3GPP RAN WG2 Meeting #115e R2-21xxxxx

eMeeting August 9th – 27th, 2021

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| *CR-Form-v12.1* |
| **CHANGE REQUEST** |
|  |
|  | **36.321** | **CR** | **draft** | **rev** | **-** | **Current version:** | **16.4.1** |  |
|  |
| *For* [*HE**LP*](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:***  | Stage-3 running CR for TS 36.321 for Rel-17 IoT-NTN |
|  |  |
| ***Source to WG:*** | MediaTek |
| ***Source to TSG:*** | R2 |
|  |  |
| ***Work item code:*** | LTE\_NBIOT\_eMTC\_NTN |  | ***Date:*** | 2021-09-02 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ***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:*** | Introduction of Release-17 support for IoT-Non-Terrestrial Networks (NTN) |
|  |  |
| ***Summary of change:*** | This running CR captures agreements made for LTE eMTC and NB-IoT to support Non-Terrestrial Networks (NTN) for Release-17 up to RAN2 115e. |
|  |  |
| ***Consequences if not approved:*** | No support for Release-17 enhancements for NTN in IoT |
|  |  |
| ***Clauses affected:*** | 5.3.2 |
|  |  |
|  | **Y** | **N** |  |  |
| ***Other specs*** |  |  |  Other core specifications  | TS/TR ... CR ...  |
| ***affected:*** |  |  |  Test specifications | TS/TR ... CR ...  |
| ***(show related CRs)*** |  |  |  O&M Specifications | TS/TR ... CR ...  |
|  |  |
| ***Other comments:*** |  |
|  |  |
| ***This CR's revision history:*** |  |

Start of changes

### 5.1.4 Random Access Response reception

Once the Random Access Preamble is transmitted and regardless of the possible occurrence of a measurement gap or a Sidelink Discovery Gap for Transmission or a Sidelink Discovery Gap for Reception, and regardless of the prioritization of V2X sidelink communication described in clause 5.14.1.2.2, the MAC entity shall monitor the PDCCH of the SpCell for Random Access Response(s) identified by the RA-RNTI defined below, in the RA Response window which starts at the subframe that contains the end of the preamble transmission,as specified in TS 36.211 [7], plus three subframes and has length *ra-ResponseWindowSize*. If the UE is a BL UE or a UE in enhanced coverage, RA Response window starts at the subframe that contains the end of the last preamble repetition plus three subframes and has length *ra-ResponseWindowSize* for the corresponding enhanced coverage level. If the UE is an NB-IoT UE, RA Response window starts at the subframe that contains the end of the last preamble repetition plus X subframes and has length *ra-ResponseWindowSize* for the corresponding enhanced coverage level, where value X is determined from Table 5.1.4-1 based on the used preamble format and the number of NPRACH repetitions.

Editor’s Note: An offset is applied to delay the start of *ra-ResponseWindow* in NTN for both LEO and GEO scenarios. Decision on starting *ra-ResponseWindow* is postponed until further progress in RAN1 regarding UE-pre-compensation method and TA estimation accuracy.

If the start of the RA Response window is accurately compensated by UE-eNB RTT and no extension of repetition is required, there is no need to extend the ra-ResponseWindowSize for IoT NTN.

Table 5.1.4-1: Subframes between preamble transmission and RA Response Window in NB-IoT

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| TDD/FDD mode | Preamble format | Number of NPRACH repetitions | X  |
| FDD | 0 or 1 | >= 64 | 41 |
| FDD | 0 or 1 | < 64 | 4 |
| FDD | 2 | >= 16 | 41 |
| FDD | 2 | < 16 | 4 |
| TDD | Any | Any | 4 |

The RA-RNTI associated with the PRACH in which the Random Access Preamble is transmitted, is computed as:

RA-RNTI= 1 + t\_id + 10\*f\_id

where t\_id is the index of the first subframe of the specified PRACH (0≤ t\_id <10), and f\_id is the index of the specified PRACH within that subframe, in ascending order of frequency domain (0≤ f\_id< 6) except for NB-IoT UEs, BL UEs or UEs in enhanced coverage. If the PRACH resource is on a TDD carrier, the f\_id is set to , where  is defined in clause 5.7.1 of TS 36.211 [7].

For BL UEs and UEs in enhanced coverage, RA-RNTI associated with the PRACH in which the Random Access Preamble is transmitted, is computed as:

RA-RNTI=1+t\_id + 10\*f\_id + 60\*(SFN\_id mod (Wmax/10))

where t\_id is the index of the first subframe of the specified PRACH (0≤ t\_id <10), f\_id is the index of the specified PRACH within that subframe, in ascending order of frequency domain (0≤ f\_id< 6), SFN\_id is the index of the first radio frame of the specified PRACH, and Wmax is 400, maximum possible RAR window size in subframes for BL UEs or UEs in enhanced coverage. If the PRACH resource is on a TDD carrier, the f\_id is set to , where  is defined in clause 5.7.1 of TS 36.211 [7].

For NB-IoT UEs, the RA-RNTI associated with the PRACH in which the Random Access Preamble is transmitted, is computed as:

RA-RNTI=1 + floor(SFN\_id/4) + 256\*carrier\_id

where SFN\_id is the index of the first radio frame of the specified PRACH and carrier\_id is the index of the UL carrier associated with the specified PRACH. The carrier\_id of the anchor carrier is 0.

