3GPP TSG-RAN WG3 Meeting #122 R3-237838

**Chicago, US, 13-17 Nov, 2023**

Agenda Item: 13.2

Source: ZTE

Title: (TP for mIAB BL CR to TS 38.473) Usage of BAP address in F1 SETUP REQUEST message

Document for: Agreement

# 1 Introduction

This is to capture the agreements regarding the following CB.

**CB: # IAB-node\_mobility**

* **Discuss remaining proposals, if any**
* **Agree TPs**

Summary of offline disc R3-237857

(Moderator – Qualcomm)

# Annex: TP for Mobile IAB BL CR to TS 38.473

<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<< First Change >>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>

## 3.1 Definitions

**elementary procedure:** F1AP consists of Elementary Procedures (EPs). An Elementary Procedure is a unit of interaction between gNB-CU and gNB-DU. These Elementary Procedures are defined separately and are intended to be used to build up complete sequences in a flexible manner. If the independence between some EPs is restricted, it is described under the relevant EP description. Unless otherwise stated by the restrictions, the EPs may be invoked independently of each other as standalone procedures, which can be active in parallel. The usage of several F1AP EPs together is specified in stage 2 specifications (e.g., TS 38.470 [2]).

An EP consists of an initiating message and possibly a response message. Two kinds of EPs are used:

- **Class 1:** Elementary Procedures with response (success and/or failure).

- **Class 2:** Elementary Procedures without response.

For Class 1 EPs, the types of responses can be as follows:

Successful:

- A signalling message explicitly indicates that the elementary procedure successfully completed with the receipt of the response.

Unsuccessful:

- A signalling message explicitly indicates that the EP failed.

- On time supervision expiry (i.e., absence of expected response).

Successful and Unsuccessful:

- One signalling message reports both successful and unsuccessful outcome for the different included requests. The response message used is the one defined for successful outcome.

Class 2 EPs are considered always successful.

**BH RLC channel:** as defined in TS 38.300 [6].

**Conditional handover:** as defined in TS 38.300 [6].

**Conditional PSCell Addition:** as defined in TS 37.340 [7].

**Conditional PSCell Change:** as defined in TS 37.340 [7].

**DAPS Handover**: as defined in TS 38.300 [6].

**EN-DC operation:** Used in this specification when the F1AP is applied for gNB-CU and gNB-DU in E-UTRAN.

**gNB:** as defined in TS 38.300 [6].

**gNB-CU:** as defined in TS 38.401 [4].

**gNB-CU UE F1AP ID:** as defined in TS 38.401 [4].

**gNB-DU:** as defined in TS 38.401 [4].

**gNB-DU UE F1AP ID:** as defined in TS 38.401 [4].

**en-gNB:** as defined in TS 37.340 [7].

**IAB-MT**: as defined in TS 38.300 [6].

**IAB-DU**: as defined in TS 38.300 [6].

**IAB-node**: as defined in TS 38.300 [6].

**IAB-donor**:as defined in TS 38.300 [6].

**IAB-donor-CU**: as defined in TS 38.401 [4].

**IAB-donor-DU**: as defined in TS 38.401 [4].

**MBS session resource**: as defined in TS 38.401 [4].

**MBS-associated signalling:** When F1AP messages associated to one MBS session uses the MBS-associated logical F1-connection for association of the message to the MBS session in gNB-DU and gNB-CU.

**MBS-associated logical F1-connection:** The MBS-associated logical F1-connection uses the identities *GNB-CU MBS F1AP ID* and *GNB-DU MBS F1AP ID* according to the definition in TS 38.401 [4]. For a received MBS-associated F1AP message thegNB-CU identifies the associated MBS session based on the *GNB-CU MBS F1AP ID* IE and the gNB-DU identifies the associated MBS session based on the *GNB-DU MBS F1AP ID* IE*.*

**MBS Session context in a gNB-DU:** as defined in TS 38.401 [4].

**Multicast F1-U Context:** as defined in TS 38.401 [4].

**Other SI:** as defined in TS 38.300 [6].

**Public network integrated NPN:** as defined in TS 23.501 [21].

**Stand-alone Non-Public Network**: as defined in TS 23.501 [21].

**UE-associated signalling:** When F1AP messages associated to one UE uses the UE-associated logical F1-connection for association of the message to the UE in gNB-DU and gNB-CU.

