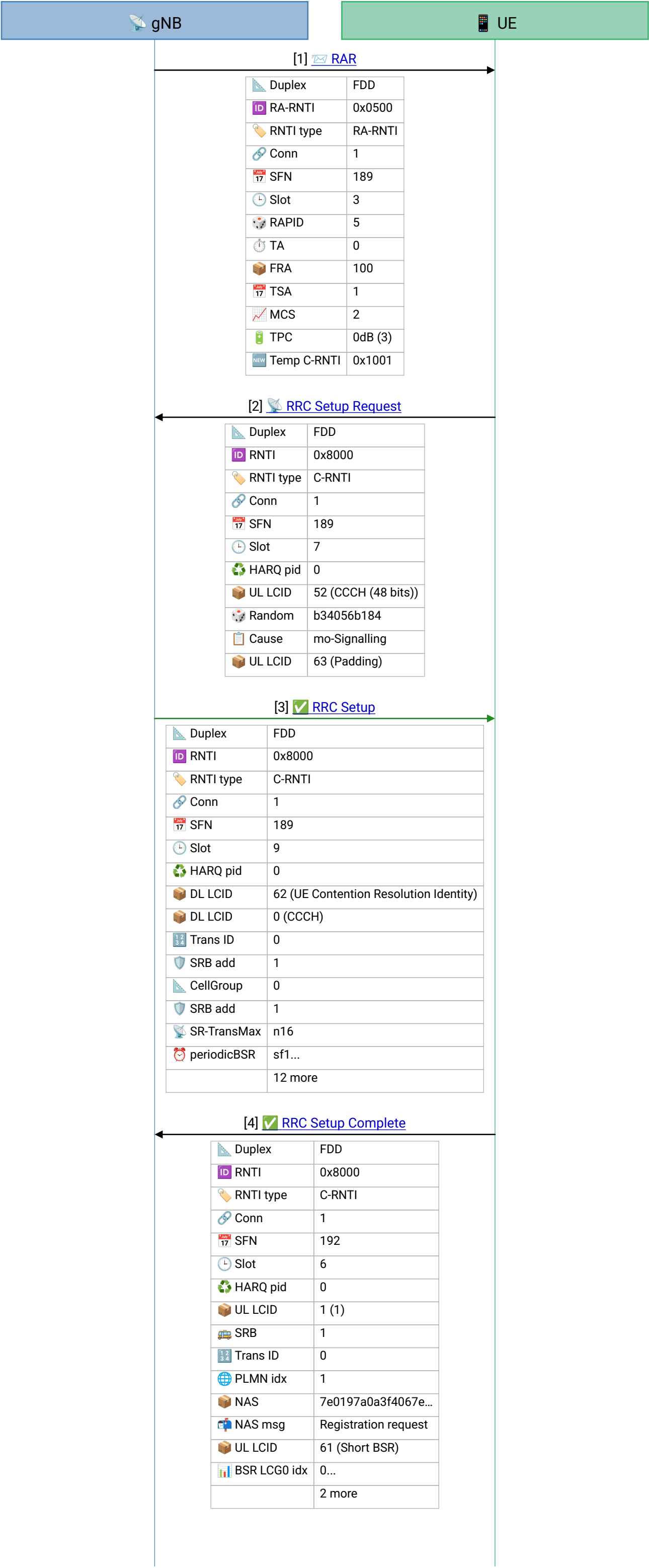
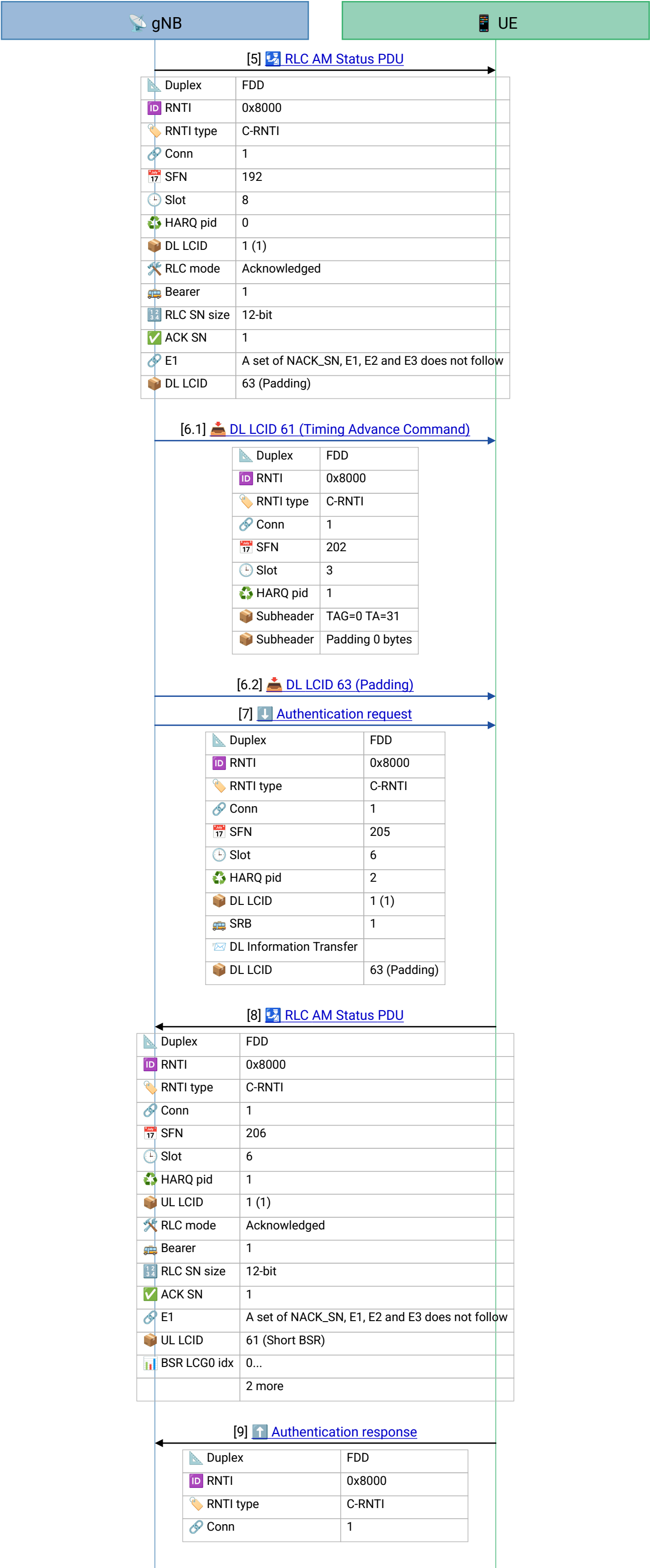
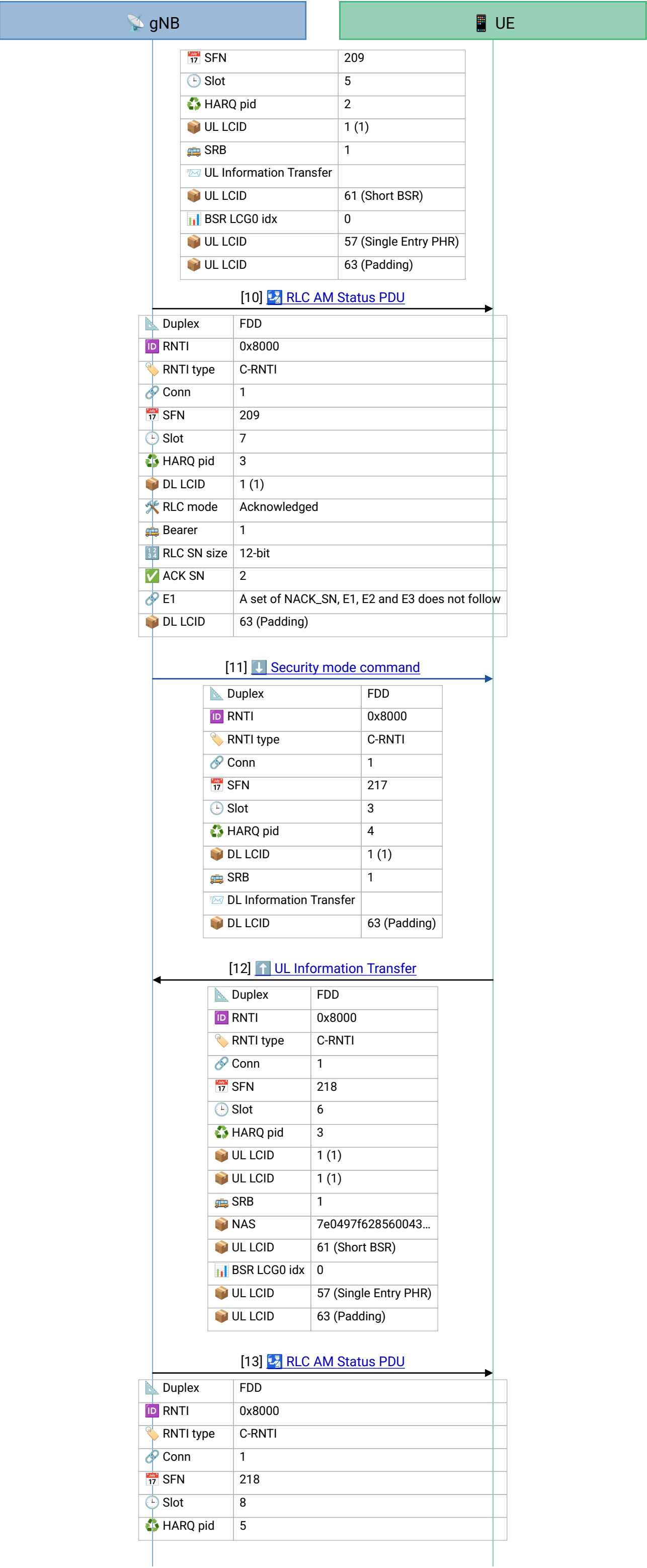






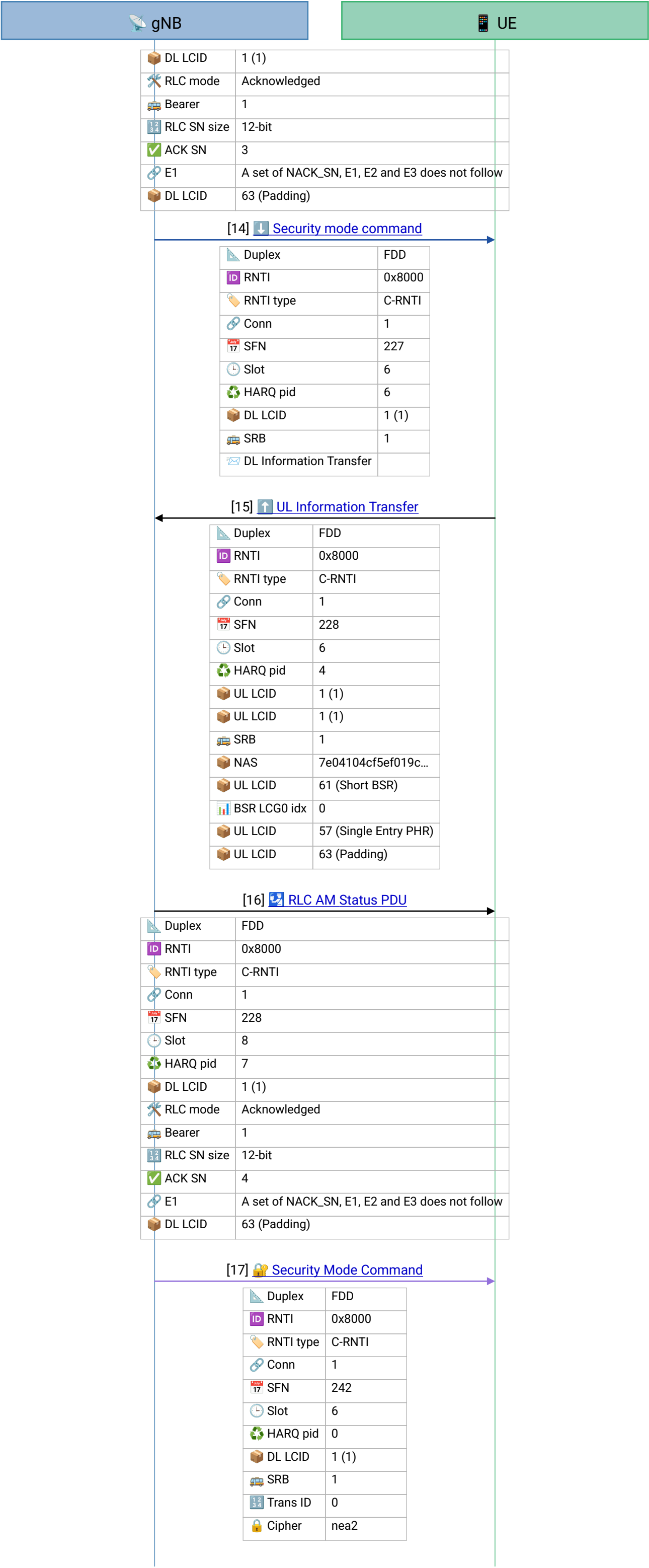


[Frame 10] RLC-AM Status PDU, ACK_SN = 2 – the gNB has now taken the Authentication response.

