**3GPP TSG-RAN WG2#124 Meeting R2-231xxxx**

**Chicago, USA, 13th – 17th November, 2023**

|  |
| --- |
| *CR-Form-v12.2* |
| **CHANGE REQUEST** |
|  |
|  | **38.300** | **CR** | **0722** | **rev** | **2** | **Current version:** | **17.6.0** |  |
|  |
| *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)*.* |
|  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Proposed change affects:*** | UICC apps |  | ME | **X** | Radio Access Network | **X** | Core Network | **X** |

|  |
| --- |
|  |
| ***Title:***  | Introduction of sidelink positioning in 38300 |
|  |  |
| ***Source to WG:*** | vivo |
| ***Source to TSG:*** | R2 |
|  |  |
| ***Work item code:*** | NR\_pos\_enh2-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 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-16 (Release 16)Rel-17 (Release 17)Rel-18 (Release 18)Rel-19 (Release 19)* |
|  |  |
| ***Reason for change:*** | Adding stage 2 description in 38300 to support sidelink positioning.1. Adding Abbreviation and stage 2 description of SL-PRS to support sidelink positioning.
2. Adding stage 2 description of the new SIB for sidelink positioning.

Agreements:Introduce a new SIB for sidelink positioning parameters.1. Adding stage 2 description of the new RNTIs for sidelink positioning.

|  |
| --- |
| AgreementIn scheme 1, with regards to distinguishing between DCI format 3\_0 and 3\_2: * New RNTIs, i.e., SL-PRS-RNTI & SL-PRS-CS-RNTI, are introduced.
 |

 |
|  |  |
| ***Summary of change:*** | 1. Adding Abbreviation and stage 2 description of SL-PRS to support sidelink positioning
2. Adding stage 2 description of the new SIB for sidelink positioning.
3. Adding stage 2 description of the new RNTIs, i.e., SL-PRS-RNTI & SL-PRS-CS-RNTI.
 |
|  |  |
| ***Consequences if not approved:*** | Stage 2 description for sidelink positioning in 38300 is missing. |
|  |  |
| ***Clauses affected:*** | 3.1, 5.7.x, 7.3.1, 8.1 |
|  |  |
|  | **Y** | **N** |  |  |
| ***Other specs*** | **X** |  |  Other core specifications  | TS 37.340 CR 0371TS 37.355 CR 0481TS 38.300 CR 0722TS 38.304 CR 0358TS 38.305 CR 0150TS 38.306 CR [TBD]TS 38.331 CR 4454TS 38.455 |
| ***affected:*** |  | **X** |  Test specifications | TS/TR ... CR ...  |
| ***(show related CRs)*** |  | **X** |  O&M Specifications | TS/TR ... CR ...  |
|  |  |
| ***Other comments:*** |  |
|  |  |
| ***This CR's revision history:*** | Ver0 in RAN2#124: R2-2311860- Capture the Abbreviation and stage 2 description of SL-PRS to support sidelink positioningVer1 in RAN2#124: R2-2313543.- Capture the stage 2 description of SIB info.Ver2 in RAN2#124: R2-231xxxx- Update the SIB info and capture the stage 2 description of new RNTIs. |

====================================CHANGE BEGIN====================================

## 3.1 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the abbreviations given in TR 21.905 [1], in TS 36.300 [2] 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] and TS 36.300 [2].

5GC 5G Core Network

5GS 5G System

5QI 5G QoS Identifier

A-CSI Aperiodic CSI

AGC Automatic Gain Control

AKA Authentication and Key Agreement

AMBR Aggregate Maximum Bit Rate

AMC Adaptive Modulation and Coding

AMF Access and Mobility Management Function

ARP Allocation and Retention Priority

BA Bandwidth Adaptation

BCCH Broadcast Control Channel

BCH Broadcast Channel

BFD Beam Failure Detection

BH Backhaul

BL Bandwidth reduced Low complexity

BPSK Binary Phase Shift Keying

C-RNTI Cell RNTI

CAG Closed Access Group

CAPC Channel Access Priority Class

CBRA Contention Based Random Access

CCE Control Channel Element

CD-SSB Cell Defining SSB

CFR Common Frequency Resource

CFRA Contention Free Random Access

CG Configured Grant

CHO Conditional Handover

CIoT Cellular Internet of Things

CLI Cross Link interference

CMAS Commercial Mobile Alert Service

CORESET Control Resource Set

CP Cyclic Prefix

CPA Conditional PSCell Addition

CPC Conditional PSCell Change

DAG Directed Acyclic Graph

DAPS Dual Active Protocol Stack

DFT Discrete Fourier Transform

DCI Downlink Control Information

DCP DCI with CRC scrambled by PS-RNTI

DL-AoD Downlink Angle-of-Departure

DL-SCH Downlink Shared Channel

DL-TDOA Downlink Time Difference Of Arrival

DMRS Demodulation Reference Signal

DRX Discontinuous Reception

E-CID Enhanced Cell-ID (positioning method)

