**3GPP TSG-RAN WG4 Meeting # 102-e R4-22XXXXX**

**Electronic Meeting, February 21 – March 3, 2022**

**Agenda item:** 10.22

**Source:** Moderator (Huawei, HiSilicon)

**Title:** Email discussion summary for [102-e][232] LTE\_NR\_DC\_enh2

**Document for:** Information

# Introduction

This email thread discusses the WI on Further Multi-RAT Dual-Connectivity enhancements was approved in [RP-201040]. The objectives of the WI are duplicated as below,

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| --- |
| 1. Support efficient activation/de-activation mechanism for one SCG and SCells  * Support for one SCG applies to (NG)EN-DC, and NR-DC [RAN2, RAN3, RAN4] * Support for SCells applies to NR CA, based on RAN1 leading mechanisms [RAN1, RAN2, RAN4] * This objective applies to FR1 and FR2  1. Support of conditional PSCell change/addition [RAN2,RAN3, RAN4]  * support scenarios which are not addressed in Rel-16 NR mobility WI |

Three sub-topics are discussed:

-Sub-topic 1: Efficient activation/de-activation mechanism for SCells (i.e., temporary RS for efficient SCell activation)

-Sub-topic 2: Efficient activation/de-activation mechanism for one SCG

-Sub-topic 3: Conditional PSCell change and addition

List of candidate target of email discussion for 1st round and 2nd round:

* 1st round: Invite companies to comment in each sub-topic.
* 2nd round: TBA

# Topic #1: Efficient activation/de-activation mechanism for SCells (i.e., temporary RS for efficient SCell activation)

## Companies’ contributions summary

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| **T-doc number** | **Company** | **Proposals / Observations** |
| [R4-2203744](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_102-e/Docs/R4-2203744.zip) | Apple | Proposal 1: (option 1)   * Tuncertainty\_MAC for scenario #3: SCell to be activated belongs to FR2, if there is no active serving cell on that FR2 band, and target SCell is known to UE.   + Assuming PDCCH TCI and PDSCH TCI (when applicable) shall be associated with the triggered temporary RS burst:   if semi-persistent CSI-RS is used for CSI reporting, Tactivation\_time is 3ms + max (Ttemp\_RS+ 2ms, Tuncertainty\_SP)  if periodic CSI-RS is used for CSI reporting, Tactivation\_time is max (Ttemp\_RS + 5ms, Tuncertainty\_RRC + TRRC\_delay-THARQ)  under the condition that  One of the candidate TCI states configured in TCI-StatesPDCCH-ToAddList has the same QCL source of the triggered A-TRS,  The QCL source of CSI-RS for CQI reporting is the same as the triggered A-TRS,  The TCI state for PDCCH/PDSCH that is the same as A-TRS is assumed during SCell activation until changed by network after SCell activation. |
| [R4-2203858](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_102-e/Docs/R4-2203858.zip) | Qualcomm Incorporated | **Proposal 1**: For FR2 SCell activation, if there is no active serving cell on that FR2 band, and target SCell is known to UE, the activation delay is defined as below:   * Assuming PDCCH TCI and PDSCH TCI (when applicable) shall be associated with the triggered temporary RS burst:   + if semi-persistent CSI-RS is used for CSI reporting, Tactivation\_time is 3ms + max (Ttemp\_RS+ 2ms, Tuncertainty\_SP)   + if periodic CSI-RS is used for CSI reporting, Tactivation\_time is max (Ttemp\_RS + 5ms, Tuncertainty\_RRC + TRRC\_delay-THARQ)   under the condition that   * + One of the candidate TCI states configured in TCI-StatesPDCCH-ToAddList has the same QCL source of the triggered A-TRS,   + The QCL source of CSI-RS for CQI reporting is the same as the triggered A-TRS,   + The TCI state for PDCCH/PDSCH that is the same as A-TRS is assumed during SCell activation until changed by network after SCell activation.   And the following statement from the legacy requirement is reproduced in the requirement:   * + UE receives the SCell activation command, semi-persistent CSI-RS activation command and TCI state activation command at the same time   **Proposal 2-A**: For the following cases, temporary A-TRS burst based multiple SCell activation enhancement is not supported:   * Any of to-be-activated SCells triggered by one MAC-CE is unknown   + Exceptionally, if the target FR2 SCell is unknown and if on the same band UE also has at least one parallel to-be-activated known SCell, the enhancement is supported * More than two SSB bursts are expected to be received/processed for the activation * There can be more cases to which Option 1 based enhancement is not applicable depending on RAN1 decision   **Proposal 2-B**: Temporary A-TRS based SCell activation enhancement is applicable when more than one SCell is concurrently activated for the following cases from the legacy multiple SCell activation requirements:   * The cases where the requirements are TFirstSSB\_MAX\_multiple\_scells + Trs + 5ms or TFirstSSB\_MAX\_multiple\_scells + 5ms when the SCell is known and belong to FR1 and the SCell measurement cycle is equal to or smaller than 160ms. * The cases where the requirement is TFirstSSB\_MAX\_multiple\_scells + Trs + 5ms when the SCell is known and belongs to FR1 and the SCell measurement cycle is larger than 160ms. * The cases where the requirement is TFirstSSB\_MAX\_multiple\_scells + TSMTC\_MAX\_multiple\_scells+Trs +5ms when the SCell is unknown and belongs to FR1. * The case where the target SCell is known to UE and semi-persistent CSI-RS is used for CSI reporting. * The case where the target SCell is known to UE and periodic CSI-RS is used for CSI reporting. * The case where the target SCell is unknown to UE and semi-persistent CSI-RS is used for CSI reporting. * The case where the target SCell is unknown to UE and periodic CSI-RS is used for CSI reporting. * For the above cases, the SCell to be concurrently activated based on temporary A-TRS on one of the to-be-activated SCells shall be in the same band as the SCell where the temporary A-TRS is received. |
| [R4-2204206](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_102-e/Docs/R4-2204206.zip) | MediaTek (Shenzhen) Inc. | Proposal 1: If there is no active serving cell on that FR2 band, and target SCell is known to UE   * + if semi-persistent CSI-RS is used for CSI reporting, Tactivation\_time is 3ms + max (Ttemp\_RS+ 2ms, Tuncertainty\_SP)   + if periodic CSI-RS is used for CSI reporting, Tactivation\_time is max (Ttemp\_RS + 5ms, Tuncertainty\_RRC + TRRC\_delay-THARQ)   under the condition that   * + One of the candidate TCI states configured in TCI-StatesPDCCH-ToAddList has the same QCL source of the triggered A-TRS,   + The QCL source of CSI-RS for CQI reporting is the same as the triggered A-TRS,   + The TCI state for PDCCH/PDSCH that is the same as A-TRS is assumed during SCell activation until changed by network after SCell activation. |
| [R4-2204287](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_102-e/Docs/R4-2204287.zip) | OPPO | Observation 1: (T\_uncertainty\_MAC + T\_FineTiming) can be replaced by with T\_ATRS.  Proposal 1: Assuming PDCCH TCI and PDSCH TCI (when applicable) shall be associated with the triggered temporary RS burst:  if semi-persistent CSI-RS is used for CSI reporting, Tactivation\_time is 3ms + max (Ttemp\_RS+ 2ms, Tuncertainty\_SP)  if periodic CSI-RS is used for CSI reporting, Tactivation\_time is max (Ttemp\_RS + 5ms, Tuncertainty\_RRC + TRRC\_delay-THARQ)  under the condition that  One of the candidate TCI states configured in TCI-StatesPDCCH-ToAddList has the same QCL source of the triggered A-TRS,  The QCL source of CSI-RS for CQI reporting is the same as the triggered A-TRS,  The TCI state for PDCCH/PDSCH that is the same as A-TRS is assumed during SCell activation until changed by network after SCell activation. |
| [R4-2204476](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_102-e/Docs/R4-2204476.zip) | Ericsson | **Proposal 1:** SCell activation delay requirements for activation of known SCell in FR2 band without active serving cell shall account for potential uncertainty pertaining to TCI state activation. The following timelines are proposed: - Tactivation\_time = 3ms + max(TATRS + 2ms, Tuncertainty\_MAC + 2ms, Tuncertainty\_SP) when semi-persistent CSI-RS are used for CSI measurements; - Tactivation\_time = max(TATRS + 5ms, Tuncertainty\_MAC + 5ms, Tuncertainty\_RRC + TRRC\_delay-THARQ); where TATRS is time period between reception of SCell activation command and the full TRS burst. |
| [R4-2204896](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_102-e/Docs/R4-2204896.zip) | Huawei, Hisilicon | Proposal 1: If there is no active serving cell on that FR2 band, and target SCell is known to UE,   * if semi-persistent CSI-RS is used for CSI reporting, Tactivation\_time is 3ms + max(Ttemp\_RS+ 2ms, Tuncertainty\_MAC, Tuncertainty\_SP) * if periodic CSI-RS is used for CSI reporting, Tactivation\_time is max(Ttemp\_RS + 5ms, Tuncertainty\_MAC+3ms, Tuncertainty\_RRC + TRRC\_delay-THARQ) |
| [R4-2205646](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_102-e/Docs/R4-2205646.zip) | Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell | 1. Support at least option 1 for Tuncertainty\_MAC for scenario 3.    * Option 1: Assuming PDCCH TCI and PDSCH TCI (when applicable) shall be associated with the triggered temporary RS burst:   if semi-persistent CSI-RS is used for CSI reporting, Tactivation\_time is 3ms + max (Ttemp\_RS+ 2ms, Tuncertainty\_SP)  if periodic CSI-RS is used for CSI reporting, Tactivation\_time is max (Ttemp\_RS + 5ms, Tuncertainty\_RRC + TRRC\_delay-THARQ)  under the condition that  One of the candidate TCI states configured in TCI-StatesPDCCH-ToAddList has the same QCL source of the triggered A-TRS,  The QCL source of CSI-RS for CQI reporting is the same as the triggered A-TRS,  The TCI state for PDCCH/PDSCH that is the same as A-TRS is assumed during SCell activation until changed by network after SCell activation. |

## Open issues summary

### Sub-topic 1-1: Temporary RS based SCell activation delay

**Issue 1-1:****Tuncertainty\_MAC for scenario #3**

**Scenario #3: SCell to be activated belongs to FR2, if there is no active serving cell on that FR2 band, and target SCell is known to UE.**

* Proposals
  + Option 1(Apple, QC, MTK, OPPO, Nokia): Assuming PDCCH TCI and PDSCH TCI (when applicable) shall be associated with the triggered temporary RS burst:

if semi-persistent CSI-RS is used for CSI reporting, Tactivation\_time is 3ms + max (Ttemp\_RS+ 2ms, Tuncertainty\_SP)

if periodic CSI-RS is used for CSI reporting, Tactivation\_time is max (Ttemp\_RS + 5ms, Tuncertainty\_RRC + TRRC\_delay-THARQ)

under the condition that

One of the candidate TCI states configured in TCI-StatesPDCCH-ToAddList has the same QCL source of the triggered A-TRS,

The QCL source of CSI-RS for CQI reporting is the same as the triggered A-TRS,

The TCI state for PDCCH/PDSCH that is the same as A-TRS is assumed during SCell activation until changed by network after SCell activation.

