3GPP TSG-RAN WG2 #124 R2-23xxxxx

Chicago, USA, Nov. 13 – 17, 2023 Revision of R2-2313301

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| *CR-Form-v12.2* | | | | | | | | |
| **CHANGE REQUEST** | | | | | | | | |
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|  | **36.300** | **CR** | **1387** | **rev** | **2** | **Current version:** | **17.5.0** |  |
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| *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:*** | Introduction of IoT NTN enhancements | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Source to WG:*** | Ericsson | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Source to TSG:*** | R2 | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Work item code:*** | IoT\_NTN\_enh-Core | | | | |  | ***Date:*** | | | 2023-11-23 |
|  |  | | | |  | |  | | |  |
| ***Category:*** | **B** |  | | | | | ***Release:*** | | | Rel-18 |
|  | *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 can be 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-16 (Release 16) Rel-17 (Release 17) Rel-18 (Release 18) Rel-19 (Release 19)* | |
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| ***Reason for change:*** | | Introduction of the Release-18 IoT NTN enhancements in stage 2. | | | | | | | | |
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| ***Summary of change:*** | | 3.1 Add RLM to the abbreviations  7.4 Addition of new SIBxx  10.1.5.0 Add reporting GNSS validity duration as reason for random access  23.21.2.1 Add explanation of disabled HARQ feedback and HARQ mode B.  23.21.2.2 Add GNSS acquisition and suspension of RLM and AS during GNSS acquisition, and uplink transmission extension at out-dated GNSS position.  23.21.3 Add carrier frequency info for discontinuous coverage. Add the eNB behavior to support discontinuous coverage.  23.21.4.1 Add that Location and time-based measurements can be used for cell reselection  23.21.4.2 Additional triggers for CHO added. Add the description for HO with time-based trigger condition.  “23.21.4.X Measurements” new section  23.21.6 Specify the type of the cell ID used for X2 and S1 handover. Specify the type of the cell ID used for X2 Setup and eNB Configuration Update procedures. | | | | | | | | |
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| ***Consequences if not approved:*** | | The Relase-18 IoT NTN enhancements are not supported. | | | | | | | | |
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| ***Clauses affected:*** | | 3.1, 7.4, 10.1.5.0, 23.21.2.1, 23.21.2.2, 23.21.3, 23.21.4.1, 23.21.4.2, 23.21.4.X (new), 23.21.6 | | | | | | | | |
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|  | | **Y** | **N** |  | | | |  | | |
| ***Other specs*** | | **X** |  | Other core specifications | | | | TS 36.321 CRxxxx,  TS 36.331 CR4964,  TS 36.304 CR0869, | | |
| ***affected:*** | |  | **X** | Test specifications | | | | TS/TR ... CR ... | | |
| ***(show related CRs)*** | |  | **X** | O&M Specifications | | | | TS/TR ... CR ... | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | | |
| ***Other comments:*** | |  | | | | | | | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | | |
| ***This CR's revision history:*** | | R2-2306951: Additions after RAN2#122 included.  R2-2308542: Input to RAN2#123: updated to v17.5.0, accepted removal of “Editor’s Note”s that were marked for removal, otherwsie the same as R2-2306951.  R2-2309338: Additions after RAN2#123  R2-2311244 r0: Input to RAN2#123bis, same as R2-2309338 with updated cover page and document Type CR instead of draftCR, accepted removal of “Editor’s Note” that were marked for removal, and accepted the move of added text about HARQ in 23.21.1 that was moved to 23.21.2.1.  R2-2313301 r1: Additions post RAN2#123bis. Compared to post RAN2#123bis email discussion: Uplifted to 17.5.0, removed changes on changes, removed sections witout changes, all changes by only one author, removed appendix with agreements.  R2-2313779 r2: Post RAN2#124 Add: reporting GNSS validity duration as a reason for random access, uplink transmission extension after GNSS becomes out-dated, and that UE goes to idle after GNSS measurement failure. Add R2-2314003/R3-238164 RAN3 endorsed stage 2 CR. | | | | | | | | |

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## 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].

