**S3GPP TSG-RAN WG2 Meeting #115-e R2-210xxxx**

**Online, Aug 16th – 27th, 2021**

**Agenda Item: 5.4.3**

**Source: Huawei, HiSilicon**

**Title: Summary of [AT115-e][016][NR15] UE Capabilities II**

**Document for: Discussion and decision**

# Introduction

This document summarizes the following offline discussion.

* [AT115-e][016][NR15] UE Capabilities II (Huawei)

Scope: Determine agreeable parts in a first phase, for agreeable parts agree on CRs. Treat R2-2108574, R2-2108575, R2-2107390, R2-2108578, R2-2108579, R2-2108580, R2-2106958, R2-2107980, R2-2106963, R2-2108572, R2-2108573, R2-2107130, R2-2107389,

Intended outcome: Report, agreed CRs if applicable

Deadline: Schedule 1

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# Discussion

## Part 1: Intended to determine agreeable parts

### BW handling

[R2-2108574](file:///D:/Documents/3GPP/tsg_ran/WG2/RAN2/2108_R2_115-e/Docs/R2-2108574.zip) Introduction of NR channel bandwidth capability for LTE-to-NR HO case Huawei, HiSilicon CR Rel-15 36.331 15.14.0 4716 - F NR\_newRAT-Core

[R2-2108575](file:///D:/Documents/3GPP/tsg_ran/WG2/RAN2/2108_R2_115-e/Docs/R2-2108575.zip) Introduction of NR channel bandwidth capability for LTE-to-NR HO case Huawei, HiSilicon CR Rel-16 36.331 16.5.0 4717 - A NR\_newRAT-Core

In IE *UE-EUTRA-Capability*, UE only reports supported NR bands in NR-SA for handover and redirection. However, the UE may not 100% be able to work under the target gNB although the UE can support the NR band, it still relies on the supported bandwidth of this band. Thus, the target gNB checks UE NR capability and may find that the UE supported bandwidth cannot fulfil the condition, the target gNB will reject this handover procedure. It increases the failure probability for handover preparation and leads to handover delay and signalling overhead.

The proposed change is: to introduce the NR channel bandwidth capability per SCS in IE *UE-EUTRA-Capability*.

**Q1 Do companies agree with the intention of the CRs above?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes or No** | **Comments** |
| Qualcomm Incorporated | No | We propose to leave it to network implementation for the benefit that it can address legacy UEs. Future UEs will support more channel BWs and the problem itself will diminish.  Note that we still have very fundamental issue in NR standalone mode, i.e. the compatibility of channel BW capability between the UE and the network is not ensured before the UE access. We raised the issue back in August 2018 (R2-1811132). The feedback we got was “network can take care of it”. After some discussion, the only requirement is that the UE checks if it supports lower BW than the BW indicated in SIB1. |
| Docomo | Yes | We agree with the intention, although the solution might not work in UEs with non-downward-compatible channelBWs-UL/DL.  The eNB should not be required to comprehend UE-NR-Capability. |
| Nokia | No | Source eNB should not be expected to comprehend the NR capability. In that sense, if there is a mismatch the target should fail the HO. We don’t see any need for an enhancement and we fully agree with Qualcomm that this might be a solution with a diminishing return. |
| Apple | No | We see there is no need for an enhancement, and also agree with Qualcomm about this being already discussed. |
| SoftBank | No | Agree with the above companies, it was discussed before. |
| Ericsson | No | We agree that there may be cases where the UE supports the band of the intended target gNB but where it does not support a carrier bandwidth that the target gNB could use. But including those in the EUTRA capabilities would not help for several reasons.  Besides the carrier bandwidth bitmap (in BandNR) the supported bandwidth may be further limited by fields in the feature sets per CC. And signalling the entire NR supportedBandCombinationList in the EUTRA capabilities and validating it in the eNB is certainly not desirable.  Also, the lack of other features may prevent the gNB from admitting the UE. Hence, even if the UE reports the NR carrier bandwidths in the EUTRA capabilities, the connection may fail anyway (e.g. DSS not supported by the UE).  One should also bear in mind that the source node may not even know which features the target gNB requires (e.g. DSS). Hence, even if one would include all those capabilities into the EUTRA capabilities or if one would require the source eNB to peek into the NR capabilities, it could not do the validation anyway.  As QC said, those cases should vanish as more UEs support more bandwidths and the other vital features that may prevent a gNB from accepting a UE. If it happens anyway, the target gNB has now the possibility to indicate “insufficient UE capabilities” as cause value and thereby prevent the source eNB from trying again for the same UE shortly afterwards. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes (proponent) | The issue observed in the deployment is that the eNB cannot find the suitable target gNB for handover due to lack of UE supported NR bandwidth (the reason is that the eNB is not required to comprehend UE-NR-Capability as mentioned by Docomo). So the selected target cannot be found in time, which leads to the latency of handover or even handover failure since the channel quality of current serving cell become worser. It truly influences the performance.  For Qualcomm’s comment, the issue there is different since it is not about the BW determination between UE and NW, the issue is the source eNB cannot know the UE capability of NR BW so the source eNB cannot find suitable target gNB. So the current principle for UE access (we don’t touch this part) cannot be used by the source eNB.  It might be an enhancement for LTE-to-NR handover, but we see the benefit of performance improvement for handover. If it might be a bit late for R15, we would suggest to further consider this in late release. |
| ZTE | No | Introducing new UE capability can not solve the problem for legacy UEs.  In our understanding, usually, the deployed stand-alone NR cells should be acceptable to most UEs. So we wonder whether this problem will happen frequently?  If the scenario is similar to NTT’s paper (i.e. 100MHz cell does not support 40MHz operation), then seems current X2 interface does not support exchanging the “supported operation BWs” of NR cells (only maximum BW is exchanged)? So adding UE capability is not sufficient? |
| MediaTek | Not in R15. Open for later Releases | We have some sympathy on the intention but further discussion is needed. Even if eNB understand UE’s NR CBW capability, does eNB aware gNB’s CBW capability so that it can find a gNB that matched UE’s capability?  In addition, we are wondering whether same solution is needed for EN-DC case (for bands listed in *supportedBandListEN-DC*, similar to DCM’s paper in [R2-2107390](file:///D:\Documents\3GPP\tsg_ran\WG2\TSGR2_115-e\Docs\R2-2107390.zip)). |
| CATT | see comments | we agree with the intention of the CR. but it could be discussed further on some details, e.g., what is the requirement for interface. |
| OPPO | No | We would also like to leave it to network’s implementation |
| Samsung | No | preferable to solve it in NW implementation |

4 companies agreed with the intention of the CR, 2 companies among them indicated the requirement for Xn/X2 interface and 1 company among them preferred to discuss this in later release. 8 companies didn’t agree with the intention of the CR and would like to leave to network implementation. The moderator understand some companies are interested in this but some companies think it is an enhancement and is not needed, it is suggested not to pursue the CR in Rel-15, the proponent can further discuss with interested companies..

