**3GPP TSG-RAN2 Meeting #116-e R2-211xxxx**

**Online, November 1 – 11, 2021**

**Agenda Item: 9.2.4**

**Source: Huawei**

**Title: [AT116-e][030][IoT-NTN] CP Other (Huawei)**

**Document for: Discussion and decision**

# Introduction

This document summarises the following offline discussion:

* [AT116-e][030][IoT-NTN] CP Other (Huawei)

Scope: Ph1 Treat documents under 9.2.4, Related to RRC, related to provisioning of ephemeris, connected mode, connection setup/release, i.e. docs listed under Other below. Identify easy agreements, potential agreements (need discussion), potential alternatives, blocking points, Open issues. Pave the way for on-line Discussion.

Intended outcome: Report

Deadline: Ph1 Monday W2

Note that only the proposals related to RRC, provisioning of ephemeris, connected mode, connection setup/release are discussed in this offline. Other proposals in documents [1]- [8], related e.g. to Idle mode mobility, paging and Handling of Cell deployments and TA are not discussed here.

# Contact information

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# Discussion

## Satellite assistance information

The following proposals are made in documents [1]- [8]:

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| Tdoc | Proposals |
| [R2-2110480](http://ftp.3gpp.org/tsg_ran/WG2_RL2/TSGR2_116-e/Docs/R2-2110480.zip) [4] | Proposal 7: The ephemeris information and common TA parameters are signalled in a new SIB.  Proposal 8: Update to the ephemeris information and common TA parameters can take place at any time and does not affect the system information value tag.  Proposal 9: The validity timer(s) is(are) signalled in the same SIB as satellite ephemeris and common TA parameters.  Proposal 10: RAN2 to consider having two separate validity timers for the ephemeris information and TA common parameters.  Proposal 12: The timing information on when a cell is going to stop serving the area for the quasi-earth fixed case is signalled in the same SIB as the ephemeris information. |
| [R2-2110072](http://ftp.3gpp.org/tsg_ran/WG2_RL2/TSGR2_116-e/Docs/R2-2110072.zip) [5] | Observation 1: Ephemeris consists of different kinds of information which can change at different rates and have different sizes.  Proposal 1: NAS mechanisms be used for slowly changing ephemeris, and RRC signaling for rapidly changing ephemeris.  Proposal 2: System information modification procedure is not invoked for ephemeris related SIBs.  Proposal 3: A validity period is used to ensure that the ephemeris information used by the UE is valid. |
| [R2-2111030](http://ftp.3gpp.org/tsg_ran/WG2_RL2/TSGR2_116-e/Docs/R2-2111030.zip) [8] | Proposal 4: Broadcast of cell stop time in SIB is only applicable to quasi earth fixed cell (not to moving cell) and UE should start to perform intra-frequency or inter-frequency measurements before the cell stop time and the exact time to perform measurements is up to UE implementation |

### Ephemeris information

In documents [4] and [5], it is proposed to introduce a new SIB to signal the ephemeris information.

**Q1: Ephemeris information is signalled in a new SIB**

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| **Company** | **yes/no** | **Detailed comments** |
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Rapporteur’ summary

In documents [4] and [5], it is proposed that update to ephemeris information does not affect the system information value tag and does not trigger System information modification procedure

**Q2 : Update to ephemeris information does not affect the system information value tag and does not trigger System information modification procedure**

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| **Company** | **yes/no** | **Detailed comments** |
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Rapporteur’ summary

In documents [4] it is proposed that that update to ephemeris information can take place at any time, i.e. not bound to the BCCH modification period

**Q3: Update to ephemeris information can take place at any time, i.e. not bound to the BCCH modification period**

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| **Company** | **yes/no** | **Detailed comments** |
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Rapporteur’ summary

In document [5], it is proposed to use a validity period is used to ensure that the ephemeris information used by the UE is valid. Note that RAN1 has agreed that a UL synchronisation validity timer signal by the network is used for satelitte ephemeris.

In document [4], it is proposed that the ephemeris validity timer is signalled in the same SIB as satellite ephemeris

**Q4: The ephemeris validity timer is signalled in the same SIB as the satellite ephemeris**

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| **Company** | **yes/no** | **Detailed comments** |
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Rapporteur’ summary

### Common TA parameters

In document [4], it is proposed that common TA parameters are signalled in the same SIB as the satellite ephemeris

**Q5: Common TA parameters are signalled in the same SIB as the satellite ephemeris**

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| **Company** | **yes/no** | **Detailed comments** |
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Rapporteur’ summary

RAN1 has agreed “A single validity duration for both serving satellite ephemeris and common TA related parameters is defined at least if serving satellite ephemeris and common TA parameters are signalled in the same SIB message. In document [4], it is proposed to have two separate validity timers considering that the satellite ephemeris information may also be used for other purposes than initial access or connected mode , e.g. for location based cell (re)selection.