For NB-IoT UEs operating in TDD mode, the RA-RNTI associated with the PRACH in which the Random Access Preamble is transmitted, is computed as:

RA-RNTI = 1 + floor(SFN\_id/4) + 256\*(H-SFN mod 2)

where SFN\_id is the index of the first radio frame of the specified PRACH and H-SFN is the index of the first hyper frame of the specified PRACH. The PDCCH transmission and the PRACH resource are on the same carrier.

The MAC entity may stop monitoring for Random Access Response(s) after successful reception of a Random Access Response containing Random Access Preamble identifiers that matches the transmitted Random Access Preamble.

- If a downlink assignment for this TTI has been received on the PDCCH for the RA-RNTI and the received TB is successfully decoded, the MAC entity shall regardless of the possible occurrence of a measurement gap or a Sidelink Discovery Gap for Transmission or a Sidelink Discovery Gap for Reception, and regardless of the prioritization of V2X sidelink communication described in clause 5.14.1.2.2:

- if the Random Access Response contains a Backoff Indicator subheader:

- set the backoff parameter value as indicated by the BI field of the Backoff Indicator subheader and Table 7.2-1, except for NB-IoT where the value from Table 7.2-2 is used.

- else, set the backoff parameter value to 0 ms.

- if the Random Access Response contains a Random Access Preamble identifier corresponding to the transmitted Random Access Preamble (see clause 5.1.3), the MAC entity shall:

- consider this Random Access Response reception successful and apply the following actions for the serving cell where the Random Access Preamble was transmitted:

- process the received Timing Advance Command (see clause 5.2);

- indicate the *preambleInitialReceivedTargetPower* and the amount of power ramping applied to the latest preamble transmission to lower layers (i.e., (PREAMBLE\_TRANSMISSION\_COUNTER – 1) \* *powerRampingStep*);

- if the SCell is configured with *ul-Configuration-r14*, ignore the received UL grant otherwise process the received UL grant value and indicate it to the lower layers;

- if, except for NB-IoT, *ra-PreambleIndex* was explicitly signalled and it was not 000000 (i.e., not selected by MAC):

- consider the Random Access procedure successfully completed.

- else if, the UE is an NB-IoT UE, *ra-PreambleIndex* was explicitly signalled and it was not 000000 (i.e., not selected by MAC) and *ra-CFRA-Config* is configured:

- consider the Random Access procedure successfully completed.

- the UL grant provided in the Random Access Response message is valid only for the configured carrier (i.e. UL carrier used prior to this Random Access procedure).

- else:

- if the Random Access Preamble was selected by the MAC entity; or

- if the UE is an NB-IoT UE, the *ra-PreambleIndex* was explicitly signalled and it was not 000000 and *ra-CFRA-Config* is not configured:

- set the Temporary C-RNTI to the value received in the Random Access Response message no later than at the time of the first transmission corresponding to the UL grant provided in the Random Access Response message;

- if the Random Access Preamble associated with EDT was transmitted and UL grant provided in the Random Access Response message is not for EDT:

- indicate to upper layers that EDT is cancelled due to UL grant not being for EDT;

- for CP-EDT, flush the Msg3 buffer.

- for UP-EDT, update the MAC PDU in the Msg3 buffer in accordance with the uplink grant received in the Random Access Response.

- if the Random Access Preamble associated with EDT was transmitted, the UL grant was received in a Random Access Response for EDT, and there is a MAC PDU in the Msg3 buffer:

- if the TB size according to *edt-SmallTBS-Enabled* and as described in clause 8.6.2 and 16.3.3 of TS 36.213 [2] does not match the size of the MAC PDU in the Msg3 buffer:

- the MAC entity shall update the MAC PDU in the Msg3 buffer in accordance with the TB size.

- if this is the first successfully received Random Access Response within this Random Access procedure; or

- if CP-EDT is cancelled due to the UL grant provided in the Random Access Response message not being for EDT:

- if the transmission is not being made for the CCCH logical channel, indicate to the Multiplexing and assembly entity to include a C-RNTI MAC control element in the subsequent uplink transmission;

- obtain the MAC PDU to transmit from the "Multiplexing and assembly" entity and store it in the Msg3 buffer.

NOTE 1: When an uplink transmission is required, e.g., for contention resolution, the eNB should not provide a grant smaller than 56 bits (or 88 bits for NB-IoT) in the Random Access Response.

NOTE 2: If within a Random Access procedure, an uplink grant provided in the Random Access Response for the same group of Random Access Preambles has a different size than the first uplink grant allocated during that Random Access procedure, the UE behavior is not defined except for EDT.

