Foreword

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Version x.y.z

where:

x the first digit:

1 presented to TSG for information;

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y the second digit is incremented for all changes of substance, i.e. technical enhancements, corrections, updates, etc.

z the third digit is incremented when editorial only changes have been incorporated in the document.

1 Scope

The present document specifies requirements for support of Radio Resource Management for the FDD and TDD modes of New Radio (NR). These requirements include requirements on measurements in NR and the UE as well as requirements on node dynamical behaviour and interaction, in terms of delay and response characteristics.

2 References

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of the present document.

- References are either specific (identified by date of publication, edition number, version number, etc.) or non-specific.
- For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not apply.
- For a non-specific reference, the latest version applies. In the case of a reference to a 3GPP document (including a GSM document), a non-specific reference implicitly refers to the latest version of that document in the same Release as the present document.

[1] 3GPP TS 38.304: "NR; User Equipment (UE) procedures in idle mode".

[2] 3GPP TS 38.331: "NR; Radio Resource Control (RRC); Protocol specification".

[3] 3GPP TS 38.213: "NR; Physical layer procedures for control".

[4] 3GPP TS 38.215: "NR; Physical layer measurements".

[5] 3GPP TS 38.533: "NR; User Equipment (UE) conformance specification; Radio Resource Management (RRM)".

[6] 3GPP TS 38.211: "NR; Physical channels and modulation”.

[7] 3GPP TS 38.321: "NR; Medium Access Control (MAC) protocol specification".

[8] 3GPP TS 38.212 "NR; Multiplexing and channel coding".

[9] 3GPP TS 38.202: "NR; Physical layer services provided by the physical layer".

[10] 3GPP TS 38.300: "NR; Overall description; Stage-2".

[11] 3GPP TR 21.905: "Vocabulary for 3GPP Specifications".

[12] 3GPP TS 38.423: "NG-RAN; Xn Application Protocol (XnAP)".

[13] 3GPP TS 38.104: "NR; Base Station (BS) radio transmission and reception".

[14] 3GPP TS 38.306: "NR; User Equipment (UE) radio access capabilities".

[15] 3GPP TS 36.133: "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); Requirements for support of radio resource management".

[16] 3GPP TS 36.331: "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); Radio Resource Control (RRC) protocol specification".

[17] 3GPP TS 37.340: "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA) and NR; Multi-connectivity", Stage 2.

[18] 3GPP TS 38.101-1: "NR; User Equipment (UE) radio transmission and reception; Part 1: Range 1 Standalone".

[19] 3GPP TS 38.101-2: "NR; User Equipment (UE) radio transmission and reception; Part 2: Range 2 Standalone".

[20] 3GPP TS 38.101-3: "NR; User Equipment (UE) radio transmission and reception; Part 3: Range 1 and Range 2 Interworking operation with other radios".

[21] 3GPP TS 38.101-4: "NR; User Equipment (UE) radio transmission and reception; Part 4: Performance requirements".

[22] 3GPP TS 38.305: "NG Radio Access Network (NG-RAN); Stage 2 functional specification of User Equipment (UE) positioning in NG-RAN".

[23] 3GPP TS 36.211: "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); Physical Channels and Modulation".

[24] 3GPP TS 36.300: "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); Overall description".

[25] 3GPP TS 36.101: "Technical Specification Group Radio Access Network; Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); User Equipment (UE) radio transmission and reception".

[26] 3GPP TS 38.214: "NR; Physical layer procedures for data".

[27] 3GPP TS 36.355: "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); LTE Positioning Protocol (LPP)".

[28] Void.

3 Definitions, symbols and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the terms and definitions given in TR 21.905 [11] and the following apply. A term defined in the present document takes precedence over the definition of the same term, if any, in TR 21.905 [11].

Active DL BWP: Active DL bandwidth part as defined in TS 38.213 [3].

Blackbox Approach: Testing methodology, in which the UE internal implementation of certain specific UE functionality involved in the test, is unknown.

Control Resource Set: As defined in TS 38.213 [3].

DL BWP: DL bandwidth part as defined in TS 38.213 [3].

EN-DC: E-UTRA-NR Dual Connectivity as defined in clause 4.1.2 of TS 37.340 [17].

en-gNB: As defined in TS 37.340 [17].

FR1: Frequency range 1 as defined in clause 5.1 of TS 38.104 [13].

FR2: Frequency range 2 as defined in clause 5.1 of TS 38.104 [13].

gNB: as defined in TS 38.300 [10].

Master Cell Group: As defined in TS 38.331 [2].

Multi-Radio Dual Connectivity: Dual Connectivity between E-UTRA and NR nodes, or between two NR nodes, as defined in TS 37.340 [17].

ng-eNB: As defined in TS 38.300 [10].

NE-DC: NR-E-UTRA Dual Connectivity as defined in clause 4.1.3.2 of TS 37.340 [17].

NGEN-DC: NG-RAN E-UTRA-NR Dual Connectivity as defined in clause 4.1.3.1 of TS 37.340 [17].

NR-DC: NR-NR Dual Connectivity as defined in clause 4.1.3.3 of TS 37.340 [17].

Primary Cell: As defined in TS 38.331 [2].

Quasi Co-Location: As defined in TS 38.214 [26].

RLM-RS resource: A resource out of the set of resources configured for RLM by higher layer parameter RLM-RS-List [2] as defined in TS 38.213 [3].

SA operation mode: Operation mode when the UE is configured with at least PCell and not any MR-DC.

Secondary Cell: As defined in TS 38.331 [2].

Secondary Cell Group: As defined in TS 38.331 [2].

Serving Cell: As defined in TS 38.331 [2].

SMTC: An SSB-based measurement timing configuration configured by SSB-MeasurementTimingConfiguration as specified in TS 38.331 [2].

Special Cell: As defined in TS 38.331 [2].

SSB: SS/PBCH block as defined in clause 7.8.3 of TS 38.211 [6].

Timing Advance Group: As defined in TS 38.331 [2].

3.2 Symbols

For the purposes of the present document, the following symbols apply:

$BW_{Channel}$	Channel bandwidth, defined in TS 38.101-1, 38.101-2 and 38.101-3 subclause 3.2
Ês	Received energy per RE (power normalized to the subcarrier spacing) during the useful part of the symbol, i.e. excluding the cyclic prefix, at the UE antenna connector or radiated interface boundary
F_C	RF reference frequency on the channel raster, given in table 5.4.2.2-1 in TS 38.101-1 and 38.101-2
$F_{C,low}$	The Fc of the lowest carrier, expressed in MHz
Io	The total received power density, including signal and interference, as measured at the UE antenna connector or radiated interface boundary.
Ioc	The power spectral density (integrated in a noise bandwidth equal to the chip rate and normalized to the chip rate) of a band limited noise source (simulating interference from cells, which are not defined in a test procedure) as measured at the UE antenna connector or radiated interface boundary.
Iot	The received power spectral density of the total noise and interference for a certain RE (power integrated over the RE and normalized to the subcarrier spacing) as measured at the UE antenna connector or radiated interface boundary
N_{oc}	The power spectral density of a white noise source (average power per RE normalised to the subcarrier spacing), simulating interference from cells that are not defined in a test procedure, as measured at the UE antenna connector or radiated interface boundary
n_{PRB}	Physical Resource Block number as defined in clause 3.2 in TS 38.211.
N_{TA}	Timing offset between uplink and downlink radio frames at the UE, as defined in clause 4.2 in TS 38.213.
$N_{\mathrm{TA\,offset}}$	Fixed timing advance offset, as defined in clause 7.1.2 in TS 38.133.
P_{CMAX}	Configured UE transmitted power as defined in clause 6.2.4 in TS 38.101-1, 38-101-2 and 38.101-3.
$P_{CMAX,c}$	Configured UE transmitted power on a serving cell c as defined in clause 6.2.4 in TS 38.101-1, 38-101-2 and 38.101-3

S Cell Selection Criterion defined in TS 38.304, subclause 5.2.3.2 for NR
SSB_RP Received (linear) average power of the resource elements that carry NR synchronisation burst, measured at the UE antenna connector or radiated interface boundary
Srxlev Cell selection RX level, defined in TS 38.304, subclause 5.2.3.2
Squal Cell selection quality, defined in TS 38.304, subclause 5.2.3.2
Sintrasearch Defined in TS 38.304 , subclause 5.2.4.7 for E-UTRAN amd 38.304 subclause 5.2.4.7 for NR
Snonintrasearch Defined in TS 38.304 , subclause 5.2.4.7
T_c Basic time unit, defined in clause 4.1 of TS 38.211 [6].
$T_{reselection}$ Defined in TS 25.304, subclause 5.2.6.1.5
$T_{reselectionRAT}$ Defined in TS 36.304 , subclause 5.2.4.7
$T_{reselectionEUTRA}$ Defined in TS 36.304 , subclause 5.2.4.7
$T_{reselectionUTRA}$ Defined in TS 36.304 , subclause 5.2.4.7
$T_{reselectionGERAN}$ Defined in TS 36.304 , subclause 5.2.4.
$Thresh_{x, high}$ Defined in TS 38.304 , subclause 5.2.4.7
$Thresh_{x, low}$ Defined in TS 38.304 , subclause 5.2.4.7
$Thresh_{serving, low}$ Defined in TS 38.304 , subclause 5.2.4.7
T_s Reference time unit, defined in clause 4.1 of TS 38.211 [6].
$T_{UE\_re\text{-}establish\_delay}$ Time between the moments when any of the conditions requiring RRC re-establishment as defined in clause 5.3.7 in TS 38.331 [2] is detected by the UE and when the UE sends PRACH to the target PCell.

3.3 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the abbreviations given in TR 21.905 [11] and the following apply. An abbreviation defined in the present document takes precedence over the definition of the same abbreviation, if any, in TR 21.905 [11].

BFD Beam Failure Detection
BFD-RS BFD Reference Signal
BLER Block Error Rate
BM-RS Beam Management Reference Signal
BWP Bandwidth Part
CA Carrier Aggregation
CBD Candidate Beam Detection
CC Component Carrier
CORESET Control Resource Set
CP Cyclic Prefix
CSI Channel-State Information
CSI-RS CSI Reference Signal
DC Dual Connectivity
DCI Downlink Control Information
DL Downlink
DMRS Demodulation Reference Signal

DRX	Discontinuous Reception
E-CID	Enhanced Cell ID
E-UTRA	Evolved UTRA
E-UTRAN	Evolved UTRAN
EN-DC	E-UTRA-NR Dual Connectivity
FDD	Frequency Division Duplex
FR	Frequency Range
HARQ	Hybrid Automatic Repeat Request
HO	Handover
L1-RSRP	Layer 1 RSRP
MAC	Medium Access Control
MCG	Master Cell Group
MG	Measurement Gap
MGL	Measurement Gap Length
MGRP	Measurement Gap Repetition Period
MIB	Master Information Block
MN	Master Node
MR-DC	Multi-Radio Dual Connectivity
NE-DC	NR-E-UTRA Dual Connectivity
NGEN-DC	NG-RAN E-UTRA-NR Dual Connectivity
NR	New Radio
NR-DC	NR-NR Dual Connectivity
OFDM	Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing
OFDMA	Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access
OTDOA	Observed Time Difference Of Arrival
PBCH	Physical Broadcast Channel
PCC	Primary Component Carrier
PCell	Primary Cell
PDCCH	Physical Downlink Control Channel
PDSCH	Physical Downlink Shared Channel
PLMN	Public Land Mobile Network
PRACH	Physical RACH
PSCell	Primary SCell
PSS	Primary Synchronization Signal
pTAG	Primary Timing Advance Group
PUCCH	Physical Uplink Control Channel
PUSCH	Physical Uplink Shared Channel
QCL	Quasi Co-Location
RACH	Random Access Channel
RAT	Radio Access Technology
RLM	Radio Link Monitoring
RLM-RS	Reference Signal for RLM
RMSI	Remaining Minimum System Information
RRC	Radio Resource Control
RRM	Radio Resource Management

RSSI	Received Signal Strength Indicator
RSTD	Reference Signal Time Difference
SA	Standalone operation mode
SCC	Secondary Component Carrier
SCell	Secondary Cell
SCG	Secondary Cell Group
SCS	Subcarrier Spacing
SCS_{SSB}	SSB subcarrier spacing
SDL	Supplementary Downlink
SFN	System Frame Number
SFTD	SFN and Frame Timing Difference
SI	System Information
SIB	System Information Block
SMTC	SSB-based Measurement Timing configuration
SpCell	Special Cell
SRS	Sounding Reference Signal
SS-RSRP	Synchronization Signal based Reference Signal Received Power
SS-RSRQ	Synchronization Signal based Reference Signal Received Quality
SS-SINR	Synchronization Signal based Signal to Noise and Interference Ratio
SSB	Synchronization Signal Block
SSB_RP	Received (linear) average power of the resource elements that carry NR SSB signals and channels, measured at the UE antenna connector or radiated interface boundary.
SSS	Secondary Synchronization Signal
sTAG	Secondary Timing Advance Group
SUL	Supplementary Uplink
TA	Timing Advance
TAG	Timing Advance Group
TCI	Transmission Configuration Indicator
TDD	Time Division Duplex
TTI	Transmission Time Interval
UE	User Equipment
UL	Uplink

3.4 Test tolerances

The requirements given in the present document make no allowance for measurement uncertainty. The test specification 38.533 [5] defines the test tolerances.

3.5 Frequency bands grouping

3.5.1 Introduction

The intention with the frequency band grouping below is to increase the readability of the specification.

The frequency bands grouping is derived based on UE REFSENS requirements specified in [18, 19, 20] and assuming 0.5 dB step between the neighbour groups. The groups are defined in the order of increasing REFSENS, i.e., the group A has the smallest REFSENS among the groups. For the same SCS and a given bandwidth, the bands within the same group have the same Io conditions in a corresponding requirement in this specification, provided the bands support this SCS. For different SCSs supported by a frequency band and the same bandwidth, different Io conditions may apply for the frequency band in the requirements, while the band group is the same, based on the lowest REFSENS requirement normalized by the number of subcarriers among its supported SCSs for this bandwidth. For the same SCS but different supported bandwidths, the group for a band is determined based on the lowest REFSENS requirement normalized by the number of subcarriers among its supported bandwidths.

3.5.2 NR operating bands in FR1

NR frequency bands grouping for FR1 is specified in Table 3.5.2-1.

Table 3.5.2-1: NR frequency band groups for FR1

Group	NR FDD		NR TDD		NR SDL	
	Band group notation	Operating bands	Band group notation	Operating bands	Band group notation	Operating bands
A	NR_FDD_FR1_A	n1, n70, n74[4]	NR_TDD_FR1_A	n34, n38, n39, n40, n50, n51	NR_SDL_FR1_A	n75, n76
B	NR_FDD_FR1_B	n66, n74[3]	NR_TDD_FR1_B	-	NR_SDL_FR1_B	-
C	NR_FDD_FR1_C	-	NR_TDD_FR1_C	n77[1], n78, n79	NR_SDL_FR1_C	-
D	NR_FDD_FR1_D	n28	NR_TDD_FR1_D	n77[2]	NR_SDL_FR1_D	-
E	NR_FDD_FR1_E	n2, n5, n7	NR_TDD_FR1_E	n41	NR_SDL_FR1_E	-
F	NR_FDD_FR1_F	-	NR_TDD_FR1_F	-	NR_SDL_FR1_F	-
G	NR_FDD_FR1_G	n3, n8, n12, n20, n71	NR_TDD_FR1_G	-	NR_SDL_FR1_G	-
H	NR_FDD_FR1_H	n25	NR_TDD_FR1_H	-	NR_SDL_FR1_H	-

NOTE 1: Except 3.8 GHz to 4.2 GHz.
NOTE 2: Only 3.8 GHz to 4.2 GHz.
NOTE 3: Except 1475.9 MHz to 1510.9 MHz.
NOTE 4: Only when the band is confined in 1475.9 MHz to 1510.9 MHz.
NOTE 5: These bands are used only in NR carrier aggregation with other NR bands according to NR CA band combinations specified in TS 38.101-1 [18] and TS 38.101-3 [20].

3.5.3 NR operating bands in FR2

NR frequency bands grouping for FR2 is specified in Table 3.5.3-1.

Table 3.5.3-1: NR frequency band groups for FR2

Group	Band group notation	Operating bands
A	NR_TDD_FR2_A	n257[1], n258[1], n261[1]
B	NR_TDD_FR2_B	n257[4], n258[4], n261[4]
C	NR_TDD_FR2_C	
D	NR_TDD_FR2_D	
E	NR_TDD_FR2_E	
F	NR_TDD_FR2_F	n260[4]
G	NR_TDD_FR2_G	n260[1]
H	NR_TDD_FR2_H	
I	NR_TDD_FR2_I	
J	NR_TDD_FR2_J	
K	NR_TDD_FR2_K	
L	NR_TDD_FR2_L	n257[2], n258[2], n261[2]
M	NR_TDD_FR2_M	
N	NR_TDD_FR2_N	
O	NR_TDD_FR2_O	
P	NR_TDD_FR2_P	
Q	NR_TDD_FR2_Q	
R	NR_TDD_FR2_R	
S	NR_TDD_FR2_S	
T	NR_TDD_FR2_T	n257[3], n258[3], n261[3]
U	NR_TDD_FR2_U	
V	NR_TDD_FR2_V	
W	NR_TDD_FR2_W	
X	NR_TDD_FR2_X	
Y	NR_TDD_FR2_Y	n260[3]
NOTE 1: UE power class 1. NOTE 2: UE power class 2. NOTE 3: UE power class 3. NOTE 4: UE power class 4.		

3.6 Applicability of requirements in this specification version

In this specification,

- ‘cell’, ‘PCell’, ‘PSCell’ and ‘SCell’ refer to NR cell, NR PCell, NR PSCell, and NR SCell,
- E-UTRA cells are referred to as ‘E-UTRA cell’, ‘E-UTRA PCell’, ‘E-UTRA PSCell’, and ‘E-UTRA SCell’,

- E-UTRA-NR dual connectivity where E-UTRA is the master is referred to as 'E-UTRA-NR dual connectivity' or 'EN-DC'.
- NR-NR dual connectivity which involves two gNB acting as Master gNB and Secondary gNB is referred to as "NR-NR dual connectivity" or "NR-DC". NR-DC in Rel-15 only includes the scenarios where all serving cells in MCG in FR1 and all serving cells in SCG in FR2.
- 'active serving cell' refers to PCell, PSCell and activated SCells

For UE configured with supplementary UL, the requirements in clause 7.1 and 7.3 shall also apply to uplink transmissions on supplementary UL.

3.6.1 RRC connected state requirements in DRX

For the requirements in RRC connected state specified in this version of the specification, the UE shall assume that no DRX is used provided the following conditions are met:

- DRX parameters are not configured or
- DRX parameters are configured and
  - drx-InactivityTimer is running or
  - drx-RetransmissionTimerDL is running or
  - drx-RetransmissionTimerUL is running or
  - ra-ContentionResolutionTimer is running or
  - a Scheduling Request sent on PUCCH is pending or
    - a PDCCH indicating a new transmission addressed to the C-RNTI of the MAC entity has not been received after successful reception of a Random Access Response for the preamble not selected by the MAC entity

Otherwise the UE shall assume that DRX is used.

3.6.2 Number of serving carriers

3.6.2.1 Number of serving carriers for SA

Requirements for standalone NR with NR PCell are applicable for the UE configured with the following number of serving NR CCs:

- up to 8 NR DL CCs in total, with 1 UL (or 2 UL if SUL is configured) in PCell and up to 7 UL (or 8 UL if SUL is configured) in SCell.
- SUL may be configured together with one of the UL

3.6.2.2 Number of serving carriers for EN-DC

Requirements for EN-DC operation of E-UTRA and NR with E-UTRA PCell and NR PSCell are applicable for the UE configured with the following number of serving NR CCs:

- up to 8 NR DL CCs in total, with 1 UL (or 2 UL if SUL is configured) in PSCell and up to 1 UL (or 2 UL if SUL is configured) in SCell in different FR with PSCell.
- SUL may be configured together with one of the UL

The applicable number of E-UTRA CC for EN-DC in the MCG for both UL and DL is specified in TS 36.133 [15].

3.6.2.3 Number of serving carriers for NE-DC

Requirements for NE-DC operation of NR and E-UTRA with NR PCell and E-UTRA PSCell are applicable for the UE configured with the following number of serving NR CCs:

- up to 7 NR DL CCs in total, with 1 UL (or 2 UL if SUL is configured) in PCell and up to 1 UL (or 2 UL if SUL is configured) in SCell.
- SUL may be configured together with one of the UL

The applicable number of E-UTRA CC for NE-DC in the SCG for both UL and DL is specified in TS 36.133 [15].

3.6.2.4 Number of serving carriers for NR-DC

Requirements for NR-DC are applicable for the UE configured with the following number of serving NR CCs:

- up to 2 NR DL CCs in total in FR1, up to 8 NR DL CCs in total in FR2, with 1 UL in PCell, 1 UL in PSCell.

3.6.3 Applicability for intra-band FR2

For the requirements in RRC connected state specified in this version of the specification, UE shall assume that the transmitted signals from the serving cells should have the same downlink spatial domain transmission filter on one OFDM symbol in the same band in FR2. Otherwise, the UE is not supposed to satisfy any requirements for SCell.

3.6.4 Applicability for FR2 UE power classes

For the requirements of each FR2 power class specified in this version of the specification, certain UE types with specific device architectures are assumed. The UE types can be found in TS 38.101-2 [19].

3.6.5 Applicability for SDL bands

The measurements accuracy requirements for SDL bands in this version of specification in clause 10.1 shall apply for NR intra-frequency measurements on SCC (SS-RSRP, SS-RSRQ, SS-SINR, and L1-RSRP) and inter-frequency measurements (SS-RSRP, SS-RSRQ, and SS-SINR).

3.6.6 Applicability of requirements for NGEN-DC operation

All the requirements in this specification applicable for EN-DC are also applicable for NGEN-DC.

3.6.7 Applicability of QCL

For the requirements specified in this version of the specification, a reference signal is considered to be QCLed to another reference signal if it is in the same TCI chain as the other reference signal, provided that the number of Reference Signals in the chain is no more than 4. It is assumed there is single QCL type per TCI chain.

A TCI chain consists of an SSB, and one or more CSI-RS resources, and the TCI state of each Reference Signal includes another Reference Signal in the same TCI chain.

DMRS of PDCCH or PDSCH is QCLed with the reference signal in its active TCI state and any other reference signal that is QCLed, based on above criteria, with the reference signal in the active TCI state.

4 SA: RRC_IDLE state mobility

4.1 Cell Selection

After a UE has switched on and a PLMN has been selected, the cell selection process takes place, as described in TS 38.304 [1]. This process allows the UE to select a suitable cell where to camp on in order to access available services. In this process, the UE can use stored information (Stored information cell selection) or not (Initial cell selection).

4.2 Cell Re-selection

4.2.1 Introduction

The cell reselection procedure allows the UE to select a more suitable cell and camp on it.

When the UE is in either Camped Normally state or Camped on Any Cell state on a cell, the UE shall attempt to detect, synchronise, and monitor intra-frequency, inter-frequency and inter-RAT cells indicated by the serving cell. For intra-frequency and inter-frequency cells the serving cell may not provide explicit neighbour list but carrier frequency information and bandwidth information only. UE measurement activity is also controlled by measurement rules defined in TS 38.304 [1], allowing the UE to limit its measurement activity.

In the requirements of clause 4.2, the exceptions for side conditions apply as follows:

- for the UE capable of CA, the applicable exceptions for side conditions are specified in Annex B, clause B.3.2.1, B.3.2.3, or B.3.2.5 for UE supporting CA in FR1, CA in FR2 and CA between FR1 and FR2, respectively;
- for the UE capable of SUL, the applicable exceptions for side conditions are specified in Annex B, clause B.3.4.1 for UE supporting SUL in FR1.

4.2.2 Requirements

4.2.2.1 UE measurement capability

For idle mode cell re-selection purposes, the UE shall be capable of monitoring at least:

- Intra-frequency carrier, and
- Depending on UE capability, 7 NR inter-frequency carriers, and
- Depending on UE capability, 7 FDD E-UTRA inter-RAT carriers, and
- Depending on UE capability, 7 TDD E-UTRA inter-RAT carriers.

In addition to the requirements defined above, a UE supporting E-UTRA measurements in RRC_IDLE state shall be capable of monitoring a total of at least 14 carrier frequency layers, which includes serving layer, comprising of any above defined combination of E-UTRA FDD, E-UTRA TDD and NR layers.

4.2.2.2 Measurement and evaluation of serving cell

The UE shall measure the SS-RSRP and SS-RSRQ level of the serving cell and evaluate the cell selection criterion S defined in TS 38.304 [1] for the serving cell at least once every M1*N1 DRX cycle; where:

M1=2 if SMTC periodicity (T_{SMTC}) > 20 ms and DRX cycle ≤ 0.64 second,

otherwise M1=1.

The UE shall filter the SS-RSRP and SS-RSRQ measurements of the serving cell using at least 2 measurements. Within the set of measurements used for the filtering, at least two measurements shall be spaced by, at least DRX cycle/2.

If the UE has evaluated according to Table 4.2.2.2-1 in N_{serv} consecutive DRX cycles that the serving cell does not fulfil the cell selection criterion S, the UE shall initiate the measurements of all neighbour cells indicated by the serving cell, regardless of the measurement rules currently limiting UE measurement activities.

If the UE in RRC_IDLE has not found any new suitable cell based on searches and measurements using the intra-frequency, inter-frequency and inter-RAT information indicated in the system information for 10 s, the UE shall initiate cell selection procedures for the selected PLMN as defined in TS 38.304 [1].

Table 4.2.2.2-1: N_{serv}

DRX cycle length [s]	Scaling Factor (N1)		N_{serv} [number of DRX cycles]
	FR1	FR2[Note1]	
0.32	1	8	M1*N1*4
0.64		5	M1*N1*4
1.28		4	N1*2
2.56		3	N1*2
Note 1: Applies for UE supporting power class 2&3&4. For UE supporting power class 1, N1 = 8 for all DRX cycle length.			

4.2.2.3 Measurements of intra-frequency NR cells

The UE shall be able to identify new intra-frequency cells and perform SS-RSRP and SS-RSRQ measurements of the identified intra-frequency cells without an explicit intra-frequency neighbour list containing physical layer cell identities.

The UE shall be able to evaluate whether a newly detectable intra-frequency cell meets the reselection criteria defined in TS38.304[1] within T_{detect,NR_Intra} when that Treselection= 0 . An intra frequency cell is considered to be detectable according to the conditions defined in Annex B.1.2 for a corresponding Band.

The UE shall measure SS-RSRP and SS-RSRQ at least every $T_{measure,NR\_Intra}$ (see table 4.2.2.3-1) for intra-frequency cells that are identified and measured according to the measurement rules.

The UE shall filter SS-RSRP and SS-RSRQ measurements of each measured intra-frequency cell using at least 2 measurements. Within the set of measurements used for the filtering, at least two measurements shall be spaced by at least $T_{measure,NR\_Intra}/2$.

The UE shall not consider a NR neighbour cell in cell reselection, if it is indicated as not allowed in the measurement control system information of the serving cell.

For an intra-frequency cell that has been already detected, but that has not been reselected to, the filtering shall be such that the UE shall be capable of evaluating that the intra-frequency cell has met reselection criterion defined in TS38.304 [1] within $T_{evaluate,NR\_Intra}$ when $T_{reselection}$ = 0 as specified in table 4.2.2.3-1 provided that:

when rangeToBestCell is not configured:

- the cell is at least 3 dB better ranked in FR1 or 4.5 dB better ranked in FR2.

when rangeToBestCell is configured:

- the cell has the highest number of beams above the threshold absThreshSS-BlocksConsolidation among all detected cells whose cell-ranking criterion R value in TS38.304 [1] is within rangeToBestCell of the cell-ranking criterion R value of the highest ranked cell.
  - if there are multiple such cells, the cell has the highest rank among them.
    - the cell is at least 3dB better ranked in FR1 or 4.5dB better ranked in FR2 if the current serving cell is among them.

When evaluating cells for reselection, the SSB side conditions apply to both serving and non-serving intra-frequency cells.

If $T_{reselection}$ timer has a non zero value and the intra-frequency cell is satisfied with the reselection criteria which are defined in TS38.304 [1], the UE shall evaluate this intra-frequency cell for the $T_{reselection}$ time. If this cell remains satisfied with the reselection criteria within this duration, then the UE shall reselect that cell.

Table 4.2.2.3-1: T_{detect,NR_Intra}, $T_{measure,NR\_Intra}$ and $T_{evaluate,NR\_Intra}$

DRX cycle length [s]	Scaling Factor (N1)		T_{detect,NR_Intra} [s] (number of DRX cycles)	$T_{measure,NR\_Intra}$ [s] (number of DRX cycles)	$T_{evaluate,NR\_Intra}$ [s] (number of DRX cycles)
	FR1	FR2 Note1			
0.32	1	8	11.52 x N1 x M2 (36 x N1 x M2)	1.28 x N1 x M2 (4 x N1 x M2)	5.12 x N1 x M2 (16 x N1 x M2)
0.64		5	17.92 x N1 (28 x N1)	1.28 x N1 (2 x N1)	5.12 x N1 (8 x N1)
1.28		4	32 x N1 (25 x N1)	1.28 x N1 (1 x N1)	6.4 x N1 (5 x N1)
2.56		3	58.88 x N1 (23 x N1)	2.56 x N1 (1 x N1)	7.68 x N1 (3 x N1)
Note 1: Applies for UE supporting power class 2&3&4. For UE supporting power class 1, N1 = 8 for all DRX cycle length. Note 2: M2 = 1.5 if SMTC periodicity of measured intra-frequency cell > 20 ms; otherwise M2=1.					

4.2.2.4 Measurements of inter-frequency NR cells

The UE shall be able to identify new inter-frequency cells and perform SS-RSRP or SS-RSRQ measurements of identified inter-frequency cells if carrier frequency information is provided by the serving cell, even if no explicit neighbour list with physical layer cell identities is provided.

If Srxlev > $S_{nonIntraSearchP}$ and Squal > $S_{nonIntraSearchQ}$ then the UE shall search for inter-frequency layers of higher priority at least every $T_{higher\_priority\_search}$ where $T_{higher\_priority\_search}$ is described in clause 4.2.2.7.

If Srxlev ≤ $S_{nonIntraSearchP}$ or Squal ≤ $S_{nonIntraSearchQ}$ then the UE shall search for and measure inter-frequency layers of higher, equal or lower priority in preparation for possible reselection. In this scenario, the minimum rate at which the UE is required to search for and measure higher priority layers shall be the same as that defined below in this clause.

The UE shall be able to evaluate whether a newly detectable inter-frequency cell meets the reselection criteria defined in TS38.304 [1] within $K_{carrier}$ * T_{detect,NR_Inter} if at least carrier frequency information is provided for inter-frequency neighbour cells by the serving cells when $T_{reselection}$ = 0 provided that the reselection criteria is met by a margin of at least 5 dB in FR1 or 6.5 dB in FR2 for reselections based on ranking or 6 dB in FR1 or 7.5 dB in FR2 for SS-RSRP reselections based on absolute priorities or 4 dB in FR1 and 4 dB in FR2 for SS-RSRQ reselections based on absolute priorities. The parameter $K_{carrier}$ is the number of NR inter-frequency carriers indicated by the serving cell. An inter-frequency cell is considered to be detectable according to the conditions defined in Annex B.1.3 for a corresponding Band.

When higher priority cells are found by the higher priority search, they shall be measured at least every $T_{measure,NR\_Inter}$. If, after detecting a cell in a higher priority search, it is determined that reselection has not occurred then the UE is not required to continuously measure the detected cell to evaluate the ongoing possibility of reselection. However, the minimum measurement filtering requirements specified later in this clause shall still be met by the UE before it makes any determination that it may stop measuring the cell. If the UE detects on a NR carrier a cell whose physical identity is indicated as not allowed for that carrier in the measurement control system information of the serving cell, the UE is not required to perform measurements on that cell.

The UE shall measure SS-RSRP or SS-RSRQ at least every $K_{carrier}$ * $T_{measure,NR\_Inter}$ (see table 4.2.2.4-1) for identified lower or equal priority inter-frequency cells. If the UE detects on a NR carrier a cell whose physical identity is indicated as not allowed for that carrier in the measurement control system information of the serving cell, the UE is not required to perform measurements on that cell.

The UE shall filter SS-RSRP or SS-RSRQ measurements of each measured higher, lower and equal priority inter-frequency cell using at least 2 measurements. Within the set of measurements used for the filtering, at least two measurements shall be spaced by at least $T_{measure,NR\_Inter}$/2.

The UE shall not consider a NR neighbour cell in cell reselection, if it is indicated as not allowed in the measurement control system information of the serving cell.

For an inter-frequency cell that has been already detected, but that has not been reselected to, the filtering shall be such that the UE shall be capable of evaluating that the inter-frequency cell has met reselection criterion defined TS 38.304 [1] within $K_{carrier}$

* $T_{evaluate,NR\_Inter}$ when $T_{reselection}$ = 0 as specified in table 4.2.2.4-1 provided that the reselection criteria is met by

- the condition when performing equal priority reselection and

  when rangeToBestCell is not configured:

  - the cell is at least 5dB better ranked in FR1 or 6.5dB better ranked in FR2 or.

  when rangeToBestCell is configured:

  - the cell has the highest number of beams above the threshold absThreshSS-BlocksConsolidation among all detected cells whose cell-ranking criterion R value in TS38.304 [1] is within rangeToBestCell of the cell-ranking criterion R value of the highest ranked cell.

    - if there are multiple such cells, the cell has the highest rank among them

    - the cell is at least 5dB better ranked in FR1 or 6.5dB better ranked in FR2 if the current serving cell is among them. Or

- 6dB in FR1 or 7.5dB in FR2 for SS-RSRP reselections based on absolute priorities or

- 4dB in FR1 or 4dB in FR2 for SS-RSRQ reselections based on absolute priorities.

When evaluating cells for reselection, the SSB side conditions apply to both serving and inter-frequency cells.

If $T_{reselection}$ timer has a non zero value and the inter-frequency cell is satisfied with the reselection criteria, the UE shall evaluate this inter-frequency cell for the $T_{reselection}$ time. If this cell remains satisfied with the reselection criteria within this duration, then the UE shall reselect that cell.

The UE is not expected to meet the measurement requirements for an inter-frequency carrier under DRX cycle=320 ms defined in Table 4.2.2.4-1 under the following conditions:

- T_{SMTC_intra} = T_{SMTC_inter} = 160 ms; where T_{SMTC_intra} and T_{SMTC_inter} are periodicities of the SMTC occasions configured for the intra-frequency carrier and the inter-frequency carrier respectively, and

- SMTC occasions configured for the inter-frequency carrier occur up to 1 ms before the start or up to 1 ms after the end of the SMTC occasions configured for the intra-frequency carrier, and

- SMTC occasions configured for the intra-frequency carrier and for the inter-frequency carrier occur up to 1 ms before the start or up to 1 ms after the end of the paging occasion in TS38.304 [1].

Table 4.2.2.4-1: T_{detect,NR_Inter}, $T_{measure,NR\_Inter}$ and $T_{evaluate,NR\_Inter}$

DRX cycle length [s]	Scaling Factor (N1)		T_{detect,NR_Inter} [s] (number of DRX cycles)	$T_{measure,NR\_Inter}$ [s] (number of DRX cycles)	$T_{evaluate,NR\_Inter}$ [s] (number of DRX cycles)
	FR1	FR2[Note1]			
0.32	1	8	11.52 x N1 x 1.5 (36 x N1 x 1.5)	1.28 x N1 x 1.5 (4 x N1 x 1.5)	5.12 x N1 x 1.5 (16 x N1 x 1.5)
0.64		5	17.92x N1 (28 x N1)	1.28 x N1 (2 x N1)	5.12 x N1 (8 x N1)
1.28		4	32 x N1 (25 x N1)	1.28 x N1 (1 x N1)	6.4 x N1 (5 x N1)
2.56		3	58.88 x N1 (23 x N1)	2.56 x N1 (1 x N1)	7.68 x N1 (3 x N1)
Note 1: Applies for UE supporting power class 2&3&4. For UE supporting power class 1, N1 = 8 for all DRX cycle length.					

4.2.2.5 Measurements of inter-RAT E-UTRAN cells

If Srxlev > $S_{nonIntraSearchP}$ and Squal > $S_{nonIntraSearchQ}$ then the UE shall search for inter-RAT E-UTRAN layers of higher priority at least every $T_{higher\_priority\_search}$ where $T_{higher\_priority\_search}$ is described in clause 4.2.2

If Srxlev ≤ $S_{nonIntraSearchP}$ or Squal ≤ $S_{nonIntraSearchQ}$ then the UE shall search for and measure inter-RAT E-UTRAN layers of higher, lower priority in preparation for possible reselection. In this scenario, the minimum rate at which the UE is required to search for and measure higher priority inter-RAT E-UTRAN layers shall be the same as that defined below for lower priority RATs.

The requirements in this clause apply for inter-RAT E-UTRAN FDD measurements and E-UTRA TDD measurements. When the measurement rules indicate that inter-RAT E-UTRAN cells are to be measured, the UE shall measure RSRP and RSRQ of detected E-UTRA cells in the neighbour frequency list at the minimum measurement rate specified in this clause. The parameter $N_{EUTRA\_carrier}$ is the total number of configured E-UTRA carriers in the neighbour frequency list. The UE shall filter RSRP and RSRQ measurements of each measured E-UTRA cell using at least 2 measurements. Within the set of measurements used for the filtering, at least two measurements shall be spaced by at least $T_{measure,EUTRAN}/2$.

An inter-RAT E-UTRA cell is considered to be detectable provided the following conditions are fulfilled:

- the same conditions as for inter-frequency RSRP measurements specified in TS 36.133 [15, Annex B.1.2] are fulfilled for a corresponding Band, and
- the same conditions as for inter-frequency RSRQ measurements specified in TS 36.133 [15, Annex B.1.2] are fulfilled for a corresponding Band.

- SCH conditions specified in TS 36.133 [15, Annex B.1.2] are fulfilled for a corresponding Band

The UE shall be able to evaluate whether a newly detectable inter-RAT E-UTRAN cell meets the reselection criteria defined in TS38.304 [1] within ($N_{EUTRA\_carrier}$) * $T_{detect,EUTRAN}$ when Srxlev ≤ $S_{nonIntraSearchP}$ or Squal ≤ $S_{nonIntraSearchQ}$ when $T_{reselection}$ = 0 provided that the reselection criteria is met by a margin of at least 6dB for RSRP reselections based on absolute priorities or 4dB for RSRQ reselections based on absolute priorities.

Cells which have been detected shall be measured at least every ($N_{EUTRA\_carrier}$) * $T_{measure,EUTRAN}$ when Srxlev ≤ $S_{nonIntraSearchP}$ or Squal ≤ $S_{nonIntraSearchQ}$.

When higher priority cells are found by the higher priority search, they shall be measured at least every $T_{measure,EUTRAN}$. If, after detecting a cell in a higher priority search, it is determined that reselection has not occurred then the UE is not required to continuously measure the detected cell to evaluate the ongoing possibility of reselection. However, the minimum measurement filtering requirements specified later in this clause shall still be met by the UE before it makes any determination that it may stop measuring the cell.

If the UE detects on an inter-RAT E-UTRAN carrier a cell whose physical identity is indicated as not allowed for that carrier in the measurement control system information of the serving cell, the UE is not required to perform measurements on that cell.

The UE shall not consider an inter-RAT E-UTRA cell in cell reselection, if it is indicated as not allowed in the measurement control system information of the serving cell.

For a cell that has been already detected, but that has not been reselected to, the filtering shall be such that the UE shall be capable of evaluating that an already identified inter-RAT E-UTRA cell has met reselection criterion defined in TS 38.304 [1] within ($N_{EUTRA\_carrier}$) * $T_{evaluate,EUTRAN}$ when $T_{reselection}$ = 0 as speficied in table 4.2.2.5-1 provided that the reselection criteria is met by a margin of at least 6dB for RSRP reselections based on absolute priorities or 4dB for RSRQ reselections based on absolute priorities.

If $T_{reselection}$ timer has a non zero value and the inter-RAT E-UTRA cell is satisfied with the reselection criteria which are defined in TS 38.304 [1], the UE shall evaluate this E-UTRA cell for the $T_{reselection}$ time. If this cell remains satisfied with the reselection criteria within this duration, then the UE shall reselect that cell.

Table 4.2.2.5-1: $T_{detect,EUTRAN}$, $T_{measure,EUTRAN}$, and $T_{evaluate,EUTRAN}$

DRX cycle length [s]	$T_{detect,EUTRAN}$ [s] (number of DRX cycles)	$T_{measure,EUTRAN}$ [s] (number of DRX cycles)	$T_{evaluate,EUTRAN}$ [s] (number of DRX cycles)
0.32	11.52 (36)	1.28 (4)	5.12 (16)
0.64	17.92 (28)	1.28 (2)	5.12 (8)
1.28	32(25)	1.28 (1)	6.4 (5)
2.56	58.88 (23)	2.56 (1)	7.68 (3)

4.2.2.6 Maximum interruption in paging reception

UE shall perform the cell re-selection with minimum interruption in monitoring downlink channels for paging reception.

At intra-frequency and inter-frequency cell re-selection, the UE shall monitor the downlink of serving cell for paging reception until the UE is capable to start monitoring downlink channels of the target intra-frequency and inter-frequency cell for paging reception. The interruption time shall not exceed T_{SI-NR} + 2*$T_{target\_cell\_SMTC\_period}$ ms.

At inter-RAT cell re-selection, the UE shall monitor the downlink of serving cell for paging reception until the UE is capable to start monitoring downlink channels for paging reception of the target inter-RAT cell. For NR to E-UTRAN cell re-selection the interruption time must not exceed $T_{SI-EUTRA}$ + 55 ms.

T_{SI-NR} is the time required for receiving all the relevant system information data according to the reception procedure and the RRC procedure delay of system information blocks defined in TS 38.331 [2] for an NR cell.

$T_{SI-EUTRA}$ is the time required for receiving all the relevant system information data according to the reception procedure and the RRC procedure delay of system information blocks defined in TS 36.331 [16] for an E-UTRAN cell.

These requirements assume sufficient radio conditions, so that decoding of system information can be made without errors and does not take into account cell re-selection failure.

4.2.2.7 General requirements

The UE shall search every layer of higher priority at least every $T_{higher\_priority\_search}$ = (60 * N_{layers}) seconds, where N_{layers} is the total number of higher priority NR and E-UTRA carrier frequencies broadcasted in system information.

5 SA: RRC_INACTIVE state mobility

5.1 Cell Re-selection

5.1.1 Introduction

The cell reselection procedure allows the UE to select a more suitable cell and camp on it.

When the UE is in Camped Normally state on a cell, the UE shall attempt to detect, synchronise, and monitor intra-frequency, inter-frequency and inter-RAT cells indicated by the serving cell. For intra-frequency and inter-frequency cells the serving cell may not provide explicit neighbour list but carrier frequency information and bandwidth information only. UE measurement activity is also controlled by measurement rules defined in TS38.304 [1], allowing the UE to limit its measurement activity.

5.1.2 Requirements

5.1.2.1 UE measurement capability

The requirements in sub-clause 4.2.2.1 shall apply.

5.1.2.2 Measurement and evaluation of serving cell

The requirements in sub-clause 4.2.2.2 shall apply.

5.1.2.3 Measurements of intra-frequency NR cells

The requirements in sub-clause 4.2.2.3 shall apply.

5.1.2.4 Measurements of inter-frequency NR cells

The requirements in sub-clause 4.2.2.4 shall apply.

5.1.2.5 Measurements of inter-RAT E-UTRAN cells

The requirements in sub-clause 4.2.2.5 shall apply.

5.1.2.6 Maximum interruption in paging reception

The requirements in sub-clause 4.2.2.6 shall apply.

5.1.2.7 General requirements

The requirements in sub-clause 4.2.2.7 shall apply.

5.2 Void

6 RRC_CONNECTED state mobility

6.1 Handover

6.1.1 NR Handover

6.1.1.1 Introduction

The purpose of NR handover is to change the NR PCell to another NR cell. The requirements in this clause are applicable to SA NR, NE-DC and NR-DC.

6.1.1.2 NR FR1 - NR FR1 Handover

The requirements in this clause are applicable to both intra-frequency and inter-frequency handovers from NR FR1 cell to NR FR1 cell.

6.1.1.2.1 Handover delay

When the UE receives a RRC message implying handover the UE shall be ready to start the transmission of the new uplink PRACH channel within $D_{handover}$ msec from the end of the last TTI containing the RRC command.

Where:

$D_{handover}$ equals the applicable RRC procedure delay defined in clause 12 in TS 38.331 [2] plus the interruption time stated in clause 6.1.1.2.2.

6.1.1.2.2 Interruption time

The interruption time is the time between end of the last TTI containing the RRC command on the old PDSCH and the time the UE starts transmission of the new PRACH, excluding the RRC procedure delay.

When intra-frequency or inter-frequency handover is commanded, the interruption time shall be less than $T_{interrupt}$

$$T_{interrupt} = T_{search} + T_{IU} + T_{processing} + T_{\Delta} + T_{margin} \text{ ms}$$

Where:

T_{search} is the time required to search the target cell when the target cell is not already known when the handover command is received by the UE. If the target cell is known, then T_{search} = 0 ms. If the target cell is an unknown intra-frequency cell and the target cell Es/Iot≥-2 dB, then $T_{search} = T_{rs}$ ms. If the target cell is an unknown inter-frequency cell and the target cell Es/Iot≥-2 dB, then $T_{search} = 3 * T_{rs}$

ms. Regardless of whether DRX is in use by the UE, T_{search} shall still be based on non-DRX target cell search times.

$T_{processing}$ is time for UE processing. $T_{processing}$ can be up to 20ms.

T_{margin} is time for SSB post-processing. T_{margin} can be up to 2ms.

T_{Δ} is time for fine time tracking and acquiring full timing information of the target cell. T_{Δ} = T_{rs} for both known and unknown target cell.

T_{IU} is the interruption uncertainty in acquiring the first available PRACH occasion in the new cell. T_{IU} can be up to the summation of SSB to PRACH occasion association period and 10 ms. SSB to PRACH occasion associated period is defined in the table 8.1-1 of TS 38.213 [3].

T_{rs} is the SMTC periodicity of the target NR cell if the UE has been provided with an SMTC configuration for the target cellin the handover command, otherwise Trs is the SMTC configured in the measObjectNR having the same SSB frequency and subcarrier spacing. If the measObjectNRs having the same SSB frequency and subcarrier spacing configured by MN and SN have different SMTC, Trs is the periodicity of one of the SMTC which is up to UE implementation. If the UE is not provided SMTC configuration or measurement object on this frequency, the requirement in this clause is applied with T_{rs}=5ms assuming the SSB transmission periodicity is 5ms. There is no requirement if the SSB transmission periodicity is not 5ms. If the UE has been provided with higher layer in TS 38.331 [2] signaling of smtc2 prior to the handover command, T_{rs} follows smtc1 or smtc2 according to the physical cell ID of the target cell.

In the interruption requirement a cell is known if it has been meeting the relevant cell identification requirement during the last 5 seconds otherwise it is unknown. Relevant cell identification requirements are described in Clause 9.2.5 for intra-frequency handover and Clause 9.3.4 for inter-frequency handover.

6.1.1.3 NR FR2- NR FR1 Handover

The requirements in this clause are applicable to inter-frequency handovers from NR FR2 cell to NR FR1 cell.

6.1.1.3.1 Handover delay

When the UE receives a RRC message implying handover the UE shall be ready to start the transmission of the new uplink PRACH channel within $D_{handover}$ ms from the end of the last TTI containing the RRC command.

Where:

$D_{handover}$ equals the applicable RRC procedure delay defined in clause 12 in TS 38.331 [2] plus the interruption time stated in clause 6.1.1.3.2.

6.1.1.3.2 Interruption time

The interruption time is the time between the end of the last TTI containing the RRC command on the old PDSCH and the time the UE starts transmission of the new PRACH, excluding the RRC procedure delay.

When inter-frequency handover is commanded, the interruption time shall be less than $T_{interrupt}$

$$T_{interrupt} = T_{search} + T_{IU} + T_{processing} + T_{\Delta} + T_{margin} \text{ ms}$$

Where:

T_{search} is the time required to search the target cell when the target cell is not already known when the handover command is received by the UE. If the target cell is known, then T_{search} = 0 ms. If the target cell is an unknown inter-frequency cell and the target cell Es/Iot ≥ -2 dB, then T_{search} = 3* T_{rs} ms. Regardless of whether DRX is in use by the UE, T_{search} shall still be based on non-DRX target cell search times.

T_{Δ} is time for fine time tracking and acquiring full timing information of the target cell. T_{Δ} = T_{rs} for both known and unknown target cell.

$T_{processing}$ is time for UE processing. $T_{processing}$ can be up to 40ms.

T_{margin} is time for SSB post-processing. T_{margin} can be up to 2ms.

T_{IU} is the interruption uncertainty in acquiring the first available PRACH occasion in the new cell. T_{IU} can be up to the summation of SSB to PRACH occasion association period and 10 ms. SSB to PRACH occasion associated period is defined in the table 8.1-1 of TS 38.213 [3].

T_{rs} is the SMTC periodicity of the target NR cell if the UE has been provided with an SMTC configuration for the target cell in the handover command, otherwise T_{rs} is the SMTC configured in the measObjectNR having the same SSB frequency and subcarrier spacing. If such measObjectNRs configured by MN and SN have different SMTC, T_{rs} is the periodicity of one of the SMTC which is up to UE implementation. If the UE is not provided SMTC configuration or measurement object on this frequency, the requirement in this clause is applied with T_{rs}=5ms assuming the SSB transmission periodicity is 5ms. There is no requirement if the SSB transmission periodicity is not 5ms.

In the interruption requirement a cell is known if it has been meeting the relevant cell identification requirement during the last 5 seconds otherwise it is unknown. Relevant cell identification requirements are described in Clause 9.2.5 for intra-frequency handover and Clause 9.3.4 for inter-frequency handover.

6.1.1.4 NR FR2- NR FR2 Handover

The requirements in this clause are applicable to both intra-frequency and inter-frequency handovers from NR FR2 cell to NR FR2 cell.

6.1.1.4.1 Handover delay

When the UE receives a RRC message implying handover the UE shall be ready to start the transmission of the new uplink PRACH channel within $D_{handover}$ ms from the end of the last TTI containing the RRC command.

Where:

$D_{handover}$ equals the applicable RRC procedure delay defined in clause 12 in TS 38.331 [2] plus the interruption time stated in clause 6.1.1.4.2.

6.1.1.4.2 Interruption time

The interruption time is the time between end of the last TTI containing the RRC command on the old PDSCH and the time the UE starts transmission of the new PRACH, excluding the RRC procedure delay.

When intra-frequency or inter-frequency handover is commanded, the interruption time shall be less than $T_{interrupt}$

$$T_{interrupt} = T_{search} + T_{IU} + T_{processing} + T_{\Delta} + T_{margin} \text{ ms}$$

Where:

T_{search} is the time required to search the target cell when the handover command is received by the UE. If the target cell is a known cell, then T_{search} = 0 ms. If the target cell is an unknown intra-frequency cell and the target cell Es/Iot≥-2 dB, then T_{search} = 8* T_{rs} ms. If the target cell is an unknown inter-frequency cell and the target cell Es/Iot≥-2 dB, then T_{search} = 8*3* T_{rs} ms. Regardless of whether DRX is in use by the UE, T_{search} shall still be based on non-DRX target cell search times.

$T_{processing}$ is time for UE processing. $T_{processing}$ can be up to 20ms.

T_{margin} is time for SSB post-processing. T_{margin} can be up to 2ms.

T_{Δ} is time for fine time tracking and acquiring full timing information of the target cell. $T_{\Delta} = T_{rs}$ for both known and unknown target cell.

T_{IU} is the interruption uncertainty in acquiring the first available PRACH occasion in the new cell. T_{IU} can be up to the summation of SSB to PRACH occasion association period and 10 ms. SSB to PRACH occasion associated period is defined in the table 8.1-1 of TS 38.213 [3].

T_{rs} is the SMTC periodicity of the target NR cell if the UE has been provided with an SMTC configuration for the target cell in the handover command, otherwise Trs is the SMTC configured in the measObjectNR having the same SSB frequency and subcarrier spacing. If such measObjectNRs configured by MN and SN have different SMTC, Trs is the periodicity of one of the SMTC which is up to UE implementation. If the UE is not provided SMTC configuration or measurement object on this frequency, the requirement in this clause is applied with T_{rs}=5ms assuming the SSB transmission periodicity is 5ms. There is no requirement if the SSB transmission periodicity is not 5ms. If the UE has been provided with higher layer in TS 38.331 [2] signaling of smtc2 prior to the handover command, T_{rs} follows smtc1 or smtc2 according to the physical cell ID of the target cell.

In FR2, the target cell is known if it has been meeting the following conditions:

- During the last 5 seconds before the reception of the handover command:
  - the UE has sent a valid measurement report for the target cell and
  - One of the SSBs measured from the NR target cell being configured remains detectable according to the cell identification conditions specified in clause 9.3,
- One of the SSBs measured from the target cell also remains detectable during the handover delay according to the cell identification conditions specified in clause 9.3.

otherwise it is unknown.

6.1.1.5 NR FR1- NR FR2 Handover

The requirements in this clause are applicable to inter-frequency handovers from NR FR1 cell to NR FR2 cell.

6.1.1.5.1 Handover delay

When the UE receives a RRC message implying handover the UE shall be ready to start the transmission of the new uplink PRACH channel within $D_{handover}$ ms from the end of the last TTI containing the RRC command.

Where:

$D_{handover}$ equals the applicable RRC procedure delay defined in clause 12 in TS 38.331 [2] plus the interruption time stated in clause 6.1.1.5.2.

6.1.1.5.2 Interruption time

The interruption time is the time between end of the last TTI containing the RRC command on the old PDSCH and the time the UE starts transmission of the new PRACH, excluding the RRC procedure delay.

When inter-frequency handover is commanded, the interruption time shall be less than $T_{interrupt}$

$$T_{interrupt} = T_{search} + T_{IU} + T_{processing} + T_{\Delta} + T_{margin} \text{ ms}$$

Where:

T_{search} is the time required to search the target cell when the handover command is received by the UE. If the target cell is a known cell, then T_{search} = 0 ms. . If the target cell is an unknown inter-frequency cell and the target cell Es/Iot≥-2 dB, then T_{search} = 8*3* T_{rs} ms. Regardless of whether DRX is in use by the UE, T_{search} shall still be based on non-DRX target cell search times.

$T_{processing}$ is time for UE processing. $T_{processing}$ can be up 40ms.

T_{margin} is time for SSB post-processing. T_{margin} can be up to 2ms.

T_{Δ} is time for fine time tracking and acquiring full timing information of the target cell. T_{Δ} = T_{rs} for both known and unknown target cell.

T_{IU} is the interruption uncertainty in acquiring the first available PRACH occasion in the new cell. T_{IU} can be up to the summation of SSB to PRACH occasion association period and 10 ms. SSB to PRACH occasion associated period is defined in the table 8.1-1 of TS 38.213 [3].

T_{rs} is the SMTC periodicity of the target NR cell if the UE has been provided with an SMTC configuration for the target cell in the handover command, otherwise Trs is the SMTC configured in the measObjectNR having the same SSB frequency and subcarrier spacing. If such measObjectNRs configured by MN and SN have different SMTC, Trs is the periodicity of one of the SMTC which is up to UE implementation. If the UE is not provided SMTC configuration or measurement object on this frequency, the requirement in this clause is applied with T_{rs}=5ms assuming the SSB transmission periodicity is 5ms. There is no requirement if the SSB transmission periodicity is not 5ms.

In FR2, the target cell is known if it has been meeting the following conditions:

- During the last 5 seconds before the reception of the handover command:
  - the UE has sent a valid measurement report for the target cell and
  - One of the SSBs measured from the NR target cell being configured remains detectable according to the cell identification conditions specified in clause 9.3,
- One of the SSBs measured from the target cell also remains detectable during the handover delay according to the cell identification conditions specified in clause 9.3.

otherwise it is unknown.

6.1.2 NR Handover to other RATs

6.1.2.1 NR – E-UTRAN Handover

6.1.2.1.1 Introduction

The purpose of inter-RAT handover from NR to E-UTRAN is to change the radio access mode of PCell from NR to E-UTRAN. The handover procedure is initiated from NR with a RRC message that implies a handover as described in TS 38.331 [2]. The requirements in this clause are applicable to SA NR, NE-DC and NR-DC.

6.1.2.1.2 Handover delay

When the UE receives a RRC message implying handover to E-UTRAN the UE shall be ready to start the transmission of the uplink PRACH channel in E-UTRA within $D_{handover}$ ms from the end of the last TTI containing the RRC command. $D_{handover}$ is defined as

$$D_{handover} = T_{RRC\_procedure\_delay} + T_{interrupt}$$

Where:

$T_{RRC\_procedure\_delay}$: it is the RRC procedure delay, which is 50ms

$T_{interrupt}$: it is the time between end of the last TTI containing the RRC command on the NR PDSCH and the time the UE starts transmission of the PRACH in E-UTRAN, excluding $T_{RRC\_procedure\_delay}$. $T_{interrupt}$ is defined in clause 6.1.2.1.3.

6.1.2.1.3 Interruption time

When the inter-RAT handover to E-UTRAN is commanded, the interruption time shall be less than $T_{interrupt}$

$$T_{interrupt} = T_{search} + T_{IU} + 20 \text{ ms}$$

Where:

T_{search} is the time required to search the target cell when the target cell is not already known when the handover command is received by the UE. If the target cell is known, then T_{search} = 0 ms. If the target cell is unknown and signal quality is sufficient for successful cell detection on the first attempt, then T_{search} = 80 ms. Regardless of whether DRX is in use by the UE, T_{search} shall still be based on non-DRX target cell search times.

T_{IU} is the interruption uncertainty in acquiring the first available PRACH occasion in the new cell. T_{IU} can be up to 30 ms.

NOTE: The actual value of T_{IU} shall depend upon the PRACH configuration used in the target cell.

In the interruption requirement a cell is known if it has been meeting the relevant cell identification requirement during the last 5 seconds otherwise it is unknown. Relevant E-UTRAN cell identification requirements are described in clause 9.4.1.

6.2 RRC Connection Mobility Control

6.2.1 SA: RRC Re-establishment

6.2.1.1 Introduction

This clause contains requirements on the UE regarding RRC connection re-establishment procedure. RRC connection re-establishment is initiated when a UE in RRC_CONNECTED state loses RRC connection due to any of failure cases, including radio link failure, handover failure, and RRC connection reconfiguration failure. The RRC connection re-establishment procedure is specified in clause 5.3.7 of TS 38.331 [2].

The requirements in this clause are applicable for RRC connection re-establishment to NR cell.

6.2.1.2 Requirements

In RRC_CONNECTED state the UE shall be capable of sending RRCReestablishmentRequest message within $T_{re\text{-}establish\_delay}$ seconds from the moment it detects a loss in RRC connection. The total RRC connection delay ($T_{re\text{-}establish\_delay}$) shall be less than:

$$\mathrm{T_{re-establish\_delay} = T_{UE\_re-establish\_delay} + T_{UL\_grant}}$$

T_{UL_grant}: It is the time required to acquire and process uplink grant from the target PCell. The uplink grant is required to transmit RRCReestablishmentRequest message.

The UE re-establishment delay ($T_{UE\_re\text{-}establish\_delay}$) is specified in clause 6.2.1.2.1.

6.2.1.2.1 UE Re-establishment delay requirement

The UE re-establishment delay ($T_{UE\_re\text{-}establish\_delay}$) is the time between the moments when any of the conditions requiring RRC re-establishment as defined in clause 5.3.7 in TS 38.331 [2] is detected by the UE and when the UE sends PRACH to the target PCell. The UE re-establishment delay ($T_{UE\_re\text{-}establish\_delay}$) requirement shall be less than:

$$T_{UE\_re-establish\_delay} = 50 \text{ ms} + T_{identify\_intra\_NR} + \sum_{i=1}^{N_{freq}-1} T_{identify\_inter\_NR,i} + T_{SI-NR} + T_{PRACH}$$

The intra-frequency target NR cell shall be considered detectable if each relevant SSB can satisfy that:

- SS-RSRP related side conditions given in clause 10.1.2 and 10.1.3 are fulfilled for a corresponding NR Band for FR1 and FR2, respectively, and
- the conditions of SSB_RP and SSB Ês/Iot according to Annex B.2.2 for a corresponding NR Band are fulfilled.

The inter-frequency target NR cell shall be considered detectable when for each relevant SSB:

- SS-RSRP related side conditions given in clause 10.1.4 and 10.1.5 are fulfilled for a corresponding NR Band for FR1 and FR2, respectively, and
- the conditions of SSB_RP and SSB Ês/Iot according to Annex B.2.3 for a corresponding NR Band are fulfilled.

$T_{identify\_intra\_NR}$: It is the time to identify the target intra-frequency NR cell and it depends on whether the target NR cell is known cell or unknown cell and on the FR of the target NR cell. If the UE is not configured with intra-frequency NR carrier for RRC re-establishment then $T_{identify\_intra\_NR}$=0; otherwise $T_{identify\_intra\_NR}$ shall not exceed the values defined in Table 6.2.1.2.1-1.

$T_{identify\_inter\_NR,i}$: It is the time to identify the target inter-frequency NR cell on inter-frequency carrier i configured for RRC re-establishment and it depends on whether the target NR cell is known cell or unknown cell and on the FR of the target NR cell. $T_{identify\_inter\_NR,i}$ shall not exceed the values defined in Table 6.2.1.2.1-2.

T_{SMTC}: It is the periodicity of the SMTC occasion configured for the intra-frequency carrier. If the UE has been provided with higher layer in TS 38.331 [2] signaling of smtc2, T_{smtc} follows smtc1 or smtc2 according to the physical cell ID of the target cell.

$T_{SMTC,i}$: It is the periodicity of the SMTC occasion configured for the inter-frequency carrier i. If it is not configured, the UE may assume that the target SSB periodicity is no larger than 20 ms.

T_{SI-NR}: It is the time required for receiving all the relevant system information according to the reception procedure and the RRC procedure delay of system information blocks defined in TS 38.331 [2] for the target NR cell.

$T_{PRACH:}$ It is the delay uncertainty in acquiring the first available PRACH occasion in the target NR cell. T_{PRACH} can be up to the summation of SSB to PRACH occasion association period and 10 ms. SSB to PRACH occasion associated period is defined in the table 8.1-1 of TS 38.213 [3].

N_{freq}: It is the total number of NR frequencies to be monitored for RRC re-establishment; N_{freq} = 1 if the target intra-frequency NR cell is known, else N_{freq} = 2 and $T_{identify\_intra\_NR}$ = 0 if the target inter-frequency NR cell is known.

There is no requirement if the target cell does not contain the UE context.

In the requirement defined in the below tables, the target FR1 cell is known if it has been meeting the relevant cell identification requirement during the last 5 seconds otherwise it is unknown.

Table 6.2.1.2.1-1: Time to identify target NR cell for RRC connection re-establishment to NR intra-frequency cell

Serving cell SSB Ês/Iot (dB)	FR of target NR cell	$T_{identify\_intra\_NR}$ [ms]	
		Known NR cell	Unknown NR cell
≥ -8	FR1	MAX (200 ms, 5 x T_{SMTC})	MAX (800 ms, 10 x T_{SMTC})
≥ -8	FR2	N/A	MAX (1000 ms, 80 x T_{SMTC}))
< -8	FR1	N/A	800[Note1]
< -8	FR2	N/A	3520[Note1]
Note 1: The UE is not required to successfully identify a cell on any NR frequency layer when T_{SMTC} > 20 ms and serving cell SSB Ês/Iot < -8 dB.			

Table 6.2.1.2.1-2: Time to identify target NR cell for RRC connection re-establishment to NR inter-frequency cell

Serving cell SSB Ês/Iot (dB)	FR of target NR cell	$T_{identify\_inter\_NR,\,i}$ [ms]	
		Known NR cell	Unknown NR cell
≥ -8	FR1	MAX (200 ms, 6 x $T_{SMTC,\,i}$)	MAX (800 ms, 13 x $T_{SMTC,\,i}$)
≥ -8	FR2	N/A	MAX (1000 ms, 104 x $T_{SMTC,\,i}$))
< -8	FR1	N/A	800[Note1]
< -8	FR2	N/A	4000[Note1]
Note 1: The UE is not required to successfully identify a cell on any NR frequency layer when $T_{SMTC,i}$ > 20 ms and serving cell SSB Ês/Iot < -8 dB.			

6.2.2 Random access

6.2.2.1 Introduction

This clause contains requirements on the UE regarding random access procedure. The random access procedure is initiated to establish uplink time synchronization for a UE which either has not acquired or has lost its uplink synchronization, or to convey UE's request Other SI, or for beam failure recovery. The random access is specified in clause 8 of TS 38.213 [3] and the control of the RACH transmission is specified in clause 5.1 of TS 38.321 [7].

6.2.2.2 Requirements

The UE shall have capability to calculate PRACH transmission power according to the PRACH power formula defined in TS 38.213 [3] and apply this power level at the first preamble or additional preambles. The absolute power applied to the first preamble shall have an accuracy as specified in Table 6.3.4.2-1 of TS 38.101-1 [18] for FR1 and in Table 6.3.4.2-1 of TS 38.101-2 [19] for FR2. The relative power applied to additional preambles shall have an accuracy as specified in Table 6.3.4.3-1 of TS 38.101-1 [18] for FR1 and clause 6.3.4.3 of TS38.101-2 [19] for FR2.

The UE shall indicate a random access problem to upper layers if the maximum number of preamble transmission counter has been reached for the random access procedure on PCell or PSCell as specified in clause 5.1.4 in TS 38.321 [7].

The requirements in this clause apply for UE in SA operation mode or any MR-DC operation mode.

6.2.2.2.1 Contention based random access

6.2.2.2.1.1 Correct behaviour when transmitting Random Access Preamble

With the UE selected SSB with SS-RSRP above rsrp-ThresholdSSB, UE shall have the capability to select a Random Access Preamble randomly with equal probability from the Random Access Preambles associated with the selected SSB if the association between Random Access Preambles and SSB is configured, as specified in clause 5.1.2 in TS 38.321 [7].

With the UE selected SSB with SS-RSRP above rsrp-ThresholdSSB, UE shall have the capability to transmit Random Access Preamble on the next available PRACH occasion from the PRACH occasions corresponding to the selected SSB permitted by the restrictions given by the ra-ssb-OccasionMaskIndex if configured, if the association between PRACH occasions and SSBs is configured, and PRACH occasion shall be randomly selected with equal probability amongst the selected SSB associated PRACH occasions occurring simultaneously but on different subcarriers, as specified in clause 5.1.2 in TS 38.321 [7].

6.2.2.2.1.2 Correct behaviour when receiving Random Access Response

The UE may stop monitoring for Random Access Response(s) and shall transmit the msg3 if the Random Access Response contains a Random Access Preamble identifier corresponding to the transmitted Random Access Preamble.

The UE shall again perform the Random Access Resource selection procedure defined in clause 5.1.2 in TS 38.321 [7], and transmit with the calculated PRACH transmission power when the backoff time expires if all received Random Access Responses contain Random Access Preamble identifiers that do not match the transmitted Random Access Preamble.

6.2.2.2.1.3 Correct behaviour when not receiving Random Access Response

The UE shall again perform the Random Access Resource selection procedure defined in clause 5.1.2 in TS 38.321 [7], and transmit with the calculated PRACH transmission power when the backoff time expires if no Random Access Response is received within the RA Response window defined in clause 5.1.4 in TS 38.321 [7].

6.2.2.2.1.4 Correct behaviour when receiving an UL grant for msg3 retransmission

The UE shall re-transmit the msg3 upon the reception of an UL grant for msg3 retransmission.

6.2.2.2.1.5 SA: Correct behaviour when receiving a message over Temporary C-RNTI

The UE shall send ACK if the Contention Resolution is successful.

The UE shall again perform the Random Access Resource selection procedure defined in clause 5.1.2 in TS 38.321 [7], and transmit with the calculated PRACH transmission power when the backoff time expires unless the received message includes a UE Contention Resolution Identity MAC control element and the UE Contention Resolution Identity included in the MAC control element matches the CCCH SDU transmitted in the uplink message.

6.2.2.2.1.6 Correct behaviour when contention Resolution timer expires

The UE shall re-select a preamble and transmit with the calculated PRACH transmission power when the backoff time expires if the Contention Resolution Timer expires.

6.2.2.2.2 Non-Contention based random access

6.2.2.2.2.1 Correct behaviour when transmitting Random Access Preamble

If the contention-free Random Access Resources and the contention-free PRACH occasions associated with SSBs is configured, with the UE selected SSB with SS-RSRP above rsrp-ThresholdSSB amongst the associated SSBs, UE shall have the capability to select the Random Access Preamble corresponding to the selected SSB, and to transmit Random Access Preamble on the next available PRACH occasion from the PRACH occasions corresponding to the selected SSB permitted by the restrictions given by the ra-ssb-OccasionMaskIndex if configured, and PRACH occasion shall be randomly selected with equal probability amongst the selected SSB associated PRACH occasions occurring simultaneously but on different subcarriers, as specified in clause 5.1.2 in TS 38.321 [7].

If the contention-free Random Access Resources and the contention-free PRACH occasions associated with CSI-RSs is configured, with the UE selected CSI-RS with CSI-RSRP above rsrp-ThresholdCSI-RS amongst the associated CSI-RSs, UE shall have the capability to select the Random Access Preamble corresponding to the selected CSI-RS, and to transmit Random Access Preamble on the next available PRACH occasion from the PRACH occasions in ra-OccasionList corresponding to the selected CSI-RS, and PRACH occasion shall be randomly selected with equal probability amongst the selected CSI-RS associated PRACH occasions occurring simultaneously but on different subcarriers, as specified in clause 5.1.2 in TS 38.321 [7].

If the random access procedure is initialized for beam failure recovery and if the contention-free Random Access Resources and the contention-free PRACH occasions for beam failure recovery request associated with any of the SSBs and/or CSI-RSs is configured, UE shall have the capability to select the Random Access Preamble corresponding to the selected SSB with SS-RSRP above rsrp-ThresholdSSB amongst the associated SSBs or the selected CSI-RS with CSI-RSRP above rsrp-ThresholdCSI-RS amongst the associated CSI-RSs, and to transmit Random Access Preamble on the next available PRACH occasion from the PRACH occasions corresponding to the selected SSB permitted by the restrictions given by the ra-ssb-OccasionMaskIndex if configured, or from the PRACH occasions in ra-OccasionList corresponding to the selected CSI-RS, and PRACH occasion shall be randomly selected with equal probability amongst the selected SSB assocated PRACH occasions or the selected CSI-RS associated PRACH occasions occurring simultaneously but on different subcarriers, as specified in clause 5.1.2 in TS 38.321 [7].

6.2.2.2.2.2 Correct behaviour when receiving Random Access Response

The UE may stop monitoring for Random Access Response(s), if the Random Access Response contains a Random Access Preamble identifier corresponding to the transmitted Random Access Preamble, unless the random access procedure is initialized for Other SI request from UE.

The UE may stop monitoring for Random Access Response(s) and shall monitor the Other SI transmission if the Random Access Response only contains a Random Access Preamble identifier which is corresponding to the transmitted Random Access Preamble and the random access procedure is initialized for SI request from UE, as specified in clause 5.1.4 in TS 38.321 [7].

The UE may stop monitoring for Random Access Response(s), if the contention-free Random Access Preamble for beam failure recovery request was transmitted and if the PDCCH addressed to UE's C-RNTI is received, as specified in clause 5.1.4 in TS 38.321 [7].

The UE shall again perform the Random Access Resource selection procedure defined in clause 5.1.2 in TS 38.321 [7] for the next available PRACH occasion, and transmit the preamble with the calculated PRACH transmission power if all received Random Access Responses contain Random Access Preamble identifiers that do not match the transmitted Random Access Preamble.

6.2.2.2.2.3 Correct behaviour when not receiving Random Access Response

The UE shall again perform the Random Access Resource selection procedure defined in clause 5.1.2 in TS 38.321 [7] for the next available PRACH occasion, and transmit the preamble with the calculated PRACH transmission power, if no Random Access Response is received within the RA Response window configured in RACH-ConfigCommon or if no PDCCH addressed to UE's C-RNTI is received within the RA Response window configured in BeamFailureRecoveryConfig, as defined in clause 5.1.4 in TS 38.321 [7].

6.2.2.2.3 UE behaviour when configured with supplementary UL

In addition to the requirements defined in clause 6.2.2.2.1 and 6.2.2.2.2, a UE configured with supplementary UL carrier shall use RACH configuration for the supplementary UL carrier contained in RMSI and RRC dedicated signalling. If the cell for the random access procedure is configured with supplementary UL, the UE shall transmit or re-transmit PRACH preamble on the supplementary UL carrier if the SS-RSRP measured by the UE on the DL carrier is lower than the rsrp-ThresholdSSB-SUL as defined in TS 38.331 [2].

6.2.3 SA: RRC Connection Release with Redirection

6.2.3.1 Introduction

This clause contains requirements on the UE regarding RRC connection release with redirection procedure. RRC connection release with redirection is initiated by the RRCRelease message with redirection to E-UTRAN or NR from NR specified in TS 38.331 [2]. The RRC connection release with redirection procedure is specified in clause 5.3.8 of TS 38.331 [2].

6.2.3.2 Requirements

6.2.3.2.1 RRC connection release with redirection to NR

The UE shall be capable of performing the RRC connection release with redirection to the target NR cell within $T_{connection\_release\_redirect\_NR}$.

