3GPP TSG-RAN WG2 Meeting #117 Electronic R2-220xxxx

Elbonia, February 2022

**Agenda item:**

**Source: Ericsson**

**Title: [Pre117-e][NTN][101] RRC open issues**

**WID/SID: NR\_NTN\_solutions\_Core**

**Document for: Discussion and Decision**

# Introduction

Regarding the RRC open issues listed in [R2-2201896](file:///C:\Data\3GPP\RAN2\Inbox\R2-2201896.zip):

- Issues 1-5, 13, 15-16, 18-20, 21-24 will be handled in offline discussion **[Pre117-e][NTN][101] RRC open issues**

- Issues 6-10 can be handled via company contributions in AI 8.10.3.2.1

- Issues 11-12 will be handled by CR rapporteur directly in the running CR

- Issues 14 and 17 will be handled in the MAC discussion (in offline discussion [Pre117-e][NTN][103])

Other RRC issues can be handled via company contributions in AI 8.10.3.2.2

Issues 1-5, 13, 15-16, 18-20, 21-24 are treated in this document except Open issue 19 which is moved to **[Pre117-e][NTN][103] MAC open issues.**

# 2 Contact Points

Respondents to the email discussion are kindly asked to fill in the following table.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Name | Email Address |
| Ericsson | Helka-Liina Määttänen | Helka-liina.maattanen@ericsson.com |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Lili Zheng | zhenglili4@huawei.com |
| vivo | Xiao XIAO | xiao.xiao@vivo.com |
| CATT | Xiangdong zhang | zhangxiangdong@catt.cn |
| Intel | Tangxun | xun.tang@intel.com |
| Apple | Pavan Nuggehalli | pnuggehalli@apple.com |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | Min Xu | xumin13@lenovo.com |
| OPPO | Haitao Li | lihaitao@oppo.com |
| Google Inc. | Ming-Hung Tao | mhtao@google.com |
| Xiaomi | Xiaolong Li | lixiaolong1@xiaomi.com |
| NEC | Maxime Grau | Maxime.grau@emea.nec.com |
| Thales | Nicolas Chuberre | Nicolas.chuberre@thalesaleniaspace.com |
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# 3 Connected mode

## 3.1 Location reporting during connected mode(not in initial access)

Location reporting event is captured in the running RRC CR:

#### 5.5.4.xx Event D1 (FFS)

The UE shall:

1> consider the entering condition for this event to be satisfied when both condition D1-1 and conditionD1-2, as specified below, is fulfilled;

Inequality D1-1 (Entering condition 1)

Inequality D1-2 (Entering condition 2)

The variables in the formula are defined as follows:

***Ml1*** is the UE location, not taking into account any offsets but represented by the distance between UE and a reference location parameter for this event (i.e. *referenceLocation1* as defined within *reportConfigNR* for this event).

***Ml2*** is the UE location, not taking into account any offsets but represented by the distance between UE and a reference location parameter for this event (i.e. *referenceLocation2* as defined within *reportConfigNR* for this event).

***Hys*** is the hysteresis parameter for this event (i.e. *hysteresis* as defined within *reportConfigNR* for this event).***Thresh1*** is the threshold for this event defined as a distance, configured with parameter *distanceFromReference1,* from a reference location configured with parameter *referenceLocation1* within *reportConfigNR* for this event.

***Thresh2*** is the threshold for this event defined as a distance, configured with parameter *distanceFromReference2,* from a reference location configured with parameter *referenceLocation2* within *reportConfigNR* for this event.***Ml1*** is expressed in FFS.

***Ml2*** is expressed in FFS.

***Hys*** is expressed in the same unit as ***Ml1.***

***Thresh*** is expressed in the same unit as ***Ml1***.

Editor’s Note: FFS leaving condition, definition of reference location,

Editor’s note: Need of user consent for location reporting is pending on response from SA3 thus reporting details are not yet captured and are considered as FFS.

NOTE: The definition of Event D1 also applies to CondEvent D1.

**Open issue 1:** The report content of location reporting is open and not implemented in RRC

A related agreement is:

1. Specify that measurement reports can be configured to be piggybacked with location report when location based event triggers it

Further, reporting of the UE’s location is already specified for LTE, where the fields that may be reported are defined in the LocationInfo IE:

LocationInfo-r10 ::= SEQUENCE {

locationCoordinates-r10 CHOICE {

ellipsoid-Point-r10 OCTET STRING,

ellipsoidPointWithAltitude-r10 OCTET STRING,

...,

ellipsoidPointWithUncertaintyCircle-r11 OCTET STRING,

ellipsoidPointWithUncertaintyEllipse-r11 OCTET STRING,

ellipsoidPointWithAltitudeAndUncertaintyEllipsoid-r11 OCTET STRING,

ellipsoidArc-r11 OCTET STRING,

polygon-r11 OCTET STRING

},

horizontalVelocity-r10 OCTET STRING OPTIONAL,

gnss-TOD-msec-r10 OCTET STRING OPTIONAL,

...,

[[ verticalVelocityInfo-r15 CHOICE {

verticalVelocity-r15 OCTET STRING,

verticalVelocityAndUncertainty-r15 OCTET STRING

} OPTIONAL

]]

}

The different location and velocity options are defined in TS 37.355 with further details specified in TS 23.032.

These location and velocity related IEs may advantageously be reused for the reporting of the UE location (and potentially the UE velocity) in NR NTN.

**Proposal1 The *LocationInfo* IE specified in TS 36.331 is reused for UE location reporting in NR NTN.**

**Q1: Please indicate whether your company agrees with proposal 1.**

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| Company | Yes/no | Comments |
| Huawei, HiSilicon |  | There is also *LocationInfo* in 38.331 which contains *CommonLocationInfo* as below:  CommonLocationInfo-r16 ::= SEQUENCE {  gnss-TOD-msec-r16 OCTET STRING OPTIONAL,  locationTimestamp-r16 OCTET STRING OPTIONAL,  locationCoordinate-r16 OCTET STRING OPTIONAL,  locationError-r16 OCTET STRING OPTIONAL,  locationSource-r16 OCTET STRING OPTIONAL,  velocityEstimate-r16 OCTET STRING OPTIONAL  }  Detailed parameters are defined in TS 37.355.  Compared with the parameters of *LocationInfo* in 36.331, the *CommonLocationInfo* in 38.331 includes several additional parameters (locationTimestamp, locationError, locationSource). Why don’t we reuse the *CommonLocationInfo* in 38.331? |
| vivo | Yes, with comment | Fine to reuse LocationInfo IE in LTE. But, same question as Huawei, HiSilicon: just wonder why not reuse the CommonLocationInfo in NR. |
| Sony | Yes | We are also fine to reuse *CommonLocationInfo* |
| CATT |  | Reuse the *CommonLocationInfo* in 38.331. |
| Intel |  | it would be easier to reuse the *CommonLocationInfo* in 38.331. |
| Apple |  | Ok to use *CommonLocationInfo*, but of couse whether to report location information is still pending. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility |  | OK to reuse *CommonLocationInfo* if user consent is available. |
| OPPO |  | Same view as Huawei, reusing CommonLocationInfo in NR seems to be more reasonable. |
| Google |  | Prefer to reuse the CommonLocationInfo in 38.331 (instead of that in 36.331). |
| LG |  | We agree to reuse CommonLocationInfo in 38.331 |
| Qualcomm | Yes as per NR |  |
| Ericsson |  |  |
| Nokia | Yes | Agree with Huawei – why not to use the already existing NR RRC IE? |
| Xiaomi |  | Fine to reuse the *CommonLocationInfo* in 38.331. |
| NEC |  | We agree to use *CommonLocationInfo* from 38.331. |
| Thales | Yes |  |
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**Open issue 2:** The definition of the reference location is FFS in in IE ReportConfigNR:

ReferenceLocation-r17 ::= TypeFFS

The definition of a reference location could be two-dimensional or three-dimensional. Including the altitude in the definition of a reference location would not add any value for the purpose it serves as a condition for triggering measurement reporting or CHO execution. Hence, it is simpler to keep the definition of a reference location two-dimensional, where the natural two-dimensional definition would be a point on the WGS 84 ellipsoid. 3GPP has already specified fields for such a location definition in TS 37.355:

Ellipsoid-Point ::= SEQUENCE {

latitudeSign ENUMERATED {north, south},

degreesLatitude INTEGER (0..8388607), -- 23 bit field

degreesLongitude INTEGER (-8388608..8388607) -- 24 bit field

}

In the RRC specification for LTE, TS 36.331, this is captured as an octet string:

LocationInfo-r10 ::= SEQUENCE {

locationCoordinates-r10 CHOICE {

ellipsoid-Point-r10 OCTET STRING,

ellipsoidPointWithAltitude-r10 OCTET STRING,

...,

ellipsoidPointWithUncertaintyCircle-r11 OCTET STRING,

ellipsoidPointWithUncertaintyEllipse-r11 OCTET STRING,

ellipsoidPointWithAltitudeAndUncertaintyEllipsoid-r11 OCTET STRING,

ellipsoidArc-r11 OCTET STRING,

polygon-r11 OCTET STRING

},

horizontalVelocity-r10 OCTET STRING OPTIONAL,

gnss-TOD-msec-r10 OCTET STRING OPTIONAL,

...,

[[ verticalVelocityInfo-r15 CHOICE {

verticalVelocity-r15 OCTET STRING,

verticalVelocityAndUncertainty-r15 OCTET STRING

} OPTIONAL

]]

}

The *ellipsoid-Point* IE may advantageously be reused for definitions of reference locations in NR NTN.

**Proposal 2 The *ellipsoid-Point* IE specified in TS 36.331, TS 37.355 (and TS 23.032) is reused for UE location reporting in NR NTN.**

**Q2: Please indicate whether your company agrees with proposal 2.**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Yes/no | Comments |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes |  |
| vivo | Yes | We share Rapp’s view of having a 2-D reference point. |
| CATT | Yes |  |
| Intel | Yes |  |
| Apple | Yes |  |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | Yes |  |
| OPPO | Yes with comment | P2 seems to have the wrong wording.  **Proposal 2a The *ellipsoid-Point* IE specified in TS 36.331, TS 37.355 (and TS 23.032) is reused ~~for UE location reporting~~ for definitions of reference locations in NR NTN.** |
| Google | Yes |  |
| LG | Yes |  |
| Qualcomm | Yes |  |
| Ericsson | yes |  |
| Nokia | Yes |  |
| Xiaomi | Yes |  |
| NEC | Yes |  |
| Thales | Yes |  |
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**Open issue 3:** distanceThresFromReference in the location event is not defined

distanceThresFromReference1-r17 TypeFFS,

distanceThresFromReference2-r17 TypeFFS, OPTIONAL, --Need R

The distance from a reference location should preferably have a range that covers all expected operator preferences in both very large and not so large cells. A maximum value greater than 10 000 km ought to be sufficient with good margin in all scenarios and a granularity of 10 meters should at least not be too coarse. To limit the number of bits in the IE, the fact that the granularity may be coarser the larger the distance is may be leveraged. A possible formula achieving this could be the one used for the “uncertainty” defined in clause 6.2 in TS 23.032. Hence, the distanceFromReference1-r17 and distanceFromReference2-r17 fields could both be defined as “INTEGER (0..127)”, where the value maps to the parameter *K* in the following formula:

 where *r* is the distance and *C* and *x* are constants respectively specified to *C* = 100 and *x* = 0.1. This definition allows a very large range (maximum ), while still allowing a distance as small as 10 meters to be configured.

