**3GPP TSG RAN WG2 #119bis electronic  *R2-210xxxx***

**Online, October 10th – 19th, 2022**

**Agenda item: 8.6.3**

**Source: ZTE (rapporteur)**

**Title: Report of [AT119bis-e][118][IoT NTN Enh] Mobility enhancements**

**Document for: Discussion and Decision**

# Introduction

This document is the report of the following offline discussion:

* *[AT119bis-e][118][IoT NTN Enh] Mobility enhancements (ZTE)*

*Scope: Discuss mobility enhancements, based on remaining proposals in* [*R2-2209836*](file:///C:\Data\3GPP\Extracts\R2-2209836%20Further%20discussion%20on%20mobility%20enhancements.docx)*,* [*R2-2209443*](file:///C:\Data\3GPP\Extracts\R2-2209443_Mobility%20Enhancements%20in%20IoT-NTN.docx) *and* [*R2-2209411*](file:///C:\Data\3GPP\Extracts\R2-2209411.docx)

*Initial intended outcome: Summary of the offline discussion with e.g.:*

* *List of proposals for agreement (if any)*
* *List of proposals that require online discussions*
* *List of proposals that should not be pursued (if any)*

*Initial deadline (for companies' feedback): Tuesday 2022-10-18 1000 UTC*

*Initial deadline (for rapporteur's summary in R2-2210861): Tuesday 2022-10-18 1200 UTC*

*Status: Ongoing*

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# Discussion

In RAN2 #119e meeting, RAN2 have had some initial discussion on mobility enhancements for R18 IoT NTN, and the following agreements are reached:

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| *Agreements [RAN2#119e]:*   1. *IoT NTN can use the mechanism for neighbour cell measurements in connected mode (specified in Rel-17 for NB-IoT). FFS if any enhancements are needed (e.g. triggers) for both NB-IoT and eMTC.* 2. *RAN2 to continue working on a new time-based trigger for triggering intra and inter frequency measurements in connected mode, e.g. the serving cell is going to stop covering the current area, for both earth-moving and earth-fixed cell (FFS on distance-based trigger)* 3. *CHO enhancements for eMTC NTN (i.e. time/timer based solution) are introduced based on the R17 NR NTN solution. FFS on location-based solution* 4. *Measurement results reporting is not supported in Rel-18 NB-IoT NTN.* |

In the on-going RAN2#119bis-e meeting, RAN2 had some online discussion based on the following contributions:

[1] R2-2209836 Further discussion on mobility enhancements ZTE Corporation, Sanechips discussion Rel-18

[2] R2-2209443 On Mobility Enhancements in IoT-NTN MediaTek Inc. discussion Rel-18

[3] R2-2209411 Discussion on IoT NTN Mobility Enhancements CATT discussion Rel-18

The following new agreement is achieved:

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| *Agreements [RAN2#119bis-e]:*   1. *For eMTC over NTN, for both earth-moving and earth-fixed cell scenarios, we introduce location based CHO triggering events.* |

According to session Chair’s guideline, in this offline, we will further discuss the remaining proposals in the above three contributions. All the related proposals are copied below for reference. Please note the ones that have reached the revised agreement or been postponed are marked with [gray](https://dict.cn/gray).

