3GPP TSG-RAN WG1 Meeting #104bis-e R1-210xxxx

e-Meeting, 12th – 20th April, 2021

**Agenda Item: 8.6.1.2**

**Title: FL summary #1 for reduced number of Rx branches for RedCap**

**Source: Moderator (Apple)**

**Document for: Discussion, Decision**

# Introduction

This document summarizes the contributions [3] – [31] made under the “Aspects related to reduced number of Rx branches” agenda item of the Rel-17 work item on support of reduced capability NR devices [1].

Earlier RAN1 agreements for this work item are summarized in [2].

The revised Redcap WID [1] contains the following objectives related to this agenda item:

|  |
| --- |
| * Specify support for the following UE complexity reduction features [RAN1, RAN2, RAN4]:

 […]* + Reduced minimum number of Rx branches:
		- For frequency bands where a legacy NR UE is required to be equipped with a minimum of 2 Rx antenna ports, the minimum number of Rx branches supported by specification for a RedCap UE is 1. The specification also supports 2 Rx branches for a RedCap UE in these bands.
		- For frequency bands where a legacy NR UE (other than 2-Rx vehicular UE) is required to be equipped with a minimum of 4 Rx antenna ports, the minimum number of Rx branches supported by specification for a RedCap UE is 1. The specification also supports 2 Rx branches for a RedCap UE in these bands.
		- A means shall be specified by which the gNB can know the number of Rx branches of the UE.
	+ Maximum number of DL MIMO layers:
		- For a RedCap UE with 1 Rx branch, 1 DL MIMO layer is supported.
		- For a RedCap UE with 2 Rx branches, 2 DL MIMO layers are supported.

 […]* Specify a system information indication to indicate whether a RedCap UE can camp on the cell/frequency or not; it shall be possible for the indication to be specific to the number of Rx branches of the UE. [RAN2, RAN1]
 |

Follow the naming convention in this example:

* RedCapRxFLS1-v000.docx
* RedCapRxFLS1-v001-CompanyA.docx
* RedCapRxFLS1-v002-CompanyA-CompanyB.docx
* RedCapRxFLS1-v003-CompanyB-CompanyC.docx

# Reporting of Number of Rx branches

RAN1#104e made the following agreements related to initial DL BWP:

|  |
| --- |
| Agreements:* For reduced minimum number of Rx branches in FR1 and FR2 frequency bands where a legacy NR UE is required to be equipped with a minimum of 2 Rx antenna ports:
	+ FFS: need for solutions to reduced PDCCH blocking
	+ FFS: need for reporting of UE antenna related information to gNB (e.g., # of panels, polarization, etc.)
	+ Information related to the reduction of the number of antenna branches is assumed to be known at the gNB (either implicitly or explicitly, to be FFS)
 |

In addition, a new objective was added in the revised WID [1] to specify a means by which the gNB can know the number of Rx branches of the Redcap UE. This issue was widely discussed in contributions [3][4][6][7][8][9] [10][11][12][13][14][15][16][18][19][21][23][24][27]

Table 1 summarized the proposed options to indicate the number of Rx branches of the Redcap UE:

**Table 1: Options to indicate the number of Rx branches at least for FR1**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Index | Description | Companies | Motivations | Num. of Companies |
| Opt.1 | Using UE capability report explicitly or implicitly  | Huawei [3], Vivo [6], CATT [7], MediaTek [9], Futurewei [11], Intel [15], Apple [16], Sharp [23], Ericsson [10]/ Samsung [18]: (Using the capability parameter maxNumberMIMO-LayersPDSCH) | * Msg2/Msg4 coverage is not an essential issue for 1 Rx/2 Rx with TB scaling [3][6][7].
* Coverage for 1Rx/2Rx for wearable maybe simliar [3].
* No DL coverage enhancements are agreed for RedCap with minimum 1 Rx branch. For initial access, conservative scheduling, power boosting, TB scaling and/or HARQ-based retransmission for Msg.4 are all available to enhance the DL channel performance [6].
* The cost for supporting early identification during Msg1 transmission is in terms of increased PRACH OH in the cell due to partitioning of ROs, RACH resources, [15]
* To reduce reporting overhead and to avoid unnecessary specification work [10] [16]
 | 10 |
| Opt.2 | Using Msg1 and/or Msg3, and MsgA | OPPO [4], ZTE [12]Nordic Semiconductor ASA [27]  | * Improve the performane of Msg2/4 [4][12].
* If the number of Rx branches is not part of this early indication, the network would have to assume the UE has 1 Rx branch. In addition, the network would not be able reject connection from 1Rx UE during initial access [8].
* Support load balancing of RACH resources between REDCAP and non-REDCAP devices [8].
 | 3 |
| Opt.3 | Configuration between Opt.1 and Opt.2 via SIB1 | CMCC [13], LGe [19], Nokia [8] (optionally configured) | * The need of differentiate 1 Rx/2 Rx UE maybe frequency and deployment scenario dependent [8]
 | 3 |

