**3GPP TSG-RAN WG2 Meeting #117e R2-22xxxxx**

**Electronic Meeting, 21 February – 03 March 2022**

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| *CR-Form-v12.1* |
| **CHANGE REQUEST** |
|  |
|  | **38.304** | **CR** | **0235** | **rev** | **1** | **Current version:** | **16.7.0** |  |
|  |
| *For* [*HELP*](http://www.3gpp.org/3G_Specs/CRs.htm#_blank)*on using this form: comprehensive instructions can be found at* [*http://www.3gpp.org/Change-Requests*](http://www.3gpp.org/Change-Requests)*.* |
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| ***Proposed change affects:*** | UICC apps |  | ME | **x** | Radio Access Network | **x** | Core Network |  |

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|  |
| ***Title:***  | Introduction of slice-based cell re-selection |
|  |  |
| ***Source to WG:*** | Ericsson |
| ***Source to TSG:*** | R2 |
|  |  |
| ***Work item code:*** | NR\_Slice-Core |  | ***Date:*** | 2022-02-27 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ***Category:*** | ***B*** |  | ***Release:*** | Rel-17 |
|  | *Use one of the following categories:****F*** *(correction)****A*** *(mirror corresponding to a change in an earlier release)****B*** *(addition of feature),* ***C*** *(functional modification of feature)****D*** *(editorial modification)*Detailed explanations of the above categories canbe found in 3GPP [TR 21.900](http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/Specs/html-info/21900.htm). | *Use one of the following releases:Rel-8 (Release 8)Rel-9 (Release 9)Rel-10 (Release 10)Rel-11 (Release 11)…Rel-15 (Release 15)Rel-16 (Release 16)Rel-17 (Release 17)Rel-18 (Release 18)* |
|  |  |
| ***Reason for change:*** | This CR introduces the enhancements specified on support of RAN Slicing in NR. |
|  |  |
| ***Summary of change:*** | * Add slice group in definition, details FFS. The FFS will be updated based on further LSin or agreements.
* Add functional division between AS and NAS for slice-based cell reselection in section 4.2.
* Add procedure description for slice-based cell reselection in 5.2.4 (new section 5.2.4.X).
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| ***Consequences if not approved:*** | Slice-based cell reselection is not supported in NR. |
|  |  |
| ***Clauses affected:*** | 3.1, 4.1, 4.2, 5.2.4.1, 5.2.4.5, 5.2.4.7.0, 5.2.4.X (New) |
|  |  |
|  | **Y** | **N** |  |  |
| ***Other specs*** | **X** |  |  Other core specifications  | TS 38.300 CR 0413TS 38.331 CR 2921TS 38.331 CR in R2-2204028TS 38.306 CR in R2-2204029TS 38.321 CR 1190 |
| ***affected:*** |  | **x** |  Test specifications | TS/TR ... CR ...  |
| ***(show related CRs)*** |  | **x** |  O&M Specifications | TS/TR ... CR ...  |
|  |  |
| ***Other comments:*** |  |
|  |  |
| ***This CR's revision history:*** |  |

*Start of changes*

3 Definitions, symbols and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the following terms and definitions apply:

**Acceptable Cell:** A cell that satisfies certain conditions as specified in 4.5.

**Allowed CAG list:** A per-PLMN list of CAG Identifiers the UE is allowed to access (see TS 23.501 [10])**.**

**Available PLMN(s):** One or more PLMN(s) for which the UE has found at least one cell and read its PLMN identity(ies).

**Available SNPN(s):** One or more SNPN(s) for which the UE has found at least one cell and read its SNPN identity(ies).

**Barred Cell**: A cell a UE is not allowed to camp on.

**CAG cell**: A cell broadcasting at least one Closed Access Group Identifier.

**Camped on a cell:** UE has completed the cell selection/reselection process and has chosen a cell. The UE monitors system information and (in most cases) paging information.

