**3GPP T****SG-RAN WG2 Meeting #116-bis-e R2-220xxxx**

**E-Meeting, Jan 17th – Jan 25th, 2022**

**Agenda item:**  **8.10.3.x**

**Source: Intel Corporation**

**Title: Report of email discussion [Post116-e][111][NTN] UE capabilities (Intel)**

**Document for: Discussion**

# Introduction

This is the report of the following email discussion:

* [Post116-e][111][NTN] UE capabilities (Intel)

 Scope: discuss UE capabilities for NR NTN

 Intended outcome: summary of the email discussion & initial running CR

 Deadline: Long

Rapporteur suggests to split the discussion in two phases:

**Phase 1**: To collect companies’ views on NR NTN UE capabilities; The **deadline for this 1st phase** of email discussion is **Dec. 10, 0900 UTC.**

**Phase 2**: To finalize the draft running CRs; The **deadline for this 2nd phase** of email discussion is **Dec. 17, 0900 UTC.**

# Discussion

In RAN2#116e meeting, the discussion on UE capabilities was initiated based on [1] and [2], but due to limited online discussion time, no agreements have been made. In this long email discussion, companies are invited to further provide inputs to the following questions.

## UE capability differentiation and prerequisite

In [1], the following discussion point is suggested for online discussion, i.e., “whether to define separate UE capabilities for GEO case and LEO case”. According to the latest stage-2 running CR [3], the concepts of GEO and LEO have been changed to GSO and NGSO. Since the UE supporting GSO and the UE supporting NGSO may need different enhancements, it also leads to different requirements of UE capabilities. So on NR NTN UE capabilities, the first question would be whether to define separate UE capabilities for GSO case and NGSO case.

**Question 1: companies are invited to provide views on the following two options:**

**Option 1: define single NR NTN UE capability, i.e., when UE indicates it, it means UE supports both GSO case and NGSO case;**

**Option 2: define separate UE capabilities for GSO case and NGSO case.**

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| **Company** | **Which option is agreeable?** | **Comments** |
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In [2], the following discussion point has been touched during online discussion, i.e., “whether every UE supporting NR NTN in this release must be with GNSS capability, and whether such a GNSS capability needs to be signalled to the gNB”. And one thing to notice is that in R16 the following GNSS UE capability has been defined:

| ***gnss-Location-r16***Indicates whether the UE is equipped with a GNSS or A-GNSS receiver that may be used to provide detailed location information along with SON or MDT related measurements in RRC\_CONNECTED, RRC\_IDLE and RRC\_INACTIVE. | UE | No | No | No |
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So the question for further discussion could be “whether to use *gnss-Location-r16* as the Prerequisite for R17 NR NTN UE capability” or “whether *gnss-Location-r16* is conditionally mandatory when NR NTN UE capability is indicated”.

**Question 2: companies are invited to provide views on the following two options:**

**Option 1: use *gnss-Location-r16* as the Prerequisite for R17 NR NTN UE capability;**

**Option 2: *gnss-Location-r16* is conditionally mandatory when NR NTN UE capability is indicated.**

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| **Company** | **Which option is agreeable?** | **Comments** |
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## User plane enhancements

In order to support NTN, a bunch of new features have been defined in Rel-17 NTN WI. And it’s necessary to differentiate essential from optional sub-features. The main idea is that adaptations of fundamental process are essential to support NTN feature, and optimizations in some respects could be optional, which means an NTN UE may choose not to implement this sub-feature.

For enhancements to user plane, Fig.1 is an example to distinguish sub-features that can be categorized as essential to enable Rel-17 NTN and optional ones.



**Fig. 1 Enhancements to user plane**

The UP enhancements categorized as essential includes the adaptations of RACH and HARQ, and the other timer extension to accommodate long RTT in MAC (extended sr-ProhibitTimer and configuredGrantTimer), RLC and PDCP layers.

TA reporting is used to optimize uplink scheduling for reducing transmission delay, it can be optional. And HARQ related optimization, such as disabling HARQ feedback for downlink transmission, new HARQ state for uplink transmission and the corresponding new LCP rule for dynamic grants, which are used to avoid HARQ stalling and reduce HARQ delay, can be optional as well.