Based on the Table 1 above, clearly Opt.1 is the preferred approach by major companies. Hence, Question 1 was asked to address this open issue:

**Question 2-1: Can we agree the following proposal? If not, which modifications are needed?**

* **Using UE capability report (i.e., Opt.1) as baseline to indicate the number of Rx branches?**
	+ **FFS: Using earlier indication by Msg1 and/or Msg3, and MsgA (Opt.2)**
	+ **FFS: The need of selection by SIB1 between earlier indication and UE capability report (Opt.3)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Y/N** | **Comments** |
| FUTUREWEI |  | Existing mechanism capability reporting is, of course, reused and default when early identification is not configured / not applicable for that UE. With the potential degradation in performance of Msg2/Msg4 resulting from using 1Rx branch, the network can configure early identification for those RedCap UEs or those which are experiencing poor conditions so that the appropriate amount compensation can be applied. Another FFS can be added to configure/enable early identification. |
| NordicSemi | N | Assuming that MSG1 would be supported for early indication of RedCap UEs (optionally) by gNB, restricting that RedCap-MSG1 to only 1Rx RedCap UEs could be easily supported by SIB1 signalling. In other words, 2Rx UE could follow legacy ROs and 1Rx UE could follow RedCap ROs. Therefore, we would see that there should not be an issue for UE to support both Option 1 and Option 2. |
| Sierra Wireless | N | It is too early to take this agreement before RAN2 concludes and may possibly be within RAN2’s responsibility. As Futurewei points out, the agreement is stating the obvious support for UE capabilities. But based on the RAN PL discussion it is clear that blocking or redirection 1RX RedCAP UEs based on UE capability alone was no sufficient which is why Sierra supports Opt3 as it has the most flexibility.  |
| NEC | N | Capability reporting and access control specific to the number of Rx branches of the UE should be led by RAN2. |
| Qualcomm | Y | From RAN1 perspective, Opt. 1 is preferred. |

# Potential PDCCH Enhancement

Reducing the number of Rx branches degrades the link performance and coverage. Therefore, for a given PDCCH BLER-performance target, higher ALs may be needed for RedCap UEs to compensate for the coverage loss. Generally, the PDCCH blocking rate increases when higher ALs are used. Hence, reducing the number of Rx branches may result in a higher PDCCH blocking rate. In general, the impact on PDCCH blocking performance from RedCap UEs would depend on various factors such as the number of UEs which need to be scheduled (may depend on the traffic), CORESET size (i.e., number of CCEs), number of PDCCH candidates, and PDCCH link performance/coverage (which affects the required aggregation level, AL), and relative fraction of RedCap UEs with reduced capability on number of Rx branches.

In contributions [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [10] [11] [12] [13] [14] [15] [16] [17] [18] [20] [23] [25] [26] [28], views on the necessity of PDCCH enhancement have been presented to enhance the PDCCH blocking rate. A few alternatives were proposed as listed in Table 2, mainly motivated by the use case where has a relatively larger fraction of UEs that are RedCap UEs with reduced capability for number of Rx branches or PDCCH capacity shortage due to the reduced BW and demanding CCE ALs for Redcap devices.