The time delay ($T_{connection\_release\_redirect\_NR}$) is the time between the end of the last slot containing the RRC command, "RRCRelease" (TS 38.331 [2]) on the NR PDSCH and the time the UE starts to send random access to the target NR cell. The time delay ($T_{connection\_release\_redirect\_NR}$) shall be less than:

$$T_{connection\_release\_redirect\_NR} = T_{RRC\_procedure\_delay} + T_{identify\text{-}NR} + T_{SI\text{-}NR} + T_{RACH}$$

The target NR cell shall be considered detetable when for each relevant SSB, the side conditions should be met that,

- the conditions of SSB_RP and SSB Ês/Iot according to Annex B.2.5 for a corresponding NR Band are fulfilled.

$T_{RRC\_procedure\_delay}$: It is the RRC procedure delay for processing the received message "RRCRelease" as defined in clause 6.2.2 of TS 38.331 [2].

$T_{identify-NR}$: It is the time to identify the target NR cell and depends on the FR of the target NR cell. It is defined in Table 6.2.3.2.1-1. Note that $T_{identify-NR} = T_{PSS/SSS-sync} + T_{meas}$, in which $T_{PSS/SSS-sync}$ is the cell search time and T_{meas} is the measurement time due to cell selection criteria evaluation.

T_{SI-NR}: It is the time required for acquiring all the relevant system information of the target NR cell. This time depends upon whether the UE is provided with the relevant system information of the target NR cell or not by the old NR cell before the RRC connection is released.

T_{RACH}: It is the delay uncertainty in acquiring the first available PRACH occasion in the target NR cell. T_{RACH} can be up to the summation of SSB to PRACH occasion association period and 10 ms. SSB to PRACH occasion associated period is defined in the table 8.1-1 of TS 38.213 [3].

T_{rs} is the SMTC periodicity of the target NR cell if the UE has been provided with an SMTC configuration for the target cell in the redirection command, otherwise T_{rs} is the SMTC periodicity configured in the measObjectNR having the same SSB frequency and subcarrier spacing configured for the RRC connection release with redirection. If the measObjectNRs having the same SSB frequency and subcarrier spacing configured by MN and SN have different SMTC, T_{rs} is the periodicity of one of the SMTC which is up to UE implementation. If the UE is not provided with SMTC configuration or measurement object for the frequency which is also configured for the RRC connection release with redirection then:

- the requirement in this clause is applied with T_{rs} = 20 ms if the SSB transmission periodicity is not larger than 20 ms; otherwise,
- there is no requirement if the SSB transmission periodicity is larger than 20ms.

Table 6.2.3.2.1-1: Time to identify target NR cell for RRC connection release with redirection to NR

FR of target NR cell	$T_{identify-NR}$
FR1	MAX (680 ms, 11 x T_{rs})
FR2	MAX (880 ms, 8x11 x T_{rs})
Note: If the UE has been provided with higher layer signaling of smtc2 specified in TS 38.331 [2] prior to the redirection command, T_{rs} follows smtc1 or smtc2 according to the physical cell ID of the target cell.	

6.2.3.2.2 RRC connection release with redirection to E-UTRAN

The UE shall be capable of performing the RRC connection release with redirection to the target E-UTRAN cell within $T_{connection\_release\_redirect\_E-UTRA}$.

The time delay ($T_{connection\_release\_redirect\_E-UTRA}$) is the time between the end of the last slot containing the RRC command, "RRCRelease" (TS 38.331 [2]) on the PDSCH and the time the UE starts to send random access to the target E-UTRA cell. The time delay ($T_{connection\_release\_redirect\_E-UTRA}$) shall be less than:

$$T_{connection\_release\_redirect\_E-UTRA} = T_{RRC\_procedure\_delay} + T_{identify-E-UTRA} + T_{SI-E-UTRA} + T_{RACH}$$

The target E-UTRA FDD or TDD cell shall be considered detectable provided the following conditions are fulfilled:

- the same conditions as for inter-frequency RSRP measurements specified in annex B.1.2 of TS 36.133 [15] are fulfilled for a corresponding Band, and
- the same conditions as for inter-frequency RSRQ measurements specified in annex B.1.2 of TS 36.133 [15] are fulfilled for a corresponding Band, and
- SCH conditions specified in annex B.1.2 of TS 36.133 [15] are fulfilled for a corresponding Band.

$T_{RRC\_procedure\_delay}$: It is the RRC procedure delay for processing the received message "RRCRelease" as defined in clause 6.2.2 of TS 38.331 [2].

$T_{identify-E-UTRA}$: It is the time to identify the target E-UTRA cell. It shall be less than 320 ms.

$T_{SI-E-UTRA}$: It is the time required for acquiring all the relevant system information of the target E-UTRA cell. This time depends upon whether the UE is provided with the relevant system information (SI) of the target E-UTRA cell or not by the old NR cell before the RRC connection is released.

T_{RACH}: It is the delay caused due to the random access procedure when sending random access to the target E-UTRA cell.

7 Timing

7.1 UE transmit timing

7.1.1 Introduction

The UE shall have capability to follow the frame timing change of the reference cell in connected state. The uplink frame transmission takes place $(N_{TA} + N_{TA\ offset}) \times T_c$ before the reception of the first detected path (in time) of the corresponding downlink frame from the reference cell. For serving cell(s) in pTAG, UE shall use the SpCell as the reference cell for deriving the UE transmit timing for cells in the pTAG. For serving cell(s) in sTAG, UE shall use any of the activated SCells as the reference cell for deriving the UE transmit timing for the cells in the sTAG. UE initial transmit timing accuracy and gradual timing adjustment requirements are defined in the following requirements.

7.1.2 Requirements

The UE initial transmission timing error shall be less than or equal to $\pm T_e$ where the timing error limit value T_e is specified in Table 7.1.2-1. This requirement applies:

- when it is the first transmission in a DRX cycle for PUCCH, PUSCH and SRS or it is the PRACH transmission.

The UE shall meet the Te requirement for an initial transmission provided that at least one SSB is available at the UE during the last 160 ms. The reference point for the UE initial transmit timing control requirement shall be the downlink timing of the reference cell minus $(N_{\mathrm{TA}} + N_{\mathrm{TA\,offset}}) \times T_{\mathrm{c}}$. The downlink timing is defined as the time when the first detected path (in time) of the corresponding downlink frame is received from the reference cell. N_{TA} for PRACH is defined as 0.

$(N_{\mathrm{TA}} + N_{\mathrm{TA\,offset}}) \times T_{\mathrm{c}}$ (in T_c units) for other channels is the difference between UE transmission timing and the downlink timing immediately after when the last timing advance in clause 7.3 was applied. N_{TA} for other channels is not changed until next timing advance is received. The value of $N_{\mathrm{TA\,offset}}$ depends on the duplex mode of the cell in which the uplink transmission takes place and the frequency range (FR). $N_{\mathrm{TA\,offset}}$ is defined in Table 7.1.2-2.

Table 7.1.2-1: T_e Timing Error Limit

Frequency Range	SCS of SSB signals (kHz)	SCS of uplink signals (kHz)	T_e
1	15	15	12*64*T_c
		30	10*64*T_c
		60	10*64*T_c
	30	15	8*64*T_c
		30	8*64*T_c
		60	7*64*T_c
2	120	60	3.5*64*T_c
		120	3.5*64*T_c
	240	60	3*64*T_c
		120	3*64*T_c
Note 1: T_c is the basic timing unit defined in TS 38.211 [6]			

Table 7.1.2-2: The Value of $N_{\mathrm{TA\,offset}}$

Frequency range and band of cell used for uplink transmission	$N_{\mathrm{TA\,offset}}$ (Unit: T_C)
FR1 FDD band without LTE-NR coexistence case or FR1 TDD band without LTE-NR coexistence case	25600 (Note 1)
FR1 FDD band with LTE-NR coexistence case	0 (Note 1)
FR1 TDD band with LTE-NR coexistence case	39936 (Note 1)
FR2	13792
Note 1: The UE identifies $N_{\mathrm{TA\,offset}}$ based on the information n-TimingAdvanceOffset as specified in TS 38.331 [2]. If UE is not provided with the information n-TimingAdvanceOffset, the default value of $N_{\mathrm{TA\,offset}}$ is set as 25600 for FR1 band. In case of multiple UL carriers in the same TAG, UE expects that the same value of n-TimingAdvanceOffset is provided for all the UL carriers according to clause 4.2 in TS 38.213 [3] and the value 39936 of $N_{\mathrm{TA\,offset}}$ can also be provided for a FDD serving cell. Note 2: Void	

When it is not the first transmission in a DRX cycle or there is no DRX cycle, and when it is the transmission for PUCCH, PUSCH and SRS transmission, the UE shall be capable of changing the transmission timing according to the received downlink frame of the reference cell except when the timing advance in clause 7.3 is applied.

Table 7.1.2-3: void

7.1.2.1 Gradual timing adjustment

When the transmission timing error between the UE and the reference timing exceeds $\pm T_e$ then the UE is required to adjust its timing to within $\pm T_e$. The reference timing shall be $(N_{\mathrm{TA}} + N_{\mathrm{TA\,offset}}) \times T_c$ before the downlink timing of the reference cell. All adjustments made to the UE uplink timing shall follow these rules:

1) The maximum amount of the magnitude of the timing change in one adjustment shall be T_q.

2) The minimum aggregate adjustment rate shall be T_p per second.

3) The maximum aggregate adjustment rate shall be T_q per 200 ms.

where the maximum autonomous time adjustment step T_q and the aggregate adjustment rate T_p are specified in Table 7.1.2.1-1.

Table 7.1.2.1-1: T_q Maximum Autonomous Time Adjustment Step and T_p Minimum Aggregate Adjustment rate

Frequency Range	SCS of uplink signals (kHz)	T_q	T_p
1	15	$5.5*64*T_c$	$5.5*64*T_c$
	30	$5.5*64*T_c$	$5.5*64*T_c$
	60	$5.5*64*T_c$	$5.5*64*T_c$
2	60	$2.5*64*T_c$	$2.5*64*T_c$
	120	$2.5*64*T_c$	$2.5*64*T_c$
NOTE: T_c is the basic timing unit defined in TS 38.211 [6]			

7.1.2.2 Void

Table 7.1.2.2-1: Void

7.2 UE timer accuracy

7.2.1 Introduction

UE timers are used in different protocol entities to control the UE behaviour.

7.2.2 Requirements

For UE timers specified in TS 38.331 [2], the UE shall comply with the timer accuracies according to Table 7.2.2-1.

The requirements are only related to the actual timing measurements internally in the UE. They do not include the following:

- Inaccuracy in the start and stop conditions of a timer (e.g. UE reaction time to detect that start and stop conditions of a timer is fulfilled), or
- Inaccuracies due to restrictions in observability of start and stop conditions of a UE timer (e.g. slot alignment when UE sends messages at timer expiry).

Table 7.2.2-1

Timer value [s]	Accuracy
timer value < 4	± 0.1s
timer value ≥ 4	± 2.5%

7.3 Timing advance

7.3.1 Introduction

The timing advance is initiated from gNB to UE in EN-DC, NR-DC, NE-DC and NR SA operation modes, with MAC message that implies the adjustment of the timing advance, as defined in clause 5.2 of TS 38.321 [7].

7.3.2 Requirements

7.3.2.1 Timing Advance adjustment delay

UE shall adjust the timing of its uplink transmission timing at time slot n+ k+1 for a timing advance command received in time slot n, and the value of k is defined in clause 4.2 in TS 38.213 [3]. The same requirement applies also when the UE is not able to transmit a configured uplink transmission due to the channel assessment procedure.

7.3.2.2 Timing Advance adjustment accuracy

The UE shall adjust the timing of its transmissions with a relative accuracy better than or equal to the UE Timing Advance adjustment accuracy requirement in Table 7.3.2.2-1, to the signalled timing advance value compared to the timing of preceding uplink transmission. The timing advance command step is defined in TS 38.213 [3].

Table 7.3.2.2-1: UE Timing Advance adjustment accuracy

UL Sub Carrier Spacing(kHz)	15	30	60	120
UE Timing Advance adjustment accuracy	±256 T_c	±256 T_c	±128 T_c	±32 T_c

7.4 Cell phase synchronization accuracy

7.4.1 Definition

Cell phase synchronization accuracy for TDD is defined as the maximum absolute deviation in frame start timing between any pair of cells on the same frequency that have overlapping coverage areas.

7.4.2 Minimum requirements

The cell phase synchronization accuracy measured at BS antenna connectors or radiated interface boundaries shall be better than 3 μs.

7.5 Maximum Transmission Timing Difference

7.5.1 Introduction

A UE shall be capable of handling a relative transmission timing difference between subframe timing boundary of E-UTRA PCell and the closest slot timing boundary of PSCell to be aggregated for EN-DC operation.

A UE shall be capable of handling a relative transmission timing difference among the closest slot timing boundaries of different carriers to be aggregated in NR carrier aggregation.

A UE shall be capable of handling a relative transmission timing difference between slot timing boundary of PCell and subframe timing boundary of E-UTRA PSCell to be aggregated for NE-DC operation.

A UE shall be capable of handling a relative transmission timing difference between slot timing boundaries of PCell and the closest slot timing boundary of PSCell to be aggregated in NR DC operation.

7.5.2 Minimum Requirements for inter-band EN-DC

The UE shall be capable of handling a maximum uplink transmission timing difference between E-UTRA PCell and PSCell as shown in Table 7.5.2-1.

Table 7.5.2-1 Maximum uplink transmission timing difference requirement for asynchronous EN-DC

Sub-carrier spacing in E-UTRA PCell (kHz)	UL Sub-carrier spacing for data in PSCell (kHz)	Maximum uplink transmission timing difference (μs)
15	15	500
15	30	250
15	60	125
15	120 Note1	62.5
NOTE 1: For E-UTRA FDD-NR FDD intra-band EN-DC, for which the requirement is defined in clause 7.5.3 and this Table 7.5.2-1 is also applicable, the scenario with 120kHz PSCell does not exist.		

Table 7.5.2-2 Void

7.5.2.1 Minimum Requirements for inter-band synchronous EN-DC

The requirements in this clause apply as a reference for inter-band synchronous EN-DC.

The UE shall be capable of handling a maximum uplink transmission timing difference between E-UTRA PCell and PSCell for inter-band synchronous EN-DC as shown in Table 7.5.2.1-1 1. The requirements for synchronous EN-DC are applicable for E-UTRA TDD-NR TDD, E-UTRA FDD-NR FDD, E-UTRA TDD-NR FDD and E-UTRA FDD-NR TDD inter-band EN-DC.

Table 7.5.2.1-1 Maximum uplink transmission timing difference requirement for inter-band synchronous EN-DC

Sub-carrier spacing in E-UTRA PCell (kHz)	UL Sub-carrier spacing for data in PSCell (kHz)	Maximum uplink transmission timing difference (µs)
15	15	35.21
15	30	35.21
15	60	35.21
15	120	35.21

7.5.3 Minimum Requirements for intra-band EN-DC

For intra-band EN-DC, only co-located deployment is applied.

The UE shall be capable of handling a maximum uplink transmission timing difference between E-UTRA PCell and PSCell as shown in Table 7.5.2-1 for E-UTRA FDD-NR FDD intra-band EN-DC provided the UE indicates that it is capable of asynchronous EN-DC operation [2].

The UE shall be capable of handling a maximum uplink transmission timing difference between E-UTRA PCell and PSCell as shown in Table 7.5.3-1 for E-UTRA TDD-NR TDD and E-UTRA FDD-NR FDD intra-band EN-DC provided the UE does not indicate that it is capable of asynchronous FDD-FDD EN-DC operation [16].

Table 7.5.3-1: Maximum uplink transmission timing difference requirement for intra-band synchronous EN-DC

Sub-carrier spacing in E-UTRA PCell (kHz)	UL Sub-carrier spacing for data in PSCell (kHz)	Maximum uplink transmission timing difference (µs)
15	15	5.21 Note1,Note 2
15	30	5.21 Note 2
15	60	5.21 Note 2
NOTE 1: This is not applicable for a UE which indicates the capability of only supporting single UL timing (ul-TimingAlignmentEUTRA-NR is signalled). Single UL timing for E-UTRA and NR cell is assumed for this UE. NOTE 2: If the transmission timing difference exceeds the cyclic prefix length of the UL Sub-carrier spacing for data in PSCell, NR UE Tx EVM degradation is expected for the symbol that is overlapping the LTE subframe boundary		

7.5.4 Minimum Requirements for NR Carrier Aggregation

The UE shall be capable of handling at least a relative transmission timing difference between slot timing of all pairs of TAGs as shown in Table 7.5.4-1, provided that the UE is:

- configured with the pTAG and the sTAG for inter-band NR carrier aggregation in SA or NR-DC mode, or
- configured with more than one sTAG for inter-band NR carrier aggregation in EN-DC or NE-DC mode.

Table 7.5.4-1: Maximum uplink transmission timing difference requirement for inter-band NR carrier aggregation

Frequency Range of the pair of TAGs	Maximum uplink transmission timing difference (µs)
FR1	34.6
FR2	8.5
Between FR1 and FR2	26.1

7.5.5 Minimum Requirements for inter-band NE-DC

The UE shall be capable of handling a maximum uplink transmission timing difference between PCell and E-UTRA PSCell as shown in Table 7.5.5-1 for inter-band asynchronous NE-DC.

Table 7.5.5-1: Maximum uplink transmission timing difference requirement for inter-band asynchronous NE-DC

Sub-carrier spacing in PCell (kHz)	UL Sub-carrier spacing for data in E-UTRA PSCell (kHz)	Maximum uplink transmission timing difference (μs)
15	15	500
30	15	250
60	15	125
120	15	62.5
NOTE 1:Void		

Table 7.5.5-2: Void

7.5.5.1 Minimum Requirements for inter-band synchronous NE-DC

The requirements in this clause apply as a reference for inter-band synchronous NE-DC.

The UE shall be capable of handling a maximum uplink transmission timing difference between PCell and E-UTRA PSCell for inter-band synchronous NE-DC as shown in Table 7.5.5.1-1. The requirements for synchronous NE-DC are applicable for NR TDD- E-UTRA TDD, NR FDD- E-UTRA FDD, NR TDD- E-UTRA FDD and NR FDD- E-UTRA TDD inter-band NE-DC.

Table 7.5.5.1-1: Maximum uplink transmission timing difference requirement for inter-band synchronous NE-DC

Sub-carrier spacing in PCell (kHz)	UL Sub-carrier spacing for data in E-UTRA PSCell (kHz)	Maximum uplink transmission timing difference (µs)
15	15	35.21
30	15	35.21
60	15	35.21
120	15	35.21

7.5.6 Minimum Requirements for inter-band NR DC

The UE shall be capable of handling a maximum uplink transmission timing difference between PCell and PSCell as shown in Table 7.5.6-1 provided that the UE indicates that it is capable of synchronous NR DC [16].

Table 7.5.6-1: Maximum uplink transmission timing difference requirement for inter-band synchronous NR DC

Frequency Range		Maximum uplink transmission timing difference (µs)
PCell	PSCell	
FR1	FR2	34.1

7.6 Maximum Receive Timing Difference

7.6.1 Introduction

A UE shall be capable of handling a relative receive timing difference between subframe timing boundary of an E-UTRA cell belonging to the MCG and the closest slot timing boundary of a cell belonging to SCG to be aggregated for EN-DC operation.

A UE shall be capable of handling a relative receive timing difference between subframe timing boundary of an E-UTRA cell belonging to the SCG to be aggregated for NE-DC operation and the closest slot timing boundary of a cell belonging to MCG.

A UE shall be capable of handling a relative receive timing difference between slot timing boundary of a cell belonging to MCG and the closest slot timing boundary of a cell belonging to the SCG to be aggregated for NR DC operation. A UE shall be capable of handling a relative receive timing difference among the closest slot timing boundaries of different carriers to be aggregated in NR carrier aggregation.

7.6.2 Minimum Requirements for inter-band EN-DC

The UE shall be capable of handling at least a relative receive timing difference between subframe timing of signal from a E-UTRA cell belonging to the MCG and slot timing of signal from a cell belonging to SCG at the UE receiver as shown in Table 7.6.2-1.

Table 7.6.2-1: Maximum receive timing difference requirement for asynchronous EN-DC

Sub-carrier spacing of E-UTRA cell in MCG (kHz)	DL Sub-carrier spacing of cell in SCG (kHz) (Note 1)	Maximum receive timing difference (μs)
15	15	500
15	30	250
15	60	125
15	120[Note2]	62.5
NOTE 1: DL Sub-carrier spacing is min{SCS_{SS}, SCS_{DATA}}. NOTE 2: For E-UTRA FDD-NR FDD intra-band EN-DC, for which the requirement is defined in clause 7.6.3 and this Table 7.6.2-1 is also applicable, the scenario with 120 kHz does not exit.		

Table 7.6.2-2: Void

Table 7.6.2-3 Void

7.6.2.1 Minimum Requirements for inter-band synchronous EN-DC

The requirements in this clause apply as a reference for inter-band synchronous EN-DC.

The UE shall be capable of handling at least a relative receive timing difference between subframe timing of signal from an E-UTRA cell belonging to the MCG and slot timing of signal from a cell belonging to SCG at the UE receiver for inter-band synchronous EN-DC as shown in Table 7.6.2.1-1. The requirements for synchronous EN-DC are applicable for E-UTRA TDD-NR TDD, E-UTRA FDD-NR FDD, E-UTRA TDD-NR FDD and E-UTRA FDD-NR TDD inter-band EN-DC.

Table 7.6.2.1-1: Maximum receive timing difference requirement for inter-band synchronous EN-DC

Sub-carrier spacing of E-UTRA cell in MCG (kHz)	DL Sub-carrier spacing of cell in SCG (kHz) (Note1)	Maximum receive timing difference (μs)
15	15	33
15	30	
15	60	
15	120	
Note 1: DL Sub-carrier spacing is min{SCS_{SS}, SCS_{DATA}}.		

7.6.3 Minimum Requirements for intra-band EN-DC

For intra-band EN-DC, only co-located deployment is applied.

The UE shall be capable of handling at least a relative receive timing difference between subframe timing of signal from a E-UTRA cell belonging to the MCG and slot timing of signal from a cell belonging to the SCG as shown in Table 7.6.2-1 for E-UTRA FDD-NR FDD intra-band EN-DC provided the UE indicates that it is capable of asynchronous EN-DC operation [2].

The UE shall be capable of handling at least a relative receive timing difference between subframe timing of signal from a E-UTRA cell belonging to the MCG and slot timing of signal from a cell belonging to the SCG as shown in Table 7.6.3-1 for E-UTRA FDD-NR FDD and E-UTRA TDD-NR TDD intra-band EN-DC provided the UE does not indicate that it is capable of asynchronous FDD-FDD EN-DC operation [16].

Table 7.6.3-1 Maximum receive timing difference requirement for intra-band synchronous EN-DC

Sub-carrier spacing of E-UTRA cell in MCG (kHz)	DL Sub-carrier spacing of cell in SCG (kHz) Note1	Maximum receive timing difference (μs)
15	15	3
15	30	3
15	60	3
NOTE 1: DL Sub-carrier spacing is min{SCS_{SS}, SCS_{DATA}}.		

Table 7.6.3-2 Void

7.6.4 Minimum Requirements for NR Carrier Aggregation

For intra-band CA, only co-located deployment is applied. For intra-band non-contiguous NR carrier aggregation, the UE shall be capable of handling at least a relative receive timing difference between slot timing of different carriers to be aggregated at the UE receiver as shown in Table 7.6.4-1 below.

Table 7.6.4-1: Maximum receive timing difference requirement for intra-band non-contiguous NR carrier aggregation

Frequency Range	Maximum receive timing difference (μs)
FR1	3[1]
FR2	0.26
Note 1: In the case of different SCS on different CCs, if the receive time difference exceeds the cyclic prefix length of that SCS, demodulation performance degradation is expected for the first symbol of the slot.	

For inter-band NR carrier aggregation, the UE shall be capable of handling at least a relative receive timing difference between slot timing of all pairs of carriers to be aggregated at the UE receiver as shown in Table 7.6.4-2 below.

Table 7.6.4-2: Maximum receive timing difference requirement for inter-band NR carrier aggregation

Frequency Range of the pair of carriers	Maximum receive timing difference (μs)
FR1	33
FR2	8
Between FR1 and FR2	25

7.6.5 Minimum Requirements for inter-band NE-DC

The UE shall be capable of handling at least a relative receive timing difference between slot timing of signal from a cell belonging to the MCG and subframe timing of signal from an E-UTRA cell belonging to the SCG at the UE receiver for asynchronous NE-DC as shown in Table 7.6.5-1.

Table 7.6.5-1: Maximum receive timing difference requirement for asynchronous NE-DC

Sub-carrier spacing of cell in MCG (kHz)	DL Sub-carrier spacing of EUTRA cell in SCG (kHz) (Note 1)	Maximum receive timing difference (μs)
15	15	500
30	15	250
60	15	125
120	15	62.5
NOTE 1: DL Sub-carrier spacing is min{SCS_{SS}, SCS_{DATA}}. NOTE 2: Void		

Table 7.6.5-2: Void

7.6.5.1 Minimum Requirements for inter-band synchronous NE-DC

The requirements in this clause apply as a reference for inter-band synchronous NE-DC.

The UE shall be capable of handling at least a relative receive timing difference between slot timing of signal from a cell belonging to the MCG and subframe timing of signal from a E-UTRA cell belonging to the SCG at the UE receiver for inter-band synchronous NE-DC as shown in Table 7.6.5.1-1. The requirements for synchronous NE-DC are applicable for NR TDD- E-UTRA TDD, NR FDD- E-UTRA FDD, NR TDD- E-UTRA FDD and NR FDD- E-UTRA TDD inter-band NE-DC.

Table 7.6.5.1-1: Maximum receive timing difference requirement for inter-band synchronous NE-DC

Sub-carrier spacing of cell in MCG (kHz)	DL Sub-carrier spacing of EUTRA cell in SCG (kHz) (Note1)	Maximum receive timing difference (μs)
15	15	33
30	15	
60	15	
120	15	

7.6.6 Minimum Requirements for inter-band NR DC

The UE shall be capable of handling at least a relative receive timing difference between slot timing of signal from a cell belonging to the MCG and slot timing of signal from a cell belonging to the SCG at the UE receiver as shown in Table 7.6.6-1 provided that the UE indicates that it is capable of synchronous NR DC [16].

Table 7.6.6-1: Maximum receive timing difference requirement for inter-band synchronous NR DC

Frequency Range		Maximum receive timing difference (μs)
Cell in MCG	Cell in SCG	
FR1	FR2	33

7.7 deriveSSB-IndexFromCell tolerance

7.7.1 Minimum requirements

When deriveSSB-IndexFromCell is enabled, the UE assumes frame boundary alignment (including half frame, subframe and slot boundary alignment) across cells on the same frequency carrier is within a tolerance not worse than min(2 SSB symbols, 1 PDSCH symbol) and the SFNs of all cells on the same frequency carrier are the same.

7.8 Void

8 Signalling characteristics

8.1 Radio Link Monitoring

8.1.1 Introduction

The requirements in clause 8.1 apply for radio link monitoring on:

- PCell in SA NR, NR-DC and NE-DC operation mode,
- PSCell in NR-DC and EN-DC operation mode.

The UE shall monitor the downlink radio link quality based on the reference signal configured as RLM-RS resource(s) in order to detect the downlink radio link quality of the PCell and PSCell as specified in TS 38.213 [3]. The configured RLM-RS resources can be all SSBs, or all CSI-RSs, or a mix of SSBs and CSI-RSs. UE is not required to perform RLM outside the active DL BWP.

On each RLM-RS resource, the UE shall estimate the downlink radio link quality and compare it to the thresholds Q_{out} and Q_{in} for the purpose of monitoring downlink radio link quality of the cell.

The threshold Q_{out} is defined as the level at which the downlink radio link cannot be reliably received and shall correspond to the out-of-sync block error rate ($BLER_{out}$) as defined in Table 8.1.1-1. For SSB based radio link monitoring, Q_{out_SSB} is derived based on the hypothetical PDCCH transmission parameters listed in Table 8.1.2.1-1. For CSI-RS based radio link monitoring, Q_{out_CSI-RS} is derived based on the hypothetical PDCCH transmission parameters listed in Table 8.1.3.1-1.

The threshold Q_{in} is defined as the level at which the downlink radio link quality can be received with significantly higher reliability than at Q_{out} and shall correspond to the in-sync block error rate ($BLER_{in}$) as defined in Table 8.1.1-1. For SSB based radio link monitoring, Q_{in_SSB} is derived based on the hypothetical PDCCH transmission parameters listed in Table 8.1.2.1-2. For CSI-RS based radio link monitoring, Q_{in_CSI-RS} is derived based on the hypothetical PDCCH transmission parameters listed in Table 8.1.3.1-2.

The out-of-sync block error rate ($BLER_{out}$) and in-sync block error rate ($BLER_{in}$) are determined from the network configuration via parameter rlmInSyncOutOfSyncThreshold signalled by higher layers. When UE is not configured with rlmInSyncOutOfSyncThreshold from the network, UE determines out-of-sync and in-sync block error rates from Configuration #0 in Table 8.1.1-1 by default. All requirements in clause 8.1 are applicable for BLER Configuration #0 in Table 8.1.1-1.

Table 8.1.1-1: Out-of-sync and in-sync block error rates

Configuration	$BLER_{out}$	$BLER_{in}$
0	10%	2%

UE shall be able to monitor up to N_{RLM} RLM-RS resources of the same or different types in each corresponding carrier frequency range, depending on a maximum number L_{max} of SSBs per half frame according to TS 38.213 [3], where N_{RLM} is specified in Table 8.1.1-2 according TS 38.213 [3], and meet the requirements as specified in clause 8.1. UE is not required to meet the requirements in clause 8.1 if RLM-RS is not configured and no TCI state for PDCCH is activated.

Table 8.1.1-2: Maximum number of RLM-RS resources N_{RLM}

Carrier frequency range of PCell/PSCell	L_{max}	Maximum number of RLM-RS resources, N_{RLM}
FR1, ≤ 3 GHz[Note]	4	2
FR1, > 3 GHz[Note]	8	4
FR2	64	8
NOTE: For unpaired spectrum operation with Case C - 30 kHz SCS, 3GHz is replaced by 1.88GHz, as specified in clause 4.1 in TS 38.213 [3].		

8.1.2 Requirements for SSB based radio link monitoring

8.1.2.1 Introduction

The requirements in this clause apply for each SSB based RLM-RS resource configured for PCell or PSCell, provided that the SSB configured for RLM is actually transmitted within UE active DL BWP during the entire evaluation period specified in clause 8.1.2.2.

Table 8.1.2.1-1: PDCCH transmission parameters for out-of-sync evaluation

Attribute	Value for BLER Configuration #0
DCI format	1-0
Number of control OFDM symbols	2
Aggregation level (CCE)	8
Ratio of hypothetical PDCCH RE energy to average SSS RE energy	4dB
Ratio of hypothetical PDCCH DMRS energy to average SSS RE energy	4dB
Bandwidth (PRBs)	24
Sub-carrier spacing (kHz)	SCS of the active DL BWP
DMRS precoder granularity	REG bundle size
REG bundle size	6
CP length	Normal
Mapping from REG to CCE	Distributed

Table 8.1.2.1-2: PDCCH transmission parameters for in-sync evaluation

Attribute	Value for BLER Configuration #0
DCI payload size	1-0
Number of control OFDM symbols	2
Aggregation level (CCE)	4
Ratio of hypothetical PDCCH RE energy to average SSS RE energy	0dB
Ratio of hypothetical PDCCH DMRS energy to average SSS RE energy	0dB
Bandwidth (PRBs)	24
Sub-carrier spacing (kHz)	SCS of the active DL BWP
DMRS precoder granularity	REG bundle size
REG bundle size	6
CP length	Normal
Mapping from REG to CCE	Distributed

8.1.2.2 Minimum requirement

UE shall be able to evaluate whether the downlink radio link quality on the configured RLM-RS resource estimated over the last $T_{Evaluate\_out\_SSB}$ ms period becomes worse than the threshold Q_{out_SSB} within $T_{Evaluate\_out\_SSB}$ [ms] evaluation period.

UE shall be able to evaluate whether the downlink radio link quality on the configured RLM-RS resource estimated over the last $T_{Evaluate\_in\_SSB}$ ms period becomes better than the threshold Q_{in_SSB} within $T_{Evaluate\_in\_SSB}$ [ms] evaluation period.

$T_{Evaluate\_out\_SSB}$ and $T_{Evaluate\_in\_SSB}$ are defined in Table 8.1.2.2-1 for FR1.

$T_{Evaluate\_out\_SSB}$ and $T_{Evaluate\_in\_SSB}$ are defined in Table 8.1.2.2-2 for FR2 with scaling factor N=8.

For FR1,

- $P = \frac{1}{1-\frac{T_{SSB}}{MGRP}}$, when in the monitored cell there are measurement gaps configured for intra-frequency, inter-frequency or inter-RAT measurements, and these measurement gaps are overlapping with some but not all occasions of the SSB; and

- P = 1 when in the monitored cell there are no measurement gaps overlapping with any occasion of the SSB.

For FR2,

- $P = \frac{1}{1-\frac{T_{SSB}}{T_{SMTCperiod}}}$, when RLM-RS resource is not overlapped with measurement gap and the RLM-RS resource is partially overlapped with SMTC occasion ($T_{SSB} < T_{SMTCperiod}$).

- P is $P_{sharing\ factor}$, when the RLM-RS resource is not overlapped with measurement gap and RLM-RS resource is fully overlapped with SMTC period ($T_{SSB} = T_{SMTCperiod}$).

- $P = \frac{1}{1-\frac{T_{SSB}}{MGRP}-\frac{T_{SSB}}{T_{SMTCperiod}}}$, when the RLM-RS resource is partially overlapped with measurement gap and the RLM-RS resource is partially overlapped with SMTC occasion ($T_{SSB} < T_{SMTCperiod}$) and SMTC occasion is not overlapped with measurement gap and

  - $T_{SMTCperiod} \neq$ MGRP or

  - $T_{SMTCperiod}$ = MGRP and $T_{SSB} < 0.5 \times T_{SMTCperiod}$

- $P = \frac{P_{sharing\ factor}}{1-\frac{T_{SSB}}{MGRP}}$, when the RLM-RS is partially overlapped with measurement gap and the RLM-RS is partially overlapped with SMTC occasion ($T_{SSB} < T_{SMTCperiod}$) and SMTC occasion is not overlapped with measurement gap and $T_{SMTCperiod}$ = MGRP and $T_{SSB} = 0.5 \times T_{SMTCperiod}$

- $P = \frac{1}{1-\frac{T_{SSB}}{Min(MGRP,T_{SMTCperiod})}}$, when the RLM-RS resource is partially overlapped with measurement gap and the RLM-RS resource is partially overlapped with SMTC occasion ($T_{SSB} < T_{SMTCperiod}$) and SMTC occasion is partially or fully overlapped with measurement gap

- $P = \frac{P_{sharing\ factor}}{1-\frac{T_{SSB}}{MGRP}}$, when the RLM-RS resource is partially overlapped with measurement gap and the RLM-RS resource is fully overlapped with SMTC occasion ($T_{SSB} = T_{SMTCperiod}$) and SMTC occasion is partially overlapped with measurement gap ($T_{SMTCperiod}$ < MGRP)

- $P_{sharing\ factor}$ = 1, if the RLM-RS resource outside measurement gap is

- not overlapped with the SSB symbols indicated by SSB-ToMeasure and 1 data symbol before each consecutive SSB symbols indicated by SSB-ToMeasure and 1 data symbol after each consecutive SSB symbols indicated by SSB-ToMeasure, given that SSB-ToMeasure is configured, where the SSB-ToMeasure is the union set of SSB-ToMeasure from all the configured measurement objects merged on the same serving carrier, and,

- not overlapped by the RSSI symbols indicated by ss-RSSI-Measurement and 1 data symbol before each RSSI symbol indicated by ss-RSSI-Measurement and 1 data symbol after each RSSI symbol indicated by ss-RSSI-Measurement, given that ss-RSSI-Measurement is configured.

- $P_{\text{sharing factor}} = 3$, otherwise.

where,

If the high layer in TS 38.331 [2] signaling of smtc2 is present, $T_{SMTCperiod}$ follows smtc2; Otherwise $T_{SMTCperiod}$ follows smtc1. $T_{SMTCperiod}$ is the shortest SMTC period among all CCs in the same FR2 band, provided the SMTC offset of all CCs in FR2 have the same offset.

Longer evaluation period would be expected if the combination of RLM-RS resource, SMTC occasion and measurement gap configurations does not meet previous conditions.

Table 8.1.2.2-1: Evaluation period $T_{Evaluate\_out\_SSB}$ and $T_{Evaluate\_in\_SSB}$ for FR1

Configuration	$T_{Evaluate\_out\_SSB}$ (ms)	$T_{Evaluate\_in\_SSB}$ (ms)
no DRX	$\text{Max}(200, \text{Ceil}(10 \times P) \times T_{SSB})$	$\text{Max}(100, \text{Ceil}(5 \times P) \times T_{SSB})$
DRX cycle≤320ms	$\text{Max}(200, \text{Ceil}(15 \times P) \times \text{Max}(T_{DRX},T_{SSB}))$	$\text{Max}(100, \text{Ceil}(7.5 \times P) \times \text{Max}(T_{DRX},T_{SSB}))$
DRX cycle>320ms	$\text{Ceil}(10 \times P) \times T_{DRX}$	$\text{Ceil}(5 \times P) \times T_{DRX}$
NOTE: T_{SSB} is the periodicity of the SSB configured for RLM. T_{DRX} is the DRX cycle length.		

Table 8.1.2.2-2: Evaluation period $T_{Evaluate\_out\_SSB}$ and $T_{Evaluate\_in\_SSB}$ for FR2

Configuration	$T_{Evaluate\_out\_SSB}$ (ms)	$T_{Evaluate\_in\_SSB}$ (ms)
no DRX	$Max(200, Ceil(10 \times P \times N) \times T_{SSB})$	$Max(100, Ceil(5 \times P \times N) \times T_{SSB})$
DRX cycle≤320ms	$Max(200, Ceil(15 \times P \times N) \times Max(T_{DRX},T_{SSB}))$	$Max(100, Ceil(7.5 \times P \times N) \times Max(T_{DRX},T_{SSB}))$
DRX cycle>320ms	$Ceil(10 \times P \times N) \times T_{DRX}$	$Ceil(5 \times P \times N) \times T_{DRX}$
NOTE: T_{SSB} is the periodicity of the SSB configured for RLM. T_{DRX} is the DRX cycle length.		

8.1.2.3 Measurement restrictions for SSB based RLM

The UE is required to be capable of measuring SSB for RLM without measurement gaps. The UE is required to perform the SSB measurements with measurement restrictions as described in the following clauses.

For FR1, when the SSB for RLM is in the same OFDM symbol as CSI-RS for RLM, BFD, CBD or L1-RSRP measurement,

- If SSB and CSI-RS have same SCS, UE shall be able to measure the SSB for RLM without any restriction;
- If SSB and CSI-RS have different SCS,
  - If UE supports simultaneousRxDataSSB-DiffNumerology, UE shall be able to measure the SSB for RLM without any restriction;
  - If UE does not support simultaneousRxDataSSB-DiffNumerology, UE is required to measure one of but not both SSB for RLM and CSI-RS. Longer measurement period for SSB based RLM is expected, and no requirements are defined.

For FR2, when the SSB for RLM measurement on one CC is in the same OFDM symbol as CSI-RS for RLM, BFD, CBD or L1-RSRP measurement on the same CC or different CCs in the same band, UE is required to measure one of but not both SSB for RLM and CSI-RS. Longer measurement period for SSB based RLM is expected, and no requirements are defined.

8.1.3 Requirements for CSI-RS based radio link monitoring

8.1.3.1 Introduction

The requirements in this clause apply for each CSI-RS based RLM-RS resource configured for PCell or PSCell, provided that the CSI-RS configured for RLM is actually transmitted within UE active DL BWP during the entire evaluation period specified in clause 8.1.3.2. UE is not expected to perform radio link monitoring measurements on the CSI-RS configured as RLM-RS if the CSI-RS is not in the active TCI state of any CORESET configured in the UE active BWP.

Table 8.1.3.1-1: PDCCH transmission parameters for out-of-sync evaluation

Attribute	Value for BLER Configuration #0
DCI format	1-0
Number of control OFDM symbols	2
Aggregation level (CCE)	8
Ratio of hypothetical PDCCH RE energy to average CSI-RS RE energy	4dB
Ratio of hypothetical PDCCH DMRS energy to average CSI-RS RE energy	4dB
Bandwidth (PRBs)	48
Sub-carrier spacing (kHz)	SCS of the active DL BWP
DMRS precoder granularity	REG bundle size
REG bundle size	6
CP length	Normal
Mapping from REG to CCE	Distributed

Table 8.1.3.1-2: PDCCH transmission parameters for in-sync evaluation

Attribute	Value for BLER Configuration #0
DCI payload size	1-0
Number of control OFDM symbols	2
Aggregation level (CCE)	4
Ratio of hypothetical PDCCH RE energy to average CSI-RS RE energy	0dB
Ratio of hypothetical PDCCH DMRS energy to average CSI-RS RE energy	0dB
Bandwidth (PRBs)	48
Sub-carrier spacing (kHz)	SCS of the active DL BWP
DMRS precoder granularity	REG bundle size
REG bundle size	6
CP length	Normal
Mapping from REG to CCE	Distributed

8.1.3.2 Minimum requirement

UE shall be able to evaluate whether the downlink radio link quality on the configured RLM-RS resource estimated over the last $T_{Evaluate\_out\_CSI-RS}$ ms period becomes worse than the threshold Q_{out_CSI-RS} within $T_{Evaluate\_out\_CSI-RS}$ [ms] evaluation period.

UE shall be able to evaluate whether the downlink radio link quality on the configured RLM-RS resource estimated over the last $T_{Evaluate\_in\_CSI-RS}$ ms period becomes better than the threshold Q_{in_CSI-RS} within $T_{Evaluate\_in\_CSI-RS}$ [ms] evaluation period.

- $T_{Evaluate\_out\_CSI-RS}$ and $T_{Evaluate\_in\_CSI-RS}$ are defined in Table 8.1.3.2-1 for FR1.
- $T_{Evaluate\_out\_CSI-RS}$ and $T_{Evaluate\_in\_CSI-RS}$ are defined in Table 8.1.3.2-2 for FR2 with scaling factor N=1.

The requirements of $T_{Evaluate\_out\_CSI-RS}$ and $T_{Evaluate\_in\_CSI-RS}$ apply provided that the CSI-RS for RLM is not in a resource set configured with repetition ON. The requirements do not apply when the CSI-RS resource in the active TCI state of CORESET is the same CSI-RS resource for RLM and the TCI state information of the CSI-RS resource is not given, wherein the TCI state information means QCL Type-D to SSB for L1-RSRP or CSI-RS with repetition ON.

For FR1,

- $P = \frac{1}{1-\frac{T_{CSI-RS}}{MGRP}}$, when in the monitored cell there are measurement gaps configured for intra-frequency, inter-frequency or inter-RAT measurements, and these measurement gaps are overlapping with some but not all occasions of the CSI-RS; and
- P = 1, when in the monitored cell there are no measurement gaps overlapping with any occasion of the CSI-RS.

For FR2,

- P = 1, when the RLM-RS resource is not overlapped with measurement gap and also not overlapped with SMTC occasion.
- $P = \frac{1}{1-\frac{T_{CSI-RS}}{MGRP}}$, when the RLM-RS resource is partially overlapped with measurement gap and the RLM-RS resource is not overlapped with SMTC occasion (T_{CSI-RS} < MGRP)
- $P = \frac{1}{1-\frac{T_{CSI-RS}}{T_{SMTCperiod}}}$, when the RLM-RS resource is not overlapped with measurement gap and the RLM-RS resource is partially overlapped with SMTC occasion ($T_{CSI-RS} < T_{SMTCperiod}$).
- P = $P_{sharing\ factor}$, when the RLM-RS resource is not overlapped with measurement gap and RLM-RS resource is fully overlapped with SMTC occasion ($T_{CSI-RS} = T_{SMTCperiod}$).
- $P = \frac{1}{1-\frac{T_{CSI-RS}}{MGRP}-\frac{T_{CSI-RS}}{T_{SMTCperiod}}}$, when the RLM-RS resource is partially overlapped with measurement gap and the RLM-RS resource is partially overlapped with SMTC occasion ($T_{CSI-RS} < T_{SMTCperiod}$) and SMTC occasion is not overlapped with measurement gap and
  - $T_{SMTCperiod} \neq$ MGRP or
  - $T_{SMTCperiod}$ = MGRP and $T_{CSI-RS} < 0.5 \times T_{SMTCperiod}$
- $P = \frac{P_{\text{sharing factor}}}{1-\frac{T_{CSI-RS}}{MGRP}}$, when the RLM-RS resource is partially overlapped with measurement gap and the RLM-RS resource is partially overlapped with SMTC occasion ($T_{CSI-RS} < T_{SMTCperiod}$) and SMTC occasion is not overlapped with measurement gap and $T_{SMTCperiod}$ = MGRP and $T_{CSI-RS} = 0.5 \times T_{SMTCperiod}$

- $P = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{T_{CSI-RS}}{Min(MGRP, T_{SMTCperiod})}}$, when the RLM-RS resource is partially overlapped with measurement gap and the RLM-RS resource is partially overlapped with SMTC occasion ($T_{CSI-RS} < T_{SMTCperiod}$) and SMTC occasion is partially or fully overlapped with measurement gap

- $P = \frac{P_{\text{sharing factor}}}{1 - \frac{T_{CSI-RS}}{MGRP}}$, when the RLM-RS resource is partially overlapped with measurement gap and the RLM-RS resource is fully overlapped with SMTC occasion ($T_{CSI-RS} = T_{SMTCperiod}$) and SMTC occasion is partially overlapped with measurement gap ($T_{SMTCperiod} < MGRP$)

- $P_{\text{sharing factor}} = 1$, if the RLM-RS resource outside measurement gap is

  - not overlapped with the SSB symbols indicated by SSB-ToMeasure and 1 data symbol before each consecutive SSB symbols indicated by SSB-ToMeasure and 1 data symbol after each consecutive SSB symbols indicated by SSB-ToMeasure, given that SSB-ToMeasure is configured, where the SSB-ToMeasure is the union set of SSB-ToMeasure from all the configured measurement objects merged on the same serving carrier, and,

  - not overlapped by the RSSI symbols indicated by ss-RSSI-Measurement and 1 data symbol before each RSSI symbol indicated by ss-RSSI-Measurement and 1 data symbol after each RSSI symbol indicated by ss-RSSI-Measurement, given that ss-RSSI-Measurement is configured.

- $P_{\text{sharing factor}} = 3$, otherwise.

where,

If the high layer in TS 38.331 [2] signaling of smtc2 is present, $T_{SMTCperiod}$ follows smtc2; Otherwise $T_{SMTCperiod}$ follows smtc1. $T_{SMTCperiod}$ is the shortest SMTC period among all CCs in the same FR2 band, provided the SMTC offset of all CCs in FR2 have the same offset.

Note: The overlap between CSI-RS for RLM and SMTC means that CSI-RS based RLM is within the SMTC window duration.

Longer evaluation period would be expected if the combination of RLM-RS resource, SMTC occasion and measurement gap configurations does not meet previous conditions.

The values of M_{out} and M_{in} used in Table 8.1.3.2-1 and Table 8.1.3.2-2 are defined as:

- $M_{out} = 20$ and $M_{in} = 10$, if the CSI-RS resource configured for RLM is transmitted with higher layer CSI-RS parameter density [6, clause 7.4.1] set to 3 and over the bandwidth ≥ 24 PRBs.

Table 8.1.3.2-1: Evaluation period $T_{Evaluate\_out\_CSI-RS}$ and $T_{Evaluate\_in\_CSI-RS}$ for FR1

Configuration	$T_{Evaluate\_out\_CSI-RS}$ (ms)	$T_{Evaluate\_in\_CSI-RS}$ (ms)
no DRX	$Max(200, Ceil(M_{out} \times P) \times T_{CSI-RS})$	$Max(100, Ceil(M_{in} \times P) \times T_{CSI-RS})$
DRX ≤ 320ms	$Max(200, Ceil(1.5 \times M_{out} \times P) \times Max(T_{DRX}, T_{CSI-RS}))$	$Max(100, Ceil(1.5 \times M_{in} \times P) \times Max(T_{DRX}, T_{CSI-RS}))$
DRX > 320ms	$Ceil(M_{out} \times P) \times T_{DRX}$	$Ceil(M_{in} \times P) \times T_{DRX}$
NOTE: T_{CSI-RS} is the periodicity of the CSI-RS resource configured for RLM. The requirements in this table apply for T_{CSI-RS} equal to 5 ms, 10ms, 20 ms or 40 ms. T_{DRX} is the DRX cycle length.		

Table 8.1.3.2-2: Evaluation period $T_{Evaluate\_out\_CSI-RS}$ and $T_{Evaluate\_in\_CSI-RS}$ for FR2

Configuration	$T_{Evaluate\_out\_CSI-RS}$ (ms)	$T_{Evaluate\_in\_CSI-RS}$ (ms)
no DRX	$Max(200, Ceil(M_{out} \times P \times N) \times T_{CSI-RS})$	$Max(100, Ceil(M_{in} \times P \times N) \times T_{CSI-RS})$
DRX ≤ 320ms	$Max(200, Ceil(1.5 \times M_{out} \times P \times N) \times Max(T_{DRX}, T_{CSI-RS}))$	$Max(100, Ceil(1.5 \times M_{in} \times P \times N) \times Max(T_{DRX}, T_{CSI-RS}))$
DRX > 320ms	$Ceil(M_{out} \times P \times N) \times T_{DRX}$	$Ceil(M_{in} \times P \times N) \times T_{DRX}$
NOTE: T_{CSI-RS} is the periodicity of the CSI-RS resource configured for RLM. The requirements in this table apply for T_{CSI-RS} equal to 5 ms, 10 ms, 20 ms or 40 ms. T_{DRX} is the DRX cycle length.		

8.1.3.3 Measurement restrictions for CSI-RS based RLM

The UE is required to be capable of measuring CSI-RS for RLM without measurement gaps. The UE is required to perform the CSI-RS measurements with measurement restrictions as described in the following clauses.

For both FR1 and FR2, when the CSI-RS for RLM is in the same OFDM symbol as SSB for RLM, BFD, CBD or L1-RSRP measurement, UE is not required to receive CSI-RS for RLM in the PRBs that overlap with an SSB.

For FR1, when the SSB for RLM, BFD, CBD, or L1-RSRP measurement is within the active BWP and has same SCS than CSI-RS for RLM, the UE shall be able to perform CSI-RS measurement without restrictions.

For FR1, when the SSB for RLM, BFD, CBD or L1-RSRP measurement is within the active BWP and has different SCS than CSI-RS for RLM, the UE shall be able to perform CSI-RS measurement with restrictions according to its capabilities:

- If the UE supports simultaneousRxDataSSB-DiffNumerology the UE shall be able to perform CSI-RS for RLM measurement without restrictions.

- If the UE does not support simultaneousRxDataSSB-DiffNumerology, UE is required to measure one of but not both CSI-RS for RLM and SSB. Longer measurement period for CSI-RS based RLM is expected, and no requirements are defined.

For FR1, when the CSI-RS for RLM is in the same OFDM symbol as another CSI-RS for RLM, BFD, CBD or L1-RSRP measurement, UE shall be able to measure the CSI-RS for RLM without any restriction.

For FR2, when the CSI-RS for RLM measurement on one CC is in the same OFDM symbol as SSB for RLM, BFD, or L1-RSRP measurement on the same CC or different CCs in the same band, or in the same symbol as SSB for CBD measurement on the same CC or different CCs in the same band when beam failure is detected, UE is required to measure one of but not both CSI-RS for RLM and SSB. Longer measurement period for CSI-RS based RLM is expected, and no requirements are defined.

For FR2, when the CSI-RS for RLM measurement on one CC is in the same OFDM symbol as another CSI-RS for RLM, BFD, CBD or L1-RSRP measurement on the same CC or different CCs in the same band,

- In the following cases, UE is required to measure one of but not both CSI-RS for RLM and the other CSI-RS. Longer measurement period for CSI-RS based RLM is expected, and no requirements are defined.
  - The CSI-RS for RLM or the other CSI-RS in a resource set configured with repetition ON, or
  - The other CSI-RS is configured in q1 and beam failure is detected, or
  - The two CSI-RS-es are not QCL-ed w.r.t. QCL-TypeD, or the QCL information is not known to UE,
- Otherwise, UE shall be able to measure the CSI-RS for RLM without any restriction.

8.1.4 Minimum requirement at transitions

When the UE transitions between DRX and no DRX or when DRX cycle periodicity changes, for each RLM-RS resource, for a duration of time equal to the evaluation period corresponding to the second mode after the transition occurs, the UE shall use an evaluation period that is no less than the minimum of evaluation period corresponding to the first mode and the second mode. Subsequent to this duration, the UE shall use an evaluation period corresponding to the second mode for each RLM-RS resource. This requirement shall be applied to both out-of-sync evaluation and in-sync evaluation of the monitored cell.

When the UE transitions from a first configuration of RLM resources to a second configuration of RLM resources that is different from the first configuration, for each RLM resource present in the second configuration, for a duration of time equal to the evaluation period corresponding to the second configuration after the transition occurs, the UE shall use an evaluation period that is no less than the minimum of evaluation periods corresponding to the first configuration and the second configuration. Subsequent to this duration, the UE shall use an evaluation period corresponding to the second configuration for each RLM resource present in the second configuration. This requirement shall be applied to both out-of-sync evaluation and in-sync evaluation of the monitored cell.

When the UE transitions from a first configuration of active TCI state of the CORESET to a second configuration of active TCI state of the CORESET, for each CSI-RS for RLM present in the second configuration, the UE shall use an evaluation period corresponding to the second configuration from the time of transition. This requirement shall be applied to both out-of-sync evaluation and in-sync evaluation of the monitored cell.

8.1.5 Minimum requirement for UE turning off the transmitter

The transmitter power of the UE in the monitored cell shall be turned off within 40ms after expiry of T310 timer as specified in TS 38.331 [2].

8.1.6 Minimum requirement for L1 indication

When the downlink radio link quality on all the configured RLM-RS resources is worse than Q_{out}, layer 1 of the UE shall send an out-of-sync indication for the cell to the higher layers. A layer 3 filter shall be applied to the out-of-sync indications as specified in TS 38.331 [2].

When the downlink radio link quality on at least one of the configured RLM-RS resources is better than Q_{in}, layer 1 of the UE shall send an in-sync indication for the cell to the higher layers. A layer 3 filter shall be applied to the in-sync indications as specified in TS 38.331 [2].

The out-of-sync and in-sync evaluations for the configured RLM-RS resources shall be performed as specified in clause 5 in TS 38.213 [3]. Two successive indications from layer 1 shall be separated by at least $T_{Indication\_interval}$.

When DRX is not used $T_{Indication\_interval}$ is max(10ms, $T_{RLM-RS,M}$), where $T_{RLM,M}$ is the shortest periodicity of all configured RLM-RS resources for the monitored cell, which corresponds to T_{SSB} specified in clause 8.1.2 if the RLM-RS resource is SSB, or T_{CSI-RS} specified in clause 8.1.3 if the RLM-RS resource is CSI-RS.

In case DRX is used, $T_{Indication\_interval}$ is Max(10ms, 1.5 × DRX_cycle_length, 1.5 × $T_{RLM-RS,M}$) if DRX cycle_length is less than or equal to 320ms, and $T_{Indication\_interval}$ is DRX_cycle_length if DRX cycle_length is greater than 320ms. Upon start of T310 timer as specified in TS 38.331 [2], the UE shall monitor the configured RLM-RS resources for recovery using the evaluation period and layer 1 indication interval corresponding to the no DRX mode until the expiry or stop of T310 timer.

8.1.7 Scheduling availability of UE during radio link monitoring

When the reference signal to be measured for RLM has different subcarrier spacing than PDSCH/PDCCH or is on frequency range 2, there are restrictions on the scheduling availability as described in the following clauses.

8.1.7.1 Scheduling availability of UE performing radio link monitoring with a same subcarrier spacing as PDSCH/PDCCH on FR1

There are no scheduling restrictions due to radio link monitoring performed with a same subcarrier spacing as PDSCH/PDCCH on FR1.

8.1.7.2 Scheduling availability of UE performing radio link monitoring with a different subcarrier spacing than PDSCH/PDCCH on FR1

For UEs which support simultaneousRxDataSSB-DiffNumerology [14] there are no restrictions on scheduling availability due to radio link monitoring based on SSB as RLM-RS. For UEs which do not support simultaneousRxDataSSB-DiffNumerology [14] the following restrictions apply due to radio link monitoring based on SSB as RLM -RS.

- The UE is not expected to transmit PUCCH, PUSCH or SRS or receive PDCCH, PDSCH or CSI-RS for tracking or CSI-RS for CQI on SSB symbols to be measured for radio link monitoring.

When intra-band carrier aggregation in FR1 is performed, the scheduling restrictions on FR1 serving PCell or PSCell applies to all serving cells in the same band on the symbols that fully or partially overlap with the restricted symbols. When inter-band carrier aggregation within FR1 is performed, there are no scheduling restrictions on FR1 serving cell(s) in the bands due to radio link monitoring performed on FR1 serving PCell or PSCell in different bands.

8.1.7.3 Scheduling availability of UE performing radio link monitoring on FR2

The following scheduling restriction applies due to radio link monitoring on an FR2 serving PCell and/or PSCell.

- If the RLM-RS is CSI-RS which is type-D QCLed with active TCI state for PDCCH or PDSCH, and the CSI-RS is not in a CSI-RS resource set with repetition ON,
  - There are no scheduling restrictions due to radio link monitoring based on the CSI-RS.
- Otherwise
  - The UE is not expected to transmit PUCCH, PUSCH or SRS or receive PDCCH, PDSCH or CSI-RS for tracking or CSI-RS for CQI on RLM-RS symbols to be measured for radio link monitoring.

When intra-band carrier aggregation in FR2 is performed, the scheduling restrictions on FR2 serving PCell or PSCell applies to all serving cells in the same band on the symbols that fully or partially overlap with restricted symbols.

For FR2, if following conditions are met,

- UE has been notified about system information update through paging,
- The gap between UE's reception of PDCCH that UE monitors in the Type2-PDCCH CSS set and that notifies system information update, and the PDCCH that UE monitors in the Type0-PDCCH CSS set, is greater than 2 slots,

For the SSB for RLM and CORESET for RMSI scheduling multiplexing patterns 3, UE is expected to receive the PDCCH that UE monitors in the Type0-PDCCH CSS set, and the corresponding PDSCH, on SSB symbols to be measured for RLM; and

For the SSB for RLM and CORESET for RMSI scheduling multiplexing patterns 2, UE is expected to receive PDSCH that corresponds to the PDCCH that UE monitors in the Type0-PDCCH CSS set, on SSB symbols to be measured for RLM.

8.1.7.4 Scheduling availability of UE performing radio link monitoring on FR1 or FR2 in case of FR1-FR2 inter-band CA and NR-DC

There are no scheduling restrictions on FR1 serving cell(s) due to radio link monitoring performed on FR2 serving PCell and/or PSCell.

There are no scheduling restrictions on FR2 serving cell(s) due to radio link monitoring performed on FR1 serving PCell and/or PSCell.

NR-DC in Rel-15 only includes the scenarios where all serving cells in MCG are in FR1 and all serving cells in SCG are in FR2.

8.2 Interruption

8.2.1 EN-DC Interruption

8.2.1.1 Introduction

This clause contains the requirements related to the interruptions on PSCell, and SCell, when

E-UTRA PCell transitions between active and non-active during DRX, or

E-UTRA PCell transitions from non-DRX to DRX, or

E-UTRA SCell in MCG or SCell in SCG is added or released, or

E-UTRA SCell in MCG or SCell in SCG is activated or deactivated, or

measurements on SCC with deactivated SCell in either E-UTRA MCG or NR SCG, or a supplementary UL carrier or an UL carrier is configured or de-configured, or

UL/DL BWP is switched on PSCell or SCell in SCG.

The requirements shall apply for E-UTRA-NR DC with an E-UTRA PCell.

This clause contains interruptions where victim cell is PSCell or SCell belonging to SCG. Requirements for interruptions requirements when the victim cell is E-UTRA PCell or E-UTRA SCell belonging to MCG are specified in TS 36.133 [15].

For a UE which does not support per-FR measurement gaps, interruptions to the PSCell or activated SCG SCells may be caused by EUTRA PCell, EUTRA SCells or SCells on any frequency range. For UE which support per-FR gaps, interruptions to the PSCell or activated SCG SCells may be caused by EUTRA PCell, EUTRA SCells or SCells on the same frequency range as the victim cell.

8.2.1.2 Requirements

8.2.1.2.1 Interruptions at transitions between active and non-active during DRX

Interruption on PSCell and the activated SCell if configured due to E-UTRA PCell transitions between active and non-active druing DRX when PSCell or SCell is in non-DRX are allowed with up to 1% probability of missed ACK/NACK when the configured E-UTRA PCell DRX cycle is less than 640 ms, and 0.625% probability of missed ACK/NACK is allowed when the configured E-UTRA PCell DRX cycle is 640 ms or longer. Each interruption shall not exceed X slot as defined in table 8.2.1.2.1-1.

Table 8.2.1.2.1-1: Interruption length X at transition between active and non-active during DRX

μ	NR Slot length (ms)	Interruption length X (slots	
		Sync	Async
0	1	1	2
1	0.5	1	2
2	0.25	3	
3	0.125	5	

When both E-UTRA PCell and PSCell are in DRX, no interruption is allowed.

8.2.1.2.2 Interruptions at transitions from non-DRX to DRX

Interruption on PSCell and the activated SCell if configured due to E-UTRA PCell transitions from non-DRX to DRX when PSCell or SCell is in non-DRX shall not exceed X slot as defined in table 8.2.1.2.1-1.

When PSCell and the activated SCell are in DRX, no interruption due to E-UTRA PCell transitions from non-DRX to DRX is allowed.

8.2.1.2.3 Interruptions at SCell addition/release

The requirements in this clause shall apply for the UE configured with PSCell.

When one E-UTRA SCell in MCG is added or released:

- the UE is allowed an interruption on any active serving cell in SCG:
- of up to X1 slot, if the active serving cell is not in the same band as the E-UTRA SCell being added or released, or
- of up to max{Y1 slot + $T_{SMTC\_duration}$, 5ms} if the active serving cells are in the same band as the E-UTRA SCell being added or released, provided the cell specific reference signals from the active serving cells and the E-UTRA SCell being added or released are available in the same slot, where $T_{SMTC\_duration}$ is the longest SMTC duration among all above active serving cells in SCG;

  Where X1 and Y1 are specified in Table 8.2.1.2.3-1.

When one SCell in SCG is added or released:

- the UE is allowed an interruption on any active serving cell in SCG:
  - of up to X1 slot, if the active serving cell is not in the same band as any of the SCells being added or released, or
  - of up to Y1 slot + $T_{SMTC\_duration}$ if the active serving cells are in the same band as any of the SCells being added or released, provided the cell specific reference signals from the active serving cells and the SCells being added or released are available in the same slot, where, $T_{SMTC\_duration}$ is
    - the longest SMTC duration among all above active serving cells in SCG and the SCell being added when one SCell is added. If SSB configuration (absoluteFrequencySSB) but no SMTC configuration is provided for the SCell being added, the SSB transmission periodicity is assumed to be 5ms and $T_{SMTC\ duration}$ for the SCell being added is x ms, where x = the number of consecutive subframes containing all SSBs in one SSB burst transmitted by the SCell being added. If no SSB configuration (absoluteFrequencySSB) nor SMTC configuration is provided for the SCell being added, $T_{SMTC\ duration}$ for the SCell being added is 0 ms;
    - the longest SMTC duration among all above active serving cells in SCG when one SCell is released.

    Where X1 and Y1 are specified in Table 8.2.1.2.3-2.

Table 8.2.1.2.3-1: Interruption length X1 and Y1 at E-UTRA SCell addition/Release

μ	NR Slot length (ms)	Interruption length X1 (slots)		Interruption length Y1 (slots)	
		Sync	Async	Sync	Async

0	1	1	2	1	2
1	0.5	2	3	2	3
2	0.25	5		4	5
3	0.125	9		N/A	N/A

Table 8.2.1.2.3-2: Interruption length X1 and Y1 at SCell addition/Release

μ	NR Slot length (ms) of victim cell	Interruption length X1 (slots)		Interruption length Y1 (slots)
0	1	1		1
1	0.5	2		2
2	0.25	Both aggressor cell and victim cell are on FR2	4	4
		Either aggressor cell or victim cell is on FR1	5	
3	0.125	Aggressor cell is on FR2	8	8
		Aggressor cell is on FR1	9	

8.2.1.2.4 Interruptions at SCell activation/deactivation

The requirements in this clause shall apply for the UE configured with PSCell and one SCell.

When one E-UTRA SCell in MCG is activated or deactivated:

- the UE is allowed an interruption on any active serving cell in SCG:
  - of up to X2 slot, if the active serving cell is not in the same band as the E-UTRA SCell being activated or deactivated, or
  - of up to max{Y2 slot + $T_{SMTC\_duration}$, 5ms} if the active serving cells are in the same band as the E-UTRA SCell being activated or deactivated, provided the cell specific reference signals from the active serving cells and the E-UTRA SCell being activated or deactivated are available in the same slot, where $T_{SMTC\_duration}$ is the longest SMTC duration among all above active serving cells in SCG.

Where X2 and Y2 are specified in Table 8.2.1.2.4-1.

When one SCell in SCG is activated or deactivated:

- an interruption on any serving cell in SCG:
  - of up to X2 slot, if the active serving cell is not in the same band as the SCell being activated or deactivated, or
  - of up to Y2 slot + $T_{SMTC\_duration}$ if the active serving cells are in the same band as the SCell being activated or deactivated, provided the cell specific reference signals from the active serving cells and the SCell being activated or deactivated are available in the same slot, where, $T_{SMTC\_duration}$ is
    - the longest SMTC duration among all above active serving cells in SCG and the SCell being activated when one SCell is activated. If SSB configuration (absoluteFrequencySSB) but no SMTC configuration is provided for the SCell being activated, the SSB transmission periodicity is assumed to be 5ms and $T_{SMTC\ duration}$ for the SCell being activated is x ms, where x = the number of consecutive subframes containing all SSBs in one SSB burst transmitted by the SCell being activated. If no SSB configuration (absoluteFrequencySSB) nor SMTC configuration is provided for the SCell being activated, $T_{SMTC\ duration}$ for the SCell being activated is 0ms;
    - the longest SMTC duration among all above active serving cells in SCG when one SCell is deactivated.

  Where X2 and Y2 are specified in Table 8.2.1.2.4-2.

Table 8.2.1.2.4-1: Interruption length X2 and Y2 at E-UTRA SCell activation/deactivation

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">μ</th><th rowspan="2">NR Slot length (ms)</th><th colspan="2">Interruption length X2 (slots)</th><th colspan="2">Interruption length Y2 (slots)</th></tr>
<tr><th>Sync</th><th>Async</th><th>Sync</th><th>Async</th></tr>
<tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>0.5</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>0.25</td><td colspan="2">3</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>0.125</td><td colspan="2">5</td><td>N/A</td><td>N/A</td></tr>
</table>

Table 8.2.1.2.4-2: Interruption length X2 and Y2 at SCell activation/deactivation

<table>
<tr><th>μ</th><th>NR Slot length (ms) of victim cell</th><th colspan="2">Interruption length X2 (slots)</th><th>Interruption length Y2 (slots)</th></tr>
<tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td colspan="2">1</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>0.5</td><td colspan="2">1</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">2</td><td rowspan="2">0.25</td><td>Both aggressor cell and victim cell are on FR2</td><td>2</td><td rowspan="2">2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Either aggressor cell or victim cell is on FR1</td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">3</td><td rowspan="2">0.125</td><td>Aggressor cell is on FR2</td><td>4</td><td rowspan="2">4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Aggressor cell is on FR1</td><td>5</td></tr>
</table>

8.2.1.2.5 Interruptions during measurements on SCC

8.2.1.2.5.1 Interruptions during measurements on deactivated NR SCC

Interruption on PSCell and other activated NR SCell(s) during measurement on the deactivated NR SCC shall meet requirements in clause 8.2.2.2.3, where the term PCell in clause 8.2.2.2.3 shall be deemed to be replaced with PSCell.

8.2.1.2.5.2 Interruptions during measurements on deactivated E-UTRAN SCC

When one E-UTRA SCell in MCG is deactivated, the UE is allowed due to measurements on the E-UTRA SCC with the deactivated E-UTRA SCell:

- an interruption on PSCell or any activated SCell with up to 0.5% probability of missed ACK/NACK when any of the configured measCycleSCell [15] for the deactivated E-UTRA SCells is 640 ms or longer.
- an interruption on PSCell or any activated SCell with up to 0.5% probability of missed ACK/NACK regardless of the configured measCycleSCell [15] for the deactivated E-UTRA SCells if indicated by the network using IE allowInterruptions [15].

Each interruption shall not exceed

- X3 slot, if the PSCell or activated SCell is not in the same band as the E-UTRA deactivated SCC being measured, or
- Y3 slot + SMTC duration, if the PSCell or activated SCell is in the same band as the E-UTRA deactivated SCC being measured, provided the cell specific

reference signals from the PSCell or activated SCell and the E-UTRA deactivated SCC being measured are available in the same slot.

Table 8.2.1.2.5.2-1: Interruption length X3 and Y3 at measurements on deactivated E-UTRA SCC

μ	NR Slot length (ms)	Interruption length X3 (slots)		Interruption length Y3 (slots)	
		Sync	Async	Sync	Async
0	1	1	2	1	2
1	0.5	1	2	1	2
2	0.25	3		2	3
3	0.125	5		N/A	N/A

8.2.1.2.6 Interruptions at UL carrier RRC reconfiguration

The requirements in this clause shall apply when a supplementary UL carrier or an UL carrier is configured or de-configured in NR non-standalone operation as defined in TS 38.331 [2].

When an UL carrier or supplementary UL carrier is configured or de-configured, an interruption of up to X4 slot, is allowed during the RRC reconfiguration procedure [2] on E-UTRA PCell, all activated E-UTRA SCells, PSCell and all activated SCells within the same FR as the reconfigured uplink carrier. The interruption is for both uplink and downlink of E-UTRA PCell, all activated E-UTRA SCells, PSCell and all activated SCells within the same FR as the configured or de-configured UL.

Table 8.2.1.2.6-1: Interruption length X4 at UL carrier RRC reconfiguration

μ	NR Slot length (ms)	Interruption length X4 (slots)	
		Sync	Async
0	1	1	2
1	0.5	2	3
2	0.25	5	
3	0.125	9	

8.2.1.2.7 Interruptions due to Active BWP switching Requirement

The requirements for DCI-based and timer-based BWP switches in this clause only apply to the case that the BWP switch is performed on a single CC.

When UE receives a DCI indicating UE to switch its active BWP involving changes in any of the parameters listed in Table 8.2.1.2.7-2, the UE is allowed to cause interruption of up to X slot to other active serving cells if the UE is not capable of per-FR gap, or if the BWP switching involves SCS changing. When the BWP switch imposes changes in any of the parameters listed in Table 8.2.1.2.7-2 and the UE is capable of per-FR gap, the UE is allowed to cause interruption of up to X slot to other active serving cells in the same frequency range wherein the UE is performing BWP switching. X is defined in Table 8.2.1.2.7-1. The starting time of interruption is only allowed within the BWP switching delay $T_{BWPswitchDelay}$ as defined in clause 8.6.2. Interruptions are not allowed during BWP switch involving any other parameter change.

When a BWP timer bwp-InactivityTimer defined in TS 38.331 [2] expires, UE is allowed to cause interruption of up to X slot to other active serving cells due to switching its active BWP involving changes in any of the parameters listed in Table 8.2.1.2.7-2 if the UE is not capable of per-FR gap, or if the BWP switching involves SCS changing. When the BWP switch imposes changes in any of the parameters listed in Table 8.2.1.2.7-2 and the UE is capable of per-FR gap, the UE is allowed to cause interruption of up to X slot to other active serving cells in the same frequency range wherein the UE is performing BWP switching. X is defined in Table 8.2.1.2.7-1. The starting time of interruption is only allowed within the BWP switching delay $T_{BWPswitchDelay}$ as defined in clause 8.6.2. Interruptions are not allowed during BWP switch involving any other parameter change.

When UE receives an RRC reconfiguration that only requests UE to switch its active BWP on one single CC, the UE is allowed to cause interruption of up to X slot to other active serving cells due to switching its active BWP involving changes in any of the parameters listed in Table 8.2.1.2.7-2 if the UE is not capable of per-FR gap, or if the BWP switching involves SCS changing. When the BWP switch imposes changes in any of the parameters listed in Table 8.2.1.2.7-2 and the UE is capable of per-FR gap, the UE is allowed to cause interruption of up to X slot to other active serving cells in the same frequency range wherein the UE is performing BWP switching. X is defined in Table 8.2.1.2.7-1. The interruption is only allowed within the delay $T_{RRCprocessingDelay}$ + $T_{BWPswitchDelayRRC}$ defined in clause 8.6.3.

Table 8.2.1.2.7-1: interruption length X

μ	NR Slot length (ms)	Interruption length X (slots)
0	1	1
1	0.5	1
2	0.25	3
3	0.125	5
Note1: void		

Table 8.2.1.2.7-2: Parameters which cause interruption other than SCS

Parameters	Comment
locationAndBandwidth	From TS 38.331 [2]
nrofSRS-Ports	

8.2.2 SA: Interruptions with Standalone NR Carrier Aggregation

8.2.2.1 Introduction

This clause contains the requirements related to the interruptions on PCell and activated SCell if configured, when

up to 7 SCells are configured, de-configured, activated or deactivated, or

a supplementary UL carrier or an UL carrier is configured or de-configured, or

measurements on SCC with deactivated SCell in NR SCG, or

UL/DL BWP is switched on PCell or SCell.

Note: interruptions at SCell addition/release, activation/deactivation and during measurements on SCC may not be required by all UEs.

The interruptions shall not interrupt RRC signalling or ACK/NACKs related to RRC reconfiguration procedure [2] for SCell addition/release or MAC control signalling [17] for SCell activation/deactivation command.