**Camped on any cell**: UE is in idle mode and has completed the cell selection/reselection process and has chosen a cell irrespective of PLMN identity.

**Closed Access Group Identifier**: Identifier of a CAG within a PLMN.

**Commercial Mobile Alert System:** Public Warning System that delivers *Warning Notifications* provided by *Warning Notification Providers* to CMAS capable UEs.

**eCall Only Mode:** A UE configuration option that allows the UE to register at 5GC and register in IMS to perform only eCall Over IMS, and a non-emergencyIMS call for test and/or terminal reconfiguration services.

**EHPLMN:** Any of the PLMN entries contained in the Equivalent HPLMN list TS 23.122 [9].

**Equivalent PLMN list:** List of PLMNs considered as equivalent by the UE for cell selection, cell reselection, and handover according to the information provided by the NAS.

**Home PLMN:** A PLMN where the Mobile Country Code (MCC) and Mobile Network Code (MNC) of the PLMN identity are the same as the MCC and MNC of the IMSI.

**Network Identifier**: Identifier of an SNPN in combination with a PLMN ID (TS 23.501 [10]).

**Non-Public Network:** A network deployed for non-public use, as defined in TS 22.261 [12].

**NR sidelink communication**: AS functionality enabling at least V2X Communication as defined in TS 23.287 [16], between two or more nearby UEs, using NR technology but not traversing any network node.

**Process:** A local action in the UE invoked by an RRC procedure or an RRC\_IDLE or RRC\_INACTIVE state procedure.

**Radio Access Technology:** Type of technology used for radio access, for instance NR or E-UTRA.

**Registration Area**: (NAS) registration area is an area in which the UE may roam without a need to perform location registration, which is a NAS procedure.

**Registered PLMN:** This is the PLMN on which certain Location Registration outcomes have occurred, as specified in TS 23.122 [9].

**Registered SNPN**: This is the SNPN on which certain Location Registration outcomes have occurred, as specified in TS 23.122 [9].

**Reserved Cell**: A cell on which camping is not allowed, except for particular UEs, if so indicated in the system information.

**Selected PLMN:** This is the PLMN that has been selected by the NAS, either manually or automatically.

**Selected SNPN**: This is the SNPN that has been selected by the NAS, either manually or automatically.

**Serving cell:** The cell on which the UE is camped.

**Sidelink:** UE to UE interface for V2X sidelink communication defined in TS 23.287[16].

**Slice Group:** FFS.

**SNPN Access Mode:** Mode of operation wherein UE only selects SNPNs (as defined in TS 23.501 [10]).

**SNPN identity**: An identifier of an SNPN comprising of a PLMN ID and an NID combination.

**Strongest cell:** The cell on a particular frequency that is considered strongest according to the layer 1 cell search procedure (TS 38.213 [4], TS 38.215 [11]).

**Suitable Cell:** This is a cell on which a UE may camp. For NR cell, the criteria are defined in clause 4.5, for E-UTRA cell in TS 36.304 [7].

**V2X sidelink communication**: AS functionality enabling V2X Communication as defined in TS 23.285 [17], between nearby UEs, using E-UTRA technology but not traversing any network node.

*Next change*

## 4.1 Overview

The RRC\_IDLE state and RRC\_INACTIVE state tasks can be subdivided into three processes:

- PLMN selection (for UE not operating in SNPN access mode) or SNPN selection (for UE operating in SNPN access mode);

- Cell selection and reselection;

- Location registration and RNA update.

PLMN selection, SNPN selection, cell reselection procedures, and location registration are common for both RRC\_IDLE state and RRC\_INACTIVE state. RNA update is only applicable for RRC\_INACTIVE state. When UE selects a new PLMN or SNPN, UE transitions from RRC\_INACTIVE to RRC\_IDLE, as specified in TS 24.501 [14].

