**3GPP T****SG-RAN WG2 Meeting #116-bis-e R2-22xxxxx**

**E-Meeting, Jan 17th – Jan 25th, 2022**

**Agenda item:**  **8.10.4**

**Source: Intel Corporation**

**Title: Report of email discussion [AT116bis-e][112][NTN] Capabilities (Intel)**

**Document for: Discussion**

# Introduction

This is the report of the following email discussion:

**[AT116bis-e][112][NTN] Capabilities (Intel)**

Initial scope: Continue the discussion on NTN capabilities, based on [R2-2200040](file:///C%3A%5CData%5C3GPP%5CExtracts%5CR2-2200040%20Report%20of%20email%20discussion%20%5BPost116-e%5D%5B111%5D%5BNTN%5D%20UE%20capabilities%20%28Intel%29.docx) and possibly other company contributions

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

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

Initial deadline (for companies' feedback): Monday 2022-01-24 1400 UTC

Initial deadline (for rapporteur's summary in R2-2201748): Monday 2022-01-24 1600 UTC

Proposals marked "for agreement" in R2-2201748 not challenged until Tuesday 2022-01-25 0800 UTC will be declared as agreed via email by the session chair (for the rest the discussion might continue in the GTW session).

# Discussion

During the online discussion, the following agreements were achieved:

Agreements:

1. define one single NR NTN UE capability to encompass essential features to support NTN, and UE can further indicate other optional capabilities.
2. gnss-Location-r16 is conditionally mandatory when UE indicates the support of NR NTN access, and update the field description to cover NTN case.
3. consider the following differentiation of user plane enhancements as baseline:

 Essential sub-features include:

 1) the adaptations of RACH;

 2) DRX HARQ RTT timer extension;

 3) the timer extension to accommodate long RTT for other MAC timers (e.g., extended sr-ProhibitTimer);

 4) the timer extension to accommodate long RTT in RLC and PDCP layers (FFS for LEO)

 Optional sub-features include:

 1) TA reporting (TA reporting during RACH using MAC CE, and Event-triggers for TA reporting in connected mode);

 2) disabling HARQ feedback for downlink transmission;

 3) new HARQ state for uplink transmission and the corresponding new LCP mapping rule for dynamic grants.

4. consider the following differentiation of control plane enhancements as baseline:

 Essential sub-features include (for NGSO, FFS for GEO):

 1) soft TAC update;

 2) SMTC enhancements (event-triggered assistance information reporting, 2 SMTC in parallel);

 Optional sub-features include:

 1) cell stop-time based neighbour cell measurements;

 2) location based cell reselection criteria;

 3) SMTC enhancements (4 SMTC in parallel and UE based solution in idle/inactive);

 4) CHO enhancements (location based CHO).

 FFS if CHO enhancements (time based and Event A4 based CHO) is essential or optional

1. Postpone the UE capability discussion on location reporting

Working Assumption (further check if anything can be per band):

1. the granularities of all the optional RAN2 determined sub-features with capability signalling are per UE.

In this offline discussion, companies could further discuss the FFS issues highlighted above. The wording NGSO represents LEO and MEO.

## Differentiation of UE capabilities between GSO and NGSO (LEO, MEO)

**RLC timer extension**

Regarding the following FFS:

4) the timer extension to accommodate long RTT in RLC and PDCP layers (FFS for LEO)

Current agreements on RLC and PDCP timers are as below:

Agreements:

1. RLC t-Reassembly timer needs to be extended in NR-NTN.
2. There is no need to extend t-PollRetransmit Timer in NR-NTN.
3. There is no need to extend t-statusProhibit Timer in NR-NTN.
4. There is no need to extend RLC SN length in NR-NTN
5. There is no need to extend PDCP SN length in NR-NTN

Agreements:

1. The UE utilizes the t-Reassembly timer value that does not depend on the time-varying UE-gNB delay.
2. The value range of t-Reassembly shall be extended. The following set of values are possibly added for t-Reassembly timer: {ms210, ms220, ms340, ms350, ms550, ms1100, ms1650, ms2200}. Any other values are FFS.
3. The network can configure the values of PDCP discardTimer and PDCP t-Reordering timer greater than the RLC t-Reassembly timer.
4. Extend the range of the PDCP discardTimer and the PDCP t-reordering timer. One option is to enlarge the set of allowed values for the PDCP discardTimer and the PDCP t-reordering timer. The exact values FFS

