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Contents

Foreword

This Technical Specification has been produced by the 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP).

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

The present document describes the physical layer measurements for NR.

2 References

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

[1] 3GPP TR 21.905: "Vocabulary for 3GPP Specifications"

[2] 3GPP TS 38.201: "NR; Physical Layer – General Description"

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

[4] 3GPP TS 38.212: "NR; Multiplexing and channel coding"

[5] 3GPP TS 38.213: "NR; Physical layer procedures for control channels"

[6] 3GPP TS 38.214: "NR; Physical layer procedures for data channels"

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

[8] 3GPP TS 38.331: "NR; Radio Resource Control (RRC); Protocol specification"

[9] 3GPP TS 38.104: "NR; Base Station (BS) radio transmission and reception"

[10] 3GPP TS 36.331: "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); Radio Resource Control (RRC); Protocol specification"

[11] IEEE 802.11, Part 11: "Wireless LAN Medium Access Control (MAC) and Physical Layer (PHY) specifications, IEEE Std."

[12] 3GPP TS 38.133: "NR; Requirements for support of radio resource management"

[13] 3GPP TS 36.211: "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); Physical channels and modulation"

3 Definitions, symbols and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the terms and definitions given in TR 21.905 [1] 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 [1].

3.2 Symbols

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

3.3 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the abbreviations given in TR 21.905 [1] 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 [1].

CSI-RSRP	CSI Reference Signal Received Power
CSI-RSRQ	CSI Reference Signal Received Quality
E-UTRAN	Evolved UTRAN
GNSS	Global Navigation Satellite System
GSM	Global System for Mobile communication
SRS	Sounding Reference Signal

SS-RSRP Synchronization Signal Reference Signal Received Power
SS-RSRQ Synchronization Signal Reference Signal Received Quality
UTRAN Universal Terrestrial Radio Access Network

4 Control of UE/NG-RAN measurements

In this chapter the general measurement control concept of the higher layers is briefly described to provide an understanding on how L1 measurements are initiated and controlled by higher layers.

With the measurement specifications L1 provides measurement capabilities for the UE and NG-RAN. These measurements can be classified in different reported measurement types: intra-frequency, inter-frequency, inter-system, traffic volume, quality and UE internal measurements.

In the L1 measurement definitions, see chapter 5, the measurements are categorised as measurements in the UE or measurements in the NG-RAN.

5 Measurement capabilities for NR

In this chapter the physical layer measurements reported to higher layers are defined.

5.1 UE measurement capabilities

The structure of the table defining a UE measurement quantity is shown below.

Column field	Comment
Definition	Contains the definition of the measurement.
Applicable for	States in which state(s) it shall be possible to perform this measurement. The following terms are used in the tables: RRC_IDLE; RRC_INACTIVE; RRC_CONNECTED; Intra-frequency appended to the RRC state: Shall be possible to perform in the corresponding RRC state on an intra-frequency cell; Inter-frequency appended to the RRC state: Shall be possible to perform in the corresponding RRC state on an inter-frequency cell Inter-RAT appended to the RRC state: Shall be possible to perform in the corresponding RRC state on an inter-RAT cell.

5.1.1 SS reference signal received power (SS-RSRP)

Definition	SS reference signal received power (SS -RSRP) is defined as the linear average over the power contributions (in [W]) of the resource elements that carry secondary synchronization signals (SS). The measurement time resource(s) for SS-RSRP are confined within SS/PBCH Block Measurement Time Configuration (SMTC) window duration. If SS-RSRP is used for L1-RSRP as configured by reporting configurations as defined in 3GPP TS 38.214 [6], the measurement time resources(s) restriction by SMTC window duration is not applicable. For SS-RSRP determination demodulation reference signals for physical broadcast channel (PBCH) and, if indicated by higher layers, CSI reference signals in addition to secondary synchronization signals may be used. SS-RSRP using demodulation reference signal for PBCH or CSI reference signal shall be measured by linear averaging over the power contributions of the resource elements that carry corresponding reference signals taking into account power scaling for the reference signals as defined in 3GPP TS 38.213 [5]. If SS-RSRP is not used for L1-RSRP, the additional use of CSI reference signals for SS-RSRP determination is not applicable. SS-RSRP shall be measured only among the reference signals corresponding to SS/PBCH blocks with the same SS/PBCH block index and the same physical-layer cell identity. If SS-RSRP is not used for L1-RSRP and higher-layers indicate certain SS/PBCH blocks for performing SS-RSRP measurements, then SS-RSRP is measured only from the indicated set of SS/PBCH block(s). For frequency range 1, the reference point for the SS-RSRP shall be the antenna connector of the UE. For frequency range 2, SS-RSRP shall be measured based on the combined signal from antenna elements corresponding to a given receiver branch. For frequency range 1 and 2, if receiver diversity is in use by the UE, the reported SS-RSRP value shall not be lower than the corresponding SS-RSRP of any of the individual receiver branches.
Applicable for	If SS-RSRP is used for L1-RSRP, RRC_CONNECTED intra-frequency. Otherwise, RRC_IDLE intra-frequency, RRC_IDLE inter-frequency, RRC_INACTIVE intra-frequency, RRC_INACTIVE inter-frequency, RRC_CONNECTED intra-frequency, RRC_CONNECTED inter-frequency

