**3GPP TSG- Meeting #R4-2207120**

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| *CR-Form-v12.2* | | | | | | | | |
| **CHANGE REQUEST** | | | | | | | | |
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|  |  | **CR** | **2262** | **rev** |  | **Current version:** |  |  |
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| *For* [***HE******LP***](http://www.3gpp.org/3G_Specs/CRs.htm#_blank)*on using this form: comprehensive instructions can be found at* [*http://www.3gpp.org/Change-Requests*](http://www.3gpp.org/Change-Requests)*.* | | | | | | | | |
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| ***Proposed change affects:*** | UICC apps |  | ME | **X** | Radio Access Network |  | Core Network |  |

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| ***Title:*** | Big CR: RRM requirements for Rel-17 NR NTN | | | | | | | | | |
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| ***Source to WG:*** | Qualcomm Incorporated | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Source to TSG:*** |  | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Work item code:*** | NR\_NTN\_solutions-Core | | | | |  | ***Date:*** | | |  |
|  |  | | | |  | |  | | |  |
| ***Category:*** | B |  | | | | | ***Release:*** | | |  |
|  | *Use one of the following categories:* ***F*** *(correction)* ***A*** *(mirror corresponding to a change in an earlier release)* ***B*** *(addition of feature),* ***C*** *(functional modification of feature)* ***D*** *(editorial modification)*  Detailed explanations of the above categories can be found in 3GPP [TR 21.900](http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/Specs/html-info/21900.htm). | | | | | | | | *Use one of the following releases: Rel-8 (Release 8) Rel-9 (Release 9) Rel-10 (Release 10) Rel-11 (Release 11) … Rel-16 (Release 16) Rel-17 (Release 17) Rel-18 (Release 18) Rel-19 (Release 19)* | |
|  |  | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Reason for change:*** | | The requirements of R17 NRN are missing in TS38.133. Requirements for NTN are defined in separate sections from legacy ones and use suffix ‘C’.  This big CR reflects the endoresed draft CRs listed below:  Endorsed in 102-e:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | TDoc Endorsed CR | CR title | Source companies | | R4-2203854 | draft Cat-B CR (R17) MDT in NTN | Qualcomm Incorporated | | R4-2203929 | Requirements for RRC connected state mobility for NTN | CATT | | R4-2204237 | DraftCR on maximum interruption in paging reception for NR NTN | Xiaomi | | R4-2204241 | DraftCR on inter-frequency measurement requirements for NR NTN | Xiaomi | | R4-2204297 | Draft CR to general measurement requirements for NTN | OPPO | | R4-2204474 | Draft CR for idle mode UE meausrement capability in NTN. | LG Electronics | | R4-2205378 | CR on intra-frequency measurement requirements for NTN | Huawei, HiSilicon | | R4-2205958 | Draft CR on L1-RSRP measurements for Reporting in NTN | Apple | | R4-2206900 | On signalling characteristics for NTN | Ericsson | | R4-2206901 | DraftCR for serving cell evaluation and intra-frequency measurements of NTN UE cell reselections | Intel Corporation | | R4-2206902 | CR on IDLE mode mobility requirements for NTN | Huawei, HiSilicon | | R4-2206906 | Introduction of Timing advance requirement for NTN | MediaTek Inc. | | R4-2206907 | DraftCR on UE timer accuracy for NR NTN | Xiaomi | | R4-2206908 | DraftCR on UE transmit timing requirements for NTN | Huawei, HiSilicon | | | | | | | | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | | |
| ***Summary of change:*** | | Introduced requirement for NTN WI.  As per RAN4 agreement made in RAN4#102 e-meeting, additional changes to suffix were made for those requirements among endorced draft CRs that use suffix B.  Additional changes to the format, e.g. color, were made for those draft CRs that are not in line with 3GPP specification format. | | | | | | | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | | |
| ***Consequences if not approved:*** | | The requirements of R17 NTN are missing in TS38.133. | | | | | | | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | | |
| ***Clauses affected:*** | | 4.3C, 5.3C, 6.1C, 6.2C, 4.2C.2.6, 9.3C, 9.1, 9.1.3C, 4.2C, 9.2C, 9.5C, 8.1C, 8.5C, 8.6C, 8.12C, 8.13C, 4.2C, 5.1C, 7.3C, 7.2C, 7.1C | | | | | | | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | | |
|  | | **Y** | **N** |  | | | |  | | |
| ***Other specs*** | | **X** |  | Other core specifications | | | | TS/TR ... CR ... | | |
| ***affected:*** | | **X** |  | Test specifications | | | | TS 38.533 | | |
| ***(show related CRs)*** | |  | **X** | O&M Specifications | | | | TS/TR ... CR ... | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | | |
| ***Other comments:*** | |  | | | | | | | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | | |
| ***This CR's revision history:*** | |  | | | | | | | | |

Start of Change 1

4.3C Minimization of Drive Tests (MDT) for NTN

*Editor’s note: Applicability of frequency range, CA, DA, duplex mode, inter-RAT measurement, etc is subject to updates/changes based on the scope of the corresponding WID.*

*Editor’s note: Terminology will be further clarified and selected between, e.g. NTN and satellite access, based on further agreements.*

*Editor’s note: the exact signalling names in the clause and values are subject to confirmation by RAN2 and change during performance requirement phase, respectively. And the brackets shall be removed by further agreements.*

4.3C.1 Introduction

UE supporting minimisation of drive tests in RRC\_IDLE shall be capable of:

- logging measurements in RRC\_IDLE, reporting the logged measurements and meeting requirements in clause [4.3C];

- logging of RRC connection establishment failure, reporting the logged failure and meeting requirements in clause [4.3C];

- logging of radio link failure and handover failure, reporting the logged failure and meeting requirements in clause [4.3C].

The logged MDT requirements consist of measurement requirements as specified in clause [4.3C.2] and relative time stamp accuracy requirements as specified in clause [4.3C.3]. Both sets of requirements are applicable for intra-frequency, inter-frequency and inter-RAT cases in RRC\_IDLE state. The MDT procedures are described in TS 37.320 [31].

For RRC connection establishment failure logging and reporting, the MDT requirements consist of requirements for measurements performed and logged in RRC\_IDLE state specified in clause [4.3C.2] and relative time stamp accuracy requirement for RRC connection establishment failure log reporting as specified in clause [4.3C.4].

4.3C.2 Measurement Requirements

The requirements specified in this clause apply for the following measurements performed and logged by the UE for MDT in RRC\_IDLE:

- inter-RAT E-UTRA FDD and TDD RSRP,

- inter-RAT E-UTRA FDD and TDD RSRQ,

- SS-RSRP per cell,

- SS-RSRQ per cell,

- SS-RSRP per SSB index of the serving cell,

- SS-RSRQ per SSB index of the serving cell,

- best SSB index of the serving cell,

- the number of SSBs with different SSB index which are above the threshold *absThreshSS-BlocksConsolidation* for all detected cells whose cell-ranking criterion R value is within *rangeToBestCell* of the cell-ranking criterion R value of the highest ranked cell.

The requirements apply for the measurements included in logged MDT reports and RRC connection establishment failure reports.

The measurement values that are used to meet

- serving cell and reselection requirements as specified in clauses [4.2C.2.2]−[4.2C.2.7]

shall also apply to values logged for MDT measurements in RRC\_IDLE state.

4.3C.3 Requirements for Relative Time Stamp Accuracy

The relative time stamp for a logged measurement is defined as the time from the moment the MDT configuration was received at the UE until the measurement was logged, see TS 38.331 [2].

The accuracy of the relative time stamping is such that the drift of the time stamping shall be not more than ± 2 seconds per hour.

4.3C.4 Requirements for Relative Time Stamp Accuracy for RRC Connection Establishment Failure Log Reporting

Relative time stamp for RRC connection establishment failure log reporting is defined as the time elapsed from the last RRC connection establishment failure to the time when the log is included in the report TS 38.331 [2]. The UE shall report the RRC connection establishment failure log, while meeting the accuracy requirement specified in this clause.

The accuracy of the relative time stamping for RRC connection establishment failure log reporting is such that the drift of the time stamping shall not be larger than ± 0.72 seconds per hour and ± 10 seconds over 48 hours. The relative time stamp accuracy requirements shall apply provided that:

- no power off or detach occurs after the RRC connection establishment failure had been detected and until the log is time-stamped.

4.3C.5 Requirements for Relative Time Stamp Accuracy for Radio Link Failure and Handover Failure Log Reporting

The UE shall report the radio link and handover failure log, while meeting the accuracy requirements specified in this clause.

Relative time stamp accuracy requirements for *timeSinceFailure* reported for MDT in a radio link failure or handover failure log are specified in this clause. *timeSinceFailure* determines the time elapsed from the last radio link failure or handover failure in NR to the time when the log is included in the report TS 38.331 [2].

The accuracy of the relative time stamping for *timeSinceFailure* is such that the drift of the time stamping shall not be larger than ± 0.72 seconds per hour and ± 10 seconds over 48 hours. These relative time stamp accuracy requirements shall apply provided that:

- no power off or detach occurs after the RLF or handover failure had been detected and until the log is time-stamped.

End of Change 1

Start of Change 2

5.3C Minimization of Drive Tests (MDT) for NTN

*Editor’s note: Applicability of frequency range, CA, DA, duplex mode, inter-RAT measurement, etc is subject to updates/changes based on the scope of the corresponding WID.*

*Editor’s note: Terminology will be further clarified and selected between, e.g. NTN and satellite access, based on further agreements.*

*Editor’s note: the exact signalling names in the clause and values are subject to confirmation by RAN2 and change during performance requirement phase, respectively. And the brackets shall be removed by further agreements.*

5.3C.1 Introduction

UE supporting minimisation of drive tests in RRC\_INACTIVE shall be capable of:

- logging measurements in RRC\_INACTIVE, reporting the logged measurements and meeting requirements in clause [5.3C.1];

- logging of RRC connection establishment failure, reporting the logged failure and meeting requirements in clause [5.3C.1];

- logging of radio link failure and handover failure, reporting the logged failure and meeting requirements in clause [5.3C.1].

The logged MDT requirements consist of measurement requirements as specified in clause [5.3C.2] and relative time stamp accuracy requirements as specified in clause [5.3C.3]. Both sets of requirements are applicable for intra-frequency, inter-frequency and inter-RAT cases in RRC\_INACTIVE state. The MDT procedures are described in TS 37.320 [31].

For RRC connection establishment failure logging and reporting, the MDT requirements consist of requirements for measurements performed and logged in RRC\_INACTIVE state specified in clause [5.3C.2] and relative time stamp accuracy requirement for RRC connection establishment failure log reporting as specified in clause [5.3C.4].

5.3C.2 Measurement Requirements

The measurements and measurement requirements applicable for MDT in RRC\_INACTIVE are the same as specified for MDT in RRC\_IDLE in clause [4.3C.2].

5.3C.3 Requirements for Relative Time Stamp Accuracy

The requirements for relative time stamp accuracy applicable for MDT in RRC\_INACTIVE are the same as specified for MDT in RRC\_IDLE in clause [4.3C.3].

5.3C.4 Requirements for Relative Time Stamp Accuracy for RRC Connection Establishment Failure Log Reporting

The requirements for relative time stamp accuracy for RRC connection establishment failure applicable for MDT in RRC\_INACTIVE are the same as specified for MDT in RRC\_IDLE in clause [4.3C.4].

5.3C.5 Requirements for Relative Time Stamp Accuracy for Radio Link Failure and Handover Failure Log Reporting

The requirements for relative time stamp accuracy for RRC link failure and handover failure applicable for MDT in RRC\_INACTIVE are the same as specified for MDT in RRC\_IDLE in clause [4.3C.5].

5.3C.6 Requirements for Relative Time Stamp Accuracy for RRC Resume Failure Log Reporting

The requirements for relative time stamp accuracy for RRC resume failure applicable for MDT in RRC\_INACTIVE are the same as specified for MDT in RRC\_IDLE in clause [4.3C.4].

End of Change 2

Start of Change 3

## 6.1C Handover for NTN

*Editor’s note: Applicability of frequency range, CA, DA, duplex mode, inter-RAT measurement, etc is subject to updates/changes based on the scope of the corresponding WID.*

*Editor’s note: Terminology will be further clarified and selected between, e.g. NTN and satellite access, based on further agreements.*

### 6.1C.1 NR Handover

#### 6.1C.1.1 Introduction

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

#### 6.1C.1.2 NTN NR FR1 – NTN NR FR1 Handover

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

##### 6.1C.1.2.1 Handover delay

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

Where:

Dhandover equals the applicable RRC procedure delay defined in clause 12 in TS 38.331 [2] plus the interruption time stated in clause 6.1C.1.2.2.

##### 6.1C.1.2.2 Interruption time

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

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

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

Where:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### 6.1C.1.3 NTN NR FR2- NTN NR FR1 Handover

Eidtor note: it will be added in future.

#### 6.1C.1.4 NTN NR FR2- NTN NR FR2 Handover

Eidtor note: it will be added in future.

#### 6.1C.1.5 NTN NR FR1- NTN NR FR2 Handover

Eidtor note: it will be added in future.

### 6.1C.2 NTN NR Conditional Handover

#### 6.1C.2.1 Introduction

The requirements in this clause are applicable to conditional handover to change the NTN NR PCell to another NTN NR cell.

#### 6.1C.2.2 NTN NR FR1 – NTN NR FR1 conditional handover

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

6.1C.2.2.1 Handover delay

Procedure delays for all procedures that can command a conditional handover are specified in TS 38.331 [2].

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

DCHO = TRRC + TEvent\_DU + Tmeasure + Tinterrupt + TCHO\_execution

Where:

TRRC is the RRC procedure delay defined in clause 12 in TS 38.331 [2].

TEvent\_DU is the delay uncertainty which is the time from when the UE successfully decodes a conditional handover command until conditions are met. The conditions including:

- time condition have met and signal of target cell is better than threhsold, or

- location condition have met and signal of target cell is better than threhsold, or

- service stop time arrived.

Tmeasure is the measurements time stated in clause 6.1C.2.2.2.

TCHO\_execution is the conditional execution preparation time in clause 6.C1.2.2.3.

Tinterrupt is the interruption time stated in clause 6.1C.2.2.4.

6.1C.2.2.2 Measurement time

The measurement time delay is defined from the end of TEvent\_DU until UE executes a handover to a target cell and interruption time starts.

For intra-frequency handover, the measurement time delay measured without Time To Trigger (TTT) and L3 filtering shall be less than Tidentify intra with index or Tidentify\_intra\_without\_index defined in clause [9.2.5.1] or clause [9.2.6.2].

For inter-frequency handover, the measurement time delay measured without Time To Trigger (TTT) and L3 filtering shall be less than Tidentify\_inter\_with\_index or Tidentify\_inter\_without\_index defined in clause [9.3.4].

When TTT or L3 filtering is used an additional delay can be expected.

A cell is detectable only if at least one SSB measured from the cell being configured remains detectable during the time period Tidentify\_intra\_without\_index or Tidentify\_intra\_with\_index for intra-frequency handover or Tidentify\_inter\_without\_index for inter-frequency handover. If a cell which has been detectable at least for the time period Tidentify\_intra\_without\_index or Tidentify\_intra\_with\_index for intra-frequency handover or Tidentify\_inter\_without\_index for inter-frequency handover becomes undetectable for a period and then the cell becomes detectable again and triggers a handover, the measurement time delay shall be less than TSSB\_measurement\_period\_intra or TSSB\_measurement\_period\_inter provided the timing to that cell has not changed more than [± 3200 Tc except due to satellite moving] while the measurement gap has not been available and the L3 filter has not been used. When L3 filtering is used, an additional delay can be expected.

6.1C.2.2.3 Preparation time

TCHO\_execution is the UE execution preparation time for conditional handover, and starts after UE realizes the condition of CHO is met and identity of the target cell is determined. TCHO\_execution can be up to 10ms.

6.1C.2.2.4 Interruption time

The interruption time is the time between when the UE starts to execute the conditional handover to the target cell and the time the UE starts transmission of the new PRACH.

For intra-frequency or inter-frequency conditional conditional handover, the measurment time shall be less than

Tinterrupt = Tprocessing + TIU + T∆ + Tmargin ms

Where:

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 1: The actual value of TIU shall depend upon the PRACH configuration used in the target cell.

#### 6.1C.2.3 NTN NR FR2 – NTN NR FR1 conditional handover

Eidtor note: it will be added in future.

#### 6.1C.2.4 NTN NR FR2 – NTN NR FR2 conditional handover

Eidtor note: it will be added in future.

#### 6.1C.2.5 NTN NR FR1 – NTN NR FR2 conditional handover

Eidtor note: it will be added in future.

End of Change 3

Start of Change 4

## 6.2C RRC Connection Mobility Control for NTN

*Editor’s note: Applicability of frequency range, CA, DA, duplex mode, inter-RAT measurement, etc is subject to updates/changes based on the scope of the corresponding WID.*

*Editor’s note: Terminology will be further clarified and selected between, e.g. NTN and satellite access, based on further agreements.*

### 6.2C.1 SA: RRC Re-establishment

#### 6.2C.1.1 Introduction

This clause contains requirements on the UE regarding RRC connection re-establishment procedure. RRC connection re-establishment is initiated when a UE in RRC\_CONNECTED state on the carrier loses RRC connection due to any of failure cases, including radio link failure, handover failure, and RRC connection reconfiguration failure. The RRC connection re-establishment procedure is specified in clause [5.3.7] of TS 38.331 [2].

The requirements in this clause are applicable for RRC connection re-establishment to NTN NR cell.

#### 6.2C.1.2 Requirements

In RRC\_CONNECTED state the UE shall be capable of sending *RRCReestablishmentRequest* message within Tre-establish\_delay seconds from the moment it detects a loss in RRC connection. The total RRC connection delay (Tre-establish\_delay) shall be less than:

TUL\_grant: It is the time required to acquire and process uplink grant from the target PCell. The uplink grant is required to transmit *RRCReestablishmentRequest* message.

The UE re-establishment delay (TUE\_re-establish\_delay) is specified in clause 6.2C.1.2.1.

##### 6.2C.1.2.1 UE Re-establishment delay requirement

The UE re-establishment delay (TUE\_re-establish\_delay) is the time between the moments when any of the conditions requiring RRC re-establishment as defined in clause [5.3.7] in TS 38.331 [2] is detected by the UE and when the UE sends PRACH to the target PCell. The UE re-establishment delay (TUE\_re-establish\_delay) requirement shall be less than:

The intra-frequency target NR cell shall be considered detectable if each relevant SSB can satisfy that:

- SS-RSRP related side conditions given in clause 10.1.2 and 10.1.3 are fulfilled for a corresponding NR Band for FR1 and FR2, respectively, and

- the conditions of SSB\_RP and SSB Ês/Iot according to Annex B.2.3 for a corresponding NR Band are fulfilled.

The inter-frequency target NR cell shall be considered detectable when for each relevant SSB:

- SS-RSRP related side conditions given in clause 10.1.4 and 10.1.5 are fulfilled for a corresponding NR Band for FR1 and FR2, respectively, and

- the conditions of SSB\_RP and SSB Ês/Iot according to Annex B.2.2 for a corresponding NR Band are fulfilled.

Tidentify\_intra\_NR: It is the time to identify the target intra-frequency NR cell and it depends on whether the target NR cell is known cell or unknown cell and on the FR of the target NR cell. If the UE is not configured with intra-frequency NR carrier for RRC re-establishment then Tidentify\_intra\_NR=0; otherwise Tidentify\_intra\_NR shall not exceed the values defined in Table 6.2C.1.2.1-1.

Tidentify\_inter\_NR,i: It is the time to identify the target inter-frequency NR cell on inter-frequency carrier *i* configured for RRC re-establishment and it depends on whether the target NR cell is known cell or unknown cell and on the FR of the target NR cell. Tidentify\_inter\_NR,i shall not exceed the values defined in Table 6.2C.1.2.1-2.

TSMTC: It is the periodicity of the SMTC occasion configured for the intra-frequency carrier. If the UE has been provided with higher layer in TS 38.331 [2] signaling of *smtc2*, Tsmtc follows *smtc1* or *smtc2* according to the physical cell ID of the target cell.

TSMTC,i: It is the periodicity of the SMTC occasion configured for the inter-frequency carrier *i*. If it is not configured, the UE may assume that the target SSB periodicity is no larger than 20 ms.

TSI-NR: It is the time required for receiving all the relevant system information according to the reception procedure and the RRC procedure delay of system information blocks defined in TS 38.331 [2] for the target NR cell.

TPRACH: It is the delay uncertainty in acquiring the first available PRACH occasion in the target NR cell. TPRACH can be up to the summation of SSB to PRACH occasion association period and [10] ms. SSB to PRACH occasion associated period is defined in the table 8.1-1 of TS 38.213 [3].

Nfreq: It is the total number of NR frequencies to be monitored for RRC re-establishment; Nfreq = 1 if the target intra-frequency NR cell is known, else Nfreq = 2 and Tidentify\_intra\_NR = 0 if the target inter-frequency NR cell is known.

There is no requirement if the target cell does not contain the UE context.

In the requirement defined in the below tables, the target FR1 cell is known if it has been meeting the relevant cell identification requirement during the last 5 seconds otherwise it is unknown.

Table 6.2C.1.2.1-1: Time to identify target NR cell for RRC connection re-establishment to NR intra-frequency cell

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Serving cell | FR of target NR | Tidentify\_intra\_NR [ms] | |
| SSB Ês/Iot (dB) | cell | Known NR cell | Unknown NR cell |
| ≥ -8 | FR1 | TBD | TBD |
| ≥ -8 | FR2 | N/A | TBD |
| < -8 | FR1 | N/A | TBD |
| < -8 | FR2 | N/A | TBD |
| Note 1: The UE is not required to successfullyidentify a cell on any NR frequency layer when TSMTC > 20 ms and serving cell SSB Ês/Iot < -8 dB. | | | |

Table 6.2C.1.2.1-2: Time to identify target NR cell for RRC connection re-establishment to NR inter-frequency cell

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Serving cell SSB Ês/Iot (dB) | FR of target NR cell | Tidentify\_inter\_NR, i [ms] | |
|  |  | Known NR cell | Unknown NR cell |
| ≥ -8 | FR1 | TBD | TBD |
| ≥ -8 | FR2 | N/A | TBD |
| < -8 | FR1 | N/A | TBD |
| < -8 | FR2 | N/A | TBD |
| Note 1: The UE is not required to successfully identify a cell on any NR frequency layer when TSMTC,i > 20 ms and serving cell SSB Ês/Iot < -8 dB. | | | |

### 6.2C.2 Random access

#### 6.2C.2.1 Introduction

This clause contains requirements on the UE regarding random access procedure. The random access procedure is initiated to establish uplink time synchronization for a UE which either has not acquired or has lost its uplink synchronization, or to convey UE’s request Other SI, or for beam failure recovery. The random access is specified in clause 8 of TS 38.213 [3] and the control of the RACH transmission is specified in clause 5.1 of TS 38.321 [7]. Two types of procedure are defined for the random access, the 4-step RA type, and the 2-step RA type [7]. The decision on which type of procedure to adopt is as described in clause 5.1.1 of TS 38.321 [7]. The requirements for the 4-step RA type procedure are described in clause 6.2.2.2, whereas the requirements for the 2-step RA type procedure are described in the clause 6.2.2.3 of this specification.

#### 6.2C.2.2 Requirements for 4-step RA type

The UE shall select the type of random access at initiation of the random access procedure based on network configuration, as specified in clause 5.1.1 in TS 38.321 [7].

The UE shall have capability to calculate PRACH transmission power according to the PRACH power formula defined in clause 7.4 of TS 38.213 [3] and apply this power level at the first preamble or additional preambles. The absolute power applied to the first preamble shall have an accuracy as specified in Table 6.3.4.2-1 of TS 38.101-1 [18] for FR1. The relative power applied to additional preambles shall have an accuracy as specified in Table 6.3.4.3-1 of TS 38.101-1 [18] for FR1.

The UE shall indicate a random access problem to upper layers if the maximum number of preamble transmission counter has been reached for the random access procedure on PCell or PSCell as specified in clause 5.1.4 in TS 38.321 [7].

The requirements in this clause apply for UE in SA operation mode.

##### 6.2C.2.2.1 Contention based random access

6.2C.2.2.1.1 Correct behaviour when transmitting Random Access Preamble

With the UE selected SSB with SS-RSRP above *rsrp-ThresholdSSB*, UE shall have the capability to select a Random Access Preamble randomly with equal probability from the Random Access Preambles associated with the selected SSB if the association between Random Access Preambles and SSB is configured, as specified in clause 5.1.2 in TS 38.321 [7].

With the UE selected SSB with SS-RSRP above *rsrp-ThresholdSSB*, UE shall have the capability to transmit Random Access Preamble on the next available PRACH occasion from the PRACH occasions corresponding to the selected SSB permitted by the restrictions given by the *ra-ssb-OccasionMaskIndex* if configured, if the association between PRACH occasions and SSBs is configured, and PRACH occasion shall be randomly selected with equal probability amongst the selected SSB associated PRACH occasions occurring simultaneously but on different subcarriers, as specified in clause 5.1.2 in TS 38.321 [7].

6.2C.2.2.1.2 Correct behaviour when receiving Random Access Response

The UE may stop monitoring for Random Access Response(s) and shall transmit the msg3 if the Random Access Response contains a Random Access Preamble identifier corresponding to the transmitted Random Access Preamble.

The UE shall again perform the Random Access Resource selection procedure defined in clause 5.1.2 in TS 38.321 [7], and transmit with the calculated PRACH transmission power when the backoff time expires if all received Random Access Responses contain Random Access Preamble identifiers that do not match the transmitted Random Access Preamble.

6.2C.2.2.1.3 Correct behaviour when not receiving Random Access Response

The UE shall again perform the Random Access Resource selection procedure defined in clause 5.1.2 in TS 38.321 [7], and transmit with the calculated PRACH transmission power when the backoff time expires if no Random Access Response is received within the RA Response window defined in clause 5.1.4 in TS 38.321 [7].

