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LTE; Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); User Equipment (UE) procedures in idle mode (3GPP TS 36.304 version 13.8.0 Release 13)



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Contents

| | |
|---|----|
| Intellectual Property Rights | 2 |
| Foreword..... | 2 |
| Modal verbs terminology..... | 2 |
| Foreword..... | 5 |
| 1 Scope | 6 |
| 2 References | 6 |
| 3 Definitions and abbreviations..... | 7 |
| 3.1 Definitions | 7 |
| 3.2 Symbols..... | 9 |
| 3.3 Abbreviations | 9 |
| 4 General description of Idle mode | 10 |
| 4.1 Overview | 10 |
| 4.2 Functional division between AS and NAS in Idle mode | 12 |
| 4.3 Service types in Idle Mode | 14 |
| 4.4 NB-IoT functionality in Idle Mode | 15 |
| 5 Process and procedure descriptions..... | 16 |
| 5.1 PLMN selection..... | 16 |
| 5.1.1 Void | 16 |
| 5.1.2 Support for PLMN selection..... | 16 |
| 5.1.2.1 General | 16 |
| 5.1.2.2 E-UTRA and NB-IoT case..... | 16 |
| 5.1.2.3 UTRA case | 16 |
| 5.1.2.4 GSM case | 16 |
| 5.1.2.5 CDMA2000 case | 16 |
| 5.2 Cell selection and reselection | 17 |
| 5.2.1 Introduction..... | 17 |
| 5.2.2 States and state transitions in Idle Mode | 18 |
| 5.2.3 Cell Selection process | 19 |
| 5.2.3.1 Description | 19 |
| 5.2.3.2 Cell Selection Criterion | 20 |
| 5.2.3.2a Cell Selection Criterion for NB-IoT..... | 21 |
| 5.2.3.3 CSG cells and Hybrid cells in Cell Selection..... | 21 |
| 5.2.3.4 GSM case in Cell Selection..... | 21 |
| 5.2.3.5 UTRAN case in Cell Selection..... | 21 |
| 5.2.4 Cell Reselection evaluation process..... | 21 |
| 5.2.4.1 Reselection priorities handling..... | 21 |
| 5.2.4.2 Measurement rules for cell re-selection | 23 |
| 5.2.4.2a Measurement rules for cell re-selection for NB-IoT | 23 |
| 5.2.4.3 Mobility states of a UE | 24 |
| 5.2.4.3.1 Scaling rules | 24 |
| 5.2.4.4 Cells with cell reservations, access restrictions or unsuitable for normal camping..... | 25 |
| 5.2.4.5 E-UTRAN Inter-frequency and inter-RAT Cell Reselection criteria..... | 26 |
| 5.2.4.6 Intra-frequency and equal priority inter-frequency Cell Reselection criteria..... | 27 |
| 5.2.4.6a Reselection for enhanced coverage | 27 |
| 5.2.4.7 Cell reselection parameters in system information broadcasts..... | 27 |
| 5.2.4.7.1 Speed dependant reselection parameters | 29 |
| 5.2.4.8 Cell reselection with CSG cells..... | 30 |
| 5.2.4.8.1 Cell reselection from a non-CSG cell to a CSG cell..... | 30 |
| 5.2.4.8.2 Cell reselection from a CSG cell | 30 |
| 5.2.4.9 Cell reselection with Hybrid cells | 31 |
| 5.2.4.10 E-UTRAN Inter-frequency Redistribution procedure | 31 |
| 5.2.4.10.1 Redistribution target selection | 31 |
| 5.2.4.11 Cell reselection when storing UE AS context | 32 |