1xCSFB Circuit Switched Fallback to 1xRTT

5GC 5G Core Network

ABS Almost Blank Subframe

AC Access Category

ACK Acknowledgement

ACLR Adjacent Channel Leakage Ratio

AM Acknowledged Mode

AMBR Aggregate Maximum Bit Rate

ANDSF Access Network Discovery and Selection Function

ANR Automatic Neighbour Relation

ARP Allocation and Retention Priority

ARQ Automatic Repeat Request

AS Access Stratum

AUL Autonomous Uplink

BCCH Broadcast Control Channel

BCH Broadcast Channel

BL Bandwidth reduced Low complexity

BR-BCCH Bandwidth Reduced Broadcast Control Channel

BSR Buffer Status Report

C/I Carrier-to-Interference Power Ratio

CA Carrier Aggregation

CAZAC Constant Amplitude Zero Auto-Correlation

CBC Cell Broadcast Center

CC Component Carrier

CG Cell Group

CHO Conditional Handover

CIF Carrier Indicator Field

CIoT Cellular Internet of Things

CMAS Commercial Mobile Alert Service

CMC Connection Mobility Control

C-plane Control Plane

C-RNTI Cell RNTI

CoMP Coordinated Multi Point

CP Cyclic Prefix

CQI Channel Quality Indicator

CRC Cyclic Redundancy Check

CRE Cell Range Extension

CRS Cell-specific Reference Signal

CSA Common Subframe Allocation

CSG Closed Subscriber Group

CSI Channel State Information

CSI-IM CSI interference measurement

CSI-RS CSI reference signal

DAPS Dual Active Protocol Stack

DC Dual Connectivity

DCCH Dedicated Control Channel

DCN Dedicated Core Network

DeNB Donor eNB

DFTS DFT Spread OFDM

DL Downlink

DMTC Discovery Signal Measurement Timing Configuration

DRB Data Radio Bearer

DRS Discovery Reference Signal

DRX Discontinuous Reception

DTCH Dedicated Traffic Channel

DTX Discontinuous Transmission

DwPTS Downlink Pilot Time Slot

E-CID Enhanced Cell-ID (positioning method)

