3GPP RAN WG2 Meeting #117-e R2-2203533

eMeeting February 21st – March 3rd, 2022

Agenda Item: 8.10.3.1.1

Source: ZTE corporation,Sanechips

Title: Report of [AT117-e][102][NTN] Idle mode open issues

Document for: Discussion, Decision

# Introduction

This document is intended address a subset of remaining idle mode open issues as per the following email discussion guidelines:

* [AT117-e][102][NTN] Idle mode open issues (ZTE)

Initial scope: Discuss Idle open issues based on the report in [R2-2203386](file:///C:\Data\3GPP\Extracts\R2-2203386_%5bPre117-e%5d%5b102%5d%5bNTN%5d%20Idle%20mode%20open%20issues%20(ZTE)_v25_Rapporteur.docx)

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

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

Initial deadline (for companies' feedback): Monday 2022-02-21 1700 UTC

Initial deadline (for rapporteur's summary in R2-2203533): Monday 2022-02-21 2000 UTC

Please note the following deadlines:

* Initial deadline (for companies' feedback): **Monday 2022-02-21 1700 UTC**
* Initial deadline (for rapporteur's summary in R2-2203533): Monday 2022-02-21 2000 UTC

Please also note the following chair guidance:

* Proposals marked "for agreement" in R2-2203533 not challenged until Tuesday 2022-02-22 1000 UTC will be declared as agreed via email by the session chair (for the rest the discussion will continue during the GTW session on Tuesday).

# Discussion

## [Pre117e] proposals – Agreeable part

In pre-meeting discussions [11], the following proposals have in general received the majority’s support:

**[14/23] Proposal 1: A threshold of the distance between UE and the cell reference location should be introduced and only neighbor cells with distance shorter than this threshold will be evaluated by UE during cell reselection.**

Contribution input on proposal 1:

* + Nokia(R2-2202466):
    - Distance-based ranking is not supported for cell reselection in NTN.
    - There is no UE behavior specified for location-based cell reselection in NTN IDLE mode.
  + Samsung(R2-2203049): Apply RSRP/RSRQ criteria at first then apply distance criteria to the candidate cells which passed RSRP/RSRQ criteria when distance criteria are configured.
  + Vivo(R2-2202774)
    - If the distance between the UE and the reference location of a cell on a higher priority frequency is less than a configured threshold, cell reselection to a cell on a higher priority frequency than the serving frequency shall be performed.
    - If the distance between the UE and the reference location of the serving cell is larger than a configured threshold, and the distance between the UE and the reference location of a cell on a lower priority frequency is less than another configured threshold, cell reselection to a cell on a lower priority frequency than the serving frequency shall be performed.

**[14/23] Proposal 2: Satellite ephemeris based cell reselection is represented by time and location based cell reselection. No further enhancement in this release for ephemeris based cell reselection.**

**[23/23] Proposal 4: No further enhancement on cell reselection priority in NTN. Remove the corresponding FFS from 38.304 CR.**

**[14/23] Proposal 5: No need to provide the timing information about the new upcoming cell for either earth fixed scenario or earth moving scenario.**

**[13/23] Proposal 7: No further enhancement on the SMTC broadcast for measurements in idle and inactive mode.**

**[19/23] Proposal 8: No further enhancement on cell reselection procedure to support TN prioritization over NTN in Rel-17.**

To avoid repeat discussion, companies are invited to comment on the above proposals *only* if there are serious technical objections. If a company does not comment on a proposal is it implicitely assumed to be acceptable.

**Question 1) If you object to one or more of the above proposal(s), please: 1) Indicate which proposal(s) is unnacceptable; 2) Provide technical justification why the above proposal is unacceptable; and 3) Suggest an alternative acceptable wording (if available).**

