**3GPP TSG-RAN4 Meeting #112 *R4-241XXXX***

**Maastricht, Netherlands, 19th – 23rd August, 2024**

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| *CR-Form-v12.3* | | | | | | | | |
| **CHANGE REQUEST** | | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | | |
|  | **38.133** | **CR** | **4707** | **rev** | **1** | **Current version:** | **17.14.0** |  |
|  | | | | | | | | |
| *For* ***[HE](http://www.3gpp.org/3G_Specs/CRs.htm" \l "_blank)******[LP](http://www.3gpp.org/3G_Specs/CRs.htm" \l "_blank)*** *on using this form: comprehensive instructions can be found at  <http://www.3gpp.org/Change-Requests>.* | | | | | | | | |
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| ***Proposed change affects:*** | UICC apps |  | ME | **X** | Radio Access Network |  | Core Network |  |

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|  | | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Title:*** | (NR\_NTN\_solutions-Core) CR to TS 38.133 specification corrections for NR NTN | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Source to WG:*** | CMCC | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Source to TSG:*** | RAN4 | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Work item code:*** | NR\_NTN\_solutions-Core | | | | |  | ***Date:*** | | | 2024-07-28 |
|  |  | | | |  | |  | | |  |
| ***Category:*** | F |  | | | | | ***Release:*** | | | Rel-17 |
|  | *Use one of the following categories:* ***F*** *(correction)* ***A*** *(mirror corresponding to a change in an earlier release)* ***B*** *(addition of feature),* ***C*** *(functional modification of feature)* ***D*** *(editorial modification)*  Detailed explanations of the above categories can be found in 3GPP [TR 21.900](http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/Specs/html-info/21900.htm). | | | | | | | | *Use one of the following releases: Rel-8 (Release 8) Rel-9 (Release 9) Rel-10 (Release 10) Rel-11 (Release 11) … Rel-17 (Release 17) Rel-18 (Release 18) Rel-19 (Release 19) Rel-20 (Release 20)* | |
|  |  | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Reason for change:*** | | There are some reference error and typos in R17 NTN spec | | | | | | | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | | |
| ***Summary of change:*** | | Fix reference error and typos | | | | | | | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | | |
| ***Consequences if not approved:*** | | The NTN spec will not be accurate | | | | | | | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | | |
| ***Clauses affected:*** | | 4.2C.2.1, 4.2C.2.3, 6.1C.1.2.2, 6.2C.1.2.1, 6.2C.2.1, 7.1C.2, 8.5C.1, 8.5C.2.1, 8.5C.5.2, 8.5C.6.2, 8.5C.6.3, 8.6C.2 | | | | | | | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | | |
|  | | **Y** | **N** |  | | | |  | | |
| ***Other specs*** | |  | **X** | Other core specifications | | | | TS/TR ... CR ... | | |
| ***affected:*** | | **X** |  | Test specifications | | | | TS 38.533 | | |
| ***(show related CRs)*** | |  | **X** | O&M Specifications | | | | TS/TR ... CR ... | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | | |
| ***Other comments:*** | |  | | | | | | | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | | |
| ***This CR's revision history:*** | | Revised of R4-2411745 | | | | | | | | |

**<Start of change>**

#### 4.2C.2.1 UE measurement capability

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

- Intra-frequency carrier, and

- Depending on UE capability, 7 NR inter-frequency carriers.

**<Next change>**

#### 4.2C.2.3 Measurements of intra-frequency NR cells

The UE shall be able to identify new intra-frequency cells and perform SS-RSRP and SS-RSRQ measurements of the identified intra-frequency cells without an explicit intra-frequency neighbour list containing physical layer cell identities.

If Srxlev > SIntraSearchP and Squal > SIntraSearchQ, and the distance between UE and serving cell reference location is smaller than *distanceThresh* if the *distanceThresh* is configured (see TS 38.304[1]) and UE has location information, then the UE isnot required to perform measurement of intra-frequency.

