**3GPP TSG RAN WG1 Meeting #104-e R1-xxxxxxx**

**E-meeting, January 25 – February 5, 2021**

**Agenda Item: 8.3.4**

**Source: Moderator (Huawei)**

**Title: Feature lead summary on propagation delay compensation enhancements**

**Document for: Discussion and Decision**

# Introduction

The revised IIoT / URLLC work item description for Rel-17 [1] has enhancements for time synchronization as one of its main objectives:

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| 1. Enhancements for support of time synchronization: 2. RAN impacts of SA2 work on uplink time synchronization for TSN, if any. [RAN2] 3. Propagation delay compensation enhancements (including mobility issues, if any). [RAN2, RAN1, RAN3, RAN4] |

This document summarizes the key issues discussed under agenda item 8.3.4 based on the views in [2][3][4][5][6][7][8][9][10][11][12][13][14][15], and aims to discuss a set of issues in RAN1#104-e.

# Remaining issues on error components

There are several aspects which have impact on the timing accuracy between UE and gNB. In RAN1#102-e and RAN1#103-e, we discussed the potential error components that would have impact on the time accuracy one by one, and achieved agreements on most of the error components as shown in the Appendix. The following sections summarize the discussion for the remaining error components.

## Downlink frame timing error ()

In the RAN1#103-e meeting, the UE downlink frame timing error has been discussed but no conclusion could be reached. The controversial point is how to interpret the RAN4 specification.

Based on views from contributions submitted in this meeting, company position is summarized as below:

* **Option 1**: 100ns i.e. same as gNB UL detection error
  + ***Support:*** *Nokia, OPPO, Ericsson, vivo, Huawei/HiSilicon*
* **Option 2**: Downlink frame timing error is not needed to be considered separately
  + ***Support:*** *ETRI, CATT, Qualcomm*

**Feature lead**: According to the RAN4 specification as copied below, it should be clear that Te and DL frame detection error should both be considered in the evaluation of time synchronization accuracy of PD estimation options based on TA.

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| 7.1.2 Requirements The UE initial transmission timing error shall be less than or equal to Te where the timing error limit value Te is specified in Table 7.1.2-1. This requirement applies:  - when it is the first transmission in a DRX cycle for PUCCH, PUSCH and SRS or it is the PRACH transmission.  The UE shall meet the Te requirement for an initial transmission provided that at least one SSB is available at the UE during the last 160 ms. The reference point for the UE initial transmit timing control requirement shall be the downlink timing of the reference cell minus . The downlink timing is defined as the time when the first detected path (in time) of the corresponding downlink frame is received from the reference cell. *N*TA for PRACH is defined as 0.  (in *Tc* units) for other channels is the difference between UE transmission timing and the downlink timing immediately after when the last timing advance in clause 7.3 was applied. *N*TA for other channels is not changed until next timing advance is received. The value ofdepends on the duplex mode of the cell in which the uplink transmission takes place and the frequency range (FR). is defined in Table 7.1.2-2. |

**Proposal 2.1-1:Take 100 ns as the assumption for downlink frame timing detection error at the UE for evaluation of the overall time synchronization error at least for TA based propagation delay compensation.**

**Please comment if you have strong concern on the above proposal 2.1-1.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *View* |
| CATT | We prefer Option 2 because we think Te already considers Downlink frame timing error and 100 ns as the assumption for downlink frame timing detection error isn’t necessary. |
| OPPO | We agree with including DL frame timing detection in the error modeling and also agree with using 100ns. But we think this error is equally applicable to both TA-based estimation and RTT-based estimation. This error is counted in both one-way propagation delay estimation (via Tx-to-Rx interval on UE side) and clock-compensation (via the difference between the actual clock-arrival time and UE conceived clock-arrival time). |
| Samsung | For the case considering Te, we think there is no need to count again. But if for the evaluation of some method where Te is not used. We are fine to take 100ns as the assumption. |
| Nokia, NSB | We are fine with FL proposal to take 100ns.  Based on our evaluations R1-1900935, the DL reference signal can be for example PSS/SSS or DM-RS on PBCH, or a dedicated DM-RS transmission on PDSCH, or even DL-PRS. In this study we consider the case of DM-RS on PBCH, where the accuracy is estimated to ~130ns (one shot). Higher accuracies can, however, be achieved with time tracking algorithms at the UE or relying on more wideband DL reference signals (e.g. CSI-RS or DM-RS on PDSCH) which can further enhance the accuracy to the considered 100ns. |
| vivo | We agree with FL’s proposal. We think this error should be considered for both TA-based method and RTT-based method for PDC. |
| MediaTek | In our view, downlink frame timing detection error is already considered as part of Te, hence, there is no need to double-counting the error. However, for the cases where Te is not considered, downlink frame timing detection error can be considered. |
| ZTE | The UE transmits the uplink signal based on the detected DL timing and the TA. Both of the DL detection error and UL transmission error exist just like the BS transmission timing error and the BS detection error we have agreed. The UE believe the calculated time is the clock when the detect the DL frame. Therefore, the DL detection error should be considered since it can affect the detection time. We are fine with the assumption of 100ns for DL detection error.  In addition, we believe this error should be considered for both TA-based method and RTT-based method. |
| Intel | Agree with 100 ns to progress evaluation |
| HW/HiSi | Agree with the proposal. |
| LG | We support the proposal. |
| Ericsson | Agree with FL proposal 2.1-1.  Furthermore, we also agree with several companies that this error should be considered for RTT-based method also, and the value can be smaller than 100ns considering that better DL RS is used for measurement. |
| ETRI | Our understanding is similar to MediaTek. |

#### Summary of the status for proposal 2.1-1 based on first round email discussion

* ***Support proposal 2.1-1:*** *OPPO, Nokia/NSB, Vivo, ZTE, Intel, Huawei/HiSilicon, LG, Ericsson*
* ***Downlink frame timing detection error is not needed for the case that Te is already considered*** 
  + *CATT, MediaTek, Samsung, ETRI*
* ***Downlink frame timing detection error should be applied to both TA based PDC and RTT-based PDC*** 
  + *OPPO, Vivo, ZTE, Ericsson (potential smaller than 100ns)*

### Second round email discussion

Based on the views in the first round email discussion and summary above, proposal 2.1-1 is revised as below for further discussion:

**Revised proposal 2.1-1:Take 100 ns as the assumption for downlink frame timing detection error** () **at the UE for evaluation of the overall time synchronization error ~~at least~~ for TA based propagation delay compensation, regardless of whether Te is considered or not.**

* **FFS:the value of for RTT-based propagation delay compensation**

**Please comment if you have strong concern on the above revised proposal 2.1-1.**

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| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *View* |
| OPPO | We would have concern on the main bullet and the FFS part, which leaves possibility to make RTT-based compensation to use a different fro TA-based. If that happens, RAN1 ends up with following logic:   * The DL timing detection error on the UE side, even based on the same hardware and the same channel condition, is somehow strangely dependent on how the UE chooses to estimate the one-way propagation delay (TA vs. RTT), which may or may not happen in PHY layer at all. * The comparison between TA-based compensation and RTT-based compensation is no longer purely solution-dependent, but also analysis assumption dependent.   We believe =100ns should apply to RTT-based compensation as well if it is agreed for TA-based compensation. |
| CATT | We still think taking 100 ns as the assumption for downlink frame timing detection error () is unnecessary because Te is limit value of the timing error for initial transmission and already considers downlink frame timing detection error which is hard to be estimated. |

## How to interpret the agreed value for BS transmit timing error

In RAN1#103-e, we have agreed to use 65ns to represent the BS transmit timing error for the control-to-control scenario.

Agreements:

* Take 65 ns as the assumption of transmit timing error for evaluation of the overall time synchronization error for control-to-control.

Nokia (R1-2100730) propose to clarify if this should be interpreted as a maximum (<) or a relative (±) value.

|  |
| --- |
| Nokia R1-2100730  The agreed number of 65ns originates from the TAE requirement from TS 38.104, where the TAE represents the relative maximum timing error between any two antenna ports (i.e. <65ns). So, our interpretation of the agreed value is to use <65ns which translates to ±32.5ns per gNB antenna port.  **Proposal 1: The agreed 65ns value used to represent the BS frame transmission error should be interpreted as ±32.5ns to represent a single gNB antenna port frame transmission error for the control-to-control scenario.** |

**Feature lead**: It is true that the TAE represents the relative maximum timing error between any two antenna ports, however my original interpretation is that the maximum BS transmit timing error at a single antenna port can be 65 ns also depending on different implementations. But can hear more views from other companies.

**Question 2.2-1: Do you think that the agreed 65 ns value used to represent the BS transmit timing error should be interpreted as ±32.5 ns to represent a single gNB antenna port transmit timing error for the control-to-control scenario?**

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| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *View* |
| CATT | From our point of view, if 65ns used to represent the maximum BS frame transmission error ±32.5 ns can be interpreted as a single gNB antenna port transmit timing error for the control-to-control scenario. |
| OPPO | Not necessarily. 65ns is a safer assumption because there is no guarantee for the correct DL Tx timing to stay at the middle of 65ns interval. In addition, we do not think the change of this value from 65ns to the half could make any outstanding difference, and if it does, the RAN1 conclusion could become risky in practice. |
| Samsung | We think 65ns is BS transmission timing error. But when we calculate the propagation delay error, half of it is used. |
| Nokia, NSB | Agree with Samsung here – if 65ns is used, then only half of the error should be applied. If ±32.5 ns, then the full value should be used. So the decision here and the decision on the formula are therefore connected.  We prefer ±32.5 ns as explained in R1-2100730 |
| vivo | We are fine with it.  BS transmit timing error can be interpreted as ±32.5 ns to represent a single gNB antenna port transmit timing error for the control-to-control scenario. |
| ZTE | We are fine with the proposal.  The 65ns is defined as the transmission timing error between the antennas of the gNB. It means the the transmission timing error of the single port should be less than ±32.5ns such that the defined requirement can be satisfied. |
| Intel | Fine with the proposal |
| HW/HiSi | No strong view. We tend to agree with Oppo are fine with +/- 32.5 ns if this is the majority view. |
| LG | Fine with the proposal. |
| Ericsson | Do not support.  We recognize 65ns is from TAE. Due to lack of better standardized values, we can accept that BS frame transmission error is approximated as ±65ns, i.e., giving a reference point (another antenna port in TAE definition), an antenna port does not deviate more than 65ns. It is not possible to use ±32.5ns, since it is not stipulated anywhere that the two antenna ports are tuned to a perfect reference time at the middle. |
| ETRI | We are fine with the proposal. |

#### Summary of the status for Question 2.2-1 based on first round email discussion

**Question 2.2-1: Do you think that the agreed 65 ns value used to represent the BS transmit timing error should be interpreted as ±32.5 ns to represent a single gNB antenna port transmit timing error for the control-to-control scenario?**

* **±32.5*:*** *CATT, Nokia/NSB, Vivo, ZTE, Intel, LG, Samsung(maybe), ETRI*
* **±65ns:** *OPPO, Ericsson*
  + *65ns is a safer assumption because there is no guarantee for the correct DL Tx timing to stay at the middle of 65ns interval*

**Feature lead**: It is true that the TAE represents the relative maximum timing error between any two antenna ports, however my original interpretation is that the maximum BS transmit timing error at a single antenna port can be 65 ns also depending on different implementations. However, it seems majority view is ±32.5, therefore OPPO and Ericsson are encouraged to think again whether ±32.5 is acceptable or not.