NOTE 1: The number of resource elements within the measurement period that are used by the UE to determine SS-RSRP is left up to the UE implementation with the limitation that corresponding measurement accuracy requirements have to be fulfilled.

NOTE 2: The power per resource element is determined from the energy received during the useful part of the symbol, excluding the CP.

5.1.2 CSI reference signal received power (CSI-RSRP)

Definition	CSI reference signal received power (CSI-RSRP), is defined as the linear average over the power contributions (in [W]) of the resource elements that carry CSI reference signals configured for RSRP measurements within the considered measurement frequency bandwidth in the configured CSI-RS occasions. For CSI-RSRP determination CSI reference signals transmitted on antenna port 3000 according to 3GPP TS 38.211 [4] shall be used. If CSI-RSRP is used for L1-RSRP, CSI reference signals transmitted on antenna ports 3000, 3001 can be used for CSI-RSRP determination. For intra-frequency CSI-RSRP measurements, if the measurement gap is not configured, UE is not expected to measure the CSI-RS resource(s) outside of the active downlink bandwidth part. For frequency range 1, the reference point for the CSI-RSRP shall be the antenna connector of the UE. For frequency range 2, CSI-RSRP shall be measured based on the combined signal from antenna elements corresponding to a given receiver branch. For frequency range 1 and 2, if receiver diversity is in use by the UE, the reported CSI-RSRP value shall not be lower than the corresponding CSI-RSRP of any of the individual receiver branches.
Applicable for	If CSI-RSRP is used for L1-RSRP, RRC_CONNECTED intra-frequency. Otherwise, RRC_CONNECTED intra-frequency, RRC_CONNECTED inter-frequency

NOTE 1: The number of resource elements within the considered measurement frequency bandwidth and within the measurement period that are used by the UE to determine CSI-RSRP is left up to the UE implementation with the limitation that corresponding measurement accuracy requirements have to be fulfilled.

NOTE 2: The power per resource element is determined from the energy received during the useful part of the symbol, excluding the CP.

5.1.3 SS reference signal received quality (SS-RSRQ)

<table>
<tr><td>Definition</td><td>Secondary synchronization signal reference signal received quality (SS-RSRQ) is defined as the ratio of N×SS-RSRP / NR carrier RSSI, where N is the number of resource blocks in the NR carrier RSSI measurement bandwidth. The measurements in the numerator and denominator shall be made over the same set of resource blocks.

NR carrier Received Signal Strength Indicator (NR carrier RSSI), comprises the linear average of the total received power (in [W]) observed only in certain OFDM symbols of measurement time resource(s), in the measurement bandwidth, over N number of resource blocks from all sources, including co-channel serving and non-serving cells, adjacent channel interference, thermal noise etc. The measurement time resource(s) for NR Carrier RSSI are confined within SS/PBCH Block Measurement Time Configuration (SMTC) window duration.

If indicated by higher-layers, the NR Carrier RSSI is measured in slots within a half frame with SS/PBCH blocks that are indicated by the higher layer parameter measurementSlots and in OFDM symbols given by Table 5.1.3-1.
- For intra-frequency measurements, NR Carrier RSSI is measured with timing reference corresponding to the serving cell in the frequency layer
- For inter-frequency measurements, NR Carrier RSSI is measured with timing reference corresponding to any cell in the target frequency layer
Otherwise, if measurement gap is not used, NR Carrier RSSI is measured from OFDM symbols within SMTC window duration and, if measurement gap is used, NR Carrier RSSI is measured from OFDM symbols corresponding to overlapped time span between SMTC window duration and minimum measurement time within the measurement gap.