Proposal 1: The CRs R2-2108574 and R2-2108575 are not pursued in Rel-15.

[R2-2107390](file:///D:\Documents\3GPP\tsg_ran\WG2\TSGR2_115-e\Docs\R2-2107390.zip) UE Capability filtering solution for EN-DC BC selection issue NTT DOCOMO, Inc. discussion Rel-17 TEI17

In realistic deployments, there is a possibility that EN-DC configuration fails due to the band combination selection process between eNB and gNB, if gNB supports only certain value of bandwidth (e.g. 100MHz). The proposals are listed below.

Proposal 1: RAN2 to support NR UE capability filtering by additional NR bandwidth parameters, e.g. list of channel bandwidths that should be supported for each band in the reported band combinations.

Proposal 2: RAN2 to support NR UE capability filtering by subcarrier spacing.

**Q2 Do companies agree with the intention of Proposal 1&2 above?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes or No** | **Comments** |
| Qualcomm Incorporated | No | We propose to leave it to network implementation for the benefit that it can address legacy UEs. Future UEs will support more channel BWs and the problem itself will diminish.  Note that we still have very fundamental issue in NR standalone mode, i.e. the compatibility of channel BW capability between the UE and the network is not ensured before the UE access. We raised the issue back in August 2018 (R2-1811132). The feedback we got was “network can take care of it”. After some discussion, the only requirement is that the UE checks if it supports lower BW than the BW indicated in SIB1. |
| Docomo | Yes | As proponent.  If the CBWs supported by gNB and UE doesn’t match in any of the supported BCs, e.g. UE doesn’t support 100MHz CBW in any BCs in the network only supporting 100MHz CBW, this will be a problem. |
| Nokia | Maybe | To Docomo, how big is the problem at hand? Usually network is expected to support more channel bandwidths and be rather generic in such support so we don’t see why this is a problem.  [Docomo v07]  Thanks for the question. We observe gNBs that do not support serving e.g. a 40MHz UE in a 100MHz cell. How often we would see this issue depends on the UE capabilities, and our market environment will have more and more UEs that are out of an operator’s control (e.g. global-market smartphones, carrier switchers, roamers). |
| Apple | No | While we sympathise with DCM, we also view that this additional filtering creates more effort at the UE with diminishing returns, while NWs usually support higher BWs anyway and are expected to configure the UE with UE supported BWs (as long as the UE can support initial BWP BW).  Moreover, we still have the issue with legacy and roaming UEs which do not support this change and the NW has to handle these anyway. |
| Ericsson | No | Same comments as for Q1. But an additional aspect is that adding such filtering possibility may imply that upon handover a target node may need to reacquire the UE capabilities, since it may be interested on different bandwidths. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes but | We agree with the intention, this issue is similar as LTE-to-NR handover above, the eNB cannot find the suitable SN gNB for SN addition due to lack of UE supported NR bandwidth.  However, for the filtering solution, we wonder what’s the difference between the legacy *AggregatedBandwidth* in the filter parameter and new introduced BW info. Besides, even if the eNB indicates e.g. the max NR channel BW to the UE, the SN gNB may not support all the channel BW smaller than indicated max NR channel BW.  We understand the solution of introducing NR BW supported by UE for ENDC works, the eNB can determine the suitable SN gNB based on UE capability and SN gNB deployment.  [Docomo v07]  Thanks for the analysis and suggestion. We intend to filter out the BCs with unsupported CBW by indicating what CBW(s) are supported by the deployment/SN (not maximum aggregated bandwidth). That’s the difference to AggregatedBandwidth.  We are also open to discuss alternative solutions. |
| ZTE | Prefer No | We understand this problem may happen, e.g. a 100MHz cell may not support 40MHz operation.  However, we tend to agree with QC that, if this problem needs to be solved, then it is more urgent to solve the fundamental problem in NR standalone operation. I.e. How to prevent a 40MHz capable UE to enter a cell does not support 40MHz operation. |
| MediaTek | Maybe | We believe that the intention is similar to HW paper (One for handover and one for EN-DC setup). As commented in Q1, we are open for discussion. Among two solution (new explicit NR CBW capability to eNB or new filter), we slightly prefer the explicit capability reporting which seems simper. |
| Intel | Not for Rel-15  Open for Rel-17 | Our understanding is that the purpose of this additional UE capability filtering is to prevent the rejection by SN on setting up EN-DC in the case all BCs in *allowedBC-ListMRDC* are not supported by SN. This does not seem like an essential change for Rel-15. Can be considered for TEI17. However, we would like to know how big is an issue without this for Rel-17. |
| CATT | see comments | we agree with the intention but details can be further discussed. we also think this can be discussed together with HW CRs in the previous question. |
| OPPO | No | Agree with Apple |
| Samsung | No | preferable to solve it in NW implementation |

4 companies agreed with the intention of the CR, 2 companies expressed “maybe” but wonder how big the problem is. 6 companies didn’t agree with the intention of the CR. The moderator understand some companies are interested in this but some companies think it is an enhancement and is not needed, it is suggested not to pursue the Proposal 1&2 in Rel-15, the proponent can further discuss with interested companies..

Proposal 2: The Proposal 1&2 in R2-2107390 are not pursued in Rel-15.

[R2-2108578](file:///D:/Documents/3GPP/tsg_ran/WG2/RAN2/2108_R2_115-e/Docs/R2-2108578.zip) Support of newly introuduced 100M bandwidth for band n40 Huawei, HiSilicon discussion Rel-15 NR\_newRAT-Core

In RAN4#99e meeting, the new channel bandwidth 90M/100M were introduced for band n40, RAN2 need to consider how to differentiate the new UEs supporting 100MHz in n40 and the legacy n40 UEs which does not supporting 100MHz. The proposal is listed below.