E-RAB E-UTRAN Radio Access Bearer

E-UTRA Evolved UTRA

E-UTRAN Evolved UTRAN

EAB Extended Access Barring

ECGI E-UTRAN Cell Global Identifier

ECM EPS Connection Management

EDT Early Data Transmission

EHC Ethernet Header Compression

eHRPD enhanced High Rate Packet Data

eIMTA Enhanced Interference Management and Traffic Adaptation

EMM EPS Mobility Management

eNB E-UTRAN NodeB

EPC Evolved Packet Core

EPDCCH Enhanced Physical Downlink Control Channel

EPS Evolved Packet System

ETWS Earthquake and Tsunami Warning System

FDD Frequency Division Duplex

FDM Frequency Division Multiplexing

G-RNTI Group RNTI

GBR Guaranteed Bit Rate

GERAN GSM EDGE Radio Access Network

GNSS Global Navigation Satellite System

GP Guard Period

GRE Generic Routing Encapsulation

GSM Global System for Mobile communication

GSO Geosynchronous Orbit

GUMMEI Globally Unique MME Identifier

GUTI Globally Unique Temporary Identifier

GWCN GateWay Core Network

GWUS Group Wake Up Signal

H-SFN Hyper System Frame Number

HARQ Hybrid ARQ

(H)eNB eNB or HeNB

HO Handover

HPLMN Home Public Land Mobile Network

HRPD High Rate Packet Data

HSDPA High Speed Downlink Packet Access

ICIC Inter-Cell Interference Coordination

IDC In-Device Coexistence

IP Internet Protocol

ISM Industrial, Scientific and Medical

KPAS Korean Public Alert System

L-GW Local Gateway

LAA Licensed-Assisted Access

LB Load Balancing

LBT Listen Before Talk

LCG Logical Channel Group

LCR Low Chip Rate

LCS LoCation Service

LEO Low Earth Orbit

LHN Local Home Network

LHN ID Local Home Network ID

LIPA Local IP Access

LMU Location Measurement Unit

LPPa LTE Positioning Protocol Annex

LTE Long Term Evolution

LWA LTE-WLAN Aggregation

LWAAP LTE-WLAN Aggregation Adaptation Protocol

LWIP LTE WLAN Radio Level Integration with IPsec Tunnel

LWIP-SeGW LWIP Security Gateway

MAC Medium Access Control

MBMS Multimedia Broadcast Multicast Service

MBR Maximum Bit Rate

MBSFN Multimedia Broadcast multicast service Single Frequency Network

MCCH Multicast Control Channel

MCE Multi-cell/multicast Coordination Entity

MCG Master Cell Group

MCH Multicast Channel

MCS Modulation and Coding Scheme

MDT Minimization of Drive Tests

MeNB Master eNB

MEO Medium Earth Orbit

MGW Media Gateway

MIB Master Information Block

MIMO Multiple Input Multiple Output

MME Mobility Management Entity

MMTEL Multimedia telephony

MO-EDT Mobile Originated Early Data Transmission

MPDCCH MTC Physical Downlink Control Channel

MSA MCH Subframe Allocation

MSI MCH Scheduling Information

MSP MCH Scheduling Period

MT-EDT Mobile Terminated Early Data Transmission

MTC Machine-Type Communications

MTCH Multicast Traffic Channel

MTSI Multimedia Telephony Service for IMS

MUSIM Multi-Universal Subscriber Identity Module

N2 Reference point between the NG-RAN and the AMF

NACK Negative Acknowledgement

NAS Non-Access Stratum

NB-IoT Narrow Band Internet of Things

NCC Next Hop Chaining Counter

NCGI NR Cell Global Identifier

NCR Neighbour Cell Relation

NG-RAN NG Radio Access Network

NGSO Non-Geosynchronous Orbit

NH Next Hop key

NNSF NAS Node Selection Function

NPBCH Narrowband Physical Broadcast channel

NPDCCH Narrowband Physical Downlink Control channel

NPDSCH Narrowband Physical Downlink Shared channel

NPRACH Narrowband Physical Random Access channel

NPUSCH Narrowband Physical Uplink Shared channel

NPRS Narrowband Positioning Reference Signal

NPSS Narrowband Primary Synchronization Signal

NR NR Radio Access

NRT Neighbour Relation Table

NSSS Narrowband Secondary Synchronization Signal

NTN Non-Terrestrial Network

OFDM Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing

OFDMA Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access

OPI Offload Preference Indicator

OTDOA Observed Time Difference Of Arrival (positioning method)

