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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.

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

1 Scope

The present document defines the NR UE Radio Access Capability Parameters.

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 TR 21.905: "Vocabulary for 3GPP Specifications".

[2] 3GPP TS 38.101-1: "NR; User Equipment (UE) radio transmission and reception Part 1: Range 1 Standalone".

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

[4] 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".

[5] 3GPP TS 38.133: "NR; Requirements for support of radio resource management".

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

[7] 3GPP TS 37.340: "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA) and NR Multi-connectivity".

[8] 3GPP TS 38.321: "NR; Medium Access Control (MAC) protocol specification".

[9] 3GPP TS 38.331: "NR; Radio Resource Control (RRC) protocol specification".

[10] 3GPP TS 38.212: "NR; Multiplexing and channel coding".

[11] 3GPP TS 38.213: "NR; Physical layer procedures for control".

[12] 3GPP TS 38.214: "NR; Physical layer procedures for data".

[13] 3GPP TS 38.215: "NR; Physical layer measurements".

[14] 3GPP TS 36.101: "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA) radio transmission and reception".

[15] 3GPP TS 36.306: "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA) User Equipment (UE) radio access capabilities".

[16] 3GPP TS 38.323: "NR; Packet Data Convergence Protocol (PDCP) specification".

[17] 3GPP TS 36.331: "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA) Radio Resource Control (RRC); Protocol Specification".

[18] 3GPP TS 38.101-4: "NR; User Equipment (UE) radio transmission and reception Part 4: Performance requirements".

[19] 3GPP TS 36.213: "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); Physical layer procedures".

[20] 3GPP TS 25.306: "UE radio access capabilities".

[21] 3GPP TS 38.304: "User Equipment (UE) procedures in Idle mode and RRC Inactive state".

[22] 3GPP TS 37.355: " LTE Positioning Protocol (LPP)".

[23] 3GPP TS 38.340: "NR; Backhaul Adaptation Protocol (BAP) specification".

[24] 3GPP TR 38.822: "NR; User Equipment (UE) feature list".

[25] 3GPP TS 37.324: "E-UTRA and NR; Service Data Adaptation Protocol (SDAP) specification"

[26] 3GPP TS 38.314: "NR; Layer 2 Measurements".

[27] 3GPP TS 36.133: "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); Requirements for support of radio resource management".

[28] 3GPP TS 38.300: "NR; NR and NG-RAN Overall Description; Stage-2".

[29] 3GPP TS 26.247: "Transparent end-to-end Packet-switched Streaming Service (PSS); Progressive Download and Dynamic Adaptive Streaming over HTTP (3GP-DASH)".

[30] 3GPP TS 26.114: "IP Multimedia Subsystem (IMS); Multimedia Telephony; Media handling and interaction".

[31] 3GPP TS 26.118: "Virtual Reality (VR) profiles for streaming applications".

[32] 3GPP TS 37.213: "Physical layer procedures for shared spectrum channel access".

[33] 3GPP TS 38.401: "NG-RAN; Architecture description".

[34] 3GPP TS 38.101-5: "NR; User Equipment (UE) radio transmission and reception; Part 5: Satellite access Radio Frequency (RF) and performance requirements".

[35] 3GPP TS 38.104: "NR; Base Station (BS) radio transmission and reception".

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].

Fallback band combination: A Uu band combination that would result from another Uu band combination (parent band combination) by releasing at least one SCell or uplink configuration of SCell, or SCG, or SUL. A PC5 band combination that would result from another PC5 band combination (parent band combination) by releasing at least one sidelink carrier. An intra-band non-contiguous band combination is not considered to be a fallback band combination of an intra-band contiguous band combination. A fallback band combination supports the same channel bandwidth(s) for each carrier as its parent band combination(s).

Fallback per band feature set: A feature set per band that has same or lower capabilities than the reported capabilities from the reported feature set per band for a given band.

Fallback per CC feature set: A feature set per CC that has same or lower capabilities than the capabilities of UE (e.g. supported MIMO layers, BW, modulation order) while keeping the numerology the same from the reported feature set per CC for a given carrier per band. The *supportedMinBandwidthDL*/*supportedMinBandwidthUL* defines the lower bound of the bandwidth supported by the UE.

RedCap UE: The UE with reduced capabilities as specified in clause 4.2.21.1.

Switching SCell (sSCell): The SCell configured with cross-carrier scheduling to PCell/PSCell.

3.2 Symbols

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

MaxDLDataRate: Maximum DL data rate
MaxDLDataRate_MN: Maximum DL data rate in the MN
MaxDLDataRate_SN: Maximum DL data rate in the SN
MaxULDataRate: Maximum UL data rate
MaxSLtxDataRate: Maximum SL data rate in transmission
MaxSLrxDataRate: Maximum SL data rate in reception

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].

