**3GPP TSG-RAN WG2 Meeting #122 (To be) R2-23xxxxx**

**Incheon, Korea, 22th - 26th May, 2023**

**Agenda item: x.x.x**

**Source: Xiaomi**

**Title: [Post121][655][IDC] Discussion on Leftover issues for IDC (xiaomi)**

**Document for:**  **Discussion**

# 1. Introduction

This paper is to trigger the following email discussion of IDC TDM solutions:

* [Post121][655][IDC]  Discussion on Leftover issues for IDC (xiaomi)

      Scope: Continue the discussion on leftover issues and issues raised during short post meeting discussion.

      Intended outcome: Report to May meeting (proposals with agreeable TPs)

      Deadline:  Very long

## 1.1 Contacts

Contact person for each participating company:

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| --- | --- | --- |
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# 2. Discussion

## 2.1 Autonomous denial

The following FFS(s) are quoted from the endorsed CRs given in the reference section.

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| R2-2304331 38.331 running CR for introduction of IDC Xiaomi draftCR Rel-18 38.331 17.4.0 NR\_IDC\_enh-Core  1> if the *CellGroupConfig* contains the *autonomousDenialParameters*:  2> consider itself to be allowed to deny any transmission in a particular UL slot if during the number of slots indicated by *autonomousDenialValidity*, preceding and including this particular slot, it autonomously denied fewer UL slots than indicated by *autonomousDenialSlots* within the same cell group;  Editor’s Note: FFS whether the UE sums up the denied UL slots together across all CC(s) in the CG and how the UE calculates the number of denied slots when different CCs have different slot length.  Editor’s Note: FFS whether the NR autonomous denial configuration and the LTE autonomous denial configuration can be configured simultaneous for EN-DC.  Editor’s note: FFS on the UE behaviour when receiving *autonomousDenialValidity*. |

According to the endorsed CR, when the UE receives the *autonomousDenialValidity* configuration from the network, no extra UE behaviour is specified (as LTE). It is unclear whether any clarification is required in the specification.

#### Question 1: Do you think that extra UE behaviours need to be clarified in the specification when receiving *autonomousDenialValidity*?

(Rapporteur’s comments: Companies providing the answer “Yes”, please also provide the reasons and the required specification changes in the Comments column. A converged solution (if required) would be highly appreciated.)

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| **Company** | **Answers**  **(Yes/No)** | **Comments** |
| Qualcomm | Yes | **We propose to start counting the autonomousDenialValidity period starting the first scheduled UL slot after configuration**. The reason being is that the UE may not be scheduled for some slots after receiving the RRC signalling indicating autonomous denials so those slots would be counted towards autonomousDenialValidity but there is no possibility for autonomous denials to happen there. Thus, to make use of the configuration without sacrificing the common understanding between UE and gNB on when the validity period starting, the UE and gNB may assume that UE would start counting at first UL scheduled slot. |
| Nokia | No | Regarding third FFS: Not sure what it this FFS trying to say. Isn’t the denial requirements to be defined in RAN4 and we don’t need to capture more in RAN2? |
| Ericsson | No | As for LTE, no extra UE behaviour is specified |
| ZTE | No | As for LTE, no extra UE behaviour is specified. For the start point, in LTE it was agreed that ”A moving window is used to specify the start and end of the time validity period over which the autonomous denial subframes shall be counted.” so in LTE spec, it doesn’t define the start and end point for the autonomousDenialValidity. |
| Apple | See comments | For QC’s comment, our understanding is autonomousDenialValidity period should be a moving window. Thus, it is not critical to mention whether it has to start from the first UL.  Regarding rapporteur’s question, we think some clarifications are required, as in Q2/Q3. |
| Xiaomi | No | It seems that the autonomous denial function does not require the gNB to know the exact timing when/how the UE drops an UL transmission. The autonomous denial function is only to control the (allowed) percentage of the overall dropped UL transmissions over the last *autonomousDenialValidity* number of UL slots. Maybe we should clarify a bit that *autonomousDenialValidity* counts for all UL slots across CCs within the same CG. |
| Intel | No | Although we tend to agree with Qualcomm that the counting starts after receiving the RRC message, we think this is the general principle about applying the RRC (re)configuration and there is no need to capture it explicitly. |
| Samsung | Yes | When the validity period is started is unclear. There are two options: 1) start when it is configured, or 2) start when the first denial is carried out. In addition, whether this can be restarted or not is unclear since LTE. In NR, we prefer to have more clarification on this.  An example of clarification is given as below:  1> if the *CellGroupConfig* contains the *autonomousDenialParameters*:  2> consider itself to be allowed to deny any transmission in a particular UL slot if during the number of slots indicated by *autonomousDenialValidity*, preceeding and including this particular slot, it autonomously denied fewer UL slots than indicated by *autonomousDenialSlots* within the same cell group;  Note: the number of slots indicated by *autonomousDenialValidity* is counted from the one with the first denied UL transmission since the *autonomousDenialParameters* is (re-)configured. |
| vivo | No | As for LTE. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | No | We also have similar view as Ericsson and others that no additional UE behavior needs to be specified as in the case for LTE |
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According to the LTE specification, the autonoums denial configuration is per UE. However as RAN2 agreed to introduce per-CG autonomous denial configuration, it seems that allowing the simultaneous configuration of the autonoums denial configuration via the LTE MCG and the autonoums denial configuration via the NR SCG will cause confusions at the UE.

#### Question 2: Do you think that the NR autonomous denial configuration and the LTE autonomous denial configuration can be configured simultaneously for EN-DC?

(Rapporteur’s comments: Companies providing the answer “Yes”, please also provide the reasons and the required specification changes in the Comments column. A converged solution (if required) would be highly appreciated.)

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| **Company** | **Answers**  **(Yes/No)** | **Comments** |
| Qualcomm | Yes | It does not seem like an issue to have the SN configure autonomous denials and operating it separately from LTE. In our view no spec impact needed for LTE and no issues foreseen to keep autonomous denial configuration per CG in NR.  It may be worth clarifying in the agreements that LTE autonomous denial configuration does not apply to NR SN as thos configurations should be separate. |
| Nokia | Yes | We would more ask why not – If one allows denying in one system it seems quite natural that it is possible that denial is needed in other system as well. If configured for both systems it would be up to UE to ensure it does not deny more slots in any RAT than allowed by the configuration on that RAT.  This does not seem to require any changes in specification – Possibly the clarification in LTE that what “per UE” means can be considered that it is per RAT. |
| Ericsson | No | Share the concern as raised by Rapp. |
| ZTE | Yes | We think the mechanism for the autonomous denial shall be simplified as much as possible for that it’s for the rare case. So we tend to agree with Nokia that it will not require any changes in the specification, otherwise, some MN-SN coordination (e.g. avoid simultaneously configuration) may be needed, which will also increase specification burden  (On this issue, we can also accept the majorities’ view.) |
| Apple | Yes | In general, we prefer allowing simultaneous configuration from both LTE and NR legs.  When autonomous denial was introduced in LTE, there was no dual connectivity yet. When it comes to EN-DC, we are fine with either way below. RAN2 should make a decision on which one to go.  1) LTE autonomous denial configuration is per UE and NR autonomous denial configuration is per SN, or  2) LTE autonomous denial configuration is per MN and NR autonomous denial configuration is per SN |
| Xiaomi | No strong view | Since LTE did not discuss how the autonomous denial function can work in the DC scenario. If companies want to make the LTE autonomous denial function work for EN-DC, maybe RAN2 can confirm the common understanding that the LTE autonomouos denial configuration is only for LTE frequencies in EN-DC. Maybe this is too obvious as the LTE specification is supposed to work only for LTE frequencies. |
| Intel | Yes | Agree with QC and Nokia that simultaneous configuration is fine and does not erquire any change in specification. |
| Samsung | Yes | Yes. In this case, the autonomous denial configuration over LTE MCG can be referred as per-MCG rather than per-UE |
| vivo | Yes | per-CG autonomous denial configurations should work independently. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes | No specification change to LTE is needed assuming that the autonomous denial configured by LTE eNB should be applied only for the MCG. |
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As RAN2 agreed that the autonomous denial configuration is per CG, some companies consider that it is not very clear how the UE counts the UL slots across all CCs in the same CG, while considering the case that different CCs could have different slot length. It seems that if we do not consider the numerology impacts on counting the dropped UL slots, the UE would have to count all UL slot in all CCs. It is also not very clear whether we need to clarify the UE behaivour when the UE sums up the denied UL slots together across all CC(s) in the CG. The rapporter considers that if companies agree with the common UE behaviour as “the UE sums up the denied UL slots together across all CC(s) in the CG”, we could add a NOTE in the specification to avoid some ambiguities.