Proposal 1: use spare bit in *channelBWs-DL/UL-v1590* to indicate the support of 100MHz channel bandwidth introduced later than 38101-1 v17.1.0 for FR1, and mandate the new UEs to set this bit to 1.

**Q3 Do companies agree with the intention of Proposal 1 above?**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes or No** | **Comments** |
| Qualcomm Incorporated | Yes, but | We understand the intention is to introduce IOT bit. Then the UE should not be mandated to set the bit to 1 (as written in the proposal 1).  And on the CR in R2-2108579, we think the following sentence is difficult to understand, and we do not think we should refer to a given version of the RAN4 specification.   * "The UE supports the 100M channel bandwidths for FR1 that were defined in clause 5.3.5 of TS 38.101-1 version 17.1.0 [2] for the given band.". |
| Nokia | Yes | There are two choices 1) Use the spare bit (as proposed by HW) OR 2) define specific capability for band n40. While 1) is more general, we think it may cause more problems (how does network know UE supports the spare value but doesn't support 100 MHz, or whether it's just a legacy UE). So perhaps 2) would be simpler in the end as this is a cleaner approach and probably avoids confusion in the future for implementations. |
| Apple | Yes with the intention | But we also think some discussion is needed on the use of spare bit. |
| SoftBank | See comments | Agree with the intention. We are open for the solution, but basically using spare bit should be carefully checked for avoiding side effects. |
| Ericsson | No | Specifying the conditions for setting this new bit tend to be very complex, as well as to use it for nw validation. We realize the network anyway needs to validate the intended carrier bandwidth against the supportedBandwidthDL/UL in FeatureSetPerDownlink/UplinkCC (i.e. we disagree with the statement in the paper that “*the network is only required to check the BandNR parameters to validate the supported SCS/bandwidth for of the UE*”). |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes (proponent) | For Qualcomm’s comment, the intention of "The UE supports the 100M channel bandwidths for FR1 that were defined in clause 5.3.5 of TS 38.101-1 version 17.1.0 [2] for the given band." is to clarify the previous spec. Before this version, the 100M is mandatory to support, so there is no bit-field for 100M; however, after this version, the newly introduced 100M is not mandatory without signalling. This sentence is to differentiate these two cases for 100M. OK to further discuss the need of this clarification sentence. |
| ZTE | Yes with comment | We think issue only happens in the case of “100MHz” value. And in the future, 100M may be supported for other bands in RAN4.  To avoid mixing up new UE and legacy UEs, we think one possible clean solution can be:   * Use spare bit, and clarify this bit is only applicable to specific bands (i.e. n40, and other bands that RAN4 defines to support 100MHz in the future). * For old bands that mandatory supporting 100MHz, we still follow the legacy principle (no need to set the bit). |
| MediaTek | Maybe not | We prefer option 2 (relying on featuresets to determine the support of 100MHz channel bandwidth) in [R2-2108578](file:///D:/Documents/3GPP/tsg_ran/WG2/RAN2/2108_R2_115-e/Docs/R2-2108578.zip). In our understanding, the NW anyway has to check also the capability in feature set.  For option 1, we also don’t like the description – “*The UE supports the 100M channel bandwidths for FR1 that were defined in clause 5.3.5 of TS 38.101-1 version 17.1.0 [2] for the given band.*” If we are going to report 100MHz in per band capability, we think UE shall be allowed to report its support of 100MHz for bands that defined before 38.101-1 v17.1.0. |
| Intel | Maybe No | Our understanding is that Rel-17 100MHz CBW was newly introduced for band n40 (and it is mandatory from Rel-17 to support 100Mhz for n40). The gNB can also use the accessStratumRelease to differentiate Rel-17 n40 UE and legacy n40 UE. If the intention is for IOT bit, this can be discussed |
| CATT | see comments | currently we do not have strong view on this particular aspect. but do we wait for R4 LS on this? |
| OPPO | comment | In the latest version of 38101-1-fe0 and 38101-1-g0 there is such addition for band n40 while the cited RAN4 CR is for Rel17. So one thing need be clarified whether the 100MHz bandwidth is introduced in release agonistic way. If it does, then some solution is needed. Otherwise nothing is needed because UE’s release can already imply the mandatory 100MHz. |
| Samsung | No | Share with Intel’s view. |

7 companies agreed with the intention of the CR, 2 companies preferred option 2 in R2-2108578. 4 companies didn’t agree with the intention of the CR, and thought the 100M is mandatory for n40 from Rel-17. 1 company had no strong view and wondered if we need to wait for RAN4 LS.

Some considerations for comments provided in phase 1 discussion;

1. The intention of "The UE supports the 100M channel bandwidths for FR1 that were defined in clause 5.3.5 of TS 38.101-1 version 17.1.0 [2] for the given band." is to clarify the previous spec. Before this version, the 100M is mandatory to support, so there is no bit-field for 100M; however, after this version, the newly introduced 100M is not mandatory without signalling. This sentence is to differentiate these two cases for 100M. It is OK to further discuss the need of this clarification sentence.
2. For issue of “100M is mandatory for n40 from Rel-17”. The bandwidth introduced in RAN4 is always release independent, it means the Rel-15/Rel-16 UE can also indicate 100M for n40 if implemented this bandwidth. Although now the 100M for n40 is mandatory for Rel-17, 100M for n40 is optional for Rel-15/Rel-16. So the signaling for 100M bandwidth is still needed, as the legacy signaling cannot support indicating the 100M bandwidth.
3. For the issue of RAN4 LS, the RAN4 may not send LS to RAN2 since the RAN4 does not clearly understand the signaling design in RAN2, so RAN4 does not know that the legacy signaling cannot support this conclusion in RAN4. But as this 100M for n40 is already introduced in RAN4 spec, the conclusion is clear in RAN4.

So the moderator understands the CR can be pursued, the comments in phase 1 can be addressed in phase 2 discussion.

Proposal 3: The Proposal 1 in R2-2108578 is pursued, the comments in phase 1 can be addressed in phase 2 discussion.

