**3GPP TSG-RAN WG2 Meeting #112Tdoc** [**R2-19xxxx**](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5Cpanidx%5CDocuments%5CRAN2%5CTSGR2_108%5CDocs%5CR2-1916391.zip)

**Source: Ericsson (Email discussion rapporteur)**

**Title:** **[POST111e][910][NTN] Impacts of earth fixed and moving beams (Ericsson)**

**Agenda Item: x.x.x.x.x**

**Document for: Discussion**

# 1 Introduction

NTN Rel-17 WI was started in RAN2#111 and the following agreements were reached(excluding user plane).

Agreements:

1. RAN2 stick to WI scenarios: Any restriction, e.g. on the LEO altitude (if needed) could come from other groups.
2. From RAN2 perspective, the table 4.2-2 of [TR 38.821] is used as a baseline for the normative work, with the removal of the regenerative payload option
3. (as the WI is restricted to transparent payload) we assume that the feeder link will use NR (how the satellite is controlled is out of the scope of the WI)
4. RAN2 confirms the assumptions on the UE ground speed in the handheld and VSAT cases
5. In Rel-17, only UEs with GNSS capabilities are supported
6. Both Earth fixed and earth moving beam scenarios are considered with NGSO constellation.

Agreements via email - from offline 105:

1. Both soft and hard feeder link switchover (e.g. for Non GSO) are supported.

 Note: This requires satellite to be connected to one NTN GW at a time (hard switch) or at least two NTN GWs simultaneously (soft switch).

1. RAN2 to start discussing enhancements for soft feeder link switchover and then solutions for hard feeder link switchover.

3. As part of the NR-NTN WI, the following stepped approach is proposed:

 - Step 1: Assessment of the Rel-16 LCS framework/application protocols (3GPP TS 23.273, TS 29.572, TS 38.455, TS 38.305, in particular but not excluding other TS) and its applicability to NTN

 - Step 2: Assess whether changes to the existing network-based location methods are needed and define them if needed

4. The NTN network based positioning of UE should provide an accuracy comparable with the network based UE location accuracy of terrestrial networks.

5. For TN/NTN mobility, the UE is not required to connect to both TN and NTN at the same time.

6. RAN2 to discuss about trigger(s) of TN / NTN mobility, once the Intra NTN mobility has sufficiently progressed. Intra NTN mobility refers to idle and connected mode mobility between NTN cells (e.g. intra or inter satellite).

7. Transparent HAPS is assumed with the IMT BS on the ground and the HAPS is a relay.

8. The RAN2 work plan described in [R2-2007565](file:///C%3A%5CData%5C3GPP%5CExtracts%5CR2-2007565%20-%20Rel17%20NR-NTN%20workplan.docx) should be considered as a basis for work

9. The work plan should be based on the following prioritization principles:

 - 1st priority: user plane, control plane (idle and connected)

 - 2nd priority: NTN-TN service continuity, network based UE location

Agreements via email - from offline 106:

1. The network type (i.e. TN or NTN) should be known to UE. FFS whether to achieve this in an implicit or explicit way.
2. The existing cell reselection priority configuration can be taken as a baseline in NTN. FFS on any further enhancement.
3. Postpone the discussion on whether to introduce a new SIB until we have more progress on the content of NTN specific system information.

Agreements:

1. Cell selection / reselection in NR is the baseline in NTN idle mode procedure.
2. Satellite/HAPS ephemeris based cell selection and reselection should be defined for NTN (FFS what the term satellite/HAPS ephemeris actually means). FFS when this ephemeris based cell selection / reselection can be used. FFS whether UE location (and/or other information) based cell selection and reselection should be introduced for NTN
3. The satellite ephemeris should be provided to UE, at least for Satellite/HAPS ephemeris based cell selection and reselection (FFS what the term satellite/HAPS ephemeris actually means).