#### Question 3: Do you think that the UE sums up the denied UL slots together across all CC(s) in the CG?

(Rapporteur’s comments: Companies providing the answer “No”, please also provide the reasons and the required specification changes in the Comments column. A converged solution (if required) would be highly appreciated.)

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| **Company** | **Answers**  **(Yes/No)** | **Comments** |
| Qualcomm | see comment | The issue with configuring autonomous denials across CCs is that autonomous denials is an RRC configuration at the Pcell that is not aware of the Scell activation state let alone dropping. Thus if a UE drops and counts an Scell slot, the Pcell would not know. We propose another way to count is by:   1. Count dropping in the Pcell only 2. During a slot dropped in the Pcell, the UE may also drop slots across Scells   Since Pcell is the longest slot, it may span multiple Scell, the UE can drop those and count them as a single Pcell slot.  [Apple] With this proposal, we are wondering if PCell is not subject to IDC and SCell is, could UE apply the autonomous denial configuration to SCell? |
| Nokia | No | When NW indicates allowance for autonomous denial it provides maximum amount of UL slots that can be denied – This is common for all CCs in our understanding. If other CC have different slot length it is up to UE to not deny any slots that would cause more denied slots on any CC. Isn’t this clear in the text already? If not then is it unclear in LTE as well? |
| Ericsson | No | We agree with both Qualcomm and Nokia, either of their proposed options would work. We shall aim for no/minimal further spec changes. |
| ZTE | Yes(but) | The similar issue was discussed in the LTE, and a confirmation was added to the chairman note that (base on paper [R2-130589](ftp://ftp.3gpp.org/tsg_ran/WG2_RL2/TSGR2_81/Docs//R2-130589.zip) RAN2 #81)  => RAN2 confirms that there is just one counter. If the UE denies on one (or more) serving cells in a certain subframe, it counts it as one denial.  So it can be clarified in the chairman note without Specification, we can also accept Rapporteur’s suggestion that to add it as a Note |
| Apple | See comments | From our understanding, the most reasonable solution is to provide a **per CC** configuration for autonomous denial as link adaptation should be performed on CC level.  If sticking to per CG config (as current agreement), when UE denies UL slots at CC #1 and CC#2, we think there are different UE interpretations. We are fine with either way, however it is good to clarify which one is the common understanding and make a note in the spec.  1) Interpretation 1: UE considers that each CC can deny up to the configured amount of slots, no matter if there is or isn’t overlapping on denied slots across multiple CC(s). This is somehow a per-CC config to us.  2) Interpretation 2: UE sums up the number of denied UL slots across CC(s) first (no matter if there is or isn’t overlapping) and the summed value is subject to the configured amount. Regarding the Editor’s note if this is relevant to SCS of each CC (slot length), our understanding is no if the UE anyway counts the slots across CC(s) independently.  3) Interpretation 3: For overlapping slot, UE only count it once (but we need to clarify the case where different numerolgies are applied on those CC(s)). And for non-overlapping slots across CC(s), UE counts every denial. LTE agreement is aligned with this interpretation.  Another question is on mini-slots, our view is UE counts the denied slot as 1 no matter one or multiple mini-slots are denied in the slot. It would be also good to clarify this among companies. |
| Xiaomi | Probably Yes | Firstly we agree with ZTE on the legacy UE behaviours in LTE. However as NR slots could have different duration for different numerologies in different serving cells, the duration of one slot in PCell could include more than one slots in a SCell at the same time. If we only counts PCell dropping(s), the SCell interference may not be resolved.  If the UE sums up the denied UL slots together across all CC(s), we do not need to deal with the issue cause by different numerologies. |
| Intel | Commens | It is desirable to have a common understanding to avoid inter-operabiliyt issue. Our understanding is that the configured denied UL slot is across all CCs in the cell group, i.e. the overlapping denialed UL slots across CCs are counted as a single denialed UL slot, without summing up the denialed UL slots across all CCs. But we’re OK to follow majority view. |
| Samsung | Yes | The autonomous denial will impact the UL transmission of NR carrier. So, such impact should be strictly limited regardless of the subcarrier space. |
| vivo | No with comment | This is regarding  Editor’s Note: FFS whether the UE sums up the denied UL slots together across all CC(s) in the CG and how the UE calculates the number of denied slots when different CCs have different slot length.  As Rapporteur analyzed, there are two options to avoid ambiguity:  Option1: consider the numerology impacts on counting the dropped UL slots  Option2: the UE sums up the denied UL slots together across all CC(s) in the CG.  The option2 seems to make the issue more complex. E.g. UE may drop the slot on PCell and SCell at the same time, The simple sum-up does not fit with the actural droping.  Option1 is more reasonable to follow legacy LTE method, just further clarify that” the UE continues or re-initiates counting the denied UL slots if the numerology changes” |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | See comments | For the question, we answer is “Yes”. As ZTE comment, this would be the same as in LTE. Although the differerence in NR is that different serving cell may have different numerology, the time unit for scheduling is slot, which means we don't need to consider the length of the slot. We understand this is also the reason why RAN2 agreed that the unit of autonomous denial number is “slot”. So, as long as UE denies one UL slot in a serving cell, no matter what numberology is used in this serving cell, UE just counts it as one. This is the simplest way and we don't see any issue with counting this way.  For the issue whether to capture a Note in the specification, our answer is “No”. As commented by ZTE, like in LTE we can capture the common understanding in the Chairman notes. |
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## 2.2 Inter-node coordination

The following FFS(s) are quoted from the endorsed CRs given in the reference section.

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| R2-2303884 37.340 Running CR for Introduction of IDC ZTE Corporation, Sanechips draftCR Rel-18 37.340 17.4.0 B NR\_IDC\_enh-Core   * Editor’s Note: FFS whether any additional coordination is needed for network to resolve the problem when network receives an IDC report from UE. |
| RAN2#121 meeting agreement:   * FFS whether any additional coordination is needed for network to resolve the problem when network receives the reporting from UE. |

#### Question 4: Do you think that additional coordination between MN and SN is needed when network receives an IDC report from UE?

(Rapporteur’s comments: Companies providing the answer “Yes”, please also provide the reasons and the required specification changes (e.g. whether the coordination is required for either FDM or TDM or both) in the Comments column. A converged solution (if required) would be highly appreciated.)