**Proposal3 The distanceFromReference1-r17 and distanceFromReference2-r17 fields are defined as “INTEGER (0..127)”, where the value maps to the parameter K in the formula , where r is the distance and C and x are constants respectively specified to C = 100 and x = 0.1.**

**Q3: Please indicate whether your company agrees with proposal 3.**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Yes/no | Comments |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | No strong view | An alternative is to have two fields, one of them with the unit of m, the other with the unit of km. This option may lead to larger overhead, but the distance can be represented more precisely. |
| vivo | Yes | Can understand Rapp’s intention to save bits. Also fine to consider other signaling structure, if companies regard it as necessary to support finer granularity for the large-distance cases (e.g. linearly spaced value range with acceptable signaling overhead). |
| CATT | No strong view |  |
| Intel | Yes |  |
| Apple | No | Not sure why we need to super-optimize this, especially since this is sent in downlink. The equation results in non-linear values which seems a bit finessed. May be easiest to go with what vivo has suggested; or alternately specify value (0...127) and maximum value index. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | No strong view |  |
| OPPO | No strong view | We are not sure if we need a granularity of 10m. Perhaps km-level granularity is enough. If this is the case, maybe we can define 14 bits to cover (0, 16384km) with linear granularity. Or if really needed, we can also consider liner granularity of 10m with more signaling bits, e.g. 24 bits. |
| Google | No strong view |  |
| Qualcomm | No | This is just for trigger, we are also not sure 10m granularity is necessary. It may be ok in the unit of km. |
| Ericsson | yes | 10 not necessary but it is there hard coded |
| Nokia | Could be OK | Fine to save on signalling an represent such a wide range, 10 m as the minimum distance is also acceptable in our view. |
| Xiaomi | No | The equation is an optimization scheme, and it is more complicated than a specify value (0...127) or maximum value index for UE. |
| NEC | No | We are not sure why an exponential scale is necessary. Here, most values are very small and it is unlikely that a distance threshold would be very small. On the contrary, for long distances the granularity is not fine.  We are fine with Oppo’s proposal and if we need to save additional bits we could have granularity of more than 1km as the threshold to leave a cell will most likely be in hundreds of km and the formula proposed by the rapporteur is not fine at all in this range. |
| Thales | Yes |  |
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**Open issue 4:** Encoding for hysteresis for location is open and pending on reference location definition.

– *Hysteresis*

The IE *Hysteresis* is a parameter used within the entry and leave condition of an event triggered reporting condition. The actual value is field value \* 0.5 dB. The *HysteresisLocation* is a parameter used within entry condition of a location based event triggered reporting condition. The actual value of field *HysteresisLocation* is FFS.

***Hysteresis* information element**

-- ASN1START

-- TAG-HYSTERESIS-START

Hysteresis ::= INTEGER (0..30)

HysteresisLocation-r17 ::= FFS

-- TAG-HYSTERESIS-STOP

-- ASN1STOP

The hysteresis for the location-based trigger condition should preferably have a range that covers all expected operator preferences in both very large and not so large cells. A maximum value of around 300 km ought to be sufficient in all scenarios and a granularity of 10 meters should at least not be too coarse. One example for the ASN.1 definition and range of the HysteresisLocation IE (in the context of location-based trigger conditions) is be ”INTEGER (0..32768)” with a granularity of 10 meters, i.e. the actual value is the field value \* 10 meters.

**Proposal 4 RAN2 to discuss the needed range and granularity for the hysteresis.**

**Q4: Please share proposed range and granularity for the hysteresis.**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Yes/no | Comments |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes |  |
| vivo | Yes | Similar comments as to above Q3. |
| CATT | Yes |  |
| Intel | agree with Rapp’s suggestion | be ”INTEGER (0..32768)” with a granularity of 10 meters, i.e. the actual value is the field value \* 10 meters. |
| Apple | Agree with Rapporteur’s proposal |  |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | Yes |  |
| OPPO |  | Same granularity should be used for distance threshold and hysteresis, i.e. in Q3 and Q4. |
| Google | Agree with Rapporteur’s proposal |  |
| LG | Yes |  |
| Qualcomm | ok |  |
| Ericsson |  | The example granularity and range seems ok. be ”INTEGER (0..32768)” with a granularity of 10 meters, i.e. the actual value is the field value \* 10 meters. |
| Nokia | In principle OK | But we wonder how the 300 km was calculated, apparently reflecting the maximum hysteresis that may be needed by the operators (in largest GSO cells?) |
| Xiaomi | Yes |  |
| NEC |  | 300km seems a lot for location hysteresis, we are fine with having a fairly small granularity of 10m but maybe we can save bits by having a smaller range. |
| Thales | Yes | Max 327 km hysteresis should be sufficient |
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**Open issue 5:** Leaving condition for location reporting is not discussed

The options for the leaving condition may be defined as

Inequality D2-1 (Leaving condition 1)

Inequality D2-2 (Leaving condition 2)

Then one may define that both conditions D2-1 and D2-2 need to be fulfilled to fullfill a leaving condition, or one of D2-1 or D2-2. That is options are:

Option 1

1> consider the leaving condition for this event to be satisfied when conditions D2-2 and D2-2 are fulfilled;

Option 2

1> consider the leaving condition for this event to be satisfied when condition D2-1 or D2-2 is fulfilled;

**Q5: Please indicate which option is preferred**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Option 1 or 2 | Comments/other options |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Option 2 | Similar to Event A5, “or” is preferred.  But we think the leaving condition should be changed to:  Inequality D2-1 (Leaving condition 1)  Inequality D2-2 (Leaving condition 2) |
| vivo | 2 | Option 2 follows the same principle as the leaving conditions of existing A5. |
| Sony | Option 2 |  |
| CATT | Option 2, with comment | We suggest giving some modification to Option 2 as following, to keep the way of adding and subtracting an Hys consistent with the in legacy condition definition:  We prefer to design leaving condition as:  Inequality D2-1 (Leaving condition 1)  Inequality D2-2 (Leaving condition 2)  Additionally, we think the corresponding entering condition D1-1 also need to be modified as:  Inequality D1-1 (Entering condition 1) |
| Intel | option 2 | same view with CATT’s wording suggestion |
| Apple | Option 2 | Agree with CATT as well |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | Option 2 |  |
| OPPO | Option 2 | Same view as CATT |
| Google | Option 2 | Agree with CATT. |
| LG | Option 2 | CATT’s suggestion is fine. |
| Qualcomm | Option 2 |  |
| Ericsson | 2 |  |
| Nokia | Option 2 | It should be somewhat logical that the leaving condition shall be met if at least one inequality is fulfilled (if both were needed for the entry condition to be met). |
| Xiaomi | Option 2 |  |
| NEC | Option 2 | We agree with other companies, Option 2 follows the same principle as event A5. |
| Thales | Option 2 |  |
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# 4 User plane

## 4.1 event triggered TA reporting

**Open issue 13:** FFS whether TA reporting is pure MAC or also RRM. If latter: Configuration of TA reporting event and the value range of the offset threshold for TA reporting event

In the running 38.321 CR, the UE-specific the TA offset threshold is captured as follows:

If configured, UE-specific TA reporting may be triggered if any of the following events occur:

….

-    if the variation between current information about UE specific TA and the last successfully reported information about UE specific TA is equal to or larger than an offset threshold, if configured.

This resembles PHR reporting offset which in 38.331 is captured in IE PHR-Config. The open issues seem to be about the value range of the offset and in which IE the offset is placed. One example could be the MAC-CellGroupConfig where also PHR-Config.

**Q6: Please give your view on the value range and in which IE the offset is placed in TS 38.331?**

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| --- | --- |
| Company | Explanation |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | The IE should be in MAC-CellGroupConfig.  The value range of cell specific K\_offset defined by RAN1 is “0 ...1023 ms”. Since TA reporting is also used to facilitate scheduling, we think “0 ...1023 ms” is ok, or RAN1 can be consulted. |
| vivo | We think this offset threshold should be configured by the number of slots, which is of the same unit as the TA value itself. For the specific value range, since we already agreed to have full TA reported whose value is covered by two bytes in the MAC CE, perhaps we can align the range of this offset threshold with the possible values of the TA itself. But we don’t have a strong view and can follow the majority’s view on what configurable offset values ought to be supported.  MAC-CellGroupConfig would be a proper place to include this offset threshold, or perhaps more specifically put it in TAG-Config along with other TA related configurations (no strong view though). |
| CATT | The IE would be included in *MAC-CellGroupConfig*. Since the content of the TA report is agreed to be full TA, the value range can be aligned with value of cell specific K\_offset. |
| Intel | agree with CATT. And this configuration is per UE, but not per TAG as no CA/DC related features are supported in NTN. |
| Apple | Agree with Intel |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | Agree with CATT. |
| OPPO | We are fine to place this IE in MAC-CellGroupConfig.  For the value range and unit of the offset threshold, we think we can follow the value range and unit of the reported full TA in TA reporting MAC CE. |
| Google | Agree with CATT. |
| LG | We prefer to include the IE in MAC-CellGroupConfig. |
| Qualcomm | Ok in MAC-CellGroupConfig. |
| Ericsson | The range must include values lower than 1 ms (if frequent reports are wanted more often than the need to change the UE specific Koffset), the value 1 ms, and values larger than 1 ms (in case strategy is to change the Koffset in steps larger than 1 ms). For example {0.1 ms, 0.3 ms, 0.5ms, 1 ms, 1.5 ms, 2 ms, 2.5 ms, 3 ms}  The config may be in MAC-CellGroupConfig or better to keep it in TAG-Config.  For forward compatibility, it would be good to not lose the possibility of having multiple TAGs, even though the current requirements on maximum TA difference for CA makes it unlikely to support cells in different satellites. |
| Nokia | The offset threshold is to trigger UE report a new MAC CE or UL location for TA reporting purpose if the TA change is larger than the threshold. Since it is not the TA absolute value itself, there is no need to cover the K\_offset value from “0…1023ms”. Instead, the maximum differential delay within a cell is assumed as 10.3 ms in 38.821, which means the maximum TA due to UE movement within the cell coverage should be less than or equal to 10.3 ms. Hence the offset threshold value range should be less than 10.3 ms. Regarding the unit, we think it should be same as unit of K\_offset because the TA reporting is used to configure K\_offset. With above, we think the value range should be (1…16 ms). The IE can be included in MAC-CellGroupConfig. |
| Xiaomi | The offset threshold is to cover TA change, the Max differential TA change within a cell is 20.6ms. Thus, the value range for offset threshold is (0, 20.6ms). We suggest to use the same unit as Koffset, i.e. ms. The step for the value can be 0.5ms. Our suggestion is (0.5ms, 1ms, 1,5ms, 2ms,…,20.5ms) |
| ZTE-Zhihong | For now MAC-CellGroupConfig is sufficient but per TAG maybe more future proofing if enhance DCCA in NTN might be supported. For thresholds values we tends to consider values smaller than 1 ms shall be defined to allow finer tuning of Koffset and larger values that covers the worst differential koffsets can also be defined to allow coarse k-offset for more robustness scheduling. Therefore a possible range could be {0.1, 0.2, 0.4, 0.8, 1,1.5, 2, 2.5, ,...,16 } |
| NEC | The value range should follow that of K\_offset, so “0..1023ms” should be reused. |
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## 4.2 Timer values

These timers are missing values and other details:

**Open issue 15:** Value for DiscardTimerExt2

DiscardTimerExt2-r17 ::= ENUMERATED {FFS}

**Q7: Please give preferred timer value for DiscardTimerExt2**

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| --- | --- |
| Company | Answer |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | According to the agreement of RAN2 #115, value “2000ms” needs to be added:   1. Introduce a new discardTimerExt-r17 IE with a new value ms2000 and several spare bits for future extension.   Besides, the following agreement from RAN2 #115 also needs to be addressed? I.e., RAN2 needs to determine whether a new value of 4400ms is needed or the current value range is enough.   1. RAN2 consider not to extend PDCP t-Reordering timer or use several spare bits in legacy IE to add several greater values up to 4400ms. |
| Intel | agree with Huawei, i.e., according to the agreement of RAN2 #115, value “2000ms” needs to be added: |
| Apple | Add a value for 2000ms as suggested by Huawei and Intel. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | Agree with Huawei’s view. |
| OPPO | Agree to introduce a new discardTimer value ms2000 for NTN. |
| LG | Agree with Huawei and Intel |
| Ericsson | PDCP discardTimer At RAN2#113bis-e the following agreements concerning PDCP were agreed:   1. The network can configure the values of PDCP discardTimer and PDCP t-Reordering timer greater than the RLC t-Reassembly timer. 2. Extend the range of the PDCP discardTimer and the PDCP t-reordering timer. One option is to enlarge the set of allowed values for the PDCP discardTimer and the PDCP t-reordering timer. The exact values FFS   At RAN2#115e the following was agreed:   1. Introduce a new discardTimerExt-r17 IE with a new value ms2000 and several spare bits for future extension. 2. RAN2 consider not to extend PDCP t-Reordering timer or use several spare bits in legacy IE to add several greater values up to 4400ms.   PDCP discard timer has the following values in release 16:  discardTimer ENUMERATED {ms10, ms20, ms30, ms40, ms50, ms60, ms75, ms100, ms150, ms200, ms250, ms300, ms500, ms750, ms1500, infinity} OPTIONAL, -- Cond Setup  The largest non-infinity value is 1500ms, which would not be a good value to apply if the PDB is 1100 ms (as agreed in SA3) or if the RLC t-Reassembly is in the order of 2000 ms. Furthermore, applying 750ms may make it difficult to support either requesting uplink resources and then transmitting the data (combining to 1.5 RTT) or if an SDU needs to be retransmitted (combining to at least 1.5 RTT). One option could for instance be to introduce more granular values at the higher range. Higher values than the agreed 2000 ms is needed for PDCP discard timer, for example higher than 2200 ms as that is the maximum RLC t-Reassembly agreed in NTNs, if infinity is not sufficient for those use cases.   1. Introduce PDCP discardTimerExt2 with values {2000 2500 3000 3500 4000 4500 spare2 spare1} |
| Nokia | Add new value ms2000 and several spare bits for future extension. |
| Xiaomi | Introduce a new discardTimer value ms2000 for NTN |
| ZTE-Zhihong | Other agreed 2000 ms， values larger than t-Reassembly need to be defined to allow RCL reassembly. An example would be 2000, 2400, 2800, 3200, 3600,4000, 4400, spare2, spare1 |
| NEC | The network can configure the values of PDCP discardTimer greater than the RLC t-Reassembly timer, considering its existing granularity and the extended RLC t-Reordering maximum value, we are in favour of introducing a new value ms2000 and several spare bits for future extension. |
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**Open issue 16:** Value for sr-ProhibitTimerExt

SchedulingRequestToAddModExt-v17xy ::= SEQUENCE {

sr-ProhibitTimerExt-r17 ENUMERATED {valueFFS} OPTIONAL -- Need S

}

**Q8: Please give preferred timer value for sr-ProhibitTimerExt**

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| --- | --- |
| Company | Answer |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Currently the value range for the sr-ProhibitTimer is: {ms1, ms2, ms4, ms8, ms16, ms32, ms64, ms128} in 38.331. Considering that the maximum round trip delay in NTN is 541.46 ms, the extended value should be as large as 542ms+128ms, if we adopt similar principle as TN.  Considering the regularity of the values, the maximum value of sr-ProhibitTimerExt-r17 can be set to 512ms+128ms. Furthermore, considering the MEO and LEO scenarios, where the round trip delay is smaller than GEO scenario, some additional values between 128ms and 640ms can be considered, e.g. at intervals of 64ms.  Based on the above description, we would like to suggest the following values for sr-ProhibitTimerExt-r17: {ms192, ms256, ms320, ms384, ms448, ms512, ms576, ms640}. |
| Intel | we wonder if also to consider up to 4 RTT, e.g., 2000ms |
| Apple | Ok with Huawei’s proposal. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | Agree with Huawei’s view. |
| LG | Ok with Huawei’s proposal |
| Ericsson | To minimize the delay in case that the UE have not received a suitable grant after it sent an SR, the sr-ProhibitTimer can be adopted according to the current UE-gNB RTT. Values lower than the UE-gNB RTT are needed for high priority services with delay requirement that are more important than the overhead from a few extra SRs.  The current prohibit timer supports up to 128 ms, which (if HARQ RTT is 8 ms) is 16 times the HARQ RTT. To support 16 times the RTT in NTNs will incur a too long delay, only a few slots longer than the RTT is sufficient to allow the gNB scheduling flexibility of replying to the SR.  To avoid that the gNB shall need to reconfigure the sr-ProhibitTimer every time the UE-gNB RTT changes it is convenient to define the extended sr-ProhibitTimer as a factor times the current UE-gNB RTT.   1. Add a *sr-ProhibitTimerExt* with values {1/8, 1/4, 1/2, 3/4, 1, 2, 3, spare} where the timer value is *sr-ProhibitTimerExt* \* (UE-gNB RTT)   We are also fine to define a few more fixed values if companies do not want to have it dependent on the UE-gNB RTT. In that case 250, 500, 750, 1000, 1250, 1500, spare2, spare |
| Nokia | Fine to follow Huawei’s suggestion. |
| Xiaomi | Ok with Huawei’s proposal |
| ZTE-Zhihong | Share the same view as Intel 4 RTT can be considered , a possible value range could be {ms256, ms512, ms768, ms1024, ms1280,ms1536, ms1792, ms 2048, spare2, spare1 }. |
| NEC | We are fine fine Huawei’s proposal. |
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## RRC delay

**Open issue 18:** RRC execution delays may be impacted by K\_MAC, this needs to be discussed. For example RRC processing time of 15ms may not be sufficient for network to confirm UE has received/executed RRC successfully.

Chapter 12 of TS 38.331 specifies RRC processing time values.

12 Processing delay requirements for RRC procedures

The UE performance requirements for RRC procedures are specified in the following tables. The performance requirement is expressed as the time in [ms] from the end of reception of the network -> UE message on the UE physical layer up to when the UE shall be ready for the reception of uplink grant for the UE -> network response message with no access delay other than the TTI-alignment (e.g. excluding delays caused by scheduling, the random access procedure or physical layer synchronisation). In case the RRC procedure triggers BWP switching, the RRC procedure delay is the value defined in the following table plus the BWP switching delay defined in TS 38.133 [14], clause 8.6.3.

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**Figure 12.1-1: Illustration of RRC procedure delay**

**Table 12.1-1: UE performance requirements for RRC procedures for UEs**

| Procedure title: | Network -> UE | UE -> Network | Value [ms] | Notes |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **RRC Connection Control Procedures** | | | | |
| RRC reconfiguration | *RRCReconfiguration* | *RRCReconfigurationComplete* | 10 |  |
| RRC reconfiguration (scell addition/release) | *RRCReconfiguration* | *RRCReconfigurationComplete* | 16 |  |
| RRC reconfiguration (LTE/NR SCG establishment/ modification/ release) | *RRCReconfiguration* | *RRCReconfigurationComplete* | 16 |  |
| RRC reconfiguration (Intra-NR mobility with LTE/NR SCG establishment/ modification/ release) | *RRCReconfiguration* | *RRCReconfigurationComplete* | 16 |  |
| RRC reconfiguration | *DLDedicatedMessageSegment* | *RRCReconfigurationComplete* | 16+( Nseg  -1)\*10 | Nseg  is number of RRC segments |
| RRC setup | *RRCSetup* | *RRCSetupComplete* | 10 |  |
| RRC Release | *RRCRelease* |  | NA |  |
| RRC re-establishment | *RRCReestablishment* | *RRCReestablishmentComplete* | 10 |  |
| RRC resume | *RRCResume* | *RRCResumeComplete* | 6 or 10 | Value=6 applies for a UE supporting reduced CP latency for the case of RRCResume message only including MAC and PHY configuration, reestablishPDCP and reestablishRLC for SRB2 and DRB(s), and no DRX, SPS, configured grant, CA or MIMO re-configuration will be triggered by this message. Further, the UL grant for transmission of *RRCResumeComplete* and the data is transmitted over common search space with DCI format 0\_0.  In this scenario, the RRC procedure delay [ms] can extend beyond the reception of the UL grant, up to 7 ms.  For other cases, Value = 10 applies. |
| RRC resume (MCG SCell addition/restoration/release) | *RRCResume* | *RRCResumeComplete* | 16 |  |
| RRC resume (SCG establishment/ restoration/release) | *RRCResume* | *RRCResumeComplete* | 16 |  |
| RRC resume | *DLDedicatedMessageSegment* | *RRCResumeComplete* | 16+( Nseg  -1)\*10 | Nseg  is number of RRC segments |
| Initial AS security activation | *SecurityModeCommand* | *SecurityModeComplete/SecurityModeFailure* | 5 |  |
| **Inter RAT mobility** | | | | |
| Handover to NR | *RRCReconfiguration (sent by other RAT)* | *RRCReconfigurationComplete* | NA | The performance of this procedure is specified in TS 36.133 [40] clauses 5.3.4.2, 5.3.4A.2 and 5.3.5.2 in case of handover from E-UTRA to NR. |
| Handover from NR | *MobilityFromNRCommand* |  | NA | The performance of this procedure is specified in TS 38.133 [14], clauses 6.1.2.1.2 and 6.1.2.2.2. |
| **Other procedures** | | | | |
| UE assistance information |  | *UEAssistanceInformation* | NA |  |
| UE capability transfer | *UECapabilityEnquiry* | *UECapabilityInformation* | 80 |  |
| Counter check | *CounterCheck* | *CounterCheckResponse* | 5 |  |
| UE information | *UEInformationRequest* | *UEInformationResponse* | 15 |  |
| DL Information transfer MR-DC | *DLInformationTransferMRDC* |  | NA | The UE shall apply the performance requirements of the RRC message included within the DLInformationTransferMRDC message. |
| IAB other information |  | *IABOtherInformation* | NA |  |
| Sidelink UE information |  | *SidelinkUEInformationNR* | NA |  |

**Q9: Please give view on RRC processing time for NR NTN whether RTT should impact the RRC processing time or not.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Answer |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | We don’t think the RRC processing time is affected by NTN RTD since the processing time is defined by:  the end of reception of the network -> UE message on the UE physical layer up to when the UE shall be ready for the reception of uplink grant for the UE -> network response message |
| vivo | Not needed. The existing RRC processing time table is sufficient for NTN. |
| CATT | As the K\_MAC is known by network, how the network to confirm UE has received/executed RRC successfully is based on the NW implementation. Meanwhile, we agree with Huawei, the RRC processing time is related to UE itself not related to K\_MAC. |
| Intel | Not needed. K\_mac is the RTT between GW and gNB in network side, no impact on UE. |
| Apple | No need, agree with views expressed above. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | Not needed. |
| OPPO | Not needed. |
| Google | Not needed, as this RRC processing time is purely at the UE side. |
| LG | Not necessary. |
| Qualcomm | In case, the HARQ feedback is enabled, regardless of processing time, the network should be reasonable to provide UL grant after receiving HARQ ACK, not after 15ms. But we are ok it does not have to change existing RRC processing. |
| Ericsson | In our view the UE-gNB RTT nor K\_mac will affect the RRC processing time. |
| Nokia | Not needed, agree with Huawei. |
| Xiaomi | According to the definition of RRC processing time: “The performance requirement is expressed as the time in [ms] from the end of reception of the network -> UE message on the UE physical layer up to when the UE shall be ready for the reception of uplink grant for the UE -> network response message with no access delay other than the TTI-alignment (e.g. excluding delays caused by scheduling, the random access procedure or physical layer synchronisation).”, the TA is also considered into the RRC processing time. However, this TA is only related to UE’s TA, not related to KMAC part. Thus, there is no impact on the RRC processing time. |
| NEC | Based on the definition of the processing time, RTT should have no impact. |
| Thales | We don’t think the RTD time should impact the RRC processing time |
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## Other

**Open issue 19:** HARQ type for SRBs or RRC message may need to be clarified to guarantee the reliability.

The open issue is about the LCP procedure in MAC, where it is decided to enable configuring either HARQ mode A or Mode B or none (any HARQ mode is fine) for each LCH, and then only allow data from that LCH to be transmitted on a HARQ process configured with that HARQ mode. Then the question is about do we need to enable configuring a HARQ mode also for SRBs. **This open issue is moved to [Pre117-e][NTN][103] MAC open issues.**

**Open issue 20:** Open issue HARQ-feedbackEnablingforSPSactive-r17

Did we agree that network can enable/disable this? Agreement say this is always enabled.

