**3GPP TSG-RAN WG4 Meeting #110bis R4-2408945**

**Changsha, China, 15th – 19th April, 2024**

**Agenda item:** 10.13.4

**Source:** Moderator (CMCC)

**Title:** Topic summary for [111][134] FS\_Ambient\_IoT\_solutions\_part1

**Document for:** Information

# Introduction

This summary focuses on the R19 ambient IOT study item under agenda 10.13, 10.13.1 and 10.13.2. The summary in RAN4#110bis is in R4-2405289. The way forward agreed in RAN4#110bis is in R4-2406714.

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| **TDoc** | **Title** | **Source** |
| [**R4-2409095**](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_111/Docs/R4-2409095.zip) | A-IoT general overview | Ericsson |
| [**R4-2407299**](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_111/Docs/R4-2407299.zip) | On coexistence between ambient IoT and NR/LTE | Apple |
| [**R4-2407410**](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_111/Docs/R4-2407410.zip) | AIoT deployment scenario and impact on co-existence analysis | Sony |
| [**R4-2407525**](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_111/Docs/R4-2407525.zip) | Discussion on deployment scenarios and spectrum usage for A-IoT | CATT |
| [**R4-2407715**](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_111/Docs/R4-2407715.zip) | Discussion on deployment scenarios and spectrum usage for ambient IoT | Spreadtrum Communications |
| [**R4-2407918**](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_111/Docs/R4-2407918.zip) | Discussion on A-IoT deployment scenarios and spectrum usage | Huawei, HiSilicon |
| [**R4-2408091**](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_111/Docs/R4-2408091.zip) | Discussion on the deployment scenarios and spectrum usage for AIoT | vivo |
| [**R4-2408219**](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_111/Docs/R4-2408219.zip) | Discussion on A-IoT deployment scenario and spectrum usage | CMCC |
| [**R4-2408820**](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_111/Docs/R4-2408820.zip) | on deployment scenarios and spectrum usage for A-IoT | OPPO |
| [**R4-2409094**](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_111/Docs/R4-2409094.zip) | A-IoT deployment scenario and spectrum usage | Ericsson |
| [**R4-2409426**](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_111/Docs/R4-2409426.zip) | Discussion on deployment and spectrum usage | Qualcomm Incorporated |
| [**R4-2409573**](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_111/Docs/R4-2409573.zip) | Discussion on spectrum usage for Ambient-IoT | LG Electronics UK |
| [**R4-2409596**](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_111/Docs/R4-2409596.zip) | Discussion on deployment scenarios and spectrum usage | ZTE Corporation, Sanechips |
| [**R4-2407478**](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_111/Docs/R4-2407478.zip) | Discussion on co-existence evaluation for ambient-IoT | CATT |
| [**R4-2407716**](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_111/Docs/R4-2407716.zip) | Discussion on co-existence evaluation for ambient IoT and NR-LTE | Spreadtrum Communications |
| [**R4-2407821**](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_111/Docs/R4-2407821.zip) | Discussion on the coexistence study of Ambient IoT and NR | Xiaomi |
| [**R4-2407919**](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_111/Docs/R4-2407919+.zip) | A-IoT co-existence evaluations | Huawei, HiSilicon |
| [**R4-2408092**](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_111/Docs/R4-2408092.zip) | Preliminary co-existence evaluation for AIoT | vivo |
| [**R4-2408218**](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_111/Docs/R4-2408218.zip) | Discussion on A-IoT co-existence evaluation | CMCC |
| [**R4-2408236**](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_111/Docs/R4-2408236.zip) | Consideration on co-existence evaluations | China Telecom |
| [**R4-2408819**](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_111/Docs/R4-2408819.zip) | on co-existence evaluations for A-IoT | OPPO |
| [**R4-2409098**](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_111/Docs/R4-2409098.zip) | Coexisting study simulation assumptions | Ericsson |
| [**R4-2409427**](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_111/Docs/R4-2409427.zip) | Discussion on Ambient IoT co-existence evaluation | Qualcomm Incorporated |
| [**R4-2409595**](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_111/Docs/R4-2409595.zip) | Discussion on Co-existence evaluations | ZTE Corporation, Sanechips |

# TR skeleton

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| **TDoc** | **Title** | **Source** |
| [**R4-2407917**](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG4_Radio/TSGR4_111/Docs/R4-2407917.zip) | TP to TR38.769 skeleton for RF part | Huawei, HiSilicon |

**Issue 1-1: TR skeleton**

Recommended WF: discuss the TR skeleton in R4-2407917

# Deployment scenarios and spectrum usage

## Topic 2-1: Deployment scenario

**Issue 2-1-1: deployment scenarios for D1T1**

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| **Agreement in RAN4#110bis:**  **Issue 2-1-1: deployment scenarios for D1T1**  Option 1-1: Legacy NR gNB are outdoor macro gNB while AIoT reader/CW/devices are all indoors. Legacy NR UE is only allowed outdoors.  Option 1-2: Legacy NR gNB are outdoor macro gNB while AIoT reader/CW/devices are all indoors. Legacy NR UE is indoor accessing to outdoor NR marco gNB  Option 2-1: Legacy NR gNB are co-located with AIoT reader and CW. All of NR and AIoT BS/UE/Reader/Device/CW are indoors. AIoT reader /CW and Legacy gNB share same hardware  Option 2-2: Legacy NR gNB are co-located with AIoT reader and CW. All of NR and AIoT BS/UE/Reader/Device/CW are indoors. AIoT reader /CW and Legacy NR gNB do not share same hardware. (less limitation on the power boosting)  **Agreement:**   * RAN4 to first evaluate co-existence for deployment scenario of option 1-1 and 1-2, and further study option 2-1 and 2-2.   **Issue 2-3-2: Priorities of spectrum deployment mode for co-existence evaluation**  **Agreement:**   * Prioritize the following spectrum deployment mode for RAN4 co-existence evaluation   + A-IoT is located within a NR transmission bandwidth configuration   + A-IoT which is operating indoor shares in-band spectrum with outdoor macro BS |

**Proposal in RAN4#111:**

**Regarding option 1-1 and 1-2:**

Proposal 1 (ZTE):

* for D1T1 deployment scenario, Option 1-2 should be taken into account as baseline even under the assumptions of without 900MHz indoor BS deployed.

Proposal 2 (Qualcomm): For option 1-1 in D1T1, prioritize the case that the outdoor legacy UE and indoor A-IoT devices are co-channel. For option 1-2 in D1T1, RAN4 consider two cases:

* • Case 1: The indoor legacy UE and indoor A-IoT devices are in adjacent channel.
* • Case 2: The indoor legacy UE and indoor A-IoT devices are in co-channel. FFS the co-channel coexistence conditions, such as guard band, minimum distance, etc.