Agreements:

1. Introduce a new t-ReassemblyExt-r17 IE, which is optional present for NTN network scenario.
2. Introduce a new discardTimerExt-r17 IE with a new value ms2000 and several spare bits for future extension.
3. RAN2 consider not to extend PDCP t-Reordering timer or use several spare bits in legacy IE to add several greater values up to 4400ms.

t-Reassembly timer is the only timer that needs to be extended in RLC layer, and new values are {ms210, ms220, ms340, ms350, ms550, ms1100, ms1650, ms2200}. These values come from [1], and they are calculated based on formula below:

*t-Reassembly = RTD ∙ nrofHARQ-Retransmissions + schedulingOffset,* (1)

while it assumes the number of HARQ retransmissions to be {1, 2, 3, 4, or 8} for LEOs and {1, 2, 3, 4} for GEOs, and the RTD values are listed in Table 1.

**Table 1 Maximum Round Trip Delay for different reference scenarios**

|  |  |  |
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|  | Orbit, payload | Max. RTD |
| Scenario A | GEO, transparent | 541.46ms |
| Scenario C | LEO, transparent | 25.77ms (600km)41.77ms (1200km) |

So it can be seen that the first four values, i.e., {ms210, ms220, ms340, ms350}, are for NGSO; and the latter four values, i.e., {ms550, ms1100, ms1650, ms2200} are for GSO. It means RLC timer extension has been agreed to accommodate long RTT for both GSO and NGSO, thus it’s essential for both GSO and NGSO considering it is used for normal data transmission/reception.

**Question 1: Do you agree that the RLC timer extension (i.e., t-Reassembly timer) to accommodate long RTT is also essential for NGSO?**

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| **Company** | **Agree/Disagree** | **Additional comments** |
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**PDCP timer extension**

Currently the only principle is that it’s up to network implementation to guarantee “the values of PDCP discardTimer and PDCP t-Reordering timer greater than the RLC t-Reassembly timer”. And the following agreements are only for GSO to accommodate up to 541.46ms RTD:

1. Introduce a new discardTimerExt-r17 IE with a new value ms2000 and several spare bits for future extension.
2. RAN2 consider not to extend PDCP t-Reordering timer or use several spare bits in legacy IE to add several greater values up to 4400ms.

**Question 2: Do you agree that the PDCP timer extension (i.e., discardTimer and t-Reordering timer) to accommodate long RTT is only essential for GSO?**

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| **Company** | **Agree/Disagree** | **Additional comments** |
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**Multiple TACs**

The following agreements are on “multiple TACs” aspect:

Agreements:

1. In NTN, the UE determines the TA based on the broadcast information (the use of other information is not excluded). In any case RAN2 will not go in a different direction than other groups
2. In NTN, the network may broadcast more than one TACs per PLMN in a cell, which is to up to network implementation.

Agreements:

1. RAN2 assume UE does not do TAU if one of the currently broadcasted TAC belongs to UE’s registration area.

Agreements via email - from offline 107:

1. RAN2 confirms AS indicates to NAS layer all received TACs per PLMN.
2. RAN2 responds to CT1 and SA2 with the confirmation that AS indicates to NAS layer all received TACs per PLMN. In addition it is stated that TACs in NTN are fixed to geographical location on Earth and UE’s location information can be used for TAI selection. Final decision on which criteria to apply (e.g. UE location information or other) is anyway up to CT1 and SA2 judgement

So the UE should be able to derive multiple TACs per PLMN in a cell, and indicate to NAS layer all received TACs per PLMN. Considering “TACs in NTN are fixed to geographical location on Earth”, and the beam size of GSO is even larger than that of NGSO which means both GSO cell and NGSO cell can cover multiple TACs on ground. It’s reasonable to assume multiple TACs feature is essential for both GSO and NGSO.

