3GPP TSG RAN WG1#105-e R1-21XXXXX

e-Meeting, May 10th – 27th, 2021

Source: Moderator (vivo)

Title: FL summary#1 of DCI-based power saving adaptation

Agenda Item: 8.7.2

Document for: Discussion and Decision

# Introduction

This contribution is a summary of the AI 8.7.2.

* Section 2 is a list of the issues to be discussed/decided.
* Section 3 is void.
* Section 4 is a summary of previous meeting agreements.
* Section 5 is a summary of proposals from companies’ contributions submitted.
* Section 6 is void.
* Section 7 is the decription of WI.
* Section 8 is the reference documents.
* Section 9 is the history of the FL summary.

# Issue list

## Issue 1: SSSG switching and/or PDCCH skipping

In RAN1#104-E, it is agreed that

Agreements:

* Strive for a common design for DCI based PDCCH monitoring adaptation in active time for an active BWP to support functionalities inclusive of both SSSG switching and PDCCH skipping for a duration.
  + Details FFS

Agreements:

* The following alternatives can be considered for DCI based PDCCH monitoring adaptation in active time for an active BWP for power saving
  + Alt 1: Enhancement of Rel-16 SSSG switching to support PDCCH monitoring adaptation including skipping for a duration
  + Alt 2a: Enhancement of DCI(s) utilized for Rel-16 power saving adaptation for supporting both skipping PDCCH monitoring for a duration and SSSG switching
  + Others not precluded

The followings are initial proposals.

### Initial proposals

Most companies support explicitly indication of SSSG switching by a scheduling DCI in the contributions,

* + Scheduling DCI Supporetd by Qualcomm, MTK, CMCC, Samsung, Nokia, , Huawei/HiSilicon, vivo, LGE, Panasonic, Apple, Fraunhofer HHI/Fraunhofer IIS, InterDigital (12)
  + some companies propose to support this with selected DCI formats: DOCOMO(format 0\_1 and 1\_1), , Ericsson (DCI format 1\_1, FFS : DCI format 0\_1), ZTE(UE-specific DCI format), OPPO(format 1\_1 and format 0\_1 as optional) (4)

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| **[High] proposal 1-1a:**   * PDCCH schedules data and also indicates PDCCH monitoring adaptation by SSSG switching is supported.   + At least DCI format(s) 1-1, 0-1, 1-2 and 0-2 is supported     - X-bit is added in the DCI for indicating SSSG switching       * X = [1]       * FFS details   + SSSG#0 and SSSG#1 is supported for Rel-17 SSSG switching indicated by PDCCH schedules data.     - FFS: more than 2 SSSGs |

In order to achive a common solution which support functionalities inclusive of both SSSG switching and PDCCH skipping, some companies propose that a ‘dormant search space set group’ is introduced in order to emulate PDCCH skipping by search space group switching(i.e. Alt 1), e.g.,

* To emulate PDCCH skipping with search space group switching, a dormant search space set group can be introduced, e.g., as group 2. [Qualcomm]
* A new ‘skipping’ SSSG group can be configured for scheduling DCI based SSSG switching. FFS whether and how the number of configured SSSG can be 2 or 3. [vivo]
* Support PDCCH skipping by enabling empty or non-empty SSGs which stay active for a configured time duration. [Fraunhofer]
* Support search space set group (SSSG) switching among more than two search space set groups, including empty SSSS group for PDCCH skipping. [Samsung]

While some companies think indicating PDCCH monitoring adaptation by PDCCH skipping for a duration within a SSSG is better (i.e. Alt 2), e.g.,

* Explicit PDCCH skipping function for UE and gNB; [ZTE]
* DCI indicating SSSG switching can indicate PDCCH monitoring periodicity for the target SSSG, i.e., PDCCH skipping duration. [NTT DOCOMO]
* Indicating skipping of PDCCH monitoring occasions is supported as PDCCH monitoring adaptation. [OPPO]

The pros of Alt 1 claimed are as follows,

* high flexibility in SS set group configuration [Samsung]

The cons of Alt 1 claimed are as follows,

* The configuration of a SSSG simulating an implicit PDCCH skipping by pure network implementation cannot provide gNB a straightforward information of a proper power saving configuration. It may result in low probability of deployment of this implicit PDCCH skipping function. [ZTE]
* UE power saving gain may be degraded for hardly configuring the implicit PDCCH skipping function by gNB.[ZTE]
* By configuring a SS set with a SSSG index and the SS set is not configured with any PDCCH MO, the SS set is always occupied for PDCCH skipping and the configurable SS sets used for PDCCH monitoring are reduced. [Huawei, HiSilicon]
* SSSG switching has the additional application delay during search space switching, which makes the SSSG switching not equivalent to the PDCCH skipping [CATT]

The pros of At 2 claimed are as follows,

* More flexibility, better power saving performance, less latency. [ZTE]

The cons of At 2 claimed are as follows,

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| **[High] proposal 1-1b:**   * Alt 1: Supporting SSSG configured as a ‘dormant’ SSSG,   + UE does not monitoring PDCCH on ‘dormant’ SSSG,     - * FFS: how to configure/indicate ‘dormant’ SSSG       * FFS: how UE switch out of ‘dormant SSSG’ , e.g., timer based.   **[High] proposal 1-1c:**   * Alt 2: PDCCH schedules data and also indicates PDCCH monitoring adaptation by PDCCH skipping for a duration is supported.   + DCI format(s) 1-1, 0-1, 1-2 and 0-2 is supported     - Y-bit, FFS details, including       * e.g., joint / separate indication of SSSG switching and PDCCH skipping     - Determination of the duration(s) for PDCCH skipping, e.g.,       * by RRC signaling,       * by specification       * Implicitly, to the end of C-DRX active time |

**The following proposals 1-2a~2c is related to non-scheduling DCI based PDCCH monitoring adaptation**

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| **[Medium] proposal 1-2a:**   * PDCCH does not schedules data and indicates SSSG switching or PDCCH skipping for an active BWP in active time is supported by   + DCI Format 1\_1 (SCell dormancy case 2 like) |

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| **[Medium] proposal 1-2b:**   * PDCCH does not schedules data and indicates SSSG switching or PDCCH skipping for an active BWP in active time is supported by   + DCI format 2\_0 |

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| **[Medium] proposal 1-2c:**   * DCI format 2\_6 is supported to indicates SSSG switching or PDCCH skipping for an active BWP in active time when DRX is configured. |

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| **[Medium] proposal 1-3:**  When CA and Scell dormancy is configured, PDCCH which indicates Scell dormancy is also indicating SSSG switching for an active BWP in active time. |

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| **[Medium] proposal 1-4:**  When R16 cross-slot scheduling is configured, PDCCH which schedules data and indicates Rel-16 cross-slot indication is also indicating SSSG switching for an active BWP in active time. |

**The following proposals 1-5a~5e is related to implicit indication of PDCCH monitoring adaptation**

Timer-based PDCCH adaptation widely supported by many companies for SSSG switching, especially RRC configures a timer duration and after timer expired UE switches into another SSSG.

Besides that, following are some other proposals,

* Vivo propose DCI can dynamically indicate a timer duration for timer-based SSSG switching. [3]
* Similarly, Intel propose that DCI indicates a duration for the switched SSSG; UE switches back to previous/default SSSG after duration ends. [9]
* Nordic proposes to introduce DCI format 1\_1, 1\_2, 0\_1 and 0\_2 indicating, upon reception of such DCI format, initialize timer to value corresponding to end of C-DRX active time is also one alternative. [24]

For timer-based PDCCH skipping, please see **proposal 1-1c.**

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| **[High] proposal 1-5a:**  For implicit indication of PDCCH monitoring adaptation for an active BWP in active time, timer-based SSSG switching is supported,   * + A timer duration is configured by RRC, and UE switch back after timer expired.     - FFS timer duration is configured per SSSG or BWP.     - FFS multiple timer duration(s) can be configured by RRC, and DCI dynamically indicates a timer duration.     - FFS which SSSG UE switches to after the timer expired.     - FFS: the time duration is corresponding to end of C-DRX active time   **[High] proposal 1-5b:**  For timer-based SSSG switching , the following is considered after timer expired,   * + Alt 1: UE switches to SSSG#0 (i.e., default SSSG)   + Alt 2: UE switches to a SSSG configured by RRC |

SSSG switching triggered by scheduling request is proposed by many companies,

* Ericsson, Qualcomm, Nokia, Huawei, HiSilicon, CMCC, LGE, ITRI, Asia Pacific Telecom, FGI, ZTE

SSSG switching triggered by RACH is proposed by many companies,

* Nokia, Huawei, HiSilicon, CMCC, LGE, ITRI, Asia Pacific Telecom, FGI, ZTE(RACH due to out-of sync)

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| [Medium] Proposal 1-5c:  For implicit indication of PDCCH monitoring adaptation , SSSG switching triggered by SR is supported.  [Medium] Proposal 1-5d:  For implicit indication of PDCCH monitoring adaptation , SSSG switching triggered by RACH is supported. |

Some other implicit triggering mechanism such as follows,

* to guarantee that the UE will start monitoring using dense SSSG during the DRX on-duration, a default SS-set group that needs to be assumed at beginning of On-duration.[Ericsson]
* Beam failure detection [ZTE]

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| [Medium] Proposal 1-5e  For UE configured with DRX, higher layer signaling can configure SSSG that a UE monitors when coming out of DRX to monitor an ON duration. |

### Companies views (1st round)

Companies are encouraged to provide comments in the table below.

