3GPP TSG RAN WG1 Meeting #108-e R1-22xxxxx

21st February – 3rd March 2022

Agenda Item: 8.10

Source: Moderator (Qualcomm Incorporated)

Title: Summary of [108-e-R17-eIAB-04] Email discussion on eIAB TP (R1-2202155) for 38.300

Document for: Discussion and decision

This document provides a summary of the following email discussion on text proposals for RAN1 related eIAB updates to TS 38.300 based on the input from R1-2202155:

[108-e-R17-eIAB-04] Email discussion on eIAB TP (R1-2202155) for 38.300 by February 24 – Luca (Qualcomm)

**Moderator Proposal 1:**

**Adopt the following TP for 38.300:**

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| **<**Unchanged text is omitted>5.3.5.3 Uplink timing controlThe gNB determines the desired Timing Advance setting and provides that to the UE. The UE uses the provided TA to determine its uplink transmit timing relative to the UE's observed downlink receive timing.An IAB-node may support multiple modes for uplink timing:* The IAB-MT behaves exactly as the UE to determine its uplink transmission timing.
* The IAB-MT uses the provided TA plus a provided additional offset to determine its uplink transmission timing, to facilitate parent node’s IAB-MT Rx / IAB-DU Rx multiplexing.
* The IAB-MT aligns its uplink transmission timing to the IAB-DU downlink transmission timing, to facilitate IAB-MT Tx / IAB-DU Tx multiplexing.

The IAB-node uplink timing mode is indicated by the parent node via MAC-CE. **<**Unchanged text is omitted> |

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| Company | Comments on Moderator Proposal 1 |
| ETRI | Agree in principle.We think all IAB-node should implement the first mode, at least. To imply this aspect, the following revision on the main bullet is suggested:An IAB-node ~~may~~ supports ~~multiple~~ one or more of the following modes for uplink timing: |
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**Moderator Proposal 2:**

**Adopt the following TP for 38.300:**

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| **<**Unchanged text is omitted>10.9 IAB Resource ConfigurationIn general, the IAB-DU and the IAB-MT of an IAB-node are subject to a half-duplex constraint, as correct transmission/reception by one cannot be guaranteed during transmission/reception by the other and vice versa, e.g., when collocated and operating in the same frequency. An IAB-node can report its duplexing constraints between the IAB-MT and the IAB-DU via F1AP.The scheduler on an IAB-DU or IAB-donor-DU complies with the gNB-DU resource configuration received via F1AP, which defines the usage of scheduling resources to account for the aforementioned duplexing constraint.The resource configuration assigns an attribute of hard, soft or unavailable to each symbol of each DU cell. Additionally, for IAB-nodes supporting FDM operation, the resource configuration may include an attribute of hard, soft or unavailable for a RB in a symbol. Transmission/reception can occur for RBs in a symbol~~s~~ configured as hard, whereas scheduling cannot occur, except for some special cases, for RBs ~~symbols~~ configured~~s~~ as unavailable. For RBs ~~symbols~~ configured as soft, scheduling can occur conditionally on an explicit indication of availability by the parent node via DCI format 2\_5, or on an implicit determination of availability by the IAB-node. The implicit determination of availability is determined by the IAB-node depending on whether or not the operation of the IAB-DU would have an impact on the collocated IAB-MT.The resource configuration can be shared among neighbouring IAB-nodes and IAB-donors to facilitate interference management, dual connectivity, and enhanced multiplexing.To facilitate transitioning from IAB-MT to IAB-DU operation and vice versa, guard symbols can be used to overcome potentially misaligned symbol boundaries between the IAB-MT domain and the IAB-DU domain (e.g. IAB-MT Rx boundaries are not aligned with the IAB-DU Tx boundaries). Specifically, an IAB-node can indicate to a parent node a number of desired guard symbols, while the parent node can indicate to the IAB-node the number of actually provided guard symbols for specific transitions. An IAB-node supporting enhanced multiplexing capabilities, i.e. IAB-MT Rx / IAB-DU Rx, IAB-MT Tx / IAB-DU Tx, IAB-MT Rx / IAB-DU Tx, IAB-MT Tx / IAB-DU Rx, can provide via MAC-CE to a parent node information to facilitate scheduling for enhanced multiplexing operation by the IAB-node, specifically:* recommended IAB-MT’s Tx/Rx beams,
* desired IAB-MT Tx PSD range,
* desired parent node’s IAB-DU Tx power adjustment,
* required IAB-MT’s uplink transmission timing mode.

Correspondingly, the parent node can provide via MAC-CE information to the IAB-node to facilitate enhanced multiplexing at the IAB-node and/or at the parent node:* restricted IAB-DU beams,
* actual parent node’s IAB-DU Tx power adjustment,
* IAB-MT’s uplink transmission timing mode.

**<**Unchanged text is omitted> |

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| Company | Comments on Moderator Proposal 2 |
| ETRI | Agree in principle.We have two comments:1. We think “supporting FDM operation” in the first revision should be “supporting enhanced multiplexing operation” to be aligned with the other parts.
2. It seems that the following RAN1 agreement could be captured here:

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| **Agreement**Support indication of whether FDM is required or not for an enhanced multiplexing operation mode to donor-CU. |

TP for the first comment:Additionally, for IAB-nodes supporting ~~FDM operation~~ enhanced multiplexing operation, the resource configuration may include an attribute of hard, soft or unavailable for a RB in a symbol.TP for the second comment:An indication of whether FDM is required or not for an enhanced multiplexing operation mode in the IAB-node can be shared to donor-CU. |
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