**3GPP TSG-RAN WG2** **Meeting #116-e *R2-21xxxxx***

**Electronic, 9th - 27th August 2021**

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| *CR-Form-v12.0* | | | | | | | | |
| **CHANGE REQUEST** | | | | | | | | |
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|  | **36.304** | **CR** | **draft** | **rev** | **-** | **Current version:** | **16.5.0** |  |
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| *For* [***HE******LP***](http://www.3gpp.org/3G_Specs/CRs.htm#_blank)*on using this form: comprehensive instructions can be found at* [*http://www.3gpp.org/Change-Requests*](http://www.3gpp.org/Change-Requests)*.* | | | | | | | | |
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| ***Proposed change affects:*** | UICC apps |  | ME | **X** | Radio Access Network | **X** | Core Network |  |

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| ***Title:*** | Correction on PO determination for UE in inactive state | | | | | | | | | |
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| ***Source to WG:*** | ZTE corporation, Sanechips | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Source to TSG:*** | R2 | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Work item code:*** | TEI17 | | | | |  | ***Date:*** | | | 2021-10-20 |
|  |  | | | |  | |  | | |  |
| ***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-12 (Release 12)* *Rel-13 (Release 13) Rel-14 (Release 14) Rel-15 (Release 15) Rel-16 (Release 16)* | |
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| ***Reason for change:*** | | The PF and PO for paging are determined by the following formulae:  PF is given by following equation:  SFN mod T= (T div N)\*(UE\_ID mod N)  Index i\_s pointing to PO from subframe pattern will be derived from following calculation:  i\_s = floor(UE\_ID/N) mod Ns  - T: DRX cycle of the UE. Except for NB-IoT, if a UE specific extended DRX value of 512 radio frames is configured by upper layers according to 7.3, T =512. Otherwise, T is determined by the shortest of the UE specific DRX value, if allocated by upper layers, and a default DRX value broadcast in system information. If UE specific DRX is not configured by upper layers, the default value is applied. UE specific DRX is not applicable for NB-IoT. In RRC\_INACTIVE state, T is determined by the shortest of the RAN paging cycle, the UE specific paging cycle, and the default paging cycle, if allocated by upper layers.  - nB: 4T, 2T, T, T/2, T/4, T/8, T/16, T/32, T/64, T/128, and T/256, and for NB-IoT also T/512, and T/1024.  - N: min(T,nB)  For a UE, it is possible that the T used in inactive state is different from the T used in idle mode as NW is allowed to configure a RAN paging cycle different from the UE specific paging cycle configured by upper layer or the default value in system information while the N used in calculation is still the one broadcast in candidate value T, T/2, T/4, T/8, T/16, T/32, T/64, T/128, or T/256.  As a result, the index of the PO (i.e. the i\_s) would be different for inactive state and idle state as the N is a value related to the T while the T has different value in idle and inactive state, which deviates from the intention that the POs of a UE for CN-initiated and RAN-initiated paging should be overlapped.  To solve this PO mismatch for CN paging and RAN paging, the UE in inactive mode shall use the same i\_s as in idle mode. | | | | | | | | |
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| ***Summary of change:*** | | Add description that UE in inactive mode shall use the same i\_s to determine the PO as in idle mode if supported by the UE and enabled by the RAN.  **Impact Analysis**  Impacted 5G architecture options:  SA, NR-DC, EUTRA/5GC    Impacted functionality:  Paging    Inter-operability:  If the UE is implemented according to this CR while the NW is not,there is no interoperability issue.  If the NW is implemented according to this CR while the UE is not, there is no interoperability issue. | | | | | | | | |
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| ***Consequences if not approved:*** | | The PO of a UE for CN-initiated and RAN-initiated paging is not overlapped , resulting in paging failure. | | | | | | | | |
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| ***Clauses affected:*** | | 7.1 | | | | | | | | |
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|  | | **Y** | **N** |  | | | |  | | |
| ***Other specs*** | | **x** |  | Other core specifications | | | | TS/TR36.331 CR 4695  TS/TR36.306 CR 1819 | | |
| ***affected:*** | |  | **x** | Test specifications | | | | TS/TR ... CR ... | | |
| ***(show related CRs)*** | |  | **x** | O&M Specifications | | | | TS/TR ... CR ... | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | | |
| ***Other comments:*** | |  | | | | | | | | |
|  | |  | | | | | | | | |
| ***This CR's revision history:*** | |  | | | | | | | | |

