# 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] 3GPP TS 38.300: "NR Overall Description; Stage 2".

[3] 3GPP TS 38.331: "NR; Radio Resource Control (RRC) - Protocol Specification".

[4] 3GPP TS 38.213: "NR; Physical layer procedures for control ".

[5] Void

[6] 3GPP TS 36.331: "E-UTRA; Radio Resource Control (RRC) - Protocol Specification".

[7] 3GPP TS 36.304: "E-UTRA; User Equipment (UE) procedures in RRC\_IDLE state ".

[8] 3GPP TS 38.133: "NR; Requirements for Support of Radio Resource Management".

[9] 3GPP TS 23.122: "NAS functions related to Mobile Station (MS) in RRC\_IDLE state".

[10] 3GPP TS 23.501: "System Architecture for the 5G System; Stage 2".

[11] 3GPP TS 38.215: "NR; Physical layer measurements".

[12] 3GPP TS 22.261: "Service requirements for the 5G system".

[13] 3GPP TS 24.890: "5G System – Phase 1; CT WG1 Aspects".

[14] 3GPP TS 24.501: "Non-Access-Stratum (NAS) protocol for 5G System (5GS); Stage 3".

[15] 3GPP TS 38.101-1: "NR; User Equipment (UE) radio transmission and reception; Part 1: Range 1 Standalone".

[16] 3GPP TS 23.287: "Architecture enhancements for 5G System (5GS) to support Vehicle-to-Everything (V2X) services".

[17] 3GPP TS 23.285: "Technical Specification Group Services and System Aspects; Architecture enhancements for V2X services".

[18] 3GPP TS 22.011: "Service accessibility".

[19] 3GPP TS 38.321: "NR; Medium Access Control (MAC); Protocol specification".

[20] 3GPP TS 26.346: "Multimedia Broadcast/Multicast Service (MBMS); Protocols and codecs".

[21] 3GPP TS 23.247: "Architectural enhancements for 5G multicast-broadcast services; Stage 2".

[22] 3GPP TS 23.304: "Proximity based Services (ProSe) in 5G Systems (5GS)".

[23] 3GPP TS 23.003: "Numbering, addressing and identification".

[24] 3GPP TS 38.306: "User Equipment (UE) radio access capabilities".

[25] 3GPP TS 23.586: "Technical Specification Group Services and System Aspects; Architectural Enhancements to support Ranging based services and Sidelink Positioning".

# 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.

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

**eRedCap UE:** A UE with enhanced reduced capabilities as specified in clause 4.2.22 in TS 38.306 [24].

**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.

**HSDN cell**: A cell that has higher priority than other cells for cell reselection for HSDN capable UE in a High-mobility state.

**Mobile-IAB cell**: As defined in TS 38.300 [2].

**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].

**Non-terrestrial network**: An NG-RAN consisting of gNBs, which provides non-terrestrial NR access to UEs by means of an NTN payload embarked on an airborne or space-borne NTN vehicle and an NTN Gateway.

**NR sidelink communication**: AS functionality enabling at least V2X Communication as defined in TS 23.287 [16], and ProSe communication (including ProSe non-Relay, UE-to-Network Relay communication and, UE-to-UE Relay communication including UE-to-UE Relay communication with integrated discovery) as defined in TS 23.304 [22], between two or more nearby UEs, using NR technology but not traversing any network node.

**NR sidelink discovery**: AS functionality enabling ProSe non-Relay Discovery, ProSe UE-to-Network Relay discovery and ProSe UE-to-UE Relay discovery for Proximity based Services as defined in TS 23.304 [22] 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.

**Quasi-earth fixed cell:** An NTN cell fixed with respect to a certain geographic area on the earth during a certain time duration. This can be provisioned by beam(s) covering one geographic area for a limited period and a different geographic area during another period (e.g., the case of NGSO satellites generating steerable beams).

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

**Ranging/Sidelink Positioning:** AS functionality enabling ranging-based services and sidelink positioning as defined in TS 23.586 [25].

**RedCap UE:** A UE with reduced capabilities as specified in clause 4.2.21 in TS 38.306 [24].

**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].

**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].

**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.

**U2U Relay UE:** a UE that provides functionality to support connectivity for U2U Remote UE(s).

**U2U Remote UE:** a UE that communicates with other UE(s) via a U2U Relay UE.

**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.

## 3.2 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the abbreviations given in 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 TR 21.905 [1].

