­3GPP TSG-RAN WG2 Meeting #109-e R2-200xxxx

Electronic Meeting, 24th February – 6th March 2020

Agenda: 6.10.3

Source: Ericsson

Title: Report on offline discussion [AT109e][045][DCCA] Early measurement reporting

Document for: Discussion, Decision

# 1 Introduction

This is a summary of the following offline discussion:

* [AT109e][045][DCCA] Early Measurements Reporting (Ericsson)

 Scope: Treat Email discussion + Summary

 Part 1:

 Intended outcome: Easy agreements, first round of comments for discussive topics, identify/confirm items for postponement. Report current status at Web Conf

 **Deadline: Feb 26 (Web Conf)**

 Part 2, Continuation:

 Intended outcome: Report, Agreed Issues resolutions

 **Deadline: Mar 3 1200 CET**

In [21], a summary of the contribution in AI 6.10.3 regarding early measurements was provided. In this offline discussion, a merge has been made with the summary of the email discussion on early measurements [1], so that it will be sufficient to have all the discussions regarding early measurements in one place. Companies are provided with a possibility to confirm regarding the proposals that are anticipated to be easily agreed. For proposals that are expected to need further discussion, companies can provide comments regarding the proposals

1st Deadline: Feb 26, before the DCCA session:

* identified all the easily agreeable proposals
* companies have provided input regarding the other proposals

# 2 Discussion

## 2.1 Recap of Proposals from early measurement email discussion

The following proposals are from the email discussion [1], where there has been a consensus or where the rapporteur believes can be easily agreed (**in brackets are the proposal # used in that email discussion, to be removed in the final version of this summary**), and thus proposed here for easy agreement:

1. (*Proposal 1)* The UE starts to perform early measurements only when it is configured with measIdleDuration in RRC(Connection)Release (i.e. early measurement cannot be started only based on SIB signalling).
2. (*Proposal 2*) RAN2 to confirm that the different ways of configuring early measurements are:
3. All configuration received in dedicated signalling (i.e. RRC(Connection)Release; or
4. All configuration received in broadcast (except for the measIdleDuration); or
5. The dedicated signalling contains measIdleDuration and the list of the EUTRA/NR carriers:
	1. For E-UTRA carriers, the measurement configuration is also contained via the dedicated signaling
	2. For each of the NR carriers, the SSB configuration can be configured either via dedicated signalling or via SIB.
6. (*Proposal 3*) RAN2 to confirm that the NR/EUTRA carrier list can not be split into SIB and dedicated signalling (i.e. either both in SIB or both in dedicated).
7. (*Proposal 4*) The measIdleDuration range in LTE euCA to be adopted in NR (i.e. ENUMERATED {sec10, sec30, sec60, sec120, sec180, sec240, sec300, spare})
8. (*Proposal 5*) As in LTE euCA, the RSRQ-Range-r13 IE (i.e. -30..64) will be used for specifying the thresholds for early measurement reporting of E-UTRA carriers in NR.
9. (*Proposal 6*) ASN.1 signaling to allow the configuration of up to 8 E-UTRA and 8 NR carries for early measurements.
10. (*Proposal 7*) ASN.1 signaling to allow up to 8 E-UTRA and 8 NR carries in early measurement reports.
11. (*Proposal 8*) Measurements of up to 32 beams can be included in the early measurement report of NR carriers.
12. (*Proposal 9*) The *SCS* IE to be on the top level of the MeasIdleCarrierNR (i.e. not within the ssb-MeasConfig IE).
13. (*Proposal 12*) A NOTE to be added in 36/38.331 clarifying that the UE should consider early measurements available only if it has measurement results other than the serving cell.
14. (*Proposal 14*) The UE shall include an early measurement result concerning a certain carrier only if that particular measurement is valid according to RAN4 measurement validity requirement.
15. (*Proposal 16*) Clarification to be added in 36.331 that the UE will be configured with only one validity area (either the rel-15 or rel-16 version)

**Question 1: Do companies agree that the above proposals from the email discussion [1] can be easily agreed? If not, please explain why.**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company**  | **Agree/Disagree** | **Comments** |
| ZTE | Agree | One minor comment on Proposal 5, the value range of RSRQ-Range-r13 is (-30..46).RSRQ-Range-r13 ::= INTEGER(-30..46) |
| Qualcomm | Disagree for some of them | * Proposal 6: we think that the current proposal (Opt2) is NOT majority view:
	+ Opt1: up to 8 NR/LTE combined LTE/NR carriers (8 companies: Nokia, OPPO, MediaTek, Vodafone, Qualcomm, NEC, CATT, Samsung).
	+ Opt2: 8+8 (only 3 companies: ZTE, Huawei, LG)

