3GPP TSG-RAN WG1 Meeting #101-e R1-200xxxx

e-Meeting, May 25th – June 5th, 2020

**Agenda Item:** **7.2.3.3**

**Source: Moderator (AT&T)**

**Title: Summary of [101-e-NR-IAB-03]: Email discussion on IAB-DU/IAB-MT Transition Location/Type**

**Document for:** **Discussion/Approval**

# Introduction

This contribution provides a summary of [101-e-NR-IAB-03]: Email discussion on IAB-DU/IAB-MT Transition Location/Type.

# IAB-DU/IAB-MT Transition Location/Type

**Source**: R1-2003505, R1-2003544, R1-2003948, R1-2004449

**Background:** During RAN1#100-e the following conclusion was reached:

***Conclusion:*** *No consensus to adopt a TP to address the issue of transition detection or transition type determination at the parent IAB node in RAN1#100-e. Consideration of whether this issue is critical and whether specification support is necessary may be revisited in the future as several companies raised concerns that the potential impact of improper transition detection may lead to system performance degradation when guard symbols are introduced by the parent node.*

The related agreement was reached in RAN1#98:

Agreements:

A parent IAB node can be made aware of the number of symbols Ng the child IAB node would like the parent IAB node not to use at the edge (beginning or end) of a slot when there is a transition between child MT and child DU. Separately or additionally, the child IAB node can be made aware of the number of guard symbols that the parent IAB node will provide.

* Ng can be provided for each of the [8] possible transitions with potential overlap:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *MT to DU* | *DL Tx* | *UL Rx* |
| *DL Rx* |  |  |
| *UL Tx* |  |  |
| *DU to MT* | *DL Rx* | *UL Tx* |
| *DL Tx* |  |  |
| *UL Rx* |  |  |

* If Ng is not provided it is assumed to be 0

NOTE: this agreement does not introduce any performance requirement on IAB nodes.

These issues were extensively discussed during RAN1#100-e, but were not discussed during RAN1#100bis-e. Based on the preparation phase the following issues should be discusses in RAN1#101-e:

1. Specification of parent node behavior for inserting guard symbols in case of flexible symbols at the edge of a MT->DU or DU->MT transition
2. Whether determination of MT->DU and DU->MT transitions is left to IAB-node implementation in Rel-16.

## IAB-DU/IAB-MT Transition Type

One solution proposed my several companies to solve the ambiguity caused by flexible symbols at the edge of MT->DU or DU->MT transitions is to take the minimum possible number of guard symbols based on the potential transition (e.g. DL MT -> DL DU, DL MT -> UL DU, UL MT -> DL DU, UL MT -> UL DU, etc.).

**FL Proposal 2.1.1:** In presence of F symbols in the child DU configuration at the edge of a MT to DU transition (or vice versa) the parent node inserts the minimum number of guard symbols amongst the two possible transition types corresponding to child DU Tx or child DU Rx. Adopt the following TP to TS 38.213 Section14:

|  |
| --- |
| ----------------------------------------------- Start of Text Proposal --------------------------------------< Unchanged parts are omitted >For a serving cell of an IAB-node MT, the IAB-node MT can be provided by *guard-SymbolsProvided* a number of symbols that will not be used for the IAB-node MT in slots where the IAB-node transitions between IAB-node MT and IAB-node DU. A SCS configuration for the number of symbols is provided by *guardSymbol-SCS*.For a transition between IAB-node MT with either uplink or downlink symbols and IAB-node DU with flexible symbols, the IAB-node may assume the number of guard symbols for the transition is equal to the smaller value of the numbers of guard symbols for a transition between the IAB-node MT with either uplink or downlink symbols and IAB-node DU with downlink symbols and the number of guard symbols for a transition between IAB-node MT with either downlink or uplink symbols and IAB-node DU with uplink symbols.< Unchanged parts are omitted >----------------------------------------------- end of Text Proposal ---------------------------------------- |