If no Random Access Response or, for NB-IoT UEs, BL UEs or UEs in enhanced coverage for mode B operation, no PDCCH scheduling Random Access Response is received within the RA Response window, or if none of all received Random Access Responses contains a Random Access Preamble identifier corresponding to the transmitted Random Access Preamble, the Random Access Response reception is considered not successful and the MAC entity shall:

- if the notification of power ramping suspension has not been received from lower layers:

- increment PREAMBLE\_TRANSMISSION\_COUNTER by 1;

- if the UE is an NB-IoT UE, a BL UE or a UE in enhanced coverage:

- if PREAMBLE\_TRANSMISSION\_COUNTER = *preambleTransMax-CE* + 1:

- if the Random Access Preamble is transmitted on the SpCell:

- indicate a Random Access problem to upper layers;

- if NB-IoT:

- consider the Random Access procedure unsuccessfully completed;

- else:

- if PREAMBLE\_TRANSMISSION\_COUNTER = *preambleTransMax* + 1:

- if the Random Access Preamble is transmitted on the SpCell:

- indicate a Random Access problem to upper layers;

- if the Random Access Preamble is transmitted on an SCell:

- consider the Random Access procedure unsuccessfully completed.

- if in this Random Access procedure, the Random Access Preamble was selected by MAC:

- based on the backoff parameter, select a random backoff time according to a uniform distribution between 0 and the Backoff Parameter Value;

- delay the subsequent Random Access transmission by the backoff time;

- else if the SCell where the Random Access Preamble was transmitted is configured with *ul-Configuration-r14*:

- delay the subsequent Random Access transmission until the Random Access Procedure is initiated by a PDCCH order with the same *ra-PreambleIndex and ra-PRACH-MaskIndex*;

- if the UE is an NB-IoT UE, a BL UE or a UE in enhanced coverage:

- increment PREAMBLE\_TRANSMISSION\_COUNTER\_CE by 1;

- if PREAMBLE\_TRANSMISSION\_COUNTER\_CE = *maxNumPreambleAttemptCE* for the corresponding enhanced coverage level+ 1:

- reset PREAMBLE\_TRANSMISSION\_COUNTER\_CE;

- consider to be in the next enhanced coverage level, if it is supported by the Serving Cell and the UE, otherwise stay in the current enhanced coverage level;

- if the UE is an NB-IoT UE:

- if the Random Access Procedure was initiated by a PDCCH order:

- select the PRACH resource in the list of UL carriers providing a PRACH resource for the selected enhanced coverage level for which the carrier index is equal to ((*Carrier Indication* from the PDCCH order) modulo (Number of PRACH resources in the selected enhanced coverage));

- consider the selected PRACH resource as explicitly signalled;

- proceed to the selection of a Random Access Resource (see clause 5.1.2).

### 5.1.5 Contention Resolution

Contention Resolution is based on either C-RNTI on PDCCH of the SpCell or UE Contention Resolution Identity on DL-SCH.

Once Msg3 is transmitted, the MAC entity shall:

- if the UE is an NB-IoT UE, a BL UE or a UE in enhanced coverage:

- if, for EDT, *edt-SmallTBS-Enabled* is set to *TRUE* for the corresponding PRACH resource:

- start *mac-ContentionResolutionTimer* and restart *mac-ContentionResolutionTimer* at each HARQ retransmission of the bundle in the subframe corresponding to the last subframe of a PUSCH transmission corresponding to the largest TBS indicated by the UL grant.

- else:

- start *mac-ContentionResolutionTimer* and restart *mac-ContentionResolutionTimer* at each HARQ retransmission of the bundle in the subframe containing the last repetition of the corresponding PUSCH transmission.

- else:

- start *mac-ContentionResolutionTimer* and restart *mac-ContentionResolutionTimer* at each HARQ retransmission.

Editor’s Note: An offset is applied to the start of *mac-ContentionResolutionTimer* in NTN for both LEO and GEO scenarios. Decision on starting *mac-ContentionResolutionTimer* is postponed until further progress in RAN1 regarding UE-pre-compensation method and TA estimation accuracy.

If the start of mac-contentionResolutionTimer is accurately compensated by UE-eNB RTT and no extension of repetition is required, there is no need to extend the mac-ContentionResolutionTimer for IoT NTN.

- regardless of the possible occurrence of a measurement gap or Sidelink Discovery Gap for Reception, monitor the PDCCH until *mac-ContentionResolutionTimer* expires or is stopped;

- if notification of a reception of a PDCCH transmission is received from lower layers, the MAC entity shall:

- if the C-RNTI MAC control element was included in Msg3:

- if the Random Access procedure was initiated by the MAC sublayer itself or by the RRC sublayer and the PDCCH transmission is addressed to the C-RNTI and contains an UL grant for a new transmission; or

- if the Random Access procedure was initiated by a PDCCH order and the PDCCH transmission is addressed to the C-RNTI:

- consider this Contention Resolution successful;

- stop *mac-ContentionResolutionTimer*;

- discard the Temporary C-RNTI;

- if the UE is an NB-IoT UE:

- the UL grant or DL assignment contained in the PDCCH transmission is valid only for the configured carrier (i.e. UL/DL carrier used prior to this Random Access procedure).

- consider this Random Access procedure successfully completed.

- else if the CCCH SDU was included in Msg3 and the PDCCH transmission is addressed to its Temporary C-RNTI:

- if the MAC PDU is successfully decoded:

- stop *mac-ContentionResolutionTimer*;

- if the MAC PDU contains a UE Contention Resolution Identity MAC control element; and

- if the UE Contention Resolution Identity included in the MAC control element matches the 48 first bits of the CCCH SDU transmitted in Msg3:

- consider this Contention Resolution successful and finish the disassembly and demultiplexing of the MAC PDU;

- set the C-RNTI to the value of the Temporary C-RNTI;

- discard the Temporary C-RNTI;

- consider this Random Access procedure successfully completed.

