# 2 Text proposal

# ------------Start of 38.300 TP-------------------------------------------

## 3 Abbreviations and Definitions

### 3.1 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the abbreviations given in TR 21.905 [1], in TS 36.300 [2] and the following apply. An abbreviation defined in the present document takes precedence over the definition of the same abbreviation, if any, in TR 21.905 [1] and TS 36.300 [2].

5GC 5G Core Network

5GS 5G System

5QI 5G QoS Identifier

A2X Aircraft-to-Everything

A-CSI Aperiodic CSI

AGC Automatic Gain Control

AI Artificial Intelligence

AKA Authentication and Key Agreement

AMBR Aggregate Maximum Bit Rate

AMC Adaptive Modulation and Coding

AMF Access and Mobility Management Function

AR Augmented Reality

ARP Allocation and Retention Priority

ATG Air to Ground

BA Bandwidth Adaptation

BCCH Broadcast Control Channel

BCH Broadcast Channel

BFD Beam Failure Detection

BH Backhaul

BL Bandwidth reduced Low complexity

BPSK Binary Phase Shift Keying

BRID Broadcast Remote Identification

C-RNTI Cell RNTI

CAG Closed Access Group

CAPC Channel Access Priority Class

CBRA Contention Based Random Access

CCE Control Channel Element

CD-SSB Cell Defining SSB

cellDTRX-RNTI Cell Discontinuous Transmission and Reception RNTI

CFR Common Frequency Resource

CFRA Contention Free Random Access

CG Configured Grant

CHO Conditional Handover

CIoT Cellular Internet of Things

CLI Cross Link interference

CMAS Commercial Mobile Alert Service

CORESET Control Resource Set

CP Cyclic Prefix

CPA Conditional PSCell Addition

CPC Conditional PSCell Change

DAA Detect And Avoid

DAG Directed Acyclic Graph

DAPS Dual Active Protocol Stack

DFT Discrete Fourier Transform

DCI Downlink Control Information

DCP DCI with CRC scrambled by PS-RNTI

DCR Direct Communication Request

DL-AoD Downlink Angle-of-Departure

DL-SCH Downlink Shared Channel

DL-TDOA Downlink Time Difference Of Arrival

DMRS Demodulation Reference Signal

DRX Discontinuous Reception

DSR Delay Status Report

DTX Discontinuous Transmission

E-CID Enhanced Cell-ID (positioning method)