P-GW PDN Gateway

P-RNTI Paging RNTI

PA Power Amplifier

PAPR Peak-to-Average Power Ratio

PBCH Physical Broadcast CHannel

PBR Prioritised Bit Rate

PCC Primary Component Carrier

PCCH Paging Control Channel

PCell Primary Cell

PCFICH Physical Control Format Indicator CHannel

PCH Paging Channel

PCI Physical Cell Identifier

PDCCH Physical Downlink Control CHannel

PDCP Packet Data Convergence Protocol

PDN Packet Data Network

PDSCH Physical Downlink Shared CHannel

PDU Protocol Data Unit

PHICH Physical Hybrid ARQ Indicator CHannel

PHY Physical layer

PLMN Public Land Mobile Network

PMCH Physical Multicast CHannel

PMK Pairwise Master Key

PPPP ProSe Per-Packet Priority

PPPR ProSe Per-Packet Reliability

PRACH Physical Random Access CHannel

PRB Physical Resource Block

ProSe Proximity based Services

PSBCH Physical Sidelink Broadcast CHannel

PSC Packet Scheduling

PSCCH Physical Sidelink Control CHannel

PSCell Primary SCell

PSDCH Physical Sidelink Discovery CHannel

PSK Pre-Shared Key

PSM Power Saving Mode

PSSCH Physical Sidelink Shared CHannel

pTAG Primary Timing Advance Group

PTW Paging Time Window

PUCCH Physical Uplink Control CHannel

PUR Preconfigured Uplink Resource

PUR-RNTI Preconfigured Uplink Resource RNTI

PUSCH Physical Uplink Shared CHannel

PWS Public Warning System

QAM Quadrature Amplitude Modulation

QCI QoS Class Identifier

QoE Quality of Experience

QoS Quality of Service

R-PDCCH Relay Physical Downlink Control CHannel

RA-RNTI Random Access RNTI

RAC Radio Admission Control

RACH Random Access Channel

RANAC RAN-based Notification Area code

RAT Radio Access Technology

RB Radio Bearer

RBC Radio Bearer Control

RCLWI RAN Controlled LTE-WLAN Interworking

RF Radio Frequency

RIBS Radio-interface based synchronization

RIM RAN Information Management

RLC Radio Link Control

RLM Radio Link Monitoring

RMTC RSSI Measurement Timing Configuration

RN Relay Node

RNA RAN-based Notification Area

RNAU RAN-based Notification Area Update

RNC Radio Network Controller

RNL Radio Network Layer

RNTI Radio Network Temporary Identifier

ROHC Robust Header Compression

ROM Receive Only Mode

RRC Radio Resource Control

RRM Radio Resource Management

RTT Round Trip Time

RU Resource Unit

S-GW Serving Gateway

S-RSRP Sidelink Reference Signal Received Power

S1-MME S1 for the control plane

SAE System Architecture Evolution

SAP Service Access Point

SBCCH Sidelink Broadcast Control Channel

SC-FDMA Single Carrier – Frequency Division Multiple Access

SC-MCCH Single Cell Multicast Control Channel

SC-MTCH Single Cell Multicast Transport Channel

SC-N-RNTI Single Cell Notification RNTI

SC-PTM Single Cell Point To Multiploint

SC-RNTI Single Cell RNTI

SCC Secondary Component Carrier

SCell Secondary Cell

SCG Secondary Cell Group

SCH Synchronization Channel

SCTP Stream Control Transmission Protocol

SD-RSRP Sidelink Discovery Reference Signal Received Power

SDAP Service Data Adaptation Protocol

SDF Service Data Flow

SDMA Spatial Division Multiple Access

SDU Service Data Unit

SeGW Security Gateway

SeNB Secondary eNB

SFN System Frame Number

SI System Information

SI-RNTI System Information RNTI

S1-U S1 for the user plane

SIB System Information Block

SIPTO Selected IP Traffic Offload

SIPTO@LN Selected IP Traffic Offload at the Local Network

SL-BCH Sidelink Broadcast Channel

SL-DCH Sidelink Discovery Channel

SL-RNTI Sidelink RNTI

SL-SCH Sidelink Shared Channel

SPDCCH Short PDCCH

SPID Subscriber Profile ID for RAT/Frequency Priority

SPT Short Processing Time

SPUCCH Short PUCCH

SR Scheduling Request

SRB Signalling Radio Bearer

sTAG Secondary Timing Advance Group

STCH Sidelink Traffic Channel

SU Scheduling Unit

TA Tracking Area

TAC Tracking Area Code

TAG Timing Advance Group

TB Transport Block

TCP Transmission Control Protocol

TDD Time Division Duplex

TDM Time Division Multiplexing

TEID Tunnel Endpoint Identifier

TFT Traffic Flow Template

TM Transparent Mode

TMGI Temporary Mobile Group Identity

TNL Transport Network Layer

TTI Transmission Time Interval

U-plane User plane

UAC Unified Access Control

UDC Uplink Data Compression

UE User Equipment

UL Uplink

UM Unacknowledged Mode

UMTS Universal Mobile Telecommunication System

UpPTS Uplink Pilot Time Slot

UTRA Universal Terrestrial Radio Access

UTRAN Universal Terrestrial Radio Access Network

V2I Vehicle-to-Infrastructure

V2N Vehicle-to-Network

V2P Vehicle-to-Pedestrian

V2V Vehicle-to-Vehicle

V2X Vehicle-to-Everything

VRB Virtual Resource Block

WLAN Wireless Local Area Network

WT WLAN Termination

WUS Wake Up Signal

X2-C X2-Control plane

X2 GW X2 GateWay

X2-U X2-User plane

Xw-C Xw-Control plane

Xw-U Xw-User plane

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## 7.4 System Information

System information is divided into the *MasterInformationBlock* (MIB) and a number of *SystemInformationBlocks* (SIBs):

*- MasterInformationBlock* defines the most essential physical layer information of the cell required to receive further system information;

- *SystemInformationBlockPos* contains positioning assistance data;

- *SystemInformationBlockType1* and *SystemInformationBlockType1-BR* (for a BL UE or UE in enhanced coverage) contain information relevant when evaluating if a UE is allowed to access a cell and defines the scheduling of other system information blocks;

- *SystemInformationBlockType2* contains common and shared channel information;

- *SystemInformationBlockType3* contains cell re-selection information, mainly related to the serving cell;

- *SystemInformationBlockType4* contains information about the serving frequency and intra-frequency neighbouring cells relevant for cell re-selection (including cell re-selection parameters common for a frequency as well as cell specific re-selection parameters);

- *SystemInformationBlockType5* contains information about other E‑UTRA frequencies and inter-frequency neighbouring cells relevant for cell re-selection (including cell re-selection parameters common for a frequency as well as cell specific re-selection parameters). It can also contain information about E-UTRA and NR idle/inactive measurements;

- *SystemInformationBlockType6* contains information about UTRA frequencies and UTRA neighbouring cells relevant for cell re-selection (including cell re-selection parameters common for a frequency as well as cell specific re-selection parameters);

- *SystemInformationBlockType7* contains information about GERAN frequencies relevant for cell re-selection (including cell re-selection parameters for each frequency);

- *SystemInformationBlockType8* contains information about CDMA2000 frequencies and CDMA2000 neighbouring cells relevant for cell re-selection (including cell re-selection parameters common for a frequency as well as cell specific re-selection parameters);

- *SystemInformationBlockType9* contains a home eNB name (HNB name);

- *SystemInformationBlockType10* contains an ETWS primary notification;

- *SystemInformationBlockType11* contains an ETWS secondary notification;

- *SystemInformationBlockType12* contains a CMAS warning notification;

- *SystemInformationBlockType13* contains MBMS-related information;

- *SystemInformationBlockType14* contains information about Extended Access Barring for access control;

- *SystemInformationBlockType15* contains information related to mobility procedures for MBMS reception;