AS Access Stratum

ATG Air To Ground

CAG Closed Access Group

CAG-ID Closed Access Group Identifier

CMAS Commercial Mobile Alert System

CN Core Network

DCI Downlink Control Information

DRX Discontinuous Reception

DTX Discontinuous Transmission

eDRX Extended DRX

ETWS Earthquake and Tsunami Warning System

E-UTRA Evolved UMTS Terrestrial Radio Access

E-UTRAN Evolved UMTS Terrestrial Radio Access Network

GIN Group ID for Network selection

H-SFN Hyper System Frame Number

HRNN Human-Readable Network Name

HSDN High Speed Dedicated Network

IAB Integrated Access and Backhaul

IMSI International Mobile Subscriber Identity

L2 Layer-2

MBS Multicast/Broadcast Services

MBS FSAI MBS Frequency Selection Area Identity

MCC Mobile Country Code

MCCH MBS Control Channel

MICO Mobile Initiated Connection Only

MRB MBS Radio Bearer

MTCH MBS Traffic Channel

NAS Non-Access Stratum

NCR Network-Controlled Repeater

NCR-Fwd NCR Forwarding

NCR-MT NCR Mobile Termination

NES Network Energy Savings

NID Network Identifier

NPN Non-Public Network

NR NR Radio Access

NSAG Network Slice AS Group

NTN Non-Terrestrial Network

PEI Paging Early Indication

PEI-O Paging Early Indication-Occasion

PH Paging Hyperframe

PLMN Public Land Mobile Network

PTW Paging Time Window

RAT Radio Access Technology

RNA RAN-based Notification Area

RNAU RAN-based Notification Area Update

RRC Radio Resource Control

SDT Small Data Transmission

SL Sidelink

SNPN Stand-alone Non-Public Network

TN Terrestrial Network

TRS Tracking Reference Signal

U2N UE-to-Network

U2U UE-to-UE

UAC Unified Access Control

UE User Equipment

UMTS Universal Mobile Telecommunications System

V2X Vehicle to Everything

# 4 General description of RRC\_IDLE state and RRC\_INACTIVE state

## 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 or a list of equivalent SNPNs, 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 the network slice(s) and Network Slice AS Group (NSAG) information, which contains NSAG(s), their applicable TA(s) if present and their priorities, to be considered by the UE during cell reselection (as specified in TS 23.501 [10], TS 24.501 [14]).

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 U2N Remote UE, the U2N Relay UE, the U2U Remote UE, or the U2U Relay UE may perform sidelink discovery transmissions while in-coverage for the purpose of sidelink relay operations, as specified in clause 8. In addition, the U2N Remote UE, the U2U Remote UE, or the U2U Relay UE can also perform sidelink discovery transmissions while out-of-coverage for the purpose of sidelink relay operations.

An L2 U2N Remote UE in RRC\_IDLE or in RRC\_INACTIVE may perform all the relevant procedures (e.g., acquiring system information and paging message) via the L2 U2N Relay UE. An L2 U2N Remote UE may choose not to perform any procedures related to cell selection and reselection.

The UE may perform NR sidelink discovery transmissions while in-coverage or out-of-coverage for the purpose of sidelink non-relay operations, as specified in clause 8.

The UE may perform ranging/sidelink positioning while in-coverage or out-of-coverage, as specified in clause 8.

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

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.

e) It enables the UE to receive MBS broadcast services.

f) It enables the UE to receive MBS multicast services in RRC\_INACTIVE state.

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.

------------------------------- NEXT MODIFIED SECTION--------------------------------

# 6 Reception of broadcast information

## 6.1 Reception of system information

The NAS is informed if the cell selection and reselection results in changes in the received NAS system information.

The UE shall monitor the Paging Occasions (POs) as described in clause 7.1 to receive System Information change notifications in RRC\_IDLE and RRC\_INACTIVE. The changes in the system information are notified by the network using a Short Message as specified in TS 38.331 [3]. When the Short Message notifies system information changes, then the UE shall acquire or re-acquire the concerned system information as specified in TS 38.331 [3].