 Since this proposal has UE impacts, we don’t  think it is good way to directly agree how ASN.1  works. At least, we should first ask RAN4 for their  inputs* Proposal 7: it is coupled with proposal 6. So, we think it is better to postpone this discussion until it is clear what is max number of NR and LTE frequenies to measure
* Proposal 11: it is still not clear what is “RAN4 requirement measurement validity requirement“. And we think this seems to a common understanding, and there is no RAN2 spec impact. So, it is not clear to us why we need this agreement?
 |

The rest of the proposals from the email discussion (except proposal 10 regarding whether to check SCG CA) were to have further discussion in the meeting.

*Proposal 10 In LTE/NR rel-16, for inter-RAT carriers configured for early measurement, the UE performs measurement on that carrier only if it is capable of DC between the concerned carrier and the serving carrier.*

*Proposal 11 RAN2 to discuss whether to support the granular reporting of E-UTRA and/or NR early measurement results, considering the specification impact.*

*Proposal 13 RAN2 to discuss whether to support the exchange of the UE’s early measurement configuration during UE context retrieval, taking specification impact into consideration.*

*Proposal 15 RAN2 to discuss if the UE should include the early measurement results concerning a given carrier only if the UE is capable of performing CA/DC with that particular carrier and the current serving cell’s frequency.*

*Proposal 17 The nrofSS-BlocksToAverage-r16 and absThreshSS-BlocksConsolidation-r16 IEs to be on the top level of the MeasIdleCarrierNR (i.e. not within the ssb-MeasConfig IE).*

There was no contribution regarding proposal 15 and thus that proposal will be kept as is in this document. Regarding proposal 10, two contributions were submitted, so it is further discussed below, along with issues concerning proposals 11 (granular reporting), 13 (UE context handling) and others that were raised in the submitted contributions for this meeting.

## 2.2 Issues discussed based on submitted contributions

***Issue #1: Checking of CA/DC capability with serving frequency***

In [7], [8] and [11], the issue of which of the configured inter-RAT carriers the UE should measure are discussed, specifically whether the UE should also measure on a certain carrier (even if it is not capable of supporting DC between that carrier and the serving carrier) if it is capable of CA (for the SCG) on that carrier and any other inter-RAT carrier being measured that can be configured in DC mode with the serving frequency.

There is indeed a merit in the proposals in [8] (check for SCG CA) and [11] (not check for either CA or DC, if carrier list was received via dedicated signaling) in that not doing so (i.e. just checking for DC) may result in poorer performance (e.g. unnecessary UE measurements or UE not having a measurement on a certain carrier for setting up EN-DC). This topic was discussed in the email discussion and the majority view was to just check for DC, and therein it was proposed (proposal 10) for the UE to check for DC capability between the serving carrier and the frequency being measured (the same as the proposal in [7]). However, the discussion in [11] provides example deployment scenarios where such behavior may not be beneficial for the case where the carrier list is provided via dedicated signaling. Also, it could be argued that when the carrier list is provided via dedicated signaling, the network will take the UE capability into consideration and those are relevant at least until cell re-selection to another frequency.

Thus, the rapporteur proposes to keep the proposal 10 of the email discussion summary for at least the case where the carrier list is provided via broadcast signaling and further discuss the behavior for the case of dedicated signaling.

Easy agreement:

1. In LTE/NR rel-16, if the carrier list for early measurement is provided via broadcast signaling, the UE performs measurement on a carrier only if it is capable of CA or DC between the concerned carrier and the serving carrier.

**Question 2: Do companies agree that the above proposal can easily be agreed? If not, please explain why.**

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| **Company**  | **Agree/Disagree** | **Comments** |
| ZTE | Agree |  |
| Qualcomm | Agree | We think that SCG CA is target for a corner case with marginal benefit but at cost of more UE power consumption: * UE may be forced to measure more frequencies, which even NW can’t ensure whether useful for them, esepcailly for inter-operator case
* The SCG CA requires MN to send early measurements to SN for SN to prepare SCG configuration, which seems to become the dorminent factor of fast EN-DC setup, instead of latency in measurements.
 |

Needs discussion:

**Question 3: Which of the following UE behaviours to apply when a carrier list is provided via dedicated signalling:**

**a) Extend proposal 13 also for that case (i.e. UE checks if it is capable of CA or DC between the concerned carrier and the serving carrier)**

