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APPLICATION NUMBER	FILING or 371(c) DATE	GRP ART UNIT	FIL FEE REC'D	ATTY. DOCKET NO	TOT CLAIMS	IND CLAIMS
62/334,418	05/10/2016		260	UT16-0648-US		

CONFIRMATION NO. 1033

FILING RECEIPT



0000000083165842

67487
Andrew S. Park
1875 Century Park East
Suite #600
Los Angeles, CA 90067

Date Mailed: 05/25/2016

Receipt is acknowledged of this provisional patent application. It will not be examined for patentability and will become abandoned not later than twelve months after its filing date. Any correspondence concerning the application must include the following identification information: the U.S. APPLICATION NUMBER, FILING DATE, NAME OF APPLICANT, and TITLE OF INVENTION. Fees transmitted by check or draft are subject to collection. Please verify the accuracy of the data presented on this receipt. **If an error is noted on this Filing Receipt, please submit a written request for a Filing Receipt Correction. Please provide a copy of this Filing Receipt with the changes noted thereon. If you received a "Notice to File Missing Parts" for this application, please submit any corrections to this Filing Receipt with your reply to the Notice. When the USPTO processes the reply to the Notice, the USPTO will generate another Filing Receipt incorporating the requested corrections**

Inventor(s)

Youngdae LEE, Seoul, KOREA, REPUBLIC OF;
Jaewook LEE, Seoul, KOREA, REPUBLIC OF;
Sangwon KIM, Seoul, KOREA, REPUBLIC OF;

Applicant(s)

Youngdae LEE, Seoul, KOREA, REPUBLIC OF;
Jaewook LEE, Seoul, KOREA, REPUBLIC OF;
Sangwon KIM, Seoul, KOREA, REPUBLIC OF;

Power of Attorney:

Andrew Park--47841

Permission to Access Application via Priority Document Exchange: Yes

Permission to Access Search Results: Yes

Applicant may provide or rescind an authorization for access using Form PTO/SB/39 or Form PTO/SB/69 as appropriate.

If Required, Foreign Filing License Granted: 05/24/2016

The country code and number of your priority application, to be used for filing abroad under the Paris Convention, is **US 62/334,418**

Projected Publication Date: None, application is not eligible for pre-grant publication

Non-Publication Request: No

Early Publication Request: No

Title

ON-DEMAND DELIVERY OF SYSTEM INFORMATION WITH RAN BASED POLLING

Statement under 37 CFR 1.55 or 1.78 for AIA (First Inventor to File) Transition Applications: No

PROTECTING YOUR INVENTION OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

Since the rights granted by a U.S. patent extend only throughout the territory of the United States and have no effect in a foreign country, an inventor who wishes patent protection in another country must apply for a patent in a specific country or in regional patent offices. Applicants may wish to consider the filing of an international application under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT). An international (PCT) application generally has the same effect as a regular national patent application in each PCT-member country. The PCT process **simplifies** the filing of patent applications on the same invention in member countries, but **does not result** in a grant of "an international patent" and does not eliminate the need of applicants to file additional documents and fees in countries where patent protection is desired.

Almost every country has its own patent law, and a person desiring a patent in a particular country must make an application for patent in that country in accordance with its particular laws. Since the laws of many countries differ in various respects from the patent law of the United States, applicants are advised to seek guidance from specific foreign countries to ensure that patent rights are not lost prematurely.

Applicants also are advised that in the case of inventions made in the United States, the Director of the USPTO must issue a license before applicants can apply for a patent in a foreign country. The filing of a U.S. patent application serves as a request for a foreign filing license. The application's filing receipt contains further information and guidance as to the status of applicant's license for foreign filing.

Applicants may wish to consult the USPTO booklet, "General Information Concerning Patents" (specifically, the section entitled "Treaties and Foreign Patents") for more information on timeframes and deadlines for filing foreign patent applications. The guide is available either by contacting the USPTO Contact Center at 800-786-9199, or it can be viewed on the USPTO website at <http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/pac/doc/general/index.html>.

For information on preventing theft of your intellectual property (patents, trademarks and copyrights), you may wish to consult the U.S. Government website, <http://www.stopfakes.gov>. Part of a Department of Commerce initiative, this website includes self-help "toolkits" giving innovators guidance on how to protect intellectual property in specific countries such as China, Korea and Mexico. For questions regarding patent enforcement issues, applicants may call the U.S. Government hotline at 1-866-999-HALT (1-866-999-4258).

LICENSE FOR FOREIGN FILING UNDER

Title 35, United States Code, Section 184

Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, 5.11 & 5.15

GRANTED

The applicant has been granted a license under 35 U.S.C. 184, if the phrase "IF REQUIRED, FOREIGN FILING LICENSE GRANTED" followed by a date appears on this form. Such licenses are issued in all applications where the conditions for issuance of a license have been met, regardless of whether or not a license may be required as set forth in 37 CFR 5.15. The scope and limitations of this license are set forth in 37 CFR 5.15(a) unless an earlier

license has been issued under 37 CFR 5.15(b). The license is subject to revocation upon written notification. The date indicated is the effective date of the license, unless an earlier license of similar scope has been granted under 37 CFR 5.13 or 5.14.

This license is to be retained by the licensee and may be used at any time on or after the effective date thereof unless it is revoked. This license is automatically transferred to any related applications(s) filed under 37 CFR 1.53(d). This license is not retroactive.

The grant of a license does not in any way lessen the responsibility of a licensee for the security of the subject matter as imposed by any Government contract or the provisions of existing laws relating to espionage and the national security or the export of technical data. Licensees should apprise themselves of current regulations especially with respect to certain countries, of other agencies, particularly the Office of Defense Trade Controls, Department of State (with respect to Arms, Munitions and Implements of War (22 CFR 121-128)); the Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce (15 CFR parts 730-774); the Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of Treasury (31 CFR Parts 500+) and the Department of Energy.

NOT GRANTED

No license under 35 U.S.C. 184 has been granted at this time, if the phrase "IF REQUIRED, FOREIGN FILING LICENSE GRANTED" DOES NOT appear on this form. Applicant may still petition for a license under 37 CFR 5.12, if a license is desired before the expiration of 6 months from the filing date of the application. If 6 months has lapsed from the filing date of this application and the licensee has not received any indication of a secrecy order under 35 U.S.C. 181, the licensee may foreign file the application pursuant to 37 CFR 5.15(b).

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Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it contains a valid OMB control number.

Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76		Attorney Docket Number	UT16-0648-US
		Application Number	
Title of Invention	ON-DEMAND DELIVERY OF SYSTEM INFORMATION WITH RAN BASED POLLING		
The application data sheet is part of the provisional or nonprovisional application for which it is being submitted. The following form contains the bibliographic data arranged in a format specified by the United States Patent and Trademark Office as outlined in 37 CFR 1.76. This document may be completed electronically and submitted to the Office in electronic format using the Electronic Filing System (EFS) or the document may be printed and included in a paper filed application.			

Secrecy Order 37 CFR 5.2:

☐	Portions or all of the application associated with this Application Data Sheet may fall under a Secrecy Order pursuant to 37 CFR 5.2 (Paper filers only. Applications that fall under Secrecy Order may not be filed electronically.)
--------------------------	---

Inventor Information:

Inventor	1				Remove
Legal Name					
Prefix	Given Name	Middle Name	Family Name	Suffix	
	Youngdae		LEE		
Residence Information (Select One) ☐ US Residency ☒ Non US Residency ☐ Active US Military Service					
City	Seoul		Country of Residence ⁱ	KR	
Mailing Address of Inventor:					
Address 1		19, Yangjae-daero 11gil, Seocho-gu			
Address 2					
City	Seoul	State/Province			
Postal Code		06772	Country ⁱ	KR	
Inventor	2				Remove
Legal Name					
Prefix	Given Name	Middle Name	Family Name	Suffix	
	Jaewook		LEE		
Residence Information (Select One) ☐ US Residency ☒ Non US Residency ☐ Active US Military Service					
City	Seoul		Country of Residence ⁱ	KR	
Mailing Address of Inventor:					
Address 1		19, Yangjae-daero 11gil, Seocho-gu			
Address 2					
City	Seoul	State/Province			
Postal Code		06772	Country ⁱ	KR	
Inventor	3				Remove
Legal Name					

Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76		Attorney Docket Number	UT16-0648-US
		Application Number	
Title of Invention	ON-DEMAND DELIVERY OF SYSTEM INFORMATION WITH RAN BASED POLLING		

Prefix	Given Name	Middle Name	Family Name	Suffix
	Sangwon		KIM	
Residence Information (Select One) US Residency ☒ Non US Residency Active US Military Service				
City	Seoul	Country of Residence ⁱ	KR	

Mailing Address of Inventor:				
Address 1	19, Yangjae-daero 11gil, Seocho-gu			
Address 2				
City	Seoul	State/Province		
Postal Code	06772	Country ⁱ	KR	
All Inventors Must Be Listed - Additional Inventor Information blocks may be generated within this form by selecting the Add button. Add				

Correspondence Information:

Enter either Customer Number or complete the Correspondence Information section below. For further information see 37 CFR 1.33(a).			
☐ An Address is being provided for the correspondence information of this application.			
Customer Number	67487		
Email Address	info@kpatent.com	Add Email	Remove Email
Email Address	uspto@kpatent.com	Add Email	Remove Email

Application Information:

Title of the Invention	ON-DEMAND DELIVERY OF SYSTEM INFORMATION WITH RAN BASED POLLING		
Attorney Docket Number	UT16-0648-US	Small Entity Status Claimed	☐
Application Type	Provisional		
Subject Matter	Utility		
Total Number of Drawing Sheets (if any)		Suggested Figure for Publication (if any)	

Filing By Reference:

Only complete this section when filing an application by reference under 35 U.S.C. 111(c) and 37 CFR 1.57(a). Do not complete this section if application papers including a specification and any drawings are being filed. Any domestic benefit or foreign priority information must be provided in the appropriate section(s) below (i.e., "Domestic Benefit/National Stage Information" and "Foreign Priority Information").

For the purposes of a filing date under 37 CFR 1.53(b), the description and any drawings of the present application are replaced by this reference to the previously filed application, subject to conditions and requirements of 37 CFR 1.57(a).

Application number of the previously filed application	Filing date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Intellectual Property Authority or Country

Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76		Attorney Docket Number	UT16-0648-US
		Application Number	
Title of Invention	ON-DEMAND DELIVERY OF SYSTEM INFORMATION WITH RAN BASED POLLING		

Publication Information:

☐	Request Early Publication (Fee required at time of Request 37 CFR 1.219)
☐	Request Not to Publish. I hereby request that the attached application not be published under 35 U.S.C. 122(b) and certify that the invention disclosed in the attached application has not and will not be the subject of an application filed in another country, or under a multilateral international agreement, that requires publication at eighteen months after filing.

Representative Information:

Representative information should be provided for all practitioners having a power of attorney in the application. Providing this information in the Application Data Sheet does not constitute a power of attorney in the application (see 37 CFR 1.32). Either enter Customer Number or complete the Representative Name section below. If both sections are completed the customer Number will be used for the Representative Information during processing.			
Please Select One:	☒ Customer Number	US Patent Practitioner	☐ Limited Recognition (37 CFR 11.9)
Customer Number	67487		

Domestic Benefit/National Stage Information:

This section allows for the applicant to either claim benefit under 35 U.S.C. 119(e), 120, 121, 365(c), or 386(c) or indicate National Stage entry from a PCT application. Providing benefit claim information in the Application Data Sheet constitutes the specific reference required by 35 U.S.C. 119(e) or 120, and 37 CFR 1.78. When referring to the current application, please leave the "Application Number" field blank.

Prior Application Status		Remove	
Application Number	Continuity Type	Prior Application Number	Filing or 371(c) Date (YYYY-MM-DD)
Additional Domestic Benefit/National Stage Data may be generated within this form by selecting the Add button.			Add

Foreign Priority Information:

This section allows for the applicant to claim priority to a foreign application. Providing this information in the application data sheet constitutes the claim for priority as required by 35 U.S.C. 119(b) and 37 CFR 1.55. When priority is claimed to a foreign application that is eligible for retrieval under the priority document exchange program (PDX)ⁱ the information will be used by the Office to automatically attempt retrieval pursuant to 37 CFR 1.55(i)(1) and (2). Under the PDX program, applicant bears the ultimate responsibility for ensuring that a copy of the foreign application is received by the Office from the participating foreign intellectual property office, or a certified copy of the foreign priority application is filed, within the time period specified in 37 CFR 1.55(g)(1).

Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76		Attorney Docket Number	UT16-0648-US
		Application Number	
Title of Invention	ON-DEMAND DELIVERY OF SYSTEM INFORMATION WITH RAN BASED POLLING		

			Remove
Application Number	Country ⁱ	Filing Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Access Code ^j (if applicable)
Additional Foreign Priority Data may be generated within this form by selecting the Add button.			Add

Statement under 37 CFR 1.55 or 1.78 for AIA (First Inventor to File) Transition Applications

☐ This application (1) claims priority to or the benefit of an application filed before March 16, 2013 and (2) also contains, or contained at any time, a claim to a claimed invention that has an effective filing date on or after March 16, 2013. NOTE: By providing this statement under 37 CFR 1.55 or 1.78, this application, with a filing date on or after March 16, 2013, will be examined under the first inventor to file provisions of the AIA.

Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76		Attorney Docket Number	UT16-0648-US
		Application Number	
Title of Invention	ON-DEMAND DELIVERY OF SYSTEM INFORMATION WITH RAN BASED POLLING		

Authorization or Opt-Out of Authorization to Permit Access:

When this Application Data Sheet is properly signed and filed with the application, applicant has provided written authority to permit a participating foreign intellectual property (IP) office access to the instant application-as-filed (see paragraph A in subsection 1 below) and the European Patent Office (EPO) access to any search results from the instant application (see paragraph B in subsection 1 below).

Should applicant choose not to provide an authorization identified in subsection 1 below, applicant **must opt-out** of the authorization by checking the corresponding box A or B or both in subsection 2 below.

NOTE: This section of the Application Data Sheet is **ONLY** reviewed and processed with the **INITIAL** filing of an application. After the initial filing of an application, an Application Data Sheet cannot be used to provide or rescind authorization for access by a foreign IP office(s). Instead, Form PTO/SB/39 or PTO/SB/69 must be used as appropriate.

1. Authorization to Permit Access by a Foreign Intellectual Property Office(s)

A. Priority Document Exchange (PDX) - Unless box A in subsection 2 (opt-out of authorization) is checked, the undersigned hereby **grants the USPTO authority** to provide the European Patent Office (EPO), the Japan Patent Office (JPO), the Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO), the State Intellectual Property Office of the People's Republic of China (SIPO), the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), and any other foreign intellectual property office participating with the USPTO in a bilateral or multilateral priority document exchange agreement in which a foreign application claiming priority to the instant patent application is filed, access to: (1) the instant patent application-as-filed and its related bibliographic data, (2) any foreign or domestic application to which priority or benefit is claimed by the instant application and its related bibliographic data, and (3) the date of filing of this Authorization. See 37 CFR 1.14(h)(1).

B. Search Results from U.S. Application to EPO - Unless box B in subsection 2 (opt-out of authorization) is checked, the undersigned hereby **grants the USPTO authority** to provide the EPO access to the bibliographic data and search results from the instant patent application when a European patent application claiming priority to the instant patent application is filed. See 37 CFR 1.14(h)(2).

The applicant is reminded that the EPO's Rule 141(1) EPC (European Patent Convention) requires applicants to submit a copy of search results from the instant application without delay in a European patent application that claims priority to the instant application.

2. Opt-Out of Authorizations to Permit Access by a Foreign Intellectual Property Office(s)

☐ A. Applicant **DOES NOT** authorize the USPTO to permit a participating foreign IP office access to the instant application-as-filed. If this box is checked, the USPTO will not be providing a participating foreign IP office with any documents and information identified in subsection 1A above.

☐ B. Applicant **DOES NOT** authorize the USPTO to transmit to the EPO any search results from the instant patent application. If this box is checked, the USPTO will not be providing the EPO with search results from the instant application.

NOTE: Once the application has published or is otherwise publicly available, the USPTO may provide access to the application in accordance with 37 CFR 1.14.

Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76		Attorney Docket Number	UT16-0648-US
		Application Number	
Title of Invention	ON-DEMAND DELIVERY OF SYSTEM INFORMATION WITH RAN BASED POLLING		

Applicant Information:

Providing assignment information in this section does not substitute for compliance with any requirement of part 3 of Title 37 of CFR to have an assignment recorded by the Office.				
Applicant	1			Remove
If the applicant is the inventor (or the remaining joint inventor or inventors under 37 CFR 1.45), this section should not be completed. The information to be provided in this section is the name and address of the legal representative who is the applicant under 37 CFR 1.43; or the name and address of the assignee, person to whom the inventor is under an obligation to assign the invention, or person who otherwise shows sufficient proprietary interest in the matter who is the applicant under 37 CFR 1.46. If the applicant is an applicant under 37 CFR 1.46 (assignee, person to whom the inventor is obligated to assign, or person who otherwise shows sufficient proprietary interest) together with one or more joint inventors, then the joint inventor or inventors who are also the applicant should be identified in this section.				
Clear				
Assignee	Legal Representative under 35 U.S.C. 117		Joint Inventor	
Person to whom the inventor is obligated to assign.		Person who shows sufficient proprietary interest		
If applicant is the legal representative, indicate the authority to file the patent application, the inventor is:				
Name of the Deceased or Legally Incapacitated Inventor:				
If the Applicant is an Organization check here. ☐				
Prefix	Given Name	Middle Name	Family Name	Suffix
Mailing Address Information For Applicant:				
Address 1				
Address 2				
City		State/Province		
Country		Postal Code		
Phone Number		Fax Number		
Email Address				
Additional Applicant Data may be generated within this form by selecting the Add button. Add				

Assignee Information including Non-Applicant Assignee Information:

Providing assignment information in this section does not substitute for compliance with any requirement of part 3 of Title 37 of CFR to have an assignment recorded by the Office.

Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76		Attorney Docket Number	UT16-0648-US
		Application Number	
Title of Invention	ON-DEMAND DELIVERY OF SYSTEM INFORMATION WITH RAN BASED POLLING		

Assignee	1			
Complete this section if assignee information, including non-applicant assignee information, is desired to be included on the patent application publication. An assignee-applicant identified in the "Applicant Information" section will appear on the patent application publication as an applicant. For an assignee-applicant, complete this section only if identification as an assignee is also desired on the patent application publication.				
				Remove
If the Assignee or Non-Applicant Assignee is an Organization check here.				☐
Prefix	Given Name	Middle Name	Family Name	Suffix
Mailing Address Information For Assignee including Non-Applicant Assignee:				
Address 1				
Address 2				
City		State/Province		
Country ⁱ		Postal Code		
Phone Number		Fax Number		
Email Address				
Additional Assignee or Non-Applicant Assignee Data may be generated within this form by selecting the Add button.				Add

Signature:

NOTE: This Application Data Sheet must be signed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.33(b). However, if this Application Data Sheet is submitted with the **INITIAL** filing of the application and either box A or B is not checked in subsection 2 of the "Authorization or Opt-Out of Authorization to Permit Access" section, then this form must also be signed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.14(c).

This Application Data Sheet **must** be signed by a patent practitioner if one or more of the applicants is a **juristic entity** (e.g., corporation or association). If the applicant is two or more joint inventors, this form must be signed by a patent practitioner, **all** joint inventors who are the applicant, or one or more joint inventor-applicants who have been given power of attorney (e.g., see USPTO Form PTO/AIA/81) on behalf of **all** joint inventor-applicants.

See 37 CFR 1.4(d) for the manner of making signatures and certifications.

Signature	/Andrew S. Park/		Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	2016-05-10
First Name	Andrew	Last Name	Park	Registration Number
				47841
Additional Signature may be generated within this form by selecting the Add button.				Add

Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76		Attorney Docket Number	UT16-0648-US
		Application Number	
Title of Invention	ON-DEMAND DELIVERY OF SYSTEM INFORMATION WITH RAN BASED POLLING		

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.76. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 23 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application data sheet form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

Privacy Act Statement

The Privacy Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-579) requires that you be given certain information in connection with your submission of the attached form related to a patent application or patent. Accordingly, pursuant to the requirements of the Act, please be advised that: (1) the general authority for the collection of this information is 35 U.S.C. 2(b)(2); (2) furnishing of the information solicited is voluntary; and (3) the principal purpose for which the information is used by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is to process and/or examine your submission related to a patent application or patent. If you do not furnish the requested information, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office may not be able to process and/or examine your submission, which may result in termination of proceedings or abandonment of the application or expiration of the patent.

The information provided by you in this form will be subject to the following routine uses:

- 1 The information on this form will be treated confidentially to the extent allowed under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a). Records from this system of records may be disclosed to the Department of Justice to determine whether the Freedom of Information Act requires disclosure of these records.
- 2 A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, in the course of presenting evidence to a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal, including disclosures to opposing counsel in the course of settlement negotiations.
- 3 A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Member of Congress submitting a request involving an individual, to whom the record pertains, when the individual has requested assistance from the Member with respect to the subject matter of the record.
- 4 A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a contractor of the Agency having need for the information in order to perform a contract. Recipients of information shall be required to comply with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(m).
- 5 A record related to an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, pursuant to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.
- 6 A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).
- 7 A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (i.e., GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.
- 8 A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspections or an issued patent.
- 9 A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.

