3GPP TSG-RAN WG2 #112-e R2-20xxxxx

Electronic meeting, 2nd – 13th November, 2020

Agenda Item: x.x.x

Source: Rapporteur (Ericsson)

Title: Summary of [Post111-e][912][REDCAP] TP for the TR (Ericsson)

Document for: Discussion, Decision

# Introduction

The document summarizes the following discussion:

* [Post111-e][912][REDCAP] TP for the TR (Ericsson)

Scope: Draft a TP for the TR based on the meeting agreements

Intended outcome: email discussion summary and draft TR

Deadline: Long

The email discussion has two parts:

* Phase 1: Collection of input for TR update/revision, based on the feedback and suggestions provided in this document (Oct 9th)
* Phase 2: Final DL for all feedback, for further discussion on revision of the draft TR text details (Oct 15th)

Two documents are provided: This document, the template for company inputs, and the actual draft TR 38.875 (based on v0.0.2) [1] with additional TP suggestions based on the agreements so far. Companies are respectfully asked to provide their input in this document and not directly in the draft TR in the first phase.

# Discussion

Draft TR 38.875 [1] includes at least the following sections/clauses to which RAN2 should provide input to:

* 8 UE power saving
  + 8.3 Extended DRX for RRC Inactive and/or Idle
  + 8.4 RRM relaxation for stationary devices
* 10 Definition and constraining of reduced capabilities
  + 10.1 Definition of reduced capabilities
  + 10.2 Constraining of reduced capabilities
* 11 UE identification and access restrictions
  + 11.1 UE identification
  + 11.2 Access restrictions

The above sections contain further subsections for feature description, analysis of coexistence with legacy UEs and specification impacts and power saving and performance analysis for power saving related features. As all of the details have not yet been analysed or discussed, this discussion focuses mainly on subsections for “Description of the feature”, see [1].

In the following sections the companies are asked to provide feedback and/or TPs for the draft TR 38.875 [1] based on the RAN2 agreements and discussion until now. The rapporteur company has provided some initial text suggestions for general descriptions based on existing specification text and agreements which companies are welcome to comment.

## UE power saving section

**Extended DRX**

In RAN2#111-e the following agreements were made on UE power saving:

For extended DRX:

|  |
| --- |
| * For power saving, for now RAN2 studies extended DRX for idle and inactive modes and RRM relaxation for stationary RedCap devices, and input to be provided to TR 38.875. * RAN2 study eDRX mechanism for both RRC\_IDLE and RRC\_INACTIVE in this SI. ‎ * For RRC\_INACTIVE, the DRX cycle is extended to 10.24s as baseline. * For RRC\_IDLE, the DRX cycle is at least extended to 10.24s. FFS on further extension ‎beyond 10.24s. * For RRC\_IDLE and/or RRC\_INACTIVE, if the NR DRX cycle range is extended beyond 10.24s, the LTE ‎eDRX mechanism beyond 10.24s (e.g., PTW, PH, etc.) is used as baseline when NR eDRX cycle is configured beyond 10.24s.   **FFS:**   * For RRC\_IDLE and/or RRC\_INACTIVE, FFS on baseline mechanism when the configured NR eDRX cycle is less or equal to 10.24s |

Based on the agreements, RAN2 has agreed to study extended DRX for both RRC\_IDLE and RRC\_INACTIVE, and as baseline the extended DRX cycle is introduced up to 10.24 s for both states. It is under study/discussion whether and how long extension is done beyond 10.24 s for each of the states.

The following is suggested as the initial text to be added to clause 8.3.1 Description of the feature (under 8.1 Introduction to UE power saving), see also draft TR [1]:

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| 8.3.1 Description of feature In LTE / EPC, the UE may be configured with and extended DRX (eDRX) cycle. The UE may operate in extended DRX only if the UE is configured by upper layers and the cell indicates support for eDRX in System Information. In RRC\_IDLE the eDRX cycle has maximum value of 2621.44 seconds (43.69 minutes) (for NB-IoT the maximum is 10485.76 seconds or 2.91 hours). Hyper SFN (H-SFN) is broadcasted by the cell and increments by one when SFN wraps around. Paging Hyperframe (PH) refers to the H-SFN in which the UE starts monitoring paging DRX during a Paging Time Window (PTW).  For RedCap UEs in NR, extended DRX cycles can be introduced at least up to 10.24 s for both RRC\_IDLE and RRC\_INACTIVE. If extension beyond 10.24 s is specified, similar mechanism as in LTE is expected to be feasible including use of H-SFN, PH and PTW. |

The first paragraph above is adopted from TS 36.304, the second paragraph from TS 36.300 and the third paragraph is new text based on the agreements.