When a UE is switched on, a public land mobile network (PLMN) or a SNPN is selected by NAS. For the selected PLMN/SNPN, associated RAT(s) may be set, as specified in TS 23.122 [9]. The NAS shall provide a list of equivalent PLMNs, if available, that the AS shall use for cell selection and cell reselection.

With cell selection, the UE searches for a suitable cell of the selected PLMN or selected SNPN, chooses that cell to provide available services, and monitors its control channel. This procedure is defined as "camping on the cell".

The UE shall, if necessary, then register its presence, by means of a NAS registration procedure, in the tracking area of the chosen cell. As an outcome of a successful Location Registration, the selected PLMN/SNPN then becomes the registered PLMN/SNPN, as specified in TS 23.122 [9].

If the UE finds a more suitable cell, according to the cell reselection criteria, it reselects onto that cell and camps on it. If the new cell does not belong to at least one tracking area to which the UE is registered, location registration is performed. In RRC\_INACTIVE state, if the new cell does not belong to the configured RNA, an RNA update procedure is performed.

If necessary, the UE shall search for higher priority PLMNs at regular time intervals as described in TS 23.122 [9] and search for a suitable cell if another PLMN has been selected by NAS.

For UE not operating in SNPN access mode, search of available CAGs may be triggered by NAS to support manual CAG selection. The AS shall report available CAG-ID(s) together with their HRNN (if broadcast) and PLMN(s) to the NAS.

NAS may also provide slice information including slice or slice group priorities to be considered by the UE during cell reselection.

Editor’s note: FFS: The format of the slice information, and if it is given per slice or slice group need to be confirmed by SA2/CT1.

If the UE loses coverage of the registered PLMN/SNPN, either a new PLMN/SNPN is selected automatically (automatic mode), or an indication of available PLMNs/SNPNs is given to the user so that a manual selection can be performed (manual mode). As part of manual SNPN selection, the AS shall report available SNPN identifiers together with their HRNN (if broadcast) to the NAS.

Registration is not performed by UEs only capable of services that need no registration.

The UE may perform NR sidelink communication and/or V2X sidelink communication while in-coverage or out-of-coverage for sidelink, as specified in clause 8.

The purpose of camping on a cell in RRC\_IDLE state and RRC\_INACTIVE state is fourfold:

a) It enables the UE to receive system information from the PLMN or the SNPN.

b) When registered and if the UE wishes to establish an RRC connection or resume a suspended RRC connection, it can do this by initially accessing the network on the control channel of the cell on which it is camped.

c) If the network needs to send a message or deliver data to the registered UE, it knows (in most cases) the set of tracking areas (in RRC\_IDLE state) or RNA (in RRC\_INACTIVE state) in which the UE is camped. It can then send a "paging" message for the UE on the control channels of all the cells in the corresponding set of areas. The UE will then receive the paging message and can respond.

d) It enables the UE to receive ETWS and CMAS notifications.

When the UE is in RRC\_IDLE state, upper layers may deactivate AS layer when MICO mode is activated as specified in TS 24.501 [14]. When MICO mode is activated, the AS configuration (e.g. priorities provided by dedicated signalling) is kept and all running timers continue to run but the UE need not perform any idle mode tasks. If a timer expires while MICO mode is activated it is up to the UE implementation whether it performs the corresponding action immediately or the latest when MICO mode is deactivated. When MICO mode is deactivated, the UE shall perform all idle mode tasks.

4.2 Functional division between AS and NAS in RRC\_IDLE state and RRC\_INACTIVE state

Table 4.2-1 presents the functional division between UE non-access stratum (NAS) and UE access stratum (AS) in RRC\_IDLE state and RRC\_INACTIVE states. The NAS part is specified in TS 23.122 [9] and the AS part in the present document.