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| **Company** | **Answers**  **(Yes/No)** | **Comments** |
| Qualcomm | No | Seems coordination may be needed as an optimization only. Given that this is the last meeting it may not be essential to introduce coordination to share UE IDC report |
| Nokia | No | But we are open to listen to arguments to do otherwise. We should aim for good solution. |
| Ericsson | No | For EN-DC, it is already condluded no further coordination apart from the existing ones. For NR-DC, our view is that  Given the below reasons   1. The current agreed framework is sufficient for UE to report IDC issues for NR-DC. Any coordination mechanism can be categorized as optimization. It can be up to NW implementation or OAM to address the need of any coordination. 2. Due to limited work time in Rel-18, there is limited time to work on any further enhancement, which would require additional design efforts.   Therefore, **Coordination between MN and SN for either IDC configuration or IDC assistance information report is not supported for NR-DC**.  In addition, IMD issue may be detected by UE in the below cases  Case 1: IMD issue between simultaneous TX of carriers in MCG and non-3GPP  Case 2: IMD issue between simultaneous TX of carriers in SCG and non-3GPP  Case 3: IMD issue between simultaneous TX of MCG carriers and SCG carriers, and non-3GPP  For Case 1 and Case 2, UE can just report IDC issues for combination of carriers in MCG or in SCG using existing signalling of combinations of candidates. There is no coordination needed between MN and SN..  For case 3, there is no coordination needed either. In this case, **it is sufficient to leave up to UE implementation to only report the affected MN candidate frequencies to MN or affected SN candidate carriers to the SN**. For the former, MN would deactivate the affected carriers in MCG, For the latter, SN would deactivate the affected carriers in SCG. If the UE decides to send the IDC indication to the MN, the MN would de-configure/similar the MN-frequencies which are part of causing the IMD issues, and if the UE decides to send the IDC indication to the SN, the SN would de-configure/similar the SN-frequencies which are part of causing the IMD issues. An alternative to this would be for the UE to indicate a combination of MN candidate frequencies and SN candidate frequencies to the MN and/or SN and the MN and SN would coordinate to decide if the MN should address the IMD issues by de-configuring/similar the MN carriers, or whether the SN should address the IMD issues. However, we believe that it is sufficient to leave it to the UE implementation to send the IDC indication to either the MN or the SN, and hence we can avoid additional work of specifying coordination between nodes. In addition, RAN has agreed to support per CG TDM pattern. Therefore, it would be beneficial to avoid further coordination between MN and SN even for IMD issue. Thus, we can have a unified framework for both FDM solutions and TDM solutions.  The same comment is for both FDM and TDM |
| ZTE | Yes | For the NR-DC, it’s still not clear how the UE report the NR-DC IMD interference to the network, and how to avoid such kind of the interference at the network side.  At least the for the NR-DC IMD interference(the interference caused by the simultaneous transmission of the MN and SN), the coordination would be needed.  About the specification burden, we think the similar mechanism as EN-DC can be reused with bandwidth enhancement. |
| Apple | See comments | For reporting, we think legacy exchange on ConfigRestrictInfoSCG over Xn interface is sufficient.  But we are open if companies want to improve the resource coordination for IMD issue. |
| Xiaomi | No strong view | We understand that if the MN and the SN can share the IDC assistance information reported by the UE, the reporting of the same information in both nodes may not be required. Then we could have more optimized signaling. |
| Intel | No | Although the coordination of IDC solution between MN and SN is helpful for resource utilization, it requires additional standardization efforts. Considering that enhanced FDM solution already improves resource utilization with finer granularity indication, We prefer to not consider inter-node coordination for IDC solution. |
| Samsung | Yes | In legacy, the coordination between MN and SN for IDC issue is realized by the following two IEs, i.e.,   * MN will provide the *MRDC-AssistanceInfo* to SN, where  |  | | --- | | ***mrdc-AssistanceInfo***  Contains the IDC assistance information for MR-DC reported by the UE (see TS 36.331 [10]). |      * Similarly, SN will provide *ueAssistanceInformationSCG* to MN, where  |  | | --- | | ***ueAssistanceInformationSCG***  Includes for each UE assistance feature associated with the SCG, the information last reported by the UE in the NR *UEAssistanceInformation* message for the SCG, if any. |   After enhancing on *UEAssistantInformation* message in Rel-18, the coordination from the SN to the MN can be realized directly. However, the additional enhancement for *MRDC-AssistanceInfo* from MN to SN is needed to reflect new information introduced in Rel-18. (**Enhancement 1**)  In addition, according to the explanation text for the two IEs, the included information is reported by the UE, which means that MN/SN simply forwards the information reported by the UE. However, before sending the information reported by UE, the MN/SN may apply the IDC solution to resolve the IDC problem. For example, MN may switch the frequency range of MCG to resolve the IMD issue. In this sense, the information contained in above two IEs can be the ones after the MN/SN applies IDC solution. In other words, the information contained in the above two IEs reflects the IDC problem that the MN/SN cannot resolve. To reflect this, we suggest the following clarification for the above two IEs (**Enhancement 2**).     |  | | --- | | ***mrdc-AssistanceInfo***  Contains the IDC assistance information for MR-DC reported by the UE (see TS 36.331 [10]) , and the IDC problem indicated by such IDC assistance information cannot be resolved by MN. |  |  | | --- | | ***ueAssistanceInformationSCG***  Includes for each UE assistance feature associated with the SCG, the information last reported by the UE in the NR *UEAssistanceInformation* message for the SCG, if any, and the IDC problem indicated by such NR *UEAssistanceInformation* message cannot be resolved by SN. | |
| vivo | No | SN can configure the UE to report the TDM assistance information directly to SN through SRB 1 if SRB3 is not configured.  In this case, MN shall transfer the TDM assistance information to SN when receives IDC report from UE. However, we do not see any coordination is needed in-between. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | See comments | For FDM solution:   * For the case where, Individual candidate frequencies are affected by the IDC issue, there is no need for co-ordination for the solution between MN and SN, for both EN-DC and NR-DC. * For the case where, Combination of frequencies involving MN and SN are affected by the IDC issue,   + - For EN-DC, the UE will report the affected frequency combination list to MN, and MN can forward the affected frequency combination list to SN if necessary by using the CGConfigInfo. We think nothing additional is needed on top of this.     - For NR-DC, RAN2 has agreed that the UE will report the affected frequency range combination list. However, RAN2 has not decided yet as to which node the UE should report the list. We think the simple way is to follow the EN-DC, i.e, the UE reports the affected frequency range combination list to the MN. Then MN has two options: * Option 1: if MN decides to address the IDC issue itself, then it does not need forward any information to SN. * Option 2: If MN chooses not to address the IDC issue itself, then it can forward the affected frequency range combination list to SN for it to take action to resolve the IDC issue. * The above should be up to MN’s implementation and both options should be supported by the specification. For the Option 2, as for EN-DC, the specification should support that the MN forwards the affected frequency range combination list to the SN by including it in the CGConfigInfo. On top of that, we think other additional coordination is not needed   For TDM solution (only for NR DC):   * For the case where, Individual candidate frequencies are affected by the IDC issue, there is no need for co-ordination for the solution between MN and SN * For the case where, Combination of frequencies involving MN and SN are affected by the IDC issue,   According to the running CR, UE can also report TDM assistance information to the NW for this case. First question is to which node the UE should report the TDM assistance information? Second question is: since the UE needs to have a period where non-3GPP RAT would work, then MN and SN can not schedule the UE’s simulataneous transmission during this period. Then how the MN and SN can guarantee this period based on the UE’s TDM assistance information? We think RAN2 need to discuss these issues and agree on some mechanism to do this. |
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As requested by companies offline, it seems that some companies consider that reusing some signaling similar as the legacy IDC configuration coordination between MN and SN should not be considered as “additiaonl” coordination. Rapporteur considers that companies may need to clarify what the expected “coordination” (or signaling) is required for the IDC configuration coordination between MN and SN

#### Question 5: Do you think that additional coordination between MN and SN is needed when network configures IDC assistance information reporting or autonomous denial for the UE?

(Rapporteur’s comments: Companies providing the answer “Yes”, please also provide the reasons and the required specification changes (e.g. whether the coordination is required for either FDM or TDM or both) in the Comments column. A converged solution (if required) would be highly appreciated.)