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| Contributions | The related proposals |
| R2-2209836[1] | **Proposal 1: The configuration framework for connected mode neighbor cell measurement in SIB3-NB can be reused for R18 NB-IoT over NTN and can be further extended, e.g., to incorporate more possible triggering conditions. [Postponed]**  **Proposal 2: It’s suggested not to introduce new triggering condition for connected mode neighbor cell measurement for eMTC over NTN.**  **Proposal 3: In NB-IoT over NTN, the triggering condition for connected mode neighbor cell measurement can be based on distance between the UE and the satellite.**  **Proposal 4: For NB-IoT over LEO, connected mode neighbor cell measurement when the target cell is in enhanced coverage still needs to be considered. [Postponed]**  **Proposal 5: For supporting connected mode neighbor cell measurement in NB-IoT over LEO, RAN2 needs to inform RAN4 that requirement of Measurement Occasion (MOdetect\_inter\_NB1-NC and MOmeasure\_inter\_NB1-NC) with 2000 ms length is needed. [Postponed]**  **Proposal 6: For NB-IoT over LEO, UE could perform connected mode measurements on neighbor cell by using resources on which the UE is not scheduled for data transmission or reception. This is already supported by RAN4 specification. [Postponed]**  **Proposal 7: For NB-IoT over LEO, UE can report an indication to inform eNB that UE is going to start the connected mode neighbor cell measurements.**  **Proposal 8: For eMTC over NTN, except moving cells scenario for LEO, it’s suggested to introduce location based CHO triggering events. [Have reached a revised agreement]** |
| R2-2209443[2] | **Proposal 1: UE shall start intra/inter frequency measurement in connected mode before the t-Service if present.**  **Proposal 2: The exact time to start measurements in connected mode before t-Service can be left to UE implementation.**  **Proposal 3: The condition of stopping UE measurement before t-Service is not specified.**  **Proposal 4: For earth-moving cell, the serving cell footprint information is broadcast for determining the time of loss of coverage of current cell in NB-IoT.**  **Proposal 5: NB-IoT UE starts intra/inter frequency measurements in RRC connected mode before the calculated time of losing coverage.**  **Proposal 6: NB-IoT UE can calculate the time of losing coverage before entering RRC connected mode and skip to next cell if the remaining time of current cell’s coverage is too short to start a connection.**  **Proposal 7: For eMTC, network assigns UE a time of probably losing coverage after the location report. UE starts intra/inter frequency measurements before this time.**  **Proposal 8: The exact time to start measurements in connected mode before the assigned time of losing coverage can be left for UE implementation.**  **Proposal 9: UE calculates the time of UE entering the neighbor satellite’s coverage.**  **Proposal 10: UE starts intra/inter frequency measurements in RRC connected mode after the calculated time of entering the neighbor satellite’s coverage**  **Proposal 11: RAN2 will re-use the location-based solutions introduced in Rel-17 NR NTN as the baseline for mobility enhancements in eMTC-based NTN. Any further enhancements in FFS. [Have been covered by the new agreement]** |
| R2-2209411[3] | **Proposal 1: For IoT-NTN, the connected UE should trigger the neighbor cell measurement before the end of the serving time of serving cell or the starting serving time of the neighbor cell for the UE which is late arrival.**  **Proposal 2: For IoT-NTN, distance-based trigger for triggering intra and inter frequency measurements in connected mode is not supported.**  **Proposal 3：Location-based CHO solution should not be supported by eMTC UE in NTN. [Have been covered by the new agreement]** |

## Whether to enhance connected mode measurement for eMTC NTN

In [1, R2-2209836], company give the **Proposal 2** and explain that the mechanism of R17 NB-IoT connected mode measurement and also some under-discussion new triggers (e.g., to trigger intra and inter frequency measurements in connected mode when the serving cell is going to stop covering the current area) are not suitable for eMTC NTN which is generally characterized with middle or high mobility. The online discussion for **Proposal 2** in [1] are copied below:

**Proposal 2: It’s suggested not to introduce new triggering condition for connected mode neighbor cell measurement for eMTC over NTN.**

* NEC supports this
* Ericsson does not support this. This is not about connected mode measurements for HO but assistance information for the network
* Apple/QC/MTK/Lenovo/Intel support p2
* Oppo also don’t support p2, as we would be left with RSRP only. We need to consider enhancements for eMTC. CATT agrees we need time-based solution at least.
* Samsung also does not agree with p2.
* Huawei agrees with p2.
* CMCC agrees with Huawei and think we can say we align to NR NTN.
* ZTE clarifies that the proposals is for connected mode neighbor cell measurement (for which no enhancements is considered as needed)
* IDC thinks that both NB-IoT and eMTC only have RSRP threshold to trigger measurements currently. IDC thinks the original WI objective was meant for NB-IoT but it’s not clear this is not useful for eMTC
* Ericsson think there is no differentiation in the WID for this.

