3GPP RAN WG4 Meeting #104-e R4-2214448

Online, August 15th – 26th, 2022

Title: WF on FR1 2UL inter-band CA coexistence requirements

Agenda item: 11.3.4

Source: Apple

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# 1 Background

* The FR1 uplink inter-band CA (two bands) spurious emission for UE coexistence requirements in Table 6.5A.3.2.3-1 in TS 38.101-1 has been derived based on the requirements for single carrier operation from each constituent UL band as specified in Table 6.5.3.2-1 in TS 38.101-1.
* The protected bands and frequency ranges for a band combination however are not necessary to cover all the protected bands and frequency ranges from each constituent band due to the reason that one frequency band may be deployed in many different regions and countries, while the other frequency band may not be deployed in all the same regions and countries.
* Therefore, the protected bands and frequency ranges for a band combination in principle should be specified based on the intersection set from each constituent band coexistence requirements.
* Despite the principle on specifying the UE coexistence requirements for a band combination is rather simple and clear, explicitly penning down the requirements in technical specifications is still prone to errors if not checked carefully.
* In [1] it was proposed that the inter-band CA UE coexistence requirements is specified with a normative text as “For inter-band carrier aggregation with uplink assigned to two NR bands, the requirements are the intersection set from each constituent band coexistence requirements as specified in Table 6.5.3.2-1.” without an explicit coexistence table.
* The benefits for not having an explicit coexistence table for band combinations can be perceptibly realized to not only simplify the contents of the technical specifications (16 pages reduction in TS 38.101-1), but also to save time and efforts on manually checking the errors and the associated CR processes.
* During the first-round discussions, the proposal above had received majority supports as a potential way forward on handling 2UL inter-band CA UE co-existence requirements among all the commented companies.
* However, there were also a few concerns raised by companies on how to specify the intersection set in the following cases:
  + Requirements specified as frequency ranges applicable for one band may also be applicable to the other band but with different requirements, for example, CA\_n1-n3 where both n1 and n3 needs to protect n39 but with different requirements.
  + For CA\_n1-n18, where n1 needs to protect the entire n39 range from 1880 – 1920MHz while n18 only needs to protect PHS range in 1884.5 – 1915.7MHz. However, the combination still needs to protect the entire n39 range in the current specifications.
  + A combination is specific to a country where the protected number of bands and ranges are smaller than the intersection set of the two bands.
* This WF is aimed to follow up with the proposal on specifying the 2UL inter-band CA UE co-existence requirements based on the intersection set of the protected bands and frequency ranges from each constituent band without an explicit coexistence table to potentially simplify the contents of the technical specifications and save time and efforts on manually checking the errors and the associated CR processes.

# Way forward

* Companies are encouraged to investigate whether the 2UL inter-band CA UE co-existence requirements can be specified based on the intersection set of the protected bands and frequency ranges from each constituent band without an explicit coexistence table.
* Investigate on how to handle the intersection band/ranges with different requirements from each constituent band.
* Identify if there are exceptions not applicable to the principle of the intersection set and how to handle them in either a generic or a combination specific approach.

# 3 Reference

1. R4-2212357 “On FR1 2UL inter-band CA coexistence requirements”, Apple, 3GPP TSG-RAN WG4 Meeting #104-e, August 15th – 26th, 2022