A L2 U2N Remote UE when in RRC\_IDLE or RRC\_INACTIVE may not monitor POs as described in clause 7.1 to receive Short Message when connected with a U2N Relay UE, as specified in TS 38.331 [3].

A L2 U2N Remote UE in RRC\_IDLE or RRC\_INACTIVE does not receive Short Message from a L2 U2N Relay UE. When receiving a Short Message, the L2 U2N Relay UE may forward to the L2 U2N Remote UE only Public Warning System information (e.g., *SIB6*, *SIB7*, and *SIB8*).

When system information changes, the L2 U2N Remote UE, when in RRC\_IDLE or RRC\_INACTIVE, relies on the U2N L2 Relay UE to acquire or re-acquire the concerned system information and forward them. Further, the L2 U2N Remote UE, when in RRC\_CONNECTED, relies on the network to receive concerned system information that has changed.

## 6.2 Reception of MBS

A UE receiving or interested to receive MBS broadcast services shall apply the MCCH information acquisition procedure as specified in TS 38.331 [3] to receive the MCCH information. A UE interested to receive MBS broadcast services identifies if a service that it is interested to receive is started or ongoing by receiving the MCCH information, and then receives a MTCH(s) configured using the Broadcast MRB establishment procedure as specified in TS 38.331 [3] and using the DL-SCH reception and MBS broadcast DRX procedure as specified in TS 38.321 [19].

A UE which has joined multicast session(s) and configured to receive MBS multicast services in RRC\_INACTIVE state shall apply the multicast MCCH information acquisition procedure as specified in TS 38.331 [3] to receive the multicast MCCH information when UE is in RRC\_INACTIVE state and the multicast MCCH is configured in the cell. The UE identifies whether a session is active or not by receiving the indication in *RRCRelease*, multicast MCCH information, or group notification in paging message, and receives the multicast MTCH(s) in RRC\_INACTIVE state using the multicast MRB configuration procedure as specified in TS 38.331 [3] and using the DL-SCH reception and MBS multicast DRX procedure as specified in TS 38.321 [19].

UEs which have joined a multicast session(s) and are in RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE state shall apply the reception of the paging message procedure as specified in TS 38.331 [3] when the UE expects MBS group notification as specified in clause 16.10.5.2 in TS 38.300 [2].

NOTE 1: UE performs procedures to receive MBS broadcast session(s) as defined in TS 38.331 [3] if upper layer is configured the MBS start time and/or scheduled activation time(s) (as specified in TS23.247 [21]) even if the UE operates in eDRX.

# 7 Paging

When upper layers provide MBS start time and/or scheduled activation time(s) (as specified in TS23.247 [21]), UE shall monitor paging using TMGI (as specified in TS 38.331 [3]) as defined in 7.1 during those upper layer provided MBS start time and/or scheduled activation time(s).

## 7.1 Discontinuous Reception for paging

The UE may use Discontinuous Reception (DRX) in RRC\_IDLE and RRC\_INACTIVE state in order to reduce power consumption. The UE monitors one paging occasion (PO) per DRX cycle. A PO is a set of PDCCH monitoring occasions and can consist of multiple time slots (e.g. subframe or OFDM symbol) where paging DCI can be sent (TS 38.213 [4]). One Paging Frame (PF) is one Radio Frame and may contain one or multiple PO(s) or starting point of a PO. A L2 U2N Relay UE monitors the paging occasions of its PC5-RRC connected L2 U2N Remote UEs. In this case, the DRX cycle and UE ID mentioned in this clause refer to those of the L2 U2N Remote UE.

In multi-beam operations, the UE assumes that the same paging message and the same Short Message are repeated in all transmitted beams and thus the selection of the beam(s) for the reception of the paging message and Short Message is up to UE implementation. The paging message is same for both RAN initiated paging and CN initiated paging.

The UE initiates RRC Connection Resume procedure upon receiving RAN initiated paging. If the UE receives a CN initiated paging in RRC\_INACTIVE state, the UE moves to RRC\_IDLE and informs NAS. However, if a L2 U2N Relay UE in RRC\_INACTIVE state receives a CN initiated paging for a L2 U2N Remote UE, the L2 U2N Relay UE does not move to RRC\_IDLE state.