1. HARQ feedback shall always be sent for SPS deactivation (i.e. regardless of HARQ feedback enabled/disabled).

We understand this is agreed in RAN1 for SPS activation. But it is not confirmed in RAN1 that the configuration is per SPS or not. So it is ffs whether to include it in SPS-Config or in *BWP-DownlinkDedicated.*

**Q11: Please give your view on whether HARQ-feedbackEnablingforSPSactive-r17 is for per SPS-Config or per BWP-DownlinkDedicated.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Answer |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | According to RAN1 parameter list (R1-2112976), the HARQ-feedbackEnablingforSPSactive-r17 is per BWP. |
| vivo | Up to RAN1 RRC parameter sheet. |
| CATT | Up to RAN1 parameter. |
| Intel | align with RAN1, i.e., per BWP |
| Apple | Per BWP |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | Per BWP as in RAN1. |
| OPPO | HARQ-feedbackEnablingforSPSactive-r17 is for per BWP-DownlinkDedicated according to RAN1 RRC parameter sheet. |
| Google | Should align with RAN1 (per BWP). |
| Qualcomm | Ok to align with RAN1 parameter sheet. |
| Ericsson | Regarding SPS deactivation, the agreement in RAN2   1. HARQ feedback shall always be sent for SPS deactivation (i.e. regardless of HARQ feedback enabled/disabled).   And the RAN1 agreement  Agreement:  For DCI indicating SPS PDSCH release, HARQ-ACK report is as in Rel-16.  Are both based on the observation that the DCI for SPS deactivation is NOT associated with a HARQ process ID, this feedback is always sent according to the current spec.  Regarding SPS activation, we do not see the need to have this per SPS-Config, per BWP is fine or even per UE. |
| Nokia | In RAN1, it is agreed “HARQ feedback for SPS **activation** may be additionally enabled by the network by RRC configuration.”, but RAN2 agreed “HARQ feedback shall always be sent for SPS **deactivation**”. It seems the HARQ feedback is different for SPS activation and deactivation.  Following the RAN1 agreement, we agree with Huawei that the HARQ-feedbackEnablingforSPS**active**-r17 is for per BWP. |
| Xiaomi | Per BWP |
| ZTE-Zhihong | Per BWP as agreed by RAN1 |
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# 5 Broadcast

RAN2 sent to RAN1 the below LS in R2-2201757:

*RAN2 has agreed to introduce a new NTN-specific SIB (SIBx) which is scheduled by SIB1. And at least the following serving cell information will be broadcast by SIBx:*

*1) Ephemeris;*

*2) Common TA parameters;*

*3) Validity duration for UL sync information;*

*4) t-Service (the timing information on when the serving cell is going to stop serving the area);*

*5) Cell reference location;*

*6) Epoch time;*

*7) K\_mac;*

*8) Cell-specific Koffset;*

*9) Indication for network enabled/disabled TA report.*

*Note that, based on RAN2 agreements so far, 4) can only be* *broadcast by quasi-earth fixed cells not by earth moving cells, and 5) can be broadcast by quasi-earth fixed cells (FFS for earth moving cells).*

*RAN2 also agreed that the validity duration for UL sync information applies to the whole SIBx and UE acquires the updated SIBx when the timer expires (FFS if this applies only to RRC\_CONNECTED mode or to RRC\_IDLE UEs as well).*

*Since some parameters also have RAN1 impact, RAN2 kindly asks if RAN1 foresees any problem (e.g., due to latency requirement) with the above agreements*.

Current running RRC CR for NTN has SIBxx which contains the above mentioned parameters but also the polarization information.

– *SIBXX*

SIBXX contains satellite assistance information.

***SIBXX* information element**

-- ASN1START

SIBXX-r17 ::= SEQUENCE {

ntn-Config NTN-Config OPTIONAL, -- Need R

t-Service-r17 INTEGER (0..549755813887) OPTIONAL, -- Need R

referenceLocation-r17 ReferenceLocation-r17 OPTIONAL, -- Need R

ta-Report-r17 ENUMERATED {enabled} OPTIONAL -- Need R

}

-- ASN1STOP

– *NTN-Config*

The IE *NTN-Config* provides parameters needed for the UE to access NR via satellite access. FFS more detailed description.

***NTN-Config* information element**

-- ASN1START

-- TAG-NTN-CONFIG-START

NTN-Config-r17 ::= SEQUENCE {

epochTime-r17 EpochTime-r17 OPTIONAL, -- Need R

ntnUlSyncValidityDuration-r17 ENUMERATED{s5, s10, s15, s20, s25, s30, s35,

s40, s45, s50, s55, s60, s120, s180, s240} OPTIONAL, -- Need R

cellSpecificKoffset-r17 INTEGER(0..1023) OPTIONAL, -- Need R

kmac-r17 INTEGER(0..512) OPTIONAL, -- Need R

tainfo-r17 TAInfo-r17 OPTIONAL, -- Need R

ntnPolarizationDL-r17 ENUMERATED{rhcp,lhcp,linear} OPTIONAL, -- Need R

ntnPolarizationUL-r17 ENUMERATED{rhcp,lhcp,linear} OPTIONAL, -- Need R

ephemerisInfo-r17 EphemerisInfo-r17 OPTIONAL -- Need R

...

}

EpochTime-r17 ::= SEQUENCE {

sfn-r17 INTEGER(0..1023),

subFrameNR-r17 INTEGER(0..9)

}

TAInfo-r17 ::= SEQUENCE {

taCommon-r17 INTEGER(0..66485757),

taCommonDrift-r17 INTEGER(-261935..261935) OPTIONAL, -- Need R

taCommonDriftVariant-r17 INTEGER(0..29470) OPTIONAL -- Need R

}

-- TAG-NTN-CONFIG-STOP

-- ASN1STOP

## 5.1 SIB1

**Open issue 21:** What NTN information is present in SIB1 if any?

**Q12: Please indicate whether SIB1 should contain any NTN specific information other than scheduling of SIBxx(with the content as shown above)?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Answer |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Wait for RAN1 reply. |
| vivo | No. |
| Sony | Wait for RAN1 LS reply |
| CATT | Wait for RAN1 reply. |
| Intel | nothing for now |
| Apple | Need to wait for RAN1 reply |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | Wait for RAN1 reply. |
| OPPO | From RAN2 perspective, it is sufficient that UE knows whether it is an NTN cell according to the SIB1 scheduling the NTN-specific SIBxx, while it is not necessary to contain any NTN-specific info in SIB1. We are fine to wait for RAN1’s reply. |
| Google | Although we think it is better to broadcast the information critical to the initial access (e.g., TAInfo, epoch time) in SIB1, we are fine to wait for RAN1’s reply. |
| LG | Agree to wait for RAN1 reply. |
| Qualcomm | Can TN cell broadcast SIBxx for NTN cell ephemeris? If yes, then it is against the agreement that UE has to know the cell type from SIB1. |
| Ericsson | Ok. QC has good question |
| Nokia | Agree with Huawei, RAN1 may respond to our LS first. But in principle we are OK not to have any NTN-specific parameters in SIB1 (other than scheduling info). |
| Xiaomi | Wait for RAN1 reply. |
| NEC | We do not see any NTN-specific information that needs to be added in SIB1, but open to companies’ suggestions or RAN1 input. |
| Thales | Wait for RAN1 reply, however we recommend that the following 4 parameters be broadcasted in SIB1 (Ephemeris; Common TA parameters; Validity duration for UL sync information; Epoch time) while other be broadcasted in SIBXX scheduled by SIB1 |
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## 5.2 SIBxx

**Open issue 22:** What information is present in SIBxx? SIBxx always same schedulingtime or?

**Q13: Please indicate whether SIBxx should contain any other NTN specific information than the content as shown above?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Answer |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | No for serving cell, yes for neighbor cell (Q15). |
| vivo | This will depend on the potential update of L1 RRC parameter sheet and new RAN2 agreements to be reached by IDLE mode discussion in [Pre-117] [102]. |
| Sony | Yes for neighbour cell. |
| CATT | Some information about neighbour cells. |
| Intel | neighbour cells’ ephemeris data |
| Apple | At least neighbor cell ephemeris |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | Neighbor cell ephemeris, and its epoch time & validity time (can be the same as the serving cell’s).  The neighbor cell ephemeris can be delta values compared to that of the serving cell, to reduce SIBXX size. |
| OPPO | Share the same view as Huawei. |
| Google | The ephemeris and reference location information of neighbour cells can be optionally provided in SIBxx. |
| LG | We agree to include neighbor cell ephemeris information. |
| Qualcomm | Yes neighbor satellite information. |
| Ericsson | no |
| Nokia | Agree with vivo, probably it does not yet reflect the content of L1 parameters list from RAN1. |
| Xiaomi | No for serving cell. |
| NEC | We do not see a need but open to companies’ suggestions. |
| Thales | Other NTN related parameters (add DL polarisation information) should be broadcasted within newly introduced NTN-specific SIB (SIBxx). |
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**Q14: Should the content of SIBxx be split such that some information may be scheduled by the network more often that some other information?**

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| --- | --- |
| Company | Answer |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Up to RAN1. |
| vivo | No. |
| Sony | We wait for LS reply from RAN1 |
| CATT | It is unnecessary to do this. |
| intel | ok to wait for RAN1’s reply |
| Apple | Depends on RAN1 reply. But we think that information for parameters needed for pre-compensation (TA parameters) will vary faster than parameters for cell reselection (e.g., t-Service), so it does make sense to split the information in different SIBs. Whether the split is with a new SIB or with SIB1 can be discussed. But OK to wait for RAN1 reply. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | Wait for RAN1 reply. |
| OPPO | Up to RAN1. |
| Google | Not really needed, but we can wait for RAN1’s reply. |
| LG | We do not see any necessity for this. |
| Qualcomm | It is not good idea to broadcast statis parameters like Kmac together with continuously changing ephemeris. Its better to make TBS size smaller for frequently transmitting SIBX. |
| Ëricsson | This is what we have been proposing since beginning of the WI, to categorize SI based on how often it should be sent and the plan SIBs accordingly. |
| Nokia | We had been somewhat positive towards such split, but considering how frequently some parameters will have to change and how often the SIB-NTN will be sent, we think such differentiation is not essential. |
| Xiaomi | No, but ok to wait reply from RAN1. |
| NEC | Ask RAN1 for split. Another issue is how to broadcast SIBxx more often, similar to SIB1 if necessary for cell access. |
| Thales | Wait for RAN1 LS. However we agree that this differentiated scheduling among NTN specific SIBxx information is beneficial.  Typically, serving cell related information for UL sync information (i.e. common TA, ephemeris) shall be scheduled more often that other parameters |
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## 5.3 Neighbour cell related SI

