**3GPP TSG RAN WG1 Meeting #100bis-e R1-200xxxx**

**April 20th – April 30th, 2020**

**Agenda item: 7.2.2.1.1**

**Source: Moderator (Qualcomm Incorporated)**

**Title: Email discussion on k\_SSB indication in PBCH for SSB on sync raster and off-sync raster**

**Document for: Discussion and Decision**

# Introduction

For agenda item 7.2.2.1.1 on NR-U initial access signals and channels, after preparation stage email discussion, it was agreed to discuss the following in email discussion.

[100b-e-NR-unlic-NRU-InitSignalChannel-01] Email discussion/approval on k\_SSB indication in PBCH for SSB on sync raster and off-sync raster by 4/22; if necessary, followed by endorsing the corresponding TP by 4/28 – Jing (Qualcomm)

# Discussion on k\_SSB indication

The LSB of k\_SSB in MIB is used for indication of *ssbPositionQCL-Relationship-r16* for Rel.16 NR-U. As a result, need to determine k\_SSB LSB with default interpretations.

During the preparation stage of the email discussion, there are two alternatives collected.

* Alt 1. The assumed value for LSB of k\_SSB is SSB center frequency dependent
  + If LSB of *ssb-SubcarrierOffset* is used for signalling of *ssbPositionQCL-Relationship-r16*, LSB of k\_SSB is set to ‘0’ for SS/PBCH on a sync raster.
  + If LSB of *ssb-SubcarrierOffset* is used for signalling of *ssbPositionQCL-Relationship-r16*, for a SS/PBCH not on a sync raster,
    - If the distance between a synchronization raster for NR-U and the center frequency of the SS/PBCH is equal to integer multiple of 30 kHz, LSB of k\_SSB is set to ‘0’.
    - Otherwise, if the distance between a synchronization raster for NR-U and the center frequency of the SS/PBCH is not equal to integer multiple of 30 kHz but equal to integer multiple of 15 kHz, LSB of k\_SSB is set to ‘1’.
* Alt 2. The LSB of k\_SSB is set to 0, and restrict the center frequency of SSB on both sync raster and non-sync raster to be multiple of 30KHz away from the sync raster SSB

------------------------------------Alt 1 TP for 38.211, 7.4.3.1----------------------------------

7.4.3.1 Time-frequency structure of an SS/PBCH block

In the time domain, an SS/PBCH block consists of 4 OFDM symbols, numbered in increasing order from 0 to 3 within the SS/PBCH block, where PSS, SSS, and PBCH with associated DM-RS are mapped to symbols as given by Table 7.4.3.1-1.

In the frequency domain, an SS/PBCH block consists of 240 contiguous subcarriers with the subcarriers numbered in increasing order from 0 to 239 within the SS/PBCH block. The quantities  and  represent the frequency and time indices, respectively, within one SS/PBCH block. The UE may assume that the complex-valued symbols corresponding to resource elements denoted as 'Set to 0' in Table 7.4.3.1-1 are set to zero. The quantity  in Table 7.4.3.1-1 is given by . The quantity  is the subcarrier offset from subcarrier 0 in common resource block to subcarrier 0 of the SS/PBCH block, where is obtained from the higher-layer parameter *offsetToPointA* and the 4 least significant bits of  are given by the higher-layer parameter *ssb-SubcarrierOffset* and for SS/PBCH block type A the most significant bit of  is given by in the PBCH payload as defined in clause 7.1.1 of [4, TS 38.212]. For operation with shared spectrum channel access, the least significant bit of is set to 0 if the frequency offset between the lowest subcarrier of the SS/PBCH block and the lowest subcarrier of a SS/PBCH block located at the GSCN of a synchronization raster entry as defined in [X, TS 38.101-1] is equal to 0 or integer multiple of 30 kHz, otherwise, the least significant bit of is set to 1.If *ssb-SubcarrierOffset* is not provided, is derived from the frequency difference between the SS/PBCH block and Point A.

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------------------------------------Alt 2 TP for 38.211, 7.4.3.1----------------------------------

7.4.3.1 Time-frequency structure of an SS/PBCH block

In the time domain, an SS/PBCH block consists of 4 OFDM symbols, numbered in increasing order from 0 to 3 within the SS/PBCH block, where PSS, SSS, and PBCH with associated DM-RS are mapped to symbols as given by Table 7.4.3.1-1.

In the frequency domain, an SS/PBCH block consists of 240 contiguous subcarriers with the subcarriers numbered in increasing order from 0 to 239 within the SS/PBCH block. The quantities  and  represent the frequency and time indices, respectively, within one SS/PBCH block. The UE may assume that the complex-valued symbols corresponding to resource elements denoted as 'Set to 0' in Table 7.4.3.1-1 are set to zero. The quantity  in Table 7.4.3.1-1 is given by . The quantity  is the subcarrier offset from subcarrier 0 in common resource block to subcarrier 0 of the SS/PBCH block, where is obtained from the higher-layer parameter *offsetToPointA* and the 4 least significant bits of  are given by the higher-layer parameter *ssb-SubcarrierOffset* and for SS/PBCH block type A the most significant bit of  is given by in the PBCH payload as defined in clause 7.1.1 of [4, TS 38.212]. For operation with shared spectrum channel access, the least significant bit of is 0. If *ssb-SubcarrierOffset* is not provided, is derived from the frequency difference between the SS/PBCH block and Point A.