[R2-2107980](file:///D:/Documents/3GPP/tsg_ran/WG2/RAN2/2108_R2_115-e/Docs/R2-2107980.zip) Allowed bandwidth in BWP configuration Ericsson discussion

In RAN2#114-e, this topic was addressed but no conclusion was taken, the contribution discusses this scenario and the impact to BWP configuration. The proposals are listed below.

Proposal 1 When configuring a UE with a dedicated BWP that is not within the channel bandwidth that the UE applied when acquiring SIB1, the network configures the downlinkChannelBW-PerSCS-List and/or uplinkChannelBW-PerSCS-List so that the channel bandwidth covers at least the active BWP.

Proposal 2 The network avoids DCI- and timer-based BWP switching to BWPs that are not within the RRC-configured channel bandwidth.

**Q4-1 Do companies agree with the intention of Proposal 1 above?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes or No** | **Comments** |
| Qualcomm Incorporated | Yes | Thank you for giving us some time to check, from the last meeting. |
| Nokia | Partly | Firstly, we would like to confirm a common understanding that UE behaviour is not specified when CBW doesn't contain BWP size (that was always the R15 assumption).  Scenario in P1 seems a special (or corner) case and network should avoid going to that direction which may cause unpredictable UE behavior. Given this, we think only need to capture the understanding first and then see if anything specific needs to be added to the specification. |
| Apple | We agree with the intentions of both proposals. |  |
| SoftBank | Yes |  |
| Ericsson | Yes (proponent) | We agree to first try to reach common understanding. We understand the proposals above are already allowed in the specifications so no change may be required. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon |  | In our understanding, Proposal 1 and Proposal 2 are actually assuming that only RRC based BWP switch is used. In this case, is it still necessary to configure more than one dedicated BWPs for UE in RRC\_CONNECTED? If there is only one dedicated BWP, does the issue still happen? |
| ZTE | Yes | Response to Huawei’s comment, our thinking is network may want UE to operate on BWP#1, but in this case, network does not need to delete BWP#0 (and it can’t). So switching back to BWP#0 can be done by RRCReconfiguration, includes reconfiguring UE specific channel BW and firstActiveBWPID = 0. |
| MediaTek | Yes, but | As Nokia indicates, we also want to confirm “UE behaviour is not specified when CBW doesn't contain BWP size”. We think P1 does not change this principle.  While we are wondering whether this is common use case, we understand P1 is supported in current SPEC. |
| Intel | Yes | Our understanding is that the existing BWP switching is done in the context of within the RRC configured channel bandwidth. Hence if BWP switching is to be done outside of the RRC configured channel bandwidth, this will not be within the existing BWP switching framework. We understand that the 2 proposals are trying to ensure that the BWP switching is confined within the RRC configured channel bandwidth.  Hence we are fine with this network restriction to support such case. |
| CATT | yes |  |
| OPPO | Yes |  |
| Samsung | Yes | Agree with the intention. NW can configure downlinkChannelBW-PerSCS-List and/or uplinkChannelBW-PerSCS-List based on the UE capability, and the NW should configure BWPs within the configured channel bandwidth |

**Q4-2 Do companies agree with the intention of Proposal 2 above?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes or No** | **Comments** |
| Qualcomm Incorporated | Yes |  |
| Nokia | No | See answer to Q4-1 |
| Apple | We agree with the intentions of both proposals. |  |
| SoftBank | Yes, but | We think no need to update any specifications. |
| Ericsson | Yes (proponent) | See comments to Q4-1. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon |  | See comments to Q4-1. |
| ZTE | Yes |  |
| MediaTek | See comment | The intention of P2 is fine. However, we are not sure NW could ensure this. Note that the NW has to configure PRACH occasion always on activated UL BWP, otherwise the UE may fallback to initial BWP if RACH is triggered. |
| Intel | Yes |  |
| CATT | Yes |  |
| OPPO | Yes | Can we further confirm that the only way to switch back to the BWP out of current channel bandwidth is through RRC signalling? |
| Samsung | Yes | Agree with the intention. NW should configure BWPs within the configured channel bandwidth |

Most of the companies agreed with the intention of the Proposal 1&2 in R2-2107980. For Proposal 1, 2 companies mentioned to also confirm “UE behaviour is not specified when CBW doesn't contain BWP size”, the moderator understands this should be the correct understanding and think the accurate one should be “UE behaviour is not specified when CBW doesn't contain active BWP size”. For Proposal 2, 1 companies mentioned the RACH case, the moderator understands if there is the case, the UE cannot switch to the initial BWP if the initial BWP is not covered by CBW, to avoid this case, the network can configure the CBW to cover both the current active BWP and the initial BWP, or configure the PRACH resources in the current active BWP, and this should be up to NW implementation.

Proposal 4: Confirm the following understanding:

* When configuring a UE with a dedicated BWP that is not within the channel bandwidth that the UE applied when acquiring SIB1, the network configures the downlinkChannelBW-PerSCS-List and/or uplinkChannelBW-PerSCS-List so that the channel bandwidth covers at least the active BWP. UE behaviour is not specified when channel bandwidth doesn't contain active BWP size.
* The network avoids DCI- and timer-based BWP switching to BWPs that are not within the RRC-configured channel bandwidth.

### SimultaneousRxTx

[R2-2106958](file:///D:/Documents/3GPP/tsg_ran/WG2/RAN2/2108_R2_115-e/Docs/R2-2106958.zip) Reply LS on simultaneous Rx/Tx capability (R4-2108003; contact: Qualcomm) RAN4 LS in Rel-15 NR\_newRAT To:RAN2

[R2-2106963](file:///D:/Documents/3GPP/tsg_ran/WG2/RAN2/2108_R2_115-e/Docs/R2-2106963.zip) Reply LS on simultaneous Rx/Tx capability (R4-2111452; contact: Huawei) RAN4 LS in Rel-15 NR\_newRAT To:RAN2

[R2-2108572](file:///D:/Documents/3GPP/tsg_ran/WG2/RAN2/2108_R2_115-e/Docs/R2-2108572.zip) Clarification on the simultaneousRxTxInterBandCA capability in NR-DC Huawei, HiSilicon, Ericsson CR Rel-15 38.306 15.14.0 0561 2 F NR\_newRAT-Core R2-2106128