## Alternative 1

Start of change

7.1 Discontinuous Reception for paging

The UE may use Discontinuous Reception (DRX) in idle mode in order to reduce power consumption. One Paging Occasion (PO) is a subframe where there may be P-RNTI transmitted on PDCCH or MPDCCH or, for NB-IoT on NPDCCH addressing the paging message. In P-RNTI transmitted on MPDCCH case, PO refers to the starting subframe of MPDCCH repetitions. In case of P-RNTI transmitted on NPDCCH, PO refers to the starting subframe of NPDCCH repetitions unless subframe determined by PO is not a valid NB-IoT downlink subframe then the first valid NB-IoT downlink subframe after PO is the starting subframe of the NPDCCH repetitions. The paging message is same for both RAN initiated paging and CN initiated paging.

The UE initiates RRC Connection Resume procedure upon receiving RAN paging. If the UE receives a CN initiated paging in RRC\_INACTIVE state, the UE moves to RRC\_IDLE and informs NAS.

One Paging Frame (PF) is one Radio Frame, which may contain one or multiple Paging Occasion(s). When DRX is used the UE needs only to monitor one PO per DRX cycle.

One Paging Narrowband (PNB) is one narrowband, on which the UE performs the paging message reception.

PF, PO, and PNB are determined by following formulae:

PF is given by following equation:

SFN mod T= (T div N)\*(UE\_ID mod N)

Index i\_s pointing to PO from subframe pattern defined in 7.2 will be derived from following calculation:

i\_s = floor(UE\_ID/N) mod Ns

If P-RNTI is monitored on MPDCCH, the PNB is determined by the following equation:

PNB = floor(UE\_ID/(N\*Ns)) mod Nn

If P-RNTI is monitored on NPDCCH and the UE supports paging on a non-anchor carrier, and if paging configuration for non-anchor carrier is provided in system information, then the paging carrier is determined by the paging carrier with smallest index n (0 ≤ n ≤ Nn-1) fulfilling the following equation:

floor(UE\_ID/(N\*Ns)) mod W < W(0) + W(1) + … + W(n)

System Information DRX parameters stored in the UE shall be updated locally in the UE whenever the DRX parameter values are changed in SI. If the UE has no IMSI, for instance when making an emergency call without USIM, the UE shall use as default identity UE\_ID = 0 in the PF, i\_s, and PNB formulas above. If the UE has no 5G-S-TMSI, for instance when the UE has not yet registered onto the network, the UE shall use as default identity UE\_ID = 0 in the PF and i\_s formulas above.

The following Parameters are used for the calculation of the PF, i\_s, PNB, wg, and the NB-IoT paging carrier:

- T: DRX cycle of the UE.

In RRC\_IDLE state:

- Except for NB-IoT: If a UE specific extended DRX value of 512 radio frames is configured by upper layers according to 7.3, T =512. Otherwise, T is determined by the shortest of the UE specific DRX value, if allocated by upper layers, and a default DRX value broadcast in system information. If UE specific DRX is not configured by upper layers, the default value is applied.

In RRC\_INACTIVE state, if extended DRX is not configured by upper layers as defined in 7.3:

- T is determined by the shortest of the RAN paging cycle, if configured, the UE specific paging cycle, if allocated by upper layers, and the default paging cycle.

In RRC\_INACTIVE state if extended DRX is configured by upper layers according to 7.3:

- If a UE specific extended DRX value of 512 radio frames is configured, T is determined by the shortest of the RAN paging cycle, if configured, and 512 radio frames.

- If a UE specific extended DRX value other than 512 radio frames is configured:

- During the PTW, T is determined by the shortest of the RAN paging cycle, if configured, the UE specific paging cycle, if allocated by upper layers, and the default paging cycle. Outside the PTW, T is determined by the RAN paging cycle, if configured.

Ithe ssT value applicable for RRC\_IDLE state for the determination of i\_sthe uses the T value applicable for RRC\_INACTIVE state

In RRC\_INACTIVE state, a BL UE or a UE in enhanced coverage uses the T value applicable for RRC\_IDLE state for the determination of PNB and i\_s.

For NB-IoT: If UE specific DRX value is allocated by upper layers and minimum UE specific DRX value is broadcast in system information, T = min (default DRX value, max (UE specific DRX value, minimum UE specific DRX value broadcast in system information)). If UE specific DRX is not configured by upper layers or if the minimum UE specific DRX value is not broadcast in system information, the default DRX value is applied.

