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3GPP-(Technical Speciation
Group Radio Access Network;
NG-RAN; F1 signalling transport)



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Technical Specification

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Foreword

This Technical Specification has been produced by the 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP).

The contents of the present document are subject to continuing work within the TSG and may change following formal TSG approval. Should the TSG modify the contents of the present document, it will be re-released by the TSG with an identifying change of release date and an increase in version number as follows:

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- x the first digit:
 - 1 presented to TSG for information;
 - 2 presented to TSG for approval;
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- y the second digit is incremented for all changes of substance, i.e. technical enhancements, corrections, updates, etc.
- z the third digit is incremented when editorial only changes have been incorporated in the document.

1 Scope

The present document specifies the standards for Signalling Transport to be used across the F1 interface. The F1 interface provides means for interconnecting a gNB-CU and a gNB-DU of a gNB within an NG-RAN, or for interconnecting a gNB-CU and a gNB-DU of an en-gNB within an E-UTRAN. The present document describes how the F1AP signalling messages are transported over F1.

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] IETF RFC 2460 (1998-12): "Internet Protocol, Version 6 (IPv6) Specification".
- [3] IETF RFC 791 (1981-09): "Internet Protocol".
- [4] IETF RFC 2474 (1998-12): "Definition of the Differentiated Services Field (DS Field) in the IPv4 and IPv6 Headers".
- [5] IETF RFC 4960 (2007-09): "Stream Control Transmission Protocol".
- [6] 3GPP TS 38.300: "NR; Overall description; Stage-2".
- [7] 3GPP TS 38.401: "NG-RAN; Architecture description".
- [8] 3GPP TS 37.340: "NR; Multi-connectivity; Overall description; Stage-2".

3 Definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the terms and definitions given in 3GPP 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 3GPP TR 21.905 [1].

en-gNB: as defined in TS 37.340 [8]

F1: interface between a gNB-CU and a gNB-DU, providing an interconnection point between the gNB-CU and the gNB-DU.

F1-C: Reference point for the control plane protocol between gNB-CU and gNB-DU.

gNB-CU: as defined in TS 38.401 [7]

gNB-DU: as defined in TS 38.401 [7]

gNB: as defined in TS 38.300 [6]

3.3 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the abbreviations given in 3GPP TR 21.905 [1] and the following apply. An abbreviation defined in the present document takes precedence over the definition of the same abbreviation, if any, in 3GPP TR 21.905 [1].

DiffServ	Differentiated Service
IANA	Internet Assigned Number Authority
IP	Internet Protocol
PPP	Point to Point Protocol
SCTP	Stream Control Transmission Protocol

4. F1-C signalling bearer

4.1 Function and protocol stack

F1-C signalling bearer provides the following functions:

- Provision of reliable transfer of F1AP message over F1-C interface.
- Provision of networking and routing function.
- Provision of redundancy in the signalling network.
- Support for flow control and congestion control.

The protocol stack for F1-C Signalling Bearer is shown in figure 4.1-1 and details on each protocol are described in the following clauses.

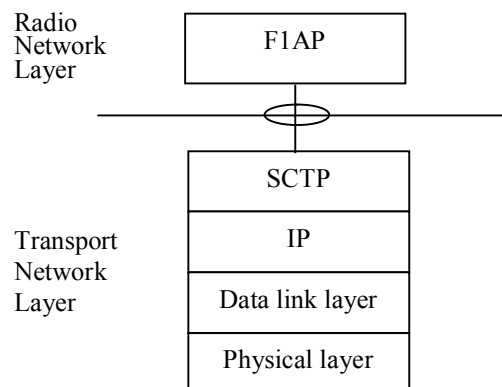


Figure 4.1-1: F1-C signalling bearer protocol stack

The Transport Network Layer is based on IP transport, comprising SCTP on top of IP.

5 Data link layer

The support of any suitable Data Link Layer protocol, e.g. PPP, Ethernet, etc., shall not be prevented.

6 IP layer

The gNB-CU and gNB-DU shall support IPv6 (IETF RFC 2460 [2]) and/or IPv4 (IETF RFC 791 [3]).

The IP layer of F1-C only supports point-to-point transmission for delivering F1AP message.

The gNB-CU and gNB-DU shall support the Diffserv Code Point marking as described in IETF RFC 2474 [4].

7 Transport layer

SCTP (IETF RFC 4960 [5]) shall be supported as the transport layer of F1-C signalling bearer. The Payload Protocol Identifier assigned by IANA to be used by SCTP for the application layer protocol F1AP is 62.

SCTP refers to the Stream Control Transmission Protocol developed by the Sigtran working group of the IETF for the purpose of transporting various signalling protocols over IP network.

gNB-DU and gNB-CU shall support a configuration with a single SCTP association per gNB-DU/gNB-CU pair. Configurations with multiple SCTP endpoints per gNB-DU/gNB-CU pair should be supported. When configurations with multiple SCTP associations are supported, the gNB-CU may request to dynamically add/remove SCTP associations between the gNB-DU/gNB-CU pair.

The gNB-DU shall establish the SCTP association. The SCTP Destination Port number value assigned by IANA to be used for F1AP is 38472.

Within the set of SCTP associations established between one gNB-CU and gNB-DU pair, a single SCTP association shall be employed for F1AP elementary procedures that utilize non-UE-associated signalling with the possibility of fail-over to a new association to enable robustness. Selection of the SCTP association by the gNB-DU and the gNB-CU is specified in TS 38.401 [7].

Between one gNB-CU and gNB-DU pair:

- A single pair of stream identifiers shall be reserved over an SCTP association for the sole use of F1AP elementary procedures that utilize non UE-associated signalling.
- At least one pair of stream identifiers over one or several SCTP associations shall be reserved for the sole use of F1AP elementary procedures that utilize UE-associated signalling. However, a few pairs (i.e. more than one) should be reserved.
- For a single UE-associated signalling, the gNB-DU shall use one SCTP stream and one SCTP stream, and the association/stream should not be changed during the communication of the UE-associated signalling unless TNL binding update is performed.

Transport network redundancy may be achieved by SCTP multi-homing between two end-points, of which one or both is assigned with multiple IP addresses. SCTP end-points shall support a multi-homed remote SCTP end-point. For SCTP endpoint redundancy an INIT may be sent from gNB-CU or gNB-DU, at any time for an already established SCTP association, which shall be handled as defined in IETF RFC 4960 [5] in sub clause 5.2.

The SCTP congestion control may, using an implementation specific mechanism, initiate higher layer protocols to reduce the signalling traffic at the source and prioritise certain messages.

Annex A (informative): Change History

Change history							
Date	Meeting	TDoc	CR	Rev	Cat	Subject/Comment	New version
2017-06	R3 NR#2	R3-172121	-	-	-	First version	0.1.0
2017-07	R3 NR#2	R3-172644	-	-	-	Incorporated agreed TPs from R3 NR#2 Adhoc	0.2.0
2017-08	R3#97	R3-172715				Incorporated Rapporteur's cleanup	0.2.1
2017-08	R3#97	R3-173446	-	-	-	Incorporated agreed TPs from R3#97	0.3.0
2017-10	R3#97b	R3-174246	-	-	-	Incorporated agreed TPs from R3#97b	0.4.0
2017-12	R3#98	R3-175062	-	-	-	Incorporated agreed TPs from R3#98	0.5.0
2017-12	RAN#78	RP-172261				Submitted for approval to RAN	1.0.0
2017-12	RAN#78					TR approved by RAN plenary	15.0.0
2018-06	RAN#80	RP-181238	0002	1	F	Clarifications on multiple TNL associations	15.1.0