* + Option 2 (Huawei, Ericsson): **Not** assuming PDCCH TCI and PDSCH TCI (when applicable) is associated with the triggered temporary RS burst.
    - Option 2a (Huawei):

if semi-persistent CSI-RS is used for CSI reporting, Tactivation\_time is 3ms + max(Ttemp\_RS+ 2ms, Tuncertainty\_MAC, Tuncertainty\_SP)

if periodic CSI-RS is used for CSI reporting, Tactivation\_time is max(Ttemp\_RS + 5ms, Tuncertainty\_MAC**+3ms,** Tuncertainty\_RRC + TRRC\_delay-THARQ)

* + - Option 2b (Ericsson):

if semi-persistent CSI-RS is used for CSI reporting, Tactivation\_time is 3ms + max(TATRS + 2ms, Tuncertainty\_MAC + 2ms, Tuncertainty\_SP)

if periodic CSI-RS is used for CSI reporting, Tactivation\_time is max(TATRS + 5ms, Tuncertainty\_MAC **+ 5ms**, Tuncertainty\_RRC + TRRC\_delay-THARQ)

* Recommended WF

Further discussion

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| **Company** | **Comments** |
| Qualcomm | Support Option 1. And we also want to include the following statement from the legacy requirement at the end of Option 1.  UE receives the SCell activation command and TCI state activation command at the same time |
| MTK | Option 1 and we are open to add the statement mentioned by QC.  According to the definition of known SCell for FR2, the TCI state is selected based on one of the latest reported SSB indexes. To our understanding, in R15/R16 UE needs to wait for the TCI state indication because more than one SSBs with indexes may be reported and UE needs the indication from gNB. However, now gNB has already made a selection when triggering A-TRS and UE does not need another indication anymore. Regarding the point to leave more flexibility for network, we cannot understand why the suitable TCI state for PDCCH/PDSCH is different from TRS as the activation delay is quite short.   |  | | --- | | For the first SCell activation in FR2 bands, the SCell is known if it has been meeting the following conditions:  - During the period equal to 4s for UE supporting power class 1/5 and 3s for UE supporting power class 2/3/4 before UE receives the last activation command for PDCCH TCI, PDSCH TCI (when applicable) and semi-persistent CSI-RS for CQI reporting (when applicable):  - the UE has sent a valid L3-RSRP measurement report with SSB index  - SCell activation command is received after L3-RSRP reporting and no later than the time when UE receives MAC-CE command for TCI activation  - During the period from L3-RSRP reporting to the valid CQI reporting, the reported SSBs with indexes remain detectable according to the cell identification conditions specified in clauses 9.2 and 9.3, and the TCI state is selected based on one of the latest reported SSB indexes. | |
| Nokia | Option 1. We see that this will currently represent the common scenario when using A-TRS. |
| Huawei | Can compromise to option 1. |
| Apple | Support option 1. |
| OPPO | Support option 1. |
| Ericsson | After checking with the latest RAN2 116e LS R2-2111413 there is only one of the RAN1 option has been decided which is 1 new MAC CE for to trigger both SCell activation and corresponding temporary RS. And RAN1 decide even with the alternative option which allows 2 MAC CE for Scell activation and A-TRS it must be within the same PDSCH TB.  We support option 1 since the network has been limited of the MAC CE trigger and the scenario need to wait for uncertainty of MAC CE has been removed. |

### Sub-topic 1-2: Multiple SCell activation enhancement

**Background**

The following agreements are made in last meeting [R4-2202688].

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| **Issue 1-4: Applicability rule for multiple Scell activation enhancement**   * Agreements   Finalize single Scell activation requirements first. If time is not allowed, don’t define requirements for temporary RS based Multiple SCell Activation. |

Company continues to provide analysis on multiple SCell activation based on temporary RS at this meeting. As this is the last meeting for completing the core part requirements and there is no draft CR provided on this, we shall follow the previous agreement and finalize the single SCell activation requirements at this meeting. Requirements for multiple SCells activation enhancement can be further discussed in maintenance stage. Please comment on the following issue:

**Issue 1-2-1: Requirements of multiple SCell activation enhancement**

* Proposals
  + Option 1: Define requirements of multiple SCell activation enhancement during maintenance stage.
* Recommended WF
  + Further discussion

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| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Comments** |
| Qualcomm | If, in any case, multiple SCell activation requirements can be defined in Rel-17, Option 1 is okay with us. |
| Intel | This proposal is fine to us. |
| MTK | Fine with option 1. |
| Nokia | It is not our preference to postpone known missing requirements to maintenance phase. WI extension is another option. |
| Huawei | Option 1 is fine. We don’t agree WI extension proposed by Nokia.  Firstly there is no objective on defining multiple SCell case in WID [RP-201040]. We had completed all objectives mentioned in WI.  Secondly we had agreements in previous meeting:  “Finalize single SCell activation requirements first. If time is not allowed, don’t define requirements for temporary RS based Multiple SCell Activation.”  The multiple SCell activation is best-effort at current phase. |
| Apple | We think we can handle it in maintenance with best effort. We don’t think the WI shall be extended because of this. |
| OPPO | Support option 1. |
| Ericsson | Fine with option 1. |

**Issue 1-2-2: The NOT applicable cases for temporary A-TRS burst based multiple SCell activation enhancement, if yes for issue 1-2-1**

* Proposals
  + Option 1(QC): For the following cases, temporary A-TRS burst based multiple Scell activation enhancement is not supported:
    - Any of to-be-activated Scells triggered by one MAC-CE is unknown
      * Exceptionally, if the target FR2 Scell is unknown and if on the same band UE also has at least one parallel to-be-activated known Scell, the enhancement is supported
    - More than two SSB bursts are expected to be received/processed for the activation
    - There can be more cases to which Option 1 based enhancement is not applicable depending on RAN1 decision
* Recommended WF
  + Further discussion

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| **Company** | **Comments** |
| MTK | We think option 1 can be used as a start point. Maybe we will recognize more cases that is not applicable in RAN4. Therefore, regarding the last bullet, we suggest not to limit to “depending on RAN1 decision” only. |
| Nokia | This option would need more time to study such that RAN4 will cover the most common cases (we don’t not necessarily see a need to cover all corner cases).  Regarding the proposal we are not sure it is our preference stating a main rule ‘Any of to-be-activated Scells triggered by one MAC-CE is unknown’ as it is very generic. But this can be discussed further. |
| Huawei | In general we are fine of option 1. If other cases which are not applicable are further identified, these shall be excluded either. |
| Apple | Option 1 can be a starting point, if RAN4 agrees to develop requirements for multiple Scells activation. |
| Ericsson | From our understanding, for multiple Scells activation, based on current agreement from RAN1 and RAN2 the scenario would be different in comparing with single Scell activation. We would like to have the option1 as a starting point and keep it FFS. |

**Issue 1-2-3: the applicable cases for temporary A-TRS burst based multiple Scell activation enhancement**

* Proposals
  + Option 1(QC)：Temporary A-TRS based Scell activation enhancement is applicable when more than one Scell is concurrently activated for the following cases from the legacy multiple Scell activation requirements:
    - The cases where the requirements are TFirstSSB\_MAX\_multiple\_scells + Trs + 5ms or TFirstSSB\_MAX\_multiple\_scells + 5ms when the Scell is known and belong to FR1 and the Scell measurement cycle is equal to or smaller than 160ms.
    - The cases where the requirement is TFirstSSB\_MAX\_multiple\_scells + Trs + 5ms when the Scell is known and belongs to FR1 and the Scell measurement cycle is larger than 160ms.
    - The cases where the requirement is TFirstSSB\_MAX\_multiple\_scells + TSMTC\_MAX\_multiple\_scells+Trs +5ms when the Scell is unknown and belongs to FR1.
    - The case where the target Scell is known to UE and semi-persistent CSI-RS is used for CSI reporting.
    - The case where the target Scell is known to UE and periodic CSI-RS is used for CSI reporting.
    - The case where the target Scell is unknown to UE and semi-persistent CSI-RS is used for CSI reporting.
    - The case where the target Scell is unknown to UE and periodic CSI-RS is used for CSI reporting.
    - For the above cases, the Scell to be concurrently activated based on temporary A-TRS on one of the to-be-activated Scells shall be in the same band as the Scell where the temporary A-TRS is received.
* Recommended WF
  + Further discussion

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| **Company** | **Comments** |
| Qualcomm | The list above can be served as a baseline. |
| MTK | It seems the same issue as 1-2-2 but using different description. Same view as commented on 1-2-2. |
| Nokia | This would need more discussion. In general, it is likely better to list the Scell conditions instead of indirectly refer to those via the activation delay requirements (first 3 bullets)? |
| Huawei | In general we are fine of option 1. If other cases which are not applicable are further identified, these shall be excluded either. |
| Ericsson | We would like to have this FFS with more discussions. |

## CRs/TPs comments collection

*For close-to-finalize Wis and maintenance work, comments collections can be arranged for TPs and CRs. For ongoing Wis, suggest to focus on open issues discussion on 1st round.*

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| --- | --- |
| **CR/TP number** | **Comments collection** |
| R4-2204897 (Huawei) | Company A |
| Company B |
| Nokia: In general, the CR looks fine. We suggest capturing the agreement that if UE is allocated A-TRS for fast Scell activation the UE is not required to use the SSB of the target Scell. We suggest adding this in a note.  As we also discussed the 5ms delay for some time we also propose to clarify the 5ms, 3ms and 2ms to make the requirements clearer. We suggest introducing:  Tprocessing is the sum of the time for UE for processing MAC command (TMAC\_processing) and A-TRS (TATRS\_processing) and is 5ms.  TMAC\_processing is the UE time for processing the MAC command and is 3ms.  TATRS\_processing is the UE time for processing the A-TRS command and is 2ms.  We have updated the CR. |
|  |
| R4-2204901 (Huawei) | Company A |
| Company B |
| Nokia: Question for clarification regarding: ‘Scell in SCG is fast activated based on aperiodic CSI-RS’ – is fast Scell activation limited to SCG or is it also applicable to Scells in MCG?  The word ‘fast’ is not needed and it is more conditioned that aperiodic CSI-RS is used. We suggest removing ‘fast’.  We have updated the CR – but still pending whether also MCG is included |
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## Summary for 1st round

### Open issues

*Moderator tries to summarize discussion status for 1st round, list all the identified open issues and tentative agreements or candidate options and suggestion for 2nd round i.e. WF assignment.*

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|  | **Status summary** |
| **Sub-topic #1** | *Tentative agreements:*  *Candidate options:*  *Recommendations for 2nd round:* |

### CRs/TPs

*Moderator tries to summarize discussion status for 1st round and provides recommendation on CRs/TPs Status update*

*Note: The tdoc decisions shall be provided in Section 3 and this table is optional in case moderators would like to provide additional information.*

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| **CR/TP number** | **CRs/TPs Status update recommendation** |
| XXX | *Based on 1st round of comments collection, moderator can recommend the next steps such as “agreeable”, “to be revised”* |

