor.
- Different MTUs between mobile networks may bring additional MTU discovery procedures.



Future Works

- QoS supports
 - RSVP or DiffServ?
- Paging supports
- Seamless handoff
 - Especially in inter-domain seamless handoff
- Combined with AAA architecture



Conclusions

- HMIPv6 will reduce MIPv6 signaling over the expensive radio interface
- HMIPv6 will assist in providing near optimal routing and speeding up MIPv6 handovers
- Mobile networks will provide location privacy
- Mobile networks will scale to a large number of users and introduce minimal changes



References

- [1] H. Soliman, C. Castelluccia, L. Bellier, *Hierarchical MIPv6 mobility management (HMIPv6)*, Internet-Draft (work in progress), draft-ietf-mobileip-hmipv6-05.txt, July 2001
- [2] David B. Johnson, Charles Perkins, *Mobility Support in IPv6*, Internet-Draft (work in progress), draft-ietf-mobileip-ipv6-15.txt, July 2001
- [3] G. Kirby. *Locating the User*. Communication International, 1995.
- [4] I. OKAJIMA, N. Umeda, and Y. YAMAOKA, NTT DoCoMo, “*Architecture and Mobile IPv6 Extensions Supporting Mobile Networks In Mobile Communications*”, VTC 2001.
- [5] T. Ernst, C. Castelluccia, and H. Yach, “*Extending Mobile-IPv6 with Multicast to Support Mobile Networks in IPv6*”, Universal Multiservice Networks, IEEE, 2000.