**b) Do not check CA/DC capability (as proposed in [11])**

**c) Other (if so, please explain)**

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| **Company**  | **Preferred option** | **Comments** |
| ZTE | a) | Although measured frequency list is configured via dedicated signalling, considering the UE is moving and may perform inter-freq cell re-selection. It is possible the network may provide a wider range of frequencies to UE, and assume UE can further filter the target measured frequencies based on DC/CA relation with camping frequency. If special treatment is desired (as described in [11]), it should be done by other method (per freq indication), not by mandating all frequencies delivered via dedicated signalling. But we think special treatment is kind of optimization, that can be considered in Rel-17. |
| Qualcomm | a) | To be honest, we don’t see the difference from broadcast signalling.  |

***Issue #2: Resume procedure (UE context handling, 2-step resume)***

In [4], [5] and [14], the issue of early measurement configuration and UE context are discussed.

In [4] and [5], the scenario where a 2-step resume without context fetch is discussed and it is proposed that the target can include the early measurement configuration in the RETRIEVE UE CONTEXT REQUEST message. This requires RAN3 changes (hence the LS to RAN3 in [5]) and is not really required as it can be solved via network implementation (as the 2-step without context fetch is not a mandatory procedure). Also, the target, not knowing the UE context is not aware whether the UE is capable of early measurements or not.

Easy agreement:

1. No special handling will be specified for the case of 2-step resume without context fetch (i.e. can be handled via network implementation)

**Question 4: Do companies agree that the above proposal can be easily agreed? If not, please explain why.**

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| **Company**  | **Agree/Disagree** | **Comments** |
| ZTE | Agree | Similar view with the Rapporteur, the target should not include new early measurement configuration in the RETRIEVE UE CONTEXT REQUEST message, because it does not know UE’s capability. If the source node wants to reconfigure it, it can include new configuration in RRC Release message and transmit it to the target node. Or the source responses a RETRIEVE UE CONTEXT RESPONSE message to trigger context relocation, then the target includes new configuration in RRC release message to UE (2-step resume with context fetch). But this can be up to network implementation.In addition, the early measurement configuration should be valid within a group of cells, so reconfiguration may not happen frequently in this scenario. |
| Qualcomm | Agree |  |

In [14], the specification impact to make the target know about the UE’s early measurement configuration during context retrieval is discussed and it is shown that the only change required is the inclusion of the *measIdleConfig* in the *AS-Config* IE, which is part of the *HandoverPreparationInfo* inter-node message. This clarifies the main concern raised during the email discussion about this, which was the anticipated specification impact (also possible RAN3 changes), are not valid.

Needs discussion:

**Question 5: Do companies agree that, in both LTE/NR, including the *measIdleConfig* in the *AS-Config* (of *HandoverPreparationInfo*) is sufficient to enable the target to become aware of the UE’s early measurement configuration during connection resumption? If not, please explain why.**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company**  | **Agree/Disagree** | **Comments** |
| ZTE | Disagree | As indicated in email discussion, this causes complexity without clear/certain benefit.  |
| Qualcomm | Agree  | We think at least in following case, the blind grant can be avoided:* All the configured frequency list for early measurement is not the new serving cell’s interest. Then the new serving doesn’t need to request UE to report in msg4, correspondingly no UL grant is allocated.

And the spec impact is minor. Thus support |

If companies agree to the above, then it is proposed:

1. In LTE/NR rel-16, the *measIdleConfig* is included in the *AS-Config* IE to enable early measurement configuration available during UE context retrieval.

In [19], it is observed that the network may not be aware if the timer T331 is still running when a 2-step resume is performed (e.g. UE go out of the validity area, stops T311, then goes back again to the validity area, all within the duration of the T311 value). And it is proposed to trigger an RNA update, whenever the UE goes out of the validity area. It is correct that such a mismatch can happen, and the network can never be sure if the UE has the T331 still running or not if a 2-step resume is performed before the actual duration of T331 has passed. The only impact of this is that the network may assume the T331 is running while it is not and respond with a release message the contains no idle measurement configuration.

During discussions regarding the validity area in earlier meetings, whether to restart or continue T331 when the UE goes out of the validity area and then back again was discussed, and it was agreed not to do that as this will not be a very likely scenario. In line with that agreement, the rapporteur’s understanding is that the issue raised in [19] is not a major problem and if the network really wants to ensure the early measurements continues after a 2-step resume, it can include the early measurement configuration in the release message to restart the timer. Also, it should be noted that RAN area and validity area are completely unrelated.