NOTE 0a: The L2 U2N Remote UE does not need to monitor the PO in order to receive the paging message.

NOTE 0b: While the SDT procedure is ongoing in RRC\_INACTIVE state, the UE monitors the PO in order to receive only the Short Message as specified in TS 38.331 [3].

The PF and PO for paging are determined by the following formulae:

SFN for the PF is determined by:

(SFN + PF\_offset) mod T = (T div N)\*(UE\_ID mod N)

Index (i\_s), indicating the index of the PO is determined by:

i\_s = floor (UE\_ID/N) mod Ns

The PDCCH monitoring occasions for paging are determined according to *pagingSearchSpace* as specified in TS 38.213 [4] and *firstPDCCH-MonitoringOccasionOfPO* and *nrofPDCCH-MonitoringOccasionPerSSB-InPO* ifconfigured as specified in TS 38.331 [3]. When *SearchSpaceId* = 0 is configured for *pagingSearchSpace*, the PDCCH monitoring occasions for paging are same as for RMSI as defined in clause 13 in TS 38.213 [4].

When *SearchSpaceId* = 0 is configured for *pagingSearchSpace*, Ns is either 1 or 2. For Ns = 1, there is only one PO which starts from the first PDCCH monitoring occasion for paging in the PF. For Ns = 2, PO is either in the first half frame (i\_s = 0) or the second half frame (i\_s = 1) of the PF.

When *SearchSpaceId* other than 0 is configured for *pagingSearchSpace,* the UE monitors the (i\_s + 1)th PO. A PO is a set of 'S\*X ' consecutive PDCCH monitoring occasions where 'S' is the number of actual transmitted SSBs determined according to *ssb-PositionsInBurst* in *SIB1* and X is the *nrofPDCCH-MonitoringOccasionPerSSB-InPO* if configured or is equal to 1 otherwise. The [x\*S+K]th PDCCH monitoring occasion for paging in the PO corresponds to the Kth transmitted SSB, where x=0,1,…,X-1, K=1,2,…,S. The PDCCH monitoring occasions for paging which do not overlap with UL symbols (determined according to *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationCommon*) are sequentially numbered from zero starting from the first PDCCH monitoring occasion for paging in the PF. When *firstPDCCH-MonitoringOccasionOfPO* is present, the starting PDCCH monitoring occasion number of (i\_s + 1)th PO is the (i\_s + 1)th value of the *firstPDCCH-MonitoringOccasionOfPO* parameter; otherwise, it is equal to i\_s \* S\*X. If X > 1, when the UE detects a PDCCH transmission addressed to P-RNTI within its PO, the UE is not required to monitor the subsequent PDCCH monitoring occasions for this PO.

NOTE 1: A PO associated with a PF may start in the PF or after the PF.

NOTE 2: The PDCCH monitoring occasions for a PO can span multiple radio frames. When *SearchSpaceId* other than 0 is configured for *paging-SearchSpace* the PDCCH monitoring occasions for a PO can span multiple periods of the paging search space.

The following parameters are used for the calculation of PF and i\_s above:

T: DRX cycle of the UE.

If the UE does not operate in eDRX as defined in clause 7.4:

- T is determined by the shortest of the UE specific DRX value configured by RRC (if any), the UE specific DRX value configured by upper layers (if any), and a default DRX value broadcast in system information. For L2 U2N Relay UE, T for a L2 U2N Remote UE is determined by the shortest of the UE specific DRX value provided in PC5-RRC signalling and a default DRX value broadcast in system information.

In RRC\_IDLE state, if the UE operates in eDRX and eDRX is configured by upper layers, i.e., TeDRX, CN, according to clause 7.4:

- If TeDRX, CN is no longer than 1024 radio frames:

- T = TeDRX, CN;

- else:

- During CN configured PTW, T is determined by the shortest of UE specific DRX value, if configured by upper layers, and the default DRX value broadcast in system information.

In RRC\_INACTIVE state, if the UE operates in eDRX and eDRX is configured by RRC, i.e., TeDRX, RAN (if any), and upper layers, i.e., TeDRX, CN, as defined in clause 7.4:

- If both TeDRX, CN and used TeDRX, RAN are no longer than 1024 radio frames, T = min{TeDRX, RAN, TeDRX, CN}.

