**3GPP TSG-RAN WG1 #103-e R1-200xxxx**

**e-Meeting, October 26th – November 13th, 2020**

**Source: Moderator (Apple Inc.)**

**Title: Feature lead summary #9 on reduced PDCCH monitoring**

**Agenda item:** **8.6.2**

**Document for:** **Discussion and Decision**

Table of Contents

[1 Introduction 1](#_Toc56122176)

[8.2 Reduced PDCCH monitoring 3](#_Toc56122177)

[8.2.1 Description of feature 3](#_Toc56122178)

[8.2.3.2 Latency and Scheduling flexibility 4](#_Toc56122179)

[8.2.5 Analysis of specification impacts 5](#_Toc56122180)

[12. Conclusion 6](#_Toc56122181)

# 1 Introduction

Contributions made under the “reduced PDCCH monitoring” agenda item of the Rel-17 study item on “Study on support of reduced capability NR devices” as well as initial evaluation results in [29] were summarized in FL summary #1 (FLS1) in R1-2008471.

This document captures the following RAN1#103e RedCap email discussion.

|  |
| --- |
| [103-e-NR-RedCap-03] Email discussion for reduced PDCCH monitoring– Hong (Apple)* 1st check point: 10/29
* 2nd check point: 11/4
* 3rd check point: 11/10
* Last check point 11/12
 |

This summary was organized based on the structure of latest TR 38.875 [1] to document the evaluation results of reduced PDCCH monitoring provided in Phase-2 post-102-e-meeting email thread [102-e-Post-NR-RedCap-01] into section 2. In addition, section 3 intends to discuss potential conclusions for this study item based on the finding in section 2.

Follow the naming convention in this example:

* RedCapPDCCHFLS2-v000.docx
* RedCapPDCCHFLS2-v001-CompanyA.docx
* RedCapPDCCHFLS2-v002-CompanyA-CompanyB.docx
* RedCapPDCCHFLS2-v003-CompanyB-CompanyC.docx

This version of document contains updated proposal tagged FL9.

# 8.2 Reduced PDCCH monitoring

## 8.2.1 Description of feature

**[FL9]**Updated **Proposal 8.2.1-1: Capture the following feature description for Scheme #2 in the TR:**

|  |
| --- |
| **Scheme #2: Extending the PDCCH monitoring gap to X slots (X>1) in connected mode**In Rel-15/16 NR, the range of PDCCH monitoring periodicity is configurable, which is in a range of a few symbol (s) to 2560 slots subject to UE capability. Scheme#2 is to extend the minimum separation between two consecutive slots with configured PDCCH candidates to be X slots, where X$>1$ .  |

**If not, what modification is needed?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Y/N** | **Comments** |
| ZTE,sanechips | Y | We are generally fine with the description. However, it is worth to point out that the current scheme2 is focused on extending the time separation between the PDCCH occasion, which actually can be realized by setting the searchspace periodicity. |
| vivo | Y |  |
| Spreadtrum | Y |  |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Y |  |
| LG | Y | Same view with ZTE. |
| CATT | Y | We are OK with the proposal. We share the same view as ZTE, i.e. it can be realized by proper search space configuration. |
| NEC | Y | We support the FL proposal. |

**[FL9] Proposal 8.2.1-2: Can the following sentence commented by one company in GTW session be added into Scheme #2?**

* **Using ‘M’ to denote Rel-15 BD limit per slot and ‘N’ to denote maximum number of BDs per X slot with Scheme #2, N<M\*X to achieve average BD reduction across X slots**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Y/N** | **Comments** |
| ZTE,sanechips | Y | We agree to add it back and 2 aspects are considered1. Sparse the PDCCH monitoring is focused on extending the time separation between the PDCCH occasion as we mentioned. N<M\*X is focused on setting the maximum limit on multi-slots. They are different. Actually, reducing maximum number of BDs in X slots has been discussed and modified many times. Both of them can be used to reduce the averaged BDs per slot. We do not think reducing maximum number of BDs in X slots should be removed at this last moment.
2. Scheme 1 is used to describe the BD reduction per slot, scheme 3 is used to describe the dynamic BD reduction, and scheme 2 is used to describe the BD reduction on multiple slots. Scheme1 and scheme 3 are actually described broadly which does not limit to any specific method. Therefore, the description of scheme2 is just used to describe the research direction in general, instead of focusing on a specific method of extending the time separation, which is so limited. And any candidate solution discussed in scheme2 should not be precluded.