**Discussion:**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company**  | **Do you agree with FL Proposal 2.1.1?** | **Comments**  |
| Qualcomm | Yes | The proposed TP might require some modifications to remove the uncertainty (depending on the text interpretation) on the the IAB-MT side (i.e. either downlink or uplink) since there is no ambiguity on that part. In other words, the transition type on the IAB-MT side is known hence it suffices the take the minimum between the two possible transitions corresponding to the IAB-DU being downlink or uplink.Also we would need to cover the transition in the other direction, from the IAB-DU to the IAB-MT. |
| ZTE, Sanechips | No, need more discussion | The concern from Huawei in email thread [IAB-01] also applies here. In case the child node has multiple DU cells, the parent node may not be able to know which DU cell the child node picks up around a transition. Although it is uncommon for one DU cell to be configured with D on a resource and another DU cell to be configured with opposite U on the same resource, it would be fairly possible for one DU cell to be configrued with D (or U) on a resource and another DU cell to be configrued with F on the same resource. Should this flexibility be thrown away? i.e., if F-symbol is on transition edge on one DU cell, the other DU cell should follow the same F-symbol configuration for the same transition? It seems more discussions are needed, leading to additional patch, after every optimization step RAN1 takes on guard symbol. Our current preference is to stop introducing more specification impacts at this point and to leave IAB-node implementation to handle the issue, such as:* “F” symbol is configured not with any potential MT-DU transition, or
* For any timing conflicting between MT and DU (due to lack of accurate information at parent node), it is up to child node how to handle (e.g, dynamically drop operation on MT or DU).

On the other hand, if the majority companies prefer to define additional behaviors upon determining number of guard symbols when the transition involves with “F” symbol on DU, we see some simpler solutions that may have somehow similar effect as the proposed min() operation, such as: * The number of guard symbol is 0 (rational: the uncertainty with F-symbol can be equivalent to the case where the number of guard symbol is not provided); or

The number of guard symbol is the given number assuming F symbol is used as DL symbol (rational: the most-likely use case is the beginning of DU slot overlapping with a proceeding MT slot; and the slot normally starts with DL transmission).  |
| vivo | No | Based on current spec., if child node has UL transmission on ‘F’, the child node assume guard symbol as configured for MT UL🡨🡪DU. If child node has DL transmission on ‘F’, the child node assume guard symbol as configured for MT DL🡨🡪DU. This behavior is known by parent node, thus parent node performs proper scheduling, i.e., assuming larger number of guard symbol between MT DL🡨🡪DU and MT UL🡨🡪DU transition. There is no ambiguity between child and parent node, i.e., no issue.The proposal seems to be a small optimization, which incur additional spec. complexity as mentioned by ZTE |

## IAB-DU/IAB-MT Transition Location

One solution was proposed to specify behaviour related to determination of a DU->MT or MT->DU transition location at the parent and child IAB nodes:

FL Proposal 2.2.1: Discuss whether the following rules for Guard symbol insertion and definitions of MT to DU and DU to MT transitions should be specified in Rel-16:

**Guard symbols are inserted by the parent node according to the advertised guard-Symbols Provided only when all the following conditions are satisfied:**

* **there is a candidate MT to DU transition or a candidate DU to MT transition,**
* **the MT is scheduled to be active at the edge of such candidate transition,**
* **the guard symbols do not overlap with a planned transmission or reception (as applicable) of NA-exempt channels by the MT.**

**A candidate MT to DU transition occurs when:**

* **the DU is configured to transition from a NA or S-NIA resource to a H or S-IA resource,**
* **the DU is configured to transition from a NA or S-NIA resource to a NA or S-NIA resource with an allocation of NA-exempt channels.**

**A candidate DU to MT transition occurs when:**

* **the DU is configured to transition from a H or S-IA resource to a NA or S-NIA resource,**
* **the DU is configured to transition from a NA or S-NIA resource with an allocation of NA-exempt channels to a NA or S-NIA resource.**