Table 5.1.3-1: NR Carrier RSSI measurement symbols
<table><tr><th>OFDM signal indication
endSymbol</th><th>Symbol indexes</th></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>{0,1}</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>{0,1,2,..,10,11}</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>{0,1,2,…, 5}</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>{0,1,2,…, 7}</td></tr></table>
If higher-layers indicate certain SS/PBCH blocks for performing SS-RSRQ measurements, then SS-RSRP is measured only from the indicated set of SS/PBCH block(s).

For frequency range 1, the reference point for the SS-RSRQ shall be the antenna connector of the UE. For frequency range 2, NR Carrier RSSI shall be measured based on the combined signal from antenna elements corresponding to a given receiver branch, where the combining for NR Carrier RSSI shall be the same as the one used for SS-RSRP measurements. For frequency range 1 and 2, if receiver diversity is in use by the UE, the reported SS-RSRQ value shall not be lower than the corresponding SS-RSRQ of any of the individual receiver branches.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Applicable for</td><td>RRC_IDLE intra-frequency,
RRC_IDLE inter-frequency,
RRC_INACTIVE intra-frequency,
RRC_INACTIVE inter-frequency,
RRC_CONNECTED intra-frequency,
RRC_CONNECTED inter-frequency</td></tr>
</table>

5.1.4 CSI reference signal received quality (CSI-RSRQ)

Definition	CSI reference signal received quality (CSI-RSRQ) is defined as the ratio of N×CSI-RSRP to CSI-RSSI, where N is the number of resource blocks in the CSI-RSSI measurement bandwidth. The measurements in the numerator and denominator shall be made over the same set of resource blocks. CSI Received Signal Strength Indicator (CSI-RSSI), comprises the linear average of the total received power (in [W]) observed only in OFDM symbols of measurement time resource(s), in the measurement bandwidth, over N number of resource blocks from all sources, including co-channel serving and non-serving cells, adjacent channel interference, thermal noise etc. The measurement time resource(s) for CSI-RSSI corresponds to OFDM symbols containing configured CSI-RS occasions. For CSI-RSRQ determination CSI reference signals transmitted on antenna port 3000 according to 3GPP TS 38.211 [4] shall be used. For intra-frequency CSI-RSRQ measurements, if the measurement gap is not configured, UE is not expected to measure the CSI-RS resource(s) outside of the active downlink bandwidth part. For frequency range 1, the reference point for the CSI-RSRQ shall be the antenna connector of the UE. For frequency range 2, CSI-RSSI shall be measured based on the combined signal from antenna elements corresponding to a given receiver branch, where the combining for CSI-RSSI shall be the same as the one used for CSI-RSRP measurements. For frequency range 1 and 2, if receiver diversity is in use by the UE, the reported CSI-RSRQ value shall not be lower than the corresponding CSI-RSRQ of any of the individual receiver branches.
Applicable for	RRC_CONNECTED intra-frequency, RRC_CONNECTED inter-frequency

5.1.5 SS signal-to-noise and interference ratio (SS-SINR)

Definition	SS signal-to-noise and interference ratio (SS-SINR), is defined as the linear average over the power contribution (in [W]) of the resource elements carrying secondary synchronisation signals divided by the linear average of the noise and interference power contribution (in [W]) over the resource elements carrying secondary synchronisation signals within the same frequency bandwidth. The measurement time resource(s) for SS-SINR are confined within SS/PBCH Block Measurement Time Configuration (SMTC) window duration. For SS-SINR determination demodulation reference signals for physical broadcast channel (PBCH) in addition to secondary synchronization signals may be used. If higher-layers indicate certain SS/PBCH blocks for performing SS-SINR measurements, then SS-SINR is measured only from the indicated set of SS/PBCH block(s). For frequency range 1, the reference point for the SS-SINR shall be the antenna connector of the UE. For frequency range 2, SS-SINR shall be measured based on the combined signal from antenna elements corresponding to a given receiver branch. For frequency range 1 and 2, if receiver diversity is in use by the UE, the reported SS-SINR value shall not be lower than the corresponding SS-SINR of any of the individual receiver branches.
Applicable for	RRC_CONNECTED intra-frequency, RRC_CONNECTED inter-frequency