The companies are asked to provide feedback on the above suggestion for baseline text and provide further input, if feasible at this point:

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Is the above baseline text agreeable?** | **Feedback / TP suggestions** |
| OPPO | Yes | One minor comment, a typo in the first sentence “In LTE / EPC, the UE may be configured with ~~and~~ an extended DRX (eDRX) cycle.” |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes |  |
| MediaTek | Yes |  |
| Ericsson | Yes |  |
| Nokia | Yes |  |
| ZTE | Yes |  |
| Samsung | Yes |  |

Summary: The suggested baseline text is kept as-is in TR v2 with the type fixed per Oppo suggestion.

For eDRX, RAN2 is expected to provide analysis of eDRX power saving in section 8.3.2. Two submitted Tdocs provided analysis of potential eDRX gain:

* [R2-2006913](http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/tsg_ran/WG2_RL2//TSGR2_111-e/Docs/%0d/R2-2006913.zip) (Ericsson): Model based on TR 38.840 and example results of eDRX in RRC\_IDLE and RRC\_INACTIVE up to 48 min eDRX cycle. Figure 1:

A screenshot of a social media post

Description automatically generated

* [R2-2007494](http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/tsg_ran/WG2_RL2//TSGR2_111-e/Docs/%0d/R2-2007494.zip) (MediaTek): Model based on TR 38.840 and example results on relative gain vs I-DRX up to 2.9 h eDRX cycle. Table 2:

Table 2 Example power savings that can be achieved with eDRX

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Scenario** | **TI-DRX (ms)** | **TeDRX (ms)** | **PTW length (ms)** | **% Savings with eDRX compared to I-DRX** |
| High SINR | 2560 | 10,485,760 | 2560 | 29.02 |
| High SINR | 1280 | 10,485,760 | 1280 | 44.99 |
| High SINR | 320 | 10,485,760 | 320 | 76.59 |
| Low SINR | 2560 | 10,485,760 | 2560 | 51.35 |
| Low SINR | 1280 | 10,485,760 | 1280 | 67.86 |
| Low SINR | 320 | 10,485,760 | 320 | 89.41 |

As no other explicit results were provided, the above results could be used as the baseline in section 8.3.1. Further input and revisions, if provided, can then be taken into account in later updates to TR 38.875.

**Question:** Is it agreeable to use the results from R2-2006913 and R2-2007494 as baseline in section 8.3.1 Analysis of eDRX power consumption? *[Baseline referring to no further input to 8.3.1 is excluded]*

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Yes / No** | **Feedback / comments** |
| Qualcomm | No | For results shown in Figure 1, since some key assumptions are not provided, e.g. size of battery, we can’t judge the correctness of the results and hence can’t accept including them as is in the TR. In general, we are not comfortable with including simulation results in the TR unless they are discussed and agreed by companies. |
| OPPO | No | We don’t think we need to include these simulation results in the TR before we discuss and calibrate the simulation assumptions. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes | We are fine to use the results as baseline. They can be updated if further inputs on the assumptions are provided by companies. |
| MediaTek | Yes | Agree with Huawei that updates can be made if further inputs are provided by companies |
| Ericsson | Yes | Agree with HW and MTK. |
| Nokia |  | Can be used as baseline. |
| Samsung | No | Agree with Qualcomm and OPPO. |

Summary: Two companies do not think the results should be used as baseline without discussion of the assumptions, fours companies think the results could be used and assumptions updated if further inputs are provided, one company thinks can be used as baseline.

No update made in TR but further discussion point added for Phase 2.