- *SystemInformationBlockType16* contains information related to GPS time and Coordinated Universal Time (UTC);

- *SystemInformationBlockType17* contains information relevant for traffic steering between E-UTRAN and WLAN;

- *SystemInformationBlockType18* contains information related to sidelink communication;

- *SystemInformationBlockType19* contains information related to sidelink discovery;

- *SystemInformationBlockType20* contains information related to SC-PTM;

- *SystemInformationBlockType21* contains information related to V2X sidelink communication;

- *SystemInformationBlockType24* contains information about NR frequencies and NR neighbouring cells relevant for cell re-selection (including cell re-selection parameters common for a frequency), which can also be used for NR idle/inactive measurements;

- *SystemInformationBlockType25* contains information about UAC parameters;

- *SystemInformationBlockType26* contains additional information related to V2X sidelink communication;

- *SystemInformationBlockType26a* contains information related to NR bands list which can be used for EN-DC operation with the serving cell;

- *SystemInformationBlockType27* contains assistance information for inter-RAT cell selection to NB-IoT;

- *SystemInformationBlockType28* contains information related to NR sidelink communication;

- *SystemInformationBlockType29* contains information related to common resource reservation;

- *SystemInformationBlockType30* contains information related to disaster roaming;

- *SystemInformationBlockType31* contains information required for accessing an NTN cell;

- *SystemInformationBlockType32* contains assistance information for discontinuous coverage in NTN;

- *SystemInformationBlockTypeXX* contains assistance information for neighbouring cells in NTN.

System information for NB-IoT is divided into the *MasterInformationBlock-NB* (MIB-NB) and a number of *SystemInformationBlocks-NB* (SIBs-NB):

- *MasterInformationBlock-NB* defines the most essential information of the cell required to receive further system information;

- *SystemInformationBlockType1-NB* contains information relevant when evaluating if a UE is allowed to access a cell and defines the scheduling of other system information blocks;

- *SystemInformationBlockType2-NB* contains common radio resource configuration information;

- *SystemInformationBlockType3-NB* contains cell re-selection information for intra-frequency, inter-frequency;

- *SystemInformationBlockType4-NB* contains neighboring cell related information relevant for intra-frequency cell re-selection;

- *SystemInformationBlockType5-NB* contains neighboring cell related information relevant for inter-frequency cell re-selection;

- *SystemInformationBlockType14-NB* contains information about access barring;

- *SystemInformationBlockType15-NB* contains information related to mobility procedures for MBMS reception;

- *SystemInformationBlockType16-NB* contains information related to GPS time and Coordinated Universal Time (UTC);

- *SystemInformationBlockType20-NB* contains information related to SC-PTM;

- *SystemInformationBlockType22-NB* contains common radio resource configuration information for paging and random access procedure on non-anchor carriers;

- *SystemInformationBlockType23-NB* contains common additional radio resource configuration information for random access procedure on anchor and non-anchor carriers;

- *SystemInformationBlockType27-NB* contains assistance information for inter-RAT cell selection to E-UTRAN and/or GERAN;

- *SystemInformationBlockType31-NB* contains information required for accessing an NTN cell;

- *SystemInformationBlockType32-NB* contains assistance information for discontinuous coverage in NTN;

- *SystemInformationBlockTypeXX-NB* contains assistance information for neighbouring cells in NTN.

On MBMS-dedicated cell, only system information relevant for receiving MBMS service is broadcasted. *MasterInformationBlock-MBMS* (MIB-MBMS) and *SystemInformationBlockType1-MBMS* (SIB1-MBMS) are used instead of MIB and SIB1 respectively:

*- MasterInformationBlock-MBMS* defines the most essential physical layer information of the cell required to receive further system information on MBMS-dedicated cell;

*- SystemInformationBlockType1-MBMS* contains information relevant for receiving MBMS service and defines the scheduling of other system information blocks on MBMS-dedicated cell;

The MIB is mapped on the BCCH and carried on BCH while all other SI messages are mapped on the BCCH and BR-BCCH, and carried on DL-SCH. Except for BL UEs, UEs in enhanced coverage and NB-IoT UEs, all other SI messages than the MIB which are dynamically carried on DL-SCH, can be identified through the SI-RNTI (System Information RNTI). Both the MIB and *SystemInformationBlockType1* (*SystemInformationBlockType1-BR* for BL UEs and UEs in enhanced coverage) use a fixed schedule with a periodicity of 40 and 80 ms respectively. The scheduling of other SI messages is flexible and indicated by *SystemInformationBlockType1* (*SystemInformationBlockType1-BR* for BL UEs and UEs in enhanced coverage, and *SystemInformationBlockType1-NB* for NB-IoT). For NB-IoT, the MIB-NB is mapped on the BCCH and carried on BCH while all other SI messages are mapped on the BCCH and carried on DL-SCH. Both the MIB-NB and *SystemInformationBlockType1-NB* use a fixed schedule with a periodicity of 640 and 2560 ms respectively. The MIB-NB contains all information required to acquire SIB1-NB and SIB1-NB contains all information required to acquire other SI messages.