Easy agreement:

1. RNA update is not triggered due to going out of the validity area.

**Question 6: Do companies agree that going out of the validity area does not trigger RNA update? If not, please explain why**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company**  | **Agree/Disagree** | **Comments** |
| ZTE | Agree |  |
| Qualcomm | Agree | Firstly, we don’t think it makes sense to change important proceudre (RNA update) just because of validity area. We are not even sure whether validity area will be deployed.Secondly, this issue raised by Samsung can be totally resolved by Proposal 15 (i.e. measIdleConfig is included in the AS-Config IE to enable early measurement configuration available during UE context retrieval). That is another reason why we support proposal 15.  |

***Issue #3: SIB/dedicated indicators for granular reporting/request/availability/measurement***

The issue of the granular reporting/request/availability indication was addressed in the email discussion [1], and it was proposed to discuss it further, considering the specification impacts.

***LTE:***

In [4], it is proposed that only when the *upperLayerIndication* is set true in the LTE cell, the UE performs the NR frequency measurement according to idle measurement configuration. However, the rapporteur’s understanding is that the *upperLayerIndication* is not to be used for RAN related procedure. Also, there is no need to use this indicator since we have already agreed to have an indicator in SIB2 regarding NR early measurements.

In [10], it is proposed to revert the agreement regarding the new indicator in SIB2 related to NR early measurement results. The reason mentioned there to not have the new indicator in SIB2 is not very clear (“Network may initiate retrieval but will not receive results it cannot use”).

In [12], it is proposed that the UE can indicate availability of early measurement whether it has E-UTRAN and/or NR results (i.e. no granular availability indication). The motivation behind this proposal was simplicity.

In [20], it is proposed that the UE is required to perform E-UTRA measurements if SIB2 contains the *idleModeMeasurements-r15* and UE is required to perform NR measurements if SIB2 contains the *idleModeMeasurements-r16.* The rapporteur’s understanding is that these proposals are in line with the agreements regarding the new indicator definition (i.e. no need to broadcast -r16 indicator if the network does not want the UE to perform NR measurements).

Easy agreements:

1. In LTE rel-16, UE is not required to perform early measurements of E-UTRA carriers if *idleModeMeasurements-r15* is not included in SIB2.
2. In LTE rel-16, UE is not required to perform early measurements of NR carries if *idleModeMeasurements-r16* is not included in SIB2.

**Question 7: Do companies agree that, for early measurements while camping in LTE rel-16, the UE is not required to measure E-UTRA or NR carriers, depending on the inclusion of *idleModeMeasurements-r15* or *idleModeMeasurements-16* IEs in SIB2, respectively? If not, please explain why**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company**  | **Agree/Disagree** | **Comments** |
| ZTE | Agree |  |
| Qualcomm | Agree | We can see benefit of reducing UE unnecessay power consumption if the target cell doesn’t support EN-DC or NE-DC. Thus it is acceptable to us. |

In [15], it is proposed to have granular availability indication where the *idleModeAvailable-r16* (of type ENUMERATED {eutra, nr, both})is introduced in *RRCConnectionResumeComplete* and *RRCConnectionSetupComplete* messages. Additionally, it is also proposed to have granular request/reporting by defining the *idleModeMeasurementReq-r16* in *RRCConnectionResume* message to be of type ENUMERATED {eutra, nr, both}, and introducing a similar indicator in *UEInformationRequest*.

In [20], it is proposed that, instead of using separate availability indicators in *RRCConnectionResumeComplete* or *RRCConnectionSetupComplete,* the UE will make use of the SIB2 indicator to decide whether to indicate availability or not. That is, UE will indicate it has available measurements if it has E-UTRA results and *idleModeMeasurements-r15* is included OR if it has NR results and *idleModeMeasurements-r16* is included. Similarly, it is proposed for the measurement reporting that the UE includes the E-UTRA results only if SIB2 contains *idleModeMeasurements-r15* and NR results only if SIB2 contains *idleModeMeasurements-r16.*

The proposal in [20] is simpler than in [15] as it requires less specification changes. However, making the SIB affect also the availability indication and request/reporting will not lead to UE specific control, will not support per-RAT availability indication, and if different behaviour is desired, SIB update is required (for example, network may not be interested in NR measurements, e.g. due to load conditions on neighbouring NR cells). Even though the proposal in [20] will lead to less specification changes, it is possible to capture granular availability/request of early measurements in 36.331 proposed in [15] with minor specification impact (as can be seen in the accompanying TPs in [15]). This also addresses one of the main concerns raised against having granular request/availability indication during the email discussion [1], which was the anticipated specification impact.