- If TeDRX, CN is no longer than 1024 radio frames and no TeDRX, RAN is configured or used, T is determined by the shortest of UE specific DRX value configured by RRC and TeDRX, CN.

- If TeDRX, CN is longer than 1024 radio frames:

- If TeDRX, RAN is not configured or used:

- During CN configured PTW, T is determined by the shortest of the UE specific DRX value configured by RRC, the UE specific DRX value configured by upper layers (if any), and a default DRX value broadcast in system information. Outside the CN configured PTW, T is determined by the UE specific DRX value configured by RRC;

- else if used TeDRX, RAN is no longer than 1024 radio frames:

- During CN configured PTW, T is determined by the shortest of the UE specific DRX value, if configured by upper layers and TeDRX, RAN, and a default DRX value broadcast in system information. Outside the CN configured PTW, T is determined by TeDRX, RAN;

- else if used TeDRX, RAN is longer than 1024 radio frames:

- During the overlapped part of CN configured PTW and RAN configured PTW, T is determined by the shortest of the UE specific DRX value configured by RRC, the UE specific DRX value configured by upper layers (if any), and a default DRX value broadcast in system information;

- During CN configured PTW and outside RAN configured PTW, T is determined by the shortest of the UE specific DRX value configured by upper layers (if any), and a default DRX value broadcast in system information;

- Outside CN configured PTW and during RAN configured PTW, T is determined by the UE specific DRX value configured by RRC.

N: number of total paging frames in T

Ns: number of paging occasions for a PF

PF\_offset: offset used for PF determination

UE\_ID:

If the UE operates in eDRX as specified in clause 7.4:

- 5G-S-TMSI mod 4096

else:

- 5G-S-TMSI mod 1024

Parameters *Ns*, *nAndPagingFrameOffset*, *nrofPDCCH-MonitoringOccasionPerSSB-InPO*, and the length of default DRX Cycle are signaled in *SIB1*. The values of N and PF\_offset are derived from the parameter *nAndPagingFrameOffset* as defined in TS 38.331 [3]. The parameter *firstPDCCH-MonitoringOccasionOfPO* is signalled in *SIB1* for paging in the BWP configured by *initialDownlinkBWP*.For paging in a DL BWP other than the BWP configured by *initialDownlinkBWP*, the parameter *first-PDCCH-MonitoringOccasionOfPO* is signaled in the corresponding BWP configuration.

If the UE has no 5G-S-TMSI, for instance when the UE has not yet registered onto the network, the UE shall use as default identity UE\_ID = 0 in the PF and i\_s formulas above.

5G-S-TMSI is a 48 bit long bit string as defined in TS 23.501 [10]. 5G-S-TMSI shall in the formulae above be interpreted as a binary number where the left most bit represents the most significant bit.

In RRC\_INACTIVE state, if the UE supports *inactiveStatePO-Determination* and the network broadcasts *ranPagingInIdlePO* with value "true", the UE shall use the same i\_s as for RRC\_IDLE state. Otherwise, the UE determines the i\_s based on the parameters and formula above.

In RRC\_INACTIVE state, if used eDRX value configured by upper layers is no longer than 1024 radio frames, the UE shall use the same i\_s as for RRC\_IDLE state.

In RRC\_INACTIVE state, if used eDRX value configured by upper layers is longer than 1024 radio frames, during CN PTW, the UE shall use the same i\_s as for RRC\_IDLE state. Outside CN PTW, the UE shall use the i\_s for RRC\_INACTIVE state.

## 7.2 Paging Early Indication

### 7.2.1 Paging Early Indication reception

The UE may use Paging Early Indication (PEI) in RRC\_IDLE and RRC\_INACTIVE states in order to reduce power consumption. If PEI configuration is provided in system information, the UE in RRC\_IDLE or RRC\_INACTIVE state supporting PEI (except for the UEs expecting MBS group notification) can monitor PEI using PEI parameters in system information according to the procedure described below.

If *lastUsedCellOnly* is configured in system information of a cell, the UE monitors PEI in this cell only if the UE most recently received *RRCRelease* without *noLastCellUpdate* in this cell. Otherwise (i.e., if *lastUsedCellOnly* is not configured in system information of a cell), the UE monitors PEI in the camped cell.