EC Energy Cost

EHC Ethernet Header Compression

ePWS enhancements of Public Warning System

ETWS Earthquake and Tsunami Warning System

FS Feature Set

FSA ID Frequency Selection Area Identity

G-CS-RNTI Group Configured Scheduling RNTI

G-RNTI Group RNTI

GFBR Guaranteed Flow Bit Rate

GIN Group ID for Network selection

GNSS Global Navigation Satellite System

GSO Geosynchronous Orbit

H-SFN Hyper System Frame Number

HAPS High Altitude Platform Station

HRNN Human-Readable Network Name

IAB Integrated Access and Backhaul

IFRI Intra Frequency Reselection Indication

I-RNTI Inactive RNTI

INT-RNTI Interruption RNTI

KPAS Korean Public Alarm System

L2 Layer-2

L3 Layer-3

LBT Listen Before Talk

LDPC Low Density Parity Check

LEO Low Earth Orbit

LP-RSRP Low Power Reference Signal Received Power

LP-RSRQ Low Power Reference Signal Received Quality

LP-WUS Low Power Wake-Up Signal

LP-WUR Low Power Wake-Up Receiver

LR Low Power Wake-Up Receiver

LTM L1/L2 Triggered MobilityMBS Multicast/Broadcast Services

MCE Measurement Collection Entity

MCCH MBS Control Channel

MDBV Maximum Data Burst Volume

MEO Medium Earth Orbit

MIB Master Information Block

MICO Mobile Initiated Connection Only

MFBR Maximum Flow Bit Rate

ML Machine Learning

MMTEL Multimedia telephony

MNO Mobile Network Operator

MO-SDT Mobile Originated SDT

MP Multi-Path

MPE Maximum Permissible Exposure

MR Main Radio

MRB MBS Radio Bearer

MT Mobile Termination

MT-SDT Mobile Terminated SDT

MTCH MBS Traffic Channel

MTSI Multimedia Telephony Service for IMS

MU-MIMO Multi User MIMO

Multi-RTT Multi-Round Trip Time

MUSIM Multi-Universal Subscriber Identity Module

N3C Non-3GPP Connection

NB-IoT Narrow Band Internet of Things

NCD-SSB Non Cell Defining SSB

NCGI NR Cell Global Identifier

NCL Neighbour Cell List

NCR Neighbour Cell Relation

NCRT Neighbour Cell Relation Table

NES Network Energy Savings

NGAP NG Application Protocol

NGSO Non-Geosynchronous Orbit

NID Network Identifier

NPN Non-Public Network

NR NR Radio Access

NSAG Network Slice AS Group

NTN Non-Terrestrial Network

OFDM Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing

OOK On-Off Keying

P-MPR Power Management Maximum Power Reduction

P-RNTI Paging RNTI

PCH Paging Channel

PCI Physical Cell Identifier

PDB Packet Delay Budget

PDC Propagation Delay Compensation

PDCCH Physical Downlink Control Channel

PDSCH Physical Downlink Shared Channel

PEI Paging Early Indication

PER Packet Error Rate

PH Paging Hyperframe

PLMN Public Land Mobile Network

PNI-NPN Public Network Integrated NPN

PO Paging Occasion

PQI PC5 5QI

PRACH Physical Random Access Channel

PRB Physical Resource Block

PRG Precoding Resource block Group

PRS Positioning Reference Signal

PS-RNTI Power Saving RNTI

PSDB PDU Set Delay Budget

PSER PDU Set Error Rate

PSI PDU Set Importance

PSIHI PDU Set Integrated Handling Information

PSS Primary Synchronisation Signal

PTM Point to Multipoint

PTP Point to Point

PTW Paging Time Window

PUCCH Physical Uplink Control Channel

PUSCH Physical Uplink Shared Channel

PWS Public Warning System

QAM Quadrature Amplitude Modulation

QFI QoS Flow ID

QMC QoE Measurement Collection

QoE Quality of Experience

QPSK Quadrature Phase Shift Keying

RA Random Access

RA-RNTI Random Access RNTI

RACH Random Access Channel

RANAC RAN-based Notification Area Code

REG Resource Element Group

RIM Remote Interference Management

RLM Radio Link Monitoring

RMSI Remaining Minimum SI

RNA RAN-based Notification Area

RNAU RAN-based Notification Area Update

RNTI Radio Network Temporary Identifier

RQA Reflective QoS Attribute

RQoS Reflective Quality of Service

RS Reference Signal

RSRP Reference Signal Received Power

RSRQ Reference Signal Received Quality

RSSI Received Signal Strength Indicator

RSTD Reference Signal Time Difference

RTT Round Trip Time

RVQoE RAN visible QoE

SCS SubCarrier Spacing

SD Slice Differentiator

SDAP Service Data Adaptation Protocol

SDT Small Data Transmission

SD-RSRP Sidelink Discovery RSRP

SFI-RNTI Slot Format Indication RNTI

SHR Successful Handover Report

SIB System Information Block

SI-RNTI System Information RNTI

SLA Service Level Agreement

SL-PRS Sidelink Positioning Reference Signal

SL-RSRP Sidelink RSRP

SMC Security Mode Command

SMF Session Management Function

SMTC SS/PBCH block Measurement Timing Configuration

S-NSSAI Single Network Slice Selection Assistance Information

SNPN Stand-alone Non-Public Network

SNPN ID Stand-alone Non-Public Network Identity

SPR Successful PSCell Addition/Change Report