6.2C.2.2.1.4 Correct behaviour when receiving an UL grant for msg3 retransmission

The UE shall re-transmit the msg3 upon the reception of anUL grant for msg3 retransmission.

6.2C.2.2.1.5 SA: Correct behaviour when receiving a message over Temporary C-RNTI

The UE shall send ACK if the Contention Resolution is successful.

The UE shall again perform the Random Access Resource selection procedure defined in clause 5.1.2 in TS 38.321 [7], and transmit with the calculated PRACH transmission power when the backoff time expires unless the received message includes a UE Contention Resolution Identity MAC control element and the UE Contention Resolution Identity included in the MAC control element matches the CCCH SDU transmitted in the uplink message.

6.2C.2.2.1.6 Correct behaviour when contention Resolution timer expires

The UE shall re-select a preamble and transmit with the calculated PRACH transmission power when the backoff time expires if the Contention Resolution Timer expires.

##### 6.2C.2.2.2 Non-Contention based random access

6.2C.2.2.2.1 Correct behaviour when transmitting Random Access Preamble

If the contention-free Random Access Resources and the contention-free PRACH occasions associated with SSBs is configured, with the UE selected SSB with SS-RSRP above *rsrp-ThresholdSSB* amongst the associated SSBs, UE shall have the capability to select the Random Access Preamble corresponding to the selected SSB, and to transmit Random Access Preamble on the next available PRACH occasion from the PRACH occasions corresponding to the selected SSB permitted by the restrictions given by the *ra-ssb-OccasionMaskIndex* if configured, and PRACH occasion shall be randomly selected with equal probability amongst the selected SSB associated PRACH occasions occurring simultaneously but on different subcarriers, as specified in clause 5.1.2 in TS 38.321 [7].

If the contention-free Random Access Resources and the contention-free PRACH occasions associated with CSI-RSs is configured, with the UE selected CSI-RS with CSI-RSRP above *rsrp-ThresholdCSI-RS* amongst the associated CSI-RSs, UE shall have the capability to select the Random Access Preamble corresponding to the selected CSI-RS, and to transmit Random Access Preamble on the next available PRACH occasion from the PRACH occasions in *ra-OccasionList* corresponding to the selected CSI-RS, and PRACH occasion shall be randomly selected with equal probability amongst the selected CSI-RS associated PRACH occasions occurring simultaneously but on different subcarriers, as specified in clause 5.1.2 in TS 38.321 [7].

If the random access procedure is initialized for beam failure recovery and if the contention-free Random Access Resources and the contention-free PRACH occasions for beam failure recovery request associated with any of the SSBs and/or CSI-RSs is configured, UE shall have the capability to select the Random Access Preamble corresponding to the selected SSB with SS-RSRP above *rsrp-ThresholdSSB* amongst the associated SSBs or the selected CSI-RS with CSI-RSRP above *rsrp-ThresholdCSI-RS* amongst the associated CSI-RSs, and to transmit Random Access Preamble on the next available PRACH occasion from the PRACH occasions corresponding to the selected SSB permitted by the restrictions given by the *ra-ssb-OccasionMaskIndex* if configured, or from the PRACH occasions in *ra-OccasionList* corresponding to the selected CSI-RS, and PRACH occasion shall be randomly selected with equal probability amongst the selected SSB assocated PRACH occasions or the selected CSI-RS associated PRACH occasions occurring simultaneously but on different subcarriers, as specified in clause 5.1.2 in TS 38.321 [7].

6.2C.2.2.2.2 Correct behaviour when receiving Random Access Response

The UE may stop monitoring for Random Access Response(s), if the Random Access Response contains a Random Access Preamble identifier corresponding to the transmitted Random Access Preamble, unless the random access procedure is initialized for Other SI request from UE.

The UE may stop monitoring for Random Access Response(s) and shall monitor the Other SI transmission if the Random Access Response only contains a Random Access Preamble identifier which is corresponding to the transmitted Random Access Preamble and the random access procedure is initialized for SI request from UE, as specified in clause 5.1.4 in TS 38.321 [7].

The UE may stop monitoring for Random Access Response(s), if the contention-free Random Access Preamble for beam failure recovery request was transmitted and if the PDCCH addressed to UE’s C-RNTI is received, as specified in clause 5.1.4 in TS 38.321 [7].

The UE shall again perform the Random Access Resource selection procedure defined in clause 5.1.2 in TS 38.321 [7] for the next available PRACH occasion, and transmit the preamblewith the calculated PRACH transmission power if all received Random Access Responses contain Random Access Preamble identifiers that do not match the transmitted Random Access Preamble.

6.2C.2.2.2.3 Correct behaviour when not receiving Random Access Response

The UE shall again perform the Random Access Resource selection procedure defined in clause 5.1.2 in TS 38.321 [7] for the next available PRACH occasion, and transmit the preamble with the calculated PRACH transmission power, if no Random Access Response is received within the RA Response window configured in *RACH-ConfigCommon* or if no PDCCH addressed to UE’s C-RNTI is received within the RA Response window configured in *BeamFailureRecoveryConfig*, as defined in clause 5.1.4 in TS 38.321 [7].

##### 6.2C.2.2.3 UE behaviour when configured with supplementary UL

In addition to the requirements defined in clause 6.2.2.2.1 and 6.2.2.2.2, a UE configured with supplementary UL carrier shall use RACH configuration for the supplementary UL carrier contained in RMSI and RRC dedicated signalling. If the cell for the random access procedure is configured with supplementary UL, the UE shall transmit or re-transmit PRACH preamble on the supplementary UL carrier if the SS-RSRP measured by the UE on the DL carrier is lower than the *rsrp-ThresholdSSB-SUL* as defined in TS 38.331 [2].

#### 6.2C.2.3 Requirements for 2-step RA type

The UE shall select the type of random access at initiation of the random access procedure based on network configuration, as specified in clause 5.1.1 in TS 38.321 [7].

The UE shall have capability to calculate MsgA PRACH transmission power according to the PRACH power formula defined in clause 7.4 of TS 38.213 [3] and the MsgA PUSCH power formula of clause 7.1.1 of TS 38.213 [3] and apply this power level at the first MsgA or additional MsgA repetitions. The absolute power applied to the first preamble shall have an accuracy as specified in Table 6.3.4.2-1 of TS 38.101-1 [18] for frequency range 1 and in Table 6.3.4.2-1 of TS 38.101-2 [19] for frequency range 2. The relative power applied to additional preambles shall have an accuracy as specified in Table 6.3.4.3-1 of TS 38.101-1 [18] for frequency range 1 and clause 6.3.4.3 of TS38.101-2 [19] for frequency range 2.

The UE shall switch to 4-step RA type procedure if the MsgA transmission counter has exceeded *msgA-TransMax*, if configured, as specified in clause 5.1.4a of TS 38.321 [7]. The UE shall indicate a Random Access problem to upper layers if the maximum number of preamble transmission counter has been reached for the random access procedure on PCell or PSCell as specified in clause 5.1.4a in TS 38.321 [7].

The requirements in this clause apply for UE in SA operation mode or any MR-DC operation mode.

##### 6.2C.2.3.1 Contention based random access

6.2C.2.3.1.1 Correct behaviour when transmitting MsgA

With the UE selected SSB with SS-RSRP above *msgA-RSRP-ThresholdSSB*, the UE shall have the capability to select a Random Access Preamble randomly with equal probability from the Random Access Preambles associated with the selected SSB if the association between Random Access Preambles and SS blocks is configured, as specified in clause 5.1.2a in TS 38.321 [7].

With the UE selected SSB with SS-RSRP above *msgA-RSRP-ThresholdSSB*, UE shall have the capability to transmit MsgA PRACH on the next available PRACH occasion from the PRACH occasions corresponding to the selected SSB permitted by the restrictions given first by the *msgA-SSB-SharedRO-MaskIndex* if configured, or next by the *ra-ssb-OccasionMaskIndex* if configured, if the association between PRACH occasions and SSBs is configured.

The PRACH preamble and PRACH occasion shall be randomly selected with equal probability amongst the selected SSB associated PRACH occasions occurring simultaneously but on different subcarriers, as specified in clause 5.1.2a in TS 38.321 [7].

In association with the MsgA PRACH, the UE should have the capability to transmit MsgA PUSCH on the corresponding PUSCH occasion associated with a DMRS resource, which is mapped from the MsgA PRACH ocasion, and preamble index as defined in clause 8.1A in TS 38.213 [3].

6.2C.2.3.1.2 Correct behaviour when receiving MsgB

The UE shall stop monitoring for MsgB, when the UE has successfully received the PDCCH addressed to UE as specified in clause 8.2A in TS 38.213 [3] containing a successRAR MAC subPDU or a fallbackRAR MAC subPDU as described in clause 5.1.4a in TS 38.321 [7].

The UE shall send ACK if Success RAR is received in MsgB and the Contention Resolution is successful, as defined in clause 5.1.4a in TS 38.321 [7].

If MsgB contains a fallbackRAR MAC subPDU the UE shall fallback to the 4-step RA type by transmitting the msg3 containing the payload of MsgA PUSCH and monitor contention resolution as described in clause 8.2A in TS 38.213 [3].

The UE shall again perform the Random Access Resource selection procedure defined in clause 5.1.2a in TS 38.321 [7], and transmit with the calculated MsgA PRACH and MsgA PUSCH transmission power when the backoff time expires unless the Random Access Response reception is considered as successful, as defined in clause 5.1.4a in TS 38.321 [7].

6.2C.2.3.1.3 Correct behaviour when not receiving MsgB

The UE shall again perform the Random Access Resource selection procedure defined in clause 5.1.2a in TS 38.321 [7], and transmit with the calculated MsgA PRACH and MsgA PUSCH transmission power when the backoff time expires unless the Random Access Response reception is considered as successful, as defined in clause 5.1.4a in TS 38.321 [7].

##### 6.2C.2.3.2 Non-Contention based random access

6.2C.2.3.2.1 Correct behaviour when transmitting MsgA

If the contention-free Random Access Resources and the contention-free PRACH occasions associated with SSBs is configured, with the UE selected SSB with SS-RSRP above *msgA-RSRP-ThresholdSSB* amongst the associated SSBs, UE shall have the capability to select the Random Access Preamble corresponding to the selected SSB, and to transmit Random Access Preamble on the next available PRACH occasion from the PRACH occasions corresponding to the selected SSB permitted by the restrictions given first by the *msgA-SSB-SharedRO-MaskIndex* if configured, or next by the *ra-ssb-OccasionMaskIndex* if configured, and PRACH occasion shall be randomly selected with equal probability amongst the selected SSB associated PRACH occasions occurring simultaneously but on different subcarriers, as specified in clause 5.1.2a in TS 38.321 [7].

In association with the MsgA PRACH, the UE should have the capability to transmit MsgA PUSCH on the corresponding PUSCH occasion associated with a DMRS resource, which is mapped from the MsgA PRACH ocasion, and preamble index as defined in clause 8.1A in TS 38.213 [3].

6.2C.2.3.2.2 Correct behaviour when receiving MsgB

The UE may stop monitoring for MsgB, when the UE has successfully received the PDCCH addressed to UE as specified in clause 8.2A in TS 38.213 [3] containing a successRAR MAC subPDU or a fallbackRAR MAC subPDU as described in clause 5.1.4a in TS 38.321 [7].

If MsgB contains a fallbackRAR MAC subPDU the UE shall fallback to the 4-step RA type by transmitting the msg3 containing the payload of MsgA PUSCH as described in clause 8.2A in TS 38.213 [3].

The UE shall again perform the Random Access Resource selection procedure defined in clause 5.1.2a in TS 38.321 [7] for the next available PRACH occasion, and transmit the preamblewith the calculated MsgA PRACH and MsgA PUSCH transmission power if all received MsgBs contain Random Access Preamble identifiers that do not match the transmitted Random Access Preamble.

6.2C.2.3.2.3 Correct behaviour when not receiving MsgB

The UE shall again perform the Random Access Resource selection procedure defined in clause 5.1.2a in TS 38.321 [7] for the next available PRACH occasion, and transmit MsgA with the calculated MsgA PRACH and MsgA PUSCH transmission power, if no MsgB is received within the MsgB Response window configured in *RACH-ConfigGenericTwoStepRA* and the Random Access Response Reception has not been considered as successful as defined in clause 5.1.4a in TS 38.321 [7].

##### 6.2C.2.3.3 UE behaviour when configured with supplementary UL

In addition to the requirements defined in clause 6.2.2.3.1 and 6.2.2.3.2, a UE configured with supplementary UL carrier shall use RACH configuration for the supplementary UL carrier contained in RMSI and RRC dedicated signalling. If the cell for the random access procedure is configured with supplementary UL, the UE shall transmit or re-transmit PRACH preamble on the supplementary UL carrier if the SS-RSRP measured by the UE on the DL carrier is lower than the *rsrp-ThresholdSSB-SUL* as defined in TS 38.321 [7].

### 6.2C.3 SA: RRC Connection Release with Redirection for NTN

#### 6.2C.3.1 Introduction

This clause contains requirements on the UE regarding RRC connection release with redirection procedure. RRC connection release with redirection is initiated by the *RRCRelease* message with redirection to NR from NR specified in TS 38.331 [2]. The RRC connection release with redirection procedure is specified in clause 5.3.8 of TS 38.331 [2].

#### 6.2C.3.2 Requirements

##### 6.2C.3.2.1 RRC connection release with redirection to NR

The UE shall be capable of performing the RRC connection release with redirection to the target NR cell within Tconnection\_release\_redirect\_NR.

The time delay (Tconnection\_release\_redirect\_NR) is the time between the end of the last slot containing the RRC command, “*RRCRelease*” (TS 38.331 [2]) on the NR PDSCH and the time the UE starts to send random access to the target NR cell. The time delay (Tconnection\_release\_redirect\_NR) shall be less than:

Tconnection\_release\_redirect\_NR = TRRC\_procedure\_delay + Tidentify-NR + TSI-NR + TRACH

The target NR cell shall be considered detetable when for each relevant SSB, the side conditions should be met that,

- the conditions of SSB\_RP and SSB Ês/Iot according to Annex B.2.5 for a corresponding NR Band are fulfilled.

TRRC\_procedure\_delay: It is the RRC procedure delay for processing the received message “*RRCRelease*” as defined in clause 6.2.2 of TS 38.331 [2].

Tidentify-NR: It is the time to identify the target NR cell and depends on the FR of the target NR cell. It is defined in Table 6.2C.3.2.1-1. Note that Tidentify-NR = TPSS/SSS-sync + Tmeas, in which TPSS/SSS-sync is the cell search time and Tmeas is the measurement time due to cell selection criteria evaluation.

TSI-NR: It is the time required for acquiring all the relevant system information of the target NR cell. This time depends upon whether the UE is provided with the relevant system information of the target NR cell or not by the old NR cell before the RRC connection is released. TRACH: It is the delay uncertainty in acquiring the first available PRACH occasion in the target NR cell. TRACH can be up to the summation of SSB to PRACH occasion association period and 10 ms. SSB to PRACH occasion associated period is defined in the table 8.1-1 of TS 38.213 [3].

Trs is the SMTC periodicity of the target NR cell if the UE has been provided with an SMTC configuration for the target cell in the redirection command, otherwise Trs is the SMTC periodicity configured in the *measObjectNR* having the same SSB frequency and subcarrier spacing configured for the RRC connection release with redirection. If the measObjectNRs having the same SSB frequency and subcarrier spacing configured by MN and SN have different SMTC, Trs is the periodicity of one of the SMTC which is up to UE implementation. If the UE is not provided with SMTC configuration or measurement object for the frequency which is also configured for the RRC connection release with redirection then:

- the requirement in this clause is applied with Trs = 20 ms if the SSB transmission periodicity is not larger than 20 ms; otherwise,

- there is no requirement if the SSB transmission periodicity is larger than 20ms.

Table 6.2C.3.2.1-1: Time to identify target NR cell for RRC connection release with redirection to NR

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| FR of target NR cell | Tidentify-NR |
| FR1 | TBD |
| FR2 | TBD |
| Note: If the UE has been provided with higher layer signaling of *smtc2*specified in TS 38.331 [2] prior to the redirection command, Trs follows *smtc1* or *smtc2* according to the physical cell ID of the target cell. | |

End of Change 4

Start of Change 5

#### 4.2C.2.6 Maximum interruption in paging reception

UE shall perform the cell re-selection with minimum interruption in monitoring downlink channels for paging reception.

At intra-frequency and inter-frequency cell re-selection, the UE shall monitor the downlink of serving cell for paging reception until the UE is capable to start monitoring downlink channels of the target intra-frequency and inter-frequency cell for paging reception. The interruption time shall not exceed TSI-NR + 2\*Ttarget\_cell\_SMTC\_period + Tsearch ms.

Ttarget\_cell\_SMTC\_period is the periodicity of the SMTC occasions configured for the target NR cell. If the target cell is in the PCI list of *smtc2-LP*, the SMTC periodicityfollows *smtc2-LP*; otherwise, the SMTC periodicity follows *smtc*.

TSI-NR is the time required for receiving all the relevant system information data according to the reception procedure and the RRC procedure delay of system information blocks defined in TS 38.331 [2] for an NR cell.

Tsearch is the time required to search the target intra/inter-frequency cell. If the target cell is an intra-frequency cell, then Tsearch = Ttarget\_cell\_SMTC\_period ms. If the target cell is an inter-frequency cell, then Tsearch = 3\* Ttarget\_cell\_SMTC\_period ms.

These requirements assume sufficient radio conditions, so that decoding of system information can be made without errors and does not take into account cell re-selection failure.

End of Change 5

Start of Change 6

## 9.3C NR inter-frequency measurements for NTN

*Editor’s note: Applicability of frequency range, CA, DA, duplex mode, inter-RAT measurement, etc is subject to updates/changes based on the scope of the corresponding WID.*

*Editor’s note: Terminology will be further clarified and selected between, e.g. NTN and satellite access, based on further agreements.*

### 9.3C.1 Introduction

A measurement is defined as an SSB based inter-frequency measurement provided it is not defined as an intra-frequency measurement according to clause 9.2.

The UE shall be able to identify new inter-frequency cells and perform SS-RSRP, SS-RSRQ, and SS-SINR measurements of identified inter-frequency cells if carrier frequency information is provided by PCell, even if no explicit neighbour list with physical layer cell identities is provided.

A measurement is defined as an inter-frequency SSB based measurements without measurement gaps for UE capable of *interFrequencyMeas-NoGap* provided

- the UE supports *interFrequencyMeas-Nogap-r16* [15], and

- the SSB is completely contained in the active BWP of the UE.

For inter-frequency SSB based measurements without measurement gaps, UE may cause scheduling restriction as specified in clause 9.3C.5.3.

SSB based measurements are configured along with up to 2 measurement timing configurations (SMTC) in parallel per carrier, which provides periodicity, duration and offset information on a window of up to 5ms where the measurements on the configured inter-frequency carrier are to be performed. For inter-frequency connected mode measurements, the measurement window periodicity may be configured per inter-frequency measurement object.

When measurement gaps are needed, the UE is not expected to detect SSB on an inter-frequency measurement object which start earlier than the gap starting time + switching time, nor detect SSB which ends later than the gap end – switching time. When the inter-frequency cells are in FR2 and the per-FR gap is configured to the UE, or the serving cells are in FR2, the inter-frequency cells are in FR2 and the per-UE gap is configured to the UE, the switching time is 0.25ms. Otherwise the switching time is 0.5ms.

The requirements in this clause shall also apply, when the UE is configured to perform SRS carrier based switching and using measurement gaps.

### 9.3C.2 Requirements applicability

The requirements in clause 9.3C apply, provided:

- The cell being identified or measured is detectable.

An inter-frequency cell shall be considered detectable when for each relevant SSB:

- SS-RSRP related side conditions given in clauses 10.1C.4 and 10.1C.5 for FR1 and FR2, respectively, for a corresponding Band,

- SS-RSRQ related side conditions given in clauses 10.1C.9 and 10.1C.10 for FR1 and FR2, respectively, for a corresponding Band,

- SS-SINR related side conditions given in clauses 10.1C.14 and 10.1C.15 for FR1 and FR2, respectively, for a corresponding Band,

- SSB\_RP and SSB Ês/Iot according to Annex B.2.3 for a corresponding Band.

### 9.3C.3 Number of cells and number of SSB

#### 9.3C.3.1 Requirements for FR1

For each inter-frequency layer, during each layer 1 measurement period, the UE shall be capable of performing SS-RSRP, SS-RSRQ, and SS-SINR measurements for at least:

- [4] identified cells, and

- [7] SSBs with different SSB index and/or PCI on the inter-frequency layer.

#### 9.3C.3.2 Requirements for FR2

For each inter-frequency layer, during each layer 1 measurement period, the UE shall be capable of performing SS-RSRP, SS-RSRQ, and SS-SINR measurements for at least:

- [4] identified cells, and

- [10] SSBs with different SSB index and/or PCI on the inter-frequency layer, and

- [1] SSB per identified cell.

### 9.3C.4 Inter-frequency measurement with measurement gaps

When measurement gaps are provided, or the UE supports capability of conducting such measurements without gaps, the UE shall be able to identify a new detectable inter frequency cell within Tidentify\_inter\_without\_index if UE is not indicated to report SSB based RRM measurement result with the associated SSB index (*reportQuantityRsIndexes* or *maxNrofRSIndexesToReport* is not configured). Otherwise UE shall be able to identify a new detectable inter frequency cell within Tidentify\_inter\_with\_index. The UE shall be able to identify a new detectable inter frequency SS block of an already detected cell within Tidentify\_inter\_without\_index.

Tidentify\_inter\_without\_index = (TPSS/SSS\_sync\_inter + T SSB\_measurement\_period\_inter) ms

Tidentify\_inter\_with\_index = (TPSS/SSS\_sync\_inter + T SSB\_measurement\_period\_inter + TSSB\_time\_index\_inter) ms

Where:

TPSS/SSS\_sync\_inter: it is the time period used in PSS/SSS detection given in table 9.3C.4-1 and table 9.3C.4-2.

TSSB\_time\_index\_inter: it is the time period used to acquire the index of the SSB being measured given in table 9.3C.4-3 and table 9.3C.4-4.

TSSB\_measurement\_period\_inter: equal to a measurement period of SSB based measurement given in table 9.3C.5-1 and table 9.3C.5-2.

Mpss/sss\_sync\_inter: For a UE supporting FR2 power class 1 or 5, Mpss/sss\_sync\_inter = 64 samples. For a UE supporting FR2 power class 2, Mpss/sss\_sync\_inter = 40 samples. For a UE supporting FR2 power class 3, Mpss/sss\_sync\_inter = 40 samples. For a UE supporting FR2 power class 4, Mpss/sss\_sync\_inter = 40 samples.

MSSB\_index\_inter: For a UE supporting FR2 power class 1 or 5, MSSB\_index\_inter = 40 samples. For a UE supporting FR2 power class 2, MSSB\_index\_inter = 24 samples. For a UE supporting FR2 power class 3, MSSB\_index\_inter = 24 samples. For a UE supporting FR2 power class 4, MSSB\_index\_inter = 24 samples.

Mmeas\_period\_inter: For a UE supporting FR2 power class 1 or 5, Mmeas\_period\_inter =64 samples. For a UE supporting FR2 power class 2, Mmeas\_period\_inter=40 samples. For a UE supporting FR2 power class 3, Mmeas\_period\_inter =40 samples. For a UE supporting FR2 power class 4, Mmeas\_period\_inter = 40 samples.

CSSFinter: it is a carrier specific scaling factor and is determined according to CSSFwithin\_gap,i in clause 9.1C.5.2 for measurement conducted within measurement gaps.