The UE monitors one PEI occasion per DRX cycle. A PEI occasion (PEI-O) is a set of PDCCH monitoring occasions (MOs) and can consist of multiple time slots (e.g. subframes or OFDM symbols) where PEI can be sent (TS 38.213 [4]). In multi-beam operations, the UE assumes that the same PEI is repeated in all transmitted beams and thus the selection of the beam(s) for the reception of the PEI is up to UE implementation.

The time location of PEI-O for UE's PO is determined by a reference point and an offset:

- The reference point is the start of a reference frame determined by a frame-level offset from the start of the first PF of the PF(s) associated with the PEI-O, provided by *pei-FrameOffset* in SIB1;

- The offset is a symbol-level offset from the reference point to the start of the first PDCCH MO of this PEI-O, provided by *firstPDCCH-MonitoringOccasionOfPEI-O* in SIB1.

If one PEI-O is associated with POs of two PFs, the two PFs are consecutive PFs calculated by the parameters *PF\_offset*, *T*, *Ns*, and *N*. The first PF of the PFs associated with the PEI-O is provided by (SFN for PF) - floor (*iPO*/*Ns*)\**T*/*N*, where SFN for PF is determined in clause 7.1, *iPO* is defined in clause 10.4a in TS 38.213[4], *T*, *Ns*, and *N* are determined in clause 7.1.

The PDCCH MOs for PEI are determined as specified in TS 38.213 [4] according to *pei-SearchSpace*, *pei-FrameOffset*, *firstPDCCH-MonitoringOccasionOfPEI-O* and *nrofPDCCH-MonitoringOccasionPerSSB-InPO* ifconfigured as specified in TS 38.331 [3]. When *SearchSpaceId* = 0 is configured for *pei-SearchSpace*, the PDCCH MOs for PEI are same as for RMSI as defined in clause 13 in TS 38.213 [4]. UE determines first PDCCH MO for PEI-O based on *pei-FrameOffset* and *firstPDCCH-MonitoringOccasionOfPEI-O*, as for the case with *SearchSpaceId* > 0 configured.

When *SearchSpaceId* = 0 is configured for *pei-SearchSpace*, the UE monitors the PEI-O according to *searchSpaceZero*. When *SearchSpaceId* other than 0 is configured for *pei-SearchSpace,* the UE monitors the PEI-O according to the search space with the configured *SearchSpaceId*.

A PEI occasion is a set of 'S\*X' consecutive PDCCH MOs, where 'S' is the number of actual transmitted SSBs determined according to *ssb-PositionsInBurst* in *SIB1*, and X is the *nrofPDCCH-MonitoringOccasionPerSSB-InPO* if configured or is equal to 1 otherwise. The [x\*S+K]thPDCCH MO for PEI in the PEI-O corresponds to the Kth transmitted SSB, where x=0,1,…,X-1, K=1,2,…,S. The PDCCH MOs for PEI which do not overlap with UL symbols (determined according to *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationCommon*) are sequentially numbered from zero starting from the first PDCCH MO for PEI in the PEI-O. When the UE detects a PEI within its PEI-O, the UE is not required to monitor the subsequent MO(s) associated with the same PEI-O.

If the UE detects PEI and the PEI indicates the subgroup the UE belongs to monitor its associated PO, as specified in clause 10.4a in TS 38.213 [4], the UE monitors the associated PO as specified in clause 7.1. If the UE does not detect PEI on the monitored PEI occasion or the PEI does not indicate the subgroup the UE belongs to monitor its associated PO, as specified in clause 10.4a in TS 38.213 [4], the UE is not required to monitor the associated PO as specified in clause 7.1.

If the UE is unable to monitor the PEI occasion (i.e. all valid PDCCH MO for PEI) corresponding to its PO, e.g. during cell re-selection, the UE monitors the associated PO according to clause 7.1.

In RRC\_INACTIVE state, when the UE uses the same i­\_sas for RRC\_IDLE state as specified in clause 7.1, the UE shall use the same *iPO* as for RRC\_IDLE state. Otherwise, the UE determines the *iPO* based on the formula defined in clause 10.4a in TS 38.213 [4].

