**3GPP TSG-RAN WG4 Meeting #94-e R4-2002205**

**Online, February 24 - March 6, 2020**

|  |
| --- |
| *CR-Form-v12.0* |
| **CHANGE REQUEST** |
|  |
|  | **38.133** | **CR** | **0404** | **rev** | **1** | **Current version:** | **15.8.0** |  |
|  |
| *For* ***[HE](http://www.3gpp.org/3G_Specs/CRs.htm%22%20%5Cl%20%22_blank)******[LP](http://www.3gpp.org/3G_Specs/CRs.htm%22%20%5Cl%20%22_blank)*** *on using this form: comprehensive instructions can be found at <http://www.3gpp.org/Change-Requests>.* |
|  |

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

|  |
| --- |
|  |
| ***Title:***  | [CR] handover requirements 38.133 R15 |
|  |  |
| ***Source to WG:*** | ZTE Corporation, Ericsson |
| ***Source to TSG:*** | R4 |
|  |  |
| ***Work item code:*** | NR\_newRAT-Core |  | ***Date:*** | 2020-03-02 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ***Category:*** | F |  | ***Release:*** | Rel-15 |
|  | *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-12 (Release 12)**Rel-13 (Release 13)Rel-14 (Release 14)Rel-15 (Release 15)Rel-16 (Release 16)* |
|  |  |
| ***Reason for change:*** |  There are several details need to be corrected:1. Dhandover is not in the units of seconds
2. The specification text is incorrectly refering to a “maximum RRC procedure delay to be specified in […] TS 38.331”, while RAN2 has specified different RRC procedure delays depending on scenario and UE capability.
3. The specification text is incorrectly refering to a reference “TS 38.133 [50]”. This is a self-reference which is unnecessary, and moreover, there is no reference [50] in the reference list.
4. The specification text is unnecessarily stating the obvious regarding “Note 1: TIU shall depend upon the PRACH configuration used in the target cell”.
 |
|  |  |
| ***Summary of change:*** | Introducing the following corrections:- Changing the units of Dhandover* Modifying the wording to “Dhandover equals the applicable RRC procedure delay defined in clause 12 in TS 38.331 [2]”
* Removing self-references to “TS 38.133 [50]”

Removing “NOTE 1: The actual value of TIU shall depend upon the PRACH configuration used in the target cell” |
|  |  |
| ***Consequences if not approved:*** | The requirements on Dhandover are not correct. |
|  |  |
| ***Clauses affected:*** | 6.1 |
|  |  |
|  | **Y** | **N** |  |  |
| ***Other specs*** |  | **x** |  Other core specifications  | TS/TR ... CR ... |
| ***affected:*** |  | **x** |  Test specifications | TS/TR ... CR ... |
| ***(show related CRs)*** |  | **x** |  O&M Specifications | TS/TR ... CR ...  |
|  |  |
| ***Other comments:*** |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ***This CR's revision history:*** |  |

*<start of the change>*

# 6 RRC\_CONNECTED state mobility

## 6.1 Handover

### 6.1.1 NR Handover

#### 6.1.1.1 Introduction

The purpose of NR handover is to change the NR PCell to another NR cell. The requirements in this clause are applicable to SA NR, NE-DC and NR-DC.

#### 6.1.1.2 NR FR1 - NR FR1 Handover

The requirements in this clause are applicable to both intra-frequency and inter-frequency handovers from NR FR1 cell to NR FR1 cell.

##### 6.1.1.2.1 Handover delay

When the UE receives a RRC message implying handover the UE shall be ready to start the transmission of the new uplink PRACH channel within Dhandover msec from the end of the last TTI containing the RRC command.

Where:

Dhandover equals the applicable RRC procedure delay defined in clause 12 in TS 38.331 [2] plus the interruption time stated in clause 6.1.1.2.2.

##### 6.1.1.2.2 Interruption time

The interruption time is the time between end of the last TTI containing the RRC command on the old PDSCH and the time the UE starts transmission of the new PRACH, excluding the RRC procedure delay.