**Table 9.3C.4-1: Time period for PSS/SSS detection (Frequency range FR1)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Condition NOTE1** | **TPSS/SSS\_sync\_inter** |
| No DRX | Max(600ms, 8 × Max(MGRP, SMTC period **NOTE2**)) × CSSFinter |
| DRX cycle ≤ 320ms | Max(600ms, Ceil(8\*1.5) × Max(MGRP, SMTC period, DRX cycle)) × CSSFinter |
| DRX cycle > 320ms | 8 × DRX cycle × CSSFinter |
| NOTE 1: DRX or non DRX requirements apply according to the conditions described in clause 3.6.1  NOTE 2: SMTC period is the SMTC period in SMTC configuration which is associated with the target cell to be measured configured in *SSB-MTC4List-r17*. | |

**Table 9.3C.4-2: Time period for PSS/SSS detection, (Frequency range FR2)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Condition NOTE1** | **TPSS/SSS\_sync\_inter** |
| No DRX | Max(600ms, Mpss/sss\_sync\_inter × Max(MGRP, SMTC period **NOTE2**)) × CSSFinter |
| DRX cycle ≤ 320ms | Max(600ms, (1.5 × Mpss/sss\_sync\_inter) × Max(MGRP, SMTC period, DRX cycle)) × CSSFinter |
| DRX cycle > 320ms | Mpss/sss\_sync\_inter × DRX cycle × CSSFinter |
| NOTE 1: DRX or non DRX requirements apply according to the conditions described in clause 3.6.1  NOTE 2: SMTC period is the SMTC period in SMTC configuration which is associated with the target cell to be measured configured in *SSB-MTC4List-r17*. | |

**Table 9.3C.4-3: Time period for time index detection (Frequency range FR1)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Condition NOTE1** | **TSSB\_time\_index\_inter** |
| No DRX | Max(120ms, 3 × Max(MGRP, SMTC period **NOTE2**)) × CSSFinter |
| DRX cycle ≤ 320ms | Max(120ms, Ceil(3 × 1.5) × Max(MGRP, SMTC period, DRX cycle)) × CSSFinter |
| DRX cycle > 320ms | 3 × DRX cycle × CSSFinter |
| NOTE 1: DRX or non DRX requirements apply according to the conditions described in clause 3.6.1  NOTE 2: SMTC period is the SMTC period in SMTC configuration which is associated with the target cell to be measured configured in *SSB-MTC4List-r17*. | |

**Table 9.3C.4-4: Time period for time index detection (Frequency range FR2)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Condition NOTE1** | **TSSB\_time\_index\_inter** |
| No DRX | Max(200ms, MSSB\_index\_inter × Max(MGRP, SMTC period **NOTE2**)) × CSSFinter |
| DRX cycle ≤ 320ms | Max(200ms, (1.5 × MSSB\_index\_inter) × Max(MGRP, SMTC period, DRX cycle)) × CSSFinter |
| DRX cycle > 320ms | MSSB\_index\_inter × DRX cycle × CSSFinter |
| NOTE 1: DRX or non DRX requirements apply according to the conditions described in clause 3.6.1  NOTE 2: SMTC period is the SMTC period in SMTC configuration which is associated with the target cell to be measured configured in *SSB-MTC4List-r17*. | |

### 9.3C.5 Inter-frequency measurements

When measurement gaps are provided for inter frequency measurements, or the UE supports capability of conducting such measurements without gaps, the UE physical layer shall be capable of reporting SS-RSRP, SS-RSRQ and SS-SINR measurements to higher layers with measurement accuracy as specified in clauses 10.1C.4, 10.1C.5, 10.1C.9, 10.1C.10, 10.1C.14 and 10.1C.15, respectively, as shown in table 9.3C.5-1 and 9.3C.5-2:

**Table 9.3C.5-1: Measurement period for inter-frequency measurements with gaps (Frequency FR1)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Condition NOTE1** | **T SSB\_measurement\_period\_inter** |
| No DRX | Max(200ms, 8 × Max(MGRP, SMTC period **NOTE2**)) × CSSFinter |
| DRX cycle ≤ 320ms | Max(200ms, Ceil(8 × 1.5) × Max(MGRP, SMTC period, DRX cycle)) × CSSFinter |
| DRX cycle > 320ms | 8 × DRX cycle × CSSFinter |
| NOTE 1: DRX or non DRX requirements apply according to the conditions described in clause 3.6.1  NOTE 2: SMTC period is the SMTC period in SMTC configuration which is associated with the target cell to be measured configured in *SSB-MTC4List-r17*. | |

**Table 9.3C.5-2: Measurement period for inter-frequency measurements with gaps (Frequency FR2)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Condition NOTE1** | **T SSB\_measurement\_period\_inter** |
| No DRX | Max(400ms, Mmeas\_period\_inter × Max(MGRP, SMTC period **NOTE2**)) × CSSFinter |
| DRX cycle ≤ 320ms | Max(400ms, (1.5 × Mmeas\_period\_inter) × Max(MGRP, SMTC period, DRX cycle)) × CSSFinter |
| DRX cycle > 320ms | Mmeas\_period\_inter × DRX cycle × CSSFinter |
| NOTE 1: DRX or non DRX requirements apply according to the conditions described in clause 3.6.1  NOTE 2: SMTC period is the SMTC period in SMTC configuration which is associated with the target cell to be measured configured in *SSB-MTC4List-r17*. | |

### 9.3C.6 Inter-frequency measurements reporting requirements

#### 9.3C.6.1 Periodic Reporting

Reported SS-RSRP, SS-RSRQ, and SS-SINR measurements contained in periodically triggered measurement reports shall meet the requirements in clauses 10.1C.4.1, 10.1C.5.1, 10.1C.9.1, 10.1C.10.1, 10.1C.14.1 and 10.1C.15.1, respectively.

#### 9.3C.6.2 Event-triggered Periodic Reporting

Reported SS-RSRP, SS-RSRQ, and SS-SINR measurements contained in event triggered periodic measurement reports shall meet the requirements in clauses 10.1C.4.1, 10.1C.5.1, 10.1C.9.1, 10.1C.10.1, 10.1C.14.1 and 10.1C.15.1, respectively.

The first report in event triggered periodic measurement reporting shall meet the requirements specified in clause 9.3C.6.3.

#### 9.3C.6.3 Event-triggered Reporting

Reported SS-RSRP, SS-RSRQ, and SS-SINR measurements contained in event triggered measurement reports shall meet the requirements in clauses 10.1C.4.1, 10.1C.5.1, 10.1C.9.1, 10.1C.10.1, 10.1C.14.1 and 10.1C.15.1, respectively.

The UE shall not send any event triggered measurement reports, as long as no reporting criteria are fulfilled.

The measurement reporting delay is defined as the time between an event that will trigger a measurement report and the point when the UE starts to transmit the measurement report over the air interface. This requirement assumes that the measurement report is not delayed by other RRC signalling on the DCCH. This measurement reporting delay excludes a delay uncertainty resulted when inserting the measurement report to the TTI of the uplink DCCH. The delay uncertainty is: 2 × TTIDCCH. This measurement reporting delay excludes a delay which caused by no UL resources for UE to send the measurement report.

The event triggered measurement reporting delay, measured without L3 filtering shall be within Tidentify\_inter\_without\_index if UE is not indicated to report SSB based RRM measurement result with the associated SSB index. Otherwise UE shall be able to identify a new detectable inter frequency cell within Tidentify\_inter\_with\_index. Both Tidentify\_inter\_without\_index and Tidentify\_inter\_with\_index are defined in clause 9.3C.4.When L3 filtering is used an additional delay can be expected. I

A cell is detectable only if at least one SSBs measured from the Cell being configured remains detectable during the time period Tidentify\_intra\_without\_index or Tidentify\_intra\_with\_index as defined in clause 9.2C.5.1 or clause 9.2C.6.2. If a cell which has been detectable at least for the time period Tidentify intra without index or Tidentify intra with index defined in clause 9.2C.5.1 or clause 9.2C.6.2 becomes undetectable for a period ≤ 5 seconds and then the cell becomes detectable again with the same spatial reception parameter and triggers an event, the event triggered measurement reporting delay shall be less than TSSB\_measurement\_period\_intra provided the timing to that cell has not changed more than ± 3200/ Tc while the measurement gap has not been available and L3 filtering has not been used, where *µ* is the SCS configuration as defined in clause 4.2 of TS 38.211 [3]. When L3 filtering is used, an additional delay can be expected.

### 9.3C.7 Inter frequency measurements without measurement gaps

#### 9.3C.7.1 Inter frequency Cell identification

If UE supports *interFrequencyMeas-NoGap-r16* and the flag *interFrequencyConfig-NoGap-r16* is configured by the Network, UE shall be able to identify a new detectable inter frequency cell within Tidentify\_inter\_without\_index if UE is not indicated to report SSB based RRM measurement result with the associated SSB index (*reportQuantityRsIndexes* or *maxNrofRSIndexesToReport* is not configured). Otherwise UE shall be able to identify a new detectable inter frequency cell within Tidentify\_inter\_with\_index. The UE shall be able to identify a new detectable inter frequency SS block of an already detected cell within Tidentify\_inter\_without\_index. It is assumed that when UE performs inter-frequency measurements without measurement gaps in a TDD bands on FR1 and FR2, the following conditions are met:

- SFN and frame boundary across serving cell and inter-frequency neighbor cells is aligned, and

- the timing of SSBs across serving cell and inter-frequency neighbor cells are aligned Tidentify\_inter\_without\_index = (TPSS/SSS\_sync\_inter + T SSB\_measurement\_period\_inter) ms

Tidentify\_inter\_with\_index = (TPSS/SSS\_sync\_inter + T SSB\_measurement\_period\_inter + TSSB\_time\_index\_inter) ms

Where:

TPSS/SSS\_sync\_inter: it is the time period used in PSS/SSS detection given in table 9.3C.7.1-1 and table 9.3C.7.1-2.

TSSB\_time\_index\_inter: it is the time period used to acquire the index of the SSB being measured given in table 9.3C.7.1-3.

T SSB\_measurement\_period\_inter: equal to a measurement period of SSB based measurement given in table 9.3C.7.2-1 and table 9.3C.7.2-2.

CSSFinter: it is a carrier specific scaling factor and is determined according to CSSFoutside\_gap,i in clause 9.1C.5.1 for measurement conducted outside measurement gaps, i.e. when interfrequency SMTC is fully non overlapping or partially overlapping with measurement gaps or according to CSSFwithin\_gap,i in clause 9.1C.5.2 for measurement conducted within measurement gaps, i.e. when interfrequency SMTC is fully overlapping with measurement gaps.

Mpss/sss\_sync\_inter: For a UE supporting FR2 power class 1 or 5, Mpss/sss\_sync\_inter = 40 samples. For a UE supporting FR2 power class 2, Mpss/sss\_sync\_inter = 24 samples. For a UE supporting FR2 power class 3, Mpss/sss\_sync\_inter = 24 samples. For a UE supporting FR2 power class 4, Mpss/sss\_sync = 24 samples.

MSSB\_index\_inter: For a UE supporting power class 1 or 5, MSSB\_index\_inter = 40 samples. For a vehicle mounted UE supporting power class 2, Mpss/sss\_sync\_inter = 24 samples. For a UE supporting power class 3, MSSB\_index\_inter = 24 samples. For a UE supporting power class 4, Mmeas\_period\_inter = 24 samples.

Mmeas\_period\_inter: For a UE supporting FR2 power class 1 or 5, Mmeas\_period\_inter =40 samples. For a vehicle mounted UE supporting FR2 power class 2, Mpss/sss\_sync\_inter=24 samples. For a UE supporting FR2 power class 3, Mmeas\_period\_inter =24 samples. For a UE supporting FR2 power class 4, Mmeas\_period\_inter = 24 samples.

When interfrequency SMTC is fully non overlapping with measurement gaps or interfrequency SMTC is fully overlapping with MGs, Kp=1.

When interfrequency SMTC is partially overlapping with measurement gaps, Kp = 1/(1- (SMTC period /MGRP)), where SMTC period < MGRP.

For FR2,

Klayer1\_measurement=1,

- if all of the reference signals configured for RLM, BFD, CBD or L1-RSRP for beam reporting on any FR2 serving frequency in the same band outside measurement gap are not fully overlapped by intra-frequency SMTC occasions, or

- if all of the reference signal configured for RLM, BFD, CBD or L1-RSRP for beam reporting on any FR2 serving frequency in the same band outside measurement gap and fully-overlapped by intra-frequency SMTC occasions are not overlapped with any of the SSB symbols and the RSSI symbols, and 1 symbol before each consecutive SSB symbols and the RSSI symbols, and 1 symbol after each consecutive SSB symbols and the RSSI symbols, given that *SSB-ToMeasure* and *SS-RSSI-Measurement* are configured, where SSB symbols are indicated by *SSB-ToMeasure* and RSSI symbols are indicated by *SS-RSSI-Measurement*;

Klayer1\_measurement=1.5, otherwise.

If the above-mentioned reference signal configured for L1-RSRP measurement is aperiodic CSI-RS resource, longer cell identification delay would be expected.

Table 9.3C.7.1-1: Time period for PSS/SSS detection, (FR1)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| DRX cycle | TPSS/SSS\_sync\_inter |
| No DRX | max( 600ms, ceil( 5 x Kp) x SMTC period )Note 1 x CSSFinter |
| DRX cycle≤ 320ms | max( 600ms, ceil(1.5x 5 x Kp) x max(SMTC period,DRX cycle)) x CSSFinter |
| DRX cycle>320ms | ceil(5 x Kp) x DRX cycle x CSSFinter |
| NOTE 1: SMTC period is the SMTC period in SMTC configuration which is associated with the target cell to be measured configured in *SSB-MTC4List-r17*. | |

Table 9.3C.7.1-2: Time period for PSS/SSS detection, (FR2)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| DRX cycle | TPSS/SSS\_sync\_inter |
| No DRX | max(600ms, ceil(Mpss/sss\_sync\_inter x Kp x Klayer1\_measurement)x SMTC period)Note 1 x CSSFinter |
| DRX cycle≤ 320ms | max(600ms, ceil(1.5 x Mpss/sss\_sync\_inter x Kp x Klayer1\_measurement)x max(SMTC period,DRX cycle)) x CSSFinter |
| DRX cycle>320ms | ceil(Mpss/sss\_sync\_inter x Kp x Klayer1\_measurement) x DRX cycle x CSSFinter |
| NOTE 1: SMTC period is the SMTC period in SMTC configuration which is associated with the target cell to be measured configured in *SSB-MTC4List-r17*. | |

Table 9.3C.7.1-3: Time period for time index detection (FR1)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| DRX cycle | TSSB\_time\_index\_inter |
| No DRX | max(120ms, ceil( 3 x Kp )x SMTC period)Note 1 x CSSFinter |
| DRX cycle≤ 320ms | max(120ms, ceil (1.5 x 3 x Kp) x max(SMTC period,DRX cycle)) x CSSFinter |
| DRX cycle>320ms | Ceil(3 x Kp) x DRX cycle x CSSFinter |
| NOTE 1: SMTC period is the SMTC period in SMTC configuration which is associated with the target cell to be measured configured in *SSB-MTC4List-r17*. | |

#### 9.3C.7.2 Measurement period

The UE physical layer shall be capable of reporting SS-RSRP, SS-RSRQ and SS-SINR measurements to higher layers with measurement accuracy as specified in clauses 10.1C.4, 10.1C.5, 10.1C.9, 10.1C.10, 10.1C.14 and 10.1C.15, respectively, as shown in table 9.3C.7.2-1 and 9.3C.7.2-2, if UE supports inter-frequency measurement without measurement gaps:

Table 9.3C.7-1: Measurement period for inter-frequency measurements without gaps ((FR1)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| DRX cycle | T SSB\_measurement\_period\_inter |
| No DRX | max(200ms, ceil( 5 x Kp) x SMTC period)Note 1 x CSSFinter |
| DRX cycle≤ 320ms | max(200ms, ceil(1.5x 5 x Kp) x max(SMTC period,DRX cycle)) x CSSFinter |
| DRX cycle>320ms | ceil( 5 x Kp ) x DRX cycle x CSSFinter |
| NOTE 1: SMTC period is the SMTC period in SMTC configuration which is associated with the target cell to be measured configured in *SSB-MTC4List-r17*. | |

Table 9.3C.7-2: Measurement period for inter-frequency measurements without gaps (FR2)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| DRX cycle | T SSB\_measurement\_period\_inter |
| No DRX | max(400ms, ceil(Mmeas\_period\_inter x Kp x Klayer1\_measurement) x SMTC period)Note 1 x CSSFinter |
| DRX cycle≤ 320ms | max(400ms, ceil(1.5x Mmeas\_period\_inter x Kp x Klayer1\_measurement) x max(SMTC period,DRX cycle)) x CSSFinter |
| DRX cycle>320ms | ceil(Mmeas\_period\_inter xKp x Klayer1\_measurement) x DRX cycle x CSSFinter |
| NOTE 1: SMTC period is the SMTC period in SMTC configuration which is associated with the target cell to be measured configured in *SSB-MTC4List-r17*. | |

#### 9.3C.7.3 Scheduling availability of UE during inter-frequency measurements

If UE supports *interFrequencyMeas-NoGap-r16* and the flag *interFrequencyConfig-NoGap-r16* is configured by the Network, UE is required to be capable of measuring without measurement gaps when the SSB is completely contained in the active bandwidth part of the UE. When any of the conditions in the following clauses is met, there are restrictions on the scheduling availability; otherwise, there is no scheduling restriction. Note that the SSB symbols to be measured in the following clauses are the SSB symbols indicated by SSB-ToMeasure [2], if it is configured; otherwise, all L SSB symbols within the SMTC window duration defined in clause 4.1 of TS 38.213 [3] are included.

The scheduling availability requirements when UE performs inter-frequency measurements without measurement gaps in a TDD bands on FR1 and FR2 in clause 9.3C.7.3.1~9.3C.7.3.3 are valid under the following conditions:

- SFN and frame boundary across serving cell and inter-frequency neighbor cells is aligned, and

- the timing of SSBs across serving cell and inter-frequency neighbor cells are aligned

##### 9.3C.7.3.1 Scheduling availability of UE performing measurements in TDD bands on FR1

When UE performs inter-frequency measurements without measurement gaps in a TDD band, the following restrictions apply due to SS-RSRP or SS-SINR measurement

- UE is not expected to transmit PUCCH/PUSCH/SRS on SSB symbols to be measured, and on 1 data symbol before each consecutive SSB symbols to be measured and 1 data symbol after each consecutive SSB symbols to be measured within SMTC window duration.

When UE performs inter-frequency measurements without measurement gaps in a TDD band, the following restrictions apply due to SS-RSRQ measurement

- UE is not expected to transmit PUCCH/PUSCH/SRS on SSB symbols to be measured, RSSI measurement symbols, and on 1 data symbol before each consecutive SSB to be measured/RSSI symbols and 1 data symbol after each consecutive SSB to be measured/RSSI symbols within SMTC window duration.

When TDD intra-band carrier aggregation is performed, the scheduling restrictions due to one serving cell should also apply to all other serving cells in the same band on the symbols that fully or partially overlap with aforementioned restricted symbols.

##### 9.3C.7.3.2 Scheduling availability of UE performing measurements with a different subcarrier spacing than PDSCH/PDCCH on FR1

For UE which do not support *simultaneousRxDataSSB-DiffNumerology-Inter-r16* [14] the following restrictions apply due to SS-RSRP/RSRQ/SINR measurement

- If UE performs inter-frequency measurements without measurement gaps in a TDD band, UE is not expected to transmit PUCCH/PUSCH/SRS or receive PDCCH/PDSCH/TRS/CSI-RS for CQI on SSB symbols to be measured, and on 1 data symbol before each consecutive SSB symbols to be measured and 1 data symbol after each consecutive SSB symbols to be measured within SMTC window duration.

- If UE performs inter-frequency measurements without measurement gaps in a FDD band, UE is not expected to transmit PUCCH/PUSCH/SRS or receive PDCCH/PDSCH/TRS/CSI-RS for CQI on all symbols within SMTC window duration.

When intra-band carrier aggregation is performed, the scheduling restrictions due to a given serving cell should also apply to all other serving cells in the same band on the symbols that fully or partially overlap with aforementioned restricted symbols.

##### 9.3C.7.3.3 Scheduling availability of UE performing measurements on FR2

The following scheduling restriction applies due to SS-RSRP or SS-SINR measurement on an FR2 inter-frequency cell

The UE is not expected to transmit PUCCH/PUSCH/SRS or receive PDCCH/PDSCH/TRS/CSI-RS for CQI on SSB symbols to be measured, and on 1 data symbol before each consecutive SSB symbols to be measured and 1 data symbol after each consecutive SSB symbols to be measured within SMTC window duration.

The following scheduling restriction applies to SS-RSRQ measurement on an FR2 inter-frequency cell

- The UE is not expected to transmit PUCCH/PUSCH/SRS or receive PDCCH/PDSCH/TRS/CSI-RS for CQI on SSB symbols to be measured, RSSI measurement symbols, and on 1 data symbol before each consecutive SSB to be measured/RSSI symbols and 1 data symbol after each consecutive SSB to be measured/RSSI symbols within SMTC window duration*.*

When intra-band carrier aggregation is performed, the scheduling restrictions due to a given serving cell should also apply to all other serving cells in the same band on the symbols that fully or partially overlap with aforementioned restricted symbols.

If following conditions are met:

- The UE has been notified about system information update through paging,

- The gap between the UE’s reception of PDCCH that UE monitors in the Type 2-PDCCH CSS set that notifies system information update, and the PDCCH that UE monitors in the Type0-PDCCH CSS set, is greater than 2

For the SSB and CORESET for RMSI scheduling multiplexing patterns 3, the UE is expected to receive the PDCCH that the UE monitors in the Type0-PDCCH CSS set, and the corresponding PDSCH, on SSB symbols to be measured; and

For the SSB and CORESET for RMSI scheduling multiplexing patterns 2, the UE is expected to receive PDSCH that corresponds to the PDCCH that the UE monitors in the Type0-PDCCH CSS set, on SSB symbols to be measured.

End of Change 6

Start of Change 7

9.1C General measurement requirement

*Editor’s note: Applicability of frequency range, CA, DA, duplex mode, inter-RAT measurement, etc is subject to updates/changes based on the scope of the corresponding WID.*

*Editor’s note: Terminology will be further clarified and selected between, e.g. NTN and satellite access, based on further agreements.*

9.1C.1 Introduction

This clause contains general requirements on the UE regarding measurement reporting in RRC\_CONNECTED state. The requirements are split in intra-frequency, inter-frequency, inter-RAT E-UTRAN FDD, inter-RAT E-UTRAN TDD, and L1-RSRP measurements requirements. These measurements may be used by the NG-RAN. The measurement quantities are defined in TS38.215 [4], the measurement model is defined in TS38.300 [10], TS37.340 [17] and measurement accuracies are specified in clause 10. Control of measurement reporting is specified in TS 38.331 [2].

In the requirements of clause 9, the exceptions for side conditions apply as follows:

- for the UE capable of CA but not configured with any SCell, the applicable exceptions for side conditions are specified in Annex B, clause B.3.2.1 for UE supporting CA in FR1, and clause B.3.2.3 for UE supporting CA in FR2, respectively;

- for the UE capable of CA and configured with at least one SCell, the applicable exceptions for side conditions are specified in Annex B, clause B.3.2.2 for UE configured with CA in FR1, and clause B.3.2.4 for UE supporting CA in FR2, respectively;

- for the UE capable of SUL but not configured with SUL, the applicable exceptions for side conditions are specified in Annex B, clause B.3.4.1 for UE supporting SUL in FR1;

- for the UE capable of SUL and configured with at least one SUL, the applicable exceptions for side conditions are specified in Annex B, clause B.3.4.2 for UE configured with SUL in FR1.

- for the UE configured with NR SA operation mode with NTN serving cell, the applicable exceptions for side conditions are specified in Annex B, clause [B.3.x.x] for UE supporting NTN operation.

9.1C.2 Measurement gap

If the UE requires measurement gaps to identify and measure intra-frequency cells and/or inter-frequency cells and/or inter-RAT E-UTRAN cells, and the UE does not support independent measurement gap patterns for different frequency ranges as specified in Table 5.1-1 in [18, 19, 20], in order for the requirements in the following clauses to apply the network must provide a single per-UE measurement gap pattern for concurrent monitoring of all frequency layers.

If the UE requires measurement gaps to identify and measure intra-frequency cells and/or inter-frequency cells and/or inter-RAT E-UTRAN cells, and the UE supports independent measurement gap patterns for different frequency ranges as specified in Table 5.1-1 in [18, 19, 20], in order for the requirements in the following clauses to apply the network must provide either per-FR measurement gap patterns for frequency range where UE requires per-FR measurement gap for concurrent monitoring of all frequency layers of each frequency range independently, or a single per-UE measurement gap pattern for concurrent monitoring of all frequency layers of all frequency ranges.

For the UE configured with NR SA operation mode with NTN serving cell, if the UE requires measurement gaps to identify and measure NTN cells and/or TN cells, and the UE does not support independent measurement gap patterns for different frequency ranges as specified in Table 5.1-1 in [18, 19, 20], in order for the requirements in the following clauses to apply the network must provide at most [N] per-UE measurement gap pattern for concurrent monitoring of all frequency layers

If the UE is configured via LPP [34] to measure PRS for any RSTD, PRS-RSRP, and UE Rx-Tx time difference measurement defined in TS 38.215 [4], in order for the requirements in clauses 9.9.2, 9.9.3, and 9.9.4 to apply, the network must provide

- a single per-UE measurement gap pattern for concurrent monitoring of all positioning frequency layers and intra-frequency, inter-frequency and/or inter-RAT frequency layers of all frequency ranges, or

During the per-UE measurement gaps the UE:

- is not required to conduct reception/transmission from/to the corresponding E-UTRAN PCell, E-UTRAN SCell(s) and NR serving cells for E-UTRA-NR dual connectivity except the reception of signals used for RRM measurement(s) and the signals used for random access procedure according to TS38.321 [7].

- is not required to conduct reception/transmission from/to the corresponding NR serving cells for SA (with single carrier or CA configured) except the reception of signals used for RRM measurement(s), PRS measurement(s) and the signals used for random access procedure according to [7].

- is not required to conduct reception/transmission from/to the corresponding PCell, SCell(s) and E-UTRAN serving cells for NR-E-UTRA dual connectivity except the reception of signals used for RRM measurement(s), PRS measurement(s) and the signals used for random access procedure according to [7].

- is not required to conduct reception/transmission from/to the corresponding NR serving cells for NR-DC except the reception of signals used for RRM measurement(s), PRS measurement(s) and the signals used for random access procedure according to [7].

During the per-FR measurement gaps the UE:

- is not required to conduct reception/transmission from/to the corresponding E-UTRAN PCell, E-UTRAN SCell(s) and NR serving cells in the corresponding frequency range for E-UTRA-NR dual connectivity except the reception of signals used for RRM measurement(s) and the signals used for random access procedure according to TS38.321 [7].

- is not required to conduct reception/transmission from/to the corresponding NR serving cells in the corresponding frequency range for SA (with single carrier or CA configured) except the reception of signals used for RRM measurement(s) and the signals used for random access procedure according to TS38.321 [7].

- is not required to conduct reception/transmission from/to the corresponding PCell, SCell(s) and E-UTRAN serving cells in the corresponding frequency range for NR-E-UTRA dual connectivity except the reception of signals used for RRM measurement(s) and the signals used for random access procedure according to TS38.321 [7].

- is not required to conduct reception/transmission from/to the corresponding NR serving cells in the corresponding frequency range for NR-DC except the reception of signals used for RRM measurement(s) and the signals used for random access procedure according to TS38.321 [7].

UEs shall support the measurement gap patterns listed in Table 9.1C.2-1 based on the applicability specified in Table 9.1C.2-2 and 9.1C.2-3. UE determines measurement gap timing based on gap offset configuration and measurement gap timing advance configuration provided by higher layer signalling as specified in TS 38.331 [2] and TS 36.331 [16].

