**3GPP TSG-RAN WG3 Meeting #115-e R3-222125**

**Feb. 21-Mar. 03 2022, E-meeting**

**Title:** (TP for NR\_IAB\_enh for BL CR 38.401) Rapporteur corrections and clean-ups

**Source:** Huawei (BL CR Rapporteur)

**Agenda item:** 13.1

**Document Type:** Discussion

# 1. Introduction

In this contribution, the rapporteur tries to make clean-ups and editorial corrections to the latest BL CR to 38.401, including:

1. Some polishing to wording
2. Formatting issue
3. Correction of numbering
4. Alignment between figure and step description

# 2. TP to 38.401

# 2 References

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of the present document.

- References are either specific (identified by date of publication, edition number, version number, etc.) or non‑specific.

- For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not apply.

- For a non-specific reference, the latest version applies. In the case of a reference to a 3GPP document (including a GSM document), a non-specific reference implicitly refers to the latest version of that document in the same Release as the present document.

[1] 3GPP TR 21.905: "Vocabulary for 3GPP Specifications".

[2] 3GPP TS 38.300: "NR; Overall description; Stage-2".

\*\* Unchanged part is skipped \*\*

[26] 3GPP TS 38.472: "NG-RAN; F1 signalling transport".

[xx] IETF RFC 4555 (2006-06): "RFC IKEv2 Mobility and Multihoming Protocol (MOBIKE)".

# 3 Definitions and abbreviations

## 3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the terms and definitions given in TR 21.905 [1] and the following apply.
A term defined in the present document takes precedence over the definition of the same term, if any, in TR 21.905 [1].

**Boundary IAB-node:** anIAB-node with one RRC interface terminating at a different IAB-donor-CU than the F1 interface. This definition applies to partial migration, inter-donor redundancy and inter-donor RLF recovery.

**Conditional Handover:** as defined in TS 38.300 [2].

**Conditional PSCell Change:** as defined in TS 37.340 [12].

**DAPS Handover:** as defined in TS 38.300 [2].

**en-gNB**: as defined in TS 37.340 [12].

**Early Data Forwarding**: as defined in TS 38.300 [2].

**gNB:** as defined in TS 38.300 [2].

**gNB Central Unit (gNB-CU):** a logical node hosting RRC, SDAP and PDCP protocols of the gNB or RRC and PDCP protocols of the en-gNB that controls the operation of one or more gNB-DUs. The gNB-CU terminates the F1 interface connected with the gNB-DU.

**gNB Distributed Unit (gNB-DU):** a logical node hosting RLC, MAC and PHY layers of the gNB or en-gNB, and its operation is partly controlled by gNB-CU. One gNB-DU supports one or multiple cells. One cell is supported by only one gNB-DU. The gNB-DU terminates the F1 interface connected with the gNB-CU.

**gNB-CU-Control Plane (gNB-CU-CP):** a logical node hosting the RRC and the control plane part of the PDCP protocol of the gNB-CU for an en-gNB or a gNB. The gNB-CU-CP terminates the E1 interface connected with the gNB-CU-UP and the F1-C interface connected with the gNB-DU.

**gNB-CU-User Plane (gNB-CU-UP):** a logical node hosting the user plane part of the PDCP protocol of the gNB-CU for an en-gNB, and the user plane part of the PDCP protocol and the SDAP protocol of the gNB-CU for a gNB. The gNB-CU-UP terminates the E1 interface connected with the gNB-CU-CP and the F1-U interface connected with the gNB-DU.

**IAB-node**: as defined in TS 38.300 [2].

**IAB-donor**:as defined in TS 38.300 [2].

**IAB-donor-CU**: the gNB-CU of an IAB-donor, terminating the F1 interface towards IAB-nodes and IAB-donor-DU.

**IAB-donor-DU**: the gNB-DU of an IAB-donor, hosting the IAB BAP sublayer (as defined in TS 38.340 [22]), providing wireless backhaul to IAB-nodes.

