3GPP TSG-RAN WG2 Meeting #109bis-eR2-200xxxx

Electronic meeting, 20th – 30th April 2020

Agenda Item: 6.20.1.1

Source: Intel Corporation

Title: Report from email discussion [AT109bis-e][048][TEI16] on 5G indicator

Document for: Discussion and decision

# 1. Introduction

This contribution captures the discussion and result of the following email discussion that took place during RAN2#109bis-e:

* [AT109bis-e][048][TEI16] 5G Indicator (Intel)

Scope: Treat papers above on 5G indicator. If convergence is difficult, this may be treated on-line.

Wanted Outcome: Agreed solution in Agreed-in-principle CRs

Deadline: April 28 0700 UTC

Where the papers discussed are:

R2-2002535 LS on 5G indicator (RP-193265; contact: Intel) RAN LS in Rel-16 NR\_newRAT-Core, TEI16 To:RAN2 Cc:SA, CT, GSMA

R2-2002660 A RAN Based Solution for the 5G Indicator VODAFONE discussion

R2-2003420 EN-DC bandlist for 5G indicator Huawei, HiSilicon, BT, Telefonica, Telecom Italia S.p.A., Samsung discussion Rel-15 36.331 NR\_newRAT

R2-2003416 Introduction of bandlist for ENDC for 5G indicator HUAWEI, HiSilicon, Telefonica, Telecom Italia S.p.A., Samsung CR Rel-16 36.331 16.0.0 4214 2 C NR\_newRAT-Core R2-2002098

R2-2003417 Introduction of bandlist for ENDC for 5G indicator Huawei, HiSilicon, Telefonica, Telecom Italia S.p.A., Samsung CR Rel-16 36.331 16.0.0 4264 - A NR\_newRAT-Core

R2-2003418 Introduction in new SIB of bandlist for ENDC for 5G indicator Huawei, HiSilicon, BT, Samsung CR Rel-15 36.331 15.9.0 4265 - C NR\_newRAT-Core

R2-2003419 Introduction in new SIB of bandlist for ENDC for 5G indicator Huawei, HiSilicon, BT, Samsung CR Rel-16 36.331 16.0.0 4266 - A NR\_newRAT-Core

R2-2002969 Upper layer indication ZTE Corporation, Sanechips discussion

# 2. Discussion

The LS from RAN in RP-193265 gives RAN2 an action to provide CRs to the next RAN plenary meeting to implement some specific enhancements to the 5G indicator mechanism. 3 discussion papers where submitted to this RAN2 meeting to discuss the RAN2 specification changes for these enhancements. The remaining documents submitted to the meeting are CRs.

The email discussion is structured with a first phase to discuss the main RAN2 specification changes that are required based upon the LS and the 3 discussion papers. Once the first phase has concluded then there will be a second phase to finalise the remaining details of the CR. **The deadline for providing input to the first phase is Friday 24 April 2020, 0700 UTC.**

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### 2.1 Questions/comments on LS

**Any questions or comments to the LS in R2-2002535 can be provided below.**

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| Company | Additional comments |
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### 2.2 Update to LTE system information

The LS requests RAN2 to introduce the following:

Introduce signalling to enable a UE camped on an E-UTRA cell to be informed, with frequency band granularity, of the NR frequency bands available for configuration of EN-DC operation within the area of this cell. In the case of RAN sharing, it must be possible to provide the NR frequency bands independently per PLMN. RAN2 can involve other groups as necessary to introduce the appropriate signalling.

All the discussion paper propose that the additional NR frequency band information is provided using LTE system information. However, the 3 discussion papers have different alternatives for which SIB should be used - SIB2, SIB24 or a new SIB.

