3GPP TSG-RAN WG2 #117-e Tdoc R2-220XXXX

Electronic meeting, Feb 21st – Mar 3rd, 2022

Agenda Item: 8.12.2.2.1

Source: Ericsson (Rapporteur)

Title: Email discussion report for [Pre117-e][105][RedCap] CP open issues

Document for: Discussion, Decision

# 1 Introduction

In RAN2#116bis-e, it was agreed to have post email discussions after the meeting to update the running CRs based on the agreements made during the meeting and to identify the remaining open issues. The open issues were then captured in a document with the intention to determine which issues are to be handled via Pre-RAN2#117 offline discussion(s) and which others are to be handled based on company contributions.

In this document, the discussion continues based on the list of open issues captured in [R2-2201887](http://ftp.3gpp.org/tsg_ran/WG2_RL2/TSGR2_116bis-e/Docs/R2-2201887.zip) and [R2-2201889](http://ftp.3gpp.org/tsg_ran/WG2_RL2/TSGR2_116bis-e/Docs/R2-2201889.zip) as the outcome of the related offline discussions after RAN2#116bis-e regarding TS 38.331 and TS 38.304, respectively.

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# 2 Discussion

## 2.1 Identification, access and camping restrictions

In RAN2#116bis-e, UE behaviour for the following cases were discussed but no conclusion was made:

1. the cell does not indicate support for RedCap UEs
2. Red Cap UE is unable to acquire SIB1
3. *cellBarred* in MIB is set

For i. and ii. the following options have been proposed:

1. UE considers IFRI as “allowed”
2. UE follows the IFRI in MIB

**Q 2.1.1** Assuming that common UE behaviour is preferred for cases i. and ii. above, which option do you prefer? Please elaborate your reply and comment especially if you think that UE behaviour should be different for cases i. and ii.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Option**  **(a or b)** | **Comments** |
| OPPO | a |  |
| CATT | a |  |
| Nokia | b | It seems obvious there is a reason for NW to set IFRI as “not allowed” |
| Apple | a | i and ii can be from different cases (for eg., NW deployment differences) and common UE behavior might not be the best for both i and ii, but we are ok to go with common approach, as ultimately it’s chipset vendor’s implementation when it comes to the cell search in such cases |
| Ericsson | b | It is important that RedCap UEs follow the legacy behavior where possible. If a (legacy) cell indicates that the cell is barred and that intra-frequency reselection is not allowed, this must also be respected by RedCap UEs particularly since UEs that may end up operating in a non-best cell, may impact network performance severly.  The same should apply when it is not possible for a RedCap UE to camp in a cell due to lack support for RedCap.  Note that failing to acquire SIB1 could be a sign that the cell supports only EN-DC (NSA). So, also in this case the UE should not reselect to another cell on the same carrier unless it is allowed. |
| ZTE | a | The IFRI in MIB is configured for non-RedCap UEs, we think network will not consider RedCap UEs when setting legacy IFRI. Since RAN2 has agreed to introduce RedCap specific IFRI, we think it is improper for RedCap UEs to follow the legacy IFRI in both i and ii. |
| Qualcomm | a | In case of (i), since the cell does not support RedCap, then its SI, including IFRI in MIB, is irrelevant to RedCap UEs. RedCap UEs thus should be allowed to check other cells on that frequency.  In case of (ii), since UE gets no information from the current cell, it should be allowed to try again with other cells on that frequency. |
| Intel | B | RAN2 already agreed that RedCap UE shall follow cellBarred in MIB, then naturally the UE shall also follow the IFRI in MIB if Redap specific barring indication is not there. We should use same solution for all these cases. |
| DOCOMO | b | For NSA cell, if operator set MIB as cellBarred, the expected UE behavior is not to search another cell on the same frequency. So option b is reasonable for this case. |
| vivo | a for case i (operates in unlicensed spectrum case)  b for case ii (operates in licensed spectrum case) | For case i, if UE follows the IFRI in MIB for the cell which doesn’t indicate support for RedCap UEs, it seems that the cell not supporting RedCap UE could control whether RedCap UE is allowed to perform intra-frequency reselection, which is unreasonable.  While for case ii, we think the case that RedCap UE is unable to acquire SIB1 is similar to the case that non-RedCap UE is unable to acquire MIB. Hence, current specification can be reused without modification. |
| Fujitsu | a | In our understanding, for a cell not supporting RedCap operation, the legacy IFRI in MIB is set not taking the RedCap UE’s access restriction into account. So, the RedCap UEs should ignore the legacy IFRI in MIB, and we can accept that the RedCap UE considers IFRI as “allowed”. |
| Futurewei | a | Same view as Qualcomm |
| CMCC | b |  |
| Interdigital | b | Option b gives enough flexibility to operators. |
| Huawei, HiSlicon | a | The IFRI setting for non-RedCap UE in MIB is independently and has no relation with the intended IFRI for RedCap UE. This is because the deployment of RedCap UE and legacy UE will be normally different. |
| T-Mobile USA | b |  |
| NEC | a | with assumption that in case i and ii, cellBarred in MIB is NOT set to barred (i.e. set to notBarred). |
| Samsung | a | Even if IFRI bit in MIB is set to *notAllowed*, IFRI bit in SIB1 can be set to *allowed*. It is possible that UE can find another cell which supports redcap on the frequency, so UE should bar the cell only. |
| LGE | a | If the cell does not support RedCap UEs, the UE performs cell reselection to other cells on the same frequency.  If a UE is unable to acquire SIB1, the UE performs cell reselection to other cells on the same frequency. |
| Xiaomi | b |  |
| Spreadtrum | b | If Redcap specific IFRI is not available for the UE, then UE shall follow the legacy IFRI in MIB. |
| DENSO | b | Agree that the network should be able to configure that the UE should be able to search the cell on the different frequency, e.g. due to NSA cell, as already commented. |

**Summary – Q 2.1.1**

TBD

Based on the observations above, the rapporteur proposes the following:

1. ???

For iii. above, i.e., *cellBarred* in MIB is set to barred, the following options have been proposed:

1. UE follows legacy IFRI in MIB
2. UE acquires SIB1 and follows the RedCap-specific IFRI provided in SIB1

**Q 2.1.2** Which option do you prefer for case iii. above? Please elaborate your reply.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Option**  **(a or b)** | **Comments** |
| OPPO | b |  |
| CATT | b | That is the reason to define Redcap-specific IFRI. |
| Nokia | b first, then a | If SIB1 does not provide RedCap-specific IFRI or the UE cannot acquire SIB1, the legacy IFRI is followed. |
| Apple | b | Same comment as CATT |
| Ericsson | a | As explained above for the previous question, it is important that RedCap UEs follow the legacy behavior where possible. If MIB indicates that the cell is barred, regardless of whether SIB1 indicates support for RedCap, the RedCap UE, as others, is not allowed to camp in the cell and thus should follow the legacy IFRI in MIB. |
| ZTE | b | Same comment as CATT |
| Qualcomm | b | Same comment as CATT |
| Intel | B | RAN2 already agreed that RedCap UE shall follow cellBarred in MIB, then naturally the UE shall also follow the IFRI in MIB if the RedCap UE is barred based on MIB. We should use same solution for all these cases. |
| DOCOMO | a | If MIB is set cellBarred, UE should follow the legacy behavior i.e. IFRI in MIB. |
| vivo | b | Given the case that cell does not indicate the support for RedCap UEs has been discussed in Q 2.1.1, we assume this question is only related to the case that cell indicates the support for RedCap UEs(i.e. there is the RedCap-specific IFRI in SIB1). It’s straightforward for RedCap UE to follow the IFRI in SIB1. This way is flexible and allows a cell to set different IFRI for RedCap and non-RedCap UEs, e.g. IFRI in MIB set to “allowed” and IFRI in SIB1 set to “not allowed”. |
| Fujitsu | b | We think that RedCap UEs should ignore the legacy IFRI in MIB and follow the RedCap specific indication in SIB1. |
| Futurewei | b |  |
| CMCC | a | RedCap UEs should follow the legacy behaviour. |
| Interdigital | a | If RedCap UE considers a cell as barred by the legacy cellBarred in MIB, then it’s natural that the RedCap UE follows legacy FRI in MIB. We don’t see much point to mandate RedCap UE to acquire SIB1 for the check of IFRI status for this case. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | c | Option c: UE considers IFRI as “allowed”.  If the RedCap-specific IFRI is not provided in SIB1, we need to go back to discuss the Q 2.1.1 case.  So the simple solution can be just that all those 3 cases use aligned behaviors.  Please note that using IFRI in MIB does not make sense, since there is no assumption that legacy UE and RedCap will have similar deployment, i.e. IFRI in MIB does not make sense to RedCap UE. |
| T-Mobile USA | a | Agree with Ericsson and CMCC’s comments |
| NEC | a | Firstly b is not complete solution, as we commented in last meeting. As the same discussion seem to be repeated, we take the original view, i.e. simply follow IFRI in MIB as well as cellBarred set to barred in MIB. |
| Samsung | a | In this case, all the UEs can follow the legacy behavior. |
| LGE | b |  |
| Xiaomi | a | The SIB1 may not provide RedCap-specific IFRI, so follow the legacy way is the simple solution. |
| Spreadtrum | b |  |
| DENSO | a | Agree with Interdigital that the UE does not have to acquire SIB1 if cell is barred in MIB. On this matter, we’re fine to respect operator’s opinions. |

**Summary – Q 2.1.2**

TBD

Based on the observations above, the rapporteur proposes the following:

1. ???

In RAN2#116bis-e the following working assumption was made:

|  |
| --- |
| **Working assumption**:  System information can provide information on which frequencies accept RedCap UE access (e.g. by considering whether supporting RedCap). |

The proposal was supported by many companies, yet a working assumption was made since a few companies preferred support for providing information also on cell level and few others think that this is an optimization that adds complexity with no significant gain.

