3GPP TSG RAN WG1 #109-e R1-220xxxx

e-Meeting, May 9th – 20th , 2022

Source: Moderator (ZTE)

Title: [109-e-R18-Repeater-01] Email discussion and approval of TR skeleton

Agenda Item: 9.8

**Document for: Discussion and Decision**

# **Introduction**

In RAN1#109e meeting, the SI on NCR is initialized [1]. The original draft TR skeleton can be found in [R1-2203235](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/tsg_ran/WG1_RL1/TSGR1_109-e/Docs/R1-2203235.zip)

For completion of the approval, the following email discussion is assigned.

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| [109-e-R18-Repeater-01] Email discussion and approval of TR skeleton for Rel-18 SI on NR network-controlled repeaters by May 13 – Nan (ZTE) |

# **Comments and discussion**

The main content/structure of current TR is listed in appendix. Companies are encouraged to provide the comments and suggestions on the main content/structure of current TR.

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| Company | Comment |
| **Ericsson** | As mentioned in the online session, cost is an essential parameter in specifying repeaters. Although not necessarily a RAN1 topic in itself, we expect the cost parameter to be included when discussing different alternatives for a certain topic in the TR.  We interpret Sec. 8 to concern how to make the repeater access and attach to the controlling gNB, e.g., initial access procedure, authentication and authorization etc. |
| Apple | We support the draft TR skeleton overall with following details:   * We support the current formulation of section 6. In our opinion, it is necessary to include all candidate side control information (SCI), simply because TR is for a study item and all candidates approved in SID should be studied and reported in TR as usual business in 3GPP. The section 9 is typically used to down select or recommend a subset of candidates for WI phase. * On the evaluation results, our view is that it is hard to find a common simulation assumption for all SCI types. For some SCI, the gain can be proven by some analysis e.g., beamforming information and on-off. Therefore, it is reasonable, for each SCI in section 6, to add the evaluation results and the corresponding evaluation assumption if provided by some companies. * Regarding the ‘cost’, it is reasonable to take it into account and capture it as part of feature study in the corresponding sub-section of section 6. On the other hand, cost is just one of metrics to evaluate and should not be overestimated when comparing with other metrics (e.g., performance benefit, deployment flexibility, power saving). |
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# **Reference**

1. RP-213700, SID on NR Network-controlled Repeaters, RAN#94-e

# **Appendix**

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| 4 Introduction [Editor’s Note: This clause reuses the text from the Justification parts in SID.]  Coverage is a fundamental aspect of cellular network deployments. Mobile operators rely on different types of network nodes to offer blanket coverage in their deployments. Deployment of regular full-stack cells is one option but it may not be always possible (e.g., no availability of backhaul) or economically viable.  As a result, new types of network nodes have been considered to increase mobile operators’ flexibility for their network deployments. For example, Integrated Access and Backhaul (IAB) was introduced in Rel-16 and enhanced in Rel-17 as a new type of network node not requiring a wired backhaul. Another type of network node is the RF repeater which simply amplify-and-forward any signal that they receive. RF repeaters have seen a wide range of deployments in 2G, 3G and 4G to supplement the coverage provided by regular full-stack cells. In Rel-17, RAN4 specified RF and EMC requirements for such RF repeaters for NR targeting both FR1 and FR2.  While an RF repeater presents a cost effective means of extending network coverage, it has its limitations. An RF repeater simply does an amplify-and-forward operation without being able to take into account various factors that could improve performance. Such factors may include information on semi-static and/or dynamic downlink/uplink configuration, adaptive transmitter/receiver spatial beamforming, ON-OFF status, etc.  A network-controlled repeater is an enhancement over conventional RF repeaters with the capability to receive and process side control information from the network. Side control information could allow a network-controlled repeater to perform its amplify-and-forward operation in a more efficient manner. Potential benefits could include mitigation of unnecessary noise amplification, transmissions and receptions with better spatial directivity, and simplified network integration. 5 Modelling of Network-controlled repeater [Editor’s Note: This clause intent to capture the conceptual model of network-controlled repeater.] 6 Side control information [Editor’s Note: This clause includes the progress for each side control information, which will be captured in sub-clause.] 6.1 Beam information6.2 Timing information6.3 Information on UL-DL TDD configuration6.4 ON-OFF information6.5 Power control information7 L1/L2 signalling for side control information7.1 Signalling for side control information [Editor’s Note: This clause includes the candidate signalling for each side control information, which will be captured in sub-clause.] 7.2 Configuration of signalling8 Repeater management8.1 Solution on Repeater management8.2 Specification impacts [Editor’s Note: This clause includes the identified specification impacts for each solution based on the inputs from RAN2 and RAN3, it will be captured in sub-clause.] 9 Conclusion |