The UE shall be able to evaluate whether a newly detectable intra-frequency cell meets the reselection criteria defined in TS38.304 [1] within Kmulti\_SMTC \* Tdetect,NR\_Intrawhen that Treselection= 0 if the UE does not support the feature for enhanced RRM requirements defined in TS38.306 [14] or if the *enhancedMeasurementLEO-r17* is not enabled, or within within Kmulti\_SMTC \* Tdetect,NR\_Intra\_enhif the UE supports the feature for enhanced RRM requirements defined in TS38.306 [14] and the *enhancedMeasurementLEO-r17* is enabled. An intra frequency cell is considered to be detectable according to the conditions defined in Annex B.1.6 for a corresponding Band.

The UE shall measure SS-RSRP and SS-RSRQ at least every Kmulti\_SMTC \* Tmeasure,NR\_Intra (see table 4.2C.2.3-1) if the UE does not support the feature for enhanced RRM requirements defined in TS38.306 [14] or if the *enhancedMeasurementLEO-r17* is not enabled, or every Kmulti\_SMTC \* Tmeasure,NR\_Intra\_enh (see table 4.2C.2.3-2) if the UE supports the feature for enhanced RRM requirements defined in TS38.306 [14] and the *enhancedMeasurementLEO-r17* is enabled, for intra-frequency cells that are identified and measured according to the measurement rules.

The UE shall filter SS-RSRP and SS-RSRQ measurements of each measured intra-frequency cell using at least 2 measurements. Within the set of measurements used for the filtering, at least two measurements shall be spaced by at least Tmeasure,NR\_Intra/2.

The parameter Kmulti\_SMTC is the scaling factor for measurements of multiple SMTCs which correspond to different satellites.

If SMTCs do not overlap with each other,

- , if GEO satellites are measured on the carrier;

- , if LEO satellites are measured on the carrier;

- If SMTCs partially overlap with each other,

- , if only GEO satellites are measured on the carrier;

- , if only LEO satellites are measured on the carrier;

where

is the number of LEO satellites to be measured within i-th SMTC,

is the number of LEO satellites that UE can measure in parallel within an SMTC,

is the number of SMTCs that partially overlap with each other.

Note: for deriving Kmulti\_SMTC for Tdetect,NR\_Intra, Tmeasure,NR\_Intra and Tevaluate,NR\_Intra, two SMTCs are considered as overlapping if they overlap in one or more occasions during a single Tdetect,NR\_Intra, Tmeasure,NR\_Intra or Tevaluate,NR\_Intra.

The UE shall not consider a NR neighbour cell in cell reselection, if it is indicated as not allowed in the measurement control system information of the serving cell.

For an intra-frequency cell that has been already detected, but that has not been reselected to, the filtering shall be such that the UE shall be capable of evaluating that the intra-frequency cell has met reselection criterion defined in TS38.304 [1] within Kmulti\_SMTC \* Tevaluate,NR\_Intra if the UE does not support the feature for enhanced RRM requirements defined in TS38.306 [14] or if the *enhancedMeasurementLEO-r17* is not enabled, or within Kmulti\_SMTC \* Tevaluate,NR\_Intra\_enh if the UE supports the feature for enhanced RRM requirements defined in TS38.306 [14] and the *enhancedMeasurementLEO-r17* is enabled, when Treselection = 0as specified in table 4.2C.2.3-1 or table 4.2C.2.3-2 provided that:

- when *rangeToBestCell* is not configured:

- the cell is at least 3dB better ranked in FR1 or 4.5dB better ranked in FR2.

- when *rangeToBestCell* is configured:

- the cell has the highest number of beams above the threshold *absThreshSS-BlocksConsolidation* among all detected cells whose cell-ranking criterion R value in TS38.304 [1] is within *rangeToBestCell* of the cell-ranking criterion R value of the highest ranked cell.

- if there are multiple such cells, the cell has the highest rank among them.

- the cell is at least 3dB better ranked in FR1 or 4.5dB better ranked in FR2 if the current serving cell is among them.

When evaluating cells for reselection, the SSB side conditions apply to both serving and non-serving intra-frequency cells.

If Treselection timer has a nonzero value and the intra-frequency cell is satisfied with the reselection criteria which are defined in TS38.304 [1], the UE shall evaluate this intra-frequency cell for the Treselection time. If this cell remains satisfied with the reselection criteria within this duration, then the UE shall reselect that cell.