**IAB-DU**: as defined in TS 38.300 [2].

**IAB-MT**: as defined in TS 38.300 [2].

**ng-eNB:** as defined in TS 38.300 [2].

**ng-eNB Central Unit (ng-eNB-CU):** as defined in TS 37.470 [21].

**ng-eNB Distributed Unit (ng-eNB-DU):** as defined in TS 37.470 [21].

**NG-RAN node:** as defined in TS 38.300 [2].

**PDU Session Resource**: This term is used for specification of NG, Xn, and E1 interfaces. It denotes NG-RAN interface and radio resources provided to support a PDU Session.

**Public Network Integrated NPN:** as defined in TS 23.501 [3].

**Stand-alone Non-Public Network:** as defined in TS 23.501 [3].

**Topology**: as defined in TS 38.300 [2].

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8.2.3 Intra-CU topology adaptation procedure

### 8.2.3.1 Intra-CU topology adaptation procedure in SA

During the intra-CU topology adaptation in SA, both the source and the target parent node are served by the same IAB-donor-CU. The target parent node may use a different IAB-donor-DU than the source parent node. The source path may have common nodes with the target path. Figure 8.2.3.1-1 shows an example of the topology adaptation procedure, where the target parent node uses a different IAB-donor-DU than the one used by the source parent node.

Figure 8.2.3.1-1: IAB intra-CU topology adaptation procedure

1. The migrating IAB-MT sends a MeasurementReport message to the source parent node IAB-DU. This report is based on a Measurement Configuration the migrating IAB-MT received from the IAB-donor-CU before.

2. The source parent node IAB-DU sends an UL RRC MESSAGE TRANSFER message to the IAB-donor-CU to convey the received MeasurementReport.

3. The IAB-donor-CU sends a UE CONTEXT SETUP REQUEST message to the target parent node IAB-DU to create the UE context for the migrating IAB-MT and set up one or more bearers. These bearers can be used by the migrating IAB-MT for its own signalling, and, optionally, data traffic.

4. The target parent node IAB-DU responds to the IAB-donor-CU with a UE CONTEXT SETUP RESPONSE message.

5. The IAB-donor-CU sends a UE CONTEXT MODIFICATION REQUEST message to the source parent node IAB-DU, which includes a generated RRCReconfiguration message. The RRCReconfiguration message includes a default BH RLC channel and a default BAP Routing ID configuration for UL F1-C/non-F1 traffic mapping on the target path. It may include additional BH RLC channels. This step may also include allocation of TNL address(es) that is (are) routable via the target IAB-donor-DU. The new TNL address(es) may be included in the RRCReconfiguration message as a replacement for the TNL address(es) that is (are) routable via the source IAB-donor-DU. In case IPsec tunnel mode is used to protect the F1 and non-F1 traffic, the allocated TNL address is outer IP address. The TNL address replacement is not necessary if the source and target paths use the same IAB-donor-DU. The Transmission Action Indicator in the UE CONTEXT MODIFICATION REQUEST message indicates to stop the data transmission to the migrating IAB-node.

6. The source parent node IAB-DU forwards the received RRCReconfiguration message to the migrating IAB-MT.

7. The source parent node IAB-DU responds to the IAB-donor-CU with the UE CONTEXT MODIFICATION RESPONSE message.

8. A Random Access procedure is performed at the target parent node IAB-DU.

9. The migrating IAB-MT responds to the target parent node IAB-DU with an RRCReconfigurationComplete message.

10. The target parent node IAB-DU sends an UL RRC MESSAGE TRANSFER message to the IAB-donor-CU to convey the received RRCReconfigurationComplete message. Also, uplink packets can be sent from the migrating IAB-MT, which are forwarded to the IAB-donor-CU through the target parent node IAB-DU. These UL packets belong to the IAB-MT’s own signalling and, optionally, data traffic.

11. The IAB-donor-CU configures BH RLC channels and BAP-sublayer routing entries on the target path between the target parent IAB-node and target IAB-donor-DU as well as DL mappings on the target IAB-donor-DU for the migrating IAB-node’s target path. These configurations may be performed at an earlier stage, e.g. immediately after step 3, or before step 3. The IAB-donor-CU may establish additional BH RLC channels to the migrating IAB-MT via RRC message.

