

3GPP TSG RAN#93e

September 13th-17th, 2021

RP-212329

Agenda Item 9.0.2

System Energy Enhancements

MediaTek Inc.

System Energy Enhancements

RAN1-led

3GPP TUs (Total w/ 9 meetings)			
RAN1	RAN2	RAN3	RAN4
13.5	[-]	-	4.5

SA/CT Dependency: No

Balance system capacity and energy efficiency
 UE/NW cooperation for improved system-wide energy efficiency

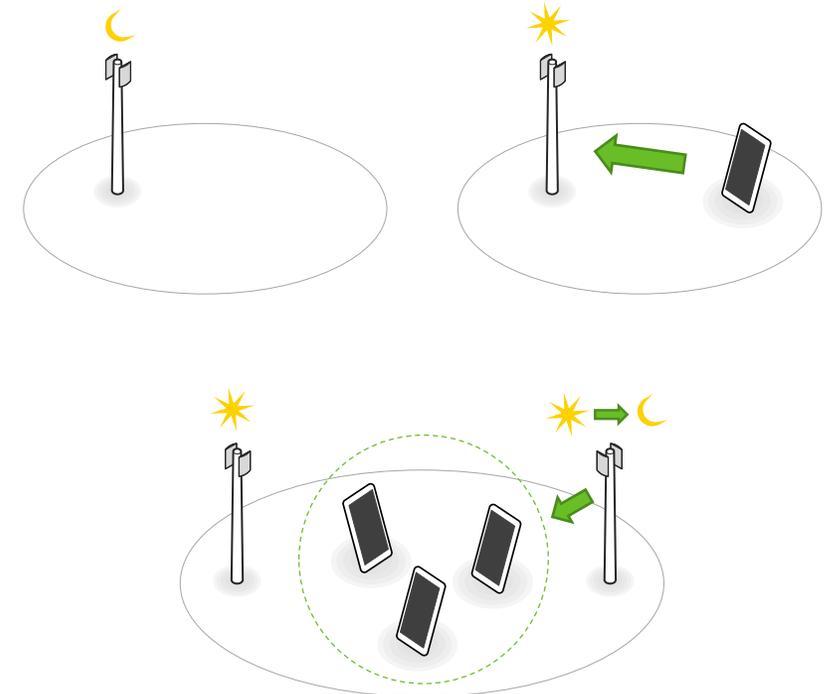
Objective I: Enable DCI-based power saving adaptation for multi-TRP and multi-panel [RAN1, RAN4]
 TRP-specific DCI-based power saving configurations and UE adaptation behaviors for multi-TRP and multi-panel operations

Objective II: Dynamic network power saving via gNB/TRP/beam dormancy [RAN1, (RAN2)]

- gNB wake-up mechanism (triggered by UE) for gNB/TRP/beam dormancy
- Dynamic group indication for gNB/TRP/beam dormancy

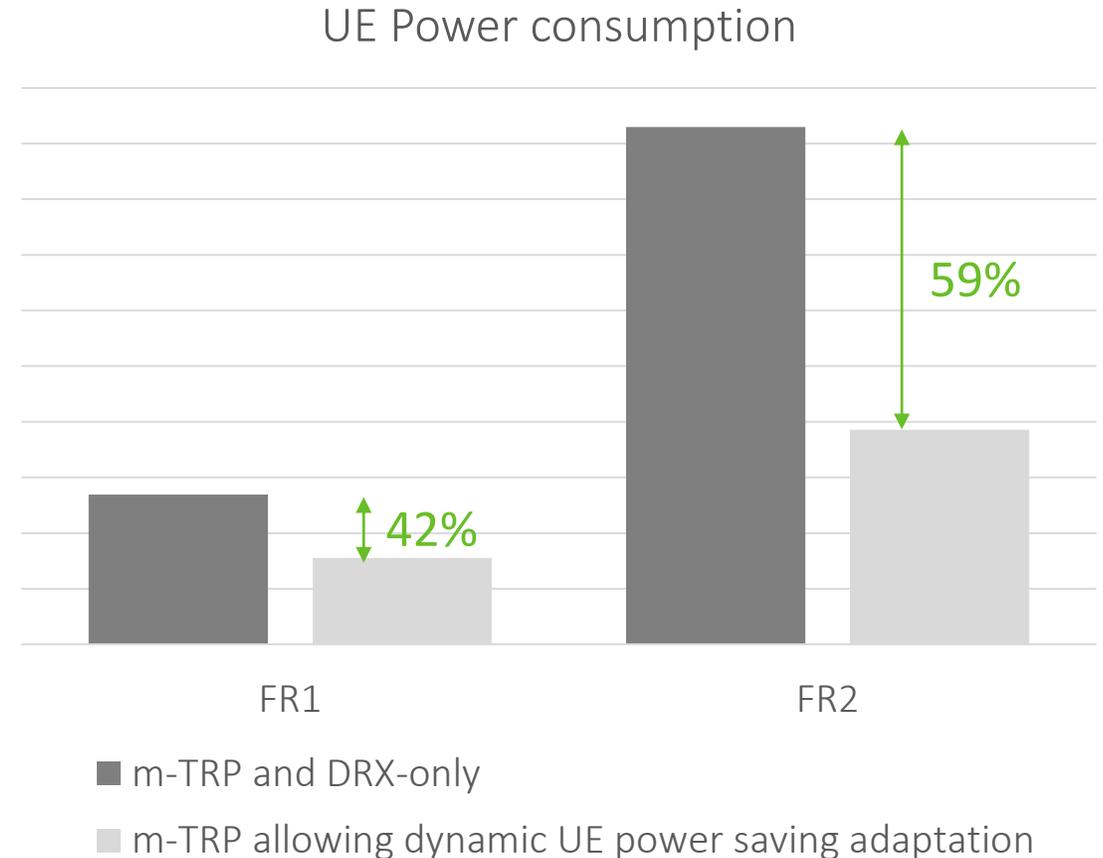
Objective III: Evaluation methodology for system energy efficiency [RAN1]

