**3GPP TSG-RAN WG4 Meeting #96-e R4-201xxxx**

**Electronic Meeting, August 17th – 28th 2020**

**Agenda item:** 7.1.2

**Source:** Moderator (Qualcomm Incorporated)

**Title:** Post-meeting email discussion summary for RAN4#96e\_#107\_NR\_unlic\_UE\_RF

**Document for:** Information

# Introduction

Email discussion of NR-U UE RF requirements is summarized in [1] for RAN4 #96-e. At the conclusion of the RAN4 #96-e meeting, a CR [2] was presented in response to comments received during the meeting. The RAN4 chairman has allotted a one-week email approval process for the CR to be concluded by 5pm UTC September 4. This document summarizes comments received during the post-meeting email discussion.

# Email discussion

There is strong desire and passion to complete the NR-U work. Therefore, the following NR-U UE tdocs are for email approval by 5pm UTC Sept. 4.

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| R4-2011943 | Introduction of NR-based access to unlicensed spectrum | Qualcomm Incorporated, Nokia |

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| **Company** | **Comments** |
| MediaTek | MediaTek cannot agree on this revision on 7.3F.2 REFSENS for n96 since our concerns are not addressed, the values are still copy from those of n46.  We've provided our proposal in the moderator summary report during 2nd round. |
| Charter Communications Inc | To Mediatek, question: if the values are change to your proposal but we leave them in [ ] for further confirmation by other companies, would this be acceptable? |
| Huawei | Comments applicable to BS and UE CR: there is no agreement on channelization. It should be further discussed especially after hearing the comments at Aug.27 GTW that proponents of option 2 (adopted in previous CR) emphasis option 2 is the best choice considering current status of uncertainty of IEEE draft standard. We may need the decision based on 3GPP study or have some coordination with IEEE to minimize the risk on the misalignment between NR-U and WIFI. The SU for 20 MHz with 60 KHz SCS is TBD for both single carrier case and wideband operation case. It is not acceptable since we had an agreement long time ago (R4-1910537) that 25 PRB should be adopted.  Comments specific to UE CR: For the reference sensitivity of 6GHz band, as we comment before, we believe the UE reference architecture should be selected firstly and then the insertion loss data must be provided before REFSENS can be given. We prefer MTK’s approach. And if there is some update on channelization, the A-MPR for 6 GHz band should be re-evaluated. New simulation or measurements are needed. There are lots of updates in the CR, which were new and provided in the last minute of RAN4#96e. We would like to take more time for review and will come back later. |
| AT&T | We support the Nokia CR draft revision R4-2011701. However, we also can support Charter’s suggestion to make progress on the work and to allow time for companies to confirm the values while also allowing for the band definition in Rel-16. We note that front-end and filter vendors have commented on the GTWs that the front-end insertion loss is similar to 5 GHz band with existing solutions, but we can support the compromise proposal.  Concerning channelization and any impact to related requirements, the following was agreed at the 27 Aug GTW.  “If there is updates from IEEE/WiFi Alliance, the channelization and related requirements should be further updated.”  This should allow for future revisions to align with any outcome from IEEE, if RAN4 determines that the revisions are necessary. As mentioned on the GTW, 3GPP RAN4 should not have to arbitrarily wait for IEEE to include n96 in the Rel-16 specification. |
| Intel | We cannot accept the CR as written because it does not include the previous SU agreement for 20 MHz CBW with 60 kHz SCS. It should be included in the revised CR. We echo Huawei’s comment on this issue. Upon this revision, we would be fine.  Regarding 6 GHz REFSENS, we propose as a compromise that the values to be TBD or in square brackets, and RAN4 takes more time to discuss this issue under Rel-16 maintenance. |
| LG Electronics | On channelization: as stated above by AT&T and discussed in GTW we think that further updates when proven necessary are normal way of working in 3GPP and RAN4 and in this case this would be well justified to achieve better and fair co-existence with other technologies within the same band.  On REFSENS: We can accept the proposed values, but leaving the square brackets to allow more time to study this topic is also OK. |
| Ericsson | The CR should be revised.  Clause 5.2: the note should read “this band is *intended* for operations subject to FCC NPRM R&O” as agreed during the GTW.  Clause 5.3.3: shall be as proposed in R4-2010345 to make clear the GB and RB sets applicable also for the 20 MHz channel bandwidth. This was agreed during the first round also by the company raising concerns with the proposed changes (which were in fact agreed at RAN4#95-e but not implemented in the running CR). The 38.331 will refer to the 38.101-1 for the intra-cell GB configuration so important that all bandwidths are covered (10 MHz is only CA). It should also be made clear that intra-cell GBs can only be configured for shared spectrum channel access.  In general: the NR-U requirements are specified under a suffix F (additional requirements), but the general requirements (without suffix) still apply unless band specific. Therefore, the e.g. the general ON-OFF time masks, power control, maximum input power and ACS also apply for n46 and n96. The most stringent, the general or the additional, applies (see clause 4.2). This can be addressed in each relevant sub-clause or by a general statement.  A comment of sub-clause 5.3A.5: no additional notes are needed for M, N and O, the aggregated CA bandwidth is the configured CA bandwidth. In licensed bands a case similar to an LBT failure occurs for intra-band contiguous CA when one of the Scells is not scheduled or deactivated.  Clause 6.3F.3 transmit ON/OFF time mask: the general mask applies for “transmissions”. Unclear if this also includes PRACH and SRS. PRACH should also have its leading transient partly inside the first PRACH symbol to prevent ramping in the preceding sensing slot (CAT4 LBT). The PRACH ON power measurement periods affected. This clause is not complete.  Clause 6.4F.2.3: the RIV should be corrected for IBE for both the LO leakage and IQ suppression (could be maintenance)  A comment on Clause 7.1 and requirement for the wanted channels assigned in or overlapping with 5350-5470 MHz, the would be no wanted channels in the gap by means of the reduced channel raster as pointed out by the rapporteur. We assume that the IBB requirements (interferer range in the gap) also apply in the gap.  Sub-clause 7.6F.2 In-band blocking, table 7.6F.2.1-1: missing info on RMC for interferer and also TX power (recognizing that there is no simultaneous TX and RX)  Clause 7.6F.3: the IBB range is not extended to 3\*CHBW outside the band (the offset for Case 2 is incorrect). Why change the IBB range? Easier to add a range 1 with a -44 dBm interferer in OOBB test (could be maintenance).  OOBB requirements missing for CA\_n46-n48 (NSA operation).  Sub-clause 7.6F.4 Narrow band blocking: This sub-clause can be removed, no need to state that requirements do not apply (nether do the general NBB requirements, these do not contain n46 and n96)  The RMC: for the DL, the minimum requirements apply for Mode 1 with zero size GB (not configured) and are not dependent on the FG 4-2 that only applies for Mode 2 and Mode 3. For the UL the requirements could be subject to FG (UL Case 2a/2b/3/4).  To sum up:  The clauses 5.2 and 5.3.3 should be revised at the very minimum. The specification is not complete. |
| Charter Communications, Inc | We did not make clear in our first statement that we agree with the CR. We also agree with AT&T and LG regarding the channelization statement at the Aug 27 GTW, “If there is updates from IEEE/WiFi Alliance, the channelization and related requirements should be further updated.”  With regards to Mediatek reference sensitivity comments, I will like to further comment that it appears that multiple companies have values in mind and perhaps some kind of averaging value might be reached as a compromise.  Lastly, we are open to a revision to clean up some of the items highlighted by Ericsson. |
| Skyworks | MediaTek proposal for REFSENS is 2.6dB higher for n96 vs n46, this is not acceptable to us nor justified technically. We still believe that n96 REFSENS is equivalent to n46 and our WiFi products performance supports this. As a reminder: **IEEE did not differentiate REFSENS for 5GHz and 6GHz with full bands assumption (5GHz UNII1-4 and 6GHz UNII5-8)**  Some companies keep discussing of absolute frequency but in reality only relative frequence and fractional bandwidth are of importance to judge differences between bands. As a reference here is the comparison of bands above 3GHz   |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | band | Flow | Fhigh | frac BW | BW ext  vs | 20MHz@15kHz REFSENS | | n77 | 3300 | 4200 | 24% | 11% vs n78 | -92.2 | | n78 | 3300 | 3800 | 14% |  | -92.7 | | n79 | 4400 | 5000 | 13% | 19% vs n77 | -92.9 (scalled from 40MHz) | | n46 | 5150 | 5925 | 14% | 19% vs n79 | -89.7 | | n96 | 5925 | 7125 | 18% | 20% vs n46 | [-89.7] (MTK: -87.1) |   From this we can observe:   * that n46, n96 have similar fractional bandwidth than n78/n79, n77 with >20% BW has a 0.5dB handicap vs n78 due to BW but note that this is only for frequencies >3800MHz * **n46 REFSENS is already >3dB higher than n79 at 20MHz equivalent** * n96 BW extension vs n46 is similar than n79 vs n77 or n46 vs n79 at 20%. so there is no technological step here for switches, filters, PAs or LNAs. In this case n79 is only 0.2dB higher than n78 with >20% frequency extension. Also with that 20% increase, so there is no technological step here for switches, filters, PAs or LNAs.   Some of the claimed difference between n96 and n46 is related to attenuation requirement in band n77 but again this would affects n46 more than n96 and should not be accounted for in the stand-alone REFSENS (we have already said that we are open to discuss relaxation in the scope of CA/DC that would affect n46 more as there is only ~1GHz distance to n77 for n46 vs ~2GHz for n96. Also the >3dB higher REFSENS of n46 already accounts for protection of lower bands as it is already needed for WiFi or LAA concurrent operation.  This shows that a 2.6dB difference between n46 and n96 cannot be justified but we are ready to address extra loss in the context of CA/DC but that again should be equal or smaller for n96 vs n46.  For all these arguments and our current WIFI 5GHz and 6 GHz products performance our position is to maintain REFSENS as proposed in brackets in the CR.  If it needs to be revisited a 0.5dB increase as suggested by some companies is the only reasonable difference that can be justified for the sake of a slightly higher frequency and fractional BW. |
| Qorvo | We support the Skyworks comments above on REFSENS and agree the filter IL requirements should be driven by the standalone case.  Degradations to account for higher implementation losses for certain CA/DC combinations, if any are needed should be covered by the appropriate ΔRIB,c |
| Qualcomm | On reference sensitivity, our understanding remains that the noise figure between 5 GHz and 6 GHz will be substantially the same as demonstrated in our paper. In addition, the NF of the 5 GHz band has already been agreed as 13 dB which is the highest of any 3GPP band and expect to be more than enough to cover any small differences in FE loss between 5 GHz and 6 GHz. For losses due to filtering to enable simultaneous cross-band Tx-Rx, these are covered by DTIB and DRIB for CA not by baseline refsens for SA. The FE loss is the same or even higher for the 5 GHz band so it doesn’t make technical sense that the refsens for 6 GHz would need to be increasd by as much as 2.6 dB. We don’t believe the proposed relaxation of 2.6 dB leading to a value effectively 15.6 dB NF from MTK is technically justified.  On channelization, the revised CR’s under consideration were modified according to the latest understanding of IEEE channelization in 6 GHz. The A-MPR tables were also revised accordingly. For NS\_53 as explained in our paper, the output power is limited by PSD rather than additional spurious emissions. Therefore, the modification to channelization has no effect. For NS\_54, the outer channels are potentially affected by an additional 10 MHz of guard band at the low band edge. This has been reflected by adjusting the outer channel definition. The upper channels are still protected by U-NII-8 so there is no impact. |

# Reference

1. R4-2011847, “Email discussion summary for RAN4#96e\_#107\_NR\_unlic\_UE\_RF,” Moderator (Qualcomm Incorporated)
2. R4-2011943, “Introduction of NR-based access to unlicensed spectrum,” Qualcomm Incorporated, Nokia