[R2-2108573](file:///D:/Documents/3GPP/tsg_ran/WG2/RAN2/2108_R2_115-e/Docs/R2-2108573.zip) Clarification on the simultaneousRxTxInterBandCA capability in NR-DC Huawei, HiSilicon, Ericsson CR Rel-16 38.306 16.5.0 0562 2 A NR\_newRAT-Core R2-2106129

[R2-2107130](file:///D:/Documents/3GPP/tsg_ran/WG2/RAN2/2108_R2_115-e/Docs/R2-2107130.zip) Simultaneous Rx/Tx UE capability Qualcomm Incorporated discussion Rel-15 NR\_newRAT-Core

[R2-2107389](file:///D:\Documents\3GPP\tsg_ran\WG2\TSGR2_115-e\Docs\R2-2107389.zip) Considerations on simultaneous Rx/Tx capability per band pair NTT DOCOMO, Inc. discussion Rel-15

In the LS R2-2106958, there are UEs that do not support simultaneous Rx/Tx capability for a band combination, but do support simultaneous Rx/Tx operation for some band pair(s) in the band combination. RAN4 asks to introduce per-band-pair signalling to the simultaneous Rx/Tx capability. Two possible solutions are provided in [10] and [11].

The proposals in [10] are listed below.

Proposal 1: Introduce UE capability signalling by which the UE indicates groups of bands where simultaneous Rx/Tx is NOT supported among bands in a group (FFS signalling details).

Proposal 2: The new UE capability signalling is introduced as an extension to the existing band combination list, i.e. no new band combination list is introduced.

Proposal 3: The UE using the new UE capability signalling shall not indicate the simultaneous Rx/Tx capability for the band combination, i.e. simultaneousRxTxInterBandCA and/or simultaneousRxTxInterBandENDC.

Proposal 4: The new UE capability signalling is introduced in release-16.

The proposals in [11] are listed below.

Proposal 1: RAN2 to specify per-band-pair signalling for simultaneous Rx/Tx capability as RAN4 suggested.

Proposal 2: Add a bitmap in MRDC-Parameters and CA-Parameters, where each bit represents whether simultaneous Rx/Tx is supported for a band pair in the BC.

**Q5-1 Do companies agree with the intention of introducing new capability signalling to support simultaneous Rx/Tx capability in a finer granularity for a band combination? If yes, which solution do companies prefer?**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes or No** | **Support of solution in [10] or [11] or other?** | **Comments** |
| Qualcomm Incorporated | Yes | [10] - Proponent | Per band pair signalling [11] may result in a large overhead. We think it is more useful for the network to know the configuration / scheduling restriction applicable to a group of bands than to know the UE capability of simultaneous capability per band pair. |
| Docomo | Yes | Fewer bits, Rel-15 | The lack of granularity is observed in UEs in the field. Solution should be available from Release 15.  As for signalling design, we understand both of [10] and [11] aim for fewer bits, and we would not stick to our solution in [11] if there is any other solution with fewer bits and the same granularity.  In this sense, whether to adopt exclude-list style (P1 of [10]) or not should be discussed jointly with the signalling design. Please note that a naïve solution of the exclude-list (2 x 5-bit “band index in the BC”) might consume 10 bits **per excluded band pair** per BC. |
| Nokia | See comments |  | For the R2-2107130/ R2-2107389, we are open to the final solution but the proposals from Docomo seemed cleaner and easy to understand. So we would like to go in that direction. |
| Apple | Yes | [11] | We think Docomo’s proposal is simpler and inline with the LS. |
| SoftBank | Yes | See comments | Both solutions can work but slightly prefer [11] as it is simpler solution. In addition, we also prefer to introduce this from Rel-15. |
|  |  |  |  |
| Ericsson | Yes | Other: One new bit per BC for simultaneous Rx-Tx among TDD-FDD pairs only. | As QC says, we are concerned about the additional overhead and the complexity to validate it.  We think we can try to simplify the signaling by adding just one new bit per BC: simultaneousRxTxInterBandCA-TDD-FDD.  We understand that the typical problem today is that a UE cannot support simultaneous RxTx on two TDD carriers of a BC whereas it could support it between the FDD and TDD carriers of that BC. In such cases the UE may set the simultaneousRxTxInterBandCA-TDD-FDD. A gNB that comprehends that new field could transmit on the FDD UL and still expect the UE to receive on the TDD DL(s).  We think that the overhead and complexity of a more fine-grained signalling per BC is not justified by the use cases. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | See comments | [11] or other simplified solution | We have some concerns on the signalling overhead for per-band pair signalling, simpler signalling design is preferred. For the solution of indicating bands that CANNOT support simultaneousRxTx, the fallback capability seems unclear, so [11] or other simplified solution is preferred. |
| ZTE (Wenting) | Yes with comments | [11] with comments | It seems that the final bits can be further reduced by only taking the band pair that including at least one UL band into consideration. |
| MediaTek | Yes | [11], FFS which release | The proposal in [11] seems simpler. We are not sure it is good idea or practical to add ASN.1 in Rel-15. We are open for discussion. |
| Intel | Yes | Maybe [11] | Agree that new signalling is needed to introduce the finer granularity requested by RAN4.  Without knowing the signalling details for [10], it is difficult to compare which one provides more efficient signalling. [11] is more straightforward. |
| CATT | Yes |  | we agree with companies that we can use [11] as a basis for further discussion. |
| OPPO | Yes | [11] but | Another alternative of [11] is to have similar structure as we did for “srs-CarrierSwitch” i.e. to put into BandParameters. From signalling overhead point of view there is no difference while it is the existing signalling formula. |
| Samsung | Yes | option achieving less signalling overhead | It seems unclear if indicating "NOT supported" from QC’s proposal is better in signalling overhead aspect. It could depend on scenarios?  We can follow an option achieving less signalling overhead. |

11 companies agreed with the intention of introducing new capability signalling to support simultaneous Rx/Tx capability in a finer granularity for a band combination, 10 companies preferred the solution in [11] and 1 company indicated a solution of introducing one new bit per BC for simultaneous Rx-Tx among TDD-FDD pairs only. So it is suggested to use the solution in [11] as the baseline signalling of introducing the new capability signalling to support simultaneous Rx/Tx capability in a finer granularity for a band combination.