**Note: If a company does not comment on a proposal, it is assumed to be aggreable.**

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| **Company** | **Comments** |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | For Proposal 5 we would like to add “in Rel-17” or “in this release”, as in future releases we may consider this for optimization if necessary. |
| vivo | For P1, we think the following two questions should be clarified before it is agreed:  1. The proposal says “A threshold” (in the 1st part). Does it mean that only one threshold will be introduced irrespective of different sizes of different neighbour cells?  2. The proposal says the threshold will impact how the UE “evaluates” neibour cells (in the 2nd part). Since cell reselection evaluation (5.2.4) includes many subclauses, corresponding to different specific features, we wonder which specific feature within cell reselection evaluation process is actually impacted. |
| CATT | For Proposal 5, we prefer to agreeing with Lenovo, Motorola Mobility. |
| Samsung | For P1, we would like to see the complete picture on how it works before it is agreed. At least we would like to check the following two questions.  1. Whether legacy cell reselection criteria should be applied in addition to location based cell reselection criteria or not.  2. If legacy cell reselection criteria is applied, which cell reselection criteria (between legacy cell reselection criteria and location based cell reselection criteria) will be applied in the first.  For P5, we still think timing information for upcoming cell can save UE power consumption much especially in quasi-fixed cell. When t-service is coming and measurement is triggered, in most cases measuring only upcoming cell would be enough.  For P7, we think it is related to the discussion what information is needed for UE-based SMTC adjustment (P6). First we need to discuss and decide P6 before we agree P7. |
| Nokia | We think using location in IDLE is still questionable. If P1 is adopted then Samsung’s approach makes sense.  P2: what does it actually mean? Ephemeris is limited to cell reselection parameters (time/location)? This does not make sense (RAN1 has decided on what the ephemeris actually is).  P7: it is unclear how the UE uses SMTC in idle mode. The UE cannot rely on its location as we are not forcing the UE to continuously measure its location. Thus other, non-location related measures need to be applied. |
| LG | For Proposal 5, we have same view with Lenovo. Other proposals are agreeable. |
| Google | For P7, we agree with Samsung that P6 should be determinted first and then come back to P7. |
| MediaTekk | Agree with Nokia that location in IDLE is still questionable. If P1 is adopted then Samsung’s approach makes sense. |
| Xiaomi | For P1, we would like to know how to decide the target cell when the neighbour cells with distance shorter than threshold is evaluated, whether the target cell is determined by distance or by the legacy R criterion. if the target cell is decided by the legacy R criterion, we think P1 can be agreed. |
| NEC | For proposal 1, we are concerned that neighbouring cells with no reference location broadcast would not be considered for cell reselection.  And as asked by vivo, one threshold may not works considering different cell size of neighbour cells (e.g., from LEO, GSO)  Considering the time limitation, it is acceptable for us to delay this feature to later release. |
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## [Pre117e] proposals – Controversial part

**[11/23] Proposal 3: It is up to NW implementation to either configure time based cell reselection or location based reselection or both of them. If both location and time base cell reselection are configured, it is up to UE implementation to apply either one or both of them.**

**[12/23] Proposal 6: For UE-based SMTC adjustment in idle and inactive mode, apart from the ephemeris, no other assistance information will be provided from NW side.**

**[12/23] Proposal 9: No need to define a mechanism in RAN2 to prevent non-NTN capable UE from accessing an NTN cell in Rel-17.**

**[12/23] Proposal 10: No explicit indication to show whether a cell is earth fixed or earth moving.**

### **OI 3:** Configuration of time and location based cell reselection

During the pre-meeting email discussion, 23 companies commented on OI 3:

Support simultaneous configuration:11 companies, i.e. Huawei, HiSilicon/CMCC/Lenovo/Google/Transsion/vivo/CATT/Apple/OPPO/NEC/Thales

Object simultaneous configuration: 11 companies, i.e. Samsung/Nokia/Sony/MediaTek/QC/Xiaomi/Intel/ChinaTelecom/Spreatrum/LG/Sequans

No strong view: 2 companies, i.e.Ericsson/ZTE

Since the supporters and opponents are half to half, the rapporteur provided the following proposal as a compromise but further comments

**[11/23] Proposal 3: It is up to NW implementation to either configure time based cell reselection or location based reselection or both of them. If both location and time base cell reselection are configured, it is up to UE implementation to apply either one or both of them.**

Further comments on proposal 3:

* + OPPO/LG: Do not support simultaneous location-based and time-based cell reselection configuration
  + HW: Support simultaneous location-based and time-based cell reselection configuration and up to UE implementation to decide which one to apply or apply both.

Contribution input on proposal 3:

* + Nokia(R2-2202466):The configuration of simultaneous location-based and time-based cell reselection is not supported in Rel-17 NTN.