This clause additionally contains requirements related to interruptions at inter-frequency SFTD between PCell in FR1 and neighbour cell in FR2.

For a UE which does not support per-FR measurement gap, interruptions to the PCell and activated SCell may be caused by SCells on any frequency range. For a UE which supports per-FR gap, interruptions to PCell and activated SCell may be caused by SCells on the same frequency range as the victim cell.

8.2.2.2 Requirements

8.2.2.2.1 Interruptions at SCell addition/release

When any number of SCells between one and 7 is added or released using the same RRCConnectionReconfiguration message as defined in TS 38.331 [2], the UE is allowed an interruption on any active serving cell during the RRC reconfiguration procedure as follows:

- an interruption on any active serving cell:
    - of up to the duration shown in table 8.2.2.2.1-1, if the active serving cell is not in the same band as the SCell being added or released, or

- of up to the duration shown in table 8.2.2.2.1-2, if the active serving cells are in the same band as the SCell being added or released, provided the cell specific reference signals from the active serving cells and the SCell being added or released are available in the same slot.

Table 8.2.2.2.1-1: Interruption duration for SCell addition/release for inter-band CA

<table>
<tr><th>μ</th><th>NR Slot length (ms) of victim cell</th><th colspan="2">Interruption length (slots)</th></tr>
<tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td colspan="2">1</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>0.5</td><td colspan="2">2</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">2</td><td rowspan="2">0.25</td><td>Both aggressor cell and victim cell are on FR2</td><td>4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Either aggressor cell or victim cell is on FR1</td><td>5</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">3</td><td rowspan="2">0.125</td><td>Aggressor cell is on FR2</td><td>8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Aggressor cell is on FR1</td><td>9</td></tr>
</table>

Table 8.2.2.2.1-2: Interruption duration for SCell addition/release for intra-band CA

μ	NR Slot length (ms)	Interruption length (slot)
0	1	1 + $T_{SMTC\_duration}$ * $N_{\text{slot}}^{\text{subframe},\mu}$
1	0.5	2 + $T_{SMTC\_duration}$ * $N_{\text{slot}}^{\text{subframe},\mu}$
2	0.25	4 + $T_{SMTC\_duration}$ * $N_{\text{slot}}^{\text{subframe},\mu}$
3	0.125	8 + $T_{SMTC\_duration}$ * $N_{\text{slot}}^{\text{subframe},\mu}$
NOTE 1: $T_{SMTC\_duration}$ measured in subframes is - the longest SMTC duration among all above active serving cells and the SCell being added when one SCell is added. If SSB configuration (absoluteFrequencySSB) but no SMTC configuration is provided for the SCell being added, the SSB transmission periodicity is assumed to be 5ms and $T_{SMTC\ duration}$ for the SCell being added is x ms, where x = the number of consecutive subframes containing all SSBs in one SSB burst transmitted by the SCell being added. If no SSB configuration (absoluteFrequencySSB) nor SMTC configuration is provided for the SCell being added, $T_{SMTC\ duration}$ for the SCell being added is 0ms; - the longest SMTC duration among all active serving cells in the same band when one SCell is released. NOTE 2: $N_{\text{slot}}^{\text{subframe},\mu}$ is as defined in TS 38.211 [6].		

8.2.2.2.2 Interruptions at SCell activation/deactivation

When an intra-band SCell is activated or deactivated as defined in TS 37.340 [17], the UE is allowed

- an interruption on any active serving cell:
  - of up to the duration shown in table 8.2.2.2.2-1, if the active serving cell is not in the same band as the SCell being activated or deactivated, or
  - of up to the duration shown in table 8.2.2.2.2-2, if the active serving cells are in the same band as the SCell being activated or deactivated provided the cell specific reference signals from the active serving cells and the SCell being activated or deactivated are available in the same slot.

Table 8.2.2.2.2-1: Interruption duration for SCell activation/deactivation for inter-band CA

μ	NR Slot length (ms) of victim cell	Interruption length (slots)	
0	1		1
1	0.5		1
2	0.25	Both aggressor cell and victim cell are on FR2	2
		Either aggressor cell or victim cell is on FR1	3
3	0.125	Aggressor cell is on FR2	4
		Aggressor cell is on FR1	5

Table 8.2.2.2.2-2: Interruption duration for SCell activation/deactivation for intra-band CA

μ	NR Slot length (ms)	Interruption length (slots)
0	1	$1 + T_{SMTC\_duration} * N_{slot}^{subframe,\mu}$
1	0.5	$1 + T_{SMTC\_duration} * N_{slot}^{subframe,\mu}$
2	0.25	$2 + T_{SMTC\_duration} * N_{slot}^{subframe,\mu}$
3	0.125	$4 + T_{SMTC\_duration} * N_{slot}^{subframe,\mu}$
NOTE 1: $T_{SMTC\_duration}$ measured in subframes is - the longest SMTC duration among all above active serving cells and the SCell being activated when one SCell is activated. If SSB configuration (absoluteFrequencySSB) but no SMTC configuration is provided for the SCell being activated, the SSB transmission periodicity is assumed to be 5ms and $T_{SMTC\ duration}$ for the SCell being activated is x ms, where x = the number of consecutive subframes containing all SSBs in one SSB burst transmitted by the SCell being activated. If no SSB configuration (absoluteFrequencySSB) nor SMTC configuration is provided for the SCell being activated, $T_{SMTC\ duration}$ for the SCell being activated is 0ms; - the longest SMTC duration among all active servingNOTE 2: $N_{slot}^{subframe,\mu}$ is as defined in TS 38.211 [6].		

8.2.2.2.3 Interruptions during measurements on deactivated SCC

Interruptions on PCell or activated SCell(s) due to measurements when an SCell is deactivated are allowed with up to 0.5% probability of missed ACK/NACK when the configured measCycleSCell [2] is 640 ms or longer.

- If the PCell or activated SCell(s) is not in the same band as the deactivated SCell, the UE is only allowed to cause interruptions on PCell or activated SCell(s) immediately before and immediately after an SMTC. Each interruption shall not exceed requirement in Table 8.2.2.2.2-1.
- If the PCell or activated SCell(s) is in the same band as the deactivated SCell, the UE is only allowed to cause an interruption on PCell or activated SCell(s) no earlier than X slots before $T_{SMTC\_duration}$ and no later than X slots after $T_{SMTC\_duration}$, provided the cell specific reference signals from the active serving cells and the deactivated SCell are available in the same slot, where X and $T_{SMTC\_duration}$ are given by Table 8.2.2.2.3-1. The interruption shall not exceed requirements in Table 8.2.2.2.3-1.

Table 8.2.2.2.3-1: Interruption duration for measurement on deactivated SCell for intra-band CA

μ	NR Slot length (ms)	X (slots)	Interruption length (slots)
0	1	1	$2 + T_{SMTC\_duration} * N_{slot}^{subframe,\mu}$
1	0.5	1	$2 + T_{SMTC\_duration} * N_{slot}^{subframe,\mu}$
2	0.25	2	$4 + T_{SMTC\_duration} * N_{slot}^{subframe,\mu}$
3	0.125	4	$8 + T_{SMTC\_duration} * N_{slot}^{subframe,\mu}$
NOTE 1: $T_{SMTC\_duration}$ measured in subframes is the longest SMTC duration among all above active serving cells and the deactivated SCell to be measured; NOTE 2: $N_{slot}^{subframe,\mu}$ is as defined in TS 38.211 [6].			

8.2.2.2.4 Interruptions at UL carrier RRC reconfiguration

The requirements in this clause shall apply when a supplementary UL carrier or an UL carrier is configured or de-configured in NR standalone carrier aggregation as defined in TS 38.331 [2].

When an UL carrier or supplementary UL carrier is configured or de-configured, an interruption of up to the duration shown in table 8.2.2.2.4-1, is allowed during the RRC reconfiguration procedure [2] on PCell and all activated SCells within the same FR as the reconfigured uplink carrier. The interruption is for both uplink and downlink of PCell and all the activated SCells within the same FR as the configured or de-configured UL.

Table 8.2.2.2.4-1: Interruption duration for UL carrier RRC reconfiguration

μ	NR Slot length (ms)	Interruption length (slots)
0	1	1
1	0.5	2
2	0.25	4
3	0.125	8

8.2.2.2.5 Interruptions due to Active BWP switching Requirement

The requirements for DCI-based and timer-based BWP switches in this clause only apply to the case that the BWP switch is performed on a single CC.

When UE receives a DCI indicating UE to switch its active BWP involving changes in any of the parameters listed in Table 8.2.2.2.5-2, the UE is allowed to cause interruption of up to X slot to other active serving cells if the UE is not capable of per-FR gap, or if the BWP switching involves SCS changing. When the BWP switch imposes changes in any of the parameters listed in Table 8.2.2.2.5-2 and the UE is capable of per-FR gap the UE is allowed to cause interruption of up to X slot to other active serving cells in the same frequency range wherein the UE is performing BWP switching. X is defined in Table 8.2.2.2.5-1. The starting time of interruption is only allowed within the BWP switching delay $T_{BWPswitchDelay}$ as defined in clause 8.6.2. Interruptions are not allowed during BWP switch involving any other parameter change.

When a BWP timer bwp-InactivityTimer defined in TS 38.331 [2] expires, UE is allowed to cause interruption of up to X slot to other active serving cells due to switching its active BWP involving changes in any of the parameters listed in Table 8.2.2.2.5-2 if the UE is not capable of per-FR gap, or if the BWP switching involves SCS changing. When the BWP switch imposes changes in any of the parameters listed in Table 8.2.2.2.5-2 and the UE is capable of per-FR gap, the UE is allowed to cause interruption of up to X slot to other active serving cells in the same frequency range wherein the UE is performing BWP switching. X is defined in Table 8.2.2.2.5-1. The starting time of interruption is only allowed within the BWP switching delay $T_{BWPswitchDelay}$ as defined in clause 8.6.2. Interruptions are not allowed during BWP switch involving any other parameter change.

When UE receives an RRC reconfiguration that only requests UE to switch its active BWP on one single CC, the UE is allowed to cause interruption of up to X slot to other active serving cells due to switching its active BWP involving changes in any of the parameters listed in Table 8.2.2.2.5-2 if the UE is not capable of per-FR gap, or if the BWP switching involves SCS changing. When the BWP switch imposes changes in any of the parameters listed in Table 8.2.2.2.5-2 and the UE is capable of per-FR gap, the UE is allowed to cause interruption of up to X slot to other active serving cells in the same frequency range wherein the UE is performing BWP switching. X is defined in Table 8.2.2.2.5-1. The interruption is only allowed within the delay $T_{RRCprocessingDelay}$ + $T_{BWPswitchDelayRRC}$ defined in clause 8.6.3.

Table 8.2.2.2.5-1: Interruption length X

μ	NR Slot length (ms)	Interruption length X (slots)
0	1	1
1	0.5	1
2	0.25	3
3	0.125	5
Note1: void		

Table 8.2.2.2.5-2: Parameters which cause interruption other than SCS

Parameters	Comment
locationAndBandwidth	From TS 38.331 [2]
nrofSRS-Ports	

8.2.2.2.6 Interruptions at inter-frequency SFTD measurement

The requirements in this clause concern interruptions on PCell, as well as on activated SCells in MCG, when the UE is performing SFTD measurements on inter-frequency neighbour cell(s). The following requirements apply when no PSCell is configured.

For a UE with per-FR gap capability:

- for neighbour cell in FR1:
  - the percentage of interrupted slots on uplink and downlink on FR1 serving cells during the SFTD measurement period $T_{measure\_SFTD1}$ specified in Clause 9.3.8 shall not exceed the percentages specified in Table 8.2.2.2.6-1. No interruption is allowed on FR2 serving cells.
  - the length of each interruption on FR1 serving cells shall not exceed the number of slots specified in Table 8.2.2.2.6-2.
- for neighbour cell in FR2:

- the percentage of interrupted slots on uplink and downlink on FR2 serving cells during the SFTD measurement period $T_{measure\_SFTD1}$ specified in Clause 9.3.8 shall not exceed the percentages specified in Table 8.2.2.2.6-1. No interruption is allowed on FR1 serving cells.
- the length of each interruption on FR2 serving cells shall not exceed the number of slots specified in Table 8.2.2.2.6-2.

For a UE with per-UE gap capability:

- for neighbour cell in FR1 or FR2:
    - the percentage of interrupted slots on uplink and downlink on FR1 and FR2 serving cells during the SFTD measurement period $T_{measure\_SFTD1}$ specified in Clause 9.3.8 shall not exceed the percentages specified in Table 8.2.2.2.6-1.
    - the length of each interruption on FR1 and FR2 serving cells shall not exceed the number of slots specified in Table 8.2.2.2.6-2.

Table 8.2.2.2.6-1: Requirements on maximum percentage of interrupted slots in serving cell in inter-frequency SFTD

SFTD configuration	Serving cell μ	Neighbour cell SMTC periodicity					
		5ms	10ms	20ms	40ms	80ms	160ms
With RSRP report	0	8.4%	6.3%	8.4%	6.3%	5.3%	4.7%
	1						
	2						
	3						
Without RSRP report	0	11.4%	8.6%	7.9%	6.8%	6.3%	6.0%
	1						
	2						
	3						

Table 8.2.2.2.6-2: Interruption duration for FR1 serving cell in inter-frequency SFTD with neighbour cell in FR1

μ	NR Slot length (ms)	Interruption length (slots)
0	1	1
1	0.5	2
2	0.25	4
3	0.125	8

Table 8.2.2.2.6-3: Void

Table 8.2.2.2.6-4: Void

8.2.3 NE-DC Interruptions

8.2.3.1 Introduction

This clause contains the requirements related to the interruptions on PCell and SCell, when

E-UTRA PSCell transitions between active and non-active during DRX, or

E-UTRA PSCell transitions from non-DRX to DRX, or

E-UTRA PSCell/SCell in SCG or SCell in MCG is added or released, or

E-UTRA PSCell/SCell in SCG or SCell in MCG is activated or deactivated, or

measurements on SCC with deactivated SCell in either E-UTRA SCG or NR MCG or

PUSCH/PUCCH carrier configuration and deconfiguration in NR MCG, or

UL/DL BWP is switched on PCell or SCell in MCG.

The requirements shall apply for NE-DC with an NR PCell.

This clause contains interruptions where victim cell is PCell or SCell belonging to MCG. Requirements for interruptions requirements when the victim cell is E-UTRA PSCell or E-UTRA SCell belonging to SCG are specified in TS 36.133 [15].

For a UE which does not support per-FR measurement gap, interruptions to the PCell, E-UTRA PSCell or activated MCG SCells may be caused by EUTRA PSCell, EUTRA SCells or SCells on any frequency range. For UE which support per-FR gap, interruptions to the PCell, E-UTRA PSCell or activated MCG SCells may be caused by EUTRA PSCell, EUTRA SCells or SCells on the same frequency range as the victim cell.

8.2.3.2 Requirements

8.2.3.2.1 Interruptions at transitions between active and non-active during DRX

Interruption on PCell and the activated SCell if configured due to E-UTRA PSCell transitions between active and non-active druing DRX when PCell or SCell is in non-DRX are allowed with up to 1% probability of missed ACK/NACK when the configured E-UTRA PSCell DRX cycle is less than 640 ms, and 0.625% probability of missed ACK/NACK is allowed when the configured E-UTRA PCell DRX cycle is 640 ms or longer. Each interruption shall not exceed X slot as defined in table 8.2.3.2.1-1.

Table 8.2.3.2.1-1: Interruption length X at transition between active and non-active during DRX

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">μ</th><th rowspan="2">NR slot length (ms)</th><th colspan="2">Interruption length X (slots)</th></tr>
<tr><th>Sync</th><th>Async</th></tr>
<tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>0.5</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>0.25</td><td colspan="2">3</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>0.125</td><td colspan="2">5</td></tr>
</table>

When both PCell and E-UTRA PSCell are in DRX, no interruption is allowed.

8.2.3.2.2 Interruptions at transitions from non-DRX to DRX

Interruption on PCell and the activated SCell if configured due to E-UTRA PSCell transitions from non-DRX to DRX when PCell or SCell is in non-DRX shall not exceed X slot as defined in table 8.2.3.2.1-1.

8.2.3.2.3 Interruptions at PSCell/SCell addition/release

The requirements in this clause shall apply for the UE configured with E-UTRA PSCell.

When one E-UTRA PSCell/SCell in SCG is added or released:

- the UE is allowed an interruption on any active serving cell in MCG:
  - of up to X1 slots, if the active serving cell is not in the same band as the E-UTRA PSCell/SCell being added or released, or
  - of up to max{Y1 slots+ $T_{SMTC\_duration}$, 5ms} if the active serving cells are in the same band as the E-UTRA PSCell/SCell being added or released, provided the cell specific reference signals from the active serving cells and the E-UTRA PSCell/SCell being added or released are available in the same slot, where $T_{SMTC\_duration}$ is the longest SMTC duration among all above activated serving cells in MCG;

    Where X1 and Y1 are specified in Table 8.2.3.2.3-1.

When one SCell in MCG is added or released:

- the UE is allowed an interruption on any activated serving cell in MCG:
  - of up to X1 slots, if the active serving cell is not in the same band as the SCell being added or released, or
  - of up to Y1 slots + $T_{SMTC\_duration}$ if the active serving cells are in the same band as the SCell being added or released, provided the cell specific reference signals

from the active serving cells and the SCell being added or released are available in the same slot, where, $T_{SMTC\_duration}$ is

- the longest SMTC duration among all above active serving cells in MCG and the SCell being added when one SCell is added. If SSB configuration (absoluteFrequencySSB) but no SMTC configuration is provided for the SCell being added, the SSB transmission periodicity is assumed to be 5ms and $T_{SMTC\ duration}$ for the SCell being added is x ms, where x = the number of consecutive subframes containing all SSBs in one SSB burst transmitted by the SCell being added. If no SSB configuration (absoluteFrequencySSB) nor SMTC configuration is provided for the SCell being added, $T_{SMTC\ duration}$ for the SCell being added is 0ms;
- the longest SMTC duration among all above active serving cells in MCG when one SCell is released.

Where X1 and Y1 are specified in Table 8.2.3.2.3-2.

Table 8.2.3.2.3-1: Interruption length X1 and Y1 at E-UTRA PSCell/SCell addition/release

μ	NR Slot length (ms)	Interruption length X1 (slots)		Interruption length Y1 (slots)	
		Sync	Async	Sync	Async
0	1	1	2	1	2
1	0.5	2	3	2	3
2	0.25	5		4	5
3	0.125	9		N/A	N/A

Table 8.2.3.2.3-2: Interruption length X1 and Y1 at SCell addition/Release

μ	NR Slot length (ms) of victim cell	Interruption length X1 (slots)		Interruption length Y1 (slots)
0	1	1		1
1	0.5	2		2
2	0.25	Both aggressor cell and victim cell are on FR2	4	4
		Either aggressor cell or victim cell is on FR1	5	

3	0.125	Aggressor cell is on FR2	8	8
		Aggressor cell is on FR1	9	

8.2.3.2.4 Interruptions at SCell activation/deactivation

The requirements in this clause shall apply for the UE configured with E-UTRA PSCell and one SCell.

When one E-UTRA SCell in SCG is activated or deactivated:

- the UE is allowed an interruption on any active serving cell in MCG:
  - of up to X2 slots, if the active serving cell is not in the same band as the E-UTRA SCell being activated or deactivated, or
  - of up to max{Y2 slots + $T_{SMTC\_duration}$, 5ms} if the active serving cells are in the same band as the E-UTRA SCell being activated or deactivated, provided the cell specific reference signals from the active serving cells and the E-UTRA SCell being activated or deactivated are available in the same slot, where $T_{SMTC\_duration}$ is the longest SMTC duration among all above active serving cells in MCG.

    Where X2 and Y2 are specified in Table 8.2.3.2.4-1.

When one SCell in MCG is activated or deactivated:

- the UE is allowed an interruption on any serving cell in MCG:
  - of up to X2 slots, if the active serving cell is not in the same band as the SCell being activated or deactivated, or
  - of up to Y2 slots + $T_{SMTC\_duration}$ if the active serving cells are in the same band as the SCell being activated or deactivated, provided the cell specific reference signals from the active serving cells and the SCell being activated or deactivated are available in the same slot, where, $T_{SMTC\_duration}$ is
    - the longest SMTC duration among all above active serving cells in MCG and the SCell being activated when one SCell is activated, If SSB configuration (absoluteFrequencySSB) but no SMTC configuration is provided for the SCell being activated, the SSB transmission periodicity is assumed to be 5ms and $T_{SMTC\ duration}$ for the SCell being activated is x ms, where x = the number of consecutive subframes containing all SSBs in one SSB burst transmitted by the SCell being activated. If no SSB configuration (absoluteFrequencySSB) nor SMTC configuration is provided for the SCell being activated, $T_{SMTC\ duration}$ for the SCell being activated is 0ms;
    - the longest SMTC duration among all above active serving cells in MCG when one SCell is deactivated.

Where X2 and Y2 are specified in Table 8.2.3.2.4-2.

Table 8.2.3.2.4-1: Interruption length X2 and Y2 at E-UTRA SCell activation/deactivation

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">μ</th><th rowspan="2">NR Slot length (ms)</th><th colspan="2">Interruption length X2 (slots)</th><th colspan="2">Interruption length Y2 (slots)</th></tr>
<tr><th>Sync</th><th>Async</th><th>Sync</th><th>Async</th></tr>
<tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>0.5</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>0.25</td><td colspan="2">3</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>0.125</td><td colspan="2">5</td><td>N/A</td><td>N/A</td></tr>
</table>

Table 8.2.3.2.4-2: Interruption length X2 and Y2 at SCell activation/deactivation

<table>
<tr><th>μ</th><th>NR Slot length (ms) of victim cell</th><th colspan="2">Interruption length X2 (slots)</th><th>Interruption length Y2 (slots)</th></tr>
<tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td colspan="2">1</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>0.5</td><td colspan="2">1</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">2</td><td rowspan="2">0.25</td><td>Both aggressor cell and victim cell are on FR2</td><td>2</td><td rowspan="2">2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Either aggressor cell or victim cell is on FR1</td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">3</td><td rowspan="2">0.125</td><td>Aggressor cell is on FR2</td><td>4</td><td rowspan="2">4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Aggressor cell is on FR1</td><td>5</td></tr>
</table>

8.2.3.2.5 Interruptions during measurements on SCC

8.2.3.2.5.1 Interruptions during measurements on deactivated NR SCC

Interruption on PCell and other activated SCell(s) during measurement on the deactivated NR SCC shall meet requirements in clause 8.2.2.2.3.

8.2.3.2.5.2 Interruptions during measurements on deactivated E-UTRAN SCC

When one E-UTRA SCell in SCG is deactivated, the UE is allowed due to measurements on the E-UTRA SCC with the deactivated E-UTRA SCell:

- an interruption on PCell or any activated SCell with up to 0.5% probability of missed ACK/NACK when any of the configured measCycleSCell [15] for the deactivated E-UTRA SCells is 640 ms or longer.
- an interruption on PCell or any activated SCell with up to 0.5% probability of missed ACK/NACK regardless of the configured measCycleSCell [15] for the deactivated E-UTRA SCells if indicated by the network using IE allowInterruptions [15].

Each interruption shall not exceed

- X3 slots, if the PCell or activated SCell is not in the same band as the E-UTRA deactivated SCC being measured, or
- Y3 slots + SMTC duration, if the PCell or activated SCell is in the same band as the E-UTRA deactivated SCC being measured, provided the cell specific reference signals from the PCell or activated SCell and the E-UTRA deactivated SCC being measured are available in the same slot.

Where X3 and Y3 are specified in Table 8.2.3.2.5-1

Table 8.2.3.2.5-1: Interruption length X3 and Y3 at measurements on deactivated E-UTRA SCC

μ	NR Slot length (ms)	Interruption length X3 (slots)		Interruption length Y3 (slot)	
		Sync	Async	Sync	Async
0	1	1	2	1	2
1	0.5	1	2	1	2
2	0.25	3		2	3
3	0.125	5		N/A	N/A

8.2.3.2.6 Interruptions at UL carrier RRC reconfiguration

The requirements in this clause shall apply when a supplementary UL carrier or an UL carrier is configured or de-configured in NE-DC.

When an UL carrier or supplementary UL carrier is configured or deconfigured, an interruption of up to X4 slot as specified in Table 8.2.3.2.6-1, is allowed during the RRC reconfiguration procedure in TS 38.331 [2] on PCell, all activated SCells within the same FR as the reconfigured uplink carrier. The interruption is for both uplink and downlink of PCell, all activated E-UTRA SCells, E-UTRA PSCell and all activated SCells within the same FR as the configured or de-configured UL.

Table 8.2.3.2.6-1: Interruption length X4 at UL carrier RRC reconfiguration

μ	NR Slot length (ms)	Interruption length X4 (slots)	
		Sync	Async
0	1	1	2
1	0.5	2	3
2	0.25	5	
3	0.125	9	

8.2.3.2.7 Interruptions due to Active BWP switching Requirement

The requirements for DCI-based and timer-based BWP switches in this clause only apply to the case that the BWP switch is performed on a single CC.

When UE receives a DCI indicating the UE to switch its active BWP, or when a BWP timer bwp-InactivityTimer defined in TS 38.331 [2] expires, or when the UE receives an RRC command indicating the UE to switch its active BWP, the UE is allowed an interruption on PCell and any activated SCells as defined in clause 8.2.2.2.5.

8.2.4 NR-DC: Interruptions

8.2.4.1 Introduction

This clause contains the requirements related to the interruptions on PCell, PSCell and activated SCell if configured, when

SCells are configured, de-configured, activated or deactivated or,

a supplementary UL carrier or an UL carrier is configured or de-configured, or

measurements on SCC with deactivated SCell in NR SCG, or

UL/DL BWP is switched on PCell, PSCell or SCell.transitions between active and non-active during DRX, or

transitions from non-DRX to DRX.

Note: interruptions at SCell addition/release, activation/deactivation and during measurements on SCC may not be required by all UEs.

The interruptions shall not interrupt RRC signalling or ACK/NACKs related to RRC reconfiguration procedure [2] for SCell addition/release or MAC control signalling [17] for SCell activation/deactivation command. How to specify this is FFS.

The requirements shall apply for NR-DC with an NR PCell, PSCell or SCell.

For a UE which does not support per-FR measurement gap, interruptions to the PCell and activated SCell may be caused by SCells on any frequency range. For a UE which supports per-FR gaps, interruptions to PCell, PSCell and activated SCell may be caused by SCells on the same frequency range as the victim cell.

8.2.4.2 Requirements

8.2.4.2.1 Interruptions at PSCell/SCell addition/release

When PSCell or one or more SCells is added or released using the same RRCConnectionReconfiguration message as defined in TS 38.331 [2], the UE is allowed an interruption on any activated serving cell during the RRC reconfiguration procedure as follows:

- an interruption on any active serving cell:
    - of up to the duration shown in table 8.2.4.2.1-1, if the active serving cell is not in the same band as the SCell being added or released, or
    - of up to the duration shown in table 8.2.4.2.1-2, if the active serving cells are in the same band as the SCell being added or released, provided the cell specific reference signals from the active serving cells and the SCell being added or released are available in the same slot.

Table 8.2.4.2.1-1: Interruption duration for PSCell/SCell addition/release for inter-band DC/CA

μ	NR Slot length (ms) of victim cell	Interruption length (slots)	
0	1	1	
1	0.5	2	
2	0.25	Both aggressor cell and victim cell are on FR2	4
		Either aggressor cell or victim cell is on FR1	5
3	0.125	Aggressor cell is on FR2	8
		Aggressor cell is on FR1	9

Table 8.2.4.2.1-2: Interruption duration for SCell addition/release for intra-band DC/CA

μ	NR Slot length (ms)	Interruption length (slots)
0	1	1 + $T_{SMTC\_duration}$ * $N_{slot}^{subframe,\mu}$
1	0.5	2 + $T_{SMTC\_duration}$ * $N_{slot}^{subframe,\mu}$
2	0.25	4 + $T_{SMTC\_duration}$ * $N_{slot}^{subframe,\mu}$
3	0.125	8 + $T_{SMTC\_duration}$ * $N_{slot}^{subframe,\mu}$
NOTE 1: $T_{SMTC\_duration}$ measured in subframes is - the longest SMTC duration among all above activeserving cells and the SCell being added when one SCell is added. If SSB configuration (absoluteFrequencySSB) but no SMTC configuration is provided for the SCell being added, the SSB transmission periodicity is assumed to be 5ms and $T_{SMTC\ duration}$ for the SCell being added is x ms, where x = the number of consecutive subframes containing all SSBs in one SSB burst transmitted by the SCell being added. If no SSB configuration (absoluteFrequencySSB) nor SMTC configuration is provided for the SCell being added, $T_{SMTC\ duration}$ for the SCell being added is 0ms; - the longest SMTC duration among all active serving cells in the same band when one SCell is released. NOTE 2: $N_{slot}^{subframe,\mu}$ is as defined in TS 38.211 [6].		

8.2.4.2.2 Interruptions at SCell activation/deactivation

When a SCell is activated or deactivated as defined in TS 37.340 [17], the UE is allowed

- an interruption on any active serving cell:
  - of up to the duration shown in table 8.2.4.2.2-1, if the active serving cell is not in the same band as the SCell being activated or deactivated, or
  - of up to the duration shown in table 8.2.4.2.2-2, if the active serving cells are in the same band as the SCell being activated or deactivated provided the cell specific reference signals from the active serving cells and the SCell being activated or deactivated are available in the same slot.

Table 8.2.4.2.2-1: Interruption duration for SCell activation/deactivation for inter-band DC/CA

μ	NR Slot length (ms) of victim cell	Interruption length (slots)	
0	1	1	
1	0.5	1	
2	0.25	Both aggressor cell and victim cell are on FR2	2
		Either aggressor cell or victim cell is on FR1	3
3	0.125	Aggressor cell is on FR2	4
		Aggressor cell is on FR1	5

Table 8.2.4.2.2-2: Interruption duration for SCell activation/deactivation for intra-band DC/CA

μ	NR Slot length (ms)	Interruption length (slots)
0	1	1 + $T_{SMTC\_duration}$ * $N_{\text{slot}}^{\text{subframe},\mu}$
1	0.5	1 + $T_{SMTC\_duration}$ * $N_{\text{slot}}^{\text{subframe},\mu}$
2	0.25	2 + $T_{SMTC\_duration}$ * $N_{\text{slot}}^{\text{subframe},\mu}$
3	0.125	4 + $T_{SMTC\_duration}$ * $N_{\text{slot}}^{\text{subframe},\mu}$
NOTE 1: $T_{SMTC\_duration}$ measured in subframes is - the longest SMTC duration among all above active serving cells and the SCell being activated when one SCell is activated. If SSB configuration (absoluteFrequencySSB) but no SMTC configuration is provided for the SCell being activated, the SSB transmission periodicity is assumed to be 5ms and $T_{SMTC\ duration}$ for the SCell being activated is x ms, where x = the number of consecutive subframes containing all SSBs in one SSB burst transmitted by the SCell being activated. If no SSB configuration (absoluteFrequencySSB) nor SMTC configuration is provided for the SCell being activated, $T_{SMTC\ duration}$ for the SCell being activated is 0ms; - the longest SMTC duration among all active serving cells in the same band when one SCell is deactivated. NOTE 2: $N_{\text{slot}}^{\text{subframe},\mu}$ is as defined in TS 38.211 [6].		

8.2.4.2.3 Interruptions during measurements on SCC

Interruption on PCell, PSCell and other activated SCell(s) during measurement on the deactivated NR SCC shall meet requirements in clause 8.2.2.2.3, where the term PCell in clause 8.2.2.2.3 shall be deemed to be replaced with SpCell.

8.2.4.2.4 Interruptions at UL carrier RRC reconfiguration

The requirements in this clause shall apply when a supplementary UL carrier or an UL carrier is configured or de-configured in NR-DC as defined in TS 38.331 [2].

When an UL carrier or supplementary UL carrier is configured or de-configured, an interruption of up to the duration shown in table 8.2.4.2.4-1, is allowed during the RRC reconfiguration procedure in TS 38.331 [2] on all the other activated serving cells within the same FR as the reconfigured uplink carrier. The interruption is for both uplink and downlink of all the other serving cells within the same FR as the configured or de-configured UL.

Table 8.2.4.2.4-1: Interruption duration for UL carrier RRC reconfiguration

μ	NR Slot length (ms)	Interruption length (slots)
0	1	1
1	0.5	2
2	0.25	4
3	0.125	8

8.2.4.2.5 Interruptions due to Active BWP switching Requirement

The requirements for DCI-based and timer-based BWP switches in this clause only apply to the case that the BWP switch is performed on a single CC.

When UE receives a DCI indicating the UE to switch its active BWP, or when a BWP timer bwp-InactivityTimer defined in TS 38.331 [2] expires, or when the UE receives an RRC command indicating the UE to switch its active BWP, the UE is allowed to cause an interruption on any other serving cells as defined in clause 8.2.2.2.5.

8.2.4.2.6 Interruptions at transitions between active and non-active during DRX

When PCell is in non-DRX and PSCell is in DRX, interruptions on PCell and the activated SCell in MCG if configured due to transitions from active to non-active and from non-active to active during PSCell DRX are allowed with up to 1% probability of missed ACK/NACK when the configured PSCell DRX cycle is less than 640 ms, and 0.625% probability of missed ACK/NACK is allowed when the configured PSCell DRX cycle is 640 ms or longer. Each interruption shall not exceed X slot as defined in table 8.2.4.2.6-1.

When PSCell is in non-DRX and PCell is in DRX, interruptions on PSCell on the activated SCell in SCG if configured due to transitions from active to non-active and from non-active to active during PCell DRX are allowed with up to 1 % probability of missed ACK/NACK when the configured PCell DRX cycle is less than 640 ms, and 0.625% probability of missed ACK/NACK is allowed when the configured PCell DRX cycle is 640 ms or longer. Each interruption shall not exceed X slot as defined in table 8.2.4.2.6-1.

Table 8.2.4.2.6-1: Interruption length X at transition between active and non-active during DRX

μ	NR Slot length (ms)	Interruption length X (slots)	
		Sync	Async
0	1	1	2
1	0.5	1	2
2	0.25	3	
3	0.125	5	

When both PCell and PSCell are in DRX, no interruption is allowed.

8.2.4.2.7 Interruptions at transitions from non-DRX to DRX

Interruption on PCell and the activated SCell in MCG if configured due to PSCell transitions from non-DRX to DRX when PCell is in non-DRX shall not exceed X slots as defined in table 8.2.4.2.6-1.

Interruption on PSCell and the activated SCell in SCG if configured due to PCell transitions from non-DRX to DRX when PSCell is in non-DRX shall not exceed X slots as defined in table 8.2.4.2.6-1.

8.3 SCell Activation and Deactivation Delay

8.3.1 Introduction

This clause defines requirements for the delay within which the UE shall be able to activate a deactivated SCell and deactivate an activated SCell in EN-DC, or in standalone NR carrier aggregation, or in NE-DC, or in NR-DC.

The requirements shall apply for EN-DC, standalone NR carrier aggregation, NE-DC, and NR-DC.

8.3.2 SCell Activation Delay Requirement for Deactivated SCell

The requirements in this clause shall apply for the UE configured with one downlink SCell in EN-DC, or in standalone NR carrier aggregation or in NE-DC or in NR-DC and when one SCell is being activated.

The delay within which the UE shall be able to activate the deactivated SCell depends upon the specified conditions.

Upon receiving SCell activation command in slot n, the UE shall be capable to transmit valid CSI report and apply actions related to the activation command for the SCell being activated no later than in slot $n + \frac{T_{HARQ}+T_{activation\_time}+T_{CSI\_Reporting}}{NR\ slot\ length}$, where:

T_{HARQ} (in ms) is the timing between DL data transmission and acknowledgement as specified in TS 38.213 [3]

$T_{activation\_time}$ is the SCell activation delay in millisecond.

If the SCell is known and belongs to FR1, $T_{activation\_time}$ is:

- $T_{FirstSSB}$+ 5ms, if the measurement period of the SCell being activated is equal to or smaller than 2400ms.

- $T_{FirstSSB\_MAX}$ + T_{rs} + 5ms, if the measurement period of the SCell being activated is larger than 2400ms.

If the SCell being activated belongs to FR1 and if there is at least one active serving cell contiguous to the SCell on that FR1 band, if the UE is not provided with SSB configuration (absoluteFrequencySSB) nor SMTC configuration for the target SCell, $T_{activation\_time}$ is 3 ms for UE supporting scellWithoutSSB, provided

- The RTD between the target SCell and the contiguous active serving cell is within within ±260ns, and

- The difference of the reception power with the contiguous active serving cell is <= 6dB, and

- The RS(s) of SCell being activated is (are) QCL-TypeA with TRS(s) of the SCell being activated, and the TRS(s) of the SCell being activated is (are) further QCL-TypeC with SSB(s) of any active serving cell that is contiguous to the SCell being activated on that FR1 band.

If the SCell is unknown and belongs to FR1, provided that the side condition Ês/Iot ≥ -2dB is fulfilled, then $T_{activation\_time}$ is:

- $T_{FirstSSB\_MAX}$ + T_{SMTC_MAX} + 2*T_{rs} + 5ms

If the SCell being activated belongs to FR2 and if there is at least one active serving cell on that FR2 band, then $T_{activation\_time}$ is $T_{FirstSSB}$+ 5ms provided:

- The UE is provided with SMTC for the target SCell, and

- The SSBs in the serving cell(s) and the SSBs in the SCell fulfil the condition defined in clause 3.6.3.

- The parameter ssb-PositionsInBurst is same for the serving cell(s) and the SCell.

- SSB is in the same half-frame on the SCell and the contiguous FR2 active serving cell

If the SCell being activated belongs to FR2 and if there is at least one active serving cell on that FR2 band, if the UE supporting scellWithoutSSB is not provided with any SMTC for the target SCell, $T_{activation\_time}$ is 3 ms, provided

- the RS (s) of SCell being activated is (are) QCL-TypeD with RS (s) of one active serving cell on that FR2 band.

If the SCell being activated belongs to FR2 and if there is no active serving cell on that FR2 band provided that PCell or PSCell is FR1:

If the target SCell is known to UE and semi-persistent CSI-RS is used for CSI reporting, then $T_{activation\_time}$ is:

- 3ms + max($T_{uncertainty\_MAC}$ + $T_{FineTiming}$ + 2ms, $T_{uncertainty\_SP}$), where $T_{uncertainty\_MAC}$=0 and $T_{uncertainty\_SP}$=0 if UE receives the SCell activation command, semi-persistent CSI-RS activation command and TCI state activation command at the same time.

If the target SCell is known to UE and periodic CSI-RS is used for CSI reporting, then $T_{activation\_time}$ is:

- max($T_{uncertainty\_MAC}$ + 5ms + $T_{FineTiming}$, $T_{uncertainty\_RRC}$ + T_{RRC_delay}-T_{HARQ}), where $T_{uncertainty\_MAC}$=0 if UE receives the SCell activation command and TCI state activation commands at the same time.

If the target SCell is unknown to UE and semi-persistent CSI-RS is used for CSI reporting, provided that the side condition Ês/Iot ≥ -2dB is fulfilled, then $T_{activation\_time}$ is:

- 6ms + $T_{FirstSSB\_MAX}$ + 15*T_{SMTC_MAX} + 8*T_{rs} + $T_{L1\text{-}RSRP,\ measure}$ + $T_{L1\text{-}RSRP,\ report}$ + T_{HARQ} + max($T_{uncertainty\_MAC}$ + $T_{FineTiming}$ + 2ms, $T_{uncertainty\_SP}$).

If the target SCell is unknown to UE and periodic CSI-RS is used for CSI reporting, provided that the side condition Ês/Iot ≥ -2dB is fulfilled, then $T_{activation\_time}$ is:

- 3ms + $T_{FirstSSB\_MAX}$ + 15*T_{SMTC_MAX} + 8*T_{rs} + $T_{L1\text{-}RSRP,\ measure}$ + $T_{L1\text{-}RSRP,\ report}$ + max {(T_{HARQ} + $T_{uncertainty\_MAC}$ + 5ms + $T_{FineTiming}$), ($T_{uncertainty\_RRC}$ + T_{RRC_delay})}.

where,

T_{SMTC_MAX}:

- In FR1, in case of intra-band SCell activation, T_{SMTC_MAX} is the longer SMTC periodicity between active serving cells and SCell being activated provided the cell specific reference signals from the active serving cells and the SCells being activated or released are available in the same slot; in case of inter-band SCell activation, T_{SMTC_MAX} is the SMTC periodicity of SCell being activated.

- In FR2, T_{SMTC_MAX} is the longer SMTC periodicity between active serving cells and SCell being activated provided that in Rel-15 only support FR2 intra-band CA.

- T_{SMTC_MAX} is bounded to a minimum value of 10ms.

T_{rs} is the SMTC periodicity of the SCell being activated if the UE has been provided with an SMTC configuration for the SCell in SCell addition message, otherwise T_{rs} is the SMTC configured in the measObjectNR having the same SSB frequency and subcarrier spacing. If the measObjectNRs having the same SSB frequency and subcarrier spacing configured by MN and SN have different SMTC, Trs is the periodicity of one of the SMTC which is up to UE implementation. If the UE is not provided SMTC configuration or measurement object on this frequency, the requirement which involves T_{rs} is applied with T_{rs} = 5ms assuming the SSB transmission periodicity is 5ms. There are no requirements if the SSB transmission periodicity is not 5ms.

$T_{FirstSSB}$: is the time to the end of the first complete SSB burst indicated by the SMTC, or within 5ms if SMTC is not configured, after slot n + $\frac{T_{HARQ}+3ms}{NR\ slot\ length}$.

$T_{FirstSSB\_MAX}$: Is the time to the end of the first complete SSB burst indicated by the SMTC, or within 5ms if SMTC is not configured, after slot n + $\frac{T_{HARQ}+3ms}{NR\ slot\ length}$, further fulfilling:

- In FR1, in case of intra-band SCell activation, the occasion when all active serving cells and SCells being activated or released are transmitting SSB bursts in the same slot; in case of inter-band SCell activation, the first occasion when the SCell being activated is transmitting SSB burst.
- In FR2, the occasion when all active serving cells and SCells being activated or released are transmitting SSB bursts in the same slot.

$T_{FineTiming}$ is the time period between UE finish processing the last activation command for PDCCH TCI, PDSCH TCI (when applicable) and the timing of first complete available SSB corresponding to the TCI state.

$T_{L1\text{-}RSRP,\ measure}$ is L1-RSRP measurement delay $T_{L1\text{-}RSRP\_Measurement\_Period\_SSB}$ ms or $T_{L1\text{-}RSRP\_Measurement\_Period\_CSI\text{-}RS}$ based on applicability as defined in clause 9.5 assuming M=1 and T_{Report}=0.

$T_{L1\text{-}RSRP,\ report}$ is delay of acquiring CSI reporting resources.

$T_{uncertainty\_MAC}$ is the time period between reception of the last activation command for PDCCH TCI, PDSCH TCI (when applicable) relative to

- SCell activation command for known case;
- First valid L1-RSRP reporting for unknown case.

$T_{uncertainty\_SP}$ is the time period between reception of the activation command for semi-persistent CSI-RS resource set for CQI reporting relative to

- SCell activation command for known case;
- First valid L1-RSRP reporting for unknown case.

$T_{uncertainty\_RRC}$ is the time period between reception of the RRC configuration message for TCI of periodic CSI-RS for CQI reporting (when applicable) relative to

- SCell activation command for known case;
- First valid L1-RSRP reporting for unknown case.

T_{RRC_delay} is the RRC procedure delay as specified in TS 38.331 [2].

Longer delays for RRM measurement requirements, and in case of FR2 also SSB based RLM/BFD/CBD/L1-RSRP measurement requirements, can be expected during the cell detection time for unknown SCell activation.

When absoluteFrequencySSB is not configured in DownlinkConfigCommon for target SCell but SMTC for target SCell is configured, no requirement would be applied.

$T_{CSI\_reporting}$ is the delay (in ms) including uncertainty in acquiring the first available downlink CSI reference resource, UE processing time for CSI reporting and uncertainty in acquiring the first available CSI reporting resources as specified in TS 38.331 [2].

SCell in FR1 is known if it has been meeting the following conditions:

- During the period equal to max(5*measCycleSCell, 5*DRX cycles) for FR1 before the reception of the SCell activation command:
  - the UE has sent a valid measurement report for the SCell being activated and
  - the SSB measured remains detectable according to the cell identification conditions specified in clause 9.2 and 9.3.
- the SSB measured during the period equal to max(5*measCycleSCell, 5*DRX cycles) also remains detectable during the SCell activation delay according to the cell identification conditions specified in clause 9.2 and 9.3.

Otherwise SCell in FR1 is unknown.

The requirements for FR1 unknown SCell activation specified in this clause apply when one of the following conditions is met

- ‘ssb-PositionInBurst’ indicates only one SSB is being actually transmitted, or
- ‘ssb-PositionInBurst’ indicates multiple SSBs and TCI indication is provided in same MAC PDU with SCell activation.

For the first SCell activation in FR2 bands, the SCell is known if it has been meeting the following conditions:

- During the period equal to 4s for UE supporting power class1 and 3s for UE supporting power class 2/3/4 before UE receives the last activation command for

PDCCH TCI, PDSCH TCI (when applicable) and semi-persistent CSI-RS for CQI reporting (when applicable):

- the UE has sent a valid L3-RSRP measurement report with SSB index
- SCell activation command is received after L3-RSRP reporting and no later than the time when UE receives MAC-CE command for TCI activation

- During the period from L3-RSRP reporting to the valid CQI reporting, the reported SSBs with indexes remain detectable according to the cell identification conditions specified in clauses 9.2 and 9.3, and the TCI state is selected based on one of the latest reported SSB indexes.

Otherwise, the first SCell in FR2 band is unknown. The requirement for unknown SCell applies provided that the activation commands for PDCCH TCI, PDSCH TCI (when applicable), semi-persistent CSI-RS for CQI reporting (when applicable), and configuration message for TCI of periodic CSI-RS for CQI reporting (when applicable) are based on the latest valid L1-RSRP reporting.

If the UE has been provided with higher layer in TS 38.331 [2] signaling of smtc2 prior to the activation command, T_{SMTC_Scell} follows smtc1 or smtc2 according to the physical cell ID of the target cell being activated. T_{SMTC_MAX} follows smtc1 or smtc2 according to the physical cell IDs of the target cells being activated and the active serving cells.

In addition to CSI reporting defined above, UE shall also apply other actions related to the activation command specified in TS 38.331 [2] for a SCell at the first opportunities for the corresponding actions once the SCell is activated.

The starting point of an interruption window on spCell or any activated SCell, as specified in clause 8.2, shall not occur before slot n+1+$\frac{T_{HARQ}}{NR\ slot\ length}$ and not occur after slot n+1+$\frac{T_{HARQ}+3ms+T_X}{NR\ slot\ length}$, where NR slot length is with respect to the numerology used in the SCell being activated, and T_X is:

- 0, if $T_{activation\_time}$ is 3ms
- $T_{FirstSSB}$, for any scenario where $T_{activation\_time}$ includes $T_{FirstSSB}$;
- $T_{FirstSSB\_MAX}$, for any scenario where $T_{activation\_time}$ includes $T_{FirstSSB\_MAX}$;
- $T_{uncertainty\_MAC}$ +$T_{FineTiming}$, for any scenario where $T_{activation\_time}$ includes only $T_{FineTiming}$ and no $T_{FirstSSB\_MAX}$.

The length of the interruption window may be different for different victim cells, and depends on the applicable scenario and on the frequency band relation between the aggressor cell and the victim cell.

The requirements in this clause and requriements on interruption due to SCell activation in clause 8.2 apply provided that the SSB of the to-be-activated SCell is within the first active DL BWP of the SCell.

Starting from the slot specified in clause 4.3 of TS 38.213 [3] (timing for secondary Cell activation/deactivation) and until the UE has completed the SCell activation, the UE shall report out of range if the UE has available uplink resources to report CQI for the SCell.

Starting from the slot specified in clause 4.3 of TS 38.213 [3] (timing for secondary Cell activation/deactivation) and until the UE has completed the SCell activation, the UE shall report out of range if the UE has available uplink resources to report CQI for the SCell.

Starting from the slot specified in clause 4.3 of TS 38.213 [3] (timing for secondary Cell activation/deactivation) and until the UE has completed a first L1-RSRP measurement, the UE shall report lowest valid L1 SS-RSRP range if the UE has available uplink resources to report L1-RSRP for the SCell.

8.3.3 SCell Deactivation Delay Requirement for Activated SCell

The requirements in this clause shall apply for the UE configured with one downlink SCell in EN-DC, or in standalone NR carrier aggregation, or in NE-DC, or in NR-DC.

Upon receiving SCell deactivation command in slot n, the UE shall accomplish the deactivation actions for the SCell being deactivated no later than in slot n + $\frac{T_{HARQ}+3ms}{NR\ slot\ length}$. The starting point of an interruption window on spCell or any activated SCell, as specified in clause 8.2, shall not occur before slot n+1+ $\frac{T_{HARQ}}{NR\ slot\ length}$ and not occur after slot n+1+ $\frac{T_{HARQ}+3ms}{NR\ slot\ length}$, where NR slot length is with respect to the numerology used in the SCell being deactivated.

Upon expiry of the sCellDeactivationTimer in slot n, the UE shall accomplish the deactivation actions for the SCell being deactivated no later than in slot n + $\frac{3ms}{NR\ slot\ length}$. The starting point of an interruption window on spCell or any activated SCell, as specified in clause 8.2, shall not occur before slot n+1 and not occur after slot n+1+ $\frac{3ms}{NR\ slot\ length}$, where NR slot length is with respect to the numerology used in the SCell being deactivated.

The length of the interruption window may be different for different victim cells, and depends on the applicable scenario and on the frequency band relation between the aggressor cell and the victim cell.

8.4 UE UL carrier RRC reconfiguration delay

8.4.1 Introduction

The requirements in this clause apply for a UE being configured or deconfigured with a supplementary UL carrier or NR UL carrier.

8.4.2 UE UL carrier configuration delay requirement

When the UE receives a RRC message implying NR UL or supplementary UL carrier configuration, the UE shall be ready to start transmission on the newly configured carrier within $T_{UL\_carrier\_config}$ from the end of the slot n..

Where

- Slot n is the last slot overlapping with the PDSCH containing the RRC command.
- $T_{UL\_carrier\_config}$ equals the maximum RRC procedure delay defined in clause 11.2 in TS 36.331 [16] if the corresponding RRC message is embedded in E-UTRA RRC message, otherwise it equals the maximum RRC procedure delay defined in clause 12 in TS 38.331 [2].

8.4.3 UE UL carrier deconfiguration delay requirement

When the UE receives a RRC message implying NR UL or supplementary UL carrier deconfiguration RRC signalling, the UE shall stop UL signalling on the deconfigured UL carrier within $T_{UL\_carrier\_deconfig}$ from the end of the slot n.

Where

- Slot n is the last slot overlapping with the PDSCH containing the RRC command.
- $T_{UL\_carrier\_deconfig}$ equals the maximum RRC procedure delay defined in clause 11.2 in TS 36.331 [16] if the corresponding RRC message is embedded in E-UTRA RRC message, otherwise it equals the maximum RRC procedure delay defined in clause 12 in TS 38.331 [2].

8.5 Link Recovery Procedures

8.5.1 Introduction

The UE shall assess the downlink radio link quality of a serving cell based on the reference signal in the set $\bar{q}_0$ as specified in TS 38.213 [3] in order to detect beam failure on:

- PCell in SA, NR-DC, or NE-DC operation mode,
- PSCell in NR-DC and EN-DC operation mode.

The RS resource configurations in the set $\bar{q}_0$ can be periodic CSI-RS resources and/or SSBs. UE is not required to perform beam failure detection outside the active DL BWP. UE is not required to meet the requirements in clause 8.5.2 and 8.5.3 if UE does not have set $\bar{q}_0$.

On each RS resource configuration in the set $\bar{q}_0$, the UE shall estimate the radio link quality and compare it to the threshold Q_{out_LR} for the purpose of accessing downlink radio link quality of the serving cell beams.

The threshold Q_{out_LR} is defined as the level at which the downlink radio level link of a given resource configuration on set $\bar{q}_0$ cannot be reliably received and shall correspond to the $BLER_{out}$ = 10% block error rate of a hypothetical PDCCH transmission. For SSB based beam failure detection, $Q_{out\_LR\_SSB}$ is derived based on the hypothetical PDCCH transmission parameters listed in Table 8.5.2.1-1. For CSI-RS based beam failure detection, $Q_{out\_LR\_CSI-RS}$ is derived based on the hypothetical PDCCH transmission parameters listed in Table 8.5.3.1-1.

Upon request the UE shall deliver configuration indexes from the set $\bar{q}_1$ as specified in TS 38.213 [3] , to higher layers, and the corresponding L1-RSRP measurement provided that the measured L1-RSRP is equal to or better than the threshold Q_{in_LR}, which is indicated by higher layer parameter rsrp-ThresholdSSB. The UE applies the Q_{in_LR} threshold to the L1-RSRP measurement obtained from an SSB. The UE applies the Q_{in_LR} threshold to the L1-RSRP measurement obtained for a CSI-RS resource after scaling a respective CSI-RS reception power with a value provided by higher layer parameter powerControlOffsetSS. The RS resource configurations in the set $\bar{q}_1$ can be periodic CSI-RS resources or SSBs or both SSB and CSI-RS resources. UE is not required to perform candidate beam detection outside the active DL BWP.

8.5.2 Requirements for SSB based beam failure detection

8.5.2.1 Introduction

The requirements in this clause apply for each SSB resource in the set $\bar{q}_0$ configured for a serving cell, provided that the SSB configured for beam failure detection is actually transmitted within the UE active DL BWP during the entire evaluation period specified in clause 8.5.2.2.

Table 8.5.2.1-1: PDCCH transmission parameters for beam failure instance

Attribute	Value for BLER
DCI format	1-0
Number of control OFDM symbols	2
Aggregation level (CCE)	8
Ratio of hypothetical PDCCH RE energy to average SSS RE energy	0dB
Ratio of hypothetical PDCCH DMRS energy to average SSS RE energy	0dB
Bandwidth (PRBs)	24
Sub-carrier spacing (kHz)	Same as the SCS of RMSI CORESET
DMRS precoder granularity	REG bundle size
REG bundle size	6
CP length	Normal
Mapping from REG to CCE	Distributed

8.5.2.2 Minimum requirement

UE shall be able to evaluate whether the downlink radio link quality on the configured SSB resource in set $\bar{q}_0$ estimated over the last $T_{Evaluate\_BFD\_SSB}$ ms period becomes worse than the threshold $Q_{out\_LR\_SSB}$ within $T_{Evaluate\_BFD\_SSB}$ ms period.

The value of $T_{Evaluate\_BFD\_SSB}$ is defined in Table 8.5.2.2-1 for FR1.

The value of $T_{Evaluate\_BFD\_SSB}$ is defined in Table 8.5.2.2-2 for FR2 with scaling factor N=8

For FR1,

- $P = \frac{1}{1-\frac{T_{SSB}}{MGRP}}$, when in the monitored cell there are measurement gaps configured for intra-frequency, inter-frequency or inter-RAT measurements, which are overlapping with some but not all occasions of the SSB.
- P = 1 when in the monitored cell there are no measurement gaps overlapping with any occasion of the SSB.

For FR2,

- $P = \frac{1}{1-\frac{T_{SSB}}{T_{SMTCperiod}}}$, when BFD-RS resource is not overlapped with measurement gap and the BFD-RS resource is partially overlapped with SMTC occasion (T_{SSB} < $T_{SMTCperiod}$).

- P = $P_{sharing\ factor}$, when the BFD-RS resource is not overlapped with measurement gap and the BFD-RS resource is fully overlapped with SMTC period (T_{SSB} = $T_{SMTCperiod}$).

- $P = \frac{1}{1-\frac{T_{SSB}}{MGRP}-\frac{T_{SSB}}{T_{SMTCperiod}}}$, when the BFD-RS resource is partially overlapped with measurement gap and the BFD-RS resource is partially overlapped with SMTC occasion (T_{SSB} < $T_{SMTCperiod}$) and SMTC occasion is not overlapped with measurement gap and

  - $T_{SMTCperiod}$ ≠ MGRP or

  - $T_{SMTCperiod}$ = MGRP and T_{SSB} < 0.5 × $T_{SMTCperiod}$

- $P = \frac{P_{sharing\ factor}}{1-\frac{T_{SSB}}{MGRP}}$, when the BFD-RS resource is partially overlapped with measurement gap and the BFD-RS resource is partially overlapped with SMTC occasion (T_{SSB} < $T_{SMTCperiod}$) and SMTC occasion is not overlapped with measurement gap and $T_{SMTCperiod}$ = MGRP and T_{SSB} = 0.5*$T_{SMTCperiod}$

- $P = \frac{1}{1-\frac{T_{SSB}}{Min(MGRP,T_{SMTCperiod})}}$, when the BFD-RS resource is partially overlapped with measurement gap (T_{SSB} <MGRP) and the BFD-RS resource is partially overlapped with SMTC occasion (T_{SSB} < $T_{SMTCperiod}$) and SMTC occasion is partially or fully overlapped with measurement gap.

- $P = \frac{P_{sharing\ factor}}{1-\frac{T_{SSB}}{MGRP}}$, when the BFD-RS resource is partially overlapped with measurement gap and the BFD-RS resource is fully overlapped with SMTC occasion (T_{SSB} = $T_{SMTCperiod}$) and SMTC occasion is partially overlapped with measurement gap ($T_{SMTCperiod}$ < MGRP)

  $P_{sharing\ factor}$ = 1, if the BFD-RS resource outside measurement gap is

  - not overlapped with the SSB symbols indicated by SSB-ToMeasure and 1 data symbol before each consecutive SSB symbols indicated by SSB-ToMeasure and 1 data symbol after each consecutive SSB symbols indicated by SSB-ToMeasure, given that SSB-ToMeasure is configured, where the SSB-ToMeasure is the union set of SSB-ToMeasure from all the configured measurement objects merged on the same serving carrier, and;

  - not overlapped with the RSSI symbols indicated by ss-RSSI-Measurement and 1 data symbol before each RSSI symbol indicated by ss-RSSI-Measurement and 1 data symbol after each RSSI symbol indicated by ss-RSSI-Measurement, given that ss-RSSI-Measurement is configured.

- $P_{\text{sharing factor}}$ = 3, otherwise.

where,

If the high layer in TS 38.331 [2] signaling of smtc2 is configured, $T_{\text{SMTCperiod}}$ corresponds to the value of higher layer parameter smtc2; Otherwise $T_{\text{SMTCperiod}}$ corresponds to the value of higher layer parameter smtc1. $T_{\text{SMTCperiod}}$ is the shortest SMTC period among all CCs in the same FR2 band, given the SMTC offset of all CCs in FR2 provided the same offset.

Longer evaluation period would be expected if the combination of BFD-RS resource, SMTC occasion and measurement gap configurations does not meet pervious conditions.

Table 8.5.2.2-1: Evaluation period $T_{\text{Evaluate\_BFD\_SSB}}$ for FR1

Configuration	$T_{\text{Evaluate\_BFD\_SSB}}$ (ms)
no DRX	Max(50, Ceil(5 × P) × T_{SSB})
DRX cycle ≤ 320ms	Max(50, Ceil(7.5 × P) × Max(T_{DRX},T_{SSB}))
DRX cycle > 320ms	Ceil(5 × P) × T_{DRX}
Note: T_{SSB} is the periodicity of SSB in the set $\overline{q}_0$. T_{DRX} is the DRX cycle length.	

Table 8.5.2.2-2: Evaluation period $T_{\text{Evaluate\_BFD\_SSB}}$ for FR2

Configuration	$T_{\text{Evaluate\_BFD\_SSB}}$ (ms)
no DRX	Max(50, Ceil(5 × P × N) × T_{SSB})
DRX cycle ≤ 320ms	Max(50, Ceil(7.5 × P × N) × Max(T_{DRX},T_{SSB}))
DRX cycle > 320ms	Ceil(5 × P × N) × T_{DRX}
Note: T_{SSB} is the periodicity of SSB in the set $\overline{q}_0$. T_{DRX} is the DRX cycle length.	

8.5.2.3 Measurement restriction for SSB based beam failure detection

The UE is required to be capable of measuring SSB for BFD without measurement gaps. The UE is required to perform the SSB measurements with measurement restrictions as described in the following clauses.

For FR1, when the SSB for BFD measurement is in the same OFDM symbol as CSI-RS for RLM, BFD, CBD or L1-RSRP measurement,

- If SSB and CSI-RS have same SCS, UE shall be able to measure the SSB for BFD measurement without any restriction;
- If SSB and CSI-RS have different SCS,
  - If UE supports simultaneousRxDataSSB-DiffNumerology, UE shall be able to measure the SSB for BFD measurement without any restriction;
  - If UE does not support simultaneousRxDataSSB-DiffNumerology, UE is required to measure one of but not both SSB for BFD measurement and CSI-RS. Longer measurement period for SSB based BFD measurement is expected, and no requirements are defined.

For FR2, when the SSB for BFD measurement on one CC is in the same OFDM symbol as CSI-RS for RLM, BFD, CBD or L1-RSRP measurement on the same CC or different CCs in the same band, UE is required to measure one of but not both SSB for BFD measurement and CSI-RS. Longer measurement period for SSB based BFD measurement is expected, and no requirements are defined.

8.5.3 Requirements for CSI-RS based beam failure detection

8.5.3.1 Introduction

The requirements in this clause apply for each CSI-RS resource in the set $\bar{q}_0$ of resource configurations for a serving cell, provided that the CSI-RS resource(s) in set $\bar{q}_0$ for beam failure detection are actually transmitted within the UE active DL BWP during the entire evaluation period specified in clause 8.5.3.2. UE is not expected to perform beam failure detection measurements on the CSI-RS configured for BFD if the CSI-RS is not QCL-ed, with QCL-TypeD when applicable, with the RS in the active TCI state of any CORESET configured in the UE active BWP.

Table 8.5.3.1-1: PDCCH transmission parameters for beam failure instance

Attribute	Value for BLER
DCI format	1-0
Number of control OFDM symbols	2
Aggregation level (CCE)	8
Ratio of hypothetical PDCCH RE energy to average CSI-RS RE energy	0dB
Ratio of hypothetical PDCCH DMRS energy to average CSI-RS RE energy	0dB
Bandwidth (PRBs)	48
Sub-carrier spacing (kHz)	SCS of the active DL BWP
DMRS precoder granularity	REG bundle size
REG bundle size	6
CP length	Normal
Mapping from REG to CCE	Distributed

8.5.3.2 Minimum requirement

UE shall be able to evaluate whether the downlink radio link quality on the CSI-RS resource in set $\bar{q}_0$ estimated over the last $T_{Evaluate\_BFD\_CSI-RS}$ ms period becomes worse than the threshold $Q_{out\_LR\_CSI-RS}$ within $T_{Evaluate\_BFD\_CSI-RS}$ ms period.

The value of $T_{Evaluate\_BFD\_CSI-RS}$ is defined in Table 8.5.3.2-1 for FR1.

The value of $T_{Evaluate\_BFD\_CSI-RS}$ is defined in Table 8.5.3.2-2 for FR2 with N=1. The requirements of $T_{Evaluate\_BFD\_CSI-RS}$ apply provided that the CSI-RS for BFD is not in a resource set configured with repetition ON. The requirements shall not apply when the CSI-RS resource in the active TCI state of CORESET is the same CSI-RS resource for BFD and the TCI state information of the CSI-RS resource is not given, wherein the TCI state information means QCL Type-D to SSB for L1-RSRP or CSI-RS with repetition ON.

For FR1,

- $P = \frac{1}{1-\frac{T_{CSI-RS}}{MGRP}}$, when in the monitored cell there are measurement gaps configured for intra-frequency, inter-frequency or inter-RAT measurements, which are overlapping with some but not all occasions of the CSI-RS.
- P = 1 when in the monitored cell there are no measurement gaps overlapping with any occasion of the CSI-RS.

For FR2,

- P = 1, when the BFD-RS resource is not overlapped with measurement gap and also not overlapped with SMTC occasion.
- $P = \frac{1}{1-\frac{T_{CSI-RS}}{MGRP}}$, when the BFD-RS resource is partially overlapped with measurement gap and the BFD-RS resource is not overlapped with SMTC occasion (T_{CSI-RS} < MGRP)
- $P = \frac{1}{1-\frac{T_{CSI-RS}}{T_{SMTCperiod}}}$, when the BFD-RS resource is not overlapped with measurement gap and the BFD-RS resource is partially overlapped with SMTC occasion ($T_{CSI-RS} < T_{SMTCperiod}$).
- P = $P_{sharing\ factor}$, when the BFD-RS resource is not overlapped with measurement gap and the BFD-RS resource is fully overlapped with SMTC occasion ($T_{CSI-RS} = T_{SMTCperiod}$).
- $P = \frac{1}{1-\frac{T_{CSI-RS}}{MGRP}-\frac{T_{CSI-RS}}{T_{SMTCperiod}}}$, when the BFD-RS resource is partially overlapped with measurement gap and the BFD-RS resource is partially overlapped with SMTC occasion ($T_{CSI-RS} < T_{SMTCperiod}$) and SMTC occasion is not overlapped with measurement gap and
  - $T_{SMTCperiod} \neq$ MGRP or
  - $T_{SMTCperiod}$ = MGRP and $T_{CSI-RS} < 0.5 \times T_{SMTCperiod}$
- $P = \frac{P_{sharing\ factor}}{1-\frac{T_{CSI-RS}}{MGRP}}$, when the BFD-RS resource is partially overlapped with measurement gap and the BFD-RS resource is partially overlapped with SMTC occasion ($T_{CSI-RS} < T_{SMTCperiod}$) and SMTC occasion is not overlapped with measurement gap and $T_{SMTCperiod}$ = MGRP and $T_{CSI-RS} = 0.5 \times T_{SMTCperiod}$
- $P = \frac{1}{1-\frac{T_{CSI-RS}}{Min(MGRP,T_{SMTCperiod})}}$, when the BFD-RS resource is partially overlapped with measurement gap (T_{CSI-RS} < MGRP) and the BFD-RS resource is partially overlapped with SMTC occasion ($T_{CSI-RS} < T_{SMTCperiod}$) and SMTC occasion is partially or fully overlapped with measurement gap.

- $P = \frac{P_{sharing\ factor}}{1-\frac{T_{CSI-RS}}{MGRP}}$, when the BFD-RS resource is partially overlapped with measurement gap and the BFD-RS resource is fully overlapped with SMTC occasion ($T_{CSI-RS} = T_{SMTCperiod}$) and SMTC occasion is partially overlapped with measurement gap ($T_{SMTCperiod}$ < MGRP)

- $P_{sharing\ factor}$ = 1, if the BFD-RS resource outside measurement gap is
  - not overlapped with the SSB symbols indicated by SSB-ToMeasure and 1 data symbol before each consecutive SSB symbols indicated by SSB-ToMeasure and 1 data symbol after each consecutive SSB symbols indicated by SSB-ToMeasure, given that SSB-ToMeasure is configured, where the SSB-ToMeasure is the union set of SSB-ToMeasure from all the configured measurement objects merged on the same serving carrier, and;
  - not overlapped with the RSSI symbols indicated by ss-RSSI-Measurement and 1 data symbol before each RSSI symbol indicated by ss-RSSI-Measurement and 1 data symbol after each RSSI symbol indicated by ss-RSSI-Measurement, given that ss-RSSI-Measurement is configured,

- $P_{sharing\ factor}$ = 3, otherwise.

where,

If the high layer in TS 38.331 [2] signaling of smtc2 is configured, $T_{SMTCperiod}$ corresponds to the value of higher layer parameter smtc2; Otherwise $T_{SMTCperiod}$ corresponds to the value of higher layer parameter smtc1. $T_{SMTCperiod}$ is the shortest SMTC period among all CCs in the same FR2 band, provided the SMTC offset of all CCs in FR2 have the same offset.

Note: The overlap between CSI-RS for BFD and SMTC means that CSI-RS for BFD is within the SMTC window duration.

Longer evaluation period would be expected if the combination of the BFD-RS resource, SMTC occasion and measurement gap configurations does not meet pervious conditions.

The values of M_{BFD} used in Table 8.5.3.2-1 and Table 8.5.3.2-2 are defined as

- M_{BFD} = 10, if the CSI-RS resource(s) in set $\overline{q}_0$ used for BFD is transmitted with Density = 3 and over the bandwidth ≥ 24 PRBs.

Table 8.5.3.2-1: Evaluation period $T_{Evaluate\_BFD\_CSI-RS}$ for FR1

Configuration	$T_{Evaluate\_BFD\_CSI-RS}$ (ms)
no DRX	$Max(50, Ceil(M_{BFD} \times P) \times T_{CSI-RS})$
DRX cycle ≤ 320ms	$Max(50, Ceil(1.5 \times M_{BFD} \times P) \times Max(T_{DRX}, T_{CSI-RS}))$
DRX cycle > 320ms	$Ceil(M_{BFD} \times P) \times T_{DRX}$
Note: T_{CSI-RS} is the periodicity of CSI-RS resource in the set $\overline{q}_0$. T_{DRX} is the DRX cycle length.	

Table 8.5.3.2-2: Evaluation period $T_{Evaluate\_BFD\_CSI-RS}$ for FR2

Configuration	$T_{Evaluate\_BFD\_CSI-RS}$ (ms)
no DRX	$Max(50, Ceil(M_{BFD} \times P \times N) \times T_{CSI-RS})$
DRX cycle ≤ 320ms	$Max(50, Ceil(1.5 \times M_{BFD} \times P \times N) \times Max(T_{DRX}, T_{CSI-RS}))$
DRX cycle > 320ms	$Ceil(M_{BFD} \times P \times N) \times T_{DRX}$
Note: T_{CSI-RS} is the periodicity of CSI-RS resource in the set $\overline{q}_0$. T_{DRX} is the DRX cycle length.	

8.5.3.3 Measurement restrictions for CSI-RS beam failure detection

The UE is required to be capable of measuring CSI-RS for BFD without measurement gaps. The UE is required to perform the CSI-RS measurements with measurement restrictions as described in the following clauses.

For both FR1 and FR2, when the CSI-RS for BFD measurement is in the same OFDM symbol as SSB for RLM, BFD, CBD or L1-RSRP measurement, UE is not required to receive CSI-RS for BFD measurement in the PRBs that overlap with an SSB.

For FR1, when the SSB for RLM, BFD, CBD or L1-RSRP measurement is within the active BWP and has same SCS than CSI-RS for BFD measurement, the UE shall be able to perform CSI-RS measurement without restrictions.

For FR1, when the SSB for RLM, BFD, CBD or L1-RSRP measurement is within the active BWP and has different SCS than CSI-RS for BFD measurement, the UE shall be able to perform CSI-RS measurement with restrictions according to its capabilities:

- If the UE supports simultaneousRxDataSSB-DiffNumerology the UE shall be able to perform CSI-RS measurement without restrictions.
- If the UE does not support simultaneousRxDataSSB-DiffNumerology, UE is required to measure one of but not both CSI-RS for BFD measurement and SSB.

Longer measurement period for CSI-RS based BFD measurement is expected, and no requirements are defined.

For FR1, when the CSI-RS for BFD measurement is in the same OFDM symbol as another CSI-RS for RLM, BFD, CBD or L1-RSRP measurement, UE shall be able to measure the CSI-RS for BFD measurement without any restriction.

For FR2, when the CSI-RS for BFD measurement on one CC is in the same OFDM symbol as SSB for RLM, BFD or L1-RSRP measurement on the same CC or different CCs in the same band, or in the same symbol as SSB for CBD measurement on the same CC or different CCs in the same band when beam failure is detected, UE is required to measure one of but not both CSI-RS for BFD measurement and SSB. Longer measurement period for CSI-RS based BFD measurement is expected, and no requirements are defined.

For FR2, when the CSI-RS for BFD measurement on one CC is in the same OFDM symbol as another CSI-RS for RLM, BFD, CBD or L1-RSRP measurement on the same CC or different CCs in the same band,

- In the following cases, UE is required to measure one of but not both CSI-RS for BFD measurement and the other CSI-RS. Longer measurement period for CSI-RS based BFD measurement is expected, and no requirements are defined.
    - The CSI-RS for BFD measurement or the other CSI-RS in a resource set configured with repetition ON, or
    - The other CSI-RS is configured in set $\bar{q}_1$ and beam failure is detected, or
    - The two CSI-RS-es are not QCL-ed w.r.t. QCL-TypeD, or the QCL information is not known to UE,
- Otherwise, UE shall be able to measure the CSI-RS for BFD measurement without any restriction.

8.5.4 Minimum requirement for L1 indication

When the radio link quality on all the RS resources in set $\bar{q}_0$ is worse than Q_{out_LR}, layer 1 of the UE shall send a beam failure instance indication to the higher layers.

The beam failure instance evaluation for the RS resources in set $\bar{q}_0$ shall be performed as specified in clause 6 in TS 38.213 [3]. Two successive indications from layer 1 shall be separated by at least $T_{Indication\_interval\_BFD}$.

When DRX is not used, $T_{Indication\_interval\_BFD}$ is max(2ms, $T_{SSB-RS,M}$)) or max(2ms, $T_{CSI-RS,M}$), where $T_{SSB-RS,M}$ and $T_{CSI-RS,M}$ is the shortest periodicity of all RS resources in set $\bar{q}_0$ for the accessed cell, corresponding to either the shortest periodicity of the SSB in the set $\bar{q}_0$ or CSI-RS resource in the set $\bar{q}_0$.

When DRX is used, for SSB based link quality measurement,

- $T_{Indication\_interval\_BFD}$ = Max(1.5 × DRX_cycle_length, 1.5 × $T_{SSB-RS,M}$), if DRX_cycle_length ≤ 320ms,
- $T_{Indication\_interval\_BFD}$ = DRX_cycle_length, if DRX_cycle_length > 320ms.