**Question 3: Do you agree that Multiple TACs feature (i.e., UE should be able derive multiple TACs per PLMN in a cell, and indicate to NAS layer all received TACs per PLMN) is essential for both GSO and NGSO?**

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| **Company** | **Agree/Disagree** | **Additional comments** |
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**SMTC enhancements**

Currently the agreements on SMTC aspect are as below:

Agreements via email - from offline 103 (second round):

1. UE assistance information for NTN SMTC adjustments is event-triggered. Details of the triggering event are FFS (pending the decision on supported assistance information type).
2. RAN2 aims to minimize the number of configurable measurement gaps required for monitoring configured SMTCs in NTN. At least gap length and UE capabilities impact the number of required measurement gaps.
3. UE-based solution for SMTC adjustments in NTN is supported for IDLE/INACTIVE UEs. FFS how does the UE perform the necessary shifts in SMTC.

Agreements:

1. In NW-based solution, the network can configure up to 2 SMTCs in parallel and the UE uses all of them, i.e. there is no switching between or activation/deactivation of configured SMTCs. FFS whether this (UE support for 2 SMTCs) requires a UE capability. A UE can optionally indicate support for 4 SMTCs (in this case the NW can configure up to 4 SMTCs in parallel)

The network based SMTC adjustment has been agreed with up to 2 SMTCs in parallel and event-triggered report of UE assistance information. This enhancement is mainly for moving satellite case where the SMTC may need to change along with the movement of satellites of neighbour cells. For GSO case, since the satellite is “fixed” this enhancement is not essential.

**Question 4: Do you agree that enhanced SMTC feature (i.e., event-triggered assistance information reporting, 2 SMTC in parallel) is not essential for GSO?**

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| **Company** | **Agree/Disagree** | **Additional comments** |
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**CHO enhancements**

According to the outcome of offline discussion [2], CHO enhancements (time based and Event A4 based CHO) are considered to be essential. One reason is that Event A3 may not work well due to unobvious near-far effect in NTN, so other triggers should be considered instead. Meanwhile CHO can reduce the mobility interruption considering long RTT. But one company showed concern about location-based CHO which requires UE to perform GNSS fixes and lead to much power consumption. So time based and Event A4 based CHO are listed as essential. Since the rational above is the same for both GSO and NGSO, it can be assumed that CHO enhancements (time based and Event A4 based CHO) are essential for both GSO and NGSO.

**Question 5: Do you agree that CHO enhancements (time based and Event A4 based CHO) are essential for both GSO and NGSO?**

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| **Company** | **Agree/Disagree** | **Additional comments** |
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**Need of differentiation of UE capabilities between GSO and NGSO**

During online discussion, the following agreement was made:

1. define one single NR NTN UE capability to encompass essential features to support NTN, and UE can further indicate other optional capabilities.

And in current running CR [3], one UE capability *nonTerrestrialNetwork-r17* is defined to encompass all essential features to support GSO and NGSO. But in both online and offline discussion, companies raised the question whether to define separate UE capabilities for GSO essential features and NGSO essential features.

If the analysis of differentiation of UE capabilities between GSO and NGSO above is agreeable, the essential features for GSO and NGSO can be illustrated in the following Table 2:

**Table 2 essential features for GSO and NGSO**

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|  | GSO | NGSO |
| User Plane | 1) the adaptations of RACH;2) DRX HARQ RTT timer extension;3) the timer extension to accommodate long RTT for other MAC timers (e.g., extended sr-ProhibitTimer);4) the timer extension to accommodate long RTT in RLC and PDCP layers | 1) the adaptations of RACH;2) DRX HARQ RTT timer extension;3) the timer extension to accommodate long RTT for other MAC timers (e.g., extended sr-ProhibitTimer);4) the timer extension to accommodate long RTT in RLC layer |
| Control Plane | 1. multiple TACs;
2. CHO enhancements (time based and Event A4 based CHO)

  | 1. multiple TACs;
2. SMTC enhancements (event-triggered assistance information reporting, 2 SMTC in parallel);
3. CHO enhancements (time based and Event A4 based CHO)
 |

**Question 6: Companies are invited to provide views on the following two options:**

**Option 1:** **define single UE capability to encompass all essential features to support both GSO and NGSO. When UE indicates it, it means UE supports all the GSO and NGSO essential features.**

**Option 2: define separate UE capabilities for GSO essential features and NGSO essential features. It means UE indicates the support of GSO and NGSO separately.**

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| **Company** | **Option 1 or 2** | **Additional comments** |
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## Granularity of NTN UE capabilities

Current agreement on granularities is as follows:

Working Assumption (further check if anything can be per band):

1. the granularities of all the optional RAN2 determined sub-features with capability signalling are per UE.