**Open issue 23:** What information is present in neighbor cell related SI? Which SIB contains this?

**Q15: What information should be broadcasted about neighbor cells? In which SIB should such information be placed?**

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| --- | --- |
| Company | Answer |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Neighbor cell ephemeris and feederlink delay (common TA + K\_mac), for autonomous SMTC adjustment by Idle/Inactive mode UEs.  Neighbor cell reference location (pending on the conclusion of how location information is applied to cell ranking). |
| vivo | We see perhaps only Neighbor cell ephemeris is needed so far (for SMTC adjustment). This question also depends on the progress of IDLE mode discussion in [Pre-117] [102]. |
| Sony | Neighbour cell ephemeris. |
| CATT | The neighbour cells ephemeris which is used for SMTC adjustment, and neighbour cells reference location used for initiating measurement in IDLE mode. The above mentioned information can be placed in the same NTN specific SIB with the serving cells. |
| Intel | agree with CATT |
| Apple | Neighbor cell ephemeris and neighbor cell reference location are likely needed. Whether the entire epehermis or some coarser version to reduce overhead can be discussed. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | Neighbor cell ephemeris, and its epoch time & validity time (can be the same as the serving cell’s), in the same SIBXX as the serving ephemeris  The neighbor cell ephemeris can be delta values compared to that of the serving cell, to reduce SIBXX size. |
| OPPO | Following information needs to be broadcasted for Idle/Inactive UE measurements and mobility.  - Neighbour cell Ephemeris information.  - Validity timer information for neighbour cell’s ephemeris information.  - DL polarization information.  - Neighbour cell’s feeder link delay  In our understanding, if assuming no SIB segments, all NTN-specific SI can be placed in one SIB. |
| Google | The ephemeris and reference location information of neighbour cells can be broadcasted in SIBxx. |
| LG | Neighbor cell ephemeris information is needed. |
| Qualcomm | LS has already been sent on this.  - Neighbour cell Ephemeris information.  - epoch time (optional)  - Validity timer information for neighbour cell’s ephemeris information (optional).  - common TA parameters (optional)  - DL polarization information. |
| Ericsson | Neighbor cell SI should be given in corresponding SIBs, SIB3 and SIB4, not in SIBxx |
| Nokia | Neighbour cell ephemeris (in SIBx) and assistance info for SMTC measurements. Nothing on the reference location or cell stop time for the neighbours. |
| Xiaomi | We discussed this in the reply LS on NR NTN Neighbor Cell and Satellite Information [R2-2201884] to RAN1 and RAN4, we can wait for reply from RAN1 and RAN4. |
| NEC | We agree with CATT. |
| Thales | The following neighboring cell parameters should be broadcasted in NTN specific SIBxx:  *1) Ephemeris (only if the radio cell is generated by a different satellite);*  *2) Common TA parameters (only if the radio cell is generated by a different satellite);*  *3) Cell reference location (optional if Earth fixed or Earth moving beams scenarios);*  *4) Epoch time (only if the radio cell is generated by a different satellite);*  *5) DL polarization information* |
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## 5.4 SI notifications

What all has been agreed and what still needs to be agreed

1. Update of ephemeris and common TA information does not affect the value tag and does not trigger SI modification procedure.
2. The ntnUlSyncValidityDuration applies to the whole SIBX. UE acquires the updated SIBX when the timer expires. FFS whether to also include it in the LS to RAN1. FFS if this applies only to Connected mode or to idle mode UE as well

**Open issue 24:** Review of how to capture rules for SI notification for different NTN SI and general SI related procedural text

**Q16: Please give your view on how to capture rules for SI notification for different NTN SI and how to update general SI related procedural text.**

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| --- | --- |
| Company | Answer |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | We are a bit puzzled by “different NTN SI”. Based on the agreements so far, we only have one NTN specific SIB. Maybe this question can be postponed until Q12/Q14 is clear. |
| vivo | Agreement 1 looks like a guideline to NW implementation, so perhaps an informative text or a general Stage-2-like description is enough. For the FFS of Connected vs. Idle in agreement 2, we think both cases should be applied. |
| CATT | The update of NTN SIBX should be clarified in the relevant chapters of system information update, and the timer ntnUlSyncValidityDuration behavior also need to be specified when the timer is expiry. |
| Intel | for ephemeris and common TA, the following field description can be used:  “This field is excluded when determining changes in system information, i.e. changes of *XXX* should neither result in system information change notifications nor in a modification of *valueTag* in *SIB1*.”  and we also need to capture specific UE behaviour for ntnUlSyncValidityDuration in general SI related procedural text. |
| Apple | Same view as Intel |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | Agree with Intel’s view. |
| OPPO | Whether to have different NTN SI is still FFS. |
| Google | Agree with Intel. |
| LG | Intel’s view is agreeable. |
| Qualcomm | Except for the ephemeris and common TA parameters, the change of other parameters in SIBx should trigger SI change notification procedure. |
| Nokia | Agree with vivo regarding Agreement 1, this may be captured just in Stage-2 if it does not change the legacy modification/value tag mechanism. On the other hand, we have some concerns if it is indeed a desirable behavior that there is no value tag change in such case (while we respect what the majority wanted). |
| Xiaomi | Agree with Intel. |
| Thales | Agree with Intel |
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**Q17: Please give your view on whether ntnUlSyncValidityDuration applies only to connected mode or also to idle mode.**

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| --- | --- |
| Company | Answer |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Our original understanding is that it applies only to connected mode since the SIBx mainly includes pre-compensation information (ephemeris, common TA ..) and Idle mode UE does not need to re-acquire it whenever the timer expires, the Idle mode UE only needs to re-acquire SIBx before initial access. As for t-Service and reference location in SIBx, these information is not likely to change, so Idle mode UE only needs to read it when camping on the cell.  However, considering that RAN2 has agreed autonomous SMTC adjustment for Idle/Inactive UEs, the Idle/Inactive UEs also need the up-to-date ephemeris information. So ntnUlSyncValidityDuration applies also to Idle/Inactive mode. |
| vivo | For the FFS of Connected vs. Idle in Agreement 2, we think both cases should be applied. |
| CATT | ntnUlSyncValidityDuration also applies to idle mode. |
| Intel | since the corresponding UE behaviour is UE goes back to idle when ntnUlSyncValidityDuration expires, it seems not needed to capture it for idle. And we can further discuss it in idle AI. |
| Apple | SIBx contains information that is used in idle/inactive states as well, so it is needed in both. But it may not be necessary for the UE in idle mode to always acquire the current SIB from the serving cell. For example, if the UE is not using location, then it does not need to read cell reference location. Also the validity timer is unlikely to expire before t-Service. So it is enough that the UE reads SIBx when it performs cell selection/reselection and not while camping. We need to be careful that the UE in idle mode does not expending unnecessary power just to read SIBx. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | We think there is no need to restrict only in CONNECTED. |
| OPPO | ntnUlSyncValidityDuration also applies to idle/inactive mode. |
| Google | ntnUlSyncValidityDuration is mainly for connected UEs, and whether it is applicable to idle/inactive UE needs more discussion (depending on the SMTC progress of another pre-meeting discussion [102]). |
| LG | We thinik the parameter should be applied to both idle and connected mode, because the ephemeris information can be used for location-based CHO triggering condition. |
| Qualcomm | For IDLE mode, the validity duration can be longer as UL synchronization is not needed. |
| Nokia | Our understanding was aligned with the first part of Huawei’s response, i.e. CONNECTED only. But we also agree that it depends what ultimately goes into that SIB: if some frequently changing parameters for adapting the SMTC in IDLE, then maybe the timer should apply to SIB for UEs in IDLE as well. |
| Xiaomi | ntnUlSyncValidityDuration applies to both connected mode and idle mode |
| NEC | Traditionally, we make sure that all UEs have up-to-date SI. This saves delay in initial access. Following this principle, this should also apply to idle mode. |
| Thales | ntnUlSyncValidityDuration applies mainly to connected mode. It may also apply to idle and inactive modes for SMTC adjustment |
|  |  |
|  |  |

# 6 Conclusion

Annex agreements

List of RAN2 agreements that are foreseen as most relevant to this running CR.

RAN2#111

Agreements via email - from offline 107

1. From RAN2 perspective, an offset is applied to the start of ra-ResponseWindow in NTN for both LEO and GEO scenarios.
2. An offset to the start of the ra-ContentionResolutionTimer is introduced for both LEO and GEO scenarios.
3. Modification of drx-LongCycleStartOffset, drx-StartOffset, drx-ShortCycle, drx-ShortCycleTimer, drx-onDurationTimer, drx-SlotOffset and drx-InactivityTimer is not needed in Rel-17 NTN.
4. From a RAN2 perspective, for DL, HARQ feedback can be enabled/disabled in Rel-17 NTN, but HARQ processes remain configured. The criteria and decision to enable/disable HARQ feedback is under network control and is signalled to the UE via RRC in a semi-static manner. FFS for UL

Agreements via email - from offline 107:

1. At least the following methods to enhance UL scheduling are further studied in NTN: configured grant and BSR over 2-step RACH. **(other solutions to enhance UL scheduling are not precluded)**

Agreements:

1. The satellite ephemeris should be provided to UE, at least for Satellite/HAPS ephemeris based cell selection and reselection (FFS what the term satellite/HAPS ephemeris actually means).

Agreements via email - from offline 106:

1. The network type (i.e. TN or NTN) should be known to UE. FFS whether to achieve this in an implicit or explicit way.

RAN2#112

Agreements:

1. RAN2 working assumption (for RRC idle. FFS for Inactive/Connected): Rel-17 UE with pre-compensation capability obtains UE specific UE-gNB RTT based on its GNSS in LEO/GEO. FFS how this is calculated and what/if anything needs to be broadcasted for the different pre-compensation methods (e.g. common TA) to help the UE to obtain the full UE-gNB RTT.
2. If the UE-gNB RTT is pre-compensated, preamble ambiguity is not an issue in Rel-17 NTN (i.e. no enhancements are necessary). FFS how and by whom the possibly multiple components of UE-gNB RTT are pre-compensated
3. From RAN2 perspective, for UE with UE-specific pre-compensation as a baseline it is up to gNB implementation to ensure sufficient time on UE side for the Msg3 transmission.
4. For UE with pre-compensation capability (at least for the HARQ-feedback enabled case. FFS for HARQ-feedback disabled, if supported), drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerDL is offset by UE-specific RTT (UE-gNB delay) in LEO/GEO. FFS if offset is applied to: 1) the start of the timers or 2) the timer value range (i.e. existing values within value range increased by offset)

Agreement from Friday CB session:

1. From RAN2 perspective, for dynamic grant, one possibility for "enabling"/"disabling" HARQ uplink retransmission at UE transmitter is without introducing an additional mechanism (i.e. gNB can send grant with NDI not toggled/toggled without waiting for decoding result of previous PUSCH transmission). FFS on the handling of RTT timers. Other solutions for enabling/disabling HARQ UL reTX are not precluded

Agreements via email - offline 103:

1. If the start of the ra-ResponseWindow and msgB-ResponseWindow is accurately compensated by UE-gNB RTT, ra-ResponseWindow and msgB-ResponseWindow are not extended in LEO/GEO.
2. At least the following are FFS in Rel-17 NTN:

* Report UE-calculated TA in e.g. msg3/msg5/msgA
* Enhancements to RSRP-based selection mechanism of 2-step vs. 4-step RACH
* LCP impact caused by disabling HARQ UL retransmission

Agreements online:

1. RAN2 decision on starting ra-ContentionResolutionTimer, ra-ResponseWindow and msgB-ResponseWindow is postponed until further progress in RAN1 regarding UE pre-compensation method and TA estimation accuracy.

Agreements:

1. RLC t-Reassembly timer needs to be extended in NR-NTN.
2. There is no need to extend t-PollRetransmit Timer in NR-NTN.
3. There is no need to extend t-statusProhibit Timer in NR-NTN.
4. There is no need to extend RLC SN length in NR-NTN
5. There is no need to extend PDCP SN length in NR-NTN

Agreements:

1. Existing cell reselection principles are considered as baseline and that information about when a cell is going to stop serving the area and information about new upcoming cell can be further considered. In which form and how this is exactly implemented in the cell reselection principles is FFS.

Agreements

1. Reconfiguration with sync is the baseline for connected mode mobility in NTN (the use of legacy RLF and re-establishment mechanism are not excluded)
2. The CHO can be used in NTN for both moving cell and fixed cell scenarios, and the CHO procedure and execution condition defined in Rel-16 is the baseline for NTN CHO.

3. NTN specific CHO execution condition can be further discussed.

4. The existing measurement framework (e.g. measurement configuration, execution and reporting) is the baseline, and all the existing measurement criteria and event can be used in NTN. Support for new measurement is not excluded.