On the other hand, athough SNR gap could be as large as 5~6 dB, e.g., between a 1Rx RedCap UE and a 4Rx non-RedCap UE, whether the overall PDCCH user blocking performance is impacted would be a function of the deployment and relative number for such RedCap UEs within all UEs in the cell. It was observed in [10] [8] that the number of simultaneously scheduled UEs is expected to be between 1 and 5 and the impact of reducing the number of Rx branches on PDCCH blocking probability is small. Hence, no solution of reducing PDCCH blocking rate enhance was proposed in [4] [6] [7] [8] [10] [15] [18] and [25].

**Table 2: View on PDCCH enhancement for Redcap**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Index | Description  | Companies | # of Companies |
| Alt.1 | Reuse the existing DCI format, including Rel-16 DCI format 0\_2/1\_2  | OPPO [4], Vivo [6], CATT [7], Nokia [8], Ericsson [10], Intel [15], Qualcomm [17], Samsung [18], Panasonic [25] | 8 |
| Alt.2 | Introducing new Compact DCI(s)  | Huawei [3], Futurewei [11], Qualcomm [17], Samsung [18], CEWiT [20],  | 5 |
| Alt.3 | Introducing a group-wise DCI that can be used to schedule multiple UEs. | Huawei [3], CMCC [13], CEWiT [20],  | 3 |
| Alt.4 | Support PDCCH link adaptation (e.g., RS resource for CSI measurement associated with CORESET)  | Samsung [18] | 1 |
| Alt.5 | Multi-TB scheduling  | Samsung [18], Intel [15], CEWiT [20],  | 3 |
| Alt.6 | Configuring seperate CORESETs or Initial DL BWP for Redcap UEs | Spreadtrum [5], ZTE [12], Intel [15], ASUSTeK [28], Sharp [23] | 5 |
| Alt.7 | Joint optimization of RV cycling order and number of repetitions | Qualcomm [17],  | 1 |
| Alt.8 | SPS-based and CG-based transmission in RRC connected state | Qualcomm [17], | 1 |
| Alt.9 | RACH-based or CG-based SDT in RRC inactive state | Qualcomm [17] | 1 |

**Question 3-1: Which alterative(s) among these listed in Table 1 are preferred and Why? Please share your views including any further modification on the listed options.**

* Note that the feedback is intended to be used to down select Alternatives (e.g., excluding alternative(s) that are only interested by one or two companies), such that in a next step during RAN1 104-bis e-meeting, RAN1 to focus on selected alternatives including establishing feasibility and identifying pros and cons to make progress:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Comments/Reasoning** |
| FUTUREWEI | PDCCH blocking is in the scope of discussion as per the FFS. Compact DCI (format 1\_2) is an optional feature that is available to RedCap UEs. Compact DCI feature is least optional and could be mandatory for RedCap UEs. We are okay to discuss whether we need to modify the existing format or to create a new format. We lean towards making small modifications to the existing format, in the same spirit as rel. 17 UL coverage enhancement. |
| NordicSemi | We would focus discussion on the following techniques:Alt1: Compact DCI x\_2 could be used by default by RedCap UEs* FFS further RedCap-specific simplifications to DCI x\_2

Alt 5: Could be optionally supported by RedCap UE, if designed in 60GHz AI in R17Alt 6: One dedicated CORESET can be supported in RRC Connected and dedicated BWP could be somewhere else than CORESET#0. However, during initial access all UEs of a 100MHz cell are packed to first 2-3symbols of a slot and 20MHz (with 30kHz it is 16-24CCE). Therefore, proposal should be focused on initial access and CORESETs in frequency domain.  |
| Sierra Wireless | None of the solutions are essential functionality and may overly complicate the Redcap UE for little benefit. |
| NEC | PDCCH enhancement is not in the WID. |
| Qualcomm | As we commented earlier in the GTW session, Alt 1 is our preference. Alt 7 is a sub-topic of Alt 1, and the RV sequence selection (i.e. [0 3] vs [0 2]) was discussed in R16 CR for compact DCI formats (0\_2, 1\_2).Alt. 8 and Alt. 9 aim to reduce the signaling overhead of PDCCH, which are applicable to RedCap UEs as appropriate. |