SPS Semi-Persistent Scheduling

SR Scheduling Request

SRAP Sidelink Relay Adaptation Protocol

SRS Sounding Reference Signal

SRVCC Single Radio Voice Call Continuity

SS Synchronization Signal

SSB SS/PBCH block

SSS Secondary Synchronisation Signal

SSSG Search Space Set Group

SST Slice/Service Type

SU-MIMO Single User MIMO

SUL Supplementary Uplink

TA Timing Advance

TB Transport Block

TCE Trace Collection Entity

TNL Transport Network Layer

TPC Transmit Power Control

TRP Transmit/Receive Point

TRS Tracking Reference Signal

TSS Timing Synchronization Status

U2N UE-to-Network

U2U UE-to-UE

UAI UE Assistance Information

UAV Uncrewed Aerial Vehicle

UCI Uplink Control Information

UDC Uplink Data Compression

UDM Unified Data Management

UE-Slice-MBR UE Slice Maximum Bit Rate

UL-AoA Uplink Angles of Arrival

UL-RTOA Uplink Relative Time of Arrival

UL-SCH Uplink Shared Channel

UPF User Plane Function

URLLC Ultra-Reliable and Low Latency Communications

VR Virtual Reality

V2X Vehicle-to-Everything

Xn-C Xn-Control plane

Xn-U Xn-User plane

XnAP Xn Application Protocol

XR eXtended Reality

## 9 Mobility and State Transitions

<snip>

#### 9.2.5 Paging

Paging allows the network to reach UEs in RRC\_IDLE and in RRC\_INACTIVE state through *Paging* messages, and to notify UEs in RRC\_IDLE, RRC\_INACTIVE and RRC\_CONNECTED state of system information change (see clause 7.3.3) and ETWS/CMAS indications (see clause 16.4) through *Short Messages*. Both *Paging* messages and *Short Messages* are addressed with P-RNTI on PDCCH, but while the former is sent on PCCH, the latter is sent over PDCCH directly (see clause 6.5 of TS 38.331 [12]).

While in RRC\_IDLE the UE monitors the paging channels for CN-initiated paging. While in RRC\_INACTIVE with no ongoing SDT procedure (see clause 18.0) the UE monitors paging channels for RAN-initiated paging and CN-initiated paging. A UE need not monitor paging channels continuously though; Paging DRX is defined where the UE in RRC\_IDLE or RRC\_INACTIVE is only required to monitor paging channels during one Paging Occasion (PO) per DRX cycle (see TS 38.304 [10]). The Paging DRX cycles are configured by the network:

1) For CN-initiated paging, a default cycle is broadcast in system information;

2) For CN-initiated paging, a UE specific cycle can be configured via NAS signalling;

3) For RAN-initiated paging, a UE-specific cycle is configured via RRC signalling;

- The UE uses the shortest of the DRX cycles applicable i.e. a UE in RRC\_IDLE uses the shortest of the first two cycles above, while a UE in RRC\_INACTIVE uses the shortest of the three.

The POs of a UE for CN-initiated and RAN-initiated paging are based on the same UE ID, resulting in overlapping POs for both. The number of different POs in a DRX cycle is configurable via system information and a network may distribute UEs to those POs based on their IDs.

While in RRC\_CONNECTED and while in RRC\_INACTIVE with ongoing SDT procedure, the UE monitors the paging channels in any PO signalled in system information for SI change indication and PWS notification. In case of BA, a UE in RRC\_CONNECTED only monitors paging channels on the active BWP with common search space configured.

For operation with shared spectrum channel access, a UE can be configured for an additional number of PDCCH monitoring occasions in its PO to monitor for paging. However, when the UE detects a PDCCH transmission within the UE's PO addressed with P-RNTI, the UE is not required to monitor the subsequent PDCCH monitoring occasions within this PO.

If Paging Cause is included in the Paging message, a UE in RRC\_IDLE or RRC\_INACTIVE state may use the Paging Cause as per TS 23.501[3].

**Paging optimization for UEs in CM\_IDLE**: at UE context release, the NG-RAN node may provide the AMF with a list of recommended cells and NG-RAN nodes as assistance info for subsequent paging. The AMF may also provide Paging Attempt Information consisting of a Paging Attempt Count and the Intended Number of Paging Attempts and may include the Next Paging Area Scope. If Paging Attempt Information is included in the Paging message, each paged NG-RAN node receives the same information during a paging attempt. The Paging Attempt Count shall be increased by one at each new paging attempt. The Next Paging Area Scope, when present, indicates whether the AMF plans to modify the paging area currently selected at next paging attempt. If the UE has changed its state to CM CONNECTED the Paging Attempt Count is reset.