When intra-frequency or inter-frequency handover is commanded, the interruption time shall be less than Tinterrupt

 Tinterrupt = Tsearch + TIU + Tprocessing + T∆ + Tmargin ms

Where:

Tsearch is the time required to search the target cell when the target cell is not already known when the handover command is received by the UE. If the target cell is known, then Tsearch = 0 ms. If the target cell is an unknown intra-frequency cell and the target cell Es/Iot≥[-2] dB, then Tsearch = Trs ms. If the target cell is an unknown inter-frequency cell and the target cell Es/Iot≥[-2] dB, then Tsearch = 3\* Trs ms. Regardless of whether DRX is in use by the UE, Tsearch shall still be based on non-DRX target cell search times.

T∆ is time for fine time tracking and acquiring full timing information of the target cell. T∆ = Trs.

Tprocessing is time for UE processing. Tprocessing can be up to 20ms.

Tmargin is time for SSB post-processing. Tmargin can be up to 2ms.

T∆ is time for fine time tracking and acquiring full timing information of the target cell. T∆ = Trs.

TIU is the interruption uncertainty in acquiring the first available PRACH occasion in the new cell. TIU can be up to the summation of SSB to PRACH occasion association period and 10 ms. SSB to PRACH occasion associated period is defined in the table 8.1-1 of TS 38.213 [3].

Trs is the SMTC periodicity of the target NR cell if the UE has been provided with an SMTC configuration for the target cellin the handover command, otherwise Trs is the SMTC configured in the measObjectNR having the same SSB frequency and subcarrier spacing. If the UE is not provided SMTC configuration or measurement object on this frequency, the requirement in this clause is applied with Trs=5ms assuming the SSB transmission periodicity is 5ms. There is no requirement if the SSB transmission periodicity is not 5ms. If the UE has been provided with higher layer in TS 38.331 [2] signaling of *smtc2*prior to the handover command, Trs follows *smtc1* or *smtc2* according to the physical cell ID of the target cell..

In the interruption requirement a cell is known if it has been meeting the relevant cell identification requirement during the last 5 seconds otherwise it is unknown. Relevant cell identification requirements are described in Clause 9.2.5 for intra-frequency handover and Clause 9.3.4 for inter-frequency handover.

#### 6.1.1.3 NR FR2- NR FR1 Handover

The requirements in this clause are applicable to inter-frequency handovers from NR FR2 cell to NR FR1 cell.

##### 6.1.1.3.1 Handover delay

When the UE receives a RRC message implying handover the UE shall be ready to start the transmission of the new uplink PRACH channel within Dhandover  msec from the end of the last TTI containing the RRC command.

Where:

Dhandover equals the applicable RRC procedure delay defined in clause 12 in TS 38.331 [2] plus the interruption time stated in clause 6.1.1.3.2.

##### 6.1.1.3.2 Interruption time

The interruption time is the time between end of the last TTI containing the RRC command on the old PDSCH and the time the UE starts transmission of the new PRACH, excluding the RRC procedure delay.

When intra-frequency or inter-frequency handover is commanded, the interruption time shall be less than Tinterrupt

 Tinterrupt = Tsearch + TIU + Tprocessing + T∆ + Tmargin ms

Where:

Tsearch is the time required to search the target cell when the target cell is not already known when the handover command is received by the UE. If the target cell is known, then Tsearch = 0 ms. If the target cell is an unknown inter-frequency cell and the target cell Es/Iot≥[-2] dB, then Tsearch = 3\* Trs ms. Regardless of whether DRX is in use by the UE, Tsearch shall still be based on non-DRX target cell search times.

T∆ is time for fine time tracking and acquiring full timing information of the target cell. T∆ = Trs.

Tprocessing is time for UE processing. Tprocessing can be up to 40ms.

Tmargin is time for SSB post-processing. Tmargin can be up to 2ms.

TIU is the interruption uncertainty in acquiring the first available PRACH occasion in the new cell. TIU can be up to the summation of SSB to PRACH occasion association period and 10 ms. SSB to PRACH occasion associated period is defined in the table 8.1-1 of TS 38.213 [3].

Trs is the SMTC periodicity of the target NR cell if the UE has been provided with an SMTC configuration for the target cell in the handover command, otherwise Trs is the SMTC configured in the measObjectNR having the same SSB frequency and subcarrier spacing. If the UE is not provided SMTC configuration or measurement object on this frequency, the requirement in this clause is applied with Trs=5ms assuming the SSB transmission periodicity is 5ms. There is no requirement if the SSB transmission periodicity is not 5ms.