**Regarding option 2-1 and 2-2, several companies propose to continue study**

Proposal 1 (Sony): Include the scenario in which legacy gNB, AIoT reader, and CW emitter are indoors in the co-existence study. The legacy gNB and AIoT reader are co-located, and the CW emitter may or may not be co-located with the legacy gNB and AIoT reader.

Proposal 2 (Ericsson):

* Keep the original deployment mode scope in SID and study further the coexisting of A-IoT and legacy NR/LTE.
* Co-located legacy BS and A-IoT BS should be studied for device 2b if device 2b architecture would exclude the RF ED architecture.

Proposal 3 (CATT): If “co-site” scenario needs further study including co-existence and guard RB should be decided.

Proposal 4 (Speadtrum): Option 2-1 needs to be prioritized for evaluation if the spectrum with indoor deployment.

Proposal 5 (ZTE):

* for D1T1 deployment scenario, Option 2-1 and 2-2 should be also considered according to the WID description.
* for D1T1 deployment scenario, Option 2-2 could be treated as worse case compared with option 2-1.

Proposal 6 [Ericsson]

Prioritize the coexisting between A-IoT systems.

**Recommended WF:**

In last meeting, it was agreed to first evaluate deployment scenario of option 1-1 and 1-2, and further study option 2-1 and 2-2. According to last meeting agreement, there are two main reasons: firstly there are no existing NR gNB deployed indoor for spectrum below 1GHz according to operators’ input, secondly the feasibility of co-located NR gNB and AIOT reader (including power boosting and guard RBs) needs further study before conducting co-existence evaluation.

Hence, from moderator perspective, the agreement in last meeting is aligned with study item scope, it is recommended to keep the last meeting agreements for co-existence evaluation.

Regarding scenario option 1-1 and 1-2, discuss the following for co-existence evaluation:

* Whether to use option 1-2 as baseline (ZTE)
* Whether to consider co-channel co-existence evaluation for NR and AIOT (Qualcomm)

Further discussion on how to proceed on the coexisting between A-IoT systems.

ZTE: the main motivation is that option 1-2 is worst case. We can keep it on the table.

Ericsson: regarding the recommended WF, some companies want to use 2GHz band as example. Based on that, the in-band indoor deployment should be considered. Co-located scenario may need be considered. The previous agreements are still valid.

CATT: Usually we should choose the worst case to draw conclusion that there is no problem for co-existence. Here we just choose some case which is not worst case. How to draw the conclusion.

CMCC: 2GHz there is no agreement for 2GHz. RAN1 just agreed on 900MHz. For co-located scenario, it is not precluded. We need feasibility study for collocation. To CATT, 900MHz the BS is outdoor and device is indoor. We should consider to align with RAN1.

Sony: Echo comments from Ericsson and CATT. Co-site scenario should be studied. We should consider the worst case.

Huawei: We agree with moderator WF. We should take 900MHz as example band. We do not agree with ZTE.

Ericsson: there is another scenario where only one operator exists. There would be two cases. Do we also consider in-band cases?

CMCC: For adjacent, A-IoT is adjacent with NR RBs.

Agreement:

* Consider only adjacent channel co-existence evaluation for in-band deployment scenario for NR and AIOT
* Encourage companies to provide the simulation results for option 1-1 and 1-2
  + FFS on co-site scenario (option 2-1 and 2-2)

**Issue 2-1-2: deployment scenarios for D2T2**

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| **Agreement in RAN4#110bis:**  Option 1-1: Legacy NR gNB are outdoor macro gNB, AIoT intermediate UE/CW/devices are all indoors. Legacy NR UE is only allowed outdoor.  Option 1-2: Legacy NR gNB are outdoor macro gNB, AIoT intermediate UE/CW/devices are all indoors. Legacy NR UE is indoor.  **Agreement:**   * For D2T2 co-existence evaluation, Legacy NR gNB are outdoor macro gNB, AIoT intermediate UE/CW/devices are all indoors.   + Consider option 1-1 and option 1-2 as the starting point |

**Proposal in RAN4#111:**

Proposal (ZTE): for D2T2 deployment scenario, Option 1-2 should be taken into account as baseline even under the assumptions of without 900MHz indoor BS deployed.

**Recommended WF:**

Discuss whether to use scenario option 1-2 as baseline for co-existence evaluation.

## Topic 2-2: Spectrum usage

**Issue 2-2-1: Spectrum usage for R2D in D1T1**

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| **Agreement in RAN4#110bis:**   * FFS on whether to prioritize FDD DL spectrum for R2D for D1T1 for co-existence evaluation. |

**Proposal in RAN4#111:**

Option 1 (CATT): FDD UL

Option 2 (CMCC, Spreadtrum, Huawei, vivo, Ericsson, Qualcomm): FDD DL

Option 3 (LGE): For R2D for D1T1, study DL spectrum for R2D by system level simulation in 1st phase and study UL spectrum in 2nd phase.

Option 4 (Sony): The FDD UL spectrum for the R2D link should not be precluded in the D1T1 for co-existence evaluation.

**Recommended WF:**

It is recommended that:

* Use FDD DL as starting point for co-existence evaluation.

Sony: in last meeting, we agree to use uplink spectrum for D2T2. The case should be studied for this

LGE: we have similar view as Sony. We also agreed with WF.

Agreement:

* Use FDD DL as starting point for co-existence evaluation for R2D in D1T1
  + FFS on FDD UL spectrum.

**Issue 2-2-2: Spectrum usage for CW transmission in D1T1 for the case that D2R backscattering is transmitted in the same carrier as CW for D2R backscattering**

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| **Agreement in RAN4#110bis:**  For the case that D2R backscattering is transmitted in the same carrier as CW for D2R backscattering, and for topology 1, the following cases for CW transmission are studied.  · Case 1-1: CW is transmitted from inside the topology, transmitted in DL spectrum  · Case 1-2: CW is transmitted from inside the topology, transmitted in UL spectrum  · Case 1-4: CW is transmitted from outside the topology, transmitted in UL spectrum  **Agreement:**   * For the case that D2R backscattering is transmitted in the same carrier as CW for D2R backscattering, consider the following for co-existence evaluation   + CW transmits in either UL or DL spectrum   + FFS on inside topology and outside topology. |

**Proposal in RAN4#111:**

* Option 1 (Spreadtrum. Huawei): case 1-1 and case 1-4
* Option 2 (Ericsson, CATT): UL spectrum (case 1-2 or 1-4)
* Option 3 (CMCC): case1-1 and 1-2.

**Recommended WF:**

Regarding the spectrum usage for CW transmission, it was agreed in last meeting that CW transmits in either UL or DL spectrum. The left issue is on the side topology and outside topology.

It is recommended to keep the last meeting agreement and further discuss inside and outside topology in Issue 2-2-3.

**Issue 2-2-3: Inside and outside topology for D1T1**

Proposal 1 (Huawei):

* Assuming that the A-IoT Reader and CW node are co-located, D1T1-B is equivalent to D1T1-A2 in terms of layout.
* Assume AIoT BS and CW node if any are co-located in D1T1.
* If AIoT BS and CW node are co-located, then D1T1-B is equivalent to D1T1-A2 in terms of layout.

Proposal 2 (CMCC):

* Regarding for the self-interference, usually inside topology will have higher residual self-interference level due to less spatial isolation. So compared with outside topology, inside topology is the worst case and RAN4 can only focus on inside topology.
* it’s suggested to only focus on inside topology case since this is the worst case compared with outside topology case.

Proposal 3 (Ericsson): Model the CWT node layer with a grid shift to the network layer.

Proposal 4 (vivo):

* From co-existence perspective, whether CW inside or outside topology is not a critical issue, and the key issue which will impact the results of co-existence evaluation is the distribution of CW node.
* Take the CW distribution same as CW inside the topology for co-existence evaluation.

Proposal 5 (LGE): For CW transmission, consider both CW topologies, inside and outside for co-existence study.

**Recommended WF:**

There are different views on the CW distribution for the case of outside topology. In last meeting RAN1 agreements, it is also FFS for CW distribution.

Consider this situation, it is recommended that:

* Use inside topology as starting point for co-existence evaluation (case 1-1 and case 1-2).
* Further discuss the difference of outside topology from co-existence study perspective.

Huawei: we think 1-4 is different from 1-1 from CW isolation perspective. We do not think 1-4 can be precluded.

OPPO: Based on our understanding, RAN1 will come up with CW distribution. We can just follow RAN1.

Ericsson: We see outside topology is very important scenario. It is important to know whether the legacy UE RF can be reused for outside topology. For CW distribution, RAN1 had some agreements. We could model CW as the separate network.

Qualcomm: We can

Agreement:

* Use inside topology as starting point for co-existence evaluation (case 1-1, case 1-2) for calibration.
* Further discuss the difference of outside topology (case 1-4) from co-existence study perspective.

**Issue 2-2-4: Spectrum usage for R2D in D2T2**

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| **Agreement in RAN4#110bis:**   * Use FDD UL spectrum for R2D in D2T2. |

**Recommended WF:**

Keep the last meeting agreement

**Issue 2-2-5: Spectrum usage for CW transmission in D2T2 for the case that D2R backscattering is transmitted in the same carrier as CW for D2R backscattering**

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| **Agreement in RAN4#110bis:**  For the case that D2R backscattering is transmitted in the same carrier as CW for D2R backscattering, and for topology 2, the following cases for CW transmission are studied.  · Case 2-2: CW is transmitted from inside the topology (i.e., intermediate UE), transmitted in UL spectrum  · Case 2-3: CW is transmitted from outside the topology, transmitted in DL spectrum  · Case 2-4: CW is transmitted from outside the topology, transmitted in UL spectrum  **Agreement:**   * For the case that D2R backscattering is transmitted in the same carrier as CW for D2R backscattering   + Use UL spectrum as the starting point for co-existence evaluation.     - It won’t preclude the use of DL for backscattering transmission.     - FFS on the minimum distance between the intermediate UE and A-IoT device |

**Proposal in RAN4#111:**

* Option 1 (Spreadtrum): case 2-2 and case 2-3
* Option 2 (Huawei, Ericsson, CATT): case 2-2 and 2-4
* Option 3 (Apple): Consider D2T2-A1 only to avoid the requirement of full-duplex capable intermediate UEs if CW is transmitted on UL spectrum. i.e. case 2-2
* Option 4 (OPPO): case 2-2 and case 2-3

**Recommended WF:**

In last meeting, it was agreed to use UL spectrum as the starting point for co-existence evaluation, i.e. case 2-2 and case 2-4. Consider the CW distribution for outside topology needs more discussion (Issue 2-2-3), it is recommended that:

* Use case 2-2 as starting point for co-existence evaluation.
* Further discuss the difference of outside topology (case2-4) from co-existence study perspective.

Vivo: in RAN1 LS, CW DL spectrum is not precluded. We should take both DL and UL for evaluation.

Xiaomi: we should consider all the cases for D2T2. UE may need support full duplex if considering 2-2.

OPPO: RAN1 decided to separate spectrum use for inside and outside.

Spectrum: We agree with the WF.

Apple: For case with CW transmitting form intermediate UE, there is full duplex required.

CMCC: in last meeting, we agreed to use UL spectrum. Other scenarios are not precluded.

Tentative Agreement:

* Use case 2-2 as starting point for co-existence evaluation for calibration.
* Further discuss the difference of outside topology (case2-4) from co-existence study perspective.

**Issue 2-2-6: Minimum distance between intermediate UE and device**

Option 1 (CMCC): Consider 2m minimum distance between the intermediate UE and device in simulation and further check the feasibility during RF requirement discussion.

* Refer to pico cell (2m) minimum distance

Option 2 (vivo, Ericsson): Take 1m as the starting point for minimum distance between intermediate UE and AIoT in the co-existence evaluation

* Refer to the traditional assumption for InF, the minimum distance between UTs is 1m.

**Recommended WF:**

Use 1m as starting point for minimum distance between intermediate UE and device.

Agreement:

* Use 1m as starting point for minimum distance between intermediate UE and device.

# Evaluation methodology and cases

## Topic 3-1: Evaluation methodology

**Issue 2-4-1: Evaluation methodology**

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| **Agreement in RAN4#110bis:**   * Use the Monte-Carlo method as baseline for co-existence evaluation, i.e. Section 5.3 in TR38.803 * Depending on the discussion on deployment scenarios, for some cases, calculation for the worst interference link may be enough. * FFS on whether RAN4 needs to perform link level simulation |

**Proposal in RAN4#111:**

Proposal 1 (Huawei):

* Deterministic calculations can be used to evaluate the worst-case scenario for the following: interference between indoor NR UE and A-IoT devices, as well as interference between A-IoT devices and outdoor NR macro-BS.
* Path ② is between an indoor NR UE and an A-IoT device, while path ③ is between an A-IoT device and an outdoor NR macro-BS. These paths can be evaluated by deterministic calculations.  
  图表

  描述已自动生成

Proposal 2 (CMCC):

* it’s suggested to use monte-carlo simulation method rather than calculation for all co-existence evaluation.
* Considering final relationship between SINR and BLER will impact final co-existence results. it’s suggested to align LLS simulation parameters in RAN4 and show the high priority sets of parameters to reduce the workload of LLS and try best to converge final relationship between SNR and BLER.
* there is no need to use monte-carlo simulation method to evaluate the interference when device as victim. Instead we can use LLS to simulate under which power difference between reader and interference signal, the device could successfully receive R2D signal.

Proposal 3 (CATT):

* Link level simulation is needed to determine guard RB size to cancel ICI between A-IoT carriers and NR carriers in same cell for A-IoT in-band or guard band operation in NR spectrum and ensure A-IoT performance.

Proposal 4 (vivo)

* Based on the worst case calculation, the following cases are identified as no co-existence issue no matter for option 1-1 and option 1-2, and corresponding simulation can be considered to be skipped:

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| **Deployment scenario and topology** | **spectrum** | **aggressor** | **victim** |
| 图示  描述已自动生成 | R2D: DL CW2D and D2R: UL | CW and/or device | NR UL |
| NR DL | Device |
| R2D: DL CW2D and D2R: DL | CW and/or device | NR DL |
| NR DL | Device |
| NR DL | Reader |
| R2D: UL CW2D and D2R: UL | Device | NR UL |
| 图示  描述已自动生成 | R2D: DL CW2D and D2R: UL | CW and/or device | NR UL |
| NR DL | device |
| R2D: DL CW2D and D2R: DL | CW and/or device | NR DL |
| NR DL | Device |
| NR DL | Reader |
| R2D: UL CW2D and D2R: UL | Device | NR UL |

~~Proposal 5[Ericsson]~~

* ~~SNR for baseline operation: In legacy coexisting study, the baseline scenario is without the aggressor network and the SNR to operate A-IoT should be known. In legacy coexisting study, the throughput is used and a table of SINR to throughput is used so the SNR operation is given. For UL receiving at A-IoT BS, such SINR operation point relating to both the RF isolation capability (CW transmission leakage to receiving band) and may be baseband capability to further attenuate the CW signal. Maybe the RF part could be discussed in RAN4, but baseband part may rely on RAN1~~

**Recommended WF:**

Discuss whether the following interference cases can be evaluated by deterministic calculation:

* interference between indoor NR UE and A-IoT devices
* interference between A-IoT devices and outdoor NR macro-BS

Regarding link level simulation, FFS on the following aspects:

* LLS to simulate under which power difference between reader and interference signal, the device could successfully receive R2D signal.
* Link level simulation is needed to determine guard RB size to cancel ICI between A-IoT carriers and NR carriers in same cell for A-IoT in-band or guard band operation in NR spectrum and ensure A-IoT performance.

Qualcomm: we need carefully check proposals to see the impacts.

ZTE: we prefer to use cover legacy simulation.

Huawei: we do not do deterministic. We just show.

**Issue 2-4-2: Performance metric for AIOT**

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| **Agreement in RAN4#110bis:**   * For NR system, use 5% throughput loss as performance metric as legacy. * For AIOT system, including reader, device, intermediate UE, further discuss the performance metric:   + Option 1: [10%] BLER, [Rx power]   + Option 2: SINR degradation   + Other options are precluded |

**Proposal in RAN4#111:**

* Proposal 1 (Huawei): SINR degradation can serve as metric. It is recommended [1dB] SINR degradation for A-IoT BS and [3dB] SINR degradation for A-IoT intermediate UE.
* Proposal 2 (Apple): SINR degradation is preferred with less dependency on RAN1 design. FFS how much degradation is considered acceptable.
* Proposal 3 (CATT): Use 1dB SINR degradation for 5% and 50% CDF SINR point as performance metric for A-IoT co-existence evaluation for DL and UL.
* Proposal 4 (Qualcomm):
  + RAN4 to use the same performance metric (CINR/CNR degradation) as RAN1 for R2D link in coexistence study. CINR/CNR, where CINR/CNR is defined as the ratio of signal power spectral density in the signal transmission bandwidth to the noise and interference (if any) power spectral density in the device envelop detector channel bandwidth.
  + RAN4 to use SINR degradation as the performance for D2R link in coexistence study.
* Proposal 5 (Sony): RAN4 needs further discuss if the same performance metric and if the same threshold value for successful decoding should be used for the R2D link and D2R link.
* Proposal 6 (Spreadtrum): 10% BLER for AIOT system
* Proposal 7 (CMCC):
  + it’s suggested to use 10% BLER as performance metric for all kinds of devices, reader of topology 1 and 2. Outage probability: 5% worst victim is suggested as the candidate value.
  + align the definition of SNR from co-existence simulation output and the definition of SNR from SNR-BLER relationship, i.e. align the definition of the bandwidth of wanted bandwidth and the bandwidth of noise+interference bandwidth when calculate SINR.
  + sensitivity of device should be taken into consideration and only the devices that meet sensitivity threshold should be included into final BLER statistics.
* Proposal 8 (OPPO, R4-2408817): Use 1% misdetection rate as performance metric for evaluation
* Proposal 9 (vivo, R4-2408093): It is suggested that success rate is used as performance metric for Rx requirement definition, e.g., 10% BLER, 90% success rate, etc.

**Recommended WF:**

Companies have different views on the performance metric for AIOT. 4 companies support to use SINR degradation, 4 companies support to consider BLER/misdetection rate/success rate.

It is recommended that:

* Use SINR for calibration purpose
* FFS on performance metric for co-existence evaluaion and requirements definition.

**CATT: we provide more details for SINR, i.e., the definition of SINR. We draw CDF curves and compare 5% and 50% SINR.**

**ZTE: we need draw the whole CDF curve. About the SINR degradation, current there is no proposal for noise figure. I wonder if we can use SIR to do initial simulation. WE do not know the noise figure.**

**Ericsson: SINR, do we have baseband SINR without interference. How to define the baseband SINR.**

**Moderator: in the following issue, we discuss the detailed definition.**

**Agreement:**

* Use [SINR/SIR] for calibration purpose
  + FFS on the details of SINR definition
* FFS on performance metric for co-existence evaluation and requirements definition.

**Issue 2-4-2: SINR definition for D2R**

Proposal 1(Huawei): Considering that the CW node is a component of the A-IoT system, and as such, the SINR before any degradation (which includes CW interference) is used as the baseline reference. The SINR includes CW interference is used as the baseline reference before any degradation.

Proposal 2 (Ericsson):

• SNR for baseline operation: In legacy coexisting study, the baseline scenario is without the aggressor network and the SNR to operate A-IoT should be known. In legacy coexisting study, the throughput is used and a table of SINR to throughput is used so the SNR operation is given. For UL receiving at A-IoT BS, such SINR operation point relating to both the RF isolation capability (CW transmission leakage to receiving band) and may be baseband capability to further attenuate the CW signal. Maybe the RF part could be discussed in RAN4, but baseband part may rely on RAN1

RAN1 provide the SNR for baseline operation.

**Recommended WF:**

Discuss the above proposal.

**Issue 2-4-2: SINR definition for R2D**

|  |
| --- |
| RAN1 agreement (R4-2403815):  Proposal#5 (V05r1)  For the R2D LLS for ED, report followings (as start point).   * CINR/CNR, where CINR/CNR is defined as the ratio of signal power spectral density in the transmission bandwidth to the noise and interference (if any) power spectral density in the device ED channel bandwidth. * signal transmission bandwidth * ED channel bandwidth   FFS: exact definition of ED channel bandwidth for RF-ED, IF receiver  FFS: which and how to report for R2D ZIF receiver and D2R |

Proposal (Ericsson):

• SNR for baseline operation: In legacy coexisting study, the baseline scenario is without the aggressor network and the SNR to operate A-IoT should be known. In legacy coexisting study, the throughput is used and a table of SINR to throughput is used so the SNR operation is given. For UL receiving at A-IoT BS, such SINR operation point relating to both the RF isolation capability (CW transmission leakage to receiving band) and may be baseband capability to further attenuate the CW signal. Maybe the RF part could be discussed in RAN4, but baseband part may rely on RAN1

RAN1 provide the SNR for baseline operation.

**Recommended WF:**

Use RAN1 definition of CINR/CNR for R2D link evaluation.

## Topic 3-2: Evaluation cases

**Issue 3-2-1: device type**

|  |
| --- |
| **Agreement in RAN4#110bis:**   * Prioritize device 1 and 2a without a frequency shifter for coexistence evaluation. |

**Proposal in RAN4#111:**

Proposal 1 (OPPO): If the device 2a co-existence study is concluded as feasible, the same conclusion can be applied to device 2b for scenario C.

Proposal 2 (Spreadtrum): For co-existence evaluation, device 1 and 2a with small or large frequency shift capability are deprioritized.

Proposal 3 (Sony): The amplification of the R2D and D2R link in device 2a needs to be taken into account in order to perform the co-existence simulation. The gain of the amplification can be further discussed.

**Recommended WF:**

Keep the previous agreement. FFS on device 2b.

Amplification will be discussed under issue 4-3-4.

**Issue 3-2-2: Evaluation cases when CW is aggressor**

Proposal 1 (CMCC): During co-existence simulation, there is no need to consider CW unwanted interference due to its almost perfect unwanted emission performance outside the transmission bandwidth, i.e. don’t need to consider the interference when CW as aggressor.

Proposal 2 (Qualcomm): since CW signal is only occupied single tone or several tones, the impact would be marginal if NR UE and A-IoT are in adjacent channel considering the NR UE RF filter could remove the CW interference.

Proposal 3 (Ericsson): Use the IBE mask of UE specification as starting point for CW IBE mask.

**Recommended WF:**

2 companies propose that the impact of CW signal in adjacent channel can be ignored from co-existence evaluation perspective consider that CW is single tone or multiple tones. In this case, it seems no need to simulate the cases when CW is aggressor.

1 company propose to use IBE mask of UE spec as starting point for CW.

More discussion is needed.

**Issue 3-2-3: Evaluation cases for -A1 and -A2**

|  |
| --- |
| In last RAN1 meeting, the following CW cancellation was discussed but no agreements are reached.   * For [monostatic backscatter], FFS   + [140dB for BS]   + [120dB for UE] * For [bistatic backscatter]   + Assuming CW has no impact to the receiver sensitivity loss. |

**Proposal in RAN4#111:**

Proposal 1 (CMCC): following CW interference cancellation evaluation methodology is suggested. Besides, RAN4 needs to further discuss whether it is still necessary to evaluate -A2 evaluation case if CW interference cancellation capability is already much high, i.e. remaining CW interference is much lower than noise floor.

* Methodology: residual self-interference= Tx power - self-interference cancellation capability
* self-interference cancellation capability = spatial isolation + RF cancellation + digital cancellation if applicable

Proposal 2 (Apple): Consider D2T2-A1 only to avoid the requirement of full-duplex capable intermediate UEs if CW is transmitted on UL spectrum

Proposal 3 (vivo): For the D2R, only the interference of IM3, which produced by D2R and CW, is considered as the impact of CW in the co-existence evaluation, and the impact of CW itself can be ignored.

**Recommended WF:**

The main difference between -A1 and -A2 is that -A2 needs to consider the capability of CW cancellation.

Since companies have different views on the capability of CW cancellation, and RAN1 also had no agreement on that part. It is recommended that:

* Use D1T1-A1 and D2T2-A1 as starting point for co-existence evaluation.
* Further discuss the CW cancellation capability for D1T1-A2 and D2T2-A2 consider following methodology
* Methodology: residual self-interference= Tx power - self-interference cancellation capability
* self-interference cancellation capability = spatial isolation + RF cancellation + digital cancellation if applicable

**Vivo: we provide the simulation to show CW has minor impact on receiver performance. Unless opposite simulation is provided, we can accept the WF.**

**Qualcomm: for D2T2-A2 also needs be considered. We cannot agree with focusing on D2T2-A1.**

**Huawei: for CW cancellation, it was discussed in RAN1. We can wait for RAN1. If we want to use parameters, we can make assumption.**

**ZTE: Cell interference cancellation, we can use RAN1 assumption as the staring point.**

**Ericsson: We just need wait for RAN1 conclusion.**

**Issue 3-2-4: Evaluation cases for D1T1 for device 1 and 2a between NR and AIOT**

**Recommended WF:**

Depending on the discussion on above open issues, strive to pick some cases as starting point for co-existence evaluation.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Deployment scenario and topology** | **spectrum** | **aggressor** | **victim** |
| 图示  描述已自动生成  · Case 1-1: CW is transmitted from inside the topology, transmitted in DL spectrum  · Case 1-2: CW is transmitted from inside the topology, transmitted in UL spectrum | R2D: DL CW2D and D2R: UL | CW and/or device | NR UL |
| NR UL | device and/or reader |
| reader | NR DL |
| NR DL | device |
| R2D: DL CW2D and D2R: DL | CW and/or device | NR DL |
| NR DL | device and/or reader |
| R2D: UL CW2D and D2R: UL | Reader | NR UL |
| NR UL | reader |
| 图示  描述已自动生成  Self interference cancelation is needed for reader  · Case 1-1: CW is transmitted from inside the topology, transmitted in DL spectrum  · Case 1-2: CW is transmitted from inside the topology, transmitted in UL spectrum | R2D: DL CW2D and D2R: UL | CW and/or device | NR UL |
| NR UL | device and/or reader |
| reader | NR DL |
| NR DL | device |
| R2D: DL CW2D and D2R: DL | CW and/or device | NR DL |
| NR DL | device and/or reader |
| R2D: UL CW2D and D2R: UL | reader | NR UL |
| NR UL | reader |
| 图示  描述已自动生成  Self interference cancellation is needed for reader  · Case 1-4: CW is transmitted from outside the topology, transmitted in UL spectrum | R2D: DL CW2D and D2R: UL | CW and/or device | NR UL |
| NR UL | device and/or reader |
| reader | NR DL |
| NR DL | device |
| R2D: UL CW2D and D2R: UL | reader | NR UL |
| NR UL | reader |

**Issue 3-2-5: Evaluation cases for D2T2 for device 1 and 2a between NR and AIOT**

**Recommended WF:**

Depending on the discussion on above open issues, strive to pick some cases as starting point for co-existence evaluation.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Deployment scenario and topology** | **spectrum** | **aggressor** | **victim** |
| 图示  描述已自动生成  Case 2-2: CW is transmitted from inside the topology (i.e., intermediate UE), transmitted in UL spectrum | R2D: UL CW2D and D2R: UL | CW and/or device | NR UL |
| NR UL | Device and/or reader |
| reader | NR UL |
| NR UL | device |
| 图示  描述已自动生成\  Case 2-2: CW is transmitted from inside the topology (i.e., intermediate UE), transmitted in UL spectrum  Self interference cancelation is needed for reader | R2D: UL CW2D and D2R: UL | CW and/or device | NR UL |
| NR UL | Device and/or reader |
| reader | NR UL |
| NR UL | device |
| 图示  描述已自动生成  Case 2-3: CW is transmitted from outside the topology, transmitted in DL spectrum  Case 2-4: CW is transmitted from outside the topology, transmitted in UL spectrum  Self interference cancelation is needed for reader | R2D: UL CW2D and D2R: UL | CW and/or device | NR UL |
| NR UL | Device and/or reader |
| reader | NR UL |
| NR UL | device |
| R2D: UL CW2D and D2R: DL | CW and/or device | NR DL |
| NR DL | device and/or reader |

**Issue 3-2-6: Evaluation cases for device 2b between AIOT and NR**

Proposal 1 (Sony): Device type 2b needs to be taken into account in the co-existence study, with the scenarios shown below:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **D1T1-C**  形状  中度可信度描述已自动生成 | R2D: DL D2R: UL | CW and/or device | NR UL |
| NR UL | device and/or reader |
| reader | NR DL |
| NR DL | device |
| R2D: DL D2R: DL | CW and/or device | NR DL |
| NR DL | device and/or reader |
| R2D: UL D2R: UL | reader | NR UL |
| NR UL | reader |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **D2T2-C**  形状  中度可信度描述已自动生成 | R2D: UL D2R: UL | CW and/or device | NR UL |
| NR UL | Device and/or reader |
| reader | NR UL |
| NR UL | device |

Proposal 2 (Huawei):

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Coexistence case No. | Deployment & Topology | Device Type | R2D spectrum | D2R spectrum |
| D2b\_Case1 | 图示  描述已自动生成 | Device 2b | DL | UL |
| D2b\_Case2 | 图示  描述已自动生成 | Device 2b | UL | UL |

**Recommended WF:**

FFS on the evaluation cases for device 2b.

**Issue 3-2-7: Multi-operator scenario**

Proposal (Spreadtrum): Multiple A-IoT operators co-existence scenario should be investigated in Rel-19 A-IoT.

图形用户界面, 应用程序

描述已自动生成

Figure 2.5-1: one possible FDM candidate for multiple A-IoT operators scenario

Proposal (Ericsson)

RAN4 discuss the A-IoT adjacent channel definition with below two options:

Option 1: A-IoT coexisting channels defined within the same macro BS channel.

Option 2: A-IoT coexisting channels defined within two adjacent macro BS channels.



Figure 3: A-IoT adjacent channel definition

**Recommended WF:**

More clarification is needed on the multiple A-IOT operator scenario.

# Evaluation parameters

## Topic 4-1: Adjacent RB Tx and Rx charateristics

|  |
| --- |
| **Agreement in RAN4#110bis**   * Prioritize the following spectrum deployment mode for RAN4 co-existence evaluation   + A-IoT is located within a NR transmission bandwidth configuration   + A-IoT which is operating indoor shares in-band spectrum with outdoor macro BS |

***Moderator note: According to last meeting agreement, “in-band” spectrum deployment mode is prioritized. Hence it is recommended to discuss the Tx and Rx characteristics for co-existence evaluation for “in-band” spectrum deployment mode.***

**Issue 4-1-1: A-IOT reader**

**Recommended WF:**

It is recommended to consider the following table for calibration purpose.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | In-band | |
|  | Tx | Rx |
| NR UE/A-IOT Intermediate UE | For formal simulation | Legacy UE IBE requirement | ICS=ACS value  According to SBFD analysis, ICS could be equals to ACS |
| For calibration purpose | Legacy UE IBE | ACS |
| NR BS | For formal simulation | Based on companies’ input since there is no such requirements in 38.104 | Based on companies’ input in dB scale |
| For calibration purpose | ACLR of legacy gNB | ACS of legacy gNB |
| A-IOT BS | For formal simualtion | Option 1: ACLR1:40dB，ACLR2:50dB  Option 2: ACLR:45 | ACS of legacy gNB |
| For calibration purpose | ACLR of legacy gNB | ACS of legacy gNB |

**Issue 4-1-2: Tx for device 1 and 2a**

Proposal (CMCC):

For device 1 and 2a, ICS is assumed as 0dB since there is no in-band selectivity. For Tx leakage requirement, it is related to following several factors.

* D2R Data rate
* Coding, i.e. FEC + line coding
* Modulation scheme
  + Since there is no agreement in RAN1 about small frequency shit, at starting point it’s suggested to only considering chip modulation, e.g. OOK/BPSK

For device 1 and 2a, it’s suggested to use following value for IBE as starting point with assuming 5kbps D2R date rate, Manchester code, BPSK modulation scheme. Following assumes that Tx signal is at frequency center

* 25dBc at the edge of center 1PRB, i.e. 90kHz offset from frequency center
* 35dBc with 1 guard RB away from center PRB, i.e. 270kHz offset from frequency center
* 41dBc with 2 guard RB away from center PRB, i.e. 450kHz offset from frequency center

**Recommended WF:**

Discuss whether the following values can be used for calibration purpose.

For device 1 and 2a, assuming 5kbps D2R date rate, Manchester code, BPSK modulation scheme.

* 25dBc at the edge of center 1PRB, i.e. 90kHz offset from frequency center
* 35dBc with 1 guard RB away from center PRB, i.e. 270kHz offset from frequency center
* 41dBc with 2 guard RB away from center PRB, i.e. 450kHz offset from frequency center

**Issue 4-1-3: Rx for device 1 and 2a**

Proposal (CMCC, Ericsson): For device 1 and 2a, RF-ED based device can’t have any in-band selectivity.

**Recommended WF:**

Due to the architecture of device 1 and 2a, discuss whether to assume ICS/ACS=0dB for co-existence evaluation.

## Topic 4-2: General paramters and layout

**Issue 4-2-1: General parameters**

**Recommended WF:**

Use following parameters as starting point. The “Note” column captures agreements from RAN1 for information.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **General Parameter** | **D1T1&D2T2** | **Note (RAN1 agreements refer to R1-2403782, R1-2403815)** |
| Carrier frequency | 900MHz as baseline | 900MHz (M), 2GHz (O) |
| Channel BW for NR | 10MHz with 15KHz SCS |  |
| Channel BW for AIOT | DL: 180kHz with 15KHz SCS  UL: 15KHz or 180KHz | DL: 180k(M), 360k(O), 1.08MHz(O)  UL: FFS 15 kHz as baseline |
| Waveform (CW) | CW: Unmodulated single tone | Companies to report waveform, e.g., unmodulated single tone, multi-tone(multiple unmodulated single tone) |
| Waveform (R2D) | OOK waveform generated by OFDM modulator | OOK waveform generated by OFDM modulator |
| A-IoT DL power control | No |  |
| A-IoT UL power control | No |  |
| Traffic model | Full buffer |  |
| Frequency reuse | 1 |  |

**Moderator note: Definition of channel bandwidth, transmission bandwidth and occupied bandwidth will be discussed in summary#135.**

**Issue 4-2-2: Layout for D1T1**

Agreement in RAN1#116bis (R1-2403782) are highlighted in green. Discuss the remaining parts in RAN4#111 meeting.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Parameter** | **Assumptions for D1T1** |
| Scenario | InF-DH |
| Hall size | 120x60 m |
| Room height | 10 m |
| Sectorization | None |
| Pathloss model | InF-DH NLOS model defined in TR38.901 is used for D2R and R2D links as pathloss model  Option 1: NLOS and LOS  Option 2 (Huawei):   * D2R/R2D: InF-DH NLOS model defined in TR38.901； * CW to device: InF-DH LOS |
| BS deployment / Intermediate UE dropping | 18 BSs on a square lattice with spacing D, located D/2 from the walls.   * L=120m x W=60m; D=20m * BS height = 8 m     Proposal (vivo): For D1T1-A1 co-existence evaluation, for each Tag, the closest Reader serves as the CW node and the second closest serves as the Rx Reader for D2R. |
| Device distribution | Device Height= 1.5 m  AIoT devices drop uniformly distributed over the horizontal area with minimum 2D distance of 1m  1 active AIOT device under one reader at one drop  Minimum distance between reader and device is [2]m |
| Device mobility (horizontal plane only) | 3 kph |
| NR BS deployment | Hexagonal grid, 19 macro sites, 3 sectors per site with wrap around, 1 AIOT indoor scenario per sector  Option 1(Qualcomm): The distance between the center of factory and the center macro BS needed to be randomly setting for each snapshot and the distance is distributed uniformly within [factory length/2, macro BS ISD/2], i.e. minimum distance is 60m.  Option 2 (Spreadtrum): the minimum 2D distance between macro BS and indoor factory centre is set as 100m.  Option 3 (CMCC): The minimum distance between macro NR BS and indoor reader is 50m, i.e. distance between macro BS and indoor factory center is 110m  图示  描述已自动生成 |
| NR BS Inter-site distance | Option 1 (CMCC): 500  Option 2 (CATT): 750  Option 3 (spreadtrum): 200m (baseline), 300m (optional) |
| Minimum NR BS – NR UE distance (2D) | 35 m |
| NR UE (D1T1) dropping | For scenario option 1-1, uniformly distributed outdoor.  For scenario option 1-2, uniformly distributed, 80% indoor, 20% outdoor  UE number:   * Option 1: 1 UE per cell * Option 2 (vivo): the UE number is same as the number of BS beam. |
| O2I penetration loss | Option 1 (CMCC): High penetration loss as in TR 38.901  Option 2 (CATT): 50% low loss, 50% high loss |

**Recommended WF:**

Discuss following parameters and strive to agree on some candidate values for evaluation in this meeting.

**Issue 4-2-3: Layout for D2T2**

**Recommended WF:**

Discuss whether to use InH-office as baseline for D2T2 co-existence evaluation.

Agreement in RAN1#116bis (R1-2403782) are highlighted in green. Discuss the remaining parts in RAN4#111 meeting.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Parameter** | **Assumptions for D2T2** | |
| Scenario | InH-office | InF-DL |
| Hall size | 120 x50 m | 300x150 m |
| Room height | 3m | 10 m |
| Sectorization | None | |
| Pathloss model | * InF-DL and InH-Office model defined in TR38.901is used as pathloss model,   + NLOS for D2R and R2D links if InF-DL is used   + LOS for D2R and R2D links if InH-Office is used | |
| BS deployment / Intermediate UE dropping | * L=120m x W=50m; * Intermediate UE height = 1.5 m     Proposal 1(vivo):   * The intermediate UEs uniformly distributed over the horizon area * FFS on the total number of intermediate UE   Proposal 3 (xiaomi): RAN4 can first fix the intermediate UE at some points in the co-existence simulation, i.e., the center of the hall or the center of each side, as shown in Figure 2-1. | * L=300m x W=150m; * Intermediate UE height = 1.5 m     Proposal 2(vivo):   * The intermediate UEs uniformly distributed over the horizon area * FFS on the total number of intermediate UE   Proposal 2 (CATT): fixed 18 intermediate UEs on a square lattice with spacing D, located D/2 from the walls  Proposal 3 (xiaomi): RAN4 can first fix the intermediate UE at some points in the co-existence simulation, i.e., the center of the hall or the center of each side, as shown in Figure 2-1. |
| Device distribution | Device Height= 1.5 m  AIoT devices drop uniformly distributed over the horizontal area with minimum 2D distance of 1m  1 active AIOT device under one reader at one drop  Minimum distance between reader and device is [1]m (depending on issue 2-2-6) | |
| Device mobility (horizontal plane only) | 3 kph | 3 kph |
| NR BS deployment | Hexagonal grid, 7 or 19 macro sites, 3 sectors per site with wrap around, 1 AIOT indoor scenario per sector  Option 1(Qualcomm): The distance between the center of factory and the center macro BS needed to be randomly setting for each snapshot and the distance is distributed uniformly within [factory length/2, macro BS ISD/2], i.e. minimum distance is 60m.  Option 2 (Spreadtrum): the minimum 2D distance between macro BS and indoor factory centre is set as 100m.  Option 3 (CMCC): The minimum distance between macro NR BS and indoor reader is 50m, i.e. distance between macro BS and indoor factory center is 110m  图示  描述已自动生成 | |
| NR UE dropping | For scenario option 1-1, uniformly distributed outdoor.  For scenario option 1-2, uniformly distributed, 80% indoor, 20% outdoor  UE number:   * Option 1: 1 UE per cell * Option 2 (vivo): the UE number is same as the number of BS beam. | |
| O2I penetration loss | Option 1 (CMCC): High penetration loss as in TR 38.901  Option 2 (CATT): 50% low loss, 50% high loss | |