**PROVISIONAL APPLICATION FOR UNITED STATES PATENT
IN THE NAMES OF**

Youngdae LEE, Jaewook LEE and Sangwon KIM

for

**ON-DEMAND DELIVERY OF SYSTEM INFORMATION WITH RAN
BASED POLLING**

Customer Number: 67487

Attorney Docket Number: UT16-0648-US

Total Number of pages: 55 (including cover)

Inventor : Youngdae Lee, Jaewook Lee, Sangwon Kim
Title : On-demand delivery of system information with RAN based polling

Prior Art

5.2 System information

1.1.1 5.2.1 Introduction

1.1.1.1 5.2.1.1 General

System information is divided into the *MasterInformationBlock* (MIB) and a number of *SystemInformationBlocks* (SIBs). The MIB includes a limited number of most essential and most frequently transmitted parameters that are needed to acquire other information from the cell, and is transmitted on BCH. SIBs other than *SystemInformationBlockType1* are carried in *SystemInformation* (SI) messages and mapping of SIBs to SI messages is flexibly configurable by *schedulingInfoList* included in *SystemInformationBlockType1*, with restrictions that: each SIB is contained only in a single SI message, and at most once in that message; only SIBs having the same scheduling requirement (periodicity) can be mapped to the same SI message; *SystemInformationBlockType2* is always mapped to the SI message that corresponds to the first entry in the list of SI messages in *schedulingInfoList*. There may be multiple SI messages transmitted with the same periodicity. *SystemInformationBlockType1* and all SI messages are transmitted on DL-SCH.

The Bandwidth reduced Low Complexity (BL) UEs and UEs in Coverage Enhancement (CE) apply Bandwidth Reduced (BR) version of the SIB or SI messages. A UE considers itself in enhanced coverage as specified in 36.304 [4]. In this and subsequent clauses, anything applicable for a particular SIB or SI message equally applies to the corresponding BR version unless explicitly stated otherwise.

NOTE 1: The physical layer imposes a limit to the maximum size a SIB can take. When DCI format 1C is used the maximum allowed by the physical layer is 1736 bits (217 bytes) while for format 1A the limit is 2216 bits (277 bytes), see TS 36.212 [22] and TS 36.213 [23]. For BL UEs and UEs in CE, the maximum SIB and SI message size is 960 bits, see TS 36.213 [23].

In addition to broadcasting, E-UTRAN may provide *SystemInformationBlockType1*, including the same parameter values, via dedicated signalling i.e., within an *RRCCONNECTIONRECONFIGURATION* message.

The UE applies the system information acquisition and change monitoring procedures for the PCell, except when being a BL UE or a UE in CE in RRC_CONNECTED mode. For an SCell, E-UTRAN provides, via dedicated signalling, all system information relevant for operation in RRC_CONNECTED when adding the SCell. However, a UE that is configured with DC shall acquire the *MasterInformationBlock* of the PCell but use it only to determine the SFN timing of the SCG, which may be different from the MCG. Upon change of the relevant system information of a configured SCell, E-UTRAN releases and subsequently adds the concerned SCell, which may be done with a single *RRCCONNECTIONRECONFIGURATION* message. If the UE is receiving or interested to receive an MBMS service in a cell, the UE shall apply the system information acquisition and change monitoring procedure to acquire parameters relevant for MBMS operation and apply the parameters acquired from system information only for MBMS operation for this cell.

NOTE 2: E-UTRAN may configure via dedicated signalling different parameter values than the ones broadcast in the concerned SCell.

An RN configured with an RN subframe configuration does not need to apply the system information acquisition and change monitoring procedures. Upon change of any system information relevant to an RN, E-UTRAN provides the system information blocks containing the relevant system information to an RN configured with an RN subframe configuration via dedicated signalling using the *RNRECONFIGURATION* message. For RNs configured with an RN subframe configuration, the system information contained in this dedicated signalling replaces any corresponding stored system information and takes precedence over any corresponding system information acquired through the system information acquisition procedure. The dedicated system information remains valid until overridden.

NOTE 3: E-UTRAN may configure an RN, via dedicated signalling, with different parameter values than the ones broadcast in the concerned cell.

1.1.1.2 5.2.1.2 Scheduling

The MIB uses a fixed schedule with a periodicity of 40 ms and repetitions made within 40 ms. The first transmission of the MIB is scheduled in subframe #0 of radio frames for which the $\text{SFN mod } 4 = 0$, and repetitions are scheduled in subframe #0 of all other radio frames. For TDD/FDD system with a bandwidth larger than 1.4 MHz that supports BL UEs or UEs in CE, MIB transmission may be repeated in subframe#9 of the previous radio frame for FDD and subframe #5 of the same radio frame for TDD.

The *SystemInformationBlockType1* uses a fixed schedule with a periodicity of 80 ms and repetitions made within 80 ms. The first transmission of *SystemInformationBlockType1* is scheduled in subframe #5 of radio frames for which the $\text{SFN mod } 8 = 0$, and repetitions are scheduled in subframe #5 of all other radio frames for which $\text{SFN mod } 2 = 0$.

For BL UEs or UEs in CE, MIB is applied which may be provided with additional repetitions, while for SIB1 and further SI messages, separate messages are used which are scheduled independently and with content that may differ. The separate instance of SIB1 is named as *SystemInformationBlockType1-BR*. The *SystemInformationBlockType1-BR* uses a schedule with a periodicity of 80ms. TBS for *SystemInformationBlockType1-BR* and the repetitions made within 80ms are indicated via *schedulingInfoSIB1-BR* in MIB.

The SI messages are transmitted within periodically occurring time domain windows (referred to as SI-windows) using dynamic scheduling. Each SI message is associated with a SI-window and the SI-windows of different SI messages do not overlap. That is, within one SI-window only the corresponding SI is transmitted. The length of the SI-window is common for all SI messages, and is configurable. Within the SI-window, the corresponding SI message can be transmitted a number of times in any subframe other than MBSFN subframes, uplink subframes in TDD, and subframe #5 of radio frames for which $\text{SFN mod } 2 = 0$. The UE acquires the detailed time-domain scheduling (and other information, e.g. frequency-domain scheduling, used transport format) from decoding SI-RNTI on PDCCH (see TS 36.321 [6]). For a BL UE or a UE in CE, the detailed time/frequency domain scheduling information for the SI messages is provided in *SystemInformationBlockType1-BR*.

For UEs other than BL UE or UEs in CE SI-RNTI is used to address *SystemInformationBlockType1* as well as all SI messages.

SystemInformationBlockType1 configures the SI-window length and the transmission periodicity for the SI messages.

1.1.1.3 5.2.1.3 System information validity and notification of changes

Change of system information (other than for ETWS, CMAS and EAB parameters) only occurs at specific radio frames, i.e. the concept of a modification period is used. System information may be transmitted a number of times with the same content within a modification period, as defined by its scheduling. The modification period boundaries are defined by SFN values for which $\text{SFN mod } m = 0$, where m is the number of radio frames comprising the modification period. If H-SFN is provided in *SystemInformationBlockType1-BR*, modification period boundaries for BL UEs and UEs in CE are defined by SFN values for which $(\text{H-SFN} * 1024 + \text{SFN}) \text{ mod } m = 0$. The modification period is configured by system information. To enable system information update notification for RRC_IDLE UEs using an eDRX cycle shorter than or equal to the modification period, an eDRX acquisition period is defined. The boundaries of the eDRX acquisition period are determined by H-SFN values for which $\text{H-SFN mod } 256 = 0$.

When the network changes (some of the) system information, it first notifies the UEs about this change, i.e. this may be done throughout a modification period. In the next modification period, the network transmits the updated system information. These general principles are illustrated in figure 5.2.1.3-1, in which different colours indicate different system information. Upon receiving a change notification, the UE using a DRX cycle that is smaller than or equal to the modification period acquires the new system information immediately from the start of the next modification period. Upon receiving a change notification applicable to eDRX, a UE in RRC_IDLE using a DRX cycle that is longer than the modification period acquires the updated system information immediately from the start of the next eDRX acquisition period. The UE applies the previously acquired system information until the UE acquires the new system information. The possible boundaries of modification for *SystemInformationBlockType1-BR* are defined by SFN values for which $\text{SFN mod } 512 = 0$ except for notification of ETWS/CMAS for which the eNB may change *SystemInformationBlockType1-BR* content at any time.

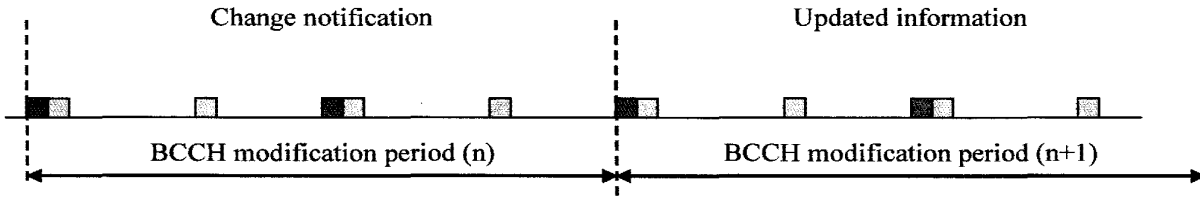


Figure 5.2.1.3-1: Change of system Information

The *Paging* message is used to inform UEs in RRC_IDLE and UEs in RRC_CONNECTED about a system information change. If the UE is in RRC_CONNECTED or uses a DRX cycle shorter than or equal to the modification period, and receives a *Paging* message including the *systemInfoModification*, it knows that the system information will change at the next modification period boundary. If a UE in RRC_IDLE uses a DRX cycle longer than the modification period, and the notification is received in a *Paging* message including the *systemInfoModification-eDRX*, it acquires the updated system information at the next eDRX acquisition period boundary. Although the UE may be informed about changes in system information, no further details are provided e.g. regarding which system information will change, except if *systemInfoSIValueTag* is received by BL UEs or UEs in CE.

In RRC_CONNECTED BL UEs or UEs in CE are not required to acquire system information. In RRC_IDLE, E-UTRAN may notify BL UEs or UEs in CE about SI update, ETWS and CMAS notification and EAB modification using Direct Indication information, as specified in 6.5 and TS 36.212 [22].

SystemInformationBlockType1 includes a value tag, *systemInfoValueTag*, that indicates if a change has occurred in the SI messages. UEs may use *systemInfoValueTag*, e.g. upon return from out of coverage, to verify if the previously stored SI messages are still valid. Additionally, for other than BL UEs or UEs in CE, the UE considers stored system information to be invalid after 3 hours from the moment it was successfully confirmed as valid, unless specified otherwise. BL UE or UE in CE considers stored system information to be invalid after 24 hours from the moment it was successfully confirmed as valid, unless the UE is configured by parameter *si-ValidityTime* to consider stored system information to be invalid 3 hours after validity confirmation.

For BL UEs or UEs in CE, the change of specific SI message can additionally be indicated by a SI message specific value tag *systemInfoValueTag-SI*. If *systemInfoValueTag* included in the *SystemInformationBlockType1-BR* is different from the one of the stored system information and if *systemInfoValueTagSI* is included in the *SystemInformationBlockType1-BR* for a specific SI message and is different from the stored one, the UE shall consider this specific SI message to be invalid. If only *systemInfoValueTag* is included and is different from the stored one, the UE should consider any stored system information except *SystemInformationBlockType10*, *SystemInformationBlockType11*, *SystemInformationBlockType12* and *SystemInformationBlockType14* to be invalid.

E-UTRAN may not update *systemInfoValueTag* upon change of some system information e.g. ETWS information, CMAS information, regularly changing parameters like time information (*SystemInformationBlockType8*, *SystemInformationBlockType16*), EAB parameters. Similarly, E-UTRAN may not include the *systemInfoModification* within the *Paging* message upon change of some system information.

The UE using a DRX cycle shorter than or equal to the modification period verifies that stored system information remains valid by either checking *systemInfoValueTag* in *SystemInformationBlockType1* after the modification period boundary, or attempting to find the *systemInfoModification* indication at least *modificationPeriodCoeff* times during the modification period in case no paging is received, in every modification period. If no paging message is received by the UE during a modification period, the UE may assume that no change of system information will occur at the next modification period boundary. If UE in RRC_CONNECTED, during a modification period, receives one paging message, it may deduce from the presence/ absence of *systemInfoModification* whether a change of system information other than ETWS information, CMAS information and EAB parameters will occur in the next modification period or not.

When the RRC_IDLE UE is configured with a DRX cycle that is longer than the modification period, and more than one modification period has passed since the UE last verified validity of stored system information, the UE verifies that stored system information remains valid by checking the *systemInfoValueTag* before establishing an RRC connection.

ETWS and/or CMAS capable UEs in RRC_CONNECTED shall attempt to read paging at least once every *defaultPagingCycle* to check whether ETWS and/or CMAS notification is present or not.

1.1.1.4 5.2.1.4 Indication of ETWS notification

ETWS primary notification and/ or ETWS secondary notification can occur at any point in time. The *Paging* message is used to inform ETWS capable UEs in RRC_IDLE and UEs in RRC_CONNECTED about presence of an ETWS primary notification and/

or ETWS secondary notification. If the UE receives a *Paging* message including the *etws-Indication*, it shall start receiving the ETWS primary notification and/ or ETWS secondary notification according to *schedulingInfoList* contained in *SystemInformationBlockType1*. If the UE receives *Paging* message including the *etws-Indication* while it is acquiring ETWS notification(s), the UE shall continue acquiring ETWS notification(s) based on the previously acquired *schedulingInfoList* until it re-acquires *schedulingInfoList* in *SystemInformationBlockType1*.

NOTE: The UE is not required to periodically check *schedulingInfoList* contained in *SystemInformationBlockType1*, but *Paging* message including the *etws-Indication* triggers the UE to re-acquire *schedulingInfoList* contained in *SystemInformationBlockType1* for scheduling changes for *SystemInformationBlockType10* and *SystemInformationBlockType11*. The UE may or may not receive a *Paging* message including the *etws-Indication* and/or *systemInfoModification* when ETWS is no longer scheduled.

ETWS primary notification is contained in *SystemInformationBlockType10* and ETWS secondary notification is contained in *SystemInformationBlockType11*. Segmentation can be applied for the delivery of a secondary notification. The segmentation is fixed for transmission of a given secondary notification within a cell (i.e. the same segment size for a given segment with the same *messageIdentifier*, *serialNumber* and *warningMessageSegmentNumber*). An ETWS secondary notification corresponds to a single *CB data* IE as defined according to TS 23.041 [37].

1.1.1.5 5.2.1.5 Indication of CMAS notification

CMAS notification can occur at any point in time. The *Paging* message is used to inform CMAS capable UEs in RRC_IDLE and UEs in RRC_CONNECTED about presence of one or more CMAS notifications. If the UE receives a *Paging* message including the *cmas-Indication*, it shall start receiving the CMAS notifications according to *schedulingInfoList* contained in *SystemInformationBlockType1*. If the UE receives *Paging* message including the *cmas-Indication* while it is acquiring CMAS notification(s), the UE shall continue acquiring CMAS notification(s) based on the previously acquired *schedulingInfoList* until it re-acquires *schedulingInfoList* in *SystemInformationBlockType1*.

NOTE: The UE is not required to periodically check *schedulingInfoList* contained in *SystemInformationBlockType1*, but *Paging* message including the *cmas-Indication* triggers the UE to re-acquire *schedulingInfoList* contained in *SystemInformationBlockType1* for scheduling changes for *SystemInformationBlockType12*. The UE may or may not receive a *Paging* message including the *cmas-Indication* and/or *systemInfoModification* when *SystemInformationBlockType12* is no longer scheduled.

CMAS notification is contained in *SystemInformationBlockType12*. Segmentation can be applied for the delivery of a CMAS notification. The segmentation is fixed for transmission of a given CMAS notification within a cell (i.e. the same segment size for a given segment with the same *messageIdentifier*, *serialNumber* and *warningMessageSegmentNumber*). E-UTRAN does not interleave transmissions of CMAS notifications, i.e. all segments of a given CMAS notification transmission are transmitted prior to those of another CMAS notification. A CMAS notification corresponds to a single *CB data* IE as defined according to TS 23.041 [37].

1.1.1.6 5.2.1.6 Notification of EAB parameters change

Change of EAB parameters can occur at any point in time. The EAB parameters are contained in *SystemInformationBlockType14*. The *Paging* message is used to inform EAB capable UEs in RRC_IDLE about a change of EAB parameters or that *SystemInformationBlockType14* is no longer scheduled. If the UE receives a *Paging* message including the *eab-ParamModification*, it shall acquire *SystemInformationBlockType14* according to *schedulingInfoList* contained in *SystemInformationBlockType1*. If the UE receives a *Paging* message including the *eab-ParamModification* while it is acquiring *SystemInformationBlockType14*, the UE shall continue acquiring *SystemInformationBlockType14* based on the previously acquired *schedulingInfoList* until it re-acquires *schedulingInfoList* in *SystemInformationBlockType1*.

NOTE: The EAB capable UE is not expected to periodically check *schedulingInfoList* contained in *SystemInformationBlockType1*.

1.1.2 5.2.2 System information acquisition

1.1.2.1 5.2.2.1 General

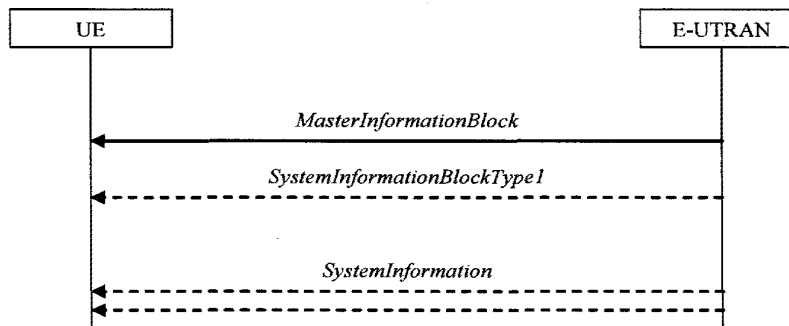


Figure 5.2.2.1-1: System information acquisition, normal

The UE applies the system information acquisition procedure to acquire the AS- and NAS- system information that is broadcasted by the E-UTRAN. The procedure applies to UEs in RRC_IDLE and UEs in RRC_CONNECTED.

For BL UE and UE in CE, specific conditions apply, as specified below.

1.1.2.2 5.2.2.2 Initiation

The UE shall apply the system information acquisition procedure upon selecting (e.g. upon power on) and upon re-selecting a cell, after handover completion, after entering E-UTRA from another RAT, upon return from out of coverage, upon receiving a notification that the system information has changed, upon receiving an indication about the presence of an ETWS notification, upon receiving an indication about the presence of a CMAS notification, upon receiving a notification that the EAB parameters have changed, upon receiving a request from CDMA2000 upper layers and upon exceeding the maximum validity duration. Unless explicitly stated otherwise in the procedural specification, the system information acquisition procedure overwrites any stored system information, i.e. delta configuration is not applicable for system information and the UE discontinues using a field if it is absent in system information unless explicitly specified otherwise.

For BL UEs and UEs in EC, all SI information required by the UE in connected mode except MIB is provided by the eNB at handover with dedicated signalling.

1.1.2.3 5.2.2.3 System information required by the UE

The UE shall:

1> ensure having a valid version, as defined below, of (at least) the following system information, also referred to as the 'required' system information:

2> if in RRC_IDLE:

3> the *MasterInformationBlock* and *SystemInformationBlockType1* (or *SystemInformationBlockType1-BR* depending on whether the UE is a BL UE or the UE in CE) as well as *SystemInformationBlockType2* through *SystemInformationBlockType8* (depending on support of the concerned RATs), *SystemInformationBlockType17* (depending on support of RAN-assisted WLAN interworking);

2> if in RRC_CONNECTED; and

2> the UE is not a BL UE; and

2> the UE is not in CE:

3> the *MasterInformationBlock*, *SystemInformationBlockType1* and *SystemInformationBlockType2* as well as *SystemInformationBlockType8* (depending on support of CDMA2000), *SystemInformationBlockType17* (depending on support of RAN-assisted WLAN interworking);

NOTE: E-UTRAN may release BL UEs or UEs in CE to RRC_IDLE if these UEs need to acquire changed system information.

- 1> delete any stored system information after 3 hours or 24 hours from the moment it was confirmed to be valid as defined in 5.2.1.3, unless specified otherwise;
- 1> consider any stored system information except *SystemInformationBlockType10*, *SystemInformationBlockType11*, *systemInformationBlockType12* and *systemInformationBlockType14* to be invalid if *systemInfoValueTag* included in the *SystemInformationBlockType1* is different from the one of the stored system information and in case of BL UEs and UEs in CE, *systemInfoValueTagSI* is not broadcasted. Otherwise consider system information validity as defined in 5.2.1.3;

1.1.2.4 5.2.2.4 System information acquisition by the UE

The UE shall:

- 1> apply the specified BCCH configuration defined in 9.1.1.1;
- 1> if the procedure is triggered by a system information change notification:
 - 2> if the UE uses an idle DRX cycle longer than the modification period:
 - 3> start acquiring the required system information, as defined in 5.2.2.3, from the next eDRX acquisition period boundary;
 - 2> else
 - 3> start acquiring the required system information, as defined in 5.2.2.3, from the beginning of the modification period following the one in which the change notification was received;

NOTE 1: The UE continues using the previously received system information until the new system information has been acquired.