EHC Ethernet Header Compression

ePWS enhancements of Public Warning System

ETWS Earthquake and Tsunami Warning System

FS Feature Set

FSA ID Frequency Selection Area Identity

G-CS-RNTI Group Configured Scheduling RNTI

G-RNTI Group RNTI

GFBR Guaranteed Flow Bit Rate

GIN Group ID for Network selection

GNSS Global Navigation Satellite System

GSO Geosynchronous Orbit

H-SFN Hyper System Frame Number

HAPS High Altitude Platform Station

HRNN Human-Readable Network Name

IAB Integrated Access and Backhaul

IFRI Intra Frequency Reselection Indication

I-RNTI Inactive RNTI

INT-RNTI Interruption RNTI

KPAS Korean Public Alarm System

L2 Layer-2

L3 Layer-3

LDPC Low Density Parity Check

LEO Low Earth Orbit

MBS Multicast/Broadcast Services

MCE Measurement Collection Entity

MCCH MBS Control Channel

MDBV Maximum Data Burst Volume

MEO Medium Earth Orbit

MIB Master Information Block

MICO Mobile Initiated Connection Only

MFBR Maximum Flow Bit Rate

MMTEL Multimedia telephony

MNO Mobile Network Operator

MPE Maximum Permissible Exposure

MRB MBS Radio Bearer

MT Mobile Termination

MTCH MBS Traffic Channel

MTSI Multimedia Telephony Service for IMS

MU-MIMO Multi User MIMO

Multi-RTT Multi-Round Trip Time

MUSIM Multi-Universal Subscriber Identity Module

NB-IoT Narrow Band Internet of Things

NCD-SSB Non Cell Defining SSB

NCGI NR Cell Global Identifier

NCL Neighbour Cell List

NCR Neighbour Cell Relation

NCRT Neighbour Cell Relation Table

NGAP NG Application Protocol

NGSO Non-Geosynchronous Orbit

NID Network Identifier

NPN Non-Public Network

NR NR Radio Access

NSAG Network Slice AS Group

NTN Non-Terrestrial Network

P-MPR Power Management Maximum Power Reduction

P-RNTI Paging RNTI

PCH Paging Channel

PCI Physical Cell Identifier

PDC Propagation Delay Compensation

PDCCH Physical Downlink Control Channel

PDSCH Physical Downlink Shared Channel

PEI Paging Early Indication

PH Paging Hyperframe

PLMN Public Land Mobile Network

PNI-NPN Public Network Integrated NPN

PO Paging Occasion

PRACH Physical Random Access Channel

PRB Physical Resource Block

PRG Precoding Resource block Group

PRS Positioning Reference Signal

PS-RNTI Power Saving RNTI

PSS Primary Synchronisation Signal

PTM Point to Multipoint

PTP Point to Point

PTW Paging Time Window

PUCCH Physical Uplink Control Channel

PUSCH Physical Uplink Shared Channel

PWS Public Warning System

QAM Quadrature Amplitude Modulation

QFI QoS Flow ID

QMC QoE Measurement Collection

QoE Quality of Experience

QPSK Quadrature Phase Shift Keying

RA Random Access

RA-RNTI Random Access RNTI

RACH Random Access Channel

RANAC RAN-based Notification Area Code

REG Resource Element Group

RIM Remote Interference Management

RLM Radio Link Monitoring

RMSI Remaining Minimum SI

RNA RAN-based Notification Area

RNAU RAN-based Notification Area Update

RNTI Radio Network Temporary Identifier

RQA Reflective QoS Attribute

RQoS Reflective Quality of Service

RS Reference Signal

RSRP Reference Signal Received Power

RSRQ Reference Signal Received Quality

RSSI Received Signal Strength Indicator

RSTD Reference Signal Time Difference

RTT Round Trip Time

SCS SubCarrier Spacing

SD Slice Differentiator

SDAP Service Data Adaptation Protocol

SDT Small Data Transmission

SD-RSRP Sidelink Discovery RSRP

SFI-RNTI Slot Format Indication RNTI

SHR Successful Handover Report

SIB System Information Block

SI-RNTI System Information RNTI

SLA Service Level Agreement

SL-PRS Sidelink Positioning Reference Signal

SL-RSRP Sidelink RSRP

SMC Security Mode Command

SMF Session Management Function

SMTC SS/PBCH block Measurement Timing Configuration

S-NSSAI Single Network Slice Selection Assistance Information

SNPN Stand-alone Non-Public Network

SNPN ID Stand-alone Non-Public Network Identity

SPS Semi-Persistent Scheduling

SR Scheduling Request

SRAP Sidelink Relay Adaptation Protocol

SRS Sounding Reference Signal

SRVCC Single Radio Voice Call Continuity

SS Synchronization Signal