We hope both of them can be included in the SI stage to make a progress, avoiding precluding a good method to reduce the number of BDs in the SID, before we discuss that. |
| vivo | Y | We think it is needed to help illustrate scheme#2 more clearly. We are also fine to further discuss it in the WI phase.  |
| Spreadtrum |  | We suggest “to achieve average BD reduction across X slots” to be changed to “to achieve maximum BD reduction per slot”. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | N | By extending the minimum separation between two consecutive slots with configured PDCCH candidates to be X slots, where X$>1$, Scheme#2 can already reduce the PDCCH monitoring. It is not motivated to introduce new concept of multi-slot BD limit. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| CATT | N | Share similar views as HW.It’s a new capability which is defined per X slots and the BD/CCE number for a slot goes up. It is against the subjective approved for the SI. Currently, the UE can only monitors M BDs per X slot assuming the PDCCH monitoring periodicity is X slot. However, the UE has to monitor X\*M BDs per X slot. It is against the following subjective:Reduced PDCCH monitoring by smaller numbers of blind decodes and CCE limits |
| NEC | N | This may cause some PDCCHs received at the later part of X slot being missed detection because the maximum number of BDs has been used up. |

### 8.2.3.2 Latency and Scheduling flexibility

**[FL9] Proposal 8.2.3.2-1: Which of the listed Option1 and Option can be captured into TR 38.875 for section 8.2.3 for scheduling flexibility impacts:**

|  |
| --- |
| **Option 1:** Scheduling flexibility impact by BD reduction depends on multiple factors at least including BW, Subcarrier Spacing (SCS), CORESET size, AL distribution, channel condition, number of Als per UE, number of UEs that need to be simultaneously scheduled. **Option 2:** Reduction of BDs reduces scheduling flexibility when scheduling multiple UEs. The ~~Scheduling~~ impact ~~by BD reduction~~ depends on multiple factors at least including BW, Subcarrier Spacing (SCS), CORESET size, AL distribution, channel condition, number of Als per UE, number of UEs that need to be simultaneously scheduled.  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Comments** |
| ZTE,sanechips | Option 1. We have no strong view here.”the impact depends ...” seems not so clear, since which kind of impact may be missing. |
| vivo | *Option 1. The multiple factors as listed there are equally important.*  |
| Spreadtrum | Option 1. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Option 1 is supported by us.The first sentence in Option2 is not correct. There are observation agreed to see that there is no PDCCH blocking rate increase if DCI size budget is also reduced with the BD reduction.  |
| MediaTek | Option 2 |
| NEC | Option 1 |

**[FL9] Proposal 8.2.3.2-2: Capturing the following into TR 38.875 for latency impact:**

|  |
| --- |
| The latency impact due to BD reduction may largely depend on PDCCH blocking rate performance impact. If the PDCCH blocking rate is increased by BD reduction, the latency performance is expected to be increased; Otherwise, BD reduction has no impact on the latency.  |

* **FL strongly stresses that please note that this is the last round of email discussion. Without consensus on this section may cause the incompletion of this study item.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** |  **Y/N** | **Comments** |
| ZTE,sanechips | Y |  |
| vivo | Y for sake of progress |  |
| Spreadtrum | Y |  |
|  |  |  |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Y |  |
| LG | Y |  |
| CATT | Y |  |
| MediaTek | Y |  |
| NEC | Y |  |

## 8.2.5 Analysis of specification impacts

**[FL9]** **Proposal 8.2.5-1: Capturing the following into TR 38.875 for section 8.2.5**

|  |
| --- |
| * Depending on the considered techniques, for scheme with reducing maximum number of PDCCH candidates, specification impact may include reducing the limit on maximum number of PDCCH candidates, reducing the DCI size budget, modification to DCI size alignment rule and DCI format design, to minimize the PDCCH blocking rate impact.
* For Extending the PDCCH monitoring gap to X slots (X), the minimum separation between two consecutive PDCCH monitoring occasion is increased from 1 slot to X>1 slots and X needs to be specified.
* For dynamic adaptation of PDCCH BD parameters in connected mode, specification impacts may include mechanisms used to dynamically adapt PDCCH BD parameters e.g., maximum number of BDs per PDCCH monitoring occasion and minimum time separation between two consecutive PDCCH monitoring occasions.
* Additional specification impacts may include reducing DCI size budget, DCI format design for multiple PDSCHs scheduling, modification to PDCCH candidates dropping rule, to minimize the PDCCH blocking rate impact and avoid network restriction.
 |