**Question 2.1) Do companies support proposal 3 as a compromise? If not, please: 1) Provide technical justification why the above proposal is unacceptable; and 2) Suggest an alternative acceptable wayforward (if available).**

**Note: If a company does not comment on a proposal, it is assumed to be aggreable.**

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| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| vivo | Yes | For simplicity, we are fine to accept this compromised way. |
| CATT | Yes |  |
| OPPO | No | We are fine that it is up to NW implementation to configure both conditions. However, we think it would be straightforward that UE follows both conditions for the expected UE behaviour when both are configured. If UE can choose either one or both to apply, the UE behaviour might be confused by NW and agaist the agreement as shown below.  **RAN2#115e**   1. For quasi-earth fixed cell, UE should start measurements on neighbour cells before the serving cell stops covering the current area.     The suggested wayforward is that  **Proposal 3a: It is up to NW implementation to either configure time based cell reselection or location based reselection or both of them. If both location and time base cell reselection are configured, UE applies both of them.** |
| Samsung | No | First we don’t really see the need this combination. Second idle mode UE’s distribution/load should be controlled by the network configuration, but if both cell reselection criteria are configured simultaneously and it’s up to UE implementation which one is used (or both is used), then NW cannot control idle mode UE’s distribution/load. |
| Nokia | No | This is not any sort of a compromise. This make the whole thing unpredictable. What is the benefit of configuring both, if we do not specify what is expected from the UE and the UE will perhaps use one or both? Let’s define a clear and simple specification, without the unnecessary vague solutions. |
| Transsion | Yes | Network can configure one of them or both of them base on different deployment scenario.  For UE, it can apply both of them for better service continuity evaluation. |
| LG | No | As we commented via e-mail, we see no need to support such simultaneous configuration. Furthermore, as OPPO provided the previous agreement, the UE should trigger measurements before the serving cell stop time and this is the UE requirement if the information is configured. So it does not make sense UE can choose not to apply it by UE implementation. |
| MediaTek | No | The combnation is not needed. |
| Apple | No | The network may choose to provide both conditions, in which case the UE should apply both. |
| Xiaomi | No | Configuring location-based and time-based cell reselection configuration simultaneously is not needed, and it will lead more measurement and UE power consumption. |
| NEC | No | If both are configured, the UE should apply both of them. |

### **OI 6:** NW assistance information for SMTC adjustments in idle and inactive mode

During the pre-meeting email discussion, 23 companies commented on Q6:

* Support to provide other assistance information for UE-based SMTC adjustments in idle and inactive mode: - 8 companies
  + Samsung/vivo: The feeder link delay information
  + Google:a drifting rate indicating the amount of time shift per time unit regarding the SMTC offset, a validity timer associated with an SMTC, or a start/end time pair associated with an SMTC.
  + Nokia:Broadcasting the threshold which will tell the UE when it shall shift the SMTC configuration and by how much (i.e. the size of such step).
  + QC/Intel: Common common TA parameters would be needed as the feeder link will be drifting at a rate, which could be 25us/s.
  + Intel:Neighbour cell list associated to this satellite.
  + Spreadtrum: Epoch time.
  + Ericsson:SMTC drift information (time derivative) and drift variation information (second time derivative) of the feeder link delays of the relevant neighbor cells.
* Object: 12 companies
  + Huawei, HiSilicon/CMCC/Lenovo/Transsion/Sony/MediaTek/CATT/Xiaomi/Apple/LG/NEC/ZTE
* Other:
  + OPPO:If feeder link delay is compensated by NW, then it would require more SMTC to be signaled in SIB, in such case, no other assistance information is needed. Otherwise, existing SMTC would be sufficient, but serving/neighbor cell’s feeder link delay are needed.

The following proposal is given based on the majority’s preference:

**[12/23] Proposal 6: For UE-based SMTC adjustment in idle and inactive mode, apart from the ephemeris, no other assistance information will be provided from NW side.**

Contribution input on proposal 6:

* + Nokia(R2-2202466): provided via system information and contains the threshold and size of the step by which the UE shifts SMTC window.
  + Samsung(R2-2203049):
    - In idle/inactive mode, if the feeder link delays of the serving cell/satellite and the neighbour cell(s)/satellite(s) are not compensated by the network, they are provided as assistance information to the UE for UE-based SMTC adjustment.
    - adjustment periodicity and offset threshold(s) for UE-based SMTC adjustment.
    - list of PCIs to be measured in SMTC window.