According to the discussion, some companies still think the enhancements to connected mode measurement would also be needed for eMTC NTN. They may worry that the existing RSRP-based criteria may not trigger neighbour cell measurements as expected.

For reference, in [2, R2-2209443], companies give the following 2 proposals on measurement enhancements for eMTC NTN:

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| R2-2209443[2] | **Proposal 7: For eMTC, network assigns UE a time of probably losing coverage after the location report. UE starts intra/inter frequency measurements before this time.**  **Proposal 8: The exact time to start measurements in connected mode before the assigned time of losing coverage can be left for UE implementation.** |

Moreover, in [13, [R2-2210089](file:///C:\Data\3GPP\Extracts\R2-2210089-%20Discussion%20on%20mobility%20enhancement%20for%20IoT%20NTN.doc)], [16, [R2-2210196](file:///C:\Data\3GPP\Extracts\R2-2210196%20(R18%20IoT-NTN%20WI%20AI%208.6.3)%20-%20mobility%20enhancements.docx)] and [22, [R2-2210735](file:///C:\Data\3GPP\Extracts\R2-2210735%20-%20Discussion%20on%20connected%20mode%20measurements.docx)], companies also give some proposals for enhancements on connected mode measurement for eMTC NTN

**Q1: Companies are invited to indicate whether you support to introduce enhancements for connected mode measurement for R18 eMTC NTN? If yes, companies are invited to elaborate the main issues that needs to be addressed.**

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| **Company** | **Yes or No** | **Comments** |
| ZTE | No | As mentioned in [13], for eMTC UE in connected mode, s-Measure can be used to control UE to perform neighbor cell measurements. In general, when the serving cell RSRP is better than a threshold, UE is not required to perform neighbor cell measurements. We have sympathy with that, due to the issue that the signal quality change may be very small between the cell center and the cell edge, the neighbor cell measurements may be not easy to be triggered in eMTC NTN.  However, different from NB-IoT, for eMTC, the purpose of connected mode measurement is mainly for connected mode mobility, e.g., handover. So UE generally needs an “always on” measurement in order to find out better neighbor cells timely and trigger handover. But we think the current under-discussion new triggers, e.g., to trigger measurement when the current cell is about to stop serving or when determining UE close to the cell edge based on distance between UE and satellite, would cause too late measurement, may even worse than RSRP-based trigger. Therefore, we think eMTC NTN can still rely on the existing connected mode measurement scheme (some threshold/configuration may need to be adapted to NTN network). |
| MediaTek | Yes | We believe that RSRP change is expected low between Nadir and cell edge, hence the RSRP-based trigger may not be useful.  For earth-fixed case, t-service is broadcast to indicated when serving cell will stop provide coverage. In Rel-17, UE in idle mode can trigger neighbor cell measurement before t-service to check if there is any neighbor cell to reselect. In Rel-18, UE in connected mode can also trigger neighbor cell measurement before t-service. For NB-IoT UE, the measurement result can be used to reduce the time taken of RRC connection reestablish.  For eMTC UE, the connected mobility is normally achieved by handover. However, in NTN, at least in early stage, satellite coverage may not be sufficient, and TN and NTN may not getting through, handover may not be reliable and RLF will occur. Hence RLF enhancement also has meaning for that. |
| Xiaomi | No | Before the R17, the neighour cell measurement before RLF is not allowed for NB-IoT UE, so the new trigger is introduced for UE performing the neibhour cell measurement before the RLF in R17, and we consider to introduce the enhancements for connected mode measurement for NB-IoT NTN UE. However, for eMTC UE, it always can perform the neighbor cell measurement in RRC connected, and the time base and location based CHO also will be introduced, thus the connected mobility works well with the agreed mechanism, there is no need to introduce the new trigger for RRC Connected neighbour cell measurement. |
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**Conclusion for Q1: TBD**

**Q2: If answer to Q1 is Yes, companies are further invited to indicate what measurement enhancements can be introduced for eMTC NTN in your thinking (we don’t’ intend to discuss the details, you can just mention the high level aspects).**

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| **Company** | **Comments** |
| MediaTek | Same as NB-IoT, measurement trigger before t-service time and distance based measurement trigger. |
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**Conclusion for Q2: TBD**

## Detailed enhancements for connected mode measurement

In this section, the details of measurement triggers would be further discussed.