**Q 2.1.3** Do you agree that the working assumption can be confirmed? Please comment especially if you do not agree and elaborate about the signalling aspects of the solution you propose, i.e., how such information can be provided, in which SIB etc.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| OPPO | See comments | We don’t think it is efficient to indicate RedCap’s access support per frequency. With this, if one neighbor cell within the frequency does not accept RedCap UE’s access, network has to set the whole frequency as not accepting RedCap UE’s access, which will prevent RedCap UE from reselecting to those RedCap-supporting neighbor cells. We think the RedCap-supporting information should be indicated via a cell list. |
| CATT | Yes | In SIB4 |
| Nokia | Yes |  |
| Apple | Yes with comments | We tend to agree with Oppo for an “optional” cell-list as well (i.e., not limit to freq alone).  Also, as discussed below, there can be other access limiting factors: HD-FDD operation, 1Rx/2Rx barring etc, and it’s better to have these in SIB3/4 for the Ncells. Maybe define an ASN.1 structure in SIB1 for redcap, and that can be reused in cell-list of SIB3/4. |
| Ericsson | No (and not per cell either) | We do not think this is essential functionality. It is an optimization, and gains are not significant given the increased SI overhead (also for legacy UEs) and complexity. Therefore, this should not be prioritized in Rel-17.  Regarding the proposals about providing such information per cell rather than per frequency; this would increase the SI overhead and complexity further with still no significant gain. We do not think the scenario where one or some cells do not support RedCap on a certain frequency as opposed to the rest is a realistic deployment case. |
| ZTE | Yes | We agree with the working assumption, to indicate the information in SIB4.  In addition to freq list, from network perspective, we are also fine to support per-cell indication as indicated by OPPO and Apple. |
| Qualcomm | See comment | It depends on whether RedCap deployment is expected to be homogeneous on a per frequency basis. We do not expect that would be the case. For example, operators may initially deploy RedCap UEs only in areas where there are high demands.  So we agree with OPPO that cell list can be a better approach. |
| Intel | Yes | To our understanding, it is the compromise among companies after several meetings’ discussion, we should follow it. |
| DOCOMO | Yes |  |
| vivo | Yes | Introducing an indication per frequency to indicate whether the frequency accepts RedCap UE access or introducing frequency lists that accept RedCap UE access in SIB4 and SIB5 are both workable. Considering there is no RedCap only cell, the former one is preferred.  Besides, if we agree to provide information also on the cell level, introducing a separate black cell list and/or white cell list for RedCap UE in SIB3 to SIB5 can work well. |
| Fujitsu | Yes |  |
| Futurewei | - | As many (2 out of the 3 key categories of) RedCap UEs tend not to move much, broadcasting such information is not that beneficial. We prefer not to have this optimization. Agreeing to optionally broadcasting frequency information is indeed a compromise from our PoV. |
| CMCC | Yes | The working assumption is acceptable to us, and we are fine to support cell level information indication. |
| Interdigital | Yes | Per cell signalling is overkill. We shouldn’t go back to 3G era. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes | The cell-level information has been excluded as the compromise of this WA.  On the signaling, it is fine to just indicate the list of frequencies accept RedCap UE access in SIB4. The further details could be up to RRC rapporteur, since there is no much difference. |
| T-Mobile USA | No | We don’t see a reason why REDCAP wouldn’t be deployed on every cell supporting a certain NR band. Also agree with Ericsson’s comments. |
| NEC | Yes but | considering majority views, we could accept this. However, if companies start arguing cell level information, then we go back to original our view, i.e. not to support frequency information, either.  In fact, if RedCap is applied for wearables (or even smartphones), homogeneous support would be necessary and thus no cell level information is needed. Frequency information should be enough, even if some optimization is required. If RedCap is applied for surveillance video or industrial sensors, then mobility among cells are not much expected or rather it’s stationery, then this assistance information (cell nor frequency) is not needed. |
| Samsung | Yes | We also see similarity between this WA and another proposal (i.e. 'priority for cell reselection in SIB2&4') discussed last meeting. That is, the information on which frequencies accept RedCap UE access can be realized by providing a separate cell reselection priority.  Since RAN2 already agreed last August on separate barring indications in SIB1 for different RX branches, the cell reselection priority can further be differentiated per 2 RX branches and 1 RX branch. |
| LGE | Yes |  |
| Xiaomi | Yes | We can accept it as a compromise but not per-cell indication. |
| Spreadtrum | Yes |  |
| DENSO | Yes with comments | Although we agree with Oppo, Apple, Qualcomm and CMCC that the cell level granularity is preferred, we’re O.K with this WA for the sake of progress. |

**Summary – Q 2.1.3**

TBD

Based on the observations above, the rapporteur proposes the following:

1. ???

RAN2 has agreed to introduce means for the network to control UEs with, for example, 1 Rx branch to access the network in order to avoid any impact on the performance. It has been agreed in RAN1 that a capability bit on Half-duplex FDD operation type A for RedCap UEs is introduced, therefore a similar mechanism, which indicates that HD-FDD is supported in the serving cell, may need to be introduced especially considering that half-duplex (HD) in FDD bands is not supported in NR prior to the RedCap feature. Note that supporting HD-FDD in the network may require quite large implementation effort and thus it would be beneficial to have an indication for HD-FDD to facilitate early support of FD-FDD RedCap UEs.

**Q 2.1.4** Do you think that support for Half-Duplex FDD RedCap should be indicated in SIB1? Please elaborate your reply.

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| OPPO | No | HD-FDD operation is RRC connected state feature. We think this can handled by the UE capability and connection management, e.g. if NW does not support HD-FDD, it can send UE to idle state. |
| Nokia | No |  |
| Apple | Yes |  |
| Ericsson | Yes | It is essential that UEs that omit basic legacy functionality (e.g., full-duplex FDD operation) do not enter a legacy cell. The procedures captured in the running CR so far do not ensure that! |
| ZTE | Yes | The solution proposed by OPPO may cause PingPong problem. |
| Qualcomm | Yes | gNB is not mandatorily required to support HD-FDD. UE should not wait until it is connected to find out whether the gNB supports HD-FDD or not. |
| Intel | No strong opinion | As mentioned by OPPO, it can be resolved by gNB rejection. We also understand that to add network HD-FDD capability in SIB can avoid some UE power consumption. But it is a bit of an optimization. |
| DOCOMO | Yes | Agree with Ericsson’s view. |
| vivo | Yes | This is beneficial, in order to avoid a HD-FDD RedCap from accessing a cell doesn’t support HD-FDD RedCap. |
| Fujitsu |  | No strong opinion. |
| Futurewei | Yes | Could be done implicitly if there are HD FDD related parameters that needs to be broadcasted in SIB1. |
| CMCC | Yes |  |
| Interdigital | Yes | Good means for HD-FDD RedCap UEs not so to waste their battery to camp on non-HD-FDD supported cell.  If we wait until connection establishment, then the call setup time for HD-FDD RedCap UE would be significantly compromised. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | See comments | HD-FDD is optional for RedCap UE. So, it means UE can still work in a cell, even if both NW and UE do not support this feature. Then, we don’t understand the intention of this NW indication, if NW does not support HD-FDD.  What’s the specified UE behaviors, if NW does not support this HD-FDD? Why to give up the access the cell if the UE can work without HD-FDD?  Is this supposed to be UE implementation on whether to access the cell, if not supporting HD-FDD? |
| T-Mobile USA | No | We don’t see HDD operation as being all that common. Agree with OPPO’s comment |
| Samsung | Maybe No | Unlike RX branch issue (which impacts to the RA procedure), HD-FDD UE can still communicate with the network supporting RedCap UEs, as no FD operation would be required before normal capability exchanges. We can still accept the proposal if such case is identified. |
| LGE | Yes |  |
| Xiaomi | NO | In LTE, we have HD-FDD MTC, but we do not see there is such an indication of NW capability. |
| Spreadtrum | No strong view | As HD-FDD capability will be reported by the UE after establishing RRC connection, the network can resolve this. It can be an optimization. |
| DENSO | Yes | Agree with Ericsson that it should avoid the scenario where HD-FDD UE is connected to the legacy network not supporting HD-FDD. Otherwise, radio resource efficiency would be comproised. |

**Summary – Q 2.1.4**

TBD

Based on the observations above, the rapporteur proposes the following:

1. ???

## 2.2 eDRX

In RAN2#115-e, the following was agreed:

“RAN2 considers the configuration as an invalid case, where INACTIVE eDRX cycle is configured but IDLE eDRX cycle is not configured. FFS whether to capture this restriction in RAN2 spec”

**Q 2.2.1** Do you think that the case for invalid configuration should be captured in the specs? Please elaborate your reply and, if you agree, provide your opinion on how and where it should be captured.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| OPPO | Yes | It can be captured in the field description of INACTIVE eDRX cycle in 38.331. |
| CATT | Yes | The restriction for configuration of inactive eDRX should be added in the spec, by adding in the field description of the INACTIVE eDRX cycle that it can only be configured when the idle eDRX is configured for the UE, otherwise it should be absent. |
| Nokia | Yes | This can be captured in Stage-2 |
| Apple | Yes | Same view as Oppo |
| Ericsson | Yes | One option can be to capture those in the form of a table. |
| ZTE | Yes | We prefer to capture it in TS 38.331, either adding “Cond” to ran-ExtendedPagingCycle IE or updating field description of the IE:   * Option 1:   Condition: The field is optionally present, Need R, if *eDRX-Allowed-r17* field is present in SIB1 of the current cell.   * Option 2:  |  | | --- | | ***ran-ExtendedPagingCycle***  Refers to the eDRX cycle for RAN-initiated paging. Value *rf256* corresponds to 256 radio frames, value *rf512* corresponds to 512 radio frames and so on. This field can be configured only if *eDRX-Allowed-r17* is present in SIB1 of the current cell. | |
| Qualcomm | Yes | Field description in 38.331 can be one option. But we think SA2 spec (e.g. TS23.501) can be a better place to capture it, as other requirements on eDRX configurations such as max eDRX cycle for RRC Inactive are already captured there. |
| Intel | Yes | To avoid potential IoT problem and wrong network implementation, it would be good to capture it somewhere. But we are also fine to go with majority view. |
| Samsung | Yes | It needs to be captured in field description of ran-ExtendedPagingCycle (38.331). |
| Vivo | Yes | Agree to capture in the field description of INACTIVE eDRX cycle.  The TP could be:  UE is not expected to be configured with INACTIVE eDRX cycle if IDLE eDRX cycle is not configured. |
| Fujitsu | Yes |  |
| Futurewei | Yes | Fine with capturing it in the field description of INACTIVE eDRX cycle. This is too trivial for stage 2. |
| CMCC | Yes |  |
| Interdigital | Yes | Field description of INACTIVE eDRX cycle in 38.331.  The TP should be something like  “UE behaviour is not specified if INACTIVE eDRX cycle is configured while IDLE eDRX cycle is not configured.” |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes | Field description in 331 should be fine. |
| NEC | Yes | As this is network configuration error, normally RAN2 does not capture. But we are fine to follow majority. |
| LGE | Yes | We think Stage-2 description is enough, but specifying in 38.331 is also fine to us. |
| Xiaomi | Yes | In 331 as in LTE. |
| Spreadtrum | Yes |  |
| DENSO | Yes | We have same view as OPPO. We think that it can be captured in field description of INACTIVE eDRX cycle in TS38.331. |

**Summary – Q 2.2.1**

TBD

Based on the observations above, the rapporteur proposes the following:

1. ???