- nB: 4T, 2T, T, T/2, T/4, T/8, T/16, T/32, T/64, T/128, and T/256, and for NB-IoT also T/512, and T/1024.

- N: min(T,nB)

- Ns: max(1,nB/T)

- Nn: number of paging narrowbands (for P-RNTI monitored on MPDCCH) or paging carriers (for P-RNTI monitored on NPDCCH) determined as follows:

If UE monitors GWUS according to clause 7.5.1:

this is the number of paging narrowbands (paging carriers) that are configured with GWUS.

else:

this is the number of paging narrowbands (paging carriers) provided in system information.

- UE\_ID:

If the UE supports E-UTRA connected to 5GC and NAS indicated to use 5GC for the selected cell:

5G-S-TMSI mod 1024, if P-RNTI is monitored on PDCCH.

5G-S-TMSI mod 16384, if P-RNTI is monitored on NPDCCH or MPDCCH.

else

IMSI mod 1024, if P-RNTI is monitored on PDCCH.

IMSI mod 4096, if P-RNTI is monitored on NPDCCH.

IMSI mod 16384, if P-RNTI is monitored on MPDCCH or if P-RNTI is monitored on NPDCCH and the UE supports paging on a non-anchor carrier, and if paging configuration for non-anchor carrier is provided in system information.

- W(i): Weight for NB-IoT paging carrier i.

- W: Total weight of all NB-IoT paging carriers, i.e. W = W(0) + W(1) + … + W(Nn-1). If UE monitors GWUS according to clause 7.5.1, Total weight of all NB-IoT paging carriers configured with GWUS.

IMSI is given as sequence of digits of type Integer (0..9), IMSI shall in the formulae above be interpreted as a decimal integer number, where the first digit given in the sequence represents the highest order digit.

For example:

IMSI = 12 (digit1=1, digit2=2)

In the calculations, this shall be interpreted as the decimal integer "12", not "1x16+2 = 18".

5G-S-TMSI is a 48 bit long bit string as defined in TS 23.501 [39]. 5G-S-TMSI shall in the PF and i\_s formulae above be interpreted as a binary number where the left most bit represents the most significant bit.

End of change

## Alternative 2

Start of change

7.1 Discontinuous Reception for paging

The UE may use Discontinuous Reception (DRX) in idle mode in order to reduce power consumption. One Paging Occasion (PO) is a subframe where there may be P-RNTI transmitted on PDCCH or MPDCCH or, for NB-IoT on NPDCCH addressing the paging message. In P-RNTI transmitted on MPDCCH case, PO refers to the starting subframe of MPDCCH repetitions. In case of P-RNTI transmitted on NPDCCH, PO refers to the starting subframe of NPDCCH repetitions unless subframe determined by PO is not a valid NB-IoT downlink subframe then the first valid NB-IoT downlink subframe after PO is the starting subframe of the NPDCCH repetitions. The paging message is same for both RAN initiated paging and CN initiated paging.

The UE initiates RRC Connection Resume procedure upon receiving RAN paging. If the UE receives a CN initiated paging in RRC\_INACTIVE state, the UE moves to RRC\_IDLE and informs NAS.

One Paging Frame (PF) is one Radio Frame, which may contain one or multiple Paging Occasion(s). When DRX is used the UE needs only to monitor one PO per DRX cycle.

One Paging Narrowband (PNB) is one narrowband, on which the UE performs the paging message reception.

PF, PO, and PNB are determined by following formulae:

PF is given by following equation:

SFN mod T= (T div N)\*(UE\_ID mod N)

Index i\_s pointing to PO from subframe pattern defined in 7.2 will be derived from following calculation:

i\_s = floor(UE\_ID/N) mod Ns

If P-RNTI is monitored on MPDCCH, the PNB is determined by the following equation:

PNB = floor(UE\_ID/(N\*Ns)) mod Nn

If P-RNTI is monitored on NPDCCH and the UE supports paging on a non-anchor carrier, and if paging configuration for non-anchor carrier is provided in system information, then the paging carrier is determined by the paging carrier with smallest index n (0 ≤ n ≤ Nn-1) fulfilling the following equation:

floor(UE\_ID/(N\*Ns)) mod W < W(0) + W(1) + … + W(n)

System Information DRX parameters stored in the UE shall be updated locally in the UE whenever the DRX parameter values are changed in SI. If the UE has no IMSI, for instance when making an emergency call without USIM, the UE shall use as default identity UE\_ID = 0 in the PF, i\_s, and PNB formulas above. If the UE has no 5G-S-TMSI, for instance when the UE has not yet registered onto the network, the UE shall use as default identity UE\_ID = 0 in the PF and i\_s formulas above.