Besides the essential features discussed in section 2.1, here is the list of optional features:

**Optional UP sub-features include:**

1) TA reporting (TA reporting during RACH using MAC CE, and Event-triggers for TA reporting in connected mode);

2) disabling HARQ feedback for downlink transmission;

3) new HARQ state for uplink transmission and the corresponding new LCP mapping rule for dynamic grants.

**Optional CP sub-features include:**

1) cell stop-time based neighbour cell measurements;

2) location based cell reselection criteria;

3) SMTC enhancements (4 SMTC in parallel and UE based solution in idle/inactive);

4) CHO enhancements (location based CHO).

As TA reporting UE capability is under discussion in RAN1, RAN2 could wait for further input from RAN1. For other essential and optional features (or other candidate features), companies are invited to provide views on which should be per band.

**Question 7: Companies are invited to provide views on which UE capability should be per band.**

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| **Company** | **Per band UE capability** | **Additional comments** |
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## if NTN UE features can be used in TN

According to offline discussion [2], there are two remaining issues for further discussion:

7) Whether to use nonTerrestrialNetwork-r17 as the Prerequisite for other optional NR NTN UE capabilities;

8) Whether to have separate UE capability bit if one essential NTN feature can also be used in TN.

The features developed in this NTN WI are mainly for NTN scenario, but we can also try identifying if some features can also be applied to TN. If there are no features that should be applied in TN, then *nonTerrestrialNetwork-r17* should be the Prerequisite for optional NR NTN UE capabilities. If companies would like to support some NTN feature to be applied in TN as well, *nonTerrestrialNetwork-r17* should not be the Prerequisite for it. And if this UE capability is encompassed in *nonTerrestrialNetwork-r17*, a separate UE capability should be defined.

**Question 8: Companies are invited to provide views on which NTN features should also be applied in TN.**

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| **Company** | **NTN features that can be applied in TN** | **Additional comments** |
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**Question 9: If some NTN feature is agreed to be applied in TN as well, do you agree with the following handling:**

**If it is an optional feature, *nonTerrestrialNetwork-r17* should NOT be the Prerequisite for it.**

**If it is an essential feature, i.e., the UE capability is encompassed in *nonTerrestrialNetwork-r17*, a separate UE capability should be defined.**

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| **Company** | **Agree/Disagree** | **Additional comments** |
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## Need for IoT bits for features which are optional in TN networks

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| 3) Whether to define additional UE capability (or IOT bit) for the existing TN features as they are not tested in NTN environment, e.g., a NTN capable dish-type UE does not support TN;- Thales thinks that some dish-type UE can support TN. Intel agrees. Nokia agress- QC thinks that if we don't have IoT bits for the optional features in TN networks- Huawei thinks this should be a case by case discussion=> Continue the discussion on the need for IoT bits for features which are optional in TN networks on a case by case. |

In this WI, RAN2 focuses on basic and necessary operation to guarantee the normal data transmission and reception in NTN scenarios. Except for 2-step RACH and CHO, RAN2 hasn’t discussed if one optional feature can be applied in NTN.

Agreements:

1. Both 2-step and 4-step RACH are supported in Rel-17 NTN. FFS enhancements to RACH to accommodate the NTN environment.

So the common understanding could be other optional TN features except for 2-step RACH and CHO are NOT supported in NTN.

**Question 10: Do you agree that the other optional TN features except for 2-step RACH and CHO are NOT supported in NTN. If not, please point out which TN features should have IoT bits to indicate whether it can be supported in NTN.**

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| **Company** | **Agree/Disagree** | **Additional comments** |
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# Conclusion

Based on this offline discussion on UE capabilities, the following proposals are made:

# References

[1] R2-2101259 Remaining Aspects on Enhancements for NTN on RLC and PDCP Timers Thales

[2] R2-2200040 Report of email discussion [Post116-e][111][NTN] UE capabilities (Intel) Intel Corporation

[3] R2-2200042 Draft 306 CR for NR NTN UE capabilities Intel Corporation