**Please provide your company view on which LTE SIB should be used to provide the NR frequency band information.**

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| Company | Which LTE SIB to be used?  SIB2/SIB24/new SIB | Additional comments |
| ZTE | New SIB | It seems there are some concerns on the overhead introduced by this. This to us indicates that we should put it in a SIB which is not as frequent. On the other hand, putting it in existing SIBs and reducing the scheduling rate would also impact other system aspects related to that SIB and this is undesirable. Given this, to us, the best approach seems to be to put it in a new SIB. We can live with SIB24 also (2nd preference), but SIB2 seems certainly undesirable! |
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### 2.3 Connected DRX

The LS describes the required UE behaviour for providing the *upperLayerIndication* to upper layers when the UE is in idle, inactive and connected mode. The LS doesn’t state any requirement for connected mode DRX different to connected mode in general. The discussion paper in R2-2002660 discussed this case and proposes that during C-DRX the UE should provide the *upperLayerIndication* to upper layers in the same way as in idle (i.e. based on the content of the LTE system information).

**Please provide your company view on how a UE in C-DRX should provide the upperLayerIndication to upper layers (same as in idle/inactive or same as connected)**

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| Company | UpperLayerIndication in C-DRX?  Same as connected/same as idle | Additional comments |
| ZTE | No strong view | We do acknowledge the problem indicated in R2-2002660 and this seems to be the root cause of the discussion on hysteresis as well (i.e. the fact that the connected and IDLE mode indications seem to indicated different things if we strictly go with the implementation in the RAN LS).  We suspect this might be difficult to solve it in RAN2 and hence our proposal was to just provide the necessary information to RAN/GSMA and let them decide. |
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### 2.3 Hysteresis in toggling of the *upperLayerIndication*

The LS states the following:

TSG RAN has decided that further 3GPP work related to the display of any user interface indication, such as hysteresis to avoid toggling between displaying 4G and 5G icon as mentioned in the GSMA LS, is not needed.

The discussion in RAN plenary related to this sentence was that any hystersis in the toggling of the indication on the display could be left to implementation of the UE's user interface, and therefore would not need to be specified in 3GPP specifications. However, the discussion papers in R2-2003420 and R2-2002660 both raise this topic for discussion in RAN2. R2-2002660 concludes that to have consistent UE behaviour from 'open market devices' the 3GPP specifications should capture a 10s hysteresis when the *upperLayerIndication* is turned off

**Please provide your company view on whether the 3GPP specifications should capture a hysteresis to be applied when the *upperLayerIndication* is turned off. In case your company view is that it should be captured then comments can be used in indicate a preference on how it is captured (e.g. informative, recommendation, requirement), the length of the hysteresis, and the location where to capture this.**

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| Company | Capture hysteresis in 3GPP specs?  Yes/No | Additional comments  (including how to capture this, length of hysteresis and location where to capture this) |
| ZTE | Likely no | We suspect this will not be a fruitful discussion given that this goes against the plenary guidance. |
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In R2-2002969, while not proposing that 3GPP should specify any hysteresis, points out that the *upperLayerIndication* provided in idle mode is based the potential to use 5G, whereas the *upperLayerIndication* provided in connected is based on the UE actually being configured to use 5G. The document proposes to communicate this distinction to GSMA.

**Please provide your company view whether there is any need to provide further information to GSMA regarding the setting of the *upperLayerIndication* in idle and connected.**

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| Company | Need for further LS to GSMA?  Yes/No | Additional comments |
| ZTE | Yes | If we want to avoid the discussion on hysteresis here (per the plenary guidance), we think that this is one way out i.e. to clarify that the current framework indicates different things in different RRC states and we can then leave it up to the upper layers to use this information accordingly. |
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### 2.4 Release

The LS states that the it is Rel-16 and the WI is TEI16. However, the CR submitted to this meeting start from Rel-15.

**Please provide your company view on the release from which this is to be specified.**

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| Company | Release?  Rel-15 or Rel-16 | Additional comments |
| ZTE | Rel-16 | The LS received from RAN is for Rel-16 and it seems this is a reasonable assumption to go with. |
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# Conclusions