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| **Company** | **Comment** |
| NordicSemi | Based on contributions, we believe that there are two direction to be discussed here or in GTW  Alt 1: PDCCH schedules data and also indicates PDCCH monitoring adaptation by SSSG switching is supported.   * + At least DCI format(s) 1-1, 0-1, 1-2 and 0-2 is supported     - X-bit is added in the DCI for indicating SSSG switching       * X = [1]       * FFS details   + At least SSSG#0 and SSSG#1 is supported for Rel-17 SSSG switching indicated by PDCCH scheduling data     - FFS: support of more than 2 SSSGs     - FFS: explicitly or implicitly indicated timer value for a SSSG     - FFS: further monitoring restrictions within SSSG when group is active, e.g. monitoring only for re-tx, or only for UL grant, etc.     - …..     - Note: An SSSG may contain zero SS sets and UE does not monitor PDCCH during the time that SSSG is active.   Alt2: PDCCH schedules data and also indicates separately or jointly:   * PDCCH monitoring adaptation by SSSG switching   + - FFS: support of more than 2 SSSGs     - FFS: explicitly or implicitly indicated timer value for a SSSG     - FFS: further monitoring restrictions within SSSG when group is active, e.g. monitoring only for re-tx, or only for UL grant, etc.     - …..     - Note: An SSSG may contain zero SS sets and UE does not monitor PDCCH during the time the SSSG is active. * PDCCH skipping for a period of time   + FFS durations of skipping   + FFS one or more   + FFS configurable or indicated |
| CATT | We are OK with the common framework for SSSG switching and PDCCH skipping as agreed in RAN1#104-e. However, we don’t agree that the proposal is to support SSSG switching. We had listed the issues and drawback of SSSG switching as follows,   * The SSSG switching delay – this would have transition period that gNB can’t schedule any DL/UL transmission. This will incur additional UE power consumption * The HARQ operation interaction with SSSG switching – When scheduling DCI is used for SSSG switching, the effective time of SSSG would not be confirmed until the ACK is received from UE for DCI formats 1\_1/2\_1 and UL data is received for DCI formats 0\_1/0\_2. The handshaking between gNB and UE for DL and UL triggering might be quite different. Moreover, it would have concatenated effects of error propogation when miss-detection of DCI. * Traffic adaptation – the drawback of SSSG switching is the additional delay during switching. PDCCH monitoring adaptation is to reduce PDCCH monitoring during Active Time when gNB buffer is empty and Inactivity timer is running. The SSSG switching delay could not adjust UE PDCCH monitoring dynamically and quickly to align with traffic arrival and defy the purpose of PDCCH monitoring adaptation for the traffic arrival to achieve the power saving. |
| Apple | Proposal 1-1a, the proposal include only SSSG switching, but missed the PDCCH skipping. Suggest to change it to “PDCCH schedules data and also indicates PDCCH monitoring adaptation by SSSG switching and PDCCH skipping is supported.  Proposal 1-1b, we do not support this option. The cons have been listed as summarized. We would like to point out the current UE feature 3-1 has the limitation of “UP to 3 search space sets in a slot for a scheduled SCell per BWP”. This additional “Null” search space set will reduce the configurable SS sets for PDCCH monitoring, as Huawei commented.  Proposal 1-1c, we support this option. In addition to the cons listed above, “more flexibility, better power saving performance, less latency”, we would like to add that this approach does not have additional overhead, but can indicate more combinations. For example, when buffer is close the empty, gNB can use one DCI to trigger skipping for a duration, and use another SSSG after skipping using one commend. There is no cons listed above.  Proposal 1-2a: support this option. UE monitors USS for format 1-1 (Scell dormancy case 2 like) without the additional complexity.  Proposal 1-2b and 1-2c: Do not support these options. UE power saving adapation is based on UE specific traffic. There is no result that show the group based DCI format bring additional benefit.  Proposal 1-3: Do not support as it indicate SSSG switching only. Need clarification the difference between 1-3 and 1-2a.  Proposal 1-4: Do not support this proposal. Seems to be duplicate with 1-1.  Proposal 1-5a and 1-5b: The discussion of timer based adaption should based on both SSSG switching and PDCCH skipping. Do not see why only SSSG switching is discussed.  Proposal 1-5c and 1-5d: This is gNB implementation based on UE traffic. We do not see specification impact.  Proposal 1-5e: Open to discuss. |
| Qualcomm | **Proposal 1-1a/b/c:**  We think proposal 1-1a implies the support for baseline SSSG switching as defined in Rel-16 NR-U. After agreeing on this, we could further discuss how to support the the additional PDCCH skipping function, like Proposal 1-1b/c. Although, this kind of step-by-step approach would work to make a progress, we don’t think it is the case at this time. Since we have already agreed to strive for a common design of SSSG switching and PDCCH skipping, we think we should first make a decision on the baseline design, i.e., Alt 1 vs Alt 2a from RAN1 #104-e agreement. After that, we can further discuss the triggering mechanism, detailed configuration, etc.  **Proposal 1-2a:**  We support the proposal.  **Proposal 1-2b:**  As many other companies commented in their contributions, we don’t think group-common PDCCH is adequate for licensed band operation.  **Proposal 1-2c:**  Similar reason as above, we don’t support indication by DCI format 2\_6 during active time. However, as an extension of Rel-16 feature, we support PDCCH monitoring adaptation indication by DCI format 2\_6 outside active time. Since several companies, including QC, proposed this in their contributions, it would be good to capture this as another proposal, e.g., Proposal 1-2d.  **Proposal 1-3:**  We think it should be clarified whether the intention of this proposal is joint indication of SCell dormancy and PDCCH monitoring adaptation, or just sharing the same DCI with separate indication fields for SCell dormancy and PDCCH monitoring adaptation.  Since SCell dormancy, based on the dormant BWP, and PDCCH monitoring adaptation have different time scale, we don’t think joint adaptation is beneficial.  **Proposal 1-4:**  We are open to discuss this proposal. As some companies proposed, associating K0min/K2min with SSSG, instead of BWP, would have some benefit.  **Proposal 1-5a:**  We support the proposal.  **Proposal 1-5b:**  As another alternative, or at least as an FFS, it would be good to add a mixed scheme: for a type of SSSG (e.g., normal SSSG), UE switches to the default SSSG, while for another type of SSSG (e.g., dormant/null/empty SSSG), UE switched to a different SSSG (e.g., an RRC configured SSSG, the previous SSSG, etc.).  **Proposal 1-5c:**  We support the proposal  **Proposal 1-5d:**  We are generally fine with the proposal. However, it can be further clarified that the RACH is limited to BFR purpose. For RACH other than BFR, the UE will monitor Type1 CSS, and CSS monitoring should not be affected by PDCCH monitoring adaptation anyway.  **Proposal 1-5e:**  We are open to discuss this proposal. This can also be combined with the discussion whether DCI format 2\_6 outside active time, if configured, can also indicate an SSSG that the UE should monitor when starting the on duration. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | We support scheduling DCI (i.e. DCI formats 0\_1, 1\_1, 0\_2, 1\_2) based dynamic PDCCH skipping and search space set switching to enable small-scale PDCCH monitoring adaptation during Active time. PDCCH skipping duration can be implicitly determined based on K0 and K0,min (or K2 and K2,min) indicated in scheduling DCI.  Support proposals 1-1a and 1-1c in principle and suggest following modification  **High] proposal 1-1c:**   * Alt 2: PDCCH schedules data and also indicates PDCCH monitoring adaptation by PDCCH skipping for a duration is supported.   + DCI format(s) 1-1, 0-1, 1-2 and 0-2 is supported     - ~~Y-bit,~~ FFS details, including       * e.g., joint / separate indication of SSSG switching and PDCCH skipping       * e.g. Determination of the duration(s) for PDCCH skipping, ~~e.g.,~~       * ~~by RRC signaling,~~       * ~~by specification~~   ~~Implicitly, to the end of C-DRX active time~~ |
| Samsung | We are fine with 1-1a and 1-1b. With 1-1a and 1-1b, it provides a common design to support both PDCCH skipping and SSSG switching. For a ‘’dormant SSSG’, it’s not necessary to be associated with a search space set index. It can be empty. ‘dormant SSSG’ with timer based switching is equivalent as PDCCH skipping for a time duration. 1-1c is not needed.  We don’t support 1-2a/b, as the cost is large. We are fine with 2c to reduce signaling overhead based on GC-PDCCH. For 1-3 and 1-4, more details need to be provided to clarify how a common indicator works.  We support 1-5a/b.  We don’t support 1-5c/d. SR and RACH doesn’t necessarily mean the feasibility of switching. gNB can trigger the adaptation based on both the desire from individual UEs and overall traffic load in the cell.  For 5e, a default SSSG can be considered regardless of DRX configured or not. |
| Intel | **[High] proposal 1-1a:**   * Agree with CATT and Apple. * We do not agree to the wording of the proposal that seems to contradict the previous decision from RAN1 #104-e meeting by just saying “by SSSG switching” and not including PDCCH skipping indication. * Further, we do not agree to setting X = [1]; we think that there is benefit in allowing adjustment of the duration for which the new state can apply.   **[High] proposal 1-1b:**   * Do not support the proposal. The functionality of PDCCH skipping can be supported directly by indicating PDCCH skipping for an indicated duration and without emulation via “dormant SSSG”.   **[High] proposal 1-1c:**   * Support the first parts, and do not agree with the options for “Determination of the duration(s) for PDCCH skipping”   + “Dynamic indication in the DCI indicating PDCCH monitoring adaptation” should be included as an option.   We support **[Medium] proposal 1-2a and 1-2c**   * Group-common DCI formats are as applicable for indicating UE PDCCH monitoring adaptation just like group-common scheduling can be used for other purposes – by grouping similar UEs, including design of DCI 2\_6 outside of active time (traffic profiles would still be different for different UEs in general). As far as configuration is concerned, there is no difference compared to UE-specific configuration and gNB can realize proper grouping of UEs for the GC DCI formats.   **[High] proposal 1-5a:**   * Do not support the proposal. There is clear benefit in indicating the duration (from a set of few configured durations) of the new state as part of the indication itself. This option should be included instead of assuming an “implicit indication” by default.   **[High] proposal 1-5b:**  Fine wtih the proposal. |
| ZTE,Sanechips | Regarding proposal 1-1a, 1-1b, 1-1c, we think we need to decide the common design of SSSG and PDCCH skipping according to the previously agreed alternatives, intead of separately discussing SSSG and PDCCH skipping one by one in 1-1a, 1-1b, 1-1c.  Regarding how to achieve PDCCH skipping, we support proposal 1-1c, i.e. Alt 2. The reasons are as below:  Alt 1 and Alt 2 have almost the same power saving performance.  Alt 2 provides an explicit PDCCH skipping configuration.  For Alt 1 with 2 SSSGs configuration, i.e. a SSSG0 for normal PDCCH monitoring and SSSG1 for PDCCH skipping, the timer-based triggering mechanism for Rel-16 SSSG switching may cause a significant latency increase because the UE shall switch to SSSG1 after the UE detects any DCI during SSSG0 PDCCH monitoring.  When configuring the SSSG to emulate PDCCH skipping, it needs to ensure that most of SSSs are configured in the normal SSSG because the UE should always monitor the SSSs that are not included in the configured SSSGs.  Some revisions to **proposal 1-1c.** It is not clear to say the duration for PDCCH skipping would be determined by specification, it is suggested to update as by DCI as proposed by many companies.   * + - Determination of the duration(s) for PDCCH skipping, e.g.,       * by RRC signaling,       * by DCI ~~specification~~,       * Implicitly, to the end of C-DRX active time   The triggering methods of supporting scheduling DCI in proposals 1-1a, 1-1c and 1-2 should be discussed after the determination of the alternative of common design.  The other triggering methods in proposals 1-3, 1-4 and 1-5 should be treated with a lower priority. For example, the timer-based triggering in proposal 1-5 should be discussed after the common design is clear, otherwise, companies may have different understandings of the detailed design. |
| LG | Proposal 1-1a: We are generally okay with the Proposal since it states baseline of SSSG for power saving. However, we don’t agree with X=[1]. Consensus about alt 1 or alt 2 is not yet made. It seems premature to confirm therfore should be FFS.  Proposal 1-1b/c: We don’t support emulating PDCCH skipping with dormant SSSG as already the cons are summarized by FL. Thus, we prefer Proposal 1-1c, not 1-1b. However, ‘dynamic indication of skipping duration’ should be included in Proposal 1-1c.  Since we agreed to strive common design for SSSG switching and PDCCH skipping, we believe that Proposal 1-1a and Proposal 1-1c can be integrated into one Proposal regarding functionalities inclusive of both SSSG switching and PDCCH skipping. And we can consider the combination of monitoring adaptation as Apple mentioned.  Proposal 1-2c: We suggest modification for more clarification as follows:   * DCI format 2\_6 in active time is supported to indicates SSSG switching or PDCCH skipping for an active BWP in active time when DRX is configured.   Besides, we support PDCCH monitoring adaptation indication by DCP. As QC stated, it would be good to capture this as another proposal.  Proposal 1-4: We also support PDCCH monitoring adaptation with cross-slot scheduling contains PDCCH skipping as some companies proposed in their contributions.  Proposal 1-5a: Okay with the proposal.  Proposal 1-5b: Simliar with SSSG switching, which SSSG (or all the SS sets) UE switches to after the timer expired should be considered for PDCCH skipping.  Proposal 1-5c: We are okay with the propoposal. Details should be discussed further including e.g. how long implicit PDCCH monitoring adaptation triggered by SR has to last.  Proposal 1-5d: We can consider not only BFR but also CFRA triggering cases.  Proposal 1-5e: We are open to discuss. As well as higher layer signaling, we can consider the SSSG that a UE monitors when coming out of DRX to monitor an ON duration is indicated explicitly by DCI format 2\_6 outside active time. |
| Nokia | First a generic comments that in my understanding, in case of scheduling DCI both mechanisms would require HARQ FB to be provided. Hence, if NW does not detect ACK, NW has two options. Either it waits till next know timing when UE shall be monitoring the PDCCH or send it again immediately. These would apply in case of both skipping and switching.  It is good to remember that many companies assumed rather aggressive (i.e. large) durations for the PDCCH skipping e.g. over the IAT, thus if missed ACK is an issue, it could severely either increase unnecessary transmissions of PDCCH (missed ACK) or if NW waits longer (eof duration), UE power consumption. With switching the common assumption seems to have bit less aggressive period changes and to keep monitoring occasions overlapping so that situation where UE and network are async can be avoided. Hence, depending on the perspective switching has an advantage on this.  As per latency, different companies seemed to have a different view of the latency, so it is not solely restricted to switching, albeit latency can be different.  1-1a; As indicated by Nordic and Qualcomm, we could try to see first if we could find a compromise based on alternatives identified in last meeting. I do understand that FL seems this somewhat challenging, and do understand the intent of the proposal and can support it.  1-1b; in principle fine with the proposal, but we should further discuss if we treat USS and CSS differently. This is relevant if we assume very long durations over which PDCCH is not monitored, that could overlap for example with Type2-PDCCH monitoring. I.e. if we maintain that CSS is not assigned to any group, it would be still monitored.  1-1c: We would prefer to use the ‘empty’/’dormant’ SSSG to enable stopping the PDCCH for a duration, thus don’t see we need to agree both 1-1b and 1-1c.  On 1-2a and 1-2b: In the case that network has no data to schedule, it would be good to provide methods to adapt the PDCCH monitoring, we would support having at least DCI format 2\_0 supported, while can consider DCI format 1\_1 (similar to dormancy case2, but different).  On 1-2c; We are not supportive of this proposal. If we have DCP configured, and UE is triggered by DCP to monitor the onDuration, it would seem natural to assume that there would be also going to data activity/scheduling. Thereby assuming a default SSSG which UE will monitor during the onDuration could be considered. Of course with more groups than 2 we could achieve this also through timer based SSSG switching. This also relates to proposal 1-5e.  1-3; We think this needs further discussion. Scell dormancy implies that UE does not monitor PDCCH, thus it is not fully clear if these should be mixed.  1-4; We don’t support this proposal. From our perspective cross-slot scheduling is ‘smaller’ step (lower impact to data throughput) that could be an intermediate before SSSG adaptation. We could consider having SSSG switching that can also include (be configured) minimum scheduling offset.  1-5a; We are OK with the proposal.  1-5b; In principle we are OK with the proposal, but we should also consider the case when (if agreed) we have more than 2 groups, i.e. does the timer imply moving step-wise from one group to next or to a certain default group. Alt2 covers this partly, but it could also be implicit if we have timer per group.  1-5c; We are OK with the proposal  1-5d; We are OK with the proposal.  1-5e; We could consider this, but we should first progress the overall design, to see whether this can be achieved with timer based PDCCH monitoring adaptation, as noted in comment for 1-2c. |
| OPPO | For **Proposal 1-1a/b/c:** We see the need for discussion the selection between Alt1 and Alt2a from last meeting. It also said other options is not precluded. In that sense, the agreed principle of striving for the common design for inclusive of both SSSG switching and PDCCH skipping still holds.  The proposal 1-1a miss the indication of PDCCH skipping. It seems we should not use too much scheduling DCI format. The payload could be configurable size up to 2. We suggest to modify as:  **[High] proposal 1-1a:**   * PDCCH schedules data and also indicates PDCCH monitoring adaptation by PDCCH skipping and SSSG switching is supported.   + At least DCI format(s) 1-1, 0-1~~, 1-2 and 0-2~~ are ~~is~~ supported     - X-bit is added in the DCI for indicating SSSG switching       * X = ~~[1]~~1/2       * FFS details   + FFS for other DCI formats   + Skipping duration of Z slots is supported for Rel-17 PDCCH skipping indicated by PDCCH schedules data.   + SSSG#0 and SSSG#1 is supported for Rel-17 SSSG switching indicated by PDCCH schedules data.   FFS: more than 2 SSSGs and other durations  Fo the other proposal 1-5, we think they can further discussed. The proposal 1-4, can include the case triggerting PDCCH adapation also trigger cross-slot scheduling. The current wording seems use cross-slot indication trigger new PDCCH adapation. We can consider both direction. |
| CMCC | We support proposal 1-1a/1-1b to realize a common design of SSSG switching and PDCCH skipping.  For non-scheduling DCI, we support proposal 1-2a, not support 1-2b/1-2c. For 2\_6, when it is used for SSSG switching indication, both the wake up indication and Scell dormancy indication are not needed then DCI format 2\_6 will be a new format different from DCI format 2\_6 introduced for WUS in R16. In addition, DCI size budget will also be increased if it is not aligned with scheduling DCI or other DCI format 2\_x series. For DCI format 2\_0 is not aligned to fallback DCI format 1\_0 or 0\_0, this will require UE to monitor a different DCI size when SSSG switching is configured even when SFI is not needed to monitor.  For proposal 1-3, we don’t unsterdand the relationship with proposal 1-2a, we think they are saying the same thing.  For proposal 1-4, don’t sure how to bundle the cross-slot shcduling with SSSG switching.  Support proposal 1-5a/1-5b/1-5c/1-5d.  For proposal 1-5e, it can be merged to proposal 1-5b, that is there are two cases, which the frist is after timer expires, and the second is out of DRX, the SSSG UE swithes can be the same. |
| Spreadtrum | In our view, the proposals are all about trigger methods under the common design principle. But, the proposals above seem a little discontinuous with the agreement for trigger methods in RAN1#1-4bis-e as follows.   * + Alt 1: Enhancement of Rel-16 SSSG switching to support PDCCH monitoring adaptation including skipping for a duration   + Alt 2a: Enhancement of DCI(s) utilized for Rel-16 power saving adaptation for supporting both skipping PDCCH monitoring for a duration and SSSG switching   + Others not precluded   For example,  - proposal 1-1a, 1-1c, 1-2c and 1-2a are about the new DCI fields, which may not belong to Rel-16 SSSG switching or Rel-16 power saving adaptation;  - proposal 1-3 and 1-4 is about SCell dormancy and cross-slot scheduling, which may belong to Rel-16 power saving adaptation;  - proposa1 1-2b is about explicit SSSG switching, which may belong to Rel-16 SSSG switching; - proposal 1-5a~5c are about implicit SSSG switching, which may belong to Rel-16 SSSG switching.  There are too many possibilities and hard to converge. It seems over-design.  We suggest having high level down-select firstly:   * + Alt 1: Enhancement of Rel-16 SSSG switching to support PDCCH monitoring adaptation including skipping for a duration   + Alt 2a: Enhancement of DCI(s) utilized for Rel-16 power saving adaptation for supporting both skipping PDCCH monitoring for a duration and SSSG switching   Alt 3: New DCI field(s) for supporting both skipping PDCCH monitoring for a duration and SSSG switching |
| Huawei, Hisilicon | **[High] proposal 1-1a/[High] proposal 1-1b/[High] proposal 1-1c**  We share similar view with CATT and Apple. We suggest to combine proposal 1-1a and proposal 1-1c as a combined proposal.  We are not OK with proposal 1-1b. The reason/concerns are summarized as following:   * SSSG switching framework by Alt1 in RAN1#104 (i.e. proposal 1-1a + proposal 1-1b) cannot achieve the target of skipping PDCCH monitoring because even if a SSSG does not include any SS set, the behavior of UE is not to skip PDCCH monitoring according to the current spec description. Actually, it can be derived that UE does not expect that either of the SSSGs is empty by current specification. * For Alt1 in RAN1#104 (i.e. proposal 1-1a + proposal 1-1b), by configuring a SS set with a SSSG index and the SS set is not configured with any PDCCH MO, one search space set is wasted. “Null” search space set will reduce the configurable SS sets for PDCCH monitoring * Alt2 provides more flexibility for gNB to indicate both SSSG switching and PDCCH skipping simultaneously by one DCI. Alt 1 cannot simultaneously support PDCCH skipping and switch to another SSSG.   Based on the above reasons, we support proposal 1-1a and proposal 1-1c as a combined proposal.  **[Medium] proposal 1-2a/2b/2c/3/4:**  We are fine with 1-2a, 1-2c. But we want to clarify the difference between 1-2a and 1-3. And we revise Proposal 1-2c as following   * DCI format 2\_6 is supported to indicates SSSG switching or PDCCH skipping for an active BWP in active time when DRX is configured.   + FFS: DCI format 2\_6 inside active time or outside active time   For proposal 1-3, what is the reason that only SSSG switching is indicated by the DCI indicating SCell dormancy? We have proposal to use the DCI to trigger PDCCH skipping.  **[Medium] proposal 1-5a/b**  For proposal 1-5a and 1-5b, we think it can be [Medium] and can be disussed further after the decision of the common framework of PDCCH monitoring adaptation, i.e. Alt.1 or Alt.2a in RAN1#104. |
| NTT DOCOMO | We agree that the functionality is supported based on SSSG switching framework. One benefit of SSSG switching is that UE can perform PDCCH skipping multiple times without additional DCI indication, and can stop PDCCH skipping based on the timer or data arrival. It can provide power saving gain for a long term with small DCI overhead. On the other hand, the drawback of Rel-16 based SSSG switching, compared with PDCCH skipping indication by DCI, is that the monitoring periodicity cannot be flexibly indicated along with DCI indication. It would be beneficial gNB can flexibly determine the monitoring periodicity based on scheduling condition and so on. Thus, it should be considered that the monitoring periodicity can be flexibly indicated, e.g., more number of SSSG, DCI indication of monitoring periodicity, DCI indication of the timer duration for the SSSG after switching.  For proposal 1-1, we generally support proposal 1-1a. However, at least the number of bits X should be discussed further, and X can be just FFS. For proposal 1-1b, the details on the dormant SSSG should be clarified first. We are not sure what is difference between dormant SSSG and SSSG with long monitoring periodicity.  For proposal 1-5, as mentioned above, it should be considered the DCI indicating SSSG switching can indicate the timer ducation for the SSSG after switching, so that gNB can indicate it flexibly based on scheduling condition and so on. |
| Panasonic | To strive for a common design for PDCCH skipping and SSSG switching, we see the two alternatives as moderator summarized. One is using SSSG to implicitly support PDCCH skipping, while the other one is explicit indication for PDCCH skipping and SSSG switching by a joint indication. Our position is to support the second alternative.  Better to focus on these two high level directions before diving into more details. |
| MTK | **Proposal 1-1a:**  We support this proposal 1-1a, it has less specification effort by using Alt 1 to achieve the similar power saving.  **Proposal 1-1b:**  As for the proposal 1-1b, it can be realized by RRC configuration. Introducing a new label seems not necessary.  **Proposal 1-1c:**  We do not support proposal 1-1c since the additional complexity doesn’t bring any additional noticeable power saving gain (please check our RAN1 #104-bis-e contribution for the comparison)  **Proposal 1-5:**  The method of timer based triggering has been supported in current NR-U spec. We would like to clarify what is additionally supported by Proposal 1-5. |
| NordicSemi | Highlevel we support 1-1a or 1-1b or any potential hybrid of those.  As we said two meeting ago, we are fine also remove FFSes on dynamically indicated timer size, **this is crutial to accommodate concern from some companies**:    **High] proposal 1-5a:**  For implicit indication of PDCCH monitoring adaptation for an active BWP in active time, timer-based SSSG switching is supported,   * + A timer duration is configured by RRC, and UE switch back after timer expired.     - Downselect one of       * ~~FFS~~ timer duration is configured per SSSG or BWP.       * ~~FFS~~ multiple timer duration(s) can be configured by RRC, and DCI dynamically indicates a timer duration.     - FFS which SSSG UE switches to after the timer expired.     - FFS: the time duration is corresponding to end of C-DRX active time |
| IDCC | We are ok with proposal 1-a, 1-b, 1-c. Our understanding is that eventually we need to decide on either 1-b or 1-c. Although they both seem to achieve the same result, we slightly preferer approach 1-c due to its simplicity.  In proposal 1-c, one approach is that the codepoints may indicate different switching/skipping combinations based on the current SSSG. For example, assume we have SSSG0 and SSSG1 where SSSG0 is configured with infrequent monitoring and SSSG1 is configured with more frequent monitoring. It may not be necessary to perform skipping in SSSG0, but it may be beneficial to perform skipping in a more granular fashion in SSSG1. So, with 2-bit DCI, all four codepoints can be used to indicate different skipping durations in SSSG1. More details can be found in our Tdoc.  We do not support 1-2b and 1-2c, we think scheduling DCI is more appropriate since switching/skipping depends on the UE traffic. |
| Fraunhofer | For proposal 1-1a, we are supportive in general. However, it seems to early to make nay assumption on X since it is not clear at this stage which scheme will be adopted.    For proposal 1-1b and c, the individual proposals are fine for us. Nevertheless, we think that it would be benefical to strive for a common solution instead of agreeing on the details of the two schemes. The decision on how the common scheme is going to be implemented, may also impact the details of the schemes and hence, it should be taken in a timely manner.    For proposal 1-3 and 1-4, we are supportive since we see a benefit of implicit triggering.    For proposal 1-5a and 1-5b, we are supportive. |
| Ericsson | 1-1a:  We are OK with the proposal with revisions to first FFS bullet as below. Per-Rel-16, an SSSG can be defined to be empty, and therefore, we may need a bit more discussion on the need/difference for ‘dormant SSSG’. |

### Updated Proposals (after 1st round)

Proposal 1-1a tries to address some common part of the Alt1 and Alt 2a in RAN1#104-e meeting. The scheduling DCI based SSSG switching seems to get majority support. So it seems to be one step.

Companies thinks proposal 1-1a is not sufficient because it is just saying “by SSSG switching” and not including PDCCH skipping indication. Therefore change the main bullet of proposal 1-1a by adding ‘PDCCH skipping for a duration’ and adding a FFS bullet in order to address some details of PDCCH skipping. However, considering different approaches for PDCCH skipping, it is expected to have further discussion, e.g., based on proposal 1-1b and 1-1c.