**Paging optimization for UEs in RRC\_INACTIVE**: at RAN Paging, the serving NG-RAN node provides RAN Paging area information. The serving NG-RAN node may also provide RAN Paging attempt information. Each paged NG-RAN node receives the same RAN Paging attempt information during a paging attempt with the following content: Paging Attempt Count, the intended number of paging attempts and the Next Paging Area Scope. The Paging Attempt Count shall be increased by one at each new paging attempt. The Next Paging Area Scope, when present, indicates whether the serving NG\_RAN node plans to modify the RAN Paging Area currently selected at next paging attempt. If the UE leaves RRC\_INACTIVE state the Paging Attempt Count is reset.

**UE power saving for paging monitoring:** in order to reduce UE power consumption due to false paging alarms, the group of UEs monitoring the same PO can be further divided into multiple subgroups. With subgrouping, a UE shall monitor PDCCH in its PO for paging if the subgroup to which the UE belongs is paged as indicated via associated PEI and/or LP-WUS. If a UE cannot find its subgroup ID with the PEI and/or LP\_WUS configurations in a cell or if the UE is unable to monitor the associated PEI and/or LP-WUS occasion corresponding to its PO, it shall monitor the paging in its PO.

Editor’s note: Above text(s) to be updated on how LP-WUS and PEI work together, i.e. whether we should have “PEI and/or LP-WUS” or something else.

The gNB configures in system information entry and exit conditions to monitor LP-WUS. The UE may start monitoring LP-WUS when measurements using the MR are above the configured entry threshold(s), and the measurements using the LR are above the entry threshold(s) if configured. Entry conditions for LP-WUS monitoring are based on MR and optionally LR measurements as specified in TS 38.304. Exit conditions for LP-WUS monitoring are based on LR as specified in TS 38.304. The subgroups have the following characteristics:

- They are formed based on either CN controlled subgrouping or UE ID based subgrouping;

- If CN controlled subgroup ID is not provided from AMF, UE ID based subgrouping is used if supported by the UE and network;

- The RRC state (RRC\_IDLE or RRC\_INACTIVE state) does not impact which subgroup the UE belongs to;

- Subgrouping support for a cell is broadcasted in the system information as one of the following: Only CN controlled subgrouping supported, only UE ID based subgrouping supported, or both CN controlled subgrouping and UE ID based subgrouping supported;

- Total number of subgroups allowed in a cell is up to 8 for PEI and 31 for LP-WUS and represents the sum of CN controlled and UE ID based subgrouping configured by the network;

- A UE configured with CN controlled subgroup ID applies CN controlled subgroup ID if the cell supports CN controlled subgrouping; otherwise, it derives UE ID based subgroup ID if the cell supports only UE ID based subgrouping.

PEI or LP-WUS associated with subgroups have the following characteristics:

- If the PEI or LP-WUS monitoring is supported by the UE, it shall at least support UE ID based subgrouping method;

- PEI monitoring can be limited via system information to the last used cell (i.e., the cell in which the UE most recently received *RRCRelease* without indicating that the last used cell for PEI shall not be updated);

- A PEI-capable UE shall store its last used cell information;

- gNBs supporting the PEI monitoring to the last used cell function provide the UE's last used cell information to the AMF in the NG-AP UE Context Release Complete message for PEI capable UEs, as described in TS 38.413 [26];

- UE that expects MBS group notification shall ignore the PEI or LP-WUS and shall monitor paging in its PO.

**CN controlled subgrouping:** For CN controlled subgrouping, AMF is responsible for assigning subgroup ID to the UE. The total number of subgroups for CN controlled subgrouping which can be configured, e.g. by OAM is up to 8 for PEI and 31 for LP-WUS. In addition to monitoring ~~of~~ a codepoint associated with its subgroup ID, a UE configured with LP-WUS monitoring also monitors a common codepoint associated with all subgroups in a PO, if applicable. It is assumed that CN controlled subgrouping support is homogeneous within an RNA.