When DRX is used, for CSI-RS based link quality measurement,

- $T_{Indication\_interval\_BFD}$ = Max(1.5 × DRX_cycle_length, 1.5 × $T_{CSI-RS,M}$), if DRX_cycle_length ≤ 320ms,
- $T_{Indication\_interval\_BFD}$ = DRX_cycle_length, if DRX_cycle_length > 320ms.

8.5.5 Requirements for SSB based candidate beam detection

8.5.5.1 Introduction

The requirements in this clause apply for each SSB resource in the set $\overline{q}_1$ configured for a serving cell, provided that the SSBs configured for candidate beam detection are actually transmitted within UE active DL BWP during the entire evaluation period specified in clause 8.5.5.2.

8.5.5.2 Minimum requirement

Upon request the UE shall be able to evaluate whether the L1-RSRP measured on the configured SSB resource in set $\overline{q}_1$ estimated over the last $T_{Evaluate\_CBD\_SSB}$ ms period becomes better than the threshold Q_{in_LR} provided SSB_RP and SSB Ês/Iot are according to Annex Table B.2.4.1 for a corresponding band.

The UE shall monitor the configured SSB resources using the evaluation period in table 8.5.5.2-1 and 8.5.5.2-2 corresponding to the non-DRX mode, if the configured DRX cycle ≤ 320ms.

The value of $T_{Evaluate\_CBD\_SSB}$ is defined in Table 8.5.5.2-1 for FR1.

The value of $T_{Evaluate\_CBD\_SSB}$ is defined in Table 8.5.5.2-2 for FR2 with scaling factor N=8.

where,

For FR1,

- $P = \frac{1}{1-\frac{T_{SSB}}{MGRP}}$, when in the monitored cell there are measurement gaps configured for intra-frequency, inter-frequency or inter-RAT measurements, which are overlapping with some but not all occasions of the SSB,
- P = 1 when in the monitored cell there are no measurement gaps overlapping with any occasion of the SSB.

For FR2,

- $P = \frac{1}{1-\frac{T_{SSB}}{T_{SMTCperiod}}}$, when candidate beam detection RS is not overlapped with measurement gap and candidate beam detection RS is partially overlapped with SMTC occasion ($T_{SSB} < T_{SMTCperiod}$).
- P is $P_{sharing\ factor}$, when candidate beam detection RS is not overlapped with measurement gap and candidate beam detection RS is fully overlapped with SMTC period ($T_{SSB} = T_{SMTCperiod}$).
- $P = \frac{1}{1-\frac{T_{SSB}}{MGRP}-\frac{T_{SSB}}{T_{SMTCperiod}}}$, when candidate beam detection RS is partially overlapped with measurement gap and candidate beam detection RS is partially overlapped with SMTC occasion ($T_{SSB} < T_{SMTCperiod}$) and SMTC occasion is not overlapped with measurement gap and
  - $T_{SMTCperiod} \neq$ MGRP or
  - $T_{SMTCperiod}$ = MGRP and $T_{SSB} < 0.5 \times T_{SMTCperiod}$
- $P = \frac{P_{sharing\ factor}}{1-\frac{T_{SSB}}{MGRP}}$, when candidate beam detection RS is partially overlapped with measurement gap and candidate beam detection RS is partially overlapped with SMTC occasion ($T_{SSB} < T_{SMTCperiod}$) and SMTC occasion is not overlapped with measurement gap and $T_{SMTCperiod}$ = MGRP and $T_{SSB} = 0.5 \times T_{SMTCperiod}$
- $P = \frac{1}{1-\frac{T_{SSB}}{Min(MGRP, T_{SMTCperiod})}}$, when candidate beam detection RS is partially overlapped with measurement gap and candidate beam detection RS is partially overlapped with SMTC occasion ($T_{SSB} < T_{SMTCperiod}$) and SMTC occasion is partially or fully overlapped with measurement gap
- $P = \frac{P_{sharing\ factor}}{1-\frac{T_{SSB}}{MGRP}}$, when candidate beam detection RS is partially overlapped with measurement gap and candidate beam detection RS is fully overlapped with SMTC occasion ($T_{SSB} = T_{SMTCperiod}$) and SMTC occasion is partially overlapped with measurement gap ($T_{SMTCperiod}$ < MGRP)
- $P_{sharing\ factor} = 1$, if the candidate beam detection RS outside measurement gap is
  - not overlapped with the SSB symbols indicated by SSB-ToMeasure and 1 data symbol before each consecutive SSB symbols indicated by SSB-ToMeasure and 1 data symbol after each consecutive SSB symbols indicated by SSB-ToMeasure, given that SSB-ToMeasure is configured, where the SSB-ToMeasure is the union set of SSB-ToMeasure from all the configured measurement objects merged on the same serving carrier, and;
  - not overlapped with the RSSI symbols indicated by ss-RSSI-Measurement and 1 data symbol before each RSSI symbol indicated by ss-RSSI-Measurement and 1

data symbol after each RSSI symbol indicated by ss-RSSI-Measurement, given that ss-RSSI-Measurement is configured

- $P_{sharing\ factor} = 3$, otherwise.

where,

If the high layer in TS 38.331 [2] signaling of smtc2 is present, $T_{SMTCperiod}$ follows smtc2; Otherwise $T_{SMTCperiod}$ follows smtc1. $T_{SMTCperiod}$ is the shortest SMTC period among all CCs in the same FR2 band, provided the SMTC offset of all CCs in FR2 have the same offset.

Longer evaluation period would be expected if the combination of the CBD-RS resource, SMTC occasion and measurement gap configurations does not meet pervious conditions.

Table 8.5.5.2-1: Evaluation period $T_{Evaluate\_CBD\_SSB}$ for FR1

Configuration	$T_{Evaluate\_CBD\_SSB}$ (ms)
non-DRX, DRX cycle ≤ 320ms	$Max(25, Ceil(3 \times P) \times T_{SSB})$
DRX cycle > 320ms	$Ceil(3 \times P) \times T_{DRX}$
Note: T_{SSB} is the periodicity of SSB in the set $\bar{q}_1$. T_{DRX} is the DRX cycle length.	

Table 8.5.5.2-2: Evaluation period $T_{Evaluate\_CBD\_SSB}$ for FR2

Configuration	$T_{Evaluate\_CBD\_SSB}$ (ms)
non-DRX, DRX cycle ≤ 320ms	$Max(25, Ceil(3 \times P \times N) \times T_{SSB})$
DRX cycle > 320ms	$Ceil(3 \times P \times N) \times T_{DRX}$
Note: T_{SSB} is the periodicity of SSB in the set $\bar{q}_1$. T_{DRX} is the DRX cycle length.	

8.5.5.3 Measurement restriction for SSB based candidate beam detection

For FR1, when the SSB for CBD measurement is in the same OFDM symbol as CSI-RS for RLM, BFD, CBD or L1-RSRP measurement,

- If SSB and CSI-RS have same SCS, UE shall be able to measure the SSB for CBD measurement without any restrictions;

- If SSB and CSI-RS have different SCS-es,

- If UE supports simultaneousRxDataSSB-DiffNumerology, UE shall be able to measure the SSB for CBD measurement without any restriction;
- If UE does not support simultaneousRxDataSSB-DiffNumerology, UE is required to measure one of but not both SSB for CBD measurement and CSI-RS. Longer measurement period for SSB based CBD measurement is expected, and no requirements are defined.

For FR2, when the SSB for CBD measurement on one CC is in the same OFDM symbol as CSI-RS for RLM, BFD, CBD or L1-RSRP measurement on the same CC or different CCs in the same band, UE is required to measure one of but not both SSB for CBD measurement and CSI-RS. Longer measurement period for SSB based CBD measurement is expected, and no requirements are defined.

8.5.6 Requirements for CSI-RS based candidate beam detection

8.5.6.1 Introduction

The requirements in this clause apply for each CSI-RS resource in the set $\bar{q}_1$ configured for a serving cell, provided that the CSI-RS resources configured for candidate beam detection are actually transmitted within UE active DL BWP during the entire evaluation period specified in clause 8.5.6.2.

8.5.6.2 Minimum requirement

Upon request the UE shall be able to evaluate whether the L1-RSRP measured on the configured CSI-RS resource in set $\bar{q}_1$ estimated over the last $T_{Evaluate\_CBD\_CSI-RS}$ [ms] period becomes better than the threshold Q_{in_LR} within $T_{Evaluate\_CBD\_CSI-RS}$ [ms] period provided CSI-RS Ês/Iot is according to Annex Table B.2.4.2 for a corresponding band.

The UE shall monitor the configured CSI-RS resources using the evaluation period in table 8.5.6.2-1 and 8.5.6.2-2 corresponding to the non-DRX mode, if the configured DRX cycle ≤ 320ms.

The value of $T_{Evaluate\_CBD\_CSI-RS}$ is defined in Table 8.5.6.2-1 for FR1.

The value of $T_{Evaluate\_CBD\_CSI-RS}$ is defined in Table 8.5.6.2-2 for FR2 with scaling factor N=8.

For FR1,

- $P = \frac{1}{1-\frac{T_{CSI-RS}}{MGRP}}$, when in the monitored cell there are measurement gaps configured for intra-frequency, inter-frequency or inter-RAT measurements, which are overlapping with some but not all occasions of the CSI-RS; and
- P = 1 when in the monitored cell there are no measurement gaps overlapping with any occasion of the CSI-RS.

For FR2,

- P = 1, when candidate beam detection RS is not overlapped with measurement gap and also not overlapped with SMTC occasion.
- $P = \frac{1}{1-\frac{T_{CSI-RS}}{MGRP}}$, when candidate beam detection RS is partially overlapped with measurement gap and candidate beam detection RS is not overlapped with SMTC occasion (T_{CSI-RS} < MGRP)
- $P = \frac{1}{1-\frac{T_{CSI-RS}}{T_{SMTCperiod}}}$, when candidate beam detection RS is not overlapped with measurement gap and candidate beam detection RS is partially overlapped with SMTC occasion (T_{CSI-RS} < $T_{SMTCperiod}$).
- P = $P_{sharing factor}$, when candidate beam detection RS is not overlapped with measurement gap and candidate beam detection RS is fully overlapped with SMTC occasion (T_{CSI-RS} = $T_{SMTCperiod}$).
- $P = \frac{1}{1-\frac{T_{CSI-RS}}{MGRP}-\frac{T_{CSI-RS}}{T_{SMTCperiod}}}$, when candidate beam detection RS is partially overlapped with measurement gap and candidate beam detection RS is partially overlapped with SMTC occasion (T_{CSI-RS} < $T_{SMTCperiod}$) and SMTC occasion is not overlapped with measurement gap and
  - $T_{SMTCperiod}$ ≠ MGRP or
  - $T_{SMTCperiod}$ = MGRP and T_{CSI-RS} < 0.5 × $T_{SMTCperiod}$
- $P = \frac{P_{\text{sharing factor}}}{1-\frac{T_{CSI-RS}}{MGRP}}$, when candidate beam detection RS is partially overlapped with measurement gap and candidate beam detection RS is partially overlapped with SMTC occasion (T_{CSI-RS} < $T_{SMTCperiod}$) and SMTC occasion is not overlapped with measurement gap and $T_{SMTCperiod}$ = MGRP and T_{CSI-RS} = 0.5 × $T_{SMTCperiod}$
- $P = \frac{1}{1-\frac{T_{CSI-RS}}{Min(MGRP,T_{SMTCperiod})}}$, when candidate beam detection RS is partially overlapped with measurement gap and candidate beam detection RS is partially overlapped with SMTC occasion (T_{CSI-RS} < $T_{SMTCperiod}$) and SMTC occasion is partially or fully overlapped with measurement gap
- $P = \frac{3}{1-\frac{T_{CSI-RS}}{MGRP}}$, when candidate beam detection RS is partially overlapped with measurement gap and candidate beam detection RS is fully overlapped with SMTC occasion (T_{CSI-RS} = $T_{SMTCperiod}$) and SMTC occasion is partially overlapped with measurement gap ($T_{SMTCperiod}$ < MGRP)
- $P_{sharing factor}$ = 1, if the candidate beam detection RS outside measurement gap is
  - not overlapped with the SSB symbols indicated by SSB-ToMeasure and 1 data symbol before each consecutive SSB symbols indicated by SSB-ToMeasure and 1 data symbol after each consecutive SSB symbols indicated by SSB-ToMeasure,

given that SSB-ToMeasure is configured, where the SSB-ToMeasure is the union set of SSB-ToMeasure from all the configured measurement objects merged on the same serving carrier, and;

- not overlapped with the RSSI symbols indicated by ss-RSSI-Measurement and 1 data symbol before each RSSI symbol indicated by ss-RSSI-Measurement and 1 data symbol after each RSSI symbol indicated by ss-RSSI-Measurement, given that ss-RSSI-Measurement is configured.

- $P_{sharing\ factor}$ = 3, otherwise.

where,

If the high layer in TS 38.331 [2] signaling of smtc2 is present, $T_{SMTCperiod}$ follows smtc2; Otherwise $T_{SMTCperiod}$ follows smtc1. $T_{SMTCperiod}$ is the shortest SMTC period among all CCs in the same FR2 band, provided the SMTC offset of all CCs in FR2 have the same offset.

Note: The overlap between CSI-RS for CBD and SMTC means that CSI-RS for CBD is within the SMTC window duration.

Longer evaluation period would be expected if the combination of the CBD-RS resource, SMTC occasion and measurement gap configurations does not meet pervious conditions.

Longer evaluation period would be expected if the CSI-RS is on the same OFDM symbols with RLM, BFD, BM-RS, or other CBD-RS, according to the measurement restrictions defined in clause 8.5.6.3.

The values of M_{CBD} used in Table 8.5.6.2-1 and Table 8.5.6.2-2 are defined as

- M_{CBD} = 3, if the CSI-RS resource configured in the set $\overline{q}_1$ is transmitted with Density = 3 and over the bandwidth ≥ 24 PRBs.

Table 8.5.6.2-1: Evaluation period $T_{Evaluate\_CBD\_CSI\text{-}RS}$ for FR1

Configuration	$T_{EvaluateC\_CBD\_CSI\text{-}RS}$ (ms)
non-DRX, DRX cycle ≤ 320ms	Max(25, Ceil(M_{CBD} × P) × $T_{CSI\text{-}RS}$)
DRX cycle > 320ms	Ceil(M_{CBD} × P) × T_{DRX}
Note: $T_{CSI\text{-}RS}$ is the periodicity of CSI-RS resource in the set $\overline{q}_1$. T_{DRX} is the DRX cycle length.	

Table 8.5.6.2-2: Evaluation period $T_{Evaluate\_CBD\_CSI-RS}$ for FR2

Configuration	$T_{Evaluate\_CBD\_CSI-RS}$ (ms)
non-DRX, DRX cycle ≤ 320ms	Max(25, Ceil(M_{CBD} × P × N) × T_{CSI-RS})
DRX cycle > 320ms	Ceil(M_{CBD} × P × N) × T_{DRX}
Note: T_{CSI-RS} is the periodicity of CSI-RS resource in the set $\bar{q}_1$. T_{DRX} is the DRX cycle length.	

8.5.6.3 Measurement restriction for CSI-RS based candidate beam detection

For both FR1 and FR2, when the CSI-RS for CBD measurement is in the same OFDM symbol as SSB for RLM, BFD, CBD or L1-RSRP measurement, UE is not required to receive CSI-RS for CBD measurement in the PRBs that overlap with an SSB.

For FR1, when the SSB for RLM, BFD, CBD or L1-RSRP measurement is within the active BWP and has same SCS than CSI-RS for CBD measurement, the UE shall be able to perform CSI-RS based CBD measurement without restrictions.

For FR1, when the SSB for RLM, BFD, CBD or L1-RSRP measurement is within the active BWP and has different SCS than CSI-RS for CBD measurement, the UE shall be able to perform CSI-RS based CBD measurement with restrictions according to its capabilities:

- If the UE supports simultaneousRxDataSSB-DiffNumerology the UE shall be able to perform CSI-RS based CBD measurement for without restrictions.
- If the UE does not support simultaneousRxDataSSB-DiffNumerology, UE is required to measure one of but not both CSI-RS for CBD measurement and SSB. Longer measurement period for CSI-RS based CBD measurement is expected, and no requirements are defined.

For FR1, when the CSI-RS for CBD measurement is in the same OFDM symbol as another CSI-RS for RLM, BFD, CBD or L1-RSRP measurement, UE shall be able to measure the CSI-RS for CBD measurement without any restriction.

For FR2, when the CSI-RS for CBD measurement on one CC is in the same OFDM symbol as SSB for RLM, BFD, CBD or L1-RSRP measurement on the same CC or different CCs in the same band, UE is required to measure one of but not both CSI-RS for CBD measurement and SSB. Longer evaluation period for CSI-RS based CBD measurement is expected, and no requirements are defined.

For FR2, when the CSI-RS for CBD measurement on one CC is in the same OFDM symbol as another CSI-RS for RLM, BFD, CBD or L1-RSRP measurement on the same CC or different CCs in the same band, UE is required to measure one of but not both CSI-RS for CBD measurement and the other CSI-RS. Longer evaluation period for CSI-RS based CBD measurement is expected, and no requirements are defined.

8.5.7 Scheduling availability of UE during beam failure detection

Scheduling availability restrictions when the UE is performing beam failure detection are described in the following clauses.

8.5.7.1 Scheduling availability of UE performing beam failure detection with a same subcarrier spacing as PDSCH/PDCCH on FR1

There are no scheduling restrictions due to beam failure detection performed on SSB and CSI-RS configured for BFD with the same SCS as PDSCH or PDCCH in FR1.

8.5.7.2 Scheduling availability of UE performing beam failure detection with a different subcarrier spacing than PDSCH/PDCCH on FR1

For UEs which support simultaneousRxDataSSB-DiffNumerology [14] there are no restrictions on scheduling availability due to beam failure detection when SSB is configured as BFD. For UEs which do not support simultaneousRxDataSSB-DiffNumerology [14] the following restrictions apply due to beam failure detection when SSB is configured as BFD.

- The UE is not expected to transmit PUCCH, PUSCH or SRS or receive PDCCH, PDSCH or CSI-RS for tracking or CSI-RS for CQI on SSB symbols to be measured for beam failure detection.

When intra-band carrier aggregation in FR1 is configured, the scheduling restrictions on FR1 serving PCell or PSCell apply to all serving cells in the same band on the symbols that fully or partially overlap with restricted symbols. When inter-band carrier aggregation within FR1 is configured, there are no scheduling restrictions on FR1 serving cell(s) configured in other bands than the bands in which PCell or PSCell is configured.

8.5.7.3 Scheduling availability of UE performing beam failure detection on FR2

The following scheduling restriction applies due to beam failure detection.

- For the case where no RSs are provided for BFD, or when CSI-RS is configured for BFD is explicitly configured and is type-D QCLed with active TCI state for PDCCH or PDSCH, and the CSI-RS is not in a CSI-RS resource set with repetition ON
  - There are no scheduling restrictions due to beam failure detection performed based on the CSI-RS.
- Otherwise
  - The UE is not expected to transmit PUCCH, PUSCH or SRS or receive PDCCH, PDSCH or CSI-RS for tracking or CSI-RS for CQI on BFD-RS resource symbols to be measured for beam failure detection.

When intra-band carrier aggregation in FR2 is performed, the scheduling restrictions on FR2 serving PCell or PSCell apply to all serving cells in the same band on the symbols that fully or partially overlap with restricted symbols.

For FR2, if following conditions are met,

- UE has been notified about system information update through paging,
- The gap between UE's reception of PDCCH that UE monitors in the Type2-PDCCH CSS set and that notifies system information update, and the PDCCH that UE monitors in the Type0-PDCCH CSS set, is greater than 2 slots,

For the SSB and CORESET for RMSI scheduling multiplexing patterns 3, UE is expected to receive the PDCCH that UE monitors in the Type0-PDCCH CSS set, and the corresponding PDSCH, on SSB symbols to be measured for BFD mesurement; and

For the SSB and CORESET for RMSI scheduling multiplexing patterns 2, UE is expected to receive PDSCH that corresponds to the PDCCH that UE monitors in the Type0-PDCCH CSS set, on SSB symbols to be measured for BFD mesurement.

8.5.7.4 Scheduling availability of UE performing beam failure detection on FR1 or FR2 in case of FR1-FR2 inter-band CA and NR DC

There are no scheduling restrictions on FR1 serving cell(s) due to beam failure detection performed on FR2 serving PCell and/or PSCell.

There are no scheduling restrictions on FR2 serving cell(s) due to beam failure detection performed on FR1 serving PCell and/or PSCell.

NR-DC in Rel-15 only includes the scenarios where all serving cells in MCG are in FR1 and all serving cells in SCG are in FR2.

8.5.8 Scheduling availability of UE during candidate beam detection

Scheduling availability restrictions when the UE is performing L1-RSRP measurement for candidate beam detection are described in the following clauses.

8.5.8.1 Scheduling availability of UE performing L1-RSRP measurement with a same subcarrier spacing as PDSCH/PDCCH on FR1

There are no scheduling restrictions due to L1-RSRP measurement performed on SSB and CSI-RS configured as link recovery detection resource with the same SCS as PDSCH or PDCCH in FR1.

8.5.8.2 Scheduling availability of UE performing L1-RSRP measurement with a different subcarrier spacing than PDSCH/PDCCH on FR1

For UEs which support simultaneousRxDataSSB-DiffNumerology [14] there are no restrictions on scheduling availability due to L1-RSRP measurement based on SSB as link recovery detection resource. For UEs which do not support simultaneousRxDataSSB-DiffNumerology [14] the following restrictions apply due to L1-RSRP measurement based on SSB configured as link recovery detection resource.

- The UE is not expected to transmit PUCCH, PUSCH or SRS or receive PDCCH, PDSCH, TRS, CSI-RS for tracking or CSI-RS for CQI on SSB symbols to be measured for L1-RSRP.

When intra-band carrier aggregation in FR1 is configured, the scheduling restrictions on one serving cell apply to all other serving cells in the same band on the symbols that fully or partially overlap with the restricted symbols. When inter-band carrier aggregation within FR1 is configured, there are no scheduling restrictions on FR1 serving cell(s) configured in other bands.

8.5.8.3 Scheduling availability of UE performing L1-RSRP measurement on FR2

The following scheduling restriction applies due to candidate beam detection

- The UE is not expected to transmit PUCCH, PUSCH or SRS or receive PDCCH, PDSCH, CSI-RS for tracking or CSI-RS for CQI on reference symbols to be measured for candidate beam detection.

When intra-band carrier aggregation in FR2 is configured, the scheduling restrictions on to one serving cell apply to all serving cells in the same band on the symbols that fully or partially overlap with restricted symbols.

For FR2, if following conditions are met,

- UE has been notified about system information update through paging,
- The gap between UE’s reception of PDCCH that UE monitors in the Type2-PDCCH CSS set and that notifies system information update, and the PDCCH that UE monitors in the Type0-PDCCH CSS set, is greater than 2 slots,

For the SSB and CORESET for RMSI scheduling multiplexing patterns 3, UE is expected to receive the PDCCH that UE monitors in the Type0-PDCCH CSS set, and the corresponding PDSCH, on SSB symbols to be measured for CBD mesurement; and

For the SSB and CORESET for RMSI scheduling multiplexing patterns 2, UE is expected to receive PDSCH that corresponds to the PDCCH that UE monitors in the Type0-PDCCH CSS set, on SSB symbols to be measured for CBD mesurement.

8.5.8.4 Scheduling availability of UE performing L1-RSRP measurement on FR1 or FR2 in case of FR1-FR2 inter-band CA and NR-DC

There are no scheduling restrictions on FR1 serving cell(s) due to L1-RSRP measurement performed on FR2 serving cell(s).

There are no scheduling restrictions on FR2 serving cell(s) due to L1-RSRP measurement performed on FR1 serving cell(s).

NR-DC in Rel-15 only includes the scenarios where all serving cells in MCG are in FR1 and all serving cells in SCG are in FR2.

8.5.9 Minimum requirement at transitions for beam failure detection

When the UE transitions between DRX and no DRX or when DRX cycle periodicity changes, for each BFD-RS resource, for a duration of time equal to the evaluation period corresponding to the second mode after the transition occurs, the UE shall use an evaluation period that is no less than the minimum of evaluation period corresponding to the first mode and the second mode. Subsequent to this duration, the UE shall use an evaluation period corresponding to the second mode for each BFD-RS resource.

When the UE transitions from a first configuration of BFD resources to a second configuration of BFD resources that is different from the first configuration, for each BFD resource present in the second configuration, for a duration of time equal to the evaluation period corresponding to the second configuration after the transition occurs, the UE shall use an evaluation period that is no less than the minimum of evaluation periods corresponding to the first configuration and the second configuration. Subsequent to this duration, the UE shall use an evaluation period corresponding to the second configuration for each BFD resource present in the second configuration.

When the UE transitions from a first configuration of active TCI state of the CORESET to a second configuration of active TCI state of the CORESET, for each CSI-RS for BFD present in the second configuration, the UE shall use an evaluation period corresponding to the second configuration from the time of transition.

8.6 Active BWP switch delay

8.6.1 Introduction

The requirements in this clause apply for a UE configured PCell or any activated SCell in standalone NR or NE-DC, PCell, PSCell or any activated SCell in MCG or SCG in NR-DC, or PSCell or any activated SCell in SCG in EN-DC. UE shall complete the switch of active DL and/or UL BWP within the delay defined in this clause.

8.6.2 DCI and timer based BWP switch delay

The requirements in this clause only apply to the case that the BWP switch is performed on a single CC with more than one BWP configurations configured.

For DCI based BWP switch, if the serving cell where UE receives DCI for BWP switch request is different from the serving cell on which BWP switch occurs, the UE is not required to follow the requirements specified in this clause.

For DCI-based BWP switch, after the UE receives BWP switching request at DL slot n on a serving cell, UE shall be able to receive PDSCH (for DL active BWP switch) or transmit PUSCH (for UL active BWP switch) on the new BWP on the serving cell on which BWP switch on the first DL or UL slot occurs right after a time duration of $T_{BWPswitchDelay}$ which starts from the beginning of DL slot n.

The UE is not required to transmit UL signals or receive DL signals until the first DL or UL slot occurs right after a time duration of $T_{BWPswitchDelay}$ which starts from the beginning of DL slot n except DCI triggering BWP switch on the cell where DCI-based BWP switch occurs. The UE is not required to follow the requirements defined in this clause when performing a DCI-based BWP switch between the BWPs in disjoint channel bandwidths or in partially overlapping channel bandwidths.

For timer-based BWP switch, the UE shall start BWP switch at DL slot n, where slot n is the first slot of a DL subframe (FR1) or DL half-subframe (FR2) immediately after a BWP-inactivity timer bwp-InactivityTimer [2] expires on a serving cell, and the UE shall be able to receive PDSCH (for DL active BWP switch) or transmit PUSCH (for UL active BWP switch) on the new BWP on the serving cell on which BWP switch on the first DL or UL slot occurs right after a time duration of $T_{BWPswitchDelay}$ which starts from the beginning of DL slot n.

The UE is not required to transmit UL signals or receive DL signals during time duration $T_{BWPswitchDelay}$ after bwp-InactivityTimer [2] expires on the cell where timer-based BWP switch occurs.

Depending on UE capability bwp-SwitchingDelay [2], UE shall finish BWP switch within the time duration $T_{BWPswitchDelay}$ defined in Table 8.6.2-1.

Table 8.6.2-1: BWP switch delay

μ	NR Slot length (ms)	BWP switch delay $T_{BWPswitchDelay}$ (slots)	
		Type 1[Note 1]	Type 2[Note 1]
0	1	1	3
1	0.5	2	5
2	0.25	3	9
3	0.125	6	18
Note 1: Depends on UE capability. Note 2: If the BWP switch involves changing of SCS, the BWP switch delay is determined by the smaller SCS between the SCS before BWP switch and the SCS after BWP switch.			

Provided the UE does not have the required TCI-state information to receive PDCCH and PDSCH in the new BWP, the UE shall use old TCI-states before the BWP switch until a new MAC CE updating the required TCI-state information for PDCCH and PDSCH is received after the BWP switch.

If UE has the information on the required TCI-state information to receive PDCCH and PDSCH in the new BWP,

- UE shall be able to receive PDCCH and PDSCH with old TCI-states before the delay as specified in Clause 8.10 in the new BWP.
- UE shall be able to receive PDCCH and PDSCH with new TCI-states after the delay as specified in Clause 8.10 in the new BWP

8.6.3 RRC based BWP switch delay

The requirements in this clause only apply to the case that the BWP switch is performed on a single CC with one or more than one BWP configuration(s) configured, with

- Active BWP switch or parameter change of its active BWPs for SpCell
- Parameter change of its active BWPs except parameter firstActiveDownlinkBWP-Id and firstActiveUplinkBWP-Id for SCell

For RRC-based BWP switch, after the UE receives RRC reconfiguration involving active BWP switching or parameter change of its active BWP, UE shall be able to receive PDSCH/PDCCH (for DL active BWP switch) or transmit PUSCH (for UL active BWP switch) on the new BWP on the serving cell on which BWP switch occurs on the first DL or UL slot right after a time duration of $\frac{T_{RRCprocessingDelay}+T_{BWPswitchDelayRRC}}{NR\ Slot\ length}$ slots which begins from the beginning of DL slot n, where

DL slot n is the last slot overlapping with the PDSCH containing the RRC command, and

$NR\ Slot\ length$ is determined by the smaller SCS between the SCS before BWP switch and the SCS after BWP switch if the BWP switch involves changing of SCS.

$T_{RRCprocessingDelay}$ is the length of the RRC procedure delay in ms as defined in clause 11.2 in TS 36.331 [16] if the corresponding RRC message is embedded in E-UTRA RRC message, otherwise it is the length of the RRC procedure delay in ms as defined in clause 12 in TS 38.331 [2], and

$T_{BWPswitchDelayRRC} = 6ms$ is the time used by the UE to perform BWP switch.

The UE is not required to transmit UL signals or receive DL signals during the time defined by $T_{RRCprocessingDelay} + T_{BWPswitchDelayRRC}$ on the cell where RRC-based BWP switch occurs. When $T_{HARQ} > T_{RRCprocessingDelay}$ a longer switching delay is allowed. Where T_{HARQ} is the time between DL data transmission and acknowledgement as specified in TS 38.213 [3].

8.7 Void

8.8 NE-DC: E-UTRAN PSCell Addition and Release Delay

8.8.1 Introduction

This clause defines requirements for the delay within which the UE shall be able to configure an E-UTRAN PSCell in NR - E-UTRA dual connectivity. The requirements are applicable to an NR - E-UTRA dual connectivity capable UE.

8.8.2 E-UTRAN PSCell Addition Delay Requirement

The requirements in this clause shall apply for the UE, which is configured with PCell, and may also be configured with one or more SCells.

Upon receiving E-UTRAN PSCell addition in subframe n, the UE shall be capable to transmit PRACH preamble towards E-UTRAN PSCell no later than in subframe n + $T_{config\_EUTRAN-PSCell}$:

Where:

$T_{config\_EUTRAN-PSCell} = T_{RRC\_delay} + T_{activation\_time} + 50ms + T_{E-UTRAN-PSCell\_DU}$

T_{RRC_delay} is the RRC procedure delay as specified in TS 38.331 [2].

$T_{activation\_time}$ is the E-UTRAN PSCell activation delay. If the E-UTRAN PSCell is known, then $T_{activation\_time}$ is 20ms. If the E-UTRAN PSCell is unknown, then $T_{activation\_time}$ is 30ms provided the E-UTRAN PSCell can be successfully detected on the first attempt.

$T_{E-UTRAN-PSCell\_DU}$ is the delay uncertainty in acquiring the first available PRACH occasion in the E-UTRAN PSCell. $T_{E-UTRAN-PSCell\_DU}$ is up to 30ms.

E-UTRAN PSCell is known if it has been meeting the following conditions:

- During the last 5 seconds before the reception of the E-UTRAN PSCell configuration command:
  - the UE has sent a valid measurement report for the E-UTRAN PSCell being configured and
  - the E-UTRAN PSCell being configured remains detectable according to the cell identification conditions specified in clause 8.8 of TS 36.133 [15],
- E-UTRAN PSCell being configured also remains detectable during the E-UTRAN PSCell configuration delay $T_{config\_EUTRAN-PSCell}$ according to the cell identification conditions specified in clause 8.8 of TS 36.133 [15].

otherwise it is unknown.

The PCell interruption specified in clause 8.2 is allowed only during the RRC reconfiguration procedure [2].

8.8.3 E-UTRAN PSCell Release Delay Requirement

The requirements in this clause shall apply for a UE which is configured with PCell and E-UTRAN PSCell and may also be configured with one or more SCells and/or E-UTRAN SCells.

Upon receiving E-UTRAN PSCell release in subframe n, the UE shall accomplish the release actions specified in TS 38.331 [2] no later than in subframe n+ T_{RRC_delay}:

Where

T_{RRC_delay} is the RRC procedure delay as specified in TS 38.331 [2].

The PCell interruption specified in clause 8.2 is allowed only during the RRC reconfiguration procedure [2].

8.9 NR-DC: PSCell Addition and Release Delay

8.9.1 Introduction

This clause defines requirements for the delay within which the UE shall be able to configure an PSCell in NR dual connectivity. The requirements are applicable to an NR dual connectivity capable UE.

8.9.2 PSCell Addition Delay Requirement

The requirements in this clause shall apply for the UE configured with only PCell in FR1.

Upon receiving PSCell addition in subframe n, the UE shall be capable to transmit PRACH preamble towards PSCell in FR2 no later than in slot $\mathrm{n}+\frac{T_{config\_PSCell}}{NR\ slot\ length}$.

where:

$T_{config\_PSCell} = T_{RRC\_delay} + T_{processing} + T_{search} + T_{\Delta} + T_{PSCell\_DU} + 2$ ms

T_{RRC_delay} is the RRC procedure delay as specified in TS 38.331 [2].

$T_{processing}$ is the SW processing time needed by UE, including RF warm up period. $T_{processing} = 40$ ms.

T_{search} is the time for AGC settling and PSS/SSS detection. If the target cell is known, $T_{search} = 0$ ms. If the target cell is unknown and the target cell Ês/Iot ≥ -2dB, $T_{search} = 24 * Trs$ ms.

T_{Δ} is time for fine time tracking and acquiring full timing information of the target cell. T_{Δ} = 1*Trs ms for a known or unknown PSCell.

T_{PSCell_DU} is the delay uncertainty in acquiring the first available PRACH occasion in the PSCell. T_{PSCell_DU} is up to the summation of SSB to PRACH occasion association period and 10 ms. SSB to PRACH occasion associated period is defined in Table 8.1-1 of TS 38.213 [3].

Trs is the SMTC periodicity of the target cell if the UE has been provided with an SMTC configuration for the target cell in PSCell addition message, otherwise Trs is the SMTC configured in the measObjectNR having the same SSB frequency and subcarrier spacing. If the UE is not provided SMTC configuration or measurement object on this frequency, the requirement in this clause is applied with Trs = 5 ms assuming the SSB transmission periodicity is 5 ms. There is no requirement if the SSB transmission periodicity is not 5 ms.

In FR1 and FR2, the PSCell is known if it has been meeting the following conditions:

During the last 5 seconds before the reception of the PSCell configuration command:

- the UE has sent a valid measurement report for the PSCell being configured and
- One of the SSBs measured from the PSCell being configured remains detectable according to the cell identification conditions specified in clause 9.3.

- One of the SSBs measured from PSCell being configured also remains detectable during the PSCell configuration delay T_{config_PSCell} according to the cell identification conditions specified in clause 9.3.

otherwise it is unknown.

The PCell interruption specified in clause 8.2 is allowed only during the RRC reconfiguration procedure [2].

8.9.3 PSCell Release Delay Requirement

The requirements in this clause shall apply for a UE which is configured with PCell and one PSCell.

Upon receiving PSCell release in subframe n, the UE shall accomplish the release actions specified in TS 38.331 [2] no later than in slot $\mathrm{n} + \frac{T_{RRC\_delay}}{NR\ slot\ length}$:

where

T_{RRC_delay} is the RRC procedure delay as specified in TS 38.331 [2].

The PCell interruption specified in clause 8.2 is allowed only during the RRC reconfiguration procedure [2].

8.10 Active TCI state switching delay

8.10.1 Introduction

The requirements in this clause apply for a UE configured with one or more TCI state configurations on serving cell in MR-DC or standalone NR. UE shall complete the switch of active TCI state within the delay defined in this clause.

8.10.2 Known conditions for TCI state

The TCI state is known if the following conditions are met:

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

Otherwise, the TCI state is unknown.

8.10.3 MAC-CE based TCI state switch delay

If the target TCI state is known, upon receiving PDSCH carrying MAC-CE activation command in slot n, UE shall be able to receive PDCCH with target TCI state of the serving cell on which TCI state switch occurs at the first slot that is after slot n+ T_{HARQ} + $3N_{slot}^{subframe,\mu}$+ TO_k*($T_{first\text{-}SSB}$ + $T_{SSB\text{-}proc}$) / NR slot length. The UE shall be able to receive PDCCH with the old TCI state until slot n+ T_{HARQ} +$3N_{slot}^{subframe,\mu}$.

Where T_{HARQ} is the timing between DL data transmission and acknowledgement as specified in TS 38.213 [3];

$T_{first\text{-}SSB}$ is time to first SSB transmission after MAC CE command is decoded by the UE;

$T_{SSB\text{-}proc}$ = 2 ms;

TO_k = 1 if target TCI state is not in the active TCI state list for PDSCH, 0 otherwise.

If the target TCI state is unknown, upon receiving PDSCH carrying MAC-CE activation command in slot n, UE shall be able to receive PDCCH with target TCI state of the serving cell on which TCI state switch occurs at the first slot that is after slot n+ T_{HARQ} +$3N_{slot}^{subframe,\mu}$ + $T_{L1\text{-}RSRP}$ +TO_{uk}*($T_{first\text{-}SSB}$+ $T_{SSB\text{-}proc}$) / NR slot length. The UE shall be able to receive PDCCH with the old TCI state until slot n+ T_{HARQ} + $3N_{slot}^{subframe,\mu}$.

Where

$T_{L1\text{-}RSRP}$ = 0 in FR1 or when the TCI state switching not involving QCL-TypeD in FR2. Otherwise,

$T_{L1\text{-}RSRP}$ is the time for Rx beam refinement in FR2, defined as

- $T_{L1\text{-}RSRP\_Measurement\_Period\_SSB}$ for SSB as specified in clause 9.5.4.1,
  - with the assumption of M=1
  - with T_{Report} = 0
- $T_{L1\text{-}RSRP\_Measurement\_Period\_CSI\text{-}RS}$ for CSI-RS as specified in clause 9.5.4.2
  - configured with higher layer parameter repetition set to ON
  - with the assumption of M=1 for periodic CSI-RS
  - for aperiodic CSI-RS if number of resources in resource set at least equal to MaxNumberRxBeam
  - with T_{Report} = 0
- TO_{uk} = 1 for CSI-RS based L1-RSRP measurement, and 0 for SSB based L1-RSRP measurement when TCI state switching involves QCL-TypeD
- TO_{uk} = 1 when TCI state switching involves other QCL types only
- $T_{first\text{-}SSB}$ is time to first SSB transmission after L1-RSRP measurement when TCI state switching involves QCL-TypeD;
- $T_{first\text{-}SSB}$ is time to first SSB transmission after MAC CE command is decoded by the UE for other QCL types;
  - The SSB shall be the QCL-TypeA or QCL-TypeC to target TCI state

8.10.4 DCI based TCI state switch delay

If the target TCI state is known, when a UE is configured with the higher layer parameter tci-PresentInDCI which is set as 'enabled' for the CORESET scheduling PDSCH at slot n, UE shall be able to receive PDSCH with target TCI state of the serving cell on which TCI state switch occurs at the first slot that is after slot n+timeDurationForQCL, where, timeDurationForQCL is the time required by the UE to perform PDCCH reception and applying spatial QCL information received in DCI for PDSCH processing as described in TS 38.214 [26], the value of timeDurationForQCL is defined in TS 38.331 [2].

The known condition for TCI state defined in clause 8.10.2 is applied.

8.10.5 RRC based TCI state switch delay

If the target TCI state is known, UE shall be able to receive PDCCH with target TCI state of the serving cell on which TCI state switch occurs at the first slot that is after slot n+ ($T_{RRC\_processing}$ +TO_k*($T_{first\text{-}SSB}$ + $T_{SSB\text{-}proc}$)) / NR slot length, The UE is not required to receive PDCCH/PDSCH/CSI-RS or transmit PUCCH/PUSCH until the end of switching period.

Where

- Slot n is the last slot overlapping with the PDSCH carrying RRC activation command.
- $T_{RRC\_processing}$ is the RRC processing delay defined in Clause 11.2 of TS 36.331 [16] if the corresponding RRC message is embedded in E-UTRA RRC message, otherwise it is the RRC processing delay defined in Clause 12 of TS 38.331 [2].
- $T_{first\text{-}SSB}$ is time to first SSB transmission after RRC processing by the UE; The SSB shall be the QCL-TypeA or QCL-TypeC to target TCI state.
- $T_{SSB\text{-}proc}$ and TO_k are defined in clause 8.10.3.

If the target TCI state is unknown, UE shall be able to receive PDCCH with target TCI state of the serving cell on which TCI state switch occurs at the first slot that is after slot n+ ($T_{RRC\_processing}$ +$T_{L1\text{-}RSRP}$ +TO_{uk}*($T_{first\text{-}SSB}$ + $T_{SSB\text{-}proc}$)) / NR slot length, The UE is not required to receive PDCCH/PDSCH/CSI-RS or transmit PUCCH/PUSCH until the end of switching period.

Where

- Slot n is the last slot overlapping with the PDSCH carrying RRC activation command.
- $T_{RRC\_processing}$ is the RRC processing delay defined in Clause 11.2 of TS 36.331 [16] if the corresponding RRC message is embedded in E-UTRA RRC message, otherwise it is the RRC processing delay defined in Clause 12 of TS 38.331 [2].
- $T_{first\text{-}SSB}$ is time to first SSB transmission after L1-RSRP measurement when TCI state switching involves QCL-TypeD;
- $T_{first\text{-}SSB}$ is time to first SSB transmission after RRC processing time at the UE for other QCL types;
  - The SSB shall be the QCL-TypeA or QCL-TypeC to target TCI state
- $T_{L1\text{-}RSRP}$, TO_{uk} and $T_{SSB\text{-}proc}$ are defined in clause 8.10.3.

The requirements for RRC based TCI state switch delay apply when only 1 TCI state is configured in RRC TCI state list. When $T_{HARQ} > T_{RRC\_processing}$ a longer switching delay is allowed. Where T_{HARQ} is the time between DL data transmission and acknowledgement as specified in TS 38.213 [3].

8.10.6 Active TCI state list update delay

If the target TCI state is known, upon receiving PDSCH carrying MAC-CE active TCI state list update at slot n, UE shall be able to receive PDCCH to schedule PDSCH with the new target TCI state at the first slot that is after n+ T_{HARQ} +$3N_{slot}^{subframe,\mu}$ +TO_k*($T_{first-SSB}$ + $T_{SSB-proc}$) / NR slot length. Where T_{HARQ}, $T_{first-SSB}$, $T_{SSB-proc}$ and TO_k are defined in clause 8.10.3.

8.11 PSCell Change

This clause defines requirements for the delay within which the UE shall be able to change PSCell to other cell in EN-DC or NR-DC. The requirements in this clause are applicable to EN-DC and NR-DC.

The UE shall be capable of transmitting PRACH preamble towards the target PSCell no later than specified in clause 8.9.2 for the case of NR-DC and in TS 36.133 clause 7.31.2 for the case of EN-DC,, where the following values for slot n, $T_{processing}$ and T_{RRC_delay} shall override the existing ones:

- Slot n is the last slot overlapping with the PDSCH containing PSCell change,
- $T_{processing}$ = 20 ms when source and target cells are in the same FR,
- $T_{processing}$ = 40 ms when source and target cells are in different FRs.
- T_{RRC_delay} is the RRC procedure delay as specified in TS 36.331 [16] if the corresponding RRC message is embedded in E-UTRA RRC message, otherwise it is the RRC procedure delay as specified in TS 38.331 [2].

If the SMTC periodicity of the target cell is not provided within the PSCell change message, and measObjectNRs having the same SSB frequency and subcarrier spacing configured by MN and SN have different SMTC, T_{rs} is the periodicity of one of the SMTC which is up to UE implementation.

The target PSCell is known if it has been meeting the conditions in clause 8.9.2 for the case of NR-DC and in TS36.133 clause 7.31.2 for the case of EN-DC.

The interruption on PCell and other serving cells specified in TS36.133 clause 7.32.2.1 for EN-DC and in TS38.133 clause 8.2.4.2.1 for NR-DC is allowed only during the RRC reconfiguration procedure [2].

9 Measurement Procedure

9.1 General measurement requirement

9.1.1 Introduction

This clause contains general requirements on the UE regarding measurement reporting in RRC_CONNECTED state. The requirements are split in intra-frequency, inter-frequency, inter-RAT E-UTRAN FDD, inter-RAT E-UTRAN TDD, and L1-RSRP measurements requirements. These measurements may be used by the NG-RAN. The measurement quantities are defined in TS38.215 [4], the measurement model is defined in TS38.300 [10], TS37.340 [17] and measurement accuracies are specified in clause 10. Control of measurement reporting is specified in TS 38.331 [2].

In the requirements of clause 9, the exceptions for side conditions apply as follows:

- for the UE capable of CA but not configured with any SCell, the applicable exceptions for side conditions are specified in Annex B, clause B.3.2.1 for UE supporting CA in FR1, and clause B.3.2.3 for UE supporting CA in FR2, respectively;
- for the UE capable of CA and configured with at least one SCell, the applicable exceptions for side conditions are specified in Annex B, clause B.3.2.2 for UE configured with CA in FR1, and clause B.3.2.4 for UE supporting CA in FR2, respectively;
- for the UE capable of SUL but not configured with SUL, the applicable exceptions for side conditions are specified in Annex B, clause B.3.4.1 for UE supporting SUL in FR1;
- for the UE capable of SUL and configured with at least one SUL, the applicable exceptions for side conditions are specified in Annex B, clause B.3.4.2 for UE configured with SUL in FR1.

9.1.2 Measurement gap

If the UE requires measurement gaps to identify and measure intra-frequency cells and/or inter-frequency cells and/or inter-RAT E-UTRAN cells, and the UE does not support independent measurement gap patterns for different frequency ranges as specified in Table 5.1-1 in [18, 19, 20], in order for the requirements in the following clauses to apply the network must provide a single per-UE measurement gap pattern for concurrent monitoring of all frequency layers.

If the UE requires measurement gaps to identify and measure intra-frequency cells and/or inter-frequency cells and/or inter-RAT E-UTRAN cells, and the UE supports independent measurement gap patterns for different frequency ranges as specified in Table 5.1-1 in [18, 19, 20], in order for the requirements in the following clauses to apply the network must provide either per-FR measurement gap patterns for frequency range where UE requires per-FR measurement gap for concurrent monitoring of all frequency layers of each frequency range independently, or a single per-UE measurement gap pattern for concurrent monitoring of all frequency layers of all frequency ranges.

During the per-UE measurement gaps the UE:

- is not required to conduct reception/transmission from/to the corresponding E-UTRAN PCell, E-UTRAN SCell(s) and NR serving cells for E-UTRA-NR dual connectivity except the reception of signals used for RRM measurement(s) and the signals used for random access procedure according to TS38.321 [7].
- is not required to conduct reception/transmission from/to the corresponding NR serving cells for SA (with single carrier or CA configured) except the reception of signals used for RRM measurement(s) and the signals used for random access procedure according to TS38.321 [7].
- is not required to conduct reception/transmission from/to the corresponding PCell, SCell(s) and E-UTRAN serving cells for NR-E-UTRA dual connectivity except the reception of signals used for RRM measurement(s) and the signals used for random access procedure according to TS38.321 [7].
- is not required to conduct reception/transmission from/to the corresponding NR serving cells for NR-DC except the reception of signals used for RRM measurement(s) and the signals used for random access procedure according to TS38.321 [7].

During the per-FR measurement gaps the UE:

- is not required to conduct reception/transmission from/to the corresponding E-UTRAN PCell, E-UTRAN SCell(s) and NR serving cells in the corresponding frequency range for E-UTRA-NR dual connectivity except the reception of signals used for RRM measurement(s) and the signals used for random access procedure according to [7].
- is not required to conduct reception/transmission from/to the corresponding NR serving cells in the corresponding frequency range for SA (with single carrier or CA configured) except the reception of signals used for RRM measurement(s) and the signals used for random access procedure according to TS38.321 [7].
- is not required to conduct reception/transmission from/to the corresponding PCell, SCell(s) and E-UTRAN serving cells in the corresponding frequency range for NR-E-UTRA dual connectivity except the reception of signals used for RRM measurement(s) and the signals used for random access procedure according to TS38.321 [7].
- is not required to conduct reception/transmission from/to the corresponding NR serving cells in the corresponding frequency range for NR-DC except the reception of signals used for RRM measurement(s) and the signals used for random access procedure according to TS38.321 [7].

UEs shall support the measurement gap patterns listed in Table 9.1.2-1 based on the applicability specified in table 9.1.2-2 and 9.1.2-3. UE determines measurement gap timing based on gap offset configuration and measurement gap timing advance configuration provided by higher layer signalling as specified in TS 38.331 [2] and TS 36.331 [16].

Table 9.1.2-1: Gap Pattern Configurations

Gap Pattern Id	Measurement Gap Length (MGL, ms)	Measurement Gap Repetition Period (MGRP, ms)
0	6	40
1	6	80
2	3	40
3	3	80
4	6	20
5	6	160
6	4	20
7	4	40
8	4	80
9	4	160
10	3	20
11	3	160
12	5.5	20
13	5.5	40
14	5.5	80
15	5.5	160
16	3.5	20
17	3.5	40
18	3.5	80
19	3.5	160
20	1.5	20
21	1.5	40
22	1.5	80
23	1.5	160

Table 9.1.2-2: Applicability for Gap Pattern Configurations supported by the E-UTRA-NR dual connectivity UE or NR-E-UTRA dual connectivity UE

<table>
<tr><th>Measurement gap pattern configuration</th><th>Serving cell</th><th>Measurement Purpose</th><th>Applicable Gap Pattern Id</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Per-UE measurement gap</td><td rowspan="3">E-UTRA + FR1, or E-UTRA + FR2, or E-UTRA + FR1 + FR2</td><td>non-NR RAT Note1,2</td><td>0,1,2,3</td></tr>
<tr><td>FR1 and/or FR2</td><td>0-11</td></tr>
<tr><td>non-NR RAT Note1,2 and FR1 and/or FR2</td><td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8,10</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="12">Per-FR measurement gap</td><td>E-UTRA and, FR1 if configured</td><td rowspan="2">non-NR RAT Note1,2</td><td>0,1,2,3</td></tr>
<tr><td>FR2 if configured</td><td>No gap</td></tr>
<tr><td>E-UTRA and, FR1 if configured</td><td rowspan="2">FR1 only</td><td>0-11</td></tr>
<tr><td>FR2 if configured</td><td>No gap</td></tr>
<tr><td>E-UTRA and, FR1 if configured</td><td rowspan="2">FR2 only</td><td>No gap</td></tr>
<tr><td>FR2 if configured</td><td>12-23</td></tr>
<tr><td>E-UTRA and, FR1 if configured</td><td rowspan="2">non-NR RAT Note1,2 and FR1</td><td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8,10</td></tr>
<tr><td>FR2 if configured</td><td>No gap</td></tr>
<tr><td>E-UTRA and, FR1 if configured</td><td rowspan="2">FR1 and FR2</td><td>0-11</td></tr>
<tr><td>FR2 if configured</td><td>12-23</td></tr>
<tr><td>E-UTRA and, FR1 if configured</td><td rowspan="2">non-NR RAT Note1,2 and FR2</td><td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8,10</td></tr>
<tr><td>FR2 if configured</td><td>12-23</td></tr>
</table>

	E-UTRA and, FR1 if configured	non-NR RAT Note1,2 and FR1 and FR2	0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8,10
	FR2 if configured		12-23
Note: In E-UTRA-NR dual connectivity mode, if GSM or UTRA TDD or UTRA FDD inter-RAT frequency layer is configured to be monitored, only measurement gap pattern #0 and #1 can be used for per-FR gap in E-UTRA and FR1 if configured, or for per-UE gap. NOTE 1: In E-UTRA-NR dual connectivity mode, non-NR RAT includes E-UTRA, UTRA and/or GSM. In NR-E-UTRA dual connectivity mode, non-NR RAT means E-UTRA. NOTE 2: Void NOTE 3: When E-UTRA inter-frequency RSTD measurements are configured and the UE requires measurement gaps for performing such measurements, only Gap Pattern #0 can be used.			

In E-UTRA-NR dual connectivity mode,

- if per-UE measurement gap is configured with MG timing advance of T_{MG} ms, the measurement gap starts at time T_{MG} ms advanced to the end of the latest E-UTRA subframe occurring immediately before the configured measurement gap among MCG serving cells subframes.

- if per-FR measurement gap for FR1 is configured with MG timing advance of T_{MG} ms, the measurement gap for FR1 starts at time T_{MG} ms advanced to the end of the latest E-UTRA subframe occurring immediately before the configured measurement gap among MCG serving cells subframes.

- if per-FR measurement gap for FR2 is configured with MG timing advance of T_{MG} ms, the measurement gap for FR2 starts at time T_{MG} ms advanced to the end of the latest NR subframe occurring immediately before the configured measurement gap among SCG serving cells subframes in FR2.

In NR-E-UTRA dual connectivity mode,

- if per-UE measurement gap is configured with MG timing advance of T_{MG} ms, the measurement gap starts at time T_{MG} ms advanced to the end of the latest NR subframe occurring immediately before the configured measurement gap among MCG serving cells subframes.

- if per-FR measurement gap for FR1 is configured with MG timing advance of T_{MG} ms and UE has NR serving cell in FR1, the measurement gap for FR1 starts at time T_{MG} ms advanced to the end of the latest NR subframe occurring immediately before the configured measurement gap among MCG serving cells subframes in FR1.

- if per-FR measurement gap for FR1 is configured with MG timing advance of T_{MG} ms and UE doesn't have NR serving cell in FR1, the measurement gap for FR1 starts at time T_{MG} ms advanced to the end of the latest E-UTRA subframe occurring immediately before the configured measurement gap among SCG serving cells subframes.
- if per-FR measurement gap for FR2 is configured with MG timing advance of T_{MG} ms, the measurement gap for FR2 starts at time T_{MG} ms advanced to the end of the latest NR subframe occurring immediately before the configured measurement gap among MCG serving cells subframes in FR2.

In NR-NR dual connectivity mode,

- If per-UE measurement gap is configured with MG timing advance of T_{MG} ms, the measurement gap starts at time T_{MG} ms advanced to the end of the latest MCG subframe occurring immediately before the configured measurement gap among MCG serving cells subframes.
- If per-FR measurement gap for FR1 is configured with MG timing advance of T_{MG} ms, the measurement gap for FR1 starts at time T_{MG} ms advanced to the end of the latest MCG subframe occurring immediately before the configured measurement gap among MCG serving cells subframes.
- If per-FR measurement gap for FR2 is configured with MG timing advance of T_{MG} ms, the measurement gap for FR2 starts at time T_{MG} ms advanced to the end of the latest SCG subframe occurring immediately before the configured measurement gap among SCG serving cells subframes in FR2.

T_{MG} is the MG timing advance value provided in mgta according to TS38.331 [2].

In determining the measurement gap starting point, UE shall use the DL timing of the latest E-UTRA or NR subframe occurring immediately before the configured measurement gap among E-UTRA or NR serving cells.

NR-DC in Rel-15 only includes the scenarios where all serving cells in MCG in FR1 and all serving cells in SCG in FR2.

For per-FR measurement gap capable UE configured with E-UTRA-NR dual connectivity or NR-E-UTRA dual connectivity, when serving cells are in E-UTRA and FR1, measurement objects are in both E-UTRA/FR1 and FR2,

- If MN indicates UE that the measurement gap from MN applies to E-UTRA/FR1/FR2 serving cells, UE fulfils the per-UE measurement requirements for both E-UTRA/FR1 and FR2 measurement objects based on the measurement gap pattern configured by MN;

- If MN indicates UE that the measurement gap from MN applies to only LTE/FR1 serving cell(s),
    - UE fulfils the measurement requirements for FR1/LTE measurement objects based on the configured measurement gap pattern;
    - UE fulfils the requirements for FR2 measurement objects based on effective MGRP=20ms;

For per-FR measurement gap capable configured with E-UTRA-NR dual connectivity, NR-E-UTRA dual connectivity or NR-NR dual connectivity, when serving cells are in E-UTRA, FR1 and FR2, or in E-UTRA and FR2, or in FR1 and FR2, measurement objects are in both E-UTRA /FR1 and FR2,

- If MN indicates UE that the measurement gap from MN applies to E-UTRA/FR1/FR2 serving cells, UE fulfils the per-UE measurement requirements for both E-UTRA/FR1 and FR2 measurement objects based on the measurement gap pattern configured by MN.

Table 9.1.2-3: Applicability for Gap Pattern Configurations supported by the UE with NR standalone operation (with single carrier, NR CA and NR-DC configuration)

Measurement gap pattern configuration	Serving cell	Measurement Purpose [NOTE 2]	Applicable Gap Pattern Id
Per-UE measurement gap	FR1 [NOTE5], or FR1 + FR2	E-UTRA only[NOTE3]	0,1,2,3
		FR1 and/or FR2	0-11
		E-UTRAN and FR1 and/or FR2 [NOTE3]	0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8,10
	FR2 [NOTE5]	E-UTRA only [NOTE3]	0,1,2,3
		FR1 only	0-11
		FR1 and FR2	0-11
		E-UTRAN and FR1 and/or FR2 [NOTE3]	0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8,10
		FR2 only	12-23
Per-FR measurement gap	FR1 if configured	E-UTRA only [NOTE3]	0,1,2,3
	FR2 if configured		No gap
	FR1 if configured	FR1 only	0-11

	FR2 if configured		No gap
	FR1 if configured	FR2 only	No gap
	FR2 if configured		12-23
	FR1 if configured	E-UTRA and FR1 NOTE3	0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8,10
	FR2 if configured		No gap
	FR1 if configured	FR1 and FR2	0-11
	FR2 if configured		12-23
	FR1 if configured	E-UTRA and FR2 NOTE3	0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8,10
	FR2 if configured		12-23
	FR1 if configured	E-UTRA and FR1 and FR2 NOTE3	0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8,10
	FR2 if configured		12-23

NOTE 1: When E-UTRA inter-RAT RSTD measurements are configured and the UE requires measurement gaps for performing such measurements, only Gap Pattern #0 can be used. NOTE 2: Measurement purpose which includes E-UTRA measurements includes also inter-RAT E-UTRA RSRP and RSRQ measurements for E-CID NOTE 3: Void NOTE4: If per-UE measurement gap is configured with MG timing advance of T_{MG} ms, the measurement gap starts at time T_{MG} ms advanced to the end of the latest subframe occurring immediately before the configured measurement gap among all serving cells subframes. If per-FR measurement gap for FR1 is configured with MG timing advance of T_{MG} ms, the measurement gap for FR1 starts at time T_{MG} ms advanced to the end of the latest subframe occurring immediately before the configured measurement gap among serving cells subframes in FR1. If per-FR measurement gap for FR2 is configured with MG timing advance of T_{MG} ms, the measurement gap for FR2 starts at time T_{MG} ms advanced to the end of the latest subframe occurring immediately before the configured measurement gap among serving cells subframes in FR2. T_{MG} is the MG timing advance value provided in mgta according to [2]. In determining the measurement gap starting point, UE shall use the DL timing of the latest subframe occurring immediately before the configured measurement gap among serving cells. NOTE 5: NR-DC in Rel-15 only includes the scenarios where all serving cells in MCG in FR1 and all serving cells in SCG in FR2.

For per-FR measurement gap capable UE in NR standalone operation (with single carrier, NR CA and NR-DC configuration), for per-FR gap based measurement, when there is no serving cell in a particular FR, where measurement objects are configured, regardless if explicit per-FR measurement gap is configured in this FR, the effective MGRP in this FR is used to determine requirements;

- 20 ms for FR2 NR measurements
- 40 ms for FR1 NR measurements
- 40 ms for LTE measurements
- 40 ms for FR1+LTE measurements

For per-FR measurement gap capable UE in NR standalone operation (with single carrier, NR CA and NR-DC configuration), when serving cells are in FR1 or FR2, measurement objects are in both E-UTRA /FR1 and FR2,

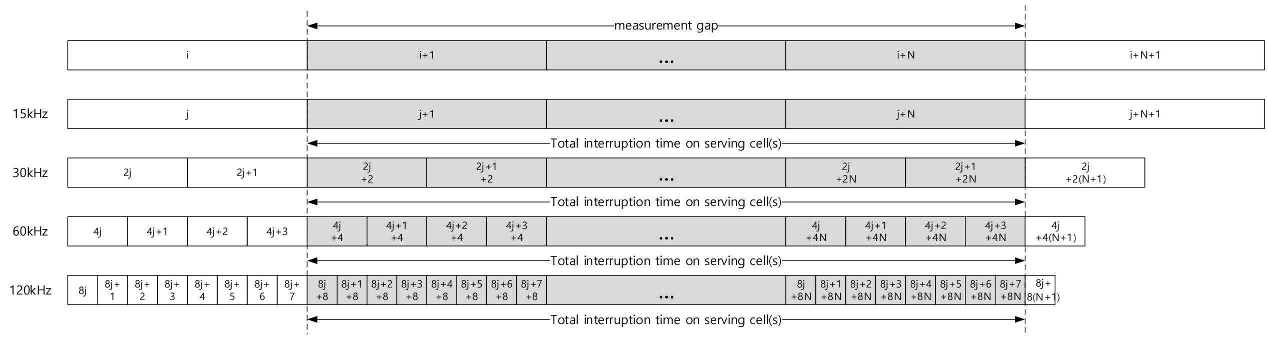
- If MN indicates UE that the measurement gap from MN applies to E-UTRA/FR1/FR2 serving cells, UE fulfils the per-UE measurement requirements for both E-UTRA/FR1 and FR2 measurement objects based on the measurement gap pattern configured by MN;

If measurement gap is configured in one FR but measurement object is not configured in the FR, the scheduling opportunity in the FR depends on the configured measurement gap pattern.

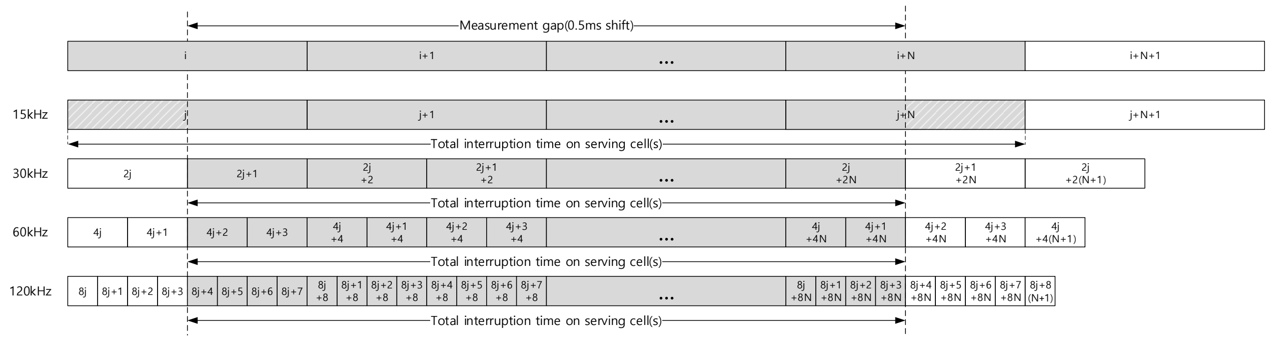
For E-UTRA-NR dual connectivity, if UE is not capable of per-FR-gap, total interruption time on SCG during MGL is defined only when MGL(N) = 6ms, 4ms and 3ms. And if UE is capable of per-FR-gap, total interruption time on FR1 serving cells in SCG during MGL is defined only when MGL(N) = 6ms, 4ms and 3ms, and total interruption time on FR2 serving cells in SCG during MGL is defined only when MGL(N) = 5.5ms, 3.5ms and 1.5ms.

For NR standalone operation (with single carrier, NR CA and NR-DC configuration), if UE is not capable of per-FR-gap, total interruption time on a serving cell during MGL is defined when MGL(N) = 6ms, 5.5ms, 4ms, 3.5ms, 3ms, and 1.5ms. And if UE is capable of per-FR-gap, total interruption time on FR1 serving cells during MGL is defined only when MGL(N) = 6ms, 4ms and 3ms, and total interruption time on FR2 serving cells during MGL is defined only when MGL(N) = 5.5ms, 3.5ms and 1.5ms.

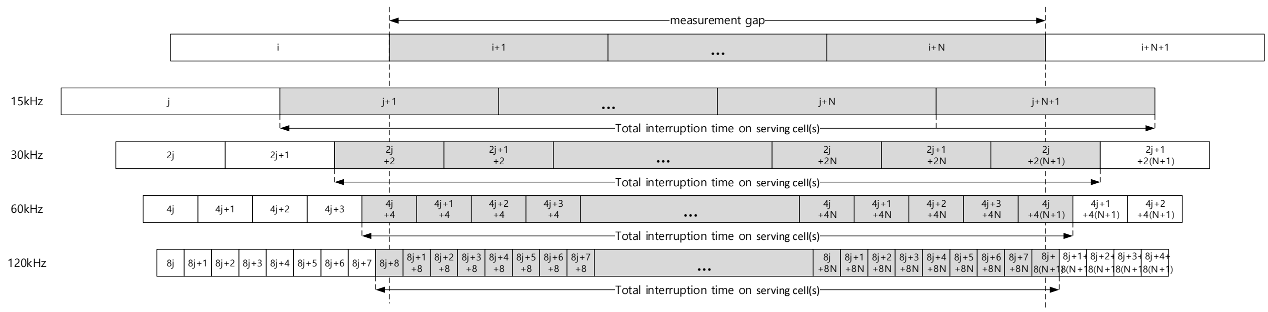
For NR-E-UTRA dual connectivity, if UE is not capable of per-FR-gap, total interruption time on MCG during MGL is defined only when MGL(N) = 6ms, 4ms and 3ms. And if UE is capable of per-FR-gap, total interruption time on FR1 serving cells in MCG during MGL is defined only when MGL(N) = 6ms, 4ms and 3ms, and total interruption time on FR2 serving cells in MCG during MGL is defined only when MGL(N) = 5.5ms, 3.5ms and 1.5ms.



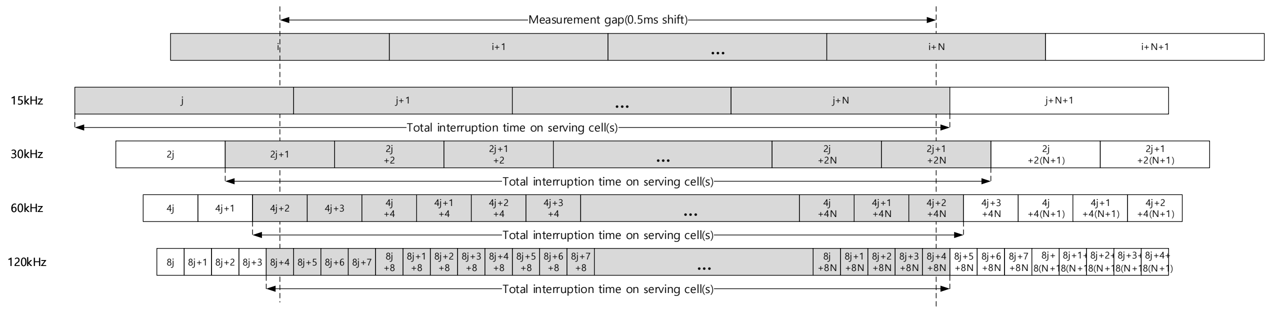
(a) Measurement gap with MGL = N(ms) with MG timing advance of 0ms for synchronous EN-DC, NR standalone operation (with single carrier, NR CA and NR-DC configuration) and synchronous NE-DC



(b) Measurement gap with MGL = N(ms) with MG timing advance of 0.5ms for synchronous EN-DC, NR standalone operation (with single carrier, NR CA and NR-DC configuration) and synchronous NE-DC



(c) Measurement gap with MGL = N(ms) with MG timing advance of 0ms for asynchronous EN-DC and asynchronous NE-DC



(d) Measurement gap with MGL = N(ms) with MG timing advance of 0.5ms for asynchronous EN-DC and asynchronous NE-DC

Figure 9.1.2-1: Measurement GAP and total interruption time on serving cells for EN-DC, NR standalone operation (with single carrier, NR CA and NR-DC configuration) and NE-DC

The corresponding total number of interrupted slots on serving cells is listed in Table 9.1.2-4 for synchronous EN-DC, NR standalone and NE-DC, and in Table 9.1.2-4a for asynchronous EN-DC respectively.

Table 9.1.2-4: Total number of interrupted slots on serving cells during MGL for Synchronous EN-DC, NR standalone operation (with single carrier, NR CA and NR-DC configuration) and NE-DC with per-UE measurement gap or per-FR measurement gap for FR1

NR SCS (kHz)	Total number of interrupted slots on serving cells					
	When MG timing advance of 0ms is applied			When MG timing advance of 0.5ms is applied		
	MGL=6ms	MGL=4ms	MGL=3ms	MGL=6ms	MGL=4ms	MGL=3ms
15	6	4	3	7 Note3	5 Note3	4 Note3
30	12	8	6	12	8	6
60	24	16	12	24	16	12
120	48	32	24	48	32	24
NOTE 1: For Gap Pattern ID 0, 1, 2 and 3, total number of interrupted subframes on MCG is MGL subframes when MG timing advance of 0ms is applied, and (MGL+1) subframes when MG timing advance of 0.5ms is applied. NOTE 2: NR SCS of 120 kHz is only applicable to the case with per-UE measurement gap. NOTE 3: Non-overlapped half-slots occur before and after the measurement gap. Whether a Rel-15 UE can receive and/or transmit in those half-slots is up to UE implementation.						

Table 9.1.2-4a: Total number of interrupted slots on serving cells during MGL for Asynchronous EN-DC with per-UE measurement gap or per-FR measurement gap for FR1

NR SCS (kHz)	Total number of interrupted slots on serving cells					
	When MG timing advance of 0ms is applied			When MG timing advance of 0.5ms is applied		
	MGL=6ms	MGL=4ms	MGL=3ms	MGL=6ms	MGL=4ms	MGL=3ms
15	7	5	4	7	5	4
30	13	9	7	13	9	7
60	25	17	13	25	17	13
120	49	33	25	49	33	25
NOTE 1: For Gap Pattern ID 0, 1, 2 and 3, total number of interrupted subframes on MCG is MGL subframes when MG timing advance of 0ms is applied, and (MGL+1) subframes when MG timing advance of 0.5ms is applied. NOTE 2: NR SCS of 120 kHz is only applicable to the case with per-UE measurement gap.						

In case that UE capable of per-FR measurement gap is configured with per-FR measurement gap for FR2 serving cells, total number of interrupted slots on FR2 serving cells during MGL is listed in Table9.1.2-4b.

Table 9.1.2-4b: Total number of interrupted slots on FR2 serving cells during MGL for EN-DC, NR standalone operation (with single carrier, NR CA and NR-DC configuration) and NE-DC with per-UE measurement gap or per-FR measurement gap for FR2

NR SCS (kHz)	Total number of interrupted slots on FR2 serving cells					
	When MG timing advance of 0ms is applied			When MG timing advance of 0.25ms is applied		
	MGL=5.5ms	MGL=3.5ms	MGL=1.5ms	MGL=5.5ms	MGL=3.5ms	MGL=1.5ms
60	22	14	6	22	14	6
120	44	28	12	44	28	12
NOTE 1: The total number of interrupted slots is based on that SFN and subframe reference for per-FR gap in FR2 indicated by high layer parameter refServCellIndicator is an FR2 serving cell. NOTE 2: Slot occurs before or after the measurement gap may be interrupted additionally if SFN and subframe reference for per-FR gap in FR2 indicated by high layer parameter refServCellIndicator is an FR1 serving cell.						

It is up to UE implementation whether or not the UE is able to conduct transmission in the following slot(s),

- when MGTA is not applied, in the L consecutive UL slots with respect to the SCS of the UL carrier with the same slot indices as the DL slots occurring immediately after measurement gap
- when MGTA is applied and the SCS of the UL carrier is other than 15kHz, in the L consecutive UL slots with respect to the SCS of the UL carrier with the same slot indices as the DL slots occurring immediately after measurement gap
- when MGTA is applied and the SCS of the UL carrier is 15kHz, in the L consecutive UL slots with respect to the SCS of the UL carrier with the same slot indices as the DL slots occurring immediately after the slot partially overlapped with measurement gap

where UL slot denotes that all the symbols in the slot are uplink symbols, and L=1 if $(N_{\mathrm{TA}} + N_{\mathrm{TA\,offset}}) \times T_{\mathrm{c}}$ for the UL transmission is less than the length of one slot; L=2 otherwise.

Note: Network is supposed to take into account the possible difference between the estimated TA at network and actual TA at UE when scheduling UE in the above slot(s).

Table 9.1.2-5: (Void)

9.1.2.1 EN-DC: Measurement Gap Sharing

For E-UTRA-NR dual connectivity UE configured with per-UE measurement gap, measurement gap sharing shall be applies when UE requires measurement gaps to identify and measure cells on intra-frequency carriers or when SMTC configured for intra-frequency measurement are fully overlapping with per-UE measurement gaps, and when UE is configured to identify and measure cells on inter-frequency carriers, E-UTRA gap-needed inter-frequency carriers and inter-RAT UTRAN carriers and/or inter-RAT GSM carriers.

For E-UTRA-NR dual connectivity UE configured with per-FR1 measurement gap, measurement gap sharing shall be applied when UE requires measurement gaps to identify and measure cells on FR1 intra-frequency carriers or when SMTC configured for FR1 intra-frequency measurement are fully overlapping with per-FR1 measurement gaps, and when UE is configured to identify and measure cells on FR1 inter-frequency carriers, E-UTRA gap-needed inter-frequency carriers, inter-RAT UTRAN carriers and/or inter-RAT GSM carriers.