## Discussion on 2nd round (if applicable)

# Topic #2: Efficient activation/de-activation mechanism for one SCG

## Companies’ contributions summary

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| **T-doc number** | **Company** | **Proposals / Observations** |
| [R4-2203745](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_102-e/Docs/R4-2203745.zip) | Apple | Proposal 1: existing min value and range of measCycleSCell can be reused for measCyclePSCell.  Proposal 2: if the PSCell is activated from deactivated state without any parameter change (including PSCell change), Tprocessing = [10ms]. Otherwise:   * Tprocessing = 20ms NR PSCell is in FR1 in EN-DC. * Tprocessing = 40 ms if NR PSCell is in FR2 in EN-DC or NR-DC   Proposal 3: time/frequency tracking time (T∆) in PSCell activation delay is needed.  Proposal 4: RACH-less PSCell activation delay can be defined as  Tconfig\_PSCell = TRRC\_delay + Tprocessing + Tsearch + T∆+ TIU + 2 ms  where TIU is the interruption uncertainty in acquiring the first PUSCH transmission occasion/[SR on PUCCH] when UE is configured with RACH-less SCG.  Proposal 5: Existing requirements for interruption due to PSCell addition/release can be used as baseline, i.e., 1ms interruption length.  Proposal 6: If RLM/BFD is not configured, the current interruption requirement during measurements on deactivated inter-band SCC applies. If RLM/BFD is configured, the current interruption requirement during Scell dormancy applies([1]%).  Proposal 7: regarding Interruption requirement due to RLM and BFD on deactivated PSCell, The same principle as the interruption due to SCell dormancy is applied ([0.5]%).  Proposal 8: Timing requirements including Te and Tq don’t need to be specified when PSCell is deactivated. |
| [R4-2203859](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_102-e/Docs/R4-2203859.zip) | Qualcomm Incorporated | **Proposal 1-A**: For the deactivated SCG, L3 measurement requirements for both PSCell and Scells in SCG are based on deactivated Scell with the following exceptions:   * For deactivated PSCell, T\_SMTC is replaced by measCyclePSCell * For deactivated Scells, measCycleSCell is replaced by max(measCyclePSCell, measCycleSCell) * The minimum value of measCyclePSCell shall not be smaller than the minimum value of measCycleSCell, and preferably 320ms as the minimum value * A configured DRX for SCG alone is not used in defining UE measurement requirements when the SCG is deactivated. Instead, a greater number between the configured DRX for SCG and a fixed number, e.g. 320ms, replaces it for measurement relaxation while the SCG is deactivated   **Proposal 1-B**: For RLM and BFD requirements for deactivated PSCell, a greater number between the configured DRX for SCG and a fixed number, e.g. 320ms, is used for measurement period determination while the cell is deactivated. And measCyclePSCell replaces T\_SSB.  **Proposal 2**: UE processing time (Tprocessing) in PSCell activation delay is as below:   * Tprocessing = 10ms NR PSCell is in FR1 in EN-DC * Tprocessing = 20 ms if NR PSCell is in FR2 in EN-DC or NR-DC * If any PSCell parameter is modified, Tprocessing shall not be less than 20ms.   **Proposal 3**: Time/frequency tracking time (T∆) in PSCell activation delay is needed.  **Proposal 4**: A requirement for SCG activation with multiple cells shall be defined in Rel-17 timeframe |
| [R4-2204207](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_102-e/Docs/R4-2204207.zip) | MediaTek (Shenzhen) Inc. | Proposal 1: Use the same minimum value and range of measCycleSCell for the parameter measCyclePSCell.  Proposal 2: Measurement requirements for deactivated SCG can be specified as deactivated Scell by replacing measCycleSCell with measCyclePSCell.  Proposal 3: For the case that PSCell change and PSCell activation command happen simultaneously, the existing PSCell change delay requirement applies.  Proposal 4: For RACH based PSCell activation from deactivated state, Tprocessing is 20ms.  Proposal 5: For RACH based PSCell activation from deactivated state, T∆ remains 1\*Trs ms.  Proposal 6: Regarding whether BFD configuration is necessary for RACH-less based SCG activation, we can wait for RAN2.  Proposal 7: The known condition for a TCI state at RACH-less SCG activation is “BFD for the TCI state is configured and no BF is detected for the TCI state”.  Proposal 8: One of the conditions for RACH-less based SCG activation is that TCI state is known.  Proposal 9: Delay requirement for RACH-less PSCell activation can be defined as Tconfig\_PSCell = TRRC\_delay + Tprocessing + T∆ + TIU + 2 ms, where Tprocessing = 20ms and T∆ = 1\*Trs ms.  Proposal 10: For PSCell deactivation or activation from deactivated status, the existing requirements for interruption due to PSCell addition/release can be used as baseline.  Proposal 11: One more slot interruption shall be considered due to asynchronous deployment compared with synchronous deployment in PSCell.  Proposal 12: Use the parameter measCyclePSCell to relax the RLM/BFD requirements.  Proposal 13: Use the current interruption requirement due to L3 measurement on Scell dormancy for the interruption due to L3 measurement on deactivated SCG.  Proposal 14: The same principle as the interruption due to Scell dormancy is applied for Interruption requirement due to RLM and BFD on deactivated PSCell. The loss rate is 0.5%.  Proposal 15: The existing Te requirement applies for the first transmission of RACH-less based SCG activation on PSCell.  Proposal 16: Don’t specify Te or gradual timing adjustment requirement for deactivated PSCell. |
| [R4-2204288](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_102-e/Docs/R4-2204288.zip) | OPPO | Proposal 1: RACH-less PSCell activation delay can be defined as  Tconfig\_PSCell = TRRC\_delay + Tprocessing + Tsearch + T∆+ TIU + 2 ms  where TIU is the interruption uncertainty in acquiring the first [PUSCH transmission]/[SR on PUCCH] occasion when UE is configured with RACH-less SCG.  Proposal 2: if PSCell is added and directly enter the activated status, Tprocessing defined in PSCell addition can be reused:   * Tprocessing is the SW processing time needed by UE, including RF warm up period. Tprocessing = 20 ms if NR PSCell is in FR1, Tprocessing = 40 ms if NR PSCell is in FR2   Proposal 3: if PSCell is added and directly enter the activated status, T∆ defined in PSCell addition can be reused:   * T∆ = 0 can be expected when PSCell is activated from a deactivated status and RLM/BFD measurements is being performed in this PSCell; otherwise, T∆ = 1\*Trs ms for a known or unknown PSCell. |
| [R4-2204475](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_102-e/Docs/R4-2204475.zip) | Ericsson | **Proposal 1:**   * RRM requirements for deactivated SCG are based on SS-RSRP, SS-RSRQ and SS-SINR measurements with time index detection, with measurement rate depending on measCyclePSCell, the new parameter introduced which is similar to measCycleSCell. * Measurement cycle similar as for measurements on deactivated Scell, i.e., measCycleSCell within 160 to 1280ms   **Proposal 2:** Baseline for the Pscell activation delay should be defined in two scenarios.   * **RACH**   + **TPSCell\_act = TRRC\_delay + Tprocessing + Tsearch + T∆ + TPSCell\_DU + 2 ms** * **RACH-less**   + **TPSCell\_act = TRRC\_delay + Tprocessing + TIU + 2 ms** * Tprocessing = 0ms shall be assumed at the time of activation. This assumption is similar to the assumption implicitly made for Scell activation. * Tprocessing value can only be differ when PSCell change event trigger and PSCell activation command happened at the same time while   1. Tprocessing = 20 ms when source and target cells are in the same FR,   2. Tprocessing = 40 ms when source and target cells are in different FRs. * Tsearch = 0ms The PSCell in deactivated state is in the normal scenario known to the UE.  **Proposal 3:** Interruption requirements due to RLM/BFD during deactivated SCG should consider how the measurement cycle is being configured. **Proposal 4:** The existing UE initial transmit timing error (Te) and gradual timing adjustment requirements are met at least until the TAT is running.  **Proposal 5:** RAN4 further discusses whether to meet Te requirements the SSB should be available at the UE once every 160 ms or it should be available at the UE with the same rate with which the UE performs RRM requirements on PSCell once every measCyclePSCell.  **Proposal 6**: The UE shall stop performing RLM on the deactivated PSCell upon detecting RLF on the deactivated PSCell.  **Proposal 7:** The UE shall not perform beam failure recovery or candidate beam detection upon beam failure detection on the deactivated PSCell.  **Proposal 8:** The UE shall stop performing beam failure detection if the UE has detected beam failure on the deactivated PSCell.  **Proposal 9:** Inform RAN2 about the observations and proposals related to impact of RLF and BFD on the deactivated PSCell. |
| [R4-2204633](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_102-e/Docs/R4-2204633.zip) | vivo | Proposal 1: The min value of measCyclePSCell could be a larger value e.g. 640ms. And the range of measCyclePSCell could be reused the range value of measCycleSCell. LS to RAN2 on RAN4 decision on min value and range of measCyclePSCell.  Proposal 2:   * If PSCell parameters is not modified, Tprocessing could be 1ms. * If any PSCell parameter is modified,   + Tprocessing = 20ms NR PSCell is in FR1 in EN-DC.   + Tprocessing = 40 ms if NR PSCell is in FR2 in EN-DC or NR-DC   Proposal 3: T∆ could be different in the following scenarios:  o When the previous RS for RLM/BFD was received within [1280ms], UE can obtain fine timing information from the RLM/BFD measurements and T∆ could be 0,  o otherwise, UE needs to do the fine T/F tracking again and T∆ could be 1\*Trs ms.  Proposal 4: When PSCell being activated is same cell as previously being deactivated, the target PSCell is always known and the Tsearch could be removed. RACH-less PSCell activation delay can be defined as  Tconfig\_PSCell =TRRC\_delay + Tprocessing + T∆+TIU + 2 ms  Proposal 5: For RACH-less based SCG activation, the condition that BFD should be configured and no BF is detected needs to be satisfied (when the UE is configured to perform BFD).  Proposal 6: When PSCell is activated from a deactivated status, existing requirements for interruption due to Scell activation/deactivation can be used as a baseline  Proposal 7:   * For SCG activation/deactivation in EN-DC,   when SCG is activated/deactivated, there are no active serving cells in the SCG. The interruption on LTE MCG can refer to clause 7.32.2.4 (Interruptions at Scell addition/release) in TS 36.133.   * For SCG activation/deactivation in NR-DC,   the interruption requirements can refer to existing interruptions at PSCell addition/release specified in clause 8.2.4.2.1 in TS38.133.  Proposal 8: Whether RLM/BFD is configured or not, the current interruption requirement on deactivated inter-band SCC can be reused directly for L3 measurement for deactivated SCG.  Proposal 9: Related to the min value of measCyclePSCell discussed in Issue 2-1-1:   * If the min value of measCyclePSCell can be to 640ms or a larger value, there is no need to have further relaxation here. * If the min value of measCyclePSCell less than 640ms, we propose to do 1.5 times or 2 times relaxation on RLM/BFD measurement of the deactivated PSCell.   Proposal 10: Interruption requirement due to RLM and BFD on deactivated PSCell could reused the same principle as the interruption due to Scell dormancy is applied ([0.5]%).  Proposal 11: Timing requirement including Te and Tq don’t need to meet when PSCell is activated. As for the accuracy of UE timing, it could be guaranteed by fine time tracking discussed in Issue 2-2-3.  Proposal 12: Defining the condition for known and unknown TCI state only when the UE is configured to perform BFD for deactivated PSCell. When the BFD is configured and no BF is detected, the TCI state could be known. Otherwise, the TCI state is regard as unknown.  Proposal 13: The UE behaviours upon RLF and BFD on deactivated PSCell belongs to the scope of RAN2. |
| [R4-2204898](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_102-e/Docs/R4-2204898.zip) | Huawei, Hisilicon | Proposal 1: The minimum value and range of measCycleSCell can be reused for new introduced measCycle on deactivated PSCell.  Proposal 2: Reusing the PSS/SSS detection delay, time index delay and measurement period on deactivated Scell with replacing measCycleSCell with measCyclePSCell (the IE name depends on RAN2).  Proposal 3: UE processing time (Tprocessing) in PSCell activation delay is 10ms.  Proposal 4: T∆ =1\*Trs ms in PSCell activation delay.  Proposal 5: RACH-less PSCell activation delay can be defined as  Tconfig\_PSCell = TRRC\_delay + Tprocessing + Tsearch + T∆ + TIU + 2 ms, provided that  -TAT is running and is regarded as valid when the SCG is switched from activated to deactivated state;  -TCI state for PDCCH/PDSCH reception is indicated in SCG activation indication, or the previous activated TCI states is valid and can be used.  Where   * Tsearch is the time for AGC settling and PSS/SSS detection. If the target cell is known, Tsearch = 0 ms. If the target cell is unknown and the target cell Ês/Iot ≥ -2dB, Tsearch = 24\* Trs ms. * Tprocessing and T∆ refer to proposal 3 and proposal 4 respectively.   Proposal 6: For SCG activation/deactivation, the existing requirements for interruption due to Scell activation/deactivation can be used as a baseline.  Proposal 7:  For SCG activation/deactivation in ENDC,   * When SCG is activated (i.e., PSCell is activated), there are no active serving cells in the SCG. The interruption on LTE MCG can refer to clause 7.32.2.5 (Interruptions at Scell activation/deactivation) in TS 36.133.   For SCG activation/deactivation in NR-DC, the interruption requirements can refer to existing interruptions at activation/deactivation specified in clause 8.2.4.2.2 in TS38.133, where sync and async scenario has different interruption length.  Proposal 8: Interruption due to RRM measurement on deactivated SCG follows   * + If RLM/BFD is not configured, the current interruption requirement during measurements on deactivated inter-band SCC applies.   + If RLM/BFD is configured, the current interruption requirement during Scell dormancy applies([X]%).   Proposal 9: Not to consider RLM/BFD relaxation on deactivated PSCell in R17.  Proposal 10: Interruption requirement due to RLM and BFD on deactivated PSCell: The same principle as the interruption due to Scell dormancy is applied ([0.5]%).  Proposal 11: Timing requirements including Te and Tq don’t need to be specified when PSCell is deactivated.  Proposal 12: The discussion on UE behaviour upon RLF and BFD on deactivated PSCell is left to RAN2. |
| [R4-2205647](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_102-e/Docs/R4-2205647.zip) | Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell | 1. The value range for the measurement cycle for a deactivated PSCell should include 40ms and 80ms. 2. The full value range for the measurement cycle for the deactivated PSCell should be: [40, 80, 160, 256, 320, 512, 640, 1024, 1280]. 3. Capture the proposed Time period for PSS/SSS detection, deactivated PSCell (FR1 and FR2) in section 9.2.5.1. 4. Capture the proposed Time period for Index detection, deactivated PSCell in section 9.2.5.1. 5. Capture the proposed Measurement period for intra-frequency measurements without gaps (deactivated PSCell) (FR1 and FR2) in section 9.2.5.2. 6. Existing measurement reporting requirements, e.g. in 9.2.4, applies for a deactivated PSCell.   UE processing time (Tprocessing) in PSCell activation delay   1. Tprocessing is only defined for PSCell addition. 2. Tprocessing is not needed for PSCell activation. 3. PSCell activation delay shall not include Tprocessing when PSCell is activated from deactivated state. 4. PSCell activation delay should allow UE RF warm up delay. 5. RAN4 need to discuss and agree on a suitable RF warm delay for PSCell activation. 6. RAN4 to define separate parameter to account for the RF warm up delay when PSCell is activated from deactivated state – TRF\_warmup.   Time/frequency tracking time (T∆) and Tsearch in PSCell activation delay   1. If the UE has been configured to perform link recovery procedure (BFD) on the deactivated PSCell and the UE has not detected any beam failure, the DL beam can be assumed known. 2. If the UE has been configured to perform radio link monitoring (RLM) on the deactivated PSCell and the UE has not detected any RLF, the cell can be assumed known. 3. Tsearch at activation depends on the PSCell conditions at activation. 4. A UE configured to perform RLM and BFD on the deactivated PSCell: when PSCell is activated, if UE has not declared RLF or BFD (TCI state is known), Tsearch = 0 while time frequency tracking is allowed. Hence, Tsearch = 0, T∆ = 1xTrs. 5. A UE configured to perform RLM on the deactivated PSCell: when PSCell is activated, if UE has not declared RLF (PSCell is known), Tsearch =0, while additional time for beam search (L1-RSRP) and time frequency tracking is allowed. Hence, Tsearch = TL1-RSRP, measure, T∆ = 1xTrs. 6. A UE configured to perform RLM on the deactivated PSCell: when PSCell is activated, if UE has declared RLF (PSCell is unknown), Tsearch =24xTrs, and additional time for beam search (L1-RSRP) and time frequency tracking is allowed. Hence, Tsearch = 24xTrs, TL1-RSRP, measure, T∆ = 1xTrs. 7. During PSCell activation UE is allowed T∆. 8. During PSCell activation, if UE is configured with RLM/BFD, Tsearch is conditioned the RLM and BFD status.   Known and unknown conditions for PSCell activation   1. The definition for known PSCell conditions for a deactivated PSCell to include the PSCell RLM condition when UE is performing RLM on a deactivated PSCell.   Known and Unknown TCI state for PSCell activation   1. The definition for known TCI state conditions for a deactivated PSCell to include the PSCell BFD condition when UE is performing BFD on a deactivated PSCell.   Requirements for PSCell activation delay   1. Define one generic PSCell activation delay covering both RACH based and RACH less PSCell activation delay. 2. PSCell activation delay requirement differentiation between RACH-based and RACH-less will be accounted by the parameter TPSCell\_ DU. 3. Requirements for RACH-less PSCell activation delay: TActivation\_PSCell = TRRC\_delay + TRF\_warmup + Tsearch + T∆ + TPSCell\_ DU + TRS\_processing ms 4. Requirements for RACH based PSCell activation delay: TActivation\_PSCell = TRRC\_delay + TRF\_warmup + Tsearch + T∆ + TPSCell\_ DU + TRS\_processing ms 5. RACH-less based PSCell activation delay requirements are included in the generic PSCell activation delay requirement. 6. If a BFD has occurred, and TCI state is unknown, and RACH-less activation of PSCell may not be possible.   Interruption due to PSCell activation/deactivation   1. When a PSCell is activated from a deactivated status, the interruption requirements for Scell activation/deactivation for inter-band DC/CA applies (Table 8.2.4.2.2-1).   Interruption due to PSCell activation/deactivation in asynchronous deployment   1. RAN4 defines interruption requirements PSCell activation and deactivation for asynchronous deployment. 2. When a PSCell is activated from a deactivated status in asynchronous deployment, the interruption requirements for Scell activation/deactivation for inter-band DC/CA applies (Table 8.2.4.2.2-1).   Interruption due to L3 measurement on deactivated PSCell   1. A UE configured to perform L3 measurements, the interruption requirements in NR-DC as defined in section 8.2.4.2.3 can be re-used. 2. A UE configured to perform L3 measurements and RLM or BFD, the interruption requirements defined for a dormant Scell in section 8.2.2.2.12.3 can be re-used.   Whether RLM/BFD delay requirements on deactivated PSCell can be relaxed   1. Use the existing principles of for RLM/BFD measurements and requirements. Hence, the RLM/BFD measurements and requirements follow the measurement cycle of the deactivated PSCell (measCyclePscell). 2. the rate of ACK/NACK feedback loss on any serving cell resulting from RRM measurements on deactivated PSCell shall not exceed [0.5/1.0]%.   Others   1. Define the UE transmit timing requirements for a deactivated PSCell at activation. 2. UE initial transmission timing error applies to a PSCell when being activated. 3. Currently we do not see any need for RAN4 actions related to UE behaviour upon RLF and BFD on deactivated PSCell. |

## Open issues summary

### Sub-topic 2-1: Measurement requirements for deactivated SCG

**Issue 2-1-1: Min value and range for measCyclePSCell**

* Proposals
  + Option 1(Apple, MTK, Ericsson, Huawei): existing min value and range of measCycleSCell can be reused for measCyclePSCell (i.e., {sf160, sf256, sf320, sf512, sf640, sf1024, sf1280})
  + Option 2 (QC, vivo):

The minimum value of measCyclePSCell shall not be smaller than the minimum value of measCycleSCell,

* + - Option 2a(QC): preferably 320ms as the minimum value, that is

{sf320, sf512, sf640, sf1024, sf1280}

* + - Option 2b (vivo): preferably 640ms as the minimum value, that is

{sf640, sf1024, sf1280}

* + Option 3 (Nokia): add 40ms and 80ms, the range is {sf40, sf80, sf160, sf256, sf320, sf512, sf640, sf1024, sf1280}
* Recommended WF
  + Further discussion

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Comments** |
| Qualcomm | We support Option 2 but agree that there doesn’t seem to be a compelling reason why the minimum value of measCyclePSCell shall be larger than that of measCycleSCell.  Option 1 is acceptable to us. |
| Intel | Option 1 is good enough. We support Option 1. |
| MTK | Option 1. As PSCell is more important than Scell, the minimum value of measCyclePSCell should be no larger than measCycleSCell to ensure that deactivated PSCell is measured no less than Scell in any cases. In addition, considering that CSSF of PSCell is no larger than CSSF of Scell and the goal of introducing measCyclePSCell is for power saving, we suggest the minimum value of measCyclePSCell to be 160ms which is the same as measCycleSCell and the maximum value of SSB period. |
| Nokia | Due to that we’re discussing deactivated PSCell which support mobility (over Pcell) as well as RLM/BFD we believe a shorter minimum measurement cycle than used for Scell should be defined. Especially considering that the deactivated PSCell is introduced to allow UE saving compared to keeping the PSCell active continuously the activation time delay should not be considerable and the PSCell quality while deactivated needs to be ensured.  If the measurement cycle is long the UE rection time in general get longer (cell detection, measurement period, RLM and BFD) which could lead to reduced performance on the PSCell when being activated.  If the drawbacks from deactivating the PSCell become large the risk is of course that the PSCell may not be deactivated but kept in activated state which is not beneficial for UE power saving either. Hence, we see a 40ms minimum value as still providing UE power saving. And our assumption is that such short period would only be used under certain challenging conditions – like if UE is moving. |
| Huawei | Support option 1. We don’t observe a strong reason to limit the minimum value measCyclePSCell is larger than or less than Scell. |
| Apple | Support option 1. So far we don’t see convincing justification to support new values which are larger or less than existing ones for SCC. |
| OPPO | Support option 1. |
| Ericsson | Support option 1.  We understand due to the mobility support reasoning, we would like to have the PScell have the measurement more often than deactivated Scells.  However, we would like to clarify the concept deactivated SCG and deactivated PScell, it is the deactivated SCG to support mobility which here indicate to support PScell change or conditional PScell change and addition. And here we are defining the measurement cycle for 1 PScell. We don’t agree with the rationale that PScell should do more often measurement than the other deactivated Scell.  We agree it is very important for PScell to do correct measurement instead of waited for very long cycles in case mobility needs. However, do measurement more often is not the only way to achieve that, as the neighbouring cell list could be short or long, and the beneficial of the CPC feature we believe the mobility can be supported the lower bound should be in line with the SSB monitoring rate during the deactivated SCG.  Also, the motivation to deactivate SCG is due to all the Scells within this SCG are deactivated and there is not traffic demand within PSCell, from power, PDCCH monitoring resource saving perspective, it is better to deactivate the entire SCG then whenever there is traffic coming, the cells within this SCG would quickly activate and catching this busty of the traffic.  If we shorten the measurement cycle of the PSCell, this will not benefit mobility support and would increase resource compensation, we really don’t see the motivation to change this value. |

**Issue 2-1-2: Intrafrequency cell identification for deactivated PSCell**

* Proposals
  + Option 1 (Nokia): the following requirements for deactivated PSCell are specified:
    - Capture the proposed Time period for PSS/SSS detection, deactivated PSCell (FR1 and FR2) in section 9.2.5.1:
* **Table 9.2.5.1-x1:** **Time period for PSS/SSS detection, deactivated PSCell (FR1)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| measCyclePSCell | TPSS/SSS\_sync\_intra |
| measCyclePSCell ≥ 40ms | Ceil(5 x Kp) x measCyclePSCell x CSSFintra |

* **Table 9.2.5.1-x2: Time period for PSS/SSS detection, deactivated PSCell (FR2)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| measCyclePSCell | TPSS/SSS\_sync\_intra |
| measCyclePSCell ≥ 40ms | Ceil(Mpss/sss\_sync\_w/o\_gaps x Kp) x measCyclePSCell x CSSFintra |

* + - Capture the proposed Time period for Index detection, deactivated PSCell in section 9.2.5.1:
* **Table 9.2.5.1-x3: Time period for time index detection, deactivated PSCell (FR1)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| measCyclePSCell | TSSB\_time\_index\_intra |
| measCyclePSCell ≥ 40ms | Ceil(3 x Kp)x measCyclePSCell x CSSFintra |

* Recommended WF
  + Further discussion

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Comments** |
| Qualcomm | We don’t support Option 1 because DRX is missing. |
| MTK | Similar view with QC. When DRX cycle is larger than measCyclePSCell, the delay is even shorter than active PSCell. We think this is not reasonable. |
| Nokia | Option 1.  This is using the same principle as RAN4 use for deactivated Scell. However, hre we do not have a DRX cycle from the Pcell or PSCell running – is our assumption – as the PSCell is deactivated.  Reason for using a different cycle than DRX is that the DRX cycle is configured according to expected data scheduling while measCyclePscell would be configured according to measurement needs for a deactivated PSCell.  So perhaps the question is whether to use Pcell DRX and measCyclePscell. This is of course possible if clarified. |
| Huawei | Not agree with option 1. In my understanding, if a SCG is deactivated from active state, the DRX configuration would still exist for the deactivated SCG (DRX is not de-configured when UE enters to deactivated state). Even if the SCG is added and directly enters to deactivated state, DRX parameters can also be configured for the SCG. After checking with RAN2 colleagues and they confirmed that there is no especial handling for DRX configuration on SCG in this WI. |
| Apple | No objection to option 1. We don’t see any linkage between DRX and UE measurement when SCG is deactivated, even though DRX configuration can still be there. Appreciated if companies can share views on this. For example, what UE behaviour has to be aligned with DRX for this case? |
| Ericsson | Do not support option 1.  1st we would like to clarify what we are defining here, is it the intra-frequency cell detection for 1 deactivated PScell or entire SCG.  As majority cells of the deactivated SCG will follow the deactivated Scells requirement in all the tables existing in the specification, we really don’t see the reasoning of changing 1 PScell.  We agree the DRX cycle configuration and measurement cycle configuration are used for different functions, one for data scheduling another for measurement needs, however we think the fundamental motivation of DRX and measurement cycle are the same. To trade-off between the on and off time to balance the resource consumption and performance. Hence the legacy Scell requirements are reasonable and wholesome as they cover all the scenario even when there is no DRX configuration. |

**Issue 2-1-3: L3 measurement period on deactivated PSCell**

* Proposals
  + Option 1 (QC):
    - T\_SMTC is replaced by measCyclePSCell;
    - A greater number between the configured DRX for SCG and a fixed number, e.g. 320ms, replaces it for measurement relaxation while the SCG is deactivated
  + Option 2(MTK, Ericsson, Huawei): specified as deactivated Scell by replacing measCycleSCell with measCyclePSCell.
  + Option 3(Nokia): specified as deactivated Scell by replacing measCycleSCell with measCyclePSCell. **However only measCyclePScell applies and configured DRX for activated state is not applicable.**

One example (in below) is given for option 3 where requirements for DRX are not applicable herein:

Table 9.2.5.2-y1: Measurement period for intra-frequency measurements without gaps (deactivated PSCell) (FR1)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| measCyclePSCell | T SSB\_measurement\_period\_intra |
| measCyclePSCell ≥ 40ms | Ceil(5 x Kp)x measCyclePSCell x CSSFintra |

* Recommended WF
  + Further discussion

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Comments** |
| Qualcomm | The first bullet of Option 1 is effectively the same as Option 2 because Option 1 is based on active serving cell while Option 2 is based on deactivated Scell.  For the second bullet of Option 1, along the lines of measurement relaxation for deactivated PSCell, we still believe configured DRX for SCG is not immediately applicable from measurement requirement perspective. For example, even when a short DRX cycle is configured, while SCG is deactivated, measurement doesn’t have to be determined based on the configured short cycle. |
| MTK | Option 2. Since we have measurement requirements for deactivated Scell already and introduce a measCycleSCell like parameter measCyclePSCell, it is straight forward to use the requirements for deactivated Scell as baseline and replace measCycleSCell with measCyclePSCell.  Even when a short DRX cycle is configured or DRX is not configured, the measurement is determined by measCyclePSCell. So we don’t think the second bullet of Option 1 is necessary.  Regarding Option 3, when DRX cycle is larger than measCyclePSCell, deactivated PSCell is measured even more frequently than active PSCell. We think this is not reasonable. |
| Nokia | This is similar to former Issue. We can support option 2 but it would need to be clarified that the DRX cycle is referring to the DRX cycle of the Pcell as there is no DRX timers running on a deactivated cell including the PSCell. |
| Huawei | Support option 2.  The first bullet of option 1 is aligned with option 2. We don’t observe a compelling reason to have the second bullet of option 1. In legacy Scell measurement period, smaller DRX cycle is directly applied for deriving requirements. Deactivated PSCell is more important than deactivated Scell. Introducing min {320, DRX cycle} would prolong the measurement delay.  @Nokia, we think deactivated SCG has its own DRX configuration. |
| Apple | Similar comment under issue 2-1-2. We would like to better understand the meaning of DRX for deactivated SCG. |
| Ericsson | We support option 2. |

**Issue 2-1-4: L3 measurement on deactivated Scell in deactivated SCG**

* Proposals
  + Option 1(QC): measCycleSCell is replaced by max(measCyclePSCell, measCycleSCell)
* Recommended WF
  + Further discussion

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| **Company** | **Comments** |
| Qualcomm | An Scell in deactivated Scell does not have to be more frequently measured that deactivated PSCell. |
| MTK | We understand the motivation but don’t support it. If there are multiple Scells, it is reasonable that NW may configure a smaller measCycleSCell than measCyclePSCell as CSSF for Scell is larger. |
| Nokia | We do no support option 1.  We can understand the reasoning behind this proposal, but we also see that it has drawbacks. Our preference is to keep the measCycleScell and measCyclePscell separate also regarding the requirements (otherwise there would be little benefit in having two parameters).  If we link the UE requirements as proposed, it may have the side effect that network would have to configure the measCycleScell short (as short as the network want to configure the measCyclePscell) in order to ensure the measurements on the PSCell. And thereby we would lose some potential power saving opportunity on the UE side from not being able to configure the measCcyleScell independently and possibly longer than the measCyclePscell. |
| Huawei | Not agree with option 1. We don’t think UE L3 measurement behaviour shall be different between on the deactivated Scell in active SCG and on the deactivated Scell in deactivated SCG. |
| Apple | Option 1 is unnecessary. It is not that straightforward to say “An Scell in deactivated Scell does not have to be more frequently measured that deactivated PSCell”, given that when SCG is activated later, NW can possibly change PSCell to other Scell. Even if that is true, we still have CSSF to prioritize measurement on PSCC. |
| Ericsson | We do not support option 1. We understand the reasoning behind, however we would like to leave this to already exist CSSF factor. As the parameter is for separating the measurement cycle between Scell and PScell, then it is up to CSSF to do the prioritization. |

### Sub-topic 2-2: SCG Activation/deactivation delay

***Moderator’s note: The following issues are to be discussed under the case that PSCell is activated from deactivated state.***

**Issue 2-2-1: UE processing time (Tprocessing) in PSCell activation delay**

* Proposals
  + Option 1 (Apple, vivo): If any PSCell parameter is modified,
    - Tprocessing = 20ms NR PSCell is in FR1 in EN-DC.
    - Tprocessing = 40 ms if NR PSCell is in FR2 in EN-DC or NR-DC

Otherwise:

Option **1a** (Apple): Tprocessing = 10ms

Option **1b** (vivo): Tprocessing =1ms

* + Option 2 (MTK, Ericsson):

For the case that PSCell change and PSCell activation command happen simultaneously

- Tprocessing = 20 ms when source and target cells are in the same FR,

- Tprocessing = 40 ms when source and target cells are in different FRs.

For PSCell activation from deactivated state,

Option **2a** (MTK): Tprocessing =20ms.

Option **2b** (Ericsson): Tprocessing =0ms.

* + Option 3 (QC): UE processing time (Tprocessing) in PSCell activation delay is
* Tprocessing = 10ms NR PSCell is in FR1 in EN-DC
* Tprocessing = 20 ms if NR PSCell is in FR2 in EN-DC or NR-DC
* If any PSCell parameter is modified, Tprocessing shall not be less than 20ms.
  + Option 4 (OPPO):
    - Tprocessing = 20ms NR PSCell is in FR1 in EN-DC.
    - Tprocessing = 40 ms if NR PSCell is in FR2 in EN-DC or NR-DC
  + Option 5 (Huawei): Tprocessing = 10ms
  + Option 6 (Nokia):
    - If the PSCell is activated from deactivated state, Tprocessing is not applicable as delay parameter.
    - PSCell activation delay should allow UE RF warm up delay
    - RAN4 need to define a separate parameter accounting the RF warm up delay- TRF\_warmup.
* Recommended WF
  + Further discussion

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| **Company** | **Comments** |
| Qualcomm | Support Option 3.  We can’t accept any number smaller than 10ms which effectively makes it harder for UE to save power consumption although a relative gain in terms of activation latency is already achieved by introducing deactivated SCG state where lots of procedures can be skipped, e.g. procedures for core network resources, tunnels, bearer (PDU session) establishments, and L1/2 link setup such as TCI association and so on. |
| MTK | Since quite a number of parameters may be modified, we propose Tprocessing to be 20ms for PSCell activation to simplify the discussion.  According to the existing requirement for PSCell change, if FR is changed, then Tprocessing = 40ms; otherwise, Tprocessing = 20ms. If FR is changed, it is definitely PSCell change, and Tprocessing = 40ms. Otherwise, no matter we categorise this to PSCell change or PSCell parameter modify, Tprocessing = 20ms. |
| Nokia | Our understanding is that direct PSCell activation is already agreed and follow PSCell addition delay including Tprocessing. Hence, we do not see a need to include this scenario in this discussion which is about activation of PSCell from deactivated state.  For activation delay from deactivated state:  Some companies raise the issue that some PSCell parameters may have been changed while the PSCell was deactivated and this would require additional activation delay on UE side. We think this may be possible as it is already possible also for a deactivated Scell.  For a deactivated Scell there is no need for Tprocessing in the way Tprocessing is defined for PSCell addition. We are fine with defining the necessary delays for PSCell activation (from deactivated state) but the delays need to be justified and well defined.  In general, we do not see that should be any major difference between activating an Scell and a PSCell, except the PSCell may have been configured to perform RLM/BFD while in deactivated state. However, this should only have positive effect on the activation delay.  For activation of a cell in general (Scell or PSCell) the activation delay would of course need to include processing of the activation command (in this case RRC signalling).  Secondly, the delay would depend on whether the PSCell is known or unknown. And here again it depends on whether the PSCell is FR1 cell or FR2 cell. We have proposed that the FR1/FR2 and known/unknown conditions can be included in the Tsearch time.  Thirdly, we also support allowing UE fine time/frequency tracking (next issue).  But regarding Tprocessing we do not agree that there is any need for a Tprocessing delay in the order of 10, 20 or 40ms in general. We can agree to adding time for RF warm up but such delay is much shorter. We do not see any justification for longer delay.  Instead of discussing parameter by parameter RAN4 should instead look at which delays are needed for PSCell activation overall.  Option 6 (but we do not see that such option by option voting is really the way forward as this is an overall delay discussion) |
| Huawei | 1. the case where PSCell change and PSCell activation shall belong to PSCell change procedure rather than SCG activation. Therefore we propose not to discuss this case.  2. when the PSCell is activated from deactivated state, the parameters may be changed or not. As RRM define minimum requirements, the worst case would be considered. As in R17 MRDC, the SCG activation is indicated by RRC signalling, except PCI almost all parameters can be a  MTK’s suggestion is fine to us. Please companies provide feedback on the following updated proposal:  Updated proposal:  -when PSCell is activated from deactivated state, Tprocessing = [X], where X value needs further discussion. So far the candidate value is 20ms, 10ms, 0ms.  - don’t discuss simultaneous PSCell change and PSCell activation case, as the case belongs to PSCell change procedure |
| Apple | Support option 1a. we are also fine with updated proposal from MTK in the 1st round comment. |
| OPPO | Support option 4, because we prefer to define unified requirements for all possible cases and use the worst cases as baseline.  If companies would like to define different requirements, at least we can firstly agree on the case where PSCell parameter is modified during the PSCell activation. Option 1/2/3/4 have the similar proposals. If any PSCell parameter is modified during PScell activation, Tprocessing = 20ms NR PSCell is in FR1 in EN-DC, and Tprocessing = 40 ms if NR PSCell is in FR2 in EN-DC or NR-DC.  For other case, if any PSCell parameter is not modified during PScell activation, either 10ms or 20ms is fine to us. |
| Ericsson | Support Option 2b.  We agree with Huawei that we should leave PScell change scenario to the PScell change delay requirement.  When PSCell is activated from deactivated state, network would assume the UE has already load all the SW since it is only activated from deactivated state. We understand there is a possibility the network would change any parameters during the deactivate state, however network only have several valid reasons like change security keys or PScell addition which can be seen from *ReconfWithSync*. Also, this would be very rare case. As PScell addition has a separate requirement for Tprocessing, we should exclude this parameter change conditions in SCG activation.  And as pointed out by Nokia, this is the same situation as Scell activation, for a deactivated Scell there is no need for Tprocessing in the way Tprocessing is defined for PSCell addition.  We would still argue for the value of 0ms as we exclude the parameter change, but we do understand the reason behind this delay needs to be justified. |

**Issue 2-2-2: time/frequency tracking time (T∆) in PSCell activation delay**

* Proposals
  + Option 1 (Apple, QC, MTK, Huawei, Nokia): time/frequency tracking time (T∆) in PSCell activation delay is needed, and T∆ = 1\*Trs for both RACH-based and RACH-less cases.
  + Option 2 (OPPO, vivo): T∆ = 0 when RLM/BFD measurements is being performed in this PSCell and the previous RS for RLM/BFD was received within [1280ms]; otherwise, T∆ = 1\*Trs.
  + Option 3 (Ericsson):
    - T∆ = 0 if RLF/BFD configured, otherwise T∆ = 1\*Trs for RACH-based activation
    - RACH-less activation, as the precondition for RACH-less activation is always have the RLM/BFD configured, there is no need to keep T∆.
* Recommended WF
  + Further discussion

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| **Company** | **Comments** |
| Qualcomm | Option 1.  When UE activates PSCell, the first transmission has to fulfil uplink timing accuracy requirement for which at least one SSB sample should be made available within 160ms. Here, the SSB will be used for time and frequency tracking. Therefore, one SSB for time/frequency tracking time shall be included in the activation delay. |
| MTK | Option 1. Firstly, RLM/BFD measurement on deactivated PSCell should be relaxed, and the measurement cycle can be longer than 160ms. Even Te requirement is specified under the condition that at least one SSB is available at the UE during the last 160 ms, not to mention T/F fining tracking. Secondly, time/frequency fine tracking is not always necessary for RLM/BFD. We suggest not to force UE to do T/F fining tracking quite frequently which complicates UE ehaviour and is not good for power saving. Thirdly, if the accuracy of time/frequency fine tracking cannot be guaranteed, the subsequent demodulation performance will be affected. Therefore T∆ = 1\*Trs ms is necessary. |
| Nokia | Option 1. Conditioned the overall delay discussion outcome.  We suggest allowing UE time for time/frequency tracking in general. This is also the case for existing Scell activation.  However, this is conditioned that in the overall delay the time for fine time/frequency tracking is not included elsewhere. Hence, it would depend on Tsearch and Tprocessing discussion.  As mentioned in our paper we do not see that depends on whether the activation method is RACH-less or RACH-based. |
| Huawei | Option 1. This issue has relation with RLM relaxation. If RLM evaluation period is extend, the T/F tracking achieved by RLM may be not valid for PSCell activation. |
| Apple | Option 1. |
| OPPO | Can compromise to option 1. We agree to focus on the generic cases and general requirements. |
| Ericsson | Option 3  For RACH based activation we understand the RLM/BFD might be relaxed as it will be based on the measurement cycle configuration. That is the motivation we proposed the time alignment requirement must be followed during deactivated SCG status. We understand that UE needs fine time tracking as this is for the legacy requirement setting from Scell activation delay.  However, we see different scenario for RACH-less activation.  As quoted from RAN2 on-going discussion, one of the proposals is:  If the UE is not configured to perform RLM/BFD while the SCG is deactivated, the UE always performs RACH upon receiving an SCG activation command.  And according to our understanding of the RAN2 agenda this will be discussed on 24th Friday session.  From our view, the RACH based and RACH-less activation really should have differentiation from delay perspective to fulfil the use case of RACH-less activation. And as RAN2 conclusion has so high influence in this delay requirement, we propose to wait for RAN2 agreement and then address our question in a LS towards RAN2 to settle this delay requirement setting. |

**Issue 2-2-3: whether Tsearch is needed for RACH-less based PSCell activation delay**

Moderator Note:

* + RACH-less PSCell activation delay is defined as

Tconfig\_PSCell = TRRC\_delay + Tprocessing + [Tsearch] + T∆+ TIU + 2 ms

The value of Tprocessing and T∆ depends on Issue 2-2-2 and Issue 2-2-3. This issue focus on whether Tsearch for RACH-less PSCell activation delay is needed.

* Proposals
  + Option 1 (Apple, OPPO, Huawei): Tsearch is needed in RACH-less based PSCell activation delay
  + Option 2 (MTK, vivo): Tsearch = 0ms in RACH-less based PSCell activation delay.
  + Option 3 (Nokia):
    - During PSCell activation, if UE is configured with RLM/BFD, allowed T∆ is allowed and Tsearch is conditioned the RLM and BFD status:
      * A UE configured to perform RLM and BFD on the deactivated PSCell: when PSCell is activated, if UE has not declared RLF or BFD (TCI state is known), Tsearch = 0 while time frequency tracking is allowed. Hence, T∆ = 1xTrs
      * A UE configured to perform RLM on the deactivated PSCell: when PSCell is activated, if UE has not declared RLF (PSCell is known), Tsearch =0, while additional time for beam search (L1-RSRP) is allowed, Tsearch = TL1-RSRP, measure, T∆ = 1xTrs.
      * A UE configured to perform RLM on the deactivated PSCell: when PSCell is activated, if UE has declared RLF (PSCell is unknown), Tsearch =24xTrs, and additional time for beam search (L1-RSRP) is allowed. Hence, Tsearch = 24xTrs, additional TL1-RSRP, measure and T∆ = 1xTrs.
    - A UE not configured to perform either RLM or BFD on the deactivated PSCell will follow known/unknown conditions for the PSCell
  + Option 4 (Ericsson): There is no need in RACH-less based PSCell activation, and propose to remove Tsearch
* Recommended WF
  + Further discussion

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| **Company** | **Comments** |
| Qualcomm | Option 1 unless PSCell is always known. |
| MTK | Option 2. As valid TA is a condition for RACH-less, we doubt whether TA is still valid if the PSCell becomes unknown. In addition, this issue is related to issue 2-2-4. It is better to discuss this issue after we have an agreement on issue 2-2-4. But it seems issue 2-2-4 may depend on the outcome of RAN2. We suggest to define the delay requirement for the case that BFD is configured at first. |
| Nokia | First of all it is not clear to us why we need to split the Tsearch discussion based on whether the RACH-less or RACH-based PSCell activation delay.  We do not agree fully with option 1, but it depends what is included in Tsearch – hence, how is the detailed Tsearch definition. To us it may lead to too relaxed activation delay allowing UE double time for Tsearch and time/frequency tracking even if the PSCell is known and in FR1. Even if the PSCell is in FR2, if the UE is performing BFD on the PSCell we do not see a need for Tsearch.  For option 2 and option 4, we can somehow agree that it may be 0 under some conditions. But we see that Tsearch should be defined based on the conditions and the PSCell activation methoed (RACH-less or RACH-based).  Option 3 is our preference. We propose to define Tsearch based on the PSCell conditions when the PSCell is activated. This is similar to what RAN4 has done when defining the Scell activation. We allow UE full activation delay under the worst condition – and similar to those defined for Scell activation. For other conditions we believe the activation delay can be shorter. |
| Huawei | To Nokia, the reason to split Tsearch discussion in RACH-based and RACH-less is that Tsearch is already agreed in RACH based PSCell activation in last meeting. Some companies think RLM and BFD shall be configured for RACH-less activated, then Tsearch is supposed to be zero.  Based on MTK’s comments, as whether RLM and BFD configuration is necessary or not for RACH-less PSCell activation is on-going in RAN2, RAN4 can split two cases:  Case #1: if RLM and BFD are configured (after checking with RAN2, RLM and BFD would be configured together), Tsearch=?  Case #2: if RLM and BFD are not configured, Tsearch=?  For case #1, if RLM and BFD are configured, and no RLF and BF is detected, the TCI sate is known, then we agree Tsearch=0;  For case #2, PSCell is unknown case is possible, Tsearch can be kept. |
| Apple | Option 1. We support keeping Tsearch, even though for known case it can be 0. The point is we cannot guarantee target cell remain known before the timer expire, since the timer is configured by NW but known/unknown is determined at UE side. |
| OPPO | Option 1. Agree with Apple’s observation that known/unknown is determined at UE side. It is better to keep Tsearch to meet the worst cases. |
| Ericsson | We can agree with Option 2 and Option 4, which are the same.  As pointed out by MTK together with our reason for Issue 2-2-2, we are prone to wait for RAN2 settle the RACH-less activation conditions. Then we can address our question in a LS towards RAN2 for setting the delay requirements. |

**Issue 2-2-4: Conditions for RACH-less based SCG activation**

**Background**

The TA related condition was agreed in last meeting [R4-2204633]. The following discussion focus on the 2nd and 3rd bullets.

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| **Issue 2-2-6: Conditions for RACH-less based SCG activation**   * Agreements   + RACH-less based SCG activation delay requirements shall meet the following conditions:   - TAT is running and TA is regarded as valid,  - FFS: TCI state is known for both UE and network,  - FFS: BFD should be configured and no BF is detected. |

* Proposals
  + Option 1(MTK): RACH-less based SCG activation delay requirements shall meet the following conditions:

- TCI state is known for both UE and network

- Whether BFD configuration is necessary can wait for RAN2.

* + Option 2(vivo): RACH-less based SCG activation delay requirements shall meet the following conditions:

- BFD should be configured and no BF is detected.

Option 3 (Huawei): The both conditions (TCI state is known and BFD related) are Not necessary:

* Recommended WF
  + Further discussion

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| **Company** | **Comments** |
| Qualcomm | We don’t support “TCI” in Option 1. There can be a case where UE is signalled, upon PSCell activation from NW, to use a different TCI than what UE have kept measuring.  And for BFD, there was the following explicit agreement on this in the last RAN2 #116-bis-e meeting:   * When the UE is configured to perform RLM/BFD when the SCG is deactivated, upon reception of a network activation command not including reconfigurationWithSync while the TA timer associated with the PSCell is running and BF/RLF is not declared, the UE shall activate the SCG without performing RACH towards the SCG.   And we don’t really think side conditions where RACH-less based SCG activation is allowed should be explicitly spelled out in RAN4 spec. We believe all these will be explicitly specified in RAN2 spec. |
| MTK | Fine with Option 1 or Option 2. In our understanding, BFD configuration is the way to guarantee known TCI state, so Option 1 and Option 2 are the same to us.  According to the agreement in RAN2#116bis-e meeting, they are discussing whether BFD configuration is necessary or not for RACH-less. We can wait for RAN2 or ask them for some clarification.   |  | | --- | | RAN2#116bis-e   * 6: Discuss at the next meeting whether the UE can perform RACH-less activation if the UE is not configured to perform RLM/BFD while the SCG is deactivated. | |
| Nokia | At least TAT cannot be expired. However, we believe this is also a RAN2 discussion. We do understand the BFD and TCI state arguments, but this needs more discussion. |
| Huawei | Whether RLM and BFD configuration is necessary for RACH-less PSCell activation is on-going in RAN2. We agree with QC and Nokia, the condition of RACH-less PSCell activation would be explicitly defined in RAN2. RAN4 don’t need to discuss this. |
| Apple | Given that RAN2 has already been working on this, it is better for RAN4 not to have parallel design. |
| Ericsson | As this issue is highly depended on the RAN2 discussion, we would not like to have parallel discussion here. Same as issue 2-2-2 and Issue 2-2-3 we would like to address our question in a LS towards RAN2 after RAN2 has reach certain agreement. |

**Issue 2-2-5: Known condition for TCI state at deactivated PSCell**

*Background:*

*Legacy known conditions in section 8.10.2 are duplicated in below.*

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| The TCI state is known if the following conditions are met:  - During the period from the last transmission of the RS resource used for the L1-RSRP measurement reporting for the target TCI state to the completion of active TCI state switch, where the RS resource for L1-RSRP measurement is the RS in target TCI state or QCLed to the target TCI state  - TCI state switch command is received within 1280 ms upon the last transmission of the RS resource for beam reporting or measurement  - The UE has sent at least 1 L1-RSRP report for the target TCI state before the TCI state switch command  - The TCI state remains detectable during the TCI state switching period  - The SSB associated with the TCI state remain detectable during the TCI switching period  - SNR of the TCI state ≥ -3dB  Otherwise, the TCI state is unknown. |

* Proposals
  + Option 1 (MTK, vivo, Nokia): The known condition for a TCI state at RACH-less SCG activation is “BFD for the TCI state is configured and no BF is detected for the TCI state”.
  + Option 2 (Nokia) The definition for known TCI state conditions for a deactivated PSCell to include the PSCell BFD condition when UE is performing BFD on a deactivated PSCell
* Recommended WF
  + Further discussion

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| **Company** | **Comments** |
| MTK | Option 1.  As for legacy known conditions, we think it is only reasonable when PSCell is activated after being deactivated in less than 1280ms and L1-RSRP report for the target TCI state is sent to network before deactivation. The use case is quite limited. From the point of UE implementation, the known conditions in option 1 actually require UE to monitor the TCI state for deactivated PSCell implicitly. Because it is difficult for UE to judge the TCI state is detectable or not correctly if the TCI state is not monitored for 1280ms completely, especially when UE is moving fast. If BFD is configured, UE shall follow BFD requirement and UE behavior will be more testable.  Similar as issue 2-2-4, since RAN2 is discussing whether BFD configuration is necessary or not for RACH-less, we are also fine to wait for RAN2 or ask RAN2 for some clarification. |
| Nokia | Option 1&2.  In general, what we suggest is that if the UE is configured to perform BFD on the deactivated PSCell and UE has not detected beam failure, the beam can be considered known. If beam failure has been detected the beam can be considered unknown.  This would be independent from the access method (RACH-less or not) and why we propose option 2. In Issue 2-2-3 we have accounted this and propose that this would be part of the PSCell conditions when the PSCell is being activated (accounted in the Tsearch delay). |
| Huawei | Option 1. |
| Apple | Option 1. |
| OPPO | Option 1 is fine. |
| Ericsson | Option 1 and 2, and we would like to wait for RAN2 finalize the BFD discussion during deactivated SCG and address our question in a LS towards RAN2. |

**Issue 2-2-6: known condition for PSCell activation**

* Background

The known condition was agreed in last meeting [R4-2204633].

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| In FR1 and FR2, the PSCell is known if it has been meeting the following conditions:  - During the last 5 seconds before the reception of the PSCell activated command:  - the UE has sent a valid measurement report for the PSCell being activated and  - One of the SSBs measured from the PSCell being activated remains detectable according to the cell identification conditions specified in clause 9.3.  - One of the SSBs measured from PSCell being activated also remains detectable during the PSCell activated delay Tconfig\_PSCell according to the cell identification conditions specified in clause 9.3.  otherwise it is unknown. |

One company proposed to update the above agreement.