## 7.3 Subgrouping

### 7.3.0 General

If PEI and subgrouping are configured, UEs monitoring the same PO can be divided into one or more subgroups. With subgrouping, the UE monitors the associated PO if the corresponding bit for subgroup the UE belongs to is indicated as 1 by PEI corresponding to its PO, as specified in clause 10.4a in TS 38.213 [4].

The following parameters are used for the determination of subgroup ID:

- *subgroupsNumPerPO*: total number of subgroups for both CN assigned subgrouping (if any) and UE\_ID based subgrouping (if any) in a PO, which is broadcasted in system information;

- *subgroupsNumForUEID*: number of subgroups for UE\_ID based subgrouping in a PO, which is broadcasted in system information.

UE's subgroup can be either assigned by CN as specified in clause 7.3.1 or formed based on UE\_ID as specified in clause 7.3.2:

- If *subgroupsNumForUEID* is absent in *subgroupConfig*, the subgroup ID based on CN assigned subgrouping as specified in clause 7.3.1, if available for the UE, is used in the cell.

- If both *subgroupsNumPerPO* and *subgroupsNumForUEID* are configured, and *subgroupsNumForUEID* has the same value as *subgroupsNumPerPO*, the subgroup ID based on UE\_ID based subgrouping as specified in clause 7.3.2 is used in the cell.

- If both *subgroupsNumPerPO* and *subgroupsNumForUEID* are configured, and *subgroupsNumForUEID* < *subgroupsNumPerPO*:

- The subgroup ID based on CN assigned subgrouping as specified in clause 7.3.1, if available for the UE, is used in the cell;

- Otherwise, the subgroup ID based on UE\_ID based subgrouping as specified in clause 7.3.2 is used in the cell.

If a UE has no CN assigned subgroup ID or does not support CN assigned subgrouping, and there is no configuration for *subgroupsNumForUEID*, the UE monitors the associated PO according to clause 7.1.

### 7.3.1 CN assigned subgrouping

Paging with CN assigned subgrouping is used in the cell which supports CN assigned subgrouping, as described in clause 7.3.0. A UE supporting CN assigned subgrouping in RRC\_IDLE or RRC\_INACTIVE state can be assigned a subgroup ID (between 0 to 7) by AMF through NAS signalling. The UE belonging to the assigned subgroup ID monitors its associated PEI which indicates the paged subgroup(s) as specified in clause 7.2.

### 7.3.2 UE\_ID based subgrouping

Paging with UE\_ID based subgrouping is used in the cell which supports UE\_ID based subgrouping, as described in clause 7.3.0.

If the UE is not configured with a CN assigned subgroup ID, or if the UE configured with a CN assigned subgroup ID is in a cell supporting only UE\_ID based subgrouping, the subgroup ID of the UE is determined by the formula below:

SubgroupID = (floor(UE\_ID/(N\*Ns)) mod subgroupsNumForUEID) + (subgroupsNumPerPO - subgroupsNumForUEID),

where:

N: number of total paging frames in T, which is the DRX cycle of RRC\_IDLE state as specified in clause 7.1

Ns: number of paging occasions for a PF

UE\_ID: 5G-S-TMSI mod X, where X is 32768, if eDRX is applied; otherwise, X is 8192

subgroupsNumForUEID: number of subgroups for UE\_ID based subgrouping in a PO, which is broadcasted in system information

In RRC\_INACTIVE state with CN configured PTW the SubgroupID used outside CN PTW is the same as the SubgroupID used inside CN PTW.

The UE belonging to the SubgroupID monitors its associated PEI which indicates the paged subgroup(s) as specified in clause 7.2.

## 7.4 Paging in extended DRX

The UE may be configured by upper layers and/or RRC with an extended DRX (eDRX) cycle TeDRX, CN and/or TeDRX, RAN.

For CN paging, the UE operates in eDRX in RRC\_IDLE or RRC\_INACTIVE states if the UE is configured for eDRX by upper layers and *eDRX-AllowedIdle* is signalled in SIB1; otherwise, the UE does not operate in eDRX.