A-CSI Aperiodic-CSI
BAP Backhaul Adaptation Protocol
BC Band Combination
BPS Body Proximity Sensing
BT Bluetooth
CCS Cross Carrier Scheduling
CMR Channel Measurement Resource
CPAC Conditional PSCell Addition/Change
DAPS Dual Active Protocol Stack
DL Downlink
EHC Ethernet Header Compression
FS Feature Set
FSPC Feature Set Per Component-carrier
GSO Geosynchronous Orbit
HSDN High Speed Dedicated Network
IAB-MT Integrated Access Backhaul Mobile Termination
MAC Medium Access Control
MHI Mobility History Information
MBS Multicast/Broadcast Service
MCG Master Cell Group
MN Master Node
MRB MBS Radio Bearer
MR-DC Multi-Radio Dual Connectivity
mTRP Multiple TRP
MUSIM Multi-Universal Subscriber Identity Module
NCJT Non-Coherent Joint Transmission
NCSG Network Controlled Small Gap
NGSO Non-Geosynchronous Orbit
NTN Non-Terrestrial Network
P-CSI Periodic CSI
PDCP Packet Data Convergence Protocol
QoE Quality of Experience
RLC Radio Link Control
RTT Round Trip Time
SCG Secondary Cell Group
SDAP Service Data Adaptation Protocol
SN Secondary Node
sTRP Serving TRP
TRP Transmit/Receive Point
UDC Uplink Data Compression
UL Uplink
WLAN Wireless Local Area Network

4 UE radio access capability parameters

4.1 Supported max data rate

4.1.1 General

The DL, UL and SL max data rate supported by the UE is calculated by band or band combinations supported by the UE. A UE supporting NR (NR SA, MR-DC) shall support the calculated DL and UL max data rate defined in 4.1.2. A UE supporting NR sidelink communication shall support the calculated SL max data rate defined in 4.1.5.

4.1.2 Supported max data rate for DL/UL

For NR, the approximate data rate for a given number of aggregated carriers in a band or band combination is computed as follows.

$$\text{data rate (in Mbps)} = 10^{-6} \cdot \sum_{j=1}^{J} \left(v_{Layers}^{(j)} \cdot Q_m^{(j)} \cdot f^{(j)} \cdot R_{\max} \cdot \frac{N_{PRB}^{BW(j),\mu} \cdot 12}{T_s^{\mu}} \cdot \left(1 - OH^{(j)}\right) \right)$$

wherein

J is the number of aggregated component carriers in a band or band combination
R_{max} = 948/1024
For the j-th CC,

$v_{Layers}^{(j)}$ is the maximum number of supported layers given by *maxNumberMIMO-LayersPDSCH* for downlink and maximum of *maxNumberMIMO-LayersCB-PUSCH* and *maxNumberMIMO-LayersNonCB-PUSCH* for uplink.

$Q_m^{(j)}$ is the maximum supported modulation order given by *supportedModulationOrderDL* for downlink and *supportedModulationOrderUL* for uplink.

$f^{(j)}$ is the scaling factor given by *scalingFactor* or *scalingFactor-1024QAM-FR1* and can take the values 1, 0.8, 0.75, and 0.4.

μ is the numerology (as defined in TS 38.211 [6])

T_s^{μ} is the average OFDM symbol duration in a subframe for numerology μ, i.e. $T_s^{\mu} = \frac{10^{-3}}{14 \cdot 2^{\mu}}$. Note that normal cyclic prefix is assumed.

$N_{PRB}^{BW(j),\mu}$ is the maximum RB allocation in bandwidth $BW^{(j)}$ with numerology μ, as defined in 5.3 TS 38.101-1 [2], 5.3 TS 38.101-2 [3], and 5.3 TS 38.101-5 [34], where $BW^{(j)}$ is the UE supported maximum bandwidth in the given band or band combination.

$OH^{(j)}$ is the overhead and takes the following values

0.14, for frequency range FR1 for DL
0.18, for frequency range FR2 for DL
0.08, for frequency range FR1 for UL
0.10, for frequency range FR2 for UL

NOTE 1: Only one of the UL or SUL carriers (the one with the higher data rate) is counted for a cell operating SUL.

NOTE 2: For UL Tx switching between carriers, only the supported MIMO layer combination across carriers that results in the highest combined data rate is counted for the carriers in the supported maximum UL data rate.

The approximate maximum data rate can be computed as the maximum of the approximate data rates computed using the above formula for each of the supported band or band combinations. For the CCs where UE supports *pdsch-1024QAM-2MIMO-FR1-r17* for the concerned band, data rate shall be derived as maximum what UE would support if using 1024 QAM (when *mcs-Table-r17* or *mcs-TableDCI-1-2-r17* is configured) or 256 QAM.