The following Parameters are used for the calculation of the PF, i\_s, PNB, wg, and the NB-IoT paging carrier:

- T: DRX cycle of the UE.

In RRC\_IDLE state:

- Except for NB-IoT: If a UE specific extended DRX value of 512 radio frames is configured by upper layers according to 7.3, T =512. Otherwise, T is determined by the shortest of the UE specific DRX value, if allocated by upper layers, and a default DRX value broadcast in system information. If UE specific DRX is not configured by upper layers, the default value is applied.

In RRC\_INACTIVE state, if extended DRX is not configured by upper layers as defined in 7.3:

- For PF calculation, T is determined by the shortest of the RAN paging cycle, if configured, the UE specific paging cycle, if allocated by upper layers, and the default paging cycle.

- For i\_s calculation, if UE supports *inactiveStatePODetermination* and the network broadcast *ranPagingInIdlePO* with value “true”, T is determined by the shortest of the UE specific paging cycle, if allocated by upper layers, and the default paging cycle; otherwise, T is determined by the shortest of the RAN paging cycle, the UE specific paging cycle, if allocated by upper layers, and the default paging cycle.

In RRC\_INACTIVE state if extended DRX is configured by upper layers according to 7.3:

- If a UE specific extended DRX value of 512 radio frames is configured, T is determined by the shortest of the RAN paging cycle, if configured, and 512 radio frames.

- If a UE specific extended DRX value other than 512 radio frames is configured:

- During the PTW, T is determined by the shortest of the RAN paging cycle, if configured, the UE specific paging cycle, if allocated by upper layers, and the default paging cycle. Outside the PTW, T is determined by the RAN paging cycle, if configured.

In RRC\_INACTIVE state, a BL UE or a UE in enhanced coverage uses the T value applicable for RRC\_IDLE state for the determination of PNB and i\_s.

For NB-IoT: If UE specific DRX value is allocated by upper layers and minimum UE specific DRX value is broadcast in system information, T = min (default DRX value, max (UE specific DRX value, minimum UE specific DRX value broadcast in system information)). If UE specific DRX is not configured by upper layers or if the minimum UE specific DRX value is not broadcast in system information, the default DRX value is applied.

- nB: 4T, 2T, T, T/2, T/4, T/8, T/16, T/32, T/64, T/128, and T/256, and for NB-IoT also T/512, and T/1024.

- N: min(T,nB)

- Ns: max(1,nB/T)

- Nn: number of paging narrowbands (for P-RNTI monitored on MPDCCH) or paging carriers (for P-RNTI monitored on NPDCCH) determined as follows:

If UE monitors GWUS according to clause 7.5.1:

this is the number of paging narrowbands (paging carriers) that are configured with GWUS.

else:

this is the number of paging narrowbands (paging carriers) provided in system information.

- UE\_ID:

If the UE supports E-UTRA connected to 5GC and NAS indicated to use 5GC for the selected cell:

5G-S-TMSI mod 1024, if P-RNTI is monitored on PDCCH.

5G-S-TMSI mod 16384, if P-RNTI is monitored on NPDCCH or MPDCCH.

else

IMSI mod 1024, if P-RNTI is monitored on PDCCH.

IMSI mod 4096, if P-RNTI is monitored on NPDCCH.

IMSI mod 16384, if P-RNTI is monitored on MPDCCH or if P-RNTI is monitored on NPDCCH and the UE supports paging on a non-anchor carrier, and if paging configuration for non-anchor carrier is provided in system information.

- W(i): Weight for NB-IoT paging carrier i.

- W: Total weight of all NB-IoT paging carriers, i.e. W = W(0) + W(1) + … + W(Nn-1). If UE monitors GWUS according to clause 7.5.1, Total weight of all NB-IoT paging carriers configured with GWUS.

IMSI is given as sequence of digits of type Integer (0..9), IMSI shall in the formulae above be interpreted as a decimal integer number, where the first digit given in the sequence represents the highest order digit.

For example:

IMSI = 12 (digit1=1, digit2=2)

In the calculations, this shall be interpreted as the decimal integer "12", not "1x16+2 = 18".

5G-S-TMSI is a 48 bit long bit string as defined in TS 23.501 [39]. 5G-S-TMSI shall in the PF and i\_s formulae above be interpreted as a binary number where the left most bit represents the most significant bit.

End of change