Above discussion considers sections 8.3.1 and 8.3.2 in the TR, companies are welcome to provide feedback on the other sections under 8.3 on eDRX:

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| **Company** | **Any other input to section 8.3 (extended DRX) in the TR?** |
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**RRM relaxation**

There were no agreements on RRM relaxation, thus no text proposal is provided, however companies are welcome to provide early suggestions or TPs to section 8.4 RRM relaxation for stationary devices:

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| **Company** | **Input to section 8.4 (RRM relaxation) in the TR, if any?** |
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## Definition and constraining of reduced capabilities section

In RAN2#111-e the following agreements were made on definition and constraining of reduced capabilities:

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| * RAN2 studies, and provides input to TR 38.875, on whether and how it can be ensured RedCap UEs are used only for intended use cases. This may require coordination with other WGs (e.g. RAN3 / SA / CT). * At least for device type identification and access restriction (including initial access), the network needs to know whether the UE is redCap UE or not. FFS on whether based on explicit or implicit signalling. * The existing UE capabilities framework is used as baseline to indicate the capabilities of a RedCap UE (this does not imply anything on the reporting of the device type, if the need for a device type will be agreed) * The number of device types should be minimised, to reduce market fragmentation, and introduced only where essential to control UE accesses and differentiate them from legacy R15/R16 and non-Redcap R17 UEs, (e.g. number of Tx/Rx antennas, maximum supportable BW, etc.). The exact composition of the set of L1 capabilities of the device type can be discussed by RAN1 * Discuss in normative phase on whether to signal (and in case how) a Device type and its associated capabilities (the reduced set of capabilities) is captured in specifications, and whether device type is indicated as part of UE capability   **FFS:**   * Whether reduction of upper layer capabilities should be considered is FFS (in any case no email discussion until the next meeting on this) |

Based on the agreements, the following is suggested as the initial text to be added to clause 10.1.1 Description of the feature (under 10.1 Definition and constraining of reduced capabilities), see also draft TR [1]:

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| 10.1.1 Description of feature As a baseline, the existing UE capabilities framework is used to indicate the capabilities of reduced capability UEs. In NR, the UE capabilities do not rely on UE categories, which is a concept used in LTE/E-UTRAN, and UE categories associated to fixed peak data rates are only defined for marketing purposes and not signalled to the network. The network determines the UL and DL data rate supported by a UE from the supported band combinations and from the baseband capabilities. The UE reports its UE radio access capabilities which are static at least when the network requests.  Different device types for RedCap UEs should be introduced only where essential to for example control UE accesses and differentiate them from legacy UEs and UEs which are not RedCap UEs. The number of different UE types should be minimised.  Editor’s note: The details and numbers of device types is FFS and discussion should be coordinated between RAN1/RAN2. |

The first paragraph above is adopted from TS 38.300 clauses 7.5 and 14 and the RAN2 agreements. The second paragraph is new text based on the agreements.

The companies are asked to provide feedback on the above suggestion for baseline text and provide further input, if feasible at this point:

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Is the above baseline text agreeable?** | **Feedback / TP suggestions** |
| OPPO | Yes |  |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Suggest to simplify | In the first paragraph, it is unclear why the text related to UE category is needed. We think the following text is enough:  As a baseline, the existing UE capabilities framework is used to indicate the capabilities of reduced capability UEs. ~~In NR, the UE capabilities do not rely on UE categories, which is a concept used in LTE/E-UTRAN, and UE categories associated to fixed peak data rates are only defined for marketing purposes and not signalled to the network. The network determines the UL and DL data rate supported by a UE from the supported band combinations and from the baseband capabilities.~~ The UE reports its UE radio access capabilities which are static at least when the network requests. |
| MediaTek | Yes |  |
| Ericsson | Yes |  |
| Nokia |  | We are OK with simplification proposed by Huawei.  In addition there was no agreement to introduce device types and therefore we propose the following simplification:  ~~Different device types for RedCap UEs should be introduced only where essential to for example~~ Network should be able to control UE accesses and differentiate RedCap UEs from legacy UEs ~~and UEs which are not RedCap UEs.~~ The number of different UE types should be minimised. |
| ZTE |  | We are OK with the modification proposed by Huawei and Nokia. |
| Samsung | Yes with changes from Huawei and Nokia | We are fine with their updates. |

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| **Company** | **Any other input to section 10.1 in the TR?** |
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Summary: The suggested baseline has been updated in TR v2 per HW and Nokia suggestions.