# MCS and CQI Tables

RAN1#104e made the following agreements related to MCS and CQI table for Redcap devices:

|  |
| --- |
| Agreements:* The MCS tables currently defined are re-used for RedCap UEs
	+ FFS which MCS table is the default one for RedCap (i.e., the default one for non-RedCap UEs or the one with low SE entries)
	+ FFS mandatory/optional of the MCS tables
	+ Note: there is no new MCS table to be introduced for RedCap UEs

Agreements:* The CQI tables currently defined are re-used for RedCap UEs.
	+ FFS mandatory/optional of the CQI tables
	+ There is no new CQI table to be introduced for RedCap UEs
 |



Figure 1: MCS Tables

In contribution [5] [8] [11] [18], views on MCS and CQI tables support for Redcap devices have been presented. Companies’ positions were summarized in Table 3:

**Table 3: View on MCS table support**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Index | Description  | Companies | # of Companies |
| Opt.1 | Low-SE MCS table is mandatory for Redcap UE | Spreadtrum [5], Futurewei [11] (at least for 1 Rx capable UE),  | 2 |
| Opt.2 | Keep same as normal UE (i.e., MCS table 1 is the default Table and MCS Table 3 is optionally supported.)  | Nokia [8], Samsung [18] | 2 |

In [11], differences between low-SE MCS table (i.e., MCS Table 3) and MCS table 1 were analyzed. It was observed that there are six more indices available below 0.12 (lowest code rate of the normal MCS table). The ratio between the lowest code rates in each table is 4. While TB scaling and the lower SE table each provide a maximum factor of 4 decrease in code rate, the lower SE table provides four additional levels; allowing the network more control to fine tune the coding rate. In addition, TB scaling and the lower SE table can be coupled; providing up to a factor of 16 decrease in code rate. This benefit in network flexibility was further motivates to make the lower SE table the default MCS table for RedCap UEs to address performance for initial access. It also pointed out in [11] that for certain network configurations, a RedCap UE and legacy UE can be scheduled with the same DCI for Msg2. As one consequence, a RedCap UE is required to translate the signaled MCS index to an index to the lower SE table.

On the other hand, contribution [8] emphasized that from the coverage results in TR 38.875, it is seen that MCS Table 1 is sufficient. In addition, during initial access, legacy UEs would only use MCS Table 1. Therefore, if MCS Table 3 is the default table for RedCap UE, it would be necessary to differentiate RedCap UE starting from Msg1. This is against the WI objective that RedCap UE can be identified in Msg1 and/or Msg3, and Msg A if supported, including the ability for the early indication to be configurable by the network. In [8], it was additionally acknowledged that for some services (e.g., industrial sensor requires commercial service availability of 99.99% and video surveillance requires reliability of up to 99.9%), it would be beneficial to use MCS Table 3 to improve coverage. Therefore, support for MCS Table 3 would be beneficial for some RedCap use cases or UEs. However, there is no need to make Table 3 support mandatory for all RedCap UEs.

**Question 4-1: Which one between Opt.1 and opt.2 in Table 3 is preferred? If none of them, please describe the preferred option in ‘comment’ column. As usual, please provide brief justification for your preference.**

* Opt.1: Low-SE MCS table is mandatory for Redcap UE
* Opt.2: Keep same as normal UE (i.e., MCS table 1 is the default Table and MCS Table 3 is optionally supported.)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Preferred Option** | **Comments** |
| FUTUREWEI |  | As per Chair guidance, this will be discussed in a different agenda item. |
| NordicSemi | Opt 1 | But, we ACK that Opt 1 is feasible only if RedCap UEs are early identified by gNB. This means that in practice both Low-SE and Regular tables would be mandatory for REDCAP UE in practice. |
| Sierra Wireless | None | Although our view is option1 - as per comments online – this is a UE capability discussion and can be discussed much later in the work item. |
| NEC |  | Same comment as FUTUREWEI |
| Qualcomm |  | It can be discussed later in R17 UE features for RedCap. |

In NR, there are 3 CQI tables defined with one-to-one correspondence to the configured MCS table. Similarly, Companies were invited to provide inputs regarding the CQI table support for Redcap UEs in the following question.