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| **Company** | **Answers**  **(Yes/No)** | **Comments** |
| Qualcomm | Yes | For autonomous denials, since MN can configure SN it needs to tell SN about the active autonomous denial configuration so that the SN will not misinterpret denied UL slots. |
| Nokia | No | But we are open to listen to arguments to do otherwise. We should aim for good solution. |
| Ericsson | No | For EN-DC, it is already condluded no further coordination apart from the existing ones. For NR-DC, our view is that  Given the below reasons   1. The current agreed framework is sufficient for UE to report IDC issues for NR-DC. Any coordination mechanism can be categorized as optimization. It can be up to NW implementation or OAM to address the need of any coordination. 2. Due to limited work time in Rel-18, there is limited time to work on any further enhancement, which would require additional design efforts.   Therefore, **Coordination between MN and SN for either IDC configuration or IDC assistance information report is not supported for NR-DC**.  The same comment is for both FDM and TDM |
| ZTE | Yes | For the autonomous denial, we don’t think any coordination is needed.  But for the NR-DC IMD interference, we think the MN exchange both the current serving Frequency Ranges and the potential serving Frequency Ranges that are included in NR-DC IMD interference frequency combination. |
| Apple | Yes | How to support MN controlled IDC is still not complete. For example, following information are needed from SN to MN:  1) SN configured autonomous denial configuration  2) Interested frequency range for candidate frequencies |
| Xiaomi | No strong view | It is unclear whether the coordination between MN and SN is required for autonomous denial configuration, as the gNB anyway does not know which UL slot will be dropped by the UE.  For TDM assistance reporting configuration, as the TDM assistance information is per CG, there is no strong motivation observed for inter-node coordination.  For FDM assistance reporting configuration, we think that some reporting signaling can be optimized. For example, MN configures f1+f2 as IDC candidate frequencies, and then SN does not need to configure the same frequencies as IDC candidate frequencies. |
| Intel | No | We think existing inter-node message is sufficient. |
| Samsung | No |  |
| vivo | No | Regarding IDC configuration of FDM , RAN2 has agreed that “*no additional co-ordination is needed for IDC configuration, apart from the existing mechanism between MN and SN (i.e. candidateServingFreqListNR in CG-Config for EN-DC)*”.  Regarding IDC configuration of TDM, only one bit configuration is provided to allow UE to report TDM assistance info, then, no additional coordination between MN and SN is needed as well. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | See comments | For autonomous denial, no coordination for configuration is needed. MN and SN can configure the autonomous denial for the UE independently.  For TDM assistance information, no coordination is needed. MN and SN can configure the reporting of TDM assistance information for the UE independently  For FDM configuration,   * For the case where, Individual candidate frequencies are affected by the IDC issue, there is no need for co-ordination for configuration. MN and SN can configure the reporting of TDM assistance information for the UE independently   For the case where, combination of frequencies range involving MN and SN are affected by the IDC issue, as we commented for Q4, UE can report the affected frequency range combination to the MN. Among the affected frequency range combination, there may be frequency range this is in the candidate frequency range configured by SN, but not in the candidate frequency range configured by MN. For this case, as long as RAN2 can agree that the UE can report the affected frequency range, which is not in the candidate frequency range configured by MN, to the MN, we think no information exchange from SN to MN for configuration is needed. Otherwise, like for EN-DC, the SN needs to forward the candidate frequency range configured by it to the MN and MN includes them in the otherconfig when sending it to the UE. |
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## 2.3 Others

The following FFS(s) are quoted from the endorsed CRs given in the reference section.

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| R2-2304331 38.331 running CR for introduction of IDC Xiaomi draftCR Rel-18 38.331 17.4.0 NR\_IDC\_enh-Core   * Editor’s Note: FFS on the dependency between FDM and TDM configuration. |

According to the LTE specification for reporting the TDM assistance information, there is not separate configuration for allowing the UE to report the TDM assistance information. Only one bit configuration is provided for both FDM and TDM assistance information in Rel-11, as quoted below:

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| 36.331:  IDC-Config-r11 ::= SEQUENCE {  idc-Indication-r11 ENUMERATED {setup} OPTIONAL, -- Need OR  autonomousDenialParameters-r11 SEQUENCE {  autonomousDenialSubframes-r11 ENUMERATED {n2, n5, n10, n15,  n20, n30, spare2, spare1},  autonomousDenialValidity-r11 ENUMERATED {  sf200, sf500, sf1000, sf2000,  spare4, spare3, spare2, spare1}  } OPTIONAL, -- Need OR  ...,  [[ idc-Indication-UL-CA-r11 ENUMERATED {setup} OPTIONAL -- Cond idc-Ind  ]],  [[ idc-HardwareSharingIndication-r13 ENUMERATED {setup} OPTIONAL -- Need OR  ]],  [[ idc-Indication-MRDC-r15 CHOICE{  release NULL,  setup CandidateServingFreqListNR-r15  } OPTIONAL -- Cond idc-Ind  ]]  } |

The consequence is that the UE would have to report FDM assistance information when reporting TDM assistance information, as quoted below:

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| 1> if there is at least one E-UTRA carrier frequency, for which a measurement object is configured, that is affected by IDC problems:  2> include the field *affectedCarrierFreqList* with an entry for each affected E-UTRA carrier frequency for which a measurement object is configured;  2> for each E-UTRA carrier frequency included in the field *affectedCarrierFreqList*, include *interferenceDirection* and set it accordingly;  2> include Time Domain Multiplexing (TDM) based assistance information, unless *idc-HardwareSharingIndication* is configured and the UE has no Time Doman Multiplexing based assistance information that could be used to resolve the IDC problems:  3> if the UE has DRX related assistance information that could be used to resolve the IDC problems:  4> include *drx-CycleLength*, *drx-Offset* and *drx-ActiveTime*;  3> else (the UE has desired subframe reservation patterns related assistance information that could be used to resolve the IDC problems):  4> include *idc-SubframePatternList*;  3> use the MCG as timing reference if TDM based assistance information regarding the SCG is included; |

#### Question 6: Do you think that FDM configuration and TDM configuration can be configured independently?

(Rapporteur’s comments: Companies providing the answer “No”, please also provide the reasons and the required specification changes in the Comments column. A converged solution (if required) would be highly appreciated.)

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| **Company** | **Answers**  **(Yes/No)** | **Comments** |
| Qualcomm | Yes | We have already provided a TDM configuration in the CR and agreed that TDM capability is separate from FDM capability. The procedural text in the current CR as well does not require FDM to be supported for TDM reporting so it does not seem a spec change is needed from the current CR.  Note that our motivation to deploy TDM with no FDM is that some deployments like n255 for NTN cannot benefit from FDM solution so in this case this would be a standalone TDM solution. |
| Nokia | Yes | IDC solution is much more rugged in case FDM and TDM is combined. Separate TDM solution for discrete and separate frequencies/bands (bands defined as: Centre frequency and BW) can be implemented, however not sure (FFS) if the signaling means we have defined until now covers this completely. |
| Ericsson | No | We don’t see the use case that UE only report TDM assistance info.  The TDM assistance info needs to be always to be together with FDM information in order to make the TDM assistance info to be useful. We can just follow the LTE rule. This is also beneficial to reduce the configurational complexity for the network. |
| ZTE | No strong view | We tend to follow the majorities’ view on this issue. We don’t see strong concern (and also strong motivation) to have separate configuration |
| Apple | Yes | We share QC’s comments that TDM alone is needed when FDM solution is not there. |
| Xiaomi | Yes | We agree with the use case (i.e. n255 for NTN) as provided by QC. It seems that a standlone TDM solution can be useful for those specific use cases. |
| Intel | Yes | We’re OK to have independent configuration of FDM and TDM, which is in current RRC running CR. |
| Samsung | No | This question is unclear. It seems to discuss whether the FDM assistant information and TDM assistant can be independently reported or not.  In our understanding, the LTE scheme can be reused in Rel-18, i.e., once reporting the IDC problem, both FDM and TDM can be provided together. |
| vivo | Yes | FDM configuration and TDM configuration can be configured independently, and UE can provide TDM assistance information separately if needed. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | No | Firstly, we would like to calrify what the “FDM configuration and TDM configuration can be configured independently” mean? Our understanding is: NW can configure the R18 idc-TDM-AssistanceConfig to the UE, without configuring the R18 idc-FDM-AssistanceConfig or the legacy idc-AssistanceConfig to the UE.  If so, then how the UE can know for which frequency range if it detects IDC problem it can report TDM assistance information to the NW?  For the use case of n255 for NTN, just wondering what is the IDC interfence scenario? Is it the IDC interfterence scenario between TN frequency and NTN n255, or between the NTN n255 and non-3GPP? |
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According to the LTE specification as quoted below, as the TDM assistance information is only allowed for MCG, the timing referenc for IDC TDM assistanc information uses MCG.

