IEEE P802.19
Coexistence

|  |
| --- |
| Comments on 19-15-0041-03 |
| Date: 2015-05-14 |
| Author(s): |
| Name | Affiliation | Address | Phone | email |
| Roger Marks | EthAirNet Associates; BaiCells | Denver, CO, USA | +1 802.227.2253 | roger at ethair dot net  |

Summary

This document provides comments of the author regarding 19-15-0041-03.

Abstract

This document contains the proposed text of a liaison statement to 3GPP RAN and RAN1 in relation to LAA-802.11 coexistence.

This proposed liaison statement is a response to the liaison statements from 3GPP RAN1 to IEEE 802 (3GPP document numbers R1-152182 and R1-152183) received by IEEE 802 on 22 April 2015, which was in turn a response to liaison statements (ec-15-0025-00 and ec-15-0026-00) from IEEE 802 to 3GPP RAN1 of March 2015.

## IEEE 802 thanks 3GPP for recent liaisons and looks forward to continuing collaboration on coexistence between 802.11 & LAA

IEEE 802 thanks 3GPP for its participation in recent liaison activities between the two organisations related to coexistence between 802.11 and LAA.

In particular, IEEE 802 would like to thank 3GPP RAN1 for its responses in April 2015 ([3GPP R1-152182](http://ieee802.org/Communications/R1-152182.zip) and [3GPP R1-152183](http://ieee802.org/Communications/R1-152183.zip)) to IEEE 802’s liaison statements (3GPP R1-151155 per [ec-15-0025-00](https://mentor.ieee.org/802-ec/dcn/15/ec-15-0025-00-00EC-3gpp-march-2015-liaison-1-final.pdf) and [ec-15-0026-00](https://mentor.ieee.org/802-ec/dcn/15/ec-15-0026-00-00EC-3gpp-march-2015-liaison-2-final.pdf)) to 3GPP in March 2015.

In addition, IEEE 802 would like to particularly thank Study Item Rapporteur Havish Koorapathy for presentation and discussion of [IEEE 802.19-15/0042](https://mentor.ieee.org/802.19/dcn/15/19-15-0042-00-0000-study-on-licensed-assisted-access-to-unlicensed-spectrum.pdf) at the 802.19 meeting of 12 May 2015 in Vancouver.

IEEE 802 notes that there was an agreement (3GPP R1-152413) at the last 3GPP RAN1 meeting in April 2015 to undertake further simulation studies of an access mechanism that in many circumstances appears to operate in similar manner to IEEE 802.11. In particular, it includes LBT, similar timing and exponential back off (albeit with delayed feedback). IEEE 802 believes that this is an extremely positive development and looks forward to reviewing the simulations of this approach.

To continue along this path of collaboration and investigation into coexistence mechanisms, IEEE 802 makes the following recommendations:

* **Recommendation 13:** *IEEE 802 encourages 3GPP RAN1 to make category 4 LBT the mandatory method of LBT selected for the Technical Specification.*
* **Recommendation 14:** *IEEE 802 proposes expanded collaboration with 3GPP and other industry stakeholders, including working with 3GPP RAN to plan a one day workshop in Hawaii during the 13-17 July 2015 IEEE 802 Plenary Session, as further detailed below.*
* **Recommendation 15:** *IEEE 802 encourages* *3GPP RAN1 to continue simulations during the Work Item to investigate and validate design decisions before adopting them into the Technical Specification.*
* **Recommendation 16**: *3GPP RAN1 should consider a variety of hidden station scenarios in coexistence simulations, and ensure that any LAA solution mitigates the hidden node problem.*

The following sections discuss specific items related to these recommendations and resulting from the 3GPP response liaison (3GPP R1-152183).

# IEEE 802 still has concerns relating to what aspects should be included in simulation studies of the coexistence of LAA with 802.11

IEEE 802 is pleased to note that in response 3GPP RAN1 indicated that its plans for simulation already include or now include:

* Up-link and down-link scenarios
* VoIP traffic scenarios, although they are optional
* Some higher density scenarios
* High load scenarios
* Additional 802.11 features (explicit TxBF, fast link adaption, SGI), although they are optional.