In RAN2#115-e, the following was agreed:

“RAN2 considers the configuration as invalid case, where INACTIVE eDRX cycle is longer than IDLE eDRX cycle. FFS whether to capture this restriction in RAN2 spec.”

**Q 2.2.2** Do you think that the case for invalid configuration should be captured in the specs? Please elaborate your reply and provide your opinion regarding how and where it should be captured.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| OPPO | Yes | It can be captured in the field description of INACTIVE eDRX cycle in 38.331. |
| CATT | Yes | Similar with the answer of 2.2.1, it can be specified in the field description of the INACTIVE eDRX cycle that its value should be no longer than the ldle eDRX cycle. |
| Nokia | Yes | Stage-2 |
| Apple | Yes | Same view as Oppo |
| Ericsson | Yes | Same suggestion as above. |
| ZTE | Yes | IDLE eDRX cycle is not configured by gNB (no IE can be referred to), so probably it is better to capture this restriction in stage 2 spec. |
| Qualcomm | Yes | See our reply to Q2.2.1 |
| Intel | Yes | To avoid potential IoT problem and wrong network implementation, it would be good to capture it somewhere. But we are also fine to go with majority view. |
| Samsung | Yes | It needs to be captured in field description of ran-ExtendedPagingCycle (38.331) |
| Vivo | Yes | Similar as above.  The TP could be:  When both IDLE eDRX cycle and INACTIVE eDRX cycle are configured, UE expects the IDLE eDRX cycle is no shorter than INACTIVE eDRX cycle. |
| Fujitsu | Yes |  |
| Futurewei | Yes | Fine with capturing it in the field description of INACTIVE eDRX cycle. This is too trivial for stage 2. |
| CMCC | Yes |  |
| Interdigital | Yes | Field description of INACTIVE eDRX in 38.331. The TP should be something like  “UE behaviur is not specified if both IDLE eDRX cycle and INACTIVE eDRX cycle are configured and INACTIVE eDRX cycle is longer than IDLE eDRX cycle.” |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes | Field description in 331 should be fine. |
| NEC | Yes | same as previous question. |
| LGE | Yes |  |
| Xiaomi | Yes | In 38.331 |
| Spreadtrum | Yes |  |
| DENSO | Yes | Similar as Q2.2.1 reply, we think that it can be captured in field description of INACTIVE eDRX cycle in TS38.331. |

**Summary – Q 2.2.2**

TBD

Based on the observations above, the rapporteur proposes the following:

1. ???

The following note is captured in subclause 5.2.2.2.2 on “SI change indication and PWS notification” in the running CR for TS 38.331:

“Editor’s Note: The details for modification period, eDRX acquisition period and which eDRX/DRX cycles are referred to below are subject to further changes once relevant agreements are made.”

The following options have been considered regarding which DRX cycle UE should consider for comparing with the modification period to decide if eDRX acquisition period is used.:

1. CN\_eDRX for both RRC\_IDLE and RRC\_INACTIVE (same as LTE)
2. CN\_eDRX for RRC\_IDLE, and RAN eDRX, if configured, for RRC\_INACTIVE, i.e., use CN\_eDRX if RAN eDRX is not configured.

**Q 2.2.3** Which option do you prefer? Please elaborate your reply.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Option**  **(a or b)** | **Comments** |
| OPPO | b with modification | For UE in RRC INACTIVE, since UE would always monitor for RAN paging based on RAN eDRX if configured for RRC\_INACTIVE or RAN DRX if RAN eDRX is not configured, we think it would be better to use RAN eDRX (if RAN eDRX is configured) or RAN DRX (if RAN eDRX is not configured) to compare with the modification period.  The proposed option b-bis:  CN\_eDRX for RRC\_IDLE, and RAN eDRX, if configured, for RRC\_INACTIVE, i.e., use RAN DRX if RAN eDRX is not configured. |
| CATT | a | We think it is fine to align with LTE which is also the simplest solution. |
| Nokia | b | Agree with OPPO |
| Apple | a | We agreed to this already…? |
| Ericsson | a | We prefer to follow LTE to make the implementation simple and straightforward especially since this would make the SI change indication mechanism simpler, i.e., legacy mechanism can be used. |
| ZTE | a | To align with LTE. |
| Qualcomm | b | LTE uses only CN\_eDRX because UE has only one eDRX configuration |
| Intel | b with modification (b-bis) | Option b is our first preference with the same modification suggested by OPPO. The value range of eDRX is quite large; therefore we understand it is preferable that we use the one specific to UE’s current state.  We would like to clarify that even the same notification via *systemInfoModification-eDRX* is used for UE in IDLE and INACTIVE, the advantage from UE side is that UE with shorter eDRX could acquire the updated information earlier.  Said this, we understand that both options work and we would be ok going with majority view. |
| Samsung | None | We would like to clarify although CN\_eDRX (or RAN\_eDRX) is configured, UE in RRC\_IDLE (or RRC\_INACTIVE) may "use" different DRX cycle with CN\_eDRX (or RAN\_eDRX). DRX cycle UE uses is defined as 'T' in clause 7.1 in 38.304 CR. We think modification period (MP) should be compared with DRX\_cycle UE "uses", rather than "configured" eDRX cycles (CN\_eDRX or RAN\_eDRX)  Example 1) When CN\_eDRX >10.24s, UE in RRC\_IDLE uses DRX cycle (T) of min (UE specific cycle, default cycle) within PTW. In this case, even if CN\_eDRX > MP, there is no reason for UE to use eDRX acquisition period (which delays SI update much longer) as long as T < MP.  Example 2) When CN\_eDRX >10.24s and RAN\_eDRX ≤10.24s, UE in RRC\_INACTIVE uses DRX cycle (T) of min (default cycle, UE specific cycle, RAN\_eDRX) within PTW. Assume T < RAN\_eDRX. In this case, even if RAN\_eDRX > MP, there is no reason for UE to use eDRX acquisition period (which delays SI update much longer) as long as T < MP.  Note: If UE receives short message in the "first paging occasion" in PTW, UE should compare MP with T outside PTW, since UE has been used T outside PTW. (Otherwise, UE compares MP with T within PTW). In example 1, T outside PTW can be assumed as CN\_eDRX.    Our view can be captured as TP in 38.331: 5.2.2.2.2 SI change indication and PWS notification (...)  If the UE receives a Short Message, the UE shall:  (...)  1> if DRX cycle (T) UE is using according to TS 38.304 is not longer than the modification period and the *systemInfoModification* bit of Short Message is set:  2> apply the SI acquisition procedure as defined in sub-clause 5.2.2.3 from the start of the next modification period;   1. if DRX cycle (T) UE is using according to TS 38.304 is longer than the modification period and the *systemInfoModification-eDRX* bit of Short Message is set:   2> apply the SI acquisition procedure as defined in sub-clause 5.2.2.3 from the start of the next eDRX acquisition period boundary.  NOTE: If UE receives the short message in the first paging occasion in PTW, UE should use T outside PTW to compare with modification period. |
| vivo | See comments | We slightly prefer b. Per our understanding, RAN paging could also provide the SI change indication, hence even the CN eDRX cycle is longer than the modification period, the INACTIVE UE could also monitor the SI change in the modification period outside the PTW if the RAN paging cycle or RAN eDRX cycle is no longer than modification period.  Thus, we prefer “CN eDRX for RRC\_IDLE, and RAN eDRX, if configured, for RRC\_INACTIVE, if RAN eDRX is not configured, modification period will be applied”.  However, in RAN2#116e meeting, we have the agreement as follows:  *the eDRX acquisition period is the maximum configurable value of the eDRX cycle*  In our view, if the agreement above is that the eDRX acquisition period for RRC\_IDLE and RRC\_INACTIVE is the same, both are 1024 hyper frames. Then, if we apply option b, the above agreement may work like that when INACTIVE eDRX cycle is longer than the modification period, the network will provide the SI change indication in 1024 H-SFN and provide updated SI in the next 1024 hyper frames. Differentiating eDRX cycle for RRC\_IDLE and RRC\_INACTIVE is meaningless in this case, since the SI update delay won’t be shortened for RRC\_INACTIVE UE. Hence, maybe we can clarify the above agreement as the eDRX acquisition for RRC\_IDLE is 1024 hyper frames while 10.24s for RRC\_INACTIVE, i.e. different states corresponding to the different maximum configurable value. |
| Interdigital | a | Following the LTE looks the simplest. We don’t see much point to complicate how to acquire the SI change/emergency notifications. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Slightly prefer b with modification,  Also fine with a. | Proposed modification as b, similar with OPPO:  **For RRC\_INACTIVE, use Inactive eDRX cycle, if configured. Use RAN paging cycle, if inactive eDRX cycle is not configured.** |
| NEC | a |  |
| LGE | a | In Rel-17, we prefer to keep the same mechanism as LTE. After SA2 progress regarding RRC\_INACTIVE eDRX in Rel-18, we could discuss the enhancements. |
| Xiaomi | a | Currently, we do not introduce RAN e-DRX cycle more than 10.24s as in LTE, so following LTE is OK.  We can consider b in later release. |
| Spreadtrum | a | Prefer the simplest way. |
| DENSO | a | We think that LTE scheme would be sufficient and simple, since the UE applies only one behavior no matter if eDRX is configured for UE in RRC\_INACTIVE or not. |

**Summary – Q 2.2.3**

TBD

Based on the observations above, the rapporteur proposes the following:

1. ???

