

# PROGRESS ON 5G RELEASES 16/17 IN 3GPP

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## FEEDBACK FROM TSG CT

After the dust had settled on the latest TSG Plenary meetings, 3GPP held three webinars to get the leadership's thoughts on what each meeting achieved.

In our first webinar (<https://vimeo.com/407199676>), Lionel Morand takes us through the responsibilities of the Core network and terminals (CT) group, focusing on the priority given to getting Release 16 features done by June (TSG#88).

He describes TSG CT as the 3GPP factory for transforming service functional requirements into network enablers, via the group's protocol specifications.

During the webinar, Lionel Morand discusses user plane and control plane evolution, emphasising the new work done on the control plane, with the service based architecture replacing node management with services that can be discovered by any function at the control level. This allows very flexible deployments and the introduction of new functionality via a virtualized and cloud friendly network.

The webinar concluded with a look at the role of CT in completing Release 16, with over 50 CT level work items to finish by the end of the TSG CT#88-e meeting, starting on June 29.

## CT support for Verticals in Rel-16

includes:

- 5G Enablers for Network Automation
- Support of time sensitive communication
- Common capabilities for a Service Enabler Architecture Layer
- Cellular IoT functionality for 5G System
- Support of advanced V2X services over 5G
- Further protocol enhancements for:
  - Mission Critical Services
  - Public Warning System
  - Future Railway Mobile Communication System

## PROGRESS IN TSG SA

During his recent webinar (<https://vimeo.com/407214100>), 3GPP TSG SA Chair Georg Mayer described the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the 3GPP schedule. He also gave an update on the latest 3GPP releases and made a commitment to bring in further initiatives for new experts, to make 3GPP more approachable in the future.

On e-meetings replacing physical meetings, Mayer observed that it is "likely that the crisis will mean that we will have to cancel more F2F meetings in Q3 and even Q4." He noted that the resumption of the F2F meeting cycle is not just dependent on the virus being defeated; it will take time for Government and company travel restrictions to be lifted. He concluded: "As a global organization, we are dependent that people from all corners of the world can participate, and in the current situation this is very challenging".

On a positive note, he reported that e-meetings have gone very well and that Release 16 is set to be completed at the end of June 2020. He explained the significance of the extra three months taken for the Rel-16 functional freeze, now scheduled to coincide with end of the ASN.1 and API coding phase. By doing that, the 3GPP groups can complete the release in time for a critical 5G deadline, as the due date falls for 3GPP's submission to the ITU IMT-2020 process. For Release 17, the work package is stable and SA2 has prioritized the stage 2 work, with feature studies started in Q2 2020.

The release brings a series of enhancements to the system, but also brings in new features, many serving the verticals. Mayer

highlighted that to serve the broad needs of the new 5G use cases, 3GPP now provides a tool box approach, where a set of common vertical industry requirements can be met, as a priority.

## SA content highlights in Rel-17

include:

### Enhancements

- Slicing (3rd phase), EDGE computing
- Network automation & Orchestration
- NB-IoT enhancements
- Location services
- Drones

### New features

- 5G proximity services
- 5G multi-cast and broadcast
- Satellite integration
- Industrial IoT
- 5G media and VR

### TSG SA - Rel-17 progress:

- Architecture :- WG SA2 has approved Rel-17 study items for work during Q2, 2020
- API related :- WG SA6 has made good progress on Rel-17. Take a look at future railways work and enhancements for Mission Critical

With 5G bringing a new population to the 3GPP groups, Mayer highlighted some steps being taken, at the leadership level, to help newcomers to navigate their way into the work. As soon as F2F meetings start again, there will be further newcomer sessions at the Plenary meeting and a new system of delegate mentoring, which had started prior to F2F meetings being halted, will be fully launched.

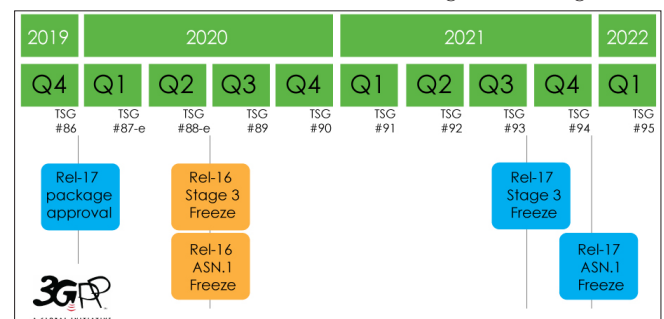
During the questions at the end of this webinar, the role of SA6 came up, and a question was asked about the role of the verticals supporting Associations. Finally, there was a question about how some features could be shifted out to Rel-18 if necessary, due to work load issues.