Proposal 5: The solution in R2-2107389 is pursued as the baseline signalling of introducing the new capability signalling to support simultaneous Rx/Tx capability in a finer granularity for a band combination.

In the LS R2-2106963, RAN4 understands that the per BC capability is determined by UE implementation, therefore, there is no distinguishment for applicability of this UE capability for cases of same cell group or cross cell groups, i.e. the capability can apply across cell-groups for NR-DC.

The proposals in [10] are listed below.

Proposal 5: RAN2 to confirm the following interpretation of simultaneousRxTxInterBandCA does not cause any interoperability issue.

1. The UE indicating the support for simultaneousRxTxInterBandCA for an NR-DC band combination is considered to support simultaneous Rx/Tx for any pair of TDD-FDD / TDD-TDD bands, including intra-CG and inter-CG.

2. The UE not indicating the support for simultaneousRxTxInterBandCA for an NR-DC band combination is considered not to support simultaneous Rx/Tx for any pair of TDD-FDD / TDD-TDD bands, including intra-CG and inter-CG.

3. In case 2, the legacy network would not configure the UE with NR-DC due to the lack of inter-node resource coordination mechanism, or shall avoid simultaneous Rx/Tx across CGs (e.g. via an implementation specific solution).

Proposal 6: Inform RAN3 about RAN2 agreements and request RAN3 to make necessary changes to their specifications.

**Q5-2 Do companies agree with Proposal 5 above? If yes, do companies agree with Proposal 6 above?**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes or No**  **for Proposal 5** | **Yes or No**  **for Proposal 6** | **Comments** |
| Qualcomm Incorporated | Yes | Yes | Proponent |
| Docomo | Yes | No | P6: not clear what RAN3 impact is expected on top of the information of bands used in MN (see our answer in Q5-4) |
| Nokia | Yes | No | Agree with Docomo |
| Apple | Yes | No strong view |  |
| SoftBank | Yes | No | Agree with Docomo |
| Ericsson | Yes | No | On Proposal 6, we should first try to further understand whether currently this cannot be solved by other means. For instance, the Xn IE TDD UL-DL Configuration Common NR may be used so that MN and SN are aware of each other TDD UL/DL patterns. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Partly yes (no for 3) | No | We are not sure the issue of lack of inter-node resource coordination mechanism in NR-DC, this can be supported by the current spec. In Xn interface, the IE *MR-DC Resource Coordination Information* can be used to coordinate resource between MN and SN. |
| ZTE (Wenting) | Yes | No strong view | We share the view that it can be implemented with the existing element  *NR Resource Coordination Information IE.*  *We are not sure whether there is a need to send LS to RAN3* |
| MediaTek | Clarification is needed | No strong view | There are actually two simultaneousRxTxInterBandCA.   1. BandCombination >>   ca-ParametersNR >> simultaneousRxTxInterBandCA   1. BandCombination-v1560 >>   ca-ParametersNR-ForDC >> simultaneousRxTxInterBandCA  For P1 and P2, which fields we are talking about?  Are the proposal (P1 and P2) saying that only field (1) is used for both NR CA and NR-DC and field (2) is not used? |
| Intel | Yes | Maybe No, with comment | Agree that legacy network would not be able to configure the UE with NR-DC if UE does not support simultaneousRxTxInterBandCA for an NR-DC band combination. However, Proposal 5 bullet#3 is also related to Q5-4 and if a LS is sent to RAN3, it has to take into consideration of the outcome of Q5-4. |
| CATT | Yes | no strong view |  |
| OPPO | Yes | No strong view |  |
| Samsung | Yes | No strong view | RAN2 can send a LS after identifying expected RAN3 impact. |

11 companies agreed with the Proposal 5 in [10], two companies had the concern on the inter-node resource coordination and understanding of simultaneousRxTxInterBandCA respectively. 6 companies didn’t agree with the Proposal 6 in [10] and 6 companies had no strong view. So it is suggested to confirm the Proposal 5 in [10] and not pursue the Proposal 6 in [10]. It can be further discussed in phase 2 on whether there is any other RAN2 spec impacts for Proposal 5 in [10]. If there is anything needs to be captured, it can be included in the CRs [8][9] for clarification in NR-DC case.

Proposal 6: Confirm the following interpretation of simultaneousRxTxInterBandCA that does not cause any interoperability issue.

1. The UE indicating the support for simultaneousRxTxInterBandCA for an NR-DC band combination is considered to support simultaneous Rx/Tx for any pair of TDD-FDD / TDD-TDD bands, including intra-CG and inter-CG.
2. The UE not indicating the support for simultaneousRxTxInterBandCA for an NR-DC band combination is considered not to support simultaneous Rx/Tx for any pair of TDD-FDD / TDD-TDD bands, including intra-CG and inter-CG.
3. In case 2, the legacy network would not configure the UE with NR-DC due to the lack of inter-node resource coordination mechanism, or shall avoid simultaneous Rx/Tx across CGs (e.g. via an implementation specific solution).

Proposal 7: Do not need to inform RAN3 about RAN2 agreements or request RAN3 to make necessary changes to their specifications.

The proposed change in [8][9] is: to clarify that *simultaneousRxTxInterBandCA* capability applies to any of the NR bands of the same CG and across MCG and SCG in NR-DC case.

