**3GPP TSG-RAN2 Meeting #131R2-250xxxx**

**Bengaluru, India, 25th – 29th August, 2025**

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| *CR-Form-v12.3* |
| **CHANGE REQUEST** |
|  |
|  | **38.300** | **CR** | **1008** | **rev** | **1** | **Current version:** | **18.6.0** |  |
|  |
| *For* [***HE******LP***](http://www.3gpp.org/3G_Specs/CRs.htm#_blank)*on using this form: comprehensive instructions can be found at* [*http://www.3gpp.org/Change-Requests*](http://www.3gpp.org/Change-Requests)*.* |
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| ***Proposed change affects:*** | UICC apps |  | ME | **X** | Radio Access Network | **X** | Core Network |  |

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|  |
| ***Title:***  | Introduction of SBFD in TS 38300 |
|  |  |
| ***Source to WG:*** | CATT |
| ***Source to TSG:*** | R2 |
|  |  |
| ***Work item code:*** | NR\_duplex\_evo-Core |  | ***Date:*** | 2025-09-08 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ***Category:*** | B |  | ***Release:*** | Rel-19 |
|  | *Use one of the following categories:****F*** *(correction)****A*** *(mirror corresponding to a change in an earlier release)****B*** *(addition of feature),* ***C*** *(functional modification of feature)****D*** *(editorial modification)*Detailed explanations of the above categories canbe found in 3GPP [TR 21.900](http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/Specs/html-info/21900.htm). | *Use one of the following releases:Rel-8 (Release 8)Rel-9 (Release 9)Rel-10 (Release 10)Rel-11 (Release 11)…Rel-17 (Release 17)Rel-18 (Release 18)Rel-19 (Release 19) Rel-20 (Release 20)* |
|  |  |
| ***Reason for change:*** | Introduction of the SBFD feature in TS38.300 |
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| ***Summary of change:*** | 1. In subclause 3.1, introducing the abbreviation of SBFD.
2. Introducing the clauses of SBFD.

a). X.1 "General" describes SBFD operation, UE configuration, and Tx/Rx/measurement procedures for SBFD aware UEs; b). X.2 "SBFD Random Access" specifies Random Access procedures for SBFD operation. It defines supported RACH events, introduces two SBFD-specific RACH configuration options, and details PRACH occasion handling for both CFRA and CBRA.1. Merge the changes from RAN1 (R1-2505081), including:

a). in Clause 17.2: UE-to-UE CLI may also be present in case of SBFD operation; both L1-based and L3-based UE-to-UE CLI reporting are supported;b). in Clause 17.2: gNB-to-gNB CLI may be present when different TDD DL/UL patterns are used between neighbouring cells and in case of SBFD operation; UL resource muting can be configured to mitigate gNB-to-gNB CLI; c). in Clause X.1: a UE can be configured with SBFD sub-bands in downlink and flexible symbols provided by *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationCommon* and this UE is referred to as an SBFD-aware UE; the Tx/Rx/Measurement procedures for an SBFD-aware UE are described; refer to Clause 17.2 for CLI handling procedures.d). in Clause X.2: For CFRA triggered by PDCCH order, an SBFD aware UE can be explicitly indicated in the PDCCH order whether to use a PRACH occasion associated with either the first PRACH occasions or the second PRACH occasions, for the PRACH transmission that is initiated by the PDCCH order.1. Merge the changes from RAN3 (R3-255986): Cross-Link Interference Management for Sub-band full duplex (SBFD)
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| ***Consequences if not approved:*** | NG-RAN cannot support SBFD. |
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| ***Clauses affected:*** | 3, 17.2, X(new), X.1(new), X.2(new)  |
|  |  |
|  | **Y** | **N** |  |  |
| ***Other specs*** | **X** |  |  Other core specifications  | TS 38.321 CR 2106TS 38.331 CR 5414 |
| ***affected:*** |  | **X** |  Test specifications | TS/TR ... CR ...  |
| ***(show related CRs)*** |  | **X** |  O&M Specifications | TS/TR ... CR ...  |
|  |  |
| ***Other comments:*** |  |
|  |  |
| ***This CR's revision history:*** | Revision of R2-2505088 |

# 3 Abbreviations and Definitions

## 3.1 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the abbreviations given in TR 21.905 [1], in TS 36.300 [2] 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] and TS 36.300 [2].