### Second round email discussion

Based on the views in the first round email discussion and summary above, the following proposal 2.2-1 is made for further discussion:

**Proposal 2.1-1: e*rrorBS,DL,TX* (i.e. ±32.5 ns) is included in the equation for calculating the overall time synchronization for the control-to-control scenario.**

**Please provide your comment on the above proposal 2.2-1.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *View* |
| OPPO | To our understanding, RAN1 just “borrows” this 65ns value from RAN4 defined TAE for single carrier MIMO, but this “borrowing” does not imply a derivable logic connection between **e*rrorBS,DL,TX***(which is error between actual DL-Tx time and gNB-conceived DL-Tx timing) and TAE (which is the relative difference between any two NR signals or antenna connectors). We think it is fairly ok to assume the two numbers are kind of “around the same level”. But we are not sure whether changing down to 32.5ns could be too optimistic. Anyhow OPPO can follow the majority view even though we do not see the motivation strong enough to change the RAN1 agreement. |
| CATT | We prefer FL proposal 2.1-1 |

## BS transmit timing error for smart grid scenario

In RAN1#103e, the following agreement was achieved:

Agreements:

For evaluation of the overall time synchronization error for smart grid, companies can take one of the following two options as the assumption for BS transmit timing error:

* Option 1: 200 ns
* Option 2: 65 ns

Nokia proposes to use ±100ns (i.e. corresponding to option 1) to represent the BS frame transmission timing error for the smart grid scenario.

**Feature lead**: Based on the discussion in RAN1#103-e, it seems difficult to achieve consensus on one of the options at this stage, therefore the intention for the agreement is to leave companies to pick one of them to evaluate the overall synchronization error, since in any case it seems the budget for smart grid would be sufficient. Therefore, I would suggest no more discussion on this in RAN1#104-e, and depending on the outcome for question 2.2-1 the values used here can be translated accordingly, e.g. if the answer to question 2.2-1 is yes, then ±100 ns can be used if option 1 is picked.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *View* |
| CATT | We prefer to Option 2 and BS frame transmission timing error for the smart grid scenario should use the same value on BS frame transmission timing error for control to control. |
| OPPO | Agree with FL. Our conclusion on smart grid remains the same across {65,100,200}ns. |
| Samsung | Suggest to use 65ns as well. |
| Nokia | We agree with the option 1 and therefore BS transmit timing error of ±100 ns would be consider for the smart grid use case. |
| Vivo | We agree with FL’s suggestion. |
| MediaTek | In our view, only Option 2 should be considered, so smart-grid and control-to-control scenarios use the same value.  Although, this may not affect the outcome of going above or below the budget, but it will be more accurate estimation of the error with the TA-based method. |
| ZTE | We are fine with the FL’s suggestion. |
| Intel | Fine with the conclusion |
| HW/HiSI | Agree. |
| LG | We are fine with the proposal. |
| Ericsson | We are OK to leave this as two values, since the conclusion does not change either way for smart grid use case.  On the other hand, in our view, all values should have ±, even though sometimes RAN1 agreement was sloppy. Thus the two options means ±200ns and ±65ns. |
| ETRI | Agree with the suggestion. |

# Evaluation on the achievable time synchronization accuracy over Uu interface in Rel-16

In order to evaluate whether any enhancements needed in Rel-17 to meet the requirement, we need the check the performance that can be achieved by Rel-16 mechanisms first.

Based on the agreements achieved in RAN1#102-e and RAN1#103-e and the views in the contributions, the potential error components that will have impact on the time synchronization accuracy over Uu interface are as below:

* **BS transmit timing error (**:
  + For control-to-control, it was agreed to use 65ns for the evaluation.
  + For smart grid, it was agreed to use 65ns or 200ns for the evaluation.
* **Downlink frame timing error ():** Details as shown in section 2.1
  + Value to be decided
* **UE Initial transmit timing error (**Te**)** :
  + The value defined in Table 7.1.2-1 for initial transmit timing error (Te) in TS 38.133



* **BS detecting error ()** :
  + 100 ns
* **Asymmetry between downlink and uplink channel ()**:
  + Not considered
* **TA indicating error ()**: Details as shown in section 3.2.3.3 in R1-2007068
  + ±8\*64\*Tc/2μ
* **TA adjustment accuracy ()**:
  + Not considered
* **Indication error**
  + 5ns, it is already included in the network part budget [16]

## Equation to calculate the overall time synchronization error over Uu interface

Once the factors that will have impact on the error of the time synchronization are set, we need some method to calculate the overall error of the time synchronization based on Rel-16 mechanism to see whether enhancement is needed or not, if needed then how to improve the accuracy of time synchronization. Note that the overall time synchronization error for the enhanced schemes (i.e. propagation delay compensation and RTT-based propagation delay compensation) can be further evaluated in section 4.

Based on the contributions, the following 6 options are proposed:

**Option 1:**

* + ***Support:*** *CATT, Qualcomm, MediaTek*

**Option 2:**

* + ***Support:*** *Intel, Huawei/HiSi, LG, Ericsson, vivo*

**Option 3:**

* + ***Support:*** *~~MediaTek~~*

**Option 4:**

* + ***Support:*** *~~OPPO,~~ Nokia*

**Option 5:**

* + ***Support:*** *Samsung*

***Option 6:***

* + ***Support:*** *ZTE*

**Option 7:**

* + ***Support:*** *OPPO*

**Feature lead:** In RAN1#103-e meeting, the following agreements were achieved, therefore it seems option 3, option 4 and option 5are not aligned with the agreements.

|  |
| --- |
| Agreements:   * Take 65 ns as the assumption of transmit timing error for evaluation of the overall time synchronization error for control-to-control. * Asymmetry between downlink and uplink channel for smart grid scenario is not considered. * ~~TA adjustment accuracy is not considered for the evaluation of time synchronization error.~~ * *errorBS,DL,TX* is included in the equation for calculating the overall time synchronization error.   Agreements:  TA adjustment accuracy is not considered for the evaluation of time synchronization error. |

As to option 6, it is expected that the time clock of the UE is equal to the received time clock of the gNB plus the downlink propagation delay as shown in the formula below, therefore it should be “*errorBS,DL,TX*” instead of “-*errorBS,DL,TX*” to be included in the equation. Therefore, it seems option 6 is not appropriate.

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Then between option 1 and option 2, the difference is whether to consider downlink frame timing error as discussed in section 2.1, since in section 2.1 we propose to include downlink frame timing error, here the starting point is to propose option 2 for further discussion.

**Proposal 3.1-1:Take the follow equation for evaluation of the overall time synchronization error for TA based propagation delay compensation:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *View* |
| CATT | We prefer to Option1 and shouldn’t be included in formula because Te already considers Downlink frame timing error. |
| OPPO | It seems companies are quite diverging regarding to the total error formula. Then it could be helpful for each proponent to explain their tools in more details, rather than simply shouting out the equations. Here is our explanation (and Option-4 above in FL summary is NOT our equation for total error – it is the one for propagation delay estimation error).  First, we think the total error should be:  Here we assume the DL Tx/Rx timing errors (1st and 3rd terms on right side of above inequality) at gNB/UE are NOT measurable, i.e., they cannot be taken as a part of Tx-to-Rx intervals on both sides of gNB and UE, where “not measurable” means either   * the error cannot be measured once the error is less than a threshold (this would be hardware-dependent, e.g. the Tx is implemented by processor interruption); or * the error can be somehow measured but the measurement at time t1 becomes invalid or not guaranteed at the time other than t1.   Meanwhile, given RAN1 assumes symmetric DL/UL propagation delays, these independent Tx/Rx timing errors cannot be merged into one-way propagation delay either.  Next, the one-way propagation delay estimation error, , is the formula shown in Option 4 above, containing five terms, four of which are the errors generated at gNB-Tx(), gNB-Rx(), UE-Tx(=Te) and UE-Rx(), and the fifth error is the half of TA granularity (). Note that the in one-way propagation delay estimation is not necessary the same as the in the total error equation above (they just share the same math notation). The same applies to . |
| Samsung | Agree with CATT, we think already covered by Te.  Agree with OPPO that should be added as half.  Besides, for some cases, e.g., option 1C, that assuming UE is in connected mode and Te already been overcomed by TA adjustment or finer sync up with gNB, TA adjustment can be used as leftover, as well as can be added in this case. |
| Nokia. NSB | The decision here and the discussion on 65ns vs. ±32.5 ns in Question 2.2-1, are related here (see our comments there)  Assuming 65ns for Question 2.2-1 is used, then we do not agree with this and agree with Samsung that half of is applied. |
| Vivo | We support Proposal 3.1-1. |
| MediaTek | We would like to highlight that we meant instead of in Option-3 above (it was a typo in the contribution).  Thus, we support option-1 as already covered by Te. |
| ZTE | We prefer our proposal, i.e. option 6.  As shown in our paper, the BS transmission timing error and the DL detection error at the UE affect both the calculated receiving time and the actual receiving time. Thus, their effect should be aligned in the analysis for calculated receiving time and the actual time. For example, the BS transmitting timing error leads to the DL signal transmission is delayed in the analysis of the calculated receiving time. The same effect that the DL signal transmission is delayed should also be imposed on the analysis of the actual time.  That is the reason why we gets ‘-errorUE, DL, RX’ in the equation, which is different from the other companies. |
| Intel | Option 2 or Option 3 both can be fine with clarification on Q 2.2-1.  Furthermore, the component of BS frame timing error does not seem to be dominating the total error, and thus could be taken as a worst-case assumption. |
| HW/HiSi | Support |
| LG | Support |
| Ericsson | Support FL Proposal 3.1-1. |
| ETRI | We prefer option 1, as we read the specification, conceptually appears in the equation but its value is already captured in . |