Thus, it is proposed:

Possible agreements:

1. In LTE rel-16, granular availability indication of early measurement results (EUTRA, NR or both) is supported (via *RRCConnectionResumeComplete* and *RRCConnectionSetupComplete*).
2. In LTE rel-16, granular request of early measurement results (EUTRA, NR or both) is supported (via *RRCConnectionResume* and *UEInformationRequest)*

**Question 8: Do companies agree to support the UE to indicate that it has early measurement results related to EUTRA, NR or both in the RRCConnectionResumeComplete/ RRCConnectionSetupComplete messages? If not, please explain why**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company**  | **Agree/Disagree** | **Comments** |
| ZTE | Agree |  |
| Qualcomm | Disagree | We think that the existing mechanism (i.e. the UE reports all available early measurement same as Rel-15 euCA) is enough. Furthermore, if we have agreed Proposal 17/18, we think these two proposals are non-critical optimizations with marginal benefit:* **Non-critical:** Rel-16 early measurement could work well without these 2 proposals (i.e. the UE reports all available early measurement same as Rel-15 euCA). We are nore sure why we needs to purse these non-critical optimization at this stage.
* **Marginal benefit:** If we agree P17/18, then P19/20 can’t save UE power consumption but just reduce reporting overhead. We doubt how much overhead can be achieved. Furthermore, the granular availability/request may not be useful in some cases: e.g. the UE may have stopped NR early measurements when *idleModeMeasurements-r16* is absent in SIB2. Then, we are not sure how granular availability/request can help.
* **Increased UE efforts:** if we agree P17/P18, the UE needs extra efforts to check the per-RAT availbilty and filter the early measurements in same RAT. We think that it is better for NW to do it because NW will anyway need to filter its useful measurements (e.g. concerned frequencies) from UE’s reporting. We are not sure how much processing reduction the NW can achieve in reporting granular of just per-RAT.

Finally, if the grant for early measurement is the concern, we think this question is related to final decision on P6/P7. If we have to specify this, we would like to first see a solid analysis on how much benefit of overhead can be achieved based on agreed max frequency nunber.  |

**Question 9: Do companies agree to support the network to request the UE to send early measurement results related to EUTRA, NR or both in the RRCConnectionResume/UEInformationRequest messages? If not, please explain why.**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company**  | **Agree/Disagree** | **Comments** |
| ZTE | Agree |  |
| Qualcomm | Disagree | See our comments in Question 8. We think that the existing mechanism (i.e. the UE reports all available early measurement same as Rel-15 euCA) is enough. And granular availability/request are non-critical optimizations with marginal benefit.  |

***NR:***

In [12], it is stated that granular measurement request in NR is not needed but no specific argument was provided.

In [9], it was proposed to have the *idleModeMeasurements* indicator in SIB1 to be defined as type ENUMERATED {eutra, nr, both}, which determines whether the UE performs early measurements on E-UTRA carriers, NR carriers, or both.

In [20], it is proposed to have two indicators in NR SIB1, one related to E-UTRA measurements, and another one related to NR measurements and align the behaviour to the ones proposed for LTE (proposals 7 and 8).

The principle behind the proposals in [9] and [20] are the same, the only difference being whether to have one IE that can take several values ([9]) vs. separate IEs ([20]). That can be left to the discussion on the running CR and it is proposed to agree on the main principle:

Easy agreement:

1. In NR rel-16, the *idleModeMeasurements* can be used to specify whether the UE is required to perform early measurements on EUTRA, NR or both carriers. FFS if one IE (i.e. ENUMERATED {eutra, nr, both} or separate IEs (i.e. one for EUTRA, one for NR) is to be used.

**Question 10: Do companies agree that, for early measurements while camping in NR, the UE is not required to measure E-UTRA or/and NR carriers, depending on the value of *idleModeMeasurements* IE(s) in SIB1? If not, please explain why**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company**  | **Agree/Disagree** | **Comments** |
| ZTE | Agree |  |
| Qualcomm | Agree  | Similar to our comments in Q8, we can see benefit of reducing UE unnecessay power consumption if the target cell doesn’t support EN-DC or NE-DC. Thus it is acceptable to us. If it is agreed, we prefer to align LTE signaling, i.e. separate IEs (one for EUTRA, one for NR) |

In [15] and [20], the same proposals are made as for LTE. Similar to the LTE case, the anticipated specification impact was one of the major concerns raised against granular request/availability indication in NR during the email discussion. However, as can be seen in the accompanying TP in [15], it is possible to capture granular availability/request of early measurements in 38.331 with minor specification impact. Also, the same flexibility of the proposals in [15] as compared to those in [20] discussed for the LTE case (per-RAT availability indication, per-UE control, no need to modify SIBs, etc) also apply for the NR case.