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---|-----------|
| 5.2.5 | Void | 32 |
| 5.2.6 | Camped Normally state | 32 |
| 5.2.7 | Cell Selection when leaving RRC_CONNECTED state | 32 |
| 5.2.7a | Cell Selection when leaving RRC_CONNECTED state for NB-IoT | 33 |
| 5.2.8 | Any Cell Selection state | 33 |
| 5.2.8a | Any Cell Selection state for NB-IoT | 33 |
| 5.2.9 | Camped on Any Cell state | 33 |
| 5.3 | Cell Reservations and Access Restrictions | 33 |
| 5.3.1 | Cell status and cell reservations | 34 |
| 5.3.2 | Access control | 35 |
| 5.3.3 | Emergency call | 35 |
| 5.4 | Tracking Area registration | 35 |
| 5.5 | Support for manual CSG selection | 35 |
| 5.5.1 | E-UTRA case | 35 |
| 5.5.2 | UTRA case | 35 |
| 5.6 | RAN-assisted WLAN interworking | 36 |
| 5.6.1 | RAN assistance parameter handling in RRC_IDLE | 36 |
| 5.6.2 | Access network selection and traffic steering rules | 36 |
| 5.6.3 | RAN assistance parameters definition | 37 |
| 6 | Reception of broadcast information | 38 |
| 6.1 | Reception of system information | 38 |
| 6.2 | Reception of MBMS | 38 |
| 7 | Paging | 38 |
| 7.1 | Discontinuous Reception for paging | 38 |
| 7.2 | Subframe Patterns | 39 |
| 7.3 | Paging in extended DRX | 40 |
| 8 | Logged measurements | 41 |
| 9 | Accessibility measurements | 41 |
| 10 | Mobility History Information | 41 |
| 11 | Sidelink operation | 42 |
| 11.1 | Sidelink communication | 42 |
| 11.2 | Sidelink discovery | 42 |
| 11.3 | Sidelink synchronisation | 42 |
| 11.4 | Cell selection and reselection for sidelink | 42 |
| 11.4.1 | Parameters used for cell selection and reselection triggered for sidelink | 42 |
| Annex A (informative): | Void | 44 |
| Annex B (informative): | Example of Hashed ID Calculation using 32-bit FCS | 45 |
| Annex C (informative): | Change history | 46 |
| History | | 50 |

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1 Scope

The present document specifies the Access Stratum (AS) part of the Idle Mode procedures applicable to a UE. The non-access stratum (NAS) part of Idle mode procedures and processes is specified in [5].

The present document specifies the model for the functional division between the NAS and AS in a UE.

The present document applies to all UEs that support at least E-UTRA, including multi-RAT UEs as described in 3GPP specifications, in the following cases:

- When the UE is camped on an E-UTRA cell;
- When the UE is searching for a cell to camp on;

NOTE: When the UE is camped on or searching for a cell to camp on belonging to other RATs, the UE behaviour is described in the specifications of the other RAT.

2 References

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- [1] 3GPP TR 25.990: "Vocabulary for UTRAN".
- [2] 3GPP TS 36.300: "E-UTRA and E-UTRAN Overall Description; Stage 2".
- [3] 3GPP TS 36.331: "E-UTRA; Radio Resource Control (RRC) - Protocol Specification".
- [4] 3GPP TS 22.011: "Service accessibility".
- [5] 3GPP TS 23.122: "NAS functions related to Mobile Station (MS) in idle mode".
- [6] 3GPP TS 36.213: "E-UTRA; Physical layer procedures".
- [7] 3GPP TS 36.214: "E-UTRA; Physical layer; Measurements".
- [8] 3GPP TS 25.304: "User Equipment (UE) procedures in idle mode and procedures for cell reselection in connected mode"
- [9] 3GPP TS 43.022: "Functions related to Mobile Station in idle mode and group receive mode".
- [10] 3GPP TS 36.133: "Requirements for Support of Radio Resource Management".
- [11] void
- [12] void
- [13] void
- [14] void
- [15] void
- [16] 3GPP TS 24.301: "Non-Access-Stratum (NAS) protocol for Evolved Packet System (EPS); Stage 3"

