3GPP TSG-RAN WG2 Meeting #117 Electronic R2-220xxxx

Online, 21 February – 03 March 2022

**Agenda item: 8.24.3**

**Source: Bell Mobility (Rapporteur)**

**Title: Report of [AT117-e][061][NR17] n77 variants (Bell Mobility)**

**Document for: Discussion and Decision**

# 1 Introduction

This document is the report of the following email discussion:

* [AT117-e][061][NR17] n77 variants (Bell Mobility)

 Scope: Treat R2-2202183. Collect one round of comments, based on comments determine whether any action need to be taken by RAN2 (or whether to just wait for RAN4). IF actions are to be taken, CB online W2 Monday

 Intended outcome: Report

 Deadline: W1 Friday

# 2 Contact Points

Respondents to the email discussion are kindly asked to fill in the following table.

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Name | Email Address |
| Bell Mobility | Melissa Pinheiro | melissa.pinheiro@bell.ca |
| Qualcomm Incorporated | Masato Kitazoe | mkitazoe@qti.qualcomm.com |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yang Zhao | zhaoyang@huawei.com |
| Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell | Tero Henttonen | tero.henttonen@nokia.com |
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# 3 Discussion

This discussion concerns the document [R2-2202183](http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/tsg_ran/wg2_rl2/tsgr2_117-e/docs/R2-2202183.zip), which consider the n77 spectrum operation in Canada, where the spectrum from 3450-3650 MHz was auctioned in June 2021. The spectrum is a subset of two 3GPP defined bands: **n78** and **n77**. In market devices are therefore only tested and certified to operate in the available range, **3450-3650 MHz**. In Q1 2023, a new auction will take place for spectrum from **3650-3980 MHz** which will again be another subset of n77 3GPP defined band as showed in Figure below



**Figure 1. Spectrum allocation in Canada**

The contribution raises the following issue:

1. As network has no knowledge about the UE constraint of being tested and certified only for a subset of the declared supported band, radio link failures and performance degradation is expected to occur. Can RAN2 signalling differentiate between devices certified for current n77 spectrum in Canada(certified up to 3650 MHz) and future devices that will be certified for the wider range (up to 3980 MHz)?

The companies are requested to provide feedback to this issue.

**Question 1**: Do companies agree with the stated issue for n77 in Canada?

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| Answers to Question 1 |
| Company | Yes/No | Technical Arguments |
| Qualcomm Incorporated | Yes | Going forward, RAN2 will have to understand the situation a bit better, for them to be able to develop a solution.We understand that the “in market” UEs tested for 3450-3650 range is NOT implemented to access only n77 cells of 3450-3650 range in Canada. So it is simply a UE supporting n77 and NS\_1 in standard compliant manner. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Unclear  | It is not very clear about the situation. Generally, if UE report the support of n77/n78, it means that the whole frequency range is supported. Based on the RAN5’s test design, the test cases can cover the whole frequency range of band n77 and n78. In addition, considering the UE roaming, the whole frequency range of band n77/n78 should be supported by UEs. It’s better to first check with UE vendors whether there is existing UEs in the field who reported support of band n77/n78 but actually it only supports 3450~3650 in Canada strictly.  |
| Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell | Yes | We have similar view as QC: The situation described means that Canadian operators can only assume UEs that support NS\_1 (as per global band definition). And since the current signalling for NS\_55 support is for the US frequencies (which are different from the Canadian ones), it cannot be used to distinguish "new" UEs from current UEs.  |
| Bell Mobility | Yes | The issue is related to phased introduction of 3.5GHz spectrum in Canada and has similarities to the US band n77 that was originally introduced to cover the frequency range 3700-3980 MHz, and later extended to include 3450-3550 MHz frequency range.Due to regulations in Canada devices cannot operate outside of 3450-3650MHz and some UE’s will limit the UE frequency range operation in a proprietary way which may lead to RLF.Also, for devices that do not implement such mechanism, once the network is operating on the broader range both OEM and operator will share liability and regulatory bodies can question both OEM and operator. So, there is a legal issue with operation of such devices.Canadian operators require a standard mechanism to differentiate current n77 UEs that support frequency range from 3450-3650 MHz (2022 devices) and extended n77 devices (3450-3980 MHz range, 2023+ devices) to be compliant to local regulations and to avoid performance issues.We would like to resolve this within Rel-17 |
| TELUS | Yes | We are aligned with Bell on this issue in Canada. Though this is a problem that could occur in other parts of the world as deployments continue, and a general solution is warranted, for the time being we feel the need for a quick resolution in Rel-17. |
| Apple | Yes |  |
| Qualcomm Incorporated |  | (Second comment after seeing the input from Bell Mobility).It looks like we need to think about three types of UEs.* Type 1 (2022 devices): UE being implemented to only camp, access and connect in 3450-3650 MHz range in Canada.
* Type 2: Normal n77 UE supporting the entire range of n77.
* Type 3 (2023+ devices): UE optimized for extended range of n77 in Canada.

Type 1 and Type 2 UEs are legacy UEs and we cannot change the behaviour of those UEs.For Type 1 UE, the network is expected to refrain from sending the UE outside 3450-3650 MHz range.For Type 2 UE, it is not clear what the desired behaviour is, e.g. should the UE be allowed to camp on outside 3450-3650 MHz? In connected mode, there is no way for the network to distinguish between Type 1 and Type 2 UEs. So probably the same handling is only possible.For Type 3 UE, camping on extended range is allowed. In connected mode, the network can also send the UE outside 3450-3650 MHz range. This UE type can be distinguished by a new UE capability parameter. |
| Samsung | Yes | - |
| AT&T | Yes | We see this situation as similar to the DoD band and frequency range n77 extension in the US.We don’t believe that existing signalling can differentiate UEs for Canada but a similar solution could be applied as done for DoD band in US. |
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**Summary 1**: TBD.