12. The F1-C connections are switched to use the migrating IAB-node’s new TNL address(es), IAB-donor-CU updates the UL BH information associated to each GTP-tunnel to migrating IAB-node. This step may also update UL FTEID and DL FTEID associated to each GTP-tunnel. All F1-U tunnels are switched to use the migrating IAB-node’s new TNL address(es). This step may use non-UE associated signaling in E1 and/or F1 interface to provide updated UP configuration for F1-U tunnels of multiple connected UEs or child IAB-MTs. The IAB-donor-CU may also update the UL BH information associated with non-UP traffic. Implementation must ensure the avoidance of potential race conditions, i.e. no conflicting configurations are concurrently performed using UE-associated and non-UE-associated procedures.

In case IPsec tunnel mode is used for TNL protection, the IAB-node may use MOBIKE to migrate the IPsec tunnel to the new IP outer addresses. After the completion of the MOBIKE procedure, the IAB-DU initiates an F1AP gNB-DU Configuration Update procedure from which the IAB-donor-CU can conclude whether the existing inner IP address(es) (e.g. for SCTP association) and the DL F-TEID can be reused.

13. The IAB-donor-CU sends a UE CONTEXT RELEASE COMMAND message to the source parent node IAB-DU.

14. The source parent node IAB-DU releases the migrating IAB-MT’s context and responds to the IAB-donor-CU with a UE CONTEXT RELEASE COMPLETE message.

15. The IAB-donor-CU releases BH RLC channels and BAP-sublayer routing entries on the source path between source parent IAB-node and source IAB-donor-DU.

NOTE: In case that the source path and target path have common nodes, the BH RLC channels and BAP-sublayer routing entries of those nodes may not need to be released in Step 15.

Steps 11, 12 and 15 should also be performed for the migrating IAB-node’s descendant nodes, as follows:

The IAB-donor-CU may allocate new TNL address(es) that is (are) routable via the target IAB-donor-DU to the descendent nodes via RRCReconfiguration message.

If needed, the IAB-donor-CU may also provide a new default UL mapping which includes a default BH RLC channel and a default BAP Routing ID for UL F1-C/non-F1 traffic on the target path, to the descendant nodes via RRCReconfiguration message.

If needed, the IAB-donor-CU configures BH RLC channels, BAP-sublayer routing entries on the target path for the descendant nodes and the BH RLC channel mappings on the descendant nodes in the same manner as described for the migrating IAB-node in step 11.

The descendant nodes switch their F1-C connections and F1-U tunnels to new TNL addresses that are anchored at the new IAB-donor-DU, in the same manner as described for the migrating IAB-node in step 12.

Based on implementation, these steps can be performed after or in parallel with the handover of the migrating IAB-node. If performed in parallel, the IAB-donor-CU sends the RRCReconfiguration message with the new TNL address(es) and the new default UL mapping to the descendent node while the migrating IAB-MT is still connected with source parent node, for example, before Step 5. In this case, the UE CONTEXT MODIFICATION REQUEST message carrying this RRCReconfiguration message includes a conditional delivery indication for the descendent node’s parent IAB-DU to withhold the delivery of the RRCReconfiguration message, as specified in TS 38.473 [4].

NOTE: In upstream direction, in-flight packets between the source parent node and the IAB-donor-CU can be delivered even after the target path is established.

NOTE: In-flight downlink data in the source path may be discarded, up to implementation via the NR user plane protocol (TS 38.425 [24]).

NOTE: The IAB-donor-CU can determine the unsuccessfully transmitted downlink data over the backhaul link by implementation.