Table 9.1C.2-1: Gap Pattern Configurations

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Gap Pattern Id | Measurement Gap Length (MGL, ms) | Measurement Gap Repetition Period  (MGRP, ms) |
| 0 | 6 | 40 |
| 1 | 6 | 80 |
| 2 | 3 | 40 |
| 3 | 3 | 80 |
| 4 | 6 | 20 |
| 5 | 6 | 160 |
| 6 | 4 | 20 |
| 7 | 4 | 40 |
| 8 | 4 | 80 |
| 9 | 4 | 160 |
| 10 | 3 | 20 |
| 11 | 3 | 160 |
| 12 | 5.5 | 20 |
| 13 | 5.5 | 40 |
| 14 | 5.5 | 80 |
| 15 | 5.5 | 160 |
| 16 | 3.5 | 20 |
| 17 | 3.5 | 40 |
| 18 | 3.5 | 80 |
| 19 | 3.5 | 160 |
| 20 | 1.5 | 20 |
| 21 | 1.5 | 40 |
| 22 | 1.5 | 80 |
| 23 | 1.5 | 160 |
| 24 | 10 | 80 |
| 25 | 20 | 160 |

Table 9.1C.2-2: Applicability for Gap Pattern Configurations supported by the E-UTRA-NR dual connectivity UE or NR-E-UTRA dual connectivity UE

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Measurement gap pattern configuration | Serving cell | Measurement PurposeNote 5 | Applicable Gap Pattern Id |
| Per-UE | E-UTRA + FR1, or | non-NR RAT Note1,2 | 0,1,2,3 |
| Measurement gap | E-UTRA + FR2, or E-UTRA + FR1 + FR2 | FR1 and/or FR2 Note 7 | 0-11, 24, 25 |
|  |  | non-NR RATNote1,2 and FR1 and/or FR2 Note 7 | 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8,10, 24 |
|  | E-UTRA and, FR1 if configured | non-NR RAT Note1,2 | 0,1,2,3 |
|  | FR2 if configured |  | No gap |
|  | E-UTRA and, FR1 if configured | FR1 only | 0-11 |
|  | FR2 if configured |  | No gap |
|  | E-UTRA and, FR1 if configured | FR2 only | No gap |
| Per-FR | FR2 if configured |  | 12-23 |
| measurement gap | E-UTRA and, FR1 if configured | non-NR RAT Note1,2 and FR1 | 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8,10 |
|  | FR2 if configured |  | No gap |
|  | E-UTRA and, FR1 if configured | FR1 and FR2 | 0-11 |
|  | FR2 if configured |  | 12-23 |
|  | E-UTRA and, FR1 if configured | non-NR RAT Note1,2 and FR2 | 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8,10 |
|  | FR2 if configured |  | 12-23 |
|  | E-UTRA and, FR1 if configured | non-NR RAT Note1,2 and FR1 and FR2 | 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8,10 |
|  | FR2 if configured |  | 12-23 |
| Note: In E-UTRA-NR dual connectivity mode, if GSM or UTRA TDD or UTRA FDD inter-RAT frequency layer is configured to be monitored, only measurement gap pattern #0 and #1 can be used for per-FR gap in E-UTRA and FR1 if configured, or for per-UE gap. In NR-E-UTRA dual connectivity mode, if UTRA FDD inter-RAT frequency layer is configured to be monitored for SRVCC, only measurement gap pattern #0 and #1 can be used for per-FR gap in E-UTRA and FR1 if configured, or for per-UE gap.  NOTE 1: In E-UTRA-NR dual connectivity mode, non-NR RAT includes E-UTRA, UTRA and/or GSM. In NR-E-UTRA dual connectivity mode, non-NR RAT means E-UTRA, and UTRA for SRVCC.  NOTE 2: Void  NOTE 3: When E-UTRA inter-frequency RSTD measurements are configured and the UE requires measurement gaps for performing such measurements, only Gap Pattern #0 can be used.  NOTE 4: For UE supporting *supportedGapPattern-NRonly-NEDC* or *measGapPatterns-NRonly-ENDC-r16* but not supporting *supportedGapPattern* for the corresponding gap patterns among GP2-11, the corresponding gap patterns are not applicable to measurement of non-NR RATs as defined in NOTE 1.  NOTE 5: Inclusion of positioning measurements: Measurement purpose which includes E-UTRA measurements includes also E-UTRA RSRP and E-UTRA RSRQ measurements for E-CID.  NOTE 6: Measurement gap patterns #24 and #25 can be requested [2] only when the UE is configured at least with any of RSTD, UE Rx-Tx, or PRS-RSRP measurements requiring such gaps and can only be used during the corresponding positioning measurement period  NOTE 7: Inclusion of positioning measurements for per-UE measurement gaps: Measurement purpose which includes any of FR1 and FR2 measurements includes also RSTD, UE Rx-Tx, and PRS-RSRP measurements. | | | |

In E-UTRA-NR dual connectivity mode,

- if per-UE measurement gap is configured with MG timing advance of TMG ms, the measurement gap starts at time TMG ms advanced to the end of the latest E-UTRA subframe occurring immediately before the configured measurement gap among MCG serving cells subframes.

- if per-FR measurement gap for FR1 is configured with MG timing advance of TMG ms, the measurement gap for FR1 starts at time TMG ms advanced to the end of the latest E-UTRA subframe occurring immediately before the configured measurement gap among MCG serving cells subframes.

- if per-FR measurement gap for FR2 is configured with MG timing advance of TMG ms, the measurement gap for FR2 starts at time TMG ms advanced to the end of the latest NR subframe occurring immediately before the configured measurement gap among SCG serving cells subframes in FR2.

In NR-E-UTRA dual connectivity mode,

- if per-UE measurement gap is configured with MG timing advance of TMG ms, the measurement gap starts at time TMG ms advanced to the end of the latest NR subframe occurring immediately before the configured measurement gap among MCG serving cells subframes.

- if per-FR measurement gap for FR1 is configured with MG timing advance of TMG ms and UE has NR serving cell in FR1, the measurement gap for FR1 starts at time TMG ms advanced to the end of the latest NR subframe occurring immediately before the configured measurement gap among MCG serving cells subframes in FR1.

- if per-FR measurement gap for FR1 is configured with MG timing advance of TMG ms and UE doesn’t have NR serving cell in FR1, the measurement gap for FR1 starts at time TMG ms advanced to the end of the latest E-UTRA subframe occurring immediately before the configured measurement gap among SCG serving cells subframes.

- if per-FR measurement gap for FR2 is configured with MG timing advance of TMG ms, the measurement gap for FR2 starts at time TMG ms advanced to the end of the latest NR subframe occurring immediately before the configured measurement gap among MCG serving cells subframes in FR2.

In NR-NR dual connectivity mode,

- If per-UE measurement gap is configured with MG timing advance of TMG ms, the measurement gap starts at time TMG ms advanced to the end of the latest MCG subframe occurring immediately before the configured measurement gap among MCG serving cells subframes.

- If per-FR measurement gap for FR1 is configured with MG timing advance of TMG ms, the measurement gap for FR1 starts at time TMG ms advanced to the end of the latest MCG subframe occurring immediately before the configured measurement gap among MCG serving cells subframes.

- If per-FR measurement gap for FR2 is configured with MG timing advance of TMG ms, the measurement gap for FR2 starts at time TMG ms advanced to the end of the latest SCG subframe occurring immediately before the configured measurement gap among SCG serving cells subframes in FR2.

TMG is the MG timing advance value provided in *mgta* according to TS38.331 [2].

In determining the measurement gap starting point, UE shall use the DL timing of the latest E-UTRA or NR subframe occurring immediately before the configured measurement gap among E-UTRA or NR serving cells.

For per-FR measurement gap capable UE configured with E-UTRA-NR dual connectivity or NR-E-UTRA dual connectivity, when serving cells are in E-UTRA and FR1, measurement objects are in both E-UTRA/FR1 and FR2,

- If MN indicates UE that the measurement gap from MN applies to E-UTRA/FR1/FR2 serving cells, UE fulfils the per-UE measurement requirements for both E-UTRA/FR1 and FR2 measurement objects based on the measurement gap pattern configured by MN;

- If MN indicates UE that the measurement gap from MN applies to only LTE/FR1 serving cell(s),

- UE fulfils the measurement requirements for FR1/LTE measurement objects based on the configured measurement gap pattern;

- UE fulfils the requirements for FR2 measurement objects based on effective MGRP=20ms;

For per-FR measurement gap capable configured with E-UTRA-NR dual connectivity, NR-E-UTRA dual connectivity or NR-NR dual connectivity, when serving cells are in E-UTRA, FR1 and FR2, or in E-UTRA and FR2, or in FR1 and FR2, measurement objects are in both E-UTRA /FR1 and FR2,

- If MN indicates UE that the measurement gap from MN applies to E-UTRA/FR1/FR2 serving cells, UE fulfils the per-UE measurement requirements for both E-UTRA/FR1 and FR2 measurement objects based on the measurement gap pattern configured by MN.

Table 9.1C.2-3: Applicability for Gap Pattern Configurations supported by the UE with NR standalone operation (with single carrier, NR CA and NR-DC configuration)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Measurement gap pattern configuration | Serving cell | Measurement Purpose NOTE 2 | Applicable Gap Pattern Id |
|  | FR1 NOTE5, or  FR1 + FR2 | non-NR RAT NOTE3,6 | 0,1,2,3 |
|  |  | FR1 and/or FR2 NOTE 9 | 0-11, 24, 25 |
|  |  | non-NR RATand FR1 and/or FR2 NOTE3,6,9 | 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8,10, 24 |
| Per-UE measurement | FR2 NOTE5 | non-NR RATonly  NOTE3,6 | 0,1,2,3 |
| gap |  | FR1 only NOTE 9 | 0-11, 24, 25 |
|  |  | FR1 and FR2 NOTE 9 | 0-11, 24, 25 |
|  |  | non-NR RATand FR1 and/or FR2 NOTE3,6,9 | 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8,10, 24 |
|  |  | FR2 only NOTE 9 | 12-23 |
|  | FR1 if configured | non-NR RATonly | 0,1,2,3 |
|  | FR2 if configured | NOTE3,6 | No gap |
|  | FR1 if configured | FR1 only | 0-11 |
|  | FR2 if configured |  | No gap |
|  | FR1 if configured | FR2 only | No gap |
| Per-FR | FR2 if configured |  | 12-23 |
| measurement | FR1 if configured | non-NR RATand | 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8,10 |
| gap | FR2 if configured | FR1 NOTE3,6 | No gap |
|  | FR1 if configured | FR1 and FR2 | 0-11 |
|  | FR2 if configured |  | 12-23 |
|  | FR1 if configured | non-NR RATand | 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8,10 |
|  | FR2 if configured | FR2 NOTE3,6 | 12-23 |
|  | FR1 if configured | non-NR RATand | 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8,10 |
|  | FR2 if configured | FR1 and FR2 NOTE3,6 | 12-23 |
| NOTE 1: When E-UTRA inter-RAT RSTD measurements are configured and the UE requires measurement gaps for performing such measurements, only Gap Pattern #0 can be used.  NOTE 2: Measurement purpose which includes E-UTRA measurements includes also inter-RAT E-UTRA RSRP and RSRQ measurements for E-CID; measurement purpose which includes E-UTRA measurements includes also E-UTRA RSRP and E-UTRA RSRQ measurements for E-CID.  NOTE 3: Void  NOTE4: If per-UE measurement gap is configured with MG timing advance of TMG ms, the measurement gap starts at time TMG ms advanced to the end of the latest subframe occurring immediately before the configured measurement gap among all serving cells subframes.  If per-FR measurement gap for FR1 is configured with MG timing advance of TMG ms, the measurement gap for FR1 starts at time TMG ms advanced to the end of the latest subframe occurring immediately before the configured measurement gap among serving cells subframes in FR1.  If per-FR measurement gap for FR2 is configured with MG timing advance of TMG ms, the measurement gap for FR2 starts at time TMG ms advanced to the end of the latest subframe occurring immediately before the configured measurement gap among serving cells subframes in FR2.  TMG is the MG timing advance value provided in *mgta* according to [2].  In determining the measurement gap starting point, UE shall use the DL timing of the latest subframe occurring immediately before the configured measurement gap among serving cells.  NOTE 5: NR-DC in Rel-15 only includes the scenarios where all serving cells in MCG in FR1 and all serving cells in SCG in FR2.  NOTE 6: In NR single carrier, NR CA, and NR-DC mode, non-NR RAT means E-UTRA, and UTRA for SRVCC. In NR single carrier, NR CA, and NR-DC mode, if UTRA FDD inter-RAT frequency layer is configured to be monitored for SRVCC, only measurement gap pattern #0 and #1 can be used for per-FR gap in E-UTRA and FR1 if configured, or for per-UE gap.  NOTE 7: For UE only supporting *supportedGapPattern-NRonly* for any gap patterns among GP2-11, the corresponding gap patterns are not applicable to measurement of non-NR RATs as defined in NOTE 6.  NOTE 8: Measurement gap patterns #24 and #25 can be requested [2] only when the UE is configured with any of RSTD, UE Rx-Tx, or PRS-RSRP measurements requiring such gaps and can only be used during the corresponding positioning measurement period.  NOTE 9: Inclusion of positioning measurements for per-UE measurement gaps: Measurement purpose which includes any of FR1 and FR2 measurements includes also RSTD, UE Rx-Tx, and PRS-RSRP measurements. | | | |

For per-FR measurement gap capable UE in NR standalone operation (with single carrier, NR CA and NR-DC configuration), for per-FR gap based measurement, when there is no serving cell in a particular FR, where measurement objects are configured, regardless if explicit per-FR measurement gap is configured in this FR, the effective MGRP in this FR is used to determine requirements;

- 20 ms for FR2 NR measurements

- 40 ms for FR1 NR measurements

- 40 ms for LTE measurements

- 40 ms for FR1+LTE measurements

For per-FR measurement gap capable UE in NR standalone operation (with single carrier, NR CA and NR-DC configuration), when serving cells are in FR1 or FR2, measurement objects are in both E-UTRA /FR1 and FR2,

- If MN indicates UE that the measurement gap from MN applies to E-UTRA/FR1/FR2 serving cells, UE fulfils the per-UE measurement requirements for both E-UTRA/FR1 and FR2 measurement objects based on the measurement gap pattern configured by MN;

If measurement gap is configured in one FR but measurement object is not configured in the FR, the scheduling opportunity in the FR depends on the configured measurement gap pattern.

For CA with aligned frame boundaries,

For E-UTRA-NR dual connectivity, if UE is not capable of per-FR-gap, total interruption time on SCG during MGL is defined only when MGL(N) = 20ms, 10ms, 6ms, 4ms and 3ms. And if UE is capable of per-FR-gap, total interruption time on FR1 serving cells in SCG during MGL is defined only when MGL(N) = 20ms, 10ms, 6ms, 4ms and 3ms, and total interruption time on FR2 serving cells in SCG during MGL is defined only when MGL(N) = 20ms, 10ms, 5.5ms, 3.5ms and 1.5ms.

For NR standalone operation (with single carrier, NR CA and NR-DC configuration), if UE is not capable of per-FR-gap, total interruption time on a serving cell during MGL is defined when MGL(N) = 20ms, 10ms, 6ms, 5.5ms, 4ms, 3.5ms, 3ms, and 1.5ms. And if UE is capable of per-FR-gap, total interruption time on FR1 serving cells during MGL is defined only when MGL(N) = 20ms, 10ms, 6ms, 4ms, and 3ms, and total interruption time on FR2 serving cells during MGL is defined only when MGL(N) = 20ms, 10ms, 5.5ms, 3.5ms, and 1.5ms.

For NR-E-UTRA dual connectivity, if UE is not capable of per-FR-gap, total interruption time on MCG during MGL is defined only when MGL(N) = 20ms, 10ms, 6ms, 4ms, and 3ms. And if UE is capable of per-FR-gap, total interruption time on FR1 serving cells in MCG during MGL is defined only when MGL(N) = 20ms, 10ms, 6ms, 4ms, and 3ms, and total interruption time on FR2 serving cells in MCG during MGL is defined only when MGL(N) = 20ms, 10ms, 5.5ms, 3.5ms, and 1.5ms.

For CA with non-aligned frame boundaries,

- The total interruption time on an SCC is the same as the case CA with aligned frame boundaries, if no SCC slots are partially overlapped with the measurement gap.

- The total interruption time on an SCC will be additionally extended by one SCC slot, if there exist SCC slots partially overlapped with the measurement gap.



(a) Measurement gap with MGL = N(ms) with MG timing advance of 0ms for all serving cells in synchronous EN-DC, NR standalone operation (with single carrier, NR CA and synchronous NR-DC configuration) and synchronous NE-DC, and for serving cells in MCG in NR standalone operation (with asynchronous NR-DC configuration)



(b) Measurement gap with MGL = N(ms) with MG timing advance of 0.5ms for all serving cells in synchronous EN-DC, NR standalone operation (with single carrier, NR CA and synchronous NR-DC configuration) and synchronous NE-DC, and for serving cells in MCG in NR standalone operation (with asynchronous NR-DC configuration)



(c) Measurement gap with MGL = N(ms) with MG timing advance of 0ms for all serving cells in asynchronous EN-DC and asynchronous NE-DC, and for serving cells in SCG in NR standalone operation (with asynchronous NR-DC configuration)



(d) Measurement gap with MGL = N(ms) with MG timing advance of 0.5ms for all serving cells in asynchronous EN-DC and asynchronous NE-DC, and for serving cells in SCG in NR standalone operation (with asynchronous NR-DC configuration)

Figure 9.1C.2-1: Measurement GAP and total interruption time on serving cells for EN-DC, NR standalone operation (with single carrier, NR CA and NR-DC configuration) and NE-DC

The corresponding total number of interrupted slots on serving cells is listed in Table 9.1C.2-4 for all serving cells in synchronous EN-DC, NR standalone (with single carrier, NR CA and synchronous NR-DC configuration) and NE-DC, and for serving cells in MCG in NR standalone operation (with asynchronous NR-DC configuration). The corresponding total number of interrupted slots on serving cells is listed in Table 9.1C.2-4a for asynchronous EN-DC, and for serving cells in SCG in NR standalone operation (with asynchronous NR-DC configuration).

Table 9.1C.2-4: Total number of interrupted slots on all serving cells during MGL for Synchronous EN-DC, NR standalone operation (with single carrier, NR CA and synchronous NR-DC configuration) and NE-DC, and on all serving cells in MCG for NR standalone operation (with asynchronous NR-DC configuration) with per-UE measurement gap or per-FR measurement gap for FR1

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| NR | Total number of interrupted slots on serving cells | | | | | | | | | |
| SCS | When MG timing advance of 0ms is applied | | | | | When MG timing advance of 0.5ms is applied | | | | |
| (kHz) | MGL=20ms | MGL=10ms | MGL=6ms | MGL=4ms | MGL=3ms | MGL=20ms | MGL=10ms | MGL=6ms | MGL=4ms | MGL=3ms |
| 15 | 20 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 21Note3 | 11Note3 | 7Note3 | 5Note3 | 4Note3 |
| 30 | 40 | 20 | 12 | 8 | 6 | 40 | 20 | 12 | 8 | 6 |
| 60 | 80 | 40 | 24 | 16 | 12 | 80 | 40 | 24 | 16 | 12 |
| 120 | 160 | 80 | 48 | 32 | 24 | 160 | 80 | 48 | 32 | 24 |
| NOTE 1: For Gap Pattern ID 0, 1, 2 and 3, total number of interrupted subframes on MCG is MGL subframes when MG timing advance of 0ms is applied, and (MGL+1) subframes when MG timing advance of 0.5ms is applied.  NOTE 2: NR SCS of 120 kHz is only applicable to the case with per-UE measurement gap.  NOTE 3: Non-overlapped half-slots occur before and after the measurement gap. Whether a Rel-15 UE can receive and/or transmit in those half-slots is up to UE implementation. | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 9.1C.2-4a: Total number of interrupted slots on serving cells during MGL for Asynchronous EN-DC, and on all serving cells in SCG for NR standalone operation (with asynchronous NR-DC configuration) with per-UE measurement gap or per-FR measurement gap for FR1

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| NR | Total number of interrupted slots on serving cells | | | | | | | | | |
| SCS | When MG timing advance of 0ms is applied | | | | | When MG timing advance of 0.5ms is applied | | | | |
| (kHz) | MGL=20ms | MGL=10ms | MGL=6ms | MGL=4ms | MGL=3ms | MGL=20ms | MGL=10ms | MGL=6ms | MGL=4ms | MGL=3ms |
| 15 | 21 | 11 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 21 | 11 | 7 | 5 | 4 |
| 30 | 41 | 21 | 13 | 9 | 7 | 41 | 21 | 13 | 9 | 7 |
| 60 | 81 | 41 | 25 | 17 | 13 | 81 | 41 | 25 | 17 | 13 |
| 120 | 161 | 81 | 49 | 33 | 25 | 161 | 81 | 49 | 33 | 25 |
| NOTE 1: For Gap Pattern ID 0, 1, 2 and 3, total number of interrupted subframes on MCG is MGL subframes when MG timing advance of 0ms is applied, and (MGL+1) subframes when MG timing advance of 0.5ms is applied.  NOTE 2: NR SCS of 120 kHz is only applicable to the case with per-UE measurement gap. | | | | | | | | | | |

In case that UE capable of per-FR measurement gap is configured with per-FR measurement gap for FR2 serving cells, total number of interrupted slots on FR2 serving cells during MGL is listed in Table9.1.2-4b.

**Table 9.1C.2-4b: Total number of interrupted slots on FR2 serving cells during MGL for EN-DC, NR standalone operation (with single carrier, NR CA and NR-DC configuration) and NE-DC with per-UE measurement gap or per-FR measurement gap for FR2**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| NR | Total number of interrupted slots on FR2 serving cells | | | | | | | | | |
| SCS | When MG timing advance of 0ms is applied | | | | | When MG timing advance of 0.25ms is applied | | | | |
| (kHz) | MGL=  20ms | MGL=  10ms | MGL=  5.5ms | MGL=  3.5ms | MGL=  1.5ms | MGL=  20ms | MGL=  10ms | MGL=  5.5ms | MGL=  3.5ms | MGL=  1.5ms |
| 60 | 80 | 40 | 22 | 14 | 6 | 80 | 40 | 22 | 14 | 6 |
| 120 | 160 | 80 | 44 | 28 | 12 | 160 | 80 | 44 | 28 | 12 |
| NOTE 1: The total number of interrupted slots is based on that SFN and subframe reference for per-FR gap in FR2 indicated by high layer parameter *refServCellIndicator* is an FR2 serving cell.  NOTE 2: Slot occurs before or after the measurement gap may be interrupted additionally if SFN and subframe reference for per-FR gap in FR2 indicated by high layer parameter refServCellIndicator is an FR1 serving cell. | | | | | | | | | | |

It is up to UE implementation whether or not the UE is able to conduct transmission in the following slot(s),

- when MGTA is not applied, in the L consecutive UL slots with respect to the SCS of the UL carrier with the same slot indices as the DL slots occurring immediately after measurement gap

- when MGTA is applied and the SCS of the UL carrier is other than 15kHz, in the L consecutive UL slots with respect to the SCS of the UL carrier with the same slot indices as the DL slots occurring immediately after measurement gap

- when MGTA is applied and the SCS of the UL carrier is 15kHz, in the L consecutive UL slots with respect to the SCS of the UL carrier with the same slot indices as the DL slots occurring immediately after the slot partially overlapped with measurement gap

where UL slot denotes that all the symbols in the slot are uplink symbols, and L=1 if  for the UL transmission is less than the length of one slot; L=2 otherwise.

Note: Network is supposed to take into account the possible difference between the estimated TA at network and actual TA at UE when scheduling UE in the above slot(s).

Table 9.1C.2-5: (Void)

End of Change 7

Start of Change 8

9.1.3C UE Measurement capability under operation mode with NTN

*Editor’s note: Applicability of frequency range, CA, DA, duplex mode, inter-RAT measurement, etc is subject to updates/changes based on the scope of the corresponding WID.*

*Editor’s note: Terminology will be further clarified and selected between, e.g. NTN and satellite access, based on further agreements.*

9.1.3C.1 EN-DC: Monitoring of multiple layers using gaps under NTN

Void

9.1.3C.1a SA: Monitoring of multiple layers using gaps under NTN

The requirements in this clause are applicable for UE configured with NR SA operation mode with NTN serving cell.

When monitoring of multiple NTN carriers and TN carriers using gaps (or without using gaps provided the UE supports such capability or the effective MGRP is applied for per-FR measurement gap capable UE) is configured by PCell, the UE shall be capable of performing one measurement of the configured measurement type (SS-RSRP, SS-RSRQ, SS-SINR, CSI-RSRP, CSI-RSRQ, CSI-SINR, E-UTRAN RSRP, E-UTRAN RSRQ, E-UTRAN RS-SINR measurements, UTRAN FDD CPICH measurement, etc.) of detected cells on all the layers.

Note: for a NTN cell, the UE could only be configured to measure SS-RSRP, SS-RSRQ, SS-SINR.

For the UE configured with NR SA operation mode with NTN serving cell, the effective total number of frequencies, excluding the frequencies of the serving cell being monitored, is Nfreq, SA, which is defined as:

Nfreq, SA = Nfreq, SA, NTN+ Nfreq, SA, TN,

where

- Nfreq, SA, NTN is the number of NTN carriers being monitored as configured by the NTN serving cell,

Nfreq, SA, TN is the number of TN carriers being monitored as configured by the NTN serving cell.