Some response to the companies’ comments are as follows,

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| companie | Handling of the comments |
| Nordic | Yes, you provide a good example of the two directions. The intension of proposal 1-1a is to find something common part for progressing.  For the Note you provided “An SSSG may contain zero SS sets and UE does not monitor PDCCH during the time the SSSG is active.” Not sure the whole PDCCH is not monitored by UE. As Nokia pointed out, maybe some type of CSS is still of interest, and some other USS which does not belonging to any SSSG still need to be monitored. I agree with the intension you provided in the note, perhaps we can come up with a better wording when discussing the detail of proposal 1-1b. |
| CATT | Regarding SSSG delay, even in Rel-16 SSSG switching for unlicensed, UE receiving PDCCH during the switching period is still allowed from my understanding. It is not as the same as BWP switching. NO interruption exists for SSSG switching.  Regarding HARQ operation interaction with SSSG switching, for scheduling DCI based SSSG switching, since the gNB can rely on the ACK or NACK to determine whether the scheduling DCI is received by UE, I think it is still a safe way. Nokia provide some observation on this point. “First a generic comments that in my understanding, in case of scheduling DCI both mechanisms would require HARQ FB to be provided. Hence, if NW does not detect ACK, NW has two options. Either it waits till next know timing when UE shall be monitoring the PDCCH or send it again immediately. These would apply in case of both skipping and switching. ”  Some companies also propose the scheduling DCI based SSSG switching take effect after receving PDCCH plus a short application time (e.g., similar to Rel-16 cross-slot application time), One example is in MediaTek’s contribution, which is much power efficient way. |
| Apple | The modified proposal 1-a addresses the first comment.  For the ‘This additional “Null” search space set will reduce the configurable SS sets for PDCCH monitoring’, since the additional empty SSSG does not contains SS set(s). Maybe it does not impact to the total configured SS sets. Correct me if my understanding is not not right.  For proposal 1-5a and 1-5b, it is about the implicit indication for SSSG switching, proposals related to the duration(s) for the PDCCH skipping is already included in updated proposal 1-1c. |
| Intel | To address Intel’s comment, change the main bullet of proposal 1-1a. Also removing the X = [1] since anyway this is second-level details we can fix it later. And I plan to make a new proposal on the bit field for indicating SSSG switching and skipping considering the inputs from multiple companies in the next version summary.  For “Dynamic indication in the DCI indicating PDCCH monitoring adaptation” should be included as an option, there are different options regading this. For example, some companies think RRC based duration is enough. So relevant part is in updated **proposal 1-1c**. DCI indication of the duration is added in a subbullet. |
| ZTE | To address the comments, change the main bullet of proposal 1-1a. |
| LGE | The X= [1] will be removed and solve it later.  Dynamic indication of the duration for PDCCH skipping is included in updated **proposal 1-1c.** . DCI indication of the duration is added in a subbullet. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | For the proposed change of 1-1c, i.e. removal of the subullets for determination of the duration(s) for PDCCH skipping, since many companies propose to have a dynamic indication of the duration. It is better to keep as it is. Whatever it is only for example to provide some information to people first. |
| Nokia | For whether we need to treat USS and CSS differently, i.e., always monitoring CSS, so far in Rel-16, the behaviour for unlicensed band is that CSS is always monitored. Correct me if I am wrong. We can add this after the group make sure in licensed band, the same behaviour is followed. |
| OPPO | To address the comments, adding ‘PDCCH skipping’ in the main bullet of proposal 1-1a.  The dynamic indication of skipping duration is related to implicit adaptation by a timer. So related proposals are included in proposal 1-5a. |
| Spreadtrum | The proposal 1-1a is modified to consistent to the common design principle. For your suggested Alt 3, it is of course needed. And I plan to have a new proposal regarding the DCI field(s) |
| Huawei, Hisilicon | My understaning for zero SSSG is that it does not contains SS set(s) (i.e., none of the SS sets is linked to this zero SSSG). Maybe it does not impact to the total configured SS sets. Correct me if my understanding is not not right.  For format 2\_6, the proposal is changed a bit also incorporating comments from LGE and Qualcomm.  The different between 1-2a and 1-3 is that 1-2a does not relies on UE configured with CA. The design of DCI format 1\_1 for Scell dormancy is borrowed.  For the priority of 1-5a and 1-5b, Yes. I agree with you can be disussed further after the decision of the common framework of PDCCH monitoring adaptation. |
| DOCOMO | To address the proposed change, X is removed.  And for 1-1b, my understanding the UE behavior is that UE does not monitoring PDCCH when switching ‘dormant’ SSSG. However those SS set(s) does not belongs to any SSSG is still monitored. |
| Qualcomm | The proposed change to proposal 1-5b is addressed and corresponding change is made to proposal 1-5b as follows. |
| MTK | For your comments regarding 1-5, some companies are considering something different to R16 timer. For example, dynamic indicate a timer but not restrict to this. To me, this is not included in R16. |
| NordicSemi | I am fine to remove FFS. However, still we need to resolve which one should be adopted. |

According to this , the proposals are updated as follows. And after GTW session, FL recommened to consider different options for proposal 1-1a as follows. Option 2 remove some details and try to keep it high level. Option 1 is also updated according to some late comments before the GTW session in the email..

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| **[High] proposal 1-1a (option 1):**   * PDCCH schedules data and also indicates PDCCH monitoring adaptation by SSSG switching and PDCCH skipping for a duration is supported.   + At least DCI format(s) 1-1, 0-1, 1-2 and 0-2 is supported   + At least SSSG#0 and SSSG#1 is supported for Rel-17 SSSG switching indicated by PDCCH scheduling data.     - FFS: support of more than 2 SSSGs   + FFS how to support PDCCH skipping     - PDCCH schedules data and also indicates PDCCH skipping for a duration [without SSSG switching]     - SSSG ~~configured as a ‘dormant SSSG’ in~~ which contains zero SS sets       * FFS : e.g. configured as a ‘dormant SSSG’   + FFS handling CSS and USS differently for PDCCH monitoring adaptation   **[High] proposal 1-1a (option 2):**   * PDCCH schedules data and also indicates PDCCH monitoring adaptation by SSSG switching and PDCCH skipping for a duration is supported.   + At least DCI format(s) 1-1, 0-1, 1-2 and 0-2 is supported   + FFS handling CSS and USS differently for PDCCH monitoring adaptation |

Since the supported DCI format for proposal 1-1c has already been addressed in proposal 1-1a. removing that bullet should be OK.

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| **[High] proposal 1-1b:**   * Alt 1: Supporting SSSG configured as a ‘dormant’ SSSG,   + UE does not monitoring PDCCH on ‘dormant’ SSSG,     - * FFS: how to configure/indicate ‘dormant’ SSSG       * FFS: how UE switch out of ‘dormant SSSG’ , e.g., timer based.   **[High] proposal 1-1c:**   * Alt 2: PDCCH schedules data and also indicates PDCCH monitoring adaptation by PDCCH skipping for a duration is supported.   + FFS details, including     - e.g., joint / separate indication of SSSG switching and PDCCH skipping     - Determination of the duration(s) for PDCCH skipping, e.g.,       * by RRC signaling,       * by DCI indication       * Implicitly, to the end of C-DRX active time |

**The following proposals 1-2a~2c is related to non-scheduling DCI based PDCCH monitoring adaptation**

Support of proposal 1-2a: Apple, Qualcomm, Intel, Nokia, CMCC, Huawei/HiSilicon, Ericsson

Object of proposal 1-2a: Samsung

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| **[Medium] proposal 1-2a:**   * PDCCH does not schedules data and indicates SSSG switching or PDCCH skipping for an active BWP in active time is supported by   + DCI Format 1\_1 (SCell dormancy case 2 like) |

Support of proposal 1-2b: Nokia

Object of proposal 1-2b:Apple, Qualcomm, Samsung, CMCC, IDCC

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| **[Medium] proposal 1-2b:**   * PDCCH does not schedules data and indicates SSSG switching or PDCCH skipping for an active BWP in active time is supported by   + DCI format 2\_0 |

Support of proposal 1-2c: Qualcomm, Samsung, Intel, LGE, Huawei/HiSilicon

Object of proposal 1-2c:Apple, Nokia, CMCC, IDCC

To address comments from Qualcomm and LGE, the ‘DCI format 2\_6’ refers to DCP which should be outside active time. LGE also propose to allow DCI format 2\_6 in active time to indication PDCCH monitoring adaptation.

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| **[Medium] proposal 1-2c:**   * DCI format 2\_6 outside active time is supported to indicates SSSG switching or PDCCH skipping for an active BWP in active time when DRX is configured.   + FFS whether to allow DCI format 2\_6 being received in active time to indicate SSSG switching or PDCCH skipping. |

Support of proposal 1-3:

Object of proposal 1-3: Apple, Qualcomm, Nokia

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| **[Medium] proposal 1-3:**  When CA and Scell dormancy is configured, PDCCH which indicates Scell dormancy is also indicating SSSG switching for an active BWP in active time. |

Support of proposal 1-4: LGE

Object of proposal 1-4: Apple, Nokia

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| **[Medium] proposal 1-4:**  When R16 cross-slot scheduling is configured, PDCCH which schedules data and indicates Rel-16 cross-slot indication is also indicating SSSG switching for an active BWP in active time. |

**The following proposals 1-5a~5e is related to implicit indication of PDCCH monitoring adaptation**

Support of proposal 1-5a: Qualcomm, Samsung, LGE, Nokia, CMCC, Fraunhofer, Ericsson

Object of proposal 1-5a: Intel

Support of proposal 1-5b: Qualcomm, Samsung , Intel, LGE, Nokia, CMCC, Fraunhofer, Ericsson

Object of proposal 1-5b:

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| **[High] proposal 1-5a:**  For PDCCH monitoring adaptation for an active BWP in active time, timer-based SSSG switching is supported,   * + A timer duration is configured by RRC, and UE switch back after timer expired.     - FFS timer duration is configured per SSSG or BWP.     - FFS multiple timer duration(s) can be configured by RRC, and DCI dynamically indicates a timer duration.     - FFS which SSSG UE switches to after the timer expired.     - FFS: the time duration is corresponding to end of C-DRX active time   **[High] proposal 1-5b:**  For timer-based SSSG switching , the following is considered after timer expired,   * + Alt 1: UE switches to SSSG#0 (i.e., default SSSG)   + Alt 2: UE switches to a SSSG configured by RRC   + FFS different alternatives for different switching cases   + FFS for more than 2 SSSG if supported |

Support of proposal 1-5c/d: Qualcomm(BFR), LGE(BFR and CFRA), Nokia, CMCC, Ericsson (5c only)

Object of proposal 1-5c/d: Apple, Samsung

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| [Medium] Proposal 1-5c:  For implicit indication of PDCCH monitoring adaptation , SSSG switching triggered by SR is supported.  [Medium] Proposal 1-5d:  For implicit indication of PDCCH monitoring adaptation , SSSG switching triggered by RACH is supported. |

Some companies think it is open for discussion and can be handled later for example after decision of framework.

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| [Medium] Proposal 1-5e  For UE configured with DRX, higher layer signaling can configure SSSG that a UE monitors when coming out of DRX to monitor an ON duration. |

### Companies views (2nd round)

Companies are encouraged to provide comments in the table below.

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| **Company** | **Comment** |
| Spreadtrum | proposal 1-1a (option 2) can be agreed at first. |
| Apple | Do not support proposal 1-1a (option1).  Support proposal 1-1a(option 2), with remove of the FFS. The main bullet is PDCCH schedules data (i.e., scheduling DCI), which is USS by default. The CSS and USS discussion is mainly on non-scheduling DCI (2-0, 2-6 and 1-1 with Scell dormancy). Therefore the FFS point should be removed or the main bullet needs to be updated to including non-scheduling DCI.  Do not support proposal 1-1b. Using SSSG to emulate PDCCH skipping has a lot of limitations. (1) PDCCH skipping can have different skipping steps with different SSSG configuration. For example, larger skipping step with sparse SSSG configuration, and smaller skipping step with dense SSSG configuration. (2) One DCI can trigger skipping and SSSG switching together. For example, when buffer is close to empty, gNB can trigger a skipping then resume with a sparser SSSG configuration. (3) Processing delay of PDCCH skipping is shorter compared to SSSG switching.  Support proposal 1-1c.  Support proposal 1-2a.  Do not support proposal 1-2b.  Do not support proposal 1-2c. If DCI 2-6 is limited to out side of active time, we do not see how does it work for PDCCH skipping.  Proposal 1-5a and 1-5b: It can be further discussed after the framework of SSSG and PDCCH skipping is decided. If we define a default SSSG and gNB/UE always starts with the default SSSG at the beginning of the DRX cycle, then timer may not be needed. For example, default SSSG is dense pattern, and UE monitor dense pattern at beginning of DRX On duration. gNB can switch to a sparse pattern SSSG for UE power saving until next DRX cycle. The need to fall back during DRX ON duration multiple times is questionable. |
| NordicSemi | proposal 1-1a (option 1) with removed square bracket can move us forward. Option 2 does not add anything on top of current situation.  Seems Apple has in mind one-time skipping, and not reoccurring skipping like CATT. |
| Samsung | Support proposal 1-1a (option 1) with FFS for PDCCH skipping as the views diverse a lot. But we are OK to compromise to Option 2 for the sake of progress.  For 1-1b/c, it’s not clear whether we support them separately or jointly based on common design as discussed in 1-1a. We assume they are alternatives as next step for 1-1a.   * We are fine with the direction of 1-1b, but the idea of ‘dormant SSSG’ is not clear. Is it required to be associated with any SS sets? We suggest to clarify the details or examples of configuration necessary for it. From our view, we think it’s just empty SSSG. So, we don’t know why there will be dense/sparse configuration in Apple’s comments. * For 1-1c, we don’t support to indicate the skip duration directly. We don’t see the needs to consider dynamic skipping duration. |
| CATT | Proposal 1-1a (option 2)  Proposal 1-1c without any FFS points. |
| Nokia | Proposal 1-1a (option 1)  For proposal 1-1b/1-1c, similar as commented by Samsung, we would be supportive of the intent of 1-1b, but it might be good to clarify and align the description with with 1-1a (option1). We do not support 1-1c. |
| Ericsson | 1-1a : We are OK with either options.  1-1b, 1-1c: We prefer Alt 2 (i.e. 1-1c). Regarding Alt 1, since there can be empty SSSGs in Rel-16 SSSG design, it is not clear why this is needed.  1-5a,1-5b : we support (timer functionality is supported in Rel-16). |
| Qualcomm | We support Proposal 1-1a (option 2) with modification: For the third bullet, ‘FFS how to support PDCCH skipping’, the second sub-bullet, ‘SSSG with contains zero SS sets’ is not the only solution. In fact, we see this sub-bullet is closely related to Proposal 1-1b, i.e., the configuration of a dormant SSSG. For example, as we proposed in our contribution, a durmant SSSG may have associated SS sets, at least to support HARQ retransmission, but those are monitored conditionally (e.g., depending on HARQ NACK or RTT/ReTx timers). Thus, in the sub-bullet of Proposal 1-1a, we could simply say ‘Special SSSG emulating PDCCH skipping’, instead of ‘SSSG which contains zero SS sets’.  We support Proposal 1-1b Alt1: For more clarification, as we stated above, dormant SSSG is a special SSSG to support PDCCH skipping functionality. It may not necessarily be an empty SSSG with zero SS sets, but it may have associated SSSGs to support HARQ retransmission, which are only conditionally or discontinuously monitored to maximize the power saving gain. |
| LG | Proposal 1-1a: ‘FFS handling CSS and USS differently for PDCCH monitoring adaptation’ maybe inappropriate. In NR-U, Type3-PDCCH CSS and the other CSS are treated separately to be included in SSSG. Hence, only handling CSS and USS differently may not be sufficient.  As stated ‘for PDCCH monitoring adaptation’, we wonder if ‘handling CSS and USS differently’ is applied to PDCCH monitoring skipping, too.  Proposal 1-1b: In our understanding, dormant SSSG that contains none of SS sets can be configured in Rel-16. However, maybe related to handling CSS and USS in proposal 1-1a, it is specified that a UE can be provided a group index for a type3-PDCCH CSS set or USS set by *searchSpaceGroupIdList* for PDCCH monitoring on a serving cell. In other words, type0, type0A, type1, and type2-PDCCH CSS sets do not belong to any group and are always be monitored by a UE. Therefore, although the UE is indicated to switch to dormant SSSG but still has to monitor some SS sets. From this point of view, switching to dormant SSSG and PDCCH monitoring skipping cannot be the same.  Proposal 1-1c: We are okay with the proposal.  Proposal 1-2c: We are okay with the proposal. |
| ZTE, Sanechips | We support proposal 1-1a (option 2) without the last FFS and 1-c (Alt 2) for the common design of SSSG switch and PDCCH skipping. The reasons are as below:  (1) proposal 1-1c with an explicit PDCCH skipping scheme provides gNB more straigthforwad information about PS configuration, which is simple for the network implementation.  (2) The spec efforts of dormant/empty SSSG are even heavier considering we needs to check the current spec to make sure it is not problematic;  (3)The proponents of the “SSSG emulating PDCCH skipping” have different understanding of the detailed schemes, which makes proposal 1-1b quite diverse and hard for the group to digest the details.  For proposals 1-2a, 1-2b and 1-2c, the necessity should be clarified and benefits should be justified. For example, for DCI format 2-6 outside DRX, if there is no data scheduled for the DRX cycle, network can indicate “not-wake-up” /SCell dormancy indication, we are not sure why PDCCH adaptation carried by DCI format 2-6 is needed. Besides, this WI is limited to DRX active time.  For proposals 1-3 and 1-4, it should be discussed at a lower priority at least after the alternative of common design is agreed.  For proposals 1-5a and 1-5b, we think that it is important to make sure when to set or reset the value of a switching timer firstly.  For proposals 1-5c~e, we think that these implicit triggering event should be discussed after the alternative of common design is agreed. |
| NTT DOCOMO | Proposal 1-1a: We support proposal 1-1a (option1).  Proposal 1-5: We support proposal 1-5a and 1-5b. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | **[High] proposal 1-1a :**  We prefers option 2. As also commented by Apple and us, it is desired that gNB could use a single DCI to trigger UE to skip a duration and also switch to a sparse SSSG. Apple’s example makes sense that when buffer is close to empty, gNB can trigger a skipping then resume with a sparser SSSG configuration by using a single DCI triggering. Option2 does exclude this but Option 1 exclude this. Actually, we don’t see a need to have ‘[without SSSG switching]’ even for Option 1. This is why we mention that NULL SSSG is not equivalent as PDCCH skipping.  Also, for the DCI format 1-2 and 0-2, they are optional feature for Rel-16 UE. If we want to have areements to support Rel-17 PDCCH monitoring adaptation in DCI format 1-2 and 0-2, we want to add a note to clarify that this does not mean Rel-17 PDCCH monitoring adaptation feature depends on UE capability ***dci-Format1-2And0-2-r16.***  **[High] proposal 1-1b/1c:**  We support proposal 1-1c. As mentioned above, proposal 1-1c provides more flexibility for gNB to trigger SSSG switching and PDCCH skipping simultaneously by one DCI. Proposal 1-1b cannot do this.  **[Medium] proposal 1-2c:**  Need to clarify our view. we support DCI format 2\_6 inside active time to indicates SSSG switching or PDCCH skipping.  [Medium] Proposal 1-5c/5d:  We support the proposals. |
| Fraunhofer | We support proposal 1-1a Option 1 however, if not agreeable we are also fine with Option 2. We are fine with the remaining proposals. Furthermore, we are also supportive of proposal 1-4. |

## Issue 2: More number of SSSGs

Some companies pointed out to consider more than 2 SSSG for the following reasons, [Supported by Samsung, Ericsson, Nokia, Qualcomm, vivo]

* Support search space set group (SSSG) switching among more than two search space set groups, including empty SSSS group for PDCCH skipping. [samsung]
* For the unified design of PDCCH monitoring adaptation based on SSSG switching, the maximum number of configured SSSGs larger than two is considered. [Qualcomm]
* in order to emulate the function of PDCCH monitoring skip, which would not be well-supported with legacy SSSG switching, a new type of SSSG may need to be introduced.. [Qualcomm]
* Study further how to support SSSG-switching/skipping for multiple groups of cell(s). Details including number of groups FFS. [Ericsson]
* Increase the number of SS set groups from 2 to 3. [Nokia]

Some companies thinks Two groups of SS sets is enough to support both PDCCH skipping and SSSG switching.