On MBMS-dedicated cell, the MIB-MBMS and SIB1-MBMSuse a fixed schedule with a periodicity of 160 ms. Additionally, SIB1-MBMS may be scheduled in additional non-MBSFN subframes indicated in MIB-MBMS.

For NB-IoT, in TDD mode, the MIB-TDD-NB is transmitted on the same NB-IoT carrier as NPSS/NSSS, *SystemInformationBlockType1-NB* can be transmitted on NB-IoT carrier other than the MIB-NB, and the SI messages can be transmitted on a NB-IoT carrier other than the MIB-NB. At most two NB-IoT carriers are used to transmit the MIB-NB, *SystemInformationBlockType1-NB* and the SI messages.

Except for NB-IoT, the eNB may schedule DL-SCH transmissions concerning logical channels other than BCCH or BR-BCCH in the same subframe as used for BCCH or BR-BCCH. The minimum UE capability restricts the BCCH or BR-BCCH mapped to DL-SCH e.g. regarding the maximum rate.

The Paging message is used to inform UEs in RRC\_IDLE and UEs in RRC\_CONNECTED about a system information change. For NB-IoT UEs, BL UEs, and UEs in CE, the UE is not required to detect SIB changes when in RRC\_CONNECTED, and the network may release the NB-IoT UE, BL UE or UE in CE to RRC\_IDLE if it wants the NB-IoT UE, BL UE or UE in CE to acquire changed SIB(s).

Except for NB-IoT, system information may also be provided to the UE by means of dedicated signalling e.g. upon handover.

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#### 10.1.5.0 General

The random access procedure is characterized by:

- Common procedure for FDD and TDD;

- One procedure irrespective of cell size and the number of serving cells when CA is configured;

The random access procedure is performed for the following events related to the PCell:

- Initial access from RRC\_IDLE;

- RRC Connection Re-establishment procedure, as defined in TS 24.301 [20];

- Handover, except for NB-IoT or when RACH-less HO is configured;

- DL data arrival during RRC\_CONNECTED requiring random access procedure:

- E.g. when UL synchronisation status is "non-synchronised".

- UL data arrival during RRC\_CONNECTED requiring random access procedure:

- E.g. when UL synchronisation status is "non-synchronised" or there are no PUCCH resources for SR available.

- For positioning purpose during RRC\_CONNECTED requiring random access procedure:

- E.g. when timing advance is needed for UE positioning.

- Reporting GNSS validity duration during RRC\_CONNECTED for BL UEs, UEs in enhanced coverage and NB-IoT UEs.

The random access procedure is also performed on a SCell to establish time alignment for the corresponding sTAG.

For E-UTRA connected to 5GC, the random access procedure is also performed for the transition from RRC\_INACTIVE.

In DC, the random access procedure is also performed on at least PSCell upon SCG addition/modification, if instructed, or upon DL/UL data arrival during RRC\_CONNECTED requiring random access procedure. The UE initiated random access procedure is performed only on PSCell for SCG.

Furthermore, the random access procedure takes two distinct forms:

- Contention based (applicable to all six events, but the sixth event for positioning is applicable for NB-IoT only);

- Non-contention based (applicable to only handover, DL data arrival, positioning and obtaining timing advance alignment for a sTAG).

Normal DL/UL transmission can take place after the random access procedure.

An RN supports both contention-based and non-contention-based random access. When an RN performs the random access procedure, it suspends any current RN subframe configuration, meaning it temporarily disregards the RN subframe configuration. The RN subframe configuration is resumed at successful random access procedure completion.

For NB-IoT, the random access procedure is performed on the anchor carrier or on a non-anchor carrier based on system information.

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#### 23.21.2.1 Scheduling timing

DL and UL are frame aligned at the uplink time synchronization reference point (RP) with an offset given by (see clause 8 of TS 36.211 [4]).

To accommodate the long propagation delays in NTN, several timing relationships are enhanced by a Common Timing Advance (Common TA) and two offsets: and :

- is a configured timing offset that is equal to the RTT between the RP and the NTN payload.

- is a configured scheduling offset that needs to be larger or equal to the sum of the service link RTT and the Common TA.

- is a configured offset that is approximately equal to the RTT between the RP and the eNB.