5. Legacy SSB periods (as in TN) shall be supported in NTN

Agreements via email - offline 105:

1. Time or timer based CHO triggering event, in combination with the existing R16 CHO measurement based event, should be introduced for both moving cell and fixed cell scenario. FFS on how to configure the time or timer based CHO triggering event. Also FFS how to consider the feeder/service link switch timing.
2. DAPS HO for NTN is de-prioritized in this release.
3. Location based CHO triggering event, in combination with the existing R16 CHO measurement based event, should be introduced for both moving cell and fixed cell scenario. FFS on how to configure the location based CHO triggering event. FFS if location based CHO triggering event only (not in combination with other events) can also be considered.
4. The Location-based measurement event, in combination with the existing measurement event in NR, should be supported in NTN for both moving cell and fixed cell scenarios. FFS on how to configure the location based measurement event.

Agreements via email - offline 106:

1. RAN2 understanding that UE shall not be forced to detect the SSB burst outside the corresponding configured SMTC window in NTN, just like the principle in TN.

Agreements:

1. SMTC and gap configuration in NTN are configured based on the timing of PCell
2. RAN2 can first identify the scenarios and discuss how serious the impact is before addressing any enhancement for SMTC configuration in NTN.
3. RAN2 can’t assume that the network will always have UE accurate location info for SMTC window configuration in NTN
4. UE along with the network in NTN should also have the same understanding of the timing, including the timing for measurement gap, to avoid any un-synchronized scheduling between UE and the network, just like the way we have in TN

RAN2#113

Agreements:

1. Both Type 1 and Type 2 configured grant are feasible in NTN.
2. From RAN2’s perspective, no need to modify parameter periodicity of IE ConfiguredGrantConfig to support NTN.
3. No need to modify maxNrofConfiguredGrantConfig-r16 and maxNrofConfiguredGrantConfigMAC-r16 to support NTN.
4. UE in NTN can have both 2-step RACH and configured grant configurations at the same time.

Agreements via email - from offline [103]:

1. For HARQ processes with DL HARQ feedback disabled, drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerDL is not started.
2. FFS: method(s) to support blind retransmission for HARQ processes with HARQ feedback disabled.

Agreements online:

1. From RAN2 perspective, for HARQ processes where gNB can sends UL grant without waiting for decoding result of previous PUSCH transmission, no new network scheduling restrictions are introduced to schedule subsequent grants (i.e. up to network implementation. (Can come back if we don't find an agreement on p8)
2. For HARQ processes with DL HARQ feedback enabled, drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerDL length is increased by offset (i.e. existing values within value range increased by offset). RAN2 working assumption: offset is equal to UE-gNB RTT (if RAN1 decides something that requires to change this we can revisit it)

Agreements:

1. The NTN ephemeris is divided into serving cell’s ephemeris and neighbour’s ephemeris. FFS how would they differ regarding e.g. the required accuracy or signalling impact.
2. Consider pre-configuration in uSIM, NAS, SIB and RRC signalling for providing the NTN ephemeris. Further discussion depends on the agreed ephemeris contents.

Agreements:

1. RAN2 thinks that a UE needs to know whether the network is a TN or NTN no later than SIB1 reception
2. The information on when a cell is going to stop serving the area and/or the timing information (e.g. timer or absolute time) about new upcoming cell is supported at least in Earth-fixed NTN scenario. FFS if both types of information are needed. FFS if this is known from system information and/or the ephemeris.

Agreements:

1. Support A4 event for NTN CHO. FFS whether other triggers need to be combined with this.

RAN2#113bis

Agreements:

1. Legacy mechanism for RA type selection based on RSRP threshold is the baseline for NTN. Optimizations can still be suggested, showing the gain (in any case, any method needs to be combined with RSRP based approach)
2. Reuse legacy RA type switching mechanism
3. Extend the timer length of sr-ProhibitTimer (FFS on the details)

Agreements:

1. RAN2 wait for RAN1’s feedback on UE obtaining UE-gNB RTT.

Agreements - via email (from offline [103]):

1. RAN2 wait for RAN1’s progress and postpone the discussion on how to broadcast parameters, if any, for TA pre-compensation.
2. RAN2 send an LS to RAN1, focusing on below aspects:

- Ask RAN1 to prioritize the TA pre-compensation work on whether and/or what parameters to broadcast for TA pre-compensation, and when broadcasted, how often the broadcasted parameters are expected to change over time;

- RAN2 has agreed to use UE-gNB RTT as the offset to start some UP timers (e.g. drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerDL). Ask RAN1 to provide inputs on (i) how UE acquires UE-gNB RTT and (ii) what additional information needs to be broadcasted other than that for TA pre-compensation, if any.

Agreements:

1. At least for uplink scheduling adaptations, the UE may report information about the UE specific TA pre-compensation. The exact information and frequency of reports depend on RAN1 outcome. FFS on when/how to report.
2. ~~The UE reports the UE specific TA pre-compensation during RACH procedure using MAC CE (FFS if this needs to be configured). Actual content is FFS and also depends on further RAN1 input.~~
3. It is FFS whether the UE reports the UE specific TA pre-compensation at the RACH procedure (MSG3 or MSG5) using a MAC CE. Actual content is FFS and also depends on further RAN1 input. Configurability is FFS

Agreements:

1. It is NW scheduling strategy to avoid NTN UE in HARQ stalling state. From RAN2 perspective, the NW can continuously schedule the UE using one or a combination of scheduling strategies, such as without HARQ retransmissions, or with blind retransmissions, or with HARQ retransmissions based on DL HARQ feedback (or UL decoding result).
2. RAN2 confirms that in NTN if the UE is in DRX Active Time for any reason, the UE should monitor the PDCCH regardless of whether drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerUL or drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerDL is running or not. No specification change is needed.
3. RAN2 confirms that in NTN using the value= “zero” for drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerUL and drx-RetransmissionTimerUL is possible. No specification change is needed.

4. In NTN, The drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerUL is configured per UE DRX group and the behaviour can be configured per HARQ process. FFS the different behaviours and how to indicate the behaviour to the UE and the number of behaviours (e.g., two or more behaviours).

5. LCP restrictions should be further considered for an UL HARQ process in NTN. FFS if no further LCP restrictions are needed, or if (R16) existing LCP restrictions can be re-used or if new LCP restriction shall be defined for this purpose.

Agreements:

1. The UE utilizes the t-Reassembly timer value that does not depend on the time-varying UE-gNB delay.
2. The value range of t-Reassembly shall be extended. The following set of values are possibly added for t-Reassembly timer: {ms210, ms220, ms340, ms350, ms550, ms1100, ms1650, ms2200}. Any other values are FFS.
3. The network can configure the values of PDCP discardTimer and PDCP t-Reordering timer greater than the RLC t-Reassembly timer.
4. Extend the range of the PDCP discardTimer and the PDCP t-reordering timer. One option is to enlarge the set of allowed values for the PDCP discardTimer and the PDCP t-reordering timer. The exact values FFS

Agreements:

1. When the network stops broadcasting a TAC, the UE needs to know it (FFS on further details)

Agreements:

1. For Rel-17 NTN, Rel-17 NR operation is enhanced (e.g. the SMTC configuration and UE measurement gap onfiguration) aiming to address the issues associated with the different/larger propagation delays, and the satellites (considering e.g. their deployment, mobility, height, minimum elevation and prioritizing typical NTN scenarios).
2. Rel-17 NTN will not rely only on network implementation to address the issue explained in agreement 1.
3. Enhancements of the SMTC configuration is supported for Rel-17 NTN.
4. Optional new UE assistance is defined in Rel-17 NTN for network to properly (re)configure the SMTC and/or measurement gap

Agreements - via email (from offline [106])

1. For Rel-17 NTN, one or more SMTC configuration(s) associated to one frequency can be configured. FFS solution details.

- The SMTC configuration can be associated with a set of cells (e.g., per satellite or any other suitable set per gNB determination).

- The multiple SMTC configurations are enabled by introducing different new offsets in addition to the legacy SMTC configuration. FFS how the offsets will be managed/signalled.

FFS the following open questions:

(a) can the UE be configured with multiple SMTCs per carrier and use them all in parallel?

(b) How the NW knows which SMTC (incl. offsets/periodicity, etc.) is relevant for a particular UE?

(c) Is there any validity: in time or for certain location only, foreseen in such multiple SMTC configuration?

(d) What is the potential impact on the signalling, assuming this delay is a dynamic value?

(e) What about the feeder link delay? Is it considered anywhere?

1. The configuration of one or multiple offsets is left up to the network implementation.
2. It is up to network to update the SMTC configuration of the UE to accommodate the different propagation delays.

Agreements online:

1. Measurement gaps enhancements should be supported. FFS on the details

Agreements:

1. Timing information in CHO execution triggering for NTN describes the time after which the UE is allowed to execute CHO to the candidate target cell.

2. Working assumption: the timing information for CHO execution triggering in NTN is defined in the form of a timer/timers. This can be revised and a solution based on UTC/system frame number can be considered if problems are found (e.g. if the timer lacks accuracy due to RTT in NTN).

3. The location in location-based CHO execution triggering for NTN describes the distance between the UE and the reference location of the cell (serving cell or the target cell). FFS what the reference location of the cell is (e.g cell center or other) and how this is provided to the UE

RAN2#114

Agreement:

1. If enabled by the network, the UE reports information about UE specific TA pre-compensation at the random access procedure (MSGA/MSG3 or MSG5) using a MAC CE. Actual content is FFS and also depends on further RAN1 input (we can revise this whole agreement if RAN1 come to a different conclusion in terms of what needs to be conveyed to the NW)

Agreements:

1. The following options are supported for drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerUL in NTN per HARQ process: 1) Timer length is extended by offset; 2) Timer set to zero and/or 3) Timer disabled (i.e. not started). FFS if this is based on explicit configuration or not. We can also come back to see whether both 2 and 3 are needed.

Agreements via email (from offline 103):

1. RAN2 working assumption: Offset for drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerUL is equal to UE-gNB RTT (if RAN1 decides something that requires to change this we can revisit it).
2. drx-RetransmissionTimerDL timer length is not extended in NTN

Agreements online:

1. The drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerUL behaviour applied for each HARQ process is up to the network (e.g. to support NW scheduling strategy to avoid HARQ stalling).
2. RAN2 Working Assumption: No new CG-specific LCP restriction is introduced for NTN. If a new LCP restriction is agreed for dynamic grant, the proposal does not preclude future discussion on whether it may also apply to configured grant
3. Repetition transmission based HARQ retransmission is always allowed and is explicitly indicated per HARQ process via DCI (as in legacy).
4. At least the following options for LCP in NTN are further studied: 1) allowedPHY-PriorityIndex is re-used; and 2) A new LCP restriction is introduced to map LCH to one or more HARQ process(es). FFS if HARQ processes can be classified as having retransmission “enabled” or “disabled” in this case.

Agreements:

1. At least in the quasi-earth fixed case (FFS for moving case), the timing information on when a cell is going to stop serving the area is needed to assist cell reselection in NTN for earth fixed scenario.
2. At least in the quasi-earth fixed case (FFS for moving case), the timing information on when a cell is going to stop serving the area is used to decide when to perform measurement on neighbor cells.
3. At least in the quasi-earth fixed case (FFS for moving case), the timing information on when a cell is going to stop serving the area for earth fixed scenario is broadcast to UE via system information.

Agreements via email (from offline 104):

1. Support CHO location trigger as the distance between UE and a reference location which may be configured as the serving cell reference location or the candidate target cell reference location. FFS if combination can be allowed.
2. The reference location for the event description is defined as cell center.