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8.x1.y IAB Inter-donor-DU routing

When an IAB-donor-DU is configured with the information to support inter-donor-DU routing, the IAB-donor-DU may identify a re-routed UL IP packet based on the source IP address field of the UL packet, and forward the re-routed UL IP packet to the peer IAB-donor-DU via a tunnel. In the intra-donor-CU scenario for UL inter-donor-DU rerouting, the IAB-donor-DU and its peer IAB-donor-DU are controlled by the same IAB-donor-CU. In the inter-donor-CU case, the IAB-donor-DU and its peer IAB-donor-DU are controlled by different IAB-donor-CUs.

Editor’s Note: it is FFS on the tunnel type.

*NEXTCHANGE*

8.x.z IAB Inter-donor topology redundancy

#### 8.x.z.1 IAB Inter-donor topology redundancy procedure

This procedure is used for configuring inter-donor topology redundancy between two different IAB-donor-CUs for the boundary IAB node and descendant node(s). Figure 8.x.z.1-1 shows the procedure.



**Figure 8.x.z.1-1 IAB inter-donor topology redundancy procedure**

1. The NR-DC establishment procedure is performed for the IAB-MT of the boundary IAB node. During this procedure, if the IP address(es) for the boundary/descendant IAB node can be requested from IAB-donor2-CU.

2. The UE Context Setup/Modification Procedures are performed between the IAB-donor1-CU and IAB-DU of the boundary/descendant IAB node. During those procedures, the UE contexts for the offloaded traffic are configured, and the IAB-DU part will select the proper IP addresses for the offloaded traffic with the granularity of GTP-U tunnel/TNL association.

3. The IAB-donor1-CU sends an IAB TRANSPORT MIGRATION MANAGEMENT REQUEST message to the IAB-donor2-CU in order to provide the context of offloaded traffic.

4. The IAB-donor2-CU configures the routing and bearer mapping under its topology.

5. The IAB-donor2-CU responds with IAB TRANSPORT MIGRATION MANAGEMENT RESPONSE message to the IAB-donor1-CU to provide the mapping information for the offloaded traffic.

NOTE: Step 2 may be performed after Step 3/4/5.

6. The IAB-donor1-CU performs the configuration for bearer mapping, routing and header rewriting.

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8.xx.z IAB Inter-gNB-CU Topology Adaptation

#### 8.xx.z.1 IAB inter-CU topology adaptation procedure

During the inter-CU topology adaptation for a single-connected IAB-node, the IAB-MT switches connection from an old parent node to a new parent node, where the old and the new parent nodes are served by different IAB-donor-CUs. Without loss of generality, the old parent node can be referred to as source parent node, and the new parent node can be referred to as target parent node.

Figure 8.xx.z.1-1 shows an example of the topology adaptation procedure where the migrating IAB-MT is migrated from one IAB-donor-CU to another IAB-donor-CU. In case the IAB-DU of the migrating IAB-node retains its F1 connection with the first IAB-donor-CU (i.e. the source IAB-donor-CU) after the migrating IAB-MT connects to the second IAB-donor-CU (i.e. the target IAB-donor-CU), this procedure renders the migrating IAB-node as a boundary IAB-node.



**Figure 8.xx.z.1-1: IAB inter-CU topology adaptation procedure**

1. The source IAB-donor-CU sends a *HANDOVER REQUEST* message to the target IAB-donor-CU over the Xn interface. Thismessage may include the migrating IAB-node’s TNL address information in the RRC container.

2. The target IAB-donor-CU sends a *UE CONTEXT SETUP REQUEST* message to the target parent node IAB-DU to create the UE context for the migrating IAB-MT and set up one or more bearers. These bearers can be used by the migrating IAB-MT for its own signaling, and, optionally, data traffic.

3. The target parent node IAB-DU responds to the target IAB-donor-CU with a *UE CONTEXT SETUP RESPONSE* message.

4. The target IAB-donor-CU performs admission control and provides the new RRC configuration as part of the *HANDOVER REQUEST ACKNOWLEDGE* message. The RRC configuration includes a BAP address for the boundary node in the target IAB-donor-CU’s topology, default BH RLC channel and a default BAP routing ID configuration for UL F1-C/non-F1 traffic mapping on the target path. The RRC configuration may include the new TNL addresses anchored at IAB-donor-DU2 for the migrating node.