For E-UTRA-NR dual connectivity UE configured with per-FR2 measurement gap, measurement gap sharing shall be applied when UE requires measurement gaps to identify and measure cells on FR2 intra-frequency carriers or when SMTC configured for FR2 intra-frequency measurement are fully overlapping with per-FR2 measurement gaps, and when UE is configured to identify and measure cells on FR2 inter-frequency carriers.

When network signals “01”, “10” or “11” with RRC parameter MeasGapSharingScheme [2][16]and the value of X is defined as in Table 9.1.2.1-1, and

- $K_{intra} = 1 / X * 100$,
- $K_{inter} = 1 / (100 – X) * 100$,

When network signals “00” indicating equal splitting gap sharing, X is not applied.

The RRC parameter MeasGapSharingScheme shall be applied to the calculation of carrier specific scaling factor as specified in clause 9.1.5.2.1.

Table 9.1.2.1-1: Value of parameter X for EN-DC measurement gap sharing

measGapSharingScheme	Value of X (%)
‘00’	Equal splitting
‘01’	25
‘10’	50
‘11’	75
Note: It is left to UE implementation to determine which measurement gap sharing scheme in the table to be applied, when MeasGapSharingScheme is absent and there is no stored value in the field.	

9.1.2.1a SA: Measurement Gap Sharing

For NR standalone UE without NR-DC operation and configured with per-UE measurement gap, measurement gap sharing shall be applies when UE requires measurement gaps to identify and measure cells on intra-frequency carriers or when SMTC configured for intra-frequency measurement are fully overlapping with per-UE measurement gaps, and when UE is configured to identify and measure cells on inter-frequency carriers, and/or inter-RAT E-UTRAN carriers.

For NR standalone UE without NR-DC operation and configured with per-FR1 measurement gap, measurement gap sharing shall be applied when UE requires measurement gaps to identify and measure cells on FR1 intra-frequency carriers or when SMTC configured for FR1 intra-frequency measurement are fully overlapping with per-FR1 measurement gaps, and when UE is configured to identify and measure cells on FR1 inter-frequency carriers and/or inter-RAT E-UTRAN carriers.

For NR standalone UE without NR-DC operation and configured with per-FR2 measurement gap, measurement gap sharing shall be applied when UE requires measurement gaps to identify and measure cells on FR2 intra-frequency carriers or when SMTC configured for FR2 intra-frequency measurement are fully overlapping with per-FR2 measurement gaps, and when UE is configured to identify and measure cells on FR2 inter-frequency carriers.

When network signals “01”, “10” or “11” with RRC parameter MeasGapSharingScheme [2] and the value of X is defined as in Table 9.1.2.1a-1, and

- K_{intra} = 1 / X * 100,

- $K_{inter} = 1 / (100 – X) * 100$,

When network signals "00" indicating equal splitting gap sharing, X is not applied.

The RRC parameter MeasGapSharingScheme shall be applied to the calculation of carrier specific scaling factor as specified in clause 9.1.5.2.2.

Table 9.1.2.1a-1: Value of parameter X for NR standalone measurement gap sharing

measGapSharingScheme	Value of X (%)
'00'	Equal splitting
'01'	25
'10'	50
'11'	75
Note: It is left to UE implementation to determine which measurement gap sharing scheme in the table to be applied, when MeasGapSharingScheme is absent and there is no stored value in the field.	

9.1.2.1b NE-DC: Measurement Gap Sharing

For NR-E-UTRA dual connectivity UE configured with per-UE measurement gap, measurement gap sharing shall be applied when UE requires measurement gaps to identify and measure cells on intra-frequency carriers or when SMTC configured for intra-frequency measurement are fully overlapping with per-UE measurement gaps, and when UE is configured to identify and measure cells on inter-frequency carriers, E-UTRA gap-needed inter-frequency carriers, and/or inter-RAT E-UTRA carriers.

For NR-E-UTRA dual connectivity UE configured with per-FR1 measurement gap, measurement gap sharing shall be applied when UE requires measurement gaps to identify and measure cells on FR1 intra-frequency carriers or when SMTC configured for FR1 intra-frequency measurement are fully overlapping with per-FR1 measurement gaps, and when UE is configured to identify and measure cells on inter-frequency carriers, E-UTRA gap-needed inter-frequency carriers, and/or inter-RAT E-UTRA carriers.

For NR-E-UTRA dual connectivity UE configured with per-FR2 measurement gap, measurement gap sharing shall be applied when UE requires measurement gaps to identify and measure cells on FR2 intra-frequency carriers or when SMTC configured for FR2 intra-frequency measurement are fully overlapping with per-FR2 measurement gaps, and when UE is configured to identify and measure cells on FR2 inter-frequency carriers.

When network signals “01”, “10” or “11” with RRC parameter measGapSharingConfig [2][16] and the value of X is defined as in Table 9.1.2.1b-1, and

- $K_{intra} = 1 / X * 100$,
- $K_{inter} = 1 / (100 – X) * 100$,

When network signals “00” indicating equal splitting gap sharing, X is not applied.

The RRC parameter MeasGapSharingScheme shall be applied to the calculation of carrier specific scaling factor as specified in clause 9.1.5.2.3.

Table 9.1.2.1b-1: Value of parameter X for NE-DC measurement gap sharing

measGapSharingScheme	Value of X (%)
‘00’	Equal splitting
‘01’	25
‘10’	50
‘11’	75
Note: It is left to UE implementation to determine which measurement gap sharing scheme in the table to be applied, when MeasGapSharingScheme is absent and there is no stored value in the field.	

9.1.2.1c NR-DC: Measurement Gap Sharing

For UE with NR-DC operation and configured with per-UE measurement gap, measurement gap sharing shall be applies when UE requires measurement gaps to identify and measure cells on intra-frequency carriers or when SMTC configured for intra-frequency measurement are fully overlapping with per-UE measurement gaps, and when UE is configured to identify and measure cells on inter-frequency carriers, and/or inter-RAT E-UTRAN carriers.

For UE with NR-DC operation and configured with per-FR1 measurement gap, measurement gap sharing shall be applied when UE requires measurement gaps to identify and measure cells on FR1 intra-frequency carriers or when SMTC configured for FR1 intra-frequency measurement are fully overlapping with per-FR1 measurement gaps, and when UE is configured to identify and measure cells on FR1 inter-frequency carriers and/or inter-RAT E-UTRAN carriers.

For UE with NR-DC operation and configured with per-FR2 measurement gap, measurement gap sharing shall be applied when UE requires measurement gaps to identify and measure cells on FR2 intra-frequency carriers or when SMTC configured for FR2 intra-frequency measurement are fully overlapping with per-FR2 measurement gaps, and when UE is configured to identify and measure cells on FR2 inter-frequency carriers.

When network signals "01", "10" or "11" with RRC parameter measGapSharingConfig [2] and the value of X is defined as in Table 9.1.2.1c-1, and

- $K_{intra} = 1 / X * 100$,
- $K_{inter} = 1 / (100 – X) * 100$,

When network signals "00" indicating equal splitting gap sharing, X is not applied.

The RRC parameter MeasGapSharingScheme shall be applied to the calculation of carrier specific scaling factor as specified in clause 9.1.5.2.4.

Table 9.1.2.1c-1: Value of parameter X for NR-DC measurement gap sharing

measGapSharingConfig	Value of X (%)
'00'	Equal splitting
'01'	25
'10'	50
'11'	75
Note: It is left to UE implementation to determine which measurement gap sharing scheme in the table to be applied, when MeasGapSharingScheme is absent and there is no stored value in the field.	

9.1.3 UE Measurement capability

9.1.3.1 EN-DC: Monitoring of multiple layers using gaps

The requirements in this clause are applicable for UE capable of and configured with the EN-DC operation mode.

When monitoring of multiple inter-frequency E-UTRAN, inter-RAT NR, GSM, UTRA FDD and UTRA TDD carriers as configured by E-UTRA PCell, and inter-frequency NR carriers as configured by PSCell using gaps (or without using gaps provided the UE supports such capability or the effective MGRP is applied for per-FR measurement gap capable UE) is configured, the UE shall be capable of performing one measurement of the configured measurement type (SS-RSRP, SS-RSRQ, SS-SINR, SFTD, E-UTRAN RSRP, E-UTRAN RSRQ, E-UTRAN RS-SINR measurements, UTRAN TDD P-CCPCH RSCP, UTRAN FDD CPICH measurements, GSM carrier RSSI, etc.) of detected cells on all the layers.

For UE configured with the EN-DC operation, the effective total number of frequencies excluding the frequencies of the PSCell, SCells, E-UTRA PCell, and E-UTRA SCells being monitored is $N_{freq,\ EN\text{-}DC}$, which is defined as:

$$N_{freq,\ EN\text{-}DC} = N_{freq,\ EN\text{-}DC,\ NR} + N_{freq,\ EN\text{-}DC,\ E\text{-}UTRA} + N_{freq,\ EN\text{-}DC,\ UTRA} + M_{EN\text{-}DC,\ GSM},$$

where

$N_{freq,\ EN\text{-}DC,\ E\text{-}UTRA}$ is the number of E-UTRA inter-frequency carriers being monitored (FDD and TDD) as configured by E-UTRA PCell or via LPP [22],

$N_{freq,\ EN\text{-}DC,\ NR} \le N_{freq,\ EN\text{-}DC,\ NR,\ inter\text{-}RAT} + N_{freq,\ EN\text{-}DC,\ NR,\ inter\text{-}freq}$

where

$N_{freq,\ EN\text{-}DC,\ NR,\ inter\text{-}RAT}$ is the number of NR inter-RAT carriers excluding NR serving carrier(s) being monitored as configured by E-UTRA PCell [15],

$N_{freq,\ EN\text{-}DC,\ NR,\ inter\text{-}freq}$ is the number of NR inter-frequency carriers being monitored as configured by PSCell,

$N_{freq,\ EN\text{-}DC,\ UTRA}$ is the number of UTRA inter-RAT carriers being monitored as configured by E-UTRA PCell (FDD and TDD).

$M_{EN\text{-}DC,\ GSM}$ is an integer which is a function of the number of GSM inter-RAT carriers as configured by E-UTRA PCell on which measurements are being performed. $M_{EN\text{-}DC,\ GSM}$ is equal to 0 if no GSM carrier is being monitored. For a MGRP of 40 ms, $M_{EN\text{-}DC,\ GSM}$ is equal to 1 if cells on up to 32 GSM carriers are being measured. For a MGRP of 80 ms, $M_{EN\text{-}DC,\ GSM}$ is equal to ceil($N_{carriers,GSM}$ /20) where $N_{carriers,GSM}$ is the number of GSM carriers on which cells are being measured.

9.1.3.1a SA: Monitoring of multiple layers using gaps

The requirements in this clause are applicable for UE configured with SA NR operation mode.

When monitoring of multiple inter-RAT E-UTRAN carriers and inter-frequency NR carriers using gaps (or without using gaps provided the UE supports such capability or the effective MGRP is applied for per-FR measurement gap capable UE) is configured by PCell, the UE shall be capable of performing one measurement of the configured measurement type (SS-RSRP, SS-RSRQ, SS-SINR, E-UTRAN RSRP, E-UTRAN RSRQ, E-UTRAN RS-SINR measurements, etc.) of detected cells on all the layers.

For UE configured with the NR SA operation, the effective total number of frequencies, excluding the frequencies of the PCell, PSCell and SCells being monitored, is $N_{freq,\ SA}$, which is defined as:

$$N_{freq,\ SA} = N_{freq,\ SA,\ NR} + N_{freq,\ SA,\ E\text{-}UTRA},$$

where

$N_{freq,\ SA,\ E\text{-}UTRA}$ is the number of E-UTRA inter-RAT carriers being monitored (FDD and TDD) as configured by PCell or via LPP [22],

$N_{freq,\ SA,\ NR}$ is the number of NR inter-frequency carriers being monitored as configured by PCell.

9.1.3.1b NE-DC: Monitoring of multiple layers using gaps

The requirements in this clause are applicable for UE capable of and configured with the NE-DC operation mode.

When monitoring of multiple inter-frequency E-UTRAN carriers as configured by E-UTRA PSCell, inter-RAT E-UTRAN carriers as configured by PCell, and inter-frequency NR carriers as configured by PCell using gaps (or without using gaps provided the UE supports such capability or the effective MGRP is applied for per-FR measurement gap capable UE) is configured, the UE shall be capable of performing one measurement of the configured measurement type (SS-RSRP, SS-RSRQ, SS-SINR, SFTD, E-UTRAN RSRP, E-UTRAN RSRQ, and E-UTRAN RS-SINR measurements, etc.) of detected cells on all the layers.

For UE configured with the NE-DC operation, the effective total number of frequencies excluding the frequencies of the PCell, SCells, E-UTRA PSCell, and E-UTRA SCells being monitored is $N_{freq,\ NE\text{-}DC}$, which is defined as:

$$N_{freq,\ NE\text{-}DC} = N_{freq,\ NE\text{-}DC,\ NR} + N_{freq,\ NE\text{-}DC,\ E\text{-}UTRA},$$

where

$N_{freq,\ NE\text{-}DC,\ NR}$ is the number of NR inter-frequency carriers being monitored as configured by PCell,

$N_{freq,\ NE\text{-}DC,\ E\text{-}UTRA} \le N_{freq,\ NE\text{-}DC,\ E\text{-}UTRA,\ inter\text{-}RAT} + N_{freq,\ NE\text{-}DC,\ E\text{-}UTRA,\ inter\text{-}freq}$

where

$N_{freq,\ NE\text{-}DC,\ E\text{-}UTRA,\ inter\text{-}RAT}$ is the number of E-UTRA inter-RAT carriers (FDD and TDD) excluding E-UTRA serving carrier(s) being monitored as configured by PCell or via LPP [22],

$N_{freq,\ NE\text{-}DC,\ E\text{-}UTRA,\ inter\text{-}freq}$ is the number of E-UTRA inter-frequency carriers (FDD and TDD) being monitored as configured by E-UTRA PSCell [15] or via LPP [22].

9.1.3.1c NR-DC: Monitoring of multiple layers using gaps

The requirements in this clause are applicable for UE configured with NR-DC operation mode.

When monitoring of multiple inter-RAT E-UTRAN carriers and inter-frequency NR carriers using gaps (or without using gaps provided the UE supports such capability) as configured by PCell, and inter-frequency NR carriers as configured by PSCell is configured, the UE shall be capable of performing one measurement of the configured measurement type (SS-RSRP, SS-RSRQ, SS-SINR, E-UTRAN RSRP, E-UTRAN RSRQ, E-UTRAN RS-SINR measurements, etc.) of detected cells on all the layers.

For UE configured with the NR-DC operation, the effective total number of frequencies, excluding the frequencies of the PCell, PSCell and SCells being monitored, is $N_{freq,\ NR\text{-}DC}$, which is defined as:

$N_{freq,\ NR\text{-}DC} = N_{freq,\ NR\text{-}DC,\ NR} + N_{freq,\ NR\text{-}DC,\ E\text{-}UTRA}$,

where

$N_{freq,\ NR\text{-}DC,\ E\text{-}UTRA}$ is the number of E-UTRA inter-RAT carriers being monitored (FDD and TDD) as configured by PCell or via LPP [22].

$N_{freq,\ NR\text{-}DC,\ NR}$ is the number of NR inter-frequency carriers being monitored as configured by PCell and PSCell.

9.1.3.2 EN-DC: Maximum allowed layers for multiple monitoring

If a UE is configured with EN-DC operation, the UE shall be capable of monitoring at least:

- Depending on UE capability, 7 NR inter-frequency carriers configured by PSCell, and
- Depending on UE capability, 7 NR inter-RAT carriers excluding NR serving carrier(s) configured by E-UTRA PCell [15], and
- Depending on UE capability, 6 E-UTRA TDD inter-frequency carriers configured by E-UTRA PCell [15], and
- Depending on UE capability, 6 E-UTRA FDD inter-frequency carriers configured by E-UTRA PCell [15], and
- Depending on UE capability, 3 FDD UTRA carriers, and
- Depending on UE capability, 3 TDD UTRA carriers, and
- Depending on UE capability, 32 GSM carriers (one GSM layer corresponds to 32 carriers), and

- Depending on UE capability, 1 E-UTRA FDD inter-frequency carrier for RSTD measurements configured via LPP [22], and
- Depending on UE capability, 1 E-UTRA TDD inter-frequency carrier for RSTD measurements configured via LPP [22].

In addition to the requirements defined above, the UE shall be capable of monitoring a total of at least 13 effective carrier frequency layers comprising of any above defined combination of NR, E-UTRA FDD, E-UTRA TDD, UTRA FDD, UTRA TDD and GSM (one GSM layer corresponds to 32 carriers) layers. The UE shall be capable of monitoring a total of at least 7 effective NR carrier frequency layers excluding NR serving carrier(s), comprising of any above defined combination of NR inter-RAT carriers excluding NR serving carrier(s) configured by E-UTRA PCell and NR inter-frequency carriers configured by PSCell.

When the E-UTRA PCell and PSCell configures the same NR carrier frequency layer to be monitored by the UE in synchronous intra-band EN-DC, this layer shall be counted only once to the total number of effective carrier frequency layers provided that the SFN-s and slot boundaries are aligned, unless the configured NR carrier frequency layers to be monitored have

- different RSSI measurement resources or
- different deriveSSB-IndexFromCell indications or
- different SMTC configurations.

Note 1: The E-UTRA-NR dual connectivity capable UE configured with PSCell shall fulfil the requirements defined in only one of clause 9.1.3.2 and clause 8.1.2.1.1b.1 of TS 36.133 [15].

9.1.3.2a SA: Maximum allowed layers for multiple monitoring

If a UE is configured with SA NR operation mode, the UE shall be capable of monitoring at least:

- Depending on UE capability, 7 NR inter-frequency carriers configured by PCell, and
- Depending on UE capability, 7 E-UTRA TDD inter-RAT carriers configured by PCell, and
- Depending on UE capability, 7 E-UTRA FDD inter-RAT carriers configured by PCell, and
- Depending on UE capability, 1 E-UTRA FDD inter-RAT carrier for RSTD measurements configured via LPP [22], and
- Depending on UE capability, 1 E-UTRA TDD inter-RAT carrier for RSTD measurements configured via LPP [22].

In addition to the requirements defined above, the UE shall be capable of monitoring a total of at least 13 effective carrier frequency layers comprising of any above defined combination of NR, E-UTRA FDD and E-UTRA TDD layers.

9.1.3.2b NE-DC: Maximum allowed layers for multiple monitoring

If a UE is configured with NE-DC operation mode, the UE shall be capable of monitoring at least:

- Depending on UE capability, 7 NR inter-frequency carriers configured by PCell, and
- Depending on UE capability, 6 E-UTRA TDD inter-RAT carriers excluding E-UTRA serving carriers configured by PCell, and
- Depending on UE capability, 6 E-UTRA FDD inter-RAT carriers excluding E-UTRA serving carriers configured by PCell, and
- Depending on UE capability, 6 E-UTRA TDD inter-frequency carriers configured by E-UTRA PSCell [15], and
- Depending on UE capability, 6 E-UTRA FDD inter-frequency carriers configured by E-UTRA PSCell [15], and
- Depending on UE capability, 1 E-UTRA FDD inter-frequency carrier for RSTD measurements configured via LPP [22], and
- Depending on UE capability, 1 E-UTRA TDD inter-frequency carrier for RSTD measurements configured via LPP [22].

In addition to the requirements defined above, the UE shall be capable of monitoring a total of at least 13 effective carrier frequency layers comprising of any above defined combination of NR, E-UTRA FDD, and E-UTRA TDD layers. The UE shall be capable of monitoring a total of at least 6 effective E-UTRA carrier frequency layers, excluding E-UTRA serving carrier(s), comprising of any above defined combination of E-UTRA inter-RAT carriers excluding E-UTRA serving carrier(s) configured by PCell and E-UTRA inter-frequency carriers configured by E-UTRA PSCell.

9.1.3.2c NR-DC: Maximum allowed layers for multiple monitoring

If a UE is configured with NR-DC operation, the UE shall be capable of monitoring at least:

- Depending on UE capability, 7 NR inter-frequency carriers configured by PCell, and
- Depending on UE capability, 7 NR inter-frequency carriers configured by PSCell, and
- Depending on UE capability, 7 E-UTRA TDD inter-RAT carriers configured by PCell, and

- Depending on UE capability, 7 E-UTRA FDD inter-RAT carriers configured by PCell, and
- Depending on UE capability, 1 E-UTRA FDD inter-RAT carrier for RSTD measurements configured via LPP [22], and
- Depending on UE capability, 1 E-UTRA TDD inter-RAT carrier for RSTD measurements configured via LPP [22].

In addition to the requirements defined above, the UE shall be capable of monitoring a total of at least 13 effective carrier frequency layers comprising of any above defined combination of NR, E-UTRA FDD and E-UTRA TDD layers. The UE shall be capable of monitoring a total of at least 7 effective NR carrier frequency layers excluding NR serving carrier(s), which are configured by PCell and PSCell.

When PCell and PSCell configures the same NR carrier frequency layer to be monitored by the UE in NR-DC, this layer shall be counted only once to the total number of effective carrier frequency layers provided that the SFN-s and slot boundaries are aligned, unless the configured NR carrier frequency layers to be monitored have

- different RSSI measurement resources or
- different deriveSSB-IndexFromCell indications or
- different SMTC configurations.

9.1.4 Capabilities for Support of Event Triggering and Reporting Criteria

9.1.4.1 Introduction

This clause contains requirements on UE capabilities for support of event triggering and reporting criteria. As long as the measurement configuration does not exceed the requirements stated in clause 9.1.4.2, the UE shall meet all other performance requirements defined in clause 9 and clause 10.

The UE can be requested to make measurements under different measurement identities defined in TS 38.331 [2]. Each measurement identity corresponds to either event-based reporting, periodic reporting, or no reporting. In case of event-based reporting, each measurement identity is associated with an event triggering criterion. In case of periodic reporting, a measurement identity is associated with one periodic reporting criterion. In case of no reporting, a measurement identity is associated with one no reporting criterion.

The purpose of this clause is to set some limits on the number of different event triggering, periodic, and no reporting criteria the UE may be requested to track in parallel.

9.1.4.2 Requirements

In this clause a reporting criterion corresponds to either one event (in the case of event-based reporting), or one periodic reporting criterion (in case of periodic reporting), or one no reporting criterion (in case of no reporting). For event-based reporting, each instance of event, with the same or different event identities, is counted as separate reporting criterion in Table 9.1.4.2-1.

The UE shall be able to support in parallel per category up to E_{cat} reporting criteria according to Table 9.1.4.2-1. For the measurement categories belonging to intra-frequency, inter-frequency, and inter-RAT measurements (i.e. without counting other categories that the UE shall always support in parallel), the UE need not support more than the total number of reporting criteria as follows:

- For UE configured with EN-DC: $E_{cat,EN-DC,NR} + E_{cat,EN-DC,E-UTRA}$, where

  $E_{cat,EN-DC,NR} = 10 + 9 \times n$ is the total number of NR reporting criteria configured by PSCell (NR intra- and inter-frequency reporting criteria) and by E-UTRA PCell on NR serving frequencies (NR intra-frequency reporting criteria) applicable for UE configured with EN-DC according to Table 9.1.4.2-1, and n is the number of configured NR serving frequencies, including PSCell and SCells carrier frequencies,

  $E_{cat,EN-DC,E-UTRA}$ is the total number of reporting criteria configured by E-UTRA PCell except PSCell and SCells carrier frequencies, as specified in TS 36.133 [15] for UE configured with EN-DC.

- For UE configured with NE-DC: $E_{cat,NE-DC,NR} + E_{cat,NE-DC,E-UTRA}$, where

  $E_{cat,NE-DC,NR} = 10 + 9 \times n$ is the total number of NR reporting criteria according to Table 9.1.4.2-1, and n is the number of configured NR serving frequencies, including PCell, and SCells carrier frequencies,

  $E_{cat,NE-DC,E-UTRA} = E_{cat,NE-DC,E-UTRA,inter-RAT} + E_{cat,NE-DC,E-UTRA,intra-RAT}$, where

  $E_{cat,NE-DC,E-UTRA,inter-RAT}$ is the total number of inter-RAT E-UTRA reporting criteria configured by PCell except E-UTRA PSCell and E-UTRA SCells carrier frequencies, according to Table 9.1.4.2-1,

  $E_{cat,NE-DC,E-UTRA,intra-RAT}$ is the total number of E-UTRA reporting criteria including E-UTRA PSCell and E-UTRA SCells carrier frequencies as specified in TS 36.133 [15] for UE configured with NE-DC.

- For UE configured with SA operation mode: $E_{cat,SA,NR} + E_{cat,SA,E-UTRA}$, where

  $E_{cat,SA,NR} = 10 + 9 \times n$ is the total number of NR reporting criteria according to Table 9.1.4.2-1, and n is the number of configured NR serving frequencies, including PCell, and SCells carrier frequencies,

$E_{cat,SA,E-UTRA}$ is the total number of inter-RAT E-UTRA reporting criteria according to Table 9.1.4.2-1.

- For UE configured with NR-DC: $E_{cat,NR-DC,NR} + E_{cat,NR-DC,E-UTRA}$, where

  $E_{cat,NR-DC,NR} = 10 + 9 \times n$ is the total number of NR reporting criteria according to Table 9.1.4.2-1, and n is the number of configured NR serving frequencies, including PCell, PSCell and SCells carrier frequencies,

  $E_{cat,NR-DC,E-UTRA}$ is the total number of inter-RAT E-UTRA reporting criteria according to Table 9.1.4.2-1.

Table 9.1.4.2-1: Requirements for reporting criteria per measurement category

Measurement category	E_{cat}	Note
Intra-frequency Note 1,2,3,4,5	9	Events for any one or a combination of intra-frequency SS-RSRP, SS-RSRQ, and SS-SINR for NG-RAN intra-frequency cells
Inter-frequency Note 2,3,4,5	10	Events for any one or a combination of inter-frequency SS-RSRP, SS-RSRQ, and SS-SINR for NG-RAN inter-frequency cells
Inter-RAT (E-UTRA FDD, E-UTRA TDD) Note 2,4,5	10	Only applicable for UE with this (inter-RAT) capability. These reporting criteria apply for any E-UTRA carrier frequencies other than the carrier frequency of the E-UTRA PSCell or E-UTRA SCell.
Inter-RAT (E-UTRA FDD, E-UTRA TDD) RSTD Note 2,4,5	1	Inter-RAT RSTD measurement reporting for UE supporting OTDOA; 1 report capable of minimum 16 inter-RAT cell measurements. Only applicable for UE with this (inter-RAT RSTD via LPP [22]) capability. These reporting criteria apply for any E-UTRA carrier frequencies other than the carrier frequency of the E-UTRA PSCell or E-UTRA SCell.
Inter-RAT (E-UTRA FDD, E-UTRA TDD) RSRP and RSRQ measurements for E-CID Note 2,4,5	1	Inter-RAT RSRP and RSRQ measurements for E-CID reported to E-SMLC via LPP [22]. One report capable of at least in total 10 inter-RAT RSRP and RSRQ measurements. Applicable to UE capable of reporting inter-RAT RSRP and RSRQ to E-SMLC via LPP. These reporting criteria apply for any E-UTRA carrier frequencies other than the carrier frequency of the E-UTRA PSCell or E-UTRA SCell.

NOTE 1: When the UE is configured with PSCell and SCell carrier frequencies, E_{cat} for Intra-frequency is applied per corresponding NR serving frequency.
NOTE 2: Applicable for UE configured with SA NR operation mode.
NOTE 3: Applicable for UE configured with EN-DC operation mode.
NOTE 4: Applicable for UE configured with NE-DC operation mode.
NOTE 5: Applicable for UE configured with NR-DC operation mode.

9.1.5 Carrier-specific scaling factor

This clause specifies the derivation of carrier-specific scaling factor (CSSF) values, which scales the measurement delay requirements given in clause 9.2, 9.3 and 9.4 when UE is configured to monitor multiple measurement objects. The CSSF values are categorized into $CSSF_{outside\_gap,i}$ and $CSSF_{within\_gap,i}$, for the measurements conducted outside measurement gaps and within measurement gaps, respectively.

9.1.5.1 Monitoring of multiple layers outside gaps

The carrier-specific scaling factor $CSSF_{outside\_gap,i}$ for measurement object i derived in this chapter is applied to following measurement types:

- Intra-frequency measurement with no measurement gap in clause 9.2.5, when none of the SMTC occasions of this intra-frequency measurement object are overlapped by the measurement gap.
- Intra-frequency measurement with no measurement gap in clause 9.2.5, when part of the SMTC occasions of this intra-frequency measurement object are overlapped by the measurement gap.
- For a UE in E-UTRA-NR dual connectivity operation, NR inter-RAT measurement object configured by the E-UTRAN PCell on an NR serving carrier
  - the SSB is completely contained in the active BWP of the UE, and
  - none or part of the SMTC occasions of this inter-RAT measurement object are overlapped by the measurement gap;

UE is expected to conduct the measurement of this measurement object i only outside the measurement gaps.

For a UE in E-UTRA-NR dual connectivity operation, if a measurement object configured by PSCell and an NR inter-RAT measurment object configured by E-UTRAN PCell are on the same serving carrier, they shall be counted as one intra-frequency measurement object, provided that they meet the measurement object merging conditions [in clause 9.1.3.2].

If the higher layer signaling in TS 38.331 [2] of smtc2 is present and smtc1 is fully overlapping with measurement gaps and smtc2 is partially overlapping with measurement gaps, $CSSF_{outside\_gap,i}$ and requirements derived from $CSSF_{outside\_gap,i}$ are not specified.

The UE cell identification and measurement periods derived based on $CSSF_{outside\_gap,i}$ in clauses 9.2.5.1, 9.2.5.2 may be extended for measurement objects of which the cell identification and measurement periods are overlapped with $T_{measure\_SFTD1}$ specified in clause 9.3.8 when no measurement gaps are provided.

The requirements in this clause apply provided that

- The SMTC on all CCs in FR2 have the same offset, and one of following conditions is met
  - If smtc2 is configured on any FR2 CC,
    - All CCs have the same configuration for smtc1, and
    - All CCs configured with smtc2 have the same configuration for smtc2
- If smtc2 is not configured on any FR2 CC,
  - The total number of different SMTC periodicities on all serving CCs does not exceed 4

Note: Longer delays for cell identification and measurement periods derived based on $CSSF_{outside\_gap,i}$ in clauses 9.2.5.1, 9.2.5.2, can be expected, if the UE is configured with more than 4 different SMTC periodicities on FR2 serving carriers. The longer delay applies for the FR2 intra-frequency measurement objects with the longest SMTC periodicity/periodicities.

9.1.5.1.1 EN-DC mode: carrier-specific scaling factor for SSB-based measurements performed outside gaps

For UE configured with the E-UTRA-NR dual connectivity operation, the carrier-specific scaling factor $CSSF_{outside\_gap,i}$ for intra-frequency SSB-based measurements performed outside measurements gaps will be as specified in Table 9.1.5.1.1-1.

Table 9.1.5.1.1-1: $CSSF_{outside\_gap,i}$ scaling factor for EN-DC mode

Scenario	$CSSF_{outside\_gap,i}$ for FR1 PSCC	$CSSF_{outside\_gap,i}$ for FR1 SCC	$CSSF_{outside\_gap,i}$ for FR2 PSCC	$CSSF_{outside\_gap,i}$ for FR2 SCC where neighbour cell measurement is required [Note 2]	$CSSF_{outside\_gap,i}$ for FR2 SCC where neighbour cell measurement is not required
EN-DC with FR1 only CA	1	Number of configured FR1 SCell(s)	N/A	N/A	N/A
EN-DC with FR2 only intra band CA	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	Number of configured FR2 SCells
EN-DC with FR1 +FR2 CA (FR1 PSCell) [Note 1]	1	2×(Number of configured SCell(s)-1)	N/A	2 [Note 5]	2×(Number of configured SCell(s)-1)
EN-DC with FR1 +FR2 CA (FR2 PSCell) [Note 1]	N/A	Number of configured SCell(s)	1	N/A	Number of configured SCell(s)
Note 1: Only one NR FR1 operating band and one NR FR2 operating band are included for FR1+FR2 inter-band EN-DC. Note 2: Selection of FR2 SCC where neighbour cell measurement is required follows clause 9.2.3.2. Note 3: Void Note 4: Void Note 5: $CSSF_{outside\_gap,i}$ =1 if only one SCell is configured. Note 6: If a measurement object configured by PSCell and an NR inter-RAT measurment object configured by E-UTRAN PCell are on the same serving carrier, they shall be counted as one intra-frequency measurement object, provided that they meet the measurement object merging conditions [in clause 9.1.3.2], otherwise they are counted separately as two measurement objects.					

9.1.5.1.2 SA mode: carrier-specific scaling factor for SSB-based measurements performed outside gaps

For UE in SA operation mode, the carrier-specific scaling factor $CSSF_{outside\_gap,i}$ for intra-frequency SSB-based measurements performed outside measurements gaps will be as specified in Table 9.1.5.1.2-1, which shall also be applied for a UE configured with NE-DC operation.

Table 9.1.5.1.2-1: $CSSF_{outside\_gap,i}$ scaling factor for SA mode

Scenario	$CSSF_{outside\_gap,i}$ for FR1 PCC	$CSSF_{outside\_gap,i}$ for FR1 SCC	$CSSF_{outside\_gap,i}$ for FR2 PCC	$CSSF_{outside\_gap,i}$ for FR2 SCC where neighbour cell measurement is required	$CSSF_{outside\_gap,i}$ for FR2 SCC where neighbour cell measurement is not required
FR1 only CA	1	Number of configured FR1 SCell(s)	N/A	N/A	N/A
FR2 only intra band CA	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	Number of configured FR2 SCell(s)
FR1 +FR2 CA (FR1 PCell) Note 1	1	2×(Number of configured SCell(s)-1)	N/A	2 Note 5	2×(Number of configured SCell(s)-1)
FR1 +FR2 CA (FR2 PCell) Note 1	N/A	Number of configured SCell(s)	1	N/A	Number of configured SCell(s)
Note 1: Only one FR1 operating band and one FR2 operating band are included for FR1+FR2 inter-band CA. Note 2: Selection of FR2 SCC where neighbour cell measurement is required follows clause 9.2.3.2. Note 3: Void Note 4: Void Note 5: $CSSF_{outside\_gap,i}$ =1 if only one SCell is configured.					

9.1.5.1.3 NR-DC mode: carrier-specific scaling factor for SSB-based measurements performed outside gaps

For UE configured with NR-DC operation, the carrier-specific scaling factor $CSSF_{outside\_gap,i}$ for intra-frequency SSB-based measurements performed outside measurements gaps will be as specified in Table 9.1.5.1.3-1.

Table 9.1.5.1.3-1: $CSSF_{outside\_gap,i}$ scaling factor for NR-DC mode

Scenario	$CSSF_{outside\_gap,i}$ for FR1 PCC	$CSSF_{outside\_gap,i}$ for FR1 SCC	$CSSF_{outside\_gap,i}$ for FR2 PSCC	$CSSF_{outside\_gap,i}$ for FR2 SCC where neighbour cell measurement is not required
FR1 + FR2 NR-DC (FR1 PCell and FR2 PScell) Note 1	1	2×(Number of configured SCell(s))	2 Note 3	2×(Number of configured SCell(s))
Note 1: NR-DC in Rel-15 only includes the scenarios where all serving cells in MCG in FR1 and all serving cells in SCG in FR2. Note 2: Void Note 3: $CSSF_{outside\_gap,i}$ =1 if no SCell is configured.				

9.1.5.1.4 NE-DC mode: carrier-specific scaling factor for SSB-based measurements performed outside gaps

For UE configured with NE-DC operation, the carrier-specific scaling factor $CSSF_{outside\_gap,i}$ for intra-frequency SSB-based measurements performed outside measurements gaps will be as specified in Table 9.1.5.1.4-1.

Table 9.1.5.1.4-1: $CSSF_{outside\_gap,i}$ scaling factor for NE-DC mode

Scenario	$CSSF_{outside\_gap,i}$ for FR1 PCC	$CSSF_{outside\_gap,i}$ for FR1 SCC	$CSSF_{outside\_gap,i}$ for FR2 PCC	$CSSF_{outside\_gap,i}$ for FR2 SCC where neighbour cell measurement is required	$CSSF_{outside\_gap,i}$ for FR2 SCC where neighbour cell measurement is not required
NE-DC with FR1 only CA	1	Number of configured FR1 SCell(s)	N/A	N/A	N/A
NE-DC with FR2 only intra band CA	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	Number of configured FR2 SCell(s)
NE-DC with FR1 +FR2 CA (FR1 PCell) Note 1	1	2×(Number of configured SCell(s)-1)	N/A	2 Note 3	2×(Number of configured SCell(s)-1)
Note 1: Only one FR1 operating band and one FR2 operating band are included for FR1+FR2 inter-band CA. Note 2: Selection of FR2 SCC where neighbour cell measurement is required follows clause 9.2.3.2. Note 3: $CSSF_{outside\_gap,i}$ =1 if only one SCell is configured.					

9.1.5.2 Monitoring of multiple layers within gaps

The carrier-specific scaling factor $CSSF_{within\_gap,i}$ for measurement object i derived in this chapter is applied to following measurement types:

- Intra-frequency measurement object with no measurement gap in clause 9.2.5, when all of the SMTC occasions of this intra-frequency measurement object are overlapped by the measurement gap.
- Intra-frequency measurement object with measurement gap in clause 9.2.6.
- Inter-frequency measurement object in clause 9.3.
- E-UTRA Inter-RAT measurement object in clauses 9.4.2 and 9.4.3.
- E-UTRA Inter-RAT RSTD and E-CID measurements in clauses 9.4.4 and 9.4.5.
- For a UE in E-UTRA-NR dual connectivity operation, NR Inter-RAT measurement object configured by the E-UTRAN PCell (TS 36.133 [15] clause 8.17.4) on an NR serving carrier
  - the SSB is not completely contained in the active BWP of the UE, or

  - all of the SMTC occasions of this inter-RAT measurement object are overlapped by the measurement gap;

- NR Inter-RAT measurement object configured by the E-UTRAN PCell (TS 36.133 [15] clause 8.17.4) on an NR non-serving carrier.
- E-UTRAN Inter-frequency measurement object configured by the E-UTRAN PCell (TS 36.133 [15] clause 8.17.3) and by the E-UTRAN PSCell (TS 36.133 [15] clause 8.19.3).
- E-UTRAN Inter-frequency RSTD measurement configured by the E-UTRAN PCell (TS 36.133 [15] clause 8.17.15).
- UTRA Inter-RAT measurement object configured by the E-UTRAN PCell (TS 36.133 [15] clauses 8.17.5 to 8.17.12).
- GSM Inter-RAT measurements configured by the E-UTRAN PCell (TS 36.133 [15] clauses 8.17.13 and 8.17.14).

UE is expected to conduct the measurement of this measurement object i only within the measurement gaps.

If the higher layer signaling in TS 38.331 [2] of smtc2 is present and smtc1 is fully overlapping with measurement gaps and smtc2 is partially overlapping with measurement gaps, $CSSF_{within\_gap,i}$ and requirements derived from $CSSF_{outside\_gap,i}$ are not specified.

9.1.5.2.1 EN-DC mode: carrier-specific scaling factor for SSB-based measurements performed within gaps

The scaling value $CSSF_{within\_gap,i}$ below has been derived without considering GSM inter-RAT carriers.

When one or more measurement objects are monitored within measurement gaps, the carrier specific scaling factor for a target measurement object with index i is designated as $CSSF_{within\_gap,i}$ and is derived as described in this clause.

For a UE in E-UTRA-NR dual connectivity operation, if a measurement object configured by PSCell and an NR inter-RAT measurement object configured by E-UTRAN PCell are on the same carrier, they shall be counted as one measurement object in $M_{tot,i,j}$, provided that they meet the measurement object merging conditions [in clause 9.1.3.2].

If measurement object i refers to an RSTD measurement with periodicity Tprs>160ms or with periodicity Tprs=160ms but prs-MutingInfo-r9 is configured, $CSSF_{within\_gap,i}$=1. Otherwise, the $CSSF_{within\_gap,i}$ for other measurement objects (including RSTD measurement with periodicity Tprs=160ms) participate in the gap competition are derived as below.

For each measurement gap j not used for an RSTD measurement with periodicity Tprs>160ms or with periodicity Tprs=160ms but prs-MutingInfo-r9 is configured within an arbitrary 160ms period, count the total number of intrafrequency measurement objects and interfrequency/interRAT measurement objects which are candidates to be measured within the gap j.

- An NR measurement object is a candidate to be measured in a gap if its SMTC duration is fully covered by the MGL excluding RF switching time. For intra-frequency NR carriers, if the higher layer in TS 38.331 [2] signaling of smtc2 is configured, the assumed periodicity of SMTC occasions corresponds to the value of higher layer parameter smtc2; otherwise the assumed periodicity of SMTC occasions corresponds to the value of higher layer parameter smtc1
- An inter-RAT UTRA measurement object configured by E-UTRA PCell [15] is a candidate to be measured in all measurement gaps.
- An inter-frequency E-UTRA measurement object configured by E-UTRA PCell [15] is a candidate to be measured in all measurement gaps.
- For UEs which support and are configured with per FR gaps, the counting is done on a per FR basis, and for UEs which are configured with per UE gaps the counting is done on a per UE basis.
- $M_{intra,i,j}$: Number of intra-frequency measurement objects which are candidates to be measured in gap j where the measurement object i is also a candidate. Otherwise $M_{intra,i,j}$ equals 0.
- $M_{inter,i,j}$: Number of NR inter-frequency measurement objects or NR inter-RAT measurement objects configured by E-UTRA PCell, EUTRA inter-frequency measurement objects configured by E-UTRA PCell, UTRA inter-RAT measurement objects configured by E-UTRA PCell which are candidates to be measured in gap j where the measurement object i is also a candidate. Otherwise $M_{inter,i,j}$ equals 0.
- $M_{tot,i,j} = M_{intra,i,j} + M_{inter,i,j}$: Total number of intra-frequency, inter-frequency and inter-RAT measurement objects which are candidates to be measured in gap j where the measurement object i is also a candidate. Otherwise $M_{tot,i,j}$ equals 0.

For each measurement gap j used for an RSTD measurement with periodicity Tprs>160ms or with periodicity Tprs=160ms but prs-MutingInfo-r9 is configured within an arbitrary 160ms period, $M_{intra,i,j} = M_{inter,i,j} = M_{tot,i,j} =0$.

The carrier specific scaling factor $CSSF_{within\_gap,i}$ is given by:

If measGapSharingScheme is equal sharing, $CSSF_{within\_gap,i}= \max(\mathrm{ceil}(R_i \times M_{tot,i,j}))$, where j=0…(160/MGRP)-1

If measGapSharingScheme is not equal sharing and

- measurement object i is an intra-frequency measurement object, $CSSF_{within\_gap,i}$ is the maximum among
  - $\mathrm{ceil}(R_i \times K_{intra} \times M_{intra,i,j})$ in gaps where $M_{inter,i,j} \neq 0$, where j=0…(160/MGRP)-1

  - ceil($R_i \times M_{intra,i,j}$) in gaps where $M_{inter,i,j}$=0, where j=0…(160/MGRP)-1

- measurement object i is an inter-frequency or inter-RAT measurement object, $CSSF_{within\_gap,i}$ is the maximum among

  - ceil($R_i \times K_{inter} \times M_{inter,i,j}$) in gaps where $M_{intra,i,j} \neq 0$, where j=0…(160/MGRP)-1

Where R_i is the maximal ratio of the number of measurement gap where measurement object i is a candidate to be measured over the number of measurement gap where measurement object i is a candidate and not used for RSTD measurement with periodicity Tprs>160ms or with periodicity Tprs=160ms but prs-MutingInfo-r9 is configured within an arbitrary 1280ms period.

Note: In this release of specification, longer delays for cell identification and measurement periods derived based on $CSSF_{within\_gap,i}$ can be expected, if the UE is configured with inter-RAT MO on NR serving CC by E-UTRAN PCell in EN-DC mode.

9.1.5.2.2 SA mode: carrier-specific scaling factor for SSB-based measurements performed within gaps

When one or more measurement objects are monitored within measurement gaps, the carrier specific scaling factor for a target measurement object with index i is designated as $CSSF_{within\_gap,i}$ and is derived as described in this clause.

If measurement object i refers to an RSTD measurement with periodicity Tprs>160ms or with periodicity Tprs=160ms but prs-MutingInfo-r9 is configured, $CSSF_{within\_gap,i}$=1. Otherwise, the the $CSSF_{within\_gap,i}$ for other measurement objects (including RSTD measurement with periodicity Tprs=160ms) participate in the gap competition and the $CSSF_{within\_gap,i}$ are derived as below.

For each measurement gap j not used for an RSTD measurement with periodicity Tprs>160ms or with periodicity Tprs=160ms but prs-MutingInfo-r9 is configured within an arbitrary 160ms period, count the total number of intrafrequency measurement objects and interfrequency/interRAT measurement objects which are candidates to be measured within the gap j.

- An NR measurement object is a candidate to be measured in a gap if its SMTC duration is fully covered by the MGL excluding RF switching time. For intra-frequency NR measurement objects, if the higher layer in TS 38.331 [2] signaling of smtc2 is configured, the assumed periodicity of SMTC occasions corresponds to the value of higher layer parameter smtc2; otherwise the assumed periodicity of SMTC occasions corresponds to the value of higher layer parameter smtc1.

- An inter-RAT measurement object is a candidate to be measured in all meausrement gaps.

- An inter-frequency SFTD measurement object, if to be measured with measurement gaps, is a candidate to be measured in all measurement gaps.

- For UEs which support and are configured with per FR gaps, the counting is done on a per FR basis, and for UEs which are configured with per UE gaps the counting is done on a per UE basis.

- $M_{intra,i,j}$: Number of intra-frequency measurement objects which are candidates to be measured in gap j where the measurement object i is also a candidate. Otherwise $M_{intra,i,j}$ equals 0.

- $M_{inter,i,j}$: Number of NR inter-frequency and EUTRA inter-RAT measurement objects which are candidates to be measured in gap j where the measurement object i is also a candidate. Otherwise $M_{inter,i,j}$ equals 0.

- $M_{tot,i,j} = M_{intra,i,j} + M_{inter,i,j}$: Total number of intra-frequency, inter-frequency and inter-RAT measurement objects which are candidates to be measured in gap j where the measurement object i is also a candidate. Otherwise $M_{tot,i,j}$ equals 0.

For each measurement gap j used for an RSTD measurement with periodicity Tprs>160ms or with periodicity Tprs=160ms but prs-MutingInfo-r9 is configured within an arbitrary 160ms period, $M_{intra,i,j} = M_{inter,i,j} = M_{tot,i,j} = 0$.

The carrier specific scaling factor $CSSF_{within\_gap,i}$ is given by:

- If measGapSharingScheme is equal sharing, $CSSF_{within\_gap,i} = \max(\text{ceil}(R_i \times M_{tot,i,j}))$, where j=0…(160/MGRP)-1

- If measGapSharingScheme is not equal sharing and

  - measurement object i is an intra-frequency measurement object, $CSSF_{within\_gap,i}$ is the maximum among

    - $\text{ceil}(R_i \times K_{intra} \times M_{intra,i,j})$ in gaps where $M_{inter,i,j} \neq 0$, where j=0…(160/MGRP)-1

    - $\text{ceil}(R_i \times M_{intra,i,j})$ in gaps where $M_{inter,i,j}=0$, where j=0…(160/MGRP)-1

  - measurement object i is an inter-frequency or inter-RAT measurement object, $CSSF_{within\_gap,i}$ is the maximum among

    - $\text{ceil}(R_i \times K_{inter} \times M_{inter,i,j})$ in gaps where $M_{intra,i,j} \neq 0$, where j=0…(160/MGRP)-1

    - $\text{ceil}(R_i \times M_{inter,i,j})$ in gaps where $M_{intra,i,j}=0$, where j=0…(160/MGRP)-1

- Where R_i is the maximal ratio of the number of measurement gap where measurement object i is a candidate to be measured over the number of measurement gap where measurement object i is a candidate and not used for RSTD measurement with periodicity Tprs>160ms or with periodicity Tprs=160ms but prs-MutingInfo-r9 is configured within an arbitrary 1280ms period.

$CSSF_{within\_gap,k}=1$ during $T_{Detect, E\text{-}UTRAN FDD}$ specified in clause 9.4.4.1.2.2 and $T_{Detect, E\text{-}UTRAN TDD}$ specified in clause 9.4.4.2.2.2, where k is the carrier frequency where the UE is performing cell detection of the inter-RAT E-UTRA OTDOA assistance data reference cell when acquiring the subframe and slot timing of the cell according to clause 9.4.4. In this case, the UE cell identification and measurement periods derived based on $CSSF_{within\_gap,i}$ in clauses 9.2.5.1, 9.2.5.2, 9.2.6.2, 9.2.6.3, 9.3.4, 9.3.5, 9.4.2.2, and 9.4.2.3 may be extended for measurement objects of which the cell identification and measurement periods are overlapped with $T_{Detect, E\text{-}UTRAN FDD}$ and $T_{Detect, E\text{-}UTRAN TDD}$.

9.1.5.2.3 NE-DC: carrier-specific scaling factor for SSB-based measurements performed within gaps

When one or more measurement objects are monitored within measurement gaps, the carrier specific scaling factor for a target measurement object with index i is designated as $CSSF_{within\_gap,i}$ and is derived as described in this clause.

If measurement object i refers to an RSTD measurement with periodicity Tprs>160ms or with periodicity Tprs=160ms but prs-MutingInfo-r9 is configured, $CSSF_{within\_gap,i}$=1. Otherwise, the $CSSF_{within\_gap,i}$ for other measurement objects (including RSTD measurement with periodicity Tprs=160ms) participate in the gap competition are derived as below.

For each measurement gap j not used for an RSTD measurement with periodicity Tprs>160ms or with periodicity Tprs=160ms but prs-MutingInfo-r9 is configured within an arbitrary 160ms period, count the total number of intrafrequency measurement objects and interfrequency/interRAT measurement objects which are candidates to be measured within the gap j.

- An NR measurement object is a candidate to be measured in a gap if its SMTC duration is fully covered by the MGL excluding RF switching time. For intra-frequency NR measurement objects, if the higher layer in TS 38.331 [2] signaling of smtc2 is configured, the assumed periodicity of SMTC occasions corresponds to the value of higher layer parameter smtc2; otherwise the assumed periodicity of SMTC occasions corresponds to the value of higher layer parameter smtc1.
- An inter-RAT measurement object is a candidate to be measured in all measurement gaps.
- An inter-frequency E-UTRA measurement object is a candidate to be measured in all measurement gaps.
- For UEs which support and are configured with per FR gaps, the counting is done on a per FR basis, and for UEs which are configured with per UE gaps the counting is done on a per UE basis.
- If the number of configured inter-frequency and inter-RAT measauerement objects is non-zero and the UE is configured with per UE gaps, or if the UE is configured with per FR gaps:
  - FR1 and FR2 intra-frequency measurement objects belong to group A
  - Inter-frequency and inter-RAT measurement objects belong to group B

- $M_{groupA,i,j}$: Sum of the number of FR1 intra-frequency measurement objects $M_{intra-FR1,i,j}$ and the number of FR2 intra-frequency measurement objects $M_{intra-FR2,i,j}$ which are candidates to be measured in gap j where the measurement object i is also a candidate. Otherwise $M_{groupA,i,j}$ equals 0.
- $M_{groupBi,j}$: Number of NR inter-frequency and EUTRA inter-RAT measurement objects which are candidates to be measured in gap j where the measurement object i is also a candidate. Otherwise $M_{groupB,i,j}$ equals 0.

- If the number of configured inter-frequency and inter-RAT measuerement objects is zero and the UE is configured with per UE gaps:
  - FR1 intra-frequency measurement objects belong to group A
  - FR2 intra-frequency measurement objects belong to group B
  - $M_{groupA,i,j}$: The number of FR1 intra-frequency measurement objects $M_{intra-FR1,i,j}$ which are candidates to be measured in gap j where the measurement object i is also a candidate. Otherwise $M_{groupA,i,j}$ equals 0.
  - $M_{groupBi,j}$: The number of FR2 intra-frequency measurement objects $M_{intra-FR2,i,j}$ which are candidates to be measured in gap j where the measurement object i is also a candidate. Otherwise $M_{groupB,i,j}$ equals 0.
- $M_{tot,i,j} = M_{groupA,i,j} + M_{groupB,i,j}$: Total number of group A and group B measurement objects which are candidates to be measured in gap j where the measurement object i is also a candidate. Otherwise $M_{tot,i,j}$ equals 0.

For each measurement gap j used for an RSTD measurement with periodicity Tprs>160ms or with periodicity Tprs=160ms but prs-MutingInfo-r9 is configured within an arbitrary 160ms period, $M_{intra,i,j} = M_{inter,i,j} = M_{tot,i,j} =0$.

- The carrier specific scaling factor $CSSF_{within\_gap,i}$ is given by:
- If measGapSharingScheme is equal sharing, $CSSF_{within\_gap,i}= \max(\mathrm{ceil}(R_i \times M_{tot,i,j}))$, where j=0…(160/MGRP)-1
- If measGapSharingScheme is not equal sharing and
  - measurement object i is a group A measurement object, $CSSF_{within\_gap,i}$ is the maximum among
    - $\mathrm{ceil}(R_i \times K_{intra} \times M_{groupA,i,j})$ in gaps where $M_{groupB,i,j} \neq 0$, where j=0…(160/MGRP)-1
    - $\mathrm{ceil}(R_i \times M_{groupA,i,j})$ in gaps where $M_{groupB,i,j}=0$, where j=0…(160/MGRP)-1
  - measurement object i is an group B measurement object, $CSSF_{within\_gap,i}$ is the maximum among
    - $\mathrm{ceil}(R_i \times K_{inter} \times M_{groupBi,j})$ in gaps where $M_{groupA,i,j} \neq 0$, where j=0…(160/MGRP)-1
    - $\mathrm{ceil}(R_i \times M_{groupB,i,j})$ in gaps where $M_{groupA,i,j}=0$, where j=0…(160/MGRP)-1

- Where R_i is the maximal ratio of the number of measurement gap where measurement object i is a candidate to be measured over the number of measurement gap where measurement object i is a candidate and not used for RSTD measurement with periodicity Tprs>160ms or with periodicity Tprs=160ms but prs-MutingInfo-r9 is configured within an arbitrary 1280ms period.

9.1.5.2.4 NR-DC: carrier-specific scaling factor for SSB-based measurements performed within gaps

When one or more measurement objects are monitored within measurement gaps, the carrier specific scaling factor for a target measurement object with index i is designated as $CSSF_{within\_gap,i}$ and is derived as described in this clause.

If measurement object i refers to an RSTD measurement with periodicity Tprs>160ms or with periodicity Tprs=160ms but prs-MutingInfo-r9 is configured, $CSSF_{within\_gap,i}$=1. Otherwise, the $CSSF_{within\_gap,i}$ for other measurement objects (including RSTD measurement with periodicity Tprs=160ms) participate in the gap competition and the $CSSF_{within\_gap,i}$ are derived as below.

For each measurement gap j not used for an RSTD measurement with periodicity Tprs>160ms or with periodicity Tprs=160ms but prs-MutingInfo-r9 is configured within an arbitrary 160ms period, count the total number of intra-frequency measurement objects and inter-frequency/interRAT measurement objects which are candidates to be measured within the gap j.

- An NR measurement object is a candidate to be measured in a gap if its SMTC duration is fully covered by the MGL excluding RF switching time. For intra-frequency NR measurement objects, if the higher layer in TS 38.331 [2] signaling of smtc2 is configured, the assumed periodicity of SMTC occasions corresponds to the value of higher layer parameter smtc2; otherwise the assumed periodicity of SMTC occasions corresponds to the value of higher layer parameter smtc1.

- An inter-RAT measurement object is a candidate to be measured in all measurement gaps.

For UEs which support and are configured with per FR gaps, the counting is done on a per FR basis, and for UEs which are configured with per UE gaps the counting is done on a per UE basis.

If the number of configured inter-frequency and inter-RAT measuerement objects is non-zero and the UE is configured with per UE gaps, or if the UE is configured with per FR gaps:

FR1 and FR2 intra-frequency measurement objects belong to group A

Inter-frequency and inter-RAT measurement objects belong to group B

$M_{groupA,i,j}$: Sum of the number of FR1 intra-frequency measurement objects $M_{intra\text{-}FR1,i,j}$ and the number of FR2 intra-frequency measurement objects $M_{intra\text{-}FR2,i,j}$

which are candidates to be measured in gap j where the measurement object i is also a candidate. Otherwise $M_{groupA,i,j}$ equals 0.

$M_{groupBi,j}$: Number of NR inter-frequency and EUTRA inter-RAT measurement objects which are candidates to be measured in gap j where the measurement object i is also a candidate. Otherwise $M_{groupB,i,j}$ equals 0.

If the number of configured inter-frequency and inter-RAT measuerement objects is zero and the UE is configured with per UE gaps:

FR1 intra-frequency measurement objects belong to group A

FR2 intra-frequency measurement objects belong to group B

$M_{groupA,i,j}$: The number of FR1 intra-frequency measurement objects $M_{intra\text{-}FR1,i,j}$ which are candidates to be measured in gap j where the measurement object i is also a candidate. Otherwise $M_{groupA,i,j}$ equals 0.

$M_{groupBi,j}$: The number of FR2 intra-frequency measurement objects $M_{intra\text{-}FR2,i,j}$ which are candidates to be measured in gap j where the measurement object i is also a candidate. Otherwise $M_{groupB,i,j}$ equals 0.

$M_{tot,i,j} = M_{groupA,i,j} + M_{groupB,i,j}$: Total number of group A and group B measurement objects which are candidates to be measured in gap j where the measurement object i is also a candidate. Otherwise $M_{tot,i,j}$ equals 0.

For each measurement gap j used for an RSTD measurement with periodicity Tprs>160ms or with periodicity Tprs=160ms but prs-MutingInfo-r9 is configured within an arbitrary 160ms period, $M_{intra,i,j} = M_{inter,i,j} = M_{tot,i,j} = 0$.

The carrier specific scaling factor $CSSF_{within\_gap,i}$ is given by:

If measGapSharingScheme is equal sharing, $CSSF_{within\_gap,i} = \max(\mathrm{ceil}(R_i \times M_{tot,i,j}))$, where j=0…(160/MGRP)-1

If measGapSharingScheme is not equal sharing and

- measurement object i is a group A measurement object, $CSSF_{within\_gap,i}$ is the maximum among
  - $\mathrm{ceil}(R_i \times K_{intra} \times M_{groupA,i,j})$ in gaps where $M_{groupB,i,j} \neq 0$, where j=0…(160/MGRP)-1
  - $\mathrm{ceil}(R_i \times M_{groupA,i,j})$ in gaps where $M_{groupB,i,j} = 0$, where j=0…(160/MGRP)-1
- measurement object i is an group B measurement object, $CSSF_{within\_gap,i}$ is the maximum among
  - $\mathrm{ceil}(R_i \times K_{inter} \times M_{groupBi,j})$ in gaps where $M_{groupA,i,j} \neq 0$, where j=0…(160/MGRP)-1
  - $\mathrm{ceil}(R_i \times M_{groupB,i,j})$ in gaps where $M_{groupA,i,j} = 0$, where j=0…(160/MGRP)-1

R_i is the maximal ratio of the number of measurement gap where measurement object i is a candidate to be measured over the number of measurement gap where measurement object i is a candidate and not used for RSTD measurement with periodicity Tprs>160ms or with periodicity Tprs=160ms but prs-MutingInfo-r9 is configured within an arbitrary 1280ms period.

9.1.6 Minimum requirement at transitions

When the measurement on one intra-frequency measurement object transitions from measurements performed outside gaps to measurements performed within gaps or vice versa during one measurement period, the cell identification and measurement period requirements with the longer delay apply.

The carrier-specific scaling factor specified in clause 9.1.5 that applies to the other impacted measurement objects will also apply based on the longer measurement or cell identification delay before or after the transition.

When the UE transitions between DRX and non-DRX or when DRX cycle periodicity changes, the cell identification and measurement period requirements apply based on the longer delay before or after the transition.

Subsequent to this measurement period, the cell identification and measurement period requirements on each measurement object are corresponding to the second mode after transition.

9.2 NR intra-frequency measurements

9.2.1 Introduction

A measurement is defined as a SSB based intra-frequency measurement provided the centre frequency of the SSB of the serving cell indicated for measurement and the centre frequency of the SSB of the neighbour cell are the same, and the subcarrier spacing of the two SSBs are also the same.

The UE shall be able to identify new intra-frequency cells and perform SS-RSRP, SS-RSRQ, and SS-SINR measurements of identified intra-frequency cells if carrier frequency information is provided by PCell or the PSCell, even if no explicit neighbour list with physical layer cell identities is provided.

The UE can perform intra-frequency SSB based measurements without measurement gaps if

- the SSB is completely contained in the active BWP of the UE, or
- the active downlink BWP is initial BWP[3].

For intra-frequency SSB based measurements without measurement gaps, UE may cause scheduling restriction as specified in clause 9.2.5.3.

SSB based measurements are configured along with one or two measurement timing configuration(s) (SMTC(s)) which provides periodicity, duration and offset information on a window of up to 5ms where the measurements are to be performed. For intra-frequency connected mode measurements, up to two measurement window periodicities may be configured. A single measurement window offset and measurement duration are configured per intra-frequency measurement object.

When measurement gaps are needed, the UE is not expected to detect SSB and measure RSSI of RSRQ which start earlier than the gap starting time + switching time, nor detect SSB and measure RSSI of RSRQ which end later than the gap end – switching time. Switching time is 0.5ms for frequency range FR1 and 0.25ms for frequency range FR2.

9.2.2 Requirements applicability

The requirements in clause 9.2 apply, provided:

- The cell being identified or measured is detectable.

An intra-frequency cell shall be considered detectable when for each relevant SSB:

- SS-RSRP related side conditions given in clauses 10.1.2 and 10.1.3 for FR1 and FR2, respectively, for a corresponding Band,
- SS-RSRQ related side conditions given in clauses 10.1.7 and 10.1.8 for FR1 and FR2, respectively, for a corresponding Band,
- SS-SINR related side conditions given in clauses 10.1.12 and 10.1.13 for FR1 and FR2, respectively, for a corresponding Band,
- SSB_RP and SSB Ês/Iot according to Annex B.2.2 for a corresponding Band.

9.2.3 Number of cells and number of SSB

9.2.3.1 Requirements for FR1

For each intra-frequency layer, during each layer 1 measurement period, the UE shall be capable of performing SS-RSRP, SS-RSRQ, and SS-SINR measurements for at least:

- 8 identified cells, and
- 14 SSBs with different SSB index and/or PCI on the intra-frequency layer, where the number of SSBs in the serving cell (except for the SCell) is not smaller than the number of configured RLM-RS SSB resources.

9.2.3.2 Requirements for FR2

For one single intra-frequency layer in a band, during each layer 1 measurement period, the UE shall be capable of performing SS-RSRP, SS-RSRQ, and SS-SINR measurements for at least:

- 6 identified cells, and
- 24 SSBs with different SSB index and/or PCI,

where this single intra-frequency layer shall be:

- PCC when UE is configured with SA NR operation mode with PCC in the band; or
- PSCC when UE is configured with EN-DC with PSCC in the band; or
- PSCC when UE is configured with NR-DC with PSCC in the band; or
- One of the SCCs on which UE is configured to report SSB based measurements when neither PCC nor PSCC is in the same band, so that the selected SCC shall be an SCC where the UE is configured with SS-RSRP measurement reporting if such SCC exists, otherwise the selected SCC is determined by UE implementation.

The UE shall also be capable of performing SS-RSRP, SS-RSRQ, and SS-SINR measurements for at least 2 SSBs on serving cell for each of the other intra-frequency layer(s) in the same band.

9.2.4 Measurement Reporting Requirements

9.2.4.1 Periodic Reporting

Reported RSRP, RSRQ, and RS-SINR measurements contained in periodic measurement reports shall meet the requirements in clauses 10.1.2.1 (RSRP for FR1), 10.1.3.1 (RSRP for FR2), 10.1.7.1 (RSRQ for FR1), 10.1.8.1 (RSRQ for FR2), 10.1.12.1 (RS-SINR for FR1) and 10.1.13.1 (RS-SINR for FR2).

9.2.4.2 Event-triggered Periodic Reporting

Reported RSRP, RSRQ, and RS-SINR measurements contained in event-triggered periodic measurement reports shall meet the requirements in clauses 10.1.2.1 (RSRP for FR1), 10.1.3.1 (RSRP for FR2), 10.1.7.1 (RSRQ for FR1), 10.1.8.1 (RSRQ for FR2), 10.1.12.1 (RS-SINR for FR1) and 10.1.13.1 (RS-SINR for FR2).

The first report in event triggered periodic measurement reporting shall meet the requirements specified in clause 9.2.4.3.

9.2.4.3 Event Triggered Reporting

Reported RSRP, RSRQ, and RS-SINR measurements contained in event triggered measurement reports shall meet the requirements in clauses 10.1.2.1 (RSRP for FR1), 10.1.3.1 (RSRP for FR2), 10.1.7.1 (RSRQ for FR1), 10.1.8.1 (RSRQ for FR2), 10.1.12.1 (RS-SINR for FR1) and 10.1.13.1 (RS-SINR for FR2).

The UE shall not send any event triggered measurement reports as long as no reporting criteria is fulfilled.

The measurement reporting delay is defined as the time between an event that will trigger a measurement report and the point when the UE starts to transmit the measurement report over the air interface. This requirement assumes that the measurement report is not delayed by other RRC signalling on the DCCH. This measurement reporting delay excludes a delay uncertainty resulted when inserting the measurement report to the TTI of the uplink DCCH. The delay uncertainty is: 2 x TTI_{DCCH}. This measurement reporting delay excludes a delay which caused by no UL resources being available for UE to send the measurement report on.

The event triggered measurement reporting delay, measured without L3 filtering shall be less than $T_{identify\ intra\ with\ index}$ or $T_{identify\ intra\ without\ index}$ defined in clause 9.2.5.1 or clause 9.2.6.2. When L3 filtering is used an additional delay can be expected.

A cell is detectable only if at least one SSBs measured from the Cell being configured remains detectable during the time period $T_{identify\_intra\_without\_index}$ or $T_{identify\_intra\_with\_index}$ as defined in clause 9.2.5.1 or clause 9.2.6.2. If a cell which has been detectable at least for the time period $T_{identify\ intra\ without\ index}$ or $T_{identify\ intra\ with\ index}$ defined in clause 9.2.5.1 or clause 9.2.6.2 becomes undetectable for a period ≤ 5 seconds and then the cell becomes detectable again with the same spatial reception parameter and triggers an event, the event triggered measurement reporting delay shall be less than $T_{SSB\_measurement\_period\_intra}$ provided the timing to that cell has not changed more than $\pm$ $3200/2^{\mu}$ Tc while the measurement gap has not been available and L3 filtering has not been used, where μ is the SCS configuration as defined in clause 4.2 of TS 38.211 [3]. When L3 filtering is used, an additional delay can be expected.

9.2.5 Intrafrequency measurements without measurement gaps

9.2.5.1 Intrafrequency cell identification

The UE shall be able to identify a new detectable intra-frequency cell within $T_{identify\_intra\_without\_index}$ if UE is not indicated to report SSB based RRM measurement result with the associated SSB index(reportQuantityRsIndexes or maxNrofRSIndexesToReport is not configured), or the UE is indicated that the neighbour cell is synchronous with the serving cell (deriveSSB-IndexFromCell is enabled). Otherwise UE shall be able to identify a new detectable intra frequency cell within $T_{identify\_intra\_with\_index}$. The UE shall be able to identify a new detectable intra frequency SS block of an already detected cell within $T_{identify\_intra\_without\_index}$. It is assumed that deriveSSB-IndexFromCell is always enabled for FR1 TDD and FR2.

$$T_{identify\_intra\_without\_index} = (T_{PSS/SSS\_sync\_intra} + T_{SSB\_measurement\_period\_intra})\ ms$$

$$T_{identify\_intra\_with\_index} = (T_{PSS/SSS\_sync\_intra} + T_{SSB\_measurement\_period\_intra} + T_{SSB\_time\_index\_intra})\ ms$$

Where:

T_{PSS/SSS_sync_intra}: it is the time period used in PSS/SSS detection given in table 9.2.5.1-1, 9.2.5.1-2, 9.2.5.1-4 (deactivated SCell) or 9.2.5.1-5 (deactivated SCell)

$T_{SSB\_time\_index\_intra}$: it is the time period used to acquire the index of the SSB being measured given in table 9.2.5.1-3 or 9.2.5.1-6 (deactivated SCell)

$T_{SSB\_measurement\_period\_intra}$: equal to a measurement period of SSB based measurement given in table 9.2.5.2-1, table 9.2.5.2-2 table 9.2.5.2-3 (deactivated SCell) or 9.2.5.2-4(deactivated SCell)

$CSSF_{intra}$: it is a carrier specific scaling factor and is determined

according to $CSSF_{outside\_gap,i}$ in clause 9.1.5.1 for measurement conducted outside measurement gaps, i.e. when intra-frequency SMTC is fully non overlapping or partially overlapping with measurement gaps, or according to $CSSF_{within\_gap,i}$ in clause 9.1.5.2 for measurement conducted within measurement gaps, i.e. when intra-frequency SMTC is fully overlapping with measurement gaps.

if the high layer in TS 38.331 [2] signalling of smtc2 is configured, the assumed periodicity of intra-frequency SMTC occasions corresponds to the value of higher layer parameter smtc2; Otherwise the assumed periodicity of intra-frequency SMTC occasions corresponds to the value of higher layer parameter smtc1.

$M_{pss/sss\_sync\_w/o\_gaps}$: For a UE supporting FR2 power class 1, $M_{pss/sss\_sync\_w/o\_gaps}$=40. For a UE supporting power class 2, $M_{pss/sss\_sync\_w/o\_gaps}$ =24. For a UE supporting FR2 power class 3, $M_{pss/sss\_sync\_w/o\_gaps}$ =24. For a UE supporting FR2 power class 4, $M_{pss/sss\_sync\_w/o\_gaps}$ =24

$M_{meas\_period\_w/o\_gaps}$: For a UE supporting power class 1, $M_{meas\_period\_w/o\_gaps}$ =40. For a UE supporting FR2 power class 2, $M_{meas\_period\_w/o\_gaps}$ =24. For a UE supporting power class 3, $M_{meas\_period\_w/o\_gaps}$ =24. For a UE supporting power class 4, $M_{meas\_period\_w/o\_gaps}$ =24.

When intra-frequency SMTC is fully non overlapping with measurement gaps or intra-frequency SMTC is fully overlapping with MGs, Kp=1

When intra-frequency SMTC is partially overlapping with measurement gaps, Kp = 1/(1- (SMTC period /MGRP)), where SMTC period < MGRP. For calculation of Kp, if the high layer signalling (TS 38.331 [2]) of smtc2 is configured, for cells indicated in the pci-List parameter in smtc2, the SMTC periodicity corresponds to the value of higher layer parameter smtc2; for the other cells, the SMTC periodicity corresponds to the value of higher layer parameter smtc1.

If the higher layer signaling in TS38.331 [2] signalling of smtc2 is present and smtc1 is fully overlapping with measurement gaps and smtc2 is partially overlapping with measurement gaps, requirements are not specified for $T_{identify\_intra\_without\_index}$ or $T_{identify\_intra\_with\_index}$

For FR2,

$K_{layer1\_measurement}$=1,

- if all of the reference signals configured for RLM, BFD, CBD or L1-RSRP for beam reporting on any FR2 serving frequency in the same band outside measurement gap are not fully overlapped by intra-frequency SMTC occasions, or

- if all of the reference signal configured for RLM, BFD, CBD or L1-RSRP for beam reporting on any FR2 serving frequency in the same band outside measurement gap and fully-overlapped by intra-frequency SMTC occasions are not overlapped with any of the SSB symbols and the RSSI symbols, and 1 symbol before each consecutive SSB symbols and the RSSI symbols, and 1 symbol after each consecutive SSB symbols and the RSSI symbols, given that SSB-ToMeasure and SS-RSSI-Measurement are configured, where SSB symbols are indicated by the union set of SSB-ToMeasure from all the configured measurement objects on the same serving carrier which can be merged and RSSI symbols are indicated by SS-RSSI-Measurement;

$K_{layer1\_measurement}$=1.5, otherwise.

If the above-mentioned reference signal configured for L1-RSRP measurement is aperiodic CSI-RS resource, longer cell identification delay would be expected.

If MCG DRX is in use, cell identification requirements for intra-frequency measurement in MCG specified in Table 9.2.5.1-1, Table 9.2.5.1-2, Table 9.2.5.1-3, Table 9.2.5.1-4, Table 9.2.5.1-5 and Table 9.2.5.1-6 shall depend on the MCG DRX cycle. If SCG DRX is in use, cell identification requirements for intra-frequency measurement in SCG specified in Table 9.2.5.1-1, Table 9.2.5.1-2, Table 9.2.5.1-3, Table 9.2.5.1-4, Table 9.2.5.1-5 and Table 9.2.5.1-6 shall depend on the SCG DRX cycle. Otherwise, the requirements for when DRX is not in use shall apply.