**Table 4.2-1: Functional division between AS and NAS in RRC\_IDLE state and RRC\_INACTIVE state**

| **RRC\_IDLE and RRC\_INACTIVE state Process** | **UE Non-Access Stratum** | **UE Access Stratum** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| PLMN Selection  | **For a UE not operating in SNPN access mode, perform the following:**Maintain a list of PLMNs in priority order according to TS 23.122 [9]. Select a PLMN using automatic or manual mode as specified in TS 23.122 [9] and request AS to select a cell belonging to this PLMN. For each PLMN, associated RAT(s) may be set.Evaluate reports of available PLMNs and any associated CAG-IDs from AS for PLMN selection.Maintain a list of equivalent PLMN identities.To support manual CAG selection, provide request to search for available CAGs and evaluate reports of available CAGs from AS for CAG selection.**For a UE operating in SNPN access mode, perform the following:**Maintain a list of SNPNs according to TS 23.122 [9]. Select a SNPN using automatic or manual mode as specified in TS 23.122 [9] and request AS to select a cell belonging to this SNPN.Evaluate reports of available SNPNs from AS for SNPN selection. | For a UE not operating in SNPN access mode, search for available PLMNs.If associated RAT(s) is (are) set for the PLMN, search in this (these) RAT(s) and other RAT(s) for that PLMN as specified in TS 23.122 [9].For a UE operating in SNPN access mode, search for available SNPNs only consider NR cells.Perform measurements to support PLMN/SNPN selection.Synchronise to a broadcast channel to identify found PLMNs/SNPNs.Report available PLMNs and any associated CAG-IDs with associated RAT(s) to NAS on request from NAS or autonomously.For a UE operating in SNPN access mode, report available SNPNs to NAS autonomously.**To support manual CAG selection, perform the following:**Search for cells broadcasting a CAG-ID.Read the HRNN (if broadcast) for each CAG-ID if a cell broadcasting a CAG-ID is found.Report CAG-ID(s) of found cell(s) broadcasting a CAG-ID together with the associated manual CAG selection allowed indicator, HRNN and PLMNto NAS.On selection of a CAG by NAS, select any acceptable or suitable cell belonging to the selected CAG and give an indication to NAS that access is possible (for the registration procedure)To support manual SNPN selection, report available SNPNs together with associated HRNNs (if available) to NAS on request from NAS. |
| Cell Selection | Control cell selection for example by indicating RAT(s) associated with the selected PLMN to be used initially in the search of a cell in the cell selection.Maintain a list of "Forbidden Tracking Areas" and provide the list to AS.For a UE not operating in SNPN access mode: Maintain Allowed CAG list and optional CAG-only indication along with associated PLMN ID(s) on which the UE is allowed access and provide these lists to AS. To support manual CAG selection, select a CAG and request AS to select a cell belonging to this CAG. | Perform measurements needed to support cell selection.Detect and synchronise to a broadcast channel. Receive and handle broadcast information. Forward NAS system information to NAS.Search for a suitable cell. The cells broadcast one or more 'PLMN identity' or 'SNPN identity' (for a UE operating in SNPN access mode) in the system information. Respond to NAS whether such cell is found or not.If associated RATs is (are) set for the PLMN, perform the search in this (these) RAT(s) and other RATs for that PLMN as specified in TS 23.122 [9].If a cell is found which satisfies cell selection criteria, camp on that cell. |
| Cell Reselection | For a UE not operating in SNPN access mode,maintain a list of equivalent PLMN identities and provide the list to AS.Maintain a list of "Forbidden Tracking Areas" and provide the list to AS.For a UE not operating in SNPN access mode, maintain Allowed CAG list and optional CAG-only indication along with associated PLMN ID(s) on which the UE is allowed access and provide these lists to AS.Maintain slice information including slice/slice group priorities and provide this information to AS. | Perform measurements needed to support cell reselection.Detect and synchronise to a broadcast channel. Receive and handle broadcast information. Forward NAS system information to NAS.Change cell if a more suitable cell is found.Determine cell reselection priorities for slice-based cell reselection |
| Location registration | Register the UE as active after power on.Register the UE's presence in a registration area, for instance regularly or when entering a new tracking area.Deregister UE when shutting down.Maintain a list of "Forbidden Tracking Areas".Control and restrict location registration for a UE in eCall Only Mode. | Report registration area information to NAS. |
| RAN Notification Area Update | Not applicable. | Register the UE's presence in a RAN-based notification area (RNA), periodically or when entering a new RNA. |

