3GPP TSG-RAN WG3 #111-e R3-210996

Online, January 25th - Feburary 4th, 2021

Agenda Item: 10.2.3

Source: CMCC (moderator)

Title: Support of inter-system inter-RAT energy saving

Document for: Discussion and Decision

# Introduction

**CB: # 1008\_SONMDT\_InterSystemEnergy**

**- Minimum activation time?**

**- NG-RAN node preventing camping and handovers?**

**- Cell status information in Inter-System SON Information Report message in S1AP and NGAP?**

**- Applicability of new state for intra-system energy saving**

**- May also discuss other issues based on papers submitted**

**- Try to reach high-level agreements in the first phase, proceed to TPs in the second phase of the email discussion**

(CMCC - moderator)

Summary of offline disc [R3-210996](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5Ccmcc%5CDocuments%5CWeChat%20Files%5Cliangzai936046%5CFileStorage%5CFile%5C2021-01%5CInbox%5CR3-210996.zip)

Since the views from the papers proposed in RAN3#111-e meeting are relatively consistent, we hope to reach high-level agreements in the first phase and proceed to TPs in the second phase of the email discussion.

# For the Chairman’s Notes

TBD

# Discussion

## Minimum Activation Time

Based on the reference paper [1][3], it is proposed to add the minimum activation time IE in the cell activation request to avoid ping-pong effect. The minimum activation time is a period of time the requesting node wants the cells to be activated before switching off. For the reference, the description of inter-RAT energy saving for E-UTRA cell case in TS 36.300 is specified that

*If basic coverage is ensured by UTRAN or GERAN cells, the eNB owning the capacity booster cell may receive a re-activation request from a GERAN or UTRAN node by means of the MME Direct Information Transfer procedure over S1. The eNB owning the capacity booster cell may also receive from the sending GERAN or UTRAN node the minimum time before that cell switches off;*

*The eNB owning the concerned cell may choose to delay or not to send indication(s) if the sending GERAN or UTRAN node has included the minimum activation time in the re-activation request.*

**Question 1: Do you agree with introducing minimum activation time for inter-system inter-RAT energy saving?**

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| Company | Comment |
| China Telecom | Agreed. 1. This timer had been defined in inter-system energy saving for LTE and 2G/3G. The scenario and requirement for 5G inter-system ES are similar.
2. In inter-vendors deployment, to introduce the min activation timer can avoid the ping-pong effect.
 |
| ZTE | Agree. |
| China Unicom | Agree to introduce minimum activation time IE, this IE should be flexible configured for inter-RAT scenarios. |
| Ericsson | Probably not needed. The gain does not match the complexity (e.g. configuration of UE measurements, misalignment because of activation times in the capacity booster cell, etc…). New methods such as self-learning algorithm in the capacity booster (network learns suitable timer values based on the activation requests from the coverage providing cells) could be deployed, so the booster cell will know better. |

## NG-RAN Node Preventing Camping and Handovers

[1] proposed the standard should not specify that re-activated NR cell shall prevent new user from camping or accessing services during the minimum activation period to avoid ping-pong switching on/off.

The moderator found this refers to the description in TS 36.300 which is related to minimum activation time,

*The eNB owning the capacity booster cell may also receive from the sending GERAN or UTRAN node the minimum time before that cell switches off; during this time, the same eNB may prevent idle mode UEs from camping on the cell and may prevent incoming handovers to the same cell.*

**However, there is no such kind of description in the current TS 38.300 for inter-system inter-RAT energy saving. The corresponding TP makes some changes to the intra-system energy saving part which seems Rel-16 correction, not within the scope of Rel-17.**

**Question: What’s your view on this proposal of standard should not specify that re-activated NR cell shall prevent new user from camping or accessing services during the minimum activation period to avoid ping-pong switching on/off?**

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| Company | Comment |
| China Telecom | There is no need to specify the action during the min activation period. From perspective of operator, it can be configured by OAM.  |
| ZTE | There is no need to specify the action during the min activation period.The motivation of such activation is to prevent NR cell receiving re-activation request not attracting traffic from cells other than coverage eNB and shortly switching off based on it own low cell load . However, NR cell may also provides greatly enriched services while coverage eNB can not provide, it is not certain the rejected user can be served by the coverage eNB. The operators may have different priorities for balancing energy efficiency and customer satisfaction, so we think it can be configured by OAM. |
| China Unicom | The description of inter-system inter-RAT energy saving is fine for us. But the action during the minimum activation period is no need to specify. |
| Ericsson | Agree that we shall avoid specifying the node behavior of the re-activated cell |

## Cell Status

Based on the reference paper [2], a low power consumption cell status information is introduced that the NR gNB could inform this status to 4G eNB to forbid UEs with high data rate service to be handover to 5G network for the purpose of reducing the power consumption. For idle UE or inactive UE, this status does not change any mobility strategy.

**Question: Do you agree with introducing new cell status information in Rel-17?**

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| Company | Comment |
| China Telecom | Agree |
|  | As description in [2], switching off operation is mainly used in the indoor sub-systems, especially for the typical tidal scenes of shopping malls and subways. In most cases, operators prefer to active the private solutions, , e.g., RF channel shutdown, symbol shutdown, to achieve ES. The new cell status is meant to indicate any UEs in 4G network not taking handover or redirection to 5G SA network |
| ZTE  | Agree. |
| Ericsson | For this state to be useful, the meaning of “low power consumption state” needs to be defined in 3GPP. What are the actions taken by the gNB to reduce its energy consumption? And what should the eNB understand and do with this information in order to respect the “low power consumption state of its neighbor”? This is not only about restricting UEs with high data rate, or about symbol shutoffs. The possibilities are unlimited, and depends on implementation. Therefore, this is hardly interoperable. |

## Applicability of Cell Status Information in NG/S1 messages

Based on the reference paper [2], if the new cell status is adopted, the cell status information is carried in the existing Inter-System SON Information Report message in S1AP and NGAP.

**Proposal: If the new cell status is adopted, the cell status information is carried in the existing Inter-System SON Information Report message in S1AP and NGAP.**

**Question: Companies are invited to give your views on the proposal 3.**

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| Company | Comment |
| China Telecom | Agree with this proposal. In addition, in CU/DU split architecture, it is need to indicate the cell status in GNB-DU CONFIGURATION UPDATE message.  |
| ZTE | Agree. |
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# Conclusion, Recommendations [if needed]

If needed

# References

1. R3-210567 Consideration on inter-system inter-RAT energy saving, ZTE.
2. R3-210839 Further Discussion on new Cell Status for Energy Saving Operation, China Telcom.
3. R3-210909 Discussion on inter-system inter-RAT energy saving, CMCC.