Table 9.2.5.1-1: Time period for PSS/SSS detection, (Frequency range FR1)

DRX cycle	T_{PSS/SSS_sync_intra}
No DRX	max(600ms, ceil(5 x K_p) x SMTC period)[Note 1] x $CSSF_{intra}$
DRX cycle≤ 320ms	max(600ms, ceil(1.5x 5 x K_p) x max(SMTC period,DRX cycle)) x $CSSF_{intra}$
DRX cycle>320ms	ceil(5] x K_p) x DRX cycle x $CSSF_{intra}$
NOTE 1: If different SMTC periodicities are configured for different cells, the SMTC period in the requirement is the one used by the cell being identified	

Table 9.2.5.1-2: Time period for PSS/SSS detection, (Frequency range FR2)

DRX cycle	T_{PSS/SSS_sync_intra}
No DRX	max(600ms, ceil($M_{pss/sss\_sync\_w/o\_gaps}$ x K_p x $K_{layer1\_measurement}$) x SMTC period)$^{\text{Note 1}}$ x $CSSF_{intra}$
DRX cycle≤ 320ms	max(600ms, ceil(1.5 x $M_{pss/sss\_sync\_w/o\_gaps}$ x K_p x $K_{layer1\_measurement}$) x max(SMTC period,DRX cycle)) x $CSSF_{intra}$
DRX cycle>320ms	ceil($M_{pss/sss\_sync\_w/o\_gaps}$ x K_p x $K_{layer1\_measurement}$) x DRX cycle x $CSSF_{intra}$
NOTE 1: If different SMTC periodicities are configured for different cells, the SMTC period in the requirement is the one used by the cell being identified	

Table 9.2.5.1-3: Time period for time index detection (FR1)

DRX cycle	$T_{SSB\_time\_index\_intra}$
No DRX	max(120ms, ceil(3 x K_p) x SMTC period)$^{\text{Note 1}}$ x $CSSF_{intra}$
DRX cycle≤ 320ms	max(120ms, ceil (1.5 x 3 x K_p) x max(SMTC period,DRX cycle)) x $CSSF_{intra}$
DRX cycle>320ms	Ceil(3 x K_p) x DRX cycle x $CSSF_{intra}$
NOTE 1: If different SMTC periodicities are configured for different cells, the SMTC period in the requirement is the one used by the cell being identified	

Table 9.2.5.1-4: Time period for PSS/SSS detection, deactivated SCell (FR1)

DRX cycle	T_{PSS/SSS_sync_intra}
No DRX	Ceil(5 x K_p) x measCycleSCell x $CSSF_{intra}$
DRX cycle≤ 320ms	Ceil(5 x K_p) x max(measCycleSCell, 1.5xDRX cycle) x $CSSF_{intra}$
DRX cycle> 320ms	Ceil(5 x K_p) x max(measCycleSCell, DRX cycle) x $CSSF_{intra}$

Table 9.2.5.1-5: Time period for PSS/SSS detection, deactivated SCell (FR1)

DRX cycle	T_{PSS/SSS_sync_intra}
No DRX	Ceil($M_{pss/sss\_sync\_w/o\_gaps}$ x K_p) x measCycleSCell x $CSSF_{intra}$
DRX cycle≤ 320ms	Ceil($M_{pss/sss\_sync\_w/o\_gaps}$ x K_p) x max(measCycleSCell, 1.5xDRX cycle) x $CSSF_{intra}$
DRX cycle> 320ms	Ceil($M_{pss/sss\_sync\_w/o\_gaps}$ x K_p) x max(measCycleSCell, DRX cycle) x $CSSF_{intra}$

Table 9.2.5.1-6: Time period for time index detection, deactivated SCell (FR1)

DRX cycle	$T_{SSB\_time\_index\_intra}$
No DRX	Ceil(3 x K_p) x measCycleSCell x $CSSF_{intra}$
DRX cycle≤ 320ms	Ceil(3 x K_p) x max(measCycleSCell, 1.5xDRX cycle) x $CSSF_{intra}$
DRX cycle> 320ms	Ceil(3 x K_p)x max(measCycleSCell, DRX cycle) x $CSSF_{intra}$

Table 9.2.5.1-7: Void

Table 9.2.5.1-8: Void

9.2.5.2 Measurement period

The measurement period for intrafrequency measurements without gaps is as shown in table 9.2.5.2-1, 9.2.5.2-2, 9.2.5.2-3 (deactivated SCell) or 9.2.5.2-4(deactivated SCell). If the higher layer signaling in TS38.331 [2] signalling of smtc2 is present and smtc1 is fully overlapping with measurement gaps and smtc2 is partially overlapping with measurement gaps, requirements are not specified for $T_{SSB\_measurement\_period\_intra}$

If MCG DRX is in use, measurement period requirements for intra-frequency measurement in MCG specified in Table 9.2.5.2-1, Table 9.2.5.2-2, Table 9.2.5.2-3 and Table 9.2.5.2-4 shall depend on the MCG DRX cycle. If SCG DRX is in use, measurement period requirements for intra-frequency measurement in SCG specified in Table 9.2.5.2-1, Table 9.2.5.2-2, Table 9.2.5.2-3 and Table 9.2.5.2-4 shall depend on the SCG DRX cycle. Otherwise, the requirements for when DRX is not in use shall apply.

For FR2, a longer measurement period is allowed, if aperiodic CSI-RS resource is measured for L1-RSRP measurement on any FR2 serving frequency in the same band, and the CSI-RS resource is outside measurement gap and overlapped with any of the SSB symbols and the RSSI symbols, and 1 symbol before each consecutive SSB symbols and the RSSI symbols, and 1 symbol after each consecutive SSB symbols and the RSSI symbols. If SSB-ToMeasure or SS-RSSI-Measurement is configured, the SSB symbols are indicated by the union set of SSB-ToMeasure from all the configured measurement objects on the same band which can be merged and the RSSI symbols are indicated by SS-RSSI-Measurement.

Table 9.2.5.2-1: Measurement period for intrafrequency measurements without gaps(FR1)

DRX cycle	$T_{SSB\_measurement\_period\_intra}$
No DRX	max(200ms, ceil(5 x K_p) x SMTC period)[Note 1] x $CSSF_{intra}$
DRX cycle≤ 320ms	max(200ms, ceil(1.5x 5 x K_p) x max(SMTC period,DRX cycle)) x $CSSF_{intra}$
DRX cycle>320ms	ceil(5 x K_p) x DRX cycle x $CSSF_{intra}$
NOTE 1: If different SMTC periodicities are configured for different cells, the SMTC period in the requirement is the one used by the cell being identified	

Table 9.2.5.2-2: Measurement period for intra-frequency measurements without gaps(FR2)

DRX cycle	$T_{SSB\_measurement\_period\_intra}$
No DRX	max(400ms, ceil($M_{meas\_period\_w/o\_gaps}$ x K_p x $K_{layer1\_measurement}$) x SMTC period)[Note 1] x $CSSF_{intra}$
DRX cycle≤ 320ms	max(400ms, ceil(1.5x $M_{meas\_period\_w/o\_gaps}$ x K_p x $K_{layer1\_measurement}$) x max(SMTC period,DRX cycle)) x $CSSF_{intra}$
DRX cycle>320ms	ceil($M_{meas\_period\_w/o\_gaps}$ xK_p x $K_{layer1\_measurement}$) x DRX cycle x $CSSF_{intra}$
NOTE 1: If different SMTC periodicities are configured for different cells, the SMTC period in the requirement is the one used by the cell being identified	

Table 9.2.5.2-3: Measurement period for intra-frequency measurements without gaps (deactivated SCell) (FR1)

DRX cycle	$T_{SSB\_measurement\_period\_intra}$
No DRX	Ceil(5 x K_p) x measCycleSCell x $CSSF_{intra}$
DRX cycle≤ 320ms	Ceil(5 x K_p) x max(measCycleSCell, 1.5xDRX cycle) x $CSSF_{intra}$
DRX cycle> 320ms	Ceil(5 x K_p)x max(measCycleSCell, DRX cycle) x $CSSF_{intra}$

Table 9.2.5.2-4: Measurement period for intra-frequency measurements without gaps (deactivated SCell) FR2)

DRX cycle	$T_{SSB\_measurement\_period\_intra}$
No DRX	Ceil($M_{meas\_period\_w/o\_gaps}$ x K_p) x measCycleSCell x $CSSF_{intra}$
DRX cycle≤ 320ms	Ceil($M_{meas\_period\_w/o\_gaps}$ x K_p) x max(measCycleSCell, 1.5xDRX cycle) x $CSSF_{intra}$
DRX cycle> 320ms	Ceil($M_{meas\_period\_w/o\_gaps}$ x K_p) x max(measCycleSCell, DRX cycle) x $CSSF_{intra}$

9.2.5.3 Scheduling availability of UE during intra-frequency measurements

UE are required to be capable of measuring without measurement gaps when the SSB is completely contained in the active bandwidth part of the UE. When any of the conditions in the following clauses is met, there are restrictions on the scheduling availability; otherwise, there is no scheduling restriction. Note that the SSB symbols to be measured in the following clauses are the SSB symbols indicated by the union set of SSB-ToMeasure from all the configured measurement objects on the same serving carrier which can be merged [2], if it is configured; otherwise, all L SSB symbols within SMTC window duration defined in clause 4.1 of TS 38.213 [3] are included.

9.2.5.3.1 Scheduling availability of UE performing measurements in TDD bands on FR1

When the UE performs intra-frequency measurements in a TDD band, the following restrictions apply due to SS-RSRP or SS-SINR measurement

- The UE is not expected to transmit PUCCH/PUSCH/SRS on SSB symbols to be measured, and on 1 data symbol before each consecutive SSB symbols to be measured and 1 data symbol after each consecutive SSB symbols to be measured within SMTC window duration. If the high layer in TS 38.331 [2] signalling of smtc2 is configured, the SMTC periodicity follows smtc2; Otherwise SMTC periodicity follows smtc1.

When the UE performs intra-frequency measurements in a TDD band, the following restrictions apply due to SS-RSRQ measurement

- The UE is not expected to transmit PUCCH/PUSCH/SRS on SSB symbols to be measured, RSSI measurement symbols, and on 1 data symbol before each consecutive SSB to be measured/RSSI symbols and 1 data symbol after each consecutive SSB to be measured/RSSI symbols within SMTC window duration. If the high layer signalling of smtc2 is configured in TS 38.331 [2], the SMTC periodicity follows smtc2; Otherwise the SMTC periodicity follows smtc1

When TDD intra-band carrier aggregation is performed, the scheduling restrictions due to a given serving cell should also apply to all other serving cells in the same band on the symbols that fully or partially overlap with aforementioned restricted symbols.

9.2.5.3.2 Scheduling availability of UE performing measurements with a different subcarrier spacing than PDSCH/PDCCH on FR1

For UE which do not support simultaneousRxDataSSB-DiffNumerology [14] the following restrictions apply due to SS-RSRP/RSRQ/SINR measurement

- If deriveSSB_IndexFromCell is enabled the UE is not expected to transmit PUCCH/PUSCH/SRS or receive PDCCH/PDSCH/TRS/CSI-RS for CQI on SSB symbols to be measured, and on 1 data symbol before each consecutive SSB symbols to be measured and 1 data symbol after each consecutive SSB symbols to be measured within SMTC window duration. If the high layer signalling of smtc2 is configured in TS 38.331 [2], the SMTC periodicity follows smtc2; Otherwise the SMTC periodicity follows smtc1.
- If deriveSSB_IndexFromCell is not enabled the UE is not expected to transmit PUCCH/PUSCH/SRS or receive PDCCH/PDSCH/TRS/CSI-RS for CQI on all symbols within SMTC window duration. If the high layer signalling of smtc2 is configured in TS 38.331 [2], the SMTC periodicity follows smtc2; Otherwise the SMTC periodicity follows smtc1.

  If the following conditions are met:

  - The UE has been notified about system information update through paging,
  - The gap between the UE's reception of PDCCH that UE monitors in the Type 2-PDCCH CSS set that notifies system information update, and the PDCCH that UE monitors in the Type0-PDCCH CSS set, is greater than 2 slots

  The UE is expected to receive the PDCCH that the UE monitors in the Type0-PDCCH CSS set, and/or the corresponding PDSCH, on SSB symbols to be measured.

When intra-band carrier aggregation is performed, the scheduling restrictions due to a given serving cell should also apply to all other serving cells in the same band on the symbols that fully or partially overlap with aforementioned restricted symbols.

9.2.5.3.3 Scheduling availability of UE performing measurements on FR2

The following scheduling restriction applies due to SS-RSRP or SS-SINR measurement on an FR2 intra-frequency cell

The UE is not expected to transmit PUCCH/PUSCH/SRS or receive PDCCH/PDSCH/TRS/CSI-RS for CQI on SSB symbols to be measured, and on 1 data symbol before each consecutive SSB symbols to be measured and 1 data symbol after each consecutive SSB symbols to be measured within SMTC window duration (The signaling deriveSSB_IndexFromCell is always enabled for FR2) . If the high layer signalling of smtc2 is configured in TS 38.331 [2], the SMTC periodicity follows smtc2; Otherwise the SMTC periodicity follows smtc1.

The following scheduling restriction applies to SS-RSRQ measurement on an FR2 intra-frequency cell

- The UE is not expected to transmit PUCCH/PUSCH/SRS or receive PDCCH/PDSCH/TRS/CSI-RS for CQI on SSB symbols to be measured, RSSI measurement symbols, and on 1 data symbol before each consecutive SSB to be measured/RSSI symbols and 1 data symbol after each consecutive SSB to be measured/RSSI symbols within SMTC window duration (The signaling deriveSSB_IndexFromCellc is always enabled for FR2). If the high layer signalling of smtc2 is configured in TS 38.331 [2], the SMTC periodicity follows smtc2; Otherwise the SMTC periodicity follows smtc1.

When intra-band carrier aggregation is performed, the scheduling restrictions due to a given serving cell should also apply to all other serving cells in the same band on the symbols that fully or partially overlap with aforementioned restricted symbols.

If following conditions are met:

- The UE has been notified about system information update through paging,
- The gap between the UE's reception of PDCCH that UE monitors in the Type 2-PDCCH CSS set that notifies system information update, and the PDCCH that UE monitors in the Type0-PDCCH CSS set, is greater than 2 slots,

For the SSB and CORESET for RMSI scheduling multiplexing patterns 3, the UE is expected to receive the PDCCH that the UE monitors in the Type0-PDCCH CSS set, and the corresponding PDSCH, on SSB symbols to be measured; and

For the SSB and CORESET for RMSI scheduling multiplexing patterns 2, the UE is expected to receive PDSCH that corresponds to the PDCCH that the UE monitors in the Type0-PDCCH CSS set, on SSB symbols to be measured.

9.2.5.3.4 Scheduling availability of UE performing measurements on FR1 or FR2 in case of FR1-FR2 inter-band CA

There are no scheduling restrictions on FR1 serving cell(s) due to measurements performed on FR2 serving cell frequency layer.

There are no scheduling restrictions on FR2 serving cell(s) due to measurements performed on FR1 serving cell frequency layer.

9.2.5.4 SFTD Measurements between PCell and PSCell

9.2.5.4.1 Introduction

This clause contains SFTD measurement requirements for UE which supports NR-DC and is configured with a PSCell in RRC_CONNECTED state. The UE shall perform SFTD measurement between PCell and PSCell, and report the SFTD result with/without SS-RSRP after the network requests with reportType for the associated reportConfig set to reportSFTD. The overall delay includes RRC procedure delay defined in clause 12 in TS 38.331 [2], and SFTD measurement reporting delay in clause 9.2.5.4.3.

9.2.5.4.2 SFTD Measurement delay

When no DRX is used in either of PCell and PSCell, the physical layer measurement period of the SFTD measurement shall be $T_{measure\_SFTD1}$ = max(200, 5 x SMTC period) ms, where the SMTC period refers to the maximum between the configured SMTC period in PCell and PSCell.

When DRX is used in either of the PCell or the PSCell, or in both PCell and PSCell, the physical layer measurement period ($T_{measure\_SFTD1}$) of the SFTD measurement shall be as specified in Table 9.2.5.4.2-1.

Table 9.2.5.4.2-1: SFTD measurement requirement when DRX is used

DRX cycle length (s) Note 3	$T_{measure\_SFTD1}$ (s)
≤0.04	max(0.2, 5 x SMTC period) (Note2)
0.04<DRX cycle≤0.32	8 x max(DRX cycle, SMTC period)
0.32<DRX cycle≤10.24	5 x DRX cycle
Note 1: SMTC period in this table refers to the maximum between the configured SMTC period in PCell and PSCell. Note 2: Number of DRX cycles depends upon the DRX cycle in use Note 3: DRX cycle length in this table refers to the DRX cycle length configured for PCell or PSCell. When DRX is used in both PCell and PSCell, DRX cycle length in this table refers to the longer of the DRX cycle lengths for PCell and PSCell.	

If PSCell is changed without changing carrier frequency of PSCell, while the UE is performing SFTD measurements, the UE shall still meet SFTD measurement and accuracy requirements for the new PSCell. In this case the UE shall restart the SFTD measurement, and the total physical layer measurement period shall not exceed $T_{measure\_SFTD2}$ as defined by the following expression:

$$T_{measure\_SFTD2} = (M+1)*(T_{measure\_SFTD1}) + M*T_{PSCell\_change\_NRDC}$$

where:

M is the number of times the NR PSCell is changed over the measurement period ($T_{measure\_SFTD2}$), and

$T_{PSCell\_change\_NRDC}$ is the time necessary to change the PSCell; it can be up to 25 ms.

If PCell is changed, or if PSCell is changed with different carrier frequency from PSCell, the UE shall terminate SFTD measurements.

The measurement accuracy for the SFTD measurement when DRX is used as well as when no DRX is used shall be as specified in the sub-clause 10.1.21.

9.2.5.4.3 SFTD Measurement Reporting Delay

The SFTD measurement reporting delay is defined as the time between a command that will trigger an SFTD measurement report and the point when the UE starts to transmit the measurement report over the air interface. This requirement assumes that the measurement report is not delayed by other RRC signalling on the DCCH. This measurement reporting delay excludes a delay uncertainty resulted when inserting the measurement report to the TTI of the uplink DCCH. The delay uncertainty is: 2 x TTI_{DCCH}. This measurement reporting delay excludes any delay caused by no UL resources available for UE to send the measurement report.

The SFTD measurement reporting delay shall be less than measurement period defined in clause 9.2.5.4.2 plus the RRC procedure delay defined in TS 38.331 [2].

9.2.6 Intra-frequency measurements with measurement gaps

9.2.6.1 Void

9.2.6.2 Intra-frequency cell identification

The UE shall be able to identify a new detectable intra-frequency cell within $T_{identify\_intra\_without\_index}$ if UE is not indicated to report SSB based RRM measurement result with the associated SSB index (reportQuantityRsIndexes or maxNrofRSIndexesToReport is not configured), or the UE has been indicated that the neighbour cell is synchronous with the serving cell (deriveSSB-IndexFromCell is enabled). Otherwise UE shall be able to identify a new detectable intra frequency cell within $T_{identify\_intra\_with\_index}$. The UE shall be able to identify a new detectable intra frequency SS block of an already detected cell within $T_{identify\_intra\_without\_index}$. It is assumed that deriveSSB-IndexFromCell is always enabled for FR1 TDD and FR2.

$$T_{identify\_intra\_without\_index} = T_{PSS/SSS\_sync\_intra} + T_{SSB\_measurement\_period\_intra} \text{ ms}$$

$$T_{identify\_intra\_with\_index} = T_{PSS/SSS\_sync\_ntra} + T_{SSB\_measurement\_period\_intra} + T_{SSB\_time\_index\_intra}$$

Where:

T_{PSS/SSS_sync_intra}: it is the time period used in PSS/SSS detection given in table 9.2.6.2-1 or 9.2.6.2-2.

$T_{SSB\_time\_index\_intra}$: it is the time period used to acquire the index of the SSB being measured given in table 9.2.6.2-3.

$T_{SSB\_measurement\_period\_intra}$: equal to a measurement period of SSB based measurement given in table 9.2.6.3-1 or 9.2.6.3-2.

$CSSF_{intra}$: it is a carrier specific scaling factor and is determined according to $CSSF_{within\_gap,i}$ in clause 9.1.5.2 for measurement conducted within measurement gaps.

$M_{pss/sss\_sync\_with\_gaps}$: For a UE supporting FR2 power class 1, $M_{pss/sss\_sync with\_gaps}$=40. For a UE supporting FR2 power class 2, $M_{pss/sss\_sync with\_gaps}$ =24. For a UE supporting FR2 power class 3, $M_{pss/sss\_sync with\_gaps}$ =24. For a UE supporting power class 4, $M_{pss/sss\_sync with\_gaps}$ =24

$M_{meas\_period\_ with\_gaps}$: For a UE supporting power class 1, $M_{meas\_period\_ with\_gaps}$ =40. For a UE supporting power class 2, $M_{meas\_period\_ with\_gaps}$ =24. For a UE supporting power class 3, $M_{meas\_period\_ with\_gaps}$ =24. For a UE supporting power class 4, $M_{meas\_period with\_gaps}$ =24.

If the higher layer signaling in TS 38.331 [2] of smtc2 is present and smtc1 is fully overlapping with measurement gaps and smtc2 is partially overlapping with measurement gaps, requirements are not specified for $T_{identify\_intra\_without\_index}$ or $T_{identify\_intra\_with\_index}$.

If MCG DRX is in use, cell identification requirements for intra-frequency measurement in MCG specified in Table 9.2.6.2-1, Table 9.2.6.2-2, and Table 9.2.6.2-3 shall depend on the MCG DRX cycle. If SCG DRX is in use, cell identification requirements for intra-frequency measurement in SCG specified in Table 9.2.6.2-1, Table 9.2.6.2-2, and Table 9.2.6.2-3 shall depend on the SCG DRX cycle. Otherwise, the requirements for when DRX is not in use shall apply.

Table 9.2.6.2-1: Time period for PSS/SSS detection (FR1)

DRX cycle	T_{PSS/SSS_sync_intra}
No DRX	max(600ms, 5 x max(MGRP, SMTC period)) x $CSSF_{intra}$
DRX cycle≤ 320ms	max(600ms, ceil(1.5x 5) x max(MGRP, SMTC period,DRX cycle)) x $CSSF_{intra}$
DRX cycle>320ms	5 x max(MGRP, DRX cycle) x $CSSF_{intra}$

Table 9.2.6.2-2: Time period for PSS/SSS detection (FR2)

DRX cycle	T_{PSS/SSS_sync_intra}
No DRX	max(600ms, $M_{pss/sss\_sync\_with\_gaps}$ x max(MGRP, SMTC period)) x $CSSF_{intra}$
DRX cycle≤ 320ms	max(600ms, ceil(1.5x $M_{pss/sss\_sync\_with\_gaps}$) x max(MGRP, SMTC period, DRX cycle)) x $CSSF_{intra}$
DRX cycle>320ms	$M_{pss/sss\_sync\_with\_gaps}$ x max(MGRP, DRX cycle) x $CSSF_{intra}$

Table 9.2.6.2-3: Time period for time index detection (FR1)

DRX cycle	$T_{SSB\_time\_index\_intra}$
No DRX	max(120ms, 3 x max(MGRP, SMTC period)) x $CSSF_{intra}$
DRX cycle≤ 320ms	max(120ms, ceil(1.5x 3) x max(MGRP, SMTC period,DRX cycle) x $CSSF_{intra}$)
DRX cycle>320ms	3 x max(MGRP, DRX cycle) x $CSSF_{intra}$

Table 9.2.6.2-7: Void

Table 9.2.6.2-8: Void

9.2.6.3 Intra-frequency Measurement Period

The measurement period for FR1 intra-frequency measurements with gaps is as shown in table 9.2.6.3-1.

The measurement period for FR2 intra-frequency measurements with gaps is as shown in table 9.2.6.3-2.

If MCG DRX is in use, measurement period requirements for intra-frequency measurement in MCG specified in Table 9.2.6.3-1 and Table 9.2.6.3-2, shall depend on the MCG DRX cycle. If SCG DRX is in use, measurement period requirements for intra-frequency measurement in SCG specified in Table 9.2.6.3-1 and Table 9.2.6.3-2, shall depend on the SCG DRX cycle. Otherwise, the requirements for when DRX is not in use shall apply.

Table 9.2.6.3-1: Measurement period for intra-frequency measurements with gaps(FR1)

DRX cycle	$T_{SSB\_measurement\_period\_intra}$
No DRX	max(200ms, 5 x max(MGRP, SMTC period)) x $CSSF_{intra}$
DRX cycle≤ 320ms	max(200ms, ceil(1.5x 5) x max(MGRP, SMTC period,DRX cycle)) x $CSSF_{intra}$
DRX cycle>320ms	5 x max(MGRP, DRX cycle) x $CSSF_{intra}$

Table 9.2.6.3-2: Measurement period for intra-frequency measurements with gaps(FR2)

DRX cycle	$T_{SSB\_measurement\_period\_intra}$
No DRX	max(400ms, $M_{meas\_period\ with\_gaps}$ x max(MGRP, SMTC period)) x $CSSF_{intra}$
DRX cycle≤ 320ms	max(400ms, ceil(1.5 x $M_{meas\_period\ with\_gaps}$) x max(MGRP, SMTC period, DRX cycle)) Note 1 x $CSSF_{intra}$
DRX cycle>320ms	$M_{meas\_period\ with\_gaps}$ x max(MGRP, DRX cycle) x $CSSF_{intra}$

9.3 NR inter-frequency measurements

9.3.1 Introduction

A measurement is defined as an SSB based inter-frequency measurement provided it is not defined as an intra-frequency measurement according to clause 9.2.

The UE shall be able to identify new inter-frequency cells and perform SS-RSRP, SS-RSRQ, and SS-SINR measurements of identified inter-frequency cells if carrier frequency information is provided by PCell or PSCell, even if no explicit neighbour list with physical layer cell identities is provided.

SSB based measurements are configured along with a measurement timing configuration (SMTC) per carrier, which provides periodicity, duration and offset information on a window of up to 5ms where the measurements on the configured inter-frequency carrier are to be performed. For inter-frequency connected mode measurements, one measurement window periodicity may be configured per inter-frequency measurement object.

When measurement gaps are needed, the UE is not expected to detect SSB and measure RSSI of RSRQ on an inter-frequency measurement object which starts earlier than the gap starting time + switching time, nor detect SSB and measure RSSI of RSRQ which ends later than the gap end – switching time. When the inter-frequency cells are in FR2 and the per-FR gap is configured to the UE in EN-DC, SA NR, NE-DC and NR-DC, or the serving cells are in FR2, the inter-frequency cells are in FR2 and the per-UE gap is configured to the UE in SA NR and NR-DC, the switching time is 0.25ms. Otherwise the switching time is 0.5ms.

9.3.2 Requirements applicability

The requirements in clause 9.3 apply, provided:

- The cell being identified or measured is detectable.

An inter-frequency cell shall be considered detectable when for each relevant SSB:

- SS-RSRP related side conditions given in clauses 10.1.4 and 10.1.5 for FR1 and FR2, respectively, for a corresponding Band,
- SS-RSRQ related side conditions given in clauses 10.1.9 and 10.1.10 for FR1 and FR2, respectively, for a corresponding Band,
- SS-SINR related side conditions given in clauses 10.1.14 and 10.1.15 for FR1 and FR2, respectively, for a corresponding Band,
- SSB_RP and SSB Ês/Iot according to Annex B.2.3 for a corresponding Band.

9.3.2.1 Void

9.3.2.2 Void

9.3.3 Number of cells and number of SSB

9.3.3.1 Requirements for FR1

For each inter-frequency layer, during each layer 1 measurement period, the UE shall be capable of performing SS-RSRP, SS-RSRQ, and SS-SINR measurements for at least:

- 4 identified cells, and
- 7 SSBs with different SSB index and/or PCI on the inter-frequency layer.

9.3.3.2 Requirements for FR2

For each inter-frequency layer, during each layer 1 measurement period, the UE shall be capable of performing SS-RSRP, SS-RSRQ, and SS-SINR measurements for at least:

- 4 identified cells, and
- 10 SSBs with different SSB index and/or PCI on the inter-frequency layer, and
- 1 SSB per identified cell.

9.3.4 Inter-frequency cell identification

When measurement gaps are provided, or the UE supports capability of conducting such measurements without gaps, the UE shall be able to identify a new detectable inter frequency cell within $T_{identify\_inter\_without\_index}$ if UE is not indicated to report SSB based RRM measurement result with the associated SSB index (reportQuantityRsIndexes or maxNrofRSIndexesToReport is not configured). Otherwise UE shall be able to identify a new detectable inter frequency cell within $T_{identify\_inter\_with\_index}$. The UE shall be able to identify a new detectable inter frequency SS block of an already detected cell within $T_{identify\_inter\_without\_index}$.

$$T_{identify\_inter\_without\_index} = (T_{PSS/SSS\_sync\_inter} + T_{SSB\_measurement\_period\_inter})\ ms$$

$$T_{identify\_inter\_with\_index} = (T_{PSS/SSS\_sync\_inter} + T_{SSB\_measurement\_period\_inter} + T_{SSB\_time\_index\_inter})\ ms$$

Where:

T_{PSS/SSS_sync_inter}: it is the time period used in PSS/SSS detection given in table 9.3.4-1 and table 9.3.4-2.

$T_{SSB\_time\_index\_inter}$: it is the time period used to acquire the index of the SSB being measured given in table 9.3.4-3 and table 9.3.4-4.

$T_{SSB\_measurement\_period\_inter}$: equal to a measurement period of SSB based measurement given in table 9.3.5-1 and table 9.3.5-2.

M_{pss/sss_sync_inter}: For a UE supporting FR2 power class 1, M_{pss/sss_sync_inter} = 64 samples. For a UE supporting FR2 power class 2, M_{pss/sss_sync_inter} = 40 samples. For a UE supporting FR2 power class 3, M_{pss/sss_sync_inter} = 40 samples. For a UE supporting FR2 power class 4, M_{pss/sss_sync_inter} = 40 samples.

$M_{SSB\_index\_inter}$: For a UE supporting FR2 power class 1, $M_{SSB\_index\_inter}$ = 40 samples. For a UE supporting FR2 power class 2, $M_{SSB\_index\_inter}$ = 24 samples. For a UE supporting FR2 power class 3, $M_{SSB\_index\_inter}$ = 24 samples. For a UE supporting FR2 power class 4, $M_{SSB\_index\_inter}$ = 24 samples.

$M_{meas\_period\_inter}$: For a UE supporting FR2 power class 1, $M_{meas\_period\_inter}$ =64 samples. For a UE supporting FR2 power class 2, $M_{meas\_period\_inter}$=40 samples. For a UE supporting FR2 power class 3, $M_{meas\_period\_inter}$ =40 samples. For a UE supporting FR2 power class 4, $M_{meas\_period\_inter}$ = 40 samples.

$CSSF_{inter}$: it is a carrier specific scaling factor and is determined according to $CSSF_{within\_gap,i}$ in clause 9.1.5.2 for measurement conducted within measurement gaps.

Table 9.3.4-1: Time period for PSS/SSS detection, (Frequency range FR1)

Condition NOTE1,2	T_{PSS/SSS_sync_inter}
No DRX	Max(600ms, 8 × Max(MGRP, SMTC period)) × $CSSF_{inter}$
DRX cycle ≤ 320ms	Max(600ms, Ceil(8*1.5) × Max(MGRP, SMTC period, DRX cycle)) × $CSSF_{inter}$
DRX cycle > 320ms	8 × DRX cycle × $CSSF_{inter}$
NOTE 1: DRX or non DRX requirements apply according to the conditions described in clause 3.6.1 NOTE 2: In EN-DC operation, the parameters, timers and scheduling requests referred to in clause 3.6.1 are for the secondary cell group. The DRX cycle is the DRX cycle of the secondary cell group.	

Table 9.3.4-2: Time period for PSS/SSS detection, (Frequency range FR2)

Condition NOTE1,2	T_{PSS/SSS_sync_inter}
No DRX	Max(600ms, M_{pss/sss_sync_inter} × Max(MGRP, SMTC period)) × $CSSF_{inter}$
DRX cycle ≤ 320ms	Max(600ms, (1.5 × M_{pss/sss_sync_inter}) × Max(MGRP, SMTC period, DRX cycle)) × $CSSF_{inter}$
DRX cycle > 320ms	M_{pss/sss_sync_inter} × DRX cycle × $CSSF_{inter}$
NOTE 1: DRX or non DRX requirements apply according to the conditions described in clause 3.6.1 NOTE 2: In EN-DC operation, the parameters, timers and scheduling requests referred to in clause 3.6.1 are for the secondary cell group. The DRX cycle is the DRX cycle of the secondary cell group.	

Table 9.3.4-3: Time period for time index detection (Frequency range FR1)

Condition NOTE1,2	$T_{SSB\_time\_index\_inter}$
No DRX	Max(120ms, 3 × Max(MGRP, SMTC period)) × $CSSF_{inter}$
DRX cycle ≤ 320ms	Max(120ms, Ceil(3 × 1.5) × Max(MGRP, SMTC period, DRX cycle)) × $CSSF_{inter}$
DRX cycle > 320ms	3 × DRX cycle × $CSSF_{inter}$
NOTE 1: DRX or non DRX requirements apply according to the conditions described in clause 3.6.1 NOTE 2: In EN-DC operation, the parameters, timers and scheduling requests referred to in clause 3.6.1 are for the secondary cell group. The DRX cycle is the DRX cycle of the secondary cell group.	

Table 9.3.4-4: Time period for time index detection (Frequency range FR2)

Condition NOTE1,2	$T_{SSB\_time\_index\_inter}$
No DRX	Max(200ms, $M_{SSB\_index\_inter}$ × Max(MGRP, SMTC period)) × $CSSF_{inter}$
DRX cycle ≤ 320ms	Max(200ms, (1.5 × $M_{SSB\_index\_inter}$) × Max(MGRP, SMTC period, DRX cycle)) × $CSSF_{inter}$
DRX cycle > 320ms	$M_{SSB\_index\_inter}$ × DRX cycle × $CSSF_{inter}$
NOTE 1: DRX or non DRX requirements apply according to the conditions described in clause 3.6.1 NOTE 2: In EN-DC operation, the parameters, timers and scheduling requests referred to in clause 3.6.1 are for the secondary cell group. The DRX cycle is the DRX cycle of the secondary cell group.	

9.3.4.1 Void

9.3.4.2 Void

9.3.5 Inter-frequency measurements

When measurement gaps are provided for inter frequency measurements, or the UE supports capability of conducting such measurements without gaps, the UE physical layer shall be capable of reporting SS-RSRP, SS-RSRQ and SS-SINR measurements to higher layers with measurement accuracy as specified in sub-clauses 10.1.4, 10.1.5, 10.1.9, 10.1.10, 10.1.14 and 10.1.15, respectively, as shown in table 9.3.5-1 and 9.3.5-2:

Table 9.3.5-1: Measurement period for inter-frequency measurements with gaps (Frequency FR1)

Condition NOTE1,2	$T_{SSB\_measurement\_period\_inter}$
No DRX	Max(200ms, 8 × Max(MGRP, SMTC period)) × $CSSF_{inter}$
DRX cycle ≤ 320ms	Max(200ms, Ceil(8 × 1.5) × Max(MGRP, SMTC period, DRX cycle)) × $CSSF_{inter}$
DRX cycle > 320ms	8 × DRX cycle × $CSSF_{inter}$
NOTE 1: DRX or non DRX requirements apply according to the conditions described in clause 3.6.1 NOTE 2: In EN-DC operation, the parameters, timers and scheduling requests referred to in clause 3.6.1 are for the secondary cell group. The DRX cycle is the DRX cycle of the secondary cell group.	

Table 9.3.5-2: Measurement period for inter-frequency measurements with gaps (Frequency FR2)

Condition NOTE1,2	$T_{SSB\_measurement\_period\_inter}$
No DRX	Max(400ms, $M_{meas\_period\_inter} \times$ Max(MGRP, SMTC period)) $\times$ $CSSF_{inter}$
DRX cycle ≤ 320ms	Max(400ms, (1.5 $\times$ $M_{meas\_period\_inter}$) $\times$ Max(MGRP, SMTC period, DRX cycle)) $\times$ $CSSF_{inter}$
DRX cycle > 320ms	$M_{meas\_period\_inter} \times$ DRX cycle $\times$ $CSSF_{inter}$
NOTE 1: DRX or non DRX requirements apply according to the conditions described in clause 3.6.1 NOTE 2: In EN-DC operation, the parameters, timers and scheduling requests referred to in clause 3.6.1 are for the secondary cell group. The DRX cycle is the DRX cycle of the secondary cell group.	

9.3.5.1 Void

9.3.5.2 Void

9.3.5.3 Void

9.3.6 Inter-frequency measurements reporting requirements

9.3.6.1 Periodic Reporting

Reported SS-RSRP, SS-RSRQ, and SS-SINR measurements contained in periodically triggered measurement reports shall meet the requirements in clauses 10.1.4.1, 10.1.5.1, 10.1.9.1, 10.1.10.1, 10.1.14.1 and 10.1.15.1, respectively.

9.3.6.2 Event-triggered Periodic Reporting

Reported SS-RSRP, SS-RSRQ, and SS-SINR measurements contained in event triggered periodic measurement reports shall meet the requirements in clauses 10.1.4.1, 10.1.5.1, 10.1.9.1, 10.1.10.1, 10.1.14.1 and 10.1.15.1, respectively.

The first report in event triggered periodic measurement reporting shall meet the requirements specified in clause 9.3.6.3.

9.3.6.3 Event-triggered Reporting

Reported SS-RSRP, SS-RSRQ, and SS-SINR measurements contained in event triggered measurement reports shall meet the requirements in clauses 10.1.4.1, 10.1.5.1, 10.1.9.1, 10.1.10.1, 10.1.14.1 and 10.1.15.1, respectively.

The UE shall not send any event triggered measurement reports, as long as no reporting criteria are fulfilled.

The measurement reporting delay is defined as the time between an event that will trigger a measurement report and the point when the UE starts to transmit the measurement report over the air interface. This requirement assumes that the measurement report is not delayed by other RRC signalling on the DCCH. This measurement reporting delay excludes a delay uncertainty resulted when inserting the measurement report to the TTI of the uplink DCCH. The delay uncertainty is: $2 \times TTI_{DCCH}$. This measurement reporting delay excludes a delay which caused by no UL resources for UE to send the measurement report.

The event triggered measurement reporting delay, measured without L3 filtering shall be within $T_{identify\_inter\_without\_index}$ if UE is not indicated to report SSB based RRM measurement result with the associated SSB index. Otherwise UE shall be able to identify a new detectable inter frequency cell within $T_{identify\_inter\_with\_index}$. Both $T_{identify\_inter\_without\_index}$ and $T_{identify\_inter\_with\_index}$ are defined in clause 9.3.4. When L3 filtering is used an additional delay can be expected.

A cell is detectable only if at least one SSB measured from the cell being configured remains detectable during the time period $T_{identify\_inter\_without\_index}$ or $T_{identify\_inter\_with\_index}$ defined in clause 9.3.4. If a cell which has been detectable at least for the time period $T_{identify\_inter\_without\_index}$ or $T_{identify\_inter\_with\_index}$ defined in clause 9.3.4 becomes undetectable for a period ≤ 5 seconds and then the cell becomes detectable again with the same spatial reception parameter and then triggers the measurement report as per TS 38.331 [2], the event triggered measurement reporting delay shall be less than $T_{SSB\_measurement\_period\_inter}$ defined in clause 9.3.5 provided the timing to that cell has not changed more than $\pm 3200/2^{\mu}$ Tc while measurement gap has not been available and the L3 filtering has not been used, where μ is the SCS configuration as defined in clause 4.2 of TS 38.211 [3]. When L3 filtering is used an additional delay can be expected.

9.3.7 Void

9.3.8 Inter-frequency SFTD measurement requirements

9.3.8.1 Introduction

This clause contains requirements for a UE supporting NR inter-frequency SFTD measurement and is applicable in RRC_CONNECTED state. The UE shall, depending on network request, perform inter-frequency SFTD measurement and report SFTD result with or without SS-RSRP. The overall delay includes RRC procedure delay defined in clause 12 in TS 38.331 [2] and SFTD measurement reporting delay in clause 9.3.8.3.

UE which fulfils the requirements in clause 9.3.8 is not supposed to fulfil the requirements defined in clause 9.2.5.4.

9.3.8.2 SFTD Measurement delay

The requirements on SFTD measurement delay defined in this clause are applicable under the side condition SCH Ês/Iot ≥ -3 dB for the inter-frequency neighbour cell. Depending on configuration, the SFTD measurement may be carried out with or without the support of configured measurement gaps. In the current release, indication on whether to carry out the SFTD measurement with or without measurement gaps is implicit and depending on whether measurement gaps are configured.

The UE shall be able to detect, identify and measure SFTD of up to 3 of the strongest applicable inter-frequency neighbour cells on the carrier frequency provided in the SFTD measurement configuration. Further depending on the SFTD measurement configuration, the UE shall additionally report SS-RSRP for the one or more strongest cells. The UE may or may not be configured with cellsForWhichToReportSFTD. The UE does not expect cellsForWhichToReportSFTD to change during an ongoing SFTD measurement.

When no measurement gaps are provided, the UE shall be capable of finding the inter-frequency neighbour cell regardless of its SSB position in the SMTC period, provided that the carrier frequency where SFTD measurement is configured and the serving carrier(s) form a supported CA or NR-DC band combination of the UE. The SFTD measurement shall be conducted with sustained connection to the PCell and activated SCell(s) in MCG. Depending on capability, the UE may be allowed to cause a certain amount of interruptions for reconfiguration of the radio receiver, as specified in clause 8.2.2.2.6.

When measurement gaps are provided, the UE shall be capable of finding the inter-frequency neighbour cell under the additional condition that the SSB at least occasionally falls within the measurement gap.

When no DRX is used, the UE shall be capable of determining SFTD within a physical layer measurement period of $T_{measure\_SFTD1}$ as follows:

- For SFTD measurements without measurement gaps, and without additional SS-RSRP reporting:
  - For carrier frequency in FR1: $T_{measure\_SFTD1}$ = 14 SMTC periods
  - For carrier frequency in FR2: $T_{measure\_SFTD1}$ = 112 SMTC periods
- For SFTD measurements in measurement gaps, and without additional SS-RSRP reporting:
  - For carrier frequency in FR1: $T_{measure\_SFTD1} = CSSF_{inter} \times 8 \times Max(MGRP, SMTC\ period)$
  - For carrier frequency in FR2: $T_{measure\_SFTD1} = CSSF_{inter} \times 64 \times Max(MGRP, SMTC\ period)$

- For SFTD measurements without measurement gaps, and with additional SS-RSRP reporting:
  - For carrier frequency in FR1: $T_{measure\_SFTD1}$ = 19 SMTC periods
  - For carrier frequency in FR2: $T_{measure\_SFTD1}$ = 152 SMTC periods
- For SFTD measurements in measurement gaps, and with additional SS-RSRP reporting:
  - For carrier frequency in FR1: $T_{measure\_SFTD1} = CSSF_{inter} \times 13 \times Max(MGRP, SMTC period)$
  - For carrier frequency in FR2: $T_{measure\_SFTD1} = CSSF_{inter} \times 104 \times Max(MGRP, SMTC period)$

where $CSSF_{inter}$ is a carrier specific scaling factor and is determined according to $CSSF_{within\_gap,i}$ in clause 9.1.5.2 for measurement conducted within measurement gaps.

When DRX is used, the same $T_{measure\_SFTD1}$ as for non-DRX applies, but the reporting delay depends on the DRX cycle length in use.

In case PCell is changed due to handover, the UE shall terminate the inter-frequency SFTD measurement.

The measurement accuracy for the SFTD measurement shall fulfil the requirement in clause 10.1.21.3. The measurement accuracy for additionally reported SS-RSRP shall fulfil the requirement in clauses 10.1.4.1 and 10.1.5.1 for neighbour cell in FR1 and FR2, respectively.

9.3.8.3 SFTD Measurement reporting delay

The SFTD measurement reporting delay is defined as the time between a command that will trigger an SFTD measurement report and the point when the UE starts to transmit the measurement report over the air interface. This requirement assumes that the measurement report is not delayed by other RRC signalling on the DCCH. This measurement reporting delay excludes a delay uncertainty of $2 \times TTI_{DCCH}$ resulting when inserting the measurement report to the TTI of the uplink DCCH. This measurement reporting delay excludes any delay caused by lack of UL resources for UE to send the measurement report.

The SFTD measurement reporting delay shall be less than $T_{measure\_SFTD1}$ defined in clause 9.3.8.2 plus the RRC procedure delay defined in TS 38.331 [2].

9.4 Inter-RAT measurements

9.4.1 Introduction

The requirements in this clause are specified for NR–E-UTRAN FDD and NR–E-UTRAN TDD measurements and are applicable without an explicit E-UTRAN neighbour cell list containing physical layer cell identities, for a UE:

- in RRC_CONNECTED state, and
- configured with SA or NR-DC operation mode or configured in NE-DC operation mode by PCell with NR–E-UTRAN FDD or TDD measurement (RSRP, RSRQ, RS-SINR, RSTD, or E-CID) on E-UTRA non-serving frequency carrier, and
- configured with an appropriate measurement gap pattern according to Table 9.1.2-3.

When the UE is in NE-DC operation mode and an NR–E-UTRAN FDD or TDD measurement (RSRP, RSRQ, RS-SINR, or E-CID RSRP and RSRQ) configured by NR PCell is on a E-UTRA serving frequency carrier, then the corresponding E-UTRA intra-frequency measurements requirements specified in clause 8.19 of TS 36.133 [15] shall apply.

Parameter T_{Inter1} used in inter-RAT requirements in clause 9.4 is specified in Table 9.4.1-1.

Table 9.4.1-1: Minimum available time for inter-RAT measurements

Gap Pattern Id	Measurement Gap Length (MGL, ms)	Measurement Gap Repetition Period (MGRP, ms)	Minimum available time for inter-frequency and inter-RAT measurements during 480 ms period (Tinter1, ms)
0	6	40	60
1	6	80	30
2	3	40	24 Note 1
3	3	80	12 Note 1
4	6	20	120 Note 1
6	4	20	72 Note 1,3,6
7	4	40	36 Note 1,4,6
8	4	80	18 Note 1,5,6
10	3	20	48 Note 1
NOTE 1: When determining UE requirements using Tinter1 for gap pattern IDs 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, Tinter1 = 60 for gap pattern IDs 2, 4, 6, 7, 10, and Tinter1 = 30 for gap pattern IDs 3 and 8 shall be used. NOTE 2: Measurement gaps pattern configurations applicability is as specified in Table 9.1.2-1. NOTE 3: When this gap pattern is used, the T_{inter} for E-UTRA inter-frequency measurements is 48 ms corresponding to the first 3 ms of the 4 ms gap. NOTE 4: When this gap pattern is used, the T_{inter} for E-UTRA inter-frequency measurements is 24 ms corresponding to the first 3 ms of the 4 ms gap. NOTE 5: When this gap pattern is used, the T_{inter} for E-UTRA inter-frequency measurements is 12 ms corresponding to the first 3 ms of the 4 ms gap. NOTE 6: This gap pattern is applicable for E-UTRA inter-frequency measurements only if gap based NR measurements are also configured.			

A UE configured with gap pattern ID 2, 3 or 10 shall be able to detect a target cell, provided that

- the E-UTRA subframe #0 or #5 of the target E-UTRAN cell begins not earlier than 500 μs from the start of the measurement gap, and

- the E-UTRA subframe #0 or #5 of the target E-UTRAN cell ends not later than 500 μs before the end of the measurement gap in case of FDD and not later than 750 μs before the end of measurement gap in case of TDD.

A UE configured with gap pattern ID 6, 7 or 8 shall be able to detect a target cell, provided that

- the E-UTRA subframe #0 or #5 of the target E-UTRAN cell begins not earlier than 500 μs from the start of the measurement gap, and

- the E-UTRA subframe #0 or #5 of the target E-UTRAN cell ends no later than 1500 μs before the end of the measurement gap in case of FDD and no later than 1750 μs before the end of measurement gap in case of TDD.

9.4.2 NR – E-UTRAN FDD measurements

9.4.2.1 Introduction

The requirements are applicable for NR–E-UTRAN FDD RSRP, RSRQ, and RS-SINR measurements.

In the requirements, an E-UTRAN FDD cell is considered to be detectable when:

- RSRP related conditions in the accuracy requirements in clause 10.2.2 are fulfilled for a corresponding Band, together with the corresponding side conditions in Annex B.2.3 and Annex B.3.3 of TS 36.133 [15],
- RSRQ related conditions in the accuracy requirements in clause 10.2.3 are fulfilled for a corresponding Band, together with the corresponding side conditions in Annex B.2.3 and Annex B.3.3 of TS 36.133 [15],
- RS-SINR related conditions in the accuracy requirements in clause 10.2.5 are fulfilled for a corresponding Band, together with the corresponding side conditions in Annex B.2.3 and Annex B.3.19 of TS 36.133 [15].

9.4.2.2 Requirements when no DRX is used

When the UE requires measurement gaps to identify and measure inter-RAT cells and an appropriate measurement gap pattern is scheduled, or the UE supports capability of conducting such measurements without gaps, the UE shall be able to identify a new detectable FDD cell within $T_{\text{Identify, E-UTRAN FDD}}$ according to the following expression:

$$T_{\text{Identify,E-UTRAN FDD}} = T_{\text{BasicIdentify}} \cdot \frac{480}{T_{\text{Inter1}}} \cdot \text{CSSF}_{\text{interRAT}} \quad ms,$$

where:

$T_{\text{BasicIdentify}}$ = 480 ms,

T_{Inter1} is defined in clause 9.4.1,

$CSSF_{interRAT} = CSSF_{within\_gap,i}$ is the scaling factor for the measured inter-RAT E-UTRA carrier i which is calculated as specified in clause 9.1.5.2.

Identification of a cell shall include detection of the cell and additionally performing a single measurement with measurement period of $T_{Measure,\ E\text{-}UTRAN\ FDD}$ defined in Table 9.4.2.2-1.

Table 9.4.2.2-1: Measurement period and measurement bandwidth

Configuration	Physical Layer Measurement period: $T_{Measure,\ E\text{-}UTRAN\ FDD}$ [ms]	Measurement bandwidth [RB]
0	480 x $CSSF_{interRAT}$	6
1 (Note 1)	240 x $CSSF_{interRAT}$	50
NOTE 1: This configuration is optional.		

When measurement gaps are scheduled for E-UTRAN FDD inter-RAT measurements, or the UE supports capability of conducting such measurements without gaps, the UE physical layer shall be capable of reporting RSRP, RSRQ, and RS-SINR measurements to higher layers with measurement period $T_{Measure,\ E\text{-}UTRAN\ FDD}$ given by table 9.4.2.2-1.

The UE shall be capable of identifying and performing NR – E-UTRAN FDD RSRP, RSRQ, and RS-SINR measurements of at least 4 identified E-UTRAN FDD cells per E-UTRA FDD carrier frequency layer during each layer 1 measurement period, for up to 7 E-UTRA FDD carrier frequency layers.

If higher layer filtering is used, an additional cell identification delay can be expected.

The NR – E-UTRAN FDD RSRP measurement accuracy for all measured cells shall be as specified in clause 10.2.2. The NR – E-UTRAN FDD RSRQ measurement accuracy for all measured cells shall be as specified in clause 10.2.3. The NR – E-UTRAN FDD RS-SINR measurement accuracy for all measured cells shall be as specified in clause 10.2.5.

9.4.2.3 Requirements when DRX is used

When DRX is in use and measurement gaps are configured, the UE shall be able to identify a new detectable E-UTRAN FDD cell within $T_{Identify,\ E\text{-}UTRAN\ FDD}$ specified in Table 9.4.2.3-1.

Table 9.4.2.3-1: Requirement to identify a newly detectable E-UTRAN FDD cell

DRX cycle length (s)	$T_{Identify,\ E\text{-}UTRAN\ FDD}$ (s) (DRX cycles)	
	Gap period = 40 ms, 20 ms	Gap period = 80 ms
≤0.16	Non-DRX requirements in clause 9.4.2.2 apply	Non-DRX requirements in clause 9.4.2.2 apply
0.256	5.12* $CSSF_{interRAT}$ (20*$CSSF_{interRAT}$)	7.68* $CSSF_{interRAT}$ (30*$CSSF_{interRAT}$)
0.32	6.4* $CSSF_{interRAT}$ (20*$CSSF_{interRAT}$)	7.68* $CSSF_{interRAT}$ (24*$CSSF_{interRAT}$)
0.32< DRX-cycle ≤10.24	Note1 (20*$CSSF_{interRAT}$)	Note1 (20*$CSSF_{interRAT}$)
NOTE 1: The time depends on the DRX cycle length. NOTE 2: $CSSF_{interRAT}$ is as defined in clause 9.4.2.2.		

When DRX is in use, the UE shall be capable of performing NR – E-UTRAN FDD RSRP, RSRQ, and RS-SINR measurements of at least 4 identified E-UTRAN FDD cells per E-UTRA FDD frequency layer during each layer 1 measurement period, for up to 7 E-UTRA FDD carrier frequency layers, and the UE physical layer shall be capable of reporting NR – E-UTRAN FDD RSRP, RSRQ, and RS-SINR measurements to higher layers with the measurement period $T_{measure,\ E\text{-}UTRAN\ FDD}$ specified in Table 9.4.2.3-2.

Table 9.4.2.3-2: Requirement to measure E-UTRAN FDD cells

DRX cycle length (s)	$T_{measure,\ E\text{-}UTRAN\ FDD}$ (s) (DRX cycles)
≤0.08	Non-DRX requirements in clause 9.4.2.2 apply
0.08< DRX-cycle ≤10.24	Note1 (5* $CSSF_{interRAT}$)
NOTE 1: The time depends on the DRX cycle length. NOTE 2: $CSSF_{interRAT}$ is as defined in clause 9.4.2.2.	

If higher layer filtering is used, an additional cell identification delay can be expected.

The NR – E-UTRAN FDD RSRP measurement accuracy for all measured cells shall be as specified in clause 10.2.2. The NR – E-UTRAN FDD RSRQ measurement accuracy for all measured cells shall be as specified in clause 10.2.3. The NR – E-UTRAN FDD RS-SINR measurement accuracy for all measured cells shall be as specified in clause 10.2.5.

9.4.2.4 Measurement reporting requirements

9.4.2.4.1 Periodic Reporting

The reported NR – E-UTRAN FDD RSRP, RSRQ, and RS-SINR measurements contained in periodically triggered measurement reports shall meet the requirements in clauses 10.2.2, 10.2.3, and 10.2.5, respectively.

9.4.2.4.2 Event-Triggered Periodic Reporting

The reported NR – E-UTRAN FDD RSRP, RSRQ, and RS-SINR measurements contained in event-triggered periodic measurement reports shall meet the requirements in clauses 10.2.2, 10.2.3, and 10.2.5, respectively.

The first report in event-triggered periodic measurement reporting shall meet the requirements specified in clause 9.4.2.4.3.

9.4.2.4.3 Event-Triggered Reporting

The reported NR – E-UTRAN FDD RSRP, RSRQ, and RS-SINR measurements contained in event-triggered measurement reports shall meet the requirements in clauses 10.2.2, 10.2.3, and 10.2.5, respectively.

The UE shall not send any event-triggered measurement reports as long as no reporting criteria are fulfilled.

The measurement reporting delay is defined as the time between an event that will trigger a measurement report and the point when the UE starts to transmit the measurement report over the air interface. This requirement assumes that that the measurement report is not delayed by other RRC signalling on the DCCH. This measurement reporting delay excludes a delay uncertainty resulted when inserting the measurement report to the TTI of the uplink DCCH. The delay uncertainty is: 2 x TTI_{DCCH} where TTI_{DCCH} is the duration of subframe or slot or subslot when the measurement report is transmitted on the PUSCH with subframe or slot or subslot duration. This measurement reporting delay excludes a delay which caused by no UL resources for UE to send the measurement report.

The event triggered measurement reporting delay, measured without L3 filtering shall be less than $T_{\text{Identify, E-UTRAN FDD}}$ defined in clauses 9.4.2.2 and 9.4.2.3 without DRX and with DRX, respectively. When L3 filtering is used, an additional delay can be expected.

If a cell which has been detectable at least for the time period $T_{\text{Identify, E-UTRAN FDD}}$ becomes undetectable for a period ≤ 5 seconds and then the cell becomes detectable again and triggers an event as per TS 38.331 [2], the event triggered measurement reporting delay shall be less than $T_{\text{Measure, E-UTRAN FDD}}$ provided the timing to that cell has not changed more than ± 50 Ts while measurement gap has not been available and the L3 filter has not been used.

9.4.3 NR – E-UTRAN TDD measurements

9.4.3.1 Introduction

The requirements are applicable for NR–E-UTRAN TDD RSRP, RSRQ, and RS-SINR measurements.

In the requirements, an E-UTRAN TDD cell is considered to be detectable when:

- RSRP related conditions in the accuracy requirements in clause 10.2.2 are fulfilled for a corresponding Band, together with the corresponding side conditions in Annex B.2.3 and Annex B.3.3 of TS 36.133 [15],
- RSRQ related conditions in the accuracy requirements in clause 10.2.3 are fulfilled for a corresponding Band, together with the corresponding side conditions in Annex B.2.3 and Annex B.3.3 of TS 36.133 [15],

  RS-SINR related conditions in the accuracy requirements in clause 10.2.5 are fulfilled for a corresponding Band, together with the corresponding side conditions in Annex B.2.3 and Annex B.3.19 of TS 36.133 [15].

9.4.3.2 Requirements when no DRX is used

When the UE requires measurement gaps to identify and measure inter-RAT cells and an appropriate measurement gap pattern is scheduled, or the UE supports capability of conducting such measurements without gaps, the UE shall be able to identify a new detectable TDD cell within $T_{\text{Identify, E-UTRAN TDD}}$ according to the following expression:

- When configuration 0 or configuration 1 in Table 9.4.3.2-1 is applied,

$$T_{\text{Identify,E-UTRAN TDD}} = T_{\text{BasicIdentify}} \cdot \frac{480}{T_{\text{Inter1}}} \cdot \text{CSSF}_{\text{interRAT}} \quad ms,$$

- When configuration 2 or configuration 3 in Table 9.4.3.2-1 is applied,

$$T_{\text{Identify,E-UTRAN TDD}} = T_{\text{BasicIdentify}} \cdot \frac{480}{T_{\text{Inter1}}} \cdot \text{CSSF}_{\text{interRAT}} + 240 \cdot \text{CSSF}_{\text{interRAT}} \quad ms,$$

where:

$T_{\text{BasicIdentify}}$ = 480 ms,

T_{Inter1} is defined in clause 9.4.1,

$\text{CSSF}_{\text{interRAT}} = \text{CSSF}_{\text{within\_gap,i}}$ is the scaling factor for the measured inter-RAT E-UTRA carrier i which is calculated as specified in clause 9.1.5.2.

Identification of a cell shall include detection of the cell and additionally performing a single measurement with measurement period of $T_{\text{Measure, E-UTRAN TDD}}$ defined in Table 9.4.3.2-1.

Table 9.4.3.2-1: $T_{Measure,\ E\text{-}UTRAN\ TDD}$ for different configurations

Configuration	Measurement bandwidth (RB)	Number of UL/DL sub-frames per half frame (5 ms)		DwPTS		$T_{Measure,\ E\text{-}UTRAN\ TDD}$ (ms)
		DL	UL	Normal CP	Extended CP	
0	6	2	2	$19760 \cdot T_s$	$20480 \cdot T_s$	480 x $CSSF_{interRAT}$
1 (Note 1)	50	2	2	$19760 \cdot T_s$	$20480 \cdot T_s$	240 x $CSSF_{interRAT}$
2	6	1	3	$19760 \cdot T_s$	$20480 \cdot T_s$	720 x $CSSF_{interRAT}$
3 (Note 1)	50	1	3	$19760 \cdot T_s$	$20480 \cdot T_s$	480 x $CSSF_{interRAT}$
NOTE 1: This configuration is optional. NOTE 2: Void						

When measurement gaps are scheduled for E-UTRAN TDD inter-RAT measurements, or the UE supports capability of conducting such measurements without gaps, the UE physical layer shall be capable of reporting RSRP, RSRQ, and RS-SINR measurements to higher layers with measurement period $T_{measure,\ E\text{-}UTRAN\ TDD}$ given by table 9.4.3.2-1.

The UE shall be capable of identifying and performing NR – E-UTRAN TDD RSRP, RSRQ, and RS-SINR measurements of at least 4 identified E-UTRAN TDD cells per E-UTRA TDD carrier frequency layer during each layer 1 measurement period, for up to 7 E-UTRA TDD carrier frequency layers.

If higher layer filtering is used, an additional cell identification delay can be expected.

The NR – E-UTRAN TDD RSRP measurement accuracy for all measured cells shall be as specified in clause 10.2.2. The NR – E-UTRAN TDD RSRQ measurement accuracy for all measured cells shall be as specified in clause 10.2.3. The NR – E-UTRAN TDD RS-SINR measurement accuracy for all measured cells shall be as specified in clause 10.2.5.

9.4.3.3 Requirements when DRX is used

When DRX is in use and measurement gaps are configured, the UE shall be able to identify a new detectable E-UTRAN TDD cell within $T_{Identify,\ E\text{-}UTRAN\ TDD}$ specified in Table 9.4.3.3-1.

Table 9.4.3.3-1: Requirement to identify a newly detectable E-UTRAN TDD cell

DRX cycle length (s)	$T_{Identify, E-UTRAN TDD}$ (s) (DRX cycles)	
	Gap period = 40 ms, 20 ms	Gap period = 80 ms
≤0.16	Non-DRX requirements in clause 9.4.3.2 apply	Non-DRX requirements in clause 9.4.3.2 apply
0.256	5.12* $CSSF_{interRAT}$ (20*$CSSF_{interRAT}$)	7.68* $CSSF_{interRAT}$ (30*$CSSF_{interRAT}$)
0.32	6.4* $CSSF_{interRAT}$ (20*$CSSF_{interRAT}$)	7.68* $CSSF_{interRAT}$ (24*$CSSF_{interRAT}$)
0.32< DRX-cycle ≤10.24	Note1 (20*$CSSF_{interRAT}$)	Note1 (20*$CSSF_{interRAT}$)
NOTE 1: The time depends on the DRX cycle length. NOTE 2: $CSSF_{interRAT}$ is as defined in clause 9.4.3.2.		

When DRX is in use, the UE shall be capable of performing NR – E-UTRAN TDD RSRP, RSRQ, and RS-SINR measurements of at least 4 identified E-UTRAN TDD cells per E-UTRA TDD frequency layer during each layer 1 measurement period, for up to 7 E-UTRA TDD carrier frequency layers, and the UE physical layer shall be capable of reporting NR – E-UTRAN TDD RSRP, RSRQ, and RS-SINR measurements to higher layers with the measurement period $T_{measure, E-UTRAN TDD}$ specified in Table 9.4.3.3-2.

Table 9.4.3.3-2: Requirement to measure E-UTRAN TDD cells

DRX cycle length (s)	$T_{measure, E-UTRAN TDD}$ (s) (DRX cycles)
≤0.08	Non-DRX Requirements in clause 9.4.3.2 apply
0.128	For configuration 2 Note3, non-DRX requirements in clause 9.4.3.2 apply, Otherwise: Note1 (5*$CSSF_{interRAT}$)
0.128<DRX-cycle≤10.24	Note1 (5*$CSSF_{interRAT}$)
NOTE 1: The time depends on the DRX cycle length. NOTE 2: $CSSF_{interRAT}$ is as defined in clause 9.4.3.2. NOTE 3: See Table 9.4.3.2-1.	

If higher layer filtering is used, an additional cell identification delay can be expected.

The NR – E-UTRAN TDD RSRP measurement accuracy for all measured cells shall be as specified in clause 10.2.2. The NR – E-UTRAN TDD RSRQ measurement accuracy for all measured cells shall be as specified in clause 10.2.3. The NR – E-UTRAN TDD RS-SINR measurement accuracy for all measured cells shall be as specified in clause 10.2.5.

9.4.3.4 Measurement reporting requirements

9.4.3.4.1 Periodic Reporting

The reported NR – E-UTRAN TDD RSRP, RSRQ, and RS-SINR measurements contained in periodically triggered measurement reports shall meet the requirements in clauses 10.2.2, 10.2.3, and 10.2.5, respectively.

9.4.3.4.2 Event-Triggered Periodic Reporting

The reported NR – E-UTRAN TDD RSRP, RSRQ, and RS-SINR measurements contained in event-triggered periodic measurement reports shall meet the requirements in clauses 10.2.2, 10.2.3, and 10.2.5, respectively.

The first report in event-triggered periodic measurement reporting shall meet the requirements specified in clause 9.4.3.4.3.

9.4.3.4.3 Event-Triggered Reporting

The reported NR – E-UTRAN TDD RSRP, RSRQ, and RS-SINR measurements contained in event-triggered measurement reports shall meet the requirements in clauses 10.2.2, 10.2.3, and 10.2.5, respectively.

The UE shall not send any event-triggered measurement reports as long as no reporting criteria are fulfilled.

The measurement reporting delay is defined as the time between an event that will trigger a measurement report and the point when the UE starts to transmit the measurement report over the air interface. This requirement assumes that that the measurement report is not delayed by other RRC signalling on the DCCH. This measurement reporting delay excludes a delay uncertainty resulted when inserting the measurement report to the TTI of the uplink DCCH. The delay uncertainty is: 2 x TTI_{DCCH} where TTI_{DCCH} is the duration of subframe or slot or subslot when the measurement report is transmitted on the PUSCH with subframe or slot or subslot duration. This measurement reporting delay excludes a delay which caused by no UL resources for UE to send the measurement report.

The event triggered measurement reporting delay, measured without L3 filtering shall be less than $T_{\text{Identify, E-UTRAN TDD}}$ defined in clauses 9.4.3.2 and 9.4.3.3 without DRX and with DRX, respectively. When L3 filtering is used, an additional delay can be expected.

If a cell which has been detectable at least for the time period $T_{\text{Identify, E-UTRAN TDD}}$ becomes undetectable for a period ≤ 5 seconds and then the cell becomes detectable again and triggers an event as per TS 38.331 [2], the event triggered measurement reporting delay shall be less than $T_{\text{Measure, E-UTRAN TDD}}$ provided the timing to that cell has not changed more than ± 50 Ts while measurement gap has not been available and the L3 filter has not been used.

9.4.4 Inter-RAT RSTD measurements

9.4.4.1 NR – E-UTRAN FDD RSTD measurements

9.4.4.1.1 Introduction

The requirements are applicable for NR–E-UTRAN FDD RSTD measurements requested via LPP [22, 27].

When the UE is in NE-DC operation mode and an NR–E-UTRAN FDD RSTD measurement configured by NR PCell is on a E-UTRA serving frequency carrier, then the corresponding E-UTRA intra-frequency measurements requirements as follows shall apply.

- Measurements configured on E-UTRA PSCC shall meet E-UTRAN OTDOA intra-frequency measurements requirements in clause 8.1.2.5. The applicable measurement accuracy requirements are in clause 9.1.10.
- Measurements configured on E-UTRA SCC shall meet all applicable requirements in clause 8.4, except that the terms PCell and primary component carrier shall be deemed to be swapped with PSCell and PSCC. The applicable measurement accuracy requirements are in clause 9.1.12, except that the terms PCell and primary component carrier shall be deemed to be swapped with PSCell and PSCC.

The requirements in clause 9.4.4.1 apply when:

- the UE is provided with the LTE timing information via LPP [27], including both nr-LTE-SFN-Offset and nr-LTE-fineTiming-Offset, or
- the UE is not provided with nr-LTE-SFN-Offset or nr-LTE-fineTiming-Offset, or
- the UE is provided with nr-LTE-SFN-Offset but not with nr-LTE-fineTiming-Offset.

When the UE is not aware of the SFN of at least one LTE cell in the OTDOA assistance data, the UE may be using When the UE is not aware of the SFN of at least one LTE cell in the OTDOA assistance data, the UE may be using autonomous gaps to acquire SFN of the OTDOA assistance data reference cell prior to requesting measurement gaps for performing the requested E-UTRA RSTD measurements before the $T_{\text{RSTD InterRAT, E-UTRAN FDD}}$ time period starts while meeting all the requirements in clause 9.4.4.1.2, provided that the OTDOA assistance data is provided to allow sufficient time for the UE to acquire the SFN before the $T_{\text{RSTD InterRAT, E-UTRAN FDD}}$ starts.

When the UE is not aware of and cannot derive the subframe timing difference between the NR serving cell and the OTDOA assistance data reference cell, the UE may need to request measurement gaps to perform cell detection for the OTDOA assistance data reference cell prior to requesting measurement gaps for performing the requested

E-UTRA RSTD measurements before the $\mathrm{T}_{\text{RSTD InterRAT, E-UTRAN FDD}}$ time period starts while meeting all the requirements in clause 9.4.4.1.2, provided that the OTDOA assistance data is provided to allow sufficient time for the UE to detect the cell before the $\mathrm{T}_{\text{RSTD InterRAT, E-UTRAN FDD}}$ starts.

9.4.4.1.2 Requirements

When the physical layer cell identities of neighbour cells together with the OTDOA assistance data are provided, the UE shall be able to detect and measure inter-RAT E-UTRAN FDD RSTD, specified in TS 38.215 [4], for at least n=16 cells, including the reference cell, within $\mathrm{T}_{\text{RSTD InterRAT, E-UTRAN FDD}}$ ms as given below:

$$\mathrm{T}_{\text{RSTD InterRAT, E-UTRAN FDD}} = T_{\text{PRS}} \cdot (M - 1) + \Delta \qquad ms,$$

where

$\mathrm{T}_{\text{RSTD InterRAT, E-UTRAN FDD}}$ is the total time for detecting and measuring at least n cells,
T_{PRS} is the largest value of the cell-specific positioning subframe configuration period, defined in TS 36.211 [23], among the measured n cells including the reference cell,
M is the number of PRS positioning occasions as defined in Table 9.4.4.1.2-1, where each PRS positioning occasion comprises of N_{PRS} (1≤ N_{PRS} ≤6) consecutive downlink positioning subframes defined in TS 36.211 [23],
$CSSF_{interRAT}=CSSF_{within\_gap,i}$ is the scaling factor determined by the gap sharing scheme for the RSTD measurements on the carrier frequency i as defined in clause 9.1.5.2,
$\Delta = 160 \cdot \left\lceil \frac{n}{M} \right\rceil$ ms is the measurement time for a single PRS positioning occasion which includes the sampling time and the processing time, and

the n cells are distributed on up to two E-UTRAN FDD carrier frequencies.

Table 9.4.4.1.2-1: Number of PRS positioning occasions within $\mathrm{T}_{\text{RSTD InterRAT, E-UTRAN FDD}}$

Positioning subframe configuration period T_{PRS}	Number of PRS positioning occasions M	
	f2 Note1	f1 and f2 Note2
160 ms	16 × $CSSF_{interRAT}$	32 × $CSSF_{interRAT}$
>160 ms	8 × $CSSF_{interRAT}$	16 × $CSSF_{interRAT}$
NOTE 1: When inter-RAT E-UTRAN FDD RSTD measurements are performed over the reference cell and neighbour cells, which belong to the E-UTRAN FDD carrier frequency f2. NOTE 2: When inter-RAT E-UTRAN FDD RSTD measurements are performed over the reference cell and the neighbour cells, which belong to the E-UTRAN FDD carrier frequency f1 and the E-UTRAN FDD carrier frequency f2 respectively.		

The UE physical layer shall be capable of reporting RSTD for the reference cell and all the neighbor cells i out of at least (n-1) neighbor cells within $T_{\text{RSTD InterRAT, E-UTRAN FDD}}$ provided:

$\left(\text{PRS}\,\hat{\text{E}}_{\text{s}}/\text{Iot}\right)_{ref}$ ≥-6 dB for all Frequency Bands for the reference cell,

$\left(\text{PRS}\,\hat{\text{E}}_{\text{s}}/\text{Iot}\right)_{i}$ ≥-13 dB for all Frequency Bands for neighbour cell i,

$\left(\text{PRS}\,\hat{\text{E}}_{\text{s}}/\text{Iot}\right)_{ref}$ and $\left(\text{PRS}\,\hat{\text{E}}_{\text{s}}/\text{Iot}\right)_{i}$ conditions apply for all subframes of at least $L = \frac{M}{2}$ PRS positioning occasions,

PRP 1,2|$_{\text{dBm}}$ according to TS 36.133 [15, Annex B.2.6] for a corresponding Band,

$\text{PRS}\,\hat{\text{E}}_{\text{s}}/\text{Iot}$ is defined as the ratio of the average received energy per PRS resource element during the useful part of the symbol to the average received power spectral density of the total noise and interference for this resource element, where the ratio is measured over all resource elements which carry PRS.

The time $T_{\text{RSTD InterRAT, E-UTRAN FDD}}$ starts from the first subframe of the PRS positioning occasion closest in time after both the OTDOA-RequestLocationInformation message and the OTDOA assistance data in the OTDOA-ProvideAssistanceData message via LPP as specified in TS 38.305 [22], are delivered to the physical layer of the UE.

The RSTD measurement accuracy for all measured neighbor cells i shall be fulfilled according to the accuracy as specified in clause 10.2.4.

9.4.4.1.2.1 RSTD Measurement Reporting Delay

This requirement assumes that the measurement report is not delayed by other LPP signalling on the DCCH. This measurement reporting delay excludes a delay uncertainty resulted when inserting the measurement report to the TTI of the uplink DCCH. The delay uncertainty is: 2 x TTI_{DCCH} where TTI_{DCCH} is the duration of subframe or slot or subslot when the measurement report is transmitted on the PUSCH with subframe or slot or subslot duration. This measurement reporting delay excludes any delay caused by no UL resources for UE to send the measurement report.

9.4.4.1.2.2 Requirements for acquiring the timing of the E-UTRA OTDOA reference cell

When the UE is not aware of the SFN of at least one LTE cell in the OTDOA assistance data, the UE supporting per-FR gaps may make autonomous gaps in downlink reception and uplink transmission of the PCell, PSCell, and each of the SCells in FR1 for acquiring SFN of the reference cell in the E-UTRA OTDOA assistance data, while no autonomous gaps in downlink reception or uplink transmission are allowed in any of the UE serving cells in FR2. The UE, which are only supporting per-UE gaps, may make autonomous gaps in downlink reception and uplink transmission of the PCell, PSCell, and each of the SCells for acquiring the SFN of the reference cell in the E-UTRA OTDOA assistance data.