**If not, what modification is needed to add it into TR?**

* **FL strongly stresses that please note that this is the last round of email discussion. Without consensus on this section may cause the incompletion of this study item.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** |  **Y/N** | **Comments** |
| ZTE,sanechips | Y | A modification may be needed for the second paragraph if Proposal 8.2.1-2 is agreed. |
| vivo | Y |  |
| Spreadtrum | Y |  |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Y |  |
| CATT | Y |  |
| MediaTek | Y |  |
| NEC | Y |  |

# 12. Conclusion

|  |
| --- |
| The PDCCH monitoring reduction for RedCap UEs has been studied. The study includes the evaluation of power saving benefit, system performance impacts, coexistence impacts, potential schemes and the corresponding specification impacts. The power saving benefit by PDCCH monitoring reduction for RedCap UEs has been evaluated based on the agreed power model and traffic model, with the results and observations captured in section 8.2.2. The system performance impact has been evaluated using PDCCH blocking rate as the metric, with the results and observations captured in section 8.2.3. In addition, scheduling flexibility and latency impacts have also been studied in Section 8.2.3.Three candidate schemes for PDCCH monitoring reduction have been identified and studied with the corresponding coexistence and specification impacts captured in sections 8.2.4 and section 8.2.5, respectively. Based on the study, it is recommended by RAN1 to specify PDCCH monitoring reduction scheme(s) with minimized PDCCH blocking rate in Rel-17 to avoid the network scheduling impact.   |

**[FL9] Q 12-1: Which of the paragraphs above can be captured into TR 38.875 clause 12 for conclusion?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Comments** |
| ZTE,sanechips | All the above paragraphs can be captured into the TR. |
| vivo | *All* |
| Spreadtrum | All |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | We would like to add the following revisions for the third paragraph and last paragraph to capture operators’ concern.The third paragraph:The system performance impact has been evaluated using PDCCH blocking rate as the metric, with the results and observations captured in section 8.2.3. In addition, scheduling flexibility and latency impacts have also been studied in Section 8.2.3. In section 8.2.3, It can be observed that some of the candidate solutions can provide 50% maximum PDCCH candidates reduction with 0% increment of PDCCH blocking rate.The last paragraph:Based on the study, it is recommended by RAN1 to specify PDCCH monitoring reduction scheme(s) with ~~minimized~~ targets for zero increment of PDCCH blocking rate in Rel-17 to avoid the network scheduling impact.   |
| LG | Firstly, the recommendation in the conclusion is too broad or abstract in this conclusion. We need to be more specific about what is recommended or not recommended. From our perspective, the power saving gain less than 10% is not enough to recommend for RedCap WI, especially considering the small net gain over what we can achieve with the existing techniques and configurations to reduce the power consumption, and also considering the impact on the PDCCH blocking rate which is also not small. We also think Scheme #2 and Scheme #3 are out of scope of this SI which are not relevant for recommendation in conclusion. Scheme #1 can be considered but the additional gain that can be achieved with Scheme#1 over what can already be achieved by existing Rel-15/16 network configuration is not clear.Some companies mentioned that the power saving gain is very important in use cases such as wearables. But if you think about the LTE IoT, the extended (e.g., years of) battery life can only be achieved by the techniques such as extended DRX which has already been started in RAN2. For those reasons above, from our perspective, it is hard to recommend to specify any of the new schemes from the RedCap SI in RAN1. Therefore we prefer to remove the last sentence.  |
| CATT | All |
| MediaTek | Not the last sentence (i.e. recommendation of the schemes)The power saving by BDs limit reduction can already be achieved using existing R15/16 configurations (e.g., PDCCH candidates and DCI sizes to monitor) without an impact to the system performance.Also, with the existing mechanisms in R15/16 that can be used for power saving (e.g. cross-slot scheduling, larger PDCCH monitoring periodicity) the impact of the configured (or supported) PDCCH candidates on the power consumption is marginal (~1.6% for 30KHz as we shown in our results in R1-2008511). |
| NEC | All |