*Next change*

### 5.2.4 Cell Reselection evaluation process

#### 5.2.4.1 Reselection priorities handling

Absolute priorities of different NR frequencies or inter-RAT frequencies may be provided to the UE in the system information, in the *RRCRelease* message, or by inheriting from another RAT at inter-RAT cell (re)selection. In the case of system information, an NR frequency or inter-RAT frequency may be listed without providing a priority (i.e. the field *cellReselectionPriority* is absent for that frequency). If any fields with *cellReselectionPriority* are provided in dedicated signalling, the UE shall ignore any fields with *cellReselectionPriority* and any slice reselection information provided in system information. If slice reselection information is provided in dedicated signaling, the UE shall ignore slice reselection information provided in system information.

Editor’s note: FFS on the details if and how information provided in RRCRelease overrides information provided in SIB. This includes slice-specific re-selection information, existing/legacy cellResleectionPriority, and may impact NOTE6 below.
FFS if “PCI-lists” are provided in RRCRelease.

If UE is in camped normally state and UE supports slice-based cell reselection, UE shall derive re-selection priorities according to clause 5.2.4.x.

If UE is in *camped on any cell* state, UE shall only apply the priorities provided by system information from current cell, and the UE preserves priorities provided by dedicated signalling and *deprioritisationReq* received in *RRCRelease* unless specified otherwise. When the UE in camped normally state, has only dedicated priorities other than for the current frequency, the UE shall consider the current frequency to be the lowest priority frequency (i.e. lower than any of the network configured values). If the UE is configured to perform both NR sidelink communication and V2X sidelink communication, the UE may consider the frequency providing both NR sidelink communication configuration and V2X sidelink communication configuration to be the highest priority. If the UE is configured to perform NR sidelink communication and not perform V2X communication, the UE may consider the frequency providing NR sidelink communication configuration to be the highest priority. If the UE is configured to perform V2X sidelink communication and not perform NR sidelink communication, the UE may consider the frequency providing V2X sidelink communication configuration to be the highest priority.

NOTE 1: The frequency only providing the anchor frequency configuration should not be prioritized for V2X service during cell reselection, as specified in TS 38.331[3].

NOTE 2: When UE is configured to perform NR sidelink communication or V2X sidelink communication performs cell reselection, it may consider the frequencies providing the intra-carrier and inter-carrier configuration have equal priority in cell reselection.

NOTE 3: The prioritization among the frequencies which UE considers to be the highest priority frequency is left to UE implementation.

NOTE 4: The UE is configured to perform V2X sidelink communication or NR sidelink communication, if it has the capability and is authorized for the corresponding sidelink operation.

NOTE 5: When UE is configured to perform both NR sidelink communication and V2X sidelink communication, but cannot find a frequency which can provide both NR sidelink communication configuration and V2X sidelink communication configuration, UE may consider the frequency providing either NR sidelink communication configuration or V2X sidelink communication configuration to be the highest priority.

The UE shall only perform cell reselection evaluation for NR frequencies and inter-RAT frequencies that are given in system information and for which the UE has a priority provided.

In case UE receives *RRCRelease* with *deprioritisationReq*, UE shall consider current frequency and stored frequencies due to the previously received *RRCRelease* with *deprioritisationReq* or all the frequencies of NR to be the lowest priority frequency (i.e. lower than any of the network configured values) while T325 is running irrespective of camped RAT. The UE shall delete the stored deprioritisation request(s) when a PLMN selection or SNPN selection is performed on request by NAS (TS 23.122 [9]).