When the UE is not aware of and cannot derive the subframe timing difference between the NR serving cell and the OTDOA assistance data reference cell, the UE may need to request measurement gaps while indicating eutra-FineTimingDetection according to TS 38.331 [2] for detecting the reference cell in the E-UTRA OTDOA assistance data.

When the UE is performing one or both of SFN acquisition or cell detection as specified above, the UE shall be able to determine the timing of the E-UTRA OTDOA assistance data reference cell during the time period

$$T_{RefCell,E\text{-}UTRAN} = T_{Detect,\ E\text{-}UTRAN\ FDD} + T_{MIB} + T_{ECGI}\ ,$$

where

$T_{Detect,\ E\text{-}UTRAN\ FDD} = T_{Identify,\ E\text{-}UTRAN\ FDD} - T_{measure,\ E\text{-}UTRAN\ FDD}$ is according to clause 9.4.2 assuming $CSSF_{interRAT}$=1 and it is the time needed to detect the E-UTRA OTDOA assistance data reference cell when the UE needs to acquire the subframe and slot timing of the cell, provided the UE is configured with measurement gaps ($T_{Detect,\ E\text{-}UTRAN\ FDD}$=0 when both nr-LTE-SFN-Offset and nr-LTE-fineTiming-Offset are provided in the E-UTRA OTDOA assistance data or the E-UTRA OTDOA assistance data reference cell is known to the UE), and

T_{MIB} = 50 ms is the time required to acquire SFN and/or PHICH configuration of the E-UTRA OTDOA assistance data reference cell provided the OTDOA assistance data reference cell is decodable and at least all E-UTRA subframes #0 during T_{MIB} are available at the UE receiver (T_{MIB}=0 when nr-LTE-SFN-Offset is provided in the E-UTRA OTDOA assistance data and ECGI acquisition is not needed), and

T_{ECGI} = 100 ms is the time required to acquire ECGI of the E-UTRA OTDOA assistance data reference cell when cellGlobalId is included in OTDOA-ReferenceCellInfo and the UE is not aware of the ECGI of this cell (T_{ECGI} = 0 when cellGlobalId is not included in OTDOA-ReferenceCellInfo or the UE is aware of the ECGI of the E-UTRA OTDOA assistance data reference cell).

When detecting the E-UTRAN OTDOA reference cell, the requirements in this clause shall be met, provided the conditions for the detectable cell are fulfilled according to clause 9.4.2.1. In addition, the MIB of the E-UTRA OTDOA reference cell whose SFN is acquired shall be considered decodable by the UE provided the PBCH demodulation requirements are met according to TS 36.101 [25].

The requirement for acquiring the timing of the E-UTRA OTDOA reference cell within $T_{RefCell,E\text{-}UTRAN}$ is applicable when no DRX is used as well as when any of the DRX cycles specified in TS 38.331 [2] is used.

When T_{MIB}>0 and UE is using autonomous gaps during T_{MIB}, the UE shall transmit at least $N_{ACK/NACK,\ MIB,\ FDD}$ ACK/NACKs on PCell, PSCell, and each of activated SCell(s) in the frequency range where the autonomous gaps are created, specified in Table 9.4.4.1.2.2-

1. When both T_{MIB}>0 and T_{ECGI}>0 and UE is using autonomous gaps during $T_{MIB}+T_{ECGI}$, the UE shall transmit on PCell, PSCell, and each of activated SCell(s) in the frequency range where autonomous gaps are created at least $N_{ACK/NACK, MIB+ECGI, FDD}$ ACK/NACKs specified in Table 9.4.4.1.2.2-3, provided the OTDOA reference cell bandwidth is configured in the OTDOA assistance data [22, 27]. The requirements in Tables 9.4.4.1.2.2-1, 9.4.4.1.2.2-2, and 9.4.4.1.2.2-3 apply, provided that:

- there is continuous DL data allocation,
- no DRX cycle is used,
- no measurement gaps are configured,
- only one code word is transmitted in each slot,
- 2 slot ACK/NACK feedback is configured,
- 20 ms SMTC period is configured,
- SSBs are transmitted in one slot within SMTC window.

Table 9.4.4.1.2.2-1: Number of ACK/NACKs transmitted by the UE during T_{MIB}

$N_{ACK/NACK, MIB, FDD}$	Configuration of the serving cell in which the transmitted ACK/NACKs are counted	
	Duplex mode configuration	SCS
15	FDD	15 kHz
39	FDD	30 kHz
85	FDD	60 kHz
0	TDD Note 1	15 kHz
4	TDD Note 1	30 kHz
12	TDD Note 1	60 kHz
46	TDD Note 2	60 kHz
104	TDD Note 2	120 kHz
NOTE 1: TDD UL-DL configuration is as specified in Table A.3.3.1-1 of TS 38.101-1 [18]. NOTE 2: TDD UL-DL configuration is as specified in Table A.3.3.1-1 of TS 38.101-2 [19].		

Table 9.4.4.1.2.2-2: Void

Table 9.4.4.1.2.2-3: Number of ACK/NACKs transmitted by the UE during $T_{MIB}+T_{ECGI}$

$N_{ACK/NACK,\ MIB+ECGI,\ FDD}$	Configuration of the serving cell in which the transmitted ACK/NACKs are counted	
	Duplex mode configuration	SCS
84	FDD	15 kHz
193	FDD	30 kHz
402	FDD	60 kHz
28	TDD Note 1	15 kHz
81	TDD Note 1	30 kHz
159	TDD Note 1	60 kHz
233	TDD Note 2	60 kHz
491	TDD Note 2	120 kHz
NOTE 1: TDD UL-DL configuration is as specified in Table A.3.3.1-1 of TS 38.101-1 [18]. NOTE 2: TDD UL-DL configuration is as specified in Table A.3.3.1-1 of TS 38.101-2 [19].		

9.4.4.2 NR – E-UTRAN TDD RSTD measurements

9.4.4.2.1 Introduction

The requirements are applicable for NR–E-UTRAN TDD RSTD measurements requested via LPP [22, 27].

When the UE is in NE-DC operation mode and an NR–E-UTRAN TDD RSTD measurement configured by NR PCell is on a E-UTRA serving frequency carrier, then the corresponding E-UTRA intra-frequency measurements requirements as follows shall apply.

- Measurements configured on E-UTRA PSCC shall meet E-UTRAN OTDOA intra-frequency measurements requirements in clause 8.1.2.5. The applicable measurement accuracy requirements are in clause 9.1.10.
- Measurements configured on E-UTRA SCC shall meet all applicable requirements in clause 8.4, except that the terms PCell and primary component carrier shall be deemed to be swapped with PSCell and PSCC. The applicable measurement accuracy requirements are in clause 9.1.12, except that the terms PCell and primary component carrier shall be deemed to be swapped with PSCell and PSCC.

The requirements in clause 9.4.4.1 apply when:

- the UE is provided with the LTE timing information via LPP [27], including both nr-LTE-SFN-Offset and nr-LTE-fineTiming-Offset, or
- the UE is not provided with nr-LTE-SFN-Offset or nr-LTE-fineTiming-Offset, or
- the UE is provided with nr-LTE-SFN-Offset but not with nr-LTE-fineTiming-Offset.

When the UE is not aware of the SFN of at least one LTE cell in the OTDOA assistance data, the UE may be using autonomous gaps to acquire SFN of the OTDOA assistance data reference cell prior to requesting measurement gaps for performing the requested E-UTRA RSTD measurements before the $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{RSTD\ InterRAT,\ E\text{-}UTRAN\ TDD}}$ time period starts while meeting all the requirements in clause 9.4.4.2.2, provided that the OTDOA assistance data is provided to allow sufficient time for the UE to acquire the SFN before the $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{RSTD\ InterRAT,\ E\text{-}UTRAN\ TDD}}$ starts. When the UE is not aware of and cannot derive the subframe timing difference between the NR serving cell and the OTDOA assistance data reference cell, the UE may need to request measurement gaps to perform cell detection for the OTDOA assistance data reference cell prior to requesting measurement gaps for performing the requested E-UTRA RSTD measurements before the $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{RSTD\ InterRAT,\ E\text{-}UTRAN\ TDD}}$ time period starts while meeting all the requirements in clause 9.4.4.2.2, provided that the OTDOA assistance data is provided to allow sufficient time for the UE to detect the cell before the $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{RSTD\ InterRAT,\ E\text{-}UTRAN\ TDD}}$ starts.

9.4.4.2.2 Requirements

When the physical layer cell identities of neighbour cells together with the OTDOA assistance data are provided, the UE shall be able to detect and measure inter-RAT -UTRAN TDD RSTD, specified in TS 38.215 [4], for at least n=16 cells, including the reference cell, within $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{RSTD\ InterRAT,\ E\text{-}UTRAN\ TDD}}$ ms as given below:

$$\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{RSTD\ InterRAT,\ E\text{-}UTRAN\ TDD}} = T_{\mathrm{PRS}} \cdot (M - 1) + \Delta \qquad ms \qquad ,$$

where

$\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{RSTD\ InterRAT,\ E\text{-}UTRAN\ TDD}}$ is the total time for detecting and measuring at least n cells,

T_{PRS} is the largest value of the cell-specific positioning subframe configuration period, defined in TS 36.211 [23], among the measured n cells including the reference cell,

M is the number of PRS positioning occasions as defined in Table 9.4.4.2.2-1, where a PRS positioning occasion is as defined in clause 9.4.4.1.2,

$\mathrm{CSSF}_{\mathrm{interRAT}}=\mathrm{CSSF}_{\mathrm{within\_gap,i}}$ is the scaling factor determined by the gap sharing scheme for the RSTD measurements on the carrier frequency i as defined in clause 9.1.5.2,

$\Delta = 160 \cdot \left\lceil \frac{n}{M} \right\rceil$ ms is the measurement time for a single PRS positioning occasion which includes the sampling time and the processing time, and

the n cells are distributed on up to two E-UTRAN TDD carrier frequencies.

Table 9.4.4.2.2-1: Number of PRS positioning occasions within $T_{RSTD\ InterRAT,\ E\text{-}UTRAN\ TDD}$

Positioning subframe configuration period T_{PRS}	Number of PRS positioning occasions M	
	f2 Note1	f1 and f2 Note2
160 ms	16 × $CSSF_{interRAT}$	32 × $CSSF_{interRAT}$
>160 ms	8 × $CSSF_{interRAT}$	16 × $CSSF_{interRAT}$
NOTE 1: When inter-RAT E-UTRAN TDD RSTD measurements are performed over the reference cell and neighbour cells, which belong to the E-UTRAN TDD carrier frequency f2. NOTE 2: When inter-RAT E-UTRAN TDD RSTD measurements are performed over the reference cell and the neighbour cells, which belong to the E-UTRAN TDD carrier frequency f1 and the E-UTRAN TDD carrier frequency f2 respectively.		

The requirements in this clause shall apply for all TDD special subframe configurations specified in TS 36.211 [23] and for the TDD uplink-downlink configurations as specified in Table 9.4.4.2.2-2 for UE requiring measurement gaps for these measurements. For UEs capable of performing inter-RAT RSTD measurements without measurement gaps, TDD uplink-downlink subframe configurations as specified in Table 9.4.4.2.2-3 shall apply.

Table 9.4.4.2.2-2: TDD uplink-downlink subframe configurations applicable for inter-RAT RSTD requirements

PRS Transmission Bandwidth (RB)	Applicable TDD uplink-downlink configurations
6, 15	3, 4 and 5
25	1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6
50, 75, 100	0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6
NOTE 1: Uplink-downlink configurations are specified in Table 4.2-2 in TS 36.211 [23].	

Table 9.4.4.2.2-3: TDD uplink-downlink subframe configurations applicable for inter-RAT RSTD requirements without gaps

PRS Transmission Bandwidth (RB)	Applicable TDD uplink-downlink configurations
6, 15	1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
25, 50, 75, 100	0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6
NOTE 1: Uplink-downlink configurations are specified in Table 4.2-2 in TS 36.211 [23].	

The UE physical layer shall be capable of reporting RSTD for the reference cell and all the neighbor cells i out of at least (n-1) neighbor cells within $T_{\text{RSTD InterRAT, E-UTRAN TDD}}$ provided:

$\left(\text{PRS}\,\hat{\text{E}}_{\text{s}}/\text{Iot}\right)_{ref}$ ≥-6 dB for all Frequency Bands for the reference cell,

$\left(\text{PRS}\,\hat{\text{E}}_{\text{s}}/\text{Iot}\right)_{i}$ ≥-13 dB for all Frequency Bands for neighbour cell i,

$\left(\text{PRS}\,\hat{\text{E}}_{\text{s}}/\text{Iot}\right)_{ref}$ and $\left(\text{PRS}\,\hat{\text{E}}_{\text{s}}/\text{Iot}\right)_{i}$ conditions apply for all subframes of at least $L = \frac{M}{2}$ PRS positioning occasions,

PRP 1,2|$_{\text{dBm}}$ according to TS 36.133 [15, Annex B.2.6] for a corresponding Band,

$\text{PRS}\,\hat{\text{E}}_{\text{s}}/\text{Iot}$ is as defined in clause 9.4.4.1.2.

The time $T_{\text{RSTD InterRAT, E-UTRAN TDD}}$ starts from the first subframe of the PRS positioning occasion closest in time after both the OTDOA-RequestLocationInformation message and the OTDOA assistance data in the OTDOA-ProvideAssistanceData message via LPP as specified in TS 38.305 [22], are delivered to the physical layer of the UE.

The RSTD measurement accuracy for all measured neighbor cells i shall be fulfilled according to the accuracy as specified in clause 10.2.4.

9.4.4.2.2.1 RSTD Measurement Reporting Delay

This requirement assumes that that the measurement report is not delayed by other LPP signalling on the DCCH. This measurement reporting delay excludes a delay uncertainty resulted when inserting the measurement report to the TTI of the uplink DCCH. The delay uncertainty is: 2 x TTI_{DCCH} where TTI_{DCCH} is the duration of subframe or slot or subslot when the measurement report is transmitted on the PUSCH with subframe or slot or subslot duration. This measurement reporting delay excludes any delay caused by no UL resources for UE to send the measurement report.

9.4.4.2.2.2 Requirements for acquiring the timing of the E-UTRA OTDOA reference cell

When the UE is not aware of the SFN of at least one LTE cell in the OTDOA assistance data, the UE supporting per-FR gaps may make autonomous gaps in downlink reception and uplink transmission of the PCell, PSCell, and each of the SCells in FR1 for acquiring SFN of the reference cell in the E-UTRA OTDOA assistance data, while no autonomous gaps in downlink reception or uplink transmission are allowed in any of the UE serving cells in FR2. The UE, which are only supporting per-UE gaps, may make autonomous gaps in downlink reception and uplink transmission of the PCell, PSCell, and each of the SCells for acquiring the SFN of the reference cell in the E-UTRA OTDOA assistance data.

When the UE is not aware of and cannot derive the subframe timing difference between the NR serving cell and the OTDOA assistance data reference cell, the UE may need to request measurement gaps while indicating eutra-FineTimingDetection according to TS 38.331 [2] for detecting the reference cell in the E-UTRA OTDOA assistance data.

When the UE is performing one or both of SFN acquisition or cell detection as specified above, the UE shall be able to determine the timing of the E-UTRA OTDOA assistance data reference cell during the time period

$$T_{RefCell,E\text{-}UTRAN} = T_{Detect,\ E\text{-}UTRAN\ TDD} + T_{MIB} + T_{ECGI}\ ,$$

where

$T_{Detect,\ E\text{-}UTRAN\ TDD} = T_{Identify,\ E\text{-}UTRAN\ TDD} - T_{measure,\ E\text{-}UTRAN\ TDD}$ is according to clause 9.4.3 assuming $CSSF_{interRAT}$=1 and it is the time needed to detect the E-UTRA OTDOA assistance data reference cell when the UE needs to acquire the subframe and slot timing of the cell, provided the UE is configured with measurement gaps ($T_{Detect,\ E\text{-}UTRAN\ TDD}$=0 when both nr-LTE-SFN-Offset and nr-LTE-fineTiming-Offset are provided in the E-UTRA OTDOA assistance data or the E-UTRA OTDOA assistance data reference cell is known to the UE), and

T_{MIB} = 50 ms is the time required to acquire SFN and/or PHICH configuration of the E-UTRA OTDOA assistance data reference cell provided the OTDOA assistance data reference cell is decodable and at least all E-UTRA subframes #0 during T_{MIB} are available at the UE receiver (T_{MIB}=0 when nr-LTE-SFN-Offset is provided in the E-UTRA OTDOA assistance data and ECGI acquisition is not needed), and

T_{ECGI} = 100 ms is the time required to acquire ECGI of the E-UTRA OTDOA assistance data reference cell when cellGlobalId is included in OTDOA-ReferenceCellInfo and the UE is not aware of the ECGI of this cell (T_{ECGI} = 0 when cellGlobalId is not included in OTDOA-ReferenceCellInfo or the UE is aware of the ECGI of the E-UTRA OTDOA assistance data reference cell).

When detecting the E-UTRAN OTDOA reference cell, the requirements in this clause shall be met, provided the conditions for the detectable cell are fulfilled according to clause 9.4.3.1. In addition, the MIB of the E-UTRA OTDOA reference cell whose SFN is acquired shall be considered decodable by the UE provided the PBCH demodulation requirements are met according to TS 36.101 [25].

The requirement for acquiring the timing of the E-UTRA OTDOA reference cell within $T_{RefCell,E\text{-}UTRAN}$ is applicable when no DRX is used as well as when any of the DRX cycles specified in TS 38.331 [2] is used.

When T_{MIB}>0 and UE is using autonomous gaps during T_{MIB}, the UE shall transmit at least $N_{ACK/NACK,\ MIB,\ TDD}$ ACK/NACKs on PCell, PSCell, and each of activated SCell(s) in the frequency range where the autonomous gaps are created, specified in Table 9.4.4.2.2.2-1. When both T_{MIB}>0 and T_{ECGI}>0 and UE is using autonomous gaps during T_{MIB}+T_{ECGI}, the UE shall transmit on PCell, PSCell, and each of activated SCell(s) in the frequency range where autonomous gaps are created at least $N_{ACK/NACK,\ MIB+ECGI,\ TDD}$ ACK/NACKs specified in Table 9.4.4.2.2.2-3, provided the OTDOA reference cell bandwidth is configured in the

OTDOA assistance data [22, 27]. The requirements in Tables 9.4.4.2.2.2-1, 9.4.4.2.2.2-2 and 9.4.4.2.2.2-3 apply, provided that:

- there is continuous DL data allocation,
- no DRX cycle is used,
- no measurement gaps are configured,
- only one code word is transmitted in each slot,
- 2 slot ACK/NACK feedback is configured,
- 20 ms SMTC period is configured,
- SSBs are transmitted in one slot within SMTC window.

Table 9.4.4.2.2.2-1: Minimum number of ACK/NACKs transmitted by the UE during T_{MIB}

$N_{ACK/NACK,\ MIB,\ TDD}$	Configuration of the serving cell in which the transmitted ACK/NACKs are counted	
	Duplex mode configuration	SCS
15	FDD	15 kHz
39	FDD	30 kHz
85	FDD	60 kHz
0	TDD Note 1	15 kHz
4	TDD Note 1	30 kHz
12	TDD Note 1	60 kHz
46	TDD Note 2	60 kHz
104	TDD Note 2	120 kHz
NOTE 1: TDD UL-DL configuration is as specified in Table A.3.3.1-1 of TS 38.101-1 [18]. NOTE 2: TDD UL-DL configuration is as specified in Table A.3.3.1-1 of TS 38.101-2 [19].		

Table 9.4.4.2.2.2-2: Void

Table 9.4.4.2.2.2-3: Minimum number of ACK/NACKs transmitted by the UE during $T_{MIB}+T_{ECGI}$

$N_{ACK/NACK,\ MIB+ECGI,\ TDD}$	Configuration of the serving cell in which the transmitted ACK/NACKs are counted	
	Duplex mode configuration	SCS
84	FDD	15 kHz
193	FDD	30 kHz
402	FDD	60 kHz
28	TDD Note 1	15 kHz
81	TDD Note 1	30 kHz
159	TDD Note 1	60 kHz
233	TDD Note 2	60 kHz
491	TDD Note 2	120 kHz
NOTE 1: TDD UL-DL configuration is as specified in Table A.3.3.1-1 of TS 38.101-1 [18]. NOTE 2: TDD UL-DL configuration is as specified in Table A.3.3.1-1 of TS 38.101-2 [19].		

9.4.5 Inter-RAT E-CID measurements

9.4.5.1 NR–E-UTRAN FDD E-CID RSRP and RSRQ measurements

9.4.5.1.1 Introduction

The requirements in clause 9.4.5.1. shall apply provided the UE has received ECID-RequestLocationInformation message from LMF via LPP requesting the UE to report inter-RAT E-UTRAN FDD E-CID RSRP and RSRQ measurements [22, 27].

9.4.5.1.2 Requirements

The requirements in clause 9.4.2 also apply for this clause except the measurement reporting requirements. The measurement reporting requirements for E-CID RSRP and RSRQ are defined in clause 9.4.5.1.3.

9.4.5.1.3 Measurement Reporting Delay

This requirement assumes that that the measurement report is not delayed by other LPP signalling on the DCCH. This measurement reporting delay excludes a delay uncertainty resulted when inserting the measurement report to the TTI of the uplink DCCH. The delay uncertainty is: 2 x TTI_{DCCH} where TTI_{DCCH} is the duration of subframe or slot or subslot when the measurement report is transmitted on the PUSCH with subframe or slot or subslot duration. This measurement reporting delay excludes any delay caused by no UL resources for UE to send the measurement report.

Reported RSRP and RSRQ measurements contained in periodically triggered measurement reports shall meet the requirements in clauses 10.2.2 and 10.2.3, respectively.

9.4.5.2 NR–E-UTRAN TDD E-CID RSRP and RSRQ measurements

9.4.5.2.1 Introduction

The requirements in clause 9.4.5.2. shall apply provided the UE has received ECID-RequestLocationInformation message from LMF via LPP requesting the UE to report inter-RAT E-UTRAN TDD E-CID RSRP and RSRQ measurements [22, 27].

9.4.5.2.2 Requirements

The requirements in clause 9.4.3 also apply for this clause except the measurement reporting requirements. The measurement reporting requirements for E-CID RSRP and RSRQ are defined in clause 9.4.5.2.3.

9.4.5.2.3 Measurement Reporting Delay

This requirement assumes that the measurement report is not delayed by other LPP signalling on the DCCH. This measurement reporting delay excludes a delay uncertainty resulted when inserting the measurement report to the TTI of the uplink DCCH. The delay uncertainty is: 2 x TTI_{DCCH} where TTI_{DCCH} is the duration of subframe or slot or subslot when the measurement report is transmitted on the PUSCH with subframe or slot or subslot duration. This measurement reporting delay excludes any delay caused by no UL resources for UE to send the measurement report.

Reported RSRP and RSRQ measurements contained in periodically triggered measurement reports shall meet the requirements in clauses 10.2.2 and 10.2.3, respectively.

9.5 L1-RSRP measurements for Reporting

9.5.1 Introduction

When configured by the network, the UE shall be able to perform L1-RSRP measurements of configured CSI-RS, SSB or CSI-RS and SSB resources for L1-RSRP. The measurements shall be performed for a serving cell, including PCell, PSCell, or SCell, on the resources configured for L1-RSRP measurements within the active BWP.

The UE shall be able to measure all CSI-RS resources and/or SSB resources of the nzp-CSI-RS-ResourceSet and/or csi-SSB-ResourceSet within the CSI-ResourceConfig settings configured for L1-RSRP for the active BWP, provided that the number of resources does not exceed the UE capability indicated by beamManagementSSB-CSI-RS.

The UE shall report the measurement quantity (reportQuantity) and send periodic, semi-persistent or aperiodic reports, according to the reportConfigType according to the CSI reporting configuration(s) (CSI-ReportConfig) for the active BWP.

9.5.2 Requirements applicability

The requirements in clause 9.5 apply, provided:

- The CSI-RS or SSB or CSI-RS and SSB resources configured for L1-RSRP measurements are measurable.

An SSB resource configured for L1-RSRP shall be considered measurable when for each relevant SSB the following conditions are met:

- L1-RSRP related side conditions given in clauses 10.1.19.1 and 10.1.20.1 for FR1 and FR2, respectively, for a corresponding band,
- SSB_RP and SSB Ês/Iot according to Annex B.2.4.1 for a corresponding band.

A CSI-RS resource configured for L1-RSRP shall be considered measurable when for each relevant CSI-RS the following conditions are met:

- L1-RSRP related side conditions given in clauses 10.1.19.2 and 10.1.20.2 for FR1 and FR2, respectively, for a corresponding band,
- CSI-RS_RP and CSI-RS Ês/Iot according to Annex B.2.4.2 for a corresponding band.

A CSI-RS and SSB resource configured for L1-RSRP shall be considered measurable when the measurable resource conditions are met for both CSI-RS resource and SSB resource.

Requirements are defined for periodic, semi-persistent and aperiodic resources.

9.5.3 Measurement Reporting Requirements

The UE shall send L1-RSRP reports only for report configurations configured for the active BWP.

The UE shall report the L1-RSRP value as a 7-bit value in the range [-140, -44] dBm with 1dB step size according to clause 10.1.19 for FR1 and 10.1.20 for FR2 if nrofReportedRS is configured to one. If nrofReportedRS is configured to be larger than one, or if groupBasedBeamReporting is enabled, the UE shall use differential L1-RSRP based reporting as defined in clause 10.1.19 for FR1 and 10.1.20 for FR2. The differential L1-RSRP is quantized to a 4-bit value with 2dB step size. The mapping between the reported L1-RSRP value and the measured quantity is described in 10.1.6.

9.5.3.1 Periodic Reporting

Reported L1-RSRP measurements contained in periodic L1-RSRP measurement reports shall meet the requirements in clauses 10.1.19 for FR1 and 10.1.20 for FR2, respectively.

The UE shall only send periodic L1-RSRP measurement reports for an active BWP.

The UE shall transmit the periodic L1-RSRP reporting on PUCCH over the air interface according to the periodicity defined in clause 5.2.1.4 in TS 38.214 [26].

9.5.3.2 Semi-Persistent Reporting

Reported L1-RSRP measurements contained in a Semi-Persistent L1-RSRP measurement report shall meet the requirements in clauses 10.1.19 for FR1 and 10.1.20 for FR2, respectively. This requirement applies for semi-persistent L1-RSRP reports send on PUSCH or PUCCH.

The UE shall only send semi-persistent L1-RSRP measurement reports on PUSCH, if a DCI request has been received.

The UE shall only send semi-persistent L1-RSRP measurement reports on PUCCH, if an activation command [7] has been received.

The UE shall transmit the semi-persistent L1-RSRP reporting on PUSCH or PUCCH over the air interface according to the periodicity defined in clause 5.2.1.4 in TS 38.214 [26].

9.5.3.3 Aperiodic Reporting

Reported L1-RSRP measurements contained in aperiodic triggered, aperiodic triggered periodic and aperiodic triggered semi-persistent L1-RSRP reports shall meet the requirements in clauses 10.1.19 for FR1 and 10.1.20 for FR2, respectively.

The UE shall only send aperiodic L1-RSRP measurement reports, if a DCI trigger has been received.

After the UE receives CSI request in DCI, the UE shall transmit the aperiodic L1-RSRP reporting on PUSCH over the air interface at the time specified according to clause 6.1.2.1 in TS 38.214 [26].

9.5.4 L1-RSRP measurement requirements

9.5.4.1 SSB based L1-RSRP Reporting

The UE shall be capable of performing L1-RSRP measurements based on the configured SSB resource for L1-RSRP computation, and the UE physical layer shall be capable of reporting L1-RSRP measured over the measurement period of $T_{L1\text{-}RSRP\_Measurement\_Period\_SSB}$.

The value of $T_{L1\text{-}RSRP\_Measurement\_Period\_SSB}$ is defined in Table 9.5.4.1-1 for FR1 and Table 9.5.4.1-2 for FR2, where

- M=1 if higher layer parameter timeRestrictionForChannelMeasurement is configured, and M=3 otherwise
- N= 8.

For FR1,

- $P=\frac{1}{1-\frac{T_{SSB}}{MGRP}}$, when in the monitored cell there are measurement gaps configured for intra-frequency, inter-frequency or inter-RAT measurements, which are overlapping with some but not all occasions of the SSB; and
- P=1 when in the monitored cell there are no measurement gaps overlapping with any occasion of the SSB.

For FR2,

- $P=\frac{1}{1-\frac{T_{SSB}}{T_{SMTCperiod}}}$, when SSB is not overlapped with measurement gap and SSB is partially overlapped with SMTC occasion ($T_{SSB} < T_{SMTCperiod}$).
- P is $P_{sharing\ factor}$, when SSB is not overlapped with measurement gap and SSB is fully overlapped with SMTC period ($T_{SSB} = T_{SMTCperiod}$).
- $P=\frac{1}{1-\frac{T_{SSB}}{MGRP}-\frac{T_{SSB}}{T_{SMTCperiod}}}$, when SSB is partially overlapped with measurement gap and SSB is partially overlapped with SMTC occasion ($T_{SSB} < T_{SMTCperiod}$) and SMTC occasion is not overlapped with measurement gap and
  - $T_{SMTCperiod} \neq MGRP$ or
  - $T_{SMTCperiod} = MGRP$ and $T_{SSB} < 0.5*T_{SMTCperiod}$
- P is $\frac{1}{1-\frac{T_{SSB}}{MGRP}}* P_{sharing\ factor}$, when SSB is partially overlapped with measurement gap and SSB is partially overlapped with SMTC occasion ($T_{SSB} < T_{SMTCperiod}$) and SMTC occasion is not overlapped with measurement gap and $T_{SMTCperiod} = MGRP$ and $T_{SSB} = 0.5*T_{SMTCperiod}$
- $P= \frac{1}{1-\frac{T_{SSB}}{\min(T_{SMTCperiod},MGRP)}}$, when SSB is partially overlapped with measurement gap (T_{SSB} <MGRP) and SSB is partially overlapped with SMTC occasion ($T_{SSB} < T_{SMTCperiod}$) and SMTC occasion is partially or fully overlapped with measurement gap.
- P is $\frac{1}{1-\frac{T_{SSB}}{MRGP}}* P_{sharing\ factor}$, when SSB is partially overlapped with measurement gap and SSB is fully overlapped with SMTC occasion ($T_{SSB} = T_{SMTCperiod}$) and SMTC occasion is partially overlapped with measurement gap ($T_{SMTCperiod}$ < MGRP)
- P is $\frac{1}{1-\frac{T_{SSB}}{MGRP}}* P_{sharing\ factor}$, when SSB is partially overlapped with measurement gap and SSB is fully overlapped with SMTC occasion ($T_{SSB} = T_{SMTCperiod}$) and SMTC occasion is partially overlapped with measurement gap ($T_{SMTCperiod}$ < MGRP)$P_{sharing\ factor}$ = 1
  - not overlapped with the SSB symbols indicated by SSB-ToMeasure and 1 data symbol before each consecutive SSB symbols indicated by SSB-ToMeasure and 1 data symbol after each consecutive SSB symbols indicated by SSB-ToMeasure,

given that SSB-ToMeasure is configured, where the SSB-ToMeasure is the union set of SSB-ToMeasure from all the configured measurement objects merged on the same serving carrier, and,

- not overlapped with the RSSI symbols indicated by ss-RSSI-Measurement and 1data symbol before each RSSI symbol indicated by ss-RSSI-Measurement and 1 data symbol after each RSSI symbol indicated by ss-RSSI-Measurement, given that ss-RSSI-Measurement is configured,

- $P_{\text{sharing factor}}$ = 3, otherwise.

Where:

T_{SSB} = ssb-periodicityServingCell

$T_{SMTCperiod}$ = the configured SMTC period

If the high layer in TS 38.331 [2] signaling of smtc2 is configured, $T_{SMTCperiod}$ corresponds to the value of higher layer parameter smtc2; Otherwise $T_{SMTCperiod}$ corresponds to the value of higher layer parameter smtc1. $T_{SMTCperiod}$ is the shortest SMTC period among all CCs in the same FR2 band, provided the SMTC offset of all CCs in FR2 have the same offset.

Longer evaluation period would be expected if the combination of SSB, SMTC occasion and measurement gap configurations does not meet pervious conditions.

Table 9.5.4.1-1: Measurement period $T_{L1\text{-}RSRP\_Measurement\_Period\_SSB}$ for FR1

Configuration	$T_{L1\text{-}RSRP\_Measurement\_Period\_SSB}$ (ms)
non-DRX	max(T_{Report}, ceil(M*P)*T_{SSB})
DRX cycle ≤ 320ms	max(T_{Report}, ceil(1.5*M*P)*max(T_{DRX},T_{SSB}))
DRX cycle > 320ms	ceil(M*P)*T_{DRX}
Note: T_{SSB} = ssb-periodicityServingCell is the periodicity of the SSB-Index configured for L1-RSRP measurement. T_{DRX} is the DRX cycle length. T_{Report} is configured periodicity for reporting.	

Table 9.5.4.1-2: Measurement period $T_{L1\text{-}RSRP\_Measurement\_Period\_SSB}$ for FR2

Configuration	$T_{L1\text{-}RSRP\_Measurement\_Period\_SSB}$ (ms)
non-DRX	$\max(T_{Report}, ceil(M*P*N)*T_{SSB})$
DRX cycle ≤ 320ms	$\max(T_{Report}, ceil(1.5*M*P*N)*\max(T_{DRX},T_{SSB}))$
DRX cycle > 320ms	$ceil(1.5*M*P*N)*T_{DRX}$
Note: T_{SSB} = ssb-periodicityServingCell is the periodicity of the SSB-Index configured for L1-RSRP measurement. T_{DRX} is the DRX cycle length. T_{Report} is configured periodicity for reporting.	

9.5.4.2 CSI-RS based L1-RSRP Reporting

The UE shall be capable of performing L1-RSRP measurements based on the configured CSI-RS resource for L1-RSRP computation, and the UE physical layer shall be capable of reporting L1-RSRP measured over the measurement period of $T_{L1\text{-}RSRP\_Measurement\_Period\_CSI\text{-}RS}$.

The value of $T_{L1\text{-}RSRP\_Measurement\_Period\_CSI\text{-}RS}$ is defined in Table 9.5.4.2-1 for FR1 and in Table 9.5.4.2-2 for FR2, where

- For periodic and semi-persistent CSI-RS resources, M=1 if higher layer parameter timeRestrictionForChannelMeasurement is configured, and M=3 otherwise
- For aperiodic CSI-RS resources M=1
- For periodic CSI-RS resources in a resource set configured with higher layer parameter repetition set to ON, N=ceil(maxNumberRxBeam / $N_{res\_per\_set}$), where $N_{res\_per\_set}$ is number of resources in the resource set. The requirements apply provided qcl-InfoPeriodicCSI-RS is configured for all resources in the resource set.
  - SSB for L1-RSRP measurement, or
  - another CSI-RS in resource set configured with repetition ON.
- For periodic CSI-RS resources in a resource set configured with higher layer parameter repetition set to ON, N=ceil(maxNumberRxBeam / $N_{res\_per\_set}$), where $N_{res\_per\_set}$ is number of resources in the resource set. The requirements apply provided qcl-InfoPeriodicCSI-RS is configured for with QCL-TypeD all resources in the resource set.
- For semi-persistent CSI-RS resources in a resource set configured with higher layer parameter repetition set to OFF, N=1. The requirements apply provided TCI state is provided for all resources in the resource set in the MAC CE activating the resource set and for each resource one RS has QCL-TypeD with

  - SSB for L1-RSRP measurement, or
  - another CSI-RS in resource set configured with repetition ON.

- For semi-persistent CSI-RS resources in a resource set configured with higher layer parameter repetition set to ON, N=ceil(maxNumberRxBeam / $N_{res\_per\_set}$), where $N_{res\_per\_set}$ is number of resources in the resource set. The requirements apply provided TCI state is provided with QCL-TypeD for all resources in the resource set in the MAC CE activating the resource set.

- For aperiodic CSI-RS resources in a resource set configured with higher layer parameter repetition set to OFF, N=1. The requirements apply provided qcl-info is configured for all resources in the resource set and for each resource one RS has QCL-TypeD with

  - SSB for L1-RSRP measurement, or
  - another CSI-RS in resource set configured with repetition ON.

- For aperiodic CSI-RS resources in a resource set configured with higher layer parameter repetition set to ON, N=1. UE is not required to meet the accuracy requirements in clause 10.1.19.2 and 10.1.20.2 if number of resources in the resource set is smaller than maxNumberRxBeam. The requirements apply provided qcl-info is configured with QCL-TypeD for all resources in the resource set.

For FR1,

- $P=\frac{1}{1-\frac{T_{CSI-RS}}{MGRP}}$, when in the monitored cell there are measurement gaps configured for intra-frequency, inter-frequency or inter-RAT measurements, which are overlapping with some but not all occasions of the CSI-RS; and

- P=1 when in the monitored cell there are no measurement gaps overlapping with any occasion of the CSI-RS.

For FR2,

- P=1, when CSI-RS is not overlapped with measurement gap and also not overlapped with SMTC occasion.

- $P=\frac{1}{1-\frac{T_{CSI-RS}}{MGRP}}$, when CSI-RS is partially overlapped with measurement gap and CSI-RS is not overlapped with SMTC occasion (T_{CSI-RS} < MGRP)

- $P=\frac{1}{1-\frac{T_{CSI-RS}}{T_{SMTCperiod}}}$, when CSI-RS is not overlapped with measurement gap and CSI-RS is partially overlapped with SMTC occasion ($T_{CSI-RS} < T_{SMTCperiod}$).

- $P=P_{sharing\ factor}$, when CSI-RS is not overlapped with measurement gap and CSI-RS is fully overlapped with SMTC occasion ($T_{CSI-RS} = T_{SMTCperiod}$).

- P=1, when aperiodic CSI-RS resource is not overlapped with measurement gap.
- P= $\frac{1}{1-\frac{T_{CSI-RS}}{MGRP}-\frac{T_{CSI-RS}}{T_{SMTCperiod}}}$, when CSI-RS is partially overlapped with measurement gap and CSI-RS is partially overlapped with SMTC occasion (TCSI-RS < $T_{SMTCperiod}$) and SMTC occasion is not overlapped with measurement gap and
  - $T_{SMTCperiod}$ ≠ MGRP or
  - $T_{SMTCperiod}$ = MGRP and T_{CSI-RS} < 0.5*$T_{SMTCperiod}$
- P=$\frac{3}{1-\frac{T_{CSI-RS}}{MGRP}}$, when CSI-RS is partially overlapped with measurement gap and CSI-RS is partially overlapped with SMTC occasion (T_{CSI-RS} < $T_{SMTCperiod}$) and SMTC occasion is not overlapped with measurement gap and $T_{SMTCperiod}$ = MGRP and T_{CSI-RS} = 0.5*$T_{SMTCperiod}$
- P= $\frac{1}{1-\frac{T_{CSI-RS}}{\min(T_{SMTCperiod},MGRP)}}$, when CSI-RS is partially overlapped with measurement gap (T_{CSI-RS} < MGRP) and CSI-RS is partially overlapped with SMTC occasion (T_{CSI-RS} < $T_{SMTCperiod}$) and SMTC occasion is partially or fully overlapped with measurement gap.
- P=$\frac{3}{1-\frac{T_{CSI-RS}}{MGRP}}$, when CSI-RS is partially overlapped with measurement gap and CSI-RS is fully overlapped with SMTC occasion (T_{CSI-RS} = $T_{SMTCperiod}$) and SMTC occasion is partially overlapped with measurement gap ($T_{SMTCperiod}$ < MGRP)
- $P_{sharing\ factor}$ = 1, if the CSI-RS configured for L1-RSRP measurement outside measurement gap is
  - not overlapped with the SSB symbols indicated by SSB-ToMeasure and 1 data symbol before each consecutive SSB symbols indicated by SSB-ToMeasure and 1 data symbol after each consecutive SSB symbols indicated by SSB-ToMeasure, given that SSB-ToMeasure is configured, where the SSB-ToMeasure is the union set of SSB-ToMeasure from all the configured measurement objects merged on the same serving carrier, and,
  - not overlapped with the RSSI symbols indicated by ss-RSSI-Measurement and 1data symbol before each RSSI symbol indicated by ss-RSSI-Measurement and 1 data symbol after each RSSI symbol indicated by ss-RSSI-Measurement, given that ss-RSSI-Measurement is configured
- $P_{sharing\ factor}$ = 3, otherwise.

Where:

$T_{SMTCperiod}$ = the configured SMTC period.

T_{CSI-RS} = the periodicity of CSI-RS configured for L1-RSRP measurement

If the high layer in TS 38.331 [2] signaling of smtc2 is configured, $T_{SMTCperiod}$ corresponds to the value of higher layer parameter smtc2; Otherwise $T_{SMTCperiod}$ corresponds to the value of higher layer parameter smtc1. $T_{SMTCperiod}$ is the shortest SMTC period among all CCs in the same FR2 band, provided the SMTC offset of all CCs in FR2 have the same offset.

Note: The overlap between CSI-RS for L1-RSRP measurement and SMTC means that CSI-RS for L1-RSRP measurement is within the SMTC window duration.

Longer evaluation period would be expected if the combination of CSI-RS, SMTC occasion and measurement gap configurations does not meet pervious conditions.

Table 9.5.4.2-1: Measurement period $T_{L1-RSRP\_Measurement\_Period\_CSI-RS}$ for FR1

Configuration	$T_{L1-RSRP\_Measurement\_Period\_CSI-RS}$ (ms)
non-DRX	$\max(T_{Report}, \mathrm{ceil}(M*P)*T_{CSI-RS})$
DRX cycle ≤ 320ms	$\max(T_{Report}, \mathrm{ceil}(1.5*M*P)*\max(T_{DRX},T_{CSI-RS}))$
DRX cycle > 320ms	$\mathrm{ceil}(M*P)*T_{DRX}$
Note 1: T_{CSI-RS} is the periodicity of CSI-RS configured for L1-RSRP measurement. T_{DRX} is the DRX cycle length. T_{Report} is configured periodicity for reporting. Note 2: the requirements are applicable provided that the CSI-RS resource configured for L1-RSRP measurement is transmitted with Density = 3.	

Table 9.5.4.2-2: Measurement period $T_{L1-RSRP\_Measurement\_Period\_CSI-RS}$ for FR2

Configuration	$T_{L1-RSRP\_Measurement\_Period\_CSI-RS}$ (ms)
non-DRX	$\max(T_{Report}, \mathrm{ceil}(M*P*N)*T_{CSI-RS})$
DRX cycle ≤ 320ms	$\max(T_{Report}, \mathrm{ceil}(1.5*M*P*N)*\max(T_{DRX},T_{CSI-RS}))$
DRX cycle > 320ms	$\mathrm{ceil}(M*P*N)*T_{DRX}$
Note 1: T_{CSI-RS} is the periodicity of CSI-RS configured for L1-RSRP measurement. T_{DRX} is the DRX cycle length. T_{Report} is configured periodicity for reporting. Note 2: the requirements are applicable provided that the CSI-RS resource configured for L1-RSRP measurement is transmitted with Density = 3.	

9.5.5 Measurement restriction for CSI-RS and SSB for L1-RSRP measurement

The UE is required to be capable of measuring SSB and CSI-RS for L1-RSRP without measurement gaps. The UE is required to perform the SSB and CSI-RS measurements with measurement restrictions as described in the following clauses.

9.5.5.1 Measurement restriction for SSB based L1-RSRP

For FR1, when the SSB for L1-RSRP measurement is in the same OFDM symbol as CSI-RS for RLM, BFD, CBD or L1-RSRP measurement,

- If SSB and CSI-RS have same SCS, UE shall be able to measure the SSB for L1-RSRP measurement without any restriction;
- If SSB and CSI-RS have different SCS,
  - If UE supports simultaneousRxDataSSB-DiffNumerology, UE shall be able to measure the SSB for L1-RSRP measurement without any restriction;
  - If UE does not support simultaneousRxDataSSB-DiffNumerology, UE is required to measure one of but not both SSB for L1-RSRP measurement and CSI-RS. Longer measurement period for SSB based L1-RSRP measurement is expected, and no requirements are defined.

For FR2, when the SSB for L1-RSRP measurement on one CC is in the same OFDM symbol as CSI-RS for RLM, BFD, CBD or L1-RSRP measurement on the same CC or different CCs in the same band, UE is required to measure one of but not both SSB for L1-RSRP measurement and CSI-RS. Longer measurement period for SSB based L1-RSRP measurement is expected, and no requirements are defined.

9.5.5.2 Measurement restriction for CSI-RS based L1-RSRP

For both FR1 and FR2, when the CSI-RS for L1-RSRP measurement is in the same OFDM symbol as SSB for RLM, BFD, CBD or L1-RSRP measurement, UE is not required to receive CSI-RS for L1-RSRP measurement in the PRBs that overlap with an SSB.

For FR1, when the SSB for RLM, BFD, CBD or L1-RSRP measurement is within the active BWP and has same SCS than CSI-RS for L1-RSRP measurement, the UE shall be able to perform CSI-RS measurement without restrictions.

For FR1, when the SSB for RLM, BFD, CBD or L1-RSRP measurement is within the active BWP and has different SCS than CSI-RS for L1-RSRP measurement, the UE shall be able to perform CSI-RS measurement with restrictions according to its capabilities:

- If the UE supports simultaneousRxDataSSB-DiffNumerology the UE shall be able to perform CSI-RS measurement without restrictions.
- If the UE does not support simultaneousRxDataSSB-DiffNumerology, UE is required to measure one of but not both CSI-RS for L1-RSRP measurement and

SSB. Longer measurement period for CSI-RS based L1-RSRP measurement is expected, and no requirements are defined.

For FR1, when the CSI-RS for L1-RSRP measurement is in the same OFDM symbol as another CSI-RS for RLM, BFD, CBD or L1-RSRP measurement, UE shall be able to measure the CSI-RS for L1-RSRP measurement without any restriction.

For FR2, when the CSI-RS for L1-RSRP measurement on one CC is in the same OFDM symbol as SSB for RLM, BFD or L1-RSRP measurement on the same CC or different CCs in the same band, or in the same symbol as SSB for CBD measurement on the same CC or different CCs in the same band when beam failure is detected, UE is required to measure one of but not both CSI-RS for L1-RSRP measurement and SSB. Longer measurement period for CSI-RS based L1-RSRP measurement is expected, and no requirements are defined.

For FR2, when the CSI-RS for L1-RSRP measurement on one CC is in the same OFDM symbol as another CSI-RS for RLM, BFD, CBD or L1-RSRP measurement on the same CC or different CCs in the same band,

- In the following cases, UE is required to measure one of but not both CSI-RS for L1-RSRP measurement and the other CSI-RS. Longer measurement period for CSI-RS based L1-RSRP measurement is expected, and no requirements are defined.
  - The CSI-RS for L1-RSRP measurement or the other CSI-RS in a resource set configured with repetition ON, or
  - The other CSI-RS is configured in q1 and beam failure is detected, or
  - The two CSI-RS-es are not QCL-ed w.r.t. QCL-TypeD, or the QCL information is not known to UE,
- Otherwise, UE shall be able to measure the CSI-RS for L1-RSRP measurement without any restriction.

9.5.6 Scheduling availability of UE during L1-RSRP measurement

Scheduling availability restrictions when the UE is performing L1-RSRP measurement are described in the following clauses.

9.5.6.1 Scheduling availability of UE performing L1-RSRP measurement with a same subcarrier spacing as PDSCH/PDCCH on FR1

There are no scheduling restrictions due to L1-RSRP measurement performed on SSB and CSI-RS configured as RS for L1-RSRP measurement with the same SCS as PDSCH/PDCCH in FR1.

9.5.6.2 Scheduling availability of UE performing L1-RSRP measurement with a different subcarrier spacing than PDSCH/PDCCH on FR1

For UEs which support simultaneousRxDataSSB-DiffNumerology [14] there are no restrictions on scheduling availability due to L1-RSRP measurement based on SSB as RS for L1-RSRP measurement. For UEs which do not support simultaneousRxDataSSB-DiffNumerology [14] the following restrictions apply due to L1-RSRP measurement based on SSB configured for L1-RSRP measurement.

- The UE is not expected to transmit PUCCH/PUSCH/SRS or receive PDCCH/PDSCH/CSI-RS for tracking/CSI-RS for CQI on symbols corresponding to the SSB indexes configured for L1-RSRP measurement.

When intra-band carrier aggregation in FR1 is configured, the scheduling restrictions on serving cell where L1-RSRP measurement is performed apply to all serving cells in the same band on the symbols that fully or partially overlap with restricted symbols. When inter-band carrier aggregation within FR1 is configured, there are no scheduling restrictions on FR1 serving cell(s) configured in other bands than the bands in which the serving cell where L1-RSRP measurement is performed is configured.

9.5.6.3 Scheduling availability of UE performing L1-RSRP measurement on FR2

The following scheduling restriction applies due to L1-RSRP measurement.

- For the case where RS for L1-RSRP measurement is CSI-RS which is QCLed with active TCI state for PDCCH/PDSCH and not in a CSI-RS resource set with repetition ON, and N=1 applies as specified in clause 9.5.4.2
  - There are no scheduling restrictions due to L1-RSRP measurement performed based on the CSI-RS.
- Otherwise
  - The UE is not expected to transmit PUCCH/PUSCH/SRS or receive PDCCH/PDSCH/CSI-RS for tracking/CSI-RS for CQI on
  - symbols corresponding to the SSB indexes configured for L1-RSRP measurement, and/or
  - symbols corresponding to the periodic CSI-RS resource configured for L1-RSRP measurement, and/or
  - symbols corresponding to the semi-perssitent CSI-RS resource configured for L1-RSRP measurement when the resource is activated, and/or
  - symbols corresponding to the aperiodic CSI-RS resource configured for L1-RSRP measurement when the reporting is triggered.

When intra-band carrier aggregation is performed, the scheduling restrictions on serving cell where L1-RSRP measurement is performed apply to all serving cells in the band on the symbols that fully or partially overlap with restricted symbols.

If following conditions are met,

- UE has been notified about system information update through paging,
- The gap between UE's reception of PDCCH that UE monitors in the Type 2-PDCCH CSS set and that notifies system information update, and the PDCCH that UE monitors in the Type0-PDCCH CSS set, is greater than 2 slots,

For the SSB and CORESET for RMSI scheduling multiplexing patterns 3, UE is expected to receive the PDCCH that UE monitors in the Type0-PDCCH CSS set, and the corresponding PDSCH, on SSB symbols to be measured for L1-RSRP measurement; and

For the SSB and CORESET for RMSI scheduling multiplexing patterns 2, UE is expected to receive PDSCH that corresponds to the PDCCH that UE monitors in the Type0-PDCCH CSS set, on SSB symbols to be measured for L1-RSRP measurement.

9.5.6.4 Scheduling availability of UE performing L1-RSRP measurement on FR1 or FR2 in case of FR1-FR2 inter-band CA

There are no scheduling restrictions on FR1 serving cell(s) due to L1-RSRP measurement performed on FR2 serving cell(s).

There are no scheduling restrictions on FR2 serving cell(s) due to L1-RSRP measurement performed on FR1 serving cell(s).

9.6 NE-DC: Measurements

9.6.1 Introduction

This clause contains requirements for UE supporting dual connectivity with NR PCell and E-UTRA FDD or TDD PSCell. The requirements apply to UEs that have been configured with NE-DC.

9.6.2 SFTD Measurements

9.6.2.1 Introduction

This clause contains requirements on UE capabilities for reporting of SFN and frame time difference between NR PCell and E-UTRA PSCell in RRC_CONNECTED state. The requirements comprise measurement reporting delay and measurement accuracy. The overall measurement reporting delay includes a RRC procedure delay specified in TS 38.331 [2], and the SFTD measurement reporting delay specified below.

9.6.2.2 SFTD Measurement requirements

When no DRX is used in either of the NR PCell and E-UTRA PSCell, the physical layer measurement period of the SFTD measurement shall be $T_{measure\_SFTD1}$ = max(0.2, 5 * SMTC period) s.

When DRX is used in either of the NR PCell or the E-UTRA PSCell, or in both PCell and PSCell, the physical layer measurement period ($T_{measure\_SFTD1}$) of the SFTD measurement shall be as specified in Table 9.6.2.2-1.

Table 9.6.2.2-1: SFTD measurement requirement when DRX is used

DRX cycle length (s)[Note2]	$T_{measure\_SFTD1}$ (s)
DRX cycle≤0.04	max(0.2,5 x SMTC period) (Note1)
0.04<DRX cycle≤0.32	8 x max(DRX cycle, SMTC period)
0.32<DRX cycle≤10.24	5 x DRX cycle
Note1: Number of DRX cycles depends upon the DRX cycle in use Note2: DRX cycle length in this table refers to the DRX cycle length configured for PCell or PSCell. When DRX is used in both PCell and PSCell, DRX cycle length in this table refers to the longer of the DRX cycle lengths for PCell and PSCell.	

If PSCell is changed without changing carrier frequency of PSCell while the UE is performing SFTD measurements, the UE shall still meet SFTD measurement and accuracy requirements for the new PSCell. In this case the UE shall restart the SFTD measurement, and the total physical layer measurement period shall not exceed $T_{measure\_SFTD2}$ as defined by the following expression:

$$T_{measure\_SFTD2} = (M+1)*(T_{measure\_SFTD1}) + M*T_{PSCell\_change\_NEDC}$$

where:

M is the number of times the E-UTRA PSCell is changed over the measurement period ($T_{measure\_SFTD2}$), and

$T_{PSCell\_change\_NEDC}$ is the time necessary to change the PSCell; it can be up to 25 ms.

If PCell is changed, or if PSCell is changed to a different carrier frequency, the UE shall terminate the SFTD measurement.

The measurement accuracy for the SFTD measurement when DRX is used as well as when no DRX is used shall be as specified in clause 10.1.21.1.

10 Measurement Performance requirements

10.1 NR measurements

10.1.1 Introduction

The requirements in clause 10.1 apply as follows:

- intra-frequency requirements apply for PCell measurements in SA, NR-DC, or NE-DC operaion mode,
- intra-frequency requirements apply for PSCell measurements in NR-DC or EN-DC operaion mode,
- intra-frequency requirements apply for SCell measurements in SA operation mode with NR CA or any MR-DC operaion mode with NR CA,
- inter-frequency requirements apply for non-serving cell measurements on NR carrier frequencies,
- inter-frequency requirements apply for measurements from one cell on a frequency compared to the measurement from another cell on a different frequency.

In the requirements of clause 10.1, the exceptions for side conditions apply as follows:

- for the UE capable of CA but not configured with any SCell, the applicable exceptions for side conditions are specified in Annex B, clause B.3.2.1 for UE supporting CA in FR1, and clause B.3.2.3 for UE supporting CA in FR2, respectively;
- for the UE capable of CA and configured with at least one SCell, the applicable exceptions for side conditions are specified in Annex B, clause B.3.2.2 for UE configured with CA in FR1, and clause B.3.2.4 for UE supporting CA in FR2 respectively;
- for the UE capable of SUL but not configured with SUL, the applicable exceptions for side conditions are specified in Annex B, clause B.3.4.1 for UE supporting SUL in FR1;
- for the UE capable of SUL and configured with at least one SUL, the applicable exceptions for side conditions are specified in Annex B, clause B.3.4.2 for UE configured with SUL in FR1.

10.1.2 Intra-frequency RSRP accuracy requirements for FR1

10.1.2.1 Intra-frequency SS-RSRP accuracy requirements

10.1.2.1.1 Absolute SS-RSRP Accuracy

Unless otherwise specified, the requirements for absolute accuracy of SS-RSRP in this clause apply to a cell on the same frequency as that of the serving cell in FR1.

The accuracy requirements in Table 10.1.2.1.1-1 are valid under the following conditions:

- Conditions defined in clause 7.3 of TS 38.101-1 [18] for reference sensitivity are fulfilled.
- Conditions for intra-frequency measurements are fulfilled according to Annex B.2.2 for a corresponding Band for each relevant SSB.

Table 10.1.2.1.1-1: SS-RSRP Intra frequency absolute accuracy in FR1

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Accuracy</th><th colspan="6">Conditions</th></tr>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Normal condition</th><th rowspan="2">Extreme condition</th><th rowspan="2">SSB Ês/Iot</th><th colspan="5">Io Note 1 range</th></tr>
<tr><th>NR operating band groups Note 2</th><th colspan="3">Minimum Io</th><th>Maximum Io</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">dB</td><td rowspan="2">dB</td><td rowspan="2">dB</td><td rowspan="2"></td><td colspan="2">dBm / SCS_{SSB}</td><td rowspan="2">dBm/$BW_{Channel}$</td><td rowspan="2">dBm/$BW_{Channel}$</td></tr>
<tr><td>SCS_{SSB} = 15 kHz</td><td>SCS_{SSB} = 30 kHz</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="7">±4.5</td><td rowspan="7">±9</td><td rowspan="7">≥-6 dB</td><td>NR_FDD_FR1_A, NR_TDD_FR1_A, NR_SDL_FR1_A</td><td>-121</td><td>-118</td><td>N/A</td><td>-70</td></tr>
<tr><td>NR_FDD_FR1_B</td><td>-120.5</td><td>-117.5</td><td>N/A</td><td>-70</td></tr>
<tr><td>NR_TDD_FR1_C</td><td>-120</td><td>-117</td><td>N/A</td><td>-70</td></tr>
<tr><td>NR_FDD_FR1_D, NR_TDD_FR1_D</td><td>-119.5</td><td>-116.5</td><td>N/A</td><td>-70</td></tr>
<tr><td>NR_FDD_FR1_E, NR_TDD_FR1_E</td><td>-119</td><td>-116</td><td>N/A</td><td>-70</td></tr>
<tr><td>NR_FDD_FR1_G</td><td>-118</td><td>-115</td><td>N/A</td><td>-70</td></tr>
<tr><td>NR_FDD_FR1_H</td><td>-117.5</td><td>-114.5</td><td>N/A</td><td>-70</td></tr>
<tr><td>±8</td><td>±11</td><td>≥-6 dB</td><td>NR_FDD_FR1_A, NR_TDD_FR1_A, NR_SDL_FR1_A, NR_FDD_FR1_B, NR_TDD_FR1_C, NR_FDD_FR1_D, NR_TDD_FR1_D, NR_FDD_FR1_E, NR_TDD_FR1_E, NR_FDD_FR1_G, NR_FDD_FR1_H</td><td>N/A</td><td>N/A</td><td>-70</td><td>-50</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="8">NOTE 1: Io is assumed to have constant EPRE across the bandwidth.
NOTE 2: NR operating band groups in FR1 are as defined in clause 3.5.2.</td></tr>
</table>

10.1.2.1.2 Relative SS-RSRP Accuracy

The relative accuracy of SS-RSRP is defined as the SS-RSRP measured from one cell compared to the SS-RSRP measured from another cell on the same frequency, or between any two SS-RSRP levels measured on the same cell in FR1.

The accuracy requirements in Table 10.1.2.1.2-1 are valid under the following conditions:

- Conditions defined in clause 7.3 of TS 38.101-1 [18] for reference sensitivity are fulfilled.
- Conditions for intra-frequency measurements are fulfilled according to Annex B.2.2 for a corresponding Band for each relevant SSB.

Table 10.1.2.1.2-1: SS-RSRP Intra frequency relative accuracy in FR1

Accuracy		Conditions					
			Io Note 1 range				
Normal condition	Extreme condition	SSB Ês/Iot Note 2	NR operating band groups Note 4	Minimum Io			Maximum Io
dB	dB	dB		dBm / SCS_{SSB}		dBm/BW_{Channel}	dBm/BW_{Channel}
				SCS_{SSB} = 15 kHz	SCS_{SSB} = 30 kHz		
±2	±3	≥-3 dB	NR_FDD_FR1_A, NR_TDD_FR1_A, NR_SDL_FR1_A	-121	-118	N/A	-50
			NR_FDD_FR1_B	-120.5	-117.5	N/A	-50
			NR_TDD_FR1_C	-120	-117	N/A	-50
			NR_FDD_FR1_D, NR_TDD_FR1_D	-119.5	-116.5	N/A	-50
			NR_FDD_FR1_E, NR_TDD_FR1_E	-119	-116	N/A	-50
			NR_FDD_FR1_G	-118	-115	N/A	-50
			NR_FDD_FR1_H	-117.5	-114.5	N/A	-50
±3	±3	≥-6 dB	Note 3	Note 3	Note 3	N/A	Note 3

NOTE 1: Io is assumed to have constant EPRE across the bandwidth.
NOTE 2: The parameter SSB Ês/Iot is the minimum SSB Ês/Iot of the pair of cells to which the requirement applies.
NOTE 3: The same bands and the same Io conditions for each band apply for this requirement as for the corresponding highest accuracy requirement.
NOTE 4: NR operating band groups in FR1 are as defined in clause 3.5.2.

10.1.2.2 Void

10.1.3 Intra-frequency RSRP accuracy requirements for FR2

10.1.3.1 Intra-frequency SS-RSRP accuracy requirements

10.1.3.1.1 Absolute SS-RSRP Accuracy

Unless otherwise specified, the requirements for absolute accuracy of SS-RSRP in this clause apply to a cell on the same frequency as that of the serving cell in FR2.

The accuracy requirements in Table 10.1.3.1.1-1 are valid under the following conditions:

- Conditions defined in clause 7.3 of TS 38.101-2 [19] for reference sensitivity are fulfilled.
- Conditions for intra-frequency measurements are fulfilled according to Annex B.2.2 for a corresponding Band for each relevant SSB.
- The measured signals are in the directions covered by the percentile EIS spherical coverage of the UE, defined in clause 7.3.4 of TS 38.101-2 [19].

Table 10.1.3.1.1-1: SS-RSRP Intra frequency absolute accuracy in FR2

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Accuracy</th><th colspan="5">Conditions</th></tr>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Normal condition</th><th rowspan="2">Extreme condition</th><th rowspan="2">SSB Ês/Iot</th><th colspan="4">Io Note 2 range</th></tr>
<tr><th colspan="3">Minimum Io</th><th>Maximum Io</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">dB</td><td rowspan="2">dB</td><td rowspan="2">dB</td><td colspan="2">dBm / SCS_{SSB} Note 1</td><td rowspan="2">dBm/$BW_{Channel}$</td><td rowspan="2">dBm/$BW_{Channel}$</td></tr>
<tr><td>SCS_{SSB} = 120kHz</td><td>SCS_{SSB} = 240kHz</td></tr>
<tr><td>±6</td><td>±9</td><td rowspan="2">≥-6</td><td colspan="2">Same value as SSB_RP in Table B.2.2-2, according to UE Power class, operating band and angle of arrival</td><td>N/A</td><td>-70</td></tr>
<tr><td>±8</td><td>±11</td><td colspan="2">N/A</td><td>-70</td><td>-50</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="7">Note 1: Values based on Refsens and EIS spherical coverage as defined in clauses 7.3.2 and 7.3.4 of TS 38.101-2 [19]. Applicable side condition selected depending on angle of arrival.
Note 2: Io specified at the Reference point, and assumed to have constant EPRE across the bandwidth.
Note 3: In the test cases, the SSB Ês/Iot and related parameters may need to be adjusted to ensure Ês/Iot at UE baseband is above the value defined in this table.</td></tr>
</table>

10.1.3.1.2 Relative SS-RSRP Accuracy

The relative accuracy of SS-RSRP is defined as the SS-RSRP measured from one cell compared to the SS-RSRP measured from another cell on the same frequency, or between any two SS-RSRP levels measured on the same cell in FR2.

- Conditions defined in clause 7.3 of TS 38.101-2 [19] for reference sensitivity are fulfilled.
- Conditions for intra-frequency measurements are fulfilled according to Annex B.2.2 for a corresponding Band for each relevant SSB.
- The measured signals are in the directions covered by the percentile EIS spherical coverage of the UE, defined in clause 7.3.4 of TS 38.101-2 [19].

Table 10.1.3.1.2-1: SS-RSRP Intra frequency relative accuracy in FR2

Accuracy		Conditions			
Normal condition	Extreme condition	SSB Ês/Iot	Io Note 2 range		
			Minimum Io		Maximum Io
dB	dB	dB	dBm / SCS_{SSB} Note 1		dBm/$BW_{Channel}$
			SCS_{SSB} = 120kHz	SCS_{SSB} = 240kHz	
±6	±9	≥-6	Same value as SSB_RP in Table B.2.2-2, according to UE Power class, operating band and angle of arrival		-50
Note 1: Values based on Refsens and EIS spherical coverage as defined in clauses 7.3.2 and 7.3.4 of TS 38.101-2 [19]. Applicable side condition selected depending on angle of arrival. Note 2: Io specified at the Reference point, and assumed to have constant EPRE across the bandwidth. Note 3: In the test cases, the SSB Ês/Iot and related parameters may need to be adjusted to ensure Ês/Iot at UE baseband is above the value defined in this table. Note 4: The parameter SSB Ês/Iot is the minimum SSB Ês/Iot of the pair of cells to which the requirement applies.					

10.1.3.2 Void

10.1.4 Inter-frequency RSRP accuracy requirements for FR1

10.1.4.1 Inter-frequency SS-RSRP accuracy requirements

10.1.4.1.1 Absolute Accuracy of SS-RSRP in FR1

The requirements for absolute accuracy of SS-RSRP in this clause apply to a cell on a frequency in FR1 that has different carrier frequency from the serving cell.

The accuracy requirements in Table 10.1.4.1.1-1 are valid under the following conditions:

- Conditions defined in clause 7.3 of TS 38.101-1 [18] for reference sensitivity are fulfilled.

- Conditions for inter-frequency measurements are fulfilled according to Annex B.2.3 for a corresponding Band for each relevant SSB.

Table 10.1.4.1.1-1: SS-RSRP Inter frequency Absolute accuracy in FR1

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Accuracy</th><th colspan="6">Conditions</th></tr>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Normal condition</th><th rowspan="2">Extreme condition</th><th rowspan="2">SSB Ês/Iot Note 2</th><th colspan="5">Io Note 1 range</th></tr>
<tr><th>NR operating band groups Note 3</th><th colspan="3">Minimum Io</th><th>Maximum Io</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">dB</td><td rowspan="2">dB</td><td rowspan="2">dB</td><td rowspan="2"></td><td colspan="2">dBm / SCS_{SSB}</td><td rowspan="2">dBm/$BW_{Channel}$</td><td rowspan="2">dBm/$BW_{Channel}$</td></tr>
<tr><td>SCS_{SSB} = 15 kHz</td><td>SCS_{SSB} = 30 kHz</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="7">±4.5</td><td rowspan="7">±9</td><td rowspan="7">≥-6 dB</td><td>NR_FDD_FR1_A, NR_TDD_FR1_A, NR_SDL_FR1_A</td><td>-121</td><td>-118</td><td>N/A</td><td>-70</td></tr>
<tr><td>NR_FDD_FR1_B</td><td>-120.5</td><td>-117.5</td><td>N/A</td><td>-70</td></tr>
<tr><td>NR_TDD_FR1_C</td><td>-120</td><td>-117</td><td>N/A</td><td>-70</td></tr>
<tr><td>NR_FDD_FR1_D, NR_TDD_FR1_D</td><td>-119.5</td><td>-116.5</td><td>N/A</td><td>-70</td></tr>
<tr><td>NR_FDD_FR1_E, NR_TDD_FR1_E</td><td>-119</td><td>-116</td><td>N/A</td><td>-70</td></tr>
<tr><td>NR_FDD_FR1_G</td><td>-118</td><td>-115</td><td>N/A</td><td>-70</td></tr>
<tr><td>NR_FDD_FR1_H</td><td>-117.5</td><td>-114.5</td><td>N/A</td><td>-70</td></tr>
<tr><td>±8</td><td>±11</td><td>≥-6 dB</td><td>NR_FDD_FR1_A, NR_TDD_FR1_A, NR_SDL_FR1_A, NR_FDD_FR1_B, NR_TDD_FR1_C, NR_FDD_FR1_D, NR_TDD_FR1_D, NR_FDD_FR1_E, NR_TDD_FR1_E, NR_FDD_FR1_G, NR_FDD_FR1_H</td><td>N/A</td><td>N/A</td><td>-70</td><td>-50</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="8">NOTE 1: Io is assumed to have constant EPRE across the bandwidth.
NOTE 2: Void
NOTE 3: NR operating band groups in FR1 are as defined in clause 3.5.2.</td></tr>
</table>

10.1.4.1.2 Relative Accuracy of SS-RSRP in FR1

The relative accuracy of SS-RSRP in inter frequency case is defined as the RSRP measured from one cell on a frequency in FR1compared to the RSRP measured from another cell on a different frequency in FR1.

The accuracy requirements in Table 10.1.4.1.2-1 are valid under the following conditions:

- Conditions defined in clause 7.3 of TS 38.101-1 [18] Clause 7.3 for reference sensitivity are fulfilled.
- Conditions for inter-frequency measurements are fulfilled according to Annex B.2.3 for a corresponding Band for each relevant SSB.
- $|SSB\_RP1_{dBm} - SSB\_RP2_{dBm}| \leq 27$ dB
- | Channel 1_Io -Channel 2_Io | ≤ 20 dB

Table 10.1.4.1.2-1: SS-RSRP Inter frequency relative accuracy in FR1

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Accuracy</th><th colspan="6">Conditions</th></tr>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Normal condition</th><th rowspan="2">Extreme condition</th><th rowspan="2">SSB Ês/Iot Note 2</th><th colspan="5">Io Note 1 range</th></tr>
<tr><th>NR operating band groups Note 3</th><th colspan="3">Minimum Io</th><th>Maximum Io</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">dB</td><td rowspan="2">dB</td><td rowspan="2">dB</td><td rowspan="2"></td><td colspan="2">dBm / SCS_{SSB}</td><td rowspan="2">dBm/BW_{Channel}</td><td rowspan="2">dBm/BW_{Channel}</td></tr>
<tr><td>SCS_{SSB} = 15 kHz</td><td>SCS_{SSB} = 30 kHz</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="7">±4.5</td><td rowspan="7">±6</td><td rowspan="7">≥-6 dB</td><td>NR_FDD_FR1_A, NR_TDD_FR1_A, NR_SDL_FR1_A</td><td>-121</td><td>-118</td><td>N/A</td><td>-50</td></tr>
<tr><td>NR_FDD_FR1_B</td><td>-120.5</td><td>-117.5</td><td>N/A</td><td>-50</td></tr>
<tr><td>NR_TDD_FR1_C</td><td>-120</td><td>-117</td><td>N/A</td><td>-50</td></tr>
<tr><td>NR_FDD_FR1_D, NR_TDD_FR1_D</td><td>-119.5</td><td>-116.5</td><td>N/A</td><td>-50</td></tr>
<tr><td>NR_FDD_FR1_E, NR_TDD_FR1_E</td><td>-119</td><td>-116</td><td>N/A</td><td>-50</td></tr>
<tr><td>NR_FDD_FR1_G</td><td>-118</td><td>-115</td><td>N/A</td><td>-50</td></tr>
<tr><td>NR_FDD_FR1_H</td><td>-117.5</td><td>-114.5</td><td>N/A</td><td>-50</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="8">NOTE 1: Io is assumed to have constant EPRE across the bandwidth.
NOTE 2: The parameter SSB Ês/Iot is the minimum SSB Ês/Iot of the pair of cells to which the requirement applies.
NOTE 3: NR operating band groups in FR1 are as defined in clause 3.5.2.</td></tr>
</table>

10.1.4.2 Void

10.1.5 Inter-frequency RSRP accuracy requirements for FR2

10.1.5.1 Inter-frequency SS-RSRP accuracy requirements

10.1.5.1.1 Absolute SS-RSRP Accuracy

Unless otherwise specified, the requirements for absolute accuracy of SS-RSRP in this clause apply to a cell on a frequency in FR2 that is on a different frequency than the serving cell.

The accuracy requirements in Table 10.1.5.1.1-1 are valid under the following conditions:

- Conditions defined in clause 7.3 of TS 38.101-2 [19] for reference sensitivity are fulfilled.
- Conditions for inter-frequency measurements are fulfilled according to Annex B.2.3 for a corresponding Band for each relevant SSB.
- The measured signals are in the directions covered by the percentile EIS spherical coverage of the UE, defined in clause 7.3.4 of TS 38.101-2 [19].

Table 10.1.5.1.1-1: SS-RSRP Inter frequency absolute accuracy in FR2

Accuracy		Conditions				
Normal condition	Extreme condition	SSB Ês/Iot	Io Note 2 range			
			Minimum Io			Maximum Io
			dBm / SCS_{SSB} Note 1			
dB	dB	dB	SCS_{SSB} = 120kHz	SCS_{SSB} = 240kHz	$dBm/BW_{Channel}$	$dBm/BW_{Channel}$
±6	±9	≥-4	Same value as SSB_RP in Table B.2.3-2, according to UE Power class, operating band and angle of arrival		N/A	-70
±8	±11		N/A		-70	-50
Note 1: Values based on Refsens and EIS spherical coverage as defined in clauses 7.3.2 and 7.3.4 of TS 38.101-2 [19]. Applicable side condition selected depending on angle of arrival. Note 2: Io specified at the Reference point, and assumed to have constant EPRE across the bandwidth. Note 3: In the test cases, the SSB Ês/Iot and related parameters may need to be adjusted to ensure Ês/Iot at UE baseband is above the value defined in this table.						

10.1.5.1.2 Relative SS-RSRP Accuracy

The relative accuracy of SS-RSRP is defined as the SS-RSRP measured from one cell on a frequency in FR2 compared to the SS-RSRP measured from another cell on another frequency in FR2.

The accuracy requirements in Table 10.1.5.1.2-1 are valid under the following conditions:

- Conditions defined in 38.101-2 [19] Clause 7.3 for reference sensitivity are fulfilled.
- Conditions for inter-frequency measurements are fulfilled according to Annex B.2.3 for a corresponding Band for each relevant SSB.
- $|SSB\_RP1_{dBm} - SSB\_RP2_{dBm}| \leq 27dB$
- $|$ Channel 1_Io -Channel 2_Io $| \leq 20$ dB
- The measured signals are in the directions covered by the percentile EIS spherical coverage of the UE, defined in clause 7.3.4 of TS 38.101-2 [19].