**Discussion:**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company**  | **Do you agree with specifying the rules and definitions provided in FL Proposal 2.2.1? If these are not specified, is anything required (e.g. a note in 38.213) to clarify the expected behavior in Rel-16 in case of multi-vendor operation?** | **Comments**  |
| Qualcomm | Yes, agree on the rules and definitions in FL 2.2.1, however there could be other acceptable variations. | Our main point is that no rules are defined, in case of parent node from vendor A and a child node from vendor B, it is not clear how leaving this to implementation (which could be different between vendor A and vendor B) results in a system that works well, i.e. with the parent node inserting the guard symbols exactly when the child node expects them.We don’t thin the details of the rules are critical, as there could be various levels of optimization. However it is important that parent and child follow the same rules or there will be disconnects, leading to some system performance impact when parent and child are not aligned on the presence of guard symbols at a given boundary.We recognize the whole scheme about these guard symbols for MT🡨🡪DU transitions is an optimization, and there was a lot of debate on the need to introduce it. Eventually, consensus was achieved on the premise that we would devise a scheme that works for all envisioned scenarios (NOTE: we chaired that discussion in RAN1 #98 offline sessions). Hence, to remain truthful to that promise, our position is that we should address this last aspect that will ensure proper inter-vendor operation.If companies think that there is no need to specify such rules because it is clear when guard symbols should be inserted by a parent node, then either 1) every company is in agreement with the rules in the proposal 2.2.1 above or 2) there is at least one company not aligned with the others.In case 1), there should be no issue documenting the corresponding rules. In case 2), there would the need to align the rules amongst companies (and then document them) or we would need to agree that we don’t want to properly address the inter-vendor scenario in Rel-16.  |
| ZTE, Sanechips | Not really, need more discussion.  | There are several reasons for us to say no:1). The RAN1 specification should not specify parent node behavior. For example, in case-1 timing, the spec does not say how T\_delta is determined by the parent node(i.e., the time interval at the parent node between DL-Tx and UL-Rx). Similarly, here the spec should avoid saying how guard symbols are calculated and inserted. 2). If spec follows the proposal to say “insert guard symbol”, it means the guard symbol is a certain type of signal in unit of symbol. However, it is RAN1’s tradition not to define guard symbol itself (so far IAB spec does not even specifiy what is guard symbol and whether guard symbol should have zero power); instead, usually the spec describes the guard interval by the signal before the guard interval and the signal after the guard interval. Nevertheless, the difficulty here is that the signal before the interval and the signal after the interval may belong to different cells. The RAN1 38-series spec seems not handle such issue before. The best consequence is to avoid further defining behaviors upon guard symbol itself. 3). The proposal defines a parent node behavior (insert guard symbol) according to conditions happening at the child node, where some of condition may not be known by the parent, like the potential guard symbol overlapping with NA-exempt channels (because the parent node may not know the timing overlapping relation on child node). 4) The parent node may not be able to know the symbols that are turned into Available (S-IA) by child node in an implicit way. As for multi-vendor deployment, * For guard symbol insertion, in a worst case where no correct coordination can happen between parent node and child node that come from different vendors, both parent and child node can run as if the number of guard symbols were not signaled (i.e., equal to zero as RAN1 agreed). Then the system can either rely on parent node scheduling to avoid the DU-MT overlapping collision and/or rely on the child node to handle the occurring conflict under implementation-based method. Of course, the network can also reduce the number of transition instances in a given time cycle via proper configuration.
* For the determination of MT-DU transition location, first, this is something independent from guard symbol discussion; secondly, we do not see strong need for RAN1 to agree anything new for specification purpose. Is there a case that the child node thinks a MT-DU transition happens while the parent node thinks the opposite? If yes, the problem seems to be that the two nodes do not have common understanding on when to communicate on MT and when not to. The spec fix should be somewhere else, beyond transition instance.
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| vivo | Not sure | Regarding location of so-called candidate MT to DU transition, we do not find scenario where parent node and child node assume different candidate location, it seems not necessary to specify a rule for that.Regarding second part, i.e., active MT scheduling, if the MT resource is CG type 1 or SR or …, how the parent node recoginize whether the MT is active or not in advance. We think further specification complexity will be incurred finally. |

# Summary

TBD