**UE-associated logical F1-connection:** The UE-associated logical F1-connection uses the identities *GNB-CU UE F1AP ID* and *GNB-DU UE F1AP ID* according to the definition in TS 38.401 [4]. For a received UE associated F1AP message thegNB-CU identifies the associated UE based on the *GNB-CU UE F1AP ID* IE and the gNB-DU identifies the associated UE based on the *GNB-DU UE F1AP ID* IE*.* The UE-associated logical F1-connection may exist before the F1 UE context is setup in gNB-DU.

**U2N Relay UE:** a UE that provides functionality to support connectivity to the network for U2N Remote UE(s).

**U2N Remote UE:** a UE that communicates with the network via a U2N Relay UE.

**Uu Relay RLC channel:** as defined in TS 38.300 [6].

**PC5 Relay RLC channel:** as defined in TS 38.300 [6].

**SRAP:** Sidelink relay adaptation protocol, as defined in TS 38.300 [6].

**Mobile IAB-node**: as defined in TS 38.300 [6].

**Mobile IAB-MT**: as defined in TS 38.300 [6].

**Mobile IAB-DU**: as defined in TS 38.300 [6].

**RRC-terminating IAB-donor:** as defined in TS 38.401 [4].

**F1-terminating IAB-donor-CU**: as defined in TS 38.401 [4].

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### 8.2.3 F1 Setup

#### 8.2.3.1 General

The purpose of the F1 Setup procedure is to exchange application level data needed for the gNB-DU and the gNB-CU to correctly interoperate on the F1 interface. This procedure shall be the first F1AP procedure triggered for the F1-C interface instance after a TNL association has become operational.

NOTE: If F1-C signalling transport is shared among multiple F1-C interface instances, one F1 Setup procedure is issued per F1-C interface instance to be setup, i.e. several F1 Setup procedures may be issued via the same TNL association after that TNL association has become operational.

NOTE: Exchange of application level configuration data also applies between the gNB-DU and the gNB-CU in case the DU does not broadcast system information other than for radio frame timing and SFN, as specified in the TS 37.340 [7]. How to use this information when this option is used is not explicitly specified.

The procedure uses non-UE associated signalling.

This procedure erases any existing application level configuration data in the two nodes and replaces it by the one received. This procedure also re-initialises the F1AP UE-related contexts (if any) and erases all related signalling connections in the two nodes like a Reset procedure would do.

#### 8.2.3.2 Successful Operation



Figure 8.2.3.2-1: F1 Setup procedure: Successful Operation

The gNB-DU initiates the procedure by sending a F1 SETUP REQUEST message including the appropriate data to the gNB-CU. The gNB-CU responds with a F1 SETUP RESPONSE message including the appropriate data.

>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>Unchanged parts are skipped<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<

If the *BAP Address* IE is included in the F1 SETUP REQUEST, the receiving gNB-CU shall, if supported, consider the information therein for discovering the collocation of an IAB-DU and an IAB-MT.

If the F1 SETUP REQUEST message is received from an IAB-donor-DU, the gNB-CU shall, if supported, include the *BAP Address* IE in the F1 SETUP RESPONSE message.

NOTE: How to identify the IAB-donor-DU is up to gNB-CU implementation.

If the F1 SETUP RESPONSE message contains the *BAP Address* IE, the gNB-DU shall, if supported, store the received BAP address and use it as specified in TS 38.340 [30].

If the *NR PRACH Configuration List* IE is included in the *Served Cell Information* IE contained in the F1 SETUP REQUEST message, the gNB-CU may store the information, and forward it to other RAN nodes for RACH optimisation. If the *L139 Info* IE included in the *NR PRACH Configuration List* IE is present, it shall contain the *Root Sequence Index* IE.

If the *RedCap Broadcast Information* IE is included in the *Served Cell Information* IE in the F1 SETUP REQUEST message, the gNB-CU may use this information to determine a suitable target in case of subsequent outgoing mobility involving RedCap UEs.