5GC 5G Core Network

5GS 5G System

5QI 5G QoS Identifier

A2X Aircraft-to-Everything

A-CSI Aperiodic CSI

AGC Automatic Gain Control

AI Artificial Intelligence

AKA Authentication and Key Agreement

AMBR Aggregate Maximum Bit Rate

AMC Adaptive Modulation and Coding

AMF Access and Mobility Management Function

AR Augmented Reality

ARP Allocation and Retention Priority

ATG Air to Ground

BA Bandwidth Adaptation

BCCH Broadcast Control Channel

BCH Broadcast Channel

BFD Beam Failure Detection

BH Backhaul

BL Bandwidth reduced Low complexity

BPSK Binary Phase Shift Keying

BRID Broadcast Remote Identification

C-RNTI Cell RNTI

CAG Closed Access Group

CAPC Channel Access Priority Class

CBRA Contention Based Random Access

CCE Control Channel Element

CD-SSB Cell Defining SSB

cellDTRX-RNTI Cell Discontinuous Transmission and Reception RNTI

CFR Common Frequency Resource

CFRA Contention Free Random Access

CG Configured Grant

CHO Conditional Handover

CIoT Cellular Internet of Things

CLI Cross Link interference

CMAS Commercial Mobile Alert Service

CORESET Control Resource Set

CP Cyclic Prefix

CPA Conditional PSCell Addition

CPC Conditional PSCell Change

DAA Detect And Avoid

DAG Directed Acyclic Graph

DAPS Dual Active Protocol Stack

DFT Discrete Fourier Transform

DCI Downlink Control Information

DCP DCI with CRC scrambled by PS-RNTI

DCR Direct Communication Request

DL-AoD Downlink Angle-of-Departure

DL-SCH Downlink Shared Channel

DL-TDOA Downlink Time Difference Of Arrival

DMRS Demodulation Reference Signal

DRX Discontinuous Reception

DSR Delay Status Report

DTX Discontinuous Transmission

E-CID Enhanced Cell-ID (positioning method)