Table 4.2C.2.3-1: Tdetect,NR\_Intra, Tmeasure,NR\_Intra and Tevaluate,NR\_Intra

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **DRX cycle length [s]** | **Scaling Factor (N1)** | **Tdetect,NR\_Intra [s] (number of DRX cycles)** | **Tmeasure,NR\_Intra [s] (number of DRX cycles)** | **Tevaluate,NR\_Intra**  **[s] (number of DRX cycles)** |
|  | **FR1** |  |  |  |
| 0.32 | 1 | 11.52 x N1 x M2 (36 x N1 x M2) | 1.28 x N1 x M2 (4 x N1 x M2) | 5.12 x N1 x M2 (16 x N1 x M2) |
| 0.64 | 17.92 x N1 (28 x N1) | 1.28 x N1 (2 x N1) | 5.12 x N1 (8 x N1) |
| 1.28 | 32 x N1 (25 x N1) | 1.28 x N1 (1 x N1) | 6.4 x N1 (5 x N1) |
| 2.56 | 58.88 x N1 (23 x N1) | 2.56 x N1 (1 x N1) | 7.68 x N1 (3 x N1) |
| Note 1: M2 = 2 if SMTC periodicity of measured intra-frequency cell > 20 ms and 1<NSMTC ≤ 4 upon more than 1 SMTC configured at the UE; M2 = 1.5 if SMTC periodicity of measured intra-frequency cell > 20 ms and NSMTC=1 upon 1 SMTC configured at the UE; otherwise M2=1. Where, NSMTC is the number of SMTCs configured by SAN If different SMTC periodicities are configured for different cells, the SMTC periodicity in this note is the one used by the cell being identified. During PSS/SSS detection, the periodicity of the SMTC configured for the intra-frequency carrier is assumed, and if the actual SSB transmission periodicity is greater than the SMTC configured for the intra-frequency carrier, longer Tdetect, NR\_intra is expected.  Note 2: The UE is not required to meet the requirements for 2.56s DRX cycle length for earth-moving LEO deployment. | | | | |

Table 4.2C.2.3-2: Tdetect,NR\_Intra\_enh, Tmeasure,NR\_Intra\_enh and Tevaluate,NR\_Intra\_enh

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **DRX cycle length [s]** | **Tdetect,NR\_Intra\_enh [s] (number of DRX cycles)** | **Tmeasure,NR\_Intra\_enh [s] (number of DRX cycles)** | **Tevaluate,NR\_Intra\_enh [s] (number of DRX cycles)** |
|
| 0.32 | 2.56 x M2 (8 x M2)Note 1 | 0.32 x M3 (1 x M3) Note 1 | 0.96 x M4 (3 x M4) Note 1 |
| 0.64 | 5.12 (8) | 0.64 (1) | 1.92 (3) |
| 1.28 | 8.96 (7) | 1.28 (1) | 3.84 (3) |
| 2.56 | 58.88 (23) | 2.56 (1) | 7.68 (3) |
| Note 1: When SMTC < = 40 ms, M2 = M3 = M4 = 1; and when SMTC > 40 ms, M2 = 2, M3 = M4 = 2.5 | | | |

If ‘*t-Service*’ is broadcasted and applicable, UE shall be able to detect, measure, and evaluate neighbour cells before the serving cell stops serving the area regardless of whether the distance condition based on serving cell reference location is met or the legacy Srxlev/Squal condition are met, and when to start the detection, measurement and evaluation on neighbour cells is up to UE implementation. This requirement does not apply when the time span from the last slot of SI transmission within SI modification period where the broadcasting of the last updated value for t-Service is acquired by the UE for the first time to the first slot when the cell is scheduled to stop serving the area according to the broadcasted information is less than Ttrigger.

Ttrigger = max(Kmulti\_SMTC\*Tdetect,NR\_Intra, Kmulti\_SMTC \*Kcarrier\* Tdetect,NR\_Inter),

where

- Kcarrier is the number of NR inter-frequency carriers indicated by the serving cell,

- Tdetect,NR\_Intra refers to intra-frequency cell detection delay in IDLE/INACTIVE mode defined in Table 4.2C.2.3-2,

- Tdetect,NR\_Inter refers to inter-frequency cell detection delay in IDLE/INACTIVE mode defined in Table 4.2C.2.4-2.