* When PDCCH skipping is introduced, the duration of PDCCH skipping can be flexibly configured. Different levels of UE power saving is obtained by supporting both PDCCH skipping and SSSG switching. It is not necessary to introduce more than 2 SSSGs to further increase UE complexity [Huawei]

### Initial proposals

The following moderator recommendations are made.

**[High] proposal 2-1:**

* Up to 3 SSSGs is supported for Rel-17 SSSG switching in the active BWP.

### Companies views (1st round)

Companies are encouraged to provide comments in the table below.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Comment** |
| NordicSemi | This is one way to resolve FFS in Alt 1 proposal |
| CATT | We only support 1 SSSG for PDCCH monitoring adaptation with dynamic skipping. |
| Apple | Do not support. As discussed in 1-1, many cons are listed for this approach. |
| Qualcomm | We support the general idea of increasing the maximum number of SSSGs, but we think it could be more than 3. If the SSSG is indicated by a bit field, it would be better to keep the number to be a power of 2, e.g., 4. At this stage, we prefer to agree on whether to support more than 2 SSSG first, and keep the max number of SSSGs FFS. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | We don’t think 3 SSSG are necessary, if PDCCH skipping is supported. Also, signaling a separate search space configuration may not be efficient, when only a few parameters (e.g. monitoring periodicity/slot offset) need to be changed. In that sense, we think that signaling two values for a given search space configuration parameter and switching between two values should be considered. |
| Samsung | We think it can be more than 3, especially for a common design. More SSSGs are beneficial to support adaptation not only in time domain. Also, how to configured SSSG can be FFS. |
| Intel | Do not support. We do not see a need to support more than two SSSGs. Detailed feedback as in response to Proposals 1-1x. |
| ZTE,Sanechips | The power saving benefits with more than 2 SSSGs is not clear, especially for the case if alt 2 with explicit PDCCH skipping function is used, it can flexibly support multiple combinations of power saving configurations, hence, considering up to 3 SSSGs seems unnecessary. |
| LG | We are open to discuss more than 2 SSSG. However, as we commented in a previous section, we do not support configuring dormant SSSG. |
| Nokia | We support the proposal to increase the number of SSSG at least to 3, and consider more than 3 also. A comment that seems bit counter intuitive to see a need for multiple durations for PDCCH adaptation by some companies to enable ‘adaptation flexibility’ but not similarly need to have more SSSGs. |
| OPPO | We don’t see the strong motivation to support more than 2 SSGs.  We suggest to support more than 2 skipping periods. |
| CMCC | Support, but we think for the dormant SSSG, two different timers can be configured to reliaze different PDCCH skipping time. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | There is no need to introduce more complexity on UE to maintain more than 2 SSSG before the benefit is justified. If we support proposal 1-1a+1-1c (i.e. Alt.2a in RAN1#104 agreements), different levels of UE power saving is obtained by supporting both PDCCH skipping and SSSG switching. |
| NTT DOCOMO | This proposal is related to whether or not to support the dormant SSSG. It can be discussed together with the details of SSSG. |
| Panasonic | Same with our previous comment. |
| MTK | We don’t need critical case that demand more that 2 SSSG. But for sake of progress, we can follow majority choice. |
| NordicSemi | Depends on which way we go in Issue 1 |
| IDCC | We think this decision will be impacted by which alternative (Alt1 or Alt2) is selected for the unified design. For Alt 2, increasing the number of SSSGs may not be needed. But for Alt1, we need at least 3 SSSGs. |
| Fraunhofer | Highly depends on the common design. |
| Ericsson | 2-1 : Not support. |

### Updated Proposals (after 1st round)

Since many companies proposing more than 2 SSSGs are open to accept even more than 3 SSSGs, the proposal is updated accordingly.

Support of proposal 2-1: Qualcomm, Samsung, Nokia, vivo, CMCC, IDCC(Alt 1 in proposal 1-1b)

Object to proposal 2-1: CATT, Apple, Lenovo/Motorola Mobility, Intel, ZTE/ Sanechips, OPPO, Huawei/HiSilicon， IDCC(Alt 1 in proposal 1-1c), Ericsson

**[High] proposal 2-1:**

* Up to *N* SSSGs is supported for Rel-17 SSSG switching in the active BWP.
  + FFS: *N* = 3 or 4

### Companies views (2nd round)

Companies are encouraged to provide comments in the table below.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Comment** |
| Spreadtrum | We do not support more than 2 SSSGs. |
| Apple | Do not support. Detailed reponse as 2.1 |
| NordicSemi | May depend on whether unlicensed spectrum is in scope of WID, if not, 2 groups is sufficient |
| Samsung | Support. At least 3 is needed for common design. |
| CATT | We do not support more than 1 SSSG. |
| Nokia | We support proposal 2-1 |
| Ericsson | We do not support – we don’t see need for more than two SSSGs. |
| Qualcomm | We support the revised proposal. |
| LG | We should first clarify what the groups other than group #0 and #1 are for. Since we have not decide whether the dormant SSSG would be supported or not, it is not appropriate to consider multiple SSSGs to support dormant SSSGs. Furthermore, the power saving benefits with more than 2 SSSGs is not clear. From this perspective we do not support this proposal. |
| ZTE, Sanechips | As we commented in the 1roud of email discussion, the benefits of more than 2SSSG are unclear, hence,we don’t think more than 2 SSSGs is needed. |
| NTT DOCOMO | As we commented in 1st round, this proposal is related to whether or not to support the dormant SSSG. It can be discussed together with the details of SSSG. |
| Spreadtrum2 | For unlicensed operation, the purpose of SSSG switching in Rel-16 NR-U is to adapt different PDCCH monitoring characteristics inside COT and outside COT. Outside COT, UE can monitor the mini-slot level PDCCH mainly for COT information for opportunistic occupying channel at gNB. Inside COT, UE can monitor the slot level PDCCH to reduce PDCCH monitoring. However, the purpose of SSSG switching for Rel-17 power saving is to control UE to monitor the light SSSG when packet is not arriving. The purpose is totally different.  Image that if gNB wants to realize both R16 SSSG switching for unlicensed operation and R17 SSSG switching for power saving. Typically, gNB should configure two SSSGs for unlicensed operation, the first SSSG with DCI format 2-0 with mini-slot monitoring occasion, the second SSG with slot monitoring occasion. And also gNB should configure the third SSSG for multi-slot monitoring occasion for power saving. So, we cannot use one R16 SSSG switching for purpose of both unlicensed operation and power saving. To me, confining R17 go-to-sleep design in R16 SSSG switching is unnecessary. We are facing the different problems. We can design R17 SSSG switching occasionally like R16 SSSG switching for NR-U, but we don’t need to follow it.  It also does not mean R17 SSSG switching for power saving needs to specify 3 SSSGs for both unlincesed operation and power saving. R17 SSSG switching cannot replace R16 SSSG switching. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | We are not OK to introduce more SSSGs. PDCCH skipping’s functionality cannot be replaced by NULL search space set group as we commented for the previous issue. We don’t see any need to introduce more SSSGs. |
| Fraunhofer | We do support. |

## Issue 3: interaction with HARQ/retransmission

In RAN1#104-E, it is agreed that,

Agreements:

* Further study whether and how to minimize the impact to data scheduling for new transmissions and retransmissions.
  + FFS details
* Further study the application delay for PDCCH adaptation indication

Some companies pointed out that the SSSG switching/skipping should consider PDCCH monitoring behavior by considering interaction with data decoding and/or HARQ retransmission, in order to reduce service latency for retransmission. [OPPO][MTK][Ericsson][Apple][ZTE][vivo]

MediaTek states that skipping PDCCH monitoring not only achieves power saving but also impacts the flexibility of data scheduling. As long as the skipping indication of network is not align with the behaviour of a UE, the impact to data scheduling becomes larger. For example, the UE will switch to power-saving setting as it receives DCI that indicate PDCCH monitoring reduction. However, if the HARQ outcome is invalid, gNB cannot schedule UE during the period of power-saving setting as illustrated in Figure 1 in [R1-2105388].

For PDCCH skipping, OPPO proposed a retransmission period can be introduced for the retransmission to allow a retransmission window. ***In the delay window for retransmission, PDCCH monitoring can be only after PDCCH-PDSCH-HARQ-ACK timing and in few consecutive monitoring occasions.***

Apple thinks that when PDCCH monitoring adaptation is triggered by DCI format 1-1 and 1-2, the switching or skipping command can be applied after ACK transmission. Also, when NACK is received by the gNB, the previous triggering commanded is cancelled, and the gNB needs to send another triggering commend with retransmissions scheduling DCI.

ZTE thinks if the UE is only allowed to perform PDCCH skipping after the data of all the HARQ process are received successfully, it may beyond the gNB’s prediction ability and degrades the UE power saving benefits. On the contrary, if the UE does not monitor the PDCCH scheduling retransmission data during skipping period, the latency for the retransmission data may increase significantly. ZTE proposed that the UE should monitor PDCCH for retransmission data, but it does not monitor PDCCH for an initial-transmission data during the PDCCH skipping period.

Ericsson thinks while the indication can also be included in the uplink DCI format i.e. 0\_1, it can become a bit cumbersome to manage uplink HARQ retransmissions. This aspect needs to be studied a bit further.

Vivo proposed the following alternatives,

The following additional mechanisms is supported for PDCCH switching/skipping when interaction with HARQ,

* UE switches to SSSG0 (from SSSG1),
  + Alt 1-1: UE Tx NACK,
  + Alt 1-2: *k* slot after UE Tx NACK
  + Alt 2: after drx-RetransmissionTimer starts

And after UE successfully complete retransmission,

* UE Switching SSSG1,
  + Alt 1: UE Tx an ACK which corresponds to the PDCCH indicates SSSSG switching from 0 to 1
  + Alt 2: after drx-RetransmissionTimer expired

### Initial proposals

The following moderator recommendations are made.

|  |
| --- |
| **[High] proposal 3-1:**   * + The UE performs ‘intensive PDCCH monitoring for retransmission’ for retransmission data during a ‘retransmission period’, and it performs normal PDCCH monitoring for an initial transmission data as explicit/implicit indicated by network.     - FFS the following is considered for the UE when entering ‘intensive PDCCH monitoring for retransmission’, e.g.,       * UE stays in default SSSG.       * UE stops PDCCH skipping.     - FFS ‘retransmission period’       * Alt 1: When triggered by DL DCI, the start and end of ‘retransmission period’ is defined as HARQ-ACK condition is satisfied         + FFS HARQ-ACK condition       * Alt 2: the start and end of ‘retransmission period’ is defined as the *start of drx-RetransmissionTimerDL(UL)* and expiration of *drx-RetransmissionTimerDL(UL)* respectively |

### Companies views (1st round)

Companies are encouraged to provide comments in the table below.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Comment** |
| NordicSemi | We think intensive monitoring has not much common with power saving, because after NACK/failed-PUSCH, it takes some time for gNB to process HARQ-ACK and to rescheduled PDSCH/PUSCH transmission.  In this case it is better to define low-frequent monitoring SS-set (corresponding to gNB RTT) and define a period for which UE monitors re-tx, after that UE may stop monitoring in that SSSG completely for a period of time. |
| CATT | We don’t agree with Moderator’s proposal. Since the additional control bits in DCI format for PDCCH monitoring adaptation would be transmitted at each DL/UL DCI, the triggering of PDCCH monitoring adaptation should be “right away” without intensive PDCCH monitoring for retransmission. If the PDCCH monitoring adaptation without search space change, the DCI indication and the associated NDI could be used to indicate the number of slots for UE to skip the PDCCH monitoring at the initial transmission of last TB in the buffer. gNB could schedule the retransmission at the next indicated slot of UE PDCCH montiroing after receives HARQ-ACK feedback from UE. If search space does not change, there is no issue of PDCCH monitoring adaptation during HARQ operation. |
| Apple | Do not support this proposal. We do not see why intensive PDCCH monitoring for retransmission is needed when drx-RetransmissionTimerDL/UL is running. We also do not see the need to define another set of timer for this “retransmission period” as there is already set of HARQ timer for retransmission purpose. |
| Qualcomm | The meaning of “intense” and “normal” PDCCH monitoring in the proposal is not very clear. In our view, the key is whether to support PDCCH monitoring for retransmission after being indicated PDCCH skipping, at least during a ‘retransmission period’.   * After being indicated to skip PDCCH monitoring, the UE can still performs PDCCH monitoring for HARQ retransmission at least during a ‘retransmission period’.   + FFS: How to enable PDCCH monitoring during the retransmission period     - UE stays in default SSSG.     - UE stops PDCCH skipping.     - Other options are not precluded.     - FFS ‘retransmission period’       * Alt 1: When triggered by DL DCI, the start and end of ‘retransmission period’ is defined as HARQ-ACK condition is satisfied         + FFS HARQ-ACK condition   + Alt 2: the start and end of ‘retransmission period’ is defined as the *start of drx-RetransmissionTimerDL(UL)* and expiration of *drx-RetransmissionTimerDL(UL)* respectively |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | In our view, UE should postpone applying PDCCH skipping or search space set switching for some cases, while retransmission related timers are running.  Specifically, if scheduling DCI in USS indicates PDCCH monitoring adaptation and if there is no active USS after applying adaptation, adaptation should be applied upon expiration of *drx-RetransmissionTimerDL* if *drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerDL* or *drx-RetransmissionTimerDL* is running (or upon expiration of *drx-RetransmissionTimerUL* if *drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerUL* or *drx-RetransmissionTimerUL* is running). |
| Samsung | The implicit adaptation based on retransmission or not is too risky. Retransmission can happen randomly, NW could lose control. Many undesirable situations could happen. For example, athough UE switches to intense PDCCH monitoring, gNB may not have the buffer to schedule the retransmission in short time. UE could waste energy for intense PDCCH monitoring. |
| Intel | Do not agree. We share similar views as expressed by Apple. On the other hand, we should focus first on the DCI formats, including non-scheduling DCI formats, and in particular, we think this issue with interaction with HARQ reTx would be a corner case in practice. In the context that a UE is indicated to monitor sparsely or skip PDCCH monitoring, the gNB can simply schedule a “last PDSCH/PUSCH” with conservative MCS targeting a low BLER to minimize reliance on HARQ reTx when switching the UE to a more “power efficient state”. |
| ZTE,Sanechips | (1) In general, we think the main bullet is unclear. For example, “normal PDCCH monitoring for an initial transmission data” should also be clarified. In addition, the scenario for this proposal should be clarified. It can be  Case 1: indicate UE to switch to a sparse SSSG by scheduling DCI;  Case 2: indicate UE to perform PDCCH skipping by scheduling DCI  The intensive PDCCH monitoring for re-tx is relevant to the use cases.  (2) For the re-tx period defined by alt-2, UE needs to switch to (intead of staying in)a default SSSG during the re-tx period. The PDCCH skipping can be suspended in some cases.  So the suggested revisions to the “intensive PDCCH monitoring for retransmission” is:   * + - * UE stays in/switch to default SSSG       * UE stops/ suspends PDCCH skipping.   (3)For the ‘retransmission period’, it can be limited to the indicated PDCCH skipping period, we suggest to consider the following alternative:  Alt 3, i.e. the duration of the running of *drx-RetransmissionTimerDL(UL)* during the indicated PDCCH skipping period can be supported. |
| LG | The meaning of ‘intensive PDCCH monitoring for retransmission’ should be clarified first. We think that UE monitors only SS sets corresponding to default SSSG despite of indicated PDCCH monitoring skipping. Or, a SSSG specially configured only for retransmission can be considered to be monitored only in retransmission period if configuration of more than 2 SSSGs are agreed.  Considering that *RetransmissionTimerDL* and *RetransmissionTimerUL* are the maximum durations until a DL retansmission and a grant for UL retransmission is received, ‘retransmission period’ defined by HARQ-ACK can be more beneficial from latency and power saving perspective. |
| Nokia | The key aspect for re-transmission scheduling is that network knows when it can schedule the UE. In case of SSSG, network could choose depending on the latency requirement, whether to apply switch or not, or whether to use less aggressive relaxation first. Corresponding in case of stopping the PDCCH monitoring for a duration, the duration could be short. Hence, this can be somewhat a corner case, and be of real concern only if PDCCH monitoring period is set to very sparce, or UE stops PDCCH monitoring for extensive duration. In those cases something similar as assumed for C-DRX (RTT timer and re-transmission timer) could be considered. |
| OPPO | Seeme the “intensive” is somehow mislead to some companies. We are fine to change them into “during a retransmission period”. |
| CMCC | Regarding how to enable UE monitors PDCCH for retransmisson, we think if both scheduling DCI based and non-scheduling DCI are supported, the issue can be solved by gNB implementation, e.g., gNB can first indicate a switch to sparse SSSG along with the last scheduling DCI, and when it receives HARQ-ACK or successfully decoded a PUSCH, it can then indicate UE swithes to dormant SSSG by a non-scheduling DCI on monitoring occasions of the sparse SSSG. |
| Spreadtrum | We basically support the proposal. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | We are not OK for the moderator’s proposal. We think the issue is actally some optimization and it is not clear on why intensive monitoring is needed when retransmission of data happens. And we don’t see a need to introduce retransmission period as well. |
| NTT DOCOMO | The proposal is not clear for us. In addition, we also think this issue would be just optimization, and we can discuss further after the basic function is determined. |
| Panasonic | We are open to discuss more details. But firstly the issue needs to be identified clearly, e.g. we do not see fundemental issue if UE performs SSSG switching before HARQ-ACK feedback. Even UE sends NACK, most likely the PDCCH was received successfully but just the PDSCH CRC check fails. In this case, no issue for the SSSG switching.\  For PDCCH skipping, depending on how long the skipped duration is, the service continuity may or may not be impacted. But in our understanding, this can always well controlled by gNB. Also, as this is feature for DRX active time, the skipping duration should not be as long as the case for DRX OFF, which needs inactivity timer to address this issue.  It is proposed to focus on the main issue and then come back on the potential impact to data scheduling. |
| MTK | Similar view with Qualcomm. But since gNB needs to know preceise UE behavior for successful scheduling of retransmissions, we suggest to revise “UE can still perform” to “UE still performs” based on Qualcomm proposal:   * After being indicated to skip PDCCH monitoring, the UE ~~can~~ still performs PDCCH monitoring for HARQ retransmission at least during a ‘retransmission period’.   + FFS: How to enable PDCCH monitoring during the retransmission period     - UE stays in default SSSG.     - UE stops PDCCH skipping.     - Other options are not precluded.     - FFS ‘retransmission period’       * Alt 1: When triggered by DL DCI, the start and end of ‘retransmission period’ is defined as HARQ-ACK condition is satisfied         + FFS HARQ-ACK condition       * Alt 2: the start and end of ‘retransmission period’ is defined as the *start of drx-RetransmissionTimerDL(UL)* and expiration of *drx-RetransmissionTimerDL(UL)* respectively   Regarding Alt1 and Alt2 in the FFS, Alt 1 is preferred as the DCI-based mechanism can also be applicable to the cases without DRX. Alt 1 looks to make the feasible more independent and more universally applicable. |
| IDCC | We agree with Qualcomm’s clarification. For the retransmission period, we think the UE may stop monitoring when the retransmission grant is received and decoded and it does not have to wait for the timer expiration. Please refer to our Tdoc for the details. |
| Fraunhofer | We are supportive of the proposal. |
| Ericsson | Not OK with current formulation although we support the intention that unnecessary packet delays should be avoided. Firstly, this can occur for both SSSGS and skipping. If UE is monitoring PDCCH during any duration, there should be no restriction on what the gNB can schedule to the UE, e.g. if a new packet arrives. We should also discuss when UE can apply the switching command  and its dependency to HARQ feedback. From our point of view, a high-level principle could be considered and discuss details further (and add some examples).   * Support mechanisms to avoid delays in HARQ retransmissions due to PDCCH monitoring adaptation.   + Details FFS including e.g. |