In addition, IEEE 802 would like to have a response to these outstanding additional issues:

* **Issue 1:** 3GPP RAN1 has not yet not respond to IEEE 802’s recommendation to consider video traffic scenarios. Multiple industry predictions indicate that the vast majority of network traffic will be video based within a few years.
* **Issue 2:** 3GPP RAN1 declined to consider additional high density scenarios, with 50-200 devices per 802.11 AP. These scenarios are typical in environments like stadiums and dense city areas, which are environments where it is likely that IEEE 802.11 and LAA networks will be collocated. IEEE 802 also notes that a recent submission to 3GPP RAN1 (R1-152408) highlights that “*a radio density difference of approximately 9x is observed between the 3GPP Indoor and the IEEE Enterprise scenarios*”.
* **Issue 3:** 3GPP RAN1 declined to include 3 and 4 Tx/Rx and 80/160 MHz configuration in the simulations on the basis that these features are common to LAA and 802.11 and so do not affect coexistence. IEEE 802 agrees with the justification but is concerned the results simulations underestimate the absolute performance of 802.11 systems.

In addition, IEEE 802 notes that there have been a small number of recent submissions to 3GPP relating to hidden station issues (eg 3GPP R1-151816, R1-151047, R1-151106, R1-151123, and R1-151972). These submissions indicate significant potential for coexistence issues between LAA and 802.11 without compatible hidden station detection and/or mitigation mechanisms.

# IEEE 802 acknowledges 3GPP RAN1’s responses related to simulation study metrics

IEEE 802 acknowledges 3GPP RAN’s responses that it has already specified an aggregate performance measure and that 3GPP RAN1 believes there is no need for an airtime consumption metric. IEEE 802 may provide further input on the question of an airtime consumption metric at some future time.

# IEEE 802 looks forward to further discussion with 3GPP on issues related to fairness

The 3GPP RAN1 response noted that its working definition of fairness is that there “*is no impact on a first 802.11 network when a second 802.11 network changes to an LAA network using the metrics of user perceived throughput and latency*”. 3GPP RAN1 also noted it was using buffer occupancy as fairness metric. Finally 3GPP RAN1 noted that it was deferring IEEE 802’s questions related to fairness to 3GPP RAN.

IEEE 802 acknowledges 3GPP RAN1’s working definition of fairness. IEEE 802 is still concerned that the fairness is a difficult concept to define in all circumstances. For example, this definition only accounts for two operator networks in a given location. IEEE 802 looks forward to further responses on this topic from 3GPP RAN. In addition, IEEE 802 would like to discuss this topic in the workshop proposed in Recommendation 14.

# IEEE 802 looks forward to further discussions with 3GPP on how to engage all stakeholders in the review and development of LAA coexistence mechanisms

The 3GPP RAN1 response noted that it was deferring IEEE 802’s questions related to the inclusion of other stakeholders into the LAA development and review process to 3GPP RAN.

IEEE 802 proposes expanded collaboration with 3GPP and other industry stakeholders, including by working with 3GPP RAN to plan a one day workshop in Hawaii during the 13-17 July 2015 IEEE 802 Plenary Session. To facilitate understanding the potential spectrum sharing issues for operation of IEEE 802.11 and LAA, IEEE 802 suggests some topics for discussion:

* TR 36.889, including proposed channel access parameters
* Working definitions of “fair” coexistence
* Appropriate metrics for measuring coexistence “fairness”

IEEE 802 welcomes 3GPP’s suggestions for additional topics.

Since time is short, exchange of liaison statements is not a suitable means for advance planning. Therefore, IEEE 802 designates XXXX XXXX <email:XXX> as the point of contact for planning the workshop. Feel free to contact XXXX for any technical, programmatic, or logistical issues.

IEEE 802 looks forward to further responses from 3GPP RAN related to engagement of the other stakeholders in the review and development of LAA coexistence mechanisms.