Table 10.1.5.1.2-1: SS-RSRP Inter frequency relative accuracy in FR2

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Accuracy</th><th colspan="4">Conditions</th></tr>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Normal condition</th><th rowspan="2">Extreme condition</th><th rowspan="2">SSB Ês/Iot</th><th colspan="3">Io Note 2 range</th></tr>
<tr><th colspan="2">Minimum Io</th><th>Maximum Io</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">dB</td><td rowspan="2">dB</td><td rowspan="2">dB</td><td colspan="2">dBm / SCSSSB Note 1</td><td rowspan="2">dBm/BWChannel</td></tr>
<tr><td>SCSSSB = 120kHz</td><td>SCSSSB = 240kHz</td></tr>
<tr><td>±6</td><td>±9</td><td>≥-4</td><td colspan="2">Same value as SSB_RP in Table B.2.3-2, according to UE Power class, operating band and angle of arrival</td><td>-50</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Note 1: Values based on Refsens and EIS spherical coverage as defined in clauses 7.3.2 and 7.3.4 of TS 38.101-2 [19]. Applicable side condition selected depending on angle of arrival.
Note 2: Io specified at the Reference point, and assumed to have constant EPRE across the bandwidth.
Note 3: In the test cases, the SSB Ês/Iot and related parameters may need to be adjusted to ensure Ês/Iot at UE baseband is above the value defined in this table.
Note 4: The parameter SSB Ês/Iot is the minimum SSB Ês/Iot of the pair of cells to which the requirement applies.</td></tr>
</table>

10.1.5.2 Void

10.1.6 RSRP Measurement Report Mapping

The reporting range of SS-RSRP for L3 reporting is defined from -156 dBm to -31 dBm with 1 dB resolution. The reporting range of SS-RSRP and CSI-RSRP for L1 reporting is defined from -140 to -44 dBm with 1 dB resolution.

The mapping of measured quantity is defined in Table 10.1.6.1-1. The range in the signalling may be larger than the guaranteed accuracy range.

The reporting range of differential SS-RSRP and CSI-RSRP for L1 reporting is defined from 0 dBm to -30 dB with 2 dB resolution.

The mapping of measured quantity is defined in Table 10.1.6.1-2. The range in the signalling may be larger than the guaranteed accuracy range.

Table 10.1.6.1-1: SS-RSRP and CSI-RSRP measurement report mapping

Reported value	Measured quantity value (L3 SS-RSRP)	Measured quantity value (L1 SS-RSRP and CSI-RSRP)	Unit
RSRP_0	SS-RSRP<-156	Not valid	dBm
RSRP_1	-156≤ SS-RSRP<-155	Not valid	dBm
RSRP_2	-155≤ SS-RSRP<-154	Not valid	dBm
RSRP_3	-154≤ SS-RSRP<-153	Not valid	dBm
RSRP_4	-153≤ SS-RSRP<-152	Not valid	dBm
RSRP_5	-152≤ SS-RSRP<-151	Not valid	dBm
RSRP_6	-151≤ SS-RSRP<-150	Not valid	dBm
RSRP_7	-150≤ SS-RSRP<-149	Not valid	dBm
RSRP_8	-149≤ SS-RSRP<-148	Not valid	dBm
RSRP_9	-148≤ SS-RSRP<-147	Not valid	dBm
RSRP_10	-147≤ SS-RSRP<-146	Not valid	dBm
RSRP_11	-146≤ SS-RSRP<-145	Not valid	dBm
RSRP_12	-145≤ SS-RSRP<-144	Not valid	dBm
RSRP_13	-144≤ SS-RSRP<-143	Not valid	dBm
RSRP_14	-143≤ SS-RSRP<-142	Not valid	dBm
RSRP_15	-142≤ SS-RSRP<-141	Not valid	dBm
RSRP_16	-141≤ SS-RSRP<-140	RSRP<-140	dBm
RSRP_17	-140≤ SS-RSRP<-139	-140≤RSRP<-139	dBm
RSRP_18	-139≤ SS-RSRP<-138	-139≤ RSRP<-138	dBm
…	…		…
RSRP_111	-46≤ SS-RSRP<-45	-46≤ RSRP<-45	dBm
RSRP_112	-45≤ SS-RSRP<-44	-45≤ RSRP<-44	dBm

RSRP_113	-44≤ SS-RSRP<-43	-44≤ RSRP	dBm
RSRP_114	-43≤ SS-RSRP<-42	Not valid	dBm
RSRP_115	-42≤ SS-RSRP<-41	Not valid	dBm
RSRP_116	-41≤ SS-RSRP<-40	Not valid	dBm
RSRP_117	-40≤ SS-RSRP<-39	Not valid	dBm
RSRP_118	-39≤ SS-RSRP<-38	Not valid	dBm
RSRP_119	-38≤ SS-RSRP<-37	Not valid	dBm
RSRP_120	-37≤ SS-RSRP<-36	Not valid	dBm
RSRP_121	-36≤ SS-RSRP<-35	Not valid	dBm
RSRP_122	-35≤ SS-RSRP<-34	Not valid	dBm
RSRP_123	-34≤ SS-RSRP<-33	Not valid	dBm
RSRP_124	-33≤ SS-RSRP<-32	Not valid	dBm
RSRP_125	-32≤ SS-RSRP<-31	Not valid	dBm
RSRP_126	-31≤ SS-RSRP	Not valid	dBm
RSRP_127 (Note)	Infinity	Infinity	dBm
Note: The value of RSRP_127 is applicable for RSRP threshold configured by the network as defined in TS 38.331 [2], but not for the purpose of measurement reporting.			

Table 10.1.6.1-2: Differential SS-RSRP and CSI-RSRP measurement (for L1 reporting) report mapping

Reported value	Measured quantity value (difference in measured RSRP from strongest RSRP)	Unit
DIFFRSRP_0	0≥ΔRSRP>-2	dB
DIFFRSRP_1	-2≥ΔRSRP>-4	dB
DIFFRSRP_2	-4≥ΔRSRP>-6	dB
DIFFRSRP_3	-6≥ΔRSRP>-8	dB
DIFFRSRP_4	-8≥ΔRSRP>-10	dB
DIFFRSRP_5	-10≥ΔRSRP>-12	dB
DIFFRSRP_6	-12≥ΔRSRP>-14	dB
DIFFRSRP_7	-14≥ΔRSRP>-16	dB
DIFFRSRP_8	-16≥ΔRSRP>-18	dB
DIFFRSRP_9	-18≥ΔRSRP>-20	dB
DIFFRSRP_10	-20≥ΔRSRP>-22	dB
DIFFRSRP_11	-22≥ΔRSRP>-24	dB
DIFFRSRP_12	-24≥ΔRSRP>-26	dB
DIFFRSRP_13	-26≥ΔRSRP>-28	dB
DIFFRSRP_14	-28≥ΔRSRP>-30	dB
DIFFRSRP_15	-30≥ΔRSRP	dB

10.1.7 Intra-frequency RSRQ accuracy requirements for FR1

10.1.7.1 Intra-frequency SS-RSRQ accuracy requirements in FR1

10.1.7.1.1 Absolute SS-RSRQ Accuracy in FR1

Unless otherwise specified, the requirements for absolute accuracy of SS-RSRQ in this clause apply to a cell on the same frequency as that of the serving cell in FR1.

The accuracy requirements in Table 10.1.7.1.1-1 are valid under the following conditions:

- Conditions defined in clause 7.3 of TS 38.101-1 [18] for reference sensitivity are fulfilled.
- Conditions for intra-frequency measurements are fulfilled according to Annex B.2.2 for a corresponding Band for each relevant SSB.

Table 10.1.7.1.1-1: SS-RSRQ Intra frequency absolute accuracy in FR1

Accuracy		Conditions					
			Io [Note 1] range				
Normal condition	Extreme condition	SSB Ês/Iot	NR operating band groups [Note 3]	Minimum Io			Maximum Io
dB	dB	dB		dBm / SCS_{SSB}		$dBm/BW_{Channel}$	$dBm/BW_{Channel}$
				SCS_{SSB} = 15 kHz	SCS_{SSB} = 30 kHz		
±2.5	±4	≥-3 dB	NR_FDD_FR1_A, NR_TDD_FR1_A, NR_SDL_FR1_A	-121	-118	N/A	-50
			NR_FDD_FR1_B	-120.5	-117.5	N/A	-50
			NR_TDD_FR1_C	-120	-117	N/A	-50
			NR_FDD_FR1_D, NR_TDD_FR1_D	-119.5	-116.5	N/A	-50
			NR_FDD_FR1_E, NR_TDD_FR1_E	-119	-116	N/A	-50
			NR_FDD_FR1_G	-118	-115	N/A	-50
			NR_FDD_FR1_H	-117.5	-114.5	N/A	-50
±3.5	±4	≥-6 dB	Note 2	Note 2	Note 2	Note 2	Note 2
NOTE 1: Io is assumed to have constant EPRE across the bandwidth. NOTE 2: The same bands and the same Io conditions for each band apply for this requirement as for the corresponding highest accuracy requirement. NOTE 3: NR operating band groups in FR1 are as defined in clause 3.5.2.							

10.1.8 Intra-frequency RSRQ accuracy requirements for FR2

10.1.8.1 Intra-frequency SS-RSRQ accuracy requirements in FR2

10.1.8.1.1 Absolute SS-RSRQ Accuracy in FR2

Unless otherwise specified, the requirements for absolute accuracy of SS-RSRQ in this clause apply to a cell on the same frequency as that of the serving cell in FR2.

The accuracy requirements in Table 10.1.8.1.1-1 are valid under the following conditions:

- Conditions defined in clause 7.3 of TS 38.101-2 [19] for reference sensitivity are fulfilled.

- Conditions for intra-frequency measurements are fulfilled according to Annex B.2.2 for a corresponding Band for each relevant SSB.

- The measured signals are in the directions covered by the percentile EIS spherical coverage of the UE, defined in clause 7.3.4 of TS 38.101-2 [19].

Table 10.1.8.1.1-1: SS-RSRQ Intra frequency absolute accuracy in FR2

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">Accuracy</td><td colspan="4">Conditions</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Normal condition</td><td rowspan="2">Extreme condition</td><td rowspan="2">SSB Ês/Iot</td><td colspan="3">Io [Note 2] range</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Minimum Io</td><td>Maximum Io</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">dB</td><td rowspan="2">dB</td><td rowspan="2">dB</td><td colspan="2">dBm / SCS_{SSB} [Note 1]</td><td rowspan="2">dBm/$BW_{Channel}$</td></tr>
<tr><td>SCS_{SSB} = 120kHz</td><td>SCS_{SSB} = 240kHz</td></tr>
<tr><td>±2.5</td><td>±4</td><td>≥-3</td><td colspan="2" rowspan="2">Same value as SSB_RP in Table B.2.2-2, according to UE Power class, operating band and angle of arrival</td><td rowspan="2">-50</td></tr>
<tr><td>±3.5</td><td>±4</td><td>≥-6</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Note 1: Values based on Refsens and EIS spherical coverage as defined in clauses 7.3.2 and 7.3.4 of TS 38.101-2 [19]. Applicable side condition selected depending on angle of arrival.
Note 2: Io specified at the Reference point, and assumed to have constant EPRE across the bandwidth.
Note 3: In the test cases, the SSB Ês/Iot and related parameters may need to be adjusted to ensure Ês/Iot at UE baseband is above the value defined in this table.</td></tr>
</table>

10.1.9 Inter-frequency RSRQ accuracy requirements for FR1

10.1.9.1 Inter-frequency SS-RSRQ accuracy requirements in FR1

10.1.9.1.1 Aboslute Accuracy of SS-RSRQ in FR1

The requirements for absolute accuracy of SS-RSRQ in this clause apply to a cell on a frequency in FR1 that has different carrier frequency from the serving cell.

The accuracy requirements in Table 10.1.9.1.1-1 are valid under the following conditions:

- Conditions defined in clause 7.3 of TS 38.101-1 [18] for reference sensitivity are fulfilled.

- Conditions for inter-frequency measurements are fulfilled according to Annex B.2.3 for a corresponding Band for each relevant SSB.

Table 10.1.9.1.1-1: SS-RSRQ Inter frequency absolute accuracy in FR1

Accuracy		Conditions					
			Io Note 1 range				
Normal condition	Extreme condition	SSB Ês/Iot	NR operating band groups Note 3	Minimum Io			Maximum Io
dB	dB	dB		dBm / SCS_{SSB}		$dBm/BW_{Channel}$	$dBm/BW_{Channel}$
				SCS_{SSB} = 15 kHz	SCS_{SSB} = 30 kHz		
±2.5	±4	≥-3 dB	NR_FDD_FR1_A, NR_TDD_FR1_A, NR_SDL_FR1_A	-121	-118	N/A	-50
			NR_FDD_FR1_B	-120.5	-117.5	N/A	-50
			NR_TDD_FR1_C	-120	-117	N/A	-50
			NR_FDD_FR1_D, NR_TDD_FR1_D	-119.5	-116.5	N/A	-50
			NR_FDD_FR1_E, NR_TDD_FR1_E	-119	-116	N/A	-50
			NR_FDD_FR1_G	-118	-115	N/A	-50
			NR_FDD_FR1_H	-117.5	-114.5	N/A	-50
±3.5	±4	≥-6 dB	Note 2	Note 2	Note 2	Note 2	Note 2
NOTE 1: Io is assumed to have constant EPRE across the bandwidth. NOTE 2: The same bands and the same Io conditions for each band apply for this requirement as for the corresponding highest accuracy requirement. NOTE 3: NR operating band groups in FR1 are as defined in clause 3.5.2.							

10.1.9.1.2 Relative Accuracy of SS-RSRQ in FR1

The relative accuracy of SS-RSRQ in inter frequency case is defined as the RSRQ measured from one cell on a frequency in FR1 compared to the RSRP measured from another cell on a different frequency in FR1.

The accuracy requirements in Table 10.1.9.1.2-1 are valid under the following conditions:

- Conditions defined in clause 7.3 of TS 38.101-1 [18] for reference sensitivity are fulfilled.
- Conditions for inter-frequency measurements are fulfilled according to Annex B.2.3 for a corresponding Band for each relevant SSB.
- $|SSB\_RP1_{dBm} - SSB\_RP2_{dBm}| \leq 27$ dB
- $|$ Channel 1_Io -Channel 2_Io $| \leq 20$ dB

Table 10.1.9.1.2-1: SS-RSRQ Inter frequency relative accuracy in FR1

Accuracy		Conditions					
Normal condition	Extreme condition	SSB Ês/Iot Note 2	Io Note 1 range				
			NR operating band groups Note 4	Minimum Io			Maximum Io
dB	dB	dB		dBm / SCS_{SSB}		dBm/BW_{Channel}	dBm/BW_{Channel}
				SCS_{SSB} = 15 kHz	SCS_{SSB} = 30 kHz		
±3	±4	≥-3 dB	NR_FDD_FR1_A, NR_TDD_FR1_A, NR_SDL_FR1_A	-121	-118	N/A	-50
			NR_FDD_FR1_B	-120.5	-117.5	N/A	-50
			NR_TDD_FR1_C	-120	-117	N/A	-50
			NR_FDD_FR1_D, NR_TDD_FR1_D	-119.5	-116.5	N/A	-50
			NR_FDD_FR1_E, NR_TDD_FR1_E	-119	-116	N/A	-50
			NR_FDD_FR1_G	-118	-115	N/A	-50
			NR_FDD_FR1_H	-117.5	-114.5	N/A	-50
±4	±4	≥-6 dB	Note 3	Note 3	Note 3	Note 3	Note 3

NOTE 1: Io is assumed to have constant EPRE across the bandwidth.
NOTE 2: The parameter SSB Ês/Iot is the minimum SSB Ês/Iot of the pair of cells to which the requirement applies.
NOTE 3: The same bands and the same Io conditions for each band apply for this requirement as for the corresponding highest accuracy requirement.
NOTE 4: NR operating band groups in FR1 are as defined in clause 3.5.2.

10.1.10 Inter-frequency RSRQ accuracy requirements for FR2

10.1.10.1 Inter-frequency SS-RSRQ accuracy requirements in FR2

10.1.10.1.1 Aboslute Accuracy of SS-RSRQ in FR2

The requirements for absolute accuracy of SS-RSRQ in this clause apply to a cell on a frequency in FR2 that has different carrier frequency from the serving cell.

The accuracy requirements in Table 10.1.10.1.1-1 are valid under the following conditions:

- Conditions defined in clause 7.3 of TS 38.101-2 [19] for reference sensitivity are fulfilled.

- Conditions for inter-frequency measurements are fulfilled according to Annex B.2.3 for a corresponding Band for each relevant SSB.
- The measured signals are in the directions covered by the percentile EIS spherical coverage of the UE, defined in clause 7.3.4 of TS 38.101-2 [19].

Table 10.1.10.1.1-1: SS-RSRQ Inter frequency absolute accuracy in FR2

Accuracy		Conditions			
Normal condition	Extreme condition	SSB Ês/Iot	Io Note 2 range		
			Minimum Io		Maximum Io
			dBm / SCS_{SSB} Note 1		
dB	dB	dB	SCS_{SSB} = 120kHz	SCS_{SSB} = 240kHz	dBm/$BW_{Channel}$
±2.5	±4	≥-3	Same value as SSB_RP in Table B.2.2-2, according to UE Power class, operating band and angle of arrival		-50
±3.5	±4	≥-4			
Note 1: Values based on Refsens and EIS spherical coverage as defined in clauses 7.3.2 and 7.3.4 of TS 38.101-2 [19]. Applicable side condition selected depending on angle of arrival. Note 2: Io specified at the Reference point, and assumed to have constant EPRE across the bandwidth. Note 3: In the test cases, the SSB Ês/Iot and related parameters may need to be adjusted to ensure Ês/Iot at UE baseband is above the value defined in this table.					

10.1.10.1.2 Relative Accuracy of SS-RSRQ in FR2

The relative accuracy of SS-RSRQ in inter frequency case is defined as the RSRQ measured from one cell on a frequency in FR2 compared to the RSRP measured from another cell on a different frequency in FR2.

The accuracy requirements in Table 10.1.10.1.2-1 are valid under the following conditions:

- Conditions defined in clause 7.3 of TS 38.101-2 [19] for reference sensitivity are fulfilled.
- Conditions for inter-frequency measurements are fulfilled according to Annex B.2.3 for a corresponding Band for each relevant SSB.
- $|SSB\_RP1_{dBm} - SSB\_RP2_{dBm}| \leq 27$ dB
- $|$ Channel 1_Io -Channel 2_Io $| \leq 20$ dB

- The measured signals are in the directions covered by the percentile EIS spherical coverage of the UE, defined in clause 7.3.4 of TS 38.101-2 [19].

Table 10.1.10.1.2-1: SS-RSRQ Inter frequency relative accuracy in FR2

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Accuracy</th><th colspan="4">Conditions</th></tr>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Normal condition</th><th rowspan="2">Extreme condition</th><th rowspan="2">SSB Ês/Iot</th><th colspan="3">Io Note 2 range</th></tr>
<tr><th colspan="2">Minimum Io</th><th>Maximum Io</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">dB</td><td rowspan="2">dB</td><td rowspan="2">dB</td><td colspan="2">dBm / SCS_{SSB} Note 1</td><td rowspan="2">dBm/$BW_{Channel}$</td></tr>
<tr><td>SCS_{SSB} = 120kHz</td><td>SCS_{SSB} = 240kHz</td></tr>
<tr><td>±3</td><td>±4</td><td>≥-3</td><td colspan="2" rowspan="2">Same value as SSB_RP in Table B.2.2-2, according to UE Power class, operating band and angle of arrival</td><td rowspan="2">-50</td></tr>
<tr><td>±4</td><td>±4</td><td>≥-4</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Note 1: Values based on Refsens and EIS spherical coverage as defined in clauses 7.3.2 and 7.3.4 of TS 38.101-2 [19]. Applicable side condition selected depending on angle of arrival.
Note 2: Io specified at the Reference point, and assumed to have constant EPRE across the bandwidth.
Note 3: The parameter SSB Ês/Iot is the minimum SSB Ês/Iot of the pair of cells to which the requirement applies.
Note 4: In the test cases, the SSB Ês/Iot and related parameters may need to be adjusted to ensure Ês/Iot at UE baseband is above the value defined in this table.</td></tr>
</table>

10.1.11 RSRQ report mapping

10.1.11.1 SS-RSRQ measurement report mapping

The reporting range of SS-RSRQ is defined from -43 dB to 20 dB with 0.5 dB resolution. The mapping of measured quantity is defined in Table 10.1.11.1-1. The range in the signalling may be larger than the guaranteed accuracy range.

Table 10.1.11.1-1: SS-RSRQ measurement report mapping

Reported value	Measured quantity value	Unit
SS-RSRQ_0	SS-RSRQ<-43	dB
SS-RSRQ_1	-43≤ SS-RSRQ<-42.5	dB
SS-RSRQ_2	-42.5≤ SS-RSRQ<-42	dB
SS-RSRQ_3	-42≤ SS-RSRQ<-41.5	dB
SS-RSRQ_4	-41.5≤ SS-RSRQ<-41	dB
..	..	…
SS-RSRQ_122	17.5≤ SS-RSRQ<18	dB
SS-RSRQ_123	18≤ SS-RSRQ<18.5	dB
SS-RSRQ_124	18.5≤ SS-RSRQ<19	dB
SS-RSRQ_125	19≤ SS-RSRQ<19.5	dB
SS-RSRQ_126	19.5≤ SS-RSRQ<20	dB
SS-RSRQ_127	20 ≤ SS-RSRQ	dB

10.1.12 Intra-frequency SINR accuracy requirements for FR1

10.1.12.1 Intra-frequency SS-SINR accuracy requirements in FR1

10.1.12.1.1 Absolute SS-SINR Accuracy in FR1

Unless otherwise specified, the requirements for absolute accuracy of SS-SINR in this clause apply to a cell on the same frequency as that of the serving cell in FR1.

The accuracy requirements in Table 10.1.12.1.1-1 are valid under the following conditions:

- Conditions defined in clause 7.3 of TS 38.101-1 [18] for reference sensitivity are fulfilled.
- Conditions for intra-frequency measurements are fulfilled according to Annex B.2.2 for a corresponding Band.

Table 10.1.12.1.1-1: SS-SINR Intra frequency absolute accuracy in FR1

Accuracy		Conditions					
Normal condition	Extreme condition	SSB Ês/Iot Note 3	Io Note 1 range				
			NR operating band groups Note 4	Minimum Io			Maximum Io
dB	dB	dB		dBm / SCS_{SSB}		$dBm/BW_{Channel}$	$dBm/BW_{Channel}$
				SCS_{SSB} = 15 kHz	SCS_{SSB} = 30 kHz		
±3.0	±4	≥-3 dB	NR_FDD_FR1_A, NR_TDD_FR1_A, NR_SDL_FR1_A	-121	-118	N/A	-50
			NR_FDD_FR1_B	-120.5	-117.5	N/A	-50
			NR_TDD_FR1_C	-120	-117	N/A	-50
			NR_FDD_FR1_D, NR_TDD_FR1_D	-119.5	-116.5	N/A	-50
			NR_FDD_FR1_E, NR_TDD_FR1_E	-119	-116	N/A	-50
			NR_FDD_FR1_G	-118	-115	N/A	-50
			NR_FDD_FR1_H	-117.5	-114.5	N/A	-50
±3.5	±4	≥-6 dB	Note 2	Note 2	Note 2	Note 2	Note 2
NOTE 1: Io is assumed to have constant EPRE across the bandwidth. NOTE 2: The same bands and the same Io conditions for each band apply for this requirement as for the corresponding highest accuracy requirement. NOTE 3: The requirements apply for SSB Ês/Iot ≤ 25 dB. NOTE 4: NR operating band groups in FR1 are as defined in clause 3.5.2.							

10.1.13 Intra-frequency SINR accuracy requirements for FR2

10.1.13.1 Intra-frequency SS-SINR accuracy requirements in FR2

10.1.13.1.1 Absolute SS-SINR Accuracy in FR2

Unless otherwise specified, the requirements for absolute accuracy of SS-SINR in this clause apply to a cell on the same frequency as that of the serving cell in FR2.

The accuracy requirements in Table 10.1.13.1.1-1 are valid under the following conditions:

- Conditions defined in clause 7.3 of TS 38.101-2 [19] for reference sensitivity are fulfilled.

- Conditions for intra-frequency measurements are fulfilled according to Annex B.2.2 for a corresponding Band.
- The measured signals are in the directions covered by the percentile EIS spherical coverage of the UE, defined in clause 7.3.4 of TS 38.101-2 [19].

Table 10.1.13.1.1-1: SS-SINR Intra frequency absolute accuracy in FR2

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Accuracy</th><th colspan="4">Conditions</th></tr>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Normal condition</th><th rowspan="2">Extreme condition</th><th rowspan="2">SSB Ês/Iot</th><th colspan="3">Io $^{Note 2}$ range</th></tr>
<tr><th colspan="2">Minimum Io</th><th>Maximum Io</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">dB</td><td rowspan="2">dB</td><td rowspan="2">dB</td><td colspan="2">dBm / SCS_{SSB} $^{Note 1}$</td><td rowspan="2">dBm/$BW_{Channel}$</td></tr>
<tr><td>SCS_{SSB} = 120kHz</td><td>SCS_{SSB} = 240kHz</td></tr>
<tr><td>±3</td><td>±4</td><td>≥-3</td><td colspan="2" rowspan="2">Same value as SSB_RP in Table B.2.2-2, according to UE Power class, operating band and angle of arrival</td><td rowspan="2">-50</td></tr>
<tr><td>±3.5</td><td>±4</td><td>≥-6</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Note 1: Values based on Refsens and EIS spherical coverage as defined in clauses 7.3.2 and 7.3.4 of TS 38.101-2 [19]. Applicable side condition selected depending on angle of arrival.
Note 2: Io specified at the Reference point, and assumed to have constant EPRE across the bandwidth.
Note 3: In the test cases, the SSB Ês/Iot and related parameters may need to be adjusted to ensure Ês/Iot at UE baseband is above the value defined in this table.
Note 4: The requirements apply for SSB Ês/Iot ≤ 25 dB.</td></tr>
</table>

10.1.14 Inter-frequency SINR accuracy requirements for FR1

10.1.14.1 Inter-frequency SS-SINR accuracy requirements in FR1

10.1.14.1.1 Aboslute Accuracy of SS-SINR in FR1

The requirements for absolute accuracy of SS-SINR in this clause apply to a cell on a frequency in FR1 that has different carrier frequency from the serving cell.

The accuracy requirements in Table 10.1.14.1.1-1 are valid under the following conditions:

- Conditions defined in clause 7.3 of TS 38.101-1 [18] for reference sensitivity are fulfilled.
- Conditions for inter-frequency measurements are fulfilled according to Annex B.2.3 for a corresponding Band.

Table 10.1.14.1.1-1: SS-SINR Inter frequency absolute accuracy in FR1

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Accuracy</th><th colspan="6">Conditions</th></tr>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Normal condition</th><th rowspan="2">Extreme condition</th><th rowspan="2">SSB Ês/Iot Note 3</th><th colspan="5">Io Note 1 range</th></tr>
<tr><th>NR operating band groups Note 4</th><th colspan="3">Minimum Io</th><th>Maximum Io</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">dB</td><td rowspan="2">dB</td><td rowspan="2">dB</td><td rowspan="2"></td><td colspan="2">dBm / SCS_{SSB}</td><td rowspan="2">dBm/BW_{Channel}</td><td rowspan="2">dBm/BW_{Channel}</td></tr>
<tr><td>SCS_{SSB} = 15 kHz</td><td>SCS_{SSB} = 30 kHz</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="7">±3.0</td><td rowspan="7">±4</td><td rowspan="7">≥-3 dB</td><td>NR_FDD_FR1_A, NR_TDD_FR1_A, NR_SDL_FR1_A</td><td>-121</td><td>-118</td><td>N/A</td><td>-50</td></tr>
<tr><td>NR_FDD_FR1_B</td><td>-120.5</td><td>-117.5</td><td>N/A</td><td>-50</td></tr>
<tr><td>NR_TDD_FR1_C</td><td>-120</td><td>-117</td><td>N/A</td><td>-50</td></tr>
<tr><td>NR_FDD_FR1_D, NR_TDD_FR1_D</td><td>-119.5</td><td>-116.5</td><td>N/A</td><td>-50</td></tr>
<tr><td>NR_FDD_FR1_E, NR_TDD_FR1_E</td><td>-119</td><td>-116</td><td>N/A</td><td>-50</td></tr>
<tr><td>NR_FDD_FR1_G</td><td>-118</td><td>-115</td><td>N/A</td><td>-50</td></tr>
<tr><td>NR_FDD_FR1_H</td><td>-117.5</td><td>-114.5</td><td>N/A</td><td>-50</td></tr>
<tr><td>±3.5</td><td>±4</td><td>≥-6 dB</td><td>Note 2</td><td>Note 2</td><td>Note 2</td><td>Note 2</td><td>Note 2</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="8">NOTE 1: Io is assumed to have constant EPRE across the bandwidth.
NOTE 2: The same bands and the same Io conditions for each band apply for this requirement as for the corresponding highest accuracy requirement.
NOTE 3: The requirements apply for SSB Ês/Iot ≤ 25 dB.
NOTE 4: NR operating band groups in FR1 are as defined in clause 3.5.2.</td></tr>
</table>

10.1.14.1.2 Relative Accuracy of SS-SINR in FR1

The relative accuracy of SS-SINR in inter frequency case is defined as the SS-SINR measured from one cell on a frequency in FR1 compared to the SS-SINR measured from another cell on a different frequency in FR1.

The accuracy requirements in Table 10.1.14.1.2-1 are valid under the following conditions:

- Conditions defined in clause 7.3 of TS 38.101-1 [18] for reference sensitivity are fulfilled.

- Conditions for inter-frequency measurements are fulfilled according to Annex B.2.3 for a corresponding Band.

- $|SSB\_RP1_{dBm} - SSB\_RP2_{dBm}| \leq 27$ dB

- | Channel 1_Io -Channel 2_Io | ≤ 20 dB

Table 10.1.14.1.2-1: SS-SINR Inter frequency relative accuracy in FR1

Accuracy		Conditions					
			Io Note 1 range				
Normal condition	Extreme condition	SSB Ês/Iot Note 2,4	NR operating band groups Note 5	Minimum Io			Maximum Io
		dB		dBm / SCSSSB			
dB	dB			SCS_{SSB} = 120 kHz	SCS_{SSB} = 240 kHz	$dBm/BW_{Channel}$	$dBm/BW_{Channel}$
±3.5	±4	≥-3 dB	NR_FDD_FR1_A, NR_TDD_FR1_A, NR_SDL_FR1_A	-121	-118	N/A	-50
			NR_FDD_FR1_B	-120.5	-117.5	N/A	-50
			NR_TDD_FR1_C	-120	-117	N/A	-50
			NR_FDD_FR1_D, NR_TDD_FR1_D	-119.5	-116.5	N/A	-50
			NR_FDD_FR1_E, NR_TDD_FR1_E	-119	-116	N/A	-50
			NR_FDD_FR1_G	-118	-115	N/A	-50
			NR_FDD_FR1_H	-117.5	-114.5	N/A	-50
±4	±4	≥-6 dB	Note 3	Note 3	Note 3	Note 3	Note 3
NOTE 1: Io is assumed to have constant EPRE across the bandwidth. NOTE 2: The parameter SSB Ês/Iot is the minimum SSB Ês/Iot of the pair of cells to which the requirement applies. NOTE 3: The same bands and the same Io conditions for each band apply for this requirement as for the corresponding highest accuracy requirement. NOTE 4: The requirements apply for SSB Ês/Iot ≤ 25 dB. NOTE 5: NR operating band groups in FR1 are as defined in clause 3.5.2.							

10.1.15 Inter-frequency SINR accuracy requirements for FR2

10.1.15.1 Inter-frequency SS-SINR accuracy requirements in FR2

10.1.15.1.1 Aboslute Accuracy of SS-SINR in FR2

The requirements for absolute accuracy of SS-SINR in this clause apply to a cell on a frequency in FR2 that has different carrier frequency from the serving cell.

The accuracy requirements in Table 10.1.15.1.1-1 are valid under the following conditions:

- Conditions defined in clause 7.3 of TS 38.101-2 [19] for reference sensitivity are fulfilled.

- Conditions for inter-frequency measurements are fulfilled according to Annex B.2.3 for a corresponding Band.

- The measured signals are in the directions covered by the percentile EIS spherical coverage of the UE, defined in clause 7.3.4 of TS 38.101-2 [19].

Table 10.1.15.1.1-1: SS-SINR Inter frequency absolute accuracy in FR2

Accuracy		Conditions			
Normal condition	Extreme condition	SSB Ês/Iot	Io Note 2 range		
			Minimum Io		Maximum Io
			dBm / SCS_{SSB} Note 1		
dB	dB	dB	SCS_{SSB} = 120kHz	SCS_{SSB} = 240kHz	dBm/$BW_{Channel}$
±3	±4	≥-3	Same value as SSB_RP in Table B.2.2-2, according to UE Power class, operating band and angle of arrival		-50
±3.5	±4	≥-4			

Note 1: Values based on Refsens and EIS spherical coverage as defined in clauses 7.3.2 and 7.3.4 of TS 38.101-2 [19]. Applicable side condition selected depending on angle of arrival.
Note 2: Io specified at the Reference point, and assumed to have constant EPRE across the bandwidth.
Note 3: In the test cases, the SSB Ês/Iot and related parameters may need to be adjusted to ensure Ês/Iot at UE baseband is above the value defined in this table.
Note 4: The requirements apply for SSB Ês/Iot ≤ 25 dB.

10.1.15.1.2 Relative Accuracy of SS-SINR in FR2

The relative accuracy of SS-SINR in inter frequency case is defined as the SS-SINR measured from one cell on a frequency in FR2 compared to the SS-SINR measured from another cell on a different frequency in FR2.

The accuracy requirements in Table 10.1.15.1.2-1 are valid under the following conditions:

- Conditions defined in clause 7.3 of TS 38.101-2 [19] for reference sensitivity are fulfilled.

- Conditions for inter-frequency measurements are fulfilled according to Annex B.2.3 for a corresponding Band.

- $|SSB\_RP1_{dBm} - SSB\_RP2_{dBm}| \leq 27$ dB

- | Channel 1_Io -Channel 2_Io | ≤ 20 dB
- The measured signals are in the directions covered by the percentile EIS spherical coverage of the UE, defined in clause 7.3.4 of TS 38.101-2 [19].

Table 10.1.15.1.2-1: SS-SINR Inter frequency relative accuracy in FR2

Accuracy		Conditions			
Normal condition	Extreme condition	SSB Ês/Iot	Io Note 2 range		
			Minimum Io		Maximum Io
dB	dB	dB	dBm / SCS_{SSB} Note 1		$dBm/BW_{Channel}$
			SCS_{SSB} = 120kHz	SCS_{SSB} = 240kHz	
±3.5	±4	≥-3	Same value as SSB_RP in Table B.2.2-2, according to UE Power class, operating band and angle of arrival		-50
±4	±4	≥-6			

Note 1: Values based on Refsens and EIS spherical coverage as defined in clauses 7.3.2 and 7.3.4 of TS 38.101-2 [19]. Applicable side condition selected depending on angle of arrival.
Note 2: Io specified at the Reference point, and assumed to have constant EPRE across the bandwidth.
Note 3: The parameter SSB Ês/Iot is the minimum SSB Ês/Iot of the pair of cells to which the requirement applies.
Note 4: In the test cases, the SSB Ês/Iot and related parameters may need to be adjusted to ensure Ês/Iot at UE baseband is above the value defined in this table.
Note 5: The requirements apply for SSB Ês/Iot ≤ 25 dB.

10.1.16 SINR report mapping

10.1.16.1 SS-SINR measurement report mapping

The reporting range of SS-SINR is defined from -23 dB to 40 dB with 0.5 dB resolution. The mapping of measured quantity is defined in Table 10.1.16.1-1. The range in the signalling may be larger than the guaranteed accuracy range.

Table 10.1.16.1-1: SS-SINR measurement report mapping

Reported value	Measured quantity value	Unit
SS-SINR_0	SS-SINR<-23	dB
SS-SINR_1	-23≤ SS-SINR<-22.5	dB
SS-SINR_2	-22.5≤ SS-SINR<-22	dB
SS-SINR_3	-22≤ SS-SINR<-21.5	dB
SS-SINR_4	-21.5≤ SS-SINR<-21	dB
..	..	…
SS-SINR_123	38≤ SS-SINR<38.5	dB
SS-SINR_124	38.5≤ SS-SINR<39	dB
SS-SINR_125	39≤ SS-SINR<39.5	dB
SS-SINR_126	39.5≤ SS-SINR<40	dB
SS-SINR_127	40≤ SS-SINR	dB

10.1.17 Power Headroom

10.1.17.1 Power Headroom Report

10.1.17.1.1 Power Headroom Report Mapping

The power headroom reporting range is from -32 ...+38 dB. Table 10.1.17.1-1 defines the report mapping.

Table 10.1.17.1-1: Power headroom report mapping

Reported value	Measured quantity value (dB)
POWER_HEADROOM_0	PH < -32
POWER_HEADROOM_1	-32 ≤ PH < -31
POWER_HEADROOM_2	-31 ≤ PH < -30
POWER_HEADROOM_3	-30 ≤ PH < -29
…	…
POWER_HEADROOM_53	20 □ PH □ 21
POWER_HEADROOM_54	21 □ PH □ 22
POWER_HEADROOM_55	22 □ PH □ 24
POWER_HEADROOM_56	24 □ PH □ 26
POWER_HEADROOM_57	26 □ PH □ 28
POWER_HEADROOM_58	28 □ PH □ 30
POWER_HEADROOM_59	30 □ PH □ 32
POWER_HEADROOM_60	32 □ PH □ 34
POWER_HEADROOM_61	34 □ PH □ 36
POWER_HEADROOM_62	36 □ PH □ 38
POWER_HEADROOM_63	PH ≥ 38

10.1.18 $P_{CMAX,c,f}$

The UE is required to report the UE configured maximum output power ($P_{CMAX,c,f}$) together with the power headroom. This clause defines the requirements for the $P_{CMAX,c,f}$ reporting.

10.1.18.1 Report Mapping

The $P_{CMAX,c,f}$ reporting range is defined from -29 dBm to 33 dBm with 1 dB resolution. Table 10.1.18.1-1 defines the reporting mapping.

Table 10.1.18.1-1 Mapping of $P_{CMAX,c.f}$

Reported value	Measured quantity value	Unit
PCMAX_C_00	$P_{CMAX,c,f} < -29$	dBm
PCMAX_C_01	$-29 \le P_{CMAX,c,f} < -28$	dBm
PCMAX_C_02	$-28 \le P_{CMAX,c,f} < -27$	dBm
…	…	…
PCMAX_C_61	$31 \le P_{CMAX,c,f} < 32$	dBm
PCMAX_C_62	$32 \le P_{CMAX,c,f} < 33$	dBm
PCMAX_C_63	$33 \le P_{CMAX,c,f}$	dBm

10.1.19 L1-RSRP accuracy requirements for FR1

10.1.19.1 SSB based L1-RSRP accuracy requirements

10.1.19.1.1 Absolute Accuracy

Unless otherwise specified, the requirements for absolute accuracy of SSB based L1-RSRP in this clause apply to all SSBs of the serving cell configured for L1-RSRP measurement.

The accuracy requirements in Table 10.1.19.1.1-1 are valid under the following conditions:

- Conditions defined in clause 7.3 of TS 38.101-1 [18] for reference sensitivity are fulfilled.
- Conditions for L1-RSRP measurements are fulfilled according to Annex B.2.4.1 for a corresponding Band for each relevant SSB.

Table 10.1.19.1.1-1: SSB based L1-RSRP absolute accuracy in FR1

Accuracy		Conditions					
			Io Note 1 range				
Normal condition	Extreme condition	SSB Ês/Iot	NR operating band groups Note 2	Minimum Io			Maximum Io
		dB		dBm / SCS_{SSB}			
dB	dB			SCS_{SSB} = 15 kHz	SCS_{SSB} = 30 kHz	$dBm/BW_{Channel}$	$dBm/BW_{Channel}$
±5.0	±9.5	≥-3dB	NR_FDD_FR1_A, NR_TDD_FR1_A, NR_SDL_FR1_A	-121	-118	N/A	-70
			NR_FDD_FR1_B	-120.5	-117.5	N/A	-70
			NR_TDD_FR1_C	-120	-117	N/A	-70
			NR_FDD_FR1_D, NR_TDD_FR1_D	-119.5	-116.5	N/A	-70
			NR_FDD_FR1_E, NR_TDD_FR1_E	-119	-116	N/A	-70
			NR_FDD_FR1_G	-118	-115	N/A	-70
			NR_FDD_FR1_H	-117.5	-114.5	N/A	-70
±8.5	±11.5	≥-3dB	NR_FDD_FR1_A, NR_TDD_FR1_A, NR_SDL_FR1_A, NR_FDD_FR1_B, NR_TDD_FR1_C, NR_FDD_FR1_D, NR_TDD_FR1_D, NR_FDD_FR1_E, NR_TDD_FR1_E, NR_FDD_FR1_G, NR_FDD_FR1_H,	N/A	N/A	-70	-50
NOTE 1: Io is assumed to have constant EPRE across the bandwidth. NOTE 2: NR operating band groups in FR1 are as defined in clause 3.5.2.							

10.1.19.1.2 Relative Accuracy

The relative accuracy of SSB based L1-RSRP is defined as the L1-RSRP measured from one SSB compared to the largest measured value of L1-RSRP among all SSBs of the serving cell.

The accuracy requirements in Table 10.1.19.1.2-1 are valid under the following conditions:

- Conditions defined in clause 7.3 of TS 38.101-1 [18] for reference sensitivity are fulfilled.
- Conditions for L1-RSRP measurements are fulfilled according to Annex B.2.4.1 for a corresponding Band for each relevant SSB.

Table 10.1.19.1.2-1: SSB based L1-RSRP relative accuracy in FR1

Accuracy		Conditions					
			Io Note 1 range				
Normal condition	Extreme condition	SSB Ês/Iot Note 2	NR operating band groups Note 4	Minimum Io			Maximum Io
				dBm / SCS_{SSB}			
dB	dB	dB		SCS_{SSB} = 15 kHz	SCS_{SSB} = 30 kHz	$dBm/BW_{Channel}$	$dBm/BW_{Channel}$
±3	±4	≥-3dB	NR_FDD_FR1_A, NR_TDD_FR1_A, NR_SDL_FR1_A	-121	-118	N/A	-50
			NR_FDD_FR1_B	-120.5	-117.5	N/A	-50
			NR_TDD_FR1_C	-120	-117	N/A	-50
			NR_FDD_FR1_D, NR_TDD_FR1_D	-119.5	-116.5	N/A	-50
			NR_FDD_FR1_E, NR_TDD_FR1_E	-119	-116	N/A	-50
			NR_FDD_FR1_G	-118	-115	N/A	-50
			NR_FDD_FR1_H	-117.5	-114.5	N/A	-50

NOTE 1: Io is assumed to have constant EPRE across the bandwidth.
NOTE 2: The parameter SSB Ês/Iot is the minimum SSB Ês/Iot of the pair of SSBs to which the requirement applies.
NOTE 3: Void
NOTE 4: NR operating band groups in FR1 are as defined in clause 3.5.2..

10.1.19.2 CSI-RS based L1-RSRP accuracy requirements

10.1.19.2.1 Absolute Accuracy

Unless otherwise specified, the requirements for absolute accuracy of CSI-RS based L1-RSRP in this clause apply to all CSI-RS resources of the serving cell configured for L1-RSRP measurement.

The accuracy requirements in Table 10.1.19.2.1-1 are valid under the following conditions:

- Conditions defined in clause 7.3 of TS 38.101-1 [18] for reference sensitivity are fulfilled.
- Conditions for L1-RSRP measurements are fulfilled according to Annex B.2.4.2 for a corresponding Band for each relevant CSI-RS.
- The bandwidth of CSI-RS is 48 PRBs and the density is 3.

The performance with larger bandwidth of CSI-RS is equal to or better than the accuracy requirements in Table 10.1.19.2.1-1.

Table 10.1.19.2.1-1: CSI-RS based L1-RSRP absolute accuracy in FR1

Accuracy		Conditions						
			Io Note 1 range					
Normal condition	Extreme condition	CSI-RS Ês/Iot	NR operating band groups Note 2	Minimum Io				Maximum Io
				dBm / SCS_{CSI-RS}				
dB	dB	dB		SCS_{CSI-RS} = 15 kHz	SCS_{CSI-RS} = 30 kHz	SCS_{CSI-RS} = 60 kHz	$dBm/BW_{Channel}$	$dBm/BW_{Channel}$
±5.0	±9.5	≥-3dB	NR_FDD_FR1_A, NR_TDD_FR1_A, NR_SDL_FR1_A	-121	-118	-115	N/A	-70
			NR_FDD_FR1_B	-120.5	-117.5	-114.5	N/A	-70
			NR_TDD_FR1_C	-120	-117	-114	N/A	-70
			NR_FDD_FR1_D, NR_TDD_FR1_D	-119.5	-116.5	-113.5	N/A	-70
			NR_FDD_FR1_E, NR_TDD_FR1_E	-119	-116	-113	N/A	-70
			NR_FDD_FR1_G	-118	-115	-112	N/A	-70
			NR_FDD_FR1_H	-117.5	-114.5	-111.5	N/A	-70
±8.5	±11.5	≥-3dB	NR_FDD_FR1_A, NR_TDD_FR1_A, NR_SDL_FR1_A, NR_FDD_FR1_B, NR_TDD_FR1_C, NR_FDD_FR1_D, NR_TDD_FR1_D, NR_FDD_FR1_E, NR_TDD_FR1_E, NR_FDD_FR1_G, NR_FDD_FR1_H	N/A	N/A	N/A	-70	-50
NOTE 1: Io is assumed to have constant EPRE across the bandwidth. NOTE 2: NR operating band groups in FR1 are as defined in clause 3.5.2.								

10.1.19.2.2 Relative Accuracy

The relative accuracy of CSI-RS based L1-RSRP is defined as the L1-RSRP measured from one CSI-RS compared to the largest measured value of L1-RSRP among all CSI-RS resources of the serving cell.

The accuracy requirements in Table 10.1.19.2.2-1 are valid under the following conditions:

- Conditions defined in clause 7.3 of TS 38.101-1 [18] for reference sensitivity are fulfilled.
- Conditions for L1-RSRP measurements are fulfilled according to Annex B.2.4.2 for a corresponding Band for each relevant CSI-RS.
- The bandwidth of CSI-RS is 48 PRBs and the density is 3.

The performance with larger bandwidth of CSI-RS is equal to or better than the accuracy requirements in Table 10.1.19.2.2-1.

Table 10.1.19.2.2-1: CSI-RS based L1-RSRP relative accuracy in FR1

Accuracy		Conditions						
Normal condition	Extreme condition	CSI-RS Ês/Iot Note 2	Io Note 1 range					
			NR operating band groups Note 4	Minimum Io				Maximum Io
dB	dB	dB		dBm / SCS_{CSI-RS}			$dBm/BW_{Channel}$	$dBm/BW_{Channel}$
				SCS_{CSI-RS} = 15 kHz	SCS_{CSI-RS} = 30 kHz	SCS_{CSI-RS} = 60 kHz		
±3	±4	≥-3dB	NR_FDD_FR1_A, NR_TDD_FR1_A, NR_SDL_FR1_A	-121	-118	-115	N/A	-50
			NR_FDD_FR1_B	-120.5	-117.5	-114.5	N/A	-50
			NR_TDD_FR1_C	-120	-117	-114	N/A	-50
			NR_FDD_FR1_D, NR_TDD_FR1_D	-119.5	-116.5	-113.5	N/A	-50
			NR_FDD_FR1_E, NR_TDD_FR1_E	-119	-116	-113	N/A	-50
			NR_FDD_FR1_G	-118	-115	-112	N/A	-50
			NR_FDD_FR1_H	-117.5	-114.5	-111.5	N/A	-50

NOTE 1: Io is assumed to have constant EPRE across the bandwidth.
NOTE 2: The parameter CSI-RS Ês/Iot is the minimum CSI-RS Ês/Iot of the pair of CSI-RS resources to which the requirement applies.
NOTE 3: Void
NOTE 4: NR operating band groups in FR1 are as defined in clause 3.5.2.

10.1.20 L1-RSRP accuracy requirements for FR2

10.1.20.1 SSB based L1-RSRP accuracy requirements

10.1.20.1.1 Absolute Accuracy

Unless otherwise specified, the requirements for absolute accuracy of SSB based L1-RSRP in this clause apply to all SSBs of the serving cell configured for L1-RSRP measurement.

The accuracy requirements in Table 10.1.20.1.1-1 are valid under the following conditions:

- Conditions defined in clause 7.3 of TS 38.101-2 [19] for reference sensitivity are fulfilled.
- Conditions for L1-RSRP measurements are fulfilled according to Annex B.2.4.1 for a corresponding Band for each relevant SSB.
- The measured signals are in the directions covered by the percentile EIS spherical coverage of the UE, defined in clause 7.3.4 of TS 38.101-2 [19].

Table 10.1.20.1.1-1: SSB based L1-RSRP absolute accuracy in FR2

Accuracy		Conditions				
Normal condition	Extreme condition	SSB Ês/Iot	Io Note 1 range			
			Minimum Io			Maximum Io
			dBm / SCS_{SSB} Note 2			
dB	dB	dB	SCS_{SSB} = 120kHz	SCS_{SSB} = 240kHz	dBm/$BW_{Channel}$	dBm/$BW_{Channel}$

±6.5	±9.5	≥-3	Same value as SSB_RP in Table B.2.4.1-2, according to UE Power class, operating band and angle of arrival	N/A	-70
±8.5	±11.5	≥-3	N/A	-70	-50
NOTE 1: Io specified at the Reference point, and assumed to have constant EPRE across the bandwidth. NOTE 2: Values based on Refsens and EIS spherical coverage as defined in clauses 7.3.2 and 7.3.4 of TS 38.101-2 [19]. Applicable side condition selected depending on angle of arrival. NOTE 3: In the test cases, the SSB Ês/Iot and related parameters may need to be adjusted to ensure Ês/Iot at UE baseband is above the value defined in this table.					

10.1.20.1.2 Relative Accuracy

The relative accuracy of SSB based L1-RSRP is defined as the L1-RSRP measured from one SSB compared to the largest measured value of L1-RSRP among all SSBs of the serving cell.

The accuracy requirements in Table 10.1.20.1.2-1 are valid under the following conditions:

- Conditions defined in clause 7.3 of TS 38.101-2 [19] for reference sensitivity are fulfilled.
- Conditions for L1-RSRP measurements are fulfilled according to Annex B.2.4.1 for a corresponding Band for each relevant SSB.
- The measured signals are in the directions covered by the percentile EIS spherical coverage of the UE, defined in clause 7.3.4 of TS 38.101-2 [19].

Table 10.1.20.1.2-1: SSB based L1-RSRP relative accuracy in FR2

Accuracy		Conditions			
Normal condition	Extreme condition	SSB Ês/Iot	Io Note 1 range		
			Minimum Io		Maximum Io
dB	dB	dB	dBm / SCS_{SSB} Note 3		dBm/$BW_{Channel}$
			SCS_{SSB} = 120kHz	SCS_{SSB} = 240kHz	

±6.5	±9.5	≥-3	Same value as SSB_RP in Table B.2.4.1-2, according to UE Power class, operating band and angle of arrival	-50
NOTE 1: Io specified at the Reference point, and assumed to have constant EPRE across the bandwidth. NOTE 2: The parameter SSB Ês/Iot is the minimum SSB Ês/Iot of the pair of SSBs to which the requirement applies. NOTE 3: Values based on Refsens and EIS spherical coverage as defined in clauses 7.3.2 and 7.3.4 of TS 38.101-2 [19]. Applicable side condition selected depending on angle of arrival. NOTE 4: In the test cases, the SSB Ês/Iot and related parameters may need to be adjusted to ensure Ês/Iot at UE baseband is above the value defined in this table.				

10.1.20.2 CSI-RS based L1-RSRP accuracy requirements

10.1.20.2.1 Absolute Accuracy

Unless otherwise specified, the requirements for absolute accuracy of CSI-RS based L1-RSRP in this clause apply to all CSI-RS resources of the serving cell configured for L1-RSRP measurement.

The accuracy requirements in Table 10.1.20.2.1-1 are valid under the following conditions:

- Conditions defined in clause 7.3 of TS 38.101-2 [19] for reference sensitivity are fulfilled.
- Conditions for L1-RSRP measurements are fulfilled according to Annex B.2.4.2 for a corresponding Band for each relevant CSI-RS.
- The bandwidth of CSI-RS is 48 PRBs and the density is 3.
- The measured signals are in the directions covered by the percentile EIS spherical coverage of the UE, defined in clause 7.3.4 of TS 38.101-2 [19].

The performance with larger bandwidth of CSI-RS is equal to or better than the accuracy requirements in Table 10.1.20.2.1-1.

Table 10.1.20.2.1-1: CSI-RS based L1-RSRP absolute accuracy in FR2

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Accuracy</th><th colspan="5">Conditions</th></tr>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Normal condition</th><th rowspan="2">Extreme condition</th><th rowspan="2">CSI-RS Ês/Iot</th><th colspan="4">Io Note 1 range</th></tr>
<tr><th colspan="3">Minimum Io</th><th>Maximum Io</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">dB</td><td rowspan="2">dB</td><td rowspan="2">dB</td><td colspan="2">dBm / SCS_{CSI-RS} Note 2</td><td rowspan="2">dBm/$BW_{Channel}$</td><td rowspan="2">dBm/$BW_{Channel}$</td></tr>
<tr><td>SCS_{CSI-RS} = 60kHz</td><td>SCS_{CSI-RS} = 120kHz</td></tr>
<tr><td>±6.5</td><td>±9.5</td><td>≥-3</td><td colspan="2">Same value as CSI-RS_RP in Table B.2.4.2-2, according to UE Power class, operating band and angle of arrival</td><td>N/A</td><td>-70</td></tr>
<tr><td>±8.5</td><td>±11.5</td><td>≥-3</td><td colspan="2">N/A</td><td>-70</td><td>-50</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="7">NOTE 1: Io specified at the Reference point, and assumed to have constant EPRE across the bandwidth.
NOTE 2: Values based on Refsens and EIS spherical coverage as defined in clauses 7.3.2 and 7.3.4 of TS 38.101-2 [19]. Applicable side condition selected depending on angle of arrival.
NOTE 3: In the test cases, the CSI-RS Ês/Iot and related parameters may need to be adjusted to ensure Ês/Iot at UE baseband is above the value defined in this table.</td></tr>
</table>

10.1.20.2.2 Relative Accuracy

The relative accuracy of CSI-RS based L1-RSRP is defined as the L1-RSRP measured from one CSI-RS compared to the largest measured value of L1-RSRP among all CSI-RS resources of the serving cell.

The accuracy requirements in Table 10.1.20.2.2-1 are valid under the following conditions:

- Conditions defined in clause 7.3 of TS 38.101-2 [19] for reference sensitivity are fulfilled.
- Conditions for L1-RSRP measurements are fulfilled according to Annex B.2.4.2 for a corresponding Band for each relevant CSI-RS.
- The bandwidth of CSI-RS is 48 PRBs and the density is 3.

- The measured signals are in the directions covered by the percentile EIS spherical coverage of the UE, defined in clause 7.3.4 of TS 38.101-2 [19].

The performance with larger bandwidth of CSI-RS is equal to or better than the accuracy requirements in Table 10.1.20.2.2-1.

Table 10.1.20.2.2-1: CSI-RS based L1-RSRP relative accuracy in FR2

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Accuracy</th><th colspan="4">Conditions</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Normal condition</td><td rowspan="2">Extreme condition</td><td rowspan="2">CSI-RS Ês/Iot</td><td colspan="3">Io Note 1 range</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Minimum Io</td><td>Maximum Io</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">dB</td><td rowspan="2">dB</td><td rowspan="2">dB</td><td colspan="2">dBm / SCS_{CSI-RS}</td><td rowspan="2">dBm/BW_{Channel}</td></tr>
<tr><td>SCS_{CSI-RS} = 60kHz</td><td>SCS_{CSI-RS} = 120kHz</td></tr>
<tr><td>±6.5</td><td>±9.5</td><td>≥-3</td><td colspan="2">Same value as CSI-RS RP in Table B.2.4.2-2, according to UE Power class, operating band and angle of arrival</td><td>-50</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">NOTE 1: Io specified at the Reference point, and assumed to have constant EPRE across the bandwidth.
NOTE 2: The parameter CSI-RS Ês/Iot is the minimum CSI-RS Ês/Iot of the pair of CSI-RS resources to which the requirement applies.
NOTE 3: Values based on Refsens and EIS spherical coverage as defined in clauses 7.3.2 and 7.3.4 of TS 38.101-2 [19]. Applicable side condition selected depending on angle of arrival.
NOTE 4: In the test cases, the CSI-RS Ês/Iot and related parameters may need to be adjusted to ensure Ês/Iot at UE baseband is above the value defined in this table.</td></tr>
</table>

10.1.21 SFTD accuracy requirements

10.1.21.1 SFTD acuracy requirements for NE-DC

The SFN and frame timing difference (SFTD) is measured between PCell and E-UTRAN PSCell under NE-DC.

The accuracy requirements in Table 10.1.21.1-4 are appilicable under the following conditions:

For FR1 PCell SFN and frame timing measurement:

- Conditions defined in clause 7.3 of TS 38.101-1 [18] for reference sensitivity are fulfilled.
- Io range deifined in Table 10.1.21.1-1.

Table 10.1.21.1-1: PCell Io range conditions in FR1

Parameter	Io Note 1 range			
	NR operating band groups Note 4, 5	Minimum Io Note 2, 3		Maximum Io
		dBm/ SCS_{SSB}		$dBm/BW_{Channel}$
		SCS_{SSB} = 15 kHz	SCS_{SSB} = 30 kHz	
Conditions	NR_FDD_FR1_A, NR_TDD_FR1_A	-121	-118	-50
	NR_FDD_FR1_B	-120.5	-117.5	-50
	NR_TDD_FR1_C	-120	-117	-50
	NR_FDD_FR1_D, NR_TDD_FR1_D	-119.5	-116.5	-50
	NR_FDD_FR1_E, NR_TDD_FR1_E	-119	-116	-50
	NR_FDD_FR1_G	-118	-115	-50
	NR_FDD_FR1_H	-117.5	-114.5	-50

NOTE 1: Io is assumed to have constant EPRE across the bandwidth.
NOTE 2: The condition level is increased by $\Delta R_{IB,c}$ as defined in clause 7.3B in TS 38.101-3 [20], depending on E-UTRA – NR band combination.
NOTE 3: The condition level is increased by MSD as defined in clause 7.3B in TS 38.101-3 [20], if applicable depending on E-UTRA – NR band combination.
NOTE 4: NR operating band groups are as defined in clause 3.5.
NOTE 5: Only NR bands within EN-DC band combinations as specified in clause 5.5B in TS 38.101-3 [20] are applicable.

For FR2 PCell SFN and frame timing measurement:

- Conditions defined in clause 7.3 of TS 38.101-2 [19] for reference sensitivity are fulfilled.
- Io range deifined in Table 10.1.21.1-2.

Table 10.1.21.1-2: PCell Io range conditions in FR2

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Parameter</td><td colspan="3">Io [Note 1] range</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Minimum Io [Note 2, 3]</td><td>Maximum Io</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">dBm/ SCS_{SSB}</td><td rowspan="2">dBm/$BW_{Channel}$</td></tr>
<tr><td>SCS_{SSB} = 15 kHz</td><td>SCS_{SSB} = 30 kHz</td></tr>
<tr><td>Conditions</td><td>Same value as SSB_RP in Table B.2.4.1-2, according to UE Power class, operating band and angle of arrival</td><td>Same value as SSB_RP in Table B.2.4.1-2, according to UE Power class, operating band and angle of arrival</td><td>-50</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">NOTE 1: Io is assumed to have constant EPRE across the bandwidth and specified at the Reference point.
NOTE 2: Values based on Refsens and EIS spherical coverage as defined in clauses 7.3.2 and 7.3.4 of TS 38.101-2 [19]. Applicable side condition selected depending on angle of arrival.
NOTE 3: In the test cases, the SSB Ês/Iot and related parameters may need to be adjusted to ensure Ês/Iot at UE baseband is above the value defined in this table.</td></tr>
</table>

For E-UTRA PSCell SFN and frame timing measurement:

- Cell specific reference signals are transmitted either from one, two or four antenna ports.
- Conditions defined in TS 36.101 [25] Clause 7.3 for reference sensitivity are fulfilled.
- No changes to the uplink transmission timing are applied during the measurement period.
- $RSRP|_{dBm}$ according to Annex B.3.5 in TS 36.101 [25] for a corresponding Band.
- Io range deifined in Table 10.1.21.1-3.

Table 10.1.21.1-3: E-UTRA PSCell Io range conditions

Parameter	Io Note 1 range		
	E-UTRA operating band groups Note 3	Minimum Io	Maximum Io
Conditions		dBm/15kHz Note 2	dBm/$BW_{Channel}$
	FDD_A, TDD_A	-121	-50
	FDD_C, TDD_C	-120	-50
	FDD_D	-119.5	-50
	FDD_E, TDD_E	-119	-50
	FDD_F	-118.5	-50
	FDD_G	-118	-50
	FDD_H	-117.5	-50
	FDD_N	-114.5	-50
NOTE 1: When in dBm/15kHz, the minimum Io condition is expressed as the average Io per RE over all REs in that symbol. Io may be different in different symbols within a subframe. NOTE 2: The condition level is increased by Δ>0, when applicable, as described in clauses B.4.2 and B.4.3 in TS36.133 [15]. NOTE 3: E-UTRA operating band groups are as defined in clause 3.5 in TS 36.133 [15].			

Table 10.1.21.1-4: SFTD measurement accuracy

Accuracy	Conditions	
	Ês/Iot Note 2	Frequency range
Ts Note 1	dB	
40*64*Tc	≥-3 dB	FR1
40*64*Tc		FR2
NOTE 1: Tc is the basic timing unit defined in TS 38.211 [6]. NOTE 2: The parameter Ês/Iot is the minimum Ês/Iot of the pair of cells to which the requirement applies.		

10.1.21.2 SFTD acuracy requirements for NR-DC

The SFN and frame timing difference (SFTD) is measured between PCell in FR1 and PSCell in FR2 under NR dual connectivity.

The accuracy requirements in Table 10.1.21.2-3 are appilicable under the following conditions:

For FR1 PCell SFN and frame timing measurement:

- Conditions defined in clause 7.3 of TS 38.101-1 [18] for reference sensitivity are fulfilled.

- Io range deifined in Table 10.1.21.2-1.

Table 10.1.21.2-1: PCell Io range conditions in FR1

Parameter	Io [Note 1] range			
	NR operating band groups [Note 2]	Minimum Io		Maximum Io
		dBm/ SCS_{SSB}		dBm/$BW_{Channel}$
		SCS_{SSB} = 15 kHz	SCS_{SSB} = 30 kHz	
Conditions	NR_FDD_FR1_A, NR_TDD_FR1_A	-121	-118	-50
	NR_FDD_FR1_B	-120.5	-117.5	-50
	NR_TDD_FR1_C	-120	-117	-50
	NR_FDD_FR1_D, NR_TDD_FR1_D	-119.5	-116.5	-50
	NR_FDD_FR1_E, NR_TDD_FR1_E	-119	-116	-50
	NR_FDD_FR1_G	-118	-115	-50
	NR_FDD_FR1_H	-117.5	-114.5	-50
NOTE 1: Io is assumed to have constant EPRE across the bandwidth. NOTE 2: NR operating band groups are as defined in clause 3.5.2.				

For FR2 PSCell SFN and frame timing measurement:

- Conditions defined in clause 7.3 of TS 38.101-2 [19] for reference sensitivity are fulfilled.
- Io range deifined in Table 10.1.21.2-2.
- The measured signals are in the directions covered by the percentile EIS spherical coverage of the UE, defined in clause 7.3.4 of TS 38.101-2 [19].

Table 10.1.21.2-2: PSCell Io range conditions in FR2

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Parameter</td><td colspan="3">Io Note 1 range</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Minimum Io Note 2, 3</td><td>Maximum Io</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">dBm/ SCS_{SSB}</td><td rowspan="2">dBm/$BW_{Channel}$</td></tr>
<tr><td>SCS_{SSB} = 15 kHz</td><td>SCS_{SSB} = 30 kHz</td></tr>
<tr><td>Conditions</td><td>Same value as SSB_RP in Table B.2.4.1-2, according to UE Power class, operating band and angle of arrival</td><td>Same value as SSB_RP in Table B.2.4.1-2, according to UE Power class, operating band and angle of arrival</td><td>-50</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">NOTE 1: Io is assumed to have constant EPRE across the bandwidth and specified at the Reference point.
NOTE 2: Values based on Refsens and EIS spherical coverage as defined in clauses 7.3.2 and 7.3.4 of TS 38.101-2 [19]. Applicable side condition selected depending on angle of arrival.
NOTE 3: In the test cases, the SSB Ês/Iot and related parameters may need to be adjusted to ensure Ês/Iot at UE baseband is above the value defined in this table.</td></tr>
</table>

Table 10.1.21.2-3: SFTD measurement accuracy

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Accuracy</td><td colspan="2">Conditions</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ês/Iot Note 2</td><td>Frequency range</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ts Note 1</td><td>dB</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>40*64*Tc</td><td>≥ -3 dB</td><td>Between FR1 and FR2</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">NOTE 1: Tc is the basic timing unit defined in TS 38.211 [6].
NOTE 2: The parameter Ês/Iot is the minimum Ês/Iot of the pair of cells to which the requirement applies.</td></tr>
</table>

10.1.21.3 Inter frequency SFTD acuracy requirements

The SFN and frame timing difference (SFTD) is measured between PCell and inter-frequency neighbour cell.

The accuracy requirements in Table 10.1.21.3-3 are appilicable under the following conditions:

For FR1 PCell, inter frequency neighbour cell SFN and frame timing measurement:

- Conditions defined in clause 7.3 of TS 38.101-1 [18] for reference sensitivity are fulfilled.

- Io range deifined in Table 10.1.21.3-1.

Table 10.1.21.3-1: PCell, inter frequency neighbour cell Io range conditions in FR1

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Parameter</td><td colspan="4">Io Note 1 range</td></tr>
<tr><td>NR operating band groups Note 2</td><td colspan="2">Minimum Io</td><td>Maximum Io</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>dBm/ SCS_{SSB}
SCS_{SSB} = 15 kHz</td><td>dBm/ SCS_{SSB}
SCS_{SSB} = 30 kHz</td><td>dBm/$BW_{Channel}$</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="7">Conditions</td><td>NR_FDD_FR1_A, NR_TDD_FR1_A</td><td>-121</td><td>-118</td><td>-50</td></tr>
<tr><td>NR_FDD_FR1_B</td><td>-120.5</td><td>-117.5</td><td>-50</td></tr>
<tr><td>NR_TDD_FR1_C</td><td>-120</td><td>-117</td><td>-50</td></tr>
<tr><td>NR_FDD_FR1_D, NR_TDD_FR1_D</td><td>-119.5</td><td>-116.5</td><td>-50</td></tr>
<tr><td>NR_FDD_FR1_E, NR_TDD_FR1_E</td><td>-119</td><td>-116</td><td>-50</td></tr>
<tr><td>NR_FDD_FR1_G</td><td>-118</td><td>-115</td><td>-50</td></tr>
<tr><td>NR_FDD_FR1_H</td><td>-117.5</td><td>-114.5</td><td>-50</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">NOTE 1: Io is assumed to have constant EPRE across the bandwidth.
NOTE 2: NR operating band groups are as defined in clause 3.5.2.</td></tr>
</table>

For FR2 PCell, inter frequency neighbour cell SFN and frame timing measurement:

- Conditions defined in clause 7.3 of TS 38.101-2 [19] for reference sensitivity are fulfilled.
- Io range deifined in Table 10.1.21.3-2.
- The measured signals are in the directions covered by the percentile EIS spherical coverage of the UE, defined in clause 7.3.4 of TS 38.101-2 [19].

Table 10.1.21.3-2: PCell, inter frequency neighbour cell Io range conditions in FR2

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Parameter</td><td colspan="3">Io Note 1 range</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Minimum Io Note 2, 3</td><td>Maximum Io</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">dBm/ SCS_{SSB}</td><td rowspan="2">dBm/$BW_{Channel}$</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>SCS_{SSB} = 15 kHz</td><td>SCS_{SSB} = 30 kHz</td></tr>
<tr><td>Conditions</td><td>Same value as SSB_RP in Table B.2.4.1-2, according to UE Power class, operating band and angle of arrival</td><td>Same value as SSB_RP in Table B.2.4.1-2, according to UE Power class, operating band and angle of arrival</td><td>-50</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">NOTE 1: Io is assumed to have constant EPRE across the bandwidth and specified at the Reference point.
NOTE 2: Values based on Refsens and EIS spherical coverage as defined in clauses 7.3.2 and 7.3.4 of TS 38.101-2 [19]. Applicable side condition selected depending on angle of arrival.
NOTE 3: In the test cases, the SSB Ês/Iot and related parameters may need to be adjusted to ensure Ês/Iot at UE baseband is above the value defined in this table.</td></tr>
</table>

Table 10.1.21.3-3: Inter frequency SFTD measurement accuracy

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Accuracy</td><td colspan="2">Conditions</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ês/Iot Note 2</td><td>Frequency range</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ts Note 1</td><td>dB</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>40*64*Tc</td><td>≥ -3 dB</td><td>FR1, FR2</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">NOTE 1: Tc is the basic timing unit defined in TS 38.211 [6].
NOTE 2: The parameter Ês/Iot is the minimum Ês/Iot of the pair of cells to which the requirement applies.</td></tr>
</table>

10.2 E-UTRAN measurements

10.2.1 Introduction

Accuracy requirements for measurements on E-UTRAN carrier frequencies are specified in clause 10.2 and apply for UE in SA or NR-DC or NE-DC operation mode.

The requirements in clause 10.2 are applicable for a UE:

- in RRC_CONNECTED state
- performing measurements with appropriate measurement gaps according to clause 9.1.2.
- that is synchronised to the cell that is measured.

The reported measurement result after layer 1 filtering shall be an estimate of the average value of the measured quantity over the measurement period. The reference point for the measurement result after layer 1 filtering is referred to as point B in the measurement model described in TS 36.300 [24].

The accuracy requirements of E-UTRA measurements in this clause are valid for the reported measurement result after layer 1 filtering. The accuracy requirements are verified from the measurement report at point D in the measurement model having the layer 3 filtering disabled.

If the UE needs measurement gaps to perform the inter-RAT NR — E-UTRAN FDD and NR — E-UTRAN TDD measurements, the relevant measurement procedure and measurement gap patterns stated in clause 9.1.2 shall apply.

10.2.2 E-UTRAN RSRP measurements

NOTE: This measurement is for handover between NR and E-UTRAN.

The measurement period of E-UTRA RSRP in RRC_CONNECTED state is specified in clause 9.4.2 and 9.4.3.

The accuracy requirements of E-UTRA RSRP measurements in RRC_CONNECTED state and the corresponding side conditions shall be the same as the inter-frequency RSRP Accuracy Requirements in clause 9.1.3 of TS 36.133 [15].

The reporting range and mapping specified for RSRP measurements in clause 9.1.4 of TS 36.133 [15] shall apply.

10.2.3 E-UTRAN RSRQ measurements

NOTE: This measurement is for handover between NR and E-UTRAN.

The measurement period of E-UTRA RSRQ in RRC_CONNECTED state is specified in clause 9.4.2 and 9.4.3.

The accuracy requirements of E-UTRA RSRQ measurements in RRC_CONNECTED state and the corresponding side conditions shall be the same as the inter-frequency RSRQ Accuracy Requirements in clause 9.1.6 of TS 36.133 [15].

The requirements for accuracy of E-UTRA RSRQ measurements in RRC_CONNECTED state and the corresponding side conditions shall be the same as the inter-frequency RSRQ Accuracy Requirements in clause 9.1.6 of TS 36.133 [15].

The reporting range and mapping specified for RSRQ measurements in clause 9.1.7 of TS 36.133 [15] shall apply.

10.2.4 E-UTRAN RSTD measurements

The requirements in this clause are valid for UE supporting this capability.

The measurement period is specified in clauses 9.4.4.1 and 9.4.4.2 for inter-RAT NR — E-UTRAN FDD and inter-RAT NR — E-UTRAN TDD RSTD measurements, respectively.

The accuracy requirements and the corresponding side conditions shall be the same as the inter-frequency measurement accuracy requirements for RSTD measurements in RRC_CONNECTED in clause 9.1.10.2 of TS 36.133 [15].

If the UE needs measurement gaps to perform the inter-RAT NR — E-UTRAN FDD and NR — E-UTRAN TDD RSTD measurements, the relevant measurement procedure and measurement gap patterns stated in clause 9.1.2 shall apply.

The reporting range and mapping for the inter-RAT NR — E-UTRAN FDD and NR — E-UTRAN TDD RSTD measurements is the same as specified for RSTD measurements in TS 36.133 [15, clauses 9.1.10.3 and 9.1.10.4].

10.2.5 E-UTRAN RS-SINR measurements

NOTE: This measurement is for handover between NR and E-UTRAN.

The measurement period of E-UTRA RS-SINR in RRC_CONNECTED state is specified in clause 9.4.2 and 9.4.3.

The accuracy requirements of E-UTRA RS-SINR measurements in RRC_CONNECTED state and the corresponding side conditions shall be the same as the inter-frequency RS-SINR Accuracy Requirements in clause 9.1.17.3 of TS 36.133 [15].

The reporting range and mapping for E-UTRA RS-SINR measurements shall be the same as specified for RS-SINR measurements in clause 9.1.17.1 of TS 36.133 [15].

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