5. The source IAB-donor-CU sends a *UE CONTEXT MODIFICATION REQUEST* message to the source parent node IAB-DU, which includes the received *RRCReconfiguration* message from the target IAB-donor-CU.

6. The source parent node IAB-DU forwards the received *RRCReconfiguration* message to the migrating IAB-MT.

7. The source parent node IAB-DU responds to the source IAB-donor-CU with the *UE CONTEXT MODIFICATION RESPONSE* message.

8. A random access procedure is performed at the target parent node IAB-DU.

9. The migrating IAB-MT responds to the target parent node IAB-DU with an *RRCReconfigurationComplete* message.

10. The target parent node IAB-DU sends an *UL RRC MESSAGE TRANSFER* message to the target IAB-donor-CU to convey the received *RRCReconfigurationComplete* message.

11. The target IAB-donor-CU triggers the path switch procedure for the migrating IAB-MT, if needed.

12. The target IAB-donor-CU sends *UE CONTEXT RELEASE* message to the source IAB-donor-CU.

NOTE: FFS whether the XnAP UE ID of the migrating node is retained at target and source IAB-donor-CU.

13. The source IAB-donor-CU may release BH RLC channels and BAP-sublayer routing entries on the source path between source parent IAB-node of the migrating IAB-node and the source IAB-donor-DU.

14. The target IAB-donor-CU configures BH RLC channels and BAP-sublayer routing entries on the target path between the target parent IAB-node and target IAB-donor-DU as well as DL mappings on the target IAB-donor-DU for the migrating IAB-node’s target path. These configurations support the transport of F1-C traffic on the target path.

15. The F1-C connection between the migrating IAB-node and the source IAB-donor-CU is switched to the target path using the new TNL address information of the migrating IAB-node. The migrating IAB-node reports the TNL address information it wants to use for its F1-U tunnels to the source IAB-donor-CU.

16. The source IAB-donor-CU sends an *IAB TRANSPORT MIGRATION MANAGEMENT REQUEST* message to the target IAB-donor-CU to provide the context of the traffic to be offloaded. The message includes the DL TNL address information necessary for the target IAB-donor-CU to configure or modify DL mappings on the target IAB-donor-DU.

17. The target IAB-donor-CU may configure or modify BH RLC channels and BAP-sublayer routing entries on the target path between the target parent IAB-node and target IAB-donor-DU as well as DL mappings on the target IAB-donor-DU for the migrating IAB-node’s target path. These configurations may support the transport of UP and non-UP traffic on the target path.

18. The target IAB-donor-CU responds to the source IAB-donor-CU with an IAB Transport Migration Management Response message to provide the mapping information for the traffic to be offloaded. The message includes the L2 info necessary to configure the migrating IAB-node with the UL mappings of traffic included in step 16. The message includes the DSCP/IPv6 Flow Label values used to configure the DL mappings of traffic included in step 16.

19. The F1-U connections of the migrating IAB-node with the source IAB-donor-CU are switched to use the migrating IAB-node’s new TNL address(es). The source IAB-donor-CU provides updated UL BH information for the traffic included in step 16 based on the UL BH information received in step 18. The source IAB-donor-CU may also update the UL BH information associated with non-UP traffic. This step may use UE associated signaling or non-UE associated signaling in E1 and/or F1 interface. Implementation must ensure the avoidance of potential race conditions, i.e., no conflicting configurations are concurrently performed using UE-associated and non-UE-associated procedures.

20. Repetition of steps 16 to 19, as needed, where the source IAB-donor-CU can request addition, modification or release of QoS information for non-UP and UP traffic. The target IAB-donor-CU can fully or partially reject addition or modification requests by the source IAB-donor-CU.