#### Summary of the status for proposal 3.1-1 based on first round email discussion

* ***Support proposal 3.1-1:*** *Vivo, Intel, Huawei/HiSilicon, LG, Ericsson*
* Downlink frame timing error should not be included 
  + *CATT, MediaTek, Samsung, ETRI*
* Downlink frame timing error should be applied to the signaling to indicate the reference time also 
  + *OPPO, ZTE*
* BS transmit timing error should be considered also for propagation delay estimation error 
  + *OPPO*
* **Feature lead**: It seems the question raised by OPPO and ZTE is correct, we need to consider downlink frame timing error also for receiving the signal with reference timing. In addition, the BS transmit timing error seems also contribute the error for .More views are needed from other companies though.

### Second round email discussion

Based on the views in the first round email discussion and summary above, the following questions and proposals are made for further discussion:

**Question 3.1-1: Do you think that downlink frame timing error should also be used to capture the timing error at the UE side to receive the indicated reference timing information, i.e. the following equation should be used for overall synchronization error where and reflect the error related to receiving the indicated reference timing:**

**Note that for original proposal 3.1-1 (i.e. option 2) only is considered for the error to receive the indicated reference timing information.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *View* |
| OPPO | Yes, both and should be included in the equation as above.   * For gNB Tx, gNB may send a clock of t1 at time (t1+). This timing imperfectness never gets a chance to be compensated in the later processing. So it should remain as a contribution to the very-last total error. * For UE Rx, the actual one-way propagation delay terminates at time t2 but the UE gets it wrongly as (t2+), then the UE uses (t2+) instead of t2 in the delay compensation. This error also remains to the very last.   We think the total error equation in Q3.1-1 above is correct. |
| CATT | We would like to modify above equation as follows  because is already reflected to . |

**Question 3.1-2: Do you think that BS transmit timing error should be considered also for propagation delay estimation error (i.e. )? If your answer is yes, do you agree that /2 should be included for ?** Note that the original proposal (i.e. option 2) doesn’t consider **for**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *View* |
| OPPO | Yes. should be an error component with coefficient 1/2 in . This should be obvious for RTT-based estimation (given is one end of errors in gNB Rx-to-Tx interval measurement) but not so straightforward for TA-based estimation (which is built on Rx-to-Tx interval on UE side). The fact is, the timing relation in TA-based estimation actually translates the UE-side Rx-to-Tx interval (which is already subject to timing error at UE-Tx and UE-Rx) into the one-way propagation delay (equally on DL and UL) plus the gNB-side Rx-to-Tx interval, which is eventually subject to the timing errors at gNB-Tx and gNB-Rx as well as TA-granularity error (gNB may never get ideal alignment between DL-Tx and UL-Rx). |
| CATT | No, BS transmit timing error is already independently considered and it needn’t be considered in propagation delay estimation error again. |

**Question 3.1-3: If your answer to the above two questions are yes, do you agree with the following equation for evaluation of the overall time synchronization error for TA based propagation delay compensation?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *View* |
| OPPO | Agree. Key point here:  contributes to the total compensation error twice. One is in the form shown in Q3.1-1 with coefficient equal to 1, and another is in the formula of one-way propagation delay estimation shown in Q3.1-2, with coefficient equal to 1/2 (actually the math derivation for the actual error shows coefficient equal to -1/2). Some companies seem to simply combine the two terms to land on **/2** inside **TOTAL** compensation error. We do not think this is correct, because the in the one-way estimation delay estimation step (which happens at time x) may not be the same as the one in the delay compensation step (which happens at time y). They are just two error terms sharing the same math notation in analysis. To find the max error impact, should have coefficient 3/2 in the total compensation error, as shown above in Q3.1-3. The same logic applies to |
| CATT | We prefer below equation |

## Overall time synchronization error over Uu interface

Once we achieve consensus on the equation to be used for calculating the overall time synchronization, we can get the overall time synchronization error achievable based on Rel-16 scheme based on the following assumption we agreed in RAN1#102-e.

* One Uu interface is assumed for smart grid.
* Two Uu interfaces are assumed for control-to-control.

In addition, according to the LS [16] from RAN2, the single Uu interface budget for control-to-control scenario and smart grid scenario are as shown below:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Scenario** | **Single Uu interface Budget** |
| Control-to-Control | ±145ns to ±275ns |
| Smart Grid | ±795ns to ±845ns |

Although the discussion on the equation to calculate the total error is still ongoing in section 3.1, some companies also provide some evaluation in the contribution based on their equation, which is summarized as shown in the following table.

**Table 1** Summary of overall synchronization error over Uu interface

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Source | Control-to-control | | Smart grid | |
| 15kHz | 30kHz | 15kHz | 30kHz |
| Nokia | 458ns | 328ns | 525ns | 395ns |
| ZTE | 340.5ns | 210ns | 475.5ns | 345ns |
| Vivo | 490 | 360 | 490 | 360 |
| Intel | 491 | 360 | 491 | 360 |
| Ericsson | 490 |  | 490 |  |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | 490 | 360 | 625 | 360 |
| Qualcomm | 546 |  | 546 |  |
| Samsung | 408 | 277.5 | 408 | 277.5 |
| MediaTek | 440.5 |  | 575.5 |  |
| CATT | 440 | 310 | 440 | 310 |
| OPPO | 458 | 360 | 458 | 360 |

Based on the above table, the following observations can be seen:

**Observation 1**: **Rel-16 TA-based propagation delay compensation is sufficiently to be used as propagation delay estimation for the smart grid scenario with no enhancements needed.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *View* |
| CATT | We support observation 1 from our evaluation results. |
| OPPO | Ok. |
| Samsung | OK |
| Nokia, NSB | Agree |
| vivo | We support observation 1. |
| MediaTek | Agree with the observation. |
| ZTE | We have the same observation |
| Intel | Agree |
| HW/HiSi | Support |
| LG | Support. |
| Ericsson | Agree with the observation.  However, we caution that this does not mean that smart grid case should stop at the TA-based method. If an enhanced method is adopted for control-to-control case, then smart grid case can benefit from the enhanced method also. One method should be standardized in Rel-17 to cover all TSN use cases. |
| ETRI | Support the observation. |

#### Summary of the status for observation 1 based on first round email discussion

* ***Support observation 1:*** *Vivo, Intel, Huawei/HiSilicon, LG, Ericsson, CATT, OPPO, Samsung, Nokia/NSB, Vivo, MTK, ZTE, ETRI*
* ***Feature lead: Observation 1 is agreeable.***

**Observation 2: Enhancement for propagation delay compensation is needed for control-to-control scenario.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *View* |
| CATT | We support observation 2 from our evaluation results. |
| OPPO | In our timing error analysis, the error budget for control-to-control scenario cannot be met even if TA command granularity (for TA-based estimation) and Tx-Rx interval indication granularity (for RTT-based estimation) go down to zero; even further, the error budget for 15kHz SCS cannot be met even if Te becomes zero as well. Therefore, our observation is that NO enhancement from RAN1/RAN4 perspective can help to meet the RAN2 error budget for control-to-control scenario. |
| Samsung | Ok with the observation |
| Nokia | Agree  RAN1 should further evaluate the pros and cons of Option 1b and Option 2 as supplementary procedures to legacy timing advance. Option 1b may be used to satisfy the accuracy of the control-to-control scenario with 15kHz SCS with enhanced Te by at least 122ns. This includes RAN1 to ask RAN4 on the feasible enhancement of Te. |
| Vivo | We support observation 2. |
| MediaTek | In our evaluation [R1-2100578], we don’t see a need for PDC in the control-to-control scenario. .  Hence, we don’t see a need for observations for TA-based method in the control-to-control scenario given that there is no need for PDC. |
| ZTE | Yes. We have the same observation. |
| Intel | Agree |
| HW/HiSi | Support |
| LG | Support. |
| Ericsson | Agree with the observation.  However, we emphasize again that one method should be standardized in Rel-17 for all TSN use cases. The enhanced method developed to satisfy control-to-control requirements can be used for smart grid case and many other TSN use cases. |
| ETRI | Support the observation. |

#### Summary of the status for observation 2 based on first round email discussion

* ***Support observation 2:*** *CATT, OPPO, Samsung, Vivo, ZTE, Intel, Huawei/HiSilcion, LG, Ericsson, ETRI*
* ***Not support:*** *MTK*
  + *Given the small ISD for a typical control-to-control use-case deployment, the estimated timing error is within the Uu timing budget provided by RAN2.*
* ***Feature lead:*** *More clarification needed how ISD will have impact on the estimated timing error here.*

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| *Company* | *View* |
| OPPO | It seems our 1st-round feedback was misunderstood. Our view is that “NO enhancement from RAN1/RAN4 perspective can help to meet the RAN2 error budget for control-to-control scenario”. Anyhow this observation2 should be re-evaluated based on conclusions on questions 3.1-x. |
| CATT | Why ISD will have impact on the estimated timing error is not clear to us.  We still think enhancement for propagation delay compensation is necessary for control-to-control scenario. |

# Potential enhancements for propagation delay compensation

In RAN1#102-e meeting, the following option 1 and option 2 are agreed for further study in RAN1.