**Question 2.2) Do companies support proposal 6? If not, please: 1) Provide technical justification why the above proposal is unacceptable; and 2) Suggest an alternative acceptable wayforward (if available).**

**Note: If a company does not comment on a proposal, it is assumed to be aggreable.**

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| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| vivo | Yes | For simplicity, we are fine to accept this compromised way. In our understanding, the consequence would be that for a given frequency, only cell reselection on the same satellite orbit may be supported (since SMTC is broadcast per frequency for measurements in idle and inactive mode). |
| CATT | Yes | The drift information of SMTC can be discussed in future release. |
| OPPO | No | This depends on how many SMTCs are signaled in SIB and whether feeder link delay is compensated by NW. If feeder link delay is compensated by NW, then it would require more SMTC to be signaled in SIB, in such case, no other assistance information is needed. Otherwise, existing SMTC would be sufficient, but serving/neighbor cell’s feeder link delay are needed in order to calculate the delay difference between serving cell and neighbour cell.  The suggested wayforward is that  **Proposal 6a: For UE-based SMTC adjustment in idle and inactive mode, apart from the ephemeris, the fedder link delay of neighbor cell is needed.** |
| Samsung | No | UE-based SMTC adjustment would be based on the delay, without feedlink delay information (common TA parameter), how does the UE can estimate the delay? Also dependent on how we define UE based SMTC adjustment, we may need some kind of SMTC offset / change rate. In general, we need clearer picture how UE-based SMTC adjustment works before agreeing P6. |
| Nokia | No | How does the UE measure SMTCs in IDLE based on the ephemeris? What is the ephemeris, actually, as within certain questions that seems to be equivalent to cell reselection parameters? Our technical comment is the same as in our paper [4]: we have not defined solid requirements on how to UE measures its location in IDLE mode. So how can we trust the UE will be able to track SMTC on this basis? |
| Google | No | UE will not know how to adjust the SMTC broadcasted in system information, if the UE does not know based on which point of time this SMTC is set up. Therefore, at lease a reference time (similar to the epoch time of the common TA) needs to be provided and linked to the SMTC.  In addition, we think completely relying on the UE itself to adjust the SMTC setting is not always feasible (as inactive/idle UE may not have full and up-to-date ephemeris information), and may consume UE’s power in a way that is not desirable for idle/inactive UEs. Broadcasting a drift/change rate that is associated to the SMTC offset would significantly reduce the complexity at the UE side. |
| MediaTek | Yes |  |
| Xiaomi | Yes | We think the network can compensate the feederlink delay and configure different SMTC for different neighbour cells. |
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### **OI 9:** Prevent non-NTN capable UEs from accessing an NTN cell

During the pre-meeting email discussion, 23 companies commented on Q9:

* Support to define a mechanism in RAN2 to prevent non-NTN capable UE from accessing an NTN cell: -10 companies
  + Huawei, HiSilicon/CMCC/vivo/: The For non-NTN capable UEs, cellReservedForOtherUse IE and cellReservedForFutureUse-r16 IE in SIB1 can be set true. For NTN capable UEs, cellReservedForOtherUse IE and cellReservedForFutureUse-r16 IE should be ignored, and a new IE should be introduced in SIB1, e.g., cellReservedForFutureUse-r17.
  + Samsung: Yes if we consider TN and NTN cells in a given carrier/band
  + Transsion: RAN#2 can introduce new indication in MIB or SIB1 to indicate cell type.
  + QC/Intel/ZTE: Similar approach can be adopted like IOT-NTN.
  + Spreadtrum: The presence of SIBX indicates the NTN cell.
  + NEC: A new single bit to solve this issue for future NTN band allocations.
* Object: - 10 companies
  + Google/MediaTek/CATT/Xiaomi/Apple/ChinaTelecom/OPPO/LG/Thales
  + Nokia: Not in this release when the band overlapping happens.
* Open
  + Lenovo/Sony: May not be that essential in this release, as for now NTN and TN have no overlap in frequency.