For single carrier NR SA operation, the UE shall support a data rate for the carrier that is no smaller than the data rate computed using the above formula, with $J = 1\ CC$ and component $v_{Layers}^{(j)} \cdot Q_m^{(j)} \cdot f^{(j)}$ is no smaller than 4.

NOTE 3: As an example, the value 4 in the component above can correspond to $v_{Layers}^{(j)} = 1$, $Q_m^{(j)} = 4$ and $f^{(j)} = 1$.

For EUTRA in case of MR-DC, the approximate data rate for a given number of aggregated carriers in a band or band combination is computed as follows.

Data rate (in Mbps) = $10^{-3} \cdot \sum_{j=1}^{J} TBS_j$

wherein

J is the number of aggregated EUTRA component carriers in MR-DC band combination

TBS_j is the total maximum number of DL-SCH transport block bits received or the total maximum number of UL-SCH transport block bits transmitted, within a 1ms TTI for j-th CC, as derived from TS36.213 [19] based on the UE supported maximum MIMO layers for the j-th CC, and based on the maximum modulation order for the j-th CC and number of PRBs based on the bandwidth of the j-th CC according to indicated UE capabilities.

The approximate maximum data rate can be computed as the maximum of the approximate data rates computed using the above formula for each of the supported band or band combinations.

For MR-DC, the approximate maximum data rate is computed as the sum of the approximate maximum data rates from NR and EUTRA.

4.1.3 Void

4.1.4 Total layer 2 buffer size for DL/UL

The total layer 2 buffer size is defined as the sum of the number of bytes that the UE is capable of storing in the RLC transmission windows and RLC reception and reassembly windows and also in PDCP reordering windows for all radio bearers.

The required total layer 2 buffer size in MR-DC is the maximum value of the calculated values based on the following equations:

- *MaxULDataRate_MN * RLCRTT_MN + MaxULDataRate_SN * RLCRTT_SN + MaxDLDataRate_SN * RLCRTT_SN + MaxDLDataRate_MN * (RLCRTT_SN + X2/Xn delay + Queuing in SN)*

- *MaxULDataRate_MN * RLCRTT_MN + MaxULDataRate_SN * RLCRTT_SN + MaxDLDataRate_MN * RLCRTT_MN + MaxDLDataRate_SN * (RLCRTT_MN + X2/Xn delay + Queuing in MN)*

Otherwise it is calculated by *MaxDLDataRate * RLC RTT + MaxULDataRate * RLC RTT*.

NOTE: Additional L2 buffer required for preprocessing of data is not taken into account in above formula.

The required total layer 2 buffer size is determined as the maximum total layer 2 buffer size of all the calculated ones for each band combination and the applicable Feature Set combination in the supported MR-DC or NR band combinations. The RLC RTT for NR cell group corresponds to the smallest SCS numerology supported in the band combination and the applicable Feature Set combination.

wherein

X2/Xn delay + Queuing in SN = 25ms if SCG is NR, and 55ms if SCG is EUTRA

X2/Xn delay + Queuing in MN = 25ms if MCG is NR, and 55ms if MCG is EUTRA

RLC RTT for EUTRA cell group = 75ms

RLC RTT for NR cell group is defined in Table 4.1.4-1

Table 4.1.4-1: RLC RTT for NR cell group per SCS

SCS (kHz)	RLC RTT (ms)
15KHz	50
30KHz	40
60KHz	30
120KHz	20
480KHz	20
960KHz	20

4.1.5 Supported max data rate for SL

For NR sidelink, the approximate data rate is computed as follows.

$$\text{data rate (in Mbps)} = 10^{-6} \cdot v_{Layers} \cdot Q_m \cdot f \cdot R_{max} \cdot \frac{N_{PRB}^{BW,\mu} \cdot 12}{T_s^{\mu}} \cdot (1 - OH)$$

wherein

R_{max} = 948/1024,
v_{Layers} is the the maximum number of supported layers for sidelink transmission (or reception) given by UE capability on supporting rank 2 PSSCH transmission and *rankTwoReception*,
Q_m is the maximum supported modulation order between 6 or 8 given by *sl-Tx-256QAM* and *sl-Rx-256QAM*,
f is the scaling factor for sidelink transmission and reception given by *scalingFactorTxSidelink* and *scalingFactorRxSidelink* respectively, as specified in TS 36.331 [17] and TS 38.331 [9], and can take the values 1, 0.8, 0.75, and 0.4.
μ is the numerology (as defined in TS 38.211 [6])
T_s^{μ} is the average OFDM symbol duration in a subframe for numerology μ, i.e. $T_s^{\mu} = \frac{10^{-3}}{14 \cdot 2^{\mu}}$. Note that normal cyclic prefix is assumed.
$N_{PRB}^{BW,\mu}$ is the maximum possible RB allocation in bandwidth BW for PSSCH, where BW is the UE supported maximum bandwidth in the given band or band combination,
OH is the overhead and takes the following values

0.217, for frequency range FR1 for SL
0.25, for frequency range FR2 for SL

4.1.6 Total layer 2 buffer size for NR SL

The total layer 2 buffer size for NR sidelink communication is defined as the sum of the number of bytes that the UE is capable of storing in the RLC transmission windows and RLC reception and reassembly windows and also in PDCP reordering windows for all radio bearers for NR sidelink communication.