### Updated Proposals (after 1st round)

Some response to the companies’ comments are as follows,

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Comment** |
| NordicSemi | We think intensive monitoring has not much common with power saving, because after NACK/failed-PUSCH, it takes some time for gNB to process HARQ-ACK and to rescheduled PDSCH/PUSCH transmission.  -> the Alt 2 in proposal 3-1 is trying to address the issue you mentioned. Since the UE does not intensive monitoring PDCCH during HarqRTTTimer.  In this case it is better to define low-frequent monitoring SS-set (corresponding to gNB RTT) and define a period for which UE monitors re-tx, after that UE may stop monitoring in that SSSG completely for a period of time.  -> when NACK/failed-PUSCH, to address latency issue, UE monitoring dense would be better. |
| Apple | Do not support this proposal. We do not see why intensive PDCCH monitoring for retransmission is needed when drx-RetransmissionTimerDL/UL is running. We also do not see the need to define another set of timer for this “retransmission period” as there is already set of HARQ timer for retransmission purpose.  -> no timer is defined as new. For example in Alt 2, the proposal is an description of the PDCCH monitoring behavior entering to the start and end of the existing timer. |
| Qualcomm | The term ‘intensive monitoring’ is an example for understanding. If it is not clear it is fine to remove that. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | In our view, UE should postpone applying PDCCH skipping or search space set switching for some cases, while retransmission related timers are running.  Specifically, if scheduling DCI in USS indicates PDCCH monitoring adaptation and if there is no active USS after applying adaptation, adaptation should be applied upon expiration of *drx-RetransmissionTimerDL* if *drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerDL* or *drx-RetransmissionTimerDL* is running (or upon expiration of *drx-RetransmissionTimerUL* if *drx-HARQ-RTT-TimerUL* or *drx-RetransmissionTimerUL* is running).  > the proposal is incorporated in alt 2 in proposal 3-1. Correct me if I miss something. |
| Samsung | The implicit adaptation based on retransmission or not is too risky. Retransmission can happen randomly, NW could lose control. Many undesirable situations could happen. For example, athough UE switches to intense PDCCH monitoring, gNB may not have the buffer to schedule the retransmission in short time. UE could waste energy for intense PDCCH monitoring.  > it is a good point whether the network may defer the retransmission so that UE moniroting densely may waste energy. |
| Intel | Do not agree. We share similar views as expressed by Apple. On the other hand, we should focus first on the DCI formats, including non-scheduling DCI formats, and in particular, we think this issue with interaction with HARQ reTx would be a corner case in practice. In the context that a UE is indicated to monitor sparsely or skip PDCCH monitoring, the gNB can simply schedule a “last PDSCH/PUSCH” with conservative MCS targeting a low BLER to minimize reliance on HARQ reTx when switching the UE to a more “power efficient state”.  -> agree with Intel we should first focues on section 2.1. Will consider more discussion before bring it to online GTW session.  -> for “last PDSCH/PUSCH” with conservative MCS, it might not be useful for intensive eMBB case. For example, for XR service with 15-20ms arrival rate, the gNB may ask UE to entering ‘skipping’ state after the the burst is being delivered. Always using with conservative MCS will cause lower spectral efficiency. |
| ZTE,Sanechips | (1) In general, we think the main bullet is unclear. For example, “normal PDCCH monitoring for an initial transmission data” should also be clarified. In addition, the scenario for this proposal should be clarified. It can be  Case 1: indicate UE to switch to a sparse SSSG by scheduling DCI;  Case 2: indicate UE to perform PDCCH skipping by scheduling DCI  The intensive PDCCH monitoring for re-tx is relevant to the use cases.  -> my understanding is both case 1 and 2 is considered. While Qualcomm and MTK’s updated proposal refers to your mentioned case 2.  (2) For the re-tx period defined by alt-2, UE needs to switch to (intead of staying in)a default SSSG during the re-tx period. The PDCCH skipping can be suspended in some cases.  So the suggested revisions to the “intensive PDCCH monitoring for retransmission” is:   * + - * UE stays in/switch to default SSSG       * UE stops/ suspends PDCCH skipping.   -> the wording is fine for me. And I made the change accordingly.  (3)For the ‘retransmission period’, it can be limited to the indicated PDCCH skipping period, we suggest to consider the following alternative:  Alt 3, i.e. the duration of the running of *drx-RetransmissionTimerDL(UL)* during the indicated PDCCH skipping period can be supported.  -> other alternatives is also not precluded. And I made the change accordingly. |
| LG | The meaning of ‘intensive PDCCH monitoring for retransmission’ should be clarified first. We think that UE monitors only SS sets corresponding to default SSSG despite of indicated PDCCH monitoring skipping. Or, a SSSG specially configured only for retransmission can be considered to be monitored only in retransmission period if configuration of more than 2 SSSGs are agreed.   * The term ‘intensive monitoring’ is an example for understanding. If it is not clear it is fine to remove that. * Modified the proposal to address your proposal   Considering that *RetransmissionTimerDL* and *RetransmissionTimerUL* are the maximum durations until a DL retansmission and a grant for UL retransmission is received, ‘retransmission period’ defined by HARQ-ACK can be more beneficial from latency and power saving perspective. |
| Nokia | The key aspect for re-transmission scheduling is that network knows when it can schedule the UE. In case of SSSG, network could choose depending on the latency requirement, whether to apply switch or not, or whether to use less aggressive relaxation first. Corresponding in case of stopping the PDCCH monitoring for a duration, the duration could be short. Hence, this can be somewhat a corner case, and be of real concern only if PDCCH monitoring period is set to very sparce, or UE stops PDCCH monitoring for extensive duration. In those cases something similar as assumed for C-DRX (RTT timer and re-transmission timer) could be considere |
| OPPO | Seeme the “intensive” is somehow mislead to some companies. We are fine to change them into “during a retransmission period”. |
| CMCC | Regarding how to enable UE monitors PDCCH for retransmisson, we think if both scheduling DCI based and non-scheduling DCI are supported, the issue can be solved by gNB implementation, e.g., gNB can first indicate a switch to sparse SSSG along with the last scheduling DCI, and when it receives HARQ-ACK or successfully decoded a PUSCH, it can then indicate UE swithes to dormant SSSG by a non-scheduling DCI on monitoring occasions of the sparse SSSG.   * This is true if the UE is monitoring the non-scheduling DCI frequently. However, power consumption would be an issue regarding this. |
| Spreadtrum | We basically support the proposal. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | We are not OK for the moderator’s proposal. We think the issue is actally some optimization and it is not clear on why intensive monitoring is needed when retransmission of data happens. And we don’t see a need to introduce retransmission period as well. |
| NTT DOCOMO | The proposal is not clear for us. In addition, we also think this issue would be just optimization, and we can discuss further after the basic function is determined. |
| Panasonic | We are open to discuss more details. But firstly the issue needs to be identified clearly, e.g. we do not see fundemental issue if UE performs SSSG switching before HARQ-ACK feedback. Even UE sends NACK, most likely the PDCCH was received successfully but just the PDSCH CRC check fails. In this case, no issue for the SSSG switching.\  For PDCCH skipping, depending on how long the skipped duration is, the service continuity may or may not be impacted. But in our understanding, this can always well controlled by gNB. Also, as this is feature for DRX active time, the skipping duration should not be as long as the case for DRX OFF, which needs inactivity timer to address this issue.  It is proposed to focus on the main issue and then come back on the potential impact to data scheduling. |
| MTK | Similar view with Qualcomm. But since gNB needs to know preceise UE behavior for successful scheduling of retransmissions, we suggest to revise “UE can still perform” to “UE still performs” based on Qualcomm proposal:   * After being indicated to skip PDCCH monitoring, the UE ~~can~~ still performs PDCCH monitoring for HARQ retransmission at least during a ‘retransmission period’.   + FFS: How to enable PDCCH monitoring during the retransmission period     - UE stays in default SSSG.     - UE stops PDCCH skipping.     - Other options are not precluded.     - FFS ‘retransmission period’       * Alt 1: When triggered by DL DCI, the start and end of ‘retransmission period’ is defined as HARQ-ACK condition is satisfied         + FFS HARQ-ACK condition       * Alt 2: the start and end of ‘retransmission period’ is defined as the *start of drx-RetransmissionTimerDL(UL)* and expiration of *drx-RetransmissionTimerDL(UL)* respectively   Regarding Alt1 and Alt2 in the FFS, Alt 1 is preferred as the DCI-based mechanism can also be applicable to the cases without DRX. Alt 1 looks to make the feasible more independent and more universally applicable.   * The proposed change is incorporated |
| IDCC | We agree with Qualcomm’s clarification. For the retransmission period, we think the UE may stop monitoring when the retransmission grant is received and decoded and it does not have to wait for the timer expiration. Please refer to our Tdoc for the details. |

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| **[High] proposal 3-1:**   * + After being indicated to skipping PDCCH monitoring, the UE still performs PDCCH monitoring for HARQ retransmission at least during a ‘retransmission period’.     - FFS How to enable PDCCH monitoring during the retransmission period       * UE switch to another SSSG, e.g., default SSSG or a SSSG specially configured only for retransmission period .       * UE suspend PDCCH skipping.       * Others not precluded     - FFS ‘retransmission period’       * Alt 1: When triggered by DL DCI, the start and end of ‘retransmission period’ is defined as HARQ-ACK condition is satisfied         + FFS HARQ-ACK condition       * Alt 2-1: the start and end of ‘retransmission period’ is defined as the *start of drx-RetransmissionTimerDL(UL)* and expiration of *drx-RetransmissionTimerDL(UL)* respectively       * Alt 2-2, i.e. the duration of the running of *drx-RetransmissionTimerDL(UL)* during the indicated PDCCH skipping period can be supported.       * others not precluded |

### Companies views (2nd round)

Companies are encouraged to provide comments in the table below.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Comment** |
| Spreadtrum | We basically support the proposal 3-1. |
| Apple | Do not support this proposal. The main bullet is indicated to PDCCH skipping, not sure why SSSG switching does not apply.  This proposal is also overlapping with proposal 4-1. It reads to me that this proposal is intended to work together with option a of proposal 4-1. Then it achieve similar effect as option c and d of proposal 4-1. |
| NordicSemi | Main bullet should be updated.  After being indicated to skipping PDCCH monitoring and/or switched to dormant/NULL SSSG, the UE still performs PDCCH monitoring for HARQ retransmission at least during a ‘retransmission period’ |
| Samsung | We think the issue can be discussed together with application delay. A long application delay can be considered for scheduling DCI triggered adaptation. |
| CATT | We support main bullet only without any sub-bullet. |
| Nokia | Similar comment as Nordic that the main bullet should be updated. |
| Ericsson | Regarding suggested update from Nordic, since neither dormant/NULL SSSG has a definition (yet), perhaps for current purpose, can use “one of the SSSGs”, and leave details to FFS.  Overall, our view is similar to Samsung that this can discussed together with application delay. |
| Qualcomm | In our understanding, “skipping PDCCH monitoring” in the main bullet is a part of the common design, which can either be by explicit skip duration indication or switching to dormant SSSG. To make it clear, we are fine with Nordic’s proposed revision.  For the sub-bullet of “FFS How to enable PDCCH monitoring”, we think the original ‘stay’ option can be maintained with some modificaiton:   * UE stays in the a SSSG (e.g., dormant SSSG) and monitors PDCCH only during the retransmission period. |
| LG | We do not support the proposal.  The distinction between application delay in proposal 4-1 and retransmission period seems to be blurring to us. For example, we wonder if application delay of option c, d in proposal 4-1 should be discussed separately from retransmission period regarding HARQ-ACK of proposal 3-1. If we are wrong, please correct us. |
| ZTE, Sanechips | For the sub-bullet of “FFS How to enable PDCCH monitoring”, there is a minor revision in the following highlight part,   * + - * UE suspends or stops PDCCH skipping.       * Others not precluded |
| NTT DOCOMO | We share the view as Nordic. The sentence of “After being indicated to skipping PDCCH monitoring” is unclear.  Also, we are fine to discuss this issue together with application delay. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Application delay should be prioritized and this could be discussed together with application delay or after we have conclusion for application delay. |

## Issue 4: application time

### Initial proposals

Before the UE starts to skip PDCCH/ switch SSSG, UE needs time to decode DCI carried the signaling. There were several minimum application delay studied in Rel-16,

* For Rel-16 cross-slot scheduling, the time needed for PDCCH processing was studied when specify the application delay for K0min/K2min indication
* For Rel-16 NRU, a UE can be provided by *searchSpaceSwitchingDelay-r16* a number of symbols where a minimum value of is provided in Table 10.4-1 in TS38.213 for UE processing capability 1 and UE processing capability 2 and SCS configuration . ZTE pointed out that the minimum value of application delay for PDCCH adaptation for μ=3 can be 25 symbols.

Also, several companies express their view that skipping command applies after PUSCH transmission if triggered by UL DCI or skipping commend applies after ACK/NACK transmission.

It is recommended that the application time can be futther finalized after decision of issue 1 and also together discussed with issue 3.

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| **[High] proposal 4-1:**   * Further consider the following application delay for PDCCH adaptation indication,   + Option a: the application timelines provided in Table 10.4-1 in TS38.213 for search-space group switching for unlicensed band form is reused.     - FFS: for SCS configuration   + Option b: the application delay needed for PDCCH processing for Rel-16 minimum application delay for K0min/K2min indication was reused.   + Option c: PDCCH skipping command applies after PUSCH transmission if triggered by UL DCI   + Option d: PDCCH skipping command applies after ACK/NACK transmission.   + Option e: after successfully decoding TB.   + Others not precluded. |

Another issue is that the UE behavior during the application time should be clear between gNB and UE. Hence, it is proposed that the UE should not receive different PDCCH monitoring adaptation indications during the application time, as proposed by some companies[21]. Surely it can be further discussed after a clear definition of the application time.

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| **[Medium] proposal 4-2:**  UE should not receive different PDCCH monitoring adaptation indications during the application time |

### Companies views (1st round)

Companies are encouraged to provide comments in the table below.

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| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Comment** |
| NordicSemi | I believe reference point for scheduling PDCCH should be slot of HARQ-ACK/PUSCH and Option a can be reused . If non-scheudling DCI is supported, Option a can be reused directly. |
| CATT | Option f: Application delay should be “ZERO” for PDCCH monitoring adaptation to achieve higher UE power saving. PDCCH monitoring adaptation would be applied after UE receive the additional PDCCH monitoring adaptation control signaling bit(s) in DCI since DCI would control signaling bits at each DCI. |
| Apple | Proposal 4-1: Option c for UL scheduling DCI and Option d for DL schecheduling DCI.  For DL scheduling DCI, when NACK is transmitted, the gNB does not know whether the UE missed DCI itself, or failed PDSCH decoding. There can be misalignment between the UE and the gNB on PDCCH monitoring occasion. To handle this problem, when NACK is received by the gNB, the previous triggering commanded is cancelled, and the gNB needs to send another triggering commend with retransmissions scheduling DCI |
| Qualcomm | Proposal 4-1: We support Options a and b. At this initial stage of discussion, we are fine to keep other options in the proposal for further discussion. As an FFS, it would be also good to discuss whether the same or different application delay(s) should be used for SSSG switching and PDCCH skipping functions.  Proposal 4-2: We are fine with the proposal. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | For search space set switching, search space switch delay defined in Table 10.4-1 of TS38.213 can be reused. For PDCCH skipping, zero or at most Rel-16 minimum application delay for K0min/K2min indication can be reused. |
| Samsung | For 4-1: Application delay depends on the triggering DCI format. If scheduling DCI is considered, option b can be reused.  For 4-2: Support. |
| ZTE, Sanechips | (1)Clarifications of the differences of the use cases between proposal 3-1 and proposal 4-1 are appreciated. For example, option e seems to be duplicated considering proposal 3-1.  (2)Regarding the detailed options,  Option a can be supported for less specification effort.  For Option b, when cross-slot scheduling and PDCCH adaptation are indicated by a same scheduling DCI, the application delay for cross-slot scheduling can be reused.  For UL transmission, option c can be supported.  (3)The proposal 4-2 should be discussed later, if needed. |
| LG | Proposal 4-1: We are open to discuss but prefer option a or b. And before that, we should disucss whether the same application delay is configured for SSSG switching and PDCCH skipping or not. |
| Nokia | 4-1; We could further discuss the reference point (relates to 3-1) but in general option a) and b) could be as the starting point.  4-2; we are OK with the proposal. |
| OPPO | We see the the application delay by Rel-16 minimum application delay for K0min/K2min indication can be used for PDCCH skipping or SSG swithing may only be used in case the cross slot is triggered together by PDCCH adaptation indication. |
| CMCC | Fine to support proposal 4-1/4-2. |
| Spreadtrum | RAN1 should study the motivation of application delay furthermore. We found in some companies’ contributions, HARQ impact (common triggering timing understanding b/w UE and gNB) is regarded as application delay. We think it is not really the application delay. Regarding FL’s summary of motivation of the application delay:   * For Rel-16 cross-slot scheduling, the time needed for PDCCH processing was studied when specify the application delay for K0min/K2min indication * For Rel-16 NRU, a UE can be provided by *searchSpaceSwitchingDelay-r16* a number of symbols where a minimum value of is provided in Table 10.4-1 in TS38.213 for UE processing capability 1 and UE processing capability 2 and SCS configuration . ZTE pointed out that the minimum value of application delay for PDCCH adaptation for μ=3 can be 25 symbols.   For cross-slot scheduling, we agree that the application delay is present, since in the discussion companies proposed that PDSCH receiving can be relaxied if the cross-slot scheduling is triggered, and the hardware pipeline in UE should be re-arranged.  For NR-U, in our memory, the COT information in DCI format 2-0 on frequency domain (e.g. RB set(s) selection due to LBT) will impact the RF bandwidth and the corresponding guard bands, so UE needs time to adjust the RF and baseband. We should further check the motivation of NR-U.  However, for licensed band, skipping PDCCH and SSSG switching is indeed to bypass the PDCCH monitoring occasions (i.e. transit to micro sleep without any transition time), and there is no any pipeline re-arrangement or hardware adjustment. Hence, we do not think the application delay is needed, except for triggering by cross-slot scheduling. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | We can consider to use different application delay according to the functionality of PDCCH adaptation, i.e., option b is used for PDCCH skipping and option c/d are used for SSSG switching, considering DCI miss-detection is one of issues for SSSG switching but is not a critical issue for PDCCH skipping.  proposal 4-2 should be discussed further. |
| NTT DOCOMO | Option a and b can be considered as a starting point. For SSSG switching, the defferent application delay would be considered depending on the adapted parameter. |
| MTK | **Proposal 4-1**  In our view, we suggest combining option b and option e. The application delay should take UE TB decoding time into consideration as the minimal application delay. Also the application delay value can base on whether reduced PDCCH monitoring is applied or not. By the above, we suggest to revise Option b as follows:   * + Option b: the application delay needed for PDCCH processing for Rel-16 minimum application delay for K0min/K2min indication is extended |
| Fraunhofer | We think that Option a and b are the most reasonable ones. |
| Ericsson | OK to consider this list. Option a) should be starting point. Option c,d,f, for skipping. Regarding Option b) – needs further discussion to understand linkage– both features (xslot and monitoring adaptation) can be independently enabled/configured and design should ensure such independent functionality/operation is allowed. |

### Updated Proposals (after 1st round)

Since sompanies also proposed to know the reference points of the application time. It is preferable companies to further considered it for each options since the proposed reference points for each option seems to be different.