The following figure describes the procedure for CN controlled subgrouping for PEI or LP-WUS:



Figure 9.2.5-1: Procedure for CN controlled subgrouping

1. The UE indicates its support of CN controlled subgrouping via NAS signalling.

2. If the UE supports CN controlled subgrouping, the AMF determines the subgroup ID assignment for the UE.

3. The AMF sends subgroup ID to the UE via NAS signalling.

4. The AMF informs the gNB about the CN assigned subgroup ID for paging the UE in RRC\_IDLE/ RRC\_INACTIVE state.

5. When the paging message for the UE is received from the CN or is generated by the gNB, the gNB determines the PO and the associated PEI and/or LP-WUS occasion for the UE.

6. Before the UE is paged in the PO, the gNB transmits the associated PEI and/or LP-WUS and indicates the corresponding CN controlled subgroup of the UE that is to be paged in the PEI or after LP-WUS.

**UE ID based subgrouping:** For UE ID based subgrouping, the gNB and UE can determine the subgroup ID based on the UE ID and the total number of subgroups for UE ID based subgrouping in the cell. The total number of subgroups for UE ID based subgrouping is decided by the gNB for each cell and can be different in different cells. Up ~~to 8 and~~ 31 subgroups are supported for ~~PEI and~~ LP-WUS ~~respectively~~.In addition to monitoring ~~of~~ a codepoint associated with its subgroup ID, a UE configured with LP-WUS monitoring also monitors a common codepoint associated with all subgroups in a PO, if applicable. The following figure describes the procedure for UE ID based subgrouping for PEI or LP-WUS:



Figure 9.2.5-2: Procedure for UE ID based subgrouping

1. The gNB determines the total number of subgroups for UE ID based subgrouping in a cell.

2. The gNB broadcasts the total number of subgroups for UE ID based subgrouping in a cell.

3. UE determines its subgroup in a cell.

4. When paging message for the PEI and/or LP-WUS capable UE is received from the CN at the gNB or is generated by the gNB, the gNB determines the PO and the associated PEI and/or LP-WUS occasion for the UE.

5. Before the UE is paged in the PO, the gNB transmits the associated PEI and/or LP-WUS and indicates the corresponding subgroup derived based on UE ID of the UE that is paged in the PEI or after LP-WUS.

## 11 UE Power Saving

The PDCCH monitoring activity of the UE in RRC connected mode is governed by DRX, BA, DCP, cell DTX (see clause 15.4.2.3) and LP-WUS.

When DRX is configured, the UE does not have to continuously monitor PDCCH. DRX is characterized by the following:

- **on-duration**: duration that the UE waits for, after waking up, to receive PDCCHs. If the UE successfully decodes a PDCCH, the UE stays awake and starts the inactivity timer;

- **inactivity-timer**: duration that the UE waits to successfully decode a PDCCH, from the last successful decoding of a PDCCH, failing which it can go back to sleep. The UE shall restart the inactivity timer following a single successful decoding of a PDCCH for a first transmission only (i.e. not for retransmissions);

- **retransmission-timer**: duration until a retransmission can be expected;

- **cycle**: specifies the periodic repetition of the on-duration followed by a possible period of inactivity (see figure 11-1 below);

**- active-time**: total duration that the UE monitors PDCCH. This includes the "on-duration" of the DRX cycle, the time UE is performing continuous reception while the inactivity timer has not expired, and the time when the UE is performing continuous reception while waiting for a retransmission opportunity.



Figure 11-1: DRX Cycle

A SL UE can be configured with DRX, in which case, PDCCH providing SL grants can be send to the UE only during its active time.

When BA is configured, the UE only has to monitor PDCCH on the one active BWP i.e. it does not have to monitor PDCCH on the entire DL frequency of the cell. A BWP inactivity timer (independent from the DRX inactivity-timer described above) is used to switch the active BWP to the default one: the timer is restarted upon successful PDCCH decoding and the switch to the default BWP takes place when it expires.

In addition, the UE may be indicated, when configured accordingly, whether it is required to monitor or not the PDCCH during the next occurrence of the on-duration by a DCP monitored on the active BWP. If the UE does not detect a DCP on the active BWP, it does not monitor the PDCCH during the next occurrence of the on-duration, unless it is explicitly configured to do so in that case.