- else:

- discard the Temporary C-RNTI;

- consider this Contention Resolution not successful and discard the successfully decoded MAC PDU.

- if *mac-ContentionResolutionTimer* expires:

- for BL UEs or UEs in CE or NB-IoT UEs:

- if notification of a reception of a PDCCH transmission has been received from lower layers before *mac-ContentionResolutionTimer* expired; and

- if the MAC PDU received until the subframe that contains the last repetition of the corresponding PDSCH transmission is successfully decoded; and

- if the MAC PDU contains a UE Contention Resolution Identity MAC control element; and

- if the UE Contention Resolution Identity included in the MAC control element matches the 48 first bits of the CCCH SDU transmitted in Msg3:

- consider this Contention Resolution successful and finish the disassembly and demultiplexing of the MAC PDU;

- set the C-RNTI to the value of the Temporary C-RNTI;

- discard the Temporary C-RNTI;

- consider this Random Access procedure successfully completed.

- else:

- discard the Temporary C-RNTI;

- consider this Contention Resolution not successful.

- except for BL UEs or UEs in CE or NB-IoT UEs:

- discard the Temporary C-RNTI;

- consider the Contention Resolution not successful.

- if the Contention Resolution is considered not successful the MAC entity shall:

- flush the HARQ buffer used for transmission of the MAC PDU in the Msg3 buffer;

- if the notification of power ramping suspension has not been received from lower layers:

- increment PREAMBLE\_TRANSMISSION\_COUNTER by 1;

- if the UE is an NB-IoT UE, a BL UE or a UE in enhanced coverage:

- if PREAMBLE\_TRANSMISSION\_COUNTER = *preambleTransMax-CE* + 1:

- indicate a Random Access problem to upper layers;

- if NB-IoT:

- consider the Random Access procedure unsuccessfully completed.

- else:

- if PREAMBLE\_TRANSMISSION\_COUNTER = *preambleTransMax* + 1:

- indicate a Random Access problem to upper layers.

- based on the backoff parameter, select a random backoff time according to a uniform distribution between 0 and the Backoff Parameter Value;

- delay the subsequent Random Access transmission by the backoff time;

- proceed to the selection of a Random Access Resource (see clause 5.1.2).

Next change

## 5.2 Maintenance of Uplink Time Alignment

The MAC entity has a configurable timer *timeAlignmentTimer* per TAG. The *timeAlignmentTimer* is used to control how long the MAC entity considers the Serving Cells belonging to the associated TAG to be uplink time aligned, as specified in TS 36.331 [8].

The MAC entity shall:

- when a Timing Advance Command MAC control element is received and if a NTA has been stored or maintained with the indicated TAG:

- except when the received Timing Advance Command MAC control element is addressed with a PUR-RNTI:

- apply the Timing Advance Command for the indicated TAG;

- start or restart the *timeAlignmentTimer* associated with the indicated TAG.

- when a Timing Advance Command is received in a Random Access Response message for a serving cell belonging to a TAG:

- if the UE is configured with *pur-Config* (see TS 36.331 [8]) and if a NTA has been stored or maintained and no temporary NTA has been stored:

- store current NTA as temporary NTA (see clause 5.4.7.2).

- if the Random Access Preamble was not selected by the MAC entity:

- apply the Timing Advance Command for this TAG;

- start or restart the *timeAlignmentTimer* associated with this TAG.

- else, if the *timeAlignmentTimer* associated with this TAG is not running:

- apply the Timing Advance Command for this TAG;

- start the *timeAlignmentTimer* associated with this TAG;

- when the contention resolution is considered not successful as described in clause 5.1.5, stop *timeAlignmentTimer* associated with this TAG*.*

- else:

- ignore the received Timing Advance Command.

- when the MAC entity is configured with *rach-Skip* or *rach-SkipSCG*:

- apply timing advance value indicated by *targetTA* in *rach-Skip* or *rach-SkipSCG* for the pTAG;

- start the *timeAlignmentTimer* associated with this TAG.

- when a *timeAlignmentTimer* expires:

- if the *timeAlignmentTimer* is associated with the pTAG:

- flush all HARQ buffers for all serving cells;

- notify RRC to release PUCCH/SPUCCH for all serving cells;

- notify RRC to release SRS for all serving cells;

- for NB-IoT, notify RRC to release all dedicated resources for SR;

- clear any configured downlink assignments and uplink grants;

- consider all running *timeAlignmentTimer*s as expired;

- else if the *timeAlignmentTimer* isassociated with an sTAG, then for all Serving Cells belonging to this TAG*:*

- flush all HARQ buffers;

- notify RRC to release SRS;

- notify RRC to release PUCCH/SPUCCH, if configured;

- clear any configured downlink assignments and uplink grants.

- upon indication from upper layers to start *timeAlignmentTimer*, if a NTA has been stored or maintained with the indicated TAG:

- start or restart the *timeAlignmentTimer* associated with the indicated TAG.

When the MAC entity stops uplink transmissions for an SCell due to the fact that the maximum uplink transmission timing difference (as described in clause 7.9.2 of TS 36.133 [9]) or the maximum uplink transmission timing difference the UE can handle between TAGs of any MAC entity of the UE is exceeded, the MAC entity considers the *timeAlignmentTimer* associated with the SCell as expired.