* **Option 1**: TA-based propagation delay
  + **Option 1a**: Propagation delay estimation based on legacy Timing advance (potentially with enhanced TA indication granularity).
  + **Option 1b**: Propagation delay estimation based on timing advanced enhanced for time synchronization (as 1a but with updated RAN4 requirements to TA adjustment error and Te)
  + **Option 1c:** Propagation delay estimation based on a new dedicated signaling with finer delay compensation granularity (Separated signaling from TA so that TA procedure is not affected)
* **Option 2**: RTT based delay compensation:
  + Propagation delay estimation based on an RAN managed Rx-Tx procedure intended for time synchronization (FFS to expand or separate procedure/signaling to positioning).

## TA-based propagation delay compensation

This section will discuss details of TA-based propagation delay.

### Option 1a: Propagation delay estimation based on legacy Timing advance (potentially with enhanced TA indication granularity)

For option 1a, TA indication error needs to be improved. Nokia (R1-2100730) proposes to take the Timing Delta MAC CE introduced in Release 16 for IAB as the baseline for TA-based propagation delay compensation enhancements.

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| *Nokia R1-2100730*  It has been discussed how to enhance the time synchronization accuracy error caused by the NTA granularity (e.g. carried in the timing advance command). This is also partly the motivation behind PD estimation Option 1a, where a new MAC CE, could optionally be introduced to be used to supplement the current timing advance command.  Alternatively, to introducing a new MAC CE, existing work in Release-16 may be used instead. In the context of IAB, a Timing Delta MAC CE has been introduced [TS 38.213 Section 14, TS 38.321 which serves the purpose of enhancing DL PD estimation accuracy and hence also the NTA signaling granularity. The description of the Timing Delta MAC CE is copied in below from TS 38.213 Section 14:   |  | | --- | | If an IAB-node is provided an index in a Timing Delta MAC CE [11, TS 38.321] from a serving cell, the IAB-node may assume that is a time difference between a DU transmission of a signal from the serving cell and a reception of the signal by the IAB-MT when , where is obtained as for a "UE" in Clause 4.2 for the TAG containing the serving cell and and are determined as  - and , if the serving cell providing the Timing Delta MAC CE operates in FR1,  - and , if the serving cell providing the Timing Delta MAC CE operates in FR2  The IAB-node may use the time difference to determine a DU transmission time. |   Utilizing this Timing Delta MAC CE will supplement NTA e.g. provided in the Timing Advance MAC CE, hence the UE. Based on our understanding this should be understood as the downlink air interface propagation delay even with the split between a DU and RU in IAB terminology. The signaling granularity of is given by , where for FR1 operation. This corresponds to 32ns and is 16 times smaller than NTA for 15kHz SCS, and 8 times smaller than NTA for 30kHz SCS. The drawback is that when NTA needs to be updated, Timing Delta MAC CE update might also be needed.  **Observation 2: For Option 1 schemes, using the Timing Delta MAC CE introduced in Release 16 for IAB may reduce the error from NTA granularity by 16 and 8 times.**  **Proposal 7: RAN1 should use Release-16 as baseline for PD estimation accuracy enhancement evaluations, which includes the Timing Delta MAC CE introduced in Release 16 for IAB.** |

**Feature lead**: It seems make sense to take the R16 mechanism as the starting point. However, since not much details in the contributions on how to enhance the TA granularity, more views are needed from companies before making any way forward.

**Question 4.1-1: How to enhance the TA indication granularity in option 1a? Please also indicate the enhanced TA indication granularity that your solution can achieve.**

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| *Company* | *View* |
| CATT | If the TA indication granularity is only enhanced, TA-based PDC can’t meet Uu interface budget from RAN2. |
| OPPO | In our understanding, the Rel-16 IAB mechanism of using indication of T\_delta belongs to the RTT-based one-way delay estimation, not TA-based. For Opt 1a, it seems the only way to enhance is to reduce TA command granularity, which means quite some changes in RAN4 UE Tx timing requirements. As mentioned in section 3.2, it is better for RAN1 to firstly prove the feasibility and effectiveness of such enhancements before digging the solution – we do not see the feasibility of reducing TA command granularity down to zero, which still cannot meet the overall error budget. |
| Samsung | First of all, we need to ensure gNB estimation can provide finer TA estimation. Then we can discuss how to indicate. |
| Nokia | Only a very minor (≤±16ns) enhancement is feasible with PD estimation Option 1a compared to legacy timing advance supplemented by the Release-16 Timing Delta MAC CE. Following option 1a, even having TA indication granularity of 0ns, we cannot meet the requirements for the control-to-control scenario. |
| vivo | Improvement of TA indication granularity error is beneficial for satisfying the synchronization requirements. However, for Single Uu interface Budget for control-to-control scenario, option 1a cannot meet the requirement. |
| MediaTek | We don’t see a need for enhanced TA indication granularity. We first need to justify the necessity for such enhancement before discussing the solutions. |
| ZTE | For the enhanced TA indication granularity, it may be easy to get the value if the consensus is achieved in section 3. From our understanding, a small enhancement is sufficient as long as the accuracy is less than 275ns for control to control. |
| Intel | TA indication granularity is not the only limiting factor, and it should be supported by new RAN4 requirements, which may also demand new signals for estimation. |
| HW/HiSi | Option 1c.  No impact on legacy procedures. Granularity needs to be decided. |
| LG | Enhanced TA indication would be start line for enhancement on TA-based scheme. For example, finer TA estimation and L3 signaling. However, enhanced TA indication is not sufficient in order to meet the requirement. |
| Ericsson | Do not agree that RAN1 should waste time on enhancing TA based method.  Enhancing TA indication granularity does not satisfy the requirements as shown in our contribution. In our evaluation, both Te and TAG error need to be reduced by 75% to reach the high end of RAN2 requirements for control-to-control. This is very difficult to achieve. |
| ETRI | If only granularity is enhanced, then the error bound may be larger in the control scenario requirement. We think at least option 1b or 1c can be considered. |

However, it can be expected that the gain that can be achieved by option 1a would be limited. If we only rely on option 1a, it is impossible to meet the synchronization budget. However, it might be possible to combine with other method, e.g. option 1b.

#### Summary of the status for question 4.1-1 based on first round email discussion

* ***Need to check the feasibility of finer TA indication granularity, including feasibility for gNB to provide finer TA estimation:*** *OPPO, Samsung,*
* ***Whether Release-16 Timing Delta MAC CE can be used for enhanced TA indication granularity?***
  + ***Yes:*** *Nokia*
  + ***No:*** *OPPO*
* ***Feature lead:*** *The key question is whether we can combine option 1a with option 1b, if yes then we can further study whether we can improve the TA indication granularity.*

### Option 1b: Propagation delay estimation based on timing advanced enhanced for time synchronization (as 1a but with updated RAN4 requirements to TA adjustment error and Te)

For option 1b, TA indication error , TA adjustment accuracy and Te should be improved compared to legacy UEs. In RAN1#103-e, it was agreed that TA adjustment accuracy is not considered for the evaluation of time synchronization error, thus we would mainly focus on enhance Te. However, since Te is specified by RAN4, we need RAN4 to evaluate the feasibility to define a new enhanced Te.

**Proposal 4.1-1:Send a LS to RAN4 to ask for feedback on the following two questions:**

* **Question 1:** Is it feasible to define a new enhanced initial transmit timing error Te?
* **Question 2:** If the answer to question 1 is yes, what the enhanced value(s) for Te?

**Please provide your views on the above proposal 4.1-1.**

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| *Company* | *View* |
| *CATT* | We support Option 1b because TA-based PDC can meet Uu interface budget from RAN2 if both TA indication error and Te can be enhanced simultaneously.  For example, if TA indication error can be reduced by 8 times and Te can be reduced by 4 times.  one Uu interface time synchronization error based on TA-based estimation for 15Hz SCS is [-147.5ns, 147.5ns] with BS transmit timing error(±32.5 ns) and the formula with option1. |
| OPPO | By following our error analysis given earlier, no non-negative value for Te can make the total error meet RAN2 error budget for 15kHz SCS in control-to-control scenario. It seems useless to consult RAN4 with Q1 and Q2. We would rather suggest to send LS to RAN2 to simply report the difficulty in meeting RAN2 error budget for control-to-control scenario. |
| Samsung | Although we don’t think TA adjustment error needs to be considered for the calculation, it doesn’t mean we don’t need to introduce a finer TA. With 1b, propagation delay estimation requires to trigger a new PRACH for gNB to estimate propagation delay. Otherwise, UE need to calculate TA from the last RACH procedure.  Therefore, we think it is not enough to only support 1b. |
| Nokia, NSB | Yes, RAN1 should further evaluate the pros and cons of Option 1b as supplementary procedures to legacy timing advance. This includes RAN1 to ask RAN4 on the feasible enhancement of Te.  Based on the analysis in our TDoc, Te should be enhanced by at least 122ns to satisfy the accuracy of the control-to-control scenario with 15kHz SCS |
| vivo | According to our evaluation, for single Uu interface budget with ±145ns for Control-to-Control use case, only 12.5ns is left for the sum of Te and TA granularity error assuming BS transmit timing error(±32.5 ns). It is difficult for meeting clock synchronization requirements. |
| MediaTek | No need to send an LS to RAN4.  Based on our evaluations, there is no need for PDC in the C2C scenario, and the exiting errors are within the smart-grid scenario budget. |
| ZTE | We think the LS can be sent if RAN1 finally determine that Te should be reduced. |
| Intel | We need to be careful with bothering RAN4 with such requests unless we don’t find other ways forward.  If companies still think the LS is necessary, we need to provide more context, e.g. whether it is possible to change Te without changing other procedures and signals. |
| HW/HiSi | We would be fine with a LS to RAN4. The answer would give valuable information for the work in RAN1. |
| LG | We also think it would be right way to go to draft LS to RAN4. |
| Ericsson | Do not support.  In our view, it’s useless to send an LS to RAN4, since the TA-based method is too far from satisfying the design target. It simply wastes time both for RAN1 and RAN4. |
| ETRI | We think the LS can help us discussing all of option 1a/1b/1c. |

#### Summary of the status for proposal 4.1-1 based on first round email discussion

* ***Support:*** *CATT, Nokia/NSB, ZTE, Huawei/HiSilicon, LG, ETRI*
* ***No any enhanced option 1b can meet the RAN2 budget:*** *OPPO, Samsung, Vivo, Ericsson*
* ***Feature lead:*** *The main concern from companies who prefer not to send the LS is that they think option 1b cannot meet the RAN2 budget, however in my understanding it would depend on whether and how much we can reduce Te and TA indication granularity, which needs inputs from RAN4. Without inputs from RAN4, it is expected difficult to achieve consensus in RAN1.*

#### Second round email discussion

Based on the views in the first round email discussion and summary above, the following proposal are made for further discussion:

**Revised proposal 4.1-1:Send a LS to RAN4 to ask for feedback on the following two questions:**

* **Question 1:** Is it feasible to define a new enhanced initial transmit timing error Te?
  + If it is feasible, whether any new procedure/signal needed?
* **Question 2:** If the answer to question 1 is yes, what the enhanced value(s) for Te?