The traffic offload through the inter-CU topology adaptation described in steps 1 to 20 can be revoked. In this case, the migrating IAB-MT is handed over in reverse direction, i.e., from the former target IAB-donor-CU to the former source IAB-donor-CU, after which the traffic of the migrating IAB-DU and the descendant IAB-DUs is routed again along the former source path. The former target IAB-donor-CU can trigger this return of offloaded traffic back to the source IAB-donor-CU by executing the XnAP Handover Preparation procedure for the migrating IAB-MT towards the former source IAB-donor-CU.Editor's NOTE: The migration of the descendent nodes’ transport needs to be captured.

Editor’s NOTE: The initiation of revocation of partial migration by the target IAB-donor-CU needs to be captured. FFS if same or separate procedure.

*NEXTCHANGE*

8.x.y IAB Inter-CU Backhaul RLF recovery for single connected IAB-node

The inter-CU backhaul RLF recovery procedure for single connected IAB-nodes enables recovery of an IAB-node to another parent node underneath different IAB-donor-CU, when the IAB-MT declares a backhaul RLF.

Figure 8.x.y-1 shows an example of the BH RLF recovery procedure for a single connected IAB-node. In this example, the IAB-node changes from its initial parent node to a new parent node, where the new parent node is served by an IAB-donor-CU different than the one serving its initial parent node.



Figure 8.x.y-1: IAB inter-CU backhaul RLF recovery procedure for single connected IAB-node

1. The IAB-MT of the IAB node declares BH RLF.

2. The IAB-MT undergoing recovery performs Random Access towards a new patent IAB-DU.

3. The IAB-MT undergoing recovery sends an RRCReestablishmentRequest message to the new parent IAB-DU.

4. The new parent IAB-DU sends an INITIAL UL RRC MESSAGE to the new IAB-donor-CU to convey the received RRCReestablishmentRequest message.

5. The new IAB-donor-CU retrieves the UE Context for the IAB-MT undergoing recovery, through the Retrieve UE Context procedure on the Xn interface.

6. The new IAB-donor-CU sends a DL RRC MESSAGE TRANSFER message to the new parent IAB-DU to convey the generated RRCReconfiguration message.

7. The new parent IAB-DU sends an RRCReestablishment message to the IAB-MT undergoing recovery.

8. The IAB-MT undergoing recovery sends an RRCReestablishmentComplete message to the new parent IAB-DU.

9. The new parent IAB-DU sends an UL RRC MESSAGE TRANSFER message to the new IAB-donor-CU to covey the received RRCReestablishmentComplete message.

10. The initial IAB-donor-CU sends an IAB TRANSPORT MIGRATIONR MANAGEMENT REQUEST message to the new IAB-donor-CU to provide the context of the traffic to be offloaded.

11. The new IAB-donor-CU provides updated BH related configuration to the nodes on the recovery path (e.g. the new parent IAB node, intermediate hop IAB-nodes on the new path, the new IAB-donor-DU, etc.), which includes the routing and BH RLC channel mapping configurations related to the IAB-node undergoing recovery.

12. The new IAB-donor-CU responds with an IAB TRANSPORT MIGRATION MANAGEMENT RESPONSE message to the initial IAB-donor-CU to provide the mapping information for the offloaded traffic.

13. The F1-C and F1-U connections with the initial IAB-donor-CU are switched to use the new TNL address(es) of the IAB-node undergoing recovery. The initial IAB-donor-CU updates the UL BH information associated with each GTP-tunnel to the IAB-node undergoing recovery. This step may also update the UL FTEID and DL FTEID associated to each GTP-tunnel. The initial IAB-donor-CU may also update the UL BH information associated with non-UP traffic.

14. The initial IAB-donor-CU may release the BH RLC channels and BAP-sublayer routing entries on the initial path between initial parent IAB-node and the initial IAB-donor-DU.

The traffic offload due to inter-CU RLF recovery described in steps 1 to 14 can be revoked. In this case, the IAB-MT that previously underwent RLF recovery is handed over in reverse direction, i.e., from the former new IAB-donor-CU to the former initial IAB-donor-CU, after which the traffic of the IAB-DU whose collocated IAB-MT underwent RLF recovery, and the traffic of descendant IAB-DUs, are routed again along the path under the former old IAB-donor-CU. The former new IAB-donor-CU can trigger this return of offloaded traffic back to the source IAB-donor-CU by executing the XnAP Handover Preparation procedure for the migrating IAB-MT towards the former initial IAB-donor-CU.