In the interruption requirement a cell is known if it has been meeting the relevant cell identification requirement during the last 5 seconds otherwise it is unknown. Relevant cell identification requirements are described in Clause 9.2.5 for intra-frequency handover and Clause 9.3.4 for inter-frequency handover.

#### 6.1.1.4 NR FR2- NR FR2 Handover

The requirements in this clause are applicable to both intra-frequency and inter-frequency handovers from NR FR2 cell to NR FR2 cell.

##### 6.1.1.4.1 Handover delay

When the UE receives a RRC message implying handover the UE shall be ready to start the transmission of the new uplink PRACH channel within Dhandover msec from the end of the last TTI containing the RRC command.

Where:

Dhandover equals the applicable RRC procedure delay defined in clause 12 in TS 38.331 [2] plus the interruption time stated in clause 6.1.1.4.2.

##### 6.1.1.4.2 Interruption time

The interruption time is the time between end of the last TTI containing the RRC command on the old PDSCH and the time the UE starts transmission of the new PRACH, excluding the RRC procedure delay.

When intra-frequency or inter-frequency handover is commanded, the interruption time shall be less than Tinterrupt

 Tinterrupt = Tsearch + TIU + Tprocessing + T∆ + Tmargin ms

Where:

Tsearch is the time required to search the target cell when the handover command is received by the UE. If the target cell is a known cell, then Tsearch = 0 ms. If the target cell is an unknown intra-frequency cell and the target cell Es/Iot≥[-2] dB, then Tsearch = 8\* Trs ms. If the target cell is an unknown inter-frequency cell and the target cell Es/Iot≥[-2] dB, then Tsearch = 8\*3\* Trs ms. Regardless of whether DRX is in use by the UE, Tsearch shall still be based on non-DRX target cell search times.

Tprocessing is time for UE processing. Tprocessing can be up to 20ms.

Tmargin is time for SSB post-processing. Tmargin can be up to 2ms.

T∆ is time for fine time tracking and acquiring full timing information of the target cell. T∆ = 1\* Trs for both known and unknown target cell.

TIU is the interruption uncertainty in acquiring the first available PRACH occasion in the new cell. TIU can be up to the summation of SSB to PRACH occasion association period and 10 ms. SSB to PRACH occasion associated period is defined in the table 8.1-1 of TS 38.213 [3].

Trs is the SMTC periodicity of the target NR cell if the UE has been provided with an SMTC configuration for the target cell in the handover command, otherwise Trs is the SMTC configured in the measObjectNR having the same SSB frequency and subcarrier spacing. If the UE is not provided SMTC configuration or measurement object on this frequency, the requirement in this clause is applied with Trs=5ms assuming the SSB transmission periodicity is 5ms. There is no requirement if the SSB transmission periodicity is not 5ms. If the UE has been provided with higher layer in TS 38.331 [2] signaling of *smtc2*prior to the handover command, Trs follows *smtc1* or *smtc2* according to the physical cell ID of the target cell.

In FR2, the target cell is known if it has been meeting the following conditions:

During the last 5 seconds before the reception of the handover command:

- the UE has sent a valid measurement report for the target cell and

- One of the SSBs measured from the NR target cell being configured remains detectable according to the cell identification conditions specified in clause 9.3,

- One of the SSBs measured from the target cell also remains detectable during the handover delay according to the cell identification conditions specified in clause 9.3.

otherwise it is unknown.

#### 6.1.1.5 NR FR1- NR FR2 Handover

The requirements in this clause are applicable to inter-frequency handovers from NR FR1 cell to NR FR2 cell.

##### 6.1.1.5.1 Handover delay

When the UE receives a RRC message implying handover the UE shall be ready to start the transmission of the new uplink PRACH channel within Dhandover msec from the end of the last TTI containing the RRC command.

Where:

Dhandover equals the applicable RRC procedure delay defined in clause 12 in TS 38.331 [2] plus the interruption time stated in clause 6.1.1.5.2.

##### 6.1.1.5.2 Interruption time

The interruption time is the time between end of the last TTI containing the RRC command on the old PDSCH and the time the UE starts transmission of the new PRACH, excluding the RRC procedure delay.

