CLAIMS

1. A method of wireless communication, comprising: receiving, by a user equipment (UE) from a base station of a first network, system information indicating: a random access configuration indicating information for a random access request transmission, a lower frequency band, the lower frequency band used by the first network for uplink-only communications and also used for frequency-division duplexing (FDD) uplink communications of a radio access technology different from a radio access technology of the first network, and a higher frequency band, the higher frequency band designated to the first network for time-division duplexing (TDD) communications, the higher frequency band being at a higher frequency than the lower frequency band; transmitting, by the UE to the base station in the lower frequency band based on the random access configuration, the random access request; and receiving, by the UE from the base station in the higher frequency band in response to the random access request, a random access response.

2. The method of claim 1, the system information further indicating a plurality of lower frequency bands used by the first network for uplink-only communications, the plurality of lower frequency bands including the lower frequency band.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the second network is a long-term evolution (LTE) network.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein the receiving the system information includes receiving the system information in the higher frequency band.

5. The method of claim 1, further comprising transmitting, by the UE to the base station in the lower frequency band, a connection request.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein the transmitting the random access request by the UE is in the lower frequency band instead of the higher frequency band to improve initial network access due to higher path loss in the higher frequency band than the lower frequency band.

7. A method of wireless communication, comprising: transmitting, by an base station of a first network, system information indicating: a random access configuration indicating information for a random access request transmission, a lower frequency band, the lower frequency band used by the first network for uplink-only communications and also used for frequency-division duplexing (FDD) uplink communications of a radio access technology different from a radio

access technology of the first network, and a higher frequency band, the higher frequency band designated to the first network for time-division duplexing (TDD) communications, the higher frequency band being at a higher frequency than the lower frequency band; receiving, by the base station from a user equipment (UE) in the lower frequency band based on the random access configuration, a random access request; and transmitting, by the base station to the UE in the higher frequency band in response to the random access request, a random access response.

8. The method of claim 7, the system information further indicating a plurality of lower frequency bands used by the first network for uplink-only communications, the plurality of lower frequency bands including the lower frequency band.

9. The method of claim 7, wherein the second network is a long-term evolution (LTE) network.

10. The method of claim 7, wherein the transmitting the system information includes transmitting the system information in the higher frequency band.

11. The method of claim 7, further comprising receiving, by the base station from the UE in the lower frequency band, a connection request.

12. The method of claim 7, wherein the receiving the random access request by the base station is in the lower frequency band instead of the higher frequency band to improve initial network access due to higher path loss in the higher frequency band than the lower frequency band.

13. An apparatus comprising: a transceiver configured to: receive, from a base station of a first network, system information indicating: a random access configuration indicating information for a random access request transmission, a lower frequency band, the lower frequency band used by the first network for uplink-only communications and also used for frequency-division duplexing (FDD) uplink communications of a radio access technology different from a radio access technology of the first network, and a higher frequency band, the higher frequency band designated to the first network for time-division duplexing (TDD) communications, the higher frequency band being at a higher frequency than the lower frequency band; transmit, to the base station in the lower frequency band based on the random access configuration, a random access request; and receive, from the base station in the higher frequency band in response to the random access request, a random access response.

14. The apparatus of claim 13, the system information further indicating a plurality of lower frequency bands used by the first network for uplink-only communications, the plurality of lower frequency bands including the lower frequency band.

15. The apparatus of claim 14, wherein the transceiver is further configured to receive the system information in the higher frequency band.

16. The apparatus of claim 15, wherein the transceiver is further configured to transmit, to the base station in the lower frequency band, a connection request.

17. The apparatus of claim 13, wherein the transmitting the random access request is in the lower frequency band instead of the higher frequency band to improve initial network access due to higher path loss in the higher frequency band than the lower frequency band.

18. An apparatus comprising: a transceiver of a base station of a first network configured to: transmit system information indicating: a random access configuration indicating information for a random access request transmission, a lower frequency band, the lower frequency band used by the first network for uplink-only communications and also used for frequency-division duplexing (FDD) uplink communications of a radio access technology different from a radio access technology of the first network, and a higher frequency band, the higher frequency band designated to the first network for time-division duplexing (TDD) communications, the higher frequency band being at a higher frequency than the lower frequency band; receive, from a user equipment (UE) in the lower frequency band, a random access request; and transmit, to the UE in the higher frequency band in response to the random access request, a random access response.

19. The apparatus of claim 18, the system information further indicating a plurality of lower frequency bands used by the first network for uplink-only communications, the plurality of lower frequency bands including the lower frequency band.

20. The apparatus of claim 19, wherein the transceiver is further configured to transmit the system information in the higher frequency band.

21. The apparatus of claim 18, wherein the transceiver of the base station is further configured to receive, from the UE in the lower frequency band, a connection request.

22. The apparatus of claim 18, wherein the receiving the random access request is in the lower frequency band instead of the higher frequency band to improve initial network access due to higher path loss in the higher frequency band than the lower frequency band.