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| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *View* |
| OPPO | It is better for RAN1 to firstly ensure the meaningfullness of such LS before sending it to RAN4. If RAN1 can expect that the required improvement on Te (even already under the condition of super-small TA granularity) is too stringent to be practically feasible for UE vendor implementation, such LS should not be sent. Anyhow the decision on 4.1-1 should be based on conclusions from 3.1-x. |
| CATT | We support FL proposal 4.1-1 |

### Option 1c: Propagation delay estimation based on a new dedicated signaling with finer delay compensation granularity (Separated signaling from TA so that TA procedure is not affected)

This option relies on the gNB to estimate DL PD, and then use an additional signal to indicate the PD from gNB to UE. Since a separate signaling is used, it has no impact on TA procedure. However, based on the contributions, it seems there are different understanding whether gNB needs to estimate the DL PD based on TA or some other dedicated reference signal (e.g. Samsung proposes to use SRS, UL DMRS or PUSCH with predefined TA for propagation delay estimation). Nokia (R1-210037) mentioned that if the estimation is based on TA, then gNB may have to track all relative TA adjustments, and if the UE applies an autonomous adjustment to its timing advance value, the gNB cannot reliably determine the applied timing advance value at the UE.

**Question 4.1-2: Do you think that gNB will estimate the DL PD based on TA for option 1c? If your answer is NO, please provide your detailed solution.**

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| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *View* |
| CATT | Option1c is one of the enhanced methods on TA-based PDC but signaling of current TA-based PDC is quite complete. So it isn’t necessary to introduce new signaling. |
| OPPO | Same comments as for 4.1-1. Besides, it is a general assumption that the gNB cannot reliably track the NTA value which is the accumulation of series TA commands due to possible missing of HARQ-ACK for PDSCH containing the TA command MAC-CE. |
| Samsung | Yes. We think gNB will estimate the DL PD based on a uplink transmission.  Another motivation to separate the propagation delay estimation and indication from TA is that, there is no need to require to use finer TA for all the TA adjustment, and no need to change TA procedure when there is no need to compensate the propagation delay. |
| Nokia, NSB | Yes. |
| vivo | Yes. gNB need estimate the DL PD based on TA for option 1c. |
| ZTE | Yes. We think gNB should estimate the DL PD based on TA because this estimation is based on the uplink signal detection at gNB, where the uplink signal signal transmission is controlled by the TA. |
| Intel | Yes |
| HW/HiSi | Yes |
| LG | Yes. |
| Ericsson | Do not understand the question. Is the intention of the question to clarify RRC/MAC signaling aspect? But the RRC/MAC signaling question should be handled mainly by RAN2.  In our view, RAN1 should focus on methods (TA-based or RTT-based) and associated physical layer signaling (e.g., better DL RS and/or better UL RS).  RAN4 handles measurement accuracy requirements.  Considering that existing description of 1a/1b/1c is indeed confusing, we are fine with improved description, e.g., clarify RAN1 design aspects. However, this may not be the best use of RAN1 time, as we do not think any of the TA-based method can satisfy the control-to-control requirements. |
| ETRI | Yes |

#### Summary of the status for question 4.1-2 based on first round email discussion

**Question 4.1-2: Do you think that gNB will estimate the DL PD based on TA for option 1c? If your answer is NO, please provide your detailed solution.**

* ***Yes:*** *CATT, Yes, Vivo, ZTE, Intel, Huawei/HiSilicon, ETRI*
* ***Use uplink signal (e.***g. SRS, UL DMRS or PUSCH with predefined TA): *Samsung*
* ***Feature lead:*** *The question was raised because it was observed not all companies think that option 1c needs to be based on TA. Since most companies would like to be still based on TA, we can further discuss the potential issue as raised by Nokia if TA is used.*

**Question 4.1-3: Do you have any other views on TA-based propagation delay compensation?**

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| *Company* | *View* |
| CATT | From our point of view, TA-based propagation delay compensation can be considered for enhancement for propagation delay compensation with high priority because compared with RTT-based propagation delay compensation method, TA-based propagation delay compensation method already has the complete ignaling/mechanism of air interface. |
| Samsung | In our view, the total error is from UE/gNB estimation, as well as UE/gNB transmission. For transmission error, it is limited by hardware. But for estimation, we can improve the accuracy. For example, we need to ensure that gNB can estimate TA with current PRACH, and UE can achieve a certain error for DL timing. In addition. If we jump out from PRACH, Te is not necessary to be used when we calculate the error, since Te is the minimal requirement for the UE when waking up from DRX idle.  In some sense, we think option 1c might be closer to option 2. We only need to care about DL and UL signal for UE and gNB detection, and signaling/pre-defined rule for UE to use for DL timing. |
| Nokia, NSB | Legacy timing advance (Release-16) or Option 1a, the benefit of Option 1c seems to be limited as the options are potentially enhancing the same error source (i.e. signaling granularity). |
| ZTE | We share the same view with CATT that TA-based method should be considered first. |
| HW/HiSi | Agree with CATT, we should investigate the TA with high priority. |
| Ericsson | Based on our analysis, we do not think the TA-based options can satisfy the control-to-control requirements. We recommend RAN1 focus on RTT-based method directly. |

#### Second round email discussion

Based on the views in the first round email discussion and summary above, it seems many companies prefer that gNB will estimate the DL PD based on TA. In this case, it seems the issue mentioned by Nokia (R1-210037) below is valid.

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| *Nokia R1-210037*  **Option 1c**  This option relies on the gNB to estimate DL PD based on timing advance with the arguments that the gNB will be able to estimate a DL PD more accurately than the UE. The gNB is capable of determining when an updated NTA is needed, by measuring the timing offset (TO) by comparing the received uplink reception time with the gNB frame timing (illustration available in Figure 2). Signaling the changed NTA value to the UE currently implies an error of 32ns when using the described legacy timing advance (Release-16), which can be avoided if the gNB acquires the PD estimation. However, it does require the gNB to track all relative TA adjustments to the absolute TA signaling during PRACH.  **Observation 4: Considering legacy timing advance (Release-16) or Option 1a, the benefit of Option 1c seems to be limited as the options are potentially enhancing the same error source (i.e. signaling granularity).**  However, if the UE applies an autonomous adjustment to its timing advance value, the gNB cannot reliably determine the applied timing advance value at the UE. There could be at least three options to handle this issue:   * Alt. 1. Relying on gNB implementation. The gNB may signal an updated Timing Advanced Command MAC CE, which will force the UE to discard its autonomous adjustments. * Alt. 2. The gNB may ask the UE for its applied timing advance. * Alt. 3. It is specified that DL PD when based on timing advance, is done not considering UE autonomous adjustments.   While Alt. 1 does not need any additional standardization effort, as we rely on gNB implementation, Alt. 2 and Alt. 3 does. Alt. 3 does not introduce any additional over the air signaling compared to Opt. 2. The introduction of any of these enhancements should be weighed against the benefit of Option 1c compared to the others.  **Proposal 8: The alternatives below for the handling of UE autonomous TA adjustment should be studied, if significant benefits are identified with Option 1c compared to Option 1a and Option 1b, to ensure consistency of TA at the gNB and UE:**   * **Alt. 1. Relying on gNB implementation. The gNB may signal an updated Timing Advanced Command MAC CE, which will force the UE to discard its autonomous adjustments.** * **Alt. 2. The gNB may ask the UE for its applied timing advance.** * **Alt. 3. It is specified that DL PD when based on timing advance, is done not considering UE autonomous adjustments.** |

**Question 4.1-4: If gNB will estimate the DL PD based on TA for option 1c, do you agree that the gNB cannot reliably determine the applied timing advance value at the UE if the UE applies an autonomous adjustment to its timing advance value?**

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| *Company* | *View* |
| OPPO | Yes. gNB cannot reliably determine the TA on UE side even if the autonomous adjustment (defined in RAN4 spec) is NOT taken in to account. Two reasons:   1. . UE sends HARQ-ACK/NACK for the PDSCH containing the TA command MAC-CE. gNB may misinterpret the ACK as NACK, and then gNB does not think the TA command in the previous MAC\_CE was applied on UE side, but actually the UE did. Then the TA history as well as the NTA for the UE on gNB side is easily wrong. 2. According to 38.213, the UE may “modify” TA command without knowledge of gNB. Please refer to 38.213 text saying “The applicable NTA\_new value for an UL BWP with lower SCS ***may be rounded*** to align …” , where the wording “may be” suggests an UE implementation based behavior. |
| CATT | Whether significant benefits of Option 1c are identified with Option 1c compared to Option 1a and Option 1b or not need be further studied. In addition, first of all, we need focus on Option 1b. |

**Question 4.1-5: If your answer to the above question 4.1-4 is yes, do you have any preference on the following alternatives for the handling of UE autonomous TA adjustment? If you have other solutions, please indicate here also.**

* **Alt. 1. Relying on gNB implementation. The gNB may signal an updated Timing Advanced Command MAC CE, which will force the UE to discard its autonomous adjustments.**
* **Alt. 2. The gNB may ask the UE for its applied timing advance.**
* **Alt. 3. It is specified that DL PD when based on timing advance, is done not considering UE autonomous adjustments.**

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| *Company* | *View* |
| OPPO | With our two reasons mentioned in 4.1-4, Alt-1 does not work.  It is also not clear to us how Alt-3 can work because UE autonomous adjustment is a behavior in long term, and its effectiveness is accumulative. Then what does “not considering autonomous adjustments” mean?  For Alt-2, it logically works, but it seem to have no advantage over sending Tdelta MAC\_CE to UE (similar to IAB logic) and letting UE do the PD compensation. Further, to let one entity signal its Rx-to-Tx interval to the peer entity would make the solution more like a RTT-based, not TA-based. So Alt-2 (as a solution categorized as TA-based) is actually an RTT-based solution. |
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In addition, Samsung also proposes to estimate the DL PD based on other uplink signal, e.g. SRS, UL DMRS or PUSCH with predefined TA, since no view shown in the contribution on this solution from other companies, the following question is set to understand the situation a little bit better.