9.1.3C.1b NE-DC: Monitoring of multiple layers using gaps under NTN

Void

9.1.3C.1c NR-DC: Monitoring of multiple layers using gaps under NTN

Void

9.1.3C.2 EN-DC: Maximum allowed layers for multiple monitoring under NTN

Void

9.1.3C.2a SA: Maximum allowed layers for multiple monitoring under NTN

If a UE is configured with NR SA operation mode with NTN serving cell, the UE shall be capable of monitoring at least:

- Depending on UE capability, [3] NR NTN carriers including serving carrier, and

- Depending on UE capability, [X] NR NTN and TN carriers including serving carrier,

- *FFS: the total number of NR NTN and TN carriers for VSAT UE.*

*FFS: the number of effective frequency layers UE shall be capable to monitor.*

9.1.3C.2b EN-DC: Maximum allowed layers for multiple monitoring under NTN

Void

9.1.3C.2C NR-DC: Maximum allowed layers for multiple monitoring under NTN

Void

End of Change 8

Start of Change 9

### 4.2C.2 Requirements

*Editor’s note: Applicability of frequency range, CA, DA, duplex mode, inter-RAT measurement, etc is subject to updates/changes based on the scope of the corresponding WID.*

*Editor’s note: Terminology will be further clarified and selected between, e.g. NTN and satellite access, based on further agreements.*

#### 4.2C.2.1 NTN UE measurement capability

For idle mode cell re-selection purposes, the NTN UE shall be capable of monitoring at least:

- Intra-frequency carrier, and

- Depending on UE capability, [TBD] NR inter-frequency carriers, and

- Depending on UE capability, [TBD] FDD E-UTRA inter-RAT carriers, and

- Depending on UE capability, [TBD] TDD E-UTRA inter-RAT carriers.

In addition to the requirements defined above, a NTN UE supporting E-UTRA measurements in RRC\_IDLE state shall be capable of monitoring a total of at least [TBD] carrier frequency layers, which includes serving layer, comprising of any above defined combination of E-UTRA FDD, E-UTRA TDD and NR layers.

End of Change 9

Start of Change 10

## 9.2C NR intra-frequency measurements for NTN

### 9.2C.1 Introduction

*Editor’s note: Applicability of frequency range, CA, DA, duplex mode, inter-RAT measurement, etc is subject to updates/changes based on the scope of the corresponding WID.*

*Editor’s note: Terminology will be further clarified and selected between, e.g. NTN and satellite access, based on further agreements.*

The requirements in clause 9.2C apply for intra-frequency measurements on an NTN carrier frequency.

A measurement is defined as a SSB based intra-frequency measurement provided the centre frequency of the SSB of the serving cell indicated for measurement and the centre frequency of the SSB of the neighbour cell are the same, and the subcarrier spacing of the two SSBs are also the same.

The UE shall be able to identify new intra-frequency cells and perform SS-RSRP, SS-RSRQ, and SS-SINR measurements of identified intra-frequency cells if carrier frequency information is provided by PCell, even if no explicit neighbour list with physical layer cell identities is provided.

The UE can perform intra-frequency SSB based measurements without measurement gaps if

- the UE indicates ‘no-gap’ via *intraFreq-needForGap* for intra-frequency measurement, or

- the SSB is completely contained in the active BWP of the UE, or

- the active downlink BWP is initial BWP[3].

For intra-frequency SSB based measurements without measurement gaps, UE may cause scheduling restriction as specified in clause 9.2C.5.3.

SSB based measurements are configured along with one or more measurement timing configuration(s) (SMTC(s)) which provides periodicity, duration and offset information on a window of up to 5ms where the measurements are to be performed. For intra-frequency connected mode measurements,

- when *SSB-MTC4List-r17* is not configured, up to two measurement window periodicities may be configured with *SSB-MTC* and *SSB-MTC2*

- when *SSB-MTC4List-r17* is configured, multiple measurement window offsets may be configured with *SSB-MTC* and *SSB-MTC4List-r17*, and the requriements in 9.2C apply provided that the total number of measurement window offsets does not exceed the UE capability [TBD]

When measurement gaps are needed, the UE is not expected to detect SSB which start earlier than the gap starting time + switching time, nor detect SSB which end later than the gap end – switching time. Switching time is 0.5ms for frequency range FR1.

### 9.2C.2 Requirements applicability

The requirements in clause 9.2C apply, provided:

- The cell being identified or measured is detectable.

- Valid information for the satellite serving the target cell has been provided

An intra-frequency cell shall be considered detectable when for each relevant SSB:

- SS-RSRP related side conditions given in clauses 10.1.2 and 10.1.3 for FR1 and FR2, respectively, for a corresponding Band,

- SS-RSRQ related side conditions given in clauses 10.1.7 and 10.1.8 for FR1 and FR2, respectively, for a corresponding Band,

- SS-SINR related side conditions given in clauses 10.1.12 and 10.1.13 for FR1 and FR2, respectively, for a corresponding Band,

- SSB\_RP and SSB Ês/Iot according to Annex B.2.2 for a corresponding Band.

### 9.2C.3 Number of cells and number of SSB

#### 9.2C.3.1 Requirements for FR1

For each intra-frequency layer, during each layer 1 measurement period, the UE shall be capable of performing SS-RSRP, SS-RSRQ, and SS-SINR measurements for at least:

- 8 SSBs with different SSB index and/or PCI on the intra-frequency layer, where the number of SSBs in the serving cell (except for the SCell) is not smaller than the number of configured RLM-RS SSB resources.

- cells from 2 satellites including the satellite serving the PCell if UE does not support capability [TBD], cells from [4] satellites including the satellite serving the PCell, in LEO deployments

### 9.2C.4 Measurement Reporting Requirements

#### 9.2C.4.1 Periodic Reporting

Reported RSRP, RSRQ, and RS-SINR measurements contained in periodic measurement reports shall meet the requirements in clauses TBD (RSRP for FR1), TBD (RSRQ for FR1) and TBD (RS-SINR for FR1).

#### 9.2C.4.2 Event-triggered Periodic Reporting

Reported RSRP, RSRQ, and RS-SINR measurements contained in event-triggered periodic measurement reports shall meet the requirements in clauses TBD (RSRP for FR1), TBD (RSRQ for FR1) and TBD (RS-SINR for FR1)..

The first report in event triggered periodic measurement reporting shall meet the requirements specified in clause 9.2C.4.3.

#### 9.2C.4.3 Event Triggered Reporting

Reported RSRP, RSRQ, and RS-SINR measurements contained in event triggered measurement reports shall meet the requirements in clauses TBD (RSRP for FR1), TBD (RSRQ for FR1) and TBD (RS-SINR for FR1)..

The UE shall not send any event triggered measurement reports as long as no reporting criteria is fulfilled.

The measurement reporting delay is defined as the time between an event that will trigger a measurement report and the point when the UE starts to transmit the measurement report over the air interface. This requirement assumes that the measurement report is not delayed by other RRC signalling on the DCCH. This measurement reporting delay excludes a delay uncertainty resulted when inserting the measurement report to the TTI of the uplink DCCH. The delay uncertainty is: 2 x TTIDCCH. This measurement reporting delay excludes a delay which caused by no UL resources being available for UE to send the measurement report on.

The event triggered measurement reporting delay, measured without L3 filtering shall be less than Tidentify intra with index or T identify intra without index defined in clause 9.2C.5.1 or clause 9.2C.6.2.When L3 filtering is used an additional delay can be expected.

A cell is detectable only if at least one SSBs measured from the Cell being configured remains detectable during the time period Tidentify\_intra\_without\_index or Tidentify\_intra\_with\_index as defined in clause 9.2C.5.1 or clause 9.2C.6.2. When L3 filtering is used, an additional delay can be expected.

### 9.2C.5 Intrafrequency measurements without measurement gaps

*Editor’s Note: FFS how to account for possible scaling due to overlapping SMTC, or multiple satellites in case of LEO.*

#### 9.2C.5.1 Intrafrequency cell identification

The UE shall be able to identify a new detectable intra-frequency cell within Tidentify\_intra\_without\_index if the UE is not indicated to report SSB based RRM measurement result with the associated SSB index(*reportQuantityRsIndexes* or *maxNrofRSIndexesToReport* is not configured), or the UE is indicated that the neighbour cell is synchronous with the serving cell (*deriveSSB-IndexFromCell* is enabled). Otherwise UE shall be able to identify a new detectable intra frequency cell within Tidentify\_intra\_with\_index. The UE shall be able to identify a new detectable intra frequency SS block of an already detected cell within Tidentify\_intra\_without\_index.

Tidentify\_intra\_without\_index = (TPSS/SSS\_sync\_intra + T SSB\_measurement\_period\_intra) ms

Tidentify\_intra\_with\_index = (TPSS/SSS\_sync\_intra + T SSB\_measurement\_period\_intra + TSSB\_time\_index\_intra) ms

Where:

TPSS/SSS\_sync\_intra: it is the time period used in PSS/SSS detection given in table 9.2C.5.1-1

TSSB\_time\_index\_intra: it is the time period used to acquire the index of the SSB being measured given in table 9.2C.5.1-2

TSSB\_measurement\_period\_intra: equal to a measurement period of SSB based measurement given in table 9.2C.5.2-1

CSSFintra: it is a carrier specific scaling factor and is determined

according to CSSFoutside\_gap,i in clause TBD for measurement conducted outside measurement gaps, i.e. when intra-frequency SMTC is fully non overlapping or partially overlapping with measurement gaps, or according to CSSFwithin\_gap,i in clause TBD for measurement conducted within measurement gaps, i.e. when intra-frequency SMTC is fully overlapping with measurement gaps.

if the high layer in TS 38.331 [2] signalling of *smtc2* is configured, the assumed periodicity of intra-frequency SMTC occasions corresponds to the value of higher layer parameter *smtc2*; Otherwise the assumed periodicity of intra-frequency SMTC occasions corresponds to the value of higher layer parameter *smtc1*.

When intra-frequency SMTC is fully non overlapping with measurement gaps or intra-frequency SMTC is fully overlapping with MGs, Kp=1

When intra-frequency SMTC is partially overlapping with measurement gaps, Kp = 1/(1- (SMTC period /MGRP)), where SMTC period < MGRP. For calculation of Kp, if the high layer signalling (TS 38.331 [2]) of *smtc2* is configured, for cells indicated in the *pci-List* parameter in *smtc2*, the SMTC periodicity corresponds to the value of higher layer parameter *smtc2*; for the other cells, the SMTC periodicity corresponds to the value of higher layer parameter *smtc1.*

If the higher layer signaling in TS38.331 [2] signalling of *smtc2* is present and smtc1 is fully overlapping with measurement gaps and smtc2 is partially overlapping with measurement gaps, requirements are not specified for Tidentify\_intra\_without\_index or Tidentify\_intra\_with\_index

Table 9.2C.5.1-1: Time period for PSS/SSS detection, (Frequency range FR1)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| DRX cycle | TPSS/SSS\_sync\_intra |
| No DRX | max( 600ms, ceil( 5 x Kp) x SMTC period )Note 1 x CSSFintra |
| DRX cycle≤ 320ms | max( 600ms, ceil(1.5x 5 x Kp) x max(SMTC period,DRX cycle)) x CSSFintra |
| DRX cycle>320ms | ceil(5 x Kp) x DRX cycle x CSSFintra |
| NOTE 1: If different SMTC periodicities are configured for different cells, the SMTC period in the requirement is the one used by the cell being identified | |

**Table 9.2C.5.1-2: Time period for time index detection (FR1)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| DRX cycle | TSSB\_time\_index\_intra |
| No DRX | max(120ms, ceil( 3 x Kp )x SMTC period)Note 1 x CSSFintra |
| DRX cycle≤ 320ms | max(120ms, ceil (1.5 x 3 x Kp) x max(SMTC period,DRX cycle)) x CSSFintra |
| DRX cycle>320ms | Ceil(3 x Kp) x DRX cycle x CSSFintra |
| NOTE 1: If different SMTC periodicities are configured for different cells, the SMTC period in the requirement is the one used by the cell being identified | |

#### 9.2C.5.2 Measurement period

The measurement period for intra-frequency measurements without gaps is as shown in table 9.2C.5.2-1.

If the higher layer signaling in TS38.331 [2] signalling of *smtc2* is present and smtc1 is fully overlapping with measurement gaps and smtc2 is partially overlapping with measurement gaps, requirements are not specified for TSSB\_measurement\_period\_intra

Table 9.2C.5.2-1: Measurement period for intra-frequency measurements without gaps (FR1)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| DRX cycle | T SSB\_measurement\_period\_intra |
| No DRX | max(200ms, ceil( 5 x Kp) x SMTC period)Note 1 x CSSFintra |
| DRX cycle≤ 320ms | max(200ms, ceil(1.5x 5 x Kp) x max(SMTC period,DRX cycle)) x CSSFintra |
| DRX cycle>320ms | ceil( 5 x Kp ) x DRX cycle x CSSFintra |
| NOTE 1: If different SMTC periodicities are configured for different cells, the SMTC period in the requirement is the one used by the cell being identified | |

#### 9.2C.5.3 Scheduling availability of UE during intra-frequency measurements

When any of the conditions in the following clauses is met, there are restrictions on the scheduling availability; otherwise, there is no scheduling restriction. Note that the SSB symbols indicated by the union set of SSB-ToMeasure from all the configured measurement objects on the same serving carrier which can be merged[2], if it is configured; otherwise, all *L* SSB symbols within the SMTC window duration defined in clause 4.1 of TS 38.213 [3] are included.

##### 9.2C.5.3.1 Scheduling availability of UE performing measurements with a different subcarrier spacing than PDSCH/PDCCH on FR1

For UE which do not support *simultaneousRxDataSSB-DiffNumerology* [14] the following restrictions apply due to SS-RSRP/RSRQ/SINR measurement

- If *deriveSSB\_IndexFromCell* is enabled the UE is not expected to transmit PUCCH/PUSCH/SRS or receive PDCCH/PDSCH/TRS/CSI-RS for CQI on SSB symbols to be measured, and on 1 data symbol before each consecutive SSB symbols to be measured and 1 data symbol after each consecutive SSB symbols to be measured within SMTC window duration. If the high layer signalling of *smtc2*is configured(in TS 38.331 [2]), the SMTC periodicityfollows *smtc2*; Otherwise the SMTC periodicity follows *smtc1.*

- If *deriveSSB\_IndexFromCell* is not enabled the UE is not expected to transmit PUCCH/PUSCH/SRS or receive PDCCH/PDSCH/TRS/CSI-RS for CQI on all symbols within SMTC window duration. If the high layer signalling of *smtc2*is configured in TS 38.331 [2], the SMTC periodicityfollows *smtc2*; Otherwise the SMTC periodicity follows *smtc1.*

##### 9.2C.5.3.2 Scheduling availability of UE performing measurements on a neighbor cell served by a different satellite in LEO

For UE which do not support *TBD* the following restrictions apply due to SS-RSRP/RSRQ/SINR measurement on a neighbor cell served by a different satellite in LEO.

- If *deriveSSB\_IndexFromCell* is enabled the UE is not expected to transmit PUCCH/PUSCH/SRS or receive PDCCH/PDSCH/TRS/CSI-RS for CQI on SSB symbols to be measured, and on 1 data symbol before each consecutive SSB symbols to be measured and 1 data symbol after each consecutive SSB symbols to be measured within SMTC window duration. If the high layer signalling of *smtc2*is configured(in TS 38.331 [2]), the SMTC periodicityfollows *smtc2*; Otherwise the SMTC periodicity follows *smtc1.*

- If *deriveSSB\_IndexFromCell* is not enabled the UE is not expected to transmit PUCCH/PUSCH/SRS or receive PDCCH/PDSCH/TRS/CSI-RS for CQI on all symbols within SMTC window duration. If the high layer signalling of *smtc2*is configured in TS 38.331 [2], the SMTC periodicityfollows *smtc2*; Otherwise the SMTC periodicity follows *smtc1.*

### 9.2C.6 Intra-frequency measurements with measurement gaps

#### 9.2C.6.1 Intra-frequency cell identification

The UE shall be able to identify a new detectable intra frequency cell within Tidentify\_intra\_without\_index if UE is not indicated to report SSB based RRM measurement result with the associated SSB index (*reportQuantityRsIndexes* or *maxNrofRSIndexesToReport* is not configured), or the UE has been indicated that the neighbour cell is synchronous with the serving cell (*deriveSSB-IndexFromCell* is enabled). Otherwise UE shall be able to identify a new detectable intra frequency cell within Tidentify\_intra\_with\_index. The UE shall be able to identify a new detectable intra frequency SS block of an already detected cell within Tidentify\_intra\_without\_index.

Tidentify\_intra\_without\_index = TPSS/SSS\_sync\_intra + T SSB\_measurement\_period\_intra ms

Tidentify\_intra\_with\_index = TPSS/SSS\_sync\_ntra + T SSB\_measurement\_period\_intra + TSSB\_time\_index\_intra ms

Where:

TPSS/SSS\_sync\_intra: it is the time period used in PSS/SSS detection given in table 9.2C.6.2-1.

TSSB\_time\_index\_intra: it is the time period used to acquire the index of the SSB being measured given in table 9.2C.6.2-2.

T SSB\_measurement\_period\_intra: equal to a measurement period of SSB based measurement given in table 9.2C.6.3-1.

CSSFintra: it is a carrier specific scaling factor and is determined according to CSSFwithin\_gap,i in clause TBD for measurement conducted within measurement gaps.

If the higher layer signaling in TS 38.331 [2] of *smtc2* is present and smtc1 is fully overlapping with measurement gaps and smtc2 is partially overlapping with measurement gaps, requirements are not specified for Tidentify\_intra\_without\_index or Tidentify\_intra\_with\_index.

Table 9.2C.6.2-1: Time period for PSS/SSS detection (FR1)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| DRX cycle | TPSS/SSS\_sync\_intra |
| No DRX | max(600ms, 5 x max(MGRP, SMTC period)) x CSSFintra |
| DRX cycle≤ 320ms | max(600ms, ceil(1.5x 5) x max(MGRP, SMTC period,DRX cycle)) x CSSFintra |
| DRX cycle>320ms | 5 x max(MGRP, DRX cycle) x CSSFintra |

Table 9.2C.6.2-2: Time period for time index detection (Frequency range FR1)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| DRX cycle | TSSB\_time\_index\_intra |
| No DRX | max(120ms, 3 x max(MGRP, SMTC period)) x CSSFintra |
| DRX cycle≤ 320ms | max(120ms, ceil(1.5 x 3) x max(MGRP, SMTC period,DRX cycle) x CSSFintra) |
| DRX cycle>320ms | 3 x max(MGRP, DRX cycle) x CSSFintra |

#### 9.2C.6.3 Intrafrequency Measurement Period

The measurement period for FR1 intrafrequency measurements with gaps is as shown in table 9.2C.6.3-1.

Table 9.2C.6.3-1: Measurement period for intra-frequency measurements with gaps (FR1)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| DRX cycle | T SSB\_measurement\_period\_intra |
| No DRX | max(200ms, 5 x max(MGRP, SMTC period)) x CSSFintra |
| DRX cycle≤ 320ms | max(200ms, ceil(1.5x 5) x max(MGRP, SMTC period,DRX cycle))x CSSFintra |
| DRX cycle>320ms | 5 x max(MGRP, DRX cycle) x CSSFintra |

End of Change 10

Start of Change 11

9.5C L1-RSRP measurements for Reporting under NTN

*Editor’s note: Applicability of frequency range, CA, DA, duplex mode, inter-RAT measurement, etc is subject to updates/changes based on the scope of the corresponding WID.*

*Editor’s note: Terminology will be further clarified and selected between, e.g. NTN and satellite access, based on further agreements.*

9.5C.1 Introduction

[TBA]

9.5C.2 Requirements applicability

[TBA]

9.5C.3 Measurement Reporting Requirements

[TBA]

9.5C.3.1 Periodic Reporting

Reported L1-RSRP measurements contained in periodic L1-RSRP measurement reports shall meet the requirements in clauses [FFS].

The UE shall only send periodic L1-RSRP measurement reports for an active BWP.

The UE shall transmit the periodic L1-RSRP reporting on PUCCH over the air interface according to the periodicity defined in clause 5.2.1.4 in TS 38.214 [26].

9.5C.3.2 Semi-Persistent Reporting

Reported L1-RSRP measurements contained in a Semi-Persistent L1-RSRP measurement report shall meet the requirements in clauses [FFS]. This requirement applies for semi-persistent L1-RSRP reports send on PUSCH or PUCCH.

The UE shall only send semi-persistent L1-RSRP measurement reports on PUSCH, if a DCI request has been received.

The UE shall only send semi-persistent L1-RSRP measurement reports on PUCCH, if an activation command [7] has been received.

The UE shall transmit the semi-persistent L1-RSRP reporting on PUSCH or PUCCH over the air interface according to the periodicity defined in clause 5.2.1.4 in TS 38.214 [26].

9.5C.3.3 Aperiodic Reporting

Reported L1-RSRP measurements contained in aperiodic triggered, aperiodic triggered periodic and aperiodic triggered semi-persistent L1-RSRP reports shall meet the requirements in clauses [FFS].

The UE shall only send aperiodic L1-RSRP measurement reports, if a DCI trigger has been received.

After the UE receives CSI request in DCI, the UE shall transmit the aperiodic L1-RSRP reporting on PUSCH over the air interface at the time specified according to clause 6.1.2.1 in TS 38.214 [26].

9.5C.4 L1-RSRP measurement requirements

9.5C.4.1 SSB based L1-RSRP Reporting

[TBA]

9.5C.4.2 CSI-RS based L1-RSRP Reporting

[TBA]

9.5C.5 Measurement restriction for L1-RSRP measurement

The UE is required to be capable of measuring SSB and CSI-RS for L1-RSRP without measurement gaps. The UE is required to perform the SSB and CSI-RS measurements with measurement restrictions as described in the following clauses.

9.5C.5.1 Measurement restriction for SSB based L1-RSRP

[TBA]

9.5C.5.2 Measurement restriction for CSI-RS based L1-RSRP

[TBA]

9.5C.6 Scheduling availability of UE during L1-RSRP measurement

Scheduling availability restrictions when the UE is performing L1-RSRP measurement are described in the following clauses.

9.5C.6.1 Scheduling availability of UE performing L1-RSRP measurement with a same subcarrier spacing as PDSCH/PDCCH on FR1

[TBA]

9.5C.6.2 Scheduling availability of UE performing L1-RSRP measurement with a different subcarrier spacing than PDSCH/PDCCH on FR1

[TBA]

End of Change 11

Start of Change 12

## 8.1C Radio Link Monitoring for Satellite Access

*Editor’s note: Applicability of frequency range, CA, DA, duplex mode, inter-RAT measurement, etc is subject to updates/changes based on the scope of the corresponding WID.*

*Editor’s note: Terminology will be further clarified and selected between, e.g. NTN and satellite access, based on further agreements.*

### 8.1C.1 Introduction

The requirements in clause 8.1C apply for radio link monitoring on PCell and the UE is configured with only PCell, which is served by satellite access node (SAN).The UE shall monitor the downlink radio link quality based on the reference signal configured as RLM-RS resource(s) in order to detect the downlink radio link quality of the PCell as specified in TS 38.213 [3]. The configured RLM-RS resources can be all SSBs, or all CSI-RSs, or a mix of SSBs and CSI-RSs. UE is not required to perform RLM outside the active DL BWP.

On each RLM-RS resource, the UE shall estimate the downlink radio link quality and compare it to the thresholds Qout and Qin for the purpose of monitoring downlink radio link quality of the cell.

The threshold Qout is defined as the level at which the downlink radio link cannot be reliably received and shall correspond to the out-of-sync block error rate (BLERout) as defined in Table 8.1C.1-1. For SSB based radio link monitoring, Qout\_SSB is derived based on the hypothetical PDCCH transmission parameters listed in Table 8.1C.2.1-1. For CSI-RS based radio link monitoring, Qout\_CSI-RS is derived based on the hypothetical PDCCH transmission parameters listed in Table 8.1C.3.1-1.

The threshold Qin is defined as the level at which the downlink radio link quality can be received with significantly higher reliability than at Qout and shall correspond to the in-sync block error rate (BLERin) as defined in Table 8.1C.1-1. For SSB based radio link monitoring, Qin\_SSB is derived based on the hypothetical PDCCH transmission parameters listed in Table 8.1C.2.1-2. For CSI-RS based radio link monitoring, Qin\_CSI-RS is derived based on the hypothetical PDCCH transmission parameters listed in Table 8.1C.3.1-2.

The out-of-sync block error rate (BLERout) and in-sync block error rate (BLERin) are determined from the network configuration via parameter *rlmInSyncOutOfSyncThreshold* signalled by higher layers. When UE is not configured with *rlmInSyncOutOfSyncThreshold* from the network, UE determines out-of-sync and in-sync block error rates from Configuration #0 in Table 8.1C.1-1 by default. All requirements in clause 8.1C are applicable for BLER Configuration #0 in Table 8.1C.1-1.

Table 8.1C.1-1: Out-of-sync and in-sync block error rates

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Configuration | BLERout | BLERin |
| 0 | 10% | 2% |

UE shall be able to monitor up to NRLM RLM-RS resources of the same or different types in each corresponding carrier frequency range, depending on a maximum number  of SSBs per half frame according to TS 38.213 [3], where NRLM is specified in Table 8.1C.1-2 according TS 38.213 [3], and meet the requirements as specified in clause 8.1C. UE is not required to meet the requirements in clause 8.1C if RLM-RS is not configured and no TCI state for PDCCH is activated.

Table 8.1C.1-2: Maximum number of RLM-RS resources NRLM

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Carrier frequency range of PCell |  | Maximum number of RLM-RS resources, NRLM |
| FR1, ≤ 3 GHzNote | 4 | 2 |
| FR1, > 3 GHzNote | 8 | 4 |
|  |  |  |
| NOTE: For unpaired spectrum operation with Case C - 30 kHz SCS, 3GHz is replaced by 1.88GHz, as specified in clause 4.1 in TS 38.213 [3]. | | |

### 8.1C.2 Requirements for SSB based radio link monitoring

#### 8.1C.2.1 Introduction

The requirements in this clause apply for each SSB based RLM-RS resource configured for PCell, provided that the SSB configured for RLM is actually transmitted within UE active DL BWP during the entire evaluation period specified in clause 8.1C.2.2.