**Question 4-2: Which option is preferred regarding CQI table support for Redcap devices? If none of them, please describe the preferred option in ‘comment’ column. As usual, please provide brief justification for your preference.**

* Opt.1: CQI table corresponding to low-SE MCS table is mandatory for Redcap UE
* Opt.2: Keep the same as normal UE (i.e., CQI table one corresponding to MCS table 1 is the default Table and CQI table one corresponding to MCS Table 3 is optionally supported.)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Preferred Option** | **Comments** |
| FUTUREWEI |  | As per Chair guidance, this will be discussed in a different agenda item. |
| NordicSemi | Opt 1 |  |
| Sierra Wireless | None | Although our view is option1 - as per comments online – this is a UE capability discussion and can be discussed much later in the work item. |
| NEC |  | Same comment as FUTUREWEI |
| Qualcomm |  | It can be discussed later in R17 UE features for RedCap. |

# Need of DL Coverage Recovery

Based on the revised WID [1], the minimum number of Rx branches is 1 for Redcap device on all of the FR1 bands. In TR 38.875, the observation of coverage evaluation can be summarized in Table below [29].

|  |
| --- |
| * DL coverage recovery for RedCap UE is needed for FR1 only
* For RedCap UE with 1 Rx branch and reduced antenna efficiency, the need for coverage recovery depends on the frequency bands and DL PSD:
* For carrier frequency of 4 GHz with DL PSD 24 dBm/MHz, coverage recovery may be needed for the downlink channels of Msg2, Msg4 and PDCCH CSS. A small or moderate compensation can be considered, where the square brackets indicate that the exact amount will depend on the techniques, scenarios, etc.:

- [1 dB] for PDCCH CSS- [2-3 dB] for Msg4- [6 dB] for Msg2 without TBS scaling. It is noted that coverage loss for Msg2 can be compensated by using the existing TBS scaling technique. - For other carrier frequencies or DL PSD of 33 dBm/MHz, coverage recovery is not needed for the downlink channels if the target for coverage recovery is based on the MIL of the bottleneck channel for the reference NR UE.* For RedCap UE with 2 Rx branches and reduced antenna efficiency, the need for coverage recovery also depends on the frequency bands and DL PSD:
* For carrier frequency of 4 GHz with DL PSD 24 dBm/MHz, coverage recovery may be needed for the downlink channels of Msg2. A small or moderate compensation can be considered, where the square brackets indicate that the exact amount will depend on the techniques, scenarios, etc.:

- [1 dB] for Msg2 without TBS scaling. It is noted that coverage loss for Msg2 can be compensated by using the existing TBS scaling technique. * For other carrier frequencies or DL PSD of 33 dBm/MHz, coverage recovery is not needed for the downlink channels if the target for coverage recovery is based on the MIL of the bottleneck channel for the reference NR UE.
 |

This was further summarized in Table below [11]

**Table 4: Coverage recovery observations in [29]**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | 2 Rx branches | 1 Rx branch |
| Channel | 4GHz, and DL PSD 24 dBm/MHz | not at 4GHz or using DL PSD 33 dBm/MHz | 4GHz, and DL PSD 24 dBm/MHz | not at 4GHz or using DL PSD 33 dBm/MHz |
| PDCCH |  |  | [1 dB] needed |  |
| PDSCH | [1 dB] needed |  | [2-3 dB] Msg4, [6 dB] Msg2 |  |
| PUSCH | [~3 dB] needed | [~3 dB] needed | [~3 dB] needed | [~3 dB] needed |

A few contributions [11] [17] [21] [22] [24] [26] [28 discussed the necessity of DL coverage enhancements especially for 1 Rx capable Redcap devices with the following proposals:

* One contribution [11] proposed to make two optional UE features to be mandatory to improve the PDSCH coverage especially in initial access phase, one is Low-SE MCS table and the other is PDSCH repetition feature.
* In [17], it was observed that a sufficient number of solutions exist commonly for Redcap and non-Redcap UEs, including TB scaling for msg2 PDSCH or msgB PDSCH, Low MCS, PDSCH repetition, Power boosting of gNB, VRB-to-PRB mapping, large AL for PDCCH. DL coverage recovery can be triggered by earlier identification.
* One contribution [21] proposed to investigate the msg2, msg4, and PDCCH coverage enhancement. BLER results for Msg2 with and without TBS scaling were provided in [21] and it was observed that TBS scaling only may not be sufficient to compensate the observed 6 dB coverage gap.
* In [22], it was proposed that RAN1 to confirm the following:
	+ Whether or not DL PSD = 24dBm/MHz should be considered in normative work.
	+ Confirm if antenna loss up to 3dB in both DL and UL due to compact form factor should be considered and if DL coverage recovery for Msg2 and PDCCH CSS and UL coverage recovery for Msg3/PUSCH should be supported by the spec.
	+ Discuss whether to adopt different level of coverage recovery (including no coverage recovery) for 1Rx and 2Rx RedCap UE, if DL coverage recovery is supported
* One contribution [26] proposed to clarify whether DL coverage recovery is in the scope of RedCap WI.
* One contribution [28] proposed to support repetition of CORESET#0/CommonCORESET in RB-sets of a single wide carrier/BWP was proposed.

**Question 5-1: Whether or not DL coverage enhancement should be considered based on current WID scope? If yes, please also explain the justification and list the preferred solution in Comment column.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| FUTUREWEI | N | Although RAN discussed DL coverage enhancement, they decided not include DL coverage enhancement in the WID scope. With the 1Rx branch feature, there will be substantial degradation in performance even when the UE is in coverage. The question is how RAN1 should compensate for this degradation in DL performance. |
| NordicSemi | Y, but | We are fine to discuss DL coverage enhancements, but discussion should be referred to RAN1#105, such that all companies have chance to contribute to the topic. |
| Sierra Wireless | N | This is very clearly not in the scope of the WI. |
| NEC | N | From discussion in RAN#91, it is clear that DL coverage *enhancement* is out of the scope of the WI. |
| Qualcomm | Y | The observations/conclusions of R17 RedCap SI indicated that DL coverage recovery is needed in FR1 (e.g. PDCCH and PDSCH during initial access) for 1 RX UE.Since the minimum number of RX branches is 1 for R17 RedCap UE, it is necessary to study the DL coverage recovery/enhancement for 1 RX UE by identifying the solutions available for non-RedCap UE, which can be re-used by R17 RedCap UE in FR1. |

# Access Control for Redcap

In the updated WID, one objective was added to allow system information indicating whether a RedCap UE can camp on the cell/frequency, and the indication can specific to 1Rx or 2Rx.

|  |
| --- |
| * Specify a system information indication to indicate whether a RedCap UE can camp on the cell/frequency or not; it shall be possible for the indication to be specific to the number of Rx branches of the UE. [RAN2, RAN1]
 |

Contribution [3][13][19] discussed aspects realizing this objective of access control for Redcap UEs. In [3], different mechanisms were mentioned for the network to indicate whether the network allows the UE’s access, including indications in MIB or SIB1 or load balancing mechanism during the initial access procedure, or during paging procedure, use of 2 more spare bits in PBCH payload or using sparse bits in DCI that schedules SIB1. In [19], different alternatives were discussed depending on the bits number of signalling for access control, such as Bar RedCap UEs (regardless of the number of Rx branches), 1-Rx only, or 1-Rx only for bands requiring 4 Rx branches. Using sparse bits in DCI that schedules SIB1 is preferred by [3] [19] due to potential power saving benefit. It was proposed in [19] that access control signalling in SIB should provide the flexibility to indicate per band whether a RedCap UE with specific number of Rx branches of the UE can camp on the cell/frequency. In [13], it proposed that System information can indicate the conditions that RedCap UEs or RedCap UEs with specific number of Rx branches are allowed to camp on the cell/frequency.

On the other hand, it should be noted that the issue of access control is being discussed in RAN WG2 as leading work group on this objective. To avoid duplicate efforts and considering the fact that the objective is tasked to RAN2 as leading WG, it may be prudent to wait for RAN WG2 to make further progress first. In addition, the access and earlier identification were typically managed to be handled in dedicated Redcap agendas.