Unless indicated specially, technical discussion in this section can be considered applicable to both NB-IoT NTN and eMTC NTN. But if the conclusion of Q1 would be that measurement enhancements are not needed for eMTC NTN, the final technical proposals in this section will explicitly apply only to NB-IoT NTN.

### General aspects

One of the objectives of R18 IoT NTN is “*to support of neighbor cell measurements and corresponding measurement triggering before RLF, using Rel‑17 (TN) NB-IoT, eMTC as a baseline”.* Moreover, in RAN2 #119e meeting, RAN2 has high level agreement that IoT NTN can use the mechanism for neighbor cell measurements in connected mode (specified in Rel-17 for NB-IoT). However, according to the comments during previous discussion, companies may still have different views on to what extent can this R17 NB-IoT measurement mechanism be used for R18 IoT NTN.

Per rapporteur’s knowledge, two main specification work have been done for R17 NB-IoT connected mode measurement. One part is the measurement configuration and measurement procedure based on the configured criteria in RAN2. The other part is the performance requirement defined by RAN4.

We can only consider the RAN2 specification part. For reference, the RAN2 related specification are copied as below:

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| -- ASN1START  SystemInformationBlockType3-NB-r13 ::= SEQUENCE {  cellReselectionInfoCommon-r13 SEQUENCE {  //the unrelated part is skipped//  ]],  [[ connMeasConfig-r17 ConnMeasConfig-NB-r17 OPTIONAL, -- Need OR  t-Service-r17 TimeOffsetUTC-r17 OPTIONAL -- Need OR  ]]  }  //the unrelated part is skipped//  ConnMeasConfig-NB-r17 ::= SEQUENCE {  s-MeasureIntra-r17 NRSRP-Range-NB-r14,  s-MeasureInter-r17 NRSRP-Range-NB-r14 OPTIONAL, -- Need OP  neighCellMeasCriteria-r17 SEQUENCE {  s-MeasureDeltaP-r17 ENUMERATED {dB6, dB9, dB12, dB15},  t-MeasureDeltaP-r17 ENUMERATED {s15, s30, s45, s60}  } OPTIONAL -- Need OR  }  -- ASN1STOP 5.5 Measurements…………………………………………..5.5.8 Measurements in NB-IoT Upon transition to RRC\_CONNECTED mode, the UE shall:  1> if *neighCellMeasCriteria* is present in *SystemInformationBlockType3-NB:*  2> set NRSRPRef to the latest result of the serving cell measurement as used for cell selection/reselection evaluation;  2> if therelaxed monitoring criterion defined in TS 36.304 [4] was not fulfilled:  3> start T326 with the value *t-MeasureDeltaP*;  While in RRC\_CONNECTED mode, after performing a measurement, the UE shall:  1> in the following use the NRSRP measurement for the measured carrier and *nrs-PowerOffsetNonAnchor* corresponding to the measured carrier;  1> if *neighCellMeasCriteria* is present in *SystemInformationBlockType3-NB*:  2> if (NRSRPRef – (NRSRP– *nrs-PowerOffsetNonAnchor*)) > *s-MeasureDeltaP*:  3> set NRSRPRef = (NRSRP – *nrs-PowerOffsetNonAnchor*);  3> start or restart T326 with the value *t-MeasureDeltaP*;  1> if *neighCellMeasCriteria* is not present in *SystemInformationBlockType3-NB*; or  1> if T326 is running:  2> if (NRSRP – *nrs-PowerOffsetNonAnchor*) < *s-MeasureIntra*, perform intra-frequency measurements as defined in TS 36.133 [16];  2> if (NRSRP – *nrs-PowerOffsetNonAnchor*) < *s-MeasureInter*, perform inter-frequency measurements as defined in TS 36.133 [16]. |

During the discussion, companies seems to have common understanding that, in NTN network, since the signal quality change may be very small when the UE moves between the cell center and the cell edge, the RSRP-based triggering conditions for connected mode neighbor cell measurement may no longer be suitable to use.