[Frame 11] Phase 2 – NAS (core-network) security. NAS Security mode command from the AMF (security-header type 3, "integrity protected with a new 5G NAS security context"). This activates *NAS-layer* ciphering and integrity – a security context that is entirely separate from the radio-layer one the gNB will set up later. Keep that separation in mind: it is the reason parts of this trace stay unreadable even after we apply the radio keys.

[Frame 12] NAS Security mode complete from the UE (security-header type 4, "integrity protected and ciphered with a new NAS context"). This is the first *NAS-ciphered* message in the capture. Its body is encrypted with the NAS keys — which we do **not** have — so the inner message type is opaque here.

[Frame 13] RLC-AM Status PDU on SRB1, ACK_SN = 3.

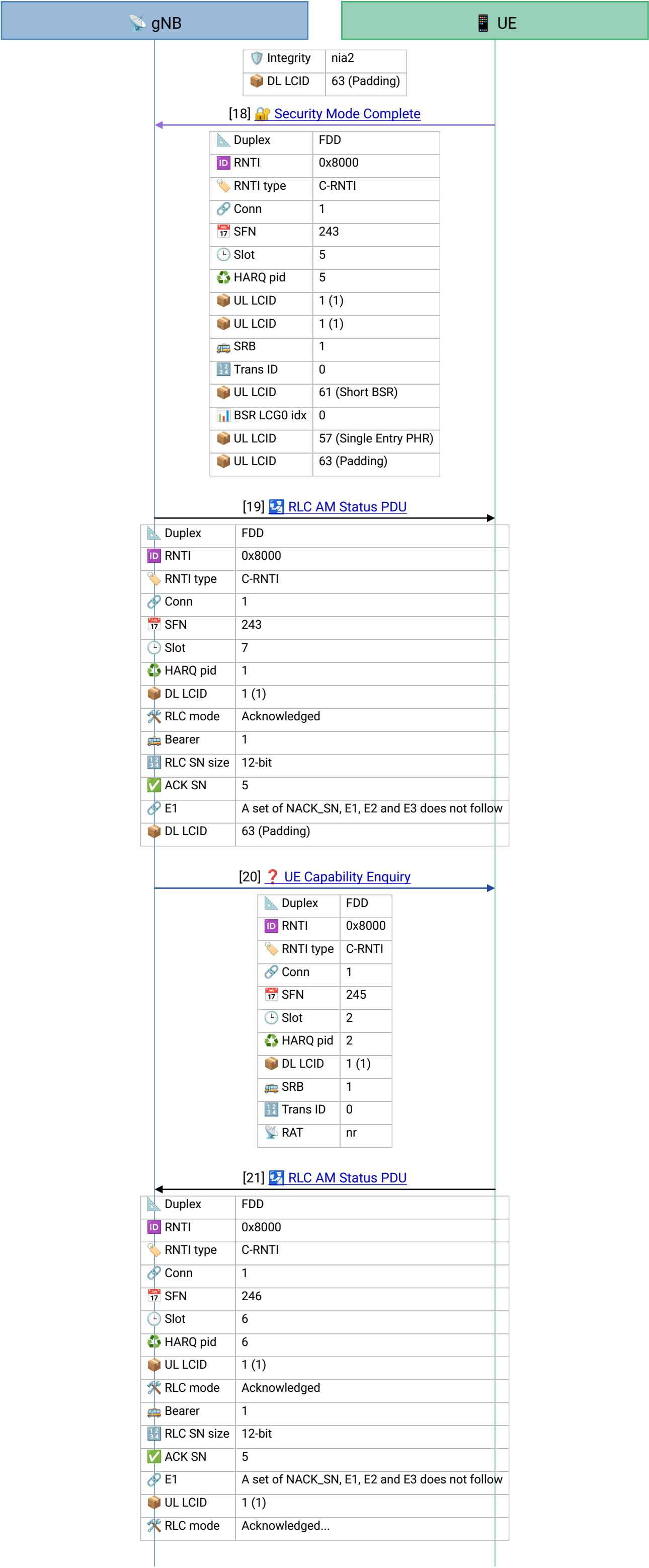


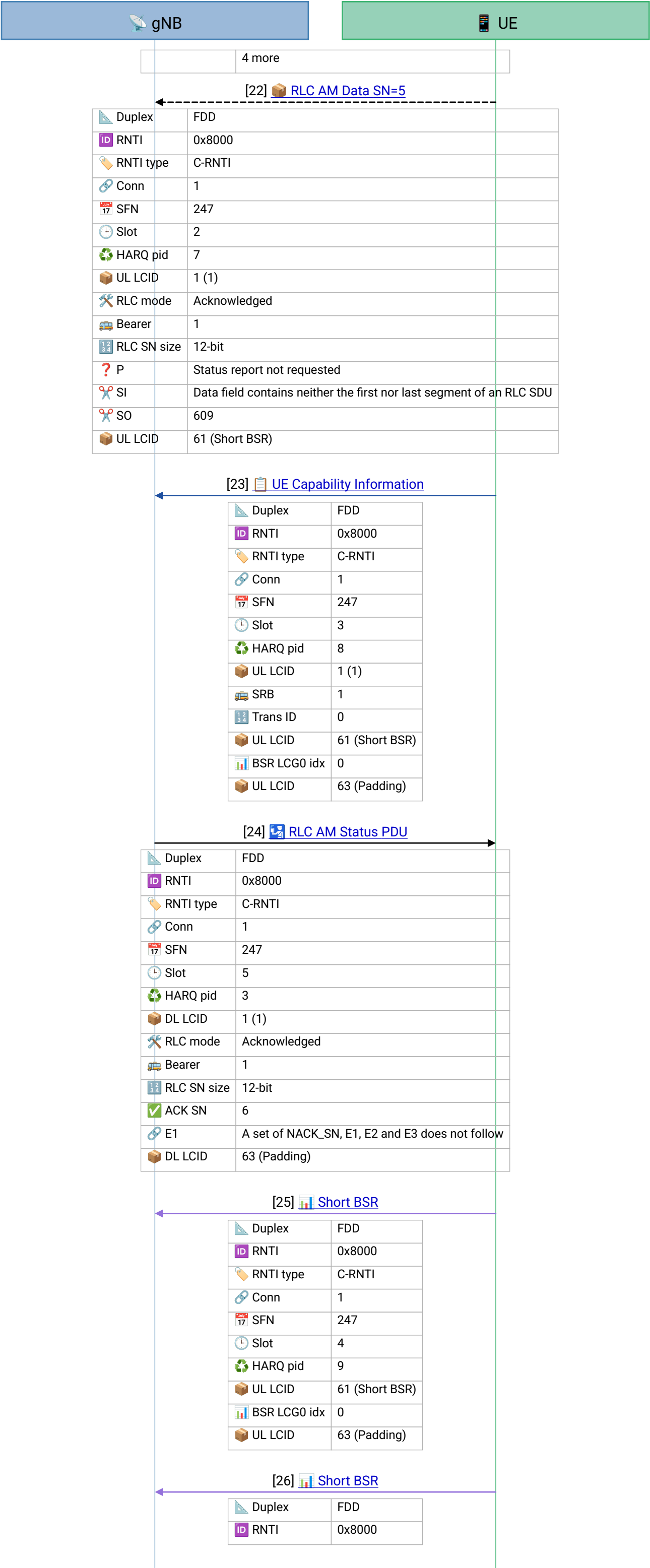
[Frame 14] A second NAS Security mode command (again security-header type 3, new context). The AMF runs the NAS security-mode procedure twice back-to-back – the first exchange (frames 11-12) is followed immediately by this one. A second run re-keys the NAS context; in a lab trace like this it is most likely the rig re-establishing NAS security rather than a fault, but it is a genuine second procedure, not a retransmission (the UE's Complete in frame 12 arrived in between).

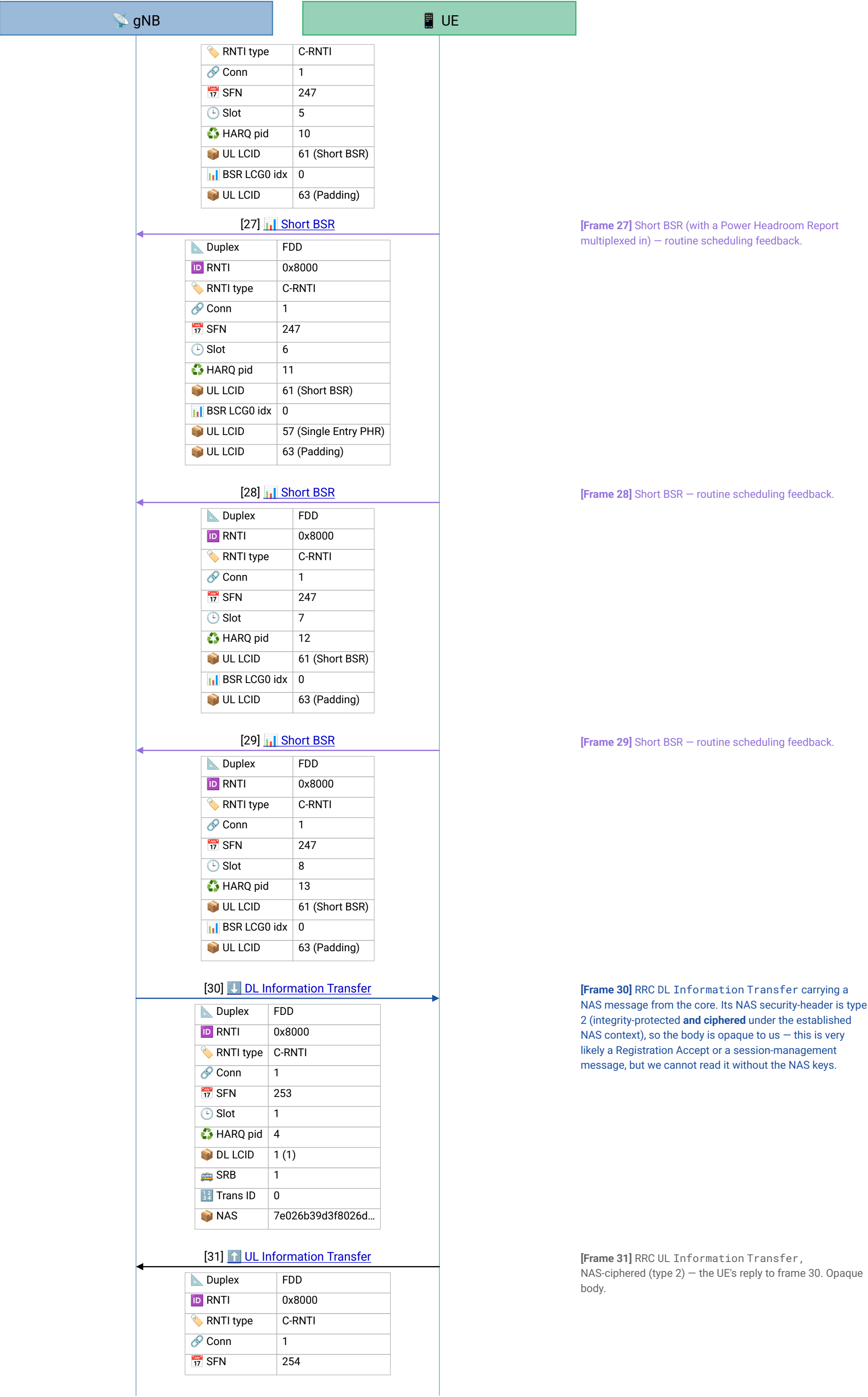
[Frame 15] NAS Security mode complete for the second procedure (security-header type 4, ciphered). Body opaque, as in frame 12.

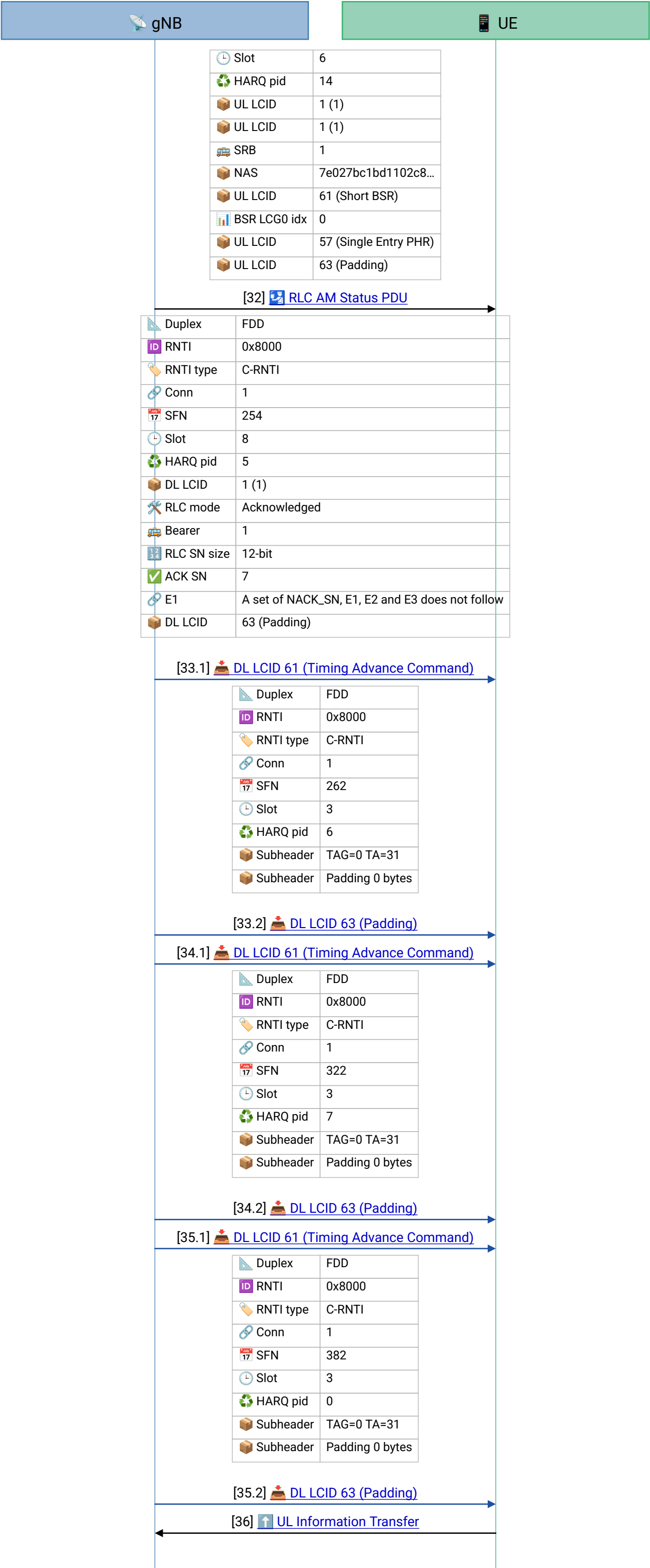
[Frame 16] RLC-AM Status PDU on SRB1 , ACK_SN = 4 .

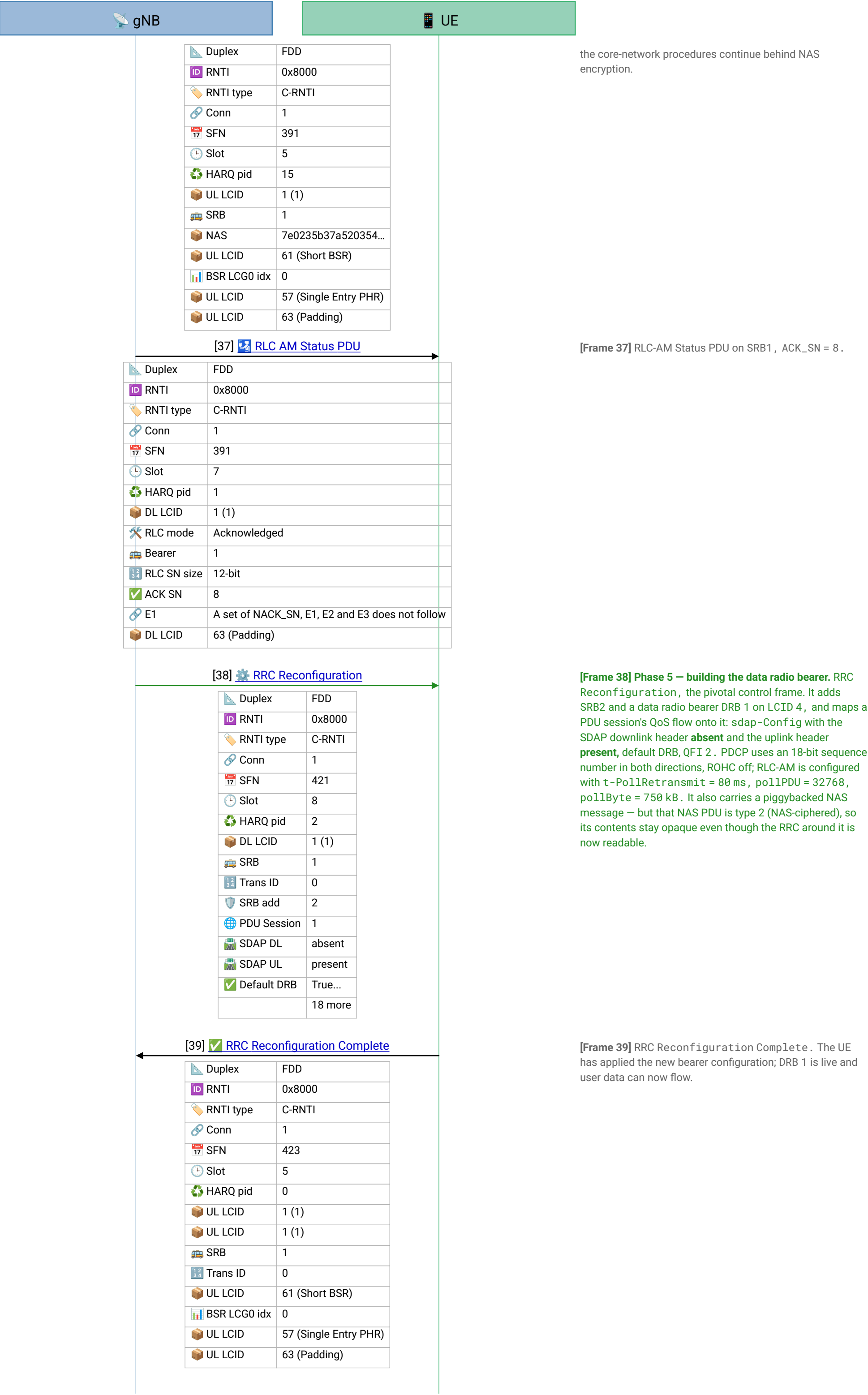
[Frame 17] Phase 3 – Access-Stratum (radio) security. RRC Security Mode Command from the gNB. This is the *other* security context – the radio one, applied at the PDCP layer. It selects ciphering nea2 (AES) and integrity nia2 (AES-CMAC). From here, PDCP on every SRB and DRB is ciphered and integrity-protected. These are the nea2 keys the work-item-19757 issue publishes, and applying them is what deciphers the rest of this capture.