For RAN paging, the UE in RRC\_INACTIVE state:

- if the UE is configured for eDRX by *ran-ExtendedPagingCycle-r18* and *eDRX-AllowedInactive-r18* is signalled in SIB1:

- operates in eDRX with an eDRX cycle TeDRX, RAN configured by *extendedPagingCycle-r18*;

- else if the UE is configured for eDRX by *ran-ExtendedPagingCycle-r17* and *eDRX-AllowedInactive-r17* is signalled in SIB1:

- operates in eDRX with an eDRX cycle TeDRX, RAN configured by *ran-ExtendedPagingCycle-r17*;

- else:

- does not operate in eDRX.

If the UE operates in eDRX with an eDRX cycle no longer than 1024 radio frames, it monitors POs as defined in 7.1 with configured eDRX cycle. Otherwise, a UE operating in eDRX monitors POs as defined in 7.1 during a periodic Paging Time Window (PTW) configured for the UE. The PTW is UE-specific and is determined by a Paging Hyperframe (PH), a starting position within the PH (PTW\_start) and an ending position (PTW\_end). PH, PTW\_start and PTW\_end are given by the following formula:

The PH for CN is the H-SFN satisfying the following equations:

H-SFN mod TeDRX, CN= (UE\_ID\_H mod TeDRX, CN), where

- TeDRX, CN: UE-specific eDRX cycle in Hyper-frames, (TeDRX, CN = 2, …, 1024 Hyper-frames) configured by upper layers.

The PH for RAN is the H-SFN satisfying the following equations:

H-SFN mod TeDRX\_RAN= (UE\_ID\_H mod TeDRX\_RAN), where

- TeDRX\_RAN: UE-specific eDRX cycle in Hyper-frames, (TeDRX\_RAN = 2, …, 1024 Hyper-frames) configured by RRC.

For CN configured PTW:

PTW\_start denotes the first radio frame of the PH for CN that is part of the PTW and has SFN satisfying the following equation:

SFN = 128 \* ieDRX, CN, where

- ieDRX, CN = floor(UE\_ID\_H /TeDRX, CN) mod 8

PTW\_end is the last radio frame of the PTW and has SFN satisfying the following equation:

SFN = (PTW\_start + L\*100 - 1) mod 1024, where

- L = Paging Time Window (PTW) length (in seconds) configured by upper layers

For RAN configured PTW:

PTW\_start denotes the first radio frame of the PH for RAN that is part of the PTW and has SFN satisfying the following equation:

SFN = 128 \* ieDRX\_CN, where

- ieDRX\_CN = floor(UE\_ID\_H /TeDRX\_CN) mod 8

PTW\_end is the last radio frame of the PTW and has SFN satisfying the following equation:

SFN = (PTW\_start + L\*100 - 1) mod 1024, where

- L = Paging Time Window (PTW) length (in seconds) configured by RRC

UE\_ID\_H is defined as follows:

UE\_ID\_H: 13 most significant bits of the Hashed ID.

Hashed ID is defined as follows:

Hashed\_ID is Frame Check Sequence (FCS) for the bits b31, b30…, b0 of 5G-S-TMSI.

5G-S-TMSI = <b47, b46, …, b0> as defined in TS 23.003 [23].

The 32-bit FCS shall be the ones complement of the sum (modulo 2) of Y1 and Y2, where

- Y1 is the remainder of xk (x31 + x30 + x29 + x28 + x27 + x26 + x25 + x24 + x23 + x22 + x21 + x20 + x19 + x18 + x17 + x16 + x15 + x14 + x13 + x12 + x11 + x10 + x9 + x8 + x7 + x6 + x5 + x4 + x3 + x2 + x1 + 1) divided (modulo 2) by the generator polynomial x32 + x26 + x23 + x22 + x16 + x12 + x11 + x10 + x8 + x7 + x5 + x4 + x2 + x + 1, where k is 32; and

- Y2 is the remainder of Y3 divided (modulo 2) by the generator polynomial x32 + x26 + x23 + x22 + x16 + x12 + x11 + x10 + x8 + x7 + x5 + x4 + x2 + x + 1, where Y3 is the product of x32 by "b31, b30…, b0 of S-TMSI or 5G-S-TMSI", i.e., Y3 is the generator polynomial x32 (b31\*x31 + b30\*x30 + … + b0\*1).

NOTE: The Y1 is 0xC704DD7B for any 5G-S-TMSI value. An example of hashed ID calculation is in Annex A.