Since the supporters and opponents are half to half, while two companies open to this discussion understand this issue is not essential in this release, the following proposal is given based on the majority’s preference:

**[12/23] Proposal 9: No need to define a mechanism in RAN2 to prevent non-NTN capable UE from accessing an NTN cell in Rel-17.**

**Question 2.3) Do companies support proposal 9? If not, please: 1) Provide technical justification why the above proposal is unacceptable; and 2) Suggest an alternative acceptable wayforward (if available).**

**Note: If a company does not comment on a proposal, it is assumed to be aggreable.**

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| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| vivo | No | Even though NTN and TN have no overlap in frequency in Rel-17, non-NTN capable UE can measure the NTN frequency and may erroneously attempt access to an NTN cell as per the current Spec. |
| CATT | Yes |  |
| OPPO | Yes |  |
| Ericsson | no | To follow IoTNTN |
| Samsung | Yes (see comment) | Yes if no NTN and non-NTN in a given frequency in Rel-17 is confirmed. |
| Nokia |  | Depends on the bands agreed by RAN4. If no overlap, Rel-17 can be closed without a dedicated solution. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | No | According to RAN4 progress, there is some overlap between NTN bands and IMT bands, and different band numbers are used (i.e. n255 is overlapping with IMT band n24, n256 is partially overlapping with IMT band 65/66). Since they use different band numbers, UEs can differentiate between TN and NTN from the band number in SIB1, but this is only for satellite service. For HAPS, RAN4 agreed that “NR band n1 as example band for HAPS related coexistence studies at 2GHz”, so a new barring bit is a safer solution. |
| Transsion | No | Considering there may be frequency overlap between NT and NTN network. Both using new indication or reuse reserved IE in MIB or SIB1 are both ok, which can help UE quickly distinguish different network type |
| LG | Yes |  |
| MediaTek | Yes |  |
| Xiaomi | Yes |  |
| NEC | No | An additional bar bit is agreed in IoT NTN. |

### **OI 10:** UE awareness of whether an NTN cell is quasi-fixed or earth moving

During the pre-meeting email discussion, 23 companies commented on Q10: -9 companies

* Support that UE should be aware of whether the serving cell and/or neighbour cell is quasi-earth fixed or earth moving:
  + Huawei, HiSilicon/Google/OPPO/LG/Thales
  + QC/Intel/Ericsson/NEC:Cell stop time can indicate the cell is quasi-fixed cell.
* Object: -12 companies
  + Samsung/CMCC/Lenovo/vivo/Nokia/Sony/MediaTek/CATT/Xiaomi/Apple/ChinaTelecom/ZTE
* Other:
  + Transsion:RAN#2 should consider moving cell scenarios and usages first, it there is a new configuration is needed, then it can be used to indicate, implicit or explicit, cell type.

12 companies understand UE does not need to be aware whether a cell is earth fixed or moving. 9 companies understand such knowledge would be useful while 4 of them understand it can be inferred implicitly via the cell stop time.

With the above understanding and preference from companies, the following proposal is given:

**[12/23] Proposal 10: No explicit indication to show whether a cell is earth fixed or earth moving.**

**Question 2.4) Do companies support proposal 10? If not, please: 1) Provide technical justification why the above proposal is unacceptable; and 2) Suggest an alternative acceptable wayforward (if available).**

**Note: If a company does not comment on a proposal, it is assumed to be aggreable.**

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| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| vivo | Yes |  |
| CATT | Yes | For Rel-17. |
| OPPO | No | Implicit indication does not work because we haven’t agreed to broadcast stop-time for neighbour cells. Explicit indication from serving cells would be required for UE to prioritize cell reselection to quasi-earth fixed cells. |
| Samsung | Yes (see comment) | Yes at the moment. We’re still not clear on how earth moving case is supported. Maybe it’s somewhat early to make a decision before we have clearer picture on earth moving case. |
| Nokia |  | UE can figure it out from some typical values of the NTN parameters. No need to define a solution. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | No | If the cell is a moving cell, UE may need to predict the reference location by combing the moving trajectory and the coverage information, at least for location-based CHO. |
| Transsion | Yes | Not in this release. |
| LG | See comment | First, we should clarify whether earth moving cell is defined in Rel-17. |
| MediaTek | Yes |  |
| Apple | No | Agree with OPPO |
| Xiaomi | Yes |  |

## Contribution input not coverd by the pre-meeting email discussion

### **OI 11:** Information about the incoming new cell

Contribution input:

* QC(R2-2202566):The network can provide the information of the next candidate cell(s) for cell reselection.
* Samsung(R2-2203049):For quasi-earth fixed NTN system, a network can configure the incoming neighbouring cell which will replace the serving cell coverage at t-Service expiry in system information.