- Develop gNB/TRP/beam power consumption model
- UE power consumption model extension for multi-TRP and multi-panel operations



UE Power Saving with Multi-TRP

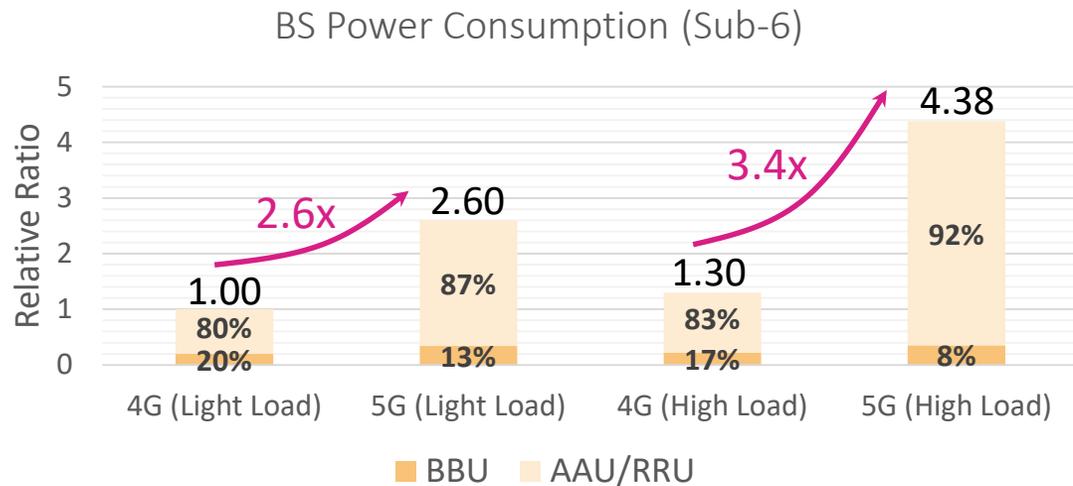
- Issue: Multi-TRP can apply DRX only
 - Multi-TRP: A common fixed BWP
 - UE power saving: Dynamic BWP switch
 - Conflict example : [Multi-TRP vs. SCell dormancy](#)
- Feasible power saving gain
 - 42% and 59% of power saving gains in FR1 and FR2, respectively, can be achieved if dynamic power saving adaptation can be enabled with multi-TRP
- Proposal
 - Enable *TRP-specific* DCI-based power saving adaptation for multi-TRP and multi-panel



Network Power Saving

- Observations

- 5G network power consumption leads to high OPEX, especially due to gNB's AAU
- Network power consumption can be improved significantly if gNB/TRP/beam dormancy can be accommodated for data inactivity time durations



Source: BS power consumption measurement in China in 2019

⇒ gNB/TRP/beam dormancy: Target “second-wise” and “(10) ms-wise”

⇒ Dormancy: No UE DL and UL activities: needs UE cooperation

BS power consumption (W)

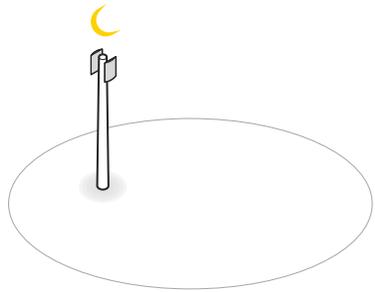
BS Type	Sleep mode			
	71.4 μ s	1 ms	10 ms	1 s
2x2 macro	76.5 $\times 14$	8.6 $\times 10$	6.0 $\times 100$	5.3
4x4 macro	86.3 $\xrightarrow{-/9}$	12.4	7.3	6.2
pico	1.5 $\xrightarrow{-/4}$	0.4	0.3	0.2
femto	0.6 $\xrightarrow{-/3}$	0.2	0.2	0.1