- 1> if the UE is in RRC_IDLE and enters a cell for which the UE does not have stored a valid version of the system information required in RRC_IDLE, as defined in 5.2.2.3:
 - 2> acquire, using the system information acquisition procedure as defined in 5.2.3, the system information required in RRC_IDLE, as defined in 5.2.2.3;
- 1> following successful handover completion to a PCell for which the UE does not have stored a valid version of the system information required in RRC_CONNECTED, as defined in 5.2.2.3:
 - 2> acquire, using the system information acquisition procedure as defined in 5.2.3, the system information required in RRC_CONNECTED, as defined in 5.2.2.3;
 - 2> upon acquiring the concerned system information:
 - 3> discard the corresponding radio resource configuration information included in the *radioResourceConfigCommon* previously received in a dedicated message, if any;
- 1> following a request from CDMA2000 upper layers:
 - 2> acquire *SystemInformationBlockType8*, as defined in 5.2.3;
- 1> neither initiate the RRC connection establishment procedure nor initiate transmission of the *RRCConnectionReestablishmentRequest* message until the UE has a valid version of the *MasterInformationBlock* and *SystemInformationBlockType1* messages as well as *SystemInformationBlockType2* ;
- 1> not initiate the RRC connection establishment subject to EAB until the UE has a valid version of *SystemInformationBlockType14*, if broadcast;
- 1> if the UE is ETWS capable:
 - 2> upon entering a cell during RRC_IDLE, following successful handover or upon connection re-establishment:

- 3> discard any previously buffered *warningMessageSegment*;
- 3> clear, if any, the current values of *messageIdentifier* and *serialNumber* for *SystemInformationBlockType11*;
- 2> when the UE acquires *SystemInformationBlockType1* following ETWS indication, upon entering a cell during RRC_IDLE, following successful handover or upon connection re-establishment:
 - 3> if *schedulingInfoList* indicates that *SystemInformationBlockType10* is present:
 - 4> if the UE is in CE:
 - 5> start acquiring *SystemInformationBlockType10*;
 - 4> else
 - 5> start acquiring *SystemInformationBlockType10* immediately;
 - 3> if *schedulingInfoList* indicates that *SystemInformationBlockType11* is present:
 - 4> start acquiring *SystemInformationBlockType11* immediately;

NOTE 2: UEs shall start acquiring *SystemInformationBlockType10* and *SystemInformationBlockType11* as described above even when *systemInfoValueTag* in *SystemInformationBlockType1* has not changed.

- 1> if the UE is CMAS capable:
 - 2> upon entering a cell during RRC_IDLE, following successful handover or upon connection re-establishment:
 - 3> discard any previously buffered *warningMessageSegment*;
 - 3> clear, if any, stored values of *messageIdentifier* and *serialNumber* for *SystemInformationBlockType12* associated with the discarded *warningMessageSegment*;
 - 2> when the UE acquires *SystemInformationBlockType1* following CMAS indication, upon entering a cell during RRC_IDLE, following successful handover and upon connection re-establishment:
 - 3> if *schedulingInfoList* indicates that *SystemInformationBlockType12* is present:
 - 4> acquire *SystemInformationBlockType12*;

NOTE 3: UEs shall start acquiring *SystemInformationBlockType12* as described above even when *systemInfoValueTag* in *SystemInformationBlockType1* has not changed.

- 1> if the UE is interested to receive MBMS services:
 - 2> if the UE is capable of MBMS reception as specified in 5.8:
 - 3> if *schedulingInfoList* indicates that *SystemInformationBlockType13* is present and the UE does not have stored a valid version of this system information block:
 - 4> acquire *SystemInformationBlockType13*;
 - 2> if the UE is capable of SC-PTM reception as specified in 5.8a:
 - 3> if *schedulingInfoList* indicates that *SystemInformationBlockType20* is present and the UE does not have stored a valid version of this system information block:
 - 4> acquire *SystemInformationBlockType20*;
 - 2> if the UE is capable of MBMS Service Continuity:
 - 3> if *schedulingInfoList* indicates that *SystemInformationBlockType15* is present and the UE does not have stored a valid version of this system information block:
 - 4> acquire *SystemInformationBlockType15*;
- 1> if the UE is EAB capable:

2> when the UE does not have stored a valid version of *SystemInformationBlockType14* upon entering RRC_IDLE, or when the UE acquires *SystemInformationBlockType1* following EAB parameters change notification, or upon entering a cell during RRC_IDLE, or before establishing an RRC connection if using eDRX with DRX cycle longer than the modification period:

3> if *schedulingInfoList* indicates that *SystemInformationBlockType14* is present:

4> start acquiring *SystemInformationBlockType14* immediately;

3> else:

4> discard *SystemInformationBlockType14*, if previously received;

NOTE 4: EAB capable UEs start acquiring *SystemInformationBlockType14* as described above even when *systemInfoValueTag* in *SystemInformationBlockType1* has not changed.

NOTE 5: EAB capable UEs maintain an up to date *SystemInformationBlockType14* in RRC_IDLE.

1> if the UE is capable of sidelink communication and is configured by upper layers to receive or transmit sidelink communication:

2> if the cell used for sidelink communication meets the S-criteria as defined in TS 36.304 [4]; and

2> if *schedulingInfoList* indicates that *SystemInformationBlockType18* is present and the UE does not have stored a valid version of this system information block:

3> acquire *SystemInformationBlockType18*;

1> if the UE is capable of sidelink discovery and is configured by upper layers to receive or transmit sidelink discovery announcements on the primary frequency:

2> if *schedulingInfoList* indicates that *SystemInformationBlockType19* is present and the UE does not have stored a valid version of this system information block:

3> acquire *SystemInformationBlockType19*;

2> for each of the one or more frequencies included in *discInterFreqList*, if included in *SystemInformationBlockType19* and for which the UE is configured by upper layers to receive sidelink discovery announcements on:

3> if *schedulingInfoList* indicates that *SystemInformationBlockType19* is present and the UE does not have stored a valid version of this system information block:

4> acquire *SystemInformationBlockType19*;

The UE may apply the received SIBs immediately, i.e. the UE does not need to delay using a SIB until all SI messages have been received. The UE may delay applying the received SIBs until completing lower layer procedures associated with a received or a UE originated RRC message, e.g. an ongoing random access procedure.

NOTE 6: While attempting to acquire a particular SIB, if the UE detects from *schedulingInfoList* that it is no longer present, the UE should stop trying to acquire the particular SIB.

1.1.2.5 5.2.2.5 Essential system information missing

The UE shall:

1> if in RRC_IDLE or in RRC_CONNECTED while T311 is running:

2> if the UE is unable to acquire the *MasterInformationBlock* or the *SystemInformationBlockType1*; or

2> BL UE or UE in CE is unable to acquire *SystemInformationBlockType1-BR* or *SystemInformationBlockType1-BR* is not scheduled:

3> consider the cell as barred in accordance with TS 36.304 [4]; and

3> perform barring as if *intraFreqReselection* is set to *allowed*, and as if the *csg-Indication* is set to *FALSE*;

2> else if the UE is unable to acquire the *SystemInformationBlockType2*:

3> treat the cell as barred in accordance with TS 36.304 [4];

1.1.2.6 5.2.2.6 Actions upon reception of the *MasterInformationBlock* message

Upon receiving the *MasterInformationBlock* message the UE shall:

1> apply the radio resource configuration included in the *phich-Config*;

1> if the UE is in RRC_IDLE or if the UE is in RRC_CONNECTED while T311 is running:

2> if the UE has no valid system information stored according to 5.2.2.3 for the concerned cell:

3> apply the received value of *dl-Bandwidth* to the *ul-Bandwidth* until *SystemInformationBlockType2* is received;

1.1.2.7 5.2.2.7 Actions upon reception of the *SystemInformationBlockType1* message

Upon receiving the *SystemInformationBlockType1* either via broadcast or via dedicated signalling, the UE shall:

1> if in RRC_IDLE or in RRC_CONNECTED while T311 is running; and

1> if the UE is a category 0 UE according to TS 36.306 [5]; and

1> if *category0Allowed* is not included in *SystemInformationBlockType1*:

2> consider the cell as barred in accordance with TS 36.304 [4];

1> if in RRC_CONNECTED while T311 is not running, and the UE supports multi-band cells as defined by bit 31 in *featureGroupIndicators*:

2> disregard the *freqBandIndicator* and *multiBandInfoList*, if received, while in RRC_CONNECTED;

2> forward the *cellIdentity* to upper layers;

2> forward the *trackingAreaCode* to upper layers;

1> else:

2> if the frequency band indicated in the *freqBandIndicator* is part of the frequency bands supported by the UE and it is not a downlink only band; or

2> if the UE supports *multiBandInfoList*, and if one or more of the frequency bands indicated in the *multiBandInfoList* are part of the frequency bands supported by the UE and they are not downlink only bands:

3> forward the *cellIdentity* to upper layers;

3> forward the *trackingAreaCode* to upper layers;

3> if, for the frequency band selected by the UE (from *freqBandIndicator* or *multiBandInfoList*), the *freqBandInfo* or the *multiBandInfoList-v10j0* is present and the UE capable of *multiNS-Pmax* supports at least one *additionalSpectrumEmission* in the *NS-PmaxList* within the *freqBandInfo* or *multiBandInfoList-v10j0*:

4> apply the first listed *additionalSpectrumEmission* which it supports among the values included in *NS-PmaxList* within *freqBandInfo* or *multiBandInfoList-v10j0*;

4> if the *additionalPmax* is present in the same entry of the selected *additionalSpectrumEmission* within *NS-PmaxList*:

5> apply the *additionalPmax*;

4> else:

- 5> apply the *p-Max*;
- 3> else:
 - 4> apply the *additionalSpectrumEmission* in *SystemInformationBlockType2* and the *p-Max*;
- 2> else:
 - 3> consider the cell as barred in accordance with TS 36.304 [4]; and
 - 3> perform barring as if *intraFreqReselection* is set to *notAllowed*, and as if the *csg-Indication* is set to *FALSE*;

1.1.2.8 5.2.2.8 Actions upon reception of *SystemInformation* messages

No UE requirements related to the contents of the *SystemInformation* messages apply other than those specified elsewhere e.g. within procedures using the concerned system information, and/ or within the corresponding field descriptions.

1.1.2.9 5.2.2.9 Actions upon reception of *SystemInformationBlockType2*

Upon receiving *SystemInformationBlockType2*, the UE shall:

- 1> apply the configuration included in the *radioResourceConfigCommon*;
- 1> if upper layers indicate that a (UE specific) paging cycle is configured:
 - 2> apply the shortest of the (UE specific) paging cycle and the *defaultPagingCycle* included in the *radioResourceConfigCommon*;
- 1> if the *mbsfn-SubframeConfigList* is included:
 - 2> consider that DL assignments may occur in the MBSFN subframes indicated in the *mbsfn-SubframeConfigList* under the conditions specified in [23, 7.1];
- 1> apply the specified PCCH configuration defined in 9.1.1.3;
- 1> not apply the *timeAlignmentTimerCommon*;
- 1> if in RRC_CONNECTED and UE is configured with RLF timers and constants values received within *rlf-TimersAndConstants*:
 - 2> not update its values of the timers and constants in *ue-TimersAndConstants* except for the value of timer T300;
- 1> if in RRC_CONNECTED while T311 is not running; and the UE supports multi-band cells as defined by bit 31 in *featureGroupIndicators* or *multipleNS-Pmax*:
 - 2> disregard the *additionalSpectrumEmission* and *ul-CarrierFreq*, if received, while in RRC_CONNECTED;

1.1.2.10 5.2.2.10 Actions upon reception of *SystemInformationBlockType3*

Upon receiving *SystemInformationBlockType3*, the UE shall:

- 1> if *redistributionServingInfo* is included:
 - 2> perform E-UTRAN inter-frequency redistribution procedure as specified in TS 36.304 [4, 5.2.4.10];

1.1.2.11 5.2.2.11 Actions upon reception of *SystemInformationBlockType4*

No UE requirements related to the contents of this *SystemInformationBlock* apply other than those specified elsewhere e.g. within procedures using the concerned system information, and/ or within the corresponding field descriptions.

1.1.2.12 5.2.2.12 Actions upon reception of *SystemInformationBlockType5*

Upon receiving *SystemInformationBlockType5*, the UE shall:

- 1> if *redistributionInterFreqInfo* is included:
 - 2> perform E-UTRAN inter-frequency redistribution procedure as specified in TS 36.304 [4, 5.2.4.10];

1.1.2.13 5.2.2.13 Actions upon reception of *SystemInformationBlockType6*

No UE requirements related to the contents of this *SystemInformationBlock* apply other than those specified elsewhere e.g. within procedures using the concerned system information, and/ or within the corresponding field descriptions.

1.1.2.14 5.2.2.14 Actions upon reception of *SystemInformationBlockType7*

No UE requirements related to the contents of this *SystemInformationBlock* apply other than those specified elsewhere e.g. within procedures using the concerned system information, and/ or within the corresponding field descriptions.

1.1.2.15 5.2.2.15 Actions upon reception of *SystemInformationBlockType8*

Upon receiving *SystemInformationBlockType8*, the UE shall:

- 1> if *sib8-PerPLMN-List* is included and the UE is capable of network sharing for CDMA2000:
 - 2> apply the CDMA2000 parameters below corresponding to the RPLMN;
- 1> if the *systemTimeInfo* is included:
 - 2> forward the *systemTimeInfo* to CDMA2000 upper layers;
- 1> if the UE is in RRC_IDLE and if *searchWindowSize* is included:
 - 2> forward the *searchWindowSize* to CDMA2000 upper layers;
- 1> if *parametersHRPD* is included:
 - 2> forward the *preRegistrationInfoHRPD* to CDMA2000 upper layers only if the UE has not received the *preRegistrationInfoHRPD* within an *RRCConnectionReconfiguration* message after entering this cell;
 - 2> if the *cellReselectionParametersHRPD* is included:
 - 3> forward the *neighCellList* to the CDMA2000 upper layers;
- 1> if the *parameters1XRTT* is included:
 - 2> if the *csfb-RegistrationParam1XRTT* is included:
 - 3> forward the *csfb-RegistrationParam1XRTT* to the CDMA2000 upper layers which will use this information to determine if a CS registration/re-registration towards CDMA2000 1xRTT in the EUTRA cell is required;
 - 2> else:
 - 3> indicate to CDMA2000 upper layers that CSFB Registration to CDMA2000 1xRTT is not allowed;
 - 2> if the *longCodeState1XRTT* is included:
 - 3> forward the *longCodeState1XRTT* to CDMA2000 upper layers;
 - 2> if the *cellReselectionParameters1XRTT* is included:
 - 3> forward the *neighCellList* to the CDMA2000 upper layers;
 - 2> if the *csfb-SupportForDualRxUEs* is included:
 - 3> forward *csfb-SupportForDualRxUEs* to the CDMA2000 upper layers;

2> else:

3> forward *csfb-SupportForDualRxUEs*, with its value set to *FALSE*, to the CDMA2000 upper layers;

2> if *ac-BarringConfig1XRTT* is included:

3> forward *ac-BarringConfig1XRTT* to the CDMA2000 upper layers;

2> if the *csfb-DualRxTxSupport* is included:

3> forward *csfb-DualRxTxSupport* to the CDMA2000 upper layers;

2> else:

3> forward *csfb-DualRxTxSupport*, with its value set to *FALSE*, to the CDMA2000 upper layers;

1.1.2.16 5.2.2.16 Actions upon reception of *SystemInformationBlockType9*

Upon receiving *SystemInformationBlockType9*, the UE shall:

1> if *hnb-Name* is included, forward the *hnb-Name* to upper layers;

1.1.2.17 5.2.2.17 Actions upon reception of *SystemInformationBlockType10*

Upon receiving *SystemInformationBlockType10*, the UE shall:

1> forward the received *warningType*, *messageIdentifier* and *serialNumber* to upper layers;

1.1.2.18 5.2.2.18 Actions upon reception of *SystemInformationBlockType11*

Upon receiving *SystemInformationBlockType11*, the UE shall:

1> if there is no current value for *messageIdentifier* and *serialNumber* for *SystemInformationBlockType11*; or

1> if either the received value of *messageIdentifier* or of *serialNumber* or of both are different from the current values of *messageIdentifier* and *serialNumber* for *SystemInformationBlockType11*:

2> use the received values of *messageIdentifier* and *serialNumber* for *SystemInformationBlockType11* as the current values of *messageIdentifier* and *serialNumber* for *SystemInformationBlockType11*;

2> discard any previously buffered *warningMessageSegment*;

2> if all segments of a warning message have been received:

3> assemble the warning message from the received *warningMessageSegment*;

3> forward the received warning message, *messageIdentifier*, *serialNumber* and *dataCodingScheme* to upper layers;

3> stop reception of *SystemInformationBlockType11*;

3> discard the current values of *messageIdentifier* and *serialNumber* for *SystemInformationBlockType11*;

2> else:

3> store the received *warningMessageSegment*;

3> continue reception of *SystemInformationBlockType11*;

1> else if all segments of a warning message have been received:

2> assemble the warning message from the received *warningMessageSegment*;

2> forward the received complete warning message, *messageIdentifier*, *serialNumber* and *dataCodingScheme* to upper layers;

2> stop reception of *SystemInformationBlockType11*;

- 2> discard the current values of *messageIdentifier* and *serialNumber* for *SystemInformationBlockType11*;
- 1> else:
 - 2> store the received *warningMessageSegment*;
 - 2> continue reception of *SystemInformationBlockType11*;

The UE should discard any stored *warningMessageSegment* and the current value of *messageIdentifier* and *serialNumber* for *SystemInformationBlockType11* if the complete warning message has not been assembled within a period of 3 hours.

1.1.2.19 5.2.2.19 Actions upon reception of *SystemInformationBlockType12*

Upon receiving *SystemInformationBlockType12*, the UE shall:

- 1> if the *SystemInformationBlockType12* contains a complete warning message:
 - 2> forward the received warning message, *messageIdentifier*, *serialNumber* and *dataCodingScheme* to upper layers;
 - 2> continue reception of *SystemInformationBlockType12*;
- 1> else:
 - 2> if the received values of *messageIdentifier* and *serialNumber* are the same (each value is the same) as a pair for which a warning message is currently being assembled:
 - 3> store the received *warningMessageSegment*;
 - 3> if all segments of a warning message have been received:
 - 4> assemble the warning message from the received *warningMessageSegment*;
 - 4> forward the received warning message, *messageIdentifier*, *serialNumber* and *dataCodingScheme* to upper layers;
 - 4> stop assembling a warning message for this *messageIdentifier* and *serialNumber* and delete all stored information held for it;
 - 3> continue reception of *SystemInformationBlockType12*;
 - 2> else if the received values of *messageIdentifier* and/or *serialNumber* are not the same as any of the pairs for which a warning message is currently being assembled:
 - 3> start assembling a warning message for this *messageIdentifier* and *serialNumber* pair;
 - 3> store the received *warningMessageSegment*;
 - 3> continue reception of *SystemInformationBlockType12*;

The UE should discard *warningMessageSegment* and the associated values of *messageIdentifier* and *serialNumber* for *SystemInformationBlockType12* if the complete warning message has not been assembled within a period of 3 hours.

NOTE: The number of warning messages that a UE can re-assemble simultaneously is a function of UE implementation.

1.1.2.20 5.2.2.20 Actions upon reception of *SystemInformationBlockType13*

No UE requirements related to the contents of this *SystemInformationBlock* apply other than those specified elsewhere e.g. within procedures using the concerned system information, and/ or within the corresponding field descriptions.

1.1.2.21 5.2.2.21 Actions upon reception of *SystemInformationBlockType14*

No UE requirements related to the contents of this *SystemInformationBlock* apply other than those specified elsewhere e.g. within procedures using the concerned system information, and/ or within the corresponding field descriptions.

1.1.2.22 5.2.2.22 Actions upon reception of *SystemInformationBlockType15*

No UE requirements related to the contents of this *SystemInformationBlock* apply other than those specified elsewhere e.g. within procedures using the concerned system information, and/ or within the corresponding field descriptions.

1.1.2.23 5.2.2.23 Actions upon reception of *SystemInformationBlockType16*

No UE requirements related to the contents of this *SystemInformationBlock* apply other than those specified elsewhere e.g. within procedures using the concerned system information, and/ or within the corresponding field descriptions.