A UE can only be configured to monitor DCP when connected mode DRX is configured, and at occasion(s) at a configured offset before the on-duration. If short DRX cycle is configured, DCP is not applicable when short DRX cycle is used. More than one monitoring occasion can be configured before the on-duration. The UE does not monitor DCP on occasions occurring during active-time, measurement gaps, BWP switching, or when it monitors response for a CFRA preamble transmission for beam failure recovery (see clause 9.2.6), in which case it monitors the PDCCH during the next on-duration. If no DCP is configured in the active BWP, UE follows normal DRX operation.

When CA is configured, DCP or LP-WUS is only configured on the PCell and/or PSCell.

Editor’s note: Details of DC operation captured in TS 37.340, above added for similar treatment as for DCP. FFS on secondary DRX.

One DCP can be configured to control PDCCH monitoring during on-duration for one or more UEs independently.

LP-WUS can be configured in RRC\_IDLE, RRC\_INACTIVE and RRC\_CONNECTED modes for UE power saving. A LP-WUS is transmitted based on OOK and overlaid OFDM sequence(s) over OOK ON symbols, and can carry up to 5 information bits and one codepoint out of up to 32 codepoints. A UE supports detection of LP-WUS information carried by OOK and/or overlaid OFDM sequences. For LP-WUS operation in RRC\_IDLE and RRC\_INACTIVE, the same information is delivered by OOK and overlaid OFDM sequences. For LP-WUS, the number of OOK symbols within an OFDM symbol can be configured as 1, 2 or 4. For RRC\_IDLE and RRC\_INACTIVE, a UE ~~detects~~ monitors two codepoints for LP-WUS. For RRC\_CONNECED, a UE can be configured to ~~detect~~ monitor up to 8 codepoints for LP-WUS, subject to UE capability.

For LP-WUS operation in RRC\_IDLE and RRC\_INACTIVE, LP-SS is supported for UE LR to maintain synchronization and perform serving cell RRM measurements. LP-SS transmission is based on OOK with or without overlaid OFDM sequence. For UE capable of detecting overlaid OFDM sequence by LR, PSS/SSS can be used for UE LR to maintain synchronization and perform serving cell RRM measurements. For LP-SS, the number of OOK symbols within an OFDM symbol can be configured as 1, 2 or 4 and the number can be same or larger than LP-WUS. LP-SS is not supported for RRC\_CONNECTED mode operations.

For RRC\_IDLE and RRC\_INACTIVE operations, the frequency resource of LP-WUS and LP-SS can be configured within or outside initial DL BWP in the carrier where the UE monitors paging. For RRC\_CONNECTED operation, the frequency resource of LP-WUS can be configured within or outside the UE active DL BWP, where the support of LP-WUS monitoring outside active DL BWP is optional.

For RRC\_IDLE and RRC\_INACTIVE operations, 3 candidate values for wake-up delay are supported for UE to report via capability signaling, ~~two values for ultra-deep sleep state and one value for deep sleep state,~~ where wake-up delay is defined as the minimum time gap between the LP-WUS reception and MR to start PDCCH monitoring. gNB can configure one or two time offset values between the reference PF of the PO and the associated LP-WUS monitoring occasions. If at least one of the configured time offset values are no smaller than the wake-up delay that UE reports, the UE monitors LP-WUS monitoring occasions corresponding to the smallest time offset value that is no smaller than its reported wake-up delay, otherwise, the UE does not monitor LP-WUS and monitors PO.

A UE in RRC\_CONNECTED which is configured with DRX can be configured with LP-WUS. LP-WUS is monitored outside active-time. If LP-WUS is detected, the UE shall start the on-duration timer or [new timer] to start PDCCH monitoring and enter active-time. If the UE is configured to start on-duration timer after LP-WUS reception, the UE monitors LP-WUS at occasion(s) at a configured offset before the on-duration, and UE does not monitor LP-WUS when short DRX cycle is used. If the UE is configured to start [new timer] after LP-WUS reception, the UE monitors LP-WUS at occasion(s) according to the configured periodicity and offset which can be same or different from the periodicity and offset configured for C-DRX cycle, and UE monitors LP-WUS regardless of which DRX cycle is used. [FFS on further functionality e.g. timer start if not able to monitor LP-WUS].

For RRC\_CONNECTED operation, 3 candidate values for minimum time gap are supported for UE to report via capability signaling, where the minimum time gap is between the LP-WUS reception and MR to start PDCCH monitoring. gNB configures the time offset between LP-WUS monitoring and the correspoinding PDCCH monitoring. UAI can be used to indicate the UE preferred time offset.