The following note is captured in subclause 5.2.2.2.2 on “SI change indication and PWS notification” in the running CR for TS 38.331:

“Editor’s Note: The case for RRC\_INACTIVE is FFS”

**Q 2.2.4** Please provide your preference regarding the case for RRC\_INACTIVE considering the procedure in subclause 5.2.2.2.2.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Comments** |
| OPPO | Depending on the outcome of Q 2.2.3, the procedure text should be added for RRC\_INACTIVE case. |
| CATT | It depends on the answer of Q2.2.3, if option a is adopted, for RRC inactive state, if the idle eDRX cycle longer than the modification period and the *systemInfoModification-eDRX* bit of Short Message is set, UE shall apply the SI acquisition procedure.  An example of the modification on the spec as following:   1. if the UE is ~~in RRC\_IDLE,~~ configured with an eDRX cycle longer than the modification period and the *systemInfoModification-eDRX* bit of Short Message is set:   2> apply the SI acquisition procedure as defined in sub-clause 5.2.2.3 from the start of the next eDRX acquisition period boundary. |
| Apple | Same view as CATT |
| Ericsson | This depends on the outcome of Q.2.2.3. We prefer to use the same mechanism for both RRC\_IDLE and RRC\_INACTIVE and adopt the text from LTE in principle. |
| ZTE | With the answer to Q2.2.3, CN\_eDRX is used for both RRC\_IDLE and RRC\_INACTIVE for comparing with SI modification period, we think the procedure in 5.2.2.2.2 for UE in RRC\_INACTIVE is same as RRC\_IDLE. |
| Qualcomm | Same view as OPPO |
| Intel | Dependent on conclusions in previous Q.2.2.3 |
| Samsung | Please refer our answer in Q 2.2.4 |
| vivo | See our comments in Q2.2.3. |
| Interdigital | Same view as Ericsson |
| Xiaomi | If a is adopted in Q.2.2.3, this also applies to RRC\_INACTIVE UE. |
| DENSO | Same view as CATT |

**Summary – Q 2.2.4**

TBD

Based on the observations above, the rapporteur proposes the following:

1. ???

The following note is captured as part of the ASN.1 coding for the *RRCRelease* message in the running CR for TS 38.331:

ExtendedPagingCycle-r17 ::= ENUMERATED {rf256, rf512, rf1024, spare1} -- Editor's note: TBD how many spare values are needed.

Only one spare value is available currently, but more may be required for forward compatibility.

**Q 2.2.5** Please provide your preference regarding the number of spare values needed and motivate why.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **# of spare values** | **Comments** |
| OPPO | 1 | But no strong view. |
| CATT | Slightly prefer 1 in R-17 | Even considering the inactive eDRX cycle extension beyond 10.24, the maximum inactive eDRX cycle would also need to be discussed, so the number of the spare bits is not clear. Anyway, if extension is needed in the future, an ExtendedPagingCycle-r18 can be introduced. |
| Nokia | 1 | Should suffice as we can add a new IE in a later release if more values required. |
| Apple | No strong view, but ok with 1 for R17 |  |
| Ericsson | See the comment | We prefer to have a number of spare values enough for at least the include the possible values for idle mode. |
| ZTE | 1 | We think 1 is sufficient for R17. If more is needed in future (R18), a separate IE can be introduced. |
| Qualcomm | 1 | Same view as the comments above |
| Intel |  | No strong view. We understand that it is difficult to predict how many values will be required if/when eDRX in INACTIVE can be set above 10.24 as it dependent on CT1. Therefore current TP seems sufficient and if/when supported for values above 10.24sec, we would need to provide it via a different field via non-critical extension. Therefore if this field is optional, there would not be need to signal both fields in future. |
| Samsung | 1 |  |
| vivo | 1 | Since we have agreed the maximum of RAN eDRX cycle is 10.24s in R17, we don’t think there may occur other values more than 10.24. However, It is hard to predict how many spare values are needed in the future release. To avoid unnecessary overhead, we prefer to keep 1 spare value for R17. |
| Fujitsu | 1 |  |
| Interdigital | No strong view but fine with 1 in Rel-17 |  |
| Huawei, HiSilicon |  | Slightly prefer the comments from Ericsson. |
| NEC | 1 | current value range with spare1 would be fine. If needed, at most 5 is sufficient. |
| LGE |  | The current context sees fine but no strong view. |
| Xiaomi | No strong view | Can also agree with Ericsson to have more values since we have agreed to extend it more than 10.24s in R18. |
| Spreadtrum | 1 |  |
| DENSO | 1 | Same view as vivo. Additional values can be defined by non-critical extension, as already commented. |

**Summary – Q 2.2.5**

TBD

Based on the observations above, the rapporteur proposes the following:

1. ???

The following note is captured in subclause 7.x on “Paging in extended DRX” in the running TS 38.304 CR:

The PH for CN is the H-SFN satisfying the following equations:

H-SFN mod TeDRX\_CN= (UE\_ID\_H mod TeDRX\_CN), where

- UE\_ID\_H

- xx most significant bits of the Hashed ID.

Editor’s note: FFS how many bits we use above for UE\_ID\_H.

- TeDRX\_CN: UE-specific eDRX cycle in Hyper-frames, (TeDRX\_CN = 2, …, 1024 Hyper-frames) configured by upper layers.

**Q 2.2.6** Please indicate your preference regarding the number of most significant bits that should be used for UE\_ID\_H? Please elaborate your reply.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **# of bits** | **Comments** |
| OPPO | 12 | To align with NB-IoT. |
| CATT | 12 | In LTE the UE\_ID\_H is defined as follows:  - UE\_ID\_H:  - 10 most significant bits of the Hashed ID, if P-RNTI is monitored on PDCCH or MPDCCH  - 12 most significant bits of the Hashed ID, if P-RNTI is monitored on NPDCCH  And in LTE the range of the eDRX cycle is as follows:  - T eDRX,H : eDRX cycle of the UE in Hyper-frames, (TeDRX,H =1, 2, …, 256 Hyper-frames) (for NB-IoT, TeDRX,H =2, …, 1024 Hyper-frames) and configured by upper layers.  We can see the eDRX cycle can be up to 1024HSFN in LTE NB-IoT which aligns with NR, so 12 bits used for UE\_ID\_H can similarly be used for NR |
| Nokia | 12 | Same as LTE. |
| Apple | 12 | To align with LTE |
| Ericsson | 10 | Same as in LTE (Note that “same as LTE” would mean 10 not 12 and NPDCCH refers to NB-IoT not LTE) |
| ZTE | 13 | After thinking more, we think 13 bits will be needed.  In LTE, 12 bits are needed, because up to 10bits will be used to determine PH, and 2 bits are used to determine the PTW\_start.  For NR eDRX, for PTW\_start, considering the fomular is updated from “mod 4“ to “mod 8“, so 1 additional bit will be needed.  SFN = 128 \* ieDRX\_CN, where  - ieDRX\_CN = floor(UE\_ID\_H /TeDRX\_CN) mod 8  If 12 bits are used, in case TeDRX,H =1024 Hyper-frames, there are only 4 available PTW\_start positions, not 8. |
| Qualcomm | 12 | We are fine with reusing the LTE design |
| Intel | 12 | RAN2 agreed “UE\_ID for eDRX is defined by 5G-S-TMSI mod 4096”, therefore we are also ok aligning with NB-IoT on this.  [ZTE] The agreement is made for UE\_ID, not UE\_ID\_H.  UE\_ID is used to determine PF and PO while UE\_ID\_H is used to determine PH and PTW\_start. |
| Samsung | 12 | Same as LTE. |
| Vivo |  |  |
| Fujitsu | 12 |  |
| Interdigital | 12 | Same as NB-IoT |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | 12, but | We are open to discuss the issue raised by ZTE. |
| LGE | 12 |  |
| Xiaomi | 12 | Same as NB-IoT.  @ZTE:  In case of extended DRX cycle, the maximum value of ‘N’ is 1024 as maximum value of T is 1024. The maximum number of POs in DRX cycle is 4096 if we configure Ns=4. So 2 bits are used to determine the Ns not the PTW\_start. |
| Spreadtrum | 12 |  |
| DENSO | 12 | In Rel-17, the maximum value of CN-eDRX cycle is 2.91 hours, which is the same as NB-IoT, so we think that 12bit is appropriate. |

**Summary – Q 2.2.6**

TBD

Based on the observations above, the rapporteur proposes the following:

1. ???

## 2.3 RRM relaxations

The following note was captured in the procedural part of the “Relaxed measurement criterion for a stationary UE” in the subclause 5.7.4.X in the running CR for TS 38.331:

5.7.4.X Relaxed measurement criterion for a stationary UE

The relaxed measurement criterion for a stationary UE is fulfilled when:

- (SrxlevRefStationaryConnected – Srxlev) < SSearchDeltaP-StationaryConnected,

Where:

- Srxlev = current Srxlev value of the Pcell cell (dB).

- SrxlevRefStationaryConnected = reference Srxlev value of the Pcell cell (dB), set as follows:

- After MAC of an MCG successfully completes a Random Access procedure after applying an *reconfigurationWithSync* in *spCellConfig* of an MCG, or

Editor’s Note: The above bullet and how to capture the case if RRM relaxation is not configured at the time of handover is TBD.