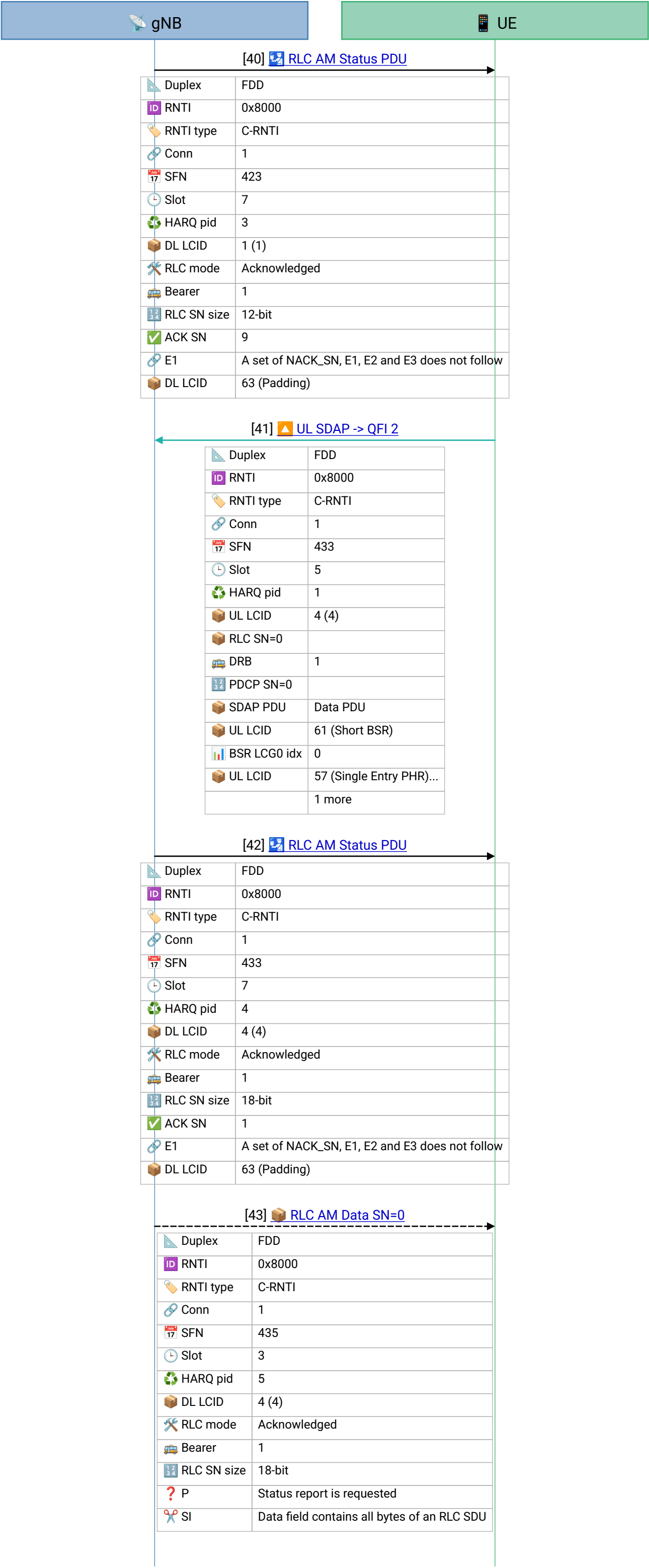


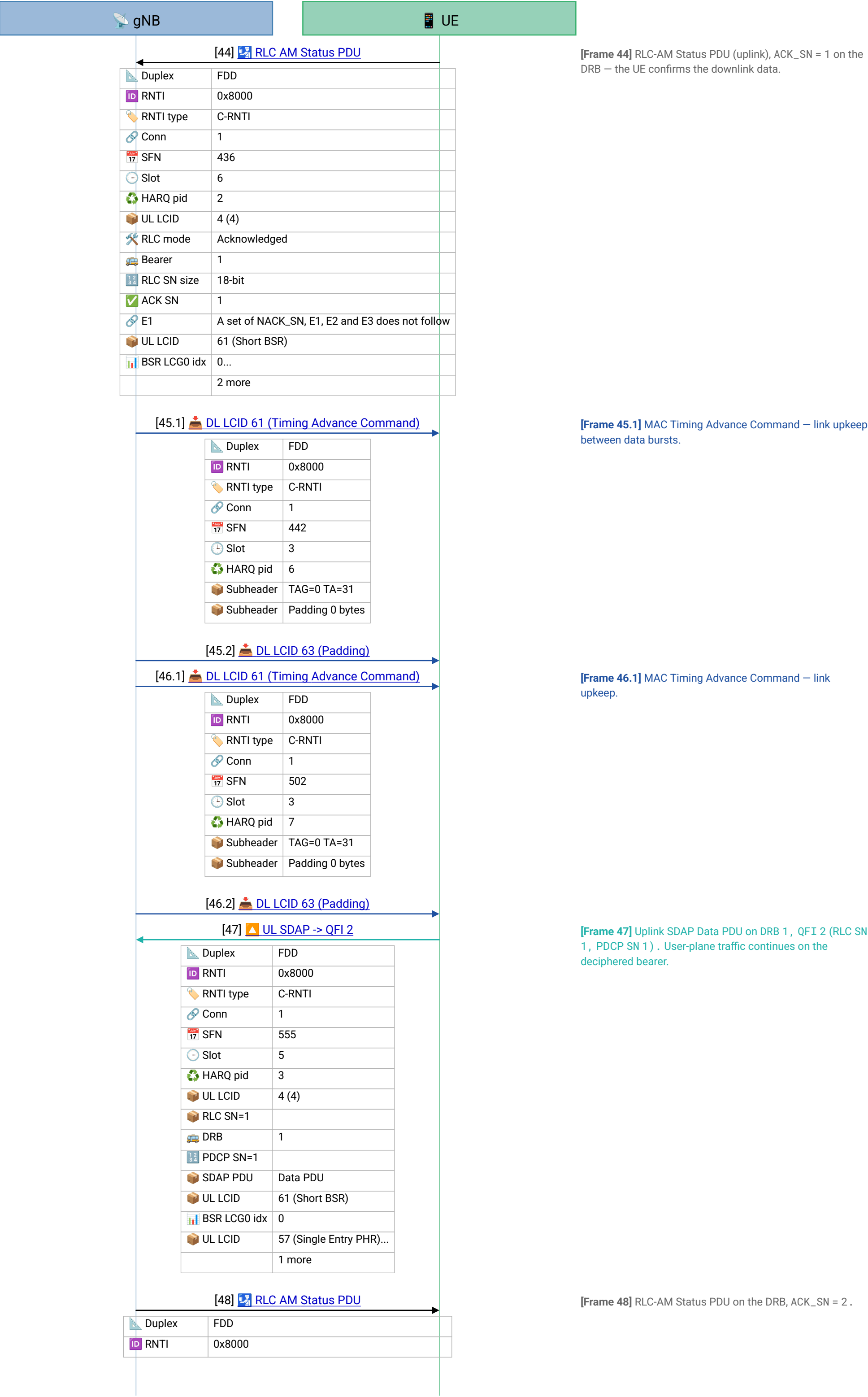


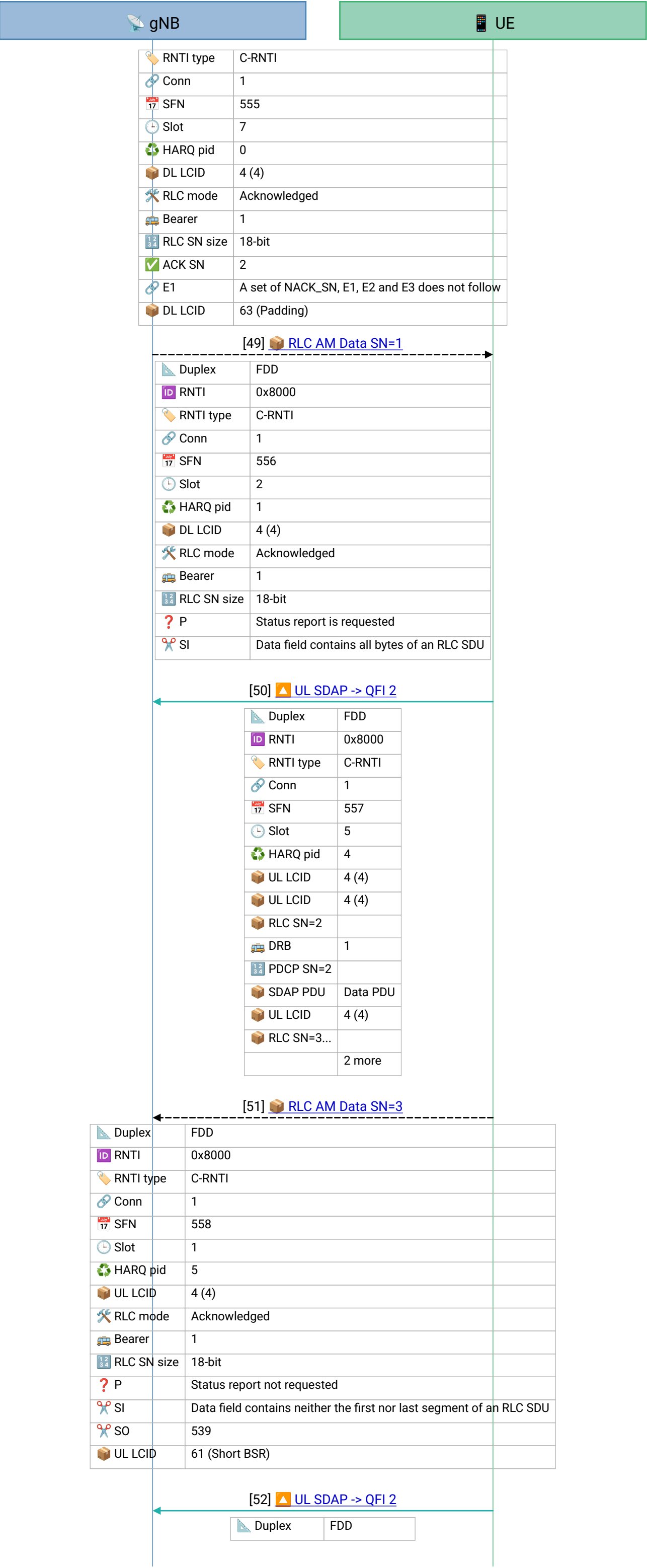












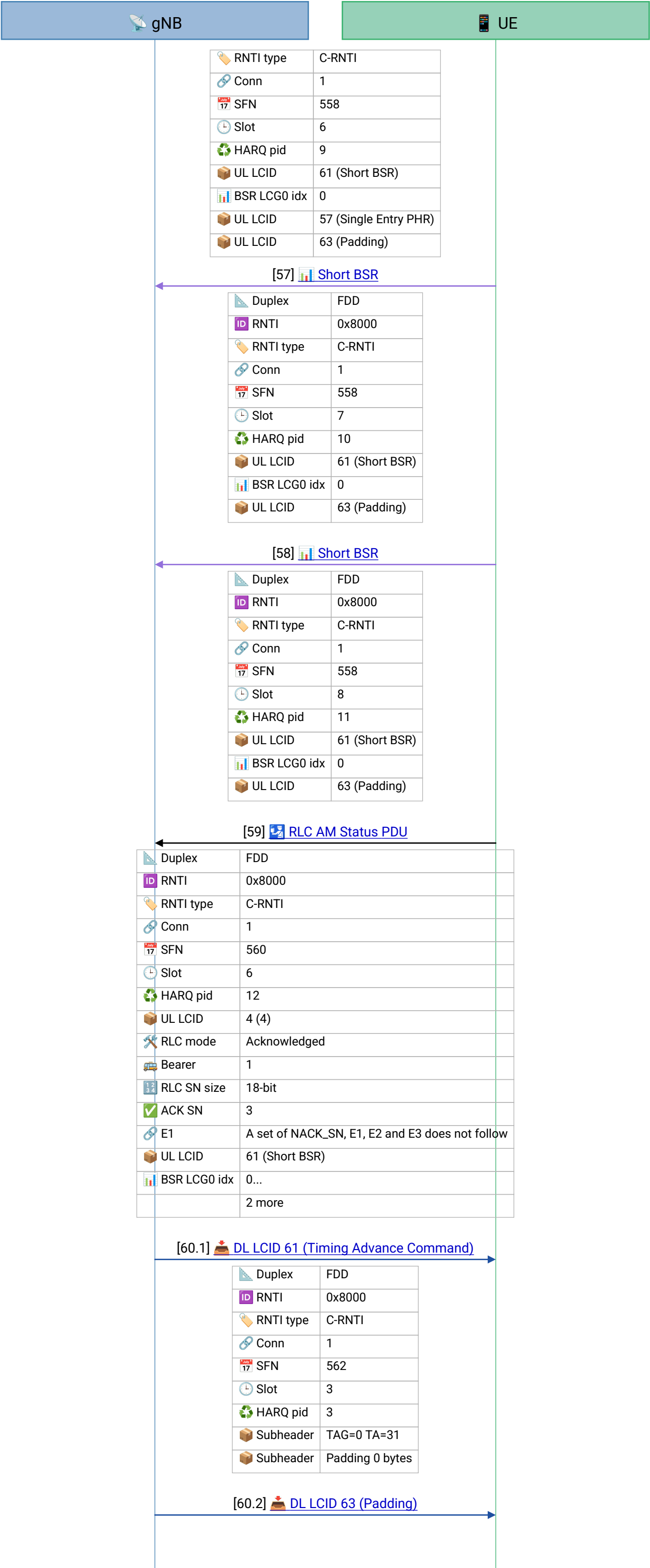
[Frame 49] Downlink RLC-AM Data PDU on DRB 1 (SN 1) ,
Poll bit set.

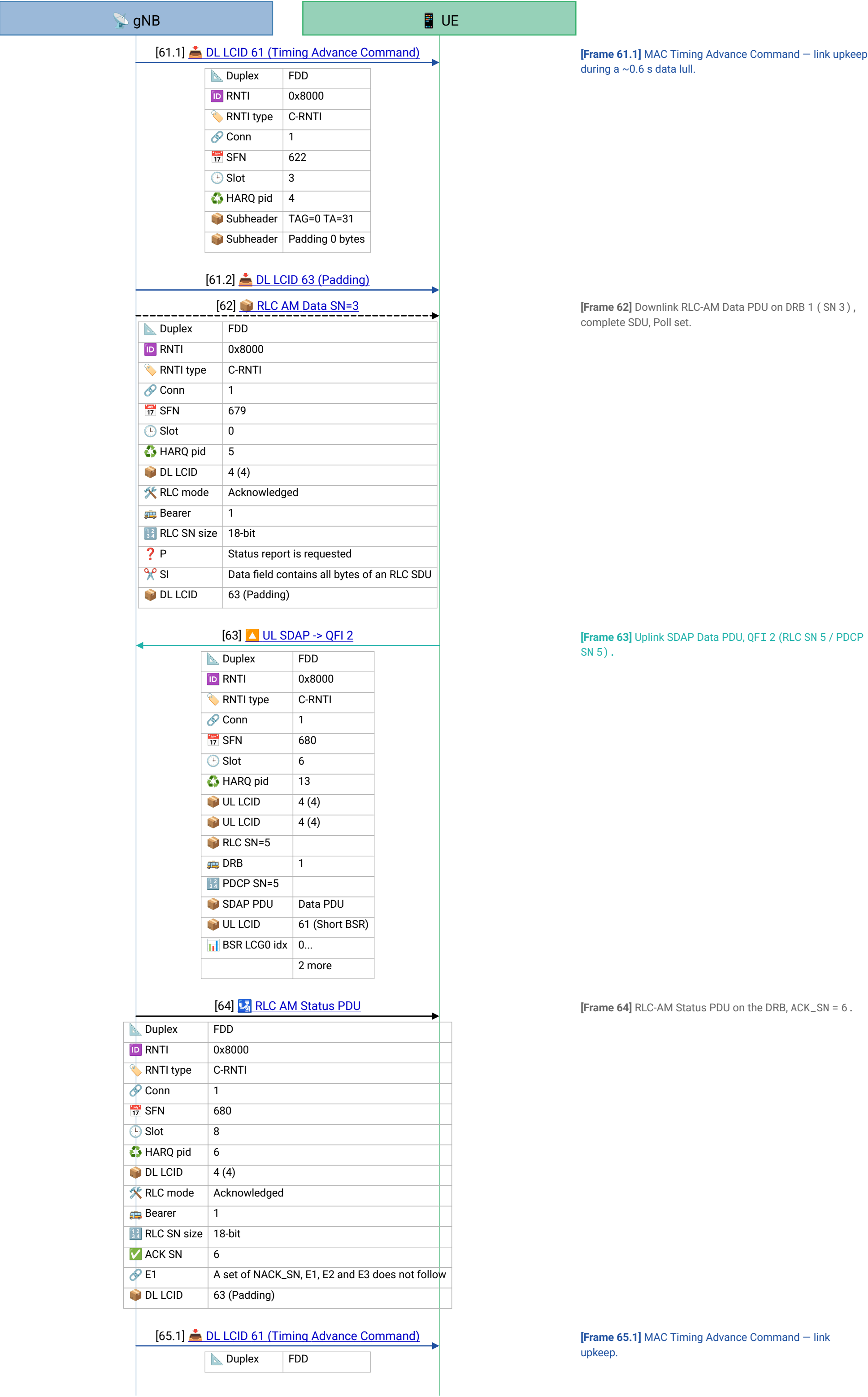
[Frame 50] Uplink SDAP Data PDU, QFI 2 (RLC SN 2) , with a second AM segment (SN 3) multiplexed into the same transport block.