**Q5-3 Do companies agree with the intention of the CRs above?**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes or No** | **Comments** |
| Qualcomm Incorporated | Yes |  |
| Docomo | Yes |  |
| Nokia | Yes but we think it could be simplified? | For R2-2108572/ R2-2108573, the CR does not say if the UE does not include the field for ca-ParametersNR-ForDC. What happens then? As per RAN4 LS it seems the inclusion in one place is enough to also cover for NR-DC. Then maybe the clarification should be like that that it is enough to also signal the DC field.  [Proponent]: agree with the comments from Ericsson. |
| Apple | Yes, but we would like to discuss the issue raised by Nokia. |  |
| SoftBank | Yes |  |
| Ericsson | Yes (proponent) | We think what happens on the inclusion or not of the field in ca-ParametersNR-ForDC would be handled as any other field contained within ca-ParametersNR-ForDC as clarified in its field description in 38.331:    ca-ParametersNR-forDC (with and without suffix)  If this field is present for a band combination, it reports the UE capabilities when NR-DC is configured with the band combination. If no version of this field (i.e., with and without suffix) is present for a band combination, the ca-ParametersNR field versions (with and without suffix) in BandCombination are applicable to the UE configured with NR-DC for the band combination. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes (proponent) |  |
| ZTE (Wenting) | Yes |  |
| MediaTek | Yes, but | See also our comment in Q5-2, which is related to Nokia’s comment. We are still confusing on whether the UE could include this field in *ca-ParametersNR-ForDC* but not in *ca-ParametersNR*.  The general description in ca-ParametersNR-forDC seems not help too much while R4 saying that this capability apply to both intra-CG and inter-CG.  [Proponent]: we understand the simultaneousRxTx capability in *ca-ParametersNR-ForDC* and *ca-ParametersNR* areindependent. If the BC is NR CA, UE reports simultaneousRxTx capability in *ca-ParametersNR*; if the BC is NR DC, UE reports simultaneousRxTx capability in ca-ParametersNR-forDC (except for absence case which the same principle should be applied), in this case, this capability applies for the intra-CG and inter-CG for this NR DC BC. |
| Intel | Yes | I think it is still needed to be clarified for Rel-15 UE, regardless of whether new signalling is defined or not. |
| CATT | Yes |  |
| OPPO |  | UE can already indicate simultaneousRxTxInterBandCA both in ca-ParametersNR and ca-ParametersNRDC today for intra-cell group and cross cell group respectively. The intention from RAN4 is that only two cases are necessary i.e. either intra/inter-cell group are supported or neither. So one alternative is to clarify a restriction that UE shall set these two bits always the same.  [Proponent]: please see our comments above. we understand the simultaneousRxTx capability in *ca-ParametersNR-ForDC* and *ca-ParametersNR* areindependent. The “intra/inter-cell group” is focused on a NR DC BC. From UE capability perspective, UE can indicate this capability for NR CA BC and NR DC BC differently. |
| Samsung | Yes |  |

All companies agreed with the intention of the CRs, 1 company would like to clarify the case if the UE does not include the field for ca-ParametersNR-ForDC, 2 companies had comments on the relation between ca-ParametersNR-ForDC and ca-ParametersNR. It is suggested to pursue the CRs and the issue provided in phase 1 comments can be addressed in phase 2 discussion.

Proposal 8: The CRs R2-2108572 and R2-2108573 are pursued, the comments in phase 1 can be addressed in phase 2 discussion.

In [11], it was observed that as *allowedBC-ListMRDC* omits the fallback band combinations, *allowedBC-ListMRDC* alone is not sufficient for the SN to determine which band pair to check the simultaneous Rx/Tx capability. The proposals in [11] are listed below.

Proposal 3: RAN2 to specify that the SN can use the selectedBandEntriesMNList field to check the per-band-pair simultaneous Rx/Tx capability in NR-DC, (NG)EN-DC, and NE-DC.

**Q5-4 Do companies agree with the intention of Proposal 3 above?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes or No** | **Comments** |
| Qualcomm Incorporated | No | Can be clarified what is missing with the existing dynamic coordination mechanism that RAN3 had defined for MR-DC. |
| Docomo | Yes | As proponent.  If dynamic resource coordination is not used, the proposed solution is simpler. The network should not be mandated to support dynamic coordination mechanism. |
| Nokia | Yes | Think Docomo’s understanding is correct… @Qualcomm what is the dynamic coordination in RAN3 you are referring to? |
| SoftBank | Yes |  |
| Ericsson | No | If the SN could alternatively derive from the fields servFrequenciesMN-NR or servCellInfoListMCG-EUTRA-r16 which carriers the MN intends to configure and then validate the simultaneous RxTx capability only for those. However, we do not think this needs to be specified. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | No | In (NG)EN-DC and NE-DC, the selected Band Entries by MN can be clearly differentiated by LTE band or NR band naturally, as the MN will forward the whole band combination to the SN. So we don't see the necessity of introduce selectedBandEntriesMNList for (NG)EN-DC and NE-DC.  [Docomo v07]  The problem is that the MN might indicate **more than** the whole band combination to the SN due to the fallback BC mechanism. For example, if allowedBC-List contains 1-42\_n79, the SN cannot tell whether B42 is used by the MN. (Please see 2.3 of [11] for details)  [Huawei] Thanks for the further clarification. I agree there is the issue for (NG)EN-DC and NE-DC. |
| ZTE | Yes | We share the view with Docomo, for the servFrequenciesMN-NR there is also a limitation to the NR-DC |
| MediaTek | No strong view |  |
| Intel |  | This question is related to question 5-2. Our understanding is that this provides some coordination between MN and SN. |
| CATT | no strong view |  |
| OPPO | Yes |  |
| Samsung | maybe | We assume no spec impact with this proposal (may update the corresponding field description). It seems NW implementation on how to efficiently use the parameters. |

5 companies agreed with the intention of Proposal 3. 3 companies didn’t agree with the intention of Proposal 3 and 1 company of them assumed no spec impact with this proposal. 4 companies has no strong view, and 1 company among them agree with the existing issue. Given that no clear consensus on the proposal, it is suggested to postpone the discussion. The moderator understand this mainly about the issue of inter-node coordination in (NG)EN-DC and NE-DC case, this can be further discussed after the UE radio capability is determined.

Proposal 9: Using the selectedBandEntriesMNList field to check the per-band-pair simultaneous Rx/Tx capability in NR-DC, (NG)EN-DC, and NE-DC is postponed.

## Part 2: Inter-node resource coordination for simultaneous Rx/Tx in NR-DC

Based on the inputs for phase 1 discussion, for Q5-2, many companies thought the inter-node resource coordination in NR-DC has already been supported by the current RAN3 specification. However, Qualcomm pointed out that the following is the description of resource coordination information in TS38.423 (MR-DC Resource Coordination Information > NR Resource Coordination Information). So the reference timing for resource coordination is E-UTRA cell as indicted by the field EUTRA Cell ID. So it is not clear how this could be used for NR-DC resource coordination.

#### 9.2.2.35        NR Resource Coordination Information

The *NR Resource Coordination Information* IE indicates resources within the bandwidth of the ng-eNB sPCell which are not available for use by the ng-eNB and is used at the ng-eNB to coordinate resource utilisation between the gNB and the ng-eNB.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| EUTRA Cell ID | O |  | ECGI  9.2.2.8 | Reference cell for *UL Coordination Information* IE and *DL Coordination Information* IE. |

Besides, Docomo pointed out that there are following ways for the network to ensure no simultaneous Tx/Rx between certain band pair(s). Even if the inter-node resource coordination for simultaneous Rx/Tx is not used in NR-DC, there is other ways of network implementation.