SSB SS/PBCH block

SSS Secondary Synchronisation Signal

SSSG Search Space Set Group

SST Slice/Service Type

SU-MIMO Single User MIMO

SUL Supplementary Uplink

TA Timing Advance

TB Transport Block

TCE Trace Collection Entity

TNL Transport Network Layer

TPC Transmit Power Control

TRP Transmit/Receive Point

TRS Tracking Reference Signal

U2N UE-to-Network

UCI Uplink Control Information

UDC Uplink Data Compression

UE-Slice-MBR UE Slice Maximum Bit Rate

UL-AoA Uplink Angles of Arrival

UL-RTOA Uplink Relative Time of Arrival

UL-SCH Uplink Shared Channel

UPF User Plane Function

URLLC Ultra-Reliable and Low Latency Communications

VR Virtual Reality

V2X Vehicle-to-Everything

Xn-C Xn-Control plane

Xn-U Xn-User plane

XnAP Xn Application Protocol

====================================NEXT CHANGE====================================

### 5.7.x Sidelink Reference Signal and Measurements for Positioning

The Sidelink Positioning Reference Signal (SL-PRS) is defined to facilitate Ranging/Sidelink positioning methods, such as SL-TOA, SL-TDOA, SL-RTT, SL-AoA, through the following set of measurements SL-PRS RSRP, RSRPP, RTOA, RSTD, Rx-Tx timing difference and AoA as described in TS 38.305 [42].

==================================== NEXT CHANGE ====================================

### 7.3.1 Overview

System Information (SI) consists of a MIB and a number of SIBs, which are divided into Minimum SI and Other SI:

- **Minimum SI** comprises basic information required for initial access and information for acquiring any other SI. Minimum SI consists of:

- *MIB* contains cell barred status information and essential physical layer information of the cell required to receive further system information, e.g. CORESET#0 configuration. *MIB* is periodically broadcast on BCH.

- *SIB1* defines the scheduling of other system information blocks and contains information required for initial access. SIB1 is also referred to as Remaining Minimum SI (RMSI) and is periodically broadcast on DL-SCH or sent in a dedicated manner on DL-SCH to UEs in RRC\_CONNECTED.

- **Other SI** encompasses all SIBs not broadcast in the Minimum SI. Those SIBs can either be periodically broadcast on DL-SCH, broadcast on-demand on DL-SCH (i.e. upon request from UEs in RRC\_IDLE, RRC\_INACTIVE, or RRC\_CONNECTED), or sent in a dedicated manner on DL-SCH to UEs in RRC\_CONNECTED (i.e., upon request, if configured by the network, from UEs in RRC\_CONNECTED or when the UE has an active BWP with no common search space configured or when the UE configured with inter cell beam management is receiving DL-SCH from a TRP with PCI different from serving cell's PCI). Other SI consists of:

- *SIB2* contains cell re-selection information, mainly related to the serving cell;

- *SIB3* 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);

- *SIB4* contains information about other NR 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), which can also be used for NR idle/inactive measurements;

- *SIB5* contains information about E-UTRA frequencies and E-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);

- *SIB6* contains an ETWS primary notification;

- *SIB7* contains an ETWS secondary notification;

- *SIB8* contains a CMAS warning notification;

- *SIB9* contains information related to GPS time and Coordinated Universal Time (UTC);

- *SIB10* contains the Human-Readable Network Names (HRNN) of the NPNs listed in SIB1;

- *SIB11* contains information related to idle/inactive measurements;

- *SIB15* contains information related to disaster roaming;

*- SIB16* contains slice-based cell reselection information;

- *SIB17* contains information related to TRS configuration for UEs in RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE;

- *SIBpos* contains positioning assistance data as defined in TS 37.355 [43] and TS 38.331 [12];

- *SIB18* contains information related to the Group IDs for Network selection (GINs) associated with SNPNs listed in SIB1.