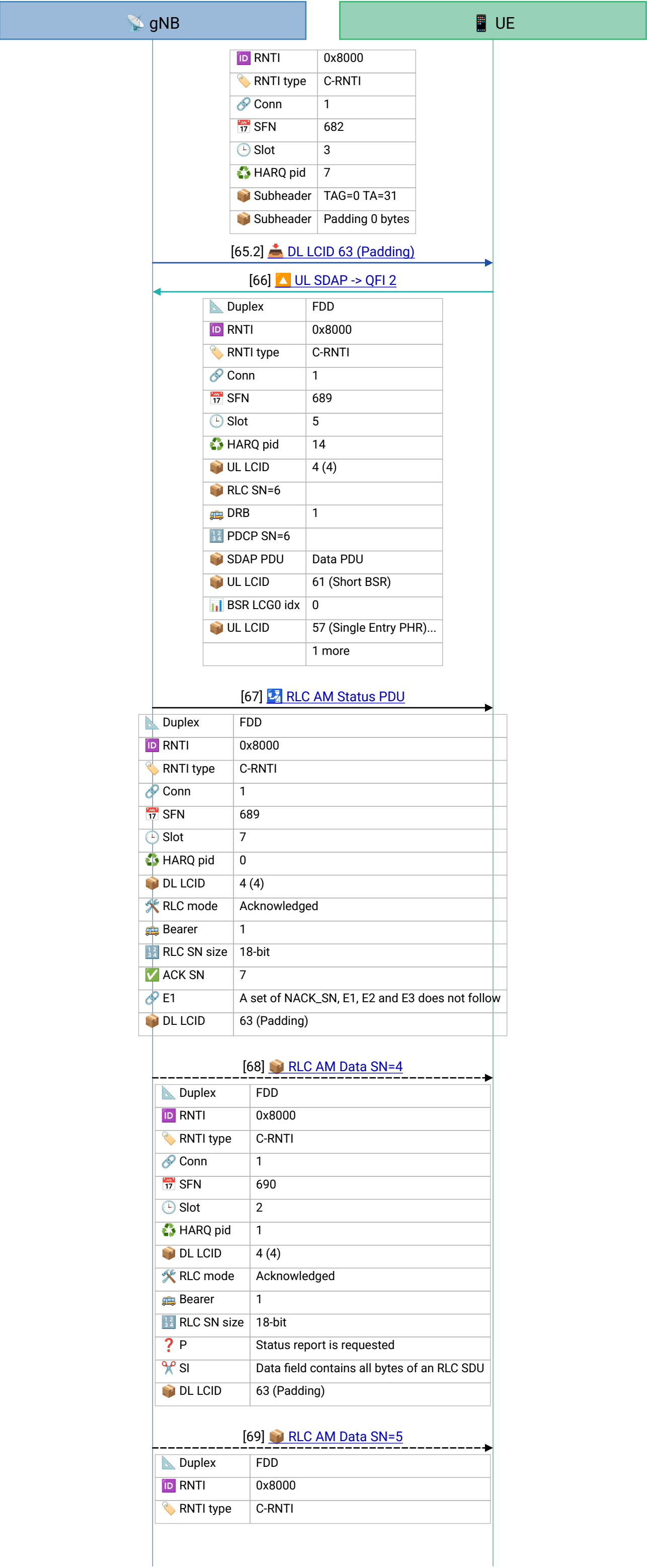
[Frame 51] Uplink RLC-AM Data PDU on DRB 1 (SN 3) , a middle segment (SO = 539) of a larger SDU being carried across PDUs.

[Frame 52] Uplink SDAP Data PDU, QFI 2 (RLC SN 3 / PDC SN 3) , with a further segment (SN 4) alongside.









[Frame 66] Uplink SDAP Data PDU, QFI 2 (RLC SN 6 / PDCP SN 6) .

[Frame 67] RLC-AM Status PDU on the DRB, ACK_SN = 7.

[Frame 68] Downlink RLC-AM Data PDU on DRB 1 (SN 4) ,
Poll set.

[Frame 69] Downlink RLC-AM Data PDU on DRB 1 (SN 5) ,
Poll set.

 gNB

 UE

 Conn	1
 SFN	690
 Slot	3
 HARQ pid	2
 DL LCID	4 (4)
 RLC mode	Acknowledged
 Bearer	1
 RLC SN size	18-bit
 P	Status report is requested
 SI	Data field contains all bytes of an RLC SDU
 DL LCID	63 (Padding)

[70]  [UL SDAP -> QFI 2](#)

 Duplex	FDD
 RNTI	0x8000
 RNTI type	C-RNTI
 Conn	1
 SFN	691
 Slot	5
 HARQ pid	15
 UL LCID	4 (4)
 UL LCID	4 (4)
 RLC SN=7	
 DRB	1
 PDCP SN=7	
 SDAP PDU	Data PDU
 UL LCID	61 (Short BSR)
 BSR LCG0 idx	0...
	2 more

[71]  [RLC AM Status PDU](#)

 Duplex	FDD
 RNTI	0x8000
 RNTI type	C-RNTI
 Conn	1
 SFN	692
 Slot	7
 HARQ pid	3
 DL LCID	4 (4)
 RLC mode	Acknowledged
 Bearer	1
 RLC SN size	18-bit
 ACK SN	8
 E1	A set of NACK_SN, E1, E2 and E3 does not follow
 DL LCID	63 (Padding)

[72]  [UL SDAP -> QFI 2](#)

 Duplex	FDD
 RNTI	0x8000
 RNTI type	C-RNTI
 Conn	1
 SFN	695
 Slot	5
 HARQ pid	0
 UL LCID	4 (4)
 RLC SN=8	
 DRB	1
PDCP SN=8	
SDAP PDU	Data PDU
UL LCID	61 (Short BSR)
BSR LCG0 idx	0
UL LCID	57 (Single Entry PHR)...
	1 more

[73] [RLC AM Status PDU](#)

[Frame 70] Uplink SDAP Data PDU, QFI 2 (RLC SN 7 / PDCP SN 7) .

[Frame 71] RLC-AM Status PDU on the DRB, ACK_SN = 8 .

[Frame 72] Uplink SDAP Data PDU, QFI 2 (RLC SN 8 / PDCP SN 8) . (Work-item-19757 flags this frame for a payload-length warning in the dissector — a decode nit, not a signaling problem.)

[Frame 73] RLC-AM Status PDU on the DRB, ACK_SN = 9 .

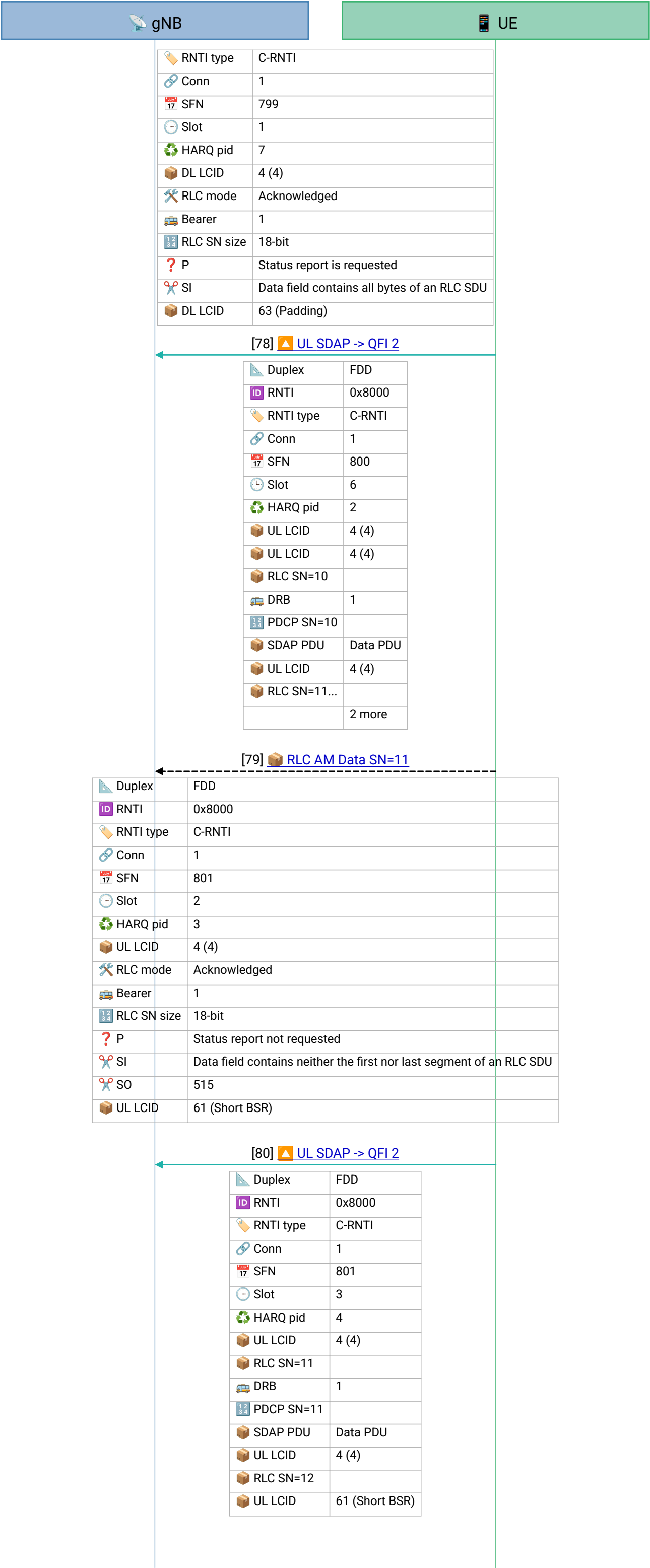


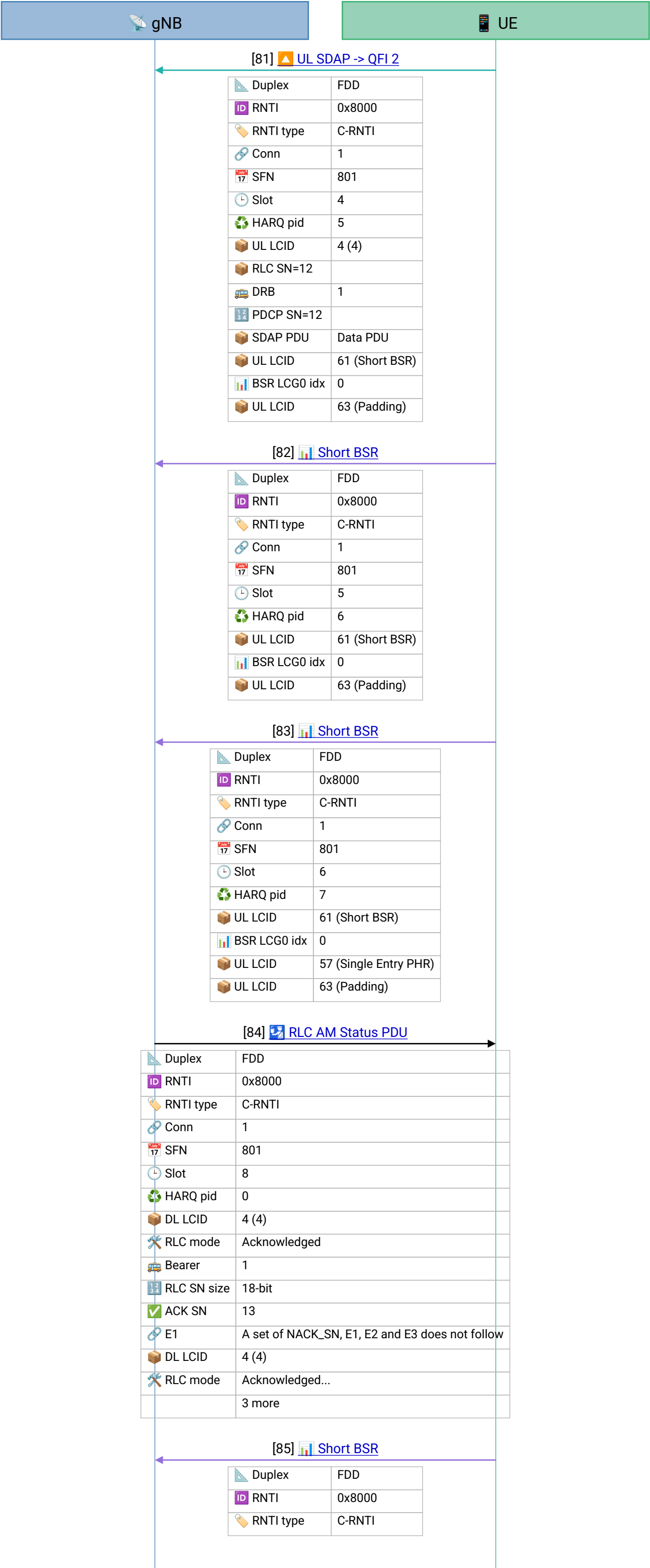
[Frame 74.1] MAC Timing Advance Command – link upkeep.

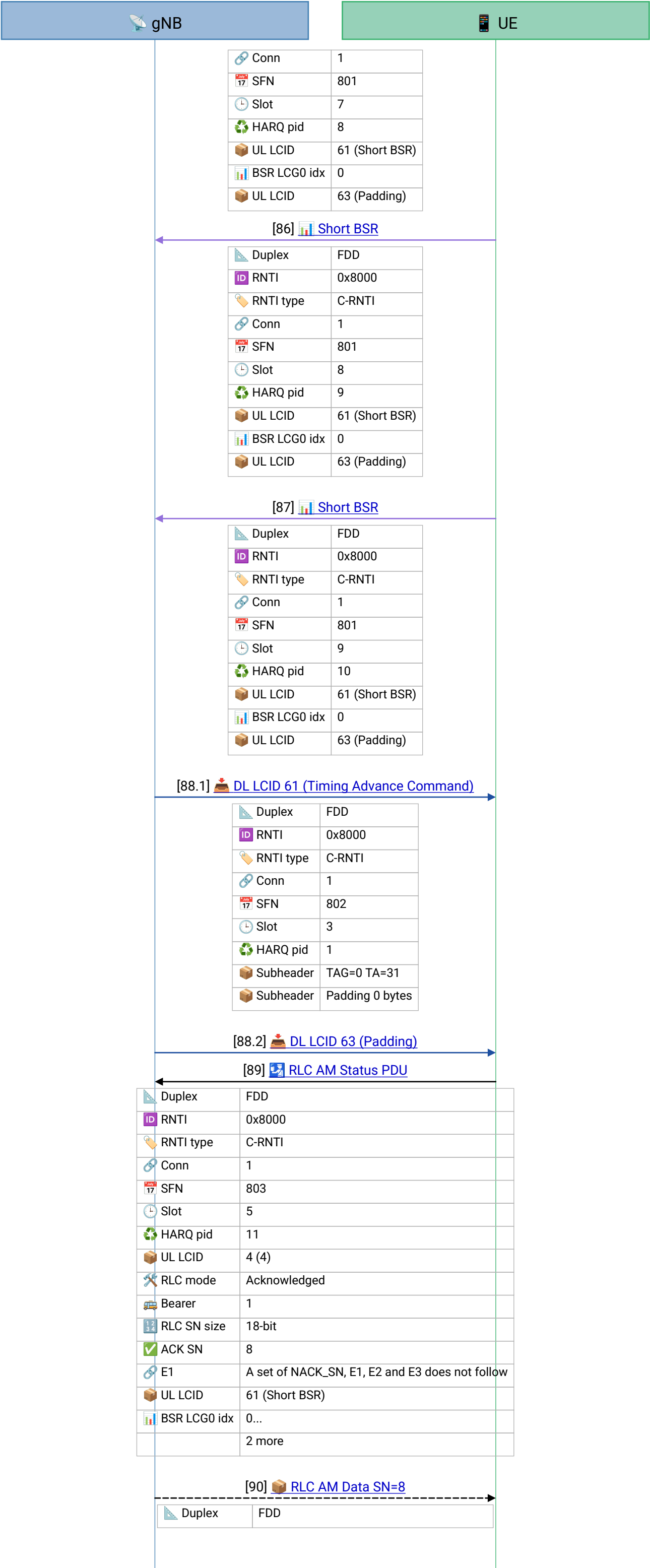
[Frame 75] Uplink SDAP Data PDU, QFI 2 (RLC SN 9 / PDCP SN 9) .

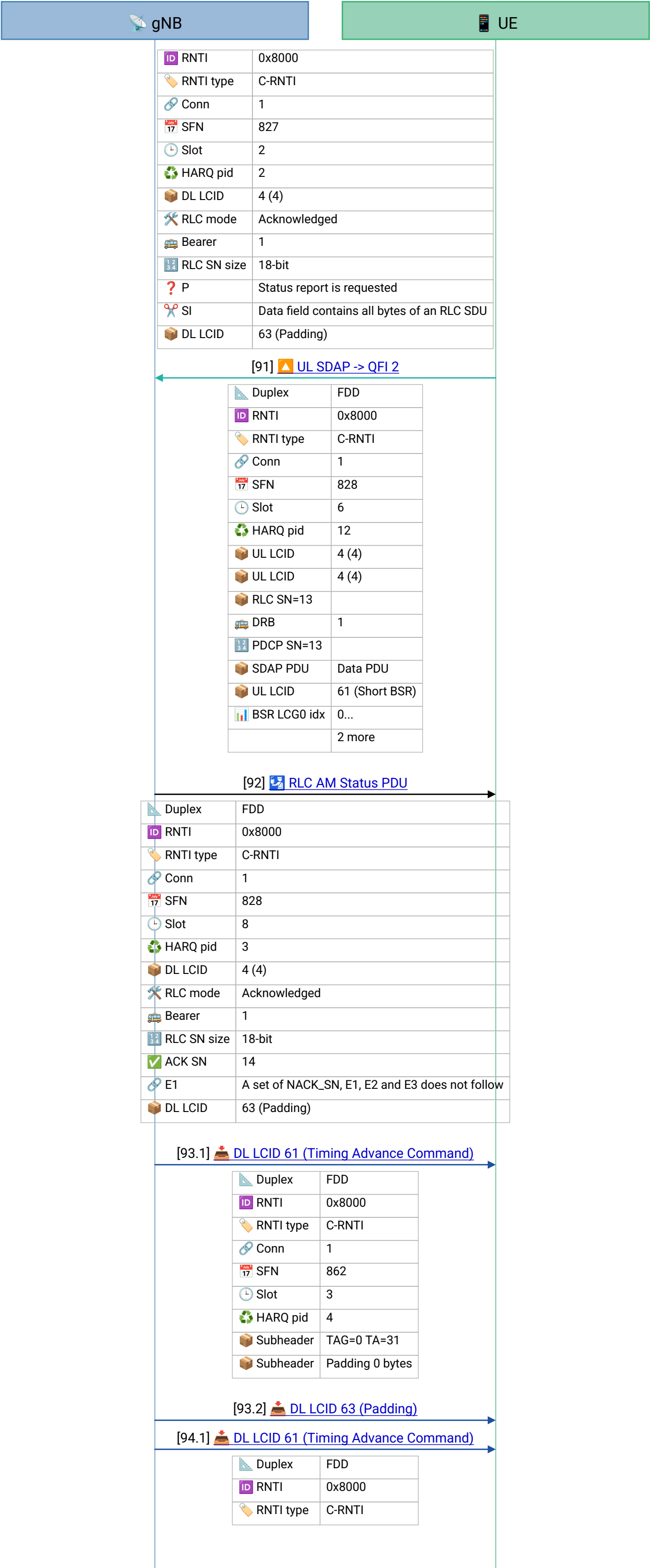
[Frame 76] RLC-AM Status PDU on the DRB, ACK_SN = 10.

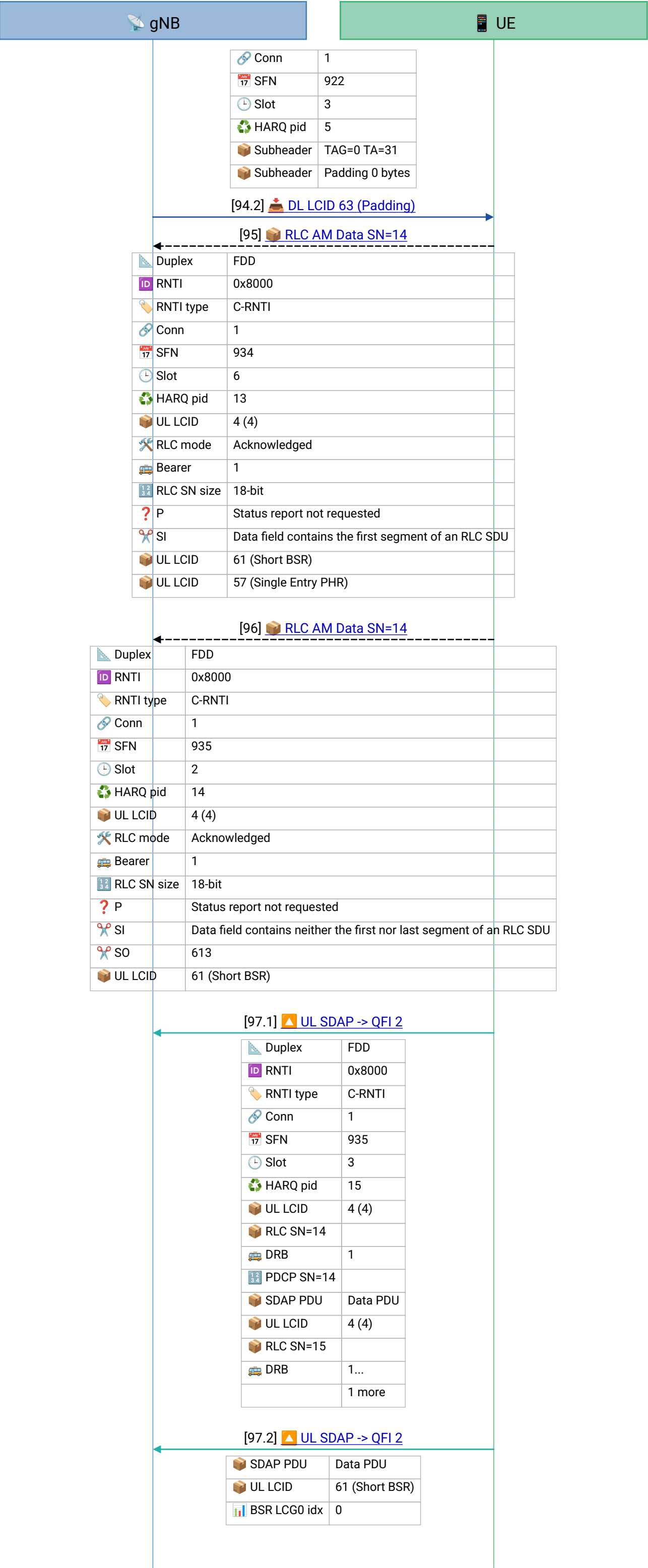
[Frame 77] Downlink RLC-AM Data PDU on DRB 1 (SN 6) ,
Poll set.







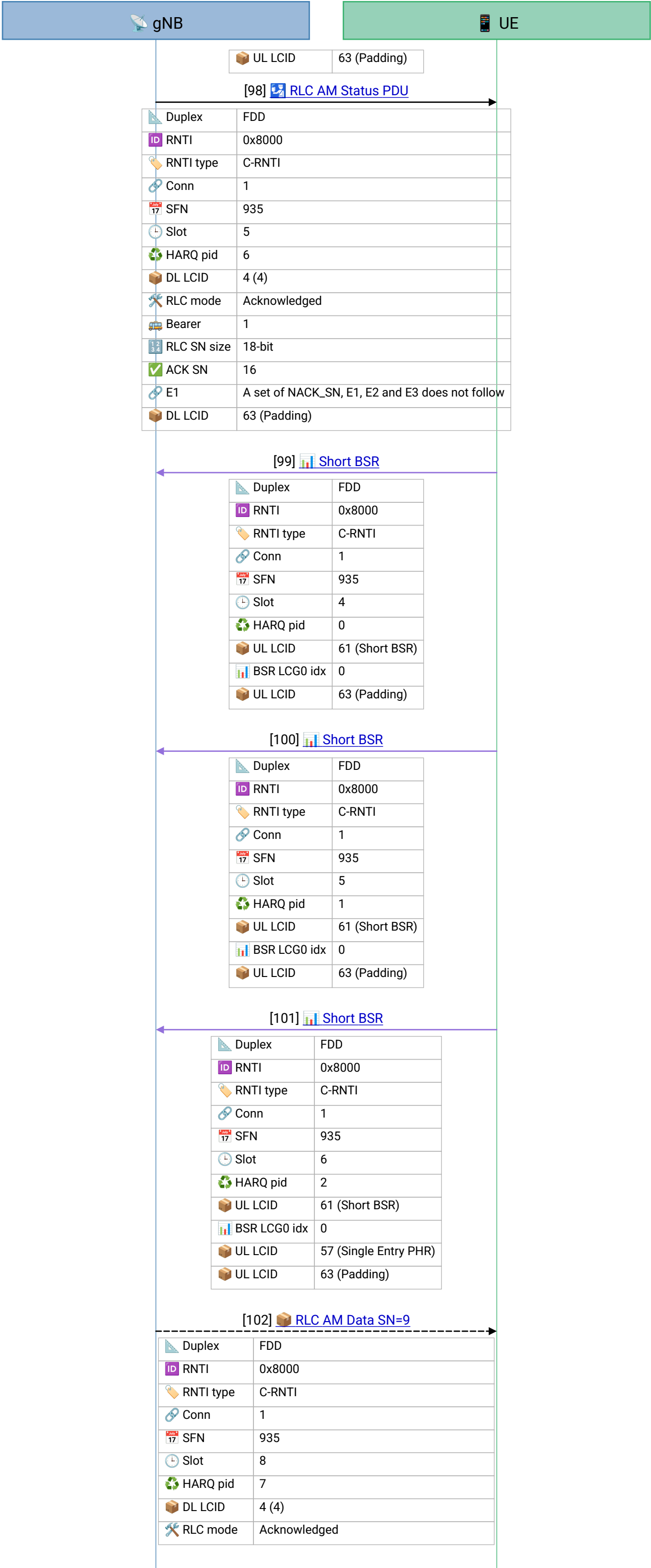


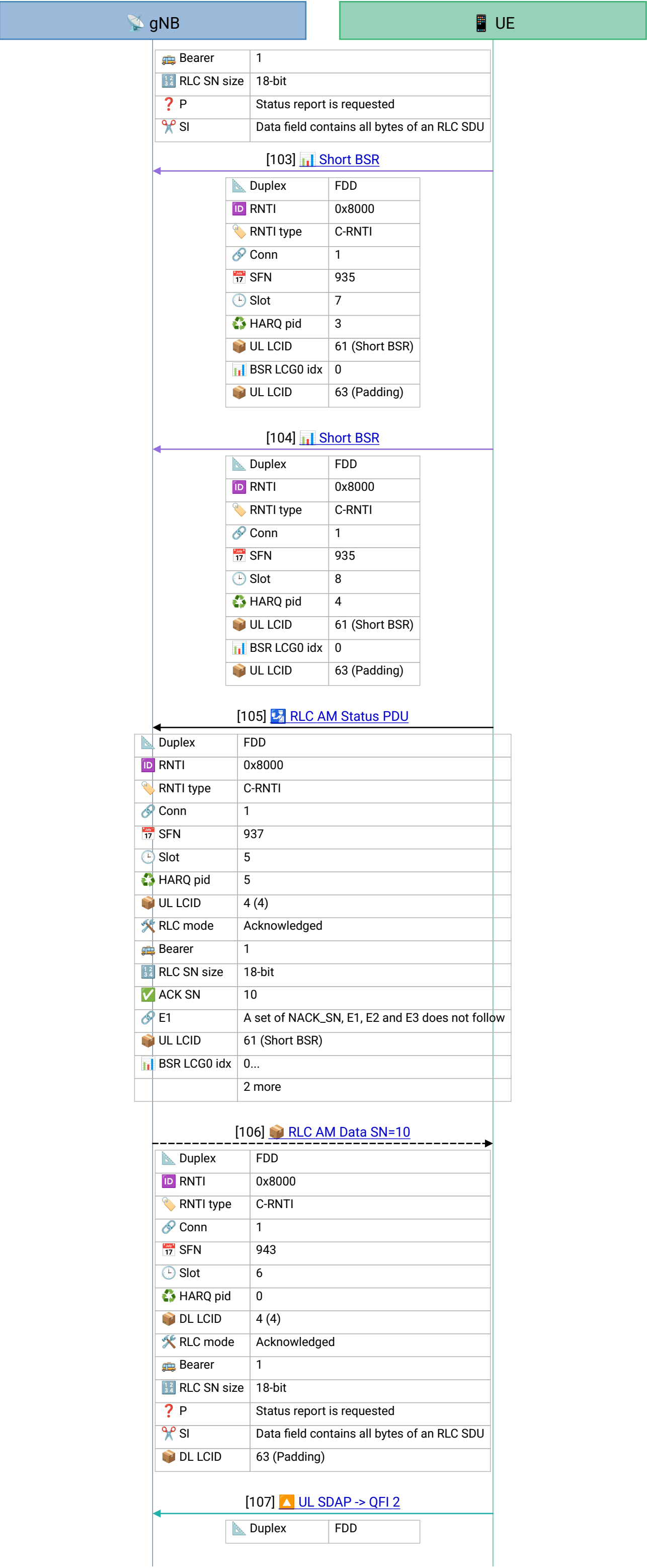


[Frame 95] Uplink RLC-AM Data PDU on DRB 1 (SN 14) , the *first* segment of a larger SDU.

[Frame 96] Uplink RLC-AM Data PDU on DRB 1 (SN 14), a middle segment (S0 = 613) of that SDU.

[Frame 97.1] Uplink SDAP Data PDU, QFI 2, carrying RLC SN 14 (PDCP SN 14) and SN 15 (PDCP SN 15) – the reassembled SDU and the next one.





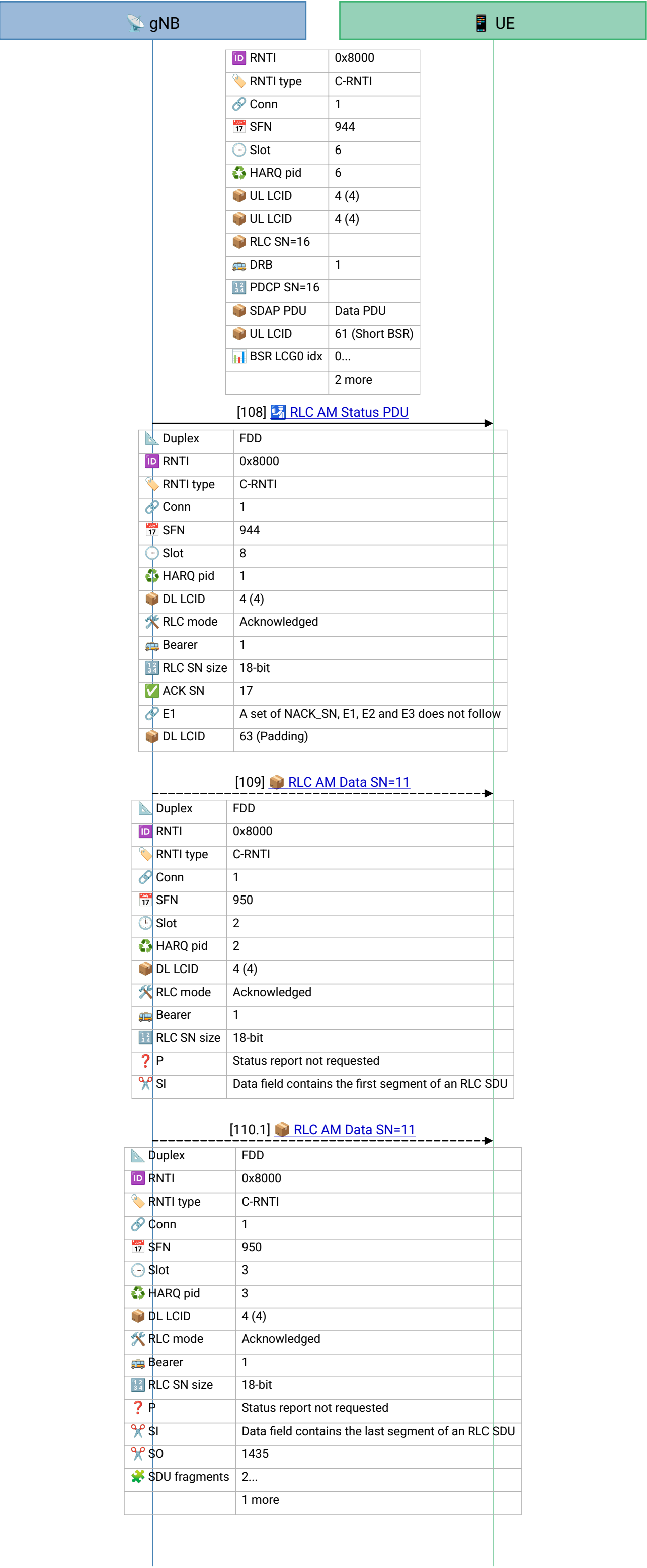
[Frame 103] Short BSR – scheduling feedback.

[Frame 104] Short BSR – scheduling feedback.

[Frame 105] RLC-AM Status PDU (uplink) on the DRB,
ACK_SN = 10.

[Frame 106] Downlink RLC-AM Data PDU on DRB 1 (SN 10), complete SDU, Poll set.

[Frame 107] Uplink SDAP Data PDU, QFI 2 (RLC SN 16 / PDCP SN 16) .

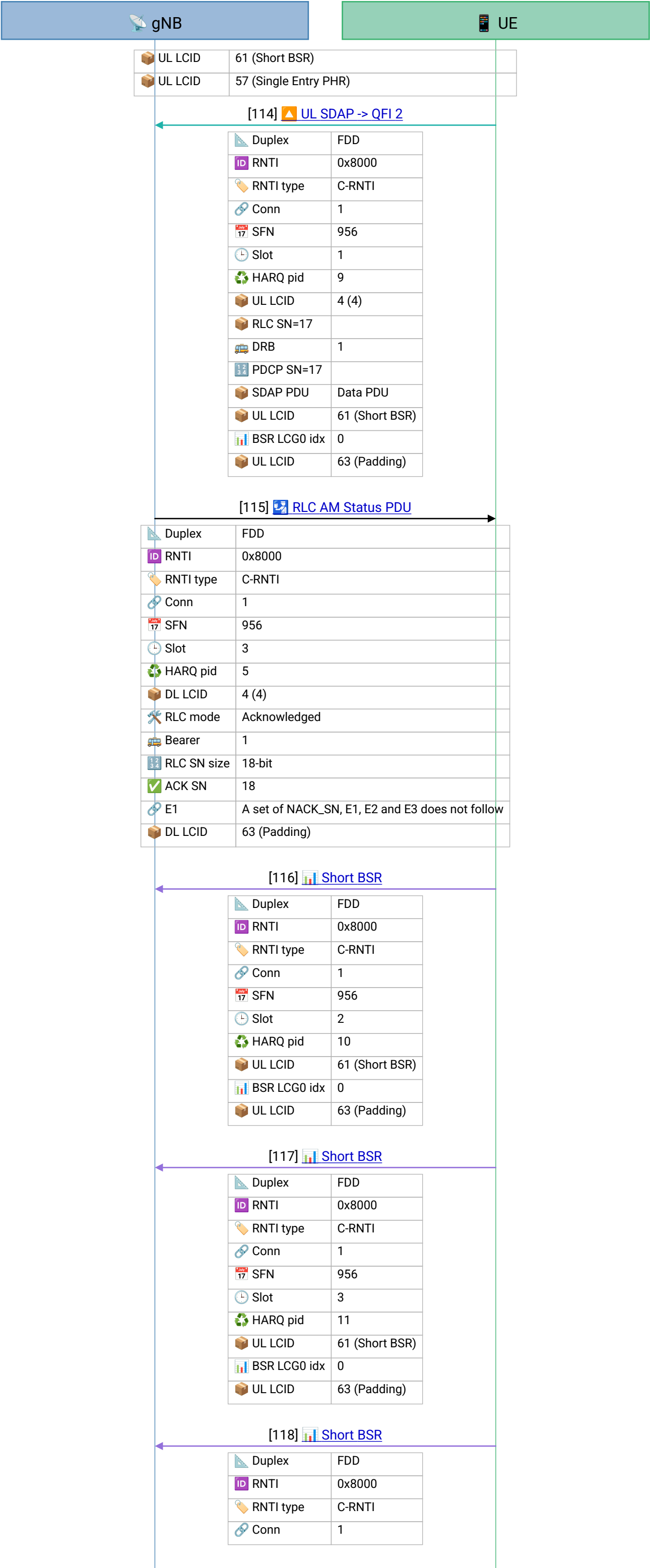


[Frame 108] RLC-AM Status PDU on the DRB, ACK_SN = 17.

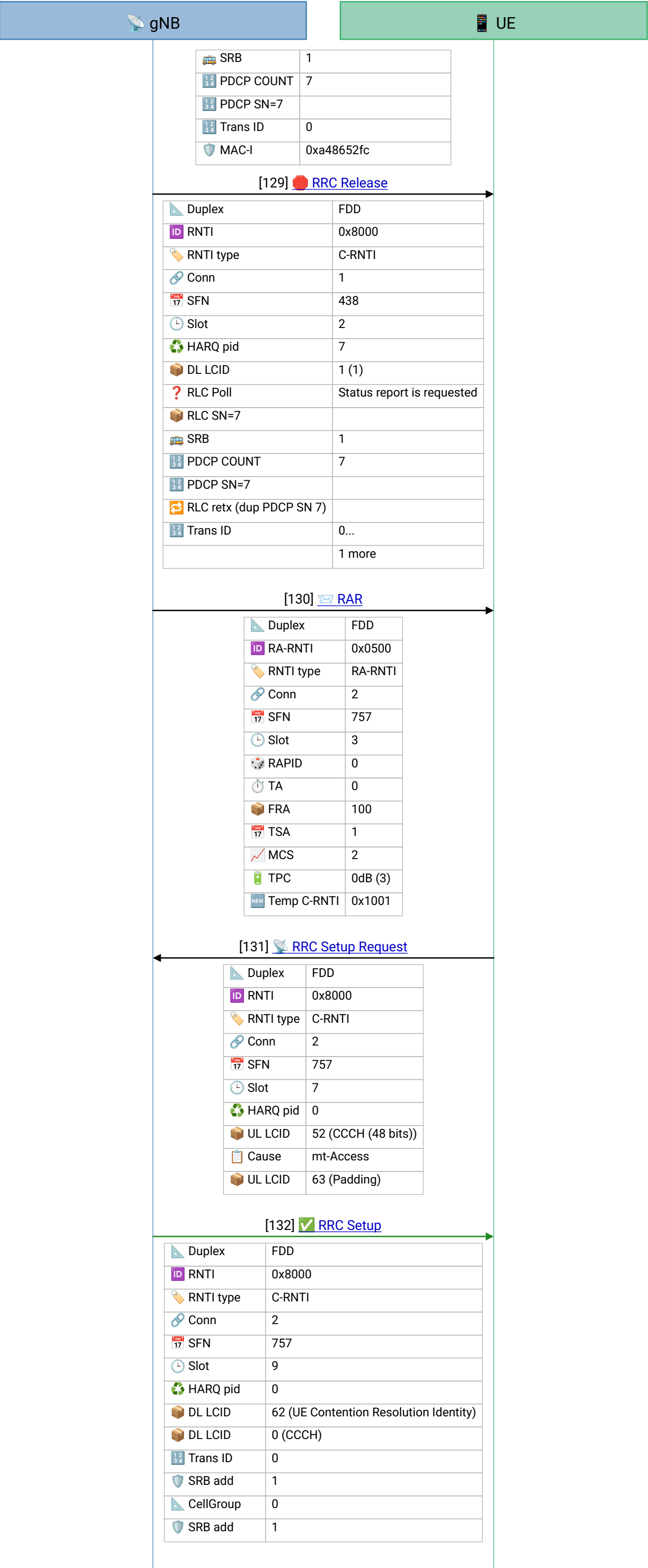
[Frame 109] Downlink RLC-AM Data PDU on DRB 1 (SN 11), first segment of a larger SDU.