The MAC entity shall not perform any uplink transmission on a Serving Cell, except the Random Access Preamble transmission and transmissions corresponding to a PUR-RNTI, when the *timeAlignmentTimer* associated with the TAG to which this Serving Cell belongs is not running. Furthermore, when the *timeAlignmentTimer* associated with the pTAG is not running, the MAC entity shall not perform any uplink transmission on any Serving Cell except the Random Access Preamble transmission on the SpCell.

The MAC entity shall not perform any sidelink transmission which is performed based on UL timing of the corresponding serving cell and any associated SCI transmissions when the corresponding *timeAlignmentTimer* is not running.

NOTE: A MAC entity stores or maintains NTA upon expiry of associated *timeAlignmentTimer*, where NTA is defined in TS 36.211 [7]. The MAC entity applies a received Timing Advance Command MAC control element and starts associated *timeAlignmentTimer* also when the *timeAlignmentTimer* is not running.

Editor’s Note: RAN2 assumes that TA information (FFS what) reporting by the UE on network enabling will be needed in IoT NTN. RAN2 expects that RAN1 needs to progress on this, and can maybe reuse NR NTN progress. Which message this is provided will be determined later.

Next change

### 5.4.4 Scheduling Request

The Scheduling Request (SR) is used for requesting UL-SCH resources for new transmission.

When an SR is triggered, it shall be considered as pending until it is cancelled. All pending SR(s) shall be cancelled and *sr-ProhibitTimer* and *ssr-ProhibitTimer* shall be stopped when a MAC PDU is assembled and this PDU includes a BSR which contains buffer status up to (and including) the last event that triggered a BSR (see clause 5.4.5), or, if all pending SR(s) are triggered by Sidelink BSR, when a MAC PDU is assembled and this PDU includes a Sidelink BSR which contains buffer status up to (and including) the last event that triggered a Sidelink BSR (see clause 5.14.1.4), or, if all pending SR(s) are triggered by Sidelink BSR, when upper layers configure autonomous resource selection, or when the UL grant(s) can accommodate all pending data available for transmission.

If the MAC entity has resources for SR configured on only one of SPUCCH and PUCCH, that SR resource is valid for all logical channels. If the MAC entity has resources for SR configured on both PUCCH and SPUCCH, MAC entity shall consider all logical channels that have triggered an SR (and at *retxBSR-Timer* expiry, MAC entity shall consider all logical channels, belonging to a LCG, with data available for transmission):

- PUCCH resources for SR are valid if *logicalChannelSr-Restriction* is not configured, or if *logicalChannelSr-Restriction* allows SR on PUCCH, for any of the logical channels;

- SPUCCH resources for SR are valid if *logicalChannelSr-Restriction* is not configured, or if *logicalChannelSr-Restriction* allows SR on SPUCCH, for any of the logical channels.

If an SR is triggered and there is no other SR pending, the MAC entity shall set the SR\_COUNTER and the SSR\_COUNTER to 0.

As long as one SR is pending, the MAC entity shall for each TTI:

- if no UL-SCH resources are available for a transmission in this TTI:

- Except for NB-IoT:

- if the MAC entity has no valid PUCCH nor valid SPUCCH resource for SR configured in any TTI:

- if the MAC entity is a MCG MAC entity and *rach-Skip* is not configured; or

- if the MAC entity is a SCG MAC entity and *rach-SkipSCG* is not configured:

- initiate a Random Access procedure (see clause 5.1) on the corresponding SpCell and cancel all pending SRs;

- else if this TTI is not part of a measurement gap or Sidelink Discovery Gap for Transmission, and if transmission of V2X sidelink communication is not prioritized in this TTI as described in clause 5.14.1.2.2:

- if the MAC entity has at least one valid SPUCCH resource for SR configured for this TTI and if *ssr-ProhibitTimer* is not running:

- if SSR\_COUNTER < *dssr-TransMax*:

- increment SSR\_COUNTER by 1;

- instruct the physical layer to signal the SR on one valid SPUCCH resource for SR;

- start the *ssr-ProhibitTimer*.

- else:

- notify RRC to release SPUCCH for all serving cells;

- if the MAC entity has no valid PUCCH resource for SR configured in any TTI:

- notify RRC to release PUCCH for all serving cells;

- notify RRC to release SRS for all serving cells;

- clear any configured downlink assignments and uplink grants;

- initiate a Random Access procedure (see clause 5.1) on the SpCell and cancel all pending SRs.

- if the MAC entity has at least one valid PUCCH resource for SR configured for this TTI and if *sr-ProhibitTimer* is not running:

- if SR\_COUNTER < *dsr-TransMax*:

- increment SR\_COUNTER by 1;

- instruct the physical layer to signal the SR on one valid PUCCH resource for SR;

- start the *sr-ProhibitTimer*.

Editor’s Note: RAN2 assumes that sr-ProhibitTimer needs to be extended. The treatment of sr-ProhibitTimer values is postponed until the NR NTN details have been decided.

