**3GPP TSG-RAN WG4 Meeting # 111 R4-2410567**

**Fukuoka, Japan, 20th May 2024 - 24th May 2024**

**Agenda item:** 10.13.4

**Source:** Moderator (CMCC)

**Title:** WF on co-existence evaluation for ambient IoT

**Document for:** Information

# Introduction

This way forward captures the agreements for co-existence evaluation for Rel-19 ambient IOT study item.

The summary in RAN4#111 is R4-2408945. The way forward agreed in RAN4#110bis is in R4-2406714.

# 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 |

**Agreement in RAN4#111:**

* Consider only adjacent RB/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)

瀑布图

低可信度描述已自动生成

**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 |

## 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. |

**Agreement in RAN4#111:**

* 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. |

**Agreement in RAN4#111:**

* 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. |

**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 |

**Tentative Agreement:**

* Use case 2-2 as starting point for co-existence evaluation for calibration.
  + FFS on case 2-3
* 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**

**Agreement in RAN4#111:**

* 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 |

**Agreement in RAN4#111:**

* 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

**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 |

**Agreement in RAN4#111:**

* 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**

**Agreement in RAN4#111:**

Do not consider CW interference for calibration purpose for D1T1-A2 and D2T2-A2

FFS on how to consider CW cancellation capability in formal simulation

**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 |

**Agreement in RAN4#111:**

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

SINR for R2D: signal power of device to the noise and interference within 10MHz

## Topic 3-2: Evaluation cases

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

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

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

**Agreement in RAN4#111:**

Use the following cases for calibration purposes.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Deployment scenario and topology** | **spectrum** | **aggressor** | **victim** | **Note** |
| 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 | D2R |
| NR UL | ~~device and/or~~reader | D2R |
| reader | NR DL | R2D |
| NR DL | device | R2D |
| R2D: DL CW2D and D2R: DL | ~~CW and/or~~device | NR DL | D2R |
| NR DL | ~~device and/or~~ reader | D2R |

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

**Agreement in RAN4#111:**

Use the following cases for calibration purposes.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Deployment scenario and topology** | **spectrum** | **aggressor** | **victim** | **Note** |
| 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 | D2R |
| NR UL | ~~Device and/or~~ reader | D2R |
| reader | NR UL | R2D |
| NR UL | device | R2D |

**Issue 3-2-7: Multi-operator scenario (There is request to discuss this for tomorrow offline)**

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

# Evaluation parameters

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

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

**Agreement in RAN4#111:**

For calibration purpose, use 0RB guard band between AIOT and NR for in-band spectrum deployment mode

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | In-band | |
|  | Tx | Rx |
| NR UE/A-IOT Intermediate UE | For calibration purpose | Legacy UE IBE | ACS |
| NR BS | For calibration purpose | ACLR of legacy gNB | ACS of legacy gNB |
| A-IOT BS | For calibration purpose | ACLR of legacy gNB (i.e. 45) | ACS of legacy gNB |

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

**Agreement in RAN4#111:**

For device 1 and 2a, 25dBc is used for calibration purposes.

**图表, 直方图

描述已自动生成**

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

**Agreement in RAN4#111:**

Assume no frequency selectivity for co-existence evaluation for calibration purposes for device 1 and 2a.

## Topic 4-2: General paramters and layout

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

**Agreement in RAN4#111:**

Use following parameters for calibration purposes.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **General Parameter** | **D1T1&D2T2**  **Values for calibration purposes** |
| Carrier frequency | 900MHz |
| BW for NR | 10MHz with 15KHz SCS |
| BW for AIOT system | ~~R2D: 180kHz with 15KHz SCS~~  ~~D2R: 15KHz or 180KHz (check until Friday)~~  180KHz |
| Waveform (CW) | CW: Unmodulated single tone |
| Waveform (R2D) | 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 |

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

**Agreement in RAN4#111:**

Use following parameters for calibration purposes, i.e. scenario 1-1 and 1-2.

For Indoor NR, parameters are FFS, i.e. scenario 2-1 and 2-2.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Parameter** | **Assumptions for D1T1** |
| Scenario | InF-DH |
| Hall size | 120x60 m |
| Room height | 10 m |
| Sectorization | None |
| Pathloss model | NLOS and LOS |
| BS deployment / Intermediate UE dropping | For D1T1-A2: 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     For D1T1-A1:   * FFS on layout: one node as transmission and CW, the neighbour node as reception |
| Device distribution | Device Height= 1.5 m  AIoT devices drop uniformly distributed over the horizontal area  Number of A-IoTs = Total area × activated density (1.5 A-IOT devices/m²)  1 active AIOT device under one reader at one drop  Minimum distance between device and reader along the ground equal to [2m] for calibration (check until Friday) |
| NR BS deployment (outdoor), i.e. scenario 1-1 and 1-2 | Hexagonal grid, 19 macro sites, 3 sectors per site with wrap around, 1 AIOT indoor scenario per sector  the minimum 2D distance between macro BS and indoor factory centre is set as 100m.  图示  描述已自动生成 |
| NR BS Inter-site distance | 750 |
| 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:  DL active: 1 UE per cell  UL active UE: 3UE per cell |
| O2I penetration loss | High penetration loss as in TR 38.901 for calibration |

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

**Agreement in RAN4#111:**

Use InH-office as baseline for D2T2 co-existence evaluation.

Use following parameters for calibration purposes, i.e. scenario 1-1 and 1-2.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Parameter** | **Assumptions for D2T2** |
| Scenario | InH-office |
| Hall size | 120 x50 m |
| Room height | 3m |
| Sectorization | None |
| Pathloss model | LOS and NLOS |
| BS deployment / Intermediate UE dropping | * L=120m x W=50m; * Intermediate UE height = 1.5 m     For D2T2-A2:  The intermediate UEs selected from the fixed positions.  Number of intermediate UE: 2 UE at one drop for calibration (check until Friday)  For D2T2-A1: FFS on layout |
| Device distribution | Device Height= 1.5 m  AIoT devices drop uniformly distributed over the horizontal area  Number of A-IoTs = Total area × activated density (1.5 A-IOT devices/m²)  1 active AIOT device under one reader at one drop  Minimum distance between reader and device is 1m |
| NR BS deployment | Hexagonal grid, 19 macro sites, 3 sectors per site with wrap around, 1 AIOT indoor scenario per sector  the minimum 2D distance between macro BS and indoor factory centre is set as 100m.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:   * DL active UE: 1 UE per cell * UL active UE: 3 UE per cell |
| O2I penetration loss | High penetration loss as in TR 38.901 |

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

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

**Agreement in RAN4#111:**

Use following parameters for calibration purposes.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A-IoT micro BS parameters** | **Values for calibration purposes** |
| A-IoT micro-BS total Tx power | 33dBm |
| A-IoT micro-BS receiver Noise Figure（dB） | 10 |
| A-IoT micro-BS antenna gain including feeder loss (dBi) | 6 dBi(M) |
| Antenna configuration | 2 antenna elements, with (M,N,P,Mg,Ng) = (1,1,2,1,1) |

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

**Agreement in RAN4#111:**

Use following parameters for calibration purposes.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **intermediate UE parameters** | **Values for calibration purposes** |
| intermediate UE total Tx power（dBm） | 23dBm |
| gain of antenna intermediate UE (dBi) | 0 |
| intermediate UE receiver Noise Figure（dB） | 9 |
| Antenna configuration | Omni direction antenna |

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

**Agreement in RAN4#111:**

Do not use CW2D for calibration purposes.

FFS on:

* CW interference to NR BS/UE/AIOT
* CW remaining interference after CW cancellation.
  + [CW IBE]

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

**Agreement in RAN4#111:**

Use Device 1 with following parameters for calibration purposes.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A-IoT device parameters** | **Device 1**  **Values for calibration purposes** |
| A-IoT device effective antenna gain per Tx or Rx branch (dBi) | 0 |
| A-IoT device reflection （backscatter）loss (dB)  Note: due to, e.g., impedance mismatch | OOK: -6 dB |
| A-IoT device power gain of reflection amplifier (dB) | N/A |
| A-IoT Device receiver sensitivity (dBm)  Use this value to determine whether device can camp on the cell. | -36 |
| A-IoT device noise figure (dB) | 24 |
| Guard band | 0PRB |

## Topic 4-4: Paramters for legacy NR

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

**Agreement in RAN4#111:**

Use following parameters for calibration purposes.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **NR macro-BS Parameter** | **Values for calibration purposes** |
| Macro-BS Tx power (dBm) | 46 |
| BS antenna gain (dBi) | Refer to TR36.942 |
| Height of macro NR BS (m) | 25 |
| NR Macro-BS Noise Figure(dB) | 5 |
| Network location | outdoor |

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

**Agreement in RAN4#111:**

Use following parameters for calibration purposes.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **NR UE Parameter** | **Values for calibration purposes** |
| UE TX power in dBm | -40 to 23 |
| NR UE Antenna gain (dBi) | 0 |
| Height of UE antenna (m) | 1.5 |
| NR UE ACLR（dB） | 30 |
| NR UE Noise Figure（dB） | 9 |
| Antenna configuration | Omni direction antenna |