NOTE: UE should search for a higher priority layer for cell reselection as soon as possible after the change of priority. The minimum related performance requirements specified in TS 38.133 [8] are still applicable.

The UE shall delete priorities provided by dedicated signalling when:

- the UE enters a different RRC state; or

- the optional validity time of dedicated priorities (T320) expires; or

- the UE receives an *RRCRelease* message with the field *cellReselectionPriorities* absent; or

- a PLMN selection or SNPN selection is performed on request by NAS (TS 23.122 [9]).

NOTE 2: Equal priorities between RATs are not supported.

The UE shall not consider any black listed cells as candidate for cell reselection.

The UE shall consider only the white listed cells, if configured, as candidates for cell reselection.

The UE in RRC\_IDLE state shall inherit the priorities provided by dedicated signalling and the remaining validity time (i.e. T320 in NR and E-UTRA), if configured, at inter-RAT cell (re)selection.

NOTE 3: The network may assign dedicated cell reselection priorities for frequencies not configured by system information.

*Next change*

5.2.4.5 NR Inter-frequency and inter-RAT Cell Reselection criteria

If *threshServingLowQ* is broadcast in system information and more than 1 second has elapsed since the UE camped on the current serving cell, cell reselection to a cell on a higher priority NR frequency or inter-RAT frequency than the serving frequency shall be performed if:

- A cell of a higher priority NR or EUTRAN RAT/frequency fulfils Squal > ThreshX, HighQ during a time interval TreselectionRAT

Otherwise, cell reselection to a cell on a higher priority NR frequency or inter-RAT frequency than the serving frequency shall be performed if:

- A cell of a higher priority RAT/ frequency fulfils Srxlev > ThreshX, HighP during a time interval TreselectionRAT; and

- More than 1 second has elapsed since the UE camped on the current serving cell.

Cell reselection to a cell on an equal priority NR frequency shall be based on ranking for intra-frequency cell reselection as defined in clause 5.2.4.6.

If *threshServingLowQ* is broadcast in system information and more than 1 second has elapsed since the UE camped on the current serving cell, cell reselection to a cell on a lower priority NR frequency or inter-RAT frequency than the serving frequency shall be performed if:

- The serving cell fulfils Squal < ThreshServing, LowQ and a cell of a lower priority NR or E-UTRAN RAT/ frequency fulfils Squal > ThreshX, LowQ during a time interval TreselectionRAT.

Otherwise, cell reselection to a cell on a lower priority NR frequency or inter-RAT frequency than the serving frequency shall be performed if:

- The serving cell fulfils Srxlev < ThreshServing, LowP and a cell of a lower priority RAT/ frequency fulfils Srxlev > ThreshX, LowP during a time interval TreselectionRAT; and

- More than 1 second has elapsed since the UE camped on the current serving cell.

For a UE performing slice-based cell reselection if a cell fulfils the above criteria for cell reselection based on re-selection priority for the frequency and slice group derived according to 5.2.4.x, but this cell does not support the slice group (see 5.2.4.x), the UE shall re-derive a re-selection priority for the frequency by considering the slice group(s) supported by this cell (rather than those of the corresponding NR frequency) according to 5.2.4.x. This reselection priority shall be used until the highest ranked cell changes on the frequency, or new slice priorities are received from NAS. UE shall ensure the cell reselection criteria above is fulfilled based on the newly derived priorities.

Editor's Note: The re-derivation of a re-selection priority for a frequency needs further RAN2 agreement/ confirmation.

Cell reselection to a higher priority RAT/frequency shall take precedence over a lower priority RAT/frequency if multiple cells of different priorities fulfil the cell reselection criteria.