Agreements online:

1. For CHO, joint configuration of location and RSRP as well as time and RSRP triggers are supported.
2. For idle mode reselection, based on configuration NTN UE can prioritise TN over NTN. Configuration details FFS

Agreements via email (from offline 104 - second round):

1. CHO time trigger event is defined as time duration [t1, t2] associated for each CHO candidate cell. The UE shall execute CHO to that candidate cell during the time duration, if all other configured CHO execution conditions will apply and there is only one triggered candidate cell.
2. Same CHO trigger conditions and RRM events can be used within NTN and NTN-TN mobility provided these are supported by the UE. NTN-TN means both “from NTN to TN (hand-in)” and “from NTN to TN (hand-in) and from TN to NTN (hand-out)". FFS for enhancements.

Agreements via email - from offline 108:

1. RAN2 will work on a solution to ensure that the CGI constructed by NG-RAN corresponds to a fixed geographical area with a size comparable with a cell for TN including connected mode and initial access.

Agreements via email (from offline 108 - second round)

1. RAN2 will work on a solution to ensure that the CGI constructed by NG-RAN can correspond to a fixed geographical area comparable with a TN cell with a radius of ~2km or more.

RAN2#115

Agreements:

1. UE specific TA reporting during RACH procedure is enabled/disabled by SI (FFS for RACH in connected mode)

Agreements:

1. In the MAC specification section 5.1.5, delay the start of ra-ContentionResolutionTimer by the UE-gNB RTT (i.e. sum of UE's TA and K\_mac)

Agreements via email - from offline 106:

1. The content of UE specific TA pre-compensation reported in RA procedure using MAC CE is UE specific TA (this can be revisited after receiving RAN1 response).
2. Reporting on the information about UE specific TA in connected mode is supported, FFS via RRC signalling or MAC CE
3. Event-triggers for reporting on the information about UE specific TA in connected mode is supported. FFS on the details. Confirmation by RAN1 is also needed
4. If configured, the UE shall report information of the UE specific TA pre-compensation to the target cell during the random access. FFS if a new indication in RRC reconfiguration with sync is needed or not (besides the SIB indication carried in HO command on whether TA report is enabled/disabled in the target cell).
5. Information about UE specific TA pre-compensation is not reported in RA procedures triggered due to “Request for Other SI”

Agreements via email - from offline 106 second round:

1. The event-triggers for reporting information about UE specific TA are based on TA values (confirmation from RAN1 is needed)
2. A TA offset threshold can be used for event-triggered reporting, at least the offset threshold can be between current information about UE specific TA and the last successfully reported information about UE specific TA
3. The event-triggers for reporting information about UE specific TA based on time threshold is not supported in NTN.
4. No new indication in RRC reconfiguration with sync is needed to configure the UE to report information about UE specific TA in handover procedure (besides the SIB indication carried in HO command on whether TA report is enabled/disabled in the target cell).

Agreements via email - from offline 106 third round:

1. Under the work assumption "the UE location information cannot be reported in connected mode", the content of UE specific TA reported in connected mode is UE specific TA pre-compensation(for the details of the TA value, confirmation from RAN1 is needed).
2. If the reported content of information about UE specific TA is UE location information in connected mode, RRC signalling is used to report.

Agreements online:

1. Under the work assumption "the UE location information can be reported in connected mode", for TA reporting purposes in connected mode, the network can configure the UE to send either the UE specific TA pre-compensation (for the details of the TA value, confirmation from RAN1 is needed) or the UE location information

Working Assumption:

1. If the reported content of information about UE specific TA is TA pre-compensation value in connected mode, MAC CE is used to report

Agreements:

1. Confirm the RAN2 working assumption that offset to drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerUL length is equal to UE-gNB RTT (i.e. sum on UE's TA and K\_mac).
2. Confirm the RAN2 working assumption that for HARQ processes with DL HARQ feedback enabled, the drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerDL length is increased by an offset equal to UE-gNB RTT (i.e. sum on UE's TA and K\_mac).
3. No new LCP restrictions are introduced for exisiting UL MAC CEs (if new MAC CEs will be introduced we can revisit this)
4. For dynamic grants, each LCH can optionally be semi statically configured (by RRC) to be mapped to one or more HARQ processes (FFS if it's possible to map to more than one HARQ process/ process type. FFS on mapping method). If there is no RRC configuration for this, this mapping has no effect (legacy behaviour applies).
5. Agreements via email - from offline 101:
6. 1a. For at least dynamic grants, the network may optionally configure an UL HARQ retransmission state per HARQ process. Two UL HARQ retransmission states are defined in NTN: HARQ state A and HARQ state B (FFS whether "HARQ state A" and "HARQ state B" should be renamed)
7. 1b. HARQ state A/B are defined as follows:
8. - HARQ state A: length of drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerUL is extended by UE-gNB RTT (i.e. UE PDCCH monitoring is optimized to support UL retransmission grant based on UL decoding result).
9. - HARQ state B: drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerUL is not started.
10. 2. Configuration of UL HARQ retransmission state is semi-static, signalled via RRC, and the decision and criteria to configure UL HARQ retransmission state is under network control.
11. 3. For dynamic grants, each LCH can be optionally mapped to an UL HARQ retransmission state via semi-static RRC configuration. If there is no configuration, the mapping has no effect (legacy behaviour applies).
12. 4. If HARQ process has not been configured with an UL HARQ retransmission state, new LCH mapping rule has no effect (i.e. UE applies legacy behaviour).
13. 5. The following behaviours are supported for drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerUL in NTN per HARQ process: 1) Timer length is extended by offset; 2) Timer disabled (i.e. not started)
14. 6. UE determines drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerUL behaviour per HARQ process based on configured UL HARQ retransmission state.
15. 7. For HARQ process(es) not configured with an UL HARQ retransmission state, drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerUL and drx-RetransmissionTimerUL behave as per legacy.

Agreements via email - from offline 101 second round:

1. An UL HARQ retransmission state is configured per HARQ process to support new LCH mapping restriction and proper configuration of drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerUL behaviour.

2. The network may consider delay and reliability characteristics of ongoing services when choosing to configure an UL HARQ retransmission state.

3. Alternative naming for HARQ state A/B can be further considered during stage 3, however UE behaviour in each state should be defined in specification.

4. RAN2 understanding is that UE behaviour in HARQ state A (i.e. extending the drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerUL by UE-gNB RTT) best supports reception of UL retransmission grant based on UL decoding result. (No RAN2 specification impact)

5. RAN2 understanding is that UE behaviour in HARQ state B (i.e. not starting drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerUL) best supports no UL retransmission and/or blind UL retransmission. (No RAN2 specification impact)

Agreements online:

1. For HARQ state B, FFS to run drx-RetransmissionTimerUL for blind UL retransmission
2. UE configured with an UL HARQ retransmission state (i.e. A or B) will always act as indicated in a grant/assignment provided during a valid occasion (i.e. subject to legacy restrictions in e.g. MAC and RAN1 specifications). (No RAN2 specification impact)

Agreements:

1. Introduce a new t-ReassemblyExt-r17 IE, which is optional present for NTN network scenario.
2. Introduce a new discardTimerExt-r17 IE with a new value ms2000 and several spare bits for future extension.
3. RAN2 consider not to extend PDCP t-Reordering timer or use several spare bits in legacy IE to add several greater values up to 4400ms.

Agreements:

1. If SA3 replies with concern on reporting UE location with any granularity during initial access, RAN2 will revisit agreement/solution for reporting UE location during initial access.
2. UE coarse location information refers to coarse GNSS coordinates (FFS on the details, e.g. X MSB bits out of 24 bits of longitude/latitude or GNSS coordinates with ~2km accuracy). FFS if any enhancements to validate the UE’s coarse location information is needed. FFS whether this is only used in initial access or also in connected

Agreements via email - via offline 102:

1. If SA3 has no concern reporting coarse location during initial access, the coarse location information is reported in Msg5, i.e., via RRCSetupComplete/RRCResumeComplete message.
2. For coarse UE location reporting during initial access, the location granularity is not indicated to UE via SIB
3. Enhancements to validate the UE ’s coarse location information is not needed from RAN2 perspective. Whether this is needed by the network is up to other WGs.
4. After AS security is established, gNB can obtain a GNSS-based location information from the UE using existing signalling method, i.e., by configuring includeCommonLocationInfo in the corresponding reportConfig. It is up to SA3 to decide whether User Consent is required before NW acquires location information from the UE in NTN. RAN2 discuss whether to send LS to SA3
5. Aperiodic location reporting (e.g., via DCI) is not supported.

Working assumption:

1. Event triggered-based UE location reporting are configured by gNB to obtain UE location update of mobile UEs in RRC\_CONNECTED

Agreements via email - from offline 102 second round:

1. Send new LS to SA3 for the need of NTN specific user consent for obtaining UE location by gNB."

Agreements online:

1. If accepted by SA3, if the gNB has user consent to obtain UE location in NTN, reporting of finer location information/full GNSS coordinates in RRC\_CONNECTED can be supported after AS security is enabled
2. Periodic location reporting can also be configured by gNB to obtain UE location update of mobile UEs in RRC\_CONNECTED. RAN2 discuss whether it is part of existing periodic measurement report configuration or a new configuration for periodic reporting of UE location.

Agreements via email - from offline 107:

1. RAN2 confirms AS indicates to NAS layer all received TACs per PLMN.
2. RAN2 responds to CT1 and SA2 with the confirmation that AS indicates to NAS layer all received TACs per PLMN. In addition it is stated that TACs in NTN are fixed to geographical location on Earth and UE’s location information can be used for TAI selection. Final decision on which criteria to apply (e.g. UE location information or other) is anyway up to CT1 and SA2 judgement

Agreements via email - from offline 108:

1. Broadcast of cell stop time in SIB is only applicable to quasi earth fixed cell (not to moving cell). No further work in this release to address any moving cell specific details on using the cell stop time to assist measurements or cell reselection
2. For quasi-earth fixed cell, the reference location of the cell (serving cell or the neighbor cells) is broadcast in system information

Agreements via email - from offline 108 third round:

1. For quasi-earth fixed cell, UE should start measurements on neighbour cells before the serving cell stops covering the current area.
2. For quasi-earth fixed cell, the broadcast “timing information on when a cell is going to stop serving the area” refers to the time when a cell stops covering the current area.
3. For quasi-earth fixed cell, specify that UE should start measurements on neighbour cells before the broadcast stop time of the serving cell, i.e. the time when the serving cell stops covering the current area, and the exact time to start measurements is up to UE implementation.

Working Assumption:

1. Location assisted cell reselection, with the distance between UE and the reference location of the cell (serving cell and/or neighbor cell) taken into account, is supported for quasi-earth fixed cell, if UE has valid location information, which means location acquisition will not be triggered at UE side only for location assisted cell reselection. FFS on the details.

Working Assumptions:

1. Combination of serving and target cell reference location is supported for location report trigger event and for CHO location trigger
2. Specify that measurement reports can be configured to be piggybacked with location report when location based event triggers it

Agreements via email - from offline 103:

1. The following event is supported: condEvent L4: Distance between UE and the PCell’s reference location becomes larger than absolute threshold1 AND the distance between UE and the Conditional reconfiguration candidate becomes shorter than absolute threshold2.

FFS other options

1. Specify hysteresis and time to trigger for the location event for RRM and CHO
2. Timing information from RRCReconfiguration message in RRC running CR is removed
3. UE is allowed to perform HO only during T1 to T2
4. Agree to limit to A or B and continue discussion between options A and B

Option A: UTC time + duration/timer, e.g. 00:00:01 + 40s

Option B: Two UTC time to indicate the start (T1) and end time (T2) of the candidate cell, e.g. 00:00:01 + 00:00:41

Agreements via email - from offline 103 second round:

1. RAN2 adopts Option 1: UTC time + duration/timer, e.g. 00:00:01 + 40s for representing T1 and T2 for CHO time event.

2. RAN2 adopts options C: location and RRM and D: time and RRM to be configuration options for CHO

3. RAN2 down priorities further enhacnements for connected mode for Rel-17 for TN-NTN mobility

4. RAN2 continue discussing the exact solution for TN priorization over NTN for idle mode

Agreements via email - from offline 112:

1. The specific maximum number of SMTC configuration in one measurement object with the same ssbFrequency can be 4. And a LS will be sent to RAN4 to confirm the conclusion.
2. In NTN, NW-based solution is supported, i.e. the final SMTC/measurement gap configuration is generated and provided by NW in NTN to a given UE (based on the propagation delay difference between at least one target cell and the serving cell of a given UE). FFS whether UE-based solution is supported or not.
3. In NTN, it is necessary of the UE to report assistant information to the NW (which can be configured by NW or upon NW’s request) to assist NW calculating the offset for SMTC/GAP configurations. FFS the detailed information.