- If (Srxlev – SrxlevRefStationaryConnected) > 0, or

- If the relaxed measurement criterion has not been met for TSearchDeltaP-StationaryConnected:

- The UE shall set the value of SrxlevRefStationaryConnected to the current Srxlev value of the serving cell.

**Q 2.3.1** Please provide your preference regarding the following bullet

“After MAC of an MCG successfully completes a Random Access procedure after applying an *reconfigurationWithSync* in *spCellConfig* of an MCG,”

and how to capture the case if RRM relaxation is not configured at the time of handover.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Comments** |
| OPPO | We understand this relates to initiation of SrxlevRefStationaryConnected, but we think handover is not the only case which needs to be addressed. To us, following cases are relelvant:  Case 1: configuration (first time) of RRM relaxation  In this case, initiation of SrxlevRefStationaryConnected shoud be specified.  Case 2: handover  In this case, handover command may not explicitly include RRM relaxation (e.g. delta configuation), but UE should still set the initial value of SrxlevRefStationaryConnected. |
| CATT | If the RRM relaxation is not configured for the UE by the target gNB for handover case, the UE shall not perform the evaluation of the Relaxed measurement criterion for a stationary UE, i.e. the UE shall not perform the procedural text of 5.7.4.X |
| Nokia | We agree with CATT |
| Ericsson |  |
| ZTE | Agree with CATT, if RRM relaxation criterion is not configured by the target cell, then UE will not perform the evaluation, and section 5.7.4.x will not be invoked. |
| Qualcomm | Agree with CATT |
| Intel | We can add this case as  - After MAC of an MCG successfully completes a Random Access procedure after applying an *reconfigurationWithSync* in *spCellConfig* of an MCG, or  - After RRM relaxation criterion is sucessfully configured after applying *RRCReconfiguration* without an *reconfigurationWithSync* in *spCellConfig* of an MCG, or  - If (Srxlev – SrxlevRefStationaryConnected) > 0, or  - If the relaxed measurement criterion has not been met for TSearchDeltaP-StationaryConnected:  - The UE shall set the value of SrxlevRefStationaryConnected to the current Srxlev value of the serving cell. |
| Samsung | Agree with CATT |
| vivo | We suggest the following TP:  - After MAC of an MCG successfully completes a Random Access procedure triggered by ~~after~~ applying an *reconfigurationWithSync* in *spCellConfig* of an MCG if the relaxed measurement criterion for stationary is configured, or  - After applying RRCReconfigurtion with the relaxed measurement criterion for stationary configured or reconfigured and without an *reconfigurationWithSync* in *spCellConfig* of an MCG, or |
| Futurewei | Agree with CATT |
| Interdigital | Agree with CATT |
| T-Mobile USA | Agree with CATT |
| LGE | The UE should not continue the RRM relaxation evaluation when the RRM relaxation is not configured by the target gNB for handover. |
| Xiaomi | Agree with CATT. And also agree with oppo that UE shall perform the evalution upon geting the configuration from NW for none-handover case. |
| Spreadtrum | Agree with CATT. |
| DENSO | We agree with CATT. |

**Summary – Q 2.3.1**

TBD

Based on the observations above, the rapporteur proposes the following:

1. ???

The following note was captured in the subclause 5.2.4.9.0 on “Relaxed measurement rules” in the running CR for TS 38.304:

Editor’s note: When the network configures both R16/R17 relaxation criteria and the UE fulfils both, it is TBD if the UE performs Rel-17 RRM relaxation method or it is up to UE implementation to select either Rel-16 or Rel-17 relaxation operation.

The following options have been considered when the network configures both R16/R17 relaxation criteria and the UE fulfils both:

1. UE performs Rel-17 RRM relaxation method
2. it is up to UE implementation to perform either Rel-16 or Rel-17 relaxation method
3. Wait for RAN4’s decision

**Q 2.3.2** Which option do you prefer? Please elaborate your reply.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Option**  **(a or b)** | **Comments** |
| OPPO | A | But b is also ok. |
| CATT |  | No strong view, both can work.  Option a can bring more power saving, but option b can leave more flexibility for UE. |
| Nokia |  | Both works |
| Apple | B |  |
| Ericsson |  |  |
| ZTE | B | For idle/inactive Ues, network does not care and cannot be aware which RRM relaxation method will be selected, so it is up to UE to decide. |
| Qualcomm | c | RAN4 have been discussing this issue. We should wait for their conclusion.  If RAN2 decide to have its own agreement, we are fine with Option b. |
| Intel | A | B is also ok. |
| Samsung | c | Agree with QC |
| vivo | none | According to the LS from RAN4 in R4-2202675, RAN4 is working on this issue. We can just wait for their decision. |
| Futurewei | a | But b or c is also OK. |
| Interdigital | a. | Fine with b if majority prefer. |
| Huawei, HiSlicon | b | Based on the R4 LS R4-2202675, it seems they will not discuss this issue and can be up to RAN2 decision. |
| NEC | a | If network configures both, then the intention is to prioritize the Rel-17 one |
| LGE | B | We prefer B, but C is also fine. |
| Xiaomi | c |  |
| Spreadtrum | c | Agree with QC. |
| DENSO | C | We agree with Qualcomm. |

**Summary – Q 2.3.2**

TBD

Based on the observations above, the rapporteur proposes the following:

1. ???

Regarding the same case above, Rel-16 low mobility and Rel-17 stationary criteria are evaluated based on independent *Tsearch* periods, which may have different durations and therefore the evaluations can be out of synch. It has been observed that typically a UE considers one criterion fulfilled first while still waiting for the other to conclude. Based on the current text, the UE may simply proceed with the RRM relaxation actions related to the first criterion fulfilled. The UE may wait for the measurement period of the second criterion to conclude, but it is possible that the UE does not end up in a state where both criteria are fulfilled at the same time.

**Q 2.3.3** Do you agree with the assessment above? Please elaborate your reply and provide comments regarding how to capture the UE behaviour especially if you reply “Yes”.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| OPPO | Yes |  |
| CATT | Yes | One option is to make the stationary criterion has higher priority if configured by NW, i.e. UE should first check whether stationary criterion is fulfilled, it means the evaluation time shouldn’t less than the Tsearch for stationary criterion. If the stationary criterion is not fulfilled, UE should evaluate the low mobility criterion.  Or it can be left to UE implementation. |
| Nokia | Yes |  |
| Apple | Yes | Can be left to UE impl, but expect that UE follows the specified procedure |
| Ericsson |  |  |
| ZTE | Yes | Since the issue is only applicable to idle/inactive Ues, we also think this can be up to UE implementation, as long as UE performs RRM relaxation when relaxation criterion is fulfilled for corresponding Tsearch. |
| Qualcomm |  | It can be left to UE implementation |
| Intel | Yes |  |
| Samsung |  | Up to UE implementation |
| vivo | No | As explained by the rapporteur, it is possible that the UE does not end up in a state where both criteria are fulfilled at the same time. Therefore, there is not point to force UE to wait the second criterion to conclude when the first criterion is fulfilled, and it is also difficult to decide how long to wait.  A straightforward way is to allow UE to perform RRM relaxation as soon as the first criterion is fulfilled. UE may further relax the RRM measurement when the second criterion fulfilled. In our understand, the solution is simple and power efficiency.  This behaviour is up to UE implementation. |
| Fujitsu | Yes |  |
| Futurewei | Yes | The followings can be considered for UE implementation:  A. Start RRM relaxation as soon as the first of the two criteria is fulfilled.  B. A plus allowing the UE to switch to the second RRM relaxation method if the UE determines it also fulfils the second criterion later and the second RRM relaxation method is more beneficial.  C. Wait for the fulfillment for the second criterion is determined. |
| Interdigital | Yes |  |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes | UE implementation should be allowed to do this. |
| LGE |  | It is up to UE implementation. |
| Xiaomi | - | Depends on **Q 2.3.2.**  If UE only performs one relaxation method, the problem does not exsit. |
| Spreadtrum | Yes |  |
| DENSO | Yes | Basically, we think that it is appropriate for UE to measure and evaluate Rel16 and Rel17 relaxation and select the one with the higher relaxation effect. However, for example, fixed UEs such as surveillance cameras can be left to UE implementation such that performing measurement / evaluation is done only for Rel17 relaxation. Thus, we think it should be up to UE implementation. |

**Summary – Q 2.3.3**

TBD

Based on the observations above, the rapporteur proposes the following:

1. ???

## 2.4 NCD-SSB

For further discussion regarding the configuration of SSBs and the corresponding measurement objects, possible deployment and configuration variants should be considered. The rapporteur takes the variants listed in [R4-2201780](http://www.3gpp.org/ftp//tsg_ran/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_101-bis-e/Docs//R4-2201780.zip) as reference for this discussion.

*RedCap UE's BWP contains CD SSB*

When the network configures a RedCap to use the Cell-defining (CD) SSB, it can do so using BWP#0 or a dedicated BWP, e.g., BWP#1 in the example below. In this case, the CD-SSB can be used for all purposes including serving- and neighbour cell measurements. Hence, an NCD-SSB is not required and not configured for this UE.



**Figure 1.** **RedCap UE operating on dedicated BWP that contains the CD-SSB**

*RedCap UE’s BWP does not contain CD-SSB*

In this case the NW configures the NCD-SSB in UE’s dedicated BWP. There are two scenarios to consider:

1. All neighbour cells send SSBs on UE’s NCD-SSB frequency
2. Some neighbour cells do not send SSBs on UE’s NCD-SSB frequency

In scenario a)., RedCap UEs may measure serving- and neighbour cells on NCD-SSB frequency which requires no measurement gaps. UEs measure (neighbour) cells according to the configured Measurement Object (*MeasObj*).