If more than one cell meets the above criteria, the UE shall reselect a cell as follows:

- If the highest-priority frequency is an NR frequency, the highest ranked cell among the cells on the highest priority frequency(ies) meeting the criteria according to clause 5.2.4.6;

- If the highest-priority frequency is from another RAT, the strongest cell among the cells on the highest priority frequency(ies) meeting the criteria of that RAT.

*Next change*

##### 5.2.4.7.0 General reselection parameters

Editor's Note: Slice specific cell reselection parameters to be added here and aligned with TS 38.331.

Cell reselection parameters are broadcast in system information and are read from the se333rving cell as follows:

**absThreshSS-BlocksConsolidation**

This specifies the minimum threshold for beams which can be used for selection of the highest ranked cells, if *rangeToBestCell* is configured, and for beams used for derivation of cell measurement quantity. The parameter in *SIB2* applies to the current serving frequency and the parameter in *SIB4* applies to the corresponding inter-frequency.

**cellReselectionPriority**

This specifies the absolute priority for NR frequency or E-UTRAN frequency.

**cellReselectionSubPriority**

This specifies the fractional priority value added to cellReselectionPriority for NR frequency or E-UTRAN frequency.

**combineRelaxedMeasCondition**

This indicates when the UE needs to fulfil both low mobility criterion and not-at-cell-edge criterion to determine whether to relax measurement requirements.

**highPriorityMeasRelax**

This indicates whether measurement on higher priority frequency is allowed to be relaxed as specified in clause 5.2.4.9.0.

**nrofSS-BlocksToAverage**

This specifies the number of beams which can be used for selection of the highest ranked cell, if *rangeToBestCell* is configured, and the number of beams used for derivation of cell measurement quantity. The parameter in *SIB2* applies to the current serving frequency and the parameter in *SIB4* applies to the corresponding inter-frequency.

**Qoffsets,n**

This specifies the offsetbetween the two cells.

**Qoffsetfrequency**

Frequency specific offset for equal priority NR frequencies.

**Qhyst**

This specifies the hysteresis value for ranking criteria.

**Qoffsettemp**

This specifies the additional offset to be used for cell selection and re-selection. It is temporarily used in case the RRC Connection Establishment fails on the cell as specified in TS 38.331 [3].

**Qqualmin**

This specifies the minimum required quality level in the cell in dB.

**Qrxlevmin**

This specifies the minimum required Rx level in the cell in dBm.

**Qrxlevminoffsetcell**

This specifies the cell specific Rx level offset in dB to Qrxlevmin.

**Qqualminoffsetcell**

This specifies the cell specific quality level offset in dB to Qqualmin.

**rangeToBestCell**

This specifies the R value range which the cells whose R value is within the range can be a candidate for the highest ranked cell. It is configured in SIB2 and used for intra-frequency and equal priority inter-frequency cell reselection and among the cells on the highest priority frequency(ies) for inter-frequency cell reselection within NR.

**SIntraSearchP**

This specifies the Srxlev threshold (in dB) for intra-frequency measurements.

**SIntraSearchQ**

This specifies the Squal threshold (in dB) for intra-frequency measurements.

**SnonIntraSearchP**

This specifies the Srxlev threshold (in dB) for NR inter-frequency and inter-RAT measurements.

**SnonIntraSearchQ**

This specifies the Squal threshold (in dB) for NR inter-frequency and inter-RAT measurements.

**SSearchDeltaP**

This specifies the threshold (in dB) on Srxlev variation for relaxed measurement.

**SSearchThresholdP**

This specifies the Srxlev threshold (in dB) for relaxed measurement.

**SSearchThresholdQ**

This specifies the Squal threshold (in dB) for relaxed measurement.

**TreselectionRAT**

This specifies the cell reselection timer value. For each target NR frequency and for each RAT other than NR, a specific value for the cell reselection timer is defined, which is applicable when evaluating reselection within NR or towards other RAT (i.e. TreselectionRAT for NR is TreselectionNR, for E-UTRAN TreselectionEUTRA).