EC Energy Cost

EHC Ethernet Header Compression

ePWS enhancements of Public Warning System

ETWS Earthquake and Tsunami Warning System

FS Feature Set

FSA ID Frequency Selection Area Identity

G-CS-RNTI Group Configured Scheduling RNTI

G-RNTI Group RNTI

GFBR Guaranteed Flow Bit Rate

GIN Group ID for Network selection

GNSS Global Navigation Satellite System

GSO Geosynchronous Orbit

H-SFN Hyper System Frame Number

HAPS High Altitude Platform Station

HRNN Human-Readable Network Name

IAB Integrated Access and Backhaul

IFRI Intra Frequency Reselection Indication

I-RNTI Inactive RNTI

INT-RNTI Interruption RNTI

KPAS Korean Public Alarm System

L2 Layer-2

L3 Layer-3

LBT Listen Before Talk

LDPC Low Density Parity Check

LEO Low Earth Orbit

LTM L1/L2 Triggered Mobility

MBS Multicast/Broadcast Services

MCE Measurement Collection Entity

MCCH MBS Control Channel

MDBV Maximum Data Burst Volume

MEO Medium Earth Orbit

MIB Master Information Block

MICO Mobile Initiated Connection Only

MFBR Maximum Flow Bit Rate

ML Machine Learning

MMTEL Multimedia telephony

MNO Mobile Network Operator

MO-SDT Mobile Originated SDT

MP Multi-Path

MPE Maximum Permissible Exposure

MRB MBS Radio Bearer

MT Mobile Termination

MT-SDT Mobile Terminated SDT

MTCH MBS Traffic Channel

MTSI Multimedia Telephony Service for IMS

MU-MIMO Multi User MIMO

Multi-RTT Multi-Round Trip Time

MUSIM Multi-Universal Subscriber Identity Module

N3C Non-3GPP Connection

NB-IoT Narrow Band Internet of Things

NCD-SSB Non Cell Defining SSB

NCGI NR Cell Global Identifier

NCL Neighbour Cell List

NCR Neighbour Cell Relation

NCRT Neighbour Cell Relation Table

NES Network Energy Savings

NGAP NG Application Protocol

NGSO Non-Geosynchronous Orbit

NID Network Identifier

NPN Non-Public Network

NR NR Radio Access

NSAG Network Slice AS Group

NTN Non-Terrestrial Network

P-MPR Power Management Maximum Power Reduction

P-RNTI Paging RNTI

PCH Paging Channel

PCI Physical Cell Identifier

PDB Packet Delay Budget

PDC Propagation Delay Compensation

PDCCH Physical Downlink Control Channel

PDSCH Physical Downlink Shared Channel

PEI Paging Early Indication

PER Packet Error Rate

PH Paging Hyperframe

PLMN Public Land Mobile Network

PNI-NPN Public Network Integrated NPN

PO Paging Occasion

PQI PC5 5QI

PRACH Physical Random Access Channel

PRB Physical Resource Block

PRG Precoding Resource block Group

PRS Positioning Reference Signal

PS-RNTI Power Saving RNTI

PSDB PDU Set Delay Budget

PSER PDU Set Error Rate

PSI PDU Set Importance

PSIHI PDU Set Integrated Handling Information

PSS Primary Synchronisation Signal

PTM Point to Multipoint

PTP Point to Point

PTW Paging Time Window

PUCCH Physical Uplink Control Channel

PUSCH Physical Uplink Shared Channel

PWS Public Warning System

QAM Quadrature Amplitude Modulation

QFI QoS Flow ID

QMC QoE Measurement Collection

QoE Quality of Experience

QPSK Quadrature Phase Shift Keying

RA Random Access

RA-RNTI Random Access RNTI

RACH Random Access Channel

RANAC RAN-based Notification Area Code

REG Resource Element Group

RIM Remote Interference Management

RLM Radio Link Monitoring

RMSI Remaining Minimum SI

RNA RAN-based Notification Area

RNAU RAN-based Notification Area Update

RNTI Radio Network Temporary Identifier

RQA Reflective QoS Attribute

RQoS Reflective Quality of Service

RS Reference Signal

RSRP Reference Signal Received Power

RSRQ Reference Signal Received Quality

RSSI Received Signal Strength Indicator

RSTD Reference Signal Time Difference

RTT Round Trip Time

RVQoE RAN visible QoE

SBFD Sub-Band Full Duplex

SCS SubCarrier Spacing

SD Slice Differentiator

SDAP Service Data Adaptation Protocol

SDT Small Data Transmission

SD-RSRP Sidelink Discovery RSRP

SFI-RNTI Slot Format Indication RNTI

SHR Successful Handover Report

SIB System Information Block

SI-RNTI System Information RNTI

SLA Service Level Agreement

SL-PRS Sidelink Positioning Reference Signal

SL-RSRP Sidelink RSRP

SMC Security Mode Command

SMF Session Management Function

SMTC SS/PBCH block Measurement Timing Configuration

S-NSSAI Single Network Slice Selection Assistance Information

SNPN Stand-alone Non-Public Network

SNPN ID Stand-alone Non-Public Network Identity

SpCell Special Cell

SPR Successful PSCell Addition/Change Report

SPS Semi-Persistent Scheduling

SR Scheduling Request

SRAP Sidelink Relay Adaptation Protocol

SRS Sounding Reference Signal

SRVCC Single Radio Voice Call Continuity

SS Synchronization Signal

SSB SS/PBCH block

SSS Secondary Synchronisation Signal

SSSG Search Space Set Group

SST Slice/Service Type

SU-MIMO Single User MIMO

SUL Supplementary Uplink

TA Timing Advance

TB Transport Block

TCE Trace Collection Entity

TNL Transport Network Layer

TPC Transmit Power Control

TRP Transmit/Receive Point

TRS Tracking Reference Signal

TSS Timing Synchronization Status

U2N UE-to-Network

U2U UE-to-UE

UAV Uncrewed Aerial Vehicle

UCI Uplink Control Information

UDC Uplink Data Compression

UDM Unified Data Management

UE-Slice-MBR UE Slice Maximum Bit Rate

UL-AoA Uplink Angles of Arrival

UL-RTOA Uplink Relative Time of Arrival

UL-SCH Uplink Shared Channel

UPF User Plane Function

URLLC Ultra-Reliable and Low Latency Communications

VR Virtual Reality

V2X Vehicle-to-Everything

Xn-C Xn-Control plane

Xn-U Xn-User plane

XnAP Xn Application Protocol

XR eXtended Reality

# 17 Interference Management

<Unchanged parts omitted>

## 17.2 Cross-Link Interference Management

When different TDD DL/UL patterns are used between neighbouring cells, UL transmission in one cell may interfere with DL reception in another cell: this is referred to as UE-to-UE Cross Link Interference (CLI). In case of Sub-Band Full Duplex (SBFD) operation, UE-to-UE CLI can be present either within the same cell or across different cells: UL transmission may interfere with simultaneous DL reception within one cell or in another cell.