If the *TAI NSAG Support List* IE is included in the *Served Cell Information* IE in the F1 SETUP REQUEST message, the gNB-CU shall, if supported, use this information as specified in TS 23.501 [21].

If the *TAI NSAG Support List* IE is included in the *Served Cell Information* IE in the F1 SETUP REQUEST message, the gNB-CU shall, if supported, use this information as specified in TS 23.501 [21].

If the *RRC Terminating IAB-Donor gNB-ID* IE is included in the F1 SETUP REQUEST message, the gNB-CU shall, if supported, use this information and the *BAP Address* IE for the subsequent IAB Transport Migration Management procedure towards the RRC-terminating IAB-donor of the mobile IAB-node, as specified in TS 38.423 [28]. If the *RRC Terminating IAB-Donor gNB-ID* IE is included in the F1 SETUP REQUEST message, the gNB-CU shall regard that the BAP address of the mobile IAB-node indicated in the BAP address IE in this F1 SETUP REQUEST message is allocated by the mobile IAB-node’s RRC terminating IAB-Donor-CU.

If the F1 SETUP REQUEST message contains the *Mobile* *IAB-MT User Location Information* IE, the gNB-CU shall, if supported, take into account when reporting UE location information to the AMF for a UE served by the mobile IAB node.

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#### 9.2.1.4 F1 SETUP REQUEST

This message is sent by the gNB-DU to transfer information associated to an F1-C interface instance.

NOTE: If a TNL association is shared among several F1-C interface instances, several F1 Setup procedures are issued via the same TNL association after that TNL association has become operational.

Direction: gNB-DU → gNB-CU

| **IE/Group Name** | **Presence** | **Range** | **IE type and reference** | **Semantics description** | **Criticality** | **Assigned Criticality** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Message Type | M |  | 9.3.1.1 |  | YES | reject |
| Transaction ID | M |  | 9.3.1.23 |  | YES | reject |
| gNB-DU ID | M |  | 9.3.1.9 |  | YES | reject |
| gNB-DU Name | O |  | PrintableString(SIZE(1..150,...)) |  | YES | ignore |
| **gNB-DU Served Cells List** |  | *0.. 1* |  | List of cells configured in the gNB-DU | YES | reject |
| **>gNB-DU Served Cells Item** |  | *1.. <maxCellingNBDU>* |  |  | EACH | reject |
| >>Served Cell Information | M |  | 9.3.1.10 | Information about the cells configured in the gNB-DU | - |  |
| >>gNB-DU System Information | O |  | 9.3.1.18 | RRC container with system information owned by gNB-DU | - |  |
| gNB-DU RRC version  | M |  | RRC version 9.3.1.70 |  | YES | reject |
| Transport Layer Address Info | O |  | 9.3.2.5 |  | YES | ignore |
| BAP Address | O |  | 9.3.1.111 | Indicates a BAP address assigned to the IAB-node. | YES | ignore |
| Extended gNB-DU Name | O |  | 9.3.1.205 |  | YES | ignore |
| RRC Terminating IAB-Donor gNB-ID | O |  | Global gNB ID 9.3.1.x2 | The Global gNB ID of a mobile IAB-node’s RRC-terminating IAB donor. This IE is present if the RRC terminating IAB-donor-CU is different from the F1-terminating IAB-donor-CU. | YES | ignore |
| Mobile IAB-MT User Location Information | O |  | 9.3.1.x4 |  | YES | ignore |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Range bound** | **Explanation** |
| maxCellingNBDU | Maximum no. cells that can be served by a gNB-DU. Value is 512. |

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#### 9.3.1.x3 RRC Terminating IAB-Donor Related Info

This IE contains the information related to a mobile IAB-node’s RRC-terminating IAB-donor.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| IE/Group Name | Presence | Range | IE type and reference | Semantics description |
| RRC Terminating IAB-Donor gNB-ID | M |  | Global gNB ID9.3.1.x2 | The Global gNB ID of a mobile IAB-node’s RRC-terminating IAB donor. |
| Mobile IAB-MT BAP Address | M |  | 9.3.1.111 | The BAP address assigned to the mobile IAB-node by the RRC-terminating IAB-donor. |

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