Based on that, some companies think the whole mechanism still can be kept for R18 IoT NTN and whether the criteria is configured can be left to NW implementation (maybe seldom configured). Meanwhile, it seems some other companies may think RSRP-related measurement configuration and procedure would be excluded for R18 IoT NTN and only new triggers are needed. In order to make things clear, rapporteur invite companies to further elaborate their thoughts.

**Q3: Companies are invited to indicate their understanding on what aspects of R17 NB-IoT connected mode measurement can be kept/applied for R18 IoT NTN.**

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| **Company** | **Comments** |
| ZTE | We suggest to apply the whole mechanism of R17 NB-IoT connected mode measurement in RAN2 for R18 IoT NTN, e.g., measurement configuration and measurement procedure. It may only need to add some simple description in stage-2 spec and in UE capability part to indicate this feature can be used by R18 IoT NTN.  Certainly, the performance requirement in RAN4 also needs to be applied.  We don’t think it’s good idea to explicitly excluded measurement configuration and measurement procedure of R17 NB-IoT from R18 IoT NTN. |
| MediaTek | Agree with ZTE to keep the R17 NB-IoT mechanism. |
| Xiaomi | Agree to apply the mechanism of R17 NB-IoT connected mode measurement for R18 IoT NTN. And we also consider the new trigger condition could work with the legacy mechanism, for example, the *neighCellMeasCriteria* can be worked with the new trigger condition. |
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**Conclusion for Q3: TBD**

### Time-based new trigger

#### Based on the time when current cell stops serving

The related proposals are copied below:

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| Contributions | The related proposals |
| R2-2209443[2] | **Proposal 1: UE shall start intra/inter frequency measurement in connected mode before the t-Service if present.**  **Proposal 2: The exact time to start measurements in connected mode before t-Service can be left to UE implementation.**  **Proposal 3: The condition of stopping UE measurement before t-Service is not specified.**  **Proposal 4: For earth-moving cell, the serving cell footprint information is broadcast for determining the time of loss of coverage of current cell in NB-IoT.**  **Proposal 5: NB-IoT UE starts intra/inter frequency measurements in RRC connected mode before the calculated time of losing coverage.** |
| R2-2209411[3] | **Proposal 1: For IoT-NTN, the connected UE should trigger the neighbor cell measurement before the end of the serving time of serving cell or the starting serving time of the neighbor cell for the UE which is late arrival.** |

The online discussion for proposal 1 in [2] are copied below:

Proposal 1: UE shall start intra/inter frequency measurement in connected mode before the t-Service if present.

* IDC thinks is related to p10,
* Oppo supports p1 and p2
* Ericsson agrees with IDC and in any case thinks this should be “may” not “shall”
* ZTE thinks think P1 is mainly for continuous coverage case, and P10 is for discontinuous coverage case)
* QC thinks this is meant to introduce new triggers for eMTC
* Continue in offline 118

**Q4: Companies are invited to indicate which proposals can be agreeable. And you can further give suggestions on the proposals in your preference. If you say none, you can indicate reason and may also give other proposals related to time-based trigger.**