1.1.2.24 5.2.2.24 Actions upon reception of *SystemInformationBlockType17*

Upon receiving *SystemInformationBlockType17*, the UE shall:

- 1> if *wlan-OffloadConfigCommon* corresponding to the RPLMN is included:
 - 2> if the UE is not configured with *steeringCommandWLAN* with *command* set to *steerToWLAN*:
 - 3> apply the *wlan-Id-List* corresponding to the RPLMN;
 - 2> if not configured with the *wlan-OffloadConfigDedicated*:
 - 3> apply the *wlan-OffloadConfigCommon* corresponding to the RPLMN;

1.1.2.25 5.2.2.25 Actions upon reception of *SystemInformationBlockType18*

Upon receiving *SystemInformationBlockType18*, the UE shall:

- 1> if *SystemInformationBlockType18* message includes the *commConfig*:
 - 2> if configured to receive sidelink communication:
 - 3> from the next SC period, as defined by *sc-Period*, use the resource pool indicated by *commRxPool* for sidelink communication monitoring, as specified in 5.10.3;
 - 2> if configured to transmit sidelink communication:
 - 3> from the next SC period, as defined by *sc-Period*, use the resource pool indicated by *commTxPoolNormalCommon*, *commTxPoolNormalCommonExt* or by *commTxPoolExceptional* for sidelink communication transmission, as specified in 5.10.4;

1.1.2.26 5.2.2.26 Actions upon reception of *SystemInformationBlockType19*

Upon receiving *SystemInformationBlockType19*, the UE shall:

- 1> if *SystemInformationBlockType19* message includes the *discConfig*:
 - 2> from the next discovery period, as defined by *discPeriod*, use the resources indicated by *discRxPool* for sidelink discovery monitoring, as specified in 5.10.5;
 - 2> if *SystemInformationBlockType19* message includes the *discTxPoolCommon*; and the UE is in RRC_IDLE:
 - 3> from the next discovery period, as defined by *discPeriod*, use the resources indicated by *discTxPoolCommon* for sidelink discovery announcement, as specified in 5.10.6;
 - 2> if the *SystemInformationBlockType19* message includes the *discTxPowerInfo*:
 - 3> use the power information included in *discTxPowerInfo* for sidelink discovery transmission on the serving frequency, as specified in TS 36.213 [23];
- 1> if *SystemInformationBlockType19* message includes the *discConfigRelay*:
 - 2> if the *SystemInformationBlockType19* message includes the *txPowerInfo*:

- 3> use the power information included in *txPowerInfo* for sidelink discovery transmission on the corresponding non-serving frequency, as specified in TS 36.213 [23];

5.2.2.27 Actions upon reception of *SystemInformationBlockType20*

No UE requirements related to the contents of this *SystemInformationBlock* apply other than those specified elsewhere e.g. within procedures using the concerned system information, and/ or within the corresponding field descriptions.

1.1.3 5.2.3 Acquisition of an SI message

When acquiring an SI message, the UE shall:

- 1> determine the start of the SI-window for the concerned SI message as follows:
 - 2> for the concerned SI message, determine the number n which corresponds to the order of entry in the list of SI messages configured by *schedulingInfoList* in *SystemInformationBlockType1*;
 - 2> determine the integer value $x = (n - 1) * w$, where w is the *si-WindowLength*;
 - 2> the SI-window starts at the subframe # a , where $a = x \bmod 10$, in the radio frame for which $\text{SFN} \bmod T = \text{FLOOR}(x/10)$, where T is the *si-Periodicity* of the concerned SI message;

NOTE: E-UTRAN should configure an SI-window of 1 ms only if all SIs are scheduled before subframe #5 in radio frames for which $\text{SFN} \bmod 2 = 0$.

- 1> receive DL-SCH using the SI-RNTI from the start of the SI-window and continue until the end of the SI-window whose absolute length in time is given by *si-WindowLength*, or until the SI message was received, excluding the following subframes:
 - 2> subframe #5 in radio frames for which $\text{SFN} \bmod 2 = 0$;
 - 2> any MBSFN subframes;
 - 2> any uplink subframes in TDD;
- 1> if the SI message was not received by the end of the SI-window, repeat reception at the next SI-window occasion for the concerned SI message;

1.1.4 5.2.3a Acquisition of an SI message by BL UE or UE in CE

When acquiring an SI message, the BL UE or UE in CE shall:

- 1> determine the start of the SI-window for the concerned SI message as follows:
 - 2> for the concerned SI message, determine the number n which corresponds to the order of entry in the list of SI messages configured by *schedulingInfoList* in *SystemInformationBlockType-BR*;
 - 2> determine the integer value $x = (n - 1) * w$, where w is the *si-WindowLength-BR*;
 - 2> the SI-window starts at the subframe #0 in the radio frame for which $\text{SFN} \bmod T = \text{FLOOR}(x/10)$, where T is the *si-Periodicity* of the concerned SI message;
- 1> receive and accumulate SI message transmissions on DL-SCH on narrowband provided by *si-Narrowband*, from the start of the SI-window and continue until the end of the SI-window whose absolute length in time is given by *si-WindowLength-BR*, only in radio frames as provided in *si-repetitionpattern* and subframes as provided in *fdd-DownlinkOrTddSubframeBitmapLC* in *bandwidthReducedAccessRelatedInfo*, or until successful decoding of the accumulated SI message transmissions;
- 1> if the SI message was not possible to decode from the accumulated SI message transmissions by the end of the SI-window, repeat reception and accumulation of SI message transmissions on DL-SCH in the next SI-window occasion for the concerned SI message;

5.3 Connection control

1.1.5 5.3.1 Introduction

1.1.5.1 5.3.1.1 RRC connection control

RRC connection establishment involves the establishment of SRB1. E-UTRAN completes RRC connection establishment prior to completing the establishment of the S1 connection, i.e. prior to receiving the UE context information from the EPC. Consequently, AS security is not activated during the initial phase of the RRC connection. During this initial phase of the RRC connection, the E-UTRAN may configure the UE to perform measurement reporting, but the UE only sends the corresponding measurement reports after successful security activation. However, the UE only accepts a handover message when security has been activated.

NOTE: In case the serving frequency broadcasts multiple overlapping bands, E-UTRAN can only configure measurements after having obtained the UE capabilities, as the measurement configuration needs to be set according to the band selected by the UE.

Upon receiving the UE context from the EPC, E-UTRAN activates security (both ciphering and integrity protection) using the initial security activation procedure. The RRC messages to activate security (command and successful response) are integrity protected, while ciphering is started only after completion of the procedure. That is, the response to the message used to activate security is not ciphered, while the subsequent messages (e.g. used to establish SRB2 and DRBs) are both integrity protected and ciphered.

After having initiated the initial security activation procedure, E-UTRAN initiates the establishment of SRB2 and DRBs, i.e. E-UTRAN may do this prior to receiving the confirmation of the initial security activation from the UE. In any case, E-UTRAN will apply both ciphering and integrity protection for the RRC connection reconfiguration messages used to establish SRB2 and DRBs. E-UTRAN should release the RRC connection if the initial security activation and/ or the radio bearer establishment fails (i.e. security activation and DRB establishment are triggered by a joint S1-procedure, which does not support partial success).

For SRB2 and DRBs, security is always activated from the start, i.e. the E-UTRAN does not establish these bearers prior to activating security.

For some radio configuration fields, a critical extension has been defined. A switch from the original version of the field to the critically extended version is allowed using any connection reconfiguration. The UE reverts to the original version of some critically extended fields upon handover and re-establishment as specified elsewhere in this specification. Otherwise, switching a field from the critically extended version to the original version is only possible using the handover or re-establishment procedure with the full configuration option. This also applies for fields that are critically extended within a release (i.e. original and extended version defined in same release).

After having initiated the initial security activation procedure, E-UTRAN may configure a UE that supports CA, with one or more SCells in addition to the PCell that was initially configured during connection establishment. The PCell is used to provide the security inputs and upper layer system information (i.e. the NAS mobility information e.g. TAI). SCells are used to provide additional downlink and optionally uplink radio resources. When not configured with DC all SCells the UE is configured with, if any, are part of the MCG. When configured with DC however, some of the SCells are part of a SCG. In this case, user data carried by a DRB may either be transferred via MCG (i.e. MCG-DRB), via SCG (SCG-DRB) or via both MCG and SCG in DL while E-UTRAN configures the CG used in UL (split DRB). An RRC connection reconfiguration message may be used to change the DRB type from MCG-DRB to SCG-DRB or to split DRB, as well as from SCG-DRB or split DRB to MCG-DRB.

SCG change is a synchronous SCG reconfiguration procedure (i.e. involving RA to the PSCell) including reset/ re-establishment of layer 2 and, if SCG DRBs are configured, refresh of security. The procedure is used in a number of different scenarios e.g. SCG establishment, PSCell change, Key refresh, change of DRB type. The UE performs the SCG change related actions upon receiving an *RRCCConnectionReconfiguration* message including *mobilityControlInfoSCG*, see 5.3.10.10.

The release of the RRC connection normally is initiated by E-UTRAN. The procedure may be used to re-direct the UE to an E-UTRA frequency or an inter-RAT carrier frequency. Only in exceptional cases, as specified within this specification, TS 36.300 [9], TS 36.304 [4] or TS 24.301 [35], may the UE abort the RRC connection, i.e. move to RRC_IDLE without notifying E-UTRAN.

1.1.5.2 5.3.1.2 Security

AS security comprises of the integrity protection of RRC signalling (SRBs) as well as the ciphering of RRC signalling (SRBs) and user data (DRBs).

RRC handles the configuration of the security parameters which are part of the AS configuration: the integrity protection algorithm, the ciphering algorithm and two parameters, namely the *keyChangeIndicator* and the *nextHopChainingCount*, which are used by the UE to determine the AS security keys upon handover and/ or connection re-establishment.

The integrity protection algorithm is common for signalling radio bearers SRB1 and SRB2. The ciphering algorithm is common for all radio bearers (i.e. SRB1, SRB2 and DRBs). Neither integrity protection nor ciphering applies for SRB0.

RRC integrity and ciphering are always activated together, i.e. in one message/ procedure. RRC integrity and ciphering are never de-activated. However, it is possible to switch to a 'NULL' ciphering algorithm (eea0).

The 'NULL' integrity protection algorithm (eia0) is used only for the UE in limited service mode [32, TS33.401]. In case the 'NULL' integrity protection algorithm is used, 'NULL' ciphering algorithm is also used.

NOTE 1: Lower layers discard RRC messages for which the integrity check has failed and indicate the integrity verification check failure to RRC.

The AS applies three different security keys: one for the integrity protection of RRC signalling (K_{RRInt}), one for the ciphering of RRC signalling (K_{RRCenc}) and one for the ciphering of user data (K_{UPenc}). All three AS keys are derived from the K_{eNB} key. The K_{eNB} is based on the K_{ASME} key, which is handled by upper layers.

Upon connection establishment new AS keys are derived. No AS-parameters are exchanged to serve as inputs for the derivation of the new AS keys at connection establishment.

The integrity and ciphering of the RRC message used to perform handover is based on the security configuration used prior to the handover and is performed by the source eNB.

The integrity and ciphering algorithms can only be changed upon handover. The four AS keys (K_{eNB} , K_{RRInt} , K_{RRCenc} and K_{UPenc}) change upon every handover and connection re-establishment. The *keyChangeIndicator* is used upon handover and indicates whether the UE should use the keys associated with the K_{ASME} key taken into use with the latest successful NAS SMC procedure. The *nextHopChainingCount* parameter is used upon handover and connection re-establishment by the UE when deriving the new K_{eNB} that is used to generate K_{RRInt} , K_{RRCenc} and K_{UPenc} (see TS 33.401 [32]). An intra cell handover procedure may be used to change the keys in RRC_CONNECTED.

For each radio bearer an independent counter (COUNT, as specified in TS 36.323 [8]) is maintained for each direction. For each DRB, the COUNT is used as input for ciphering. For each SRB, the COUNT is used as input for both ciphering and integrity protection. It is not allowed to use the same COUNT value more than once for a given security key. In order to limit the signalling overhead, individual messages/ packets include a short sequence number (PDCP SN, as specified in TS 36.323 [8]). In addition, an overflow counter mechanism is used: the hyper frame number (TX_HFN and RX_HFN, as specified in TS 36.323 [8]). The HFN needs to be synchronized between the UE and the eNB. The eNB is responsible for avoiding reuse of the COUNT with the same RB identity and with the same K_{eNB} , e.g. due to the transfer of large volumes of data, release and establishment of new RBs. In order to avoid such re-use, the eNB may e.g. use different RB identities for successive RB establishments, trigger an intra cell handover or an RRC_CONNECTED to RRC_IDLE to RRC_CONNECTED transition.

For each SRB, the value provided by RRC to lower layers to derive the 5-bit BEARER parameter used as input for ciphering and for integrity protection is the value of the corresponding *srb-Identity* with the MSBs padded with zeroes.

In case of DC, a separate K_{eNB} is used for SCG-DRBs (S- K_{eNB}). This key is derived from the key used for the MCG (K_{eNB}) and an SCG counter that is used to ensure freshness. To refresh the S- K_{eNB} e.g. when the COUNT will wrap around, E-UTRAN employs an SCG change, i.e. an *RRConnectionReconfiguration* message including *mobilityControlInfoSCG*. When performing handover, while at least one SCG-DRB remains configured, both K_{eNB} and S- K_{eNB} are refreshed. In such case E-UTRAN performs handover with SCG change i.e. an *RRConnectionReconfiguration* message including both *mobilityControlInfo* and *mobilityControlInfoSCG*. The ciphering algorithm is common for all radio bearers within a CG but may be different between MCG and SCG. The ciphering algorithm for SCG DRBs can only be changed upon SCG change.

1.1.5.3 5.3.1.2a RN security

For RNs, AS security follows the procedures in 5.3.1.2. Furthermore, E-UTRAN may configure per DRB whether or not integrity protection is used. The use of integrity protection may be configured only upon DRB establishment and reconfigured only upon handover or upon the first reconfiguration following RRC connection re-establishment.

To provide integrity protection on DRBs between the RN and the E-UTRAN, the K_{UPint} key is derived from the K_{eNB} key as described in TS33.401 [32]. The same integrity protection algorithm used for SRBs also applies to the DRBs. The K_{UPint} changes at every handover and RRC connection re-establishment and is based on an updated K_{eNB} which is derived by taking into account

the *nextHopChainingCount*. The COUNT value maintained for DRB ciphering is also used for integrity protection, if the integrity protection is configured for the DRB.

1.1.5.4 5.3.1.3 Connected mode mobility

In RRC_CONNECTED, the network controls UE mobility, i.e. the network decides when the UE shall connect to which E-UTRA cell(s), or inter-RAT cell. For network controlled mobility in RRC_CONNECTED, the PCell can be changed using an *RRCConnectionReconfiguration* message including the *mobilityControlInfo* (handover), whereas the SCell(s) can be changed using the *RRCConnectionReconfiguration* message either with or without the *mobilityControlInfo*.

An SCG can be established, reconfigured or released by using an *RRCConnectionReconfiguration* message with or without the *mobilityControlInfo*. In case Random Access to the PSCell is required upon SCG reconfiguration, E-UTRAN employs the SCG change procedure (i.e. an *RRCConnectionReconfiguration* message including the *mobilityControlInfoSCG*). The PSCell can only be changed using the SCG change procedure and by release and addition of the PSCell.

The network triggers the handover procedure e.g. based on radio conditions, load. To facilitate this, the network may configure the UE to perform measurement reporting (possibly including the configuration of measurement gaps). The network may also initiate handover blindly, i.e. without having received measurement reports from the UE.

Before sending the handover message to the UE, the source eNB prepares one or more target cells. The source eNB selects the target PCell. The source eNB may also provide the target eNB with a list of best cells on each frequency for which measurement information is available, in order of decreasing RSRP. The source eNB may also include available measurement information for the cells provided in the list. The target eNB decides which SCells are configured for use after handover, which may include cells other than the ones indicated by the source eNB. If an SCG is configured, handover involves either SCG release or SCG change. In case the UE was configured with DC, the target eNB indicates in the handover message that the UE shall release the entire SCG configuration. Upon connection re-establishment, the UE releases the entire SCG configuration except for the DRB configuration, while E-UTRAN in the first reconfiguration message following the re-establishment either releases the DRB(s) or reconfigures the DRB(s) to MCG DRB(s).

The target eNB generates the message used to perform the handover, i.e. the message including the AS-configuration to be used in the target cell(s). The source eNB transparently (i.e. does not alter values/ content) forwards the handover message/ information received from the target to the UE. When appropriate, the source eNB may initiate data forwarding for (a subset of) the DRBs.

After receiving the handover message, the UE attempts to access the target PCell at the first available RACH occasion according to Random Access resource selection defined in TS 36.321 [6], i.e. the handover is asynchronous. Consequently, when allocating a dedicated preamble for the random access in the target PCell, E-UTRA shall ensure it is available from the first RACH occasion the UE may use. Upon successful completion of the handover, the UE sends a message used to confirm the handover.

If the target eNB does not support the release of RRC protocol which the source eNB used to configure the UE, the target eNB may be unable to comprehend the UE configuration provided by the source eNB. In this case, the target eNB should use the full configuration option to reconfigure the UE for Handover and Re-establishment. Full configuration option includes an initialization of the radio configuration, which makes the procedure independent of the configuration used in the source cell(s) with the exception that the security algorithms are continued for the RRC re-establishment.

After the successful completion of handover, PDCP SDUs may be re-transmitted in the target cell(s). This only applies for DRBs using RLC-AM mode and for handovers not involving full configuration option. The further details are specified in TS 36.323 [8]. After the successful completion of handover not involving full configuration option, the SN and the HFN are reset except for the DRBs using RLC-AM mode (for which both SN and HFN continue). For reconfigurations involving the full configuration option, the PDCP entities are newly established (SN and HFN do not continue) for all DRBs irrespective of the RLC mode. The further details are specified in TS 36.323 [8].

One UE behaviour to be performed upon handover is specified, i.e. this is regardless of the handover procedures used within the network (e.g. whether the handover includes X2 or S1 signalling procedures).

The source eNB should, for some time, maintain a context to enable the UE to return in case of handover failure. After having detected handover failure, the UE attempts to resume the RRC connection either in the source PCell or in another cell using the RRC re-establishment procedure. This connection resumption succeeds only if the accessed cell is prepared, i.e. concerns a cell of the source eNB or of another eNB towards which handover preparation has been performed. The cell in which the re-establishment procedure succeeds becomes the PCell while SCells and STAGs, if configured, are released.

Normal measurement and mobility procedures are used to support handover to cells broadcasting a CSG identity. In addition, E-UTRAN may configure the UE to report that it is entering or leaving the proximity of cell(s) included in its CSG whitelist. Furthermore, E-UTRAN may request the UE to provide additional information broadcast by the handover candidate cell e.g. global cell identity, CSG identity, CSG membership status.

NOTE: E-UTRAN may use the 'proximity report' to configure measurements as well as to decide whether or not to request additional information broadcast by the handover candidate cell. The additional information is used to verify whether or not the UE is authorised to access the target PCell and may also be needed to identify handover candidate cell (*PCI confusion* i.e. when the physical layer identity that is included in the measurement report does not uniquely identify the cell).

1.1.6 5.3.2 Paging

1.1.6.1 5.3.2.1 General

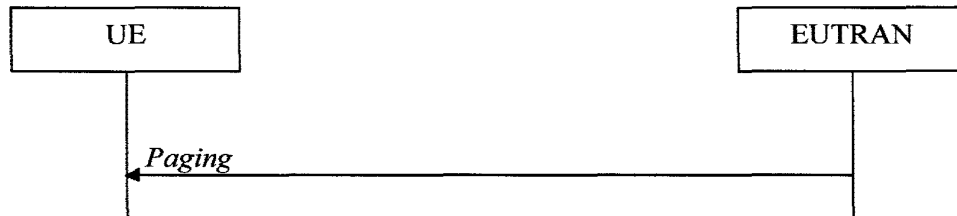


Figure 5.3.2.1-1: Paging

The purpose of this procedure is:

- to transmit paging information to a UE in RRC_IDLE and/ or;
- to inform UEs in RRC_IDLE and UEs in RRC_CONNECTED about a system information change and/ or;
- to inform about an ETWS primary notification and/ or ETWS secondary notification and/ or;
- to inform about a CMAS notification and/ or;
- to inform UEs in RRC_IDLE about an EAB parameters modification and/ or;
- to inform UEs in RRC_IDLE to perform E-UTRAN inter-frequency redistribution procedure.

The paging information is provided to upper layers, which in response may initiate RRC connection establishment, e.g. to receive an incoming call.

1.1.6.2 5.3.2.2 Initiation

E-UTRAN initiates the paging procedure by transmitting the *Paging* message at the UE's paging occasion as specified in TS 36.304 [4]. E-UTRAN may address multiple UEs within a *Paging* message by including one *PagingRecord* for each UE. E-UTRAN may also indicate a change of system information, and/ or provide an ETWS notification or a CMAS notification in the *Paging* message.

1.1.6.3 5.3.2.3 Reception of the *Paging* message by the UE

Upon receiving the *Paging* message, the UE shall:

- 1> if in RRC_IDLE, for each of the *PagingRecord*, if any, included in the *Paging* message:
 - 2> if the *ue-Identity* included in the *PagingRecord* matches one of the UE identities allocated by upper layers:
 - 3> forward the *ue-Identity* and the *cn-Domain* to the upper layers;
- 1> if the *systemInfoModification* is included; or
- 1> if the UE is configured with a DRX cycle longer than the modification period and the *systemInfoModification-eDRX* is included:
 - 2> re-acquire the required system information using the system information acquisition procedure as specified in 5.2.2.