Thus, it is proposed:

Possible agreements:

1. In NR rel-16, granular availability indication of early measurement results (EUTRA, NR or both) is supported (via *RRCResumeComplete* and *RRCSetupComplete*).
2. In NR rel-16, granular request of early measurement results (EUTRA, NR or both) is supported (via *RRCResume* and *UEInformationRequest).*

**Question 11: Do companies agree to support the UE to indicate that it has early measurement results related to EUTRA, NR or both in the RRCResumeComplete/ RRCSetupComplete messages? If not, please explain why**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company**  | **Agree/Disagree** | **Comments** |
| ZTE | Agree |  |
| Qualcomm | Disagree | See our comments in Question 8. We think that the existing mechanism (i.e. the UE reports all available early measurement same as Rel-15 euCA) is enough. And granular availability/request are non-critical optimizations with marginal benefit. |

**Question 12: Do companies agree to support the network to request the UE to send early measurement results related to EUTRA, NR or both in the RRCResume/UEInformationRequest messages? If not, please explain why.**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company**  | **Agree/Disagree** | **Comments** |
| ZTE | Agree |  |
| Qualcomm | Disagree | See our comments in Question 8. We think that the existing mechanism (i.e. the UE reports all available early measurement same as Rel-15 euCA) is enough. And granular availability/request are non-critical optimizations with marginal benefit. |

***Issue #4: Other aspects***

Here miscellaneous topics not covered above are summarized.

In [1] (question 15, proposal 15), the issue whether the UE should only include the early measurement results concerning a given carrier if the UE is capable of performing CA/DC with that particular carrier and the current serving cell’s frequency (i.e. as in the decision on whether to perform early measurements on a given carrier) was discussed. Though a majority of the companies answered *yes*, it seemed that the question was misunderstood, as most companies have also commented that this is the same as keeping LTE euCA behaviour (LTE euCA does the check only when performing the measurements, not in reporting them).

Needs further discussion:

**Question 13: Do companies agree that the UE, when reporting early measurement results, should include the results concerning a given carrier only if the UE is capable of performing CA/DC with that particular carrier and the current serving frequency? If not, please explain why not**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company**  | **Agree/Disagree** | **Comments** |
| ZTE | No strong view | In our opinion, this is a corner case. When UE moves to a cell in which previous measured frequency does not fullfilll CA/DC, the UE will stop measuring that frequency, and the old measurement results will be discard by UE latter based on the results validity requirement.So the problem only happens when UE triggers RRCResume right after cell reselection. We are ok to do enhancement (do CA/DC check during reporting), and we are also ok if the majority want to align with LTE euCA.  |
| Qualcomm  | Disagree | Similar to our position to granular availblity / request, we don’t think the UE is required to check anything before reporting, i.e. the UE reports its available early measurements same as Rel-15 euCA. We don’t think it is essential to specify new requirements to prevent the UE from reporting what it already has. |

In [3] and [16], it is proposed to have a priority indicator in the early measurement carrier list to cover the case where the number of early measurement frequencies that the UE can measure/report may be less than the number of early measurement frequencies that the UE is configured to measure. This problem is inherited from LTE euCA where the UE can be configured to measure up to 8 carriers but can store/report only 3.

This issue was discussed in the email discussion and the majority view was to have ASN.1 signalling to allow the configuration of up to 8 carriers (for both RATs) to measure and up to 8 carriers (for both RATs) to report. However, the issue will still remain if the network is able to configure more frequencies than the UE can measure at one.

One of the following way forwards can be taken:

1. Network ensures that the UE will not be configured to measure more than it is capable of measuring at once
2. In case network can configure the UE more frequencies to measure than the UE is capable of measuring at once:
	1. Frequency priority provided as proposed in [3] and [16]
	2. It is left up to UE implementation on which frequencies to prioritize

In case of 1 and 2.b, no specification changes are required (except possibly for clarification notes or field descriptions), while 2.a will require some specification changes in early measurement procedures and ASN.1 signalling.

Considering this is a topic that has not been properly discussed so far, the rapporteur’s proposal is to discuss this in subsequent email discussions after 109-e or during 109-bis.

Needs further discussion:

**Question 14: With regard to possible mismatch between the list of carriers that the UE is configured to measure and what it can measure/report, which of the following is preferred:**

1. **Network ensures that the UE will not be configured to measure more than it is capable of measuring at once**
2. **In case network can configure the UE more frequencies to measure than the UE is capable of measuring at once:**
	1. **Frequency priority provided as proposed in [3] and [16]**
	2. **It is left up to UE implementation on which frequencies to prioritize**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company**  | **Preferred option** | **Comments** |
| ZTE | 2a > 2bOption 1 is unacceptable to us | For idle measurement configured via SIBx, it is impossible for network to consider per-UE capabiilty. For idle measurement configured via dedicated signalling, as we replied in Q3, conidering the UE is moving, it is possible network may provide more frequencies to UE, but the UE is only required to measure the frequency that forms DC/CA. So option 1 is unacceptable to us.If RAN4 defines the maximum number of measured frequencies is less than 8 (e.g. 3), it is beneficial for UE to first measure the most NW concerned frequencies. This can be done by configuring explicit priority, or implicit rules (e.g. the order of entries in frequency list). |
| Qualcomm | Postpone the discussion | We can discuss this issue after P6/P7 is finalized. Maybe, it is not an issue anymore by then. |

In [2], the following is proposed:

*(Proposal 3) The parameters frequencyBandList, ssbSubcarrierSpacing, nrofSS-BlocksToAverage-r16 and absThreshSS-BlocksConsolidation-r16 are defined outside the ssb-MeasConfig sturcture.*

During the early measurements email discussion [1], CATT has raised a similar concern about these parameters, and most of this is already captured in proposals 9 and 17 of [1] (except for the case of *frequencyBandList*).

Possible agreement:

1. The *frequencyBandList, nrofSS-BlocksToAverage-r16 and absThreshSS-BlocksConsolidation-r16 IEs to be on the top level of the MeasIdleCarrierNR (i.e. not within the ssb-MeasConfig IE).*

**Question 15: Do companies agree that the *frequencyBandList*, *nrofSS-BlocksToAverage-r16* and *absThreshSS-BlocksConsolidation-r16* IEs to be on the top level of the *MeasIdleCarrierNR* (i.e. not within the ssb-MeasConfig IE). If not, please explain why**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company**  | **Agree/Disagree** | **Comments** |
| ZTE | Disagree | If the target measured frequency is configured for both early measurement and cell reselection, the UE must use the same set of cell quality derivation parameters. Otherwise, it requires the UE to maintain two sets of L3 RSRP/RSRQ results for a given target cell (one for early measurement, the other for cell reselection), this will cause much complexity to UE implementation. So, in case the network provides frequency list by dedicated signalling, and wants UE to obtain ssb-MeasConfig from SIB, the cell quality derivation parameters should also be obtained from SIB, and UE keeps updating upon cell-reselection.  |
| Qualcomm | Agree |  |

In [2], the scenario where the SSB configuration is provided in dedicated or broadcast signalling is discussed, and it is proposed that the SSB configuration is provided via dedicated signalling for the scenario that the network is synchronous within the whole network or within the validity area. It was also proposed to introduce an indicator in the release message whether the SSB configuration is valid only in the current cell or not. The first proposal is specifying network behaviour and thus not needed. The second one is also not needed because similar UE behaviour can be achieved by not

including the SSB configuration in dedicated signalling and providing it via broadcast.

Easy agreement:

1. No additional information regarding dedicated SSB configuration validity will be specified.

In [13], it is proposed to configure SFTD measurements as part of early measurements performed during IDLE/INACTIVE. The main motivation behind the proposal was to alleviate the need for connected UEs to perform such measurements. However, the SFTD measurements in CONNECTED are already optimized and a UE’s transmission/reception of data is affected only for one subframe before and after the SFTD measurement window (i.e. when the RF receiver that is used for measurement is turned on or off). Also, it is not clear if the SFTD measurements are within the scope this work item. Additionally, this is a major enhancement to be introduced so late in the work item phase without sdetailed discussion.

Easy agreement:

1. In rel-16, SFTD measurements cannot be configured as part of early measurement configuration.

In [17], the handling of early measurement results during inter-RAT reselection is discussed and it is proposed that the UE discards the stored early measurement results of a frequency if the frequency is not included in the early measurement configuration in the system information broadcast by the new inter-RAT cell. In the email discussion [1], the handling of early measurement results was discussed and there was a consensus that early measurement results will be kept/reported by the UE as long as they fulfil the validity requirements to be specified by RAN4. The rapporteur’s understanding is that this applies to any measurement results (i.e. results stored before inter-RAT cell re-selection). Thus, no further enhancement is needed to be considered for handling early measurement results after inter-RAT re-selection.