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| **Company** | **Agreeable proposals** | **Comments** |
| ZTE | P1, P2 and P3 in [2] | Some wording suggestions:  **Proposal 1: UE may start intra/inter frequency measurement in connected mode before the *t-Service*, if present.**  P2, P3 may be generally ok, but we understand when to start/stop the measurement may also rely on requirements defined in RAN4. So either way we don’t agree P2, P3 now, or we can change P3, P3 like this:  **Proposal 2: The exact time to start measurements in connected mode before t-Service can be left to UE implementation and follow the requirements defined in RAN4.**  **Proposal 3: RAN2 would not specify the condition of stopping UE measurement before t-Service.**  For earth-moving cell case, we don’t support P4 and P5. We think instead of calculating the time of losing coverage of current cell, it may be easier for UE to calculate the distance between it and satellite and such calculation may require less information. In other word, for earth-moving cell case, we can mainly rely on the new distance-based trigger. |
| MediaTek | P1, P2, P3, P4, P5 in [2] | The idea of distance-based trigger is to compare the distance between UE and satellite, but it may need to check the distance multiple times hence need multiple times GNSS positioning. But estimate of when the distance will below a threshold based on the current location and moving speed requires less GNSS positioning. It may not be as accurate as the directly comparing distance-based trigger, but it can save power consumption. This method can also be categorized as a variant of distance-base trigger.  The actual text could be edited as suggested by Ericsson and mentioned by ZTE. |
| Xiaomi | P1, P2, P3, P4, P5 in [2] | For the earth moving cell, we think the P4 and P5 can be considered, since the UE can calculate its specific time based one UE location, footprint information and the broadcasted timing information. |
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**Conclusion for Q4: TBD**

#### Based on the time when neighbour cell starts serving

The related proposals are copied below:

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| R2-2209443[2] | **Proposal 9: UE calculates the time of UE entering the neighbor satellite’s coverage.**  **Proposal 10: UE starts intra/inter frequency measurements in RRC connected mode after the calculated time of entering the neighbor satellite’s coverage** |
| R2-2209411[3] | **Proposal 1: For IoT-NTN, the connected UE should trigger the neighbor cell measurement before the end of the serving time of serving cell or the starting serving time of the neighbor cell for the UE which is late arrival.** |

**Q5: Companies are invited to indicate which proposals can be agreeable. And you can further give suggestions on the proposals in your preference. If you say none, you can indicate reason and may also give other proposals related to time-based trigger.**

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| **Company** | **Agreeable proposals** | **Comments** |
| ZTE | None | According to the description in [2][3], we understand P9 and P10 in [2] and P1 in [3] are mainly used for discontinuous coverage case. We think they are irrelevant to the current connected mode measurement in mobility enhancement topic. For connected mode measurement, UE is still in connected mode and needs to perform neighbor cell measurement before losing coverage of current cell. But for discontinuous coverage case, after out of coverage of current cell, UE enters into a state similar as PSM. If UE can predict the start time of next coming cell, UE may not need to perform regular measurement, but can just try to camp that cell.  Anyway, it may be more suitable to discuss P9 and P10 in [2] and P1 in [3] in discontinuous coverage topic. |
| MediaTek | P9,10 in [2] | It is still possible that UE in connected mode under NTN can be covered by another satellite. The discontinuous coverage feature is trying to solve the case when the coverage is discontinuous, but it does not exclude the case of continuous coverage.  Hence if UE starts neighbor cell measurement when new neighbor cell is available, it definitely can help to the upcoming RLF.  If the coverage is discontinuous, then condition of trigger neighbor cell measurement in connected mode for new satellite will not be fulfilled, there is also no harm here.  This is not an enhancement of discontinuous coverage, quite opposite, it is a case of continuous coverage. Thus, it’s not suitable to move to discontinuous coverage topic. |
| Xiaomi | P9,10 in [2]  P1 in [3] | The UE power consumption will be reduced with considering the upcoming timing information of the neighour cell when UE performs the neighbour cell measurement since the unnecessary neighbour cell measurement can be avoided. |
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**Conclusion for Q5: TBD**

### Distance-based new trigger

The proposals related to distance-based new trigger are copied below:

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| R2-2209836[1] | **Proposal 3: In NB-IoT over NTN, the triggering condition for connected mode neighbor cell measurement can be based on distance between the UE and the satellite.** |
| R2-2209411[3] | **Proposal 2: For IoT-NTN, distance-based trigger for triggering intra and inter frequency measurements in connected mode is not supported.** |

It can be seen companies show diverse views in above proposals. In [3], company mentions that, since time-based and RSRP-based trigger for neighbor cell measurement can work well for earth-fixed NTN cell and also can work for earth-moving NTN cell, the distance-based trigger mechanism is not necessary. Moreover, distance-based mechanism needs the UE to perform GNSS measurement to evaluate whether the distance-based mechanism is fulfilled, which will increase the UE power consumption.

