**3GPP T****SG-RAN WG2 Meeting #122 R2-230xxxx**

**Incheon, Korea:** **May 22-26, 2023**

**Agenda item: 7.6.3.1**

**Source: MediaTek**

**Title: Report of [Post122][112][IoT NTN Enh] Mobility enhancements**

**Document for: Discussion and Decision**

# Introduction

RAN2 has discussed the IoT NTN Mobility enhancement in RAN2#122 meeting and made the following agreements:

Agreements:

1. Extend the neighbour cell information in existing SIBs (not SIB31) to include satellite ID
2. The system Information modification procedure is not triggered for an update of new SIB on neighbor-cell assistance information.
3. For NB-IoT, SIBxx is not an essential SIB. UE does not need to consider the cell barred if it is unable to acquire the SIB when scheduled. FFS for eMTC
4. In RRC IDLE, how to (re-)acquire neighbour cell assistance information is up to UE’s implementation.
5. The satellite ID in the new SIB is an integer of X bits wherein X depends on the maximum number of satellites to be considered for mobility.
6. The satellite ID is defined as Radio resource control information element to be used in other configurations.
7. If a parameter in the common TA parameters is absent, then the value of the parameter is assumed zero.
8. If Kmac is absent, then the value of Kmac for the neighbor satellite in the list is assumed zero. FFS on further optimization on signaling, e.g., signalling explicit value 0 of Kmac.

Agreements:

1. Reference location and distanceThresh in SIB31. A change of reference location does not trigger SI modification. A UE does not need to get a new reference location as long as ephemeris and Epoch time are valid (in Connected mode the UE relies on T317)

Agreements:

1. For earth-fixed cells, introduce t-ServiceStart for neighbor cells. If UE is aware of the t-ServiceStart of the neighbour cell then may be used (up to UE implementation) to determine when to start measurements of that neighbor cell
2. If the serving cell t-service expires, stop T310 (if running) and start T311 (i.e. perform cell search and re-establishment without attempting to recover on the current cell for the duration of T310). FFS on discontinuous coverage
3. The distance between the UE and a second reference location (e.g. within a neighbour cell) is not taken into account.
4. R18 location and time based trigger for measurements (for connected mode and for idle) apply to both NB-IoT and eMTC.

This post meeting discussion is to discuss the remaining issues related to neighbor cell/satellite information and triggers for neighbor cell measurements.

This document provides the report for the following email discussion.

**[Post122][112][IoT NTN Enh] Mobility enhancements (Mediatek)**

Scope: Discuss remaining issues related to SIB handling(i.e. for neighbor cell/satellite information and for triggers for neighbor cell measurements)

Intended outcome: Summary of the email discussion

**Deadline (for companies’ comments and responses): August  9th, 10:00 UTC**

**Deadline (for rapporteur’s report): August 10th 10:00 UTC**

# Discussion

**Neighbor cell information**

It has been agreed that for NB-IoT, SIBxx is not an essential SIB. UE does not need to consider the cell barred if it is unable to acquire the SIB when scheduled. FFS for eMTC.

**Q1: Do companies agree that for eMTC, the new SIB (SIBxx) is not an essential SIB. UE does not need to consider the cell barred if it is unable to acquire the SIB when scheduled?**

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| **Company** | **Agree/Disagree** | **Comments** |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Agree | In R17, there is no SIBxx but the eMTC NTN UE can still access an NTN cell. We don’t see the need to bar an NTN cell without SIBxx for R18 UEs. |
| Apple | Agree |  |
| CATT | Agree |  |
| MediaTek | Agree |  |
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**Rapporteur Summary**

Proposal 7 from [offline-102] Mobility enhancements [1] gained the majority support (12/16). But it has not been discussed during the RAN2#122 online session due to limited time. Hence, Rapporteur would like to discuss this proposal again.