- else:

- notify RRC to release PUCCH and SPUCCH for all serving cells;

- notify RRC to release SRS for all serving cells;

- clear any configured downlink assignments and uplink grants;

- initiate a Random Access procedure (see clause 5.1) on the SpCell and cancel all pending SRs.

- For NB-IoT:

- if the MAC entity has no valid resource for SR together with acknowledgement of the data in this TTI and no valid PRACH resource for SR configured in any TTI:

- initiate a Random Access Procedure (see clause 5.1), and cancel all pending SRs in the first subframe containing PRACH for preamble transmission.

- else:

- if the MAC entity has valid resource for SR together with acknowledgement of the data in this TTI:

- instruct the physical layer to signal the SR together with acknowledgement of the data.

- cancel, if any, initiated Random Access Procedure for SR.

- else:

- if the MAC entity has valid PRACH resource for SR configured in this TTI and *sr-ProhibitTimer* is not running:

- instruct the physical layer to signal the SR on one valid PRACH resource for SR.

- start the *sr-ProhibitTimer* in the subframe containing the last repetition of the corresponding SR transmission.

Editor’s Note: RAN2 assumes that sr-ProhibitTimer needs to be extended. The treatment of sr-ProhibitTimer values is postponed until the NR NTN details have been decided.

NOTE 1: The selection of which valid PUCCH/SPUCCH resource for SR to signal SR on when the MAC entity has more than one valid PUCCH/SPUCCH resource for SR in one TTI or overlapping TTIs is left to UE implementation.

NOTE 2: SR\_COUNTER is incremented for each SR bundle. *sr-ProhibitTimer* is started in the first TTI of an SR bundle.

Next change

### 5.4.7 Preconfigured Uplink Resource

#### 5.4.7.1 Transmission using PUR

Transmission using PUR is initiated by the RRC layer. When transmission using PUR is initiated, RRC layer provides MAC with the following information:

- PUR-RNTI;

- Duration of PUR response window *pur-ResponseWindowSize*;

- UL grant information.

If the MAC entity has a PUR-RNTI, the MAC entity shall for each TTI for which RRC layer has provided uplink grant for transmission using PUR:

- deliver the uplink grant, and the associated HARQ information to the HARQ entity for this TTI.

After transmission using PUR, the MAC entity shall monitor PDCCH identified by PUR-RNTI in the PUR response window using timer *pur-ResponseWindowTimer*, which starts at the subframe that contains the end of the corresponding PUSCH transmission plus 4 subframes, and has the length *pur-ResponseWindowSize.* While *pur-ResponseWindowTimer* is running, the MAC entity shall:

- if the PDCCH transmission is addressed to the PUR-RNTI and contains an UL grant for a retransmission:

- restart *pur-ResponseWindowTimer* at the last subframe of a PUSCH transmission corresponding to the retransmission indicated by the UL grant plus 4 subframes.

- if L1 ACK for transmission using PUR is received from lower layers; or

- if PDCCH transmission is addressed to the PUR-RNTI and the MAC PDU is successfully decoded:

- stop *pur-ResponseWindowTimer*;

- if L1 ACK for transmission using PUR is received from lower layers or the MAC PDU contains only Timing Advance Command MAC control element:

- indicate to upper layers the transmission using PUR was successful;

- if repetition adjustment for transmission using PUR is received from lower layers:

- indicate the value of the repetition adjustment to upper layers.

- discard the PUR-RNTI.

- else if fallback indication for PUR is received from lower layers:

- stop *pur-ResponseWindowTimer*;

- indicate to upper layers PUR fallback indication is received;

- if repetition adjustment for transmission using PUR is received from lower layers:

- indicate the value of the repetition adjustment to upper layers.

- discard the PUR-RNTI.

- if the *pur-ResponseWindowTimer* expires:

- indicate to upper layers the transmission using PUR has failed;

- discard the PUR-RNTI.

Editor’s Note: From RAN2’s perspective, the start of pur-ResponseWindowTimer is delayed by UE-eNB RTT. This can be revised if RAN1 finds issues to support PUR that are not small. pur-ResponseWindowSize is not extended for IoT NTN.

Next change

## 7.7 HARQ RTT Timers

For each serving cell, in case of FDD configuration not configured with *subframeAssignment-r15* and in case of Frame Structure Type 3 configuration on the serving cell which carries the HARQ feedback for this serving cell the HARQ RTT Timer is set to 8 subframes. For each serving cell, in case of TDD configuration or FDD with *subframeAssignment-r15* configured on the serving cell which carries the HARQ feedback for this serving cell the HARQ RTT Timer is set to k + 4 subframes, where k is the interval between the downlink transmission and the transmission of associated HARQ feedback, as indicated in clauses 10.1 and 10.2 of TS 36.213 [2], and for an RN configured with *rn-SubframeConfig*, as specified in TS 36.331 [8] and not suspended, as indicated in Table 7.5.1-1 of TS 36.216 [11].

For each serving cell, for HARQ processes scheduled using Short Processing Time (TS 36.331 [8]) the HARQ RTT is set to 6 subframes for FDD and Frame Structure Type 3 and set to k + 3 subframes for TDD, where k is the interval between the downlink transmission and the transmission of associated HARQ feedback, as indicated in clauses 10.1 and 10.2 of TS 36.213 [2].