This email discussion was also agreed in RAN2#111 and the scope of the discussion is stated as below

* [POST111e][XXX][NTN] Impacts of earth fixed and moving beams (Ericsson)

Scope: Discuss RAN2 impacts of earth fixed and moving beams, both for idle and connected mode, for feeder link switch in both Earth moving and Earth fixed beam and for service link switch in Earth fixed beams case due to satellite switch. No discussion on measurement aspects

Intended outcome: email discussion summary

 Deadline: Until next meeting

Initial DL for companies feedback is set Fri 9 th October in order to have proposed summary and review of that by 15th October

Connected mode mobility in NTN may be categorized into the following scenarios:

Scenario 1: Feeder link switch for earth fixed beam, with/without service link switch due to satellite switch

Scenario 2: Feeder link switch for earth moving beam, with/without service link switch due to satellite switch

Scenario 3: Service link switch for earth fixed beam due to satellite switch

Scenario 4: Connected mode mobility for earth moving beam when the beam no longer serves the UE

Scenario 5: Connected mode mobility for both earth moving and earth fixed beam due to UE movement

Specific aspects for mobility handling for scenarios 4 and 5 will be covered in email discussion [Post111-e][911][NTN] Connected mode aspects (ZTE)

This email discussion focuses on scenarios 1, 2 and 3 (although some aspects may be more general and applicable to other scenarios).

# 2 Feeder link switch

Both soft and hard feeder link switch have been considered during the SI. These can be described as follows:

**Soft feeder link switch** where the satellite can simultaneously support two feeder links: The key idea is that the satellite supports simultaneous transmissions of two feeder link signals during the switch to enable a smooth switch.

**Hard feeder link switch** where the satellite can only support one feeder link at a time. In this case, one GW drops the connection to the satellite before the next GW establishes the connection to the satellite.

In RAN2#111, it has been agreed to consider both soft and hard feeder link switch with priority for soft switch. Aspect that has not been discussed is whether feeder link switch has difference from RAN2 perspective for Earth moving and Earth fixed beams. Hence, we are including questions to check for this aspect.

Further, in TR 38.821, the following two cases were considered for the transparent LEO architecture:

* Case 1: Different gNB’s before and after the switch. In this case, the target gateway after feeder link switch is served by a different gNB compared to the source gateway.
* Case 2: Same gNB before and after the switch. In this case, the gateways before and after the switch are connected to the same gNB.

Whether both Case1 and Case 2 are feasible has not been discussed. Case 1 is along the lines of default assumption considered during the study item across WGs, however, Case 2 has also been captured in the TR and should be discussed now in WI.

The Case 2 is depicted in Figure 1. There can be possibly thousands of kilometres distance between GW1 and GW2. From this it follows that if there is one gNB serving via both GWs, there will be relatively long fiber or other connection between the GW and the gNB. As we are discussing transparent architecture, the Uu interface goes in this assumption via the fiber link, feeder link and the service link. This introduces additional and possibly unstable delay on the Uu as it is not over the air between the gNB and the GW.



Figure

*Q2.1 Do companies see the assumption of Case 2, e.g. having one gNB serving via two GWs as a viable option?*

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*Q2.2 Do companies see any difference for feasibility for Case2 with assumption on Earth moving and Earth fixed beams?*

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Case 1 is depicted in Figure 2 for both Earth fixed(above) and Earth moving beams(below). Here, as gNBs are at the GW, the Uu interface is over the air via feeder link and then via service link. As discussed, the feeder link switch may be a soft switch or a hard switch. During the study item few issues were listed together with some solutions. As soft feeder link switch was agreed to be considered first, we take that first here in this discussion.