1> if the *etws-Indication* is included and the UE is ETWS capable:

2> re-acquire *SystemInformationBlockType1* immediately, i.e., without waiting until the next system information modification period boundary;

2> if the *schedulingInfoList* indicates that *SystemInformationBlockType10* is present:

3> acquire *SystemInformationBlockType10*;

NOTE: If the UE is in CE, it is up to UE implementation when to start acquiring *SystemInformationBlockType10*.

2> if the *schedulingInfoList* indicates that *SystemInformationBlockType11* is present:

3> acquire *SystemInformationBlockType11*;

1> if the *cmas-Indication* is included and the UE is CMAS capable:

2> re-acquire *SystemInformationBlockType1* immediately, i.e., without waiting until the next system information modification period boundary as specified in 5.2.1.5;

2> if the *schedulingInfoList* indicates that *SystemInformationBlockType12* is present:

3> acquire *SystemInformationBlockType12*;

1> if in RRC_IDLE, the *eab-ParamModification* is included and the UE is EAB capable:

2> consider previously stored *SystemInformationBlockType14* as invalid;

2> re-acquire *SystemInformationBlockType1* immediately, i.e., without waiting until the next system information modification period boundary as specified in 5.2.1.6;

2> re-acquire *SystemInformationBlockType14* using the system information acquisition procedure as specified in 5.2.2.4;

1> if in RRC_IDLE, the *redistributionIndication* is included and the UE is redistribution capable:

2> Perform E-UTRAN inter-frequency redistribution procedure as specified in TS 36.304 (5.2.4.10, [4]);

1.1.7 5.3.3 RRC connection establishment

1.1.7.1 5.3.3.1 General

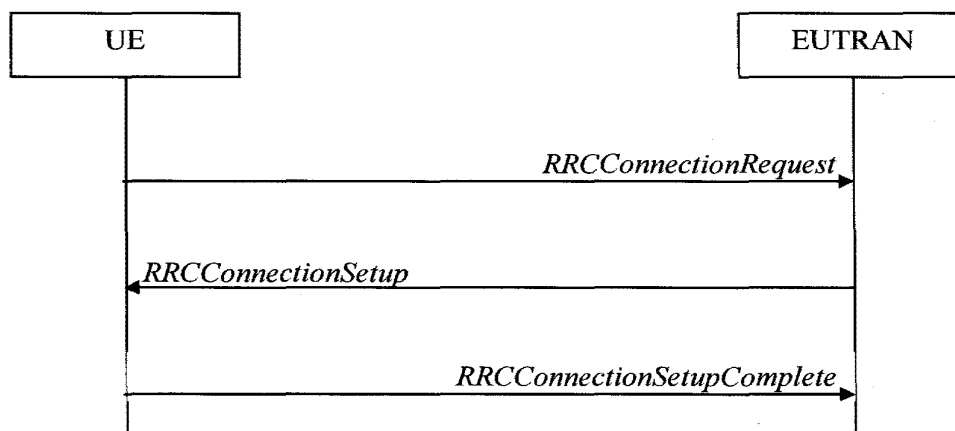


Figure 5.3.3.1-1: RRC connection establishment, successful

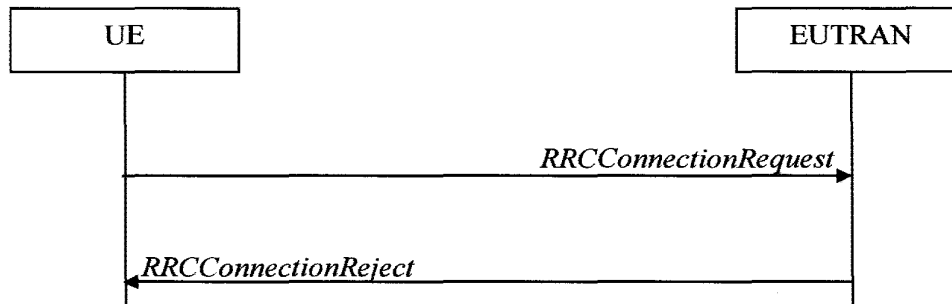


Figure 5.3.3.1-2: RRC connection establishment, network reject

The purpose of this procedure is to establish an RRC connection. RRC connection establishment involves SRB1 establishment. The procedure is also used to transfer the initial NAS dedicated information/ message from the UE to E-UTRAN.

E-UTRAN applies the procedure as follows:

- to establish SRB1 only.

1.1.7.2 5.3.3.1a Conditions for establishing RRC Connection for sidelink communication/ discovery

For sidelink communication an RRC connection is initiated only in the following case:

- 1> if configured by upper layers to transmit non-relay related sidelink communication and related data is available for transmission:
 - 2> if *SystemInformationBlockType18* is broadcast by the cell on which the UE camps; and if the valid version of *SystemInformationBlockType18* does not include *commTxPoolNormalCommon*;
- 1> if configured by upper layers to transmit relay related sidelink communication:
 - 2> if the UE is acting as sidelink relay UE; or
 - 2> if the UE has a selected sidelink relay UE; and if the sidelink remote UE threshold conditions as specified in 5.10.11.5 are met:
 - 3> if *SystemInformationBlockType18* is broadcast by the cell on which the UE camps; and if the valid version of *SystemInformationBlockType18* does not include *commTxPoolNormalCommon* or *commTxAllowRelayCommon*;

For sidelink discovery an RRC connection is initiated only in the following case:

- 1> if configured by upper layers to transmit non-PS related sidelink discovery announcements:
 - 2> if the frequency on which the UE is configured to transmit non-PS related sidelink discovery announcements concerns the camped frequency; and *SystemInformationBlockType19* of the cell on which the UE camps does not include *discTxPoolCommon*; or
 - 2> if the frequency on which the UE is configured to transmit non-PS related sidelink discovery announcements is included in *discInterFreqList* in *SystemInformationBlockType19* broadcast by the cell on which the UE camps, with *discTxResourcesInterFreq* included within *discResourcesNonPS* and set to *requestDedicated*;
- 1> if configured by upper layers to transmit non-relay PS related sidelink discovery announcements:
 - 2> if the frequency on which the UE is configured to transmit non-relay PS related sidelink discovery announcements concerns the camped frequency; and *SystemInformationBlockType19* of the cell on which the UE camps includes *discConfigPS* but does not include *discTxPoolPS-Common*; or
 - 2> if the frequency on which the UE is configured to transmit non-relay PS related sidelink discovery announcements (e.g. group member discovery) is included in *discInterFreqList* in *SystemInformationBlockType19* broadcast by the cell on which the UE camps, with *discTxResourcesInterFreq* within *discResourcesPS* included and set to *requestDedicated*;

- 1> if configured by upper layers to transmit relay PS related sidelink discovery announcements:
 - 2> if the UE is acting as sidelink relay UE; and if the sidelink relay UE threshold conditions as specified in 5.10.10.4 are met; or
 - 2> if the UE is selecting a sidelink relay UE / has a selected sidelink relay UE; and if the sidelink remote UE threshold conditions as specified in 5.10.11.5 are met;
 - 3> if the frequency on which the UE is configured to transmit relay PS related sidelink discovery announcements concerns the camped frequency; and *SystemInformationBlockType19* of the cell on which the UE camps includes *discConfigPS* but does not include *discTxPoolPS-Common*;

NOTE: Upper layers initiate an RRC connection. The interaction with NAS is left to UE implementation.

1.1.7.3 5.3.3.2 Initiation

The UE initiates the procedure when upper layers request establishment of an RRC connection while the UE is in RRC_IDLE.

Upon initiation of the procedure, the UE shall:

- 1> if *SystemInformationBlockType2* includes *ac-BarringPerPLMN-List* and the *ac-BarringPerPLMN-List* contains an *AC-BarringPerPLMN* entry with the *plmn-IdentityIndex* corresponding to the PLMN selected by upper layers (see TS 23.122 [11], TS 24.301 [35]):
 - 2> select the *AC-BarringPerPLMN* entry with the *plmn-IdentityIndex* corresponding to the PLMN selected by upper layers;
 - 2> in the remainder of this procedure, use the selected *AC-BarringPerPLMN* entry (i.e. presence or absence of access barring parameters in this entry) irrespective of the common access barring parameters included in *SystemInformationBlockType2*;
- 1> else
 - 2> in the remainder of this procedure use the common access barring parameters (i.e. presence or absence of these parameters) included in *SystemInformationBlockType2*;
- 1> if *SystemInformationBlockType2* contains *ACDC-BarringPerPLMN-List* and the *ACDC-BarringPerPLMN-List* contains an *ACDC-BarringPerPLMN* entry with the *plmn-IdentityIndex* corresponding to the PLMN selected by upper layers (see TS 23.122 [11], TS 24.301 [35]):
 - 2> select the *ACDC-BarringPerPLMN* entry with the *plmn-IdentityIndex* corresponding to the PLMN selected by upper layers;
 - 2> in the remainder of this procedure, use the selected *ACDC-BarringPerPLMN* entry for ACDC barring check (i.e. presence or absence of access barring parameters in this entry) irrespective of the *ACDC-BarringForCommon* parameters included in *SystemInformationBlockType2*;
- 1> else:
 - 2> in the remainder of this procedure use the *ACDC-BarringForCommon* (i.e. presence or absence of these parameters) included in *SystemInformationBlockType2* for ACDC barring check;
- 1> if upper layers indicate that the RRC connection is subject to EAB (see TS 24.301 [35]):
 - 2> if the result of the EAB check, as specified in 5.3.3.12, is that access to the cell is barred:
 - 3> inform upper layers about the failure to establish the RRC connection and that EAB is applicable, upon which the procedure ends;
- 1> if upper layers indicate that the RRC connection is subject to ACDC (see TS 24.301 [35]), *SystemInformationBlockType2* contains *BarringPerACDC-CategoryList*, and *acdc-HPLMNOnly* indicates that ACDC is applicable for the UE:
 - 2> if the *BarringPerACDC-CategoryList* contains a *BarringPerACDC-Category* entry corresponding to the ACDC category selected by upper layers:

- 3> select the *BarringPerACDC-Category* entry corresponding to the ACDC category selected by upper layers;
- 2> else:
 - 3> select the last *BarringPerACDC-Category* entry in the *BarringPerACDC-CategoryList*;
- 2> stop timer T308, if running;
- 2> perform access barring check as specified in 5.3.3.13, using T308 as "Tbarring" and *acdc-BarringConfig* in the *BarringPerACDC-Category* as "ACDC barring parameter";
- 2> if access to the cell is barred:
 - 3> inform upper layers about the failure to establish the RRC connection and that access barring is applicable due to ACDC, upon which the procedure ends;
- 1> else if the UE is establishing the RRC connection for mobile terminating calls:
 - 2> if timer T302 is running:
 - 3> inform upper layers about the failure to establish the RRC connection and that access barring for mobile terminating calls is applicable, upon which the procedure ends;
- 1> else if the UE is establishing the RRC connection for emergency calls:
 - 2> if *SystemInformationBlockType2* includes the *ac-BarringInfo*:
 - 3> if the *ac-BarringForEmergency* is set to *TRUE*:
 - 4> if the UE has one or more Access Classes, as stored on the USIM, with a value in the range 11..15, which is valid for the UE to use according to TS 22.011 [10] and TS 23.122 [11]:
 - 5> if the *ac-BarringInfo* includes *ac-BarringForMO-Data*, and for all of these valid Access Classes for the UE, the corresponding bit in the *ac-BarringForSpecialAC* contained in *ac-BarringForMO-Data* is set to *one*:
 - 6> consider access to the cell as barred;
 - 4> else:
 - 5> consider access to the cell as barred;
- 2> if access to the cell is barred:
 - 3> inform upper layers about the failure to establish the RRC connection, upon which the procedure ends;
- 1> else if the UE is establishing the RRC connection for mobile originating calls:
 - 2> perform access barring check as specified in 5.3.3.11, using T303 as "Tbarring" and *ac-BarringForMO-Data* as "AC barring parameter";
 - 2> if access to the cell is barred:
 - 3> if *SystemInformationBlockType2* includes *ac-BarringForCSFB* or the UE does not support CS fallback:
 - 4> inform upper layers about the failure to establish the RRC connection and that access barring for mobile originating calls is applicable, upon which the procedure ends;
 - 3> else (*SystemInformationBlockType2* does not include *ac-BarringForCSFB* and the UE supports CS fallback):
 - 4> if timer T306 is not running, start T306 with the timer value of T303;

- 4> inform upper layers about the failure to establish the RRC connection and that access barring for mobile originating calls and mobile originating CS fallback is applicable, upon which the procedure ends;
- 1> else if the UE is establishing the RRC connection for mobile originating signalling:
 - 2> perform access barring check as specified in 5.3.3.11, using T305 as "Tbarring" and *ac-BarringForMO-Signalling* as "AC barring parameter";
 - 2> if access to the cell is barred:
 - 3> inform upper layers about the failure to establish the RRC connection and that access barring for mobile originating signalling is applicable, upon which the procedure ends;
- 1> else if the UE is establishing the RRC connection for mobile originating CS fallback:
 - 2> if *SystemInformationBlockType2* includes *ac-BarringForCSFB*:
 - 3> perform access barring check as specified in 5.3.3.11, using T306 as "Tbarring" and *ac-BarringForCSFB* as "AC barring parameter";
 - 3> if access to the cell is barred:
 - 4> inform upper layers about the failure to establish the RRC connection and that access barring for mobile originating CS fallback is applicable, due to *ac-BarringForCSFB*, upon which the procedure ends;
 - 2> else:
 - 3> perform access barring check as specified in 5.3.3.11, using T306 as "Tbarring" and *ac-BarringForMO-Data* as "AC barring parameter";
 - 3> if access to the cell is barred:
 - 4> if timer T303 is not running, start T303 with the timer value of T306;
 - 4> inform upper layers about the failure to establish the RRC connection and that access barring for mobile originating CS fallback and mobile originating calls is applicable, due to *ac-BarringForMO-Data*, upon which the procedure ends;
- 1> else if the UE is establishing the RRC connection for mobile originating MMTEL voice, mobile originating MMTEL video, mobile originating SMSoIP or mobile originating SMS:
 - 2> if the UE is establishing the RRC connection for mobile originating MMTEL voice and *SystemInformationBlockType2* includes *ac-BarringSkipForMMTELVoice*; or
 - 2> if the UE is establishing the RRC connection for mobile originating MMTEL video and *SystemInformationBlockType2* includes *ac-BarringSkipForMMTELVideo*; or
 - 2> if the UE is establishing the RRC connection for mobile originating SMSoIP or SMS and *SystemInformationBlockType2* includes *ac-BarringSkipForSMS*:
 - 3> consider access to the cell as not barred;
 - 2> else:
 - 3> if *establishmentCause* received from higher layers is set to *mo-Signalling* (including the case that *mo-Signalling* is replaced by *highPriorityAccess* according to 3GPP TS 24.301 [35] or by *mo-VoiceCall* according to the subclause 5.3.3.3):
 - 4> perform access barring check as specified in 5.3.3.11, using T305 as "Tbarring" and *ac-BarringForMO-Signalling* as "AC barring parameter";
 - 4> if access to the cell is barred:
 - 5> inform upper layers about the failure to establish the RRC connection and that access barring for mobile originating signalling is applicable, upon which the procedure ends;

- 3> if *establishmentCause* received from higher layers is set to *mo-Data* (including the case that *mo-Data* is replaced by *highPriorityAccess* according to 3GPP TS 24.301 [35] or by *mo-VoiceCall* according to the subclause 5.3.3.3):
 - 4> perform access barring check as specified in 5.3.3.11, using T303 as "Tbarring" and *ac-BarringForMO-Data* as "AC barring parameter";
 - 4> if access to the cell is barred:
 - 5> if *SystemInformationBlockType2* includes *ac-BarringForCSFB* or the UE does not support CS fallback:
 - 6> inform upper layers about the failure to establish the RRC connection and that access barring for mobile originating calls is applicable, upon which the procedure ends;
 - 5> else (*SystemInformationBlockType2* does not include *ac-BarringForCSFB* and the UE supports CS fallback):
 - 6> if timer T306 is not running, start T306 with the timer value of T303;
 - 6> inform upper layers about the failure to establish the RRC connection and that access barring for mobile originating calls and mobile originating CS fallback is applicable, upon which the procedure ends;
- 1> apply the default physical channel configuration as specified in 9.2.4;
- 1> apply the default semi-persistent scheduling configuration as specified in 9.2.3;
- 1> apply the default MAC main configuration as specified in 9.2.2;
- 1> apply the CCCH configuration as specified in 9.1.1.2;
- 1> apply the *timeAlignmentTimerCommon* included in *SystemInformationBlockType2*;
- 1> start timer T300;
- 1> initiate transmission of the *RRCCConnectionRequest* message in accordance with 5.3.3.3;

NOTE 2: Upon initiating the connection establishment procedure, the UE is not required to ensure it maintains up to date system information applicable only for UEs in RRC_IDLE state. However, the UE needs to perform system information acquisition upon cell re-selection.

1.1.7.4 5.3.3.3 Actions related to transmission of *RRCCConnectionRequest* message

The UE shall set the contents of *RRCCConnectionRequest* message as follows:

- 1> set the *ue-Identity* as follows:
 - 2> if upper layers provide an S-TMSI:
 - 3> set the *ue-Identity* to the value received from upper layers;
 - 2> else:
 - 3> draw a random value in the range $0 \dots 2^{40}-1$ and set the *ue-Identity* to this value;

NOTE 1: Upper layers provide the S-TMSI if the UE is registered in the TA of the current cell.

- 1> if the UE supports *mo-VoiceCall* establishment cause and UE is establishing the RRC connection for mobile originating MMTEL voice and *SystemInformationBlockType2* includes *voiceServiceCauseIndication*:
 - 2> set the *establishmentCause* to *mo-VoiceCall*;
- 1> else:
 - 2> set the *establishmentCause* in accordance with the information received from upper layers;

The UE shall submit the *RRCCConnectionRequest* message to lower layers for transmission.

The UE shall continue cell re-selection related measurements as well as cell re-selection evaluation. If the conditions for cell re-selection are fulfilled, the UE shall perform cell re-selection as specified in 5.3.3.5.

1.1.7.5 5.3.3.4 Reception of the *RRCConnectionSetup* by the UE

NOTE: Prior to this, lower layer signalling is used to allocate a C-RNTI. For further details see TS 36.321 [6];

The UE shall:

- 1> perform the radio resource configuration procedure in accordance with the received *radioResourceConfigDedicated* and as specified in 5.3.10;
- 1> if stored, discard the cell reselection priority information provided by the *idleModeMobilityControlInfo* or inherited from another RAT;
- 1> stop timer T300;
- 1> stop timer T302, if running;
- 1> stop timer T303, if running;
- 1> stop timer T305, if running;
- 1> stop timer T306, if running;
- 1> stop timer T308, if running;
- 1> perform the actions as specified in 5.3.3.7;
- 1> stop timer T320, if running;
- 1> stop timer T350, if running;
- 1> perform the actions as specified in 5.6.12.4;
- 1> stop timer T360, if running;
- 1> enter RRC_CONNECTED;
- 1> stop the cell re-selection procedure;
- 1> consider the current cell to be the PCell;
- 1> set the content of *RRCConnectionSetupComplete* message as follows:
 - 2> set the *selectedPLMN-Identity* to the PLMN selected by upper layers (see TS 23.122 [11], TS 24.301 [35]) from the PLMN(s) included in the *plmn-IdentityList* in *SystemInformationBlockType1*;
 - 2> if upper layers provide the 'Registered MME', include and set the *registeredMME* as follows:
 - 3> if the PLMN identity of the 'Registered MME' is different from the PLMN selected by the upper layers:
 - 4> include the *plmnIdentity* in the *registeredMME* and set it to the value of the PLMN identity in the 'Registered MME' received from upper layers;
 - 3> set the *mmegi* and the *mmec* to the value received from upper layers;
 - 2> if upper layers provided the 'Registered MME':
 - 3> include and set the *gummei-Type* to the value provided by the upper layers;
 - 2> if connecting as an RN:
 - 3> include the *rn-SubframeConfigReq*;
 - 2> set the *dedicatedInfoNAS* to include the information received from upper layers;

- 2> if the UE has radio link failure or handover failure information available in *VarRLF-Report* and if the RPLMN is included in *plmn-IdentityList* stored in *VarRLF-Report*:
 - 3> include *rll-InfoAvailable*;
- 2> if the UE has MBSFN logged measurements available for E-UTRA and if the RPLMN is included in *plmn-IdentityList* stored in *VarLogMeasReport*:
 - 3> include *logMeasAvailableMBSFN*;
- 2> else if the UE has logged measurements available for E-UTRA and if the RPLMN is included in *plmn-IdentityList* stored in *VarLogMeasReport*:
 - 3> include *logMeasAvailable*;
- 2> if the UE has connection establishment failure information available in *VarConnEstFailReport* and if the RPLMN is equal to *plmn-Identity* stored in *VarConnEstFailReport*:
 - 3> include *connEstFailInfoAvailable*;
- 2> include the *mobilityState* and set it to the mobility state (as specified in TS 36.304 [4]) of the UE just prior to entering RRC_CONNECTED state;
- 2> if the UE supports storage of mobility history information and the UE has mobility history information available in *VarMobilityHistoryReport*:
 - 3> include the *mobilityHistoryAvail*;
- 2> submit the *RRCConnectionSetupComplete* message to lower layers for transmission, upon which the procedure ends;

1.1.7.6 5.3.3.5 Cell re-selection while T300, T302, T303, T305, T306, or T308 is running

The UE shall:

- 1> if cell reselection occurs while T300, T302, T303, T305, T306, or T308 is running:
 - 2> if timer T302, T303, T305, T306, and/or T308 is running:
 - 3> stop timer T302, T303, T305, T306, and T308, whichever ones were running;
 - 3> perform the actions as specified in 5.3.3.7;
 - 2> if timer T300 is running:
 - 3> stop timer T300;
 - 3> reset MAC, release the MAC configuration and re-establish RLC for all RBs that are established;
 - 3> inform upper layers about the failure to establish the RRC connection;

1.1.7.7 5.3.3.6 T300 expiry

The UE shall:

- 1> if timer T300 expires:
 - 2> reset MAC, release the MAC configuration and re-establish RLC for all RBs that are established;
 - 2> if the UE supports RRC Connection Establishment failure temporary Qoffset and T300 has expired a consecutive *connEstFailCount* times on the same cell for which *txFailParams* is included in *SystemInformationBlockType2*:
 - 3> for a period as indicated by *connEstFailOffsetValidity*.