**Question 4.1-6: Do you have any view/question on estimating DL PD based on uplink transmission with predefined TA, e.g. SRS, UL DMRS or PUSCH?**

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| *Company* | *View* |
| CATT | We need consider whether significant benefits based on other UL signals are identified with PRACH. |
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## RTT based propagation delay compensation

For RTT based delay compensation, propagation delay estimation is based on an RAN managed Rx-Tx procedure intended for time synchronization.

Based on the views in the contributions, several companies expressed that RTT-based method is introduced only if TA-based propagation delay compensation enhancements are not sufficient. Before sufficient discussion is done on TA-based propagation delay compensation enhancements, it might be difficult to justify whether it is sufficient or not.

If TA-based propagation delay is necessary to be introduced, the following issues are raised by companies to further study:

* **Whether DL reference signals other than PRS could be used for DL time estimation at UE side, such as CSI-RS.**
* **Whether to leave the signaling design for RTT based delay compensation method to RAN2? E.g. how the UE reports the measurement to the gNB (e.g. via RRC) and what the report should contain (can be left for RAN2).**
* **What equation to use for evaluating the overall time synchronization error?**

In case we will need to introduce RTT based delay compensation enhancements, the following questions are set to collect the views from the proponents.

**Question 4.2-1: Whether DL reference signals other than PRS could be used for DL time estimation at UE side?**

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| *Company* | *View* |
| CATT | PRS is enough for RTT-based PDC and it isn’t necessary to introduce other new DL signals. |
| OPPO | Yes. It seems a UE implementation issue to use what DL RS or RS combination for timing detection. |
| Samsung | Other DL reference signals other than PRS can be considered. We think RAN 1 or RAN 4 can further study it. For example, we can estimate a range for DL sync and then make sure UE can achieve such requirement. However, this can be further discussion whether this is up to UE implementation |
| Nokia, NSB | Yes For the purpose of time synchronization, there might not be the same accuracy requirement as for positioning, and hence some of the enhancements introduced for positioning with higher power density and large bandwidths might not be needed for all time synchronization use cases. Additionally, there might not be any need for the gNB to initiative PRS transmissions only for the sake of time synchronization, if other reference signals are available and can provide sufficient accuracy, e.g. CSI-RS. Therefore, these options need to be further studies for discussion. |
| Vivo | DL reference signals other than PRS used for DL time estimation can be further investigated. On the other hand, the required bandwidth of reference signals should be studied. For example, if the larger bandwidth of reference signal is required to meet the timing accuracy, the potential overhead should be considered, especially for URLLC service with small payload size. |
| ZTE | We believe the DL RS may affect the synchronization accuracy. The DL RS other than PRS could be used. However, the impact and the corresponding assumption for synchronization accuracy should be analyzed carefully. |
| Intel | Agree that non DL PRS can be used since the accuracy requirement is different, and a UE may easier reuse its existing hardware without supporting positioning framework, e.g. if CSI-RS is utilized. |
| HW/HiSi | The accuracy of DL time estimation at the UE side may be different among different reference signals due to e.g. bandwidth. If based on other than PRS, the accuracy may be decreased. Thus, it depends on how much accuracy we need to satisfy the budget. |
| LG | We think it should be possible to use DL RS other than PRS for PD compensation. In order to guarantee accuracy, we can define UE behavior on how UE measure and report based on RS. |
| Ericsson | Agree that DL RS other than PRS can be used to measure UE Rx – Tx time difference, as long RS bandwidth and time domain density are adequate.  It is noted that in 38.215 v16.4.0, the definition of UE Rx – Tx time difference is updated such that the Rx timing and Tx timing are for a Transmission Point (TP), not positioning node. Thus, UE Rx – Tx time difference has been generalized already. |
| ETRI | The accuracy will be affected by the DL RS and DL PRS can be sufficient. |

#### Summary of the status for question 4.2-1 based on first round email discussion

**Question 4.2-1: Whether DL reference signals other than PRS could be used for DL time estimation at UE side?**

* **No:** *CATT, ETRI*
  + PRS is sufficient for RTT-based PDC
* **UE implementation issue:** *OPPO*
* **Yes:** *Samsung, Nokia/NSB, Vivo, ZTE, Intel, LG, Ericsson,* 
  + *For the purpose of time synchronization, there might not be the same accuracy requirement as for positioning, and hence some of the enhancements introduced for positioning with higher power density and large bandwidths might not be needed for all time synchronization use cases*
  + *There might not be any need for the gNB to initiative PRS transmissions only for the sake of time synchronization, if other reference signals are available and can provide sufficient accuracy, e.g. CSI-RS.*
* ***Feature lead****: It seems most companies think other DL RS can be used.*

**Question 4.2-2: Whether to leave the signaling design for RTT based delay compensation method to RAN2, e.g. how the UE reports the measurement to the gNB (e.g. via RRC) and what the report should contain (can be left for RAN2)?**

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| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *View* |
| CATT | We agree to leave the signaling design for RTT based delay compensation method to RAN2. |
| OPPO | It seems too early to decide for now. |
| Samsung | We need to provide analysis on the error and assumption, e.g., what kind of assumption we used to achieve such result, including what parameters UE/gNB need to know. But we agree that, signaling/procedure design can up to RAN 2. |
| Nokia, NSB | Agree with Samsung. The signaling details can be left up to RAN2  But on the signaling content (e.g. granularity etc.), at least RAN1 should be involved. |
| Vivo | The details for RTT-based delay compensation method should be clarified firstly. |
| ZTE | We think the signaling should be designed by RAN2. We share the same view with Samsung and Nokia. |
| Intel | In case of UE-based compensation, a UE needs to know gNB Rx-Tx time difference reported from gNB. Such signaling may be designed different ways: L1 or MAC or RRC. Thus, RAN1 can discuss first which type of indication to pursue and which group then need to implement.  In case of gNB-based compensation, a gNB needs to know UE Rx-Tx time difference. This signaling can be similar to other measurement reports and can be handled by RAN2. |
| HW/HiSi | Leave the signaling to RAN2. Agree with the view from Nokia, e.g. that for the determination of the granularity, RAN1 should be involved. |
| LG | It should be left to RAN2. Similar to Nokia, for a required value range of signaling, RAN1 can involve and help. |
| Ericsson | For both TA-based method and RTT-based method, there is the RRC/MAC signaling aspect, and this should be handled by RAN2. |
| ETRI | We think it is up to RAN2. |

#### Summary of the status for question 4.2-2 based on first round email discussion

**Question 4.2-2: Whether to leave the signaling design for RTT based delay compensation method to RAN2, e.g. how the UE reports the measurement to the gNB (e.g. via RRC) and what the report should contain (can be left for RAN2)?**

* **Leave it to RAN2:** *CATT, Intel (only for gNB-based compensation), ETRI*
* **Leave signaling design to RAN2 but RAN1 should be involved at least for signaling content:** *Samsung, Nokia/NSB, ZTE, Huawei/HiSilicon, LG, Ericsson*
* **Too early to make decision now***: OPPO, Vivo*
* **Feature lead:** Agree it seems better understating of RTT-based solution needed first, therefore we can make decision later once the details are clearer.

As to what equation to use for evaluating the overall time synchronization error for RTT based propagation delay compensation enhancements, the following options are proposed from companies:

**Option 1:**

* + is to reflect the error due to report granularity of Rx-Tx time difference
  + ***Support:*** *ETRI, Intel*

**Option 2:**

* + ***Support:*** *Qualcomm*

**Option 3:**

* + ***Support:*** *CATT*

**Option 4:**

* + ***Support:*** *LG*

**Option 5:**

* + is to reflect the error due to report granularity of Rx-Tx time difference
  + and reflects the measurement inaccuracy of gNB Rx-Tx time difference, and the measurement inaccuracy of UE Rx-Tx time difference, respectively.
  + ***Support:*** *Ericsson*

**Option 6:**

* + ***Support:*** *Nokia, vivo*

**Option 7:**

* + is to reflect the error due to report granularity of Rx-Tx time difference
  + is to reflect the error due to the granularity of propagation delay indication
  + ***Propagation delay indication granularity error ()****: gNB eventually need to signaling to UE about the propagation delay. Therefore, an additionally signaling to indicate propagation delay cannot be avoided. The granularity of propagation delay indication will also affect the total error.*
  + ***Support:*** *Samsung*

The views are very divergent, maybe once we achieve consensus on the equation for TA-based method, some aspects can be straightforward, e.g. whether or should be included, whether should be considered, etc.