CATT propose to add option f, and further clarification on zero is needed. Since UE anyway need some time to decode PDCCH.

Supporting companies for each options:

Option a: NordicSemi, Qualcomm, Lenovo/Motorola Mobility, ZTE/ Sanechips, LGE, Nokia, DOCOMO, Fraunhofer

Option b: Qualcomm, Samsung(scheduling DCI), ZTE/ Sanechips, LGE, Nokia, OPPO, Huawei/HiSilicon (skipping) , DOCOMO, MTK, Fraunhofer

Option c: Apple, ZTE/ Sanechips, Huawei/HiSilicon (SSSG switching)

Option d: Apple, Huawei/HiSilicon (SSSG switching)

Option e: MTK

Option f: CATT

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| **[High] proposal 4-1:**   * Further consider the following application delay for PDCCH adaptation indication,   + Option a: the application timelines provided in Table 10.4-1 in TS38.213 for search-space group switching for unlicensed band form is reused.     - FFS: for SCS configuration   + Option b: the application delay needed for PDCCH processing for Rel-16 minimum application delay for K0min/K2min indication is extended.   + Option c: PDCCH skipping command applies after PUSCH transmission if triggered by UL DCI   + Option d: PDCCH skipping command applies after ACK/NACK transmission.   + Option e: after successfully decoding TB.   + Option f: Application delay should be “ZERO” for PDCCH monitoring adaptation. PDCCH monitoring adaptation would be applied after UE receive the additional PDCCH monitoring adaptation control signaling bit(s) in DCI since DCI would control signaling bits at each DCI.   + Others not precluded. * FFS reference points for the application time * FFS whether the same or different application delay(s) should be used for SSSG switching and PDCCH skipping functions |

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| **[Medium] proposal 4-2:**  UE should not receive different PDCCH monitoring adaptation indications during the application time |

### Companies views (2nd round)

Companies are encouraged to provide comments in the table below.

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| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Comment** |
| Spreadtrum | No need to specify the application delay. The HARQ-ACK feedback for PDCCH of indicating SSSG switching or PDCCH skipping can be defined like SCell dormancy. |
| Apple | Related to discussion of 2.3. For scheduling DCI, the reference point depends on the interaction with HARQ, and option c and opion d seem to capture the reference point instead of application delay.  Suggest to limit the discussion here for non-scheduling DCI, so the impact of HARQ handling is not included here. The reference point is the last symbol of PDCCH transmission.  Option a can be used for non-scheduling DCI. However, R16 switching timeline is defined for 15KHz and 30KHz subcarrier spacing. For FR2, due to short symbol duration, a conservative estimate should double the symbol. We can further shorten the processing delay after more discussion. Propose to change: FFS: for SCS configuration |
| NordicSemi | Scell dormancy switching has application delay of >3ms. Scell dormancy is not a good example.  Option a can be starting point but for the case where SSSG#1 SS-sets are also in SSSG#0, Option b could apply.  Option f is not feasible and should be removed |
| CATT | We only support option f. |
| Nokia | We think that option a, b could be starting points for further discussion |
| Ericsson | Option a as starting point for SSSGS. For skipping, options like c,d,f can be considered. |
| Qualcomm | Agree with Nordic and Nokia’s view. Options a and b can be the starting point. |
| LG | As commented in section 2.3, we believe application delay and retransmission period should be discussed together. |
| ZTE, Sanechips | For Option a, *Pswitch* by considering the processing time for DL SPS PDSCH release (i.e., 25 symbols) should be supported for less specification effort.  For Option b, when cross-slot scheduling and PDCCH adaptation indication are both triggered a same DCI, the application delay for cross-slot scheduling can be reused.  For Option c, PDCCH skipping triggered by a UL DCI can be performed by the UE after PUSCH transmission.  For Option d and Option e, we think they should be discussed in proposal 3-1. |
| NTT DOCOMO | Option a and b can be the starting point for further discussion. |
| Spreadtrum2 | For R16 cross-slot scheduling, the application delay should be specified, since PDSCH processing is relaxed and pipeline is rearranged.  For R16 SSSG switching for NR-U, I’m not sure the defined effective time is really the application delay. It may be that gNB should know the effective time that UE has parsed the switching command, and gNB can occupy the channel before the effective the time. I’m not sure about it. We can review the discussion in NR-U, e.g. R1-2002786.  For R17 PDCCH skipping, the application delay is not needed in specification. If gNB assumes the starting point PDCCH skipping is the 1-st symbol after the PDCCH with PDCCH skipping command, but indeed UE parses the DCI content in the N-th symbol after the PDCCH, it doesn’t matter. gNB can stop PDCCH transmission in the 1-st symbol after the PDCCH, and UE can buffer or process something before parsing the PDCCH. It can be left to gNB implementation and no spec impact is expected. After UE parses the DCI content of the PDCCH, there is no UE’s pipeline switching, since UE just bypasses the PDCCH monitoring.  Not every dynamic control needs the application delay specified in the spec. In my memory, SFI does not define the application delay.  For R17 SSSG switching, if companies think the application delay should be defined, because, for example, UE’s pipeline needs to be switched dynamically instead of bypassing the PDCCH monitoring, we are fine for it. One thing needs to be noted that if the delay is too large, R17 SSG switching may not have additional power saving gain over DRX command in MAC CE.  Therefore, for R17 PDCCH skipping, we support option f.  In addition, we share the similar view with LG, some options for application delay is related to HARQ feedback. For wakeup indication, the miss detection rate should be as low as possible, e.g. 0.1%. That could be why SCell dormancy in the scheduling DCI should have HARQ feedback, since the scheduling DCI may not have 0.1% miss detection rate. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Option b should includes the possibility of “is reused”：   * + Option b: the application delay needed for PDCCH processing for Rel-16 minimum application delay for K0min/K2min indication is reused or extended.   In our view, option c and option d should be applied for SSSG switching to avoid misalignment of SSSG switching between gNB and UE. |
| Fraunhofer | We think that Option a and b should be the starting point. |

## Issue 5: state diagram

### Initial proposals (after 1st GTW session)

In order to better understand the proposal of each other w.r.t to application delay, state transtition conditions/actions, FL recommend companies to have an input on this. An excel sheet is created. Filling the rows of the table based on your companies’ proposed schemes is appreciated.

**Before that, companies views on whether it is OK to do this so and comment on the template of the sheet is appreciated.**

|  |
| --- |
| [High] Proposal 5-1:  Using the following template to collect description of the state diagram of PDCCH monitoring adaptation. |

### Companies views (2nd round)

Provide your view on

1. whether it is OK to collect the application delay, state transtition conditions/actions of each proposal.
2. Comments on the template of the sheet. (detail content can be discussed later after collecting results)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Comment** |
| NordicSemi | Diagrams look good, but at least CATT would have a different state diagram for PDCCH skipping compared to Apple |
| CATT | PDCCH skipping does not require the state diagram with drx-RetransmissionTimer state. |
| Spreadtrum | For the state transition (shown in the diagram), it seems R17 SSSG switching (left diagram) includes wakeup indication (DCI=0 in state of SSSG 1), which is not included in R17 PDCCH skipping (right diagram).  But it seems not so robust for miss detection.  As we concluded in RAN1 AH 2019 Jan., wakeup indication should operate with miss detection rate 0.1%.  Agreements:  The performance evaluation of the power saving signal/channel should target the miss detection at X% and the false alarm rate at Y% with the following aspects identified for the proposed power saving signal/channel   * The target of miss detection X% and the false alarm rate at Y% as baseline for evaluation   + - For power saving signal/channel for wake-up purpose, X=[0.1] and Y=[1]     - For power saving signal/channel for go-to-sleep purpose, X=[1] and Y=[0.1]   The scheduling DCI may only have 1% miss detection rate requirement. I’m not sure whether wakeup indication in R17 SSSG switching is feasible. Of course, the timer can still guarantee the robustness of dynamic control. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | We have agreed both SSSG switching and PDCCH skipping are supported in Rel-17.  Therefore, we should consider the combination states of PDCCH skipping and SSSSG switching. In our view, the simultaneously state transmission to PDCCH skipping and SSSG#1(i.e. sparse PDCCH monitoring SSSG) should be supported. Again, SSSG switching cannot simply replace the functionality of PDCCH skipping. |

## Issue 5: Others

**UAI**

*Support UE assistance information of preferred search space set group. [Samsung]*

*Support PDSCH processing time relaxation based on minimum scheduling offset [Samsung][Fraunhofer]*

**Multi-cell operation**

*Forexample, having an indication on another cell e.g. by reusing Rel16 SCell dormancy indication, wherein PCell DCI format controls the SSSG-switching functionality for multiple groups of cells. Details including number of groups FFS. [Ericsson][Nokia]*

### Companies views (1st round)

Companies are encouraged to provide comments in the table below.

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| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Comment** |
| Qualcomm | In our contribution, we also made a similar proposal as Ericsson, i.e., cell-group-based PDCCH monitoring adaptation. Thus, we are fine with discussin the issue. |
| ZTE, Sanechips | UE assistance information, if needed, should be discussed by RAN2. |
| Huawei, Hisilicon | In our contribution, we raised the issue about the relationship between the skipping duration and the monitoring periodicity. See the proposal 5 in section 2.3 of our contribution:  ***Proposal 5: Different skipping duration(s) can be used for different SSSG to match with the PDCCH monitoring periodicity in the current SSSG.*** |
| Fraunhofer | We think that the PDSCH processing time relaxation can provide an extra power saving and hence, we think this should be discussed. |

### Updated Proposals (after 1st round)

The following two issues are interested for more than 2 companies. And it is suggest interested companies to update the proposal if any and other companies to comment on the proposals.

**PDSCH processing time relaxation**

*Support PDSCH processing time relaxation based on minimum scheduling offset [Samsung][Fraunhofer]*

**Multi-cell operation**

*Forexample, having an indication on another cell e.g. by reusing Rel16 SCell dormancy indication, wherein PCell DCI format controls the SSSG-switching functionality for multiple groups of cells. Details including number of groups FFS. [Ericsson][Nokia]*

### Companies views (2nd round)

Companies are encouraged to provide comments in the table below.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Comment** |
| CATT | We don’t support PDSCH processing time relaxation and multi-cell operation. |
| ZTE, Sanechips | The PS gain of PDSCH processing time relaxation seems unclear according to the previous discussion.  The multi-scell operation seems overlapped with proposal 1-2a. |
| Fraunhofer | PDSCH processing time can provide an extra power saving gain on top of other enhancements and hence, should be considered. |

# Void

# Summary of the previous agreements

*RAN1#102-e*

Agreements:

* Reusing power model in TR38.840 for evaluation of DCI-based power saving adaptation schemes.
  + Note: company reporting additional power model for missing state or update is not precluded.

Agreements:

* Company should report assumptions used for periodic measurement activities for the Rel-17 DCI-based power saving adaptation evaluation.
  + The periodic activities defined in TR38.840 can be reused.
  + Measurement for RLM/BFD every C-DRX cycle can be optionally modelled

Agreements:

* The performance metrics described in TR38.840 section 8.2 is reused for power saving evaluation of Rel-17 DCI-based power saving adaptation during ActiveTime.
* The following Rel-15 / 16 features is recommended of the power consumption as reference for baseline. Company can report the feature(s) being used in the baseline.
  + DRX
    - C-DRX cycle 40msec for VoIP
      * 10ms IAT, 8ms On-duration
      * Assume max two packets bundled
    - C-DRX cycle 160msec for FTP
      * Alt 1: 20 msec IAT, 8ms On-duration
      * Alt 2: short DRX
        + 20 ms [or 40ms as optional] IAT, 8ms On-duration
        + 20 ms for short DRX cycle, 4 cycles
      * Note: 100 msec IAT, 8ms On-duration can also be used with sufficient justifications that available Rel-15/16 Techniques being used to reduce UE power saving
  + DCP for DRX adaptation,
    - DCP offset  to DRX ON = 2 ms, other values are not precluded
  + Cross-slot scheduling adaptation
    - Minimum K0 can be adapted from 0 to 1 for FR1, 0 to [4] for FR2
  + BWP switching, including
    - MIMO layer adaptation,
      * Max # of MIMO layer can be adapted from 4 layer to 2 layer for FR1, 2 layer to 1 layer for FR2
    - PDCCH monitoring period adaptation
      * PDCCH monitoring period can be adapted from per slot monitoring to X slot monitoring
        + X = [2] for FR1 and [8] for FR2
    - Bandwidth adaptation
      * Bandwidth can be adapted from 100MHz to 20MHz for FR1,FFS for FR2
    - Note:
      * BWP transition time type 2 is assumed, BWP transition duration is
        + 5 slot @ 30kHz SCS for FR1,
        + 18 slot@120kHz SCS for FR2
        + the slot-average power level for BWP transition duration is according to TR38.840
        + BWP transition time type 1 can be optional modelled
      * BWP switching is Y (ms) after last packet/data burst.
        + Y = [8], other values are not precluded
      * Whether BWP switching is modeled depends on the assumed UE capability and evaluated schemes.
  + Scell dormancy assumption for CA capable UEs
    - FR1 & FR2: SCell dormancy with [160 ms] periodic CSI measurement and reporting
* Other settings
  + CA assumption if configured for CA capable UEs
    - For FR1, FFS
    - For FR2, 4\*100MHz can be considered.
  + Assumptions for scheduler
    - For FR1, no restriction on the beam assumptions being used in each slot
    - For FR2, up to each company, e.g., gNB equally schedule the slots for UEs targeting to different beams.
    - Note: the assumptions does not necessary mean to restrict or precluded any implementation. Other assumptions are not precluded and can be reported by companies.
  + Company to report the used assumption for the interruption and also power savings impact due to presence/absence of interruptions .

Agreements:

Legacy traffic models in TR38.840 can be considered for Rel-17 DCI-based power saving adaptation evaluation, other traffic models can be optionally modelled and company report which traffic model(s) is used.

Draft LS is approved (with generic RAN2 action), with final LS in [R1-2007419](file:///C:/Users/wanshic/OneDrive%20-%20Qualcomm/Documents/Standards/3GPP%20Standards/Meeting%20Documents/TSGR1_102/Docs/R1-2007419.zip).

*RAN1#103-e*

Agreements:

Observation:

* Each of the following schemes is individually shown to be beneficial for UE power saving compared to the baseline.
  + Dynamically switching search space set
  + Dynamically skipping PDCCH monitoring for a certain duration or until next DRX ON
* At least the following Rel-15 and/or Rel-16 power saving solutions have been utilized for baseline,
  + For eMBB traffic,
    - DRX setting(including using short DRX or long DRX with a short IAT or long IAT), Wake-up signal, Cross-slot scheduling, CA/Scell dormancy, MAC-CE skipping, BWP switching
  + For VoIP traffic,
    - DRX setting(only long DRX cycle with a short IAT), Wake-up signal,  Cross-slot scheduling, MAC-CE skipping
  + For IM traffic,
    - DRX setting(long DRX cycle [with a short IAT]), Wake-up signal
  + For intensive eMBB traffic,
    - DRX setting(including using short DRX or long DRX with a short IAT), Wake-up signal, Cross-slot scheduling, [CA/Scell dormancy], MAC-CE skipping, BWP switching
    - Note: intensive eMBB traffic is optional and companies may use FTP model 3 with different packet size and mean data arrival time, e.g., 15ms, 30ms, 50ms or 100ms.
* Note 1: For Search space switching, switching from 1slot monitoring to 2, 4, 8, 10, 16 or 32 slot with 30kHz SCS (FR1) and 120kHz (FR2) is utilized.
* Note 2: For PDCCH skipping , skipping 2ms, 4ms, 5ms, 8ms, 15ms, 16ms, 32ms,  64ms or to next DRX cycle is utilized
* Note 3: the baseline assumed may vary across companies

Agreements:

* **Specify at least one of the following options for Rel-17 dynamic PDCCH adaptation ~~in time-domain~~ for active time,**
  + **Option 1: Search space set group switching,e.g., ~~potential adjustments/enhancements for~~including explicit and implicit search spaceset group switching ~~specified in R16 for NR-U~~**
  + **Option 2: PDCCH skipping for a certain duration / DRX cycle**
* **FFS: which option(s)~~(e.g. taking into account additional gain of option 1 over option 2, or vice-versa)~~**
* **Candidate DCI formats for dynamic PDCCH adaptation include DCI formats 1\_1(including scheduling and non-scheduling DCI), 0\_1, 1\_2, 0\_2, 2\_0, 2\_6.**
* **Note:**
  + **Companies are encouraged to provide analysis on specification impact, power saving benefit and system impact (e.g., packet latency, system overhead)**
* **FFS: other schemes are not precluded for further study**

*RAN1#104-e*

Agreements:

* Strive for a common design for DCI based PDCCH monitoring adaptation in active time for an active BWP to support functionalities inclusive of both SSSG switching and PDCCH skipping for a duration.
  + Details FFS

Agreements:

* Further study whether and how to minimize the impact to data scheduling for new transmissions and retransmissions.
  + FFS details
* Further study the application delay for PDCCH adaptation indication

Agreements:

For DCI based PDCCH skipping in active time for an active BWP (if supported), the following can be further considered,

* Explicit indication of PDCCH adaptation
  + Scheduling DCI
    - Format 1\_1
    - Format 0\_1
    - Format 0\_2/1\_2
  + Non-scheduling DCI
    - Format 2\_6 in active time
    - Format 2\_0
    - Format 1\_1 (SCell dormancy case 2)
  + additional indication mechanism
    - By reusing Rel-16 SCell dormancy indication when CA is configured, FFS details
    - By reusing Rel-16 cross-slot scheduling indication when R16 cross-slot scheduling is configured, FFS detailds
* DCI dynamically indicates a duration/periodic interval for skipping
  + FFS: how to indicate the duration/period interval, e.g., number of slots or skipping current DRX
* PDCCH skipping for a duration indicated by minimum scheduling offset
* Others are not precluded