Source: B. Debaillie, C. Desset and F. Louagie, "A Flexible and Future-Proof Power Model for Cellular Base Stations," 2015 IEEE 81st Vehicular Technology Conference (VTC Spring), Glasgow, 2015, pp. 1-7

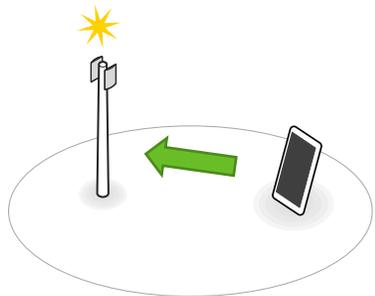
Network Power Saving

Enable gNB/TRP/Beam Long Dormancy and Short Dormancy

Case 1: gNB/TRP/Beam wake-up mechanism to accommodate gNB/TRP/beam long dormancy

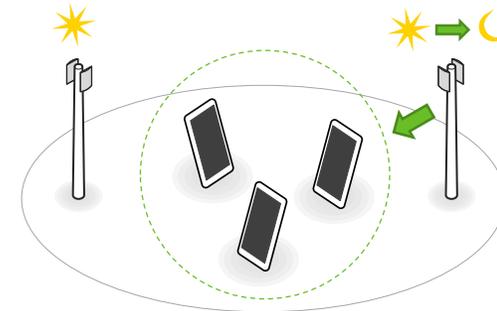


gNB/TRP/Beam **OFF** if no UE in its responsible area



gNB/TRP/Beam **ON** upon receiving wakeup notification from UE (conditioned on network rule(s))

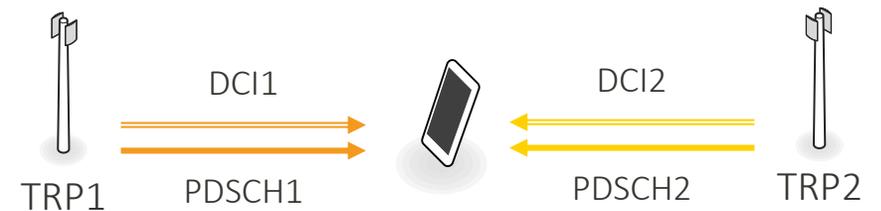
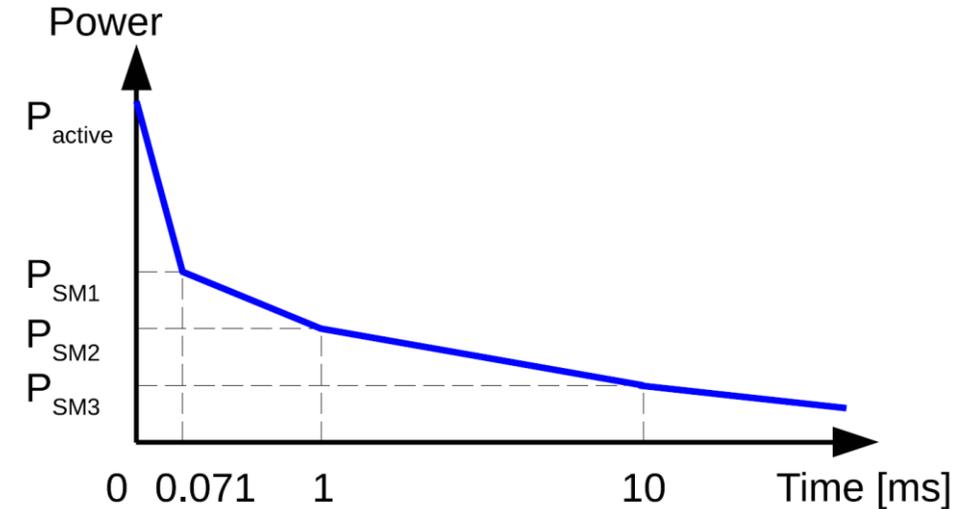
Case 2: Dynamic group indication for gNB/TRP/beam short dormancy



TRP2/Beam **OFF** after sending sleep indication for UE group

Evaluation methodology

- Develop gNB/TRP/beam power consumption model
 - gNB/TRP/beam Sleep Modes (SMs)
 - Transition time and energy and average power level for each of the sleep modes
 - gNB/TRP/beam operations model
 - Power scaling for RF and baseband adaptations, etc.
- UE power consumption model ext. for mTRP and mPanel operations
 - UE operations for multi-TRP and multi-panel
 - Power scaling for multi-panel and multi-panel operations, etc.
- Fundamental for quantitative evaluations and justification on the potential solutions



Thank You!