**Proposal 1**: TBD.

If companies agree to the issue, can the existing signalling help differentiate between the different UEs?

**Question 2**: Is there signalling mechanism that allows network to differentiate users that are only certified up to 3650 MHz in n77 from those that are certified up to 3890 MHz in n77?

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| Answers to Question 2 |
| Company | Yes/No | Technical Arguments |
| Qualcomm Incorporated |  | Solutions explored for n77 DoD band access (e.g. introducing new band, new NS value) seem applicable in this case as well. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon |  | We think we’d better to first understand the issue better before going to solutions. |
| Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell |  | We would note that the current capability signalling for n77 cannot be used since it concerns different frequency portions of n77 - this is illustrated by the figure below.We think there can be several solutions to the stated problem (e.g. new frequency band, new NS-value, new capabilities), but as Huawei also said, before determining the solutions, we think RAN4 needs to be involved in understanding the problem boundary conditions.  |
| Bell Mobility |  | The introduction of new frequency bands is not the desired outcome of this discussion, as this would fragment the already established ecosystem. Creating a similar signalling as was done for n77 DoD (extendedBandCA-n77-r17 IE along with a new NS\_XX) seems to be a feasible approach.Also would like to ask if re-using the existing signalling defined for US and changing the fields description can be a possible solution (see below)***extendedBand-n77-r16***This field is only applicable for UEs that indicate support for band n77. In USA, If present, the UE supports the restriction to 3450 - 3550 MHz and 3700 - 3980 MHz ranges of band n77 in the USA as specified in Note 12 of Table 5.2-1 in TS 38.101-1 [2]. If absent, the UE supports only restriction to the 3700 - 3980 MHz range of band n77 in the USA.In Canada, if absent the UE only supports 3450 - 3650 MHz range of band n77. If present, the UE supports the 3450-3980 MHz range of band n77.A UE that indicates this field shall also support NS value 55 as specified in TS 38.101-1 [2]. |
| TELUS |  | We echo Bell’s reluctance on the introduction of a new band as this would lead to further fragmentation of our device ecosystem.Adaptation of the ***extendedBand-n77-r16*** field would be ideal in terms of both implementation timeline and roaming compatibility when n77 bands are activated in Canada starting June 17th, 2022. |
| Apple |  | We see that something similar to NS\_55 approach can be a way to resolve this. |
| Samsung |  | We can wait for RAN4 discussion, but in general, the solution discussed for USA can be reused. Note that we prefer a separate capability for Canada to avoid any misunderstanding, as Nokia pointed out. |
| AT&T |  | If the Canadian operators require an immediate solution, we think that introducing a new IE and new NS value using the same approach used for n77 DoD band in the US could be done. Certainly, this is not ideal and a more generic bitmap solution would be better to make it future proof but using the same approach with a different IE and different NS value would be the quickest solution.We would have some concerns with re-using ***extendedBand-n77-r16*** and defining it differently and having the UE provide the IE based on the UE reading MCC information. This could cause some concerns in cross-border handover situations. We also think that it would be better to use a different NS value than NS\_55 for the extended frequency range for Canada for the purpose of cell barring so that the description can be clear. |
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**Summary 2**: TBD.

**Proposal 2**: TBD.

Finally, it is also stated that this issue is being raised up in RAN4 as it's related to spectrum allocation. Is there a need for RAN2 to take some actions on this topic, e.g. liaise with RAN4 on this topic, or should RAN2 wait for the RAN4 to inform what is expected on this topic?

**Question 3**: Does RAN2 need to take some actions on this, e.g. send LS to RAN4 on the conclusions of this topic and/or ask for guidance on what is required from signalling in this case?

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| Answers to Question 3 |
| Company | Yes/No | Technical Arguments |
| Huawei, HiSilicon |  | We understand same paper has been submitted to RAN4 and discussion already starts in RAN4. So seems no need to have LS to RAN4. |
| Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell |  | We understand RAN4 is discussing the issue already as indicated in the Bell Mobility contribution. So we expect RAN4 to provide guidande to RAN2, at which time RAN2 can better provide feedback. Until then, if we really want to tell RAN4 something, it would be that the existing *extendedBand-n77-r16* capability signalling doesn't work in this case. |
| Bell Mobility | Yes | RAN2 should ask RAN4 to provide guidance on the issue if RAN2 concludes that no existing signalling can be used to solve the issue  |
| TELUS | Yes | RAN2 would have to seek guidance from RAN4 in case current signalling is not reused to resolve the issue. |
| Apple |  | We think we can wait for RAN4 guidance. They also are aware and are discussing this including the option of using NS\_55 type of approach. |
| Samsung |  | We have same understanding as Huawei. |
| AT&T | Yes | We also have the same understanding as Huawei and others that RAN4 is discussing this issue as well. However, we would support an LS to RAN4 to communicate the RAN2 agreements/conclusions that existing signalling does not support the differentiation of the subset of the n77 spectrum in Canada. |
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**Summary 3**: TBD.

**Proposal 3**: TBD.

# 3 Conclusion

TBD.