**Conclusion 6-1: On the issue of access control for Redcap UEs, RAN1 waits for RAN2 further progress and continue discussion in other Redcap agendas starting from RAN1 105 meeting.**

* **If ’no’, please kindly explain which aspects you think RAN1 need to work on in this meeting and why?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Y/N** | **Comments** |
| FUTUREWEI |  | As per Chair guidance, this will be discussed in a different agenda item. |
| NordicSemi | OK |  |
| Sierra Wireless | yes | As per Chair guidance, this will be discussed in a different agenda item. |
| NEC | Yes |  |
| Qualcomm | Y | Access control is discussed in RAN2 and other working groups. RAN1 should wait for their decisions/agreements. |

# Earlier Identification of Redcap Devices

The revised WID lists the following objectives

|  |
| --- |
| * Specify functionality that will enable RedCap UEs to be explicitly identifiable to networks through an early indication in Msg1 and/or Msg3, and Msg A if supported, including the ability for the early indication to be configurable by the network. [RAN2, RAN1]
 |

In contributions [3] [4] [6] [15] [19] [24] [27], views on redcap device type defintion and realizing the earlier identification of RedCap UEs have been presented, as summarized in Table below:

Table

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Companies  | Views |
| Huawei [3] | The one RedCap UE type has only maximum UE channel bandwidth including in the minimized set of basic capabilities |
| OPPO [4]  | Using Msg1 and FFS on Msg3  |
| Intel [15] | Configurable between Msg1/Msg3  |
| LGe [19]  | * Separate RO in time/frequency for Redcap devices,
* Configurable by SIB1 on Msg1 or Msg3 or both and even inclusion of number of Rx branches
 |
| Nordic Semiconductor ASA [27] | * Using Msg1.
* Support replicating Ros to multiple RB-sets based on configuration within one RB set.
* Using Msg3 to indicate number of Rx branches if both 1 Rx and 2 Rx Redcap devices are allowed by network.
 |

Similar as ‘Access control’ topic, the ‘earlier identification’ was handled in another dedicated agenda (i.e., AI 8.6.2), which was void in this meeting. In addition, the issue of earlier identification control is being discussed in RAN WG2 as leading work group on this objective.

**Conclusion 7-1: No further discussion on ‘earlier identification’ of Redcap device in RAN1 104 bis e-meeting.**

* **If the answer is ’no’, please kindly explain which aspects you think RAN1 need to discuss in this meeting and why?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Y/N** | **Comments** |
| NordicSemi | OK |  |
| Sierra Wireless | yes | As per Chair guidance, this will be discussed in a different agenda item. |
| NEC | Yes |  |
| Qualcomm | N | We think early indication by RedCap UE can be discussed in this meeting, since it is associated with the PHY designs that enable early identification of RedCap UEs by NW, which can be de-coupled from the access control and other upper layer aspects. The necessity for early indication/identification can be justified (at least) by the following example, assuming RedCap UE is allowed to access the NW:• When the initial UL BWP of non-RedCap UE is wider than the max BW of RedCap UE, early indication by msg1 is necessary during initial access, which can inform NW about the presence of RedCap UE.• After NW knows the presence of RedCap UE, it can determine an appropriate UL grant for the msg3 transmission (or retransmission), which is aligned with the reduced capabilities (e.g. BW) of RedCap UE.• Without PHY support for early indication/identification, RedCap UE is likely to experience constant failures during initial access, even though it is allowed to access the NW. |

# Other aspects

**Cell selection**

* P1: One contribution proposed to introduce specific RSRP thresholds for Redcap device which are configured by gNB for SSB and UL carrier selection for performing random access

**DCI size reduction**

* P2: One contribution [16] proposed to consider capturing in physical specification TS 38.212 that Redcap UE always assumes MCS/NDI/RV of TB2 is not presence to avoid the need of RRC signaling of ‘*maxNrofCodeWordsScheduledByDCI’.*

**Access barring**

* P3: It was proposed in [24], that barring of RedCap UEs could be based on DL channel status, instead of simply based on number of Rx branches

**Question 8-1: Which of the proposals in the list above (P1, P2, P3) are important and need to be discussed in the RAN1 104-bis e-meeting to make progress? What other aspects/proposal need to be added for discussion?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Comments** |
| Qualcomm | P2 can be discussed if time allows |
|  |  |
|  |  |

# References

1. RP-210918 “Revised WID on support of reduced capability NR devices ”, RAN#91e, Nokia, Ericsson.
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