- [17] 3GPP2 C.S0024-C v2.0: "cdma2000 High Rate Packet Data Air Interface Specification".
- [18] 3GPP2 C.S0005-F v1.0: "Upper Layer (Layer 3) Signalling Standard for cdma2000 Spread Spectrum Systems".
- [19] 3GPP TS 25.304: "User Equipment (UE) procedures in idle mode and procedures for cell reselection in connected mode".
- [20] 3GPP TS 24.008: "Mobile Radio Interface Layer 3 specification; Core Network Protocols; Stage 3"
- [21] 3GPP TS 37.320: "Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (UTRA) and Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); Radio measurement collection for Minimization of Drive Tests (MDT); Overall description; Stage 2".
- [22] 3GPP TS 26.346: "Multimedia Broadcast/Multicast Service (MBMS); Protocols and codecs".
- [23] 3GPP TS 23.401: "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access Network (E-UTRAN) access".
- [24] 3GPP TS 23.682: "Architecture enhancements to facilitate communications with packet data networks and applications".
- [25] 3GPP TS 23.402: "Architecture enhancements for non-3GPP accesses".
- [26] IEEE 802.11, Part 11: "Wireless LAN Medium Access Control (MAC) and Physical Layer (PHY) specifications, IEEE Std.".
- [27] Wi-Fi Alliance Technical Committee, Hotspot 2.0 Technical Task Group: "Hotspot 2.0 (Release 2) Technical Specification".
- [28] 3GPP TS 24.302: "Access to the 3GPP Evolved Packet Core (EPC) via non-3GPP access networks".
- [29] 3GPP TS 23.303: "Proximity-based services (ProSe); Stage 2".
- [30] 3GPP TS 36.321: "E-UTRA; Medium Access Control (MAC) protocol specification".
- [31] 3GPP TS 24.105: "Application specific Congestion control for Data Communication (ACDC) Management Object (MO)".
- [32] 3GPP TS 31.102: "Characteristics of the Universal Subscriber Identity Module (USIM) application".
- [33] 3GPP TS 36.101: "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); User Equipment (UE) radio transmission and reception".
- [34] Void
- [35] 3GPP TS 23.003: "Numbering, addressing and identification".

3 Definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the following terms and definitions apply:

Acceptable Cell: A cell that satisfies certain conditions as specified in 4.3. A UE can always attempt emergency calls on an acceptable cell, but restriction as in 5.3.3 apply.

CSG Whitelist: A list provided by NAS containing all the CSG identities and their associated PLMN IDs of the CSGs to which the subscriber belongs.

NOTE: This list is known as Allowed CSG List in Rel-8 Access Stratum specifications.

Available PLMN(s): One or more PLMN(s) for which the UE has found at least one cell and read its PLMN identity(ies).

Barred Cell: A cell a UE is not allowed to camp on.

Camped on a cell: UE has completed the cell selection/reselection process and has chosen a cell. The UE monitors system information and (in most cases) paging information.

Camped on any cell: UE is in idle mode and has completed the cell selection/reselection process and has chosen a cell irrespective of PLMN identity.

Closed Subscriber Group (CSG): A Closed Subscriber Group identifies subscribers of an operator who are permitted to access one or more cells of the PLMN but which have restricted access (CSG cells).

Commercial Mobile Alert System: Public Warning System that delivers *Warning Notifications* provided by *Warning Notification Providers* to CMAS capable UEs.

CSG cell: A cell broadcasting a CSG indication that is set to TRUE and a specific CSG identity.

CSG identity: An identifier broadcast by a CSG or hybrid cell/cells and used by the UE to facilitate access for authorised members of the associated Closed Subscriber Group.

CSG member cell: a cell broadcasting the identity of the selected PLMN, registered PLMN or equivalent PLMN and for which the CSG whitelist of the UE includes an entry comprising cell's CSG ID and the respective PLMN identity.

DRX cycle: Individual time interval between monitoring Paging Occasion for a specific UE.

eDRX cycle: Time interval between the first Paging Occasions occurring after successive extended DRX periods.

EHPLMN: Any of the PLMN entries contained in the Equivalent HPLMN list [5].