*Proposal 7 (12/16) RAN2 will not consider option (a) Cell stop time of neighbor cell in SIBxx.*

**Q2: Do companies agree that RAN2 will not consider cell stop time of neighbor cell in the new SIB (SIBxx)?**

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| **Company** | **Agree/Disagree** | **Comments** |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Agree |  |
| Apple | Agree |  |
| CATT | Agree |  |
| MediaTek | Agree |  |
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**Rapporteur Summary**

Proposal 8 from [offline-102] Mobility enhancements [1] has gained the majority support (11/16).

*Proposal 8 (11/16) Cell start time of quasi-earth fixed neighbor cell is broadcast in SIBxx.*

The following agreement was made in the RAN2#122 after [offline-113] Measurements before RLF[3].

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| For earth-fixed cells, introduce t-ServiceStart for neighbor cells. If UE is aware of the t-ServiceStart of the neighbour cell then may be used (up to UE implementation) to determine when to start measurements of that neighbor cell |

In the 36.331 running CR[4], the t-ServiceStart for neighbor cells was put in the SIB3 and there is an FFS note: FFS whether t-ServiceStartNeigh is per neighbour cell. Per Rapporteur’s understanding, if the t-ServiceStart for neighbour cells is per neighbor cell, it should be introduced in SIBxx, otherwise, it should be in SIB3.

Because there was a majority support of t-ServiceStart in SIBxx, Rapporteur would like to ask the following question:

**Q3: Do companies agree that t-ServiceStart for quasi-earth fixed neighbor cells is per neighbor cell and is broadcast in the new SIB (SIBxx)?**

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| **Company** | **Agree/Disagree** | **Comments** |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Disagree | From our perspective, the simplest way is to only have one *t-ServiceStartNeigh* which is the earliest time among all neighbour cells, and SIB3 is used to accommodate this information (considering *t-Service* is also in SIB3). |
| Apple | Agree | For neighbor cells, it is more reasonable to carry the t-ServiceStart in SIBxx. Regarding Huawei’s comment, our understanding is network should provide the t-ServiceStart per each frequency at least for UE to determine when to start the measurement on that frequency. Then it seems a bit strange to indicate the neighbor cell’s frequency info and t-ServiceStart in SIB3. |
| CATT | Agree | The t-ServiceStart for quasi-earth fixed neighbour cells should be per neighbour cell, this can avoid measurement on a given neighbour cell before the staring time of the neighbour cell. |
| MediaTek | See comments | Different neighbor cells should have different start time, therefore, the t-ServiceStart should be per neighbor cell.  However, it should be taken into account that it is possible that one satellite provides more than one cells. In this case, considering the new SIB is not a list of neighbor cells but a list of satellites, the t-ServiceStart list for intra-frequency neighbor cells should be introduced in SIB3 and t-ServiceStart list for inter-frequency neighbor cells should be introduced in SIB5. |
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**Rapporteur Summary**

Proposal 13 from [offline-102] Mobility enhancements [1] has gained the majority support (14/16). But it has not been discussed during the RAN2#122 online session due to limited time. Rapport would like to discuss this proposal again.

*Proposal 13 (14/16) If ephemeris is absent in a list in SIBxx, serving satellite ephemeris applies. FFS signalling details of other parameters such as validity duration.*

**Q4: Do companies agree that if ephemeris is absent in a list in the new SIB (SIBxx), serving satellite ephemeris applies?**

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| **Company** | **Agree/Disagree** | **Comments** |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Postpone | One issue is that, if the ephemeris information reuses that of the serving cell, will the validity duration and epochTime also uses those of the serving cell? But whether SIBxx will have a separate validity duration and epochTime is still under discussion, so we think it’s a bit early to agree on this proposal. |
| Apple | Agree | Regarding Huawei’s comment, we think these info can be handled together. |
| CATT | Agree | Same view with Apple. |
| MediaTek | Agree | If the statement is true, (i.e., if the ephemeris is absent in SIBXX, serving satellite ephemeris applies.), it implies the satellite in the new SIB is the serving satellite.  It is possible that the serving satellite is providing intra/inter frequency neighbor cells. In this case, for this satellite entry of new SIB, only satellite ID is needed. Other satellite assistance information such as ephemeris can be absent and serving satellite assistance information in SIB31 can apply. |
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**Rapporteur Summary**

Proposal 2 from [offline-102] Mobility enhancements – second round [2] has gained somewhat majority (9/13). During the online discussion, the consensus cannot be converged, and the discussion is postponed. Rapporteur would like to continue the discussion to find a way forward.