The requirements in this clause apply provided that the number of SMTCs for intra-frequency carrier does not exceed the *parallelSMTC-r17*, otherwise UE may select one or subset of all the configured SMTCs sequentially for performing the measurements until all of the SMTCs can be measured. The selection of SMTCs to be used is up to UE implementation, and in this case, measurement period longer than the corresponding measurement period specified in Table 4.2C.2.3-1 and Table 4.2C.2.3-2 is expected.

**<Next change>**

##### 6.1C.1.2.2 Interruption time

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

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

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

Otherwise, no interruption time requirement is applied.

Where:

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

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

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

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

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

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

In the interruption requirement a cell is known if it has been meeting the relevant cell identification requirement during the last 5 seconds otherwise it is unknown. Relevant cell identification requirements are described in Clause 9.2C.5 for intra-frequency handover and Clause 9.3C.4 for inter-frequency handover.

**<Next change>**

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

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

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

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

- the conditions of SSB\_RP and SSB Ês/Iot according to Annex B.2.17 for a corresponding NR Band are fulfilled.

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

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

- the conditions of SSB\_RP and SSB Ês/Iot according to Annex B.2.18 for a corresponding NR Band are fulfilled.

**<unchanged parts skipped>**

**<Next change>**

#### 6.2C.2.1 Introduction

This clause contains requirements on the UE regarding random access procedure. The random access procedure is initiated to establish uplink time synchronization for a UE which either has not acquired or has lost its uplink synchronization, or to convey UE’s request Other SI, or for beam failure recovery. The random access is specified in clause 8 of TS 38.213 [3] and the control of the RACH transmission is specified in clause 5.1 of TS 38.321 [7]. Two types of procedure are defined for the random access, the 4-step RA type, and the 2-step RA type [7]. The decision on which type of procedure to adopt is as described in clause 5.1.1 of TS 38.321 [7]. The requirements for the 4-step RA type procedure are described in clause 6.2C.2.2, whereas the requirements for the 2-step RA type procedure are described in the clause 6.2C.2.3 of this specification.

**<Next change>**

### 7.1C.2 Requirements

The UE initial transmission timing error shall be less than or equal to ±Te\_NTN where the timing error limit value Te\_NTN is specified in Table 7.1C.2-1. This requirement applies:

- when it is the first transmission in a DRX cycle for PUCCH, PUSCH and SRS, or it is the PRACH transmission, or it is the msgA transmission..

The UE shall meet the Te\_NTN requirement for an initial transmission provided that at least one SSB is available at the UE during the last 160 ms.. The reference point for the UE initial transmit timing control requirement shall be the downlink timing of the reference cell minus .

The downlink timing is defined as the time when the first path (in time) of the corresponding downlink frame used by the UE to determine downlink timing is received from the reference cell at the UE antenna.

*N*TA for PRACH is defined as 0. (in *T*c units) for other channels is the difference between UE transmission timing and the downlink timing immediately after when the last timing advance in clause 7.3C was applied. or after the last update in or .

**<unchanged parts skipped>**

**<Next change>**

### 8.5C.1 Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

**<Next change>**

#### 8.5C.2.1 Introduction

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

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

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

**<Next change>**

#### 8.5C.5.2 Minimum requirement

Upon request the UE shall be able to evaluate whether the L1-RSRP measured on the configured SSB resource in set  estimated over the last TEvaluate\_CBD\_SSB ms period becomes better than the threshold Qin\_LR provided SSB\_RP and SSB Ês/Iot are according to Annex Table B.2.19.1 for a corresponding band.

**<unchanged parts skipped>**

**<Next change>**

#### 8.5C.6.2 Minimum requirement

Upon request the UE shall be able to evaluate whether the L1-RSRP measured on the configured CSI-RS resource in set  estimated over the last TEvaluate\_CBD\_CSI-RS [ms] period becomes better than the threshold Qin\_LR within TEvaluate\_CBD\_CSI-RS [ms] period provided CSI-RS Ês/Iot is according to Annex Table B.2.19.2 for a corresponding band.

**<unchanged parts skipped>**

**<Next change>**

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

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

**<unchanged parts skipped>**

**<Next change>**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 8.6C.2-1: BWP switch delay

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

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

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

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

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

**<unchanged parts skipped>**

**<End of change>**