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Please provide company views below

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| --- | --- |
| Company | Comments |
| Nokia, NSB | We think that there is no need to restrict R15 SSB placement for Scell. We prefer that restriction on 30kHz granularity applies only to *ssb-SubcarrierOffset* provided by MIB. This can be formulated as  For operation with shared spectrum channel access, the least significant bit of , provided by *ssb-SubcarrierOffset,* is set 0. |
| Samsung | Alt 2, but with some clarification. First we agree with Nokia’s comment. Then, we have the following further clarification.  The indication of Q should be only applicable to SSB with k\_SSB values in the range 0 to 23, and should not impact the SSB with k\_SSB values in the range 24 to 31 wherein those SSBs use k\_SSB for other purpose instead of determining the subcarrier offset. Genetically setting LSB of k\_SSB as 0 cannot make k\_SSB from {25, 27, 29, 31}, but SSBs with k\_SSB as such value should not be impacted by indication of Q. Hence, the UE procedure for determining the k\_SSB should be, the UE first calculate a value + *ssb-SubcarrierOffset*, if , ; otherwise, (i.e., set LSB of k\_SSB as 0).  To summarize, our revised proposal TP for Alt 2 is as follow.  Alt 2. For operation with shared spectrum channel access, 4 least significant bits of are given by the higher-layer parameter *ssb-SubcarrierOffset* and the most significant bit of is given by in the PBCH payload as defined in clause 7.1.1 of [4, TS 38.212]. If , ; otherwise, . |
| LG Electronics | Alt 1, with some modification.  Alt 1 takes advantage of supporting ANR functionality with full flexibility, since currently *ssbFrequency* in a measurement configuration provided with *reportCGI* is configured with *ARFCN-ValueNR* having 15 kHz SCS granularity.  If we go with Alt 2, we need to restrict *ssbFrequency* in a measurement configuration provided with *reportCGI* to be configured only with 30 kHz SCS granularity, which can lead to additional impact on 38.331 specification.  Given that Q is indicated only when k\_SSB is smaller than 24 as Samsung pointed out, we provide modified TP as follows:  Alt 1. For operation with shared spectrum channel access, 4 least significant bits of are given by the higher-layer parameter *ssb-SubcarrierOffset* and the most significant bit of is given by in the PBCH payload as defined in clause 7.1.1 of [4, TS 38.212]. If , ; otherwise, is given by    where is defined by the frequency distance between the lowest subcarrier of the SS/PBCH block and the lowest subcarrier of a SS/PBCH block located at the GSCN of a synchronization raster entry as defined in [X, TS 38.101-1]. |
| Fujitsu | Alt 2, with some modification.  Regarding determination of k\_SSB, we share the similar view with SS, and we are OK with the TP provided by SS. We don’t see the necessity of the additional flexibility for an SSB not on a sync raster. Meanwhile, we also don’t see the necessity of changing measurement configuration with *reportCGI* in 38.331 if we adopt Alt 2. Indeed, Alt 2 would restrict position for SSB associated with RMSI but not on a sync raster. gNB should set proper position of SSB associated with RMSI. Following that, for CGI report purpose, gNB could set proper *ssbFrequency*. But that could be left to gNB implementation, not necessary to update 38.331.  Additionally, as also pointed out by SS and LG, Q is indicated only when SSB is associated with RMSI (i.e. when<24), that is, *subCarrierSpacingCommon* and LSB of *ssb-SubcarrierOffset* are used for determining Q by UE only when <24. It would be better to clarify it. So on top of the TP on determination of k\_SSB, we further provide a TP for determination of Q as follows:  ------------------------------------ Text Proposal for 38.213, Section 4.1----------------------------  \*\*\* Unchanged text omitted \*\*\*  is either provided by *ssbPositionQCL-Relationship-r16* or, if *ssbPositionQCL-Relationship-r16* is not provided,obtained from a *MIB* provided by a SS/PBCH block according to Table 4-1 when <24 as defined in clause 7.4.3.1 of [4, 38.211].  \*\*\* Unchanged text omitted \*\*\*  -------------------------------------- End Text Proposal -------------------------------------- |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Alt 2. |
| ZTE | We prefer Alt 2.  Compared to Alt 1, Alt 2 has less impact on spec, and only influences the non-sync SSB case that the distance between a sync raster and the center frequency of the SS/PBCH is not equal to integer multiple of 30 kHz but equal to integer multiple of 15 kHz. From our understanding, we could avoid this case by implementation. |
| Ericsson | We agree with Samsung’s TP for Alt-2.  This TP has the benefit of not restricting the SSB placement on an SCell (agree with Nokia), as well as not modifying the k\_SSB definition for the case when k >= 24. |
| NTT DOCOMO | We support Alt-2, and Samsung’s TP. |
| vivo | Alt-2 for simplicity. |

# References

[1]. R1-2001649, Remaining issues on initial access signals and channles, vivo

[2]. R1-2001702, Remaining issues on the initial access signals for NR-U, ZTE, Sanechips

[3]. R1-2001756, Discussion on the remaining issues of initial access signal/channel, OPPO

[4]. R1-2001932, Remaining issues of initial access signals and channels for NR-U, LG Electronics

[5]. R1-2002028, Initial access signals and channels, Ericsson

[6]. R1-2002114, Initial access signals and channels for NR-U, Samsung

[7]. R1-2002224, Remaining issues on Initial Access Signals and Channels for NR-U, Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell

[8]. R1-2002262, Remaining issues on initial access signals/channels, Spreadtrum Communications

[9]. R1-2002575, Maintainance on the initial access signals and channels, Huawei, HiSilicon