NOTE: TreselectionRAT is not broadcast in system information but used in reselection rules by the UE for each RAT.

**TreselectionNR**

This specifies the cell reselection timer value TreselectionRAT for NR. The parameter can be set per NR frequency as specified in TS 38.331 [3].

**TreselectionEUTRA**

This specifies the cell reselection timer value TreselectionRAT for E-UTRAN.

**ThreshX, HighP**

This specifies the Srxlev threshold (in dB) used by the UE when reselecting towards a higher priority RAT/ frequency than the current serving frequency. Each frequency of NR and E-UTRAN might have a specific threshold.

**ThreshX, HighQ**

This specifies the Squal threshold (in dB) used by the UE when reselecting towards a higher priority RAT/ frequency than the current serving frequency. Each frequency of NR and E-UTRAN might have a specific threshold.

**ThreshX, LowP**

This specifies the Srxlev threshold (in dB) used by the UE when reselecting towards a lower priority RAT/ frequency than the current serving frequency. Each frequency of NR and E-UTRAN might have a specific threshold.

**ThreshX, LowQ**

This specifies the Squal threshold (in dB) used by the UE when reselecting towards a lower priority RAT/ frequency than the current serving frequency. Each frequency of NR and E-UTRAN might have a specific threshold.

**ThreshServing, LowP**

This specifies the Srxlev threshold (in dB) used by the UE on the serving cell when reselecting towards a lower priority RAT/ frequency.

**ThreshServing, LowQ**

This specifies the Squal threshold (in dB) used by the UE on the serving cell when reselecting towards a lower priority RAT/ frequency.

**TSearchDeltaP**

This specifies the time period over which the Srxlev variation is evaluated forrelaxed measurement.

*New Clause*

#### 5.2.4.X Re-selection priorities for slice-based cell reselection

The UE derives re-selection priorities for slice-based cell re-selection by using:

* a list of prioritized slice groups provided by NAS,

Editor’s note: Details to be confirmed with SA2/CT1.

* *sliceInformation* per frequency with *sliceSpecificCellReselectionPriority* per slice group, if provided in system information and/or dedicated signalling,
* *cellReselectionPriority* per frequency provided in system information and/or dedicated signalling.

The UE considers an NR frequency to support a slice group if

* the *NR frequency* is included in *sliceInformation* and indicates support for the slice group.

The UE considers a cell on an NR frequency to support a slice group if

*-* the *NR frequency* is included in *sliceInformation* and supports the said *slice group*; and

- the cell is either listed in the *sliceAllowCellListNR* (if provided in system information of the serving cell and/or dedicated signalling); or

- the cell is not listed in the *sliceExcludeCellListNR* (if provided in system information of the serving cell and/or dedicated signalling).

Editor's Note: Text above need to be aligned with field names and ASN.1 structure in TS 38.331.

The UE shall derive re-selection priorities for slice-based cell re-selection according to the following rules:

* Frequencies that support at least one prioritized slice group received from NAS have higher re-selection priority than frequencies that support no prioritized slice groups.
* Frequencies that support at least one slice group are prioritised in the order of the slice group priority provided by NAS i.e., frequency supporting highest priority slice group appear first followed by frequency supporting next lower priority slice group and so on.
* Among the frequencies that support the same highest prioritised slice group, the frequencies are prioritized in the order of their per slice group *sliceSpecificCellReselectionPriority*.
* Frequencies that support a prioritized slice group and that indicate per slice group *sliceSpecificCellReselectionPriority* have higher re-selection priority than frequencies that support this prioritized slice group without indicating per slice group *sliceSpecificCellReselectionPriority*.
* Frequencies that support no prioritized slice group are prioritized in the order of their *cellReselectionPriority*;

Editor’s Note: RAN2 need to verify that the rules above are consistent and results in the intended behaviour.

*End of changes*