* Proposals
  + Option 1(Nokia): add a condition on top of the conditions agreed in last meeting:
    - If configured to perform RLM on the deactivated PSCell, RLF has not been detected.
* Recommended WF
  + Further discussion

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| **Company** | **Comments** |
| MTK | In our logic, the condition for known cell is discussed for RACH-based SCG activation. We don’t quite agree with Nokia to add this as the cell may become detectable again after RLM declared. It is different from condition for known TCI state for RACH-less based SCG activation, as RACH-less can fall back to RACH-based, but RACH-based is the last choice. |
| Nokia | Option 1  If performing RLM on the deactivated PSCell, and no RLF has been detected, the PSCell at least cannot be fully unknown leading to long cell search delay.  To MTK:  We agree that the cell may become detectable again. However, if the cell is activated before being detected again, we assume a full delay is needed (unknown), while if activated and no RLM has occurred there should be less need for full search time. |
| Apple | We don’t see strong motivation to link “unknown” with “RLF”. In our view there is a gap between these two statuses. For example, “One of the SSBs measured from the PSCell being activated remains detectable according to the cell identification conditions specified in clause 9.3” cannot guarantee UE wont trigger RLF, and vice versa. If the RLM-RS is not the one which remains detectable, this could happen. |
| OPPO | Open but do not see much necessity to add such condition for known/unknown PSCell even though it may be technical correct. |
| Ericsson | We don’t understand why RLF has relation to the known cell for RACH based SCG activation. As our understanding from the RAN2 procedure, if RLF is being declared, UE will send a SCG failure message through MCG. From scenario perspective if RLF is being declared, which indicated the PScell is out of sync for some time, and the condition to apply this would be high mobility or in bad radio condition etc scenario which most likely will not fall within the scenario of SCG activation anymore. |

**Issue 2-2-7: Requirements for PSCell activation delay**

In the last meeting RAN4 made common understanding related to the activation delay for RACH based PSCell activation delay:

Tconfig\_PSCell = TRRC\_delay + Tprocessing + Tsearch + T∆+ **TPSCell\_ DU** + 2 ms

Where TPSCell\_ DU is the delay uncertainty in acquiring the first available PRACH occasion in the PSCell.

\*Moderator Note: one company proposed replace Tprocessing of TRF\_warmup in Issue 2-2-2.

RACH-less PSCell activation delay is still open for further discussion.

One company propose:

* Proposals
  + Option 1(Nokia): Define one generic PSCell activation delay requirement covering both RACH based and RACH less PSCell activation delay, where the PSCell activation delay requirement differentiation between RACH-based and RACH-less will be accounted by the parameter TPSCell\_ DU.
* Recommended WF
  + Further discussion

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| **Company** | **Comments** |
| MTK | We prefer to discuss the delay requirement for RACH-based and RACH less separately. In our understanding, Option 1 is more about how to capture the final agreements in spec. This can be discussed after we have reached consensus on delay requirement for RACH-based and RACH less. |
| Nokia | Support  To explain further: As discussed, RRC delay is always present. Additionally, as argued under the other issues we propose to account the different deactivated PSCell conditions at the time of PSCell activation in the Tsearch delay. Time for time/frequency tracking (T∆) is allowed in general for all PSCell conditions. Tprocessing is clarified to be time for possible RF warm-up. This leaves the **TPSCell\_ DU** to cover the delay depending on the activation/access method.  This approach will make the RAN4 requirement generic and easier to maintain.  To MTK:  We are fine with defining UE requirement for both RACH-less and RACH based PSCell activation delay. However, as explained we believe there will be a generic delay is more based on the conditions and the access ‘type’ applied (RACH-less or RACH-based) is then the difference. |
| Huawei | Prefer to discuss the delay requirement for RACH-based and RACH less separately. “Generic PSCell activation delay” is a pseudo-concept, because anyway there are different requirements for RACH-based and Rach-less cases. |
| Apple | Support MTK and HW. |
| OPPO | Prefer to discuss the delay requirement for RACH-based and RACH less separately |
| Ericsson | As the RACH-less and RACH based activation will have many different aspects. Therefore at this stage we really don’t see the reason to merge them together.  Support MTK, HW, Apple and Oppo. |

**Issue 2-2-8: Direct SCG activation for multiple cells (PSCell+SCell(s))**

Background

The following agreement is reached in last meeting [R4-2202688]

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| **Issue 2-2-8: Direct SCG activation for multiple cells (PSCell+Scell(s))**   * Agreements   Focus on activation of PSCell alone at this stage. |

One company proposed to define requirements for multiple cells in this meeting. As this is the last meeting for completing the core part requirements and there is no draft CR provided on this, we shall follow the previous agreement and finalize the PSCell alone activation requirements at this meeting. Requirements for multiple Cells activation in one SCG can be further discussed in maintenance stage. Please comment on the following proposals:

* Proposals
  + Option 1: Define requirements for SCG activation with multiple cells (PSCell+Scell(s)) during maintenance stage.
* Recommended WF

Further discussion.

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| **Company** | **Comments** |
| Qualcomm | Okay with Proposal. |
| MTK | OK with Option 1. |
| Nokia | Postponing work to maintenance is not our preference. We should instead consider WI extension. |
| Huawei | Support option 1.  We don’t agree WI extension proposed by Nokia.  Firstly there is no objective on multiple Scell case in WID [RP-201040]. We had completed all objectives mentioned in WI.  Secondly we had agreements in previous meeting:  “Focus on activation of PSCell alone at this stage.”  The multiple Scell activation is best-effort at current phase. |
| Intel | We support option 1. |
| OPPO | OK with option 1. |
| Ericsson | Fine with option 1. |

### Sub-topic 2-3: Interruption requirements

**Issue 2-3-1: Baseline for interruption due to PSCell activation/deactivation**

Background: It is agreed in RAN4#101e WF [R4-2120334]

|  |
| --- |
| **Issue 2-3-1: Baseline for interruption due to PSCell activation/deactivation**  If PSCell is added and directly enter the activated status   * + Existing requirements for interruption due to PSCell **addition/release** can be used as baseline, i.e., 1ms interruption length.   If PSCell is activated from a deactivated status   * + Option 1: existing requirements for interruption due to PSCell **addition/release** can be used as baseline, i.e., 1ms interruption length.   + Option2: interruption requirement for Scell activation can be reused (Table 8.2.4.2.2-1) |

* Proposals

If PSCell is activated from a deactivated status

* + Option 1(vivo, Huawei, Nokia): Existing requirements for interruption due to Scell activation/deactivation can be used as a baseline.
  + Option 2 (Apple, MTK): Existing requirements for interruption due to PSCell addition/release can be used as baseline, i.e., 1ms interruption length.
* Recommended WF
  + Further discussion

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Comments** |
| Qualcomm | Support Option 2. |
| MTK | Option 2. Since initial UL BWP may be modified when PSCell is activated from deactivated status, parameter loading time is needed. |
| Nokia | Option 1.  Discussion is about activation of deactivated PSCell. |
| Huawei | This issue is somewhat related with **Issue 2-2-1: UE processing time (Tprocessing) in PSCell activation delay**  If parameters are changed during PSCell activation, then this procedure is alike Pscell addition. Then Option 2 is reasonable. |
| Apple | Support option 2. |
| Ericsson | Support option 1. |

**Issue 2-3-2: interruption due to PSCell activation/deactivation in asynchronous deployment.**

* Proposals
  + Option 1 (Huawei, Nokia)

For SCG activation/deactivation in ENDC,

When SCG is activated (i.e., PSCell is activated), there are no active serving cells in the SCG. The interruption on LTE MCG can refer to clause 7.32.2.5 (Interruptions at SCell activation/deactivation) in TS 36.133.

For SCG activation/deactivation in NR-DC, the interruption requirements can refer to existing interruptions at activation/deactivation specified in clause 8.2.4.2.2 in TS38.133, where sync and async scenario has different interruption length.

* + Option 2 (MTK, vivo):

For SCG activation/deactivation in ENDC,

-When SCG is activated/deactivated, there are no active serving cells in the SCG. The interruption on LTE MCG can refer to clause 7.32.2.4 (Interruptions at Scell addition/release) in TS 36.133.

For SCG activation/deactivation in NR-DC, the interruption requirements can refer to existing interruptions at PSCell addition/release specified in clause 8.2.4.2.1 in TS38.133.

* Recommended WF
  + Further discussion

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| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Comments** |
| MTK | Option 2. Same reason as 2-3-1. Since initial UL BWP may be modified when PSCell is activated from deactivated status, longer time is needed. |
| Nokia | Option 1.  Discussion is about activation of deactivated PSCell. |
| Huawei | Depends on conclusion on issue 2-3-1 |
| Apple | Similar with issue 2-3-1. |
| Ericsson | Support Option 1. |

**Issue 2-3-3: Interruption due to L3 measurement on deactivated PSCell**

**For information**

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| --- |
| *8.2.1.2.15 Interruptions due to SCell dormancy [TS 38.133]* *<Omit not related content>*  *8.2.1.2.15.2 Interruptions due to CQI measurements during Scell dormancy*  *When one or more Scells are in dormancy, the UE is for the purpose of CQI measurements on the dormant Scell(s) allowed to cause interruptions to non-dormant serving cell(s).*  *The rate of ACK/NACK feedback loss on any non-dormant serving cell resulting from CQI measurements on dormant Scells shall not exceed 0.5%.*  *8.2.1.2.15.3 Interruptions due to RRM measurements during Scell dormancy*  *When one or more Scells are in dormancy, the UE is for the purpose of RRM measurements on the dormant Scell(s) allowed to cause interruptions to non-dormant serving cell(s).*  *The rate of ACK/NACK feedback loss on any non-dormant serving cell resulting from RRM measurements on dormant Scells shall not exceed 1.0%.* |

* Proposals
  + Option 1 (Apple, Huawei, Nokia):
    - If RLM/BFD is not configured, the current interruption requirement during measurements on deactivated inter-band SCC applies.
    - If RLM/BFD is configured, the current interruption requirement during Scell **dormancy** applies ([1]%).
  + Option 2 (MTK):
    - The current interruption requirement due to L3 measurement on Scell **dormancy** applies ([1]%).
  + Option 3 (vivo):
    - The current interruption requirement on deactivated inter-band SCC can be reused for L3 measurement for deactivated SCG;
* Recommended WF
  + Further discussion

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| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Comments** |
| Qualcomm | Support Option 2, and Option 1 is acceptable. |
| Intel | We are OK with Option 1. |
| MTK | Option 2 and we are also OK with Option 1. |
| Nokia | Option 1.  We do not see why more interruptions for L3 measurements should be needed on PSCell compared to Scell. If the minimum measCyclePSCell value is reduced this topic can be reopened. Otherwise we see think re-use Scell requirements is justified. |
| Huawei | Support option 1. |
| Apple | Option 1. |
| Ericsson | Option 1. |

**Issue 2-3-4: Interruption requirement due to RLM and BFD on deactivated PSCell**

* Proposals
  + Option 1 (Apple, MTK, vivo, Huawei, Nokia): The same principle as the interruption due to Scell **dormancy** is applied ([0.5]%).
  + Option 2 (Ericsson): Interruption requirements due to RLM/BFD during deactivated SCG should consider measCyclePSCell (e.g. when the configured measCyclePSCell is 640 ms or longer, 0.5% probability of missed ACK/NACK is allowed).
* Recommended WF
  + Further discussion

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| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Comments** |
| Qualcomm | Support Option 1. |
| Intel | We also support option 1. |
| MTK | Option 1. |
| Nokia | Option 1.  We believe re-using existing requirements for Scell is reasonable. |
| Huawei | Support option 1 |
| Apple | Option 1. |
| Ericsson | Option 2. |

### Sub-topic 2-4: RLM/BFD/BFR/Beam management on deactivated PSCell

***RAN2 status (For information)***

*It is agreed in RAN2#115e:*

*The UE performs RLM and BFD on PSCell while the SCG is deactivated if network configures it.*

**Issue 2-4-1: Whether RLM/BFD delay requirements on deactivated PSCell can be relaxed**

* Proposals
  + Option 1a (MTK): Yes, use the parameter measCyclePSCell to relax the RLM/BFD requirements.
  + Option 1b (Nokia): Use the existing principles of for RLM/BFD measurements and requirements. Hence, the RLM/BFD measurements and requirements follow the measurement cycle of the deactivated PSCell (measCyclePscell)**.**
  + Option 2 (vivo):
* If the min value of measCyclePSCell can be to 640ms or a larger value, there is no need to have further relaxation here.
* If the min value of measCyclePSCell less than 640ms, we propose to do 1.5 times or 2 times relaxation on RLM/BFD measurement of the deactivated PSCell.
  + Option 3 (Huawei): Not to consider RLM/BFD relaxation on deactivated PSCell in R17.
* Recommended WF
  + Further discussion