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| 36.331:  2> include Time Domain Multiplexing (TDM) based assistance information, unless *idc-HardwareSharingIndication* is configured and the UE has no Time Doman Multiplexing based assistance information that could be used to resolve the IDC problems:  3> if the UE has DRX related assistance information that could be used to resolve the IDC problems:  4> include *drx-CycleLength*, *drx-Offset* and *drx-ActiveTime*;  3> else (the UE has desired subframe reservation patterns related assistance information that could be used to resolve the IDC problems):  4> include *idc-SubframePatternList*;  3> use the MCG as timing reference if TDM based assistance information regarding the SCG is included; |

Since the NR TDM assistance information is per CG, the rapporteur considers that we can reuse the LTE solution to use the CG for reporting TDM as the timing reference. The following FFS(s) are quoted from the endorsed CRs given in the reference section.

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| R2-2304331 38.331 running CR for introduction of IDC Xiaomi draftCR Rel-18 38.331 17.4.0 NR\_IDC\_enh-Core  3> include Time Domain Multiplexing (TDM) based assistance information as indicated by *idc-TDM-Assistance* that could be used to resolve the IDC problems;  3> if *idc-TDM-AssistanceConfig* is provided from MCG:  4> use the MCG as timing reference;  3> else:  4> use the SCG as timing reference;  Editor’s Note: FFS whether the time reference for *idc-TDM-AssistanceConfig* is needed. |

#### Question 7: Do you think that the time reference for *idc-TDM-AssistanceConfig* is needed, as LTE?

(Rapporteur’s comments: Companies providing the answer “No”, please also provide the reasons and the required specification changes in the Comments column. A converged solution (if required) would be highly appreciated.)

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| **Company** | **Answers**  **(Yes/No)** | **Comments** |
| Qualcomm | Yes | Current text is fine |
| Nokia | No | We would be fine to similarly as in LTE (MCG as time reference always). Regarding text how it is now written – how does UE understand whether configuration is coming from MCG or SCG – or is the intention to say that if configuration is part of cell group configuration then UE uses that CG as timing reference for that configuration. Isn’t that obvious? So no need to capture it like shown here as it just confuses the reader.  Xiaomi: Yes, the intention to say that if configuration is part of cell group configuration then UE uses that CG as timing reference for that configuration. |
| Ericsson | Yes |  |
| ZTE | Yes | We think the current context is OK. |
| Apple | Yes but see comments | In principle it is fine.  But we would like to suggest another way of capturing it. If look into the procedure in 38.331, it could be seen that for the per-CG features in UAI including power saving (see below), “of a cell group” is specifically used.  1> if transmission of the *UEAssistanceInformation* message is initiated to provide *drx-Preference* of a cell group for power saving according to 5.7.4.2 or 5.3.5.3:  1> if transmission of the *UEAssistanceInformation* message is initiated to provide *maxBW-Preference* of a cell group for power saving according to 5.7.4.2 or 5.3.5.3:  1> if transmission of the *UEAssistanceInformation* message is initiated to provide *maxBW-PreferenceFR2-2* of a cell group for power saving according to 5.7.4.2 or 5.3.5.3:  <other power saving features are omitted>  While for features (overheating and legacy IDC) which only have MCG control and no per-CG config, no such wording “of a cell group” is used. We think this was intentionally designed to explicitly explain which feature is per-CG and which is not.  1> if transmission of the *UEAssistanceInformation* message is initiated to provide IDC assistance information according to 5.7.4.2 or 5.3.5.3:  1> if transmission of the *UEAssistanceInformation* message is initiated to provide overheating assistance information according to 5.7.4.2 or 5.3.5.3;  Thus, our suggestion is to follow this format and change the following text as below. With this, there is no need to explicitly mention the timing source.  1> if transmission of the *UEAssistanceInformation* message is initiated to provide IDC assistance information of a cell group according to 5.7.4.2 or 5.3.5.3:  Xiaomi: If companies consider “provide IDC assistance information of a cell group” is clear for the timing reference, maybe we can remove the timing reference texts captured in the CR. |
| Xiaomi | Yes | The timing reference is required so that the gNB and the UE can have the common understanding on the timing for TDM. |
| Intel | Yes |  |
| Samsung | Yes | The CG used to report the TDM information can be used as the timing reference. |
| vivo | Yes |  |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | See comments | We also think the current question may be misleading. If the intention is as explained by Rapporture to the Nokia’s comments, i.e.. the intention to say that if configuration is part of cell group configuration then UE uses that CG as timing reference for that configuration, then our answer is Yes. And this should be very straightforward. |
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The following FFS(s) are quoted from the endorsed CRs given in the reference section.

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| R2-2304331 38.331 running CR for introduction of IDC Xiaomi draftCR Rel-18 38.331 17.4.0 NR\_IDC\_enh-Core  IDC-TDM-Assistance-r18 ::= SEQUENCE {  cycleLength-r18 ENUMERATED {ms2, ms3, ms4, ms5, ms6, ms7, ms8, ms10, ms14, ms16, ms20, ms30, ms32, ms35, ms40, ms60, ms64, ms70, ms80, ms128, ms160, ms256, ms320, ms512, ms640, ms1024, ms1280, ms2048, ms2560, ms5120, ms10240},  startOffset-r18 INTEGER (0..10239),  slotOffset-r18 INTEGER (0..31),  activeDuration-r18 CHOICE {  subMilliSeconds INTEGER (1..31),  milliSeconds ENUMERATED {  ms1, ms2, ms3, ms4, ms5, ms6, ms8, ms10, ms20, ms30, ms40, ms50, ms60,  ms80, ms100, ms200, ms300, ms400, ms500, ms600, ms800, ms1000, ms1200,  ms1600, spare8, spare7, spare6, spare5, spare4, spare3, spare2, spare1 }  }  }  AffectedCarrierFreqRangeList-r18 ::= SEQUENCE (SIZE (1..FFS)) OF AffectedCarrierFreqRange-r18  Editor’s Note: FFS whether to use maxFreqIDC-r16.  AffectedCarrierFreqRange-r18 ::= SEQUENCE {  centerFreq-r18 ARFCN-ValueNR,  affectedBandwidth-r18 ENUMERATED {mhz5, mhz10, mhz20, mhz30, mhz40, mhz50, mhz60, mhz80, mhz100, mhz200, mhz300, mhz400, whole},  interferenceDirection-r18 ENUMERATED {nr, other, both, spare}  }  Editor’s Note: FFS on the values of bandwidth, and the meaning of the “whole” bandwidth of the frequency or whether to make *affectedBandwidth* optional.  Editor’s Note: FFS whether the codepoint of “both” and “spare” for interferenceDirection-r18 is needed.  AffectedCarrierFreqRangeCombList-r18 ::= SEQUENCE (SIZE (1..maxCombIDC-r16)) OF AffectedCarrierFreqRangeComb-r18    AffectedCarrierFreqRangeComb-r18 ::= SEQUENCE {  affectedCarrierFreqRangeComb-r18 SEQUENCE (SIZE (2..FFS)) OF AffectedCarrierFreqRangeComb-r18 OPTIONAL,  victimSystemType-r18 VictimSystemType-r16  }  Editor’s Note: FFS whether to reuse the Rel-16 IDC ASN.1 framework of adding *interferenceDirection* and *victimSystemType*.  Editor’s Note: FFS on the number of entries (e.g. maxNrofServingCells) of affectedCarrierFreqRangeComb-r18.  AffectedCarrierFreqRangeComb-r18 ::= SEQUENCE {  centerFreq-r18 ARFCN-ValueNR,  affectedBandwidth-r18 ENUMERATED {mhz5, mhz10, mhz20, mhz30, mhz40, mhz50, mhz60, mhz80, mhz100, mhz200, mhz300, mhz400, whole},  }  Editor’s Note: FFS on the values of bandwidth and the meaning of the “whole” bandwidth of the frequency or whether to make *affectedBandwidth* optional. |