4> use *connEstFailOffset* for the parameter $Qoffset_{temp}$ for the concerned cell when performing cell selection and reselection according to TS 36.304 [4] and TS 25.304 [40];

NOTE 1: When performing cell selection, if no suitable or acceptable cell can be found, it is up to UE implementation whether to stop using *connEstFailOffset* for the parameter $Qoffset_{temp}$ during *connEstFailOffsetValidity* for the concerned cell.

2> store the following connection establishment failure information in the *VarConnEstFailReport* by setting its fields as follows:

3> clear the information included in *VarConnEstFailReport*, if any;

3> set the *plmn-Identity* to the PLMN selected by upper layers (see TS 23.122 [11], TS 24.301 [35]) from the PLMN(s) included in the *plmn-IdentityList* in *SystemInformationBlockType1*;

3> set the *failedCellId* to the global cell identity of the cell where connection establishment failure is detected;

3> set the *measResultFailedCell* to include the RSRP and RSRQ, if available, of the cell where connection establishment failure is detected and based on measurements collected up to the moment the UE detected the failure;

3> if available, set the *measResultNeighCells*, in order of decreasing ranking-criterion as used for cell reselection, to include neighbouring cell measurements for at most the following number of neighbouring cells: 6 intra-frequency and 3 inter-frequency neighbours per frequency as well as 3 inter-RAT neighbours, per frequency/ set of frequencies (GERAN) per RAT and according to the following:

4> for each neighbour cell included, include the optional fields that are available;

NOTE 2: The UE includes the latest results of the available measurements as used for cell reselection evaluation, which are performed in accordance with the performance requirements as specified in TS 36.133 [16].

3> if detailed location information is available, set the content of the *locationInfo* as follows:

4> include the *locationCoordinates*;

4> include the *horizontalVelocity*, if available;

3> set the *numberOfPreamblesSent* to indicate the number of preambles sent by MAC for the failed random access procedure;

3> set *contentionDetected* to indicate whether contention resolution was not successful as specified in TS 36.321 [6] for at least one of the transmitted preambles for the failed random access procedure;

3> set *maxTxPowerReached* to indicate whether or not the maximum power level was used for the last transmitted preamble, see TS 36.321 [6];

2> inform upper layers about the failure to establish the RRC connection, upon which the procedure ends;

The UE may discard the connection establishment failure information, i.e. release the UE variable *VarConnEstFailReport*, 48 hours after the failure is detected, upon power off or upon detach.

1.1.7.8 5.3.3.7 T302, T303, T305, T306, or T308 expiry or stop

The UE shall:

1> if timer T302 expires or is stopped:

2> inform upper layers about barring alleviation for mobile terminating access;

2> if timer T303 is not running:

3> inform upper layers about barring alleviation for mobile originating calls;

2> if timer T305 is not running:

- 3> inform upper layers about barring alleviation for mobile originating signalling;
- 2> if timer T306 is not running:
 - 3> inform upper layers about barring alleviation for mobile originating CS fallback;
- 1> if timer T303 expires or is stopped:
 - 2> if timer T302 is not running:
 - 3> inform upper layers about barring alleviation for mobile originating calls;
- 1> if timer T305 expires or is stopped:
 - 2> if timer T302 is not running:
 - 3> inform upper layers about barring alleviation for mobile originating signalling;
- 1> if timer T306 expires or is stopped:
 - 2> if timer T302 is not running:
 - 3> inform upper layers about barring alleviation for mobile originating CS fallback;
- 1> if timer T308 expires or is stopped:
 - 2> if timer T302 is not running:
 - 3> inform upper layers about barring alleviation for ACDC;

1.1.7.9 5.3.3.8 Reception of the *RRConnectionReject* by the UE

The UE shall:

- 1> stop timer T300;
- 1> reset MAC and release the MAC configuration;
- 1> start timer T302, with the timer value set to the *waitTime*;
- 1> if the *extendedWaitTime* is present and the UE supports delay tolerant access:
 - 2> forward the *extendedWaitTime* to upper layers;
- 1> if *deprioritisationReq* is included and the UE supports RRC Connection Reject with deprioritisation:
 - 2> start or restart timer T325 with the timer value set to the *deprioritisationTimer* signalled;
 - 2> store the *deprioritisationReq* until T325 expiry;

NOTE: The UE stores the deprioritisation request irrespective of any cell reselection absolute priority assignments (by dedicated or common signalling) and regardless of RRC connections in E-UTRAN or other RATs unless specified otherwise.

- 1> inform upper layers about the failure to establish the RRC connection and that access barring for mobile originating calls, mobile originating signalling, mobile terminating access and mobile originating CS fallback is applicable, upon which the procedure ends;

1.1.7.10 5.3.3.9 Abortion of RRC connection establishment

If upper layers abort the RRC connection establishment procedure while the UE has not yet entered RRC_CONNECTED, the UE shall:

- 1> stop timer T300, if running;
- 1> reset MAC, release the MAC configuration and re-establish RLC for all RBs that are established;

1.1.7.11 5.3.3.10 Handling of SSAC related parameters

Upon request from the upper layers, the UE shall:

- 1> if *SystemInformationBlockType2* includes *ac-BarringPerPLMN-List* and the *ac-BarringPerPLMN-List* contains an *AC-BarringPerPLMN* entry with the *plmn-IdentityIndex* corresponding to the PLMN selected by upper layers (see TS 23.122 [11], TS 24.301 [35]):
 - 2> select the *AC-BarringPerPLMN* entry with the *plmn-IdentityIndex* corresponding to the PLMN selected by upper layers;
 - 2> in the remainder of this procedure, use the selected *AC-BarringPerPLMN* entry (i.e. presence or absence of access barring parameters in this entry) irrespective of the common access barring parameters included in *SystemInformationBlockType2*;

1> else:

- 2> in the remainder of this procedure use the common access barring parameters (i.e. presence or absence of these parameters) included in *SystemInformationBlockType2*;

1> set the local variables *BarringFactorForMMTEL-Voice* and *BarringTimeForMMTEL-Voice* as follows:

2> if *ssac-BarringForMMTEL-Voice* is present:

- 3> if the UE has one or more Access Classes, as stored on the USIM, with a value in the range 11..15, which is valid for the UE to use according to TS 22.011 [10] and TS 23.122 [11], and

NOTE: ACs 12, 13, 14 are only valid for use in the home country and ACs 11, 15 are only valid for use in the HPLMN/ EHPLMN.

- 3> if, for at least one of these Access Classes, the corresponding bit in the *ac-BarringForSpecialAC* contained in *ssac-BarringForMMTEL-Voice* is set to zero:

4> set *BarringFactorForMMTEL-Voice* to one and *BarringTimeForMMTEL-Voice* to zero;

3> else:

4> set *BarringFactorForMMTEL-Voice* and *BarringTimeForMMTEL-Voice* to the value of *ac-BarringFactor* and *ac-BarringTime* included in *ssac-BarringForMMTEL-Voice*, respectively;

2> else set *BarringFactorForMMTEL-Voice* to one and *BarringTimeForMMTEL-Voice* to zero;

1> set the local variables *BarringFactorForMMTEL-Video* and *BarringTimeForMMTEL-Video* as follows:

2> if *ssac-BarringForMMTEL-Video* is present:

- 3> if the UE has one or more Access Classes, as stored on the USIM, with a value in the range 11..15, which is valid for the UE to use according to TS 22.011 [10] and TS 23.122 [11], and

- 3> if, for at least one of these Access Classes, the corresponding bit in the *ac-BarringForSpecialAC* contained in *ssac-BarringForMMTEL-Video* is set to zero:

4> set *BarringFactorForMMTEL-Video* to one and *BarringTimeForMMTEL-Video* to zero;

3> else:

4> set *BarringFactorForMMTEL-Video* and *BarringTimeForMMTEL-Video* to the value of *ac-BarringFactor* and *ac-BarringTime* included in *ssac-BarringForMMTEL-Video*, respectively;

2> else set *BarringFactorForMMTEL-Video* to one and *BarringTimeForMMTEL-Video* to zero;

1> forward the variables *BarringFactorForMMTEL-Voice*, *BarringTimeForMMTEL-Voice*, *BarringFactorForMMTEL-Video* and *BarringTimeForMMTEL-Video* to the upper layers;

1.1.7.12 5.3.3.11 Access barring check

- 1> if timer T302 or "Tbarring" is running:
 - 2> consider access to the cell as barred;
- 1> else if *SystemInformationBlockType2* includes "AC barring parameter":
 - 2> if the UE has one or more Access Classes, as stored on the USIM, with a value in the range 11..15, which is valid for the UE to use according to TS 22.011 [10] and TS 23.122 [11], and
NOTE: ACs 12, 13, 14 are only valid for use in the home country and ACs 11, 15 are only valid for use in the HPLMN/ EHPLMN.
 - 2> for at least one of these valid Access Classes the corresponding bit in the *ac-BarringForSpecialAC* contained in "AC barring parameter" is set to zero;
 - 3> consider access to the cell as not barred;
 - 2> else:
 - 3> draw a random number '*rand*' uniformly distributed in the range: $0 \leq rand < 1$;
 - 3> if '*rand*' is lower than the value indicated by *ac-BarringFactor* included in "AC barring parameter":
 - 4> consider access to the cell as not barred;
 - 3> else:
 - 4> consider access to the cell as barred;
- 1> else:
 - 2> consider access to the cell as not barred;
- 1> if access to the cell is barred and both timers T302 and "Tbarring" are not running:
 - 2> draw a random number '*rand*' that is uniformly distributed in the range $0 \leq rand < 1$;
 - 2> start timer "Tbarring" with the timer value calculated as follows, using the *ac-BarringTime* included in "AC barring parameter":
$$\text{"Tbarring"} = (0.7 + 0.6 \cdot rand) \cdot ac\text{-}BarringTime;$$

1.1.7.13 5.3.3.12 EAB check

The UE shall:

- 1> if *SystemInformationBlockType14* is present and includes the *eab-Param*:
 - 2> if the *eab-Common* is included in the *eab-Param*:
 - 3> if the UE belongs to the category of UEs as indicated in the *eab-Category* contained in *eab-Common*; and
 - 3> if for the Access Class of the UE, as stored on the USIM and with a value in the range 0..9, the corresponding bit in the *eab-BarringBitmap* contained in *eab-Common* is set to one:
 - 4> consider access to the cell as barred;
 - 3> else:
 - 4> consider access to the cell as not barred due to EAB;
 - 2> else (the *eab-PerPLMN-List* is included in the *eab-Param*):

- 3> select the entry in the *eab-PerPLMN-List* corresponding to the PLMN selected by upper layers (see TS 23.122 [11], TS 24.301 [35]);
- 3> if the *eab-Config* for that PLMN is included:
 - 4> if the UE belongs to the category of UEs as indicated in the *eab-Category* contained in *eab-Config*; and
 - 4> if for the Access Class of the UE, as stored on the USIM and with a value in the range 0..9, the corresponding bit in the *eab-BarringBitmap* contained in *eab-Config* is set to *one*:
 - 5> consider access to the cell as barred;
 - 4> else:
 - 5> consider access to the cell as not barred due to EAB;
- 3> else:
 - 4> consider access to the cell as not barred due to EAB;
- 1> else:
 - 2> consider access to the cell as not barred due to EAB;

1.1.7.14 5.3.3.13 Access barring check for ACDC

The UE shall:

- 1> if timer T302 is running:
 - 2> consider access to the cell as barred;
- 1> else if *SystemInformationBlockType2* includes "ACDC barring parameter":
 - 2> draw a random number '*rand*' uniformly distributed in the range: $0 \leq rand < 1$;
 - 2> if '*rand*' is lower than the value indicated by *ac-BarringFactor* included in "ACDC barring parameter":
 - 3> consider access to the cell as not barred;
 - 2> else:
 - 3> consider access to the cell as barred;
- 1> else:
 - 2> consider access to the cell as not barred;
- 1> if access to the cell is barred and timer T302 is not running:
 - 2> draw a random number '*rand*' that is uniformly distributed in the range $0 \leq rand < 1$;
 - 2> start timer "Tbarring" with the timer value calculated as follows, using the *ac-BarringTime* included in "ACDC barring parameter":

"Tbarring" = $(0.7 + 0.6 \cdot rand) \cdot ac-BarringTime$.

Prior art of the problem

The UE may request system information at a cell. Then, when the network receives this request, the network sends system information to the UE. The problem of the prior art is that when UE frequently requests system information, uplink is congested.

Invention

In the inventions below, RAN may not broadcast all of system information (SI) at a cell or may broadcast part of system information at a cell. RAN may broadcast only one or more of the master information block and the system information blocks from Type 1 to Type N while not broadcasting the system information blocks from Type N to Type M. N can be a system information type number lower than or equal to M. M is the highest type number among the system information blocks supported by the cell.

In the inventions below, SI request can be carried via one or more of the following control signaling:

- a physical layer resource such as PUCCH resource or PRACH preamble resource (e.g. RAPID or time/frequency PRACH resource);
- a layer 2 control signaling such as MAC control element, a RLC control PDU or a PDCP control PDU;
- a RRC message; or
- a NAS message.

The SI request can include one or more of the following elements:

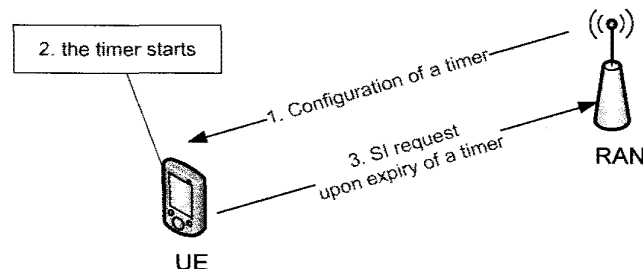
- The value tag indicating system information currently stored in the UE
- The number(s) of a system information block type on request
- A set of system information blocks on request
- UE Identity
- Part of or full UE capability information
- Support of a particular feature e.g. support of eMBMS, support of sidelink.

In the inventions, RAN is LTE base station i.e. eNB or replaced by a New RAT based station possibly including Central Unit and/or Distributed Unit(s). The RAN manages a cell.

Invention 1: Timer based SI request

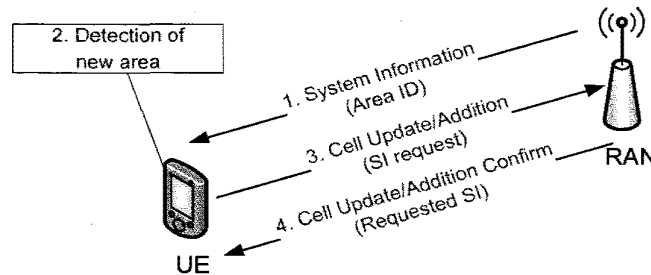
The network configures either a timer or a period for one or more UEs. Either the timer or the length of the period can be configured per UE, per cell, per area consisting of multiple cells, or per PLMN. The timer can be configured only for a particular type of SIBs, for a particular type of UE e.g. MTC UE or NB-IOT UE, for a UE supporting a particular service/application, or for a UE configured for a particular service/application.

If the timer or the period is configured with a value, UE periodically initiates and transmits a SI request according to either the timer or the period. For instance, the timer can be a timer used for periodic tracking area update. The period can be a length of one BCCH modification period or a length of multiple BCCH modification periods. The period can be aligned with the BCCH modification period, so that system information can be modified only at the beginning or end of the BCCH modification period.



Invention 2: Location based SI request

The network signals information on area to one or more UEs. The information can be signaled via UE dedicated signaling or broadcast signaling such as system information or paging. The area corresponds to one cell, a set of several cells such as Track Area, or a single PLMN.



Upon camping on a cell or detecting a cell, when UE detects change of the area based on the information on area, UE initiates and transmits a SI request. The UE may detect change of the area from part of system information broadcast at a cell e.g. Track Area Identity/Code, PLMN Identity, Cell Identity.

In addition, when UE needs to update its location such as a cell or a tracking area e.g. whenever UE changes to or add a new cell as a serving cell or whenever UE changes to a new Tracking Area, UE initiates and transmits a request message updating its location or adding a cell, e.g. cell update/addition. The request message includes a SI request, if UE needs updated system information for a new cell or a new tracking area. The tracking area can be replaced by any area consisting of one or more cells.

Upon receiving the request message from a UE, RAN sends a response message confirming UE's location update/addition. This response message includes the system information requested by the UE.

Invention 3: RAN based polling

RAN triggers one or more SI request(s) from one or more UEs at a cell by sending SI polling information via UE dedicated signaling or broadcast signaling such as system information or paging message.

The SI polling information includes one or more of the following elements:

- Bitmap, each bit indicating an access class of UE (e.g. stored in USIM)
 - For instance, if the bit of the bitmap corresponding to the access class stored in the UE indicates that UE should request SI, UE sends SI request. Otherwise, UE does not send SI request.
- Probability factor for control of uplink transmission of SI request
 - For instance, UE draws a random number and compares the drawn number with the probability factor. If the drawn number is below or equal to the probability factor, UE sends SI request. Otherwise, UE does not send SI request.
- The value tag indicating system information to be transmitted when UE requests SI.
 - For instance, if the UE already stores system information corresponding to the value tag for the cell, the UE does not send SI request. If the UE stores system information not corresponding to the value tag for the cell, or if the UE has no stored system information for the cell, the UE sends SI request.
- The number(s) of a system information block type to be transmitted when UE requests SI.
 - For instance, if the UE already stores system information types corresponding to the numbers for the cell, the UE does not send SI request. If the UE stores system information not corresponding to the numbers for the cell, or if the UE has no stored system information for the cell, the UE sends SI request.
- A set of system information blocks to be transmitted when UE requests SI.
 - For instance, if the UE already stores the set of the system information blocks for the cell, the UE does not send SI request. If the UE stores only part of the set of the system information blocks for the cell, or if the UE has no stored system information for the cell, the UE sends SI request.
- A set of UE identities or a list of UE identities that can request SI

- For instance, the set of UE identities can be addressed by a combination of I and N based on the following formula:

$$I = \text{'UE Identity'} \text{ modulo } N$$

- When UE receives both I and N, UE calculates I with its UE identity and N. Then, if the calculated I is equal to the received I, the UE requests I. Otherwise, the UE does not request SI.

- Part of or full UE capability information

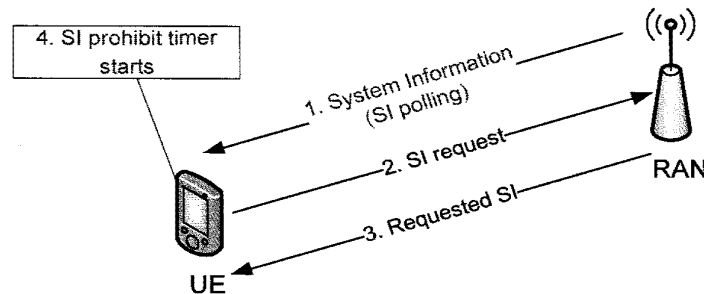
- For instance, RAN polls SI requests from UEs supporting a particular UE capability by including this element in the SI polling information. Upon receiving this SI polling information, only UEs supporting the particular UE capability sends SI request.

- Support of a particular feature e.g. support of eMBMS, support of sidelink, support of WLAN interworking/integration.

- For instance, RAN polls SI requests from UEs supporting the particular feature by including this element in the SI polling information. Upon receiving this SI polling information, only UEs supporting the particular feature sends SI request.