To mitigate UE-to-UE CLI, gNBs can exchange and coordinate their intended TDD DL-UL configurations over Xn and F1 interfaces; and the victim UEs can be configured to perform UE-to-UE CLI measurements. There are two types of UE-to-UE CLI measurements:

- SRS-RSRP measurement in which the UE measures SRS-RSRP over SRS resources of aggressor UE(s);

- CLI-RSSI measurement in which the UE measures the total received power observed over RSSI resources.

A gNB serving victim UEs may request to neighbour gNBs to report SRS resources. The neighbour gNB may signal to neighbour gNBs information concerning SRS resources potentially causing UE-to-UE CLI.

Two types of UE-to-UE CLI reporting are supported in case of Sub-Band Full Duplex (SBFD) operation: L1-based reporting and L3-based reporting. A UE is not expected to be configured with both L1 and L3 CLI measurement and reporting simultaneously.

For L3-based UE-to-UE CLI reporting, layer 3 filtering applies to CLI measurement results and both event triggered and periodic reporting are supported.

For L1-based UE-to-UE CLI reporting, the configuration is dependent on the reporting quantity:

- For SRS-RSRP, only aperiodic CSI reporting configuration is supported.

- For CLI-RSSI, the CSI reporting configuration can be periodic or aperiodic.

In addition to UE-to-UE CLI, gNB-to-gNB CLI may also be present when different TDD DL/UL patterns are used between neighbouring cells or when SBFD operation is configured: DL transmission in one cell may interfere with UL reception in another cell.

To mitigate gNB-to-gNB CLI, a victim gNB can report gNB-to-gNB CLI related information of its serving cells to neighbour gNBs. The neighbour gNB should evaluate the received information and it may take CLI mitigation actions when necessary. Additionally, a victim gNB can configure a UE with UL resource muting. When UL resource muting is applied in a symbol, either even or odd sub-carriers of the frequency resource of the PUSCH are available, and the other sub-carriers are not used for the PUSCH transmission.

<Unchanged parts omitted>

# X SBFD

## X.1 General

Sub-Band Full Duplex (SBFD) operation is supported for a TDD carrier, enabling simultaneous downlink transmission and uplink reception at the gNB on their non-overlapping respective sub-bands. From UE perspective, full duplex is not supported. The configurations of cell-specific SBFD time and frequency resources are provided through SIB1 or dedicated signalling.

A UE can be semi-statically configured with SBFD sub-bands in downlink symbols and flexible symbols provided by *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationCommon* and this UE is referred to as an SBFD aware UE. The maximum number of UL sub-bands for SBFD operation in an SBFD symbol within a TDD carrier is one. The maximum number of DL sub-bands for SBFD operation in an SBFD symbol within a TDD carrier is two.

In an SBFD symbol, except for cross-link interference measurements, a UE transmits or receives only in RBs that are both in the active UL BWP and in the UL sub-band, or both in the active DL BWP and the DL sub-band(s), respectively.

A UE can be configured to transmit or receive only in non-SBFD symbols, only in SBFD symbols, or across both SBFD symbols and non-SBFD symbols for multiple transmission or reception occasions.

## X.2 SBFD Random Access

Random access procedure in SBFD symbols is supported for all existing RACH trigger events as described in clause 9.2.6, except for the event of Request for Other SI and Early UL synchronization with an LTM candidate cell. For the event of RACH-based LTM cell switch, random access procedure in SBFD symbols is only supported for intra-DU case.

Both CBRA and CFRA can be supported on SBFD sub-bands. Only the 4-step RA type using SBFD RACH resources can be supported.

Two RACH configuration options are specified for SBFD RA operation in TS 38.331 [12]. A cell can configure only one RACH configuration option. This can be either: 1) A single RACH configuration that supports both non-SBFD RA operation and SBFD RA operation, or 2) A dual RACH configuration where a RACH configuration is used for non-SBFD RA operation and an additional RACH configuration is designated for SBFD RA operation, as specified in TS 38.331 [12]. An SBFD aware UE that supports the RACH configuration option configured in the cell applies the corresponding RACH configuration. Otherwise, the SBFD aware UE applies the non-SBFD RA operation.

For CFRA triggered by PDCCH order, an SBFD aware UE can be explicitly indicated in the PDCCH order whether to use eitherthe first PRACH occasions or the second PRACH occasions as specified in TS 38.213 [38], for the PRACH transmission initiated by the PDCCH order. For CBRA, an SBFD aware UE is permitted to switch from the first PRACH occasions to the second PRACH occasions and vice versa as specified in TS 38.213 [38] during a random access procedure. However, no further switch of PRACH occasions type (the first or second PRACH occasions) is allowed in the same random access procedure.

If a fall-back from CFRA to CBRA occurs, an SBFD aware UE uses the CBRA resource associated with the same PRACH occasions type.

# Annex of meeting agreements:

## RAN2 #131

**Agreements on the remaining open issues**

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| * Not to support that a further different SSB RSRP threshold is indicated/configured for an SSB or a group of SSBs.
* Not to pursue the further optimization of parameter signalling of SBFD RACH configuration.
* Support co-existence of SBFD with intra-DU LTM. Whether to support the co-existence between SBFD and other LTM cases is not discussed in the Rel-19 SBFD WI.
* For the network indicating RO type, use 1 bit signalling (as in the current RRC running CR)
* In RO type switching, for the other RO type, UE can select the set of Random Access resources associated with the same feature or feature combination, and with higher Msg1 repetition number, if the set with the same Msg1 repetition number is not available.
* In RO type switching, when UE has to select a set of Random Access resources with higher Msg1 repetition number for the other RO type, if there are multiple sets with multiple higher Msg1 repetition numbers available, UE selects the set with next higher Msg1 repetition number.
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**Agreements on RACH**

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| * RAN2 assume that when CFRA indicates SBFD RO, the RACH resources for the same RO type is provided for CBRA. FFS if any spec changes is needed.
* For RACH configuration Option 2, all the RRC configured parameters are re-initialized after RO type switching.
* For RACH Configuration Option 1, sbfd-RACHSingleConfig-preambleReceivedTargetPower is re-initialized after RO type switching.
* Can discuss in the RRC CR review the configuration restriction (if needed) for *preambleTransMax*
* For RACH configuration Option 2, PREAMBLE\_POWER\_RAMPING\_STEP and SCALING\_FACTOR\_BI are re-initialized after RO type switching.
* For both RACH configuration Option 1 and RACH configuration Option 2, PREAMBLE\_POWER\_RAMPING\_COUNTER is not re-initialized after RO type switching.
* Can further check the other UE variables in the CR review.
* For the RO type fallback between legacy RO and additional RO for RACH configuration option 2, a power offset given by the difference between the two values of preamble power ramping steps is added. Exact change to the MAC spec can be further discussed in the CR review.
* Only for RACH configuration Option 1, reuse the rsrp-ThresholdMsg1-RepetitionNum2/4/8 to determine Msg1 repetition number in SBFD RO if sbfd-RSRP-ThresholdMsg1-RepetitionNum2/4/8 is not configured.
* For RACH configuration Option 2, determine Msg1 repetition number only by sbfd-RSRP-ThresholdMsg1-RepetitionNum2/4/8 (i.e., not reuse rsrp-ThresholdMsg1-RepetitionNum2/4/8).
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**Agreements on other aspects**

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| * RAN2 evaluated the specification impact to support simultaneous configuration of SBFD and DC, and concluded the following: From RAN2 point of view there may be limited specification impact (i.e., stage-2 impact but no need to introduce stage-3 spec impact). Send LS to RAN4 and RAN1 (cc RAN3) to inform this conclusion.
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## RAN2 #130

**Agreements on RRC open issues**

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| * To use RRC signalling to indicate (per BWP indication) RO type for CBRA.
* The value range of preamble transmission number threshold for fallback between legacy RO and additional RO is {n1, n2, n4, n6, n8, n10, n20, n50, n100, n200}.
* Working assumption: RAN2 confirms that the separate Layer 3 measurement report for CSI-RS resources in SBFD symbol is not supported, no RRC spec impact is expected.
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**Agreements on MAC open issues**

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| * For L3 HO and BFR cases, CSI-RS based CFRA using SBFD RO is supported from RAN2 perspective. Send LS to RAN1/4 to inform this conclusion.
* Msg1 repetition number fallback can be supported within SBFD RO.
* Once the conditions for both RO type fallback and Msg1 repetition number fallback are met, UE should perform RO type switch. FFS the Msg1 repetition number after RO type switch in this case.
* For RACH fallback from one RO type to another, the UE shall only be allowed to switch to an RO type that is configured with the same feature combinations.
* The UE is allowed to switch to an RO type that is configured with the same Msg1 repetition number. FFS on higher Msg1 repetition number, if the same is not available.

Other agreements* SBFD-aware UE uses the CBRA resource with same RO type as indicated in CFRA resource when fallback from CFRA to CBRA is performed, when the RACH resources for the same RO type is provided for CBRA.
* For PRACH configuration option 1, when a feature combination is configured using preamble partitioning of the RACH-ConfigCommon, using the shared ssb-SharedRO-MaskIndex configuration for Additional-ROs and Legacy-ROs.
* For PRACH configuration option 1, same featureCombinationPreamblesList configuration is used for both Additional-ROs and Legacy-ROs.
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**Agreements on other aspects**

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| * RAN2 confirm that the legacy Aperiodic CSI Trigger State Subselection MAC CE is also used to indicate the selection status of the Aperiodic Trigger States configured for aperiodic CLI measurement report. No spec change is needed.
* No enhancement is needed for CSI-RS based RLM/BFD/CBD measurements.
* Keep the legacy RLM, BFD and BFR procedure, i.e., no need to trigger RLF, BFD and BFR for non SBFD symbols and SBFD symbols separately.
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## RAN2 #129bis

Agreements on SBFD RACH aspects

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| * On RO type signaling for CFRA

1. For CFRA triggered by BFR, the RO type is indicated in BeamFailureRecoveryConfig.2. For CFRA triggered by ReconfigurationwithSync, the RO type is indicated in RACH-ConfigDedicated. * When both NW indication on RO type and RSRP threshold are absent, it is up to UE implementation to select the RO type.
* Random access procedure in SBFD symbols is supported for all the existing RACH trigger events except for SI request. FFS for LTM.
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Additional agreements on SBFD RACH aspects

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| * NW indicate via explicit signaling whether the SBFD RO is selected when SSB RSRP are 'below' or 'above' the configured threshold.
* Working assumption: For SBFD-aware UE, the selection of RO type is suggested to be performed before the selection of the set of Random Access resources.
* RO-Type change procedure on RO type selection from legacy RO to additional RO in SBFD symbols is supported when the number of PRACH transmission attempts exceed a threshold (we assume it is the same threshold with the fallback from additional RO to legacy RO). If fallback from legacy RO to additional RO occurs, no further fallback to legacy RO is supported.
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Agreements on other SBFD aspects

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| * Send an LS to RAN1 (CC RAN3 and RAN4) on whether SBFD and DC can be configured simultaneously, and whether there is any issue for such configuration.
* Working assumption: The configured SP CLI measurement resource sets are initially deactivated upon (re-) configuration by upper layers and after reconfiguration with sync.
* SP CLI measurement resource set activation/deactivation MAC CE includes following fields: A/D, Serving Cell ID, BWP ID, CLI measurement resource set ID (for CLI-RSSI or SRS-RSRP measurement), TCI State IDs.
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## RAN2 #129

Agreements on random access in SBFD

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| * When a SBFD aware UE supporting one or both SBFD RACH configuration options accesses a cell, the UE can apply the supported SBFD RACH configuration option in the cell.
* When a SBFD aware UE supporting a SBFD RACH configuration option accesses a cell configured with a different SBFD RACH configuration option, the UE applies the legacy RA operation, and does not apply the SBFD RACH configuration.
* For initial RA transmission, the network can indicate the RO type (legacy RO or additional RO) to the SBFD-aware UE for the case of CBRA. Detailed signalling is FFS.
* If no RO type indication is provided by the NW, a UE selects RO type based on a SSB RSRP threshold. FFS whether NW can further indicate whether to select the additional RO type below or above this SSB RSRP threshold.
* FFS whether RO type selection is performed before or after the RA type selection.
* FFS if switching from the PRACH resources in non-SBFD symbols to the PRACH resources in SBFD symbols is supported.
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Agreement on other aspects for SBFD

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| * A new SP CLI measurement resource set activation/deactivation MAC CE is introduced to activate/deactivate the SP CLI measurement resource.
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## RAN2 #128

**Agreements on RACH with SBFD**

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| CFRA1. The RO type is indicated by NW for CFRA. FFS on signaling (can FFS for the SI request case if needed).

CBRA1. FFS on the following options

**Option 1**Upon initiation of RACH procedure for a SBFD-aware UE, network provides the indication on the prioritization of the additional ROs over legacy RO.**If there is no such indication from the NW, FFS on the following mechanism**1. **UE select legacy RO or SBFD RO based on SSB RSRP, or**
2. **UE select the legacy RO, or**
3. **UE select the SBFD RO, or**
4. **Other metrics than SSB RSRP.**

**Option 2****UE select legacy RO or SBFD RO based on SSB RSRP if such condition is configured, and if not configured, then UE can prioritize one type of the ROs, FFS which one.** RACH configuration1. Only one RACH configuration option (i.e., either RACH configuration Option 1 with Alt 1-1 or RACH configuration Option 2) is supported in a cell.
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**Agreements on other aspects for SBFD**

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| 1. Prioritization of SBFD cells / frequencies during cell reselection is not considered.
2. RAN2 wait for input from the other WGs regarding whether for inter-cell CSI-RS measurements, UE needs to be provided with information of the SBFD configuration of neighbouring cells.
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## RAN2 #127bis

**Agreements on RACH with SBFD**

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| * RAN2 understand that if additional RO is selected by SBFD-aware UE, early identification via Msg1 is possible from NW point of view for this UE without specification impact.
* From R2 point of view, there is no need to introduce SBFD as a new feature combination in the current PRACH preamble partitioning framework.
* Upon initiation of CBRA RACH procedure for a SBFD-aware UE, UE selects one type of ROs between legacy-ROs and additional-ROs based on certain specified/configured conditions/prioritizations, if no additional indication (FFS if there needs to be any) is from network.
* For the PRACH transmission re-attempt in one RACH procedure, after certain (configured) number of times of RACH attempt in SBFD RACH occasions, UE is allowed to switch to legacy RACH occasions. FFS about the case when UE select legacy ROs first.
* The following two RACH configuration options are considered for SBFD based random access:
	+ 1. Option 1: Use one single RACH configuration based on the existing parameters of the single RACH configuration. Can extend the existing parameters if needed.
		2. Option 2: Use two separate RACH configurations, including one legacy RACH configuration and one additional RACH configuration
* For RACH configuration Option 2, RAN2 needs to specify RRC signalling for the new SBFD based RACH configuration with a new set of parameters.
* The RACH configuration for SBFD is transmitted via SIB1.
* FFS dedicated RRC signalling detail. FFS whether NW can provide both configurations.
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**Agreements on other aspects for SBFD**

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| * For UL resource muting for PUSCH, the configuration of time and frequency location for UL resource muting should be introduced based on R1 agreement.
* For L1 based UE-to-UE CLI measurement mechanism, the configuration of periodic, semi-persistent or aperiodic UE-to-UE CLI measurement resource (set) should be introduced based on R1 agreement.
* For L1 based UE-to-UE CLI reporting mechanism, the configuration of report quantities should be introduced based on R1 agreement.
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## RAN2 #127

**Agreements on RACH with SBFD**

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| 1. Working assumption: Random access procedure in SBFD symbols is supported for all the existing RACH trigger events.
2. RAN2 assume RACH configuration for SBFD via SIB and/or dedicated RRC signalling is supported. Detailed signalling FFS.
3. RAN2 to strive for a common SBFD CBRA framework independent of RRC state.
4. FFS whether/how early indication is used during a SBFD RA procedure.
5. RAN2 focus on 4-step RACH for SBFD RA, FFS on 2-step if needed.
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**Agreements on other aspects for SBFD**

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| 1. Cell-specific SBFD time/frequency configuration is provided by SIB1 (or via dedicated signalling to covey cell specific configuration). FFS on UE specific dedicated RRC configuration if needed, pending on RAN1 progress.
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