Figure Soft feeder link switch for both Earth moving and Earth fixed beams

List of issues for *soft feeder link switch* include

* *Issue 1:* Many connected mode UEs need to be handed over within the duration of the feeder link switch
* *Issue 2:* Many idle mode UEs need to reselect another cell
* *Issue 3:* Packet forwarding delay due to long inter distance between gNBs
* *Issue 4:* Satellite capability of forwarding beams (cells) from two GWs simultaneously
* *Issue 5:* Satellite capability of supporting two feeder link connections simultaneously

*Q2.3 Companies to comment which issues need to be considered by RAN2 and whether there are additional issues to be considered by RAN2?* ***Further, please indicate if a difference Earth moving and Earth fixed beams is identified.***

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The hard feeder link switch is depicted in Figure 3



Figure Hard feeder link switch

List of issues for *hard feeder link switch* include

* *Issue 6:* Many connected mode UEs need to be moved to next cell within the duration of the feeder link switch
* *Issue 7:* Many idle mode UEs need to reselect another cell
* *Issue 8:* Packet forwarding delay due to long inter distance between gNBs
* *Issue 9:* Service interruption due to tearing down one feeder&service link and building other

*Q2.4 Companies to comment which issues need to be considered by RAN2 and whether there are additional issues to be considered by RAN2?* ***Further, please indicate if a difference Earth moving and Earth fixed beams is identified.***

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# 3 Service link switch for Earth fixed beams

During the study item RAN2 did not consider Earth fixed beam scenario as it was excluded from the study item plan and the TR 38.821 captures as follows:

## 7.4 Earth fixed cells vs Earth moving cells

Compared to LEO based Earth moving cells scenario where cells are moving on the ground, LEO based Earth fixed cells scenario refer to NTN that provide cells fixed with respect to a certain location on the Earth during a certain time duration. This can be achieved with NTN platforms generating steerable beams which footprint is fixed on the ground.

The same solutions identified for Earth moving cell scenario can also be applied for Earth fixed cell scenario, however whether specific solutions are necessary (or preferred) for each scenario can be further evaluated in the normative phase (See [74]).

One of the main aspects related to the Earth fixed beams is the service link switch depicted in Figure 4. Due to the movement of the non-GEO satellites in relation to the surface of the earth, at some point in time one satellite leaves and is not able to serve a certain geographical area.



Figure Service link switch for Earth fixed beams

It is possible to consider that the PCI via satellite 1 and satellite 2 can be same or different and these SSBs may be on same or different sync raster points. If the SSBs are on different sync raster point, the mobility during the service link switch is L3 mobility from RAN2 perspective. If these SSBs are on same raster point and PCI are different, the switch is again L3 mobility. If these SSBs have same PCI, the switch can be L1 switch if this option proves viable. However, this would require that the gNB would either repeat the SSB beams of the SSB burst via satellite 1 and satellite 2, or use only part of SSB beams via satellite 1 and part via satellite 2. The issues related to these are due to the delay and delay difference between feeder/service links for satellite 1 and satellite 2. Then, at the UE, it is not clear if the timing of the SSB beams within the same burst can be kept. Thus, if this option of having same PCI on same sync raster location is deduced to be viable from RAN2 perspective, RAN2 should send LS to RAN1 in order to ask for the viability from RAN1 perspective.

*Q3.1 Companies to consider the option of same PCI on same sync raster location via satellite 1 and satellite 2 to be a viable option? If so, do companies agree to send LS to as the viability from RAN1 perspective.*

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List of issues for *service link switch* include

* *Issue 10:* Many connected mode UEs need to be handed over within the duration of the service link switch
* *Issue 11:* Many idle mode UEs need to reselect another cell

*Q3.2 Companies to comment which issues need to be considered by RAN2 and whether there are additional issues to be considered by RAN2?*

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# 4 Potential solutions

Potential solutions for ***connected mode UEs*** are listed below. Some solutions address the issue of spreading HO attempts of the UEs in time, some solutions leave that for the network to distribute when sending the HO command. Some solutions address assisting UE to find more easily the up coming new cell(PCI). Not all these solutions are mutually exclusive.