Table 8.1C.2.1-1: PDCCH transmission parameters for out-of-sync evaluation

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Attribute | Value for BLER Configuration #0 |
| DCI format | 1-0 |
| Number of control OFDM symbols | 2 |
| Aggregation level (CCE) | 8 |
| Ratio of hypothetical PDCCH RE energy to average SSS RE energy | 4dB |
| Ratio of hypothetical PDCCH DMRS energy to average SSS RE energy | 4dB |
| Bandwidth (PRBs) | 24 |
| Sub-carrier spacing (kHz) | SCS of the active DL BWP |
| DMRS precoder granularity | REG bundle size |
| REG bundle size | 6 |
| CP length | Normal |
| Mapping from REG to CCE | Distributed |

Table 8.1C.2.1-2: PDCCH transmission parameters for in-sync evaluation

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Attribute | Value for BLER Configuration #0 |
| DCI payload size | 1-0 |
| Number of control OFDM symbols | 2 |
| Aggregation level (CCE) | 4 |
| Ratio of hypothetical PDCCH RE energy to average SSS RE energy | 0dB |
| Ratio of hypothetical PDCCH DMRS energy to average SSS RE energy | 0dB |
| Bandwidth (PRBs) | 24 |
| Sub-carrier spacing (kHz) | SCS of the active DL BWP |
| DMRS precoder granularity | REG bundle size |
| REG bundle size | 6 |
| CP length | Normal |
| Mapping from REG to CCE | Distributed |

#### 8.1C.2.2 Minimum requirement

UE shall be able to evaluate whether the downlink radio link quality on the configured RLM-RS resource estimated over the last TEvaluate\_out\_SSB [ms] period becomes worse than the threshold Qout\_SSB within TEvaluate\_out\_SSB [ms] evaluation period.

UE shall be able to evaluate whether the downlink radio link quality on the configured RLM-RS resource estimated over the last TEvaluate\_in\_SSB [ms] period becomes better than the threshold Qin\_SSB within TEvaluate\_in\_SSB [ms] evaluation period.

TEvaluate\_out\_SSB and TEvaluate\_in\_SSB are defined in Table 8.1C.2.2-1 for FR1.

For FR1,

- , when in the monitored cell there are measurement gaps configured for intra-frequency, inter-frequency, and these measurement gaps are overlapping with some but not all occasions of the SSB; and

- P = [1] when in the monitored cell there are no measurement gaps overlapping with any occasion of the SSB.

Longer evaluation period would be expected if the combination of RLM-RS resource, SMTC occasion and measurement gap configurations does not meet previous conditions.

For an FR1 serving cell, longer evaluation period would be expected during the period Tidentify\_CGI when the UE is requested to decode an NR CGI.

Table 8.1C.2.2-1: Evaluation period TEvaluate\_out\_SSB and TEvaluate\_in\_SSB for FR1

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Configuration | TEvaluate\_out\_SSB (ms) | TEvaluate\_in\_SSB (ms) |
| no DRX | Max(200, Ceil(10 ´ P) ´ TSSB) | Max(100, Ceil(5 ´ P) ´ TSSB) |
| DRX cycle≤320ms | Max(200, Ceil(15 ´ P) ´ Max(TDRX,TSSB)) | Max(100, Ceil(7.5 ´ P) ´ Max(TDRX,TSSB)) |
| DRX cycle>320ms | Ceil(10 ´ P) ´ TDRX | Ceil(5 ´ P) ´ TDRX |
| NOTE: TSSB is the periodicity of the SSB configured for RLM. TDRX is the DRX cycle length. | | |

#### 8.1C.2.3 Measurement restrictions for SSB based RLM

The UE is required to be capable of measuring SSB for RLM without measurement gaps. The UE is required to perform the SSB measurements with measurement restrictions as described in the following scenarios.

For FR1, when the SSB for RLM is in the same OFDM symbol as CSI-RS for RLM, BFD, CBD or L1-RSRP measurement,

- If SSB and CSI-RS have same SCS, UE shall be able to measure the SSB for RLM without any restriction;

- If SSB and CSI-RS have different SCS,

- If UE supports *simultaneousRxDataSSB-DiffNumerology*, UE shall be able to measure the SSB for RLM without any restriction;

- If UE does not support *simultaneousRxDataSSB-DiffNumerology*, UE is required to measure one of but not both SSB for RLM and CSI-RS. Longer measurement period for SSB based RLM is expected, and no requirements are defined.

### 8.1C.3 Requirements for CSI-RS based radio link monitoring

#### 8.1C.3.1 Introduction

The requirements in this clause apply for each CSI-RS based RLM-RS resource configured for PCell, provided that the CSI-RS configured for RLM is actually transmitted within UE active DL BWP during the entire evaluation period specified in clause 8.1C.3.2. UE is not expected to perform radio link monitoring measurements on the CSI-RS configured as RLM-RS if the CSI-RS is not in the active TCI state of any CORESET configured in the UE active BWP.

Table 8.1C.3.1-1: PDCCH transmission parameters for out-of-sync evaluation

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Attribute | Value for BLER Configuration #0 |
| DCI format | 1-0 |
| Number of control OFDM symbols | 2 |
| Aggregation level (CCE) | 8 |
| Ratio of hypothetical PDCCH RE energy to average CSI-RS RE energy | 4dB |
| Ratio of hypothetical PDCCH DMRS energy to average CSI-RS RE energy | 4dB |
| Bandwidth (PRBs) | 48 |
| Sub-carrier spacing (kHz) | SCS of the active DL BWP |
| DMRS precoder granularity | REG bundle size |
| REG bundle size | 6 |
| CP length | Normal |
| Mapping from REG to CCE | Distributed |

Table 8.1C.3.1-2: PDCCH transmission parameters for in-sync evaluation

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Attribute | Value for BLER Configuration #0 |
| DCI payload size | 1-0 |
| Number of control OFDM symbols | 2 |
| Aggregation level (CCE) | 4 |
| Ratio of hypothetical PDCCH RE energy to average CSI-RS RE energy | 0dB |
| Ratio of hypothetical PDCCH DMRS energy to average CSI-RS RE energy | 0dB |
| Bandwidth (PRBs) | 48 |
| Sub-carrier spacing (kHz) | SCS of the active DL BWP |
| DMRS precoder granularity | REG bundle size |
| REG bundle size | 6 |
| CP length | Normal |
| Mapping from REG to CCE | Distributed |

#### 8.1C.3.2 Minimum requirement

UE shall be able to evaluate whether the downlink radio link quality on the configured RLM-RS resource estimated over the last TEvaluate\_out\_CSI-RS ms period becomes worse than the threshold Qout\_CSI-RS within TEvaluate\_out\_CSI-RS ms evaluation period.

UE shall be able to evaluate whether the downlink radio link quality on the configured RLM-RS resource estimated over the last TEvaluate\_in\_CSI-RS ms period becomes better than the threshold Qin\_CSI-RS within TEvaluate\_in\_CSI-RS ms evaluation period.

- TEvaluate\_out\_CSI-RS and TEvaluate\_in\_CSI-RS are defined in Table 8.1C.3.2-1 for FR1.

The requirements of TEvaluate\_out\_CSI-RS and TEvaluate\_in\_CSI-RS apply provided that the CSI-RS for RLM is not in a resource set configured with repetition ON. The requirements do not apply when the CSI-RS resource in the active TCI state of CORESET is the same CSI-RS resource for RLM and the TCI state information of the CSI-RS resource is not given, wherein the TCI state information means QCL Type-D to SSB for L1-RSRP or CSI-RS with repetition ON.

For FR1,

- , when in the monitored cell there are measurement gaps configured for intra-frequency, inter-frequency, and these measurement gaps are overlapping with some but not all occasions of the CSI-RS; and

- P=1 when in the monitored cell there are no measurement gaps overlapping with any occasion of the CSI-RS.

Longer evaluation period would be expected if the combination of RLM-RS resource, SMTC occasion and measurement gap configurations does not meet previous conditions.

For an FR1 serving cell, longer evaluation period would be expected during the period Tidentify\_CGI when the UE is requested to decode an NR CGI.

The values of Mout and Min used in Table 8.1C.3.2-1 are defined as:

- Mout = 20 and Min = 10, if the CSI-RS resource configured for RLM is transmitted with higher layer CSI-RS parameter *density* [6, clause 7.4.1] set to 3 and over the bandwidth ≥ 24 PRBs.

Table 8.1C.3.2-1: Evaluation period TEvaluate\_out\_CSI-RS and TEvaluate\_in\_CSI-RS for FR1

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Configuration | TEvaluate\_out\_CSI-RS (ms) | TEvaluate\_in\_CSI-RS (ms) |
| no DRX | Max(200, Ceil(Mout×P)×TCSI-RS) | Max(100, Ceil(Min×P) × TCSI-RS) |
| DRX ≤ 320ms | Max(200, Ceil(1.5×Mout×P)× Max(TDRX, TCSI-RS)) | Max(100, Ceil(1.5×Min×P)× Max(TDRX, TCSI-RS)) |
| DRX > 320ms | Ceil(Mout×P) × TDRX | Ceil(Min×P) × TDRX |
| NOTE: TCSI-RS is the periodicity of the CSI-RS resource configured for RLM. The requirements in this table apply for TCSI-RS equal to 5 ms, 10ms, 20 ms or 40 ms. TDRX is the DRX cycle length. | | |

#### 8.1C.3.3 Measurement restrictions for CSI-RS based RLM

The UE is required to be capable of measuring CSI-RS for RLM without measurement gaps. The UE is required to perform the CSI-RS measurements with measurement restrictions as described in the following clauses.

For FR1, when the CSI-RS for RLM is in the same OFDM symbol as SSB for RLM, BFD, CBD or L1-RSRP measurement, UE is not required to receive CSI-RS for RLM in the PRBs that overlap with an SSB.

For FR1, when the SSB for RLM, BFD, CBD, or L1-RSRP measurement is within the active BWP and has same SCS than CSI-RS for RLM, the UE shall be able to perform CSI-RS measurement without restrictions.

For FR1, when the SSB for RLM, BFD, CBD or L1-RSRP measurement is within the active BWP and has different SCS than CSI-RS for RLM, the UE shall be able to perform CSI-RS measurement with restrictions according to its capabilities:

- If the UE supports *simultaneousRxDataSSB-DiffNumerology* the UE shall be able to perform CSI-RS for RLM measurement without restrictions.

- If the UE does not support *simultaneousRxDataSSB-DiffNumerology*, UE is required to measure one of but not both CSI-RS for RLM and SSB. Longer measurement period for CSI-RS based RLM is expected, and no requirements are defined.

For FR1, when the CSI-RS for RLM is in the same OFDM symbol as another CSI-RS for RLM, BFD, CBD or L1-RSRP measurement, UE shall be able to measure the CSI-RS for RLM without any restriction.

### 8.1C.4 Minimum requirement at transitions

When the UE transitions between DRX and no DRX or when DRX cycle periodicity changes, for each RLM-RS resource, for a duration of time equal to the evaluation period corresponding to the second mode after the transition occurs, the UE shall use an evaluation period that is no less than the minimum of evaluation period corresponding to the first mode and the second mode. Subsequent to this duration, the UE shall use an evaluation period corresponding to the second mode for each RLM-RS resource. This requirement shall be applied to both out-of-sync evaluation and in-sync evaluation of the monitored cell.

When the UE transitions from a first configuration of RLM resources to a second configuration of RLM resources that is different from the first configuration, for each RLM resource present in the second configuration, for a duration of time equal to the evaluation period corresponding to the second configuration after the transition occurs, the UE shall use an evaluation period that is no less than the minimum of evaluation periods corresponding to the first configuration and the second configuration. Subsequent to this duration, the UE shall use an evaluation period corresponding to the second configuration for each RLM resource present in the second configuration. This requirement shall be applied to both out-of-sync evaluation and in-sync evaluation of the monitored cell.

When the UE transitions from a first configuration of active TCI state of the CORESET to a second configuration of active TCI state of the CORESET, for each CSI-RS for RLM present in the second configuration, the UE shall use an evaluation period corresponding to the second configuration from the time of transition. This requirement shall be applied to both out-of-sync evaluation and in-sync evaluation of the monitored cell.

### 8.1C.5 Minimum requirement for UE turning off the transmitter

The transmitter power of the UE in the monitored cell shall be turned off within 40ms after expiry of T310 timer as specified in TS 38.331 [2].

### 8.1C.6 Minimum requirement for L1 indication

When the downlink radio link quality on all the configured RLM-RS resources is worse than Qout, layer 1 of the UE shall send an out-of-sync indication for the cell to the higher layers. A layer 3 filter shall be applied to the out-of-sync indications as specified in TS 38.331 [2].

When the downlink radio link quality on at least one of the configured RLM-RS resources is better than Qin, layer 1 of the UE shall send an in-sync indication for the cell to the higher layers. A layer 3 filter shall be applied to the in-sync indications as specified in TS 38.331 [2].

The out-of-sync and in-sync evaluations for the configured RLM-RS resources shall be performed as specified in clause 5 in TS 38.213 [3]. Two successive indications from layer 1 shall be separated by at least TIndication\_interval.

When DRX is not used TIndication\_interval is max(10ms, TRLM-RS,M), where TRLM,M is the shortest periodicity of all configured RLM-RS resources for the monitored cell, which corresponds to TSSB specified in clause 8.1C.2 if the RLM-RS resource is SSB, or TCSI-RS specified in clause 8.1C.3 if the RLM-RS resource is CSI-RS.

In case DRX is used, TIndication\_interval is Max(10ms, 1.5 × DRX\_cycle\_length, 1.5 × TRLM-RS,M)) if DRX cycle\_length is less than or equal to 320ms, and TIndication\_interval is DRX\_cycle\_length if DRX cycle\_length is greater than 320ms. Upon start of T310 timer as specified in TS 38.331 [2], the UE shall monitor the configured RLM-RS resources for recovery using the evaluation period and layer 1 indication interval corresponding to the no DRX mode until the expiry or stop of T310 timer.

### 8.1C.7 Scheduling availability of UE during radio link monitoring

When the reference signal to be measured for RLM has different subcarrier spacing than PDSCH/PDCCH or is on frequency range 2, there are restrictions on the scheduling availability as described in the following clauses.

#### 8.1C.7.1 Scheduling availability of UE performing radio link monitoring with a same subcarrier spacing as PDSCH/PDCCH on FR1

There are no scheduling restrictions due to radio link monitoring performed with a same subcarrier spacing as PDSCH/PDCCH on FR1.

#### 8.1C.7.2 Scheduling availability of UE performing radio link monitoring with a different subcarrier spacing than PDSCH/PDCCH on FR1

For UEs which support *simultaneousRxDataSSB-DiffNumerology* [14] there are no restrictions on scheduling availability due to radio link monitoring based on SSB as RLM-RS. For UEs which do not support *simultaneousRxDataSSB-DiffNumerology* [14] the following restrictions apply due to radio link monitoring based on SSB as RLM -RS.

- The UE is not expected to transmit PUCCH, PUSCH or SRS or receive PDCCH, PDSCH or CSI-RS for tracking or CSI-RS for CQI on SSB symbols to be measured for radio link monitoring.

End of Change 12

Start of Change 13

## 8.5C Link Recovery Procedures for Satellite Access

*Editor’s note: Applicability of frequency range, CA, DA, duplex mode, inter-RAT measurement, etc is subject to updates/changes based on the scope of the corresponding WID.*

*Editor’s note: Terminology will be further clarified and selected between, e.g. NTN and satellite access, based on further agreements.*

### 8.5C.1 Introduction

The UE shall assess the downlink radio link quality of a serving cell based on the reference signal in the set  as specified in TS 38.213 [3] in order to detect beam failure on PCell and the UE is configured with only PCell, which is served by satellite access node (SAN).

The RS resource configurations in the set  on PCell can be periodic CSI-RS resources and/or SSBs.

On each RS resource configuration in the set , the UE shall estimate the radio link quality and compare it to the threshold Qout\_LR for the purpose of accessing downlink radio link quality of the serving cell beams.

The threshold Qout\_LR is defined as the level at which the downlink radio level link of a given resource configuration on set e cannot be reliably received and shall correspond to the BLERout = 10% block error rate of a hypothetical PDCCH transmission. For SSB based beam failure detection, Qout\_LR\_SSB is derived based on the hypothetical PDCCH transmission parameters listed in Table 8.5.2.1C-1. For CSI-RS based beam failure detection, Qout\_LR\_CSI-RS is derived based on the hypothetical PDCCH transmission parameters listed in Table 8.5C.3.1-1.

Upon request the UE shall deliver configuration indexes from the set as specified in TS 38.213 [3] , to higher layers, and the corresponding L1-RSRP measurement provided that the measured L1-RSRP is equal to or better than the threshold Qin\_LR, which is indicated by higher layer parameter *rsrp-ThresholdSSB*. The UE applies the Qin\_LR threshold to the L1-RSRP measurement obtained from an SSB. The UE applies the Qin\_LR threshold to the L1-RSRP measurement obtained for a CSI-RS resource after scaling a respective CSI-RS reception power with a value provided by higher layer parameter *powerControlOffsetSS*. The RS resource configurations in the set  can be periodic CSI-RS resources or SSBs or both SSB and CSI-RS resources.

### 8.5C.2 Requirements for SSB based beam failure detection

#### 8.5C.2.1 Introduction

The requirements in this clause apply for each SSB resource in the set  configured for a serving cell, provided that the SSB configured for beam failure detection is actually transmitted within the UE active DL BWP during the entire evaluation period specified in clause 8.5C.2.2.

Table 8.5.2.1C-1: PDCCH transmission parameters for beam failure instance

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Attribute | Value for BLER |
| DCI format | 1-0 |
| Number of control OFDM symbols | 2 |
| Aggregation level (CCE) | 8 |
| Ratio of hypothetical PDCCH RE energy to average SSS RE energy | 0dB |
| Ratio of hypothetical PDCCH DMRS energy to average SSS RE energy | 0dB |
| Bandwidth (PRBs) | 24 |
| Sub-carrier spacing (kHz) | Same as the SCS of RMSI CORESET |
| DMRS precoder granularity | REG bundle size |
| REG bundle size | 6 |
| CP length | Normal |
| Mapping from REG to CCE | Distributed |

#### 8.5C.2.2 Minimum requirement

UE shall be able to evaluate whether the downlink radio link quality on the configured SSB resource in set  estimated over the last TEvaluate\_BFD\_SSB ms period becomes worse than the threshold Qout\_LR\_SSB within TEvaluate\_BFD\_SSB ms period.

The value of TEvaluate\_BFD\_SSB is defined in Table 8.5C.2.2-1 for FR1.

For FR1,

- , when in the monitored cell there are measurement gaps configured for intra-frequency, inter-frequency, which are overlapping with some but not all occasions of the SSB.

- P=1 when in the monitored cell there are no measurement gaps overlapping with any occasion of the SSB.

Longer evaluation period would be expected if the combination of BFD-RS resource, SMTC occasion and measurement gap configurations does not meet pervious conditions.

For an FR1serving cell, longer evaluation period would be expected during the period Tidentify\_CGI when the UE is requested to decode an NR CGI.

Table 8.5C.2.2-1: Evaluation period TEvaluate\_BFD\_SSB for FR1

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Configuration | TEvaluate\_BFD\_SSB (ms) |
| no DRX | Max(50, Ceil(5 ´ P) ´ TSSB) |
| DRX cycle ≤ 320ms | Max(50, Ceil(7.5 ´ P) ´ Max(TDRX,TSSB)) |
| DRX cycle > 320ms | Ceil(5 ´ P) ´ TDRX |
| Note: TSSB is the periodicity of SSB in the set . TDRX is the DRX cycle length. | |

#### 8.5C.2.3 Measurement restriction for SSB based beam failure detection

The UE is required to be capable of measuring SSB for BFD without measurement gaps. The UE is required to perform the SSB measurements with measurement restrictions as described in the following scenarios.

For FR1, when the SSB for BFD measurement is in the same OFDM symbol as CSI-RS for RLM, BFD, CBD or L1-RSRP measurement,

- If SSB and CSI-RS have same SCS, UE shall be able to measure the SSB for BFD measurement without any restriction;

- If SSB and CSI-RS have different SCS,

- If UE supports *simultaneousRxDataSSB-DiffNumerology*, UE shall be able to measure the SSB for BFD measurement without any restriction;

- If UE does not support *simultaneousRxDataSSB-DiffNumerology*, UE is required to measure one of but not both SSB for BFD measurement and CSI-RS. Longer measurement period for SSB based BFD measurement is expected, and no requirements are defined.

### 8.5C.3 Requirements for CSI-RS based beam failure detection

#### 8.5C.3.1 Introduction

The requirements in this clause apply for each CSI-RS resource in the set  of resource configurations for a serving cell, provided that the CSI-RS resource(s) in set for beam failure detection are actually transmitted within the UE active DL BWP during the entire evaluation period specified in clause 8.5C.3.2. UE is not expected to perform beam failure detection measurements on the CSI-RS configured for BFD if the CSI-RS is not QCL-ed, with QCL-TypeD when applicable, with the RS in the active TCI state of any CORESET configured in the UE active BWP.

Table 8.5C.3.1-1: PDCCH transmission parameters for beam failure instance

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Attribute | Value for BLER |
| DCI format | 1-0 |
| Number of control OFDM symbols | 2 |
| Aggregation level (CCE) | 8 |
| Ratio of hypothetical PDCCH RE energy to average CSI-RS RE energy | 0dB |
| Ratio of hypothetical PDCCH DMRS energy to average CSI-RS RE energy | 0dB |
| Bandwidth (PRBs) | 48 |
| Sub-carrier spacing (kHz) | SCS of the active DL BWP |
| DMRS precoder granularity | REG bundle size |
| REG bundle size | 6 |
| CP length | Normal |
| Mapping from REG to CCE | Distributed |

#### 8.5C.3.2 Minimum requirement

UE shall be able to evaluate whether the downlink radio link quality on the CSI-RS resource in set  estimated over the last TEvaluate\_BFD\_CSI-RS ms period becomes worse than the threshold Qout\_LR\_CSI-RS within TEvaluate\_BFD\_CSI-RS ms period.

The value of TEvaluate\_BFD\_CSI-RS is defined in Table 8.5C.3.2-1 for FR1.

The requirements of TEvaluate\_BFD\_CSI-RS apply provided that the CSI-RS for BFD is not in a resource set configured with repetition ON. The requirements shall not apply when the CSI-RS resource in the active TCI state of CORESET is the same CSI-RS resource for BFD and the TCI state information of the CSI-RS resource is not given, wherein the TCI state information means QCL Type-D to SSB for L1-RSRP or CSI-RS with repetition ON.

For FR1,

- , when in the monitored cell there are measurement gaps configured for intra-frequency, inter-frequency, which are overlapping with some but not all occasions of the CSI-RS.

- P = 1 when in the monitored cell there are no measurement gaps overlapping with any occasion of the CSI-RS.

Note: The overlap between CSI-RS for BFD and SMTC means that CSI-RS for BFD is within the SMTC window duration.

Longer evaluation period would be expected if the combination of the BFD-RS resource, SMTC occasion and measurement gap configurations does not meet pervious conditions.

For an FR1 serving cell, longer evaluation period would be expected during the period Tidentify\_CGI when the UE is requested to decode an NR CGI.

The values of MBFD used in Table 8.5C.3.2-1 and Table 8.5C.3.2-2 are defined as

- MBFD = 10, if the CSI-RS resource(s) in set  used for BFD is transmitted with Density = 3 and over the bandwidth ≥ 24 PRBs.

The values of PBFD used in Table 8.5C.3.2-1 and Table 8.5C.3.2-2 are defined as

For each CSI-RS resource in the set  configured for PCell SA

- PBFD = 1.

**Table 8.5C.3.2-1: Evaluation period TEvaluate\_BFD\_CSI-RS for FR1**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Configuration | TEvaluate\_BFD\_CSI-RS (ms) |
| no DRX | Max(50, Ceil(MBFD ´ P ´ PBFD) ´ TCSI-RS) |
| DRX cycle ≤ 320ms | Max(50, Ceil(1.5 × MBFD ´ P ´ PBFD) ´ Max(TDRX, TCSI-RS)) |
| DRX cycle > 320ms | Ceil(MBFD ´ P ´ PBFD) ´ TDRX |
| Note: TCSI-RS is the periodicity of CSI-RS resource in the set . TDRX is the DRX cycle length. | |

#### 8.5C.3.3 Measurement restrictions for CSI-RS beam failure detection

The UE is required to be capable of measuring CSI-RS for BFD without measurement gaps. The UE is required to perform the CSI-RS measurements with measurement restrictions as described in the following scenarios.

For FR1, when the CSI-RS for BFD measurement is in the same OFDM symbol as SSB for RLM, BFD, CBD or L1-RSRP measurement, UE is not required to receive CSI-RS for BFD measurement in the PRBs that overlap with an SSB.

For FR1, when the SSB for RLM, BFD, CBD or L1-RSRP measurement is within the active BWP and has same SCS than CSI-RS for BFD measurement, the UE shall be able to perform CSI-RS measurement without restrictions.

For FR1, when the SSB for RLM, BFD, CBD or L1-RSRP measurement is within the active BWP and has different SCS than CSI-RS for BFD measurement, the UE shall be able to perform CSI-RS measurement with restrictions according to its capabilities:

- If the UE supports *simultaneousRxDataSSB-DiffNumerology* the UE shall be able to perform CSI-RS measurement without restrictions.

- If the UE does not support *simultaneousRxDataSSB-DiffNumerology*, UE is required to measure one of but not both CSI-RS for BFD measurement and SSB. Longer measurement period for CSI-RS based BFD measurement is expected, and no requirements are defined.

For FR1, when the CSI-RS for BFD measurement is in the same OFDM symbol as another CSI-RS for RLM, BFD, CBD or L1-RSRP measurement, UE shall be able to measure the CSI-RS for BFD measurement without any restriction.

### 8.5C.4 Minimum requirement for L1 indication

When the radio link quality on all the RS resources in set  is worse than Qout\_LR, layer 1 of the UE shall send a beam failure instance indication to the higher layers

The beam failure instance evaluation for the RS resources in set  shall be performed as specified in clause 6 in TS 38.213 [3]. Two successive indications from layer 1 shall be separated by at least TIndication\_interval\_BFD.

When DRX is not used, TIndication\_interval\_BFD is max(2ms, TSSB-RS,M) ) or max(2ms, TCSI-RS,M), where TSSB-RS,M and TCSI-RS,M is the shortest periodicity of all RS resources in set  for the accessed cell, corresponding to either the shortest periodicity of the SSB in the set  or CSI-RS resource in the set .