For each serving cell, for HARQ processes scheduled using short TTI (TS 36.331 [8]) the HARQ RTT is set to 8 TTIs if the TTI length is one slot or if *proc-Timeline* is set to n+4 set1, to 12 TTIs if *proc-Timeline* is set to n+6 set1 or n+6 set2 and to 16 TTIs if *proc-Timeline* is set to n+8 set2 for FDD and Frame Structure Type 3.

For TDD short TTI the HARQ RTT is set to k + 4 TTIs, where k is the interval between the downlink transmission and the transmission of associated HARQ feedback, as indicated in clauses 10.1 and 10.2 of TS 36.213 [2].

For BL UEs and UEs in enhanced coverage, when single TB is scheduled by PDCCH the HARQ RTT Timer corresponds to 7 + N where N is the used PUCCH repetition factor, where only valid (configured) UL subframes as configured by upper layers in *fdd-UplinkSubframeBitmapBR* are counted. In case of TDD, HARQ RTT Timer corresponds to 3 + k + N, where k is the interval between the last repetition of downlink transmission and the first repetition of the transmission of associated HARQ feedback, and N is the used PUCCH repetition factor, where only valid UL subframes are counted as indicated in clauses 10.1 and 10.2 of TS 36.213 [2].

For BL UEs and UEs in enhanced coverage, when multiple TBs are scheduled by PDCCH and HARQ-ACK bundling is not configured, the HARQ RTT Timer corresponds to 7 + m \* N where N is the used PUCCH repetition factor and m is the number of scheduled TBs as indicated in PDCCH, where only valid (configured) UL subframes as configured by upper layers in *fdd-UplinkSubframeBitmapBR* are counted.

For BL UEs and UEs in enhanced coverage, when multiple TBs are scheduled by PDCCH and HARQ-ACK bundling is configured the HARQ RTT Timer corresponds to 7 + k \* N where N is the used PUCCH repetition factor and k is the number of HARQ feedback bundles, k = ceiling(NTB/M), where NTB is the number of scheduled TBs as indicated in PDCCH and M is the Multi-TB HARQ-ACK bundling size indicated in the corresponding PDCCH as specified in clause 7.3 of TS 36.213 [2], where only valid (configured) UL subframes as configured by upper layers in *fdd-UplinkSubframeBitmapBR* are counted.

For NB-IoT, when single TB is scheduled by PDCCH or when multiple TBs are scheduled for the interleaved case when HARQ-ACK bundling is configured the HARQ RTT Timer is set to k+3+N+deltaPDCCH subframes, where k is the interval between the last subframe of the downlink transmission and the first subframe of the associated HARQ feedback transmission and N is the transmission duration in subframes of the associated HARQ feedback, and deltaPDCCH is the interval starting from the subframe following the last subframe of the associated HARQ feedback transmission plus 3 subframes to the first subframe of the next PDCCH occasion.

For NB-IoT, when multiple TBs are scheduled by PDCCH for the non-interleaved case or for the interleaved case when HARQ-ACK bundling is not configured, the HARQ RTT Timer is set to k+2\*N+1+deltaPDCCH subframes where k is the interval between the last subframe of the downlink transmission and the first subframe of the first HARQ feedback transmission and N is the transmission duration in subframes of the associated HARQ feedback, and deltaPDCCH is the interval starting from the subframe following the last subframe of the last HARQ feedback transmission plus 1 subframe to the first subframe of the next PDCCH occasion.

Except for NB-IoT and for HARQ processes scheduled using Short Processing Time and for short TTI, UL HARQ RTT Timer length is set to 4 subframes for FDD and Frame Structure Type 3, and set to kULHARQRTT subframes for TDD, where kULHARQRTT equals to the kPHICH value indicated in Table 9.1.2-1 of TS 36.213 [2] if the UE is not configured with upper layer parameter *symPUSCH-UpPts* for the serving cell, otherwise the kPHICH value is indicated in Table 9.1.2-3.

For NB-IoT, when single TB is scheduled by PDCCH the UL HARQ RTT timer length is set to 4+deltaPDCCH subframes, where deltaPDCCH is the interval starting from the subframe following the last subframe of the PUSCH transmission plus 3 subframes to the first subframe of the next PDCCH occasion.

For NB-IoT, when multiple TBs are scheduled by PDCCH the UL HARQ RTT timer length is set to 1+deltaPDCCH subframes, where deltaPDCCH is the interval starting from the subframe following the last subframe of the PUSCH transmission plus 1 subframe to the first subframe of the next PDCCH occasion.

Editor’s Note: While calculating the (UL) HARQ RTT timer, UE-eNB RTT is taken into account.

For HARQ processes scheduled using Short Processing Time (TS 36.331 [8]), the UL HARQ RTT Timer length is set to 3 subframes for FDD and for Frame Structure Type 3, and set to kULHARQRTT subframes for TDD, where kULHARQRTT equals the value indicated in Table 7.7-1 and Table 7.7-2.

For HARQ processes scheduled using short TTI (TS 36.331 [8]), the UL HARQ RTT Timer length is set to 8 TTIs if the TTI length is one slot or if *proc-Timeline* is set to n+4 set1, to 12 TTIs if *proc-Timeline* is set to n+6 set1 or n+6 set2 and to 16 TTIs if *proc-Timeline* is set to n+8 set2 for FDD and Frame Structure Type 3. For TDD short TTI the UL HARQ RTT is set to kULHARQRTT TTIs, where kULHARQRTT equals the value indicated in Table 7.7-3, Table 7.7-4 and Table 7.7-5.