Agreements

* For DCI based SSSG switching in active time for an active BWP (if supported), the following can be further considered,
  + Explicit indication of PDCCH adaptation
    - Scheduling DCI based
      * Format 1\_1,
      * Format 0\_1,
      * Format 0\_2/1\_2
      * ~~Format 1\_0~~
    - Non-scheduling DCI ~~supported by vivo, Samsung~~
      * Format 2\_6 in active time
      * Format 2\_0
      * ~~Format 1\_0~~
      * Format 1\_1 (SCell dormancy case 2)
    - additional indication mechanism
      * By reusing Rel-16 SCell dormancy indication when CA is configured, FFS details
      * By associating Rel-16 cross-slot scheduling indication when R16 cross-slot scheduling is configured, FFS detailds
    - DCI dynamically indicates a duration ~~period~~ for the switched SSSG, UE switch back to previous/default SSSG after duration ends~~timer expried~~
  + Timer-based SSSG switching, including RRC configured a timer, UE switch back after timer expired.
  + SSSG activation/deactivation
  + FFS: Implicit SSSG switching
    - SSSG switching triggered by SR
    - SSSG switching triggered by RACH
    - Default SSSG that a UE monitors when coming out of DRX to monitor an ON duration.
* FFS: whether/how to support SSSG switching for multiple groups of cell(s).
* FFS: whether/how to support SSSG switching in active time with DCP outside active time
* FFS: whether / how to support more than 2 SSSGs,
  + FFS: number of SSSGs
* FFS: a search space set group to emulate PDCCH skipping
* Others are not precluded

Agreements:

* The following alternatives can be considered for DCI based PDCCH monitoring adaptation in active time for an active BWP for power saving
  + Alt 1: Enhancement of Rel-16 SSSG switching to support PDCCH monitoring adaptation including skipping for a duration
  + Alt 2a: Enhancement of DCI(s) utilized for Rel-16 power saving adaptation for supporting both skipping PDCCH monitoring for a duration and SSSG switching
  + ~~Alt 2b: Enhancement of DCI(s) utilized for Rel-16 power saving adaptation for supporting both skipping PDCCH monitoring for a duration and PDCCH monitoring periodicity adaptation~~
  + Others not precluded

# Proposals from companies’ submitted contributions

## ZTE, Sanechips

1. **R1-2104224 Extension to Rel-16 DCI-based power saving adaptation during DRX Active Time ZTE, Sanechips**

**Observation 1:** **For Alt 2a, UE can perform PDCCH skipping right after the triggering DCI with data scheduling and the UE can fall in a deep sleep during the skipping duration.**

**Observation 2:** **For Alt 1, the configuration of a SSSG simulating an implicit PDCCH skipping by pure network implementation cannot provide gNB a straightforward information of a proper power saving configuration. It may result in low probability of deployment of this implicit PDCCH skipping function.**

**Observation 3: For Alt 1, UE power saving gain may be degraded for hardly configuring the implicit PDCCH skipping function by gNB.**

**Observation 4:** **For Alt 1, in the case that PDCCH skipping implemented by SSSG switch is triggered by the timer-based mechanism, the latency of data processing can be increased when DCI-based indication of SSSG switching is not supported according to Rel-16 specification.**

**Observation 5**: **For PDCCH adaptation, the processing time for responding DL SPS PDSCH release needs to be considered.**

**Observation 6**: **When cross-slot scheduling is applied for the UE, the delay for applying the PDCCH adaptation does not need to consider the minimum scheduling offset.**

**Proposal 1: Alt 2a should be supported for the common design including SSSG switching and PDCCH skipping for the following advantages:**

* **explicit PDCCH skipping function for UE and gNB;**
* **more flexibility;**
* **better power saving performance;**
* **less latency.**

**Proposal 2**: **For SSSG switching of Alt 2a, DCI-based and timer-based triggering mechanism for Rel-16 SSSG switching can be reused to simplify the specification work.**

**Proposal 3: To adapt to various UEs’ data traffic, UE-specific DCI format can be used to trigger PDCCH adaptation.**

**Proposal 4: A skipping timer used for PDCCH adaptation from SSSG monitoring to PDCCH skipping for a duration should be considered for the cases of PDCCH adaptation without DCI indication.**

**Proposal 5**: **For the case of switching PDCCH skipping to a default SSSG after the end of skipping duration, the default SSSG can be configured by RRC signaling to adapt to various traffic models.**

**Proposal 6**: **Multiple candidate values of skipping duration configured by RRC signaling should be adopted for RRC connected-mode UE**.

**Proposal 7: The UE should monitor PDCCH for retransmission data, but it does not monitor PDCCH for an initial transmission data during the PDCCH skipping period.**

**Proposal 8**: **The UE should monitor PDCCH according to all of search space sets configured in the DL active BWP or search space sets in a default SSSG when the following events are happened during a skipping duration.**

* **SR indicated by the UE,**
* **beam failure detection, or**
* **random access procedure in RRC connected mode due to out-of sync, etc.**

**Proposal 9: The application delay for PDCCH adaptation for μ=0/1/2 can reuse that of SSSG switching in NR-U. The minimum value of application delay for PDCCH adaptation for μ=3 can be 25 symbols.**

## Huawei, HiSilicon

1. **R1-2104253 Extensions to Rel-16 DCI-based power saving adaptation for an active BWP Huawei,** **HiSilicon**

***Observation 1: According to the current specification, SSSG switching framework cannot achieve the target of skipping PDCCH monitoring.***

***Observation 2: By configuring a SS set with a SSSG index and the SS set is not configured with any PDCCH MO, the SS set is always occupied for PDCCH skipping and the configurable SS sets used for PDCCH monitoring are reduced .***

***Observation 3: Alt 2a provides the flexibility for gNB to indicate both SSSG switching and PDCCH skipping, meanwhile Alt 1 cannot simultaneously support PDCCH skipping and switch to another SSSG.***

***Observation 4：PDCCH monitoring adaptation indicated by group common DCI format is helpful if there is no data transmission.***

***Observation 5: Two groups of SS sets is enough to support both PDCCH skipping and SSSG switching.***

***Proposal 1: specify different codepoint of DCI field to indicate SSSG switching and/or PDCCH skipping for a duration.***

***Proposal 2: Reuse dormancy indication filed to indicate PDCCH monitoring adaptation.***

***Proposal 3: Reuse MCS/NDI/RV/HARQ process number/antenna port/DMRS sequence initialization field used for SCell dormancy case 2 to indicate PDCCH monitoring adaptation.***

***Proposal 4: Explicitly configure the duration(s) of PDCCH skipping by RRC signaling.***

***Proposal 5: Different skipping duration(s) can be used for different SSSG to match with the PDCCH monitoring periodicity in the current SSSG.***

***Proposal 6: For the application delay for PDCCH monitoring adaptation:***

* ***If DCI indicates the UE switching to another SSSG to monitor PDCCH, UE applies the DCI after HARQ-ACK feedback for DL DCI or PUSCH transmitting for UL DCI;***
* ***If DCI indicates the UE to skip PDCCH monitoring, the application delay is max(applicable K0min, Z).***

***Proposal 7: Consider SSSG switching triggered by detecting a scheduling DCI format.***

***Proposal 8: Support SSSG switching or stop PDCCH skipping triggered by SR or RACH.***

## vivo

1. R1-2104374 Discussion on DCI-based power saving adaptation in connected mode vivo

**Proposal 1. Rel-17 supports scheduling DCI dynamically indicates PDCCH monitoring adaptation within an active BWP, e.g., switching SS set group(s)**

**Proposal 2. Rel-17 supports scheduling DCI dynamically indicates PDCCH skipping for a certain duration.**

**Proposal 3: a new ‘skipping’ SSSG group can be configured for scheduling DCI based SSSG switching. FFS whether and how the number of configured SSSG can be 2 or 3.**

**Proposal 4, Rel-17 supports the following mechnisms for SSSG swithing**

* **Scheme 1: Scheduling DCI triggered SSSG switching**
  + **SSGS bit(s) in a UE specific DCI (such as DCI format x\_1/x\_2)** 
    - **‘0’: starts monitoring PDCCH according to SSSG#1 and SSSG#0**
    - **‘1’: starts monitoring PDCCH according to SSSG#0 and SSSG#1**
    - **FFS: more bits for extending more than 2 SS set groups**
* **Scheme 2: A duration indicated by scheduling DCI**
  + **UE switch from SSSG#1 to SSSG#0 after a last symbol of a remaining duration from timer1 indicated by scheduling DCI**
* **Scheme 3: RRC configured timer for switching**
  + **Timer0 for switching from SSSG#0 to SSSG#1**
  + **UE switch from SSSG#1 to SSSG#0 after a last symbol of a remaining duration from timer1 indicated by scheduling DCI**
* **Scheme 4: Non-scheduling DCI triggered SSSG switching, e.g.**
  + **Any non-scheduling DCIs with C-RNTI scrambled.**
  + **Format 1\_1 (SCell dormancy case 2)**

**Proposal 5, the following additional mechanisms is supported for PDCCH switching/skipping when interaction with HARQ,**

* **UE switches to SSSG0 (from SSSG1),**
  + **Alt 1-1: UE Tx NACK,**
  + **Alt 1-2: *k* slot after UE Tx NACK**
  + **Alt 2: after drx-RetransmissionTimer starts**

**And after UE successfully complete retransmission,**

* **UE Switching SSSG1,**
  + **Alt 1: UE Tx an ACK which corresponds to the PDCCH indicates SSSSG switching from 0 to 1**
  + **Alt 2: after drx-RetransmissionTimer expired**

## Spreadtrum Communications

1. R1-2104434 Discussion on power saving techniques for connected-mode UEs Spreadtrum Communications

***Observation 1: For enhancement of Rel-16 SSSG switching, for explicit indication, DCI format 2-0 may not be suitable.***

***Observation 2: The purpose of SSSG switching for Rel-16 NR-U is different from that of SSSG switching for Rel-17 power saving.***

***Observation 3: For enhancement of DCI(s) utilized for Rel-16 power saving adaptation, the following methods are feasible:***

* ***Reusing the up to 5 bits SCell dormancy indication in DCI format 2-6 or scheduling DCI***
* ***Reusing the 1 bit minimum scheduling offset indication***

***Proposal 1: For enhancement of Rel-16 SSSG switching, implicit triggering is prioritized.***

***Proposal 2: For skipping PDCCH monitoring for a duration, when the drx-RetransmissionTimerDL is running, UE should perform PDCCH monitoring even if UE is in a skipping duration.***

***Proposal 3: For enhancement of DCI(s) utilized for Rel-16 power saving adaptation, reusing SCell dormancy and/or cross-slot scheduling indication are prioritized.***

***Proposal 4: For enhancement of DCI(s) utilized for Rel-16 power saving adaptation, for reusing cross-slot scheduling indication, the application delay can be K0min.***

***Proposal 5: New DCI field can be considered as new signaling different from enhancement of Rel-16 SSSG switching and enhancement of DCI(s) utilized for Rel-16 power saving adaptation.***

## CATT

1. R1-2104535 PDCCH monitoring adaptation CATT

The observations are summarized as follows:

***Observation 1: SSSG switching has the additional application delay during search space switching, which makes the SSSG switching not equivalent to the PDCCH skipping.***

***Observation 2:*** ***Although the SSSG switching is enhanced by using UE-specific indication, e.g. scheduling DCI, the catastrophe could be created when DCI is miss-detected and large search space set overhead.***

The proposals are summarized as follows:

***Proposal 1: The PDCCH skipping should be co-existed with the enhanced SSSG switching for PDCCH adaptation enhancement.***

***Proposal 2: The SCell dormancy indication field in existing DCI formats 0\_1 and 1\_1 in Rel-16 could be reused for PDCCH monitoring adaptation for PCell without any introducing additional information field.***

***Proposal 3: The PDCCH adaptation would be performed after the slot of HACK-ACK of the last retransmission is sent from the UE.***

## CMCC

1. R1-2104624 Discussion on PDCCH monitoring reduction during DRX active time CMCC

**Proposal 1: Support Alt 1: Enhancement of Rel-16 SSSG switching to support PDCCH monitoring adaptation including skipping for a duration.**

**Proposal 2: Three SSSGs can be defined to support PDCCH monitoring adaptation including skipping for a duration.**

**Proposal 3: a default SSSG can be configured and applied for the following cases,**

* **SSSG switching triggered by SR**
* **SSSG switching triggered by RACH**
* **When the timer for SSSG2 expires.**

**Proposal 4: Both scheduling DCI and non-scheduling DCI can be supported for dynamic PDCCH monitoring adaptation in active time.**

**Proposal 5: For scheduling DCI based SSSG switching in active time for an active BWP, DCI format 1\_1 and 0\_1 can be supported for explicit indication.**

**Proposal 6: Format 1\_1 (SCell dormancy case 2) is supported as non-scheduling DCI indication for SSSG switching in active time for an active BWP.**

## Qualcomm Incorporated

1. R1-2104684 DCI-based power saving adaptation during DRX ActiveTime Qualcomm Incorporated

Observation 1: SSSG switching can potentially provide higher flexibility than other schemes in the joint adaptation of PDCCH monitoring periodicity, aggregation levels, number of candidates, DCI formats, etc.

Proposal 1: For the unified design of DCI-based power saving, search space group switching is considered as the baseline. To emulate PDCCH skipping with search space group switching, a dormant search space set group is introduced.

* To enable HARQ retransmission during the dormant search space set group, only discontinuous PDCCH monitoring according to RTT and Retransmission timers is allowed, if configured.
* The UE switches back to a non-dormant search space set group by a dormancy timer or after transmitting a scheduling request.

Proposal 2: For explicit indication of PDCCH monitoring adaptation, the following candidates are considered:

* Scheduling DCI: DCI formats 0\_1/1\_1/0\_2/1\_2
* Non-scheduling DCI: DCI format 1\_1 (similar to Case 2 SCell dormancy indication), DCI format 2\_0, DCI format 2\_6 (outside active time)

Proposal 3: For implicit indication of PDCCH monitoring adaptation, the following candidates are considered:

* **Configured timer (per-non-default SSSG, if more than two SSSGs are supported)**

Proposal 4: For the unified design of PDCCH monitoring adaptation based on SSSG switching, the maximum number of configured SSSGs larger than two is considered.

Proposal 5: In the CA scenario, for the joint adaptation across CCs, carrier-group-based PDCCH monitoring adaptation is considered.

## OPPO

1. R1-2104790 DCI-based power saving adaptation solutions OPPO

***Proposal 1: Triggering PDCCH monitoring adaptation by DCI format 1\_1.***

***DCI format 0\_1 can optionally triggering PDCCH monitoring adaptation.***

***Proposal 2: Indicating skipping of PDCCH monitoring occasions is supported as PDCCH monitoring adaptation:***

***PDCCH skipping is based on number of slots.***

***2bits indication in DCI format is introduced to support for non-skipping, 4-slot skipping, 8-slot skipping, 16-slot skipping.***

***Proposal 3: Introduce a delay window in the PDCCH skipping indication, which is based on PDCCH-PDSCH-HARQ-ACK timing and re-scheduling timing.***

***Proposal 4: In the delay window for retransmission, PDCCH monitoring can be only after PDCCH-PDSCH-HARQ-ACK timing and in few consecutive monitoring occasions.***

***Proposal 5: Indicate PDCCH search space group sets by the PDCCH skipping indication bits.***

***Proposal 6: When multiple PDCCH search space groups are switchable, autonomous PDCCH monitoring adaptation is triggered by timer.***

***Proposal 7: The search space group switching indication states in the DCI can also trigger cross-slot scheduling states.***

***The application delay can be also applicable to the search space group switching.***

## Intel Corporation

1. R1-2104918 Discussion on DCI-based UE Power Saving Schemes during active time Intel Corporation

**Proposal 1: Support Enhancement of DCI(s) utilized for Rel-16 power saving adaptation for supporting both skipping PDCCH monitoring for a duration and SSSG switching. Consider following options/framework to provide the signaling:**

* **DCI format 2\_6 during active time**
* **Extend scheduling or non-Scheduling DCI providing SCell dormancy**

**Proposal 2: DCI indicates a duration for the switched SSSG; UE switches back to previous/default SSSG after duration ends.**

**Proposal 3: Postpone discussion on impact to data scheduling due to PDCCH skipping after deciding whether a scheduling and/or non-scheduling DCI are supported for power saving adaptation.**

**Proposal 4: Application delay is specified based on the Pswitch of SSSG switching in NR-U.**

* **Application delay for PDCCH skipping for a duration can be based on the SPS PDSCH release processing time (Capability 2 in Table 10.4-1 in TS 38.213).**
* **Application delay for SSSG switching for power saving purpose is determined according to the same rule as for the definition of Pswitch in Rel-16 NR-U design.**

## Apple

1. R1-2105118 Enhanced DCI-based power saving adaptation Apple

***Proposal 1: Different SSSG configurations and skipping steps can be configured by RRC, and jointly triggered by DCI. The skipping step is defined as SSSG periodicity.***

***Proposal 2: Additional triggering bits in scheduling DCI format 0-1, 0-2, 1-1 and 1-2 can be used to trigger PDCCH monitoring adaptation. The adaptation is applied to all CCs within a CC group.***

***Proposal 3: For PDCCH based adaptation using non-scheduling DCI, reuse DCI format 1-1 with additional triggering bits per cell group.***

***Proposal 4: Application timeline can be specified based on the triggering methods and whether skipping or switching is triggered.***

***Proposal 5: Different reference point can be used for different triggering method.***

* ***When triggered by non-scheduling DCI: the last symbol of DCI transmission can be used as reference point.***
* ***When triggered by DL DCI: The last symbol of ACK transmission can be used as reference point.***
* ***When triggered by UL DCI: The last symbol of PUSCH transmission can be used as reference point when drx-RetransmissionTimerUL is not configured or longer than a threshold. If drx-RetransmissionTimerUL is configured and less than a threshold, the drx-RetransmissionTimerUL expire can be used as reference point***

***Proposal 6: Processing time can be defined based on the different reference point and whether skipping or switching is triggered.***

## Fraunhofer HHI, Fraunhofer IIS

1. R1-2105263 DCI-based Power Saving Enhancements Fraunhofer HHI, Fraunhofer IIS

Proposal 1: Use the SSG switching mechanism as a starting point for a unified design.

Proposal 2: Specify a scheduling DCI format with a trigger indicating an SSG switch.

Proposal 3: Adopt SSG switching using the minimum offset signaling to trigger a switch.

Proposal 4: Support PDCCH skipping by enabling empty or non-empty SSGs which stay active for a configured time duration.

Proposal 5: The PDSCH processing time shall be adaptable based on certain parameters, e.g., the minimum scheduling offset or the currently active SS group.