**Figure 2. RedCap UE operating on dedicated BWP that does not contain the CD-SSB - all neighbour cells broadcast their SSB on the UE's NCD-SSB frequency**

The rapporteur observes two possible approaches for this scenario:

1. UE can follow the legacy principles, i.e., it would configure an MO on the NCD-SSB frequency (but no gaps) and associate necessary report configurations (e.g., A3, A2, ...).
2. instead of configuring a *MeasObj* on the NCD-SSB frequency explicitly, RAN2 could specify that a UE that is configured with a dedicated BWP that contains an NCD-SSB should perform serving- and neighbour cell measurements on the NCD-SSB instead of on the CD-SSB, i.e., the UE would re-interpret the *MeasObj* based on the given NCD-SSB configuration.

In case RAN2 follows the first approach, rapporteur thinks that the following should be considered: whether the network should also configure a MO on CD-SSB and, if not, whether the network should set the *servingCellMO* to the ID of the NCD-SSB.

In scenario b), where some neighbour cells do not send an SSB on UE’s NCD-SSB frequency, measurements should be done on the CD-SSB frequency, otherwise, the UE may end up in a neighbour cell without noticing it and without providing a corresponding measurement report to its serving gNB.



**Figure 3. RedCap UE operating on dedicated BWP that does not contain the CD-SSB - some neighbour cells do NOT broadcast their SSB on the UE's NCD-SSB frequency**

Even though it may be a rare case, rapporteur thinks that it would be better if the network configures the *MeasObj* and suitable measurement configurations on the CD-SSB frequency as shown in Figure 3 above. In this case configuring a *MeasObj* on the NCD-SSB frequency appears unnecessary for the sole purpose of performing serving cell measurements and all information about the NCD-SSB would be given in the serving cell configuration (either explicitly or inherited from the CD-SSB configuration).

In case RAN2 follows the 1st approach above, the rapporteur would like to ask companies the following two questions:

**Q 2.4.1** Do you think the network should configure a MO on the NCD-SSB if it wants the UE to perform neighbour cell measurements thereon (as in legacy)? Please elaborate your reply.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| OPPO | Yes |  |
| CATT | Yes | As in legacy |
| Nokia |  | Legacy principles can naturally be applied. |
| Apple | We do not see the need | As long as it is clear to the UE and the NW that the UE will have to use NCD-SSB for serving cell measurements, when in that BWP, then either explicit MO config (scenario 1) or UE internal translation of meas obj (scenario 2) serve the same purpose.  For Ncell measurement, then the NW would know if the UE needs gaps or not (based on intra-freq or not) and in scenario b, the NW has to configure gaps to the UE.  The key is that NW and the UE are both in sync, on which BWP the UE is operating in.  We think it’s simpler to not explicitly configure MOs, rather just use scenario 2 (UE assumes that MO is now based on NCD-SSB)… But we are open to a less complicated approach. |
| Ericsson | Yes | This is the legacy behavior and allows supporting all relevant scenarios (e.g., measurements only on NCD-SSB without gaps; measurements on CD-SSB with gaps). |
| ZTE | Yes | We think legacy principles should be applied for neighbor cell measurements. Which means UE needs to perform neighbor cell measurements based the configured MO (more accurate the configured MeasId).  We think scenario 1) is more common scenario in the area where Redcap is deployed. |
| Qualcomm | Yes | We prefer Approach #1 because it reuses the existing framework and is simpler for UE to implement. |
| Intel | Yes |  |
| Vivo | No with comments | In our understanding, UE will use NCD-SSB for serving cell measurement for both scenario 1 and 2, while network has the same understanding. Meanwhile, the neighboring cell measurement should be also performed on NCD-SSB. In this way, approach 2 is more reasonable. We think this is also legacy principle by replacing CD-SSB as NCD-SSB.  If the MO on the NCD-SSB is configured, we would like to check other MO configured for neighboring cells/frequencies will be based on CD-SSB or NCD-SSB configuration? |
| Fujitsu | Yes |  |
| CMCC | Yes | Legacy principles could be used. |
| Interdigital | Yes | Legacy behaviour should be retained for this case. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes, but | We are fine with the MO configuration, but still hesitate on neighbor cell measurement on NCD-SSB.  We may consider this together with scenario b. |
| T-Mobile USA | Yes | Simpler is better |
| NEC | Yes | If the network want the UE to do so, this is the clean solution |
| Samsung | Yes | It removes uncertainty, and *servingCellMO* should be configured to the MO on the NCD-SSB. |
| LGE | Yes |  |
| Xiaomi | Yes |  |
| Spreadtrum | Yes | Reuse legacy will be simpler. |
| DENSO | Yes | Agree to reuse the existing framework. If there is scenario 2 in reality, MO can be set to CD-SSB and then the measurement can be done together with the measurement gap as in the legacy. |

**Summary – Q 2.4.1**

TBD

Based on the observations above, the rapporteur proposes the following:

1. ???

**Q 2.4.2** Do you think that the network should also configure MO on CD-SSB even if it does not expect the UE to perform neighbour measurements thereon? Please elaborate your reply.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| OPPO |  | We think this may be up to network’s implementation. |
| CATT | See my comments | If the NW doesn’t expect the UE to perform neighbor measurement on the CD-SSB, the NW doesn’t need to configure MO on CD-SSB.  But currently, the field description about servingCellMO in the 38331is as following:  *measObjectId* of the *MeasObjectNR* in *MeasConfig* which is associated to the serving cell. For this *MeasObjectNR*, the following relationship applies between this MeasObjectNR and *frequencyInfoDL* in *ServingCellConfigCommon* of the serving cell: if *ssbFrequency* is configured, its value is the same as the *absoluteFrequencySSB* and if *csi-rs-ResourceConfigMobility* is configured, the value of its *subcarrierSpacing* is present in one entry of the *scs-SpecificCarrierList*, *csi-RS-CellListMobility* includes an entry corresponding to the serving cell (with *cellId* equal to *physCellId* in *ServingCellConfigCommon*) and the frequency range indicated by the *csi-rs-MeasurementBW* of the entry in *csi-RS-CellListMobility* is included in the frequency range indicated by in the entry of the *scs-SpecificCarrierList*.  If the NW wants to configure the servingCellMO to associate with the CD-SSB, the NW can configure a MO on CD-SSB.  So it is up to NW to decide to configure MO on CD-SSB. |
| Nokia |  | Up to NW. |
| Ericsson | No | The NW could omit the MO on the CD-SSB if it does not want the UE to measure neighbor cells on that frequency. But of course the network may decide to configure it like any other MO on any other frequency. |
| ZTE | No | Our understanding is that:  “network does not need to configure MO on CD-SSB, if the network does not expect UE to perform BOTH serving cell and neighbour cell measurements on the frequency of CD-SSB ”  Please note that current NR spec allows network to not configure MO on SCell, and in this case, UE does not need to measure the SCell and corresponding intra-f neighbour cells. |
| Qualcomm | No | If network does not expect a UE to perform measurements on CD-SSB of any cells on a frequency, then we do not see the need to configure MO on CD-SSB for that frequency. |
| Intel | No | It is strange to configure MO on CD-SSB if network does not want the UE to do measurement on it. If we allow this, then in report configuration, we have to indicate whether NCD-SSB or CD-SSB should be used for measurement in case both NCD-SSB and MO-SSB are configured for the same frequency? |
| Vivo | No | If the network does not expect the UE to perform neighbour measurements, there is no need to configured MO on CD-SSB. |
| Fujitsu | No | We don’t think it’s necessary to configure MO on CD-SSB if network does not expect the UE to perform measurement on it. |
| CMCC | No |  |
| Interdigital | No | Up to NW |
| NEC | No | We assume this can be left to network implementation |
| Samsung | No | It would not be needed if *servingCellMO* is the one on the NCD-SSB. |
| LGE | No |  |
| Xiaomi | No |  |
| Spreadtrum | No | Follow the network configuration. |
| DENSO | No | If NCD-SSB is used and CD-SSB it not used, it does not make sense to configure MO for CD-SSB, albeit we agree that it is up to NW configuration. |

**Summary – Q 2.4.2**

TBD

Based on the observations above, the rapporteur proposes the following:

1. ???

**Q 2.4.3** Regarding the discussion on scenario b), do you think the network should configure a MO on the NCD-SSB frequency if it wants the UE to use it only for serving cell measurements? Please elaborate your reply.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| OPPO | Yes |  |
| CATT | No | In currently,UE and NW assume the measurement on the servingCellMO to be the measurement of the serving cell. If no further enhancement needed, MO on the NCD-SSB for serving cell measurements is not needed.  In legacy, activated BWP may be a BWP which is not including CD-SSB, currently the servingCellMO is used for serving cell measurement. Of course it is up to NW implementation to decide whether to configure one MO to assoicate with the NCD-SSB or CSI-RS. |
| Nokia |  | Up to NW. |
| Ericsson | No | When configured with the NCD-SSB, UE has all required information to measure its serving cell’s SSB thereon. A general statement, as follows, seems sufficient: “A UE operating on a BWP for which a NCD-SSB is configured shall use it for all purposes for which it would otherwise have used the CD-SSB (sync, serving cell measurements, …)” |
| ZTE | Yes, but with comments | Approach2 (UE re-interprets the CD-SSB MO based on the given NCD-SSB configuration) is feasible for SSB-based measurement, but it cannot work if network also wants to configure CSI-RS based RRM measurement in BWP#1.  So we think it is more future proof to use MO to instruct UE to perform measurement.  However, we DON’T think RAN2 needs to support the case that “only serving cell is measured”. If anyway neighbour cells are measured on a different carrier (e.g. CD-SSB), then gap is inevitable, the benefit of performing serving cell on NCD-SSB is gone, as UE can also perform serving cell measurement on CD-SSB, and evaluate A3/A5 on the same frequency.  If company really wants to support “only measuring serving cell without neighbour cells on NCD-SSB”, based on current specification, they can try following configuration:  1. Configure a MO1 on NCD-SSB, set servingCellMO to the MO ID1;  2. Do not configure any reportConfig linked with the MO1;  3. Must configure a MeasId links another MO2 associated with ReportConfig in which rs-type set to *ssb*. The SSB frequency configured in MO2 (can be CD-SSB) must be different from MO1.  In summary, we think MO needs to be provide no matter only serving cell or both serving and neighbour cells are measured. And no need to specify any enhancement to support “only measuring serving cell” case. |
| Qualcomm | Yes | We think using the existing MO framework to configure UE’s measurements for various configurations scenario is a simpler and more robust way to do it. |
| Intel | Yes |  |
| vivo | Yes |  |
| Fujitsu | Yes | As legacy, network can configure a MO for serving cell. For RedCap UE, the MO for serving cell can be NCD-SSB if RedCap UE’s BWP contains NCD-SSB. |
| Interdigital | Yes | Same view as Qualcomm |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes | We have other parameters in MO configuration, which may be configured different between CN-SSB and NCD-SSB. |
| NEC | Yes |  |
| Samsung | Yes | As said above, in general, network should configure a MO on the NCD-SSB frequency if *servingCellMO* is the one on the NCD-SSB. |
| LGE | Yes |  |
| Xiaomi | Yes |  |
| Spreadtrum | Yes | Agree with QC. |
| DENSO | No | if the condition is that the CD-SSB frequency is also configured as servingCellMO, we don’t see any need to define two “servingCellMO” which is deviated from the existing framework. |

**Summary – Q 2.4.3**

TBD

Based on the observations above, the rapporteur proposes the following:

1. ???