When DRX is used, for SSB based link quality measurement,

- TIndication\_interval\_BFD = Max(1.5 × DRX\_cycle\_length, 1.5 × TSSB-RS,M), if DRX\_cycle\_length ≤ 320ms,

- TIndication\_interval\_BFD = DRX\_cycle\_length, if DRX\_cycle\_length > 320ms.

When DRX is used, for CSI-RS based link quality measurement,

- TIndication\_interval\_BFD = Max(1.5 × DRX\_cycle\_length, 1.5 × TCSI-RS,M), if DRX\_cycle\_length ≤ 320ms,

- TIndication\_interval\_BFD = DRX\_cycle\_length, if DRX\_cycle\_length > 320ms.

### 8.5C.5 Requirements for SSB based candidate beam detection

#### 8.5C.5.1 Introduction

The requirements in this clause apply for each SSB resource in the set  configured for a serving cell, provided that the SSBs configured for candidate beam detection are actually transmitted within UE active DL BWP during the entire evaluation period specified in clause 8.5C.5.2.

#### 8.5C.5.2 Minimum requirement

Upon request the UE shall be able to evaluate whether the L1-RSRP measured on the configured SSB resource in set  estimated over the last TEvaluate\_CBD\_SSB ms period becomes better than the threshold Qin\_LR provided SSB\_RP and SSB Ês/Iot are according to Annex Table B. 2.x.y for a corresponding band.

The UE shall monitor the configured SSB resources using the evaluation period in table 8.5C.5.2-1 and 8.5C.5.2-2 corresponding to the non-DRX mode, if the configured DRX cycle ≤ 320ms.

The value of TEvaluate\_CBD\_SSB is defined in Table 8.5C.5.2-1 for FR1.

where,

For FR1,

- , when in the monitored cell there are measurement gaps configured for intra-frequency, inter-frequency, which are overlapping with some but not all occasions of the SSB,

- P = 1 when in the monitored cell there are no measurement gaps overlapping with any occasion of the SSB.

Longer evaluation period would be expected if the combination of the CBD-RS resource, SMTC occasion and measurement gap configurations does not meet pervious conditions.

For an FR1 serving cell, longer evaluation period would be expected during the period Tidentify\_CGI when the UE is requested to decode an NR CGI.

The values of PCBD used in Table 8.5C.5.2-1 and Table 8.5C.5.2-2 are defined as

For each SSB resource in the set  configured for PCell.

- PCBD = 1.

**Table 8.5C.5.2-1: Evaluation period TEvaluate\_CBD\_SSB for FR1**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Configuration** | **TEvaluate\_CBD\_SSB (ms)** |
| non-DRX, DRX cycle ≤ 320ms | Max(25, Ceil(3 ´ P ´ PCBD) ´ TSSB) |
| DRX cycle > 320ms | Ceil(3 ´ P ´ PCBD) ´ TDRX |
| Note: TSSB is the periodicity of SSB in the set . TDRX is the DRX cycle length. | |

#### 8.5C.5.3 Measurement restriction for SSB based candidate beam detection

For FR1, when the SSB for CBD measurement is in the same OFDM symbol as CSI-RS for RLM, BFD, CBD or L1-RSRP measurement,

- If SSB and CSI-RS have same SCS, UE shall be able to measure the SSB for CBD measurement without any restrictions;

- If SSB and CSI-RS have different SCS-es,

- If UE supports *simultaneousRxDataSSB-DiffNumerology*, UE shall be able to measure the SSB for CBD measurement without any restriction;

- If UE does not support *simultaneousRxDataSSB-DiffNumerology*, UE is required to measure one of but not both SSB for CBD measurement and CSI-RS. Longer measurement period for SSB based CBD measurement is expected, and no requirements are defined.

### 8.5C.6 Requirements for CSI-RS based candidate beam detection

#### 8.5C.6.1 Introduction

The requirements in this clause apply for each CSI-RS resource in the set  configured for a serving cell, provided that the CSI-RS resources configured for candidate beam detection are actually transmitted within UE active DL BWP during the entire evaluation period specified in clause 8.5C.6.2.

#### 8.5C.6.2 Minimum requirement

Upon request the UE shall be able to evaluate whether the L1-RSRP measured on the configured CSI-RS resource in set  estimated over the last TEvaluate\_CBD\_CSI-RS [ms] period becomes better than the threshold Qin\_LR within TEvaluate\_CBD\_CSI-RS [ms] period provided CSI-RS Ês/Iot is according to Annex Table B.2. x.y for a corresponding band.

The UE shall monitor the configured CSI-RS resources using the evaluation period in table 8.5C.6.2-1 and 8.5C.6.2-2 corresponding to the non-DRX mode, if the configured DRX cycle ≤ 320ms.

The value of TEvaluate\_CBD\_CSI-RS is defined in Table 8.5C.6.2-1 for FR1.

For FR1,

- , when in the monitored cell there are measurement gaps configured for intra-frequency, inter-frequency, which are overlapping with some but not all occasions of the CSI-RS; and

- P = 1 when in the monitored cell there are no measurement gaps overlapping with any occasion of the CSI-RS.

Note: The overlap between CSI-RS for CBD and SMTC means that CSI-RS for CBD is within the SMTC window duration.

Longer evaluation period would be expected if the combination of the CBD-RS resource, SMTC occasion and measurement gap configurations does not meet pervious conditions.

Longer evaluation period would be expected if the CSI-RS is on the same OFDM symbols with RLM, BFD, BM-RS, or other CBD-RS, according to the measurement restrictions defined in clause 8.5.6.3C.

For an FR1 serving cell, longer evaluation period would be expected during the period Tidentify\_CGI when the UE is requested to decode an NR CGI.

The values of MCBD used in Table 8.5C.6.2-1 and Table 8.5C.6.2-2 are defined as

- MCBD = 3, if the CSI-RS resource configured in the set  is transmitted with Density = 3 and over the bandwidth ≥ 24 PRBs.

The values of PCBD used in Table 8.5C.6.2-1 are defined as

For each CSI-RS resource in the set  configured for SA

- PCBD = 1.

**Table 8.5C.6.2-1: Evaluation period TEvaluate\_CBD\_CSI-RS for FR1**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Configuration** | **TEvaluateC\_CBD\_CSI-RS (ms)** |
| non-DRX, DRX cycle ≤ 320ms | Max(25, Ceil(MCBD ´ P ´ PCBD) ´ TCSI-RS) |
| DRX cycle > 320ms | Ceil(MCBD ´ P ´ PCBD) ´ TDRX |
| Note: TCSI-RS is the periodicity of CSI-RS resource in the set . TDRX is the DRX cycle length. | |

#### 8.5C.6.3 Measurement restriction for CSI-RS based candidate beam detection

For both FR1, when the CSI-RS for CBD measurement is in the same OFDM symbol as SSB for RLM, BFD, CBD or L1-RSRP measurement, UE is not required to receive CSI-RS for CBD measurement in the PRBs that overlap with an SSB.

For FR1, when the SSB for RLM, BFD, CBD or L1-RSRP measurement is within the active BWP and has same SCS than CSI-RS for CBD measurement, the UE shall be able to perform CSI-RS based CBD measurement without restrictions.

For FR1, when the SSB for RLM, BFD, CBD or L1-RSRP measurement is within the active BWP and has different SCS than CSI-RS for CBD measurement, the UE shall be able to perform CSI-RS based CBD measurement with restrictions according to its capabilities:

- If the UE supports *simultaneousRxDataSSB-DiffNumerology* the UE shall be able to perform CSI-RS based CBD measurement for without restrictions.

- If the UE does not support *simultaneousRxDataSSB-DiffNumerology*, UE is required to measure one of but not both CSI-RS for CBD measurement and SSB. Longer measurement period for CSI-RS based CBD measurement is expected, and no requirements are defined.

For FR1, when the CSI-RS for CBD measurement is in the same OFDM symbol as another CSI-RS for RLM, BFD, CBD or L1-RSRP measurement, UE shall be able to measure the CSI-RS for CBD measurement without any restriction.

### 8.5C.7 Scheduling availability of UE during beam failure detection

Scheduling availability restrictions when the UE is performing beam failure detection are described in the following clauses.

#### 8.5C.7.1 Scheduling availability of UE performing beam failure detection with a same subcarrier spacing as PDSCH/PDCCH on FR1

There are no scheduling restrictions due to beam failure detection performed on SSB and CSI-RS configured for BFD with the same SCS as PDSCH or PDCCH in FR1.

#### 8.5C.7.2 Scheduling availability of UE performing beam failure detection with a different subcarrier spacing than PDSCH/PDCCH on FR1

For UEs which support *simultaneousRxDataSSB-DiffNumerology* [14] there are no restrictions on scheduling availability due to beam failure detection when SSB is configured as BFD. For UEs which do not support *simultaneousRxDataSSB-DiffNumerology* [14] the following restrictions apply due to beam failure detection when SSB is configured as BFD.

- The UE is not expected to transmit PUCCH, PUSCH or SRS or receive PDCCH, PDSCH or CSI-RS for tracking or CSI-RS for CQI on SSB symbols to be measured for beam failure detection.

### 8.5C.8 Scheduling availability of UE during candidate beam detection

Scheduling availability restrictions when the UE is performing L1-RSRP measurement for candidate beam detection are described in the following clauses.

#### 8.5C.8.1 Scheduling availability of UE performing L1-RSRP measurement with a same subcarrier spacing as PDSCH/PDCCH on FR1

There are no scheduling restrictions due to L1-RSRP measurement performed on SSB and CSI-RS configured as link recovery detection resource with the same SCS as PDSCH or PDCCH in FR1.

#### 8.5C.8.2 Scheduling availability of UE performing L1-RSRP measurement with a different subcarrier spacing than PDSCH/PDCCH on FR1

For UEs which support *simultaneousRxDataSSB-DiffNumerology* [14] there are no restrictions on scheduling availability due to L1-RSRP measurement based on SSB as link recovery detection resource. For UEs which do not support *simultaneousRxDataSSB-DiffNumerology* [14] the following restrictions apply due to L1-RSRP measurement based on SSB configured as link recovery detection resource.

- The UE is not expected to transmit PUCCH, PUSCH or SRS or receive PDCCH, PDSCH, TRS, CSI-RS for tracking or CSI-RS for CQI on SSB symbols to be measured for L1-RSRP.

### 8.5C.9 Minimum requirement at transitions for beam failure detection

When the UE transitions between DRX and no DRX or when DRX cycle periodicity changes, for each BFD-RS resource, for a duration of time equal to the evaluation period corresponding to the second mode after the transition occurs, the UE shall use an evaluation period that is no less than the minimum of evaluation period corresponding to the first mode and the second mode. Subsequent to this duration, the UE shall use an evaluation period corresponding to the second mode for each BFD-RS resource.

When the UE transitions from a first configuration of BFD resources to a second configuration of BFD resources that is different from the first configuration, for each BFD resource present in the second configuration, for a duration of time equal to the evaluation period corresponding to the second configuration after the transition occurs, the UE shall use an evaluation period that is no less than the minimum of evaluation periods corresponding to the first configuration and the second configuration. Subsequent to this duration, the UE shall use an evaluation period corresponding to the second configuration for each BFD resource present in the second configuration.

When the UE transitions from a first configuration of active TCI state of the CORESET to a second configuration of active TCI state of the CORESET, for each CSI-RS for BFD present in the second configuration, the UE shall use an evaluation period corresponding to the second configuration from the time of transition.

End of Change 13

Start of Change 14

## 8.6C Active BWP switch delay for satellite access

*Editor’s note: Applicability of frequency range, CA, DA, duplex mode, inter-RAT measurement, etc is subject to updates/changes based on the scope of the corresponding WID.*

*Editor’s note: Terminology will be further clarified and selected between, e.g. NTN and satellite access, based on further agreements.*

### 8.6C.1 Introduction

The requirements in this clause apply for a UE configured with only PCell, which is served by satellite access node (SAN). The requirements in this clause also apply for a UE configured with more than one BWP on PCell.

UE shall complete the switch of active DL and/or UL BWP within the delay defined in this clause.

### 8.6C.2 DCI and timer based BWP switch delay on a single CC

The requirements in this clause only apply to the case that the BWP switch is performed on a single CC with more than one BWP configurations configured.

For DCI-based BWP switch, after the UE receives BWP switching request at DL slot n on a serving cell, UE shall be able to receive PDSCH (for DL active BWP switch) or transmit PUSCH (for UL active BWP switch) on the new BWP on the serving cell on which BWP switch on the first DL or UL slot occurs right after a time duration of TBWPswitchDelay + Y which starts from the beginning of DL slot n. Where,

- Y=0, if the serving cell where UE receives DCI for BWP switch request is same as the serving cell on which BWP switch occurs.

- Y equals to the length of 1 slot, if the serving cell where UE receives DCI for BWP switch is different from the serving cell on which BWP switch occurs for any involved serving cell. In this scenario, TBWPswitchDelay + Y shall follow the smaller SCS of scheduling cell, scheduled cells before and scheduled cells after active BWP change.

The UE is not required to transmit UL signals or receive DL signals until the first DL or UL slot occurs right after a time duration of TBWPswitchDelay which starts from the beginning of DL slot n except DCI triggering BWP switch on the cell where DCI-based BWP switch occurs. The UE is not required to follow the requirements defined in this clause when performing a DCI-based BWP switch between the BWPs in disjoint channel bandwidths or in partially overlapping channel bandwidths.

For timer-based BWP switch, the UE shall start BWP switch at DL slot n, where slot n is the first slot of a DL subframe (FR1) immediately after a BWP-inactivity timer *bwp-InactivityTimer* [2] expires on a serving cell, and the UE shall be able to receive PDSCH (for DL active BWP switch) or transmit PUSCH (for UL active BWP switch) on the new BWP on the serving cell on which BWP switch on the first DL or UL slot occurs right after a time duration of TBWPswitchDelay which starts from the beginning of DL slot n.

The UE is not required to transmit UL signals or receive DL signals during time duration TBWPswitchDelay after *bwp-InactivityTimer* [2] expires on the cell where timer-based BWP switch occurs.

Depending on UE capability *bwp-SwitchingDelay* [2], UE shall finish BWP switch within the time duration TBWPswitchDelay defined in Table 8.6C.2-1.

Table 8.6C.2-1: BWP switch delay

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | NR Slot length | BWP switch delay TBWPswitchDelay (slots) | |
|  | (ms) | Type 1Note 1 | Type 2Note 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 1 | 0.5 | 2 | 5 |
| 2 | 0.25 | 3 | 9 |
| Note 1: Depends on UE capability.  Note 2: If the BWP switch involves changing of SCS, the BWP switch delay is determined by the smaller SCS between the SCS before BWP switch and the SCS after BWP switch. | | | |

Provided the UE does not have the required TCI-state information to receive PDCCH and PDSCH in the new BWP, the UE shall use old TCI-states before the BWP switch until a new MAC CE updating the required TCI-state information for PDCCH and PDSCH is received after the BWP switch.

If UE has the information on the required TCI-state information to receive PDCCH and PDSCH in the new BWP,

- UE shall be able to receive PDCCH and PDSCH with old TCI-states before the delay as specified in Clause 8.10 in the new BWP.

- UE shall be able to receive PDCCH and PDSCH with new TCI-states after the delay as specified in Clause 8.10 in the new BWP.

If the BWP switch is triggered within or outside DRX active time, and one of the two BWPs in a BWP switching is a dormant BWP [TS 38.321, 7], UE shall be able to complete active BWP switching within the time duration of

- TdormantBWPswitchDelay =TBWPswitchDelay+ X, provided that the dormancy indication is received in any of the first 3 OFDM symbols of a slot in the serving cell where DCI for dormancy indication is receiveds, or

- TdormantBWPswitchDelay =TBWPswitchDelay + X + Z, provided that the dormancy indication is received after the first 3 OFDM symbols of a slot in the serving cell where DCI for dormancy indication is received, where

- TBWPswitchDelay is defined in Table 8.6C.2-1 corresponding to the smallest value among the SCS of the serving cell where UE receives dormancy indication and the SCSs of the dormant BWP and the active BWP immediately before or after switching the BWP of the serving cell where BWP switching occurs.

- X equals to the length of 1 slot corresponding to the smallest value among the SCS of the serving cell where UE receives dormancy indication and the SCSs of the dormant BWP and the active BWP immediately before or after switching the BWP of the serving cell where BWP switching occurs.

- Z equals to the length of 1 slot corresponding to the SCS of the serving cell where UE receives dormancy indication.

For DCI-based BWP switch, if the new BWP is a dormant BWP, after the UE receives BWP switching request at DL slot n on a serving cell, UE shall be able to receive CSI-RS (for DL active BWP switch) on the new BWP on the serving cell on which BWP switch on the first DL slot occurs right after a time duration of TdormantBWPswitchDelay which starts from the beginning of DL slot n.

### 8.6C.3 RRC based BWP switch delay on a single CC

The requirements in this clause only apply to the case that the BWP switch is performed on a single CC with one or more than one BWP configuration(s) configured, with

* Active BWP switch or parameter change of its active BWPs for PCell

For RRC-based BWP switch, after the UE receives RRC reconfiguration involving active BWP switching or parameter change of its active BWP, UE shall be able to receive PDSCH/PDCCH (for DL active BWP switch) or transmit PUSCH (for UL active BWP switch) on the new BWP on the serving cell on which BWP switch occurs on the first DL or UL slot right after a time duration of slots which begins from the beginning of DL slot n, where

DL slot n is the last slot containing the RRC command, and

is determined by the smaller SCS between the SCS before BWP switch and the SCS after BWP switch if the BWP switch involves changing of SCS.

is the length of the RRC procedure delay in ms as defined in clause 12 in TS 38.331 [2], and

is the time used by the UE to perform BWP switch.

The UE is not required to transmit UL signals or receive DL signals during the time defined by on the cell where RRC-based BWP switch occurs. When a longer switching delay is allowed. Where is the time between DL data transmission and acknowledgement as specified in TS 38.213 [3].

End of Change 14

Start of Change 15

## 8.12C Uplink spatial relation switch delay for satellite access

*Editor’s note: Applicability of frequency range, CA, DA, duplex mode, inter-RAT measurement, etc is subject to updates/changes based on the scope of the corresponding WID.*

*Editor’s note: Terminology will be further clarified and selected between, e.g. NTN and satellite access, based on further agreements.*

### 8.12C.1 Introduction

The requirements in this clause apply for a UE configured with one or more spatial relation configurations on PCell and the UE is configured with only PCell, which is served by satellite access node (SAN). There is no requirement when the UE is requested to switch to a spatial relation with the higher layer parameter *spatialRelationInfo* associated to SRS. UE shall complete the switch of active spatial relation within the delay defined in this clause when the UE is requested to switch to a spatial relation with the higher layer parameter *spatialRelationInfo* associated to a DL RS.

### 8.12C.2 Known conditions for spatial relation when associated with DL-RS

The spatial relation associated to DL RS is known if the following conditions are met:

- During the period from the last transmission of the DL RS resource used for the L1-RSRP measurement reporting for the target spatial relation to the completion of active spatial relation, where the DL RS resource for L1-RSRP measurement is the DL RS in target spatial relation or QCLed to the target spatial relation with QCL type-D.

- Spatial relation switch command is received within 1280 ms upon the last transmission of the DL RS resource for beam reporting or measurement

- The UE has sent at least 1 L1-RSRP report for the target spatial relation before the spatial relation switch command

- The DL RS configured in spatial relation remains detectable during the spatial relation switching period

- SNR of the DL RS configured in spatial relation ≥ -3dB

- The SSB associated with the spatial relation remain detectable during the spatial relation switching period

- SNR of the SSB associated with the spatial relation ≥ -3dB

Otherwise, the spatial relation is unknown.

### 8.12C.3 MAC-CE based spatial relation switch delay

If the target spatial relation associated to DL RS is known, upon receiving PDSCH carrying MAC-CE activation command in slot n, for UL spatial relation switch for PUCCH or semi-persistent SRS transmission of serving cell with a target UL spatial relation, the UE shall be able to transmit PUCCH or semi-persistent SRS with the target UL spatial relation in the slot n+ THARQ + + 1 when *beamCorrespondenceWithoutUL-BeamSweeping* is set to 1 where THARQ is the timing between DL data transmission and acknowledgement as specified in TS 38.213 [3].

Where

- THARQ is the timing between DL data transmission and acknowledgement as specified in TS 38.213 [3],

The UE shall be able to transmit with the old UL spatial relation until slot n+ THARQ + .

When the UL spatial relation info switch for PUCCH changes both the associated DL RS and *pucch-PathlossReferenceRS* with the same MAC-CE activation, and if both the DL RS and *pucch-PathlossReferenceRS* are known as specified in clause 8.12C.2 and 8.14C.2 respectively, the UE shall be able to transmit PUCCH with the target UL spatial relation after the delay specified in clause 8.14C.3. If either the associated DL RS or *pucch-PathlossReferenceRS* are unknown, a longer switching delay is allowed. The UE is not required to transmit PUCCH with the target UL spatial relation until the DL RS and pathloss reference RS switch are completed.

### 8.12C.4 DCI based spatial relation switch delay

If the target spatial relation associated to DL RS is known, when a UE receives the DCI triggering aperiodic SRS at slot n with the higher layer parameter *spatialRelationInfo*, UE shall be able to transmit aperiodic SRS with target spatial relation of the serving cell on which spatial relation switch occurs in the slot+1, where, *k* is configured via higher layer parameter *slotOffset*[2]for each triggered SRS resources set and is based on the subcarrier spacing of the triggered SRS transmission, *µSRS* and *µPDCCH* are the subcarrier spacing configurations for triggered SRS and PDCCH carrying the triggering command respectively in TS 38.214 [26].

The known condition for spatial relation associated to DL RS defined in clause 8.12C.2 is applied.

### 8.12C.5 RRC based spatial relation switch delay

If the target spatial relation associated to DL RS is known, upon receiving PDSCH carrying RRC activation command at slot n, UE shall be able to transmit target periodic SRS with spatial relation of the serving cell on which periodic SRS with spatial relation reconfigured in the slot n+ TRRC\_processing /*NR slot length* +1 when *beamCorrespondenceWithoutUL-BeamSweeping* is set to 1 where TRRC\_processing is the RRC processing delay defined in TS38.331 [2].

If the target spatial relation associated to DL RS is unknown, upon receiving PDSCH carrying RRC activation command at slot n, UE shall be able to transmit target periodic SRS with spatial relation of the serving cell on which periodic SRS with spatial relation reconfigured in the slot n+ TRRC\_processing /*NR slot length* + TL1-RSRP +1 when *beamCorrespondenceWithoutUL-BeamSweeping* is set to 1, where TL1-RSRP is defined in clause 8.12C.3.

End of Change 15

Start of Change 16

## 8.13C UE-specific CBW change for satellite access

*Editor’s note: Applicability of frequency range, CA, DA, duplex mode, inter-RAT measurement, etc is subject to updates/changes based on the scope of the corresponding WID.*

*Editor’s note: Terminology will be further clarified and selected between, e.g. NTN and satellite access, based on further agreements.*

### 8.13C.1 Introduction

The requirements in this clause apply for a UE receives reconfiguration of *offsetToCarrier* or *carrierBandwidth* to change channel bandwidth.

### 8.13C.2 UE-specific CBW change delay

After the UE receives RRC reconfiguration involving *offsetToCarrier* or *carrierBandwidth* change on the old CBW, UE shall be able to receive PDSCH/PDCCH on an active DL BWP or transmit PUSCH on an active UL BWP of the new CBW right after a time duration of slots which begins from the beginning of DL slot n, where

DL slot n is the last slot containing the RRC command, and

is the length of the RRC procedure delay in millisecond as defined in clause 12 in TS 38.331 [2], and

is the time used by the UE to perform CBW change.

The UE is not required to transmit UL signals or receive DL signals during the above defined time duration on the cell where UE-specific CBW change occurs. When a longer switching delay is allowed. Where is the time between DL data transmission and acknowledgement as specified in TS 38.213 [3].

End of Change 16

Start of Change 17

## 8.14C Pathloss reference signal switching delay for satellite access

*Editor’s note: Applicability of frequency range, CA, DA, duplex mode, inter-RAT measurement, etc is subject to updates/changes based on the scope of the corresponding WID.*

*Editor’s note: Terminology will be further clarified and selected between, e.g. NTN and satellite access, based on further agreements.*

### 8.14C.1 Introduction

The requirements in this clause apply for pathloss reference signal activated or updated on PCell in clause 7.1.1 in TS 38.213 [3] and the UE is configured with only PCell, which is served by satellite access node (SAN).

UE shall complete the switch of pathloss reference signal within the delay defined in this clause.

### 8.14C.2 Known conditions for pathloss reference signal

The pathloss reference signal is known if the following conditions are met during the period between the last transmission of the RS resource used for L1-RSRP measurement reporting and the completion of pathloss reference signal switch, where the RS resource is the target pathloss reference signal or QCLed (with Type D) to the target pathloss reference signal.

- Pathloss reference signal switch command is received within 1280 ms upon the last transmission of the RS resource for beam reporting or measurement

- The UE has sent at least 1 L1-RSRP report for the target pathloss reference signal before the pathloss reference signal switch command

- The target pathloss reference signal remains detectable during the pathloss reference signal switching period

- SNR of the target pathloss reference signal≥-3dB

- The associated SSBs with the target pathloss reference signal remain detectable during the pathloss reference signal switching period

- SNR of the associated SSB ≥-3dB

Otherwise, the pathloss reference signal is unknown.

### 8.14C.3 MAC-CE based pathloss reference signal switch delay

The requirements in this clause apply for a UE to update a pathloss reference signal by MAC-CE for PUCCH, PUSCH, semi-persistent SRS and aperiodic SRS.