* *For Issue 1, 10:* Many connected mode UEs need to be handed over within the duration of the service link switch
	+ *Solution 1:* Conditional HO (Discussed further in email discussion [911])
	+ *Solution 2:* HO with random access attempts distributed in time
	+ *Solution 3:* Group HO, e.g. common part of HO command in SI and UE specific with UE specific signalling.
	+ *Solution 4:* No enhancements for HO command/procedure, leave up to network implementation
* *Issue 6:* Many connected mode UEs need to be moved to next cell within the duration of the feeder link switch
	+ *Solution 5:* Enhanced connection re-establishment procedures.
	+ *Solution 6:* Conditional HO (Discussed further in email discussion [911])
* *For issue 3, 8:* Packet forwarding delay due to long inter distance between gNBs
	+ *Solution 7:* Informing of the upcoming feeder link switch (the UE about PCI leaving and another PCI appearing due to feeder link switch)
		- stored at UE or via system information
	+ *Solution 8:* HO command with information of the upcoming feeder link switch (the UE about PCI leaving and another PCI appearing due to feeder link switch)
	+ *Solution 9:* Enhanced connection re-establishment procedures.
	+ *Solution 10:* No enhancements for HO command/procedure, leave up to network implementation

*Q4.1 Do companies agree with the list of solutions to be studied for* ***connected mode UEs*** *in more detail and whether there are additional solutions to be considered?* ***Further, please indicate if a difference Earth moving and Earth fixed beams is identified.***

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Potential solutions for ***idle mode UEs*** are listed below. Again, these solutions may address same or different aspects and thus may or may not be mutually exclusive.

* *Issue 2, 7, 11:* Many idle mode UEs need to reselect another cell
	+ *Solution 11:* Informing of the upcoming feeder link switch (the UE about PCI leaving and another PCI appearing due to feeder link switch)
		- stored at UE or via system information
	+ *Solution 12:* UE does cell ranking and reselection based on
		- information of Solution 7
		- UE absolute location
		- UE location relative to serving satellite
		- Round trip time (RTT) for the satellite
		- Remaining dwell time(time left to be served) in a cell that is leaving or appearing

*Q4.2 Do companies agree with the list of solutions to be studied for* ***idle mode UEs*** *in more detail and whether there are additional solutions to be considered?* ***Further, please indicate if a difference Earth moving and Earth fixed beams is identified****.*

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Since solution 12 has several different potentionally different ranking or triggering conditions we have a question specific to solution 12 in order to progress on details.

* + *Solution 12:* UE does cell ranking and reselection based on
		- information of Solution 7(Informing of the upcoming feeder link switch (the UE about PCI leaving and another PCI appearing due to feeder link switch))
		- UE absolute location
		- UE location relative to serving satellite
		- Round trip time (RTT) for the satellite
		- Remaining dwell time(time left to be served) in a cell that is leaving or appearing

*Q4.3 Companies are asked to provide their preference of the suggested triggers based on applicability on feeder or service link switch use cases? Further, please indicate which triggers are seen as mutually exclusive and which could work together or work as options depending on exact problem to be solved.*

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# 5 Earth moving beams

Connected mode mobility for earth moving beams not concerning feeder link switch is handled in Connected mode aspects (ZTE) where measurements related aspects are handled as well

In this email discussion, similar to addressing a specific case for fixed beams, the specific aspect for Earth moving beams is the handling of tracking area update. During the study item, both hard and soft switch has been considered. The hard switch means that each cell can broadcast only on tracking area code. When this is combined with Earth fixed tracking area, it will create fluctuation at the boarder areas of these Earth fixed tracking areas. This hard TAI update is depicted in Figure 3.

 

Figure Tracking area update for Earth moving beams with hard TAI update

Soft TAI update requires the network to broadcast more than one TAI for a cell and PLMN.



Figure Tracking area update for Earth moving beams with soft TAI update

*Q5.1 Do companies have a preference on supporting either hard or soft TAI update, or both?*

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# 5 Summary of proposals

TBA