[Frame 110.1] Downlink RLC-AM Data PDU on DRB 1 : the last segment of SN 11 (S0 = 1435, reassembled from 2 fragments) plus the first segment of SN 12 – two SDUs' fragments multiplexed into one transport block.







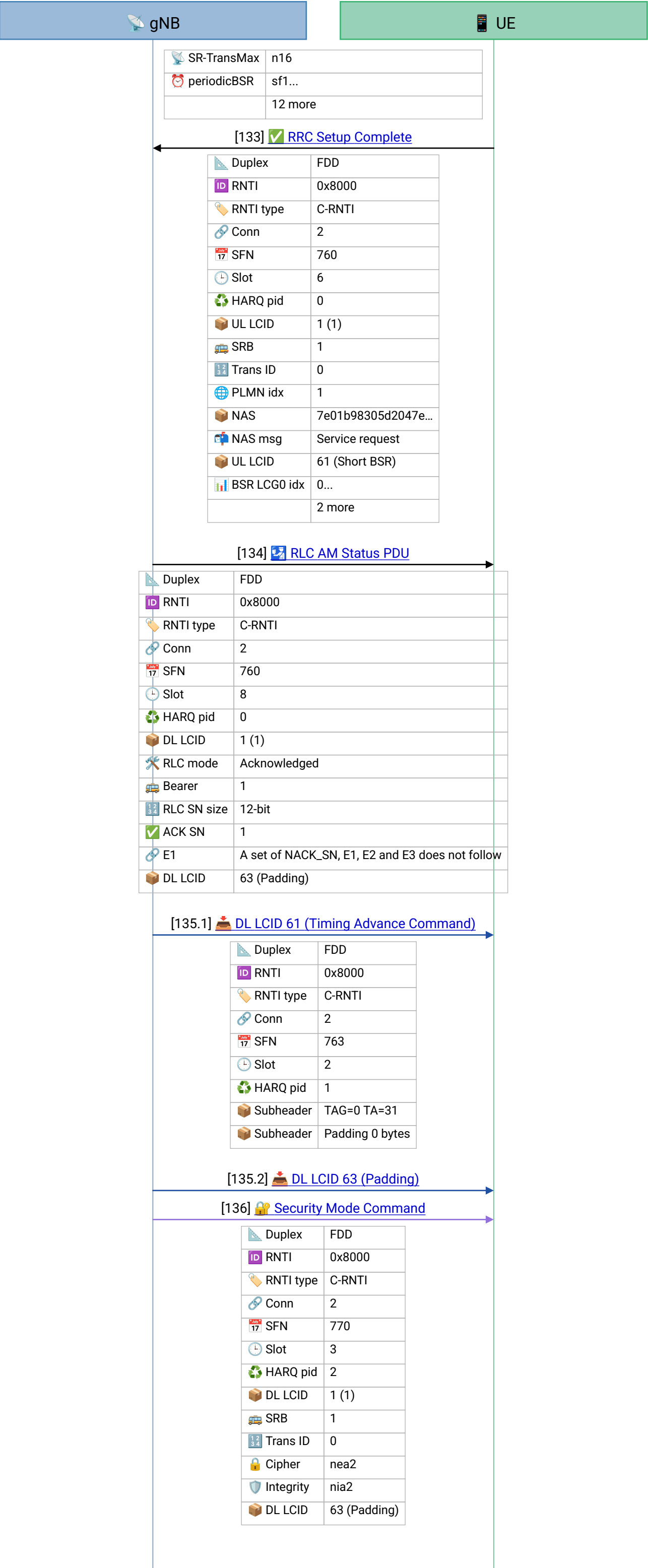


[Frame 129] The **same** RRC Release again – byte-identical (PDCP SN 7, MAC-I 0xa48652fc), flagged as a duplicate. The UE did not acknowledge the first copy in time, so **Retransmit** fired and RLC re-sent it. One retransmission here – a far cry from a storm; the identical SN and MAC-I are the tell that it is one message resent, not a new command.

[Frame 130] Phase 8 – a mobile-terminated return (connection 2). A fresh Random Access Response (Conn 2) after a ~3 s idle gap. The UE is coming back onto the cell for a new connection.

[Frame 131] RRC Setup Request (Msg3), this time with establishment cause *mt-Access* — *mobile-terminated* access. Something in the network (an incoming call, an SMS, downlink data) is reaching for the UE, and it responds by re-establishing an RRC connection.

[Frame 132] RRC Setup (Msg4) with contention resolution and a fresh SRB1 / cell-group config – the same Msg4 role as frame 3, for the new connection.

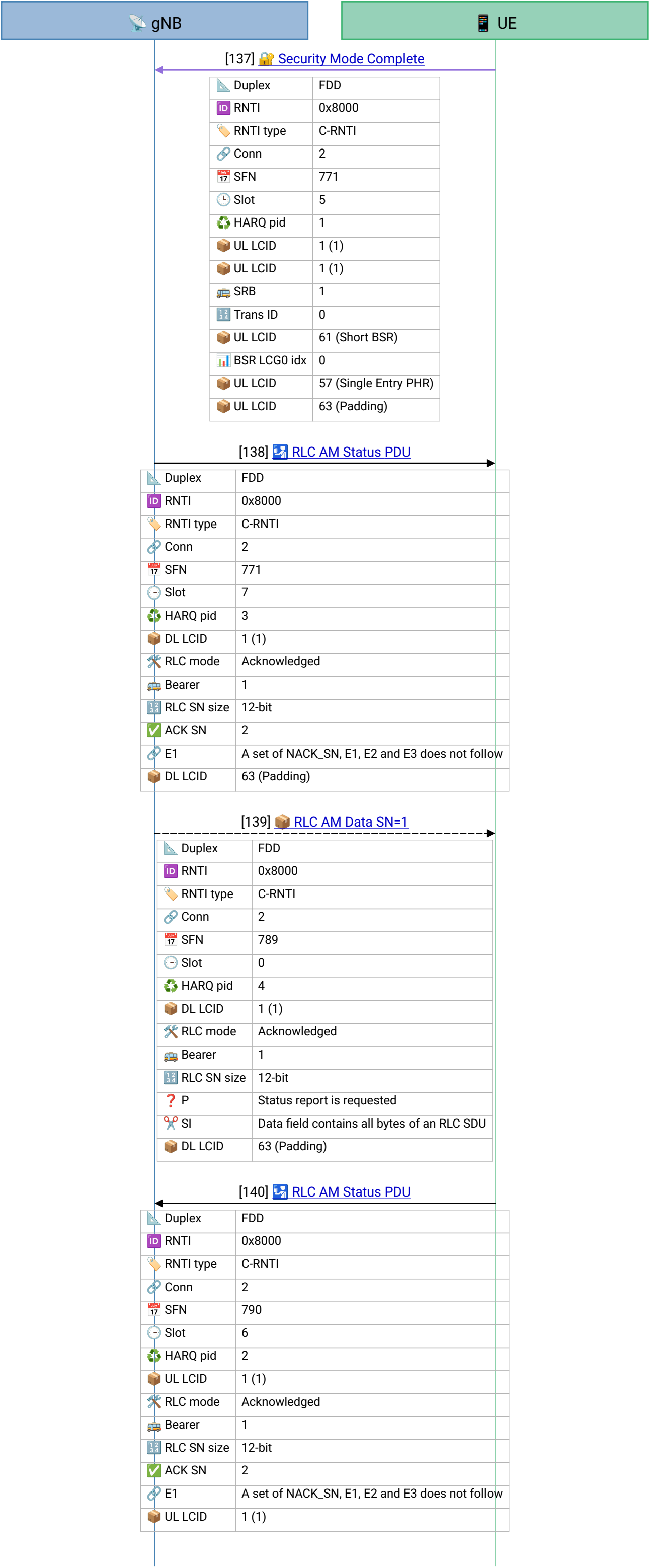


[Frame 133] RRC Setup Complete piggybacking a NAS Service request (integrity-protected, type 1). Service Request is the NAS procedure a UE in CM-IDLE uses to re-enter connected mode and resume its sessions – the natural response to mobile-terminated paging.

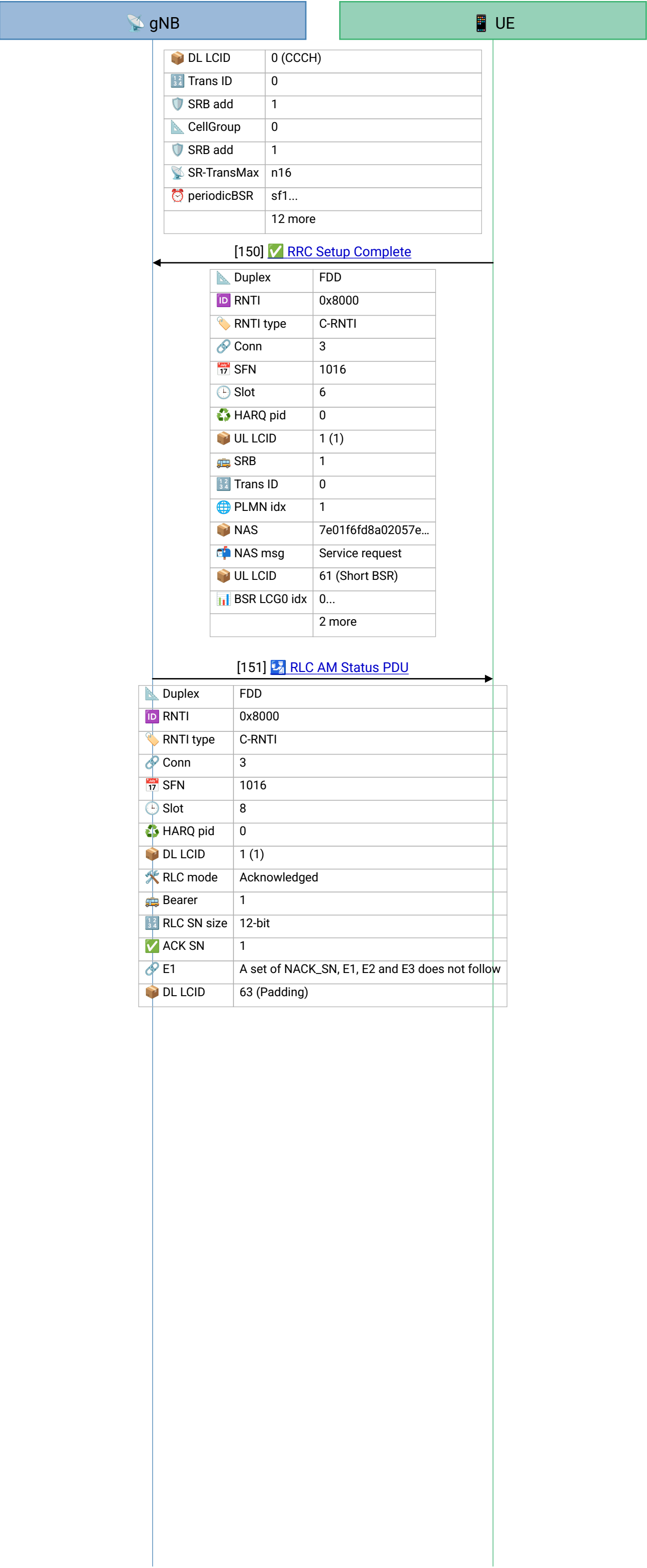
[Frame 134] RLC-AM Status PDU on SRB1, ACK_SN = 1 (connection 2).

[Frame 135.1] MAC Timing Advance Command – link upkeep on the new connection.

[Frame 136] RRC Security Mode Command for connection 2 – AS security re-established from scratch (nea2 / nia2) for this new radio connection. Each RRC connection negotiates its own AS keys.







[Frame 150] RRC Setup Complete piggybacking a NAS Service request (integrity-protected) – the same idle-to-connected resume as connection 2.

[Frame 151] RLC-AM Status PDU on SRB1, ACK_SN = 1 (connection 3) – and the capture ends here, mid-setup, before AS security is re-established for this third connection.