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| **Company** | **Comments** |
| Qualcomm | Support Option 1a and 1b. And we also want to add the following.  A greater number between the configured DRX for SCG and a fixed number, e.g. 320ms, is used for measurement period determination while the cell is deactivated. |
| MTK | Option 1a. |
| Nokia | Options 1a and 1b may be very much the same.  To us they propose that the RLM and BFD requirements will be based on the measCyclePscell. |
| Huawei | Option 1a and option 1b are the same. Both are fine to us.  The addition proposed by Qualcomm shall follow the conclusion of issue 2-1-3. |
| Apple | Option 1a and 1b. regarding DRX, agree with HW that we can discuss it in previous issue. Conclusion can apply here. |
| Ericsson | Option 1a and Option1b. |

### Sub-topic 2-5: Others

**Issue 2-5-1: whether UE shall meet the existing Te and Tq when PSCell is deactivated**

* Proposals
  + Option 1 (Apple, MTK, vivo, Huawei): Timing requirements including Te and Tq don’t need to be specified when PSCell is deactivated.
  + Option 2(Ericsson, Nokia): The existing UE initial transmit timing error (Te) and Tq requirements are met at least until the TAT is running.
* Recommended WF
  + Further discussion

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| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Comments** |
| MTK | Option 1. |
| Nokia | Option 2.  What is important to us is that the UE transmit timing accuracy requirements follow the existing transmit timing requirements applicable for first transmission after DRX. I.e, ‘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’  We anyway see this closely linked to Issue 2-5-2. |
| Huawei | After checking Nokia’s comments, Nokia is focus on the first transmission not for all the cases when PSCell is deactived which shall be issue 2-5-2. |
| Apple | Option 1. |
| Ericsson | Option 2. There is higher probability that until the TAT is running the SCG is activated. That’s why we expect the UE to meet the Te and Tq requirements. |

**Issue 2-5-2: whether UE shall meet the existing Te requirement for the first transmission of RACH-less based SCG activation on PSCell**

* Proposals
  + Option 1 (MTK, Nokia, Ericsson): The existing Te requirement applies for the first transmission of RACH-less based SCG activation on PSCell
* Recommended WF
  + Further discussion

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| **Company** | **Comments** |
| MTK | Support Option 1. In our understanding, Te is applicable for all the initial transmissions from UE, so it also applies to the first transmission of RACH-less based SCG activation on PSCell. |
| Nokia | Option 1.  What is important to us is that the UE transmit timing accuracy requirements follow the existing transmit timing requirements applicable for first transmission after DRX. I.e, ‘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’  Hereafter normal autonomous gradual timing adjustment tracking applies (7.1.2.1) |
| Huawei | Option 1 is reasonable. |
| Apple | Option 1. |
| Ericsson | We support Option 1.  But it should not be limited to only first transmission of RACH-less based SCG activation on PSCell. The UE should meet the existing Te and Tq requirements also for the first transmission of RACH based SCG activation on PSCell. |

**Issue 2-5-3: If the answer of issue 2-5-1 and/or issue 2-5-2 is yes, conditions for meeting Te requirements**

* Proposals
  + Option 1 (Ericsson):
* SSB should be available at the UE once every 160 ms, or
* SSB should be available at the UE with the same rate with which the UE performs RRM requirements on PSCell once every measCyclePSCell.
* Recommended WF
  + Further discussion

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| **Company** | **Comments** |
| Qualcomm | Option 1. Whether and when UE measures SSB before the first transmission toward PSCell is up to UE implementation. |
| MTK | Ok with the first bullet but not the second one.  We think we should follow the current spec “The UE shall meet the Te requirement for an initial transmission provided that at least one SSB is available at the UE during the last 160 ms.”. |
| Nokia | Support option 1 |
| Huawei | First bullet of option 1 is fine. As there is fine timing Tdelta for RACH-less PSCell activation, so we think the first bullet is sufficient. |
| Apple | Option 1 is fine. |
| Ericsson | Option 1. |

**Issue 2-5-4: UE behaviour upon RLF and BFD on deactivated PSCELL**

* Proposals
  + Option 1 (Ericsson):
    - The UE shall stop performing RLM on the deactivated PSCell upon detecting RLF on the deactivated PSCell.
    - The UE shall not perform beam failure recovery or candidate beam detection upon beam failure detection on the deactivated PSCell.
    - The UE shall stop performing beam failure detection if the UE has detected beam failure on the deactivated PSCell.
  + Option 2(vivo, Huawei, Nokia): The UE behaviours upon RLF and BFD on deactivated PSCell belongs to the scope of RAN2
* Recommended WF
  + Further discussion

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| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Comments** |
| Qualcomm | Option 2. |
| MTK | Option 2. |
| Nokia | Option 2. |
| Huawei | Option 2. |
| Apple | Option 2. |
| Ericsson | We agree this belongs to RAN2. However this has an impact on RAN4 requirements. For example, currently after the BFD the UE does candidate beam detection. Should the UE also do the same when the BFD is detected on deactivated PSCell?  Therefore we propose to ask RAN2 to clarify the UE RLM/BFD measurement behaviours (draft LS to RAN2 in R4-2204477).   1. Question 1: Whether the UE will continue RLM/BFD measurements after the UE has sent SCG failure message to MCG and until the new PSCell is reconfigured by the MCG?   Question 2: From RAN2 perspective whether the UE is expected to perform beam failure recovery after the beam failure is detected on the deactivated SCG? |

## CRs/TPs comments collection

*For close-to-finalize Wis and maintenance work, comments collections can be arranged for TPs and CRs. For ongoing Wis, suggest to focus on open issues discussion on 1st round.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **CR/TP number** | **Comments collection** |
| R4-2203746  Draft CR (Apple) | Nokia: still under discussion (not agreeable) |
| Company B |
|  |
| R4-2203747  Draft CR (Apple) | Nokia: still under discussion (not agreeable) |
| Company B |
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| R4-2204289  Draft CR (OPPO) | Nokia: still under discussion (not agreeable) |
| Company B |
|  |
|  |
| R4-2204290  Draft CR (OPPO) | Nokia: still under discussion (not agreeable) |
| Company B |
|  |
| R4-2204345 (MTK) | Nokia: Still under discussion. Although we agree that some addition is needed we need to have general requirement |
| Company B |
|  |
| R4-2204416  Draft CR  (Intel) | Nokia: seems the table reference is wrong (Table 8.2.2.2.2-1) should (Table 8.2.2.2.3-1.). Additionally, the current proposed requirement allowed a total of 1.5% interruptions which we believe needs more discussion |
| Company B |
|  |
| R4-2204417  Draft CR  (Intel) | Nokia: The current proposed requirement allowed a total of 1.5% interruptions which we believe needs more discussion |
| Company B |
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| R4-2204632  Draft CR  (vivo) | Nokia: still under discussion (not agreeable) |
| Company B |
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| R4-2204899  Draft CR  (Huawei) | Nokia: still under discussion (not agreeable) |
| Company B |
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| R4-2205648  Draft CR  (Nokia) | Company A |
| Company B |
|  |
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| R4-2204478  Draft CR  (Ericsson) | Nokia: What does ‘any’ in the first change refer to? |
| Company B |
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LS draft

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| --- | --- |
| R4-2204477  LS to RAN2  (Ericsson) | Company A |
| Company B |
|  |
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| R4-2204633  LS draft in Appendix  (vivo) | Company A |
| Company B |
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|  |

## Summary for 1st round

### Open issues

*Moderator tries to summarize discussion status for 1st round, list all the identified open issues and tentative agreements or candidate options and suggestion for 2nd round i.e. WF assignment.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Status summary** |
| **Sub-topic #1** | *Tentative agreements:*  *Candidate options:*  *Recommendations for 2nd round:* |

### CRs/TPs

*Moderator tries to summarize discussion status for 1st round and provides recommendation on CRs/TPs Status update*

*Note: The tdoc decisions shall be provided in Section 3 and this table is optional in case moderators would like to provide additional information.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **CR/TP number** | **CRs/TPs Status update recommendation** |
| XXX | *Based on 1st round of comments collection, moderator can recommend the next steps such as “agreeable”, “to be revised”* |

## Discussion on 2nd round (if applicable)

# Topic #3: Conditional PSCell change and addition

## Companies’ contributions summary

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **T-doc number** | **Company** | **Proposals / Observations** |
| R4-2204900 | Huawei | Draft CR |

## Open issues summary

No open issues. For the draft CR, please directly comment in section 3.3

## CRs/TPs comments collection

*For close-to-finalize Wis and maintenance work, comments collections can be arranged for TPs and CRs. For ongoing Wis, suggest to focus on open issues discussion on 1st round.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **CR/TP number** | **Comments collection** |
| R4-2204900  Draft CR (Huawei) | Nokia: Our understanding is that the EN-DC scenario the requirements should be captured in 36.133 similar to NR PSCell addition requirements in ‘7.31.2 NR PSCell Addition Delay Requirement’. Hence, we remove the ‘EN-DC’ from the CR and the newly added line.  This of course means a new CR for 36.133 would be needed. |
| Huawei: don’t agree with Nokia. Please see the legacy requirements in section 8.11B. A general description includes both ENDC and NR-DC, no additional requirements in TS 36.133  C:\Users\h00388629\AppData\Roaming\eSpace_Desktop\UserData\h00388629\imagefiles\2FE7F09D-E3E2-46E8-B4C2-4CBE822A4546.png  Herein the CR follows the legacy way. |
|  |

## Summary for 1st round

### Open issues

*Moderator tries to summarize discussion status for 1st round, list all the identified open issues and tentative agreements or candidate options and suggestion for 2nd round i.e. WF assignment.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Status summary** |
| **Sub-topic #1** | *Tentative agreements:*  *Candidate options:*  *Recommendations for 2nd round:* |

### CRs/TPs

*Moderator tries to summarize discussion status for 1st round and provides recommendation on CRs/TPs Status update*

*Note: The tdoc decisions shall be provided in Section 3 and this table is optional in case moderators would like to provide additional information.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **CR/TP number** | **CRs/TPs Status update recommendation** |
| XXX | *Based on 1st round of comments collection, moderator can recommend the next steps such as “agreeable”, “to be revised”* |

## Discussion on 2nd round (if applicable)

# Recommendations for Tdocs

## 1st round

**New tdocs**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Title** | **Source** | **Comments** |
| WF on … | YYY |  |
| LS on … | ZZZ | To: RAN\_X; Cc: RAN\_Y |
|  |  |  |

**Existing tdocs**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Tdoc number** | **Title** | **Source** | **Recommendation** | **Comments** |
| R4-210xxxx | CR on … | XXX | Agreeable, Revised, Merged, Postponed, Not Pursued |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Notes:

1. Please include the summary of recommendations for all tdocs across all sub-topics incl. existing and new tdocs.
2. For the Recommendation column please include one of the following:
   1. CRs/TPs: Agreeable, Revised, Merged, Postponed, Not Pursued
   2. Other documents: Agreeable, Revised, Noted
3. For new LS documents, please include information on To/Cc WGs in the comments column
4. Do not include hyper-links in the documents

## 2nd round

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Tdoc number** | **Title** | **Source** | **Recommendation** | **Comments** |
| R4-210xxxx | CR on … | XXX | Agreeable, Revised, Merged, Postponed, Not Pursued |  |
| R4-210xxxx | WF on … | YYY | Agreeable, Revised, Noted |  |
| R4-210xxxx | LS on … | ZZZ | Agreeable, Revised, Noted |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Notes:

1. Please include the summary of recommendations for all tdocs across all sub-topics.
2. For the Recommendation column please include one of the following:
   1. CRs/TPs: Agreeable, Revised, Merged, Postponed, Not Pursued
   2. Other documents: Agreeable, Revised, Noted
3. Do not include hyper-links in the documents

# Annex

Contact information

|  |  |  |
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| Intel | Meng | Meng.zhang@intel.com |
|  |  |  |

Note:

1. Please add your contact information in above table once you make comments on this email thread.
2. If multiple delegates from the same company make comments on single email thread, please add you name as suffix after company name when make comments i.e. Company A (XX, XX)