Equivalent PLMN list: List of PLMNs considered as equivalent by the UE for cell selection, cell reselection, and handover according to the information provided by the NAS.

EU-Alert: Public Warning System that delivers *Warning Notifications* provided by *Warning Notification Providers* using the same AS mechanisms as defined for CMAS.

Home PLMN: A PLMN where the Mobile Country Code (MCC) and Mobile Network Code (MNC) of the PLMN identity are the same as the MCC and MNC of the IMSI.

HNB Name: The Home eNodeB Name is a broadcast string in free text format that provides a human readable name for the Home eNodeB CSG identity and any broadcasted PLMN identity.

Hybrid cell: A cell broadcasting a CSG Indicator that is set to FALSE and a specific CSG identity.

Hyper SFN: Index broadcast in System Information that increments at every SFN wrap around (i.e every 10.24s).

Korean Public Alert System (KPAS): Public Warning System that delivers *Warning Notifications* provided by *Warning Notification Providers* using the same AS mechanisms as defined for CMAS.

Location Registration (LR): UE registers its presence in a registration area, for instance regularly or when entering a new tracking area.

NB-IoT: NB-IoT allows access to network services via E-UTRA with a channel bandwidth limited to 200 kHz.

Paging Time Window: The period configured for a UE in extended DRX, during which the UE monitors Paging Occasions following DRX cycle.

Power saving mode: Mode allowing the UE to reduce its power consumption, as defined in TS 24.301 [16], TS 23.401 [23], TS 23.682 [24].

Process: A local action in the UE invoked by a RRC procedure or an Idle Mode procedure.

Radio Access Technology: Type of technology used for radio access, for instance E-UTRA, UTRA, GSM, CDMA2000 1xEV-DO (HRPD) or CDMA2000 1x (1xRTT).

Registered PLMN: This is the PLMN on which certain Location Registration outcomes have occurred [5].

Registration Area: (NAS) registration area is an area in which the UE may roam without a need to perform location registration, which is a NAS procedure.

Reserved Cell: A cell on which camping is not allowed, except for particular UEs, if so indicated in the system information.

Restricted Cell: A cell on which camping is allowed, but access attempts are disallowed for UEs whose access classes are indicated as barred.

Selected PLMN: This is the PLMN that has been selected by the NAS, either manually or automatically.

Serving cell: The cell on which the UE is camped.

Sidelink: UE to UE interface for sidelink communication and sidelink discovery. The Sidelink corresponds to the PC5 interface as defined in TS 23.303 [29].

Sidelink communication: AS functionality enabling ProSe Direct Communication as defined in TS 23.303 [29], between two or more nearby UEs, using E-UTRA technology but not traversing any network node.

Sidelink discovery: AS functionality enabling ProSe Direct Discovery as defined in TS 23.303 [29], using E-UTRA technology but not traversing any network node.

Strongest cell: The cell on a particular carrier that is considered strongest according to the layer 1 cell search procedure [6], [7].

Suitable Cell: This is a cell on which an UE may camp. For a E-UTRA cell, the criteria are defined in subclause 4.3, for a UTRA cell in [8], and for a GSM cell the criteria are defined in [9].

3.2 Symbols

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

| <symbol> | <Explanation> |
|----------|---------------|
|----------|---------------|