In the TR, for constraining reduced capabilities section 10.2 Constraining of reduced capabilities should describe the feature and analyse coexistence and impacts. There were not concrete agreements on this part during RAN2#111-e, but it was discussed this functionality may require coordination with other WGs. For now, there is no text suggestion provided but companies are welcome to provide any early suggestions:

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| **Company** | **Input to section 10.2 in the TR, if any?** |
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## UE identification and access restrictions section

In RAN2#111-e the following agreements were made related to UE identification and access restrictions (the first agreement was also listed above in section 2.2):

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| * At least for device type identification and access restriction (including initial access), the network needs to know whether the UE is redCap UE or not. FFS on whether based on explicit or implicit signalling. * An indication in system information is needed to indicate whether a REDCAP UE can camp on the cell. FFS whether the indication is explicit or implicit. * UAC mechanism also apply to REDCAP UEs. * System information indicates whether REDCAP operation is allowed/barred on a frequency. FFS reuse the legacy intraFreqReselection or introduce separate flag * Further discuss enhancement of UAC for REDCAP UEs, including e.g.:   a. define new Access Identity for REDCAP UEs  b. define new Access Categories for REDCAP UEs  (for any final decision we need to check with SA1 and/or CT1) |

For UE identification, to be described in the TR in section 11.1, the only related agreement is that the network should be aware whether the UE is a RedCap UE for e.g. access restriction. This is discussed in section 2.2 and no further suggestion is provided here, but companies are welcome to provide their views for section 11.1 in the draft TR:

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| **Company** | **Input to section 11.1 in the TR, if any?** |
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For access restrictions, based on the agreements, the following is suggested as the initial text to be added to clause 11.2.1 Description of the feature (under 11.2 Access restrictions), see also draft TR [1]:

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| 11.2.1 Description of feature NG-RAN supports overload and access control functionality such as RACH back off, RRC Connection Reject, RRC Connection Release and UE based access barring mechanisms.  For RedCap UEs, an indication in broadcast system information can be used to indicate whether a RedCap UE can camp on the cell or not.  Unified access control framework is specified in TS 22.261 and it applies to all UEs in RRC\_IDLE, RRC\_CONNECTED and RRC\_INACTIVE for NR. This mechanism can also apply to RedCap UEs to control RedCap UEs accesses to the network.  Editor’s note: FFS on details of above, e.g. explicit or implicit indication in SI, details of UE access identifier and/or access categories for reduced capability UEs. |

The first paragraph above is from TS 38.300 clause 7.4. The second paragraph is new text based on the agreements. The third paragraph is partly adopted form TS 38.300 clause 7.4 and based on the agreements.

The companies are asked to provide feedback on the above suggestion for baseline text and provide further input, if feasible at this point:

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Is the above baseline text agreeable?** | **Feedback / TP suggestions** |
| OPPO | Yes |  |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes |  |
| MediaTek | Yes |  |
| Ericsson | Yes |  |
| Nokia | Yes |  |
| ZTE | Yes |  |
| Samsung | Yes |  |

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| **Company** | **Any other input to section 11.2 in the TR?** |
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Summary: The suggested baseline text is kept intact in TR v2.

# Phase 2

Power consumption analysis for eDRX and the results provided so far by companies during the SI was discussed above. Two companies did not think the provided results should be used as a baseline without further discussion on the assumptions and results.Rapporteur would like to note that both [R2-2006913](http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/tsg_ran/WG2_RL2//TSGR2_111-e/Docs/%0d/R2-2006913.zip) and [R2-2007494](http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/tsg_ran/WG2_RL2//TSGR2_111-e/Docs/%0d/R2-2007494.zip) mention the power consumption model in TR 38.840 has been used as baseline, and further details have been provided in the respective documents. Also, RAN1 has agreed to use the methodology in TR 38.840 in their power consumption evaluations (for PDCCH monitoring relaxation) with some modifications (see agreements in RP-201676).