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| AffectedCarrierFreqRangeList-r18 ::= SEQUENCE (SIZE (1..FFS)) OF AffectedCarrierFreqRange-r18  Editor’s Note: FFS whether to use maxFreqIDC-r16. |

#### Question 8: Do you think that *maxFreqIDC-r16* is reused for *AffectedCarrierFreqRangeList-r18*?

(Rapporteur’s comments: Companies providing the answer “No”, please also provide the reasons and the required specification changes in the Comments column. A converged solution (if required) would be highly appreciated.)

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| **Company** | **Answers**  **(Yes/No)** | **Comments** |
| Qualcomm | Yes | We have not identified issues where we need a number higher than current maxFreqIDC-r16 (128). We are open to alternatives if use cases are identified |
| Nokia | Yes | Open to discuss other values |
| Ericsson | Yes | Reuse of the legacy values are sufficient. |
| ZTE | Yes | Open to discuss other values |
| Apple | Yes |  |
| Xiaomi | Yes |  |
| Intel | Yes | We think value 128 is sufficient for Rel-18. |
| Samsung | Yes | The existing one is 128, which is large enough |
| vivo | Yes |  |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes | There is no clear motivation to introduce a new constant maxFreqIDC-r18 with the same value. Hence it would be ok to reuse the maxFreqIDC-r16 |
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As quoted below, *interferenceDirection-r18* reuses the same values of *interferenceDirection-r16*.

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| AffectedCarrierFreq-r16 ::= SEQUENCE {  carrierFreq-r16 ARFCN-ValueNR,  interferenceDirection-r16 ENUMERATED {nr, other, both, spare}  } |
| interferenceDirection-r18 ENUMERATED {nr, other, both, spare} |

#### Question 9: Do you think that *interferenceDirection-r18* reuses the values of *interferenceDirection-r16*?

(Rapporteur’s comments: Companies providing the answer “No”, please also provide the reasons and the required specification changes in the Comments column. A converged solution (if required) would be highly appreciated.)

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| **Company** | **Answers**  **(Yes/No)** | **Comments** |
| Qualcomm | Yes |  |
| Nokia | No | i.e. we agree with QC comment in Q10 – Thus we are confused with QC answer here but anyway I think we agree generally with QC on Q10. |
| Ericsson | Yes | For this note, it makes more sense to keep the value “both” which is also existing in the legacy specs. There is no clear motivation to remove this value. How to handle this reported value is anyway up to the network implementation. In addition, by keeping this value, it may be beneficial in order to reduce signalling overhead in the frequency UE IDC report |
| ZTE | Yes |  |
| Apple | Yes |  |
| Xiaomi | Yes |  |
| Intel | Yes |  |
| Samsung | Yes |  |
| vivo | Yes |  |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes | If the UE detects interference in both directions i.e. interference from NR TX to non-3GPP RX and the interference from non-3GPP TX to NR RX, the UE reports one affected frequency range along with interference direction set to “both” if the affected frequency range is the same for the two directions, otherwise, the UE reports two affected frequency ranges along with interference direction set to “”NR and “other ” respectively. Hence the code point “both” is needed for the interferenceDirection-r18. Regarding the code point “spare” we think that since we will need two bits to represent three code points, having a “spare” code point is also fine. |
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According to the endorsed CR, the Rel-16 IDC ASN.1 framework of adding *interferenceDirection* and *victimSystemType* is reused for the Rel-18 IDC FDM assistance information.

#### Question 10: Do you think that the Rel-16 IDC ASN.1 framework of adding *interferenceDirection* and *victimSystemType* is reused for the Rel-18 IDC FDM assistance information?

(Rapporteur’s comments: Companies providing the answer “No”, please also provide the reasons and the required specification changes in the Comments column. A converged solution (if required) would be highly appreciated.)

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| **Company** | **Answers**  **(Yes/No)** | **Comments** |
| Qualcomm | See comment | In the current running CR (and LTE spec), the UE can only report victimSystemType when it’s reporting a frequency combination.  2> if there is at least one supported UL CA or MR-DC combinations comprising of frequency ranges included in *candidateServingFreqRangeListNR*, and each affected frequency range in the UL CA or MR-DC combination overlaps with one frequency range included in *candidateServingFreqRangeListNR*, and the center frequency of the affected frequency range is within the frequency range included in *candidateServingFreqRangeListNR*, the UE is experiencing IDC problems that it cannot solve by itself:  3> include *victimSystemType* for each UL CA or MR-DC combination included in *affectedCarrierFreqRangeCombList*  It is unclear why restritcting victimSystemType to reporting IMD issues only is needed and why victimSystemType is not allowed to report for single frequency range reporting, e.g. for adjacent IDC issue.  Thus we would like to generalize interferenceDirection and victimSystemType to allow always including them in IDC report for both FDM and TDM |
| Nokia |  | QC comment makes sense to us. Making this more generic seems useful. |
| Ericsson |  | We share the view as QC, however, not for the TDM reporting.  We are fine to make this more general to FDM report, including both adjacenet carrier IDC and frequency combination. However, no need to introduce interfereceDirection and victimSystemType for TDM reporting.  In our view, UE needs to always report TDM assistance information and FDM assistance information together. It is sufficient for UE to include interfereceDirection and victimSystemTyp in FDM assistance information. |
| ZTE | Yes | In the LTE, there is a similar discussion about the victimSystemType. Our understanding is that for the single frequency, the network can determine the victimSystemType from the frequency itself(During the LTE discussion, there are two options affected Frequency or victim type, at last the affected frequency was selected)   |  | | --- | | RAN2#71bis  2) Candidate information (still FFS):  a) Frequency of aggresor/victim non-LTE tech (LTE network judgement), or  b) LTE frequencies that are probably still usable/not useable (UE judgement) | |
| Apple | See comments | QC’s suggestion seems good. |
| Xiaomi | No strong view | Firstly we agree with ZTE on the LTE understandings on the victimSystemType.  We also agree with other companies that removing the LTE “Optional” function for victimSystemType would also work. |
| Intel | Yes | Our understanding is that in current RRC running CR, *interferenceDirection* can be included in IDC report for single frequency range, while *victimSystemType* cannot be included. We don’t have strong view on whether to allow *victimSystemType* to be reported for single frequency range or not. |
| Samsung | Yes |  |
| vivo | Yes |  |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes | We don’t think victimSystemType details are needed for the Individual candidate frequencies that are affected by the IDC issue. In this case interfereceDirection is more useful and sufficient for the network to apply any scheduling restriction in UL and DL separately if the affected frequency range is different.  Hence it is enough to have interfereceDirection information only for the Individual candidate frequencies. |
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| AffectedCarrierFreqRangeComb-r18 ::= SEQUENCE {  centerFreq-r18 ARFCN-ValueNR,  affectedBandwidth-r18 ENUMERATED {mhz5, mhz10, mhz20, mhz30, mhz40, mhz50, mhz60, mhz80, mhz100, mhz200, mhz300, mhz400, whole},  }  Editor’s Note: FFS on the values of bandwidth and the meaning of the “whole” bandwidth of the frequency or whether to make *affectedBandwidth* optional. |
| AffectedCarrierFreqRange-r18 ::= SEQUENCE {  centerFreq-r18 ARFCN-ValueNR,  affectedBandwidth-r18 ENUMERATED {mhz5, mhz10, mhz20, mhz30, mhz40, mhz50, mhz60, mhz80, mhz100, mhz200, mhz300, mhz400, whole},  interferenceDirection-r18 ENUMERATED {nr, other, both, spare}  }  Editor’s Note: FFS on the values of bandwidth, and the meaning of the “whole” bandwidth of the frequency or whether to make *affectedBandwidth* optional. |
| CandidateServingFreqRangeNR-r18 ::= SEQUENCE {  candidateCenterFreq-r18 ARFCN-ValueNR,  candidateBandwidth-r18 ENUMERATED {mhz5, mhz10, mhz20, mhz30, mhz40, mhz50, mhz60, mhz80, mhz100, mhz200, mhz300, mhz400, whole}  }  Editor’s Note: FFS on the values of bandwidth and the meaning of the “whole” bandwidth of the frequency or whether to make *affectedBandwidth* optional. |