1. Synchronized TDD config
2. Exclude some band(s) from DC/CA
3. RAN3 resource coordination

Based on the comments above, companies are invite to further think about the inter-node resource coordination for simultaneous Rx/Tx in NR-DC.

**Q6-1 Do companies agree that the inter-node resource coordination in NR-DC cannot be supported by the current specification?**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes or No** | **Comments** |
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**Q6-2 There are several ways for the network to ensure no simultaneous Tx/Rx between certain band pair(s) in NR-DC based on UE capability.**

1. **Synchronized TDD config**
2. **Exclude some band(s) from DC/CA**
3. **RAN3 resource coordination**
4. **Other?**

**Do companies agree that the above ways can be implemented by the network to ensure no simultaneous Tx/Rx between certain band pair(s) in NR-DC?**

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| **Company** | **Yes or No** | **Comments** |
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**Q6-3 If the answer for Q6-1 is Yes, considering the several ways in Q6-2, do companies support to introduce RAN3 resource coordination in NR-DC?**

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| **Company** | **Yes or No** | **Comments** |
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**Q6-4 If the answer for Q6-3 is Yes, do companies support to inform RAN3 about RAN2 agreements and request RAN3 to make necessary changes to their specifications? If the LS to RAN3 is supported, do companies think it is sufficient to extend the MR-DC Resource Coordination Information to NR-DC case, or any other information is needed for resource coordination for simultaneous Tx/Rx in NR-DC?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes or No for RAN3 LS** | **Comments**  **(It is sufficient to extend the MR-DC Resource Coordination Information to NR-DC case, or other information is needed for resource coordination for simultaneous Tx/Rx in NR-DC, or other…)** |
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**Q6-5 Any other issue to be discussed?**

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| **Company** | **Comments** |
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# Conclusions

**Part 1**

BW handling

Proposal 1: The CRs R2-2108574 and R2-2108575 are not pursued in Rel-15.

Proposal 2: The Proposal 1&2 in R2-2107390 are not pursued in Rel-15.

Proposal 3: The Proposal 1 in R2-2108578 is pursued, the comments in phase 1 can be addressed in phase 2 discussion.

Proposal 4: Confirm the following understanding:

* When configuring a UE with a dedicated BWP that is not within the channel bandwidth that the UE applied when acquiring SIB1, the network configures the downlinkChannelBW-PerSCS-List and/or uplinkChannelBW-PerSCS-List and firstActiveBWPID so that the channel bandwidth covers at least the active BWP. UE behaviour is not specified when channel bandwidth doesn't contain active BWP size.
* The network avoids DCI- and timer-based BWP switching to BWPs that are not within current channel bandwidth.

SimultaneousRxTx

Proposal 5: The solution in R2-2107389 is pursued as the baseline signalling of introducing the new capability signalling to support simultaneous Rx/Tx capability in a finer granularity for a band combination.

Proposal 6: Confirm the following interpretation of simultaneousRxTxInterBandCA that does not cause any interoperability issue.

1. The UE indicating the support for simultaneousRxTxInterBandCA for an NR-DC band combination is considered to support simultaneous Rx/Tx for any pair of TDD-FDD / TDD-TDD bands, including intra-CG and inter-CG.
2. The UE not indicating the support for simultaneousRxTxInterBandCA for an NR-DC band combination is considered not to support simultaneous Rx/Tx for any pair of TDD-FDD / TDD-TDD bands, including intra-CG and inter-CG.
3. In case 2, the legacy network would not configure the UE with NR-DC due to the lack of inter-node resource coordination mechanism, or shall avoid simultaneous Rx/Tx across CGs (e.g. via an implementation specific solution).

Proposal 7: The CRs R2-2108572 and R2-2108573 are pursued, the comments in phase 1 can be addressed in phase 2 discussion.

Proposal 8: Using the selectedBandEntriesMNList field to check the per-band-pair simultaneous Rx/Tx capability in NR-DC, (NG)EN-DC, and NE-DC is postponed.

# References

BW handling

1. R2-2108574 Introduction of NR channel bandwidth capability for LTE-to-NR HO case Huawei, HiSilicon CR Rel-15 36.331 15.14.0 4716 - F NR\_newRAT-Core
2. R2-2108575 Introduction of NR channel bandwidth capability for LTE-to-NR HO case Huawei, HiSilicon CR Rel-16 36.331 16.5.0 4717 - A NR\_newRAT-Core
3. R2-2107390 UE Capability filtering solution for EN-DC BC selection issue NTT DOCOMO, Inc. discussion Rel-17 TEI17
4. R2-2108578 Support of newly introuduced 100M bandwidth for band n40 Huawei, HiSilicon discussion Rel-15 NR\_newRAT-Core
5. R2-2107980 Allowed bandwidth in BWP configuration Ericsson discussion

SimultaneousRxTx

1. R2-2106958 Reply LS on simultaneous Rx/Tx capability (R4-2108003; contact: Qualcomm) RAN4 LS in Rel-15 NR\_newRAT To:RAN2
2. R2-2106963 Reply LS on simultaneous Rx/Tx capability (R4-2111452; contact: Huawei) RAN4 LS in Rel-15 NR\_newRAT To:RAN2
3. R2-2108572 Clarification on the simultaneousRxTxInterBandCA capability in NR-DC Huawei, HiSilicon, Ericsson CR Rel-15 38.306 15.14.0 0561 2 F NR\_newRAT-Core R2-2106128
4. R2-2108573 Clarification on the simultaneousRxTxInterBandCA capability in NR-DC Huawei, HiSilicon, Ericsson CR Rel-16 38.306 16.5.0 0562 2 A NR\_newRAT-Core R2-2106129
5. R2-2107130 Simultaneous Rx/Tx UE capability Qualcomm Incorporated discussion Rel-15 NR\_newRAT-Core
6. R2-2107389 Considerations on simultaneous Rx/Tx capability per band pair NTT DOCOMO, Inc. discussion Rel-15