The required total layer 2 buffer size for NR sidelink communication is the maximum value of the calculated values based on the following equations:

*MaxSLtxDataRate * RLC RTT + MaxSLrxDataRate * RLC RTT.*

NOTE: Additional L2 buffer required for preprocessing of data is not taken into account in above formula.

The required total layer 2 buffer size for NR sidelink communication is determined as the maximum total layer 2 buffer size of all the calculated ones for each band combination and the applicable Feature Set combination in the supported NR sidelink band combinations. The RLC RTT for NR sidelink communication corresponds to the smallest SCS numerology supported in the band combination and the applicable Feature Set combination.

wherein

RLC RTT for NR sidelink communication is defined in Table 4.1.6-1

Table 4.1.6-1: RLC RTT for NR sidelink communication per SCS

SCS (kHz)	RLC RTT (ms)
15KHz	200
30KHz	100
60KHz	50
120KHz	25

4.2 UE Capability Parameters

4.2.1 Introduction

The following clauses define the UE radio access capability parameters. Only parameters for which there is the possibility for UEs to signal different values are considered as UE radio access capability parameters. Therefore, mandatory features without capability parameters that are the same for all UEs are not listed here.

The network needs to respect the signalled UE radio access capability parameters when configuring the UE and when scheduling the UE.

For capabilities that required to be set consistently for all FDD-FR1 bands (i.e. capabilities that are supposed to be per UE), the UE shall also set capability values for all SUL bands with same values for FDD-FR1 bands if SUL band is supported by the UE.

The UE may support different functionalities between FDD and TDD, and/or between FR1 and FR2. The UE shall indicate the UE capabilities as follows. In the table of UE capability parameter in subsequent clauses, "Yes" in the column by "FDD-TDD DIFF" and "FR1-FR2 DIFF" indicates the UE capability field can have a different value for between FDD and TDD or between FR1 and FR2 and "No" indicates if it cannot. "(Incl FR2-2 DIFF)" in the column by "FR1-FR2 DIFF" indicates the UE capability field can have a different value for between FR2-1 and FR2-2. Regarding to the per UE capabilities that are FDD/TDD differentiated(i.e. capabilities indicated as "Yes" in the column by "FDD-TDD DIFF"), the corresponding capabilities indicated by the FDD capability is applied to SUL if SUL band is supported by the UE. "FD" in the column indicates to refer the associated field description. "FR1 only" or "FR2 only" in the column indicates the associated feature is only supported in FR1 or FR2 and "TDD only" indicates the associated feature is only supported in TDD and not applicable to SUL carriers. "N/A" in the column indicates it is not applicable to the feature (e,g. the signalling supports the UE to have different values between FDD and TDD or between FR1 and FR2).

1> set all fields of UE-NR/MRDC-Capability except fdd-Add-UE-NR/MRDC/Sidelink-Capabilities, tdd-Add-UE-NR/MRDC/Sidelink-Capabilities, fr1-Add-UE-NR/MRDC-Capabilities and fr2-Add-UE-NR/MRDC-Capabilities, to include the values applicable for all duplex mode(s) and frequency range(s) that the UE supports;

1> if UE supports both FDD (or SUL) and TDD and if (some of) the UE capability fields have a different value for FDD (or SUL) and TDD

2> if for FDD (and, if the UE supports SUL, for SUL), the UE supports additional functionality compared to what is indicated by the previous fields of UE-NR/MRDC-Capability/SidelinkParameters:

3> include field fdd-Add-UE-NR/MRDC/Sidelink-Capabilities and set it to include fields reflecting the additional functionality applicable for FDD;

2> if for TDD, the UE supports additional functionality compared to what is indicated by the previous fields of UE-NR/MRDC-Capability/SidelinkParameters:

3> include field tdd-Add-UE-NR/MRDC/Sidelink-Capabilities and set it to include fields reflecting the additional functionality applicable for TDD;

1> if UE supports both FR1 and FR2 and if (some of) the UE capability fields have a different value for FR1 and FR2:

2> if for FR1, the UE supports additional functionality compared to what is indicated by the previous fields of UE-NR/MRDC-Capability: