3GPP TSG-RAN WG4 Meeting # 98-e R4-2103294

**Electronic Meeting, 25th January– 5th Febuary, 2021**

**Agenda item:** 4.2.3

**Source:** Moderator (Huawei)

**Title:** Email discussion summary for [98e][104] NR\_NewRAT\_UE\_RF\_Part\_3

**Document for:** Information

# Introduction

This email discussion handles the contributions submitted to agenda item 4.2.3. The scope of this email discussion covers Rel-15 UE RF requirements maintenance on TS 38.101-3, which specifies the UE RF requirements for EN-DC operations. There are 4 topics (Reply LS on BCS reporting and support for intra-band EN-DC band combinations, Simultaneous Rx/Tx UE capability, UE capability on *intraBandENDC-Support* and others) in this email discussion and multiple sub-topics within each of them. Note that since this discussion is mainly maintenance work we will start to agree on CRs and mirror CRs in the first round. In the second round only the contentious issues are discussed.

**Note:**

1. **The RAN4’s understanding on A) and B) in LS RP-202935 should be indicated to RAN2 by the end of the first meeting week of RAN4#98e.**
2. **R4-2102937 has been uploaded into the ftp as revision of** **R4-2101111.**
3. **R4-2101144 and SUO part of R4-2101718 were moved to thread [108].**
4. **R4-2102148 was moved into this thread [104].**

# Topic #1: Reply LS on BCS for intra-band EN-DC band combinations

## Companies’ contributions summary

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **T-doc number** | **Company** | **Proposals / Observations** |
| R4-2102937  (revision of R4-2101111) | Xiaomi | **Question A:**  **Answer: If the UE doesn’t support the intra-band UL configurations DC\_66A\_n66A or DC\_71A\_n71A, the higher order EN-DC band combinations with a common band on the LTE and NR side such as DC\_2A-7A-7A-66A-n66A and DC\_2A-71A\_n71A doesn’t need to report a BCS for intra-band EN-DC (as defined in 38.101-3, section 5.3B.1), and in this case,** **the network shall assume that the UE doesn’t support the intra-band UL configurations DC\_66A\_n66A or DC\_71A\_n71A.**  **Question B:**  **Answer: If the UE doesn't support UL on intra-band EN-DC part of a band combination, the band combination can’t be classified as "intra-band EN-DC band combination"** |
| R4-2101143 | MediaTek inc. | **Observation 1: Mandating the reporting of supportedBandwidthCombinationSetIntraENDC helps network to know how to configure DL channel BW on that co-band LTE CC and NR CC according to UE’s capability.**  **Observation 2: Reporting of supportedBandwidthCombinationSetIntraENDC does not mandate UE to support the corresponding intra-band UL configurations.**  **Proposal 1:** **For an EN-DC band combinations with a common band on the LTE and NR sides, UE is mandated to report the BCS for the intra-band EN-DC even if UE does not support intra-band UL configurations.**  **Proposal 2: If the UE doesn't support UL on intra-band EN-DC part of a band combination, the band combination is still classified as "intra-band EN-DC band combination".** |
| R4-2101750 | OPPO | Observation 1: RAN4 BCS defined actually is based on the DL EN-DC rather than UL.  Observation 2: There is note to clarify the UL and DL bandwidth relations in 36.101, i.e. “For the supported CC bandwidth combinations, the CC downlink and uplink bandwidths are equal”.  Observation 3: In LTE the UL bandwidth will follow DL BCS in the same CC. This important information is missing in NR specifications.  Proposal 1: It is proposed to specify LTE notes “For the supported CC bandwidth combinations, the CC downlink and uplink bandwidths are equal” in NR specifications to clarify the relation between UL and DL BCS.  Observation 4: Intra-band EN-DC band combination is the case that UL and DL are both configured with intra-band EN-DC.  Proposal 2: It is proposed to reply RAN2/RAN as below:   * A) Clarify if higher order (i.e. those band combinations which the UE indicates support for explicitly in UE capability signaling) EN-DC band combinations with a common band on the LTE and NR side such as DC\_2A-7A-7A-66A-n66A and DC\_2A-71A\_n71A need to report a BCS for intra-band EN-DC (as defined in 38.101-3, section 5.3B.1), even if the UE doesn’t support the intra-band UL configurations DC\_66A\_n66A or DC\_71A\_n71A respectively. If the UE does not report the EN-DC BCS for such a combination, what can the network assume about the configuration limitations for the common bands (e.g. LTE band 71 and NR band n71) in the combination?   **Proposed Answer:**   * **Yes, UE needs to report BCS supported for DL intra-band EN-DC even it doesn’t support intra-band UL configurations.** * B) Resolve the general question of classification of intra-band EN-DC band combinations according to UL support. If the UE doesn't support UL on intra-band EN-DC part of a band combination, is band combination classified as "intra-band EN-DC band combination"?   **Proposed Answer:**   * **Intra-band EN-DC band combination is the case that UL and DL both are configured with intra-band EN-DC, but as reply to question A), the intra-band BCS needs to be reported even intra-band EN-DC is only supported by DL.** |
| R4-2101853 | ZTE Wistron Telecom AB | **It’s proposed:**  **In RAN4’s understanding, for an EN-DC band combination with a common band on the LTE and NR side, if a UE supports the UL configuration with both LTE and NR on the common band, then it is regarded as an intra-band EN-DC band combination with additional inter-band CA component of the LTE and NR”, otherwise, it is interpreted as “inter-band EN-DC”. Even though the EN-DC notation itself does not differentiate these two cases, the UL configuration on the common band is the key to understand which of the case a higher order EN-DC band combination belongs to. With such understanding, the answers to question A) and B) are clarified as:**  **Answer to A): A UE has to report the intra-band UL configuration for the common band for a higher EN-DC band combination consisting of the common band if it intends for the network to be aware that it does not support intra-band EN-DC on the common band, otherwise, the network interprets the higher EN-DC band combination as an intra-band EN-DC band combination. In this way, the legacy UE is not impacted.**  **Answer to B): If a UE does not support UL on intra-band EN-DC part of a band combination, the band combination is not classified as “intra-band EN-DC band combination”.** |
| R4-2102504 | Qualcomm Incorporated | **Proposal 1: RAN4 to agree that UE should not signal intra-band EN-DC BCSs if UE doesn’t support it in the intra-band UL configurations.**  **Proposal 2: For an EN-DC band combination that UE does not report the EN-DC BCS, the UE shall support any combinations of bandwidths as signalled in E-UTRA UE capability and NR UE capability separately.**  **Proposal 3: RAN4 to agree above change for applicability of minimum requirements in TS38.101-3. The corresponding CR is in R4-2102505.**  **Proposal 4:** **A high order/superset inter-band EN-DC band combination containing a fallback intra-band combination where EN-DC is not supported in UL EN-DC configuration should be considered as “inter-band (NG)EN-DC without intra-band (NG)EN-DC component”.** |
| R4-2102505  R4-2102506  R4-2102507 | Qualcomm Incorporated | **CR for 38.101-3 on applicability of minimum requirements for EN-DC.** |
| R4-2102388 | Huawei, HiSilicon | **Proposal 1: If the UE doesn’t support the intra-band UL configurations, e.g. DC\_66A\_n66A or DC\_71A\_n71A inside DC\_2A-7A-7A-66A-n66A and DC\_2A-71A\_n71A respectively, then the intra-band configurations should not be considered as intra-band EN-DC.**  **Proposal 2:** **For intra-band configuration(s) not support intra-band EN-DC, the supported BCS or CBW are determined by available reported E-UTRA bandwidth combination sets/CBW and NR bandwidth combination sets/CBW for the inter-band EN-DC configuration.**  **Proposal 3: Clarification on support of intra-band EN-DC and BCS for intra-configurations which not support EN-DC shall be made in RAN4 specification.**  **Proposal 4: LS with clarification on case A) and B) based on proposal 1 and proposal 2 shall be sent to RAN2. If clarification is made in RAN4 spec, there is no need to make changes in RAN2 specification.** |
| R4-2102148 | T-Mobile USA, Bell Mobility, TELUS, Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell | **Proposal 1: If a UE supports a higher order (i.e. those band combinations which the UE indicates support for explicitly in UE capability signalling) EN-DC band combinations with a common band on the LTE and NR side such as DC\_2A-7A-7A-66A-n66A and DC\_2A-71A\_n71A the UE needs to report supported BCS(s) for intra-band EN-DC (as defined in 38.101-3, section 5.3B.1), even if the UE doesn’t support the intra-band UL configurations DC\_66A\_n66A or DC\_71A\_n71A respectively.**  **Proposal 2: If a UE does not report intra-band EN-DC BCS(s) for a higher order (i.e. those band combinations which the UE indicates support for explicitly in UE capability signalling) EN-DC band combinations with a common band on the LTE and NR side such as DC\_2A-7A-7A-66A-n66A and DC\_2A-71A\_n71A, the network may assume the configuration limitations for the common bands (e.g. LTE band 71 and NR band n71) in the combination are based on BCS0 for the equivalent intra-band EN-DC combination.**  **Proposal 3: If a UE doesn't support UL on intra-band EN-DC part of a band combination, the band combination is not classified as an "intra-band EN-DC band combination." However, as noted in response to A) above, the UE should still report the supported intra-band EN-DC BCS(s) if the EN-DC band combination contains a common band on both the LTE and NR side even if the UE does not support UL intra-band EN-DC with the common bands.**  **Proposal 4: In order to help resolve this issue as quickly as possible, RAN4 should politely offer the following change in red as a possible change to 38.306:**  ***supportedBandwidthCombinationSetIntraENDC***  Defines the supported bandwidth combination for the band combination set as defined in the TS 38.101-3 [4]. For intra-band (NG)EN-DC with additional inter-band CA component(s) of LTE and/or NR, or for inter-band (NG)EN-DC with downlink intra-band (NG)EN-DC components, the field defines the bandwidth combinations for the intra-band (NG)EN-DC component. Field encoded as a bit map, where bit N is set to "1" if UE support Bandwidth Combination Set N for this band combination as defined in the TS 38.101-3 [4]. The leading / leftmost bit (bit 0) corresponds to the Bandwidth Combination Set 0, the next bit corresponds to the Bandwidth Combination Set 1 and so on. It is mandatory if the band combination is an intra-band (NG)EN-DC combination with additional inter-band NR/LTE CA component. When not present for intra-band (NG)EN-DC with additional inter-band CA component(s) of LTE and/or NR, or for inter-band (NG)EN-DC with downlink intra-band (NG)EN-DC components, the network may assume support for BCS0 for the relevant intra-band (NG)EN-DC components.  **Proposal 5: RAN4 to send an LS to RAN2 conveying the information above.**  **Proposal 6: RAN4 to discuss if any CRs are needed to clarify the relevance of intra-band EN-DC BCSs for higher order EN-DC combinations.** |

## Open issues summary

RAN has discussed the topic of BCS reporting of intra-band part of inter-band EN-DC as per the document [RP-202805](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/TSG_RAN/TSGR_90e/Docs/RP-202805.zip), with the resulting discussion being documented in [RP-202865](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/TSG_RAN/TSGR_90e/Docs/RP-202865.zip).

As results, RAN has recognized that both RAN2 and RAN4 require some actions to clarify the BCS reporting for band combinations involving intra-band EN-DC parts. For this reason, RAN would request that, for RAN#91e, the following clarifications are done in RAN2 and RAN4:

* For RAN4:
  + A) Clarify if higher order (i.e. those band combinations which the UE indicates support for explicitly in UE capability signalling) EN-DC band combinations with a common band on the LTE and NR side such as DC\_2A-7A-7A-66A-n66A and DC\_2A-71A\_n71A need to report a BCS for intra-band EN-DC (as defined in 38.101-3, section 5.3B.1), even if the UE doesn’t support the intra-band UL configurations DC\_66A\_n66A or DC\_71A\_n71A respectively. If the UE does not report the EN-DC BCS for such a combination, what can the network assume about the configuration limitations for the common bands (e.g. LTE band 71 and NR band n71) in the combination?
  + B) Resolve the general question of classification of intra-band EN-DC band combinations according to UL support. If the UE doesn't support UL on intra-band EN-DC part of a band combination, is band combination classified as "intra-band EN-DC band combination"?
  + C) Indicate the RAN4 understanding on A) and B) to RAN2 by the end of the first meeting week of RAN4#98e (to allow RAN2 to finalize their work).
  + D) Agree (if necessary) CRs taking the conclusions of A) and B) into account.

### Sub-topic 1-1

*Sub-topic description: To clarify and reply to RAN plenary* *LS RP-202935. It’s noted that* *the RAN4 understanding on A) and B) should be indicated to RAN2 by the end of the first meeting week of RAN4#98e****.***

*Open issues and candidate options before e-meeting:*

**Issue 1-1-1: If the UE doesn’t support the intra-band UL configurations DC\_66A\_n66A or DC\_71A\_n71A respectively, do these higher order EN-DC band combinations with a common band on the LTE and NR side such as DC\_2A-7A-7A-66A-n66A and DC\_2A-71A\_n71A need to report a BCS for intra-band EN-DC (as defined in 38.101-3, section 5.3B.1)?**

* Proposals
  + Option 1: Yes, they need to report a BCS. (MTK, OPPO, T-Mobile USA, Bell Mobility, TELUS, Nokia)
  + Option 2: No, they don’t need to report a BCS. (Xiaomi, Huawei, QC)
* Recommended WF
  + TBA

**Issue 1-1-2: If the UE does not report the intra-band EN-DC BCS(s) for such a combination, what can the network assume about the configuration limitations for the common bands (e.g. LTE band 71 and NR band n71) in the combination?**

* Proposals
  + Option 1: For intra-band configuration(s) not support intra-band EN-DC, the supported BCS or CBW are determined by available reported E-UTRA bandwidth combination sets/CBW and NR bandwidth combination sets/CBW for the inter-band EN-DC configuration.
  + Option 2: the network may assume the configuration limitations for the common bands (e.g. LTE band 71 and NR band n71) in the combination are based on BCS0 for the equivalent intra-band EN-DC combination.
  + Option 3: Other solutions.
* Recommended WF
  + TBA

**Issue 1-1-3: If the UE doesn't support UL on intra-band EN-DC part of a band combination, is band combination classified as** **"intra-band EN-DC band combination"?**

* Proposals
  + Option 1: Yes, the band combination is classified as "intra-band EN-DC band combination". (MTK)
  + Option 2: No, the band combination is not classified as "intra-band EN-DC band combination". (Xiaomi, ZTE, Huawei, T-Mobile USA, Bell Mobility, TELUS, Nokia)
  + Option 2A: A high order/superset inter-band EN-DC band combination containing a fallback intra-band combination where EN-DC is not supported in UL EN-DC configuration should be considered as “inter-band (NG)EN-DC without intra-band (NG)EN-DC component”. (QC)
  + Option 2B: Intra-band EN-DC band combination is the case that UL and DL both are configured with intra-band EN-DC. (OPPO)
* Recommended WF
  + TBA

**Issue 1-1-4: Should RAN4 politely offer the following change in red as a possible change to 38.306?**

***supportedBandwidthCombinationSetIntraENDC***

Defines the supported bandwidth combination for the band combination set as defined in the TS 38.101-3 [4]. For intra-band (NG)EN-DC with additional inter-band CA component(s) of LTE and/or NR, or for inter-band (NG)EN-DC with downlink intra-band (NG)EN-DC components, the field defines the bandwidth combinations for the intra-band (NG)EN-DC component. Field encoded as a bit map, where bit N is set to "1" if UE support Bandwidth Combination Set N for this band combination as defined in the TS 38.101-3 [4]. The leading / leftmost bit (bit 0) corresponds to the Bandwidth Combination Set 0, the next bit corresponds to the Bandwidth Combination Set 1 and so on. It is mandatory if the band combination is an intra-band (NG)EN-DC combination with additional inter-band NR/LTE CA component. When not present for intra-band (NG)EN-DC with additional inter-band CA component(s) of LTE and/or NR, or for inter-band (NG)EN-DC with downlink intra-band (NG)EN-DC components, the network may assume support for BCS0 for the relevant intra-band (NG)EN-DC components.

* Proposals
  + Option 1: Yes.
  + Option 2: Yes, but with some modifications.
  + Option 3: No, it depends on RAN2’s decision.
* Recommended WF
  + TBA

## Companies views’ collection for 1st round

### Open issues

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Sub-topics** | **Comments** |
| Issue 1-1-1 | Ericsson:  Possibly both options.  Option 1: the current 38.306 requires that a BCS is included for the intra-band EN-DC part since the configuration contains an E-UTRA CA part. The UE can indicate for the higher-order band combination or in the Feature Set for this higher-order band combination that UL operation is not supported in B66/B71. Then the intra-band EN-DC BCS only applies for the DL, and the network cannot configure the UE with a fallback to DC\_66A-n66A or DC\_71A-n71A.  Option 2: but the UE should also be able to omit the intra-band EN-DC, then the respective CA BCS for the E-UTRA and NR CG should apply. However, this might not solve all legacy problems for UEs in the field, see answer to 1-1-2.  T-Mobile USA: Option 1: Yes. We believe that UEs that support downlink combinations like DC\_2A-7A-7A-66A-n66A and DC\_2A-71A\_n71A need to report a BCS for intra-band EN-DC for DC\_66A\_n66A or DC\_71A\_n71A respectively even if they do not support uplink intra-band EN-DC. The reason is some UEs have implementation restrictions that limit the combinations of channel BWs they support on the common band, even on the downlink. For example, we have deployed UEs that have a split duplex filter for Band 71/n71. These UEs cannot support all of the possible combinations of Band 71+n71 on the downlink in DC\_2A-71A\_n71A. therefore, it is necessary to send the intra-band EN-DC BCS, even though these UEs do not support uplink intra-band EN-DC. If there are UEs that do support all of the possible channel Bandwidths for B71+n71 on the downlink, then they need to report a new BCS or BCS4.  Intel: Option 1  UE may support different UL and DL BCs. The UE may not support all the uplink EN-DC configurations in each EN-DC configuration. However, UE still needs to report BCS for intra-band EN-DC for the DL part. i.e. UE needs to report BCS for DC\_2A-7A-7A-66A-n66A and DC\_2A-71A\_n71A even if the UE doesn’t support the intra-band UL configurations DC\_66A\_n66A or DC\_71A\_n71A respectively.  Apple: Option 2  Let’s suppose we have two scenarios, such that:  **Scenario 1**: UE supports mixed inter-band and intra-band EN-DC DC\_A-B\_nB and/or DC\_A\_(n)B, where bands A and B are LTE bands, and nB is an NR band. UE also supports the UL configuration DC\_A\_nB and also supports DC\_(n)B and/or DC\_nB\_nB;  **Scenario 2**: UE supports mixed inter-band and intra-band EN-DC DC\_A-B\_nB and/or DC\_A\_(n)B, where bands A and B are LTE bands, and nB is an NR band. UE also supports the UL configuration DC\_A\_nB but does not support DC\_(n)B or DC\_B\_nB.  In Scenario 1 the network should interpret the UE’s BCS signaling as applicable to both the UL and DL intra-band parts of the configuration, and the UE should still report the EN-DC BCS defined in 38.101-3, section 5.3B.1.  In Scenario 2 the network still needs to know the UE’s capabilities for the DL intra-band part of the configuration. The network should consider this as an inter-band configuration, where:  - the CBW per LTE band or LTE band combination are taken from LTE single carrier or LTE CA requirements, as applicable;  - and the CBW per NR band or NR band combination are taken from NR single carrier or NR CA requirements, as applicable;  - and there is no need to report EN-DC BCS in this case.  Based on the above explanation, we prefer Option 2  Samsung: Option 2  BCS is specified for both UL and DL. In the case that UE does not support UL configuration, asking UE to report BCS will confuse network especially considering UE may support UL configurations in the future.  Huawei: BCS is a per BC capability, it does not distinguish the UL and DL for current signaling design. Though feature set can be reported for UL and DL separately, however, the BCS has nothing to do with feature set. Option 2 is a simpler solution for both network and UE side, and it will not change the current RAN4 signaling design as the supported channel BW info can be get from the reported LTE and NR BCS or CBW. Some clarification in RAN4 spec would be enough.  OPPO: Option 1. It is necessary for NW to know which BCS this UE support for the intra-band ENDC, otherwise, some default behavior needs to be defined.  MTK: Option 1. Although the BCS was designed for both DL and UL, but reporting the BCS does not mean UE has to support both DL and UL of the intra-band EN-DC part. Please check the FeatureSetUplinkId in TS38.331 for detail mechanism.  AT&T: We agree with Ericsson’s assessment. Regardless of the option chosen, we need to ensure that there is a way to differentiate the UE capabilities in the lower-order intra-band EN-DC combination while allowing to utilize the higher-order intra-band EN-DC component regardless of UL support or DL CBW limitations. The end solution needs to be future-proof to ensure that the network can differentiate between UEs supporting or not supporting UL operation in the E-UTRA bands in the lower-order intra-band EN-DC combination.  Qualcomm: Option 2  RAN4 has common understanding that BCS is designed for both UL and DL. If UE doesn’t support UL configuration within intra-band EN-DC, it is clear that UE shall not report BCS. As commented by Samsung and Huawei, reporting BCS only for DL configuration will lead to confusion to network. We need to find out other solution(s) to solve implementation limitation reporting issues.  ZTE: Option 2.  Since there is already an IE indicating the support of intra-band EN-DC, so if the UE does not support the intra-band UL configuration, it will be reported in the IE, thus there is no need to report a BCS for the intra-band EN-DC separately.  Nokia: Option 1.  Network needs to know which BCS UE supports for the intra-band EN-DC part and Option 1 makes the explicit.  CHTTL: Option 1, we share the same view as Nokia.  NTT DOCOMO, INC.:  As commented in GTW, we would like to clarify this discussion is only for intra-band EN-DC specified in section 5.3B, and not for some “special” inter-band EN-DC which follow intra-band EN-DC requirements. Such inter-band EN-DC follows BCS of LTE part and NR part of based on the applicability rule described in section 4.2. |
| Issue 1-1-2 | Ericsson:  Option 1 (assuming that “For intra-band configuration(s) not support intra-band EN-DC” means “For intra-band configuration(s) not reporting intra-band EN-DC BCS”).  If the UE does not include an intra-band EN-DC BCS for a supported EN-DC configuration including an intra-band EN-DC part (e.g. 66A-n66A), the respective CA BCS for the E-UTRA and NR CG should apply (e.g. the BW for the respective CA parts containing B66 for E-UTRA and n66 for NR).  Any UL restrictions are indicated in the Feature Set for the band combination. For e.g. DC\_2A-7A-66A-n66 without any BCS indication for the intra-band EN-DC part, the UE can indicate in the FS that it does not support an UL in B66 (but has to support and UL in n66 to make EN-DC possible). The supported bandwidth combinations in the intra-band EN-DC part are given by the BCS for CA\_2A-7A-66A and supported bandwidth for n66.  If the UE includes a BCS for the intra-band EN-DC part, this applies for both the DL and the UL unless the UE indicates a restriction in the UL configuration (e.g. not support UL in B66 for CA\_2A-7A-66A). Then the said BCS would only apply for the DL.  The above is not possible following the latest 38.306, an intra-band EN-DC BCS must be included. RAN4 should inform RAN2 that  “If the UE does not include an intra-band EN-DC BCS for a supported EN-DC configuration including an intra-band EN-DC part, the respective CA BCS for the E-UTRA and NR CG should apply.”  Alternatively, the proposed BCS0 default for the intra-band EN-DC BCS could be considered in view of the new BCS4 in case the above would be NBC.  The UE should follow the general rule in sub-clause 4.2 of 38.101-3. This rule may need some clarification.  T-Mobile USA: Option 2. If the UE does not report an intra-band BCS for DC\_2A-71A\_n71A, the network will not know if the UE supports all combinations of Band 71 and n71, or if it only supports a subset. As mentioned above, there are legacy UEs that use a split duplex filter which cannot support all of the possible combinations of rB71 and n71 even on the downlink. Since there is only one BCS defined for DC\_71A\_n71A the safe approach is to assume that a legacy UE that does not report the relatively new intra-band EN-DC supportedBandwidthCombinationSetIntraENDC IE supports BCS0. This is also the case that a UE that supports DC\_7A-7A-66A\_n66A will support BCS0 for DC\_66A\_n66A on the downlink.  Intel: Option 3 (UE is mandatory to report)  We are not sure RAN4 really needs to discuss this and it is our understanding that UE mandates to report.  Apple: Option 1  Based on the reasoning summarized in our comments to Issue 1-1-1, we prefer Option 1  Samsung: Option 1  If UE does not report BCS for intra-band EN-DC due to capability of supporting UL configurations, Network shall interpret the UE capability based on existing signaling as in option 1  Huawei: Option 1. From network perspective, it would be natural to assume the supported CBW for the intra-band EN-DC part (though UL is not supported) from the reported information, and this kind of BCS/BW are available from capability reported for LTE and NR side. Assume a BCS in the RAN4 spec may not reflect the real deployment demand of the operator, also it burdens the NW implementation to refer different specs with ambiguity.  OPPO: Option 3, no need to discuss this issue since UE is mandatory to report BCS, otherwise, some default behavior needs to be defined, but it is too late for this change in Rel-15.  MTK: same view as OPPO. Option 3 (mandatorily reported)  AT&T: We support Ericsson and should work to provide RAN2 with clear understanding of RAN4’s needs and allow RAN2 to define the signalling solution.  **Bell Mobility**: Option1 or option2. **Option 3 proposed by OPPO and MTK is not acceptable** since it does not solve the present field issue. To recall the origin of this entire discussion. Devices deployed prior to RAN2 CR that has introduced the mandatory signaling do not report intra-band EN-DC BCS. When NW implements this CR and devices not (devices in field will never implement this signaling) the combinations that are working stop working, so option 3 simply does not address the issue.  Qualcomm: Option 1.  Form the section 4.2 in TS38.101-3, if any subsets of EN- DC configuration do not specify its own bandwidth combination sets in 5.3B, then UE shall support the same E-UTRA and NR bandwidth combination sets it signals the support.  ZTE: Option 1.  Network may tell the UE does or does not support intra-band EN-DC on the common band, so the channel bandwidths supported for LTE and NR are covered by their own configurations respectively.  Nokia: Option 2  In case there are UEs in the field that do not support option 2, network has no choice but to assume 1) implicit support of e.g. BCS0 (the most typical BCS supported by UEs in most band combinations) or 2) use other (existing) signalling to derive the UE BCS support.CHTTL: share the same view as nokia. |
| Issue 1-1-3 | Ericsson: Option 1. An intra-band EN-DC part of a higher order configuration is still an “intra-band EN-DC” even if EN-DC is only supported in the DL, restrictions in the UL configuration indicated in e.g. the Feature Set associated with the band combination.  T-Mobile USA: Option 1. We support the proposal from MediaTek. We had an alternative proposal but think that MediaTek’s proposal is more straightforward. We should also add a note to the intra-band EN-DC band tables 5.3B.1.2-1 and 5.3B.1.3-1 to say that the intra-band EN-DC BCSs also apply to higher order combinations that only have intra-band EN-DC in the downlink.  Intel: Option 1-a  We would like to clarify that UL can be classified as an inter-band EN-DC, but DL can still be classified as DL-Only intra-band EN-DC combination.  Apple: We prefer a new Option 2C: “the band combination is classified as an inter-band EN-DC configuration”  Samsung: Option 2 is clear solution which is preferred but as long as both network and UE has clear understanding about the UE capability via other capability signaling, classification may not be a big issue.  Huawei: Option 2. Assume the band combination without UL supporting would make the case more complicated when the UE later on supports UL configuration. The impact to RAN2 existing signaling design should be as minimum as possible.  OPPO: Option 2/2B, the are similar, and 2B clarifies the definition of Intra-band EN-DC band combination is the case that UL and DL both are configured with intra-band EN-DC.  MTK: Option 1. The reporting for whether UL on a carrier is supported is already done in feature set capability. We do not think RAN4 has to mix it with what is should be called.  Qualcomm: Option 2. And this band combination should be inter-band (NG)EN-DC without intra-band (NG)EN-DC component.  ZTE: Option 2.  Straightforward.  Nokia: Option 2.  For this case, issue 1-1-2 will clarify what the UE BCS support is for these cases when the BC is not classified as "intra-band EN-DC band combination" due to lack of UL support. |
| Issue 1-1-4 | Ericsson: Option 3. RAN4 should only answer the questions in the LS and possibly describe the use of the BCS for different cases if further clarification is needed.  T-Mobile USA: We proposed Option 1, but would support Option 2 With alternative wording aligned with R4-2101143 from MediaTek. We would also be OK with Option 3 if companies feel that we RAN4 should not be proposing alternative wording.  Intel: It should be clarified the issue 1-1-2 first before discussing this issue.  Apple: Option 3  We prefer Option 3. This field is only reported by the UE which supports intra-band UL within the mixed inter/intra band EN-DC configuration. If the UE does not support intra-band UL (i.e. we are considering Scenario 2, as shown in our comment to Issue 1-1-1), then the UE does not report this field. Thus, no change to the field description is necessary.  Samsung: Option 3. RAN2 signaling design for future proof shall be decided first before RAN4 take any actions on changes on RAN4 spec.  Huawei: Our preference is have a clear conclusion in RAN4 based on the GTW discussion on Tuesday rather than to leave the issue back to RAN2.  OPPO: Option 3 is what RAN4 should do, changing RAN2 spec is RAN2 issue.  MTK: Option 3.  AT&T: Option 3. We should define RAN4’s needs and allow RAN2 to define the signaling such that RAN4 can align the RAN4 specification.  Qualcomm: Option 3.  ZTE: Option 3.  We think it is clear enough with the current texts. If more revision is required, it is RAN2’s job.  Nokia: Option 1.  While it is up to RAN2 how to capture things in their specifications, RAN4 can offer suggestions to RAN2 to clarify the intention. |

### CRs/TPs comments collection

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| **CR/TP number** | **Comments collection** |
| R4-2102505  R4-2102506  R4-2102507 | Ericsson: further clarifications are needed, e.g. what is a subset and product set in the context of BCS? |
| T-Mobile USA: We think further discussion is needed, following the outcome of the discussions above. |
| Apple: We agree to include single CC in both constituent E-UTRA and NR configurations. We think using “or” is sufficient and there is no need to have “and”. |
| YYY | Company A |
| Company B |
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## Summary for 1st round

### Open issues

*Moderator tries to summarize discussion status for 1st round, list all the identified open issues and tentative agreements or candidate options and suggestion for 2nd round i.e. WF assignment.*

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|  | **Status summary** |
| **Sub-topic 1-1** | *Moderator summary*  *Based on the comments: There seem to be two groups: one group believes that the intra-band BCSs apply even for EN-DC with only downlink intra-band components, and the other camp believes that if the combination does not include uplink intra-band EN-DC, then it is not really intra-band EN-DC so the inter-band EN-DC rules apply which state that the UE needs to support all combinations of the bandwidths for the band in the combination.*  *No matter which alternative is chosen by RAN4, in order to solve the present field issue, we have to answer the* *Issue 1-1-2:*  *If the UE does not report the intra-band EN-DC BCS(s) for such a combination, what can the network assume about the configuration limitations for the common bands (e.g. LTE band 71 and NR band n71) in the combination?*  *Tentative agreements:*  *Candidate options:*  **Issue 1-1-1:**   * + Option 1: Yes, they need to report a BCS.   + Option 2: No, they don’t need to report a BCS.   **Issue 1-1-2**   * + Option 1: For intra-band configuration(s) not support intra-band EN-DC, the supported BCS or CBW are determined by available reported E-UTRA bandwidth combination sets/CBW and NR bandwidth combination sets/CBW for the inter-band EN-DC configuration.   + Option 2: the network may assume the configuration limitations for the common bands (e.g. LTE band 71 and NR band n71) in the combination are based on BCS0 for the equivalent intra-band EN-DC combination.   + Option 3: Other solutions.   **Issue 1-1-3**   * + Option 1: Yes, the band combination is classified as "intra-band EN-DC band combination".   + Option 2: No, the band combination is not classified as "intra-band EN-DC band combination".   + Option 2A: A high order/superset inter-band EN-DC band combination containing a fallback intra-band combination where EN-DC is not supported in UL EN-DC configuration should be considered as “inter-band (NG)EN-DC without intra-band (NG)EN-DC component”.   + Option 2B: Intra-band EN-DC band combination is the case that UL and DL both are configured with intra-band EN-DC.   *Recommendations for 2nd round:*  *RAN4 try to find a common understanding and reply LS to RAN2* *by the end of the 1st week.*  *If not, further discussion is needed on these two alternatives and how to clarify RAN4’s spec based on common understanding during the 2nd round* |

*Suggestion on WF/LS assignment*

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|  | **WF/LS t-doc Title** | **Assigned Company,**  **WF or LS lead** |
| #1 LS | Reply LS to RP-202935 = R4-21xxxxx on BCS reporting and support for intra-band EN-DC band combinations  (*Moderator’s note: Tdoc number* *R4-2102149 was reserved*) | T-Mobile USA |
| #2 WF | WF on BCS reporting and support for intra-band EN-DC band combinations  (*Moderator’s note: WF is suggested, if the common understanding can’t be found or RAN4 need to discuss how to clarify the spec*) | T-Mobile USA |

### CRs/TPs

*Moderator tries to summarize discussion status for 1st round and provided recommendation on CRs/TPs Status update suggestion*

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| **CR/TP number** | **CRs/TPs Status update recommendation** |
| R4-2102505  R4-2102506  R4-2102507 | Return to |

## Discussion on 2nd round (if applicable)

### Sub-topic 1-1

**Issue 1-1: Agree on WF** **R4-2103115?**

Discussion further on the WF.

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| **Tdoc** | **Comments** |
| R4-2103115 | Qualcomm: Do not agree that signaling of BCS should be mandatory in A.1. It should be allowed, but not mandated. In case the signaling is not sent, then the default should be BCS0, so agree with A.2 though we should clarify that “default BCS for the common bands” means BCS0.  MTK:  B) Fine with the compromise proposal (Yes)  A1) We think a high-level guidance for all Rel-15 topics is to minimize the spec impact as much as possible. To achieve this, we believe that it is better to distinguish legacy UE (before 15.9.0) and later UEs (After 15.9.0)   * Legacy UE of course will not be able to report this newly introduced capability “*supportedBandwidthCombinationSetIntraENDC*”. After some internal checking, setting a default value to BCS#0 is an acceptable option to us. * Later UE already reports the new signaling. Therefore network can follow the BCS reported by UE. It is not prefer to revise RAN2 spec again to make it optional. If this is agreed whether to define a default BCS seems not relevant anymore.   A2) As mentioned in A1), we are fine with the Proposed way forward  Intel:  A.1) Support the proposal  A.2) Our spec interpretation and preference is that UE still needs to report an intra-band EN-DC BCS (mandatory to report). However, if there is a clear consensus which BCS is the default BCS, then we would be fine too.  B) Ok with the proposal  Samsung:  We agree with QC that BCS shall not be mandatory. If the BCS is absent, prefer to have default UE behavior. We agreed with QC on BCS0 but willing to hear operator’s deployment issues to address the exceptions if needed.  Huawei: We think the legacy UE issue should be separated with that for non-legacy UE. For legacy UE, as a compromise, we can accept to consider assumed BCS0 for 71\_n71 if no BCS is reported for the intra-band part, but for non-legacy UE, we think the best way is to follow the singalling mechanism to report the BCS for the intra-band part to avoid future confusion.  Ericsson:  Question B: answer must be YES.  Firstly, a BCS is applicable for both the UL and DL. This is also -- and has always been -- the case for LTE. However, the UE can report different DL and UL configuration per cell group. Suppose for example that the UE supports Band A + Band B in the LTE CG. Then it can indicate e.g. in the FS that it only supports UL in Band A. Now, the bandwidth(s) for the Band A UL is still according to the BCS for LTE given for Band A (also reported for the EN-DC band combination).  Example: for DC\_2A-71A-n71A without an intra-band EN-DC BCS the UE can report a BCS for the LTE part CA\_2A-71A in *supportedBandwidthCombinationSetEUTRA*, which is not included if the only supported set is BCS0. For NR the BCS is indicated in *supportedBandwidthCombinationSet* that must be reported in case the combination contains more than one NR carrier, hence not for the sole n71 carrier. Then it *could* be assumed that all bandwidths can be used for n71. The valid bandwidths for the intra-band EN-DC part are then those given by the LTE BCS for B71 and all applicable for n71. Hence the only case in which the UE can indicate “no additional requirements” for an intra-band EN-DC bandwidth is when a CG only contains one LTE/NR carrier.  Suppose next that the UE reports an intra-band EN-DC BCS (still no restrictions on UL). Then the applicable bandwidths for LTE are those present in both the LTE BCS for B71 and the intra-band EN-DC BCS for B71 (the intersection of the BCS relevant for LTE), for NR those given in the intra-band EN-DC BCS for n71. Now suppose further that the UE indicates (not in the BCS) that it only supports UL in B2 in the LTE CG. Then the applicable bandwidths for the DL intra-band EN-DC part are still the previous, but for the UL in the intra-band EN-DC part it is only those given by the intra-band EN-DC BCS for n71. The network is aware of the UL limitation and will not configure a fall back to DC\_71A-n71A, it can only release the DL carrier in B71 and configure the DC\_2A-n71 fallback. The UE can still indicate *asyncIntraBandENDC* in case it supports asynchronous operation between the DL carriers of DC\_2A-71A-n71A within B71/n71.  The DL in B71 and n71 still constitute an intra-band EN-DC part even if the UL is not supported in B71, we should not call it anything else. The problem with reporting (in MRDC parameters) occurs if there are more than one intra-band EN-DC part, like for DC\_66A-71A-n66A-n71A, but this is another issue.  Question A1 and A2: the answer *could* be NO to A1.  Then for e.g. DC\_2A-71A-n71A without UL support in B71 the applicable bandwidths are those given by the BCS for the LTE part as explained above and an applicable bandwidth for n71, the answer to A2. In case another NR carrier is added the BCS for the NR part must be included and the n71 bandwidths no longer unrestricted when combined with the said NR carrier.  The problem is that RAN2 must modify the signaling to allow absence of a BCS for an intra-band EN-DC part without default.  For the legacy DC\_2A-66A-n66A: absence of intra-band EN-DC BCS would mean “no restrictions for the n66A bandwidth but the 66A bandwidth given by the LTE BCS. No default BCS0 assumed so no issues with frequency orders of the carriers in the intra-band part and legacy devices work. Should new configurations that would require a BCS for the intra-band part be needed, then possibly problems with legacy devices.  For the legacy DC\_2A-71A-n71A: absence of intra-band EN-DC BCS and default would mean problems with legacy UEs in areas with blocks larger than 20 MHz (if these cannot be S/W upgraded OTA to include reporting).  Hence potential problems in all cases, perhaps a reasonable compromise? The legacy problems are due to specification of a new capability without due consideration of backwards compatibility, which can happen.  We are fine with either  a. no BCS0 default with the understanding that “no restrictions for the intra-band part” apply in the absence of a BCS (in practice no restrictions only occur if one of the CGs has one carrier only)  b. or any other solution that is not band-combination specific (no exceptions)  We note that (a) would require a minimum of changes (and potential legacy problems for all cases discussed).  T-Mobile USA: We think that the intra-band BCS should be mandatory for new UEs. It will be the only way that gNB will know for sure what combination of LTE and NR channel BS the UE supports. We support a default of BCS0 if the BCS is not sent. We don’t see a downside to mandating BCSs, especially when we have BCS4. |

**Issue 1-2: Agree on replied LS** **R4-2102149?**

Discussion further on replied LS based on RAN4’s common understanding and consensus.

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| **Tdoc** | **Comments** |
| R4-2102149 | Qualcomm: The LS can be drafted after RAN4 comes to common understanding first.  MTK: Same view as Qualcomm  Samsung: Response LS can capture the RAN4 common understanding first even without directly answer the questions in the LS if no consensus can be reached. |

**Issue 1-3: Further discuss whether this CR can be revised and capture RAN4’s common understanding and agreement in this meeting? If so, comments the revision of this CR.**

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| **Tdoc CR** | **Comments** |
| R4-2102505  R4-2102506  R4-2102507 | (*Moderator’s note: In first round this CR is returned to)* |

**Issue 1-4: Agree on WF R4-210xxxx from Bell Mobility?**

(*Moderator’s note: I will ask chairman to assign a new Tdoc number. And the official Tdoc number will be updated.)*

Discussion further on the WF.

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| **Tdoc** | **Comments** |
| R4-210xxxx | Qualcomm: Agree that signaling BCS can be optional, not mandatory, but do not agree that the default should BCS in the absence of signaling should be taken from E-UTRA BCS and NR BW as it is for inter-band. This leads to bandwidth combinations that are not supported by the specifications. In the absence of signaling, the default should be BCS0 which is always supported. Exceptions to this can be considered on case-by-case basis, perhaps for DC\_66\_n66.  Bell Mobility:  BCS=0 defined as default does not solve the problem for our legacy devices since BCS=0 restricts the position of LTE and NR and in some markets if this assumptions is used it will cause the same effect as today, the combination will be blocked and BCS=0 is not acceptable as default BCS for n66. Also, BCS=0 is not defined for n71 in the non-contiguous table (5.3B1 so assuming BCS=0 will also create an inconsistency since it is a default that does not always exist.  TELUS:  We strongly support Qualcomm’s and Bell Mobility’s proposal that BCS signaling is optional. It will permit legacy UEs to continue to operate without problems, as it was the case before the CR introduction in 15.9.0. Further, in our view, these combos should be treated as inter-band only (therefore, no limitations imposed by intra-band BCS0 should exist whenever possible), unless an operator wants them to be treated as intra-band (e.g., there is a hardware limitation). Future UEs may signal the intra-band BCS for multiple reasons, which is not precluded by making the signaling optional.  Intel:  Our preference is reporting BCS as mandatory. However, given the situation where some devices on the market did not consider this aspect, we would be okay with the Bell Mobility’s proposal as a compromise.  Samsung:  Agree that signaling shall be optional. Prefer to have generic default UE behavior but willing to address the operators’ deployment issues in case by case manner  CHTTL: For the new UE, we still think it will be better to mandatory to report the BCS to avoid more confusion in the future, but we can compromise since it seems to be the only option to move forward…. in the absence of signalling, it is much safer to use BCS0 as default, since it is written clearly in the RAN4 spec. We are wondering in the future if the assumption of all of the possible combinations of LTE and NR channel bandwidths is used, it might cause more confusion since some of them might not be valid and also there might be new channel BW added in the future?  T-Mobile USA: There will be no way to distinguish between legacy UEs that only support BCS0 and UEs that support all of the combinations of channel BWs if a BCS is not sent. So even if we say that it is optional vendors will need to send a BCS in order to let the gNB know what they support. |

### Sub-topic 1-2

**Issue 2-1: Is it agreed to specify LTE notes “For the supported CC bandwidth combinations, the CC downlink and uplink bandwidths are equal” in NR specifications to clarify the relation between UL and DL BCS?**

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| **Issue** | **Comments** |
| Issue 2-1 | (*Moderator’s note: This proposal raised in R4-2101750 was not discussed in first round. Thus, delegates can share your views and discuss it in the 2nd round)* |

## Summary on 2nd round (if applicable)

*Moderator tries to summarize discussion status for 2nd round and provided recommendation on CRs/TPs/WFs/LSs Status update suggestion*

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| **CR/TP/LS/WF number** | **T-doc Status update recommendation** |
| XXX | *Based on 2nd round of comments collection, moderator can recommend the next steps such as “agreeable”, “to be revised”* |

# Topic #2: Simultaneous Rx/Tx UE capability

*Main technical topic overview. The structure can be done based on sub-agenda basis.*

## Companies’ contributions summary

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| **T-doc number** | **Company** | **Proposals / Observations** |
| R4-2101718  R4-2101719 | Ericsson | ***Correction to applicability of simultaneous RX/TX and single-UL transmission***  *Moderator’s note: Rel-17 mirror CR is missing.* |
| R4-2101742 | OPPO | ***Observation 1: It was agreed TDD-FDD EN-DC band combination will follow LTE UL CA simultaneous Rx-Tx capability.***  ***Observation 2: Mandatory simultaneous Rx-Tx band combinations are defined in RAN4 specifications.***  ***Observation 3: UE capability simultaneousRxTxInterBandENDC is defined to indicate whether the UE supports simultaneous Rx-Tx in TDD-TDD and TDD-FDD EN-DC/NE-DC.***  ***Observation 4: Current RAN4 specification defines mandatory simultaneous or non-simultaneous Rx-Tx only for certain band combinations. And no information about other band combinations.***  ***Proposal 1: It is proposed to align the understanding of simultaneous Rx-Tx capability and specify in RAN4 specification for the band combinations which don’t include the mandatory information.***  ***Observation 5: It is straight forward to consider the band combinations without explicit simultaneousRx-Tx information in RAN4 NR specification as they are optionally supported.***  ***Observation 6: LTE simultaneousRx-Tx capability is only defined for TDD+TDD band combinations and no information for TDD+FDD cases.***  ***Observation 7: If simultaneous Rx-Tx is mandatory for LTE TDD+FDD UL CA then the corresponding EN-DC should also be mandatory, but this information is missing in RAN4 specs.***  ***Proposal 2: It is proposed to implement the agreed information “For LTE combinations with both UL for which this capability was supported, the same will be adopted in LTE-NR NSA combinations” into RAN4 spec (wording can be different).***  ***Proposal 3: For Rel-15, generally state simultaneous Rx-Tx is optional for the band combinations that don’t include mandatary information.***  ***Proposal 4: For Rel-16, specify the mandatory simultaneous Rx-Tx for TDD+FDD band combinations included in LTE UL CA from Rel-16.***  ***Proposal 5: For Rel-16, specify the simultaneous Rx-Tx as optional for TDD+FDD band combinations which are not included in LTE UL CA.***  ***Proposal 6: Same logic should be also applied to NR CA.*** |
| R4-2101746  R4-2101747  R4-2101748 | OPPO | ***CR on simultaneous Tx-Rx for EN-DC***  *Moderator’s note:* *Rel-16 mirror CR has been uploaded.* |
| R4-2102375 | Huawei, HiSilicon | ***Observation 1: For TDD-FDD CA/EN-DC combinations, besides the combinations with mandatory simultaneous Rx/Tx operation, for combinations without any note indication, UE shall signals the capability if the UE does support simultaneous Rx/Tx based on its implementation, otherwise, if capability is not reported or absent, it means that the band combination does not support simultaneous Rx/Tx.***  ***Observation 2: there is no obvious judgement that simultaneous Rx/Tx cannot be supported for the FDD-TDD band combination, which means UE shall report simultaneous Rx/Tx capability for all FDD-TDD two-band combinations by default unless otherwise indicated.***  ***Observation 3: Indications of mandatory capability for a higher order band combination are not specified in a consistent and generic method.***  ***Proposal 1: For FDD-TDD CA/EN-DC band combinations, remove the indication of mandatory simultaneous Rx/Tx operation condition in the spec, instead, only indicate non-simultaneous Rx/Tx for the band combination if identified, and by default UE shall report simultaneous Rx/Tx capability for two-band FDD-TDD band combinations.***  ***Proposal 2: The restriction note similar to non-simultaneous Tx/Rx operation should also be considered for fall back mode to support mandatory simultaneous Tx/Rx operation.***  ***Proposal 3: Revise the Notes in the spec to make the capability consistent for all of the fall back and higher order combinations for TDD-TDD and TDD-FDD CA/EN-DC combinations.*** |
| R4-2102378  R4-2102379  R4-2102717 | Huawei, HiSilicon | ***CR for TS 38.101-3 correction CR for simultaneous TxRx operation*** |

## Open issues summary

*Open issue:* *Simultaneous Rx-Tx discussion was re-triggered in last meetings by several papers. Some of agreements were reached and a LS was sent to RAN2 in last meeting. However, it’s necessary to further clarify the specification and remove ambiguity based on RAN4’s common understanding.*

### Sub-topic 2-1

*Sub-topic description:*

1. *For UE supports a band combination without any indicated notes, some clarification in the specification is needed.*
2. *There is a capability inconsistency for the fall back two-band combinations and high order combinations in the spec.*

*Open issues and candidate options before e-meeting:*

**Issue 2-1-1: How does RAN4 clarify the simultaneous Rx-Tx capability for the FDD-TDD CA/ENDC band combinations?**

* Proposals
  + Option 1: UE shall report simultaneous Rx-Tx capability for all FDD-TDD two-band combinations by default unless otherwise indicated
  + Option 2:
    - For Rel-15, generally state simultaneous Rx-Tx is optional for the band combinations that don’t include mandatary information
    - For Rel-16, specify the mandatory simultaneous Rx-Tx for TDD+FDD band combinations included in LTE UL CA from Rel-16
    - For Rel-16, specify the simultaneous Rx-Tx as optional for TDD+FDD band combinations which are not included in LTE UL CA
* Recommended WF
  + TBA

**Issue 2-1-2: Does RAN4 need to clarify that mandatory capability of simultaneous Rx/Tx also applies for these carriers when applicable EN-DC configuration is part of a higher order EN-DC configuration since the capability should be a per band pair indicated capability?**

* Proposals
  + Option 1: Yes
  + Option 2: No
* Recommended WF
  + TBA

## Companies views’ collection for 1st round

### Open issues

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| **Sub-topics** | **Comments** |
| Issue 2-1-1: | Ericsson:  Closer to Option 2. Option 1 was not agreed at the last meeting. Using the non-simultaneous RxTx as default is also more consistent with the capability indication (support of simultaneous RxTx is a capability).  It should be made clear that the *requirements* for FDD-TDD or TDD-TDD EN-DC band combinations apply for non-simultaneous RxTx between cell groups unless otherwise stated. If the requirements for such a BC also apply for simultaneous RxTx (in addition) for an EN-DC, then the UE includes the *simultaneousRxTxInterBandENDC* if this band combination is supported. For the E-UTRA part of the said band combination, the UE includes the *simultaneousRx-Tx* if this if supported within the MCG, and for the NR part the UE includes the *simultaneousRxTxInterBandENDC* if supported within the SCG  That the *simultaneousRx-Tx* also applies for E-UTRA FDD-TDD should be made clear in the earliest possible release (both RAN2 and RAN4).  Apple:  Option 2 but Rel-16 should also follow Rel-15 where mandatory simultaneous Tx/Rx needs to be explicitly specified, otherwise the support of simultaneous Tx/Rx is considered optional for TDD-FDD CA/EN-DC combinations.  Huawei: Option 1 is not to change the capability to be mandatory for FDD-TDD band combinations. If some restrictions are identified for a specific band combination, which can be reflected in the specification. Otherwise, even the signaling design supports the UE to report the capability based the implementation, actually the use of the capability in some cases is still ambiguous. Open to have further discussion for Option 2.  OPPO: Option 2. How to make the band combinations included in LTE UL CA is clear can be further discussed.  MTK: Support the Rel-15 part in Option 2. For Rel-16 part, we share similar view as Apple.  ZTE: Option 2 is slightly preferred.  Skyworks: option 2  [NTT DOCOMO, INC.]  Regarding whether it is optional or mandatory for TDD-FDD band combinations unless otherwise indicated in the specification, in our understanding, the difference is number of NOTEs in the specification. This is because:  Case 1: If it is **optional** unless otherwise indicated, we need to put NOTEs describing some band combinations are **mandatory** for simultaneous Rx/Tx.  Case 2: If it is **mandatory** unless otherwise stated, we need to put a NOTE describing some band combinations are **optional** for simultaneous Rx/Tx.  Regardless of the default assumption, if UE support simultaneous Rx/Tx, UE should to report the capability of simultaneous Rx/Tx.  From this consideration, since FDD-TDD band combinations are more likely to be mandatory for simultaneous Rx/Tx, we prefer option 1 to reduce the number of NOTEs. |
| Issue 2-1-2: | Ericsson: Option 2.  Option 1 would violate the existing capability signaling specified in 38.331. The UE may include a fallback band combination if this has different capability than the indicated top-level combination, but the capability of the top-level combination should not be inferred from the capability indicated for a fallback combination if present.  Similar to the above, any restriction for a band combination, e.g. DC\_42-n79, that apply for a two-band combination must be repeated in all tables of higher-order combinations containing the said two-band combination in 38.101-3. In terms of capability indication: the capability of the DC\_42-n79 part of the higher-order combination must follow from the capability indication of the higher-order combination alone (not dependent on a capability indicated for a fallback if included).  Apple: Option 2  The capability of simultaneous Tx/Rx for a lower order EN-DC configuration does not automatically apply for the same configuration when operating as part of a higher order configuration.  Huawei: Option 2  The capability for the fallback mode could be different from the higher order band combination.  OPPO: Option 2.  MTK: Option2.  TS.38.331 is already clear. If UE does not report a different capability for any fallback band combination, network can assume the fallback band has the same capability as that of top-level combination. If UE do have a different capability for a fallback combination, UE can additionally report the capability for that fallback combination.  ZTE: Option 2.  Current RAN2 signaling design is clear enough. |

### CRs/TPs comments collection

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| **CR/TP number** | **Comments collection** |
| R4-2101718  R4-2101719  Moderator’s note: Rel-17 mirror CR is missing. | Ericsson:  Clarification to the simultaneous RxTx part: it is assumed that the *simultaneousRxTxInterBandENDC* applies between *cell groups.* It is also assumed that the support of simultaneous RxTx capability for the E-UTRA and NR parts (SUL for Rel-15) of an EN-DC FDD-TDD or TDD-TDD combination are as specified for E-UTRA and NR, respectively (recognising that the E-UTRA part does not include FDD-TDD combinations at present). This might not always be the case when the UE is configured with EN-DC, an “unless otherwise stated” is needed for cases in which simultaneous RxTx of the LTE/NR part is no longer supported when the UE is configured with EN-DC. |
| Apple:  In general we are fine with this CR except that it is not clear why NOTE 3 in Table 5.5B.4.1-1 was voided as NOTE 4 does not imply the requirements only apply for non-simultaneous RxTx unless a general statement “requirements for TDD band intra-band EN-DC only apply for non-simultaneous RxTx operation between all carriers” is stated in clause 5.5B.1. |
| Huawei: Further discuss with views collected in 1st round. |
| OPPO: There are some notes like note 1 in table 5.2A.1-1 are changed from “Applicable for UE supporting inter-band carrier aggregation with mandatory simultaneous Rx/Tx capability.” to “The minimum requirements shall also be met with simultaneous RxTx operation”. The meaning seems are not aligned, the original means this band combination is mandatory to support simultaneous RxTx, but after changed it means it can also support non-simultaneous TxRx. This should be avoided and original meaning should be kept. |
| Qualcomm: Please see comments in thread 102. |
| NTT DOCOMO, INC:  We propose a small modification to add “also” in NOTE 15 in Table 5.5B.4.1-1, as same with other NOTE.  *NOTE 15: The minimum requirements shall “also” be met with simultaneous RxTx operation unless Band 42 is supported with a Band n77 implementation* |
| R4-2101746  R4-2101747  R4-2101748  Moderator’s note: Rel-16 mirror CR has been uploaded. | Ericsson: not agreed. Requires revision if used as a baseline. It should be made clear that compliance with *requirements* with simultaneous RxTx is optional (scope of RAN4 specifications) unless otherwise stated, and that the simultaneous RxTx capability for EN-DC applies between cell groups. |
| Apple: We agree with the concept on the support of simultaneous RxTx for both TDD-TDD and TDD-FDD inter-band EN-DC. But the suggested wordings from Ericsson look better to us. |
| Huawei: Further discuss with views collected in 1st round. |
| OPPO: OK to change it to requirement based description. |
| Qualcomm: Please see comments in thread 102. |
| R4-2102378  R4-2102379  R4-2102717 | Ericsson: not agreed. The EN-DC simultaneous RxTx applies per band combination (BC), between cell groups, not per band pair. This would violate the BC indication as specified in 38.331; capability for an indicated BC does not depend on the capability for fallbacks, e.g. two-band combinations part of a supported higher-order, if included. |
| Apple: CR is not agreed. Simultaneous RxTx for TDD-FDD combinations should not be the baseline without explicit indication per combination in the specifications. |
| Huawei: should focus on the applicability part. |
| OPPO: Not ok. |
| Qualcomm: Please see comments in thread 102. |

## Summary for 1st round

### Open issues

*Moderator tries to summarize discussion status for 1st round, list all the identified open issues and tentative agreements or candidate options and suggestion for 2nd round i.e. WF assignment.*

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|  | **Status summary** |
| **Sub-topic#2-1** | *Tentative agreements:*  Issue 2-1-1: 5 companies prefer Option 2. Option 2 can be a baseline for the 2nd round discussion. Further clarification or modifications are needed considering other companies’ input..  Issue 2-1-2: Option 2: No  *Candidate options:*  *Recommendations for 2nd round:*  *Please comment and discuss the revised CR based on tentative agreements* |

*Recommendations on WF/LS assignment*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **WF/LS t-doc Title** | **Assigned Company,**  **WF or LS lead** |
| #1 |  |  |

### CRs/TPs

*Moderator tries to summarize discussion status for 1st round and provides recommendation on CRs/TPs Status update*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **CR/TP number** | **CRs/TPs Status update recommendation** |
| R4-2101718  R4-2101719 | Return to |
| R4-2101746  R4-2101747  R4-2101748 | Rel-15 Cat F CR R4-2101746 revised  Rel-16 Cat A CR R4-2101747 revised  Rel-17 Cat A CR R4-2101748 return to |
| R4-2102378  R4-2102379  R4-2102717 | Return to |

## Discussion on 2nd round (if applicable)

### Sub-topic 2-1

**Issue 1-1: Agree on CR** **R4-2103128/ R4-2103129/R4-2101748?**

Discussion further on the revised CR.

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| **Tdoc** | **Comments** |
| R4-2103128  (revision of R4-2101746) | Huawei: The changes are for inter-band EN-DC, and we see similar changes for CA as well, but the proposed changes for EN-DC and CA are not well aligned. One of the identified issue is to make the spec consistent for the band combinations, especially for FDD-TDD combination. However, it is still not clear what’s the principle to support simultaneous Rx/Tx for a FDD-TDD combo, but the other one, the capability is not applied.  We need more time to further think how to address the capability consistency issue and how to better align the changes for EN-DC and CA should also be considered.  SoftBank: We also think that there is no clear principle whether the band combination should support simultaneous Rx/Tx or not. As commented in the last meeting, for the band combinations specified in Rel-16, it is likely that the requirements largely remain unaddressed. It is preferrable to make the general principle for avoiding the submission of many CRs for Rel-16 maintenance in the future meeting.  Ericsson:  It may not be that simple for EN-DC. The 30.306 refers to the 38.101-3, the simultaneousRxTxInterBandENDC must be indicated if mandatory according to 38.101-3. There are two issues,  1. in the 38.306, it is not obvious that the UE also includes the field if mandatory according to 38.101-3 (should be clarified in the field description)  2. whether or not simultaneous RxTx is mandatory for a band combination listed in 38.101-3, “Applicable for UE supporting inter-band EN-DC with mandatory simultaneous Rx/Tx capability” could be clearer (should presumably be interpreted as “requirements shall be met with simultaneous TxRx”) and there is no information on the remaining BC  From a network perspective, we require that the UE indicates its capability correctly in the UE capability (without need for consultation of RAN4 BC tables), and also wish that simultaneous TxRx is supported as much as possible for performance.  In our understanding the following should apply with non-simultaneous RxTx as the baseline (general in 4.2):  a. if requirements for a band combination shall be met with simultaneous TxRx between cell groups (mandatory), then the UE includes the simultaneousRxTxInterBandENDC if the BC is supported. This must be clear from the 38.101-3. This is also the proposed change in R4-2101718 in clause 4.2, and notes in the BC tables modified accordingly.  b. conversely, if the UE indicates simultaneousRxTxInterBandENDC, then it shall meet the requirements with simultaneousTxRx between cell groups for the BC. This would be optional for a BC for which compliance with requirements is not mandated (a).  However, requirements for simultaneous RxTx are not specified for all band combinations, should this be indicated too? This is why we did not include in R4-2101718, something to ponder about.  Moreover, what to do with the other capabilities indicated for a BC, the simultanousRx-TX for the MCG and simultaneousInterBandCA for the SCG? This is between bands within each CG.  We tried to capture all the above (except b. above) in R4-2101718 in an attempt to make it clear. We may not have succeeded, and apologies if the CR is too wordy. We are fine using another baseline CR if the problems above can be resolved. Another matter is the table notes, if there is a condition on a two-band part of a higher-order combination, this must be repeated in all tables. A table note refers to items in the table. One could of course debate this, but repeating it in all tables is also consistent with capability reporting (higher-order capability is not dependent on any lower-order fallback report). |
| R4-2103129  (revision of R4-2101747)  R4-2101748 | Same as above. |

## Summary on 2nd round (if applicable)

*Moderator tries to summarize discussion status for 2nd round and provided recommendation on CRs/TPs/WFs/LSs Status update suggestion*

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| --- | --- |
| **CR/TP/LS/WF number** | **T-doc Status update recommendation** |
| XXX | *Based on 2nd round of comments collection, moderator can recommend the next steps such as “agreeable”, “to be revised”* |

# Topic #3: UE capability on *intraBandENDC-Support*

*Main technical topic overview. The structure can be done based on sub-agenda basis.*

## Companies’ contributions summary

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **T-doc number** | **Company** | **Proposals / Observations** |
| R4-2102559 | Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell | **Proposal: Intra-band EN-DC is considered contiguous only if the two adjacent NR and LTE carriers in downlink are contiguous each other, regardless of uplink configuration. Otherwise it is considered non-contiguous.** |
| R4-2102628 | Huawei, HiSilicon | ***Observation 2: The key problem is: From the current TS 38.331, UE is not allowed to indicate intra-band EN-DC contiguous/non-contiguous capability in UL or DL separately.***  ***Proposal 1: IntraBandENDC-Support IE should be indicated in UL and DL separately per band combination. Send LS to RAN2 to introduce new UE capability on distinguish intra-band ENDC UL and DL contiguous/non-contiguous support.***  ***Proposal 2: For intra-band ENDC, If LTE sub block is contiguous with NR sub block, it is contiguous EN-DC. Otherwise, it is non-contiguous.*** |

## Open issues summary

As the proponent sees some ambiguity in the definition of *intraBandENDC-Support,* which have been discussed since RAN4#97, it is proposed in R4-2102559 and R4-2102628 to have some clarifications in RAN4 and ask RAN2 to incorporate the RAN4 consensus.

### Sub-topic 3-1

*Sub-topic description: There are two interpretations on the definition of intra-band EN-DC contiguous and non-contiguous band combinations. RAN4 need to clarify it, i.e. downlink DC\_48A\_(n)48AA is contiguous or non-contiguous*

*Open issues and candidate options before e-meeting:*

**Issue 3-1: Clarifications and interpretations on the definition of intra-band EN-DC contiguous and non-contiguous band combinations**

* Proposals
  + Option 1: For intra-band ENDC, If LTE sub block is contiguous with NR sub block, it is contiguous EN-DC. Otherwise, it is non-contiguous. (If the channel spacing between LTE carrier and adjacent NR carrier are contiguous, i.e., the channel spacing is equal to or less than the nominal channel spacing of EN-DC channel spacing specified in TS 38.101-3)
    - => downlink DC\_48A\_(n)48AA is an intra-band contiguous EN-DC band combination
  + Option 2: The entire LTE and NR spectrum are contiguous, i.e., all carriers are contiguously spaced. In other word, all the adjacent carriers including intra LTE carriers and intra NR carriers are contiguously spaced
    - => downlink DC\_48A\_(n)48AA is an intra-band non-contiguous EN-DC band combination
* Recommended WF
  + TBA

### Sub-topic 3-2

*Sub-topic description: From the current TS 38.331, UE is not allowed to indicate intra-band EN-DC contiguous/non-contiguous capability in UL or DL separately or IntraBandENDC-Support* IE doesn’t distinguish DL and UL configuration. RAN4 need to address this issue.

*Open issues and candidate options before e-meeting:*

**Issue 3-2: How to address this ambiguity** **in the definition of *intraBandENDC-Support* for DL and UL configuration**

* Proposals
  + Option 1: Intra-band EN-DC is considered contiguous only if the two adjacent NR and LTE carriers in downlink are contiguous each other, regardless of uplink configuration. Otherwise it is considered non-contiguous.
  + Option 2: *IntraBandENDC-Support* IE should be indicated in UL and DL separately per band combination. Send LS to RAN2 to introduce new UE capability on distinguish intra-band ENDC UL and DL contiguous/non-contiguous support
  + Option 3: Other solutions
* Recommended WF
  + TBA

## Companies views’ collection for 1st round

### Open issues

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Sub-topics** | **Comments** |
| Issue 3-1: | Ericsson:  Option 2: contiguous/non-contiguous w r t carriers, not cell groups. The latter would violate other specifications of contiguous/non-contiguous that refer to sub-blocks.  For the example combination DC\_48A\_(n)48AA, the UE can include the *IntraBandENDC-Support* set to “both”. The UE should also support fallback to the (strictly) non-contiguous DC\_48A\_(n)48A in the DL if the UE supports this for the UL.  Apple:  Option 2. The UL configuration also needs to be considered together. For example, DL DC\_(n)41CA with UL DC\_41A\_n41A should be considered as intra-band non-contiguous EN-DC as the DL fallback is non-contiguous.  Huawei:  Option1. For ENDC contiguous or non-contiguous, UE only need to justify whether LTE and NR part are complied with the nominal channel space definition in 101-3. For LTE SA part or NR SA part, contiguous CA is defined in 36.101 and 38.101-1 respectively.  OPPO: Option 1 is more aligned with our understanding.  Qualcomm: Option 2  ZTE: Option 2.  Google: Option 2. The definition should be based on contiguous or non-contiguous allocated spectrum (carriers).  Nokia: Option 1  CHTTL: we slightly think it is option 2, since DC\_48A\_(n)48AA might fallback to DC\_48A\_n48A.  NTT DOCOMO, INC:  As far as we understand, for interbandcontiguousMRDC capability which is a similar capability with intrabandENDCsupport, option 1 is a definition we thought so far. |
| Issue 3-2: | Ericsson:  Is a change needed (Option 3)?  Can a UE supporting e.g. a non-contiguous DC 48A-n48 in the UL be restricted to a strictly contiguous DC\_(n)48BA in the DL? This UE must support all DL fallbacks related to this UL configuration, i.e. is this UE allowed not to support DC 48A-n48 in the DL? Hence *IntraBandENDC-Support* should be set to “both”. If set to “both” but not supported in the UL this can be indicated in the capability for the band combination.  Conversely, for a UE supporting a strictly contiguous DC\_(n)48BA in the DL, then this UE would not necessarily support a fallback to DC 48A-n48 in the DL (corresponding to a DC 48A-n48 in the UL) since this is non-contiguous (unless support of this is explicitly indicated).  Changes acceptable if needed.  Apple: In our view there would be no ambiguity if only both DL and UL including its fallback are contiguous, then the combination is contiguous. Otherwise, the combination is non-contiguous.  Huawei: Option2. This case only happened when there is more than 2CC for intra-band ENDC.  UE need to clearly convey its capability to network in UL and DL. For ENDC, UE may support UL and DL in different RF chain or RF components. It is possible that UE support DL contiguous ENDC, but not support UL non-contiguous ENDC. But currently, ENDC contiguous or non-contiguous can not differentiate UL and DL.  OPPO: Option 2 is more clear and flexible, but not sure whether this can be accepted for RAN2.  Qualcomm: Option 2, otherwise wrong MPR could be used  ZTE: Option 2 would be good from RAN4 perspective, which is currently not supported in RAN2’s signaling design.  Google: Option 2. Since the spectrum for CBRS band is allocated by SAS, Option 2 with signaling to indicate UL configuration is more flexible for network.  Nokia: Option 1 |

### CRs/TPs comments collection

*Moderator’s note: It’s suggested to focus on open issues discussion on* *1st round. No CR discussion on 1st round.*

## Summary for 1st round

### Open issues

*Moderator tries to summarize discussion status for 1st round, list all the identified open issues and tentative agreements or candidate options and suggestion for 2nd round i.e. WF assignment.*

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| --- | --- |
|  | **Status summary** |
| **Sub-topic#3-1** | *Moderator summary*  Issue 3-1:  Huawei/ OPPO/ Nokia/ NTT DOCOMO, INC 4 companies support option 1  Ericsson/Apple/ Qualcomm/ ZTE/ Google/ CHTTL 6 companies support option 2  Issue 3-2:  One company support option 1  Five companies support option 2, but companies provided concerns that not sure whether option 2 can be accepted by RAN2 in Rel-15.  Two companies provided other solutions.  *Tentative agreements:*  *Candidate options:*  *Recommendations for 2nd round:*  *Further discussion is needed.* |

*Suggestion on WF/LS assignment*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **WF/LS t-doc Title** | **Assigned Company,**  **WF or LS lead** |
| #1 WF | WF on UE capability on intraBandENDC-Support | Huawei |

### CRs/TPs

*Moderator tries to summarize discussion status for 1st round and provided recommendation on CRs/TPs Status update suggestion*

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| --- | --- |
| **CR/TP number** | **CRs/TPs Status update recommendation** |
| XXX | *Based on 1st round of comments collection, moderator can recommend the next steps such as “agreeable”, “to be revised”* |

## Discussion on 2nd round (if applicable)

### Sub-topic 3-1

**Issue 1-1: Agree on WF R4-2103130?**

Discussion further on the WF.

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| **Tdoc WF** | **Comments** |
| R4-2103130 | Qualcomm: The WF is not clear so we cannot agree because we don’t know what we would be agreeing to. For example, WF1 lists two options and two alternatives under option 2. So what is the WF? Is it that both of these options are agreed? Is it to study these options and decide on one of them? And how do we decide? On WF2, there is a proposal to send an LS to RAN2. Is there a draft LS for consideration? Has a tdoc number been allocated for one?  Nokia: Sorry to say but we find this WF very confusing. WF1 is just a list of options, not a WF in our opinion. WF2 mentions LS which we have not seen, now it is too late to have a draft. There is no GTW either so we cannot see how we can progress this topic in this meeting.  Ericsson: Option 1 and Option 2 are not clear. What is WF1?  WF2: why is separate indication needed for UL and DL? The network is aware of the valid UL configurations for the BC. The only issue is if there are several intra-band EN-DC parts with different support of contiguous/non-contiguous carriers.  One example of the UL/DL problem is DC\_(n)BA discussed above. This DL configuration must also support fallback to DC\_41A-n41A since this is a valid UL configuration (general rule). However, a fallback from a contiguous configuration DC\_(n)41CA cannot be non-contiguous… a contradiction. Setting intrabandENDC-Support to “both” does not solve this, then the network might configure DC\_41C-n41A that is not supported. The UE probably have to report DC\_41A-n41A in addition. We should not change the definition of “contiguous” carriers even if these belong to different cell groups, could lead to ambiguity. |

## Summary on 2nd round (if applicable)

*Moderator tries to summarize discussion status for 2nd round and provided recommendation on CRs/TPs/WFs/LSs Status update suggestion*

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| --- | --- |
| **CR/TP/LS/WF number** | **T-doc Status update recommendation** |
| XXX | *Based on 2nd round of comments collection, moderator can recommend the next steps such as “agreeable”, “to be revised”* |

# Topic #4: Others

## Companies’ contributions summary

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **T-doc number** | **Company** | **Proposals / Observations** |
| R4-2102094  R4-2102095  R4-2102096 | Huawei, HiSilicon | CR for 38.101-3 to introduce a new MSD due to the counter intermodulation interference |
| R4-2102594  R4-2102593 | Apple | CR for bug fixing of band combination tables for 38101-3  *Moderator’s note: There is no Rel-15 CR.* |

## Open issues summary

*Moderator’s note: In order to improve the efficiency, companies are encouraged to comment the CRs directly in the first round.*

## Companies views’ collection for 1st round

### CRs/TPs comments collection

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **CR/TP number** | **Comments collection** |
| R4-2102094  R4-2102095  R4-2102096 | Company A |
| Company B |
| Qualcomm: This topic is being discussed in thread 128 for BCS4. The methodology is fine, but we need to have consensus on how the MSD test point in the spec. Hopefully we can agree to something this meeting.  Huawei: To QC, a Rel-15 change doesn’t affect the Rel-17 WI. I suggest we can agree this CR to add the missing MSD requirements.  Skyworks: we have discussion papers on this aspects and flagged CRs in the baskets that are already adding these additional test points where we do not yet have an agreement they are needed if the full allocation and max BW is used  CHTTL: is R4-2102095 avaliable? sorry I couldn’t find it. I am asking this since there will be additional content based on the explenation on the cover page of R4-2102094, not a pure cat.A CR.  Huawei: To Skyworks, it seems that full allocation is not the worst case for CIM5/CIM3. As you know, only partial RBs with certain frequency relation contribute to the CIM3/5 interference. PSD is lower for the full RB allocation. Full RB allocation may have a serous impact on the spurious emission when UL-DL frequency gap is small.  To CHTTL: The intention is to introduce the MSD due to counter intermodulation. Different band combinations belong to different release. |
| R4-2102594  R4-2102593 | Company A |
| Company B |
|  |

## Summary for 1st round

### Open issues

*Moderator tries to summarize discussion status for 1st round, list all the identified open issues and tentative agreements or candidate options and suggestion for 2nd round i.e. WF assignment.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Status summary** |
| **Sub-topic#1** | *Tentative agreements:*  *Candidate options:*  *Recommendations for 2nd round:* |

*Suggestion on WF/LS assignment*

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|  | **WF/LS t-doc Title** | **Assigned Company,**  **WF or LS lead** |
| #1 |  |  |

### CRs/TPs

*Moderator tries to summarize discussion status for 1st round and provided recommendation on CRs/TPs Status update suggestion*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **CR/TP number** | **CRs/TPs Status update recommendation** |
| R4-2102094  R4-2102095  R4-2102096 | No technical comments were observed. One company proposed to use the full allocation and max BW. Another company hoped RAN4 can introduce the missing MSD exception in this meeting.  Continue discuss in the 2nd round |
| R4-2102594  R4-2102593 | Agreeable |

## Discussion on 2nd round (if applicable)

### Sub-topic 2-1

**Issue 1-1: Agree on CR R4-2102094 and corresponding mirror CR?**

Discussion further on the revised CR.

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| --- | --- |
| **Tdoc** | **Comments** |
| R4-2102094  R4-2102095  R4-2102096 | Skyworks: To Huawei. We share your concern that for the example of DC\_1-n40 or CA\_n1-n40 or CA\_n1-n3, the current MSD test points for Xband isolation is far from being the worst-case MSD.  For all combinations for which MSD due to crossband needs revisiting due to increased aggressor/victim CBW:  - we have a paper R4-2102928 treated in [128] where we propose as a general guideline for MSD due to Cross-band (Xband) isolation, to systematically specify MSD test points with UL aggressor full RB allocation and max. CBW,  - we are aware that full allocation and max BW may not be the test point that represents the absolute maximum worst-case MSD, but we believe adopting such test point would introduce a significantly higher MSD than the current 8.3dB MSD for the example case of DC\_1\_n40, or 3 to 1.5dB for the case of CA\_n1-n3. Full alloc max Bw would even be more appropriate if n40 UL CBW is increased to 90 or 100MHz as it is discussed this week. So, what is the best approach? Keep the current CA\_n1-n3 or DC\_1-n40 MSD test point that are largely under-evaluated and introduce additional test points to account for C-IM products, leading to a total of 3 test points for CA\_n1-n3 and 2 test points for DC\_1\_n40? Or modify the current MSD test point to address as much as possible Huawei’s concerns and at the same time fix the MSD specifications? Our approach may come at the expense of perhaps a slightly under-estimated MSD. But it aims at minimizing the impact on UE test time, believing that 1 test point is better than 3 or 2 for a given combination and a given MSD type. We are open to further discuss.  Huawei: To Skyworks, thanks for your clarification and explanation. Your mainly concern seems the test time consuming and more than one test point. I think there are only a few band combinations for which the MSD due to CIM need to be considered. Thus, it will not introduce too much test consuming comparing to the dramatic amount of the band combinations. Besides, if the clear frequency relation can be specified into the spec, it will help network avoid scheduling the corresponding RBs. We are open to further discuss you approach. However, it’s very urgent to introduce the missing MSD exception for Rel-15 in this meeting. Seems we can’t make a progress in thread [128] in this meeting. Can we agree this CR in Rel-15? and we can further discuss how to optimize the MSD requirements in Rel-17. What do you think? |
| R4-2103346  (The revision of R4-2102594)  R4-2103345  (The revision of R4-2102593) | *Chair: Please use “TEI16, NR\_newRAT-Core” in the WI code field in the CR coversheet.*  *Chair: Please use “TEI17, NR\_newRAT-Core” in the WI code field in the CR coversheet.* |
|  |  |

## Summary on 2nd round (if applicable)

*Moderator tries to summarize discussion status for 2nd round and provided recommendation on CRs/TPs/WFs/LSs Status update suggestion*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **CR/TP/LS/WF number** | **T-doc Status update recommendation** |
| XXX | *Based on 2nd round of comments collection, moderator can recommend the next steps such as “agreeable”, “to be revised”* |