3.3 Abbreviations

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

| | |
|---------|---|
| 1xRTT | CDMA2000 1x Radio Transmission Technology |
| AS | Access Stratum |
| AC | Access Class (of the USIM) |
| ACDC | Application specific Congestion control for Data Communication |
| BCCH | Broadcast Control Channel |
| BR-BCCH | Bandwidth Reduced Broadcast Control Channel |
| BSS | Basic Service Set |
| CMAS | Commercial Mobile Alert System |
| CSG | Closed Subscriber Group |
| DRX | Discontinuous Reception |
| DL-SCH | Downlink Shared Channel |
| EHPLMN | Equivalent Home PLMN |
| EPC | Evolved Packet Core |
| EPS | Evolved Packet System |
| ETWS | Earthquake and Tsunami Warning System |
| E-UTRA | Evolved UMTS Terrestrial Radio Access |
| E-UTRAN | Evolved UMTS Terrestrial Radio Access Network |
| FDD | Frequency Division Duplex |
| GERAN | GSM/EDGE Radio Access Network |
| HPLMN | Home PLMN |
| H-SFN | Hyper System Frame Number |
| HRPD | High Rate Packet Data |
| IMSI | International Mobile Subscriber Identity |
| MBMS | Multimedia Broadcast-Multicast Service |
| MBSFN | Multimedia Broadcast multicast service Single Frequency Network |

| | |
|--------|--|
| MCC | Mobile Country Code |
| MCCH | Multicast Control Channel |
| MDT | Minimization of Drive Tests |
| MM | Mobility Management |
| MNC | Mobile Network Code |
| MPDCCH | MTC Physical Downlink Control Channel |
| MTCH | Multicast Traffic Channel |
| NAS | Non-Access Stratum |
| NB-IoT | NarrowBand Internet of Things |
| PLMN | Public Land Mobile Network |
| ProSe | Proximity-based Services |
| PSM | Power Saving Mode |
| PTW | Paging Time Window |
| PWS | Public Warning System |
| RAT | Radio Access Technology |
| RRC | Radio Resource Control |
| SAP | Service Access Point |
| SIBX | SystemInformationBlockTypeX |
| TDD | Time Division Duplex |
| UE | User Equipment |
| UMTS | Universal Mobile Telecommunications System |
| USIM | Universal Subscriber Identity Module |
| UTRA | UMTS Terrestrial Radio Access |
| UTRAN | UMTS Terrestrial Radio Access Network |

4 General description of Idle mode

4.1 Overview

The idle mode tasks can be subdivided into four processes:

- PLMN selection;
- Cell selection and reselection;
- Location registration;
- Support for manual CSG selection.

The relationship between these processes is illustrated in Figure 4.1-1.