5.1.6 CSI signal-to-noise and interference ratio (CSI-SINR)

Definition	CSI signal-to-noise and interference ratio (CSI-SINR), is defined as the linear average over the power contribution (in [W]) of the resource elements carrying CSI reference signals divided by the linear average of the noise and interference power contribution (in [W]) over the resource elements carrying CSI reference signals reference signals within the same frequency bandwidth. For CSI-SINR determination CSI reference signals transmitted on antenna port 3000 according to 3GPP TS 38.211 [4] shall be used. For intra-frequency CSI-SINR measurements, if the measurement gap is not configured, UE is not expected to measure the CSI-RS resource(s) outside of the active downlink bandwidth part. For frequency range 1, the reference point for the CSI-SINR shall be the antenna connector of the UE. For frequency range 2, CSI-SINR shall be measured based on the combined signal from antenna elements corresponding to a given receiver branch. For frequency range 1 and 2, if receiver diversity is in use by the UE, the reported CSI-SINR value shall not be lower than the corresponding CSI-SINR of any of the individual receiver branches.
Applicable for	RRC_CONNECTED intra-frequency, RRC_CONNECTED inter-frequency

5.1.7 Void

5.1.8 Void

5.1.9 UE GNSS Timing of Cell Frames for UE positioning for E-UTRAN

Definition	The timing between E-UTRAN cell j and a GNSS-specific reference time for a given GNSS (e.g., GPS/Galileo/Glonass system time). $T_{UE\text{-}GNSS}$ is defined as the time of occurrence of a specified NG-RAN event according to GNSS time for a given GNSS Id. The specified NG-RAN event is the beginning of a particular frame (identified through its SFN) in the first detected path (in time) of the cell-specific reference signals of the cell j, where cell j is a cell chosen by the UE. The reference point for $T_{UE\text{-}GNSSj}$ shall be the antenna connector of the UE.
Applicable for	RRC_CONNECTED inter-RAT

5.1.10 UE GNSS code measurements

Definition	The GNSS code phase (integer and fractional parts) of the spreading code of the i^{th} GNSS satellite signal. The reference point for the GNSS code phase shall be the antenna connector of the UE.
Applicable for	Void (this measurement is not related to NG-RAN/E-UTRAN/UTRAN/GSM signals; its applicability is therefore independent of the UE RRC state)

5.1.11 UE GNSS carrier phase measurements

Definition	The number of carrier-phase cycles (integer and fractional parts) of the i^{th} GNSS satellite signal, measured since locking onto the signal. Also called Accumulated Delta Range (ADR). The reference point for the GNSS carrier phase shall be the antenna connector of the UE.
Applicable for	Void (this measurement is not related to NG-RAN/E-UTRAN/UTRAN/GSM signals; its applicability is therefore independent of the UE RRC state)

5.1.12 IEEE 802.11 WLAN RSSI

Definition	The IEEE 802.11 WLAN RSSI as used in RRC specification [10] refers to RSSI as defined in IEEE 802.11 specification [11] , measured from Beacon, DMG Beacon or FILS discovery frames (in passive scanning mode) or from probe response frames (in active scanning mode).
Applicable for	RRC_CONNECTED inter-RAT, RRC_INACTIVE inter-RAT, RRC_IDLE inter-RAT

5.1.13 Reference signal time difference (RSTD) for E-UTRAN

Definition	The relative timing difference between the E-UTRAN neighbour cell j and the E-UTRAN reference cell i, defined as $T_{SubframeRxj} - T_{SubframeRxi}$, where: $T_{SubframeRxj}$ is the time when the UE receives the start of one subframe from E-UTRAN cell j $T_{SubframeRxi}$ is the time when the UE receives the corresponding start of one subframe from E-UTRAN cell i that is closest in time to the subframe received from E-UTRAN cell j. The reference point for the observed subframe time difference shall be the antenna connector of the UE.
Applicable for	RRC_CONNECTED inter-RAT

5.1.14 SFN and frame timing difference (SFTD)

Definition	The observed SFN and frame timing difference (SFTD) between an E-UTRA PCell and an NR PSCell is defined as comprising the following two components: - SFN offset = (SFN_{PCell} - SFN_{PSCell}) mod 1024, where SFN_{PCell} is the SFN of a E-UTRA PCell radio frame and SFN_{PSCell} is the SFN of the NR PSCell radio frame of which the UE receives the start closest in time to the time when it receives the start of the PCell radio frame. - Frame boundary offset = $\lfloor (T_{FrameBoundaryPCell} - T_{FrameBoundaryPSCell})/5 \rfloor$, where $T_{FrameBoundaryPCell}$ is the time when the UE receives the start of a radio frame from the PCell, $T_{FrameBoundaryPSCell}$ is the time when the UE receives the start of the radio frame, from the PSCell, that is closest in time to the radio frame received from the PCell. The unit of ($T_{FrameBoundaryPCell}$ - $T_{FrameBoundaryPSCell}$) is Ts.
Applicable for	RRC_CONNECTED intra-frequency