The scheduling offset is used to allow the UE sufficient processing time between a downlink reception and an uplink transmission, see TS 36.213 [6].

The offset is used to delay the application of a downlink configuration indicated by a MAC CE received on NPDSCH/PDSCH, see TS 36.213 [6], and to determine the UE-eNB RTT, see TS 36.321 [13]. It may be provided by the network when downlink and uplink frame timing are not aligned at eNB. The is also used in the random access procedure, to determine the start time of random access response window after a random access preamble transmission (see TS 36.213 [6]).

The Service link RTT, Feeder link RTT, the RP, the Common TA, and TTA (see clause 23.21.2.2) are illustrated in Figure 23.21.2.1-1.



Figure 23.21.2.1-1: Illustration of timing relationship (for collocated eNB and NTN Gateway)

The network may configure the HARQ operation as follows:

- For downlink, HARQ feedback can be enabled or disabled per HARQ process (by dedicated RRC signalling and/or DCI based indication). Disabling HARQ feedback allows scheduling a HARQ process before one HARQ RTT has elapsed since last scheduled;

- For uplink, HARQ mode (i.e. HARQ mode A or HARQ mode B) can be configured per HARQ process (as specified in clause 5.4.3.1 and clause 5.7 of TS 36.321 [13]). HARQ mode B allows scheduling a HARQ process before one HARQ RTT has elapsed since last scheduled. HARQ mode configuration is not applicable for PUR transmissions.

NOTE: For the HARQ processes configured with HARQ feedback enabled/disabled, it is up to network implementation to ensure a proper configuration of HARQ feedback (e.g., either all enabled or all disabled) for HARQ processes used by a downlink SPS configuration. For the HARQ processes configured with HARQ mode, it is up to network implementation to ensure a proper configuration of HARQ mode (e.g., either all HARQ mode A or all HARQ mode B) for HARQ processes used by an uplink SPS configuration.

#### 23.21.2.2 Timing Advance and Frequency Pre-compensation

For the serving cell, the network broadcast ephemeris information and common Timing Advance (common TA) parameters.

The UE shall have valid GNSS position as well as the ephemeris and common TA before connecting to an NTN cell. To achieve synchronisation, before and during connection to a cell, the UE shall pre-compensate the Timing Advance (TTA, see TS 36.211 [4] clause 8.1), see Figure 23.21.2.2-1, by considering the common TA, UE position and the NTN payload position through the ephemeris.

The UE computes the frequency Doppler shift of the service link, and pre-compensates for it in the uplink transmissions, by considering UE position and the ephemeris. If the UE does not have valid ephemeris and Common TA, it shall not transmit until they are regained. If the GNSS position becomes out-dated, it shall not transmit unless configured with uplink transmissions extension that is active.

In connected mode, the UE shall continuously update the Timing Advance and frequency pre-compensation. The UE can be triggered to perform, or configured to autonomously perform, GNSS acquisition. In connected mode, upon outdated ephemeris and common Timing Advance, the UE shall acquire the broadcasted parameters. Upon failed GNSS acquisition, the UE shall move to idle mode if the GNSS position is outdated and uplink transmission extension is not active. Upon outdated GNSS position the UE shall move to idle mode, unless GNSS acquisition was triggered or uplink transmission extension is active. Upon completing the GNSS acquisition, the UE shall trigger remaining validity duration reporting (see TS 36.321 [13]).

NOTE: The AS operations (e.g. RLM related timers, dataInactivityTimer, CHO execution, neighbour cell measurement, RACH, SR, and BSR) are suspended when UE is performing GNSS acquisition and resumed when the GNSS acquisition is completed.

The UEs may be configured to report Timing Advance at initial access or in connected mode. In connected mode, event-triggered reporting of the Timing Advance is supported.



Figure 23.21.2.2-1: Illustration of Uplink/Downlink Radio Frame Timing at the UE

While the pre-compensation of the instantaneous Doppler shift experienced on the service link is to be performed by the UE, the management of Doppler shift experienced over the feeder link and transponder frequency error, whether introduced in Downlink or Uplink, is left to network implementation.

### 23.21.3 Support of discontinuous coverage

As an NTN payload moves on a specified orbit, for example in case of a NGSO satellite, the NTN payload beam(s) coverage area may move and cover different portions of a geographical area due to the orbital movement of the NTN payload. As a consequence, a UE located in the concerned geographical area may experience a situation of discontinuous coverage, due to e.g. a sparse satellite constellation deployment.

To enable the UE, in RRC\_IDLE, to save power during periods of no coverage, the network provides NTN payload assistance information (e.g. ephemeris parameters, the start-time and/or carrier frequency of upcoming NTN payload coverage) to enable the UE to predict when coverage will be provided by upcoming NTN payloads. Predicting out of coverage and in coverage is up to UE implementation.