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## 8.12 IAB-node Integration Procedure

### 8.12.1 Standalone IAB integration

A high-level flow chart for SA-based IAB integration is shown in the Figure 8.12.1-1:



Figure 8.12.1-1: The integration procedure for IAB-node in SA

Phase 1: IAB-MT setup. In this phase, the IAB-MT of the new IAB-node (e.g. IAB-node 2 in Figure 8.12.1-1) connects to the network in the same way as a UE, by performing RRC connection setup procedure with IAB-donor-CU, authentication with the core network, IAB-node 2-related context management, IAB-node 2’s access traffic-related radio bearer configuration at the RAN side (SRBs and optionally DRBs), and, optionally, OAM connectivity establishment by using the IAB-MT’s PDU session. The IAB-node can select the parent node for access based on an over-the-air indication from potential parent node IAB-DU (transmitted in SIB1). To indicate its IAB capability, the IAB-MT includes the IAB-node indication in RRCSetupComplete message, to assist the IAB-donor to select an AMF supporting IAB.

NOTE: The signalling flow for UE initial access procedure as shown in Figure 8.1-1/Figure 8.9.1-1 is used for the setup of the IAB-MT.

Phase 2-1: BH RLC channel establishment. During the bootstrapping procedure, one default BH RLC channel for non-UP traffic e.g. carrying F1-C traffic/non-F1 traffic to and from the IAB-node 2 in the integration phase, is established. This may require the setup of a new BH RLC channel or modification of an existing BH RLC channel between IAB-node 1 and IAB-donor-DU. The IAB-donor-CU may establish additional (non-default) BH RLC channels. This phase also includes configuring the BAP Address of the IAB-node 2 and default BAP Routing ID for the upstream direction.

NOTE: If the OAM connectivity is supported via backhaul IP layer by implementation, one or more BH RLC channels used for OAM traffic can also be established.

Phase 2-2: Routing update. In this phase, the BAP sublayer is updated to support routing between the new IAB-node 2 and the IAB-donor-DU. For the downstream direction, the IAB-donor-CU initiates F1AP procedure to configure the IAB-donor-DU with the mapping from IP header field(s) to the BAP Routing ID related to IAB-node 2. The routing tables are updated on all ancestor IAB-nodes (e.g. IAB-node 1 in Figure 8.12.1-1) and on the IAB-donor-DU, with routing entries for the new BAP Routing ID(s). This phase may also include the IP address allocation procedure for IAB-node 2. IAB-node 2 may request one or more IP addresses from the IAB-donor-CU via RRC. The IAB-donor-CU may send the IP address(es) to the IAB-node 2 via RRC. The IAB-donor-CU may obtain the IP address(es) from the IAB-donor-DU via F1-AP or by other means (e.g. OAM, DHCP). IP address allocation procedure may occur at any time after RRC connection has been established.

Phase 3: IAB-DU part setup. In this phase, the IAB-DU of IAB-node 2 is configured via OAM. The IAB-DU of IAB-node 2 initiates the TNL establishment, and F1 setup (as defined in clause 8.5) with the IAB-donor-CU using the allocated IP address(es). The IAB-donor-CU discovers collocation of IAB-MT and IAB-DU from the IAB-node’s BAP Address included in the F1 SETUP REQUEST message. After the F1 is set up, the IAB-node 2 can start serving the UEs.

NOTE: The IAB-DU can discover the IAB-donor-CU’s IP address in the same manner as a non-IAB gNB-DU.

NOTE: If IAB node establishes NR-DC before the establishment of F1-C connection, the IAB node can implicitly derive whether the MN or the SN is the F1-terminating donor, e.g., based on the entity which provides the default BAP configuration.

*END OF CHANGE*