If the target pathloss reference signal is known, upon receiving PDSCH carrying MAC-CE activation in slot n, UE shall be able to apply the target pathloss reference signal of the serving cell on which pathloss reference signal switch occurs no later than the slot *n* + + . The UE shall be able to apply old pathloss reference signals until the slot n + + . Where

- is the timing between pathloss reference MAC-CE activation command and acknowledgement as specified in TS 38.321 [7].

- NM= 1, if the target PL-RS is not maintained by the UE, 0 otherwise.

- is the periodicity of the target pathloss reference signal which would be SSB or NZP CSI-RS.

Note: longer application time is expected if measurement sample is not available due to measurement gap, DRX or other UE activities.

Note: longer application time is expected if the pathloss reference signal is unknown.

s

End of Change 17

Start of Change 18

4.2C Cell Re-selection for NR NTN UE

*Editor’s note: Applicability of frequency range, CA, DA, duplex mode, inter-RAT measurement, etc is subject to updates/changes based on the scope of the corresponding WID.*

*Editor’s note: Terminology will be further clarified and selected between, e.g. NTN and satellite access, based on further agreements.*

4.2C.1 Introduction

The cell reselection procedure allows the UE to select a more suitable cell and camp on it.

When the UE is in either *Camped* *Normally* state or *Camped on Any Cell* state on a cell, the UE shall attempt to detect, synchronise, and monitor intra-frequency, inter-frequency and inter-RAT cells indicated by the serving cell. For intra-frequency and inter-frequency cells the serving cell may not provide explicit neighbour list but carrier frequency information and bandwidth information only. UE measurement activity is also controlled by measurement rules defined in [clause TBD], allowing the UE to limit its measurement activity.

End of Change 18

Start of Change 19

4.2C.2.2 Measurement and evaluation of serving cell

The UE shall measure the SS-RSRP and SS-RSRQ level of the serving cell and evaluate the cell selection criterion S defined in [clause TBD] for the serving cell at least once every M1\*N1 DRX cycle; where:

M1=2 if SMTC periodicity (TSMTC) > 20 ms and DRX cycle ≤ 0.64 second,

otherwise M1=1.

The UE shall filter the SS-RSRP and SS-RSRQ measurements of the serving cell using at least 2 measurements. Within the set of measurements used for the filtering, at least two measurements shall be spaced by, at least DRX cycle/2.

If the UE has evaluated according to Table 4.2C.2.2-1 in Nserv consecutive DRX cycles that the serving cell does not fulfil the cell selection criterion S, the UE shall initiate the measurements of all neighbour cells indicated by the serving cell, regardless of the measurement rules currently limiting UE measurement activities.

If the UE in RRC\_IDLE has not found any new suitable cell based on searches and measurements using the intra-frequency, inter-frequency and inter-RAT information indicated in the system information for [10 s], the UE shall initiate cell selection procedures for the selected PLMN as defined in [clause TBD].

**Table 4.2C.2.2-1: Nserv**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **DRX cycle length [s]** | **Scaling Factor (N1)** | **Nserv [number of DRX cycles]** |
|  | **FR1** |  |
| 0.32 | 1 | M1\*N1\*4 |
| 0.64 | M1\*N1\*4 |
| 1.28 | N1\*2 |
| 2.56 | N1\*2 |
| Note 1: The UE is not required to meet the requirements for 2.56s DRX cycle length for earth-moving LEO deployment. | | |

4.2C.2.3 Measurements of intra-frequency NR cells

The UE shall be able to identify new intra-frequency cells and perform SS-RSRP and SS-RSRQ measurements of the identified intra-frequency cells without an explicit intra-frequency neighbour list containing physical layer cell identities.

The UE shall be able to evaluate whether a newly detectable intra-frequency cell meets the reselection criteria defined in [clause TBD] within Tdetect,NR\_Intrawhen that Treselection= 0. An intra frequency cell is considered to be detectable according to the conditions defined in [clause TBD] for a corresponding Band.

The UE shall measure SS-RSRP and SS-RSRQ at least every Tmeasure,NR\_Intra (see table 4.2C.2.3-1 or table 4.2C.2.3-2) for intra-frequency cells that are identified and measured according to the measurement rules.

The UE shall filter SS-RSRP and SS-RSRQ measurements of each measured intra-frequency cell using at least 2 measurements. Within the set of measurements used for the filtering, at least two measurements shall be spaced by at least Tmeasure,NR\_Intra/2.

The UE shall not consider a NR neighbour cell in cell reselection, if it is indicated as not allowed in the measurement control system information of the serving cell.

For an intra-frequency cell that has been already detected, but that has not been reselected to, the filtering shall be such that the UE shall be capable of evaluating that the intra-frequency cell has met reselection criterion defined in [clause TBD] within Tevaluate,NR\_Intra when Treselection = 0as specified in table 4.2C.2.3-1 or table 4.2C.2.3-2 provided that:

when *rangeToBestCell* is not configured:

- the cell is at least 3dB better ranked in FR1 or 4.5dB better ranked in FR2.

when *rangeToBestCell* is configured:

- the cell has the highest number of beams above the threshold *absThreshSS-BlocksConsolidation* among all detected cells whose cell-ranking criterion R value in [clause TBD] is within *rangeToBestCell* of the cell-ranking criterion R value of the highest ranked cell.

- if there are multiple such cells, the cell has the highest rank among them.

- the cell is at least 3dB better ranked in FR1 or 4.5dB better ranked in FR2 if the current serving cell is among them.

When evaluating cells for reselection, the SSB side conditions apply to both serving and non-serving intra-frequency cells.

If Treselection timer has a nonzero value and the intra-frequency cell is satisfied with the reselection criteria which are defined in [clause TBD], the UE shall evaluate this intra-frequency cell for the Treselection time. If this cell remains satisfied with the reselection criteria within this duration, then the UE shall reselect that cell.

**Table 4.2C.2.3-1: Tdetect,NR\_Intra, Tmeasure,NR\_Intra and Tevaluate,NR\_Intra**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **DRX cycle length [s]** | **Scaling Factor (N1)** | **Tdetect,NR\_Intra [s] (number of DRX cycles)** | **Tmeasure,NR\_Intra [s] (number of DRX cycles)** | **Tevaluate,NR\_Intra**  **[s] (number of DRX cycles)** |
|  | **FR1** |  |  |  |
| 0.32 | 1 | 11.52 x N1 x M2 (36 x N1 x M2) | 1.28 x N1 x M2 (4 x N1 x M2) | 5.12 x N1 x M2 (16 x N1 x M2) |
| 0.64 | 17.92 x N1 (28 x N1) | 1.28 x N1 (2 x N1) | 5.12 x N1 (8 x N1) |
| 1.28 | 32 x N1 (25 x N1) | 1.28 x N1 (1 x N1) | 6.4 x N1 (5 x N1) |
| 2.56 | 58.88 x N1 (23 x N1) | 2.56 x N1 (1 x N1) | 7.68 x N1 (3 x N1) |
| Note 1: M2 = 1.5 if SMTC periodicity of measured intra-frequency cell > 20 ms; otherwise M2=1. If different SMTC periodicities are configured for different cells, the SMTC periodicity in this note is the one used by the cell being identified. During PSS/SSS detection, the periodicity of the SMTC configured for the intra-frequency carrier is assumed, and if the actual SSB transmission periodicity is greater than the SMTC configured for the intra-frequency carrier, longer Tdetect, NR\_intra is expected.  Note 2: The UE is not required to meet the requirements for 2.56s DRX cycle length for earth-moving LEO deployment. | | | | |

If [serving cell service time information] is broadcasted and applicable, UE shall be able to detect, measure, and evaluate neighbour cells before the serving cell stops serving the area regardless of whether the distance condition based on serving cell reference location or the legacy Srxlev/Squal condition are met, and when to start detection, measurement, and evaluation is up to UE implementation. This requirement does not apply when the time span from the last slot of SI transmission within SI modification period where the broadcasting of [serving cell service time information] is started to the first slot when the cell is scheduled to stop serving the area according to the broadcasted information is less than TBD.

*Editor’s note: FFS how to specify requirements for multiple SMTCs and multiple Doppler shifts for different satellites.*

*Editor’s note: FFS how to consider location based cell reselections.*

*Editor’s note: FFS whether to include side condition related to valid target satellite information*

End of Change 19

Start of Change 20

5.1C Cell Re-selection

*Editor’s note: Applicability of frequency range, CA, DA, duplex mode, inter-RAT measurement, etc is subject to updates/changes based on the scope of the corresponding WID.*

*Editor’s note: Terminology will be further clarified and selected between, e.g. NTN and satellite access, based on further agreements.*

5.1C.1 Introduction

The cell reselection procedure allows the UE to select a more suitable cell and camp on it.

When the UE is in *Camped Normally* state on a cell, the UE shall attempt to detect, synchronise, and monitor intra-frequency, inter-frequency and inter-RAT cells indicated by the serving cell. For intra-frequency and inter-frequency cells the serving cell may not provide explicit neighbour list but carrier frequency information and bandwidth information only. UE measurement activity is also controlled by measurement rules defined in [clause TBD], allowing the UE to limit its measurement activity.

5.1C.2 Requirements

*Editor’s note: whether the requirements for IDLE mode for UE configured with relaxed measurement criterion is FFS.*

5.1C.2.1 UE measurement capability

The requirements in clause 4.2C.2.1 shall apply.

5.1C.2.2 Measurement and evaluation of serving cell

The requirements in clause 4.2C.2.2 shall apply.

5.1C.2.3 Measurements of intra-frequency NR cells

The requirements in clause 4.2C.2.3 shall apply. [The requirements in clause 4.2C.2.9 apply for UE configured with relaxed measurement criterion].

5.1C.2.4 Measurements of inter-frequency NR cells

The requirements in clause 4.2C.2.4 shall apply. [The requirements in clause 4.2C.2.10 shall apply for UE configured with relaxed measurement criterion].

5.1C.2.5 Measurements of inter-RAT E-UTRAN cells

The requirements in clause 4.2C.2.5 shall apply. [The requirements in clause 4.2C.2.11 shall apply for UE configured with relaxed measurement criterion].

5.1C.2.6 Maximum interruption in paging reception

The requirements in clause 4.2C.2.6 shall apply.

5.1C.2.7 General requirements

The requirements in clause 4.2C.2.7 shall apply.

End of Change 20

#### 4.2C.2.X1 Measurements of inter-frequency NR cells

*Editor’s note: The requirements are defined for the case when UE is camped on NTN cell and performing measurement on NTN and/or TN carriers. FFS whether and how to define requirements for UE camped on TN cell performing measurement on NTN carrier.*

The UE shall be able to identify new inter-frequency cells and perform SS-RSRP or SS-RSRQ measurements of identified inter-frequency cells if carrier frequency information is provided by the serving cell, even if no explicit neighbour list with physical layer cell identities is provided.

If Srxlev > SnonIntraSearchP and Squal > SnonIntraSearchQ, and the distance between UE and serving cell reference location is smaller than [threshold] if the [threshold] is configured and UE has location information, then the UE shall search for inter-frequency layers of higher priority at least every Thigher\_priority\_search where Thigher\_priority\_search is described in clause TBD.

If Srxlev ≤ SnonIntraSearchP or Squal ≤ SnonIntraSearchQ, or the distance between UE and serving cell reference location is larger than [threshold] if the [threshold] is configured and UE has location information, then the UE shall search for and measure inter-frequency layers of higher, equal or lower priority in preparation for possible reselection. In this scenario, the minimum rate at which the UE is required to search for and measure higher priority layers shall be the same as that defined below in this clause.

The UE shall be able to evaluate whether a newly detectable inter-frequency cell meets the reselection criteria defined in TS38.304 [1] within Kcarrier \* Tdetect,NR\_Inter if at least carrier frequency information is provided for inter-frequency neighbour cells by the serving cells when Treselection = 0 provided that the reselection criteria is met by a margin of at least [TBD]dB in FR1 for reselections based on ranking or [TBD]dB in FR1 for SS-RSRP reselections based on absolute priorities or [TBD]dB in FR1 for SS-RSRQ reselections based on absolute priorities.

The parameter Kcarrier is the number of NR inter-frequency carriers indicated by the serving cell.

An inter-frequency cell is considered to be detectable according to the conditions defined in Annex B.1.z for a corresponding Band.

When higher priority cells are found by the higher priority search, they shall be measured at least every Tmeasure,NR\_Inter. If, after detecting a cell in a higher priority search, it is determined that reselection has not occurred then the UE is not required to continuously measure the detected cell to evaluate the ongoing possibility of reselection. However, the minimum measurement filtering requirements specified later in this clause shall still be met by the UE before it makes any determination that it may stop measuring the cell. If the UE detects on a NR carrier a cell whose physical identity is indicated as not allowed for that carrier in the measurement control system information of the serving cell, the UE is not required to perform measurements on that cell.

The UE shall measure SS-RSRP or SS-RSRQ at least every Kcarrier \* Tmeasure,NR\_Inter (see table 4.2C.2.4-1) for identified lower or equal priority inter-frequency cells. If the UE detects on a NR carrier a cell whose physical identity is indicated as not allowed for that carrier in the measurement control system information of the serving cell, the UE is not required to perform measurements on that cell.

The UE shall filter SS-RSRP or SS-RSRQ measurements of each measured higher, lower and equal priority inter-frequency cell using at least 2 measurements. Within the set of measurements used for the filtering, at least two measurements shall be spaced by at least Tmeasure,NR\_Inter/2.

The UE shall not consider a NR neighbour cell in cell reselection, if it is indicated as not allowed in the measurement control system information of the serving cell.

For an inter-frequency cell that has been already detected, but that has not been reselected to, the filtering shall be such that the UE shall be capable of evaluating that the inter-frequency cell has met reselection criterion defined TS 38.304 [1] within Kcarrier \* Tevaluate,NR\_Inter when Treselection = 0as specified in table 4.2C.2.4-1 provided that the reselection criteria is met by

- the condition when performing equal priority reselection and

when *rangeToBestCell* is not configured:

- the cell is at least [TBD]dB better ranked in FR1 or.

when *rangeToBestCell* is configured:

- the cell has the highest number of beams above the threshold *absThreshSS-BlocksConsolidation* among all detected cells whose cell-ranking criterion R value in TS38.304 [1] is within *rangeToBestCell* of the cell-ranking criterion R value of the highest ranked cell.

- if there are multiple such cells, the cell has the highest rank among them

- the cell is at least [TBD]dB better ranked in FR1 if the current serving cell is among them. or

- [TBD]dB in FR1 for SS-RSRP reselections based on absolute priorities or

- [TBD]dB in FR1 for SS-RSRQ reselections based on absolute priorities.

When evaluating cells for reselection, the SSB side conditions apply to both serving and inter-frequency cells.

If Treselection timer has a non zero value and the inter-frequency cell is satisfied with the reselection criteria, the UE shall evaluate this inter-frequency cell for the Treselection time. If this cell remains satisfied with the reselection criteria within this duration, then the UE shall reselect that cell.

The UE is not expected to meet the measurement requirements for an inter-frequency carrier under DRX cycle=320 ms defined in Table 4.2C.2.4-1 under the following conditions:

- TSMTC\_intra = TSMTC\_inter = 160 ms; where

- TSMTC\_intra is the periodicity of the SMTC configured for the intra-frequency carrier if no identified intra-frequency cell is in the PCI list of smtc2-LP on this intra-frequency carrier; TSMTC\_intra is the periodicity of the smtc2-LP configured for the intra-frequency carrier if at least one identified intra-frequency cell is in the PCI list of smtc2-LP on this intra-frequency carrier. During PSS/SSS detection, the periodicity of the SMTC configured for the intra-frequency carrier is assumed for TSMTC\_intra. If the actual SSB transmission periodicity is greater than the SMTC configured for the intra-frequency carrier, longer Tdetect, NR\_intra is expected.

- TSMTC\_inter is the actual SMTC periodicity used by the inter-frequency cell being identified. During PSS/SSS detection, the periodicity of the SMTC configured for the inter-frequency carrier is assumed for TSMTC\_inter. If the actual SSB transmission periodicity is greater than the SMTC configured for the inter-frequency carrier, longer Tdetect, NR\_inter is expected.

- SMTC occasions configured for the inter-frequency carrier occur up to 1 ms before the start or up to 1 ms after the end of the SMTC occasions configured for the intra-frequency carrier, and

- SMTC occasions configured for the intra-frequency carrier and for the inter-frequency carrier occur up to 1 ms before the start or up to 1 ms after the end of the paging occasion in TS38.304 [1].

Table 4.2C.2.4-1: Tdetect,NR\_Inter, Tmeasure,NR\_Inter and Tevaluate,NR\_Inter

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| DRX cycle length [s] | Scaling Factor (N1) | Tdetect,NR\_Inter [s] (number of DRX cycles) | Tmeasure,NR\_Inter [s] (number of DRX cycles) | Tevaluate,NR\_Inter [s] (number of DRX cycles) |
| FR1 |
| 0.32 | 1 | 11.52 x N1 x 1.5 (36 x N1 x 1.5) | 1.28 x N1 x 1.5 (4 x N1 x 1.5) | 5.12 x N1 x 1.5 (16 x N1 x 1.5) |
| 0.64 | 17.92x N1 (28 x N1) | 1.28 x N1 (2 x N1) | 5.12 x N1 (8 x N1) |
| 1.28 | 32 x N1 (25 x N1) | 1.28 x N1 (1 x N1) | 6.4 x N1 (5 x N1) |
| 2.56 | 58.88 x N1 (23 x N1) | 2.56 x N1 (1 x N1) | 7.68 x N1 (3 x N1) |
| Note 1: UE is not required to fulfil the requirements for 2.56s DRX cycle length for earth-moving LEO deployment. | | | | |

If [serving cell service time information] is broadcasted and applicable, UE shall be able to detect, measure, and evaluate neighbour cells before the serving cell stops serving the area regardless of whether the distance condition based on serving cell reference location or the legacy Srxlev/Squal condition are met, and when to start detection, measurement, and evaluation is up to UE implementation. This requirement does not apply when the time span from the last slot of SI transmission within SI modification period where the broadcasting of [serving cell service time information] is started to the first slot when the cell is scheduled to stop serving the area according to the broadcasted information is less than TBD.

*Editor’s note: FFS whether to include side condition related to valid target satellite information.*

*Editor’s note: FFS on the impacts of multiple SMTCs and multiple Doppler shifts for different satellites.*

Start of Change 21

#### 4.2C.2.X2 Minimum requirement at transitions

*Editor’s Note: whether Requirements are applicable for NTN is FFS based on R4-2202637*

End of Change 21

Start of Change 22

#### 4.2C.2.X3 Measurements of intra-frequency NR cells for UE configured with relaxed measurement criterion

*Editor’s Note: whether Requirements are applicable for NTN is FFS based on R4-2202637*

End of Change 22

Start of Change 23

## 7.3C Timing advance for satellite access

*Editor’s note: Applicability of frequency range, CA, DA, duplex mode, inter-RAT measurement, etc is subject to updates/changes based on the scope of the corresponding WID.*

*Editor’s note: Terminology will be further clarified and selected between, e.g. NTN and satellite access, based on further agreements.*

### 7.3C.1 Introduction

The timing advance is initiated from gNB to NTN UE in NR SA operation modes, with MAC message that implies the adjustment of the timing advance, as defined in clause 5.2 of TS 38.321 [7].

### 7.3C.2 Requirements

#### 7.3C.2.1 Timing Advance adjustment delay

UE shall adjust the timing of its uplink transmission timing at time slot *n*+ *k+1* for a timing advance command received in time slot *n*, and the value of *k* is defined in clause 4.2 in TS 38.213 [3]. The same requirement applies also when the UE is not able to transmit a configured uplink transmission due to the channel assessment procedure.

#### 7.3C.2.2 Timing Advance adjustment accuracy

The UE shall adjust the timing of its transmissions with a relative accuracy better than or equal to the UE Timing Advance adjustment accuracy requirement in Table 7.3C.2.2-1, to the signalled timing advance value compared to the timing of preceding uplink transmission. The timing advance command step is defined in TS 38.213 [3].

Table 7.3C.2.2-1: UE Timing Advance adjustment accuracy

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| UL Sub Carrier Spacing(kHz) | 15 | 30 | 60 |
| UE Timing Advance adjustment accuracy | ±256 Tc | ±256 Tc | ±128 Tc |

*Editor’s Note: it would be further clairified with the additional conditions for TA adjustment accuracy requirement for satellite access*

End of Change 23

Start of Change 24

7.2C UE timer accuracy for satellite access

*Editor’s note: Applicability of frequency range, CA, DA, duplex mode, inter-RAT measurement, etc is subject to updates/changes based on the scope of the corresponding WID.*

*Editor’s note: Terminology will be further clarified and selected between, e.g. NTN and satellite access, based on further agreements.*

7.2C.1 Introduction

UE timers are used in different protocol entities to control the UE behaviour.

7.2C.2 Requirements

For UE timers specified in TS 38.331 [2], the UE shall comply with the timer accuracies according to Table 7.2C.2-1.

The requirements are only related to the actual timing measurements internally in the UE. They do not include the following:

- Inaccuracy in the start and stop conditions of a timer (e.g. UE reaction time to detect that start and stop conditions of a timer is fulfilled), or

- Inaccuracies due to restrictions in observability of start and stop conditions of a UE timer (e.g. slot alignment when UE sends messages at timer expiry).

**Table 7.2B.2-1**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Timer value [s]** | **Accuracy** |
| timer value < 4 | ± 0.1s |
| timer value ≥ 4 | ± 2.5% |

End of Change 24

Start of Change 25

7.1C UE transmit timing for Satellite Access

*Editor’s note: Applicability of frequency range, CA, DA, duplex mode, inter-RAT measurement, etc is subject to updates/changes based on the scope of the corresponding WID.*

*Editor’s note: Terminology will be further clarified and selected between, e.g. NTN and satellite access, based on further agreements.*

7.1C.1 Introduction

The UE shall have capability to follow the frame timing change of the reference cell in connected state. The uplink frame transmission takes place (*N*TA *+ N*TA-offset *+ N*TA,common *+ N*TA,UE-specific)*×*Tc before the reception of the first detected path (in time) of the corresponding downlink frame from the reference cell. UE initial transmit timing accuracy and gradual timing adjustment requirements are defined in the following requirements.

7.1C.2 Requirements

The UE initial transmission timing error shall be less than or equal to ±Te\_NTN where the timing error limit value Te\_NTN is specified in Table 7.1C.2-1. This requirement applies:

- when it is the first transmission in a DRX cycle for PUCCH, PUSCH and SRS, or it is the PRACH transmission, or it is the msgA transmission..

The UE shall meet the Te\_NTN requirement for an initial transmission provided that at least one SSB is available at the UE during the last 160 ms. The reference point for the UE initial transmit timing control requirement shall be the downlink timing of the reference cell minus (*N*TA *+ N*TA-offset *+ N*TA,common *+ N*TA,UE-specific)*×*Tc.

The downlink timing is defined as the time when the first detected path (in time) of the corresponding downlink frame is received from the reference cell.

*N*TA for PRACH is defined as 0. (*N*TA *+ N*TA-offset *+ N*TA,common *+ N*TA,UE-specific)*×*Tc (in *T*c units) for other channels is the difference between UE transmission timing and the downlink timing immediately after when the last timing advance in clause 7.3 was applied. *N*TA for other channels is not changed until next timing advance is received.

The value of *N*TA-offset depends on the duplex mode of the cell in which the uplink transmission takes place and the frequency range (FR). *N*TA-offset is defined in Table 7.1.2-2.

*Editor Notes: FFS the clarification on NTA,common and NTA,UE-specific.*

**Table 7.1C.2-1: Te\_NTN Timing Error Limit**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Frequency Range** | **SCS of SSB signals (kHz)** | **SCS of uplink signals (kHz)** | **Te** |
| 1 | 15 | 15 | 29\*64\*Tc |
|  |  | 30 | 24\*64\*Tc |
|  |  | 60 | N/A |
|  | 30 | 15 | 24\*64\*Tc |
|  |  | 30 | 22\*64\*Tc |
|  |  | 60 | N/A |
| Note 1: Tc is the basic timing unit defined in TS 38.211 [6] | | | |

When it is not the first transmission in a DRX cycle or there is no DRX cycle, and when it is the transmission for PUCCH, PUSCH and SRS transmission, the UE shall be capable of changing the transmission timing according to the received downlink frame of the reference cell, the updating of *N*TA,common and the updating of *N*TA,UE-specific, except when the timing advance in clause 7.3C is applied.

7.1C.2.1 Gradual timing adjustment

When the transmission timing error between the UE and the reference timing exceeds ±Te\_NTN then the UE is required to adjust its timing to within ±Te\_NTN. The reference timing shall be (*N*TA *+ N*TA-offset *+ N*TA,common *+ N*TA,UE-specific)*×*Tc before the downlink timing of the reference cell. All adjustments made to the UE uplink timing shall follow these rules:

1) The maximum amount of the magnitude of the timing change, apart from a change of *N*TA,UE-specific due to satellite position update and *N*TA,common between the previous transmission and the current transmission, in one adjustment shall be Tq\_NTN.

2) The minimum aggregate adjustment rate, apart from a change of *N*TA,UE-specific due to satellite position update and *N*TA,common during the last one second, shall be Tp\_NTN per second.

3) The maximum aggregate adjustment rate, apart from a change of *N*TA,UE-specific due to satellite position update and *N*TA,common during the last 200ms, shall be Tq\_NTN per 200 ms.

Where, the maximum autonomous time adjustment step Tq\_NTN and the aggregate adjustment rate Tp\_NTN are specified in Table 7.1C.2.1-1.

**Table 7.1C.2.1-1: Tq\_NTN Maximum Autonomous Time Adjustment Step and Tp\_NTN Minimum Aggregate Adjustment rate**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Frequency Range** | **SCS of uplink signals (kHz)** | **Tq\_NTN** | **Tp\_NTN** |
| 1 | 15 | [5.5]\*64\*Tc | [5.5]\*64\*Tc |
|  | 30 | [5.5]\*64\*Tc | [5.5]\*64\*Tc |
|  | 60 | N/A | N/A |
| NOTE: Tc is the basic timing unit defined in TS 38.211 [6] | | | |

End of Change 25