## RAN WORK PROGRESSING BEYOND EMBB

In his recent webinar (<https://vimeo.com/407210628>) on 5G radio standards, TSG RAN Chair Balazs Bertenyi shared his thoughts about the status of Release 16 and Release 17 specifications.

Since the beginning of the year e-meetings have replaced 3GPP face-to-face group meetings. Despite the physical limitations of that way of working, he observed that the commitment of the experts is as strong as ever and that the technical work is proceeding well.

Bertenyi presented a slide that showed, despite the commitment of all concerned, this new remote way of working has put pressure on the time available to get the work done. RAN, and the other TSGs as well, have allocated longer e-meeting sched-



ules, but still the March Plenaries (TSG#87-e) agreed to an adjustment of the scheduled timeline for both releases.

The functional freeze date of Release 16 features is to be delayed by three months, bringing the completion of Stage 3 to the same Plenary meetings as the ASN.1 freeze in June. Although that completes Release 16 on time, the shift of feature work by three months does mean that the Release 17 timeline must take that into account, moving the Release 17 completion date to December 2021 (see the accompanying timeline).

Looking at the content of the releases, in this RAN webinar, Bertenyi highlighted some of the features that will take radio access networks far beyond being all about mobile broadband.

Although eMBB remains the foundation for many 5G features and is being enhanced greatly in Release 17, he predicted that a series of exciting new features, including work on extended reality, are beginning to be seen as the most important use cases for 5G.

Other areas of growth in the technical work include industrial IoT, automotive and the creation of 'nr-light' to cater to the growth of connected wearables and sensors, including those for health monitoring.

*\* Note this article was originally published on the 3GPP News & Events website - <https://www.3gpp.org/news-events/>*

## CALL FOR PAPERS

### IEEE COMMUNICATIONS STANDARDS MAGAZINE

#### SPECIAL ISSUE ON ULTRA-LOW LATENCY AND RELIABLE COMMUNICATIONS FOR 6G NETWORKS

##### BACKGROUND

Recently, extensive research efforts have been dedicated to develop fifth-generation (5G) wireless mobile networks aimed at providing ubiquitous connections for anyone and anything irrespective of time and location. The number of connected devices and data traffic is increasing exponentially every day, and future data-intensive applications like AR/VR, holographic communications, V2X, autonomous driving, high-precision manufacturing, and ultra-massive machine-type communications would demand high-throughput, ultra-reliable transmission, extremely low latency and high energy efficiency. 6G is expected to extend 5G capabilities to higher levels where millions of connected devices and applications could operate seamlessly with trust, low-latency and high-bandwidth. Thus, major research is now focused on three areas: ultra-reliable, and low latency communications (uRLLC); enhanced mobile broadband (eMBB); and massive Internet of Things (mIoT) in 6G wireless communications.

Ultra-reliable and low-latency communications is perhaps the most challenging task because of its demanding requirements of low latency combined with ultra-high reliability. Using more resources to increase reliability will in turn increase the latency, and therefore a combination of various technologies like software-defined networking (SDN), virtual network slicing, physical-layer technologies are currently experimented for achieving uRLLC with various applications. This Special Issue will solicit high-quality papers reporting on new techniques and concepts, standards, future applications, novel physical-layer solutions, network architectures, resource allocation schemes, other issues, challenges, and promising solutions for ultra-high speed, low-latency and reliable communications in 6G network. Topics covered include but are not limited to:

- Key drivers and requirements for URLLC in 6G
- Breakthrough technologies and concepts for URLLC in 6G
- Low-power transmission designs for URLLC in 6G
- Cross-layer optimization techniques for URLLC in 6G
- Spectrum requirements and channel modelling for URLLC
- Multi-access edge computing for URLLC
- Innovative NOMA solutions for 6G
- Space-air-ground integrated networks for URLLC
- Network/resource slicing and network functions virtualization
- Advanced physical-layer technologies for URLLC in 6G
- Deep learning for radio resource management in URLLC
- Commercial use cases and future applications for URLLC in 6G
- Interoperability, standards, service provisioning
- Prototype and test beds for URLLC in 6G
- Future perspectives of URLLC for 6G

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##### IMPORTANT DATES

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