5.1.15 E-UTRA RSRP

Definition	E-UTRA Reference signal received power (E-UTRA RSRP), is defined as the linear average over the power contributions (in [W]) of the resource elements that carry cell-specific reference signals within the considered measurement frequency bandwidth. For E-UTRA RSRP determination the cell-specific reference signals R0 according to TS 36.211 [3] shall be used. If the UE can reliably detect that R1 is available it may use R_1 in addition to R_0 to determine E-UTRA RSRP. If higher layers indicate measurements based on discovery signals, the UE shall measure E-UTRA RSRP in the subframes in the configured discovery signal occasions. For frame structure 1 and 2, if the UE can reliably detect that cell-specific reference signals are present in other subframes, the UE may use those subframes in addition to determine E-UTRA RSRP. The reference point for the E-UTRA RSRP shall be the antenna connector of the UE. If receiver diversity is in use by the UE, the reported value shall not be lower than the corresponding E-UTRA RSRP of any of the individual diversity branches.
Applicable for	RRC_IDLE inter-RAT, RRC_INACTIVE inter-RAT, RRC_CONNECTED inter-RAT

NOTE 1: The number of resource elements within the considered measurement frequency bandwidth and within the measurement period that are used by the UE to determine E-UTRA RSRP is left up to the UE implementation with the limitation that corresponding measurement accuracy requirements have to be fulfilled.

NOTE 2: The power per resource element is determined from the energy received during the useful part of the symbol, excluding the CP.

5.1.16 E-UTRA RSRQ

Definition	E-UTRA Reference Signal Received Quality (E-UTRA RSRQ) is defined as the ratio N×E-UTRA RSRP/(E-UTRA carrier RSSI), where N is the number of RBs of the E-UTRA carrier RSSI measurement bandwidth. The measurements in the numerator and denominator shall be made over the same set of resource blocks. E-UTRA Carrier Received Signal Strength Indicator (E-UTRA RSSI), comprises the linear average of the total received power (in [W]) observed only in certain OFDM symbols of measurement subframes, in the measurement bandwidth, over N number of resource blocks by the UE from all sources, including co-channel serving and non-serving cells, adjacent channel interference, thermal noise etc. Unless indicated otherwise by higher layers, E-UTRA RSSI is measured only from OFDM symbols containing reference symbols for antenna port 0 of measurement subframes. If higher layers indicate all OFDM symbols for performing E-UTRA RSRQ measurements, then E-UTRA RSSI is measured from all OFDM symbols of the DL part of measurement subframes. If higher-layers indicate certain subframes for performing E-UTRA RSRQ measurements, then E-UTRA RSSI is measured from all OFDM symbols of the DL part of the indicated subframes. If higher layers indicate measurements based on discovery signals, E-UTRA RSSI is measured from all OFDM symbols of the DL part of the subframes in the configured discovery signal occasions. The reference point for the E-UTRA RSRQ shall be the antenna connector of the UE. If receiver diversity is in use by the UE, the reported value shall not be lower than the corresponding E-UTRA RSRQ of any of the individual diversity branches.
Applicable for	RRC_IDLE inter-RAT, RRC_INACTIVE inter-RAT, RRC_CONNECTED inter-RAT

5.1.17 E-UTRA RS-SINR

Definition	E-UTRA reference signal-signal to noise and interference ratio (E-UTRA RS-SINR), is defined as the linear average over the power contribution (in [W]) of the resource elements carrying cell-specific reference signals divided by the linear average of the noise and interference power contribution (in [W]) over the resource elements carrying cell-specific reference signals within the same frequency bandwidth. For E-UTRA RS-SINR determination, the E-UTRA cell-specific reference signals R_0 according TS 36.211 [13] shall be used. The reference point for the E-UTRA RS-SINR shall be the antenna connector of the UE. If receiver diversity is in use by the UE, the reported value shall not be lower than the corresponding E-UTRA RS-SINR of any of the individual diversity branches. If higher-layer signalling indicates certain subframes for performing E-UTRA RS-SINR measurements, then E-UTRA RS-SINR is measured in the indicated subframes.
Applicable for	RRC_CONNECTED inter-RAT

5.1.18 SS reference signal received power per branch (SS-RSRPB)

Definition	SS reference signal received power per branch (SS-RSRPB) is defined as the linear average over the power contributions (in [W]) of the resource elements that carry secondary synchronization signals (SS). The measurement time resource(s) for SS-RSRPB are confined within SS/PBCH Block Measurement Time Configuration (SMTC) window duration. For SS-RSRPB determination demodulation reference signals for physical broadcast channel (PBCH) and, if indicated by higher layers, CSI reference signals in addition to secondary synchronization signals may be used. SS-RSRPB using demodulation reference signal for PBCH or CSI reference signal shall be measured by linear averaging over the power contributions of the resource elements that carry corresponding reference signals taking into account power scaling for the reference signals as defined in 3GPP TS 38.213 [5]. SS-RSRPB shall be measured only among the reference signals corresponding to SS/PBCH blocks with the same SS/PBCH block index and the same physical-layer cell identity. If higher-layers indicate certain SS/PBCH blocks for performing SS-RSRPB measurements, then SS-RSRPB is measured only from the indicated set of SS/PBCH block(s). For frequency range 1, SS-RSRPB is not defined. For frequency range 2, SS-RSRPB shall be measured for each receiver branch based on the combined signal from antenna elements corresponding to the receiver branch.
Applicable for	RRC_CONNECTED intra-frequency

NOTE 1: The number of resource elements within the measurement period that are used by the UE to determine SS-RSRPB is left up to the UE implementation with the limitation that corresponding measurement accuracy requirements have to be fulfilled.

NOTE 2: The power per resource element is determined from the energy received during the useful part of the symbol, excluding the CP.

5.2 NG-RAN measurement abilities

The structure of the table defining a NG-RAN measurement quantity is shown below.

Column field	Comment
Definition	Contains the definition of the measurement.

5.2.1 SSS transmit power

Definition	SSS transmit power is determined as the linear average over the power contributions (in [W]) of the resource elements that carry secondary synchronization signals within the secondary synchronization signal (SSS) bandwidth. For downlink reference signal transmit power determination the secondary synchronization signal according 3GPP TS 38.211 [4] can be used. For frequency range 1, the reference point for the downlink reference signal power measurement shall be the transmit antenna connector.

Annex A: Change history

Change history							
Date	**Meeting**	**TDoc**	**CR**	**Rev**	**Cat**	**Subject/Comment**	**New version**
2017-05	RAN1#89	R1-1709124				Draft skeleton	0.0.0
2017-07	AH_NR2	R1-1712017				Inclusion of agreements up to and including RAN1 NR Ad-Hoc #2	0.0.1
2017-08	RAN1#90	R1-1714100				Updates according to email discussion '' [NRAH2-03-215] TS 38.215	0.0.2
2017-08	RAN1#90	R1-1714660				Clean version	0.1.0
2017-08	RAN1#90	R1-1715325				Inclusion of agreements from RAN1#90	0.1.1
2017-08	RAN1#90	R1-1715333				Updates according to email discussion '' [90-23-215] TS 38.215''	0.1.2
2017-09	RAN#77	RP-171999				For information to plenary	1.0.0
2017-09	AH_NR3	R1-1716931				Inclusion of agreements up to and including RAN1 NR Ad-Hoc #3	1.0.1
2017-09	RAN1#90 bis	R1-1719108				Clean version	1.1.0
2017-11	RAN1#90 bis	R1-1719228				Inclusion of agreements up to and including RAN1#90bis	1.1.1
2017-11	RAN1#90 bis	R1-1719244				Updates according to email discussion '' [90b-NR-01-38.215] ''	1.1.2
2017-11	RAN1#91	R1-1721052				Clean version	1.2.0
2017-12	RAN1#91	R1-1721345				Inclusion of agreements up to and including RAN1#91	1.3.0
2017-12	RAN#78	RP-172296				Endorsed version for approval by plenary	2.0.0
2017-12	RAN#78					Approved by plenary – Rel-15 spec under change control	15.0.0
2018-03	RAN#79	RP-180200	0002	-	F	CR capturing the Jan18 ad-hoc and RAN1#92 meeting agreements	15.1.0
2018-06	RAN#80	RP-181172	0003	1	F	CR to 38.215 capturing the RAN1#92bis and RAN1#93 meeting agreements	15.2.0
2018-09	RAN#81	RP-181789	0004	-	F	CR to 38.215 capturing the RAN1#94 meetings agreements	15.3.0