Proposal 2 Agree one of the options below

- (9/13) No validity duration introduced for SIBxx. It is up to UE implementation when to acquire SIBxx, for example, UE may assume validity duration of SIBxx is same as serving satellite or may rely on T318 in connected mode (i.e., of SIB31).

**Q5: Do companies agree that no validity duration introduced for SIBxx. It is up to UE implementation when to acquire the new SIB (SIBxx), for example, UE may assume validity duration of SIBxx is same as serving satellite or may rely on T318 in connected mode (i.e., of SIB31)?**

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| **Company** | **Agree/Disagree** | **Comments** |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Disagree with no validity duration for SIBxx;  Agree with relying on T317/T318 to reacquire SIBxx together with SIB31. | We would like to clarify the use of validity duration and the expected UE behaviour separately.  We think the use of validity duration is to inform the UE at what time the neighbour cell ephemeris will become invalid, which is useful for UE to determine whether the neighbour cell measurements should be performed or stopped.  Regarding the UE behaviour of reacquiring the SIBxx, we think UE can also rely on T317 to re-acquire the SIBxx together with SIB31, which the advantage of reducing the complexity of system information acquisition. |
| Apple | See comment | We should avoid that UE has to trigger a SIBxx dedicated acquisition procedure based on its validity duration. This is not only to reduce interruption but also to save UE power consumption.  Thus, we prefer NW to bundle the two SIB(s) together in terms of validity and epochTime, to simplify the SIBxx acquisition. |
| CATT | See comment | Agree with Huawei that, we support the network can configure separate validity duration for SIBxx if the network wants, or the validity duration of SIB31 can be reused.  Agree with relying on T317/T318 to reacquire SIBxx together with SIB31. |
| MediaTek | See comments | If the new SIB has the same validity duration and the same validity start time (i.e., epoch time) as SIB31, it can simplify the UE behaviour of updating new SIB in RRC connected mode. UE can update the new SIB when acquiring the SIB31 when it is needed. RAN2 can specify that new SIB has the same validity duration and the same validity start time. |
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**Rapporteur Summary**

**Triggers for neighbor cell measurement**

Proposal 10 from [offline-102] Mobility enhancements [1] has gained the majority support (13/16). But it has not been discussed during the RAN2#122 online session due to limited time. Rapport would like to discuss this proposal again.

Proposal 10 (13/16) For NB-IoT NTN, location-based measurement initiation can also be used in RRC\_IDLE for cell re-selection purposes (like in NR-NTN), with the assumption that it is up to the UE to update GNSS location.

**Q6: Do companies agree that for NB-IoT NTN, location-based measurement initiation can also be optionally used in RRC\_IDLE for cell re-selection purposes (like in NR-NTN), with the assumption that it is up to the UE to update GNSS location?**

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| **Company** | **Agree/Disagree** | **Comments** |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Agree |  |
| Apple | Agree | Any way it is an optional feature thus UE can choose to implement it or not. |
| CATT | Agree |  |
| MediaTek | Agree |  |
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**Rapporteur Summary**

# Conclusion

Proposals for agreements:

# Reference

[1] R2-2306642 [offline-102] Mobility enhancements Qualcomm discussion Rel-18 IoT\_NTN\_enh-Core

[2] R2-2306664 [offline-102] Mobility enhancements– second round Qualcomm discussion Rel-18 IoT\_NTN\_enh-Core

[3] R2-2306665 [offline-113] Measurements before RLF Interdigital discussion Rel-18 IoT\_NTN\_enh-Core

[4] R2-2306954 Running CR - Introduction of IoT NTN enhancements Huawei, HiSilicon draftCR Rel-18 36.331 17.4.0 B IoT\_NTN\_enh-Core