Easy agreement:

1. No special handling of early measurement results during inter-RAT cell reselection will be specified.

In [18], it is observed that the UE may perform measurements on frequencies that are not relevant for the current serving cell (e.g. network not possible to perform CA/DC between the configured frequency and the serving frequency). Thus, it was proposed to provide per-frequency early measurement target frequency list. The proposal is trying to implicitly provide network capability to the UE by introducing a per(serving) frequency target frequency list. There has been a discussion in earlier meeting that the network does not need to provide assistance information to the UE regarding its capability. Also, similar behaviour can be achieved as proposed therein if the network configures the carrier list to be measured in broadcast instead of dedicated signalling.

Easy agreement:

1. The early measurement configuration will not be enhanced to support per (serving)-frequency early measurement target frequency list.

In [10], it is proposed to add the following two notes to the running CRs:

*Note 1 A UE provided with ssb-MeasConfig by dedicated signalling may reselect a cell employing somewhat different parameter values for the SSB configuration e.g. a different SMTC. As a result, the UE may fail to continue performing early measurements. From such error condition onwards, the UE may abort performing early measurements for the concerned frequency.*

*Note 2 The further details regarding the error conditions upon which the UE is allowed to abort are left to UE implementation.*

The rapporteur’s understanding is that if the network deployment is synchronous, such a situation should not occur (i.e. no mismatch between the dedicated SSB configuration for a carrier in one cell and the broadcasted SSB in another cell). For the case of asynchronous deployment, it could be questioned why the network will communicate the SSB configuration in dedicated. The only scenario of interest to do so seems to be: network decides to use dedicated SSB configuration for a non-overlapping frequency (i.e. not a candidate for cell re-selection in the cell where the UE got released), and configures the SSB configuration for that frequency via Release (even though it was asynch deployment). UE then performs cell re-selection and in the target cell that frequency is an overlapping frequency and thus SSB configuration provided in SIB4 (or SIB24 in the case of LTE). For cell re-selection measurements, UE will use the SIB4/24 configuration, but there could be some confusion on what SMTC value to use for early measurements if the value received in Release was different from the one being broadcasted by the current cell.

This was discussed in earlier meetings, and no specific handling was agreed because many companies argued that this is a corner case. If any specific handling is required, actually the most sensible way is to use the SMTC that is broadcasted in the current cell (why would a UE do not use the SMTC that is working for the cell re-selection measurement). But companies were against this because of the general principle that dedicated signalling should trump over broadcasted signalling.

In general, there are a lot of things assumed that the UE can do that is not captured in the spec. If the network has provided a wrong SMTC value in dedicated (be it for early or connected mode measurements), then UE will try to perform the measurements and may not detect any cells (but nothing prevents a smart UE implementation to try other SMTC values and be able to detect the cells). For the case in hand, nothing prevents the UE to use the SMTC value that is provided for cell re-selection also for early measurements. Thus, the onus is on the network to ensure the UE gets the proper SMTC configuration, and if that is not the case, the network has to accept that the measurements received may not be complete. The specification will be cluttered with NOTES if we want to cover all such cases whenever we discover them.

The rapporteurs’ proposal is thus not to add the proposed notes.

Easy agreement:

1. No additional clarification needed in the RRC specs for the case where there is SMTC mismatch between the dedicated and broadcasted SSB configuration.

**Question 16: Do companies agree that the above proposals (proposals 25 to 29) can be easily agreed? If not, please explain why.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company**  | **Agree/Disagree** | **Comments** |
| ZTE | Partially | We are ok with P25~P28. For P29, considering RAN2 already made the following agreement in RAN2#107bis, we are ok to capture the agreement in specification. 2: No UE requirements will be specified for what UE shall do upon reselection to a cell broadcasting for some frequency an SSB measurement configuration that differs from the values received in the RRC release message i.e. UE may stop early performing measurements for concerned frequencyIn our understanding, the main purpose is not to force UE to continue idle measurement on that frequency. Also, the wording “may abort...“ in note does not prevent smart UE to continue measurement (by using SIB configuration) if the UE wants. |
| Qualcomm | Agree P25-28 | For P29, we agree with ZTE to capture the agreement in RAN2#107b. |

# 3 Conclusion

According to the contributions submitted regarding this topic and the summary of the email discussion on early measurements, the following proposals are made for agreement:

# 4 References

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