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**5G;  
NG-RAN;  
NG signalling transport  
(3GPP TS 38.412 version 15.1.0 Release 15)**



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# Foreword

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

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- z the third digit is incremented when editorial only changes have been incorporated in the document.

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# 1 Scope

The present document specifies the standards for signalling transport to be used across NG interface. NG interface is a logical interface between the NG-RAN and the 5GC. The present document describes how the NGAP signalling messages are transported over NG.

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## 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 4960: "Stream Control Transmission Protocol".
  - [3] 3GPP TS 23.501: "System Architecture for the 5G System".
  - [4] 3GPP TS 23.502: "Procedures for the 5G System".
  - [5] IETF RFC 8200 (2017-07): "Internet Protocol, Version 6 (IPv6) Specification".
  - [6] IETF RFC 791 (1981-09): "Internet Protocol".
  - [7] IETF RFC 2474 (1998-12): "Definition of the Differentiated Services Field (DS Field) in the IPv4 and IPv6 Headers".
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## 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].

**NG:** interface between a NG-RAN node and a 5GC, providing an interconnection point between the NG-RAN and the 5GC.

**NG-C:** Reference point for the control plane protocol between NG-RAN and AMF.

### 3.2 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].

5GC	5G Core Network
IP	Internet Protocol
SCTP	Stream Control Transmission Protocol
DiffServ	Differentiated Service
PPP	Point to Point Protocol
IANA	Internet Assigned Number Authority
AMF	Access and Mobility management Function

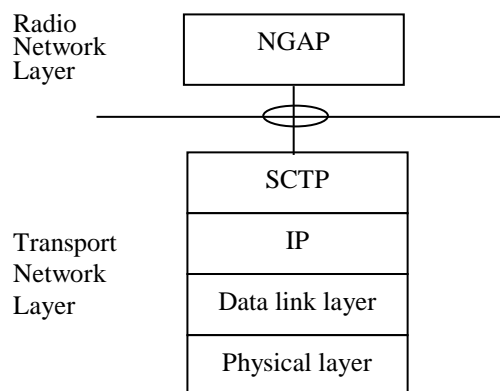
## 4 NG signalling bearer

### 4.1 Functions and protocol stack

NG-C signalling bearer provides the following functions:

- Provision of reliable transfer of NGAP message over NG-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 NG-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: NG-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 5GC and NG-RAN shall support IPv6 (IETF RFC 8200 [5]) and/or IPv4 (IETF RFC 791 [6]).

The IP layer of NG-C only supports point-to-point transmission for delivering NG AP message.

The 5GC and NG-RAN shall support the Diffserv Code Point marking as described in IETF RFC 2474 [7].

## 7 Transport layer

SCTP (IETF RFC 4960 [2]) shall be supported as the transport layer of NG-C signalling bearer. The Payload Protocol Identifier assigned by IANA to be used by SCTP for the application layer protocol NGAP is 60.

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.

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

between the NG-RAN node/AMF pair. Within the set of SCTP associations established between one AMF and NG-RAN node pair, the AMF may request the NG-RAN node to restrict the usage of SCTP association for certain types of NG-C signalling. If no restriction information is provided for an SCTP association, any type of NG-C signalling is allowed via the SCTP association. Selection of the SCTP association by the NG-RAN node and the AMF is specified in TS 23.501 [3] and TS 23.502 [4]. The NG-RAN node shall establish the SCTP association. The SCTP Destination Port number value assigned by IANA to be used for NGAP is 38412. The RAN configuration update procedure shall be the first NGAP procedure triggered on an additional TNLA of an already setup NG-C interface instance after the TNL association has become operational, and the AMF shall associate the TNLA to the NG-C interface instance using the included Global RAN node ID.

Between one AMF and NG-RAN node pair:

- A single pair of stream identifiers shall be reserved over at least one SCTP association for the sole use of NGAP 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 NGAP elementary procedures that utilize UE-associated signalings. However, a few pairs (i.e. more than one) should be reserved.
- For a single UE-associated signalling, the NG-RAN node shall use one SCTP association 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 as described in TS 23.502 [3].

Transport network redundancy can 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 SCTP endpoint (in the NG-RAN node or AMF) may send an INIT, at any time for an already established SCTP association, which the other SCTP endpoint shall handle as defined in IETF RFC 4960 [2] in subclause 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
2018-01	RAN3-AH-1801	R3-180541				Reflected agreed TP in RAN3-AH-1801 in 2018-01 (Sophia Antipolis)	0.2.0
2018-03	RAN3#99	R3-181587				Reflected agreed TP in RAN3#99 in 2018-03 (Athens)	0.3.0
2018-05	RAN3#100	R3-183591				Reflected agreed TP in RAN3#100 in 2018-05 (Busan) and made some editorial corrections	0.4.0
2018-06	RAN#80	RP-180681				Submitted to RAN plenary for Approval	1.0.0
2018-06	RAN#80	-	-	-	-	Specification approved at TSG-RAN and placed under change control	15.0.0
2018-09	RAN#81	RP-181920	0001		F	Updated reference to IPv6	15.1.0
2018-09	RAN#81	RP-181922	0003		F	NR Corrections (38.412 Baseline CR covering RAN3#101 agreements)	15.1.0

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# History

<b>Document history</b>		
V15.0.0	July 2018	Publication
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