**Question 3.1) Do companies support to provide information, e.g. the PCI, about the incoming new cell to assist cell reselection? If Yes, what kind of information should be provided?**

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| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| vivo | No |  |
| CATT | See the comment | We agree to broadcast the frequency and/or PCI of upcoming cell, but not the start serving time for Rel-17. |
| OPPO | No | The optimisation on providing information about the incoming new cell could be considered in future release if necessary. |
| Ericsson | yes | Can be in SI or dedicated, PCI and time |
| Samsung | Yes | We think the frequency information and PCI about incoming new cell which replaces the current serving cell would be helpful to reduce UE power consumption much. When t-service is coming and measurement is triggered, in most cases measuring only upcoming cell would be enough. |
| Nokia | No | Unclear how does it work and what are the benefits. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes but | Broadcasting the frequency/PCI information of upcoming cell can be useful in:  1) Measurements: UE can start measuring the upcoming cell.  2) Cell ranking: UE can prioritize the upcoming cell, or only consider the upcoming cell as target cell.  However, we are not sure whether this has any spec impact. The network can configure the upcoming cell in intraFreqWhiteCellList or interFreqWhiteCellList, and the UE shall consider only the white listed cells, if configured, as candidates for cell reselection. |
| Transsion | No | So far, both time base and location base resleecion are sufficient for quasi-earth fixed cell. For moving cell, it need more assistant information for cell reselection, which could be discussed in next release. |
| LG | See comments | We should clarify validity of NTN SIBxx. Once UE acquires the NTN SIB, there is neither SI update notification nor valuetag update, the UE would re-acquire the SIBxx when the validity timer expires. Then, does the network guarantee that the contents of the SIBxx will not be updated until the validity timer expiry of the UE? If not, incoming new cells until the validity timer expiry should be provided in the NTN SIB. If not provided, the UE cannot be provided with the new cells until the validity timer expiry. |
| MediaTek | No |  |
| Apple | No | Seems like optimizations that can be discussed in next Release |
| Xiaomi | No | We already introduce two different solutions for cell reselection, other optimization can be considered in the future release if necessary. |
| NEC | No | Not in this release. |

### **OI 12:** Orbital parameters and timing drift parameters of the neighbor satellites

Contribution input:

* QC(R2-2202566):The list of orbital parameters and timing drift parameters of the neighbor satellites are broadcast in the SIB as delta to the orbital parameters of the serving satellite.

**Question 3.2) Do companies support to broadcast the list of orbital parameters and timing drift parameters of the neighbor satellites as delta to the orbital parameters of the serving satellite?**

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| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | Yes | We think providing the delta values can reduce signalling overhead. |
| vivo | No | Such signaling optimization can be postponed to the future releases. |
| CATT | No | There is no agreement that the timing drift parameters is provided. See our comment in Question 2.2). |
| OPPO | See comments | This is up to RAN1 to decide as those configurations are provided by RAN1. Without RAN1 input, RAN2 has no idea how much information each satellite shares in common |
| Ericsson | yes | But need to work also here how the delta is represented in RRC |
| Nokia | Not in this release, not in all cases. | Timing drift of what? Feeder link? Shouldn’t the feeder link drift be solved with the appropriate SMTC configuration?  The neighbour satellite on the same orbit requires less information to be signalled and can be done in delta manner, indeed. However for satellites on another orbit, this is not so easy. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | No | We are not sure how this delta signalling works and how much signalling overhead is saved. Maybe some details are needed. |
| Transsion | No | The timing drift parameters may be used in moving cell, which is better for next release. |
| LG | No | We do not have time to discuss such issue in this release. We could discuss in the future releases if needed. |
| MediaTek | No |  |
| Apple | No | Not essential |
| Xiaomi | No | How to define delta ephemeris data needs RAN1 input. |
| NEC | No | Optimisation for future release. |

### **OI 13:** SIB4 enhancement

Contribution input:

* Apple(R2-2202548):SIB4 be enhanced by geographic tags, with each tag corresponding to a set of (legacy) cell reselection information.
* QC(R2-2202566):An indication is provided in the inter frequency list in SIB4 to associate the frequency with the corresponding satellite in the neighbor satellite list.