## Samsung

1. R1-2105324 Discussion on DCI-based power saving techniques Samsung

**Proposal 1: Support search space set group (SSSG) switching with search space set group associated with a CORESET group for PDCCH monitoring adaptation across TRPs.**

**Proposal 2: Support search space set group (SSSG) switching among more than two search space set groups, including empty SSSS group for PDCCH skipping.**

**Proposal 3: Support triggering methods for SS set group switching, including**

* **Opt-1: the scheduling DCI format with PDSCH/PUSCH**
* **Opt-2: group-common DCI format, e.g., DCI format 2-6**

**Propose 4: Support UE assistance information of preferred search space set group.**

**Proposal 5: Support PDCCH skipping for a duration indicated by minimum scheduling offset.**

**Proposal 6: Support PDSCH processing time relaxation based on minimum scheduling offset.**

## MediaTek Inc.

1. R1-2105388 On enhancements to DCI-based UE power saving during DRX active time MediaTek Inc.

**Observation 1: It is necessary to resolve the impact to data scheduling caused by PDCCH skipping adaptation**

**Observation 2: If UE switches to power-saving setting ONLY when the outcome of HARQ processing is valid, PDCCH adaptation can still achieve significant power saving gain while causing less impact to data scheduling.**

**Observation 3: If the HARQ processing outcome is invalid or unknown, a configured delay switch duration can accommodate possible data retransmission or retransmission request.**

**Proposal 1: Adaptation of UE PDCCH monitoring can depend on HARQ processing outcome after receiving the scheduling DCI that indicate the adaptation.**

* **If HARQ processing outcome is valid, UE switches to power-saving setting.**
* **If HARQ processing outcome is invalid or unknown, UE waits for a configured time duration for ReTXs.**
* **Whether UE switches to power-saving setting in RTT time left for UE implementation.**



Figure 2: Illustration of UE power saving adaptive depends on HARQ processing.

**Observation 4: Application delay should depend on UE processing time.**

**Proposal 2: Different application delay can be specified for Rel-17 enhancement as an extension for Rel-16 SSSG switching and analogous to cross-slot scheduling.**



Figure 4: Based on the setting UE stays and switches to, the application delay should be different

**Observation 5: Alt 1 can reuse R16 SSSG switching specification and achieve the same power saving gain as Alt 2a over FTP traffic.**



**Figure 5: Both alternatives achieve lots of power saving gain in frequent-less traffic**

**Observation 6: Alt 1 can achieve better power saving than Alt 2a for XR traffic with frequent UL.**



**Figure 6: Alt 2a can support XR traffic well by setting appropriate SSSG.**

**Proposal 3: Alt 1 (based on SSSG switching) is recommend.**

**Observation 7: “scheduling DCI based” triggering scheme has been widely used in Rel-15/16 power saving techniques including BWP switch, SCell dormancy and cross-slot scheduling. In addition, compared to “non-scheduling DCI based” solution, its signalling overhead is small. Therefore, for the triggering scheme of Rel-17 power saving enhancement, “scheduling DCI based” solution can be prioritized.**

**Proposal 4: Support the scheduling DCI format for DCI for Rel-17 SSSG switching enhancement, including**

* + **Format 1\_1,**
  + **Format 0\_1,**
  + **Format 0\_2/1\_2**

**Proposal 5: Specify the UE behaviour when receiving power saving indications from both UL grant and DL grant.**

## LG Electronics

1. R1-2105436 Discussion on DCI-based power saving adaptation during DRX ActiveTime LG Electronics

***Observation 1: SS set group switching by detecting a DCI may cause unnecessary power consumption for a connected-mode UE.***

***Observation 2: Skipping monitoring all SS sets may impact the latency performance for a connected-mode UE.***

***Proposal 1: Consider supporting the following design for DCI-based PDCCH monitoring adaptation:***

* + - ***1-bit flag distinguishing between PDCCH skipping and SSSG switching***
    - ***UE behavior corresponding to each state configured by RRC signaling***
      * ***FFS: details including the number of bits required***

***Proposal 2: For triggering PDCCH monitoring adaptation during DRX Active Time, the following DCI formats are considered:***

* + - ***scheduling DCI (DCI format x\_1, DCI format x\_2)***
    - ***DCI format 2\_6***
      * ***Discuss whether and how to define the monitoring window for DCI format 2\_6 inside DRX Active Time.***

***Proposal 3: Consider supporting DCP outside DRX Active Time indicates PDCCH monitoring adaptation inside DRX Active Time.***

***Proposal 4: For PDCCH monitoring adaptation, the following SS set (group) configurations should be considered for handling error cases or sudden data transmission:***

* + - ***default SS set(s) which a UE returns to monitor after a certain period of time***
    - ***always-on SS set(s) which a UE always monitors***

***Proposal 5: Consider supporting implicit PDCCH monitoring adaptation triggered by SR and RACH.***

* + - ***Discuss whether and how to define a monitoring window for a UL grant regarding SR.***

## Panasonic

1. R1-2105476 Potential extension(s) to Rel-16 DCI-based power saving adaptation during DRX ActiveTime Panasonic

Proposal 1: Specify a unified framework supporting SSSG switching and PDCCH skipping by RRC configuration + DCI indication. Following design is considered:

* gNB configures by RRC a list of PDCCH monitoring adaptation behaviours, including which search space to be monitored (including no search space) with/without timer back to the first list of the search spaces. DCI indicates which index in the list the UE should follow.

Proposal 2: DCI formats capable of UE specific indication should be considered with higher priority than group common DCI.

**Proposal 3: To support DCI based PDCCH monitoring adaptation in active time, enhancement based on DCI format 1\_1, 1\_2, and 0\_2 should be prioritized.**

## Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell

1. R1-2105505 UE power saving enhancements for Active Time Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell

Based on the last meeting discussion, the debate seems not be anymore as which functionalities to support, but how to support them. Some companies, as illustrated in Alt1 would like to use common frame work, building upon Rel-16 functionalities to enable the discussed power saving methods, while other companies would prefer to separate these to different features. As discussed earlier our preference is to build upon existing frame work, based on Alt 1. This would enable, through timer based SSSG switching similar power saving mechanisms in Active time as are currently possible through C-DRX. As this would be autonomous (through the timers), this circumvents the UE-NW interaction, while retaining both synchronised on the PDCCH monitoring occasions.

**Proposal:** Adopt Alt1 from last meetings agreement for further work.

In section 2 we summarised the earlier evaluations and made following observations and proposal:

**Observation:** *With more intense traffic profiles the attainable gains from different power saving schemes are reduced.*

**Observation:** *SSSG switching and PDCCH skipping provide comparable gains in all evaluated scenarios.*

**Observation:** *SSSG switching has lower signalling overhead than PDCCH skipping for most of the evaluated traffic scenarios.*

In section 3 we discussed the possible extensions to SSSG framework to enhance achievable power saving via reduced PDCCH monitoring and made following:-

**Proposal:** Introduce support for DCI based SS set group switching to scheduling DCIs, format x\_1 and x\_2.

**Proposal:** Increase the number of SS set groups from 2 to 3.

**Proposal:** Support timer-based UE autonomous SS set group switching for active time power saving.

**Observation:** Consider whether implicit SSSG switching needs to be triggered based on detection of non-scheduling DCI.

**Proposal:** Procedures such as SR transmission or beam failure recovery should result UE to change SS set group to monitor PDCCH more frequently.

**Observation:** In case of C-DRX, timer based SSSG switching could be applied during the inactivity and SSSG would be switched if UE is scheduled during On Duration.

**Proposal:** Support default SS set group that is applied during On Duration, at least when DCP is configured.

**Observation:** Though use of timer based SSSG switching and proper configuration of SS set stopping of PDCCH monitoring for a duration can be achieved.

**Proposal:** PDCCH monitoring relaxation should not be applied to CSS.

**Observation:** Associating minimum cross-slot scheduling restriction to certain SSSGs could be considered.

## NTT DOCOMO, INC.

1. R1-2105710 Discussion on extension to DCI-based power saving adaptation NTT DOCOMO, INC.

**Observation 1: The benefit of SSSG switching is that UE can perform PDCCH skipping multiple times without additional DCI indication, and can stop PDCCH skipping based on the timer or data arrival. It can provide power saving gain for a long term with small DCI overhead.**

**Observation 2: The benefit of PDCCH skipping for a duration is that the skipping duration can be flexibly indicated along with DCI indication. gNB can flexibly determine the skipping duration based on scheduling condition and so on.**

**Proposal 1: Following options should be considered for the common design for both SSSG switching and PDCCH skipping for a duration.**

* **Option 1: DCI indicating SSSG switching can indicate PDCCH monitoring periodicity for the target SSSG, i.e., PDCCH skipping duration.**
* **Option 2: DCI indicating PDCCH skipping for a duration can indicate the number of PDCCH skipping.**
  + **UE performs PDCCH monitoring between PDCCH skipping durations**

**Proposal 2: SSSG switching enhanced for the licensed bands should be supported.**

* **DCI indicating SSSG switching can indicate PDCCH monitoring periodicity for the target SSSG, i.e., PDCCH skipping duration.**

**Proposal 3: DCI format 0\_1 and 1\_1 can indicate SSSG switching.**

**Observation 3: PDCCH skipping along with cross-slot scheduling can maximize the benefit of cross-slot scheduling.**

**Proposal 4: PDCCH skipping for the duration of the applicable minimum scheduling offset from PDCCH monitoring occasion should be supported.**

## InterDigital, INC.

1. R1-2105744 PDCCH monitoring reduction in Active Time InterDigital, Inc.

**Proposal 1: Scheduling DCI is used for explicit indication of PDCCH monitoring reduction in Active Time.**

**Proposal 2: To support a common design, down-select one of the following unified schemes:**

* **Unified scheme 1: DCI indicates a next state with null SSSG definition.**
* **Unified scheme 2: DCI indicates either a next state or PDCCH skipping duration based on current state without null SSSG definition.**

**Proposal 3: PDCCH skipping indication (including monitoring the PDCCH according to a null SSSG) is not applied in an interval when the DL retransmission timer is running.**

**Proposal 4: PDCCH skipping indication (including monitoring the PDCCH according to a null SSSG) is not applied in an interval when the UL retransmission timer is running.**

## ITRI

1. R1-2105758 Discussion on DCI-based power saving adaptation ITRI

**Observation 1:**

More SSSG may increase DCI bit for switching indication and complicate UE behavior on the error handling.

**Observation 2:**

SSSG switching may impact on PDCCH monitoring after UE transmit SR or PRACH.

**Proposal 1:**

Support the enhancement of Rel-16 SSSG switching to support PDCCH monitoring adaptation including skipping for a duration.

**Proposal 2:**

For the case of multi-cell operation, the SSSG for different (group of) serving cells should be indicated individually.

**Proposal 3:**

Further study the SSSG switch impacts over PDCCH monitoring.

## Lenovo, Motorola Mobility

1. R1-2105772 Enhanced DCI based power saving adaptation Lenovo, Motorola Mobility

* **Observation 1: UE can fully utilize both Rel-16 and Rel-17 UE power saving features without increasing PDCCH monitoring capability, if a DCI format(s) supports both Rel-16 and Rel-17 power saving adaptation.**
* **Proposal 1: For DCI based PDCCH monitoring adaptation in active time, support Alt 2a, i.e. enhancement of DCI(s) utilized for Rel-16 power saving adaptation for supporting both skipping PDCCH monitoring for a duration and SSSG switching.**
* **Observation 2: Rel-16 search space set group configuration may result in an unnecessary high signalling overhead.**
* **Proposal 2: In Rel-17, support configuring more than one value for a subset of search space configuration parameters in a given search space configuration.**
* **Proposal 3: Rel-17 NR supports search space adaptation when starting an ON duration timer in every DRX cycle based on DCI format 2\_6. Further, Rel-17 NR supports small-scale search space adaptation within a DRX cycle based on scheduling DCI.**
* **Proposal 4: Support scheduling-DCI based dynamic PDCCH skipping during Active Time for UE power saving.**
* **Proposal 5: A set of PDCCH monitoring occasions not to be monitored can be determined based on scheduling information including a scheduling offset value (e.g. K0/K2) and the minimum scheduling offset values for PDSCH and PUSCH (K0\_min/K2\_min).**
* **Proposal 6: Support joint indication of minimum applicable scheduling offset K0/K2 and PDCCH skipping.**

## Ericsson

1. R1-2105794 Design of active time power savings mechanisms Ericsson

[Observation 1 Allowing NW to have control on which SSSG the UE needs to monitor PDCCH after the skipping duration ends can be beneficial.](#_Toc71665270)

[Observation 2 UE PDCCH monitoring behavior during PDCCH monitoring adaptation application delay should be clear to avoid different understanding between NW and UE.](#_Toc71665271)

[Proposal 1 Support following as a common solution for SSSG switching and PDCCH skipping](#_Toc71665274)

[a. DCI indicates one of the following states to the UE](#_Toc71665275)

[i. switch to SSSG0](#_Toc71665276)

[ii. switch to SSSG1](#_Toc71665277)

[iii. skip PDCCH monitoring for duration X (X configured by RRC)](#_Toc71665278)

[iv. no change to PDCCH monitoring](#_Toc71665279)

[Proposal 2 HARQ retransmissions should not be delayed due to PDCCH monitoring adaptation and mechanisms to avoid this should be supported e.g. a configurable timer-based application delay or HARQ feedback-based application of the PDCCH monitoring adaptation command.](#_Toc71665280)

[Proposal 3 PDCCH monitoring adaptation for Rel. 17 should not entail an interruption to UE transmission/reception on any serving cell.](#_Toc71665281)

[Proposal 4 For UE configured with DRX, higher layer signaling can configure SSSG that a UE monitors when coming out of DRX to monitor an ON duration.](#_Toc71665282)

[Proposal 5 UL scheduling request can be used as a trigger to switch between SS-set groups. The SS-set group that UE monitors after transmitting an UL scheduling request is configurable by NW.](#_Toc71665283)

[Proposal 6 Support explicit indication of PDCCH monitoring adaptation via scheduling DCI format 1\_1. FFS : DCI format 0\_1.](#_Toc71665284)

[Proposal 7 For self-scheduling, PCell’s scheduling DCI format 1\_1 can indicate SSSG-switching/skipping for the primary cell.](#_Toc71665285)

[Proposal 8 For self-scheduling, an SCell’s scheduling DCI format 1\_1 can indicate SSSG-switching/skipping for the SCell.](#_Toc71665286)

[Proposal 9 Study further how to support SSSG-switching/skipping for multiple groups of cell(s). Details including number of groups FFS.](#_Toc71665287)

## Asia Pacific Telecom, FGI

1. R1-2105824 Discussion on extension(s) to Rel-16 DCI-based power saving adaptation Asia Pacific Telecom, FGI

**Observation 1: Simply reusing SSSG switching mechanism in Rel-16 without any enhancements cannot satisfy both switching and skipping functionalities since whichever the SSSG switched to, the UE still needs to monitor search space sets in that SSSG so that PDCCH skipping cannot be achieved.**

**Observation 2: By introducing an empty SSSG to be one of the SSSGs for switching, the common design for DCI based PDCCH monitoring adaptation to support both SSSG switching and PDCCH skipping for a duration can be achieved.**

**Proposal 1: Support enhancement of Rel-16 SSSG switching to support PDCCH monitoring adaptation including skipping for a duration**

**Proposal 2: Explicit indication by a DCI and timer-based SSSG switching in Rel-16 should be the baseline for Rel-17 DCI based PDCCH monitoring adaptation.**

**Proposal 3: Introduce an empty SSSG to be one of the SSSGs for SSSG switching.**

**Observation 3: Two SSSGs with one empty SSG has less spec impact while more than two SSSGs with one empty SSG provides better flexibility on PDCCH monitoring adaptation which introduces more power saving gain.**

**Proposal 4: RAN1 down selects one of the following alternatives for SSSG switching in Rel-17.**

* **Alt (a): Total number of SSSGs remains two, with one empty SSSG and one non-empty SSSG.**
* **Alt (b): Total number of SSSGs can be larger than two, with one empty SSSG and multiple non-empty SSSGs.**

**Observation 4: For SR, the UE should monitor the PDCCH to receive the scheduling for UL grant. For RACH, the UE should monitor the PDCCH to receive the Msg2/Msg4/MsgB.**

**Observation 5: Since NW can not predict the UE will trigger SR and CBRA, the explicit SSSG switching indication by NW to switch out of the empty SSSG does not work.**

**Proposal 5: Implicit SSSG switching for SR and RACH should be considered.**

## ASUSTeK

1. R1-2105850 A common framework for SSSG switching and PDCCH skipping ASUSTeK

**Observation1: Rel-16 SSSG switch is well-specified in Rel-16 and could provide a good frame work for both Rel-17 SSSG switch as well as PDCCH skipping.**

**Proposal 1: RAN1 considers Rel-16 SSSG switch as a starting point for power saving adaptation during Active Time and makes further required adjustment which fits needs of Rel-17 power saving better.**

**Observation 2: time duration could be variant, e.g. indicating by DCI to fit the needs of power saving.**

**Observation 3: SSSG activation deactivation may not fit the case of PDCCH skipping.**

**Proposal 2: RAN1 considers the following adjustment to Rel-16 SSSG switch to support both Rel-17 SSSG switch and PDCCH skipping:**

* **Variant time duration indicated by DCI**
* **DCI format triggering the SSSG switch**
* **More than two SSSGs**

## Nordic Semiconductor ASA

1. R1-2105888 On PDCCH monitoring adaptation Nordic Semiconductor ASA

***Observation-1:*** *Section 10.4 of TS 38.213 is applicable to licensed spectrum without need for further changes.*

***Observation-2:*** *Feature searchSpaceSetGroupSwitchingwithoutDCI-r16**does not depend on COT duration and therefore is fully applicable to licensed spectrum, and thus should be used as baseline for DCI based PDCCH monitoring adaptation in active time for an active BWP.*

***Proposal-1:*** *To achieve common design for DCI based PDCCH monitoring adaptation in active time for an active BWP to support functionalities inclusive of both SSSG switching and PDCCH skipping for a duration, introduce DCI format 1\_1, 1\_2, 0\_1 and 0\_2 indicating, upon reception of such DCI format*

* *Initialize timer to 0 (remain in group 0)*
* *Initialize timer to value X*
* *Initialize timer to value Y*
* *Initialize timer to value corresponding to end of C-DRX active time*
* *Note: gNB may configure SS-group 1 to be empty, upon switching to SS-group 1, UE does not monitor PDCCH until timer expiry*

***Proposal-2:*** *Reuse the existing timelines for search-space group switching form sub-clause 10.4 of TS 38.213*

# Void

# Work Item Description

*NR\_UE\_pow\_sav-Core; WID in* [*RP-200938*](http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/tsg_ran/TSG_RAN/TSGR_88e/Docs/RP-200938.zip)*. The objectives are as follows*

|  |
| --- |
| 1. Specify enhancements for idle/inactive-mode UE power saving, considering system performance aspects [RAN2, RAN1]    1. Study and specify paging enhancement(s) to reduce unnecessary UE paging receptions, subject to no impact to legacy UEs [RAN2, RAN1]  * NOTE: RAN1 to check and update, if needed, evaluation methodology in RAN1 #102-e meeting   1. Specify means to provide potential TRS/CSI-RS occasion(s) available in connected mode to idle/inactive-mode UEs, minimizing system overhead impact [RAN1] * NOTE: Always-on TRS/CSI-RS transmission by gNodeB is not required  1. Study and specify, if agreed, enhancements on power saving techniques for connected-mode UE, subject to minimized system performance impact [RAN1, RAN4]    1. Study and specify, if agreed, extension(s) to Rel-16 DCI-based power saving adaptation during DRX Active Time for an active BWP, including PDCCH monitoring reduction when C-DRX is configured [RAN1]  * NOTE: Rel-15 and Rel-16 available power saving solutions should be supported by the UE and included in the evaluation. RAN1 will ask the confirmation from RAN2 that Rel-15 and Rel-16 available power saving solutions are properly utilized.   1. Study