**Q6: Two separate validity timers are signalled for the ephemeris information and TA common parameters**

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| **Company** | **yes/no** | **Detailed comments** |
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Rapporteur’ summary

### Timing information on when a cell is going to stop service

RAN2 has agreed ‘The timing information on when a cell is going to stop serving the area is broadcast at least for the quasi-earth fixed case. FFS details’.

In document [4], it is proposed that the timing is signalled in the same SIB as the ephemeris information.

**Q7: The timing information on when a cell is going to stop serving the area is broadcast** **in the same SIB as the ephemeris information**

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| **Company** | **yes/no** | **Detailed comments** |
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Rapporteur’ summary

In document [8], it is proposed that broadcast of cell stop time in SIB is only applicable to quasi earth fixed cell (not to moving cell) and UE should start to perform intra-frequency or inter-frequency measurements before the cell stop time and the exact time to perform measurements is up to UE implementation. Rapporteur thinks that how to start measurement should be discussed in offline-029 CP Idle mode Cell and TA related.

**Q8: Broadcast of the timing information on when a cell is going to stop serving the area is only applicable to quasi earth fixed cell (not to moving cell).**

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| **Company** | **yes/no** | **Detailed comments** |
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Rapporteur’ summary

## Paging delay incurred by the GNSS fix

The following proposals are made in documents [1]- [8]:

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| Tdoc | Proposals |
| [R2-2109967](http://ftp.3gpp.org/tsg_ran/WG2_RL2/TSGR2_116-e/Docs/R2-2109967.zip) [1] | Proposal 1 Lower layers provide indication(s) to NAS about the availability of GNSS. NAS delays NAS message until the GNSS fix is available. This applies to both MO and MT (response to paging) scenarios.  Proposal 2 The value range of GNSS location delay can be determined by RAN1.  Proposal 3 Whether the UE requires a delay between paging reception and paging response in order to obtain a GNSS location is indicated to core network via a UE capability indication. FFS whether this capability is included in RRC capability message or NAS capability message.  Proposal 4 Send LS to other working groups (CT1 and SA2 including RAN3 and RAN1) to inform the issues and RAN2 agreements regarding GNSS fix delay for page response. |

In document [1], it is proposed that the lower layers provide indication(s) to NAS about the availability of GNSS and that NAS delays NAS message until the GNSS fix is available.

**Q9: The lower layers provide indication(s) to NAS about the availability of GNSS and NAS delays NAS message until the GNSS fix is available**

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| **Company** | **yes/no** | **Detailed comments** |
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Rapporteur’ summary

In document [1], it is proposed that whether the UE requires a delay between paging reception and paging response in order to obtain a GNSS location is indicated to core network via a UE capability indication.

**Q10: Whether the UE requires a delay between paging reception and paging response in order to obtain a GNSS location is indicated to core network via a UE capability indication**

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| **Company** | **yes/no** | **Detailed comments** |
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Rapporteur’ summary

In document [1], it is proposed that the value range of GNSS location delay can be determined by RAN1 and to send a LS other working groups to inform the issues and RAN2 agreements regarding GNSS fix delay for page response. Rapporteur thinks that it can be discussed later based on the outcome of the above discussion.

## Connected mode mobility

The following proposals are made in documents [1]- [8]:

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| [R2-2109506](http://ftp.3gpp.org/tsg_ran/WG2_RL2/TSGR2_116-e/Docs/R2-2109506.zip) [2] | Proposal 1 For CHO enhancement in eMTC NTN, RAN2 consider only timer based CHO triggering event, in addition to the legacy triggering events.  Proposal 2 Rel-17 enhancements to reduce the time taken for RRC re-establishment are not considered in Rel-17 NB-IoT NTN. |
| [R2-2110480](http://ftp.3gpp.org/tsg_ran/WG2_RL2/TSGR2_116-e/Docs/R2-2110480.zip) [4] | Proposal 11: Upon expiry of the UL synchronisation (validity timer(s) and outdated GNSS position fix), the UE triggers RLF, reacquires system information / GNSS position fix and performs RRC Connection Re-establishment. No other mechanism is needed in R17. |
| [R2-2110770](http://ftp.3gpp.org/tsg_ran/WG2_RL2/TSGR2_116-e/Docs/R2-2110770.zip) [6] | Proposal 3: Support CondEvent A4 for IoT NTN CHO  Proposal 4: not to support location-based trigger for IoT NTN CHO in Rel-17  Proposal 5: not to support timer-based trigger for IoT NTN CHO in Rel-17  Proposal 6: Timers and constants for RLF and RRC connection re-establishment procedures does not require extended value range.  Proposal 7: RAN2 discuss to have one of following solutions to avoid RLF/Handover during a short data transmission session:  • Option1: allow UE to delay a data transmission session initiation until finishing upcoming cell reselection  • Option2: allow UE to advance the upcoming cell reselection if there is data arrival for transmission |
| [R2-2110835](http://ftp.3gpp.org/tsg_ran/WG2_RL2/TSGR2_116-e/Docs/R2-2110835.zip) [7] | Proposal 1 No procedural update is required to support RLF procedure in IoT NTN.  Proposal 2 No procedural update is required to support RRC connection re-establishment procedure in IoT NTN.  Proposal 3 No extension in UE specific RRC timers and constants is required to support RLF and RRC connection re-establishment in IoT NTN. |
| [R2-2111030](http://ftp.3gpp.org/tsg_ran/WG2_RL2/TSGR2_116-e/Docs/R2-2111030.zip) [8] | Proposal 1: For RLF trigger, UE can start/stop timer T310 based on the distance between UE and cell center.  Proposal 2: Network can provide assistance information to indicate the target cell of RRC re-establishment, which can include frequency information, PCI and so on.  Proposal 3: The target cell information can be provided to UE in a broadcast manner. |

### CHO

Document [2] proposes to support only timer based CHO triggering event, in addition to the legacy triggering events and document [6] propose not to support location-based and timer-based triggers for IoT NTN CHO in Rel-17 .

RAN2 has already agreed

‐ Rel-16 LTE CHO mechanism is supported for LTE-M devices in IoT NTN. FFS which CE Mode(s) to apply

‐ No procedural update is required to support connected mode mobility for LTE-M.

**Q11: No enhancement to R16 CHO are introduced in R17**

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| **Company** | **yes/no** | **Detailed comments** |
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Rapporteur’ summary

### RLF and RRC connection Re-establishment

Document [2] proposes not to support Rel-17 NB-IoT RLF enhancements.

Document [4] proposes that upon expiry of the UL synchronisation (validity timer(s) and outdated GNSS position fix), the UE triggers RLF, reacquires system information / GNSS position fix and performs RRC Connection Re-establishment. Rapporteur thinks this is discussed in offline-028 User Plane Impact.

Document [6] proposes to discuss options to avoid RLF/Handover during a short data transmission session

Document [7] proposes no need for procedural update to RLF and RRC Connection Re-establishment

Document [8] proposes to introduce location-based RLF trigger and to provide assistance information on the target cell for connection re-establishment.

RAN2 has already agreed ‘Rel-16 RLF / connection re-establishment mechanisms are supported in IoT NTN assuming that minor adjustments to UE specific timers and constants would be sufficient.’

**Q12 No enhancement to R16 RLF and RRC connection Re-establishment procedures are introduced in R17. This does not consider handling of UL synchronisation loss discussed in the user plane.**

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| **Company** |  | **yes/no** | **Detailed comments** |
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Rapporteur’ summary

Documents [6] and [7] propose no need for extension of timers and constants for RLF and RRC connection re-establishment.

**Q13 No extension to timers and constants is required for RLF and RRC connection Re-establishment**

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| **Company** | **yes/no** | **Detailed comments** |
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Rapporteur’ summary

## Other

### RRC Connection Release

The following proposals are made in documents [1]- [8]:

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| Tdoc | Proposals |
| [R2-2110020](http://ftp.3gpp.org/tsg_ran/WG2_RL2/TSGR2_116-e/Docs/R2-2110020.zip) [3] | Observation: the receipt of the RRCRelease message has been successfully acknowledged means that:  1. UE receives the HARQ ACK from eNB for UL RLC status report message for UEs other than NB-IOT/eMTC UEs, if eNB polls for RLC status report.  2. UE does not receive UL grant during drx-ULRetransmissionTimer after UE sends RLC status report for RRC release message for NB-IOT/eMTC case, if eNB polls for RLC status report.  a) Note: with asynchronous UL HARQ operation in NB-IoT, eMTC and LAA (unlicensed carrier), where there is no explicit HARQ ACK for uplink transmissions.  3. HARQ ACK has been sent for RRC release message if eNB does not polls for RLC status report for eMTC/NB-IOT.  Proposal 1 For the reception of RRC release, the 1.25s delay value should be extended for eMTC UEs.  Proposal 2 For the reception of RRC release, the 1.25s delay value is extended to 3.86s for eMTC UEs.  Proposal 3 For the reception of RRC release, the 10s delay value is not extended for NB-IOT UEs. |