**Question 4.2-3: Do you have any suggestion on how to move forward on the equation to use for evaluating the overall time synchronization error for RTT based propagation delay compensation enhancements?**

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| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *View* |
| CATT | From our perspective, common components in all of formula options can be made as baseline and then discuss about whether differential components is necessary or not one by one. |
| OPPO | Agree with FL that RAN1 should firstly try to converge on TA-based formula. In addition, option-4 above is just our formula to calculate the error in one-way propagation delay estimation, not the overall error. Our current observation is that, the error terms that are common to TA-based and RTT-based methods already make the RTT-based method fail to meet the error budget for control-to-control scenario. Our comments under 4.1-1 also apply here. |
| Samsung | Support CATT’s suggestion |
| Nokia, NSB | Agree with CATT & Samsung here. On the error of – if using half or not depends also here on the outcome of Sec. 1 discussions (65ns vs +-32.5ns) |
| vivo | We share the similar view with CATT. |
| ZTE | CATT’s suggestion seems feasible. |
| HW/HiSi | Agree with CATT. |
| LG | Agree with CATT. |
| Ericsson | We understand RTT-based method as using “UE Rx – Tx time difference” and “gNB Rx – Tx time difference”, which have definition in 38.215, and accuracy requirements in RAN4 spec (under development). Hence measurement accuracy and reporting accuracy of these quantities should be used in the equation. We don’t see the reason to translate these to variables used in the TA formula. |
| ETRI | Agree with CATT. |

#### Summary of the status for question 4.2-3 based on first round email discussion

**Question 4.2-2: Whether to leave the signaling design for RTT based delay compensation method to RAN2, e.g. how the UE reports the measurement to the gNB (e.g. via RRC) and what the report should contain (can be left for RAN2)?**

* **Common part among the options as baseline:** *CATT, Samsung, Nokia, Vivo, ZTE, LG, ETRI*
* ***Feature lead****: Agree that the common part among the options can be taken as baseline. However, I guess it is not controversial for the common part and controversial part is more critical. Since the controversial part has some relationship with TA-based equation also, let’s focus on there first.*

**Question 4.2-4: Do you have any other views on RTT-based propagation delay compensation?**

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| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *View* |
| CATT | From our point of view, TA-based propagation delay compensation can be considered for enhancement for propagation delay compensation with high priority. If the TA-based propagation delay compensation can’t meet the requirements of synchronization budget per Uu Interface, RTT-based propagation delay compensation and the corresponding enhancement method can be considered as the candidate for propagation delay compensation in Rel-17. |
| Samsung | gNB eventually need to signaling to UE about the propagation delay. Therefore, an additionally signaling to indicate propagation delay cannot be avoided. The granularity of propagation delay indication will also affect the total error. |
| Nokia, NSB | RAN1 should further evaluate the pros and cons of Option 2 (RTT). This include on how to consider **the effect of DRX for RTT based methods**? |
| Vivo | For RTT-based solution, some aspects should be clarified.   * Bandwidth of reference signal.   For RTT-based method, the large bandwidth of reference signal may be required to guarantee accuracy. The overhead of reference signal may be an issue, especially for UE specific reference signal.   * The signaling overhead   Obtaining the required precision for external clock may need quite frequent time information updates over Uu interface. Thus, the signaling overhead caused by triggering RTT-based delay measurement may be huge in order to [guarantee](D:/Dict/8.9.4.0/resultui/html/index.html#/javascript:;) the synchronization error is always less than synchronicity budget requirement. |
| Intel | RTT-based solution has two flavors: UE-based (compensation) and gNB-based (pre-compensation). Those may need to be distinguished in the discussion. |
| HW/HiSi | For the RTT-based method, whether to introduce different procedures compared with Rel-16 positioning needs to be clarified. |
| LG | Since we already have RTT-based method for positioning, the discussion would be on how we can bring the design with less effort for TSN. |
| Ericsson | As the estimations submitted by all companies (Table 1) indicate that TA-based method is far from satisfying the control-to-control requirements, RAN1 should spend more time working on the RTT-based method. So far almost all discussion time has been spent on TA-based method, and this is no longer justified. RTT-based method has been shown to give higher accuracy and more future-proof. |

#### Summary of the status for question 4.2-4 based on first round email discussion

**Question 4.2-4: Do you have any other views on RTT-based propagation delay compensation?**

* **TA based high priority and RTT-based can be further studied if TA based is not sufficient:** *CATT,*
* **RAN1 should study how to consider the effect of DRX for RTT based methods:** *Nokia,*
* **RAN1 should study bandwidth of the signal and signaling overhead:** *Vivo,*
* **UE-based RTT and gNB-based RTT needs to be studied:** *Intel,*
* ***More time should be spent on RTT-based method****: Ericsson*
* ***Feature lead****: Though the current discussion focus on TA-based more, the reason is that we need to study the achievable error with R16-TA based solution in order to justify whether any enhancement needed. In addition, many of the discussion would be applied to RTT-based also.*

### Second round email discussion

Based on the views in the first round email discussion and summary above, the following proposal are made for further discussion:

**Proposal 4.2-1: DL reference signals other than PRS could be used for DL time estimation at UE side for RTT-based propagation delay compensation, if RTT-based propagation delay compensation is supported.**

* **FFS whether which DL reference signal to be used is UE implementation or not**

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| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *View* |
| OPPO | We do not support this proposal. Two reasons.   1. The current spec does not restrict the UE behavior to use whatever DL RS that UE vendors believe to be helpful for timing determination. 2. If UE happens to be configured with PRS that is sent by its serving cell, the PRS can certainly be used per implementation choice. But the proposal above reads like to exclude PRS. Is there any specific reason for excluding any specific DL-RS *by spec*?   We are not sure the intention here is trying to go more flexible or more restrictive comparing to current spec status. |
| CATT | Based on description of FL proposal 4.2-1, We want to clarify whether PRS can be used for DL time estimation or not. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Nokia R1-210037*  **Considerations when comparing PD estimation Option 1 (incl variants) and Option 2.**  When it comes to the evaluation assumptions applicable for Option 1 (and variants) and Option 2, we need to remember that in the process of evaluating time synchronization accuracies of PD estimation options a fair evaluation is essential to ensure the right options for the desired accuracies are chosen. For this matter, it is important that we do not make option specific assumptions option that other options would also be impacted of, e.g. what reference signals are applied and what bandwidths and channel conditions are present/available.  **Proposal 5: Assume equivalent downlink and uplink frame detection error assumptions at all considered PD options to ensure unbiased evaluation.**  Caution is needed regarding the assumption on when DL PD estimation is assumed to be acquired after a DRX period. Figure 1 provides an example timeline related to PD estimation after a DRX period. If a PD estimation is to be acquired immediately after the UE wakes up from a DRX period (the UE has not yet transmitted anything), the best PD estimation will be the latest one acquired (from an earlier wake-up period, e.g. using either RTT­1/2 or NTA1/2 as per Figure 1). This applies to all PD estimation options considered and is illustrated with PD option a in Figure 1. If PD option a is to be further considered in RAN1, it would need to be discussed what the accuracy of using a PD estimation from a previous DRX cycle.  Timeline  Description automatically generated  Figure . Timeline example for PD compensation times after DRX, either at time a or time b.  If the PD estimation is to be acquired after the gNB issues an additional signal based on the uplink transmission detected arrival time, the gNB may issue an updated timing advance value, a PD estimation signal, or even a reference signal to complete an Rx-Tx measurement procedure. In this case, the UE may use an updated PD estimate (from either NTA2/2 or RTT2/2), which is illustrated as PD option b in Figure 1. Here, the PD accuracy evaluation assumptions should be quite different;   * For timing advance the UE will have an up to date NTA value and hence Te does not apply anymore. Instead the TA adjustment error would be applicable. * For an Rx-Tx procedure, as both an UL and DL reference signal has been available (e.g. CSI-RS) in DL and some UL transmission (e.g. SRS) the Rx-Tx measurement can be conducted, but if the initial UL transmission is used, Te would still apply. * The UE potentially has acquired multiple DL reference signals to enhance its DL frame timing accuracy.   Two options could be considered to align the assumptions between Rx-Tx and timing advance moving forward:   * Opt. 1. The UE utilize a PD estimation from its previous DRX awake period, as the UE needs an PD estimation immediately after waking up from DRX. A similar error related to using an old PD for PDC applies to all PD estimation options. * Opt. 2. The UE may acquire an up-to-date PD estimation after waking up from DRX. This implies that the gNB may signal an updated timing advance value (if needed) or complete a Rx-Tx measurement procedure to acquire an updated RTT estimation.   Opt. 1 is aligned with the current discussion in RAN1 and if the assumption of using Te in the evaluations is maintained, then an implementation error similar to Te should be applied to both options 1 and 2 based on TA and Rx-Tx measurements. Alternatively, it should be agreed to not capture Te for both PD estimation procedures with the argument that the initial UL transmission is not involved. Opt. 2 is a somewhat leaner approach as it assumes that the UE acquire a PD update after waking up from DRX (even simpler if it is assumed that the initial UL transmission is not involved), and would be applied for both PD estimation options based on TA and by the use of Rx-Tx measurements.  **Proposal 6: RAN1 should discuss the assumptions on when a PD estimation is to be acquired after DRX and align this assumption across PD estimation Options:**   * **Opt. 1. The UE utilize a PD estimation from its previous DRX awake period, as the UE needs an PD estimation immediately after waking up from DRX. A similar error related to using an old PD for PDC applies to all PD estimation options.** * **Opt. 2. The UE may acquire an up-to-date PD estimation after waking up from DRX. This implies that the gNB may signal an update timing advance value or complete a Rx-Tx measurement procedure.** |

**Question 4.1-5: Which option do you prefer to take as the assumptions on when a PD estimation is to be acquired after DRX for both RTT-based PDC and TA-based PDC?**