If the eNB detects that the UE is out of coverage due to discontinuous coverage, it may initiate a UE Context Release Request procedure towards the serving MME.

### 23.21.4 Mobility Management

#### 23.21.4.1 Mobility Management in ECM-IDLE

The principles described in clause 10.1.1 apply in NTN unless specified otherwise hereafter.

The network may broadcast more than one TAC per PLMN in an NTN cell. The AS layer indicates all received TACs for the selected PLMN to the NAS layer. The network may update the UEs upon TAC removal. UEs may by UE implementation also check whether a TAC has been removed.

For quasi-Earth-fixed cells, timing information on when the cell is going to stop serving the area may be broadcast by the network. This may be used by the UE to start measurements on neighbour cells before the broadcast stop time of the serving cell, while the exact start of the measurements is up to UE implementation.

Initiation of measurements based on location and time is supported for cell reselection.

#### 23.21.4.2 Mobility Management in ECM-CONNECTED

Radio link failure and RRC connection re-establishment are supported in NTN. The principles described in clause 10.1.6 apply unless specified otherwise. The principles described in clause 10.1.2 apply to NTN unless specified otherwise.

To enable mobility in NTN, the network provides target cell NTN payload assistance information needed to access the NTN cell in the handover command.

Conditional handover is supported for BL UEs and UEs in enhanced coverage.

When operating in NTNs the following additional trigger conditions upon which UE may execute CHO to a candidate cell are supported, as defined in TS 36.331 [16]:

- The RRM measurement-based event A4;

- A time-based trigger condition;

- A location-based trigger condition.

It is up to UE implementation how the UE evaluates the time-based or location-based trigger condition together with the RRM measurement-based event.

When time-based trigger condition is used, the source eNB should consider the time indicated to the UE to decide when to start the early data forwarding to the target eNB.

When a time-based trigger condition is used, the source eNB may signal the corresponding parameters to a single target eNB via the Source eNB to Target eNB Transparent Container in an S1-based handover, see TS 23.401 [17]. The source eNB signals the corresponding CHO configuration to the UE in the RRC Connection Reconfiguration message during handover execution.

#### 23.21.4.X Measurements

The principles described in clause 10.1.3.0 apply in NTN unless specified otherwise.

To enable measurements, the network may provide neighbouring cell assistance information via system information.

The following can optionally be used for measurements on neighbour cells in RRC\_IDLE as specified in TS 36.331 [16]:

- The timing and location information associated to the serving cell provided in SIB3 and SIB31;

- Timing information when the neighbour cell starts serving the current geographical area;

- Location information referring to the reference location of the serving cell and a distance threshold to the reference location.

The following measurement triggers can be configured in RRC\_CONNECTED for the purpose of RRC reestablishment or handover as specified in TS 36.331 [16]:

- A time-based trigger condition;

- A location-based trigger condition.

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| START OF CHANGE |

### 23.21.6 Signalling

The Cell Identity, as defined in TS 36.413 [25] and TS 36.423 [42], corresponds to a Mapped Cell ID, irrespective of the orbit of the NTN payload or the types of service links supported in the following cases:

- The Cell Identity indicated by the eNB to the Core Network as part of the User Location Information, or as E-UTRAN CGI in the related S1AP messages;

- The Cell Identity used for Paging Optimization in S1 interface;

- The Cell Identity used for PWS.

For a BL UE or a UE in enhanced coverage, the Cell Identity included within the target identification of the handover messages allows identifying the correct target cell. The cell identity used in the S1 and X2 handover messages, X2 Setup and X2 eNB Configuration Update procedures is expected to be Uu Cell ID.

The mapping between Mapped Cell ID(s) and geographical area(s) is configured in the RAN and Core Network.

NOTE 1: A specific geographical location may be mapped to multiple Mapped Cell ID(s), and such Mapped Cell IDs may be configured to indicate different geographical areas (e.g. overlapping and/or with different dimensions).

The eNB is responsible for constructing the Mapped Cell ID based on the UE location information received from the UE, if available. The mapping may be pre-configured (e.g., depending on operator's policy) or up to implementation.

NOTE 2: As described in TS 23.401 [17], the User Location Information may enable the MME to determine whether the UE is allowed to operate at its present location. Special Mapped Cell IDs or TACs may be used to indicate areas outside the serving PLMN's country.

The eNB reports the broadcasted TAC(s) of the selected PLMN to the MME. In case the eNB knows the UE's location information, the eNB may determine the TAI the UE is currently located in and provide that TAI to the MME.

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