**Question 3.3) Do companies support to enhance SIB4 to provide more assistance information to assist cell reselection? If Yes, what kind of information should be provided, the geographic tag associated with a set of cell reselection information, asscociation between the frequency and the neighbour satellite or some other information?**

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| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| vivo | No |  |
| CATT | No | Not for Rel-17. |
| OPPO | No | This is no essention in Rel-17. |
| Ericsson | yes | Same discussion is in RRC open issue |
| Samsung | Yes (see comment) | In quasi earth fixed cell, we don’t think the new upcoming cell which replace the current serving cell would be in the same frequency as the current serving cell (otherwise two cells with the same coverage on the same frequency at the same time would bring the interference issue), we may need the information what frequency is for the change of the serving cell. |
| Nokia | Yes | Rough (not very accurate) geo information could be helpful to trigger search and measurements. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | No |  |
| LG | No | Not for Rel-17. |
| Google | No | Not for Rel-17. |
| MediaTek | No | Defer for later releases |
| Apple | Yes | Proponent of (some form of) geographic tagging; otherwise UEs will unnecessarily look for cells it will never find. |
| Xiaomi | No |  |
| NEC | Yes | Geographical information can help for cell reselection to avoid scanning frequencies of neighbouring cells that are too far away. |

### **OI 14:** Another alternative to capture the location based measurement related agreements in idle mode

The following text proposal has been provided by OPPO(R2-2203725) as another alternative to capture the location based measurement related agreements in idle mode and the rapporteur understand the suggested change is reasonable.

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| CHANGE START |

5.2.4.2 Measurement rules for cell re-selection

Following rules are used by the UE to limit needed measurements:

- If the serving cell fulfils Srxlev> SIntraSearchP and Squal > SIntraSearchQ

- If *distanceThresh* is broadcasted in SIBxx, and if UE supports location-based measurement initiation and has valid UE location information:

- If the distance between UE and the serving cell reference location is shorter than *distanceThresh*, the UE may choose not to perform intra-frequency measurements;

- Otherwise, the UE shall perform intra-frequency measurements;

- Otherwise, the UE may choose not to perform intra-frequency measurements;- Otherwise, the UE shall perform intra-frequency measurements.

- The UE shall apply the following rules for NR inter-frequencies and inter-RAT frequencies which are indicated in system information and for which the UE has priority provided as defined in 5.2.4.1:

- For a NR inter-frequency or inter-RAT frequency with a reselection priority higher than the reselection priority of the current NR frequency, the UE shall perform measurements of higher priority NR inter-frequency or inter-RAT frequencies according to TS 38.133 [8].

- For a NR inter-frequency with an equal or lower reselection priority than the reselection priority of the current NR frequency and for inter-RAT frequency with lower reselection priority than the reselection priority of the current NR frequency:

- If the serving cell fulfils Srxlev > SnonIntraSearchP and Squal > SnonIntraSearchQ ; and

- If *distanceThresh* is broadcasted in SIBxx, and if UE supports location-based measurement initiation and has valid UE location information:

- If the distance between UE and the serving cell reference location is shorter than *distanceThresh*, the UE may choose not to perform measurements of NR inter-frequency cells of equal or lower priority, or inter-RAT frequency cells of lower priority;

- Otherwise, the UE shall perform measurements of NR inter-frequency cells of equal or lower priority, or inter-RAT frequency cells of lower priority according to TS 38.133 [8];

- Otherwise, the UE may choose not to perform measurements of NR inter-frequency cells of equal or lower priority, or inter-RAT frequency cells of lower priority;- Otherwise,the UE shall perform measurements of NR inter-frequency cells of equal or lower priority, or inter-RAT frequency cells of lower priority according to TS 38.133 [8].

- If the UE supports relaxed measurement and *relaxedMeasurement* is present in *SIB2*, the UE may further relax the needed measurements, as specified in clause 5.2.4.9.