For sidelink, Other SI also includes:

- *SIB12* contains information related to NR sidelink communication;

- *SIB13* contains information related to *SystemInformationBlockType21* for V2X sidelink communication as specified in TS 36.331 clause 5.2.2.28 [29];

- *SIB14* contains information related to *SystemInformationBlockType26* for V2X sidelink communication as specified in TS 36.331 clause 5.2.2.33 [29];

- *SIBxx* contains information related to ranging and sidelink positioning.

For non-terrestrial network, Other SI also includes:

- *SIB19* contains NTN-specific parameters for serving cell and optionally NTN-specific parameters for neighbour cells as defined in TS 38.331 [12].

For MBS broadcast, Other SI also includes:

- *SIB20* contains MCCH configuration;

- *SIB21* contains information related to service continuity for MBS broadcast reception.

==================================== NEXT CHANGE ====================================

8.1 UE Identities

In this clause, the identities used by NR connected to 5GC are listed. For scheduling at cell level, the following identities are used:

- C-RNTI: unique UE identification used as an identifier of the RRC Connection and for scheduling;

- CG-SDT-CS-RNTI: unique UE identification used for Configured Grant-based SDT in the uplink;

- CI-RNTI: identification of cancellation in the uplink;

- CS-RNTI: unique UE identification used for Semi-Persistent Scheduling in the downlink or configured grant in the uplink;

- INT-RNTI: identification of pre-emption in the downlink;

- MCS-C-RNTI: unique UE identification used for indicating an alternative MCS table for PDSCH and PUSCH;

- P-RNTI: identification of Paging and System Information change notification in the downlink;

- SI-RNTI: identification of Broadcast and System Information in the downlink;

- SP-CSI-RNTI: unique UE identification used for semi-persistent CSI reporting on PUSCH.

For power and slot format control, the following identities are used:

- SFI-RNTI: identification of slot format;

- TPC-PUCCH-RNTI: unique UE identification to control the power of PUCCH;

- TPC-PUSCH-RNTI: unique UE identification to control the power of PUSCH;

- TPC-SRS-RNTI: unique UE identification to control the power of SRS.

During the random access procedure, the following identities are also used:

- RA-RNTI: identification of the Random Access Response in the downlink;

- MSGB-RNTI: identification of the Random Access Response for 2-step RA type in the downlink;

- Temporary C-RNTI: UE identification temporarily used for scheduling during the random access procedure;

- Random value for contention resolution: UE identification temporarily used for contention resolution purposes during the random access procedure.

For NR connected to 5GC, the following UE identity is used at NG-RAN level:

- I-RNTI: used to identify the UE context in RRC\_INACTIVE.

For UE power saving purpose, the following identities are used:

- PS-RNTI: used to determine if the UE needs to monitor PDCCH on the next occurrence of the connected mode DRX on-duration;

- PEI-RNTI: used to determine if the UE needs to monitor the associated PO.

For IAB the following identity is used:

- AI-RNTI: identification of the DCI carrying availability indication for soft symbols of an IAB-DU.

For MBS, the following identities are used:

- G-RNTI: Identifies dynamically scheduled PTM transmissions of MTCH(s);

- G-CS-RNTI: Identifies configured scheduled PTM transmissions of MTCH(s) scheduled with configured grant;

- MCCH-RNTI: Identifies transmissions of MCCH and MCCH change notification.

For sidelink, the following identities are used:

- SL-RNTI: unique UE identification used for NR sidelink communication scheduling;

- SL-CS-RNTI: unique UE identification used for configured sidelink grant for NR sidelink communication;

- SL Semi-Persistent Scheduling V-RNTI: unique UE identification used for semi-persistent scheduling for V2X sidelink communication;

- SL-PRS-RNTI: unique UE identification used for SL-PRS transmission scheduling on dedicated SL-PRS resource pool;

- SL-PRS-CS-RNTI: unique UE identification used for configured sidelink grant for SL-PRS transmission on dedicated SL-PRS resource pool.

==================================== NEXT CHANGE ====================================

## 16.9 Sidelink

### 16.9.1 General

In this clause, an overview of NR sidelink communication and how NG-RAN supports NR sidelink communication, V2X sidelink communication and Ranging/Sidelink positioning is given. V2X sidelink communication is specified in TS 36.300 [2]. Ranging/Sidelink positioning is specified in TS 38.305 [42].

====================================End of CHANGE====================================