In order to facilitate RAN2 capturing power consumption analyses in section 8.4 of the TR, the following follow-up question is presented:

**Question:** Do you think the approach(es) and assumptions used in [R2-2006913](http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/tsg_ran/WG2_RL2//TSGR2_111-e/Docs/%0d/R2-2006913.zip) and [R2-2007494](http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/tsg_ran/WG2_RL2//TSGR2_111-e/Docs/%0d/R2-2007494.zip) can be used in RAN2 power consumption evaluations? Which assumptions used in [R2-2006913](http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/tsg_ran/WG2_RL2//TSGR2_111-e/Docs/%0d/R2-2006913.zip) and/or [R2-2007494](http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/tsg_ran/WG2_RL2//TSGR2_111-e/Docs/%0d/R2-2007494.zip) should be further clarified or have not been provided?

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| **Company** | **Comments** |
| OPPO | In theory, eDRX can always be more power saving than i-DRX. We have no doubt on this (also as shown in the two papers). However, the question is whether we really want to have eDRX cycle over 10s while making RedCap UEs suffer bad delay performance.  For the simulation results in [R2-2006913](http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/tsg_ran/WG2_RL2//TSGR2_111-e/Docs/%0d/R2-2006913.zip), it is not clear to us which RedCap use case is targeted, e.g. can wearables really achieve a few years battery life using eDRX? We have doubt on that. |
| Ericsson | We think the provided assumptions and analysis are good as a baseline, and the assumptions are explained in the referred tdocs.  In our view the conclusion of the SI part should be that eDRX > 10.24 s is necessary if multi-year battery lifetime for the IWSN case is to be supported. In our understanding this case was selected as one possible use case for RedCap in the SID, and thus we should follow this requirement to provide specification support for the use case. Also, for this case, our view is that the analysis should be based on 2xAA batteries (i.e. capacity of ~5 Wh) for a typical IWSN use case. |
| MediaTek | Agree with Ericsson that the provided assumptions and analysis are good as a baseline, as they re-use the agreed power consumption model from TR 38.840. Of course, further savings are possible with eDRX which can be further discussed if raised in contributions.  *In response to the comments above:*  While wearable use-cases may not be able to achieve multi-year battery life, RedCap is not limited to wearables use-cases. UL-centric use-cases such as sensors in industrial use-cases (also part of RedCap) are a prime candidate for eDRX operation as they are highly tolerant to downlink traffic delays (i.e. neither fast nor frequent paging is required). We agree with Ericsson that the multi-year battery life requirement for such RedCap use-cases require eDRX cycles > 10.24s. |
| Sequans | The SID does mention several years’ lifetime for the IWSN case; however, it also requires end-to-end latency less than 100 ms for that case, which eDRX cannot comply with. Other use-cases do not require such a long lifetime.  Also, while RAN1 did agree to use TR 38.840 for their use case, it would be preferable to agree on the same w.r.t eDRX before introducing it. |
| ZTE | We think whether to support eDRX beyond 10.24 is within the sope of email disc [915], there is no need to extend the discussion here.  We tend to agree with Ericsson that eDRX >10.24s is necessary if we aim to support multiple-year battery life for Redcap device. However, regarding whether to use the provided simulation results as a baseline, we have some sympathy on the comments from Qualcomm and OPPO, it would be better to adopt it after it is discussed and agreed by companies. |
| Samsung | We have a similar view to ZTE. |

Based on Phase 1 on the discussion, the draft update to the TR has been revised. Companies are welcome to provide comments on v2 until the deadline of this discussion:

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| **Company** | **Comments on v2 of the TR?** |
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# Summary

TBD

# References

1. R2-200xxxx, (Draft) Update to TR 38.875, RAN2#111-e, Electronic meeting, August 2020.
2. [RP-201676](http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/tsg_ran/TSG_RAN//TSGR_88e/Docs/%0d/RP-201676.zip), SR for Study of support of reduced capability NR devices, Ericsson, RAN#89e, Electronic meeting, September 14-18, 2020

# Delegate contact information

|  |  |
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