If the t-Service of the serving cell is present in SIBX, UE should start to perform intra-frequency, inter-frequency or inter-RAT measurements before the t-Service, regardless of the distance between UE and the serving cell reference location or whether the serving cell fulfils Srxlev > SIntraSearchP and Squal > SIntraSearchQ, or Srxlev > SnonIntraSearchP and Squal > SnonIntraSearchQ . For quasi earth fixed cell, UE shall perform measurements of higher priority NR inter-frequency or inter-RAT frequencies according to TS 38.133 [8] regardless of the remaining service time of the serving cell.

NOTE: Whether the UE has valid location information is up to UE implementation.

Editor’s note: FFS on whether the timing information about new upcoming cell is needed for quasi earth fixed cell and/or earth moving cell. FFS if such information is known from system information and/or the ephemeris. FFS on the utilization of such information.

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| CHANGE END |

**Question 3.4) On capturing the location based measurements related agreements in idle mode, which option do companies prefer:**

* + **Option 1: The changes in running 304 CR (R2-2203385) by introducing a separate paragraph.**
  + **Option 2: The above changes proposed in OPPO(R2-2203725) by merging with the existing paragraphs.**
  + **Other option?**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Option1/2/**  **other** | **Comments** |
| vivo | Option 2 | Furthermore, we think whether the *distanceThresh* for intra-frequency measurements and inter-frequency measurements is same or different should be further discussed. |
| CATT | No strong view | The change suggested by OPPO seems reasonable. |
| OPPO | Option 2 | Some issues of current running 304 CR are seen as below:  **Issue (1)** For an NTN UE that supports location-based measurement initiation, if the cell broadcasts location-related parameters (e.g. a threshold), only if legacy Srxlev/Squal condition and distance condition are both met, UE may choose not to perform neighbour cell measurements. According to the current spec wording in running 304 CR, even if a threshold *distanceThresh* is broadcasted, the UE can still behave as legacy, i.e., as long as the Srxlev/Squal condition is met, the UE might choose not to perform neighbour cell measurements regardless of the distance condition, since the legacy behaviour (i.e., the legacy paragraph of clause 5.2.4.2) cannot be bypassed by NTN-specific behaviour (i.e., the new paragraph for location-based measurement initiation).  **Issue(2)** In legacy, the Srxlev/Squal thresholds for neighbour cell measurement initiation are different between the intra-frequency case (i.e., SIntraSearchP/SIntraSearchQ) and non-intra-frequency case (i.e., SnonIntraSearchP/SnonIntraSearchQ). Another issue is that the current spec wording for location-based measurement initiation doesn’t consider it.  **Issue(3)** Note that in RAN2#116bis-e meeting, the following agreement was agreed, which is against the previous agreement in RAN2#116-e meeting as shown below.  RAN2#116bis-e agreements:  5. Location-based measurement initiation is only applied if the cell broadcasts location-related parameters (e.g. a threshold) and by implementation the UE has location information.  RAN2#116-e agreements:  1. When UE uses location based cell reselection enhancements, it's up to UE implementation to guarantee that a valid location information is available  According to the new agreement, in the current 38304 running CR, the NOTE related to the old agreement is also needed to be updated.  Therefore, we propose Option 2 as the baseline. |
| Ericsson | 2 | Not sure but maybe prefer separate |
| Samsung | Option2 |  |
| Nokia | Option 2 | OPPO’s changes are OK. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Option 2 |  |
| Apple | Option 2 |  |
| Xiaomi | Option 2 |  |
| NEC | Option 2 |  |
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### Any other idle mode issues not covered in pre-meeting discussion or this offline discussion

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| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Any other idle mode issues not covered in pre-meeting discussion or this offline discussion** |
| Ericsson | CT1 is discussing how to handle situation when UE has selected a cell as suitable cell and then TAI list in SI is updated such that all TAIs are forbidden. This is either AS or NAS to have rule what haååens. In our view it should be AS. |
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# Conclusions

<To be generated based on company input>

# References

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[3] [R2-2202423](file:///C:\Data\3GPP\Extracts\R2-2202423%20Acquiring%20the%20ephemeris%20of%20neighbour%20cell.doc) Acquiring the ephemeris of neighbour cell Spreadtrum Communications

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