**Q14 For the actions upon reception of RRC connection release, the 1.25s delay value is extended to 3.86s for eMTC UEs.**

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| **Company** | **yes/no** | **Detailed comments** |
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Rapporteur’ summary

**Q15 For the actions upon reception of RRC connection release, the 10s delay value is not extended for NB-IOT UEs.**

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| **Company** | **yes/no** | **Detailed comments** |
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Rapporteur’ summary

### Preventing access by non-NTN capable UEs

The following proposals are made in documents [1]- [8]:

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| Tdoc | Proposals |
| [R2-2110835](http://ftp.3gpp.org/tsg_ran/WG2_RL2/TSGR2_116-e/Docs/R2-2110835.zip) [7] | Observation 1 An explicit indication of TN or NTN cell would be needed for UEs that support both.  Observation 2 There has to be means for legacy UEs to avoid attempting to connect to a NTN  Proposal 4 RAN2 to address the case of preventing legacy TN UEs attempting to access NTN.  Proposal 5 A UE that supports NTN ignores the cellBarred parameter provided in SIB1 and checks a parameter introduced to indicate the barring status for UEs that support NTN instead. |

**Q16: Legacy UEs are barred from accessing a NTN cell by the legacy cellBarred parameter provided in SIB1**.

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| **Company** | **yes/no** | **Detailed comments** |
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Rapporteur’ summary

**Q17: To access a NTN cell, a NTN-capable UE ignores** **the legacy cellBarred parameter provided in SIB1 and check a new barring parameter for the NTN cell.**

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| **Company** | **yes/no** | **Detailed comments** |
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Rapporteur’ summary

### System information acquisition enhancements

The following proposals are made in documents [1]- [8]:

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| Tdoc | Proposals |
| [R2-2110835](http://ftp.3gpp.org/tsg_ran/WG2_RL2/TSGR2_116-e/Docs/R2-2110835.zip) [7] | Observation 3 In a NTN when serving satellite is categorized as low earth orbit (LEO) or medium earth orbit (MEO) it is very likely tha the UE wakes up on a cell other than the serving cell when it wakes up to monitor for paging.  Observation 4 The UE would have to acquire a new set of system information every time it wakes up causing large UE power consumption.  Proposal 6 RAN2 intends to introduce a mechanism to reduce the need to acquire full system information after cell reselection unless UE intends to access the network.  Proposal 7 RAN2 to discuss how to indicate the ID of a cell group where parameters providing essential information are provided with the same configuration. |

**Q18: Introduce mechanism to reduce the need to acquire full system information after cell reselection unless UE intends to access the network**

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| **Company** | **yes/no** | **Detailed comments** |
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Rapporteur’ summary

# Conclusion

# References

1. [R2-2109967](http://ftp.3gpp.org/tsg_ran/WG2_RL2/TSGR2_116-e/Docs/R2-2109967.zip) GNSS fix and Paging response delay Qualcomm Incorporated

1. [R2-2109506](http://ftp.3gpp.org/tsg_ran/WG2_RL2/TSGR2_116-e/Docs/R2-2109506.zip) Discussion on CP impact for IoT over NTN OPPO

1. [R2-2110020](http://ftp.3gpp.org/tsg_ran/WG2_RL2/TSGR2_116-e/Docs/R2-2110020.zip) Consideration on RRC release for IOT NTN Beijing Xiaomi Mobile Software

1. [R2-2110480](http://ftp.3gpp.org/tsg_ran/WG2_RL2/TSGR2_116-e/Docs/R2-2110480.zip) Control plane for IOT NTN Huawei, HiSilicon

1. [R2-2110072](http://ftp.3gpp.org/tsg_ran/WG2_RL2/TSGR2_116-e/Docs/R2-2110072.zip) Provision of ephemeris Apple

1. [R2-2110770](http://ftp.3gpp.org/tsg_ran/WG2_RL2/TSGR2_116-e/Docs/R2-2110770.zip) Analysis on Mobility Aspects for IoT NTN NEC Telecom MODUS Ltd.

1. [R2-2110835](http://ftp.3gpp.org/tsg_ran/WG2_RL2/TSGR2_116-e/Docs/R2-2110835.zip) Control plane aspects of IoT NTN Ericsson

1. [R2-2111030](http://ftp.3gpp.org/tsg_ran/WG2_RL2/TSGR2_116-e/Docs/R2-2111030.zip) Discussion on control plane issues for IoT NTN Xiaomi Communications