**Essential sub-feature** means when UE supports NTN this component is supported by default, i.e., No Need of separate indication for this UE capability;

**Optional sub-feature** means when UE supports NTN, UE can further choose whether to support this component, i.e., for connected mode sub-feature it is optional with capability signalling, while for idle/inactive mode sub-feature it is optional without capability signalling. Meanwhile, it’s also possible for normal UEs to support some NTN enhancements, e.g., location based CHO, without supporting the whole NTN feature.

**Question 3: companies are invited to provide views on the differentiation of user plane enhancements:**

**Essential sub-features include:**

1. **the adaptations of RACH;**
2. **the adaptations of HARQ;**
3. **the timer extension to accommodate long RTT for other MAC timers (e.g., extended sr-ProhibitTimer and configuredGrantTimer);**
4. **the timer extension to accommodate long RTT in RLC and PDCP layers.**

**Optional sub-features include:**

1. **TA reporting (TA reporting during RACH using MAC CE, and Event-triggers for TA reporting in connected mode);**
2. **disabling HARQ feedback for downlink transmission;**
3. **new HARQ state for uplink transmission and the corresponding new LCP mapping rule for dynamic grants.**

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| **Company** | **Is this differentiation agreeable? (Y or N)** | **Comments** |
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## Control plane enhancements

For enhancements to control plane, as an example Fig. 2 is used to distinguish essential sub-features and optional sub-features.



**Fig. 2 Enhancements to control plane**

Regarding idle mode enhancements in control plane, TN prioritization over NTN should be essential to make a UE camping on TN cell, when possible, and get better service. Soft TAC update is used to support the case when a cell covers more than one TAC, and it’s a must-have as every UE may need to handle this case. Reporting coarse UE location is for CGI remapping in network, which is a basic requirement from network management point of view, so it should be essential too.

Cell reselection enhancements, such as stop-time based neighbour cell measurements and location based cell reselection criteria, can be considered as optional sub-features since legacy cell reselection process can still be used in NTN without obvious drawback.

Regarding connected mode enhancements in control plane, periodic location reporting has been supported in specification, but it’s only for MDT purpose. RAN2 needs to confirm with SA3 that it can also be used in NTN scenario as well.

But location reporting triggered by a location event is an optimization, and it can be optional. The CHO feature is optional in R16, so in R17 the further enhancements with new triggers should also be optional. The SMTC enhancements are for more accurate adjustments for neighbour cell measurements and can be considered as optional sub-features.

**Question 4: companies are invited to provide views on the differentiation of control plane enhancements:**

**Essential sub-features include:**

1. **TN prioritization over NTN;**
2. **soft TAC update;**
3. **reporting coarse UE location;**
4. **periodic location reporting.**

**Optional sub-features include:**

1. **cell stop-time based neighbour cell measurements;**
2. **location based cell reselection criteria;**
3. **location reporting triggered by a location event;**
4. **SMTC enhancements (event-triggered assistance information reporting, up to 4 SMTC, and UE based solution in idle/inactive);**
5. **CHO enhancements (time based and location based CHO).**

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| **Company** | **Is this differentiation agreeable? (Y or N)** | **Comments** |
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## Other issues

Regarding all the RAN2 determined UE capabilities above, there is no need to make FRX/XDD differentiation, and the granularities can all be per UE.

**Question 5: companies are invited to provide views on the following proposal:**

**Regarding all the optional RAN2 determined sub-features with capability signalling above, there is no need to make FRX/XDD differentiation, and the granularities can all be per UE.**

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| **Company** | **Is this proposal agreeable? (Y or N)** | **Comments** |
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**Question 6: companies are invited to provide other NR NTN UE capabilities that have not been covered in this offline discussion:**

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| **Company** | **Comments** |
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# Conclusion

# References

[1] R2-2109636 Consideration on RAN2-determined NTN UE capabilities Intel Corporation

[2] R2-2109974 Discussion on UE capability for Rel-17 NR NTN vivo

[3] R2-2111613 Stage 2 running CR (Thales) THALES