**Q6: Companies are invited to indicate whether you support to introduce distance-based new trigger for connected mode measurement for R18 IoT NTN and elaborate your reasons. If you say Yes, you can also give more thoughts about the distance-based new trigger.**

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| **Company** | **Yes or No** | **Comments** |
| ZTE | Yes | We are fine with P3 in [1] and no comments.  We think time-based trigger may not work well for earth-moving cell case and therefore, distance-based trigger is still needed.  The details can be discussed in next meeting. Generally, we expect a simple solution and hope to avoid introducing reference location or something like that for NB-IoT NTN. |
| MediaTek | Yes | Agree with ZTE that time-based trigger may not work well for earth-moving cell case. |
| Xiaomi | Yes | We think the network can provide the reference location and threshold for UE to determine neighbour cell measurement. |
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**Conclusion for Q6: TBD**

## Other aspects

In [1], for connected mode measurement, company give the following proposal to say, if UE needs to perform a long time measurement (e.g., UE in enhanced coverage), it’s better for UE to inform eNB that UE is going to start the connected mode neighbour cell measurements.

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| R2-2209836[1] | **Proposal 7: For NB-IoT over LEO, UE can report an indication to inform eNB that UE is going to start the connected mode neighbor cell measurements.** |

**Q7: Companies are invited to indicate whether you can agree the P7 in [1] and elaborate your reasons.**

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| **Company** | **Yes or No** | **Comments** |
| ZTE | Yes | As mentioned in [1], for UE in enhanced coverage, as UE can only make use of “vacant” resources (e.g., resources on which the UE is not scheduled for data transmission or reception) to perform measurement and the measurement time may be long, eNB needs to restrict the scheduling in order to leave enough “vacant” resources for UE. In order to facilitate eNB to schedule “vacant” resources only when it’s needed, we suggest UE to inform eNB that it going to start the connected mode neighbour cell measurements (e.g., that may means the criteria has been fulfilled). |
| MediaTek | No | This mechanism was discussed in Rel-17 and was not agreed. In Rel-18, we don't see any special need to introduce this mechanism. |
| Xiaomi | No | Agree with MediaTek, |
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**Conclusion for Q7: TBD**

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| R2-2209443[2] | **Proposal 6: NB-IoT UE can calculate the time of losing coverage before entering RRC connected mode and skip to next cell if the remaining time of current cell’s coverage is too short to start a connection.** |

In [2], company mention that UE can calculate the time of losing coverage before entering RRC connected mode right after acquiring assistance information. If the remaining time of current cell’s coverage is too short to start a RRC connection, UE may choose to wait for the next cell.

**Q8: Companies are invited to indicate whether you can agree the P6 in [2] and elaborate your reasons.**

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| **Company** | **Yes or No** | **Comments** |
| ZTE | Yes | We think the intention of P6 in [2] is make sense.  Even it may be more suitable to be discussed in discontinuous coverage topic, we think it may be also workable in continuous coverage case. For example, in earth-fixed cell, if UE knows the stop time of current cell and UE also can predict the needed time of service transmission, UE can choose not to trigger the access to this cell if it evaluates the service cannot be finished before the cell stop time. |
| MediaTek | Yes | UE can predict the remaining service time of current serving cell at least by t-Service. If the remaining service time is less than time taken by connection establishment, UE can choose to skip this cell to the next cell in the continuous coverage scenario to save power consumption. The threshold of judgement could leave for UE implementation. |
| Xiaomi | No | It will lead to strict requirement on how to set the t-service. In the Rel-17, the t-Service is only used for RRC ilde UE to perform neibhour cell measurement. |
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**Conclusion for Q8: TBD**

# Conclusion

*[Easy Agreements]*

*[To be discussed]*

# References

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