When inter-frequency handover is commanded, the interruption time shall be less than Tinterrupt

 Tinterrupt = Tsearch + TIU + Tprocessing + T∆ + Tmargin ms

Where:

Tsearch is the time required to search the target cell when the handover command is received by the UE. If the target cell is a known cell, then Tsearch = 0 ms. . If the target cell is an unknown inter-frequency cell and the target cell Es/Iot≥[-2] dB, then Tsearch = 8\*3\* Trs ms. Regardless of whether DRX is in use by the UE, Tsearch shall still be based on non-DRX target cell search times.

Tprocessing is time for UE processing. Tprocessing can be up 40ms.

Tmargin is time for SSB post-processing. Tmargin can be up to 2ms.

T∆ is time for fine time tracking and acquiring full timing information of the target cell. T∆ = 1\* Trs for both known and unknown target cell.

TIU is the interruption uncertainty in acquiring the first available PRACH occasion in the new cell. TIU can be up to the summation of SSB to PRACH occasion association period and 10 ms. SSB to PRACH occasion associated period is defined in the table 8.1-1 of TS 38.213 [3].

Trs is the SMTC periodicity of the target NR cell if the UE has been provided with an SMTC configuration for the target cell in the handover command, otherwise Trs is the SMTC configured in the measObjectNR having the same SSB frequency and subcarrier spacing. If the UE is not provided SMTC configuration or measurement object on this frequency, the requirement in this clause is applied with Trs=5ms assuming the SSB transmission periodicity is 5ms. There is no requirement if the SSB transmission periodicity is not 5ms.

In FR2, the target cell is known if it has been meeting the following conditions:

During the last 5 seconds before the reception of the handover command:

- the UE has sent a valid measurement report for the target cell and

- One of the SSBs measured from the NR target cell being configured remains detectable according to the cell identification conditions specified in clause 9.3,

- One of the SSBs measured from the target cell also remains detectable during the handover delay according to the cell identification conditions specified in clause 9.3.

otherwise it is unknown.

### 6.1.2 NR Handover to other RATs

#### 6.1.2.1 NR – E-UTRAN Handover

##### 6.1.2.1.1 Introduction

The purpose of inter-RAT handover from NR to E-UTRAN is to change the radio access mode of PCell from NR to E-UTRAN. The handover procedure is initiated from NR with a RRC message that implies a handover as described in TS 38.331 [2]. The requirements in this clause are applicable to SA NR, NE-DC and NR-DC.

##### 6.1.2.1.2 Handover delay

When the UE receives a RRC message implying handover to E-UTRAN the UE shall be ready to start the transmission of the uplink PRACH channel in E-UTRA within Dhandover msec from the end of the last TTI containing the RRC command. Dhandover is defined as

Dhandover = TRRC\_procedure\_delay + Tinterrupt

Where:

TRRC\_procedure\_delay: it is the RRC procedure delay, which is 50ms

Tinterrupt: it is the time between end of the last TTI containing the RRC command on the NR PDSCH and the time the UE starts transmission of the PRACH in E-UTRAN, excluding TRRC\_procedure\_delay. Tinterrupt is defined in clause 6.1.2.1.3.

##### 6.1.2.1.3 Interruption time

When the inter-RAT handover to E-UTRAN is commanded, the interruption time shall be less than Tinterrupt

 Tinterrupt = Tsearch + TIU + 20 ms

Where:

Tsearch is the time required to search the target cell when the target cell is not already known when the handover command is received by the UE. If the target cell is known, then Tsearch = 0 ms. If the target cell is unknown and signal quality is sufficient for successful cell detection on the first attempt, then Tsearch = 80 ms. Regardless of whether DRX is in use by the UE, Tsearch shall still be based on non-DRX target cell search times.

 TIU is the interruption uncertainty in acquiring the first available PRACH occasion in the new cell. TIU can be up to 30 ms.

NOTE: The actual value of TIU shall depend upon the PRACH configuration used in the target cell.

In the interruption requirement a cell is known if it has been meeting the relevant cell identification requirement during the last 5 seconds otherwise it is unknown. Relevant E-UTRAN cell identification requirements are described in clause [9.4.1].

*<end of the change>*