Agreements:

1. The UE can be configured with multiple SMTCs per carrier. FFS if the UE can use only a partial set or all of them in parallel, and in case FFS whether based on network configuration or UE implementation

RAN2#116

Agreements:

1. Enhancements for RA type selection in NTN will not be pursued in Rel-17. FFS for BSR

Agreements via email - from offline 106:

1. Do not mandate Msg3/MsgA or Msg5 to include TA report MAC CE, and whether it can be included depends on the TB size of Msg3/MsgA or Msg5. No spec change is needed for this
2. Reserved LCID is used for the TA report MAC CE.
3. Postpone the discussion on the size of the TA report MAC CE until RAN2 concludes on the content of TA report.
4. RAN2 do not pursue any enhancements to allow inclusion of TA information without extending Msg3 size.
5. Logical channel priority of the TA report MAC CE should be lower than that of “C-RNTI MAC CE or data from UL-CCCH” and higher than that of “data from any Logical Channel, except data from UL-CCCH”.

Agreements via email - from offline 106 (second round):

1. Do not introduce additional enhancement on BSR over 2-step RACH in Rel-17.

Agreements online:

1. RAN2 further discuss the exact priority of the TA report MAC CE between “C-RNTI MAC CE or data from UL-CCCH” and “MAC CE for BSR, with exception of BSR included for padding
2. If the reported content of information about UE specific TA is TA pre-compensation value in connected mode, MAC CE is used to report
3. In case UE location information can be reported to network, dedicated signaling is used to configure UE to report the UE location and/or the UE specific TA information for the purpose of TA reporting in connected mode. FFS if both mechanisms are needed in parallel

Agreements:

1. The extended values for sr-ProhibitTimer in NTN can include values less than UE-gNB RTT (as in legacy). FFS on the actual values and how this is extended
2. RRC parameter “allowedHARQ-DRX-LCP” is included in LogicalChannelConfig (FFS on the actual name of the parameter)
3. configuredGrantTimer can be extended in NTN. FFS details of when extension is applicable and method of extention.
4. The ConfiguredGrantConfiguration shall allow for up to 32 in nrofHARQ-Processes, and up to 31 in harq-ProcID-Offset and harq-ProcID-Offset2.
5. The SPS-Config shall allow up to 32 for nrofHARQ-Processes, and up to 31 in harq-ProcID-Offset.
6. HARQ feedback shall always be sent for SPS deactivation (i.e. regardless of HARQ feedback enabled/disabled).

Agreements via email - from offline 101:

1. For HARQ process(es) not configured with DL HARQ feedback enabled/disabled, drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerDL behaves as per legacy.
2. Introduce a new sr-ProhibitTimerExt-r17 IE. Values FFS
3. If uplinkHARQ-DRX-LCP-Mode-r17 is configured, a HARQ process may be mapped to either ‘HARQ mode A’ or ‘HARQ mode B’.
4. uplinkHARQ-DRX-Mode shall be included in PUSCH-ServingCellConfig.

* Agreements via email - from offline 101 (second round):
* 1. If uplinkHARQ-DRX-LCP-Mode-r17 is configured, the following LCH to HARQ process mapping rules are supported:
* 1) LCH is mapped only to a HARQ process configured with HARQ mode A;
* 2) LCH is mapped only to a HARQ process configured with HARQ mode B;
* 3) If an LCH is not configured with a mapping rule, it may be mapped to any HARQ process (HARQ mode A or B).
* 2. downlinkHARQ-FeedbackDisabled shall be included in PDSCH-ServingCellConfig.

RAN2 assumption:

1. There will be max 12 TACs per NR NTN cell, including same or different PLMNs.

Agreements:

1. Location assisted cell reselection, with the distance between UE and the reference location of the cell (serving cell and/or neighbor cell) taken into account, is supported for quasi-earth fixed cell. FFS on how UE performs location acquisition.

Agreements via email - from offline 102:

1. When UE uses location based cell reselection enhancements, it's up to UE implementation to guarantee that a valid location information is available
2. For quasi-earth fixed cell, same as legacy, UE shall perform neighbour cell measurements of “higher priority NR inter-frequency or inter-RAT frequencies” regardless of the distance between UE and serving cell reference location.

Agreements via email - from offline 102 - second round:

1. For quasi-earth fixed cell, UE should start measurements on neighbour cells before the serving cell stops covering the current area, regardless of (the distance between UE and serving cell reference location) or (if legacy Srxlev/Squal condition is met, i.e., serving cell’s Srxlev/Squal is better than a threshold).

Agreements online:

1. Distance based cell reselection criteria for quasi-earth fixed cell is supported
2. For quasi-earth fixed cell, the cell stop time of neighbour cell(s) is NOT broadcast

Agreements:

1. We don't introduce new mechanisms (e.g. based on MAC CE) to activate/deactivate SMTCs for NTN neighbour measurements. Which SMTCs the UE will consider is only based on RRC configuration (UE based solutions are not excluded by this)

Agreements via email - from offline 103:

1. RAN2 will decide which option to choose for NTN assistance information for SMTC/MG once SA3 feedback on user consent is received.
2. If propagation delay based UE assistance information for NTN SMTC is agreed, it is defined in the form of propagation delay difference.
3. RAN2 assumes FL delay is known to and compensated by the network. RAN2 also assumes the UE needs to have neighbour cell ephemeris for the propagation delay estimation.
4. In NW-based SMTC solution the UE is not allowed to apply shifts to configured SMTCs.
5. Measurement gap related aspects for Rel-17 NTN will be addressed in Rel-17 NTN WI. Coordination and avoiding overlap with other WIs and WGs is recommended.
6. RAN2 will reuse at least the SMTC agreements made for UE assistance information reporting also in the area of measurement gaps for NTN

Agreements via email - from offline 103 (second round):

1. UE assistance information for NTN SMTC adjustments is event-triggered. Details of the triggering event are FFS (pending the decision on supported assistance information type).
2. RAN2 aims to minimize the number of configurable measurement gaps required for monitoring configured SMTCs in NTN. At least gap length and UE capabilities impact the number of required measurement gaps.
3. UE-based solution for SMTC adjustments in NTN is supported for IDLE/INACTIVE UEs. FFS how does the UE perform the necessary shifts in SMTC.

Agreements:

1. In NW-based solution, the network can configure up to 2 SMTCs in parallel and the UE uses all of them, i.e. there is no switching between or activation/deactivation of configured SMTCs. FFS whether this (UE support for 2 SMTCs) requires a UE capability. A UE can optionally indicate support for 4 SMTCs (in this case the NW can configure up to 4 SMTCs in parallel)

RAN2#116bis

Agreements:

1. Do not support allocating dedicated RA preamble for the RACH procedure triggered by TA reporting.
2. UE does not start or restart the timeAlignmentTimer after the UE reports its TA.
3. NTN specific parameters, e.g. ephemeris, K\_mac, common TA, cell-specific Koffset, network enable/disable TA report, etc., are provided in the new NTN-specific SIB.
4. The MAC CE for differential UE-specific K\_offset has a fixed size of a single octet.
5. Use an eLCID for the MAC CE for differential UE-specific K\_offset

Agreements via email - from offline 101 - second round:

1. priority of the TA report MAC CE is lower than LBT failure MAC CE and higher than MAC CE for SL-BSR prioritized.
2. UE triggers a TA reporting upon reception of configuration or reconfiguration of TA reporting trigger event if the UE has not reported TA before.
3. Other than event-triggered TA reporting, no more triggers are introduced for TA reporting in connected mode.

Agreements via email - from offline 107:

1. uplinkHARQ-DRX-Mode-r17 controls the DRX behaviour of HARQ processes in the same way for configured grants as for dynamic grants.

Agreements online:

1. It is up to network implementation to ensure proper configuration of HARQ feedback (i.e. enabled or disabled) for HARQ processes used by an SPS configuration (no Stage 3 specification impact). FFS if a note in Stage 2 is needed
2. It is up to network implementation to ensure proper configuration of HARQ mode for HARQ processes used by a CG configuration (no Stage 3 specification impact). FFS if a note in Stage 2 is needed
3. For HARQ process(es) configured with HARQ Mode B, blind retransmission relies on UE being in DRX Active Time via other means (i.e. drx-RetransmissionTimerUL is not started).
4. For HARQ process(es) configured with disabled HARQ feedback, blind retransmission relies on UE being in DRX Active Time via other means (i.e. drx-RetransmissionTimerDL is not started).

RAN2 understanding:

1. RAN2 understanding is that: in general, all HARQ processes used by an SPS configuration are configured with the same HARQ feedback enabled/disabled state. No specification impact.
2. RAN2 understanding is that: in general, all HARQ processes used by a CG configuration are configured with the same HARQ state (e.g. A or B). No specification impact

Agreements:

1. A new NTN-specific SIB is introduced (SIBx), scheduled by SIB1
2. Introduce the following serving cell information to the corresponding SIBx (scheduled by SIB1):

- Ephemeris;

- common TA parameters;

- validity duration for UL sync information;

- t-Service;

- cell reference location;

- Epoch time.

Also send a LS to RAN1 asking whether some parameters might be sent more frequently

1. For quasi-earth fixed cell, same as legacy, UE shall perform neighbour cell measurements of “higher priority NR inter-frequency or inter-RAT frequencies” regardless of the remaining serving time
2. RRC\_INACTIVE mode is supported for NTN

Agreements via email - from offline 102 - second round:

1. Regarding UE-based solution for SMTC adjustments, UE autonomously adjust the SMTCs based on location and ephemeris. FFS whether NW assistance information is provided.
2. UE can know the NW type implicitly no later than SIB1 reception, there is no explicit NW type indication in SIB1.
3. No LS is sent to RAN3 on the support of RRC\_INACTIVE.

Agreements:

1. define one single NR NTN UE capability to encompass essential features to support NTN, and UE can further indicate other optional capabilities.
2. gnss-Location-r16 is conditionally mandatory when UE indicates the support of NR NTN access, and update the field description to cover NTN case.
3. consider the following differentiation of user plane enhancements as baseline:

Essential sub-features include:

1) the adaptations of RACH;

2) DRX HARQ RTT timer extension;

3) the timer extension to accommodate long RTT for other MAC timers (e.g., extended sr-ProhibitTimer);

4) the timer extension to accommodate long RTT in RLC and PDCP layers (FFS for LEO)

Optional sub-features include:

1) TA reporting (TA reporting during RACH using MAC CE, and Event-triggers for TA reporting in connected mode);

2) disabling HARQ feedback for downlink transmission;

3) new HARQ state for uplink transmission and the corresponding new LCP mapping rule for dynamic grants.

4. consider the following differentiation of control plane enhancements as baseline:

Essential sub-features include (for NGSO, FFS for GEO):

1) soft TAC update;

2) SMTC enhancements (event-triggered assistance information reporting, 2 SMTC in parallel);

Optional sub-features include:

1) cell stop-time based neighbour cell measurements;

2) location based cell reselection criteria;

3) SMTC enhancements (4 SMTC in parallel and UE based solution in idle/inactive);

4) CHO enhancements (location based CHO).

FFS if CHO enhancements (time based and Event A4 based CHO) is essential or optional

1. Postpone the UE capability discussion on location reporting

Working Assumption (further check if anything can be per band):

1. the granularities of all the optional RAN2 determined sub-features with capability signalling are per UE.