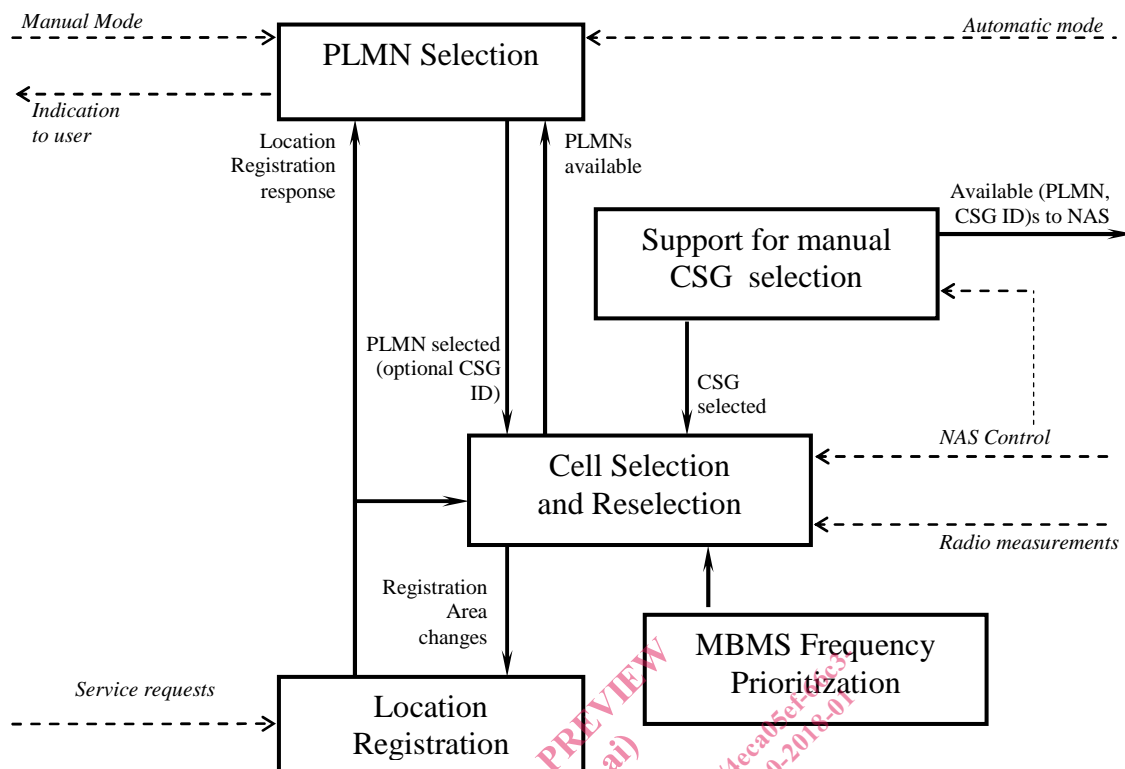


Figure 4.1-1: Overall Idle Mode process

When a UE is switched on, a public land mobile network (PLMN) is selected by NAS. For the selected PLMN, associated RAT(s) may be set [5]. The NAS shall provide a list of equivalent PLMNs, if available, that the AS shall use for cell selection and cell reselection.

With the cell selection, the UE searches for a suitable cell of the selected PLMN and chooses that cell to provide available services, further the UE shall tune to its control channel. This choosing is known as "camping on the cell".

The UE shall, if necessary, then register its presence, by means of a NAS registration procedure, in the tracking area of the chosen cell and as outcome of a successful Location Registration the selected PLMN becomes the registered PLMN [5].

If the UE finds a more suitable cell, according to the cell reselection criteria, it reselects onto that cell and camps on it. If the new cell does not belong to at least one tracking area to which the UE is registered, location registration is performed.

If necessary, the UE shall search for higher priority PLMNs at regular time intervals as described in [4] and search for a suitable cell if another PLMN has been selected by NAS.

Search of available CSGs may be triggered by NAS to support manual CSG selection.

If the UE loses coverage of the registered PLMN, either a new PLMN is selected automatically (automatic mode), or an indication of which PLMNs are available is given to the user, so that a manual selection can be made (manual mode).

Registration is not performed by UEs only capable of services that need no registration.

The UE may perform sidelink communication or sidelink discovery while in-coverage or out-of-coverage for sidelink, as specified in section 11.

The purpose of camping on a cell in idle mode is fivefold:

- It enables the UE to receive system information from the PLMN.
- When registered and if the UE wishes to establish an RRC connection, it can do this by initially accessing the network on the control channel of the cell on which it is camped.

- c) If the PLMN receives a call for the registered UE, it knows (in most cases) the set of tracking areas in which the UE is camped. It can then send a "paging" message for the UE on the control channels of all the cells in this set of tracking areas. The UE will then receive the paging message because it is tuned to the control channel of a cell in one of the registered tracking areas and the UE can respond on that control channel.
- d) It enables the UE to receive ETWS and CMAS notifications.
- e) It enables the UE to receive MBMS services.

If the UE is unable to find a suitable cell to camp on or if the location registration failed (except for LR rejected with cause #12, cause #14, cause #15 or cause #25, see [5] and [16]), it attempts to camp on a cell irrespective of the PLMN identity, and enters a "limited service" state.

When NAS indicates that PSM starts, the AS configuration (e.g. priorities provided by dedicated signalling and logged measurements) is kept, all running timers continue to run but the UE need not perform any idle mode tasks. If a timer expires while the UE is in PSM it is up to UE implementation whether it performs the corresponding action immediately or the latest when PSM ends. When NAS indicates that PSM ends, the UE shall perform all idle mode tasks.

4.2 Functional division between AS and NAS in Idle mode

Table 1 presents the functional division between UE non-access stratum (NAS) and UE access stratum (AS) in idle mode. The NAS part is specified in [5] and the AS part in the present document.

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