As per RAN2 agreement, the endorsed CR adds the value “whole” for *affectedBandwidth-r18* and *candidateBandwidth-r18*. As RAN2 did not discuss the meaning of the value “whole”, it is better to clarify how this value “whole” for *affectedBandwidth-r18* and *candidateBandwidth-r18* is used in the specification.

#### Question 11: Do you think that the value “whole” for *affectedBandwidth-r18* and *candidateBandwidth-r18* is needed?

(Rapporteur’s comments: Companies providing the answer “Yes”, please also provide the reasons and the required specification changes (e.g. the meaning of the value “whole”) in the Comments column. A converged solution (if required) would be highly appreciated.)

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| **Company** | **Answers**  **(Yes/No)** | **Comments** |
| Qualcomm | No | gNB can configure any arbitrary range(s) for reporting including serving and non-serving cells. Unclear what including a “whole” value means for the UE. Same intention can be achieved by configuring [fc,BW] pairs covering “whole” BW the gNB has in min.  Note that, RRC configuration is per cell, there is no whole band configuration for the RRC so we are not in favor of breaking this rule with a vague field value. |
| Nokia | Yes | Also making the field optional is fine as well. We need to have method where UE can indicate whole band is affected – It would also prevent the need to be always updating this whenever new BWs are introduced. |
| Ericsson | Yes | Regarding whether to define a code point of “whole” indicating the full bandwidth of the frequency or to make *candidateBandwidth-r18* to be optional, we think it is better to use a code point of “whole” indicating the full bandwidth of the frequency. This reduces the configuration complexity for both the network and the UE. Meanwhile, no need to define Need Code and the corresponding UE behaviour. The same conclusion is also applicable for *affectedBdnwidth-r18*. |
| ZTE | Yes(Whole” can be replaced by the UE supported maximum bandwidth ) | The “Whole” can be replaced by the UE supported maximum bandwidth (according to the UE capability reporting), and for this no spec change needed, it belongs to the NW implementation.  If the UE only support 80M bandwidth, there is no meaning to configure 100M from the UE side, the network would know the supported maximum bandwidth for each frequency from the UE capability.  The network can indicate this maximum supported bandwidth immediately in the IDC config, |
| Apple | No | With the value “whole”, is UE supposing to check the maximum channel bandwidth of the band corresponding to the ARFCN? But one ARFCN may map to multiple bands then if those bands have different maximum channel bandwidth, how could UE determine the interested frequency range?  In addition, we guess network can even configure a larger value than the maximum channel bandwidth? Thus, we don’t see the need to use “whole” instead of a exact value. |
| Xiaomi | No | Agree with Qualcomm and Apple that value “whole” can be replaced by any other values. |
| Intel | No | We think explicit values for bandwidth are sufficient. |
| Samsung | Yes |  |
| vivo | No | NW can configure the frequency range clearly, then it’s unnecessary to introduce “whole”, otherwise we have to define the meaning of the “whole” bandwidth |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | No | Please see the response to Q12 and 13. |
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#### Question 12: Do you think that *candidateBandwidth-r18* can be optional for the FDM configuration from the network, e.g. if the value “whole” for *candidateBandwidth-r18* is not applicable?

(Rapporteur’s comments: Companies providing the answer “Yes”, please also provide the reasons and the required specification changes (e.g. what would be expected UE behavior when this field is not present) in the Comments column. A converged solution (if required) would be highly appreciated.)

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| **Company** | **Answers**  **(Yes/No)** | **Comments** |
| Qualcomm | No | Same as last comment. The term is unclear and not used elsewhere in the spec spec, so including [fc,BW] is probably the safest route to avoid later misunderstandings |
| Nokia | Yes | Making it optional would in our understanding mean same as “whole”. So either “whole” or optional is sufficient. |
| Ericsson | No |  |
| ZTE | No | See above, and if set it as optional, it still need to specify the meaning of absence,(e.g. does it mean the UE report only frequency, or does it mean that the “maximum supported bandwidth”.) |
| Apple | No | If it is optional, we need to further specify (hardcode) what is the interested frequency range. |
| Xiaomi | No |  |
| Intel | No | See answer to Q11. |
| Samsung | No |  |
| vivo | No with comment | The motivation of Rel18 IDC is to enhance the granularity of freq range in IDC report. It’s better to always provide *candidateBandwidth-r18.* Otherwise, use the legacy FDM mechanism |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | No | Neither “whole”or optional”can work.  For the non-serving cells the UE has no idea of the bandwidth if the *candidateBandwidth-r18*  is not present.  Additionally we have already agreed to have a unified configuration and reporting for the serving and non-serving frequencies hence we should not re discuss this in the last meeting given that there are more important items that are still open. |
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#### Question 13: Do you think that *affectedBandwidth-r18* can be optional for the FDM assistance information reported from the UE, e.g. if the value “whole” for *affectedBandwidth-r18* is not applicable?

(Rapporteur’s comments: Companies providing the answer “Yes”, please also provide the reasons and the required specification changes (e.g. what would be expected UE behavior when this field is not present) in the Comments column. A converged solution (if required) would be highly appreciated.)

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| **Company** | **Answers**  **(Yes/No)** | **Comments** |
| Qualcomm | No | Same comment as above. Also, it seems also that this would just be a fallback to Rel-16 behavior where the UE reports a freq and gNB initiates HO so if this is the intention, Rel-16 framework can be used. As the WID is about more granularity we think reporting [fc,BW] is more in scope with WID. The other use case is appropriate for Re-16 |
| Nokia | Yes | Making it optional would in our understanding mean same as “whole”. So either “whole” or optional is sufficient. If this is optional then wouldn’t the report be pretty much same as in R17 for that frequency i.e. UE only indicate affected carrier and whole carrier is impacted? |
| Ericsson | No |  |
| ZTE | No strong view | Our understanding is that absence of the bandwidth maybe mean that it’s the same as the network configured bandwidth, it can be seen as an signaling optimization.  Anyway, no strong view and can accept the majorities’ view. |
| Apple | See comments | Same reason as above. If UE does not report affectedBandwidth, does network have a clear understanding on the actual problematic frequency range? |
| Xiaomi | No |  |
| Intel | No | See answer for Q11. In addition, in previous RAN2 meeting, only the *configuration* part related to “whole” bandwidth was discussed, and we don’t think such signalling optimization is needed for the UE reporting. |
| Samsung | No |  |
| vivo | No with comment | It’s better to clearly provide affected Bandwidth. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | No | The *affectedBandwidth-r18* should be mandatory for the UE when reporting affected frequency range for R18. In other words *affectedBandwidth-r18*  cannot be optional for R18 FDM assistance information reported from the UE.  If this is made optional UEs will report only the center frequency of the cell and the benefits of introducing R18 FDM enhancements will be lost. |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