## Topic 4-3: Paramters for AIOT BS/intermedaite UE and device

**Issue 4-3-1: AIOT micro-BS parameters for D1T1**

**Recommended WF:**

Use following parameters as starting point. The “Note” column captures agreements from RAN1 for information.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **A-IoT micro BS parameters** | **Recommended value** | **Note (RAN1 agreements refer to R1-2403782, R1-2403815)** |
| A-IoT micro-BS total Tx power | 33dBm as baseline | * For BS in DL spectrum for indoor   + 33dBm(M), FFS: 38dBm(O), one smaller value [FFS: 23 or 26] dBm(M)   + FFS: additional constraints on PSD * FFS: For UE in DL spectrum for indoor * For UL spectrum for indoor,   + 23dBm (M)   + FFS: 26dBm(O) |
| A-IoT micro-BS receiver Noise Figure（dB） | 5 | For BS as reader   * 5dB   For UE as reader   * 7dB |
| A-IoT micro-BS antenna gain including feeder loss (dBi) | 6 dBi(M) as baseline | - For BS for indoor, 6 dBi(M), 2dBi(M)  - For intermediate UE, 0 dBi |
| Antenna configuration | 2 antenna elements as baseline, with (M,N,P,Mg,Ng) = (1,1,2,1,1) | For BS:  - 2(M) or 4(O) antenna elements for 0.9 GHz  For Intermediate UE:  - 1(M) or 2(O) |

**Issue 4-3-2: Intermediate UE parameters for D2T2**

**Recommended WF:**

Discuss following parameters and strive to agree on some candidate values for evaluation in this meeting.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **intermediate UE parameters** | **Recommended value** | **Note (RAN1 agreements refer to R1-2403782, R1-2403815)** |
| intermediate UE total Tx power（dBm） | 23dBm as baseline | * For UL spectrum for indoor,   + 23dBm (M)   + FFS: 26dBm(O) |
| gain of antenna intermediate UE including feeder loss (dBi) | 0 | - For intermediate UE, 0 dBi |
| intermediate UE receiver Noise Figure（dB） | 7 | For UE as reader  7dB |
| Antenna configuration | 1 as baseline  Omni direction antenna | For Intermediate UE:  - 1(M) or 2(O) |

**Issue 4-3-3: CW parameters**

**Recommended WF:**

Discuss following parameters and strive to agree on some candidate values for evaluation in this meeting.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **intermediate UE parameters** | **D1T1** | **D2T2** | **Note (RAN1 agreements refer to R1-2403782, R1-2403815)** |
| Tx power（dBm） | If UL spectrum is used, UE Tx power is assumed, i.e. 23dBm as baseline  If DL spectrum is used, AIOT micro-BS Tx power is assumed, i.e. 33dBm as baseline | Inter-mediate UE Tx power is assumed, i.e. 23dBm as baseline. | * 23dBm for UL spectrum, FFS 26dBm * 33dBm(M), 38dBm (O) for DL spectrum   Note: only applicable for device 1/2a |
| Antenna gain | the value equals to UE Tx ant gain,  or BS Tx ant gain | Same as inter-mediate UE | * Company to report, the value equals to   + UE Tx ant gain, or   + BS Tx ant gain   Note: only applicable for device 1/2a |
| Other parameters | Same as AIOT micro-BS | Same as inter-mediate UE |  |
| CW cancellation (dB) | FFS | FFS | For [monostatic backscatter], FFS   * [140dB for BS] * [120dB for UE]   For [bistatic backscatter]  Assuming CW has no impact to the receiver sensitivity loss. |

**Issue 4-3-4: AIOT device parameters**

**Recommended WF:**

Discuss following parameters and strive to agree on some candidate values for evaluation in this meeting.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A-IoT device parameters** | **Device 1** | **Device 2a** | **Device 2b** | **Note (RAN1 agreements refer to R1-2403782, R1-2403815)** |
| A-IoT device Tx power (dBm) | <-10 | <-10 | [-10/-20] |  |
| A-IoT device effective antenna gain per Tx or Rx branch (dBi) | [0 as baseline] | [0 as baseline] | [0 as baseline] | For A-IoT device, 0dBi (M), -3dBi (O) |
| A-IoT device reflection （backscatter）loss (dB)  Note: due to, e.g., impedance mismatch | [OOK: -6 dB]  [PSK: 0 dB] | FFS | N/A | * OOK: Y dB * PSK: X dB   Note: Only for device 1  FFS: for device 2a |
| A-IoT device power gain of reflection amplifier (dB) | N/A | 10 as baseline | N/A | - 10 dB (M)  - 15 dB (O)  Note: Only for device 2a |
| A-IoT Device receiver sensitivity (dBm) | [-36] | [-46] | [FFS] | For Budget-Alt1,   * For device 1 (RF-ED),   + FFS:{-30dBm ~ -36dBm} * For device 2 if RF-ED is used   + FFS * For device 2 if RF-ED is not used   + N/A |
| A-IoT device noise figure (dB) | [24] | [15] | [9] | FFS: 20dB or 24dB or 30dB for *Budget-Alt2*  FFS: different values for device architecture |
| Guard band | 1PRB, 2PRB, | 1PRB, 2PRB | 1PRB, 2PRB |  |

## Topic 4-4: Paramters for legacy NR

**Issue 4-4-1: NR macro BS parameters**

**Recommended WF:**

Discuss following parameters and strive to agree on some candidate values for evaluation in this meeting.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **NR macro-BS Parameter** | **Recommended value** |
| Macro-BS Tx power (dBm) | 46 |
| BS antenna gain (dBi) | 15 (CATT)  8 (spreadtrum) |
| Height of macro NR BS (m) | 25 |
| NR Macro-BS Noise Figure(dB) | 5 |
| Network location | outdoor |
| Antenna configuration | (M,N,P,Mg,Ng) = (4,1,2,1,1) detailed other parameter refer to 38.803 |

**Issue 4-4-2: NR UE parameters**

**Recommended WF:**

Discuss following parameters and strive to agree on some candidate values for evaluation in this meeting.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **NR UE Parameter** | **Recommended value** | **note** |
| UE TX power in dBm | -40 to 23 |  |
| NR UE Antenna gain (dBi) | 0 |  |
| Height of UE antenna (m) | 1.5 |  |
| NR UE noise floor (dBm) | -112.4 @ 180kHz | noise floor=-174+10\*log (180\*1000)+9 |
| NR UE ACLR（dB） | 30 | For power class 3 NR UE |
| NR UE Maximum input level（dBm） | -25 | TS38101-1 7.4 Maximum input level |
| NR UE Noise Figure（dB） | 7 or 9 |  |
| Antenna configuration | Omni direction antenna |  |