Table 7.7-1: kULHARQRTT for TDD Short Processing Time when special subframe configurations 0~9 is configured

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **TDD UL/DLConfiguration** | **subframe index *n*** |
| **0** | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9** |
| 0 |  |  | 3 | 3 | 6 |  |  | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| 1 |  |  | 3 | 3 |  |  |  | 3 | 3 |  |
| 2 |  |  | 3 |  |  |  |  | 3 |  |  |
| 3 |  |  | 3 | 3 | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 |  |  | 3 | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 |  |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 |  |  | 3 | 3 | 5 |  |  | 3 | 3 |  |

Table 7.7-2: kULHARQRTT for TDD Short Processing Time applied when special subframe configuration 10 is configured

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **TDD UL/DLConfiguration** | **subframe index n** |
| **0** | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9** |
| 0 |  | 4 | 3 | 3 | 6 |   | 4 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| 1 |  | 3 | 3 | 3 |   |   | 3 | 3 | 3 |   |
| 2 |  | 3 | 3 |  |  |  | 3 | 3 |  |   |
| 3 |  | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 |  |  |  |  |   |
| 4 |  | 3 | 3 | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |   |
| 5 |  | 3 | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |   |
| 6 |  | 4 | 3 | 3 | 5 |  | 3 | 3 | 3 |   |

Table 7.7-3: kULHARQRTT for TDD short TTI applied when special subframe configurations 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 8 are configured

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **TDD UL/DLConfiguration** | **sTTI index *n*** |
| **0** | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9** | **10** | **11** | **12** | **13** | **14** | **15** | **16** | **17** | **18** | **19** |
| 0 |  |  |  |  | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |  |  |  |  | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 1 |  |  |  |  | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |  |  |
| 2 |  |  |  |  | 4 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 | 4 |  |  |  |  |
| 3 |  |  |  |  | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 |  |  |  |  | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 |  |  |  |  | 4 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 |  |  |  |  | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |  |  |  |  | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |  |  |

Table 7.7-4: kULHARQRTT for TDD short TTI applied when special subframe configurations 0, 5 and 9 are configured

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **TDD UL/DLConfiguration** | **sTTI index *n*** |
| **0** | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9** | **10** | **11** | **12** | **13** | **14** | **15** | **16** | **17** | **18** | **19** |
| 0 |  |  |  |  | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 11 |  |  |  |  | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 11 |
| 1 |  |  |  |  | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |  |  |
| 2 |  |  |  |  | 4 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 | 4 |  |  |  |  |
| 3 |  |  |  |  | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 |  |  |  |  | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 |  |  |  |  | 4 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 |  |  |  |  | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 9 |  |  |  |  | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |  |  |

Table 7.7-5: kULHARQRTT for TDD short TTI applied when special subframe configuration 10 is configured

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **TDD UL/DLConfiguration** | **sTTI index *n*** |
| **0** | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9** | **10** | **11** | **12** | **13** | **14** | **15** | **16** | **17** | **18** | **19** |
| 0 |  |  |  | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 11 |  |  |  | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 11 |
| 1 |  |  |  | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |  |  |
| 2 |  |  |  | 4 | 4 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 | 4 | 4 |  |  |  |  |
| 3 |  |  |  | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 |  |  |  | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 |  |  |  | 4 | 4 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 |  |  |  | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 9 |  |  |  | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |  |  |

End of changes

# Annex – Agreements

### RAN2#115-e Agreements

* Start of ra-ResponseWindow is delayed by an offset. Postpone discussion on the offset value until further agreements regarding RACH are made in RAN1.
* If the start of the RA Response window is accurately compensated by UE-eNB RTT and no extension of repetition is required, there is no need to extend the ra-ResponseWindowSize for IoT NTN.
* Start of mac-ContentionResolutionTimer is delayed by an offset, (assumed equal to UE-eNB RTT). This can be revisited if RAN1 decides something that requires to change this.
* If the start of mac-ContentionResolutionTimer is accurately compensated by UE-eNB RTT and no extension of repetition is required, there is no need to extend the mac-ContentionResolutionTimer for IoT NTN.
* From RAN2 perspective, for UE with UE-specific pre-compensation as a baseline it is up to eNB implementation to ensure sufficient time on UE side for the Msg3 transmission for IoT NTN.
* RAN2 assumes that TA information (FFS what) reporting by the UE on network enabling will be needed in IoT NTN. Expect RAN1 need to progress on this, and can maybe reuse NR NTN progress. FFS in which message this is provided.
* UE-eNB RTT is taken into account when calculating the (UL) HARQ RTT timer.
* RAN2 assumes that sr-ProhibitTimer need to be extended. Postpone treatment of sr-ProhibitTimer values until the NR NTN details have been decided.
* From RAN2’s perspective, delayed start of pur-ResponseWindowTimer with UE-eNB RTT can be supported. This can be revised if RAN1 finds issues to support PUR that are not small.
* pur-ResponseWindowSize is not extended for IoT NTN.
* SPS is supported without modification for IoT NTN.