# 3. Conclusion

After collecting companies’ feedbacks, the discussion on the remaining issues of IDC is summarized as follows:

Xxx

# 4. Reference

[1] R2-2302979 38.306 running CR for Rel-18 IDC UE capabilities Intel Corporation draftCR Rel-18 38.306 17.4.0 B NR\_IDC\_enh-Core

[2] R2-2302980 38.331 running CR for Rel-18 IDC UE capabilities Intel Corporation draftCR Rel-18 38.331 17.4.0 B NR\_IDC\_enh-Core

[3] R2-2304331 38.331 running CR for introduction of IDC Xiaomi draftCR Rel-18 38.331 17.4.0 NR\_IDC\_enh-Core

[4] R2-2303884 37.340 Running CR for Introduction of IDC ZTE Corporation, Sanechips draftCR Rel-18 37.340 17.4.0 B NR\_IDC\_enh-Core

[5] R2-2304107 38.300 running CR for IDC Enhancements Huawei, HiSilicon draftCR Rel-18 38.300 17.4.0 B NR\_IDC\_enh-Core

[6] RAN2#121 meeting agreements

# Annex - RAN2 agreements

Green highlight – agreement captured in the specification

Blue highlight – agreement captured as editor’s notes

No highlight – agreement with no direct impact on specifications

## RAN2#119-e

**FDM**

* The Adjacent channel interference between NR Stand Alone (SA) or MN of NR-DC and non-3GPP should be considered for the FDM enhancement in Rel.18.
* The Adjacent channel interference between SN (NR) of MR-DC and non-3GPP should be considered for the FDM enhancement in Rel.18.
* NE-DC is not considered; We will work on NR freq as SA NR case.
* We will not consider the enhancements on E-UTRA freq for EN-DC scenario.
* FFS, on signalling details;
* The IMD interference from simultaneous Tx in EN-DC to non-3GPP should be considered for the FDM enhancement in Rel.18.
* The IMD interference from simultaneous Tx in NR-DC to non-3GPP should be considered for the FDM enhancement in Rel.18.
* Note: the solution (on freq granularity) for adjacent can be reused for IMD, we will not invent new solution on freq granularity for IMD. FFS on signalling details.
* Granular indications of the affected NR frequency reported for IDC issue needs to consider both serving and non-serving frequency as in the legacy FDM solution.

**TDM**

* The use cases (e.g. BT voice, BT eSCO and WLAN beacon) as described in 3GPP TR 36.816 for LTE TDM solutions are considered for developing the Rel-18 IDC TDM solution in RAN2.
* Rel-18 IDC TDM solution(s) targets at resolving the adjacent channel interference issue and the intermodulation distortion interference issue, as LTE.
* As the baseline, the UE reports the TDM assistance information for IDC affected frequency list , as LTE.
* Note, this does not exclude MUSIM gap like solution.

**General**

* RAN2 consider “hardware sharing indication” is out of scope. Company should bring this to RANP if want to support it.

## RAN2#120

**FDM**

* Reconfirm, The Rel-18 IDC solution should allow for more granular IDC indications both on serving and on non-serving frequencies.
* Only one single new finer granularity report is introduced, that applies for both serving and non-serving frequencies.
* For LTE, problematic frequencies of E-UTRA are indicated by indicating measurement object IDs (same as existing LTE, no specification impact is foreseen.)
* RAN2 down select one of solution 1, 2 or 2a based on ASN.1 details. FFS on the signalling details, how to configure, how to report.
* MN can configure IDC, FFS whether SN can configure IDC for SN

**TDM**

* Periodic pattern is supported; FFS on the values.
* Option 3 (i.e. UL and/or DL transmission occasion(s) solution) is not supported in Rel-18.
* The periodic pattern reported by the UE includes cycle, start offset and active duration. FFS, whether multiple patterns are supported. FFS on per CG pattern.
* RAN2 confirms the understanding that in Rel-17 NR RRC, the values from periodic pattern in MUSIM-gap is a subset of the DRX parameters.
* NR DRX values can be treated as a starting point for assistance information reported by UE. FFS, on exact values.
* RAN2 reconfirms the previous RAN2 agreement that the aperiodic traffics as described in 3GPP TR 36.816 are considered for developing the Rel-18 IDC TDM solution in RAN2.
* Autonomous denial solution is supported in Rel-18 IDC, RAN2 will not introduce other solution on aperiodic use case (i.e. no report from UE on this aperiodic issue).

## RAN2#121

**FDM**

* Adopt Option 1 based frequency range reporting to the network i.e Center frequency + bandwidth in KHz/MHz for the actual affected frequencies is reported by the UE to the network for addressing IDC problem in R18.
* Take the ASN.1 framework for option 1 as a starting point in the Text proposal section and work on the following enhancements
  + 1. Add granular values for band width (including BW in KHz/Mhz) to cover all the scenarios involving Wi-Fi, GNSS, BT
  + 2. Add the other IEs such as direction of interference.
  + 3. Add combination of frequencies’ range for addressing IMD scenarios.
  + 4. Check whether to reuse maxFreqIDC-r16, or define maxFreqIDC-r18
* In MR-DC scenarios, SN can also configure the UE for IDC reporting in SN, including both FDM and TDM solution.
* no additional co-ordination is needed for IDC configuration, apart from the existing mechanism between MN and SN (i.e. candidateServingFreqListNR in CG-Config for EN-DC).
* The gNB configures the candidate frequency ranges using (centre frequency + bandwidth) for which the UE should report IDC issues. Network may indicate the whole bandwidth of the freq.
* The frequency range (centre frequency + bandwidth) reported by the UE shall at least overlap with the frequency range (centre frequency + bandwidth) configured by the network.
* The centre frequency reported by the UE is within the frequency range (centre frequency + bandwidth indicated by network in the configuration) configured by the network.
* If the UE detects interference in both directions for one candidate frequency range indicated by the gNB, the UE can report two affected frequency ranges with the respective interference direction, as legacy. No extra specification change is required.
* LTE MN does not configure the UE with R18 NR IDC configuration.

**TDM**

* The NR values of long/short DRX cycle and start offset are used for periodic pattern. RAN2 will not introduce new DRX value for network configuration for IDC purpose.
* The slot offset with 1/32ms granularity is included in UEAssistanceInformation-v18xy-IEs for start offset.
* Multiple periodic patterns for IDC are not supported in R18.
* Per CG pattern is supported for MR-DC. SN can configure the UE to report the TDM assistance information directly to SN, either through SRB 1 (if SRB3 is not configured) or SRB 3.
* FFS whether any additional coordination is needed for network to resolve the problem when network receives the reporting from UE.
* Slot as time unit for autonomous denial
* Agree to send LS to RAN4, indicate the progress in RAN2
* For NR-DC, per CG idc-AssistanceConfigTDM-r18 is introduced to indicate whether TDM assistant information needs to be reported.
* For NR-DC, per CG idc-AssistanceConfigFDM-r18 is introduced to indicate whether FDM assistant information needs to be reported. FFS on dependency between FDM and TDM configuration.
* The values of drx-onDurationTimer in NR is used as the baseline for active Duration in UE assistant information. FFS on other values.
* The same values of validity period and number of denial slots as in LTE is reused. FFS on other values.
* The autonomous denial configuration is per CG.

**UE capabilities**

* Rel-18 IDC UE capability(ies) defined in NR side is/are per UE, not FDD-TDD DIFF, not FR1-FR2 DIFF.
* In NR side, 3 capability bit is introduced for FDM, periodic pattern and autonomous denial separately.
* The pre-requisite of autonomous denial is FDM solution (R16 or R18) or periodic pattern.