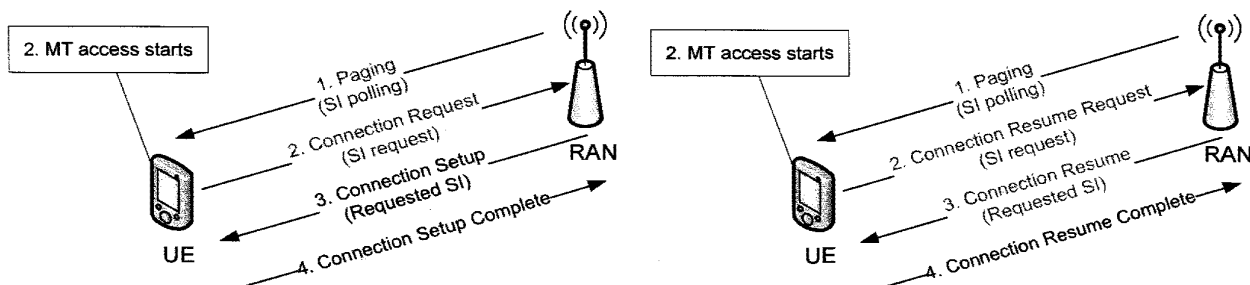
Upon receiving the SI polling information, UE initiates and transmits a SI request if at least one of the above elements in the SI polling information triggers SI request, as described above for each element.

After sending/initiating SI request or receiving system information for a cell, UE starts a timer i.e. SI prohibit timer. While the timer is running, UE cannot initiate and transmits a SI request (even if at least one of the above elements in the SI polling information triggers SI request, as described above for each element) unless UE makes uplink access due to other reasons e.g. mobile originating calls, mobile originating signaling, mobile terminating calls.



When paging (e.g. on PDSCH or PDCCH) is used to send SI polling information, UEs monitors the SI polling information in their paging occasions. Upon receiving the SI polling information in paging, UE initiates and transmits a SI request if at least one of the above elements in the SI polling information triggers SI request, as described above for each element. Thus, reception time of the SI polling information is different among different UEs depending paging occasions.

RAN can trigger SI request when paging message needs to be sent to a UE e.g. for mobile terminating call. Thus, when UE receives the SI polling information in paging, if at least one of the above elements in the SI polling information triggers SI request, as described above for each element, UE sends the SI request to RAN via any uplink RRC message such as the RRC Connection Request message, the RRC Connection Setup Complete message, the RRC Connection Resume Request message, the RRC Connection Resume Complete message or RRC Connection Reconfiguration message for mobile terminating calls. Then, RAN sends necessary system information associated to the SI request to the UE via any downlink RRC message such as the RRC Connection Setup message, the RRC Connection Resume message or RRC Connection Reconfiguration message.



Invention 4: SI request when UE detects that a cell supports a certain SIB but does not broadcast the SIB

Some system information blocks may be missing. For instance, even if a cell supports MBMS service, D2D service, V2X service or WLAN interworking/integration, the cell may not broadcast SIB related to MBMS, D2D, V2X, or WLAN.

RAN broadcasts which SIB or which feature is supported at a cell. The supported SIB can be listed in a certain system information (e.g. MIB or SIB Type 1) which is always broadcast. The system information broadcast in a BCCH period includes a list of supported SIBs and indicates whether the supported SIBs are scheduled/broadcast or not in the current or the next BCCH period in which system information is periodically broadcast. The BCCH period can be either BCCH modification period or BCCH repetition period.

Different cells may broadcast different sets of SIBs for energy saving, overhead reduction and resource saving. For instance, one cell broadcasts SIB1 and SIB2 only while another cell broadcasts SIB1, SIB2 and SIB3.

Upon detecting a missing SIB that a UE should read e.g. due to a supported feature such as MBMS, D2D, V2X, or WLAN, UE sends SI request. The SI request indicates the missing SIB which is listed in the broadcast system information but not scheduled/broadcast in the current or the next BCCH period. The SI request alternatively indicates the feature related to the missing SIB, e.g. MBMS, D2D, V2X or WLAN.

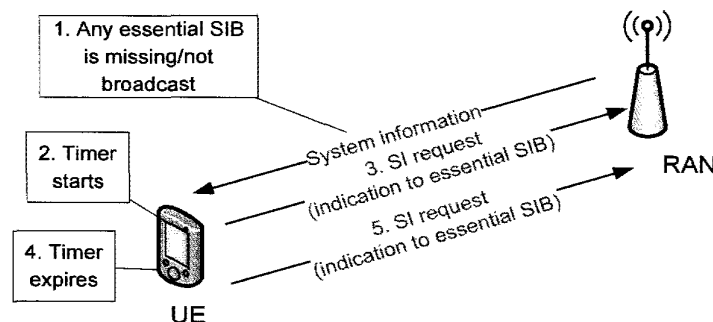
Upon receiving the SI request, RAN sends necessary system information associated to the SI request to the UE via any downlink RRC message.

Invention 5: SI request when UE detects that any essential (i.e. required) SIB is missing at a cell

If a cell does not broadcast essential SIBs which UE needs to acquire at a cell, the SI request from a UE may alternatively indicate to RAN that essential SIBs are missing. Upon receiving the SI request, RAN sends the essential SIBs that are not broadcast to the UE.

After sending the SI request at a cell, UE starts a timer. If UE does not receive the essential SIBs at the cell until the timer expires, UE considers the cell as barred, or UE re-sends the SI request to RAN at the cell after the timer expires.

If the cell broadcasts all essential SIBs but does not broadcast SIBs related to a certain feature, UE does not send SI request e.g. while UE is in RRC_IDLE or while UE is not using the feature.



Invention 6: Change of on-demand SI

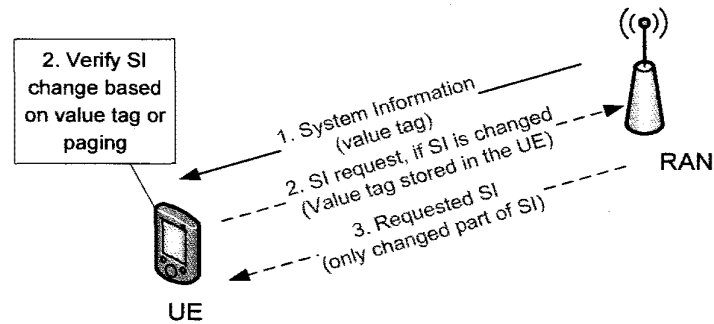
When the network changes a certain type of on-demand system information, the network broadcasts all or the changed on-demand system information during a certain period (e.g. modification period). The period can be configured in master system information or any essential system information.

- The network indicates the system information is to be changed by broadcast signaling (e.g. essential system information or paging message) during a certain period (e.g. modification period). The indication can be common for all SI or per SI.
- The above indication may include a valueTag for a certain type of SI or common valueTag for all SI.
- The above change indication further includes whether the network broadcasts the on-demand SI in the next period (modification period). If the network is intended to broadcast on-demand SI in the next modification period, the network further indicates whether all or only changed SI is broadcasted in the above change indication.

When the UE is aware that system information is expected to be changed by the above method and the system information is to be broadcasted, the UE does not trigger SI request of on-demand SI.

If network broadcasts only changed on-demand system information, and the UE requires other system information than changed on-demand system information, the UE is allowed to trigger SI request for a specific type of SI.

Upon receiving the changed on-demand system information, UE overrides the stored configuration with the



DESCRIPTION OF THE RELATED ART

[0001] Universal mobile telecommunications system (UMTS) is a 3rd Generation (3G) asynchronous mobile communication system operating in wideband code division multiple access (WCDMA) based on European systems, global system for mobile communications (GSM) and general packet radio services (GPRS). The long-term evolution (LTE) of UMTS is under discussion by the 3rd generation partnership project (3GPP) that standardized UMTS.

[0002] The 3GPP LTE is a technology for enabling high-speed packet communications. Many schemes have been proposed for the LTE objective including those that aim to reduce user and provider costs, improve service quality, and expand and improve coverage and system capacity. The 3G LTE requires reduced cost per bit, increased service availability, flexible use of a frequency band, a simple structure, an open interface, and adequate power consumption of a terminal as an upper-level requirement.

[0003] FIG. 1 is a block diagram illustrating network structure of an evolved universal mobile telecommunication system (E-UMTS). The E-UMTS may be also referred to as an LTE system. The communication network is widely deployed to provide a variety of communication services such as voice (VoIP) through IMS and packet data.

[0004] As illustrated in FIG. 1, the E-UMTS network includes an evolved UMTS terrestrial radio access network (E-UTRAN), an Evolved Packet Core (EPC) and one or more user equipment. The E-UTRAN may include one or more evolved NodeB (eNodeB) 20, and a plurality of user equipment (UE) 10 may be located in one cell. One or more E-UTRAN mobility management entity (MME)/system architecture evolution (SAE) gateways 30 may be positioned at the end of the network and connected to an external network.

[0005] As used herein, “downlink” refers to communication from eNodeB 20 to UE 10, and “uplink” refers to communication from the UE to an eNodeB. UE 10 refers

to communication equipment carried by a user and may be also referred to as a mobile station (MS), a user terminal (UT), a subscriber station (SS) or a wireless device.

[0006] An eNodeB 20 provides end points of a user plane and a control plane to the UE 10. MME/SAE gateway 30 provides an end point of a session and mobility management function for UE 10. The eNodeB and MME/SAE gateway may be connected via an S1 interface.

[0007] The eNodeB 20 is generally a fixed station that communicates with a UE 10, and may also be referred to as a base station (BS) or an access point. One eNodeB 20 may be deployed per cell. An interface for transmitting user traffic or control traffic may be used between eNodeBs 20.

[0008] The MME provides various functions including NAS signalling to eNodeBs 20, NAS signalling security, AS Security control, Inter CN node signalling for mobility between 3GPP access networks, Idle mode UE Reachability (including control and execution of paging retransmission), Tracking Area list management (for UE in idle and active mode), PDN GW and Serving GW selection, MME selection for handovers with MME change, SGSN selection for handovers to 2G or 3G 3GPP access networks, Roaming, Authentication, Bearer management functions including dedicated bearer establishment, Support for PWS (which includes ETWS and CMAS) message transmission. The SAE gateway host provides assorted functions including Per-user based packet filtering (by e.g. deep packet inspection), Lawful Interception, UE IP address allocation, Transport level packet marking in the downlink, UL and DL service level charging, gating and rate enforcement, DL rate enforcement based on APN-AMBR. For clarity MME/SAE gateway 30 will be referred to herein simply as a "gateway," but it is understood that this entity includes both an MME and an SAE gateway.

[0009] A plurality of nodes may be connected between eNodeB 20 and gateway 30 via the S1 interface. The eNodeBs 20 may be connected to each other via an X2 interface and neighboring eNodeBs may have a meshed network structure that has the X2 interface.

[0010] FIG. 2 is a block diagram depicting architecture of a typical E-UTRAN and a typical EPC. As illustrated, eNodeB 20 may perform functions of selection for gateway 30, routing toward the gateway during a Radio Resource Control (RRC)

activation, scheduling and transmitting of paging messages, scheduling and transmitting of Broadcast Channel (BCCH) information, dynamic allocation of resources to UEs 10 in both uplink and downlink, configuration and provisioning of eNodeB measurements, radio bearer control, radio admission control (RAC), and connection mobility control in LTE_ACTIVE state. In the EPC, and as noted above, gateway 30 may perform functions of paging origination, LTE-IDLE state management, ciphering of the user plane, System Architecture Evolution (SAE) bearer control, and ciphering and integrity protection of Non-Access Stratum (NAS) signaling.

[0011] FIGS. 3(a) and 3(b) are block diagrams depicting the user-plane protocol and the control-plane protocol stack for the E-UMTS. As illustrated, the protocol layers may be divided into a first layer (L1), a second layer (L2) and a third layer (L3) based upon the three lower layers of an open system interconnection (OSI) standard model that is well known in the art of communication systems.

[0012] The physical layer, the first layer (L1), provides an information transmission service to an upper layer by using a physical channel. The physical layer is connected with a medium access control (MAC) layer located at a higher level through a transport channel, and data between the MAC layer and the physical layer is transferred via the transport channel. Between different physical layers, namely, between physical layers of a transmission side and a reception side, data is transferred via the physical channel.

[0013] The MAC layer of Layer 2 (L2) provides services to a radio link control (RLC) layer (which is a higher layer) via a logical channel. The RLC layer of Layer 2 (L2) supports the transmission of data with reliability. It should be noted that the RLC layer illustrated in FIGS. 3(a) and 3(b) is depicted because if the RLC functions are implemented in and performed by the MAC layer, the RLC layer itself is not required. The PDCP layer of Layer 2 (L2) performs a header compression function that reduces unnecessary control information such that data being transmitted by employing Internet protocol (IP) packets, such as IPv4 or IPv6, can be efficiently sent over a radio (wireless) interface that has a relatively small bandwidth.

[0014] A radio resource control (RRC) layer located at the lowest portion of the third layer (L3) is only defined in the control plane and controls logical channels,

transport channels and the physical channels in relation to the configuration, reconfiguration, and release of the radio bearers (RBs). Here, the RB signifies a service provided by the second layer (L2) for data transmission between the terminal and the UTRAN.

[0015] As illustrated in FIG. 3(a), the RLC and MAC layers (terminated in an eNodeB 20 on the network side) may perform functions such as Scheduling, Automatic Repeat Request (ARQ), and Hybrid Automatic Repeat Request (HARQ). The PDCP layer (terminated in eNodeB 20 on the network side) may perform the user plane functions such as header compression, integrity protection, and ciphering.

[0016] As illustrated in FIG. 3(b), the RLC and MAC layers (terminated in an eNodeB 20 on the network side) perform the same functions for the control plane. As illustrated, the RRC layer (terminated in an eNodeB 20 on the network side) may perform functions such as broadcasting, paging, RRC connection management, Radio Bearer (RB) control, mobility functions, and UE measurement reporting and controlling. The NAS control protocol (terminated in the MME of gateway 30 on the network side) may perform functions such as a SAE bearer management, authentication, LTE_IDLE mobility handling, paging origination in LTE_IDLE, and security control for the signaling between the gateway and UE 10.

[0001] The RRC state may be divided into two different states such as a RRC_IDLE and a RRC_CONNECTED. In RRC_IDLE state, the UE 10 may receive broadcasts of system information and paging information while the UE specifies a Discontinuous Reception (DRX) configured by NAS, and the UE has been allocated an identification (ID) which uniquely identifies the UE in a tracking area and may perform PLMN selection and cell re-selection. Also, in RRC-IDLE state, no RRC context is stored in the eNodeB.

[0002] In RRC_CONNECTED state, the UE 10 has an E-UTRAN RRC connection and a context in the E-UTRAN, such that transmitting and/or receiving data to/from the network (eNodeB) becomes possible. Also, the UE 10 can report channel quality information and feedback information to the eNodeB.

[0003] In RRC_CONNECTED state, the E-UTRAN knows the cell to which the UE 10 belongs. Therefore, the network can transmit and/or receive data to/from UE 10,

the network can control mobility (handover and inter-RAT cell change order to GERAN with NACC) of the UE, and the network can perform cell measurements for a neighboring cell.

[0004] In RRC_IDLE mode, the UE 10 specifies the paging DRX (Discontinuous Reception) cycle. Specifically, the UE 10 monitors a paging signal at a specific paging occasion of every UE specific paging DRX cycle.

[0005] The paging occasion is a time interval during which a paging signal is transmitted. The UE 10 has its own paging occasion.

[0006] A paging message is transmitted over all cells belonging to the same tracking area. If the UE 10 moves from one tracking area to another tracking area, the UE will send a tracking area update message to the network to update its location.

[0007] A physical channel transfers signaling and data between layer L1 of a UE and eNB. As illustrated in FIG. 4, the physical channel transfers the signaling and data with a radio resource, which consists of one or more sub-carriers in frequency and one more symbols in time.

[0008] One sub-frame, which is 1.0 ms. in length, consists of several symbols. The particular symbol(s) of the sub-frame, such as the first symbol of the sub-frame, can be used for downlink control channel(PDCCH). PDCCHs carries dynamic allocated resources, such as PRBs and MCS

[0009] A transport channel transfers signaling and data between the L1 and MAC layers. A physical channel is mapped to a transport channel.

[0010] Downlink transport channel types include a Broadcast Channel (BCH), a Downlink Shared Channel (DL-SCH), a Paging Channel (PCH) and a Multicast Channel (MCH). The BCH is used for transmitting system information. The DL-SCH supports HARQ, dynamic link adaptation by varying the modulation, coding and transmit power, and both dynamic and semi-static resource allocation. The DL-SCH also may enable broadcast in the entire cell and the use of beamforming. The PCH is used for paging a UE. The MCH is used for multicast or broadcast service transmission.

[0011] Uplink transport channel types include an Uplink Shared Channel (UL-SCH) and Random Access Channel(s) (RACH). The UL-SCH supports HARQ and dynamic link adaptation by varying the transmit power and potentially modulation and

coding. The UL-SCH also may enable the use of beamforming. The RACH is normally used for initial access to a cell.

[0012] The MAC sublayer provides data transfer services on logical channels. A set of logical channel types is defined for different data transfer services offered by MAC. Each logical channel type is defined according to the type of information transferred.

[0013] Logical channels are generally classified into two groups. The two groups are control channels for the transfer of control plane information and traffic channels for the transfer of user plane information.

[0014] Control channels are used for transfer of control plane information only. The control channels provided by MAC include a Broadcast Control Channel (BCCH), a Paging Control Channel (PCCH), a Common Control Channel (CCCH), a Multicast Control Channel (MCCH) and a Dedicated Control Channel (DCCH). The BCCH is a downlink channel for broadcasting system control information. The PCCH is a downlink channel that transfers paging information and is used when the network does not know the location cell of a UE. The CCCH is used by UEs having no RRC connection with the network. The MCCH is a point-to-multipoint downlink channel used for transmitting MBMS control information from the network to a UE. The DCCH is a point-to-point bi-directional channel used by UEs having an RRC connection that transmits dedicated control information between a UE and the network.

[0015] Traffic channels are used for the transfer of user plane information only. The traffic channels provided by MAC include a Dedicated Traffic Channel (DTCH) and a Multicast Traffic Channel (MTCH). The DTCH is a point-to-point channel, dedicated to one UE for the transfer of user information and can exist in both uplink and downlink. The MTCH is a point-to-multipoint downlink channel for transmitting traffic data from the network to the UE.

[0016] Uplink connections between logical channels and transport channels include a DCCH that can be mapped to UL-SCH, a DTCH that can be mapped to UL-SCH and a CCCH that can be mapped to UL-SCH. Downlink connections between logical channels and transport channels include a BCCH that can be mapped to BCH or DL-SCH, a PCCH that can be mapped to PCH, a DCCH that can be mapped to DL-

SCH, and a DTCH that can be mapped to DL-SCH, a MCCH that can be mapped to MCH, and a MTCH that can be mapped to MCH.

[0017] It is known that different cause values may be mapped on the signature sequence used to send messages between a UE and eNB and that either Channel Quality Indicator (CQI) or path loss and cause or message size are candidates for inclusion in the initial preamble. FIG. 5 illustrates different messages exchanged between a UE and eNB during initial access.

[0018] When a UE wishes to access the network and determines a message to be transmitted, the message may be linked to a purpose and a cause value may be determined. The size of the ideal message number 3 illustrated in FIG. 5 may also be determined by identifying all optional information and different alternative sizes, such as by removing optional information, or an alternative "scheduling request" message may be used.

[0019] The UE acquires necessary information for the transmission of the preamble, UL interference, Pilot Transmit power and required Signal-to-Noise Ratio (SNR) for the preamble detection at the receiver or combinations thereof. This information must allow the calculation of the initial transmit power of the preamble. It is beneficial to transmit the uplink message in the vicinity of the preamble from a frequency point of view in order to ensure that the same channel is used for the transmission of the message.

[0020] The UE should take into account the uplink interference and the uplink path loss in order to ensure that the network receives the preamble with a minimum SNR. The uplink interference can be determined only in the ENodeB and, therefore, must be broadcast by the ENodeB and received by the UE prior to the transmission of the preamble. The uplink path loss can be considered to be similar to the downlink path loss and can be estimated by the UE from the received Rx (receiver) signal strength when the transmit power of some pilot sequence of the cell is known to the UE.

[0021] The required uplink SNR for the detection of the preamble would typically depend on the NodeB configuration, such as a number of Rx antennas and receiver performance. There may be advantages to transmitting the rather static Transmit power of the pilot and the necessary uplink SNR separately from the varying uplink

interference and possibly the power offset required between the preamble and the message.

[0022] The initial transmission power of the preamble can be roughly calculated according to the following formula:

[0023] $\text{Transmit power} = \text{TransmitPilot} - \text{RxPilot} + \text{ULInterference} + \text{Offset} + \text{SNRRequired}$.

[0024] Therefore, any combination of SNRRequired, ULInterference, TransmitPilot and Offset can be broadcast. In principle, only one value must be broadcast. This is essentially the method in current UMTS systems, although the UL interference in LTE will mainly be neighboring cell interference that is probably more constant than in UMTS.

[0025] The UE determines the initial uplink transmit power for the transmission of the preamble as explained above. The receiver in the eNB is able to estimate the absolute received power as well as the relative received power compared to the interference in the cell. The eNB will consider a preamble detected if the received signal power compared to the interference is above an eNB known threshold.