**Q 2.4.4** If you replied with “Yes” to the previous question, do you think that the network should refer to this MO explicitly from within the *ServingCell* configuration (similarly to servingCellMO)? Please elaborate your reply.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| OPPO | Yes |  |
| Ericsson | No | We tend to agree with other companies’ views raised in the previous meeting that such additional explicit cross-reference is technically not needed and complicates the configuration. |
| ZTE | Yes, but with comments | The current specification refers to servingCellMO in many places, so if approach 1 (separate MO) is adopted instead of approach 2 (UE re-interpretation). Then there is a need to reconfigure the servingCellMO field.  But whether this needs a separate servingCellMO IE? Please see our response to Q2.4.7. |
| Qualcomm | Yes |  |
| Intel | Yes |  |
| Vivo | Yes |  |
| Fujitsu | Yes |  |
| Interdigital | Yes |  |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes |  |
| NEC | Yes |  |
| Samsung | Yes | As commented above. |
| LGE | Yes |  |
| Xiaomi | YEs |  |
| Spreadtrum | Yes |  |

**Summary – Q 2.4.4**

TBD

Based on the observations above, the rapporteur proposes the following:

1. ???

*RedCap UE’s BWP contains neither CD-SSB nor NCD-SSB*

The network’s configuration should follow the previous case above, i.e., network will configure the *servingCellMO* to the MO on the CD-SSB.

**Q 2.4.5** Regarding scenario a); which approach do you prefer? Please elaborate your reply.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **1 or 2** | **Comments** |
| OPPO | Neither | Network should configure an MO on the CD-SSB frequency. |
| CATT | 1 | Follow the legacy |
| Nokia |  | Legacy principles. |
| Apple | 1 | Follow the legacy |
| Ericsson |  |  |
| ZTE | 1? | This question is a bit unclear to us.  A RedCap may be configured with multiple BWPs:   * #BWP0 contains CD-SSB; * #BWP1 contains NCD-SSB; * #BWP2 contains neither CD-SSB nor NCD-SSB.   Assuming #BWP0 will never be activated due to large BW, and network only activates #BWP1 or #BWP2, if network configures UE to perform measurement on NCD-SSB when #BWP1 is activated, then ServingCellMO is set to the MO ID of NCD-SSB. Even if the UE switches to #BWP2, the UE can continue performing measurement on NCD-SSB (with gap assistance). There is no need to mandate UE to measure CD-SSB when #BWP1 is activated.  So we understand the UE just needs to measure the MO indicated in ServingCellMO, no matter it is CD-SSB or NCD-SSB. |
| Qualcomm | 1 | For the same reason given in our reply to Q2.4.1 |
| Intel |  | For a UE indicating support of FG 6-1a (BWP operation w/o CORESET#0 or SSB in an RRC-configured DL BWP), the situation would be similar as this case. We can follow the same principle here. |
| Vivo | 1 | Follow the legacy. |
| Fujitsu |  | If RedCap UE’s BWP contains neither CD-SSB nor NCD-SSB and network will configure the *servingCellMO* to the MO on the CD-SSB, network may not have to configure NCD-SSB measurement for neighbor cells. Because NCD-SSB measurement is inter-frequency measurement for RedCap UE, it’s better to configure CD-SSB frequency MO for RedCap UE to measure neighbors. |
| CMCC | 1 |  |
| Interdigital | 1 | Follow the legacy |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | 1 | We have different understanding as ZTE. The MO of NCD-SSB will be used in case UE is on the BWP with NCD-SSB. Otherwise, The MO of CD-SSB will be used. But, this is another issue. |
| Samsung | 1 | (aligned with our previous comments) |
| LGE |  | Follow the legacy |
| Xiaomi |  | UE will folow the *servingCellMO* to which can be based on the CD-SSB or NCD-SSB. *servingCellMO is per cell, not per BWP.* |
| Spreadtrum | 1 | Follow the legacy. |
| DENSO | 1 | Support to follow the legacy mechanism that only one servingCellMO is configured whose frequency is either CD-SSB oer NCD-SSB. |

**Summary – Q 2.4.5**

TBD

Based on the observations above, the rapporteur proposes the following:

1. ???

*Non-overlapping BWPs*

If the UE supports DCI-based BWP-switching, the network could configure different NCD-SSB in different non-overlapping dedicated BWPs (only one NCD-SSB per BWP!) as depicted below.



Figure 4. RedCap UE configured with several non-overlapping BWPs   
that contain different NCD-SSBs.

In this scenario the UE may always use the SSB in its currently active BWP. If all neighbour nodes are known to send the same SSBs, the UE may measure serving- and neighbour cells on the NCD-SSB frequency. To achieve that, the network should configure MOs and report configurations on each NCD-SSB frequency of the UE. However, the NW does not need to configure gaps.

Assuming that the NCD-SSB is configured in the *BWP-DownlinkDedicated* anyway, the rapporteur observes that RRC signalling offers the possibility to configure a UE with several NCD-SSB. Note that if this is not meant to be allowed, a restriction should be specified.

**Q 2.4.6** Do you think that such configuration should be allowed? Please elaborate your reply.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| OPPO | Yes | Several BWP-DownlinkDedicated containing NCD-SSB. |
| CATT | Yes | It is up to NW implementation to configure MO associated with different SSB. No restriction is needed. |
| Nokia | Yes | No need to restrict. |
| Apple | Yes | Should be allowed irrespective of the MO discussion. |
| Ericsson | Yes (probably) | As said above, configuring different NCD-SSBs in different BWPs (no more than one NCD-SSB per BWP!!) does not require changes in the ASN.1 structure.  A UE that supports DCI-based BWP switching should also be able to acquire and use a different SSB when changing the BWP (as it does when switching from the initial BWP to the dedicated BWP with NCD-SSB).  And it allows the network to spread the RedCap load on a wide carrier.  However, if hidden challenges are identified we are also fine to restrict the configuration to at most one NCD-SSB per UE’s serving cell. |
| ZTE | Not essential, but will not object if majority wants | We prefer to finalize one NCD-SSB scenario first, then back to this to see if anything specifically needed.  But even if multiple NCD-SSBs can be supported. Why the SSB is per-BWP configured? Network may configure multiple BWPs contains the same NCD-SSB, does it mean network needs to configure the same SSB configuration in BWP-DownlinkDedicated of each overlapped BWP?  In our understanding, NCD-SSB is per-cell configured (i.e. in ServingCellConfig) |
| Qualcomm | Yes | The current measurement signaling framework fully supports such configurations. No restriction needs to be specified. |
| Intel | Yes | It is still one NCD-SSB per MO. And MG may still be needed. |
| vivo | Yes | We would like the confirm the question: configuration on multiple BWPs including corresponding NCD-SSB (per-BWP) is allowed. While the MO discussion is another issue. |
| Fujitsu | Yes | Since the NCD-SSB configuration is per BWP, UE may be configured with several NCD-SSBs, i.e., with one for each dedicated BWP configured. If NCD-SSB is restricted to be only one for each cell, NCD-SSB should be configured per cell. |
| CMCC | Yes | It is supported in current measurement framework. |
| Interdigital | Yes | No restriction is needed. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes |  |
| Samsung | Maybe No | Even today for the legacy UEs, no such flexibility exists, and we are not sure it is essential to be supported. |
| LGE | Yes |  |
| Xiaomi | no | Agree with ZTE that NCD-SSB is per-cell configured |
| Spreadtrum | Yes | No need to restrict it. |
| DENSO | No | Agree with ZTE. It is not clear why the network wishes to broadcast multiple NCD-SSBs for RedCap UEs. If the purpose is load balancing one NCD-SSB is enough. |

**Summary – Q 2.4.6**

TBD

Based on the observations above, the rapporteur proposes the following:

1. ???

**Q 2.4.7** If it is allowed to configure several NCD-SSBs, Which MO should be set in *servingCellMO*? Any of the NCD-SSBs? Or the CD-SSB? Or none, since the UE can derive it anyway? Please elaborate your reply.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Comments** |
| OPPO | The NCD-SSB contained in the current active BWP. |
| CATT | As legacy *servingCellMO* should associated with the MO configured with CD-SSB if the MO assoicated with SSB.  *measObjectId* of the *MeasObjectNR* in *MeasConfig* which is associated to the serving cell. For this *MeasObjectNR*, the following relationship applies between this MeasObjectNR and *frequencyInfoDL* in *ServingCellConfigCommon* of the serving cell: if *ssbFrequency* is configured, its value is the same as the *absoluteFrequencySSB* and if *csi-rs-ResourceConfigMobility* is configured, the value of its *subcarrierSpacing* is present in one entry of the *scs-SpecificCarrierList*, *csi-RS-CellListMobility* includes an entry corresponding to the serving cell (with *cellId* equal to *physCellId* in *ServingCellConfigCommon*) and the frequency range indicated by the *csi-rs-MeasurementBW* of the entry in *csi-RS-CellListMobility* is included in the frequency range indicated by in the entry of the *scs-SpecificCarrierList*. |
| Nokia | Up to NW. |
| Apple | Scenario 2 from the first NCD-SSB question, the UE and NW remap the serving cell MO to the NCD-SSB, without explicit config. |
| Ericsson | There is no need to mandate one specific SSB. As discussed on Q 2.4.3 and 2.4.4 network may need to configure MOs on CD-SSB or NCD-SSB or both. Configuring at least one of them as *servingCellMO* (in the legacy field) should be sufficient. |
| ZTE | We think a normal deployment will not configure two SSBs within 20MHz BW. (one SSB occupies ~5MHz or ~10MHz bandwidth)  So it implies that if the UE is switched from a BWP to another BWP that contains different SSBs, most likely network has to reconfigure UE’s specific channel BW, and this can only be done via RRC message. Then in the same RRC message, network can reconfigure the servingCellMO to another MO ID.  So from UE perspective, the UE just needs to measure the MO indicated in ServingCellMO, no matter it is CD-SSB or NCD-SSB. |
| Qualcomm | The MO corresponding to the NCD-SSB in the current active BWP. |
| Intel | Agree with OPPO. |
| vivo | We donot need to fix one MO as servingCellMO. We think the MO on NCD-SSB which is in the active BWP. |
| Fujitsu | If BWP is switched, the MO of serving cell should be changed accordingly. The MO of serving cell should be set on the NCD-SSB or CD-SSB frequency of the active BWP. |
| Interdigital | Same view as OPPO |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Multiple MOs can be pre-configured. But, UE’s serving cell measurement object is the ssbFrequency associated with the NCD-SSB of its active BWP (i.e. UE changes the MO of servicing cell upon BWP switching). |
| Xiaomi | UE will folow the *servingCellMO* to which can be based on the CD-SSB or NCD-SSB. *servingCellMO is per cell, not per BWP.* |
| Spreadtrum | Agree with OPPO. |
| DENSO | Agree with ZTE that one servingCellMO configuration is enough. Otherwise, servingCellMO has to be reconfigured every time when BWP is switched. |

**Summary – Q 2.4.7**

TBD

Based on the observations above, the rapporteur proposes the following:

1. ???

*Other aspects*

In RAN2#116bis-e the following working assumption was made:

|  |
| --- |
| **Working assumption**:  The periodicity of NCD-SSB shall be not less than the periodicity of serving cell’s CD-SSB. |

**Q 2.4.8** Do you agree that the working assumption can be confirmed? Please comment especially if you do not agree.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| OPPO | Yes |  |
| CATT | Yes |  |
| Nokia | Yes |  |
| Apple | Yes, and | As expressed earlier, we like to keep the NCD-SSB and CD-SSB periodicity the same. Also helps with MO discussion ☺.. |
| Ericsson | Yes |  |
| ZTE | Yes |  |
| Qualcomm | Yes | We don’t see use cases which would require NCD-SSB to have shorter periodicity |
| Intel | Yes | We can accept this. |
| Vivo | Yes |  |
| Fujitsu | Yes |  |
| CMCC | Yes |  |
| Interdigital | Yes |  |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes |  |
| NEC | Yes | This should be captured in the field description |
| Samsung | - | As indicated last meeting, we still think that the periodicity can also be same as the one in CD-SSB to avoid possible impact e.g. RAN4 requirements. If it is common understanding that such issue is not foreseen, we can accept the WA. |
| LGE | Yes |  |
| Xiaomi | Yes |  |
| Spreadtrum | Yes |  |
| DENSO | Yes |  |

**Summary – Q 2.4.8**

TBD

Based on the observations above, the rapporteur proposes the following:

1. ???

**Q 2.4.9** Do you think it should be possible to use NCD-SSB to trigger the handover procedure? If so, in which field should it be indicated? How should *ServingCellConfigCommon*-> *absoluteFrequencySSB* be set in this case? Still to the CD-SSB?” Please elaborate your reply.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| OPPO | No | UE will read MIB in the target, for which NCD-SSB should not be indicated. |
| CATT |  | Triggering of handover is up to NW implementation.  I think this question should be “whether it should be possibleto use measurement on the NCD-SSB as the serving cell measurement”. It depends on whether the *servingCellMO* canbe associated with the CD-SSB. |
| Nokia |  | NW can trigger HO based on any information. |
| Apple | Yes, and | This can be another reason to remap the MO to NCD-SSB implicitly then explicit config. And also same view as CATT |
| Ericsson |  |  |
| ZTE | No | Seems companies misunderstood the question. We understand the question is asking about the SSB indicated in HO command, not the SSB indicated in measurement report for triggering HO.  Of course, the measurement on NCD-SSB can be used to trigger handover(as in legacy). But for HO command, we still think only CD-SSB can be indicated in the legacy absoluteFrequencySSB IE, because UE has to know the CD-SSB of target cell in order to read MIB/SIB1 later. |
| Qualcomm |  | Same comment as CATT |
| Intel | No | The main purpose is to assist the UE to read SIB in new cell. The network can configure SMTC to help UE find the CD-SSB. If no SMTC, the UE may spend 5ms to search for it. |
| Vivo | Yes | We share the same view as CATT. Besides, we think if the MO corresponding to NCD-SSB can be used as servingCellMO, nothing needs to be indicated in any field. |
| Fujitsu | Yes | We think NCD-SSB frequency can be used for handover. It’s necessary in case the dedicated BWP does not contain CD-SSB and UE will continue to use the dedicated BWP of the target cell which contains NCD-SSB after handover. *ServingCellConfigCommon*-> *absoluteFrequencySSB* can be set to NCD-SSB frequency.  UE may not need to read MIB of target cell. If the *absoluteFrequencySSB* and *subcarrierSpacing* of serving cell NCD-SSB is equal to that of target cell NCD-SSB, UE can utilize the timing of serving cell to derive the index of NCD-SSB block transmitted by target cell.  To prevend UE switch to CD-SSB to read SIB1 in target cell, the RRC Reconfiguration message for HO can deliver SIB1 of the target cell, which has been supported in Rel-16 ASN.1. |
| CMCC |  | Same view with CATT. |
| Interdigital | No | UE needs to know CD-SSB of the target cell so that UE can obtain MIB and SIB1 from there during HO. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | No |  |
| NEC | No | confusing.. Our understanding on this issue raised in the last meeting (by ZTE?) was as ZTE explained above (i.e. to trigger “handover procedure”, not “measurement report for handover”). For this, currently no support for that. Considering the MIB reading in the target cell, probably the answer should be NO. |
| Samsung | Yes? | From measurement perspective, it can be done as indicated above, and network can set *firstActiveDownlinkBWP-Id* to the one on the NCD-SSB? |
| Xiaomi | No | UE has to know the CD-SSB of the target cell to read MIB/SIB. |
| Spreadtrum |  | Same view with CATT. |
| DENSO | No | Given that the UE may require the system information of the target cell, handover should be performed based on CD-SSB. |

**Summary – Q 2.4.9**

TBD

Based on the observations above, the rapporteur proposes the following:

1. ???

**Q 2.4.10** Do you think a non-RedCap UE should be able to use NCD-SSB instead of CD-SSB with an optional capability? Please elaborate your reply.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| OPPO |  | No strong view. For simplicity, we can focus on RedCap UEs in Rel-17. |
| CATT |  | It is allowed to configure MO to associated with NCD-SSB in current spec. |
| Nokia |  | It should already be allowed. |
| Apple |  | Not essential now. |
| Ericsson |  |  |
| ZTE | Yes | This function is also beneficial for non-RedCap UEs, especially the support of performing RLM/BFD based on SSB when the active BWP does not contain CD-SSB. So we think it is useful to apply it to non-RedCap Ues.  In our understanding, there is no additional effort in supporting this (only capability needs ob e defined for non-RedCap Ues). |
| Qualcomm | Yes | That would give network more flexibility in configuring BWPs for non-RedCap Ues |
| Intel |  | We can focus on RedCap in Rel-17. |
| Vivo | Yes | There is no harm and additional effort for non-RedCap UE to support this. |
| Fujitsu | Yes | We think it can be an optional capability for Rel-17 non-RedCap UE. |
| CMCC |  | No strong view, we can focus on RedCap in Rel-17. |
| Interdigital |  | No strong view |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | No | We cannot even complete the RedCap with NCD-SSB issues in the last meeting, not mention the non-RedCap ones. |
| NEC | No | No motivation for this in Rel-17 |
| Samsung | No | We are not sure it is the scope of this WI, and do not see the motivation either. |
| LGE | No | Agree with Samsung |
| Xiaomi | No |  |
| Spreadtrum |  | No strong view. |
| DENSO | No | Agree with Samsung that it is out of the scope of Rel-17 WI. |

**Summary – Q 2.4.10**

TBD

Based on the observations above, the rapporteur proposes the following:

1. ???

# 3 Conclusion

Based on the discussion above rapporteur suggests a discussion on the following proposals:

[Proposal 1 ???](#_Toc93533244)

# References

1. [R2-2201886](http://ftp.3gpp.org/tsg_ran/WG2_RL2/TSGR2_116bis-e/Docs/R2-2201886.zip) Running 331 CR for RedCap Ericsson
2. [R2-2201887](http://ftp.3gpp.org/tsg_ran/WG2_RL2/TSGR2_116bis-e/Docs/R2-2201887.zip) Open issue list for 38.331 for RedCap Ericsson
3. [R2-2201888](http://ftp.3gpp.org/tsg_ran/WG2_RL2/TSGR2_116bis-e/Docs/R2-2201888.zip) Running 304 CR for RedCap Ericsson
4. [R2-2201889](http://ftp.3gpp.org/tsg_ran/WG2_RL2/TSGR2_116bis-e/Docs/R2-2201889.zip) Open issue list for 38.304 for RedCap Ericsson
5. [R4-2201780](http://www.3gpp.org/ftp//tsg_ran/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_101-bis-e/Docs//R4-2201780.zip) Discussion on the use of NCD-SSB MediaTek