~~It is assumed that~~ UE is not required to support simultanoues LR and MR operations ~~are not supported by the UE~~, where LR operations is the UE operations for LP-WUS monitoring, MR operation is the UE operations for all other NR signals/channels transmissions/receptions in RRC\_CONNECTED mode.

Editor’s Note: Above paragraph to be updated and aligned between impacted speficiations regarding functioinality, labelling and naming of the options.

Power saving in RRC\_IDLE and RRC\_INACTIVE can also be achieved by UE relaxing neighbour cells RRM measurements when it meets the criteria determining it is in low mobility and/or not at cell edge. When UE is configured with both high speed measurements and RRM measurement relaxation as specified in TS 38.331 [12], it is up to UE implementation whether to apply the FR1 high speed RRM requirements or the relaxed RRM requirements when the low mobility related criterion is configured and fulfilled as specified in TS 38.133 [13].

Power saving in RRC\_IDLE and RRC\_INACTIVE can also be achieved by allowing LP-WUS capable UEs to relax serving cell measurements on MR and/or offload serving cell measurements from MR to the LR and/or further relax neighbour cell measurements on MR. Entry conditions for serving cell measurement relaxation and/or offloading and/or neighbor cell measurement relaxation are based on MR and optionally LR measurements as specified in TS 38.304. Exit conditions are based on LR as specified in TS 38.304. For neighbor cells RRM measurement relaxation the UE needs to meet the criteria determining if it is in low mobility [to be confirmed] and/or not at cell edge. Editor’s Note: Above paragraph is tentative and to be updated further based on progress.

UE power saving may be enabled by adapting the DL maximum number of MIMO layers by BWP switching.

Power saving is also enabled during active-time via cross-slot scheduling, which facilitates UE to achieve power saving with the assumption that it won't be scheduled to receive PDSCH, triggered to receive A-CSI or transmit a PUSCH scheduled by the PDCCH until the minimum scheduling offsets K0 and K2. Dynamic adaptation of the minimum scheduling offsets K0 and K2 is controlled by PDCCH.

Serving Cells of a MAC entity may be configured by RRC in two DRX groups with separate DRX parameters. When RRC does not configure a secondary DRX group, there is only one DRX group and all Serving Cells belong to that one DRX group. When two DRX groups are configured, each Serving Cell is uniquely assigned to either of the two groups. The DRX parameters that are separately configured for each DRX group are on-duration and inactivity-timer.

UE power saving in RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE may be achieved by providing the configuration for TRS with CSI-RS for tracking in TRS occasions. The TRS in TRS occasions may allow UEs in RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE to sleep longer before waking-up for its paging occasion. The TRS occasions configuration is provided in either SIB17 or SIB17bis. The availability of TRS in the TRS occasions is indicated by L1 availability indication. These TRSs may also be used by the UEs configured with eDRX.

UE power saving may be achieved by UE relaxing measurements for RLM/BFD. When configured, UE determines whether it is in low mobility state and/or whether its serving cell radio link quality is better than a threshold. The configuration for low mobility and good serving cell quality criterion is provided through dedicated RRC signalling.

RLM and BFD relaxation may be enabled/disabled separately through RRC Configuration. Additionally, RLM relaxation may be enabled/disabled on per Cell Group basis while BFD relaxation may be enabled/disabled on per serving cell basis.

The UE is only allowed to perform RLM and/or BFD relaxation when relaxed measurement criterion for low mobility and/or for good serving cell quality is met. If configured to do so, the UE shall trigger reporting of its RLM and/or BFD relaxation status through UE assistance information if the UE changes its respective RLM and/or BFD relaxation status while meeting the UE minimum requirements specified in TS 38.133 [13].

UE power saving may also be achieved through PDCCH monitoring adaptation mechanisms when configured by the network, including skipping of PDCCH monitoring and Search space set group (SSSG) switching. In this case UE does not monitor PDCCH during the PDCCH skipping duration except for the cases as specified in TS 38.213 [38], or monitors PDCCH according to the search space sets applied in SSSG.

# ------------End of 38.300 TP---------------------------------------------