[0026] The UE performs power ramping in order to ensure that a UE can be detected even if the initially estimated transmission power for the preamble is not adequate. Another preamble will most likely be transmitted if no acknowledgement or a negative acknowledgement is received by the UE before the next random access attempt. The transmit power of the preamble can be increased, and / or the preamble can be transmitted on a different uplink frequency in order to increase the probability of detection. Therefore, the actual transmit power of the preamble that will be detected does not necessarily correspond to the initial transmit power of the preamble as initially calculated by the UE.

[0027] The UE must determine the possible uplink transport format. The transport format, which may include Modulation and Coding Scheme (MCS) and a number of resource blocks that should be used by the UE, depends mainly on two parameters, specifically the SNR at the eNB and the required size of the message to be transmitted.

[0028] In practice, a maximum UE message size, or payload, and a required minimum SNR correspond to each transport format. In UMTS, the UE determines before the transmission of the preamble whether a transport format can be chosen for the transmission according to the estimated initial preamble transmit power, the required offset between preamble and the transport block, the maximum allowed or available UE transmit power, a fixed offset and additional margin. The preamble in UMTS need not contain any information regarding the transport format selected by the UE since the network does not need to reserve time and frequency resources and, therefore, the transport format is indicated together with the transmitted message.

[0029] The eNB must be aware of the size of the message that the UE intends to transmit and the SNR achievable by the UE in order to select the correct transport format upon reception of the preamble and then reserve the necessary time and frequency resources. Therefore, the eNB cannot estimate the SNR achievable by the UE according to the received preamble because the UE transmit power compared to the maximum allowed or possible UE transmit power is not known to the eNB, given that the UE will most likely consider the measured path loss in the downlink or some equivalent measure for the determination of the initial preamble transmission power.

[0030] The eNB could calculate a difference between the path loss estimated in the downlink compared and the path loss of the uplink. However, this calculation is not possible if power ramping is used and the UE transmit power for the preamble does not correspond to the initially calculated UE transmit power. Furthermore, the precision of the actual UE transmit power and the transmit power at which the UE is intended to transmit is very low. Therefore, it has been proposed to code the path loss or CQI estimation of the downlink and the message size or the cause value in the uplink in the signature.

[0031]

[0032]

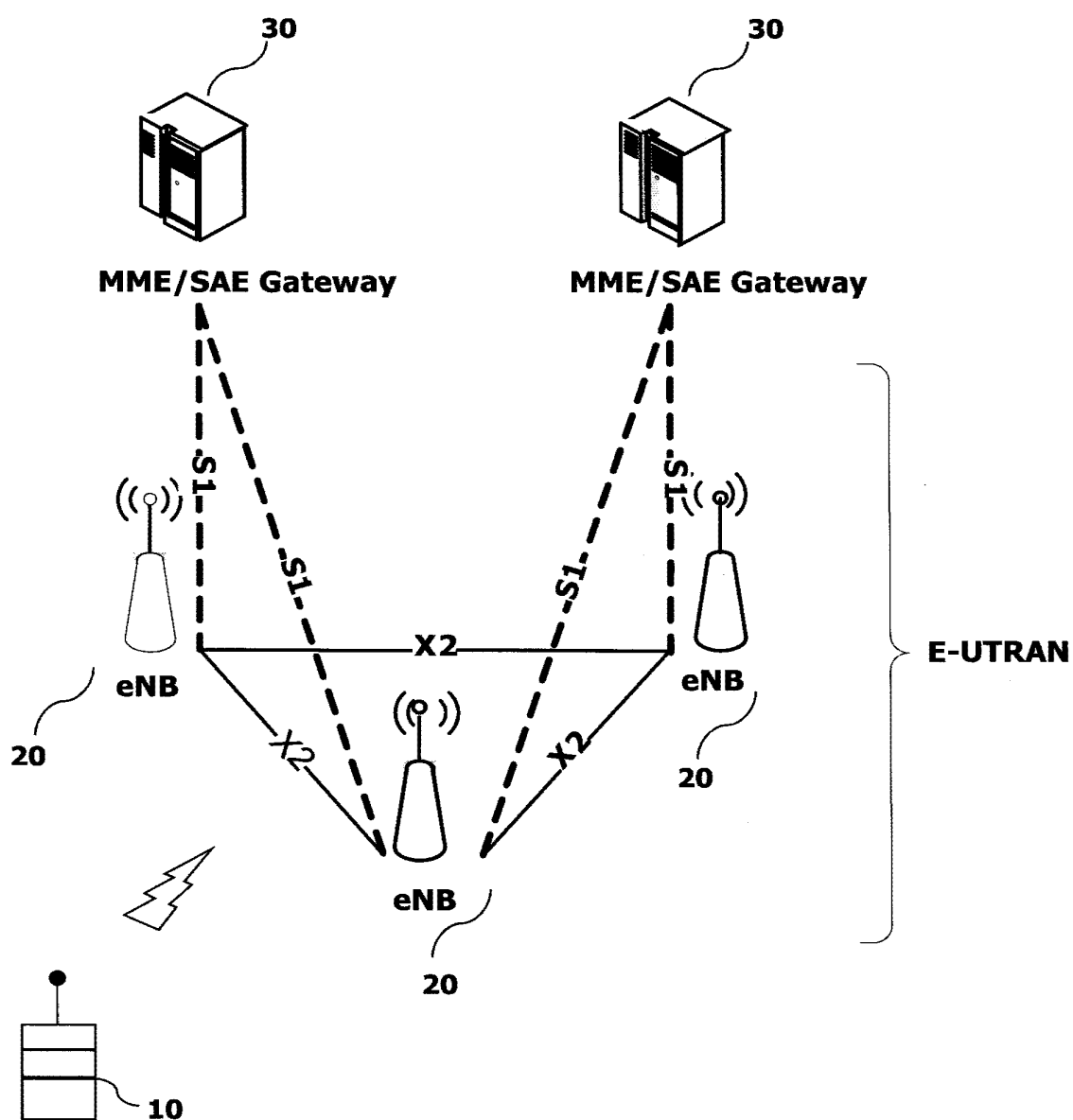
[0033] Brief Description of the Drawings

[0034] FIG. 1 illustrates a block diagram illustrating network structure of an evolved universal mobile telecommunication system (E-UMTS).

Section 2

- [0035] FIG. 2 illustrates a block diagram depicting architecture of a typical E-UTRAN and a typical EPC.
- [0036] FIG. 3(a) illustrates the user-plane protocol for the E-UMTS.
- [0037] FIG. 3(b) illustrates the control-plane protocol stack for the E-UMTS
- [0038] FIG. 4 illustrates a Structure of the physical channel.
- [0039] FIG. 5 illustrates a Random Access procedure for E-UTRAN initial access.
- [0040] FIG. 6 illustrates a block diagram of a mobile station (MS) or access terminal (AT) according to the present invention.

Fig. 1



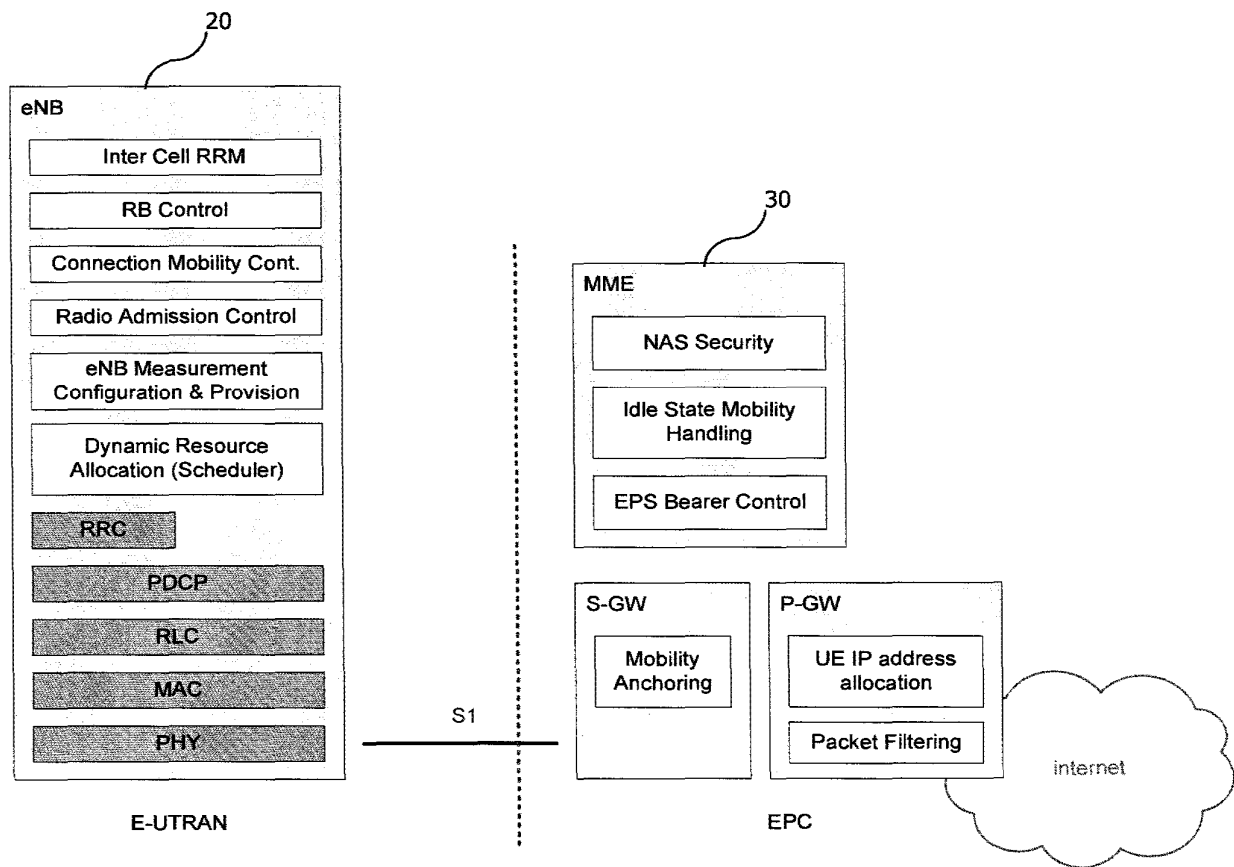


Fig. 3(a)

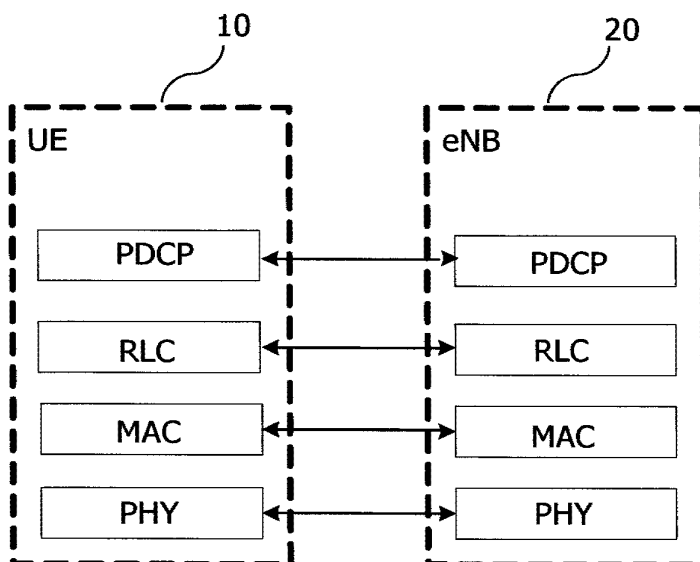


Fig. 3(b)

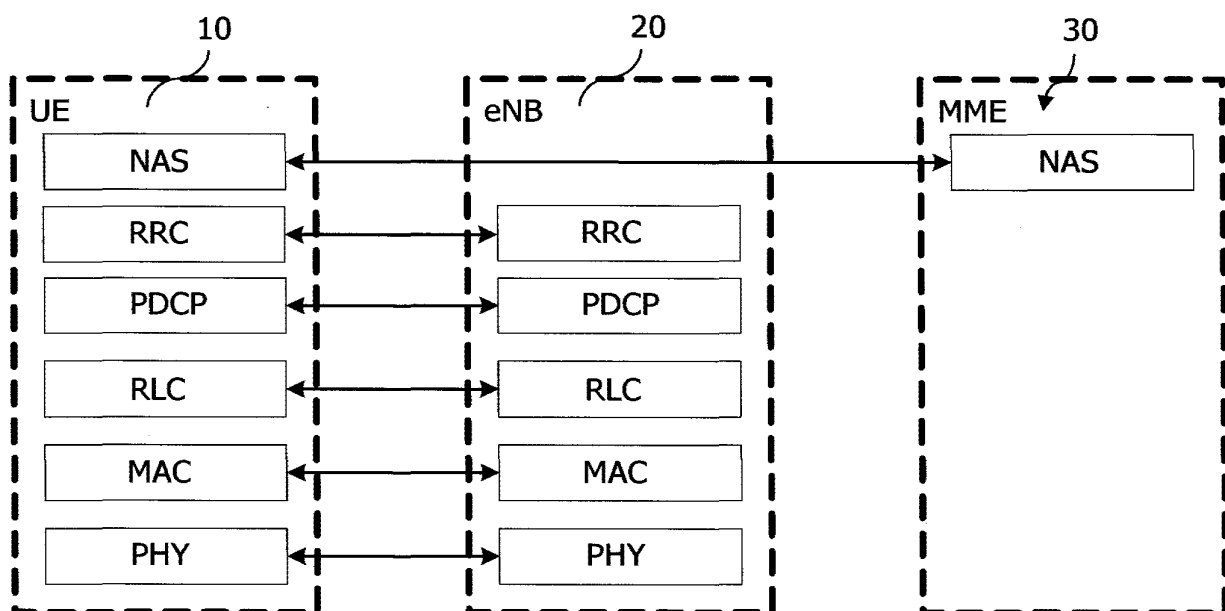


Fig. 4
Structure of the physical channel

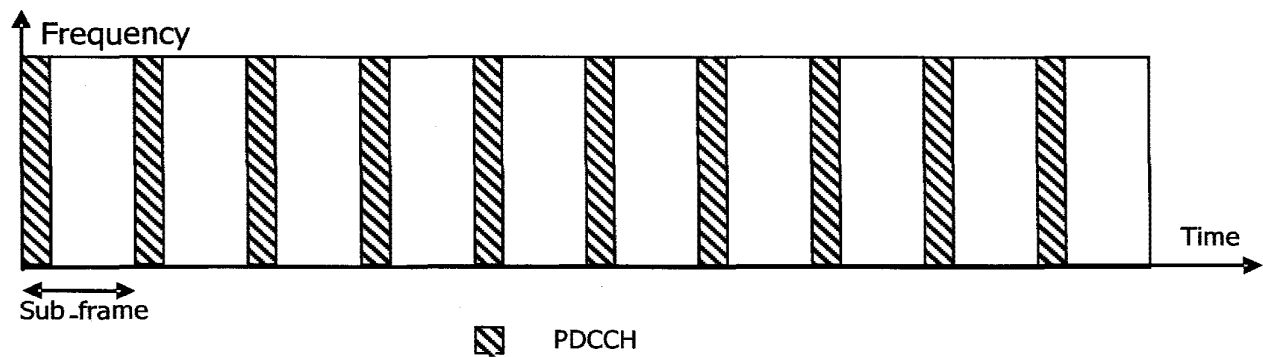


Fig. 5
Random Access procedure for E-UTRAN initial access

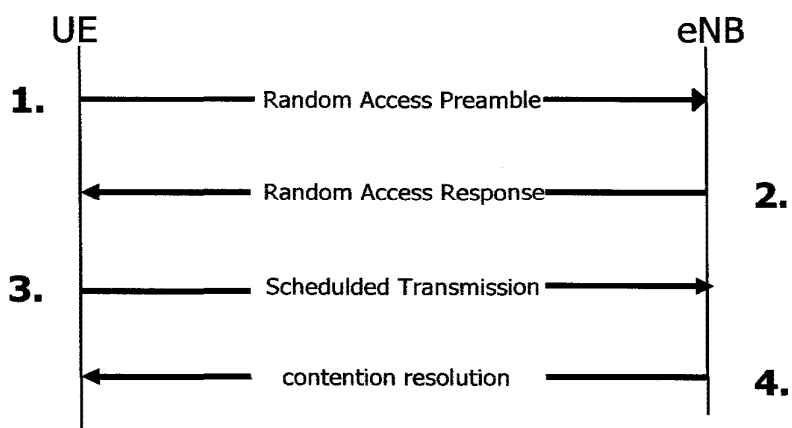
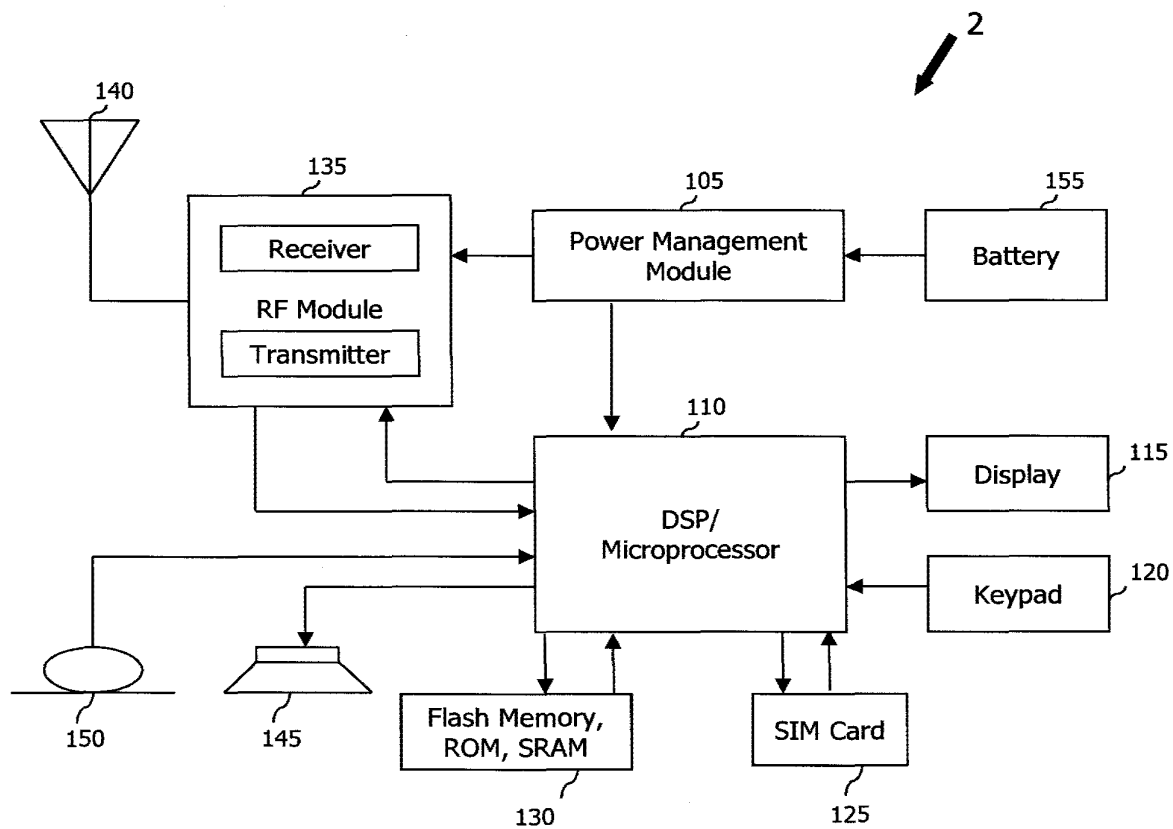


Fig. 6
MOBILE STATION/ACCESS TERMINAL



Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal

Application Number:				
Filing Date:				
Title of Invention:	ON-DEMAND DELIVERY OF SYSTEM INFORMATION WITH RAN BASED POLLING			
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Youngdae LEE			
Filer:	Andrew S. Park			
Attorney Docket Number:	UT16-0648-US			
Filed as Large Entity				
Filing Fees for Provisional				
Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD(\$)
Basic Filing:				
Provisional Application Filing	1005	1	260	260
Pages:				
Claims:				
Miscellaneous-Filing:				
Petition:				
Patent-Appeals-and-Interference:				
Post-Allowance-and-Post-Issuance:				

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD(\$)
Extension-of-Time:				
Miscellaneous:				
Total in USD (\$)				260

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	25741010
Application Number:	62334418
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	1033
Title of Invention:	ON-DEMAND DELIVERY OF SYSTEM INFORMATION WITH RAN BASED POLLING
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Youngdae LEE
Customer Number:	67487
Filer:	Andrew S. Park
Filer Authorized By:	
Attorney Docket Number:	UT16-0648-US
Receipt Date:	10-MAY-2016
Filing Date:	
Time Stamp:	22:51:34
Application Type:	Provisional

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	yes
Payment Type	Credit Card
Payment was successfully received in RAM	\$260
RAM confirmation Number	6653
Deposit Account	
Authorized User	

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			12715b3a2350e1787c6dd9793798c8a296d763f5		
Warnings:					
Information:					
2	Specification	UT16648_SPEC.pdf	6488165	no	55
			885dc8ca97c87e649af91afb36ccf128d6073de7		
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