* **Opt. 1. The UE utilize a PD estimation from its previous DRX awake period, as the UE needs an PD estimation immediately after waking up from DRX. A similar error related to using an old PD for PDC applies to all PD estimation options.**
* **Opt. 2. The UE may acquire an up-to-date PD estimation after waking up from DRX. This implies that the gNB may signal an update timing advance value or complete a Rx-Tx measurement procedure.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *View* |
| OPPO | Not sure whether this is an RAN1 discussion topic. In our understanding, RAN1 only needs to work on tools to estimate the one-way propagation delay. How to implement this tool into PDC, including when to invoke the one-way delay estimation for PDC purpose, can be RAN2 issue. Note that RAN2 is the leading WG for this PDC feature. |
| CATT | We prefer Opt.1 because Opt.1 is aligned with the current discussion. |

|  |
| --- |
| *Intel R1-2100653*  **Option 2 – RTT-based UE compensation or gNB pre-compensation**  The RTT-based compensation could be realized using the existing gNB Rx-Tx time difference and UE Rx-Tx time difference measurements, or re-defined Rx-Tx time difference using other signals. In this matter, there are two possible flavors:   * Alt. 1: UE side compensation. A UE measures UE Rx-Tx time difference and receives from gNB the gNB Rx-Tx time difference, so that total PD can be calculated and compensated. The signaling in this case should be UE-specific. This introduces additional signaling overhead in DL, same way as UE-specific pre-compensation at gNB, where reference timing information is assumed to be delivered in dedicated RRC message.   + In order to reduce the gNB Rx-Tx time difference signaling overhead towards UEs, group-common signaling options could be considered at physical or higher layer. * Alt. 2: gNB side pre-compensation. A UE measures UE Rx-Tx time difference and reports it to gNB. gNB measures the gNB Rx-Tx time difference, receives the UE Rx-Tx time difference, and pre-compensates the reference timing information before sharing it with the UE. From perspective of the overall signaling exchange, this alternative may be a bit easier to implement if the UE Rx-Tx time difference measurement is defined as just another regular measurement as part of *MeasurementReport*. |

**Question 4.1-5: Which option do you prefer for RTT-based PDCH, gNB-based or UE-based?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *View* |
| OPPO | UE-based. |
| CATT | We prefer both gNB-based and UE-based method for RTT-based PDC and gNB can flexibly configure these two methods based on UE capability. |

## Non-RTT based gNB-based pre-compensation of the reference time information

Intel (R1-200643) proposes to expand the list of propagation delay compensation options with gNB-based pre-compensation (both RTT-based and non-RTT based) in order to match with the latest status of RAN2 discussion.

**Feature lead**: It looks to me that RTT-based gNB-based pre-compensation is same as option 2. Therefore, option 3 here can focus more on non-RTT based gNB-based pre-compensation. However, since there is no more details in the contributions, it would be further clarify the details of this option here.

**Question 4.3-1: Any further details to be provided for gNB-based pre-compensation here?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *View* |
| CATT | RTT-based gNB-based pre-compensation is one of RTT-based PDC methods. The difference between gNB-based pre-compensation and UE compensation is that for gNB-based pre-compensation, UE report s Rx-Tx time difference to gNB and gNB executes PDC while for UE compensation, UE receives from gNB report on the gNB Rx-Tx time difference and executes PDC. |
| Samsung | We think it can be decoupled from option 2.  There were two methods discussed in RAN 2, one is UE to compensate PD, the other is gNB to pre-compensate PD. For UE compensated method, it doesn’t requires unicasted signaling for timing. But it requires UE specific singling for gNB pre-compensate methods. In our understanding, RTT based method can be UE compensate methods or pre-compensated method by gNB. |
| Nokia, NSB | gNB pre-compensation may have some severe RAN3 impact. Therefore, it would be good to involve RAN3 in further clarifications on the gNB-based pre-compensation. |
| ZTE | In our understanding, the propagation delay has been reflected in the reference time indicated by the gNB. The propagation delay can be obtained based on RTT-based method and TA-based method. For TA-based method, additional signaling is not needed since the gNB has already been aware of the TA of the UE. For RTT-based on method, the UE should report the measurement result. |
| Intel | As we discussed in R1-2100653, the main goal of bringing gNB pre-compensation is to match with RAN2 discussions. Note, that RAN2 LS reply suggests RAN1 to lead the decision on PD method, but the RAN1 list does not explicitly include the gNB pre-compensation method which was quite popular in RAN2.  Further, we agree that the description of Option 2 (RTT-based) does not provide details whether the final compensation is performed at a UE or a gNB, thus currently includes both variants. What is missing, is non-RTT pre-compensation at gNB, e.g. using TA measurements, and we would like to include it into the list. |
| HW/HiSi | Share the view from Nokia that gNB pre-compensation may have RAN3 impact, this should also be considered. |
| LG | We think gNB pre-compensation is a solution in different domain from option 1 and 2. We are open to discuss that, however, it seems not feasible to consider as option 3. |
| Ericsson | This aspect is not specific to RTT-based method. Applying gNB pre-compensation or not is possible option to both TA-based method and RTT-based method. Also, this is more of a higher layer signaling issue and should be handled by RAN2. |

#### Summary of the status for question 4.3-1 based on first round email discussion

**Question 4.3-1: Any further details to be provided for gNB-based pre-compensation here?**

* ***Feature lead****: Companies show thinking on different aspects, but it seems one important question is whether gNB pre-compensation would have some severe RAN3 since it would involve other working groups.*

### Second round email discussion

Based on the views in the first round email discussion and summary above, the following question are made for further discussion:

**Question 4.3-2: Do you think that gNB pre-compensation would have some severe RAN3, including RTT based gNB pre-compensation and non-RTT based gNB pre-compensation?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *View* |
| OPPO | This does not seem to be RAN1 discussion point. RAN1 has no base to agree whether some impact to RAN3 is severe or not. If RAN2 (as leading WG) decides to try with gNB pre-compensation, certainly they can no matter what RAN1 concludes on this. What we think RAN1 can discuss is the potential impacts to RAN1 spec. |
| CATT | We need clarify what are the impacts on RAN3 including RTT based gNB pre-compensation and non-RTT based gNB pre-compensation in detail.  This impact means whether the time synchronization between GM (grand master) and gNBs need be supported or not? |

# References

1. RP-201310, *Revised WID: Enhanced Industrial Internet of Things (IoT) and ultra-reliable and low latency communication (URLLC) support for NR* , Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell
2. R1-2100105 Discussion on propagation delay compensation enhancements ZTE
3. R1-2100185 Enhancements for Propagation Delay Compensation OPPO
4. R1-2100272 Propagation Delay Compensation Enhancements for Time Synchronization Ericsson
5. R1-2100380 Discussion on propagation delay compensation enhancements CATT
6. R1-2100440 Discussion on propagation delay compensation enhancements vivo
7. R1-2100578 Discussion on propagation delay compensation for time synchronization MediaTek Inc.
8. R1-2100653 Propagation delay compensation analysis and design considerations Intel Corporation
9. R1-2100730 Discussion on enhancements for propagation delay compensation Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell
10. R1-2100884 Discussion on propagation delay compensation enhancements LG Electronics
11. R1-2101078 Propagation delay compensation enhancements ETRI
12. R1-2101205 Discussion for propagation delay compensation enhancements Samsung
13. R1-2101265 Enhancements for support of time synchronization Huawei, BUPT, China Southern Power Grid, HiSilicon
14. R1-2101382 Orphan symbol treatment in unlicensed spectrum access Apple
15. R1-2101463 Enhancements for support of time synchronization for enhanced IIoT and URLLC Qualcomm Incorporated
16. R1-2100024 Reply LS on propagation delay compensation enhancements

# Appendix Agreements in the past meetings

**RAN1#102-e**

Agreements:

* Take the following use cases as the representative use cases for further study on propagation delay compensation enhancements in Rel-17.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **User-specific clock synchronicity accuracy level** | **Number of devices in one Communication group for clock synchronisation** | **5GS synchronicity budget requirement**  **(note)** | **Service area** | **Scenario** |
| 2 | Up to 300 UEs | ≤900 ns | ≤ 1000 m x 100 m | * Control-to-control communication for industrial controller |
| 4 | Up to 100 UEs | <1  µs | < 20 km2 | * Smart Grid: synchronicity between PMUs |

Agreements:

* ±8\*64\*Tc/2μ as the TA indicating error is assumed in the evaluation.

Agreements:

For 5GS synchronicity budget requirement,

* One Uu interface is assumed for smart grid.
* Two Uu interfaces are assumed for control-to-control.

Agreements:

For BS transmit timing error, further study the following three options:

* **Option 1**:65 ns
* **Option 2**:±130ns for the indoor scenario and ±200ns for the smart grid scenario
* **Option 3**:82.5 ns

Agreements:

The value defined in Table 7.1.2-1 for initial transmit timing error (Te) in TS 38.133 should be considered for evaluation of the time synchronization.

Agreements:

Asymmetry between downlink and uplink channel for control-to-control scenario is not considered.

Agreements:

100 ns is assumed for BS detecting error.

Agreements:

Timing advance adjustment accuracy defined in Table 7.3.2.2-1 in TS 38.133 is assumed for evaluation of the time synchronization.

Agreements:

Both 15 kHz and 30 kHz are assumed for both control-to-control and smart grid for evaluation of the time synchronization.

Agreements:

Send an LS to RAN2 with the content including

* Inform RAN2 the two representative use cases concluded in RAN1 for further study;
* Ask RAN2 for input about Uu interface error budget for each of the two use cases;

Agreements:

The following options for propagation delay compensation are further studied in RAN1

* **Option 1**: TA-based propagation delay
  + **Option 1a**: Propagation delay estimation based on legacy Timing advance (potentially with enhanced TA indication granularity).
  + **Option 1b**: Propagation delay estimation based on timing advanced enhanced for time synchronization (as 1a but with updated RAN4 requirements to TA adjustment error and Te)
  + **Option 1c:** Propagation delay estimation based on a new dedicated signaling with finer delay compensation granularity (Separated signaling from TA so that TA procedure is not affected)
* **Option 2**: RTT based delay compensation:
  + Propagation delay estimation based on an RAN managed Rx-Tx procedure intended for time synchronization (FFS to expand or separate procedure/signaling to positioning).

Draft LS R1-2007445 is approved, with final LS in R1-2007446.

**RAN1#103-e**

Agreements:

* Take 65 ns as the assumption of transmit timing error for evaluation of the overall time synchronization error for control-to-control.
* Asymmetry between downlink and uplink channel for smart grid scenario is not considered.
* ~~TA adjustment accuracy is not considered for the evaluation of time synchronization error.~~
* *errorBS,DL,TX* is included in the equation for calculating the overall time synchronization error.

Agreements:

TA adjustment accuracy is not considered for the evaluation of time synchronization error.

Agreements:

For evaluation of the overall time synchronization error for smart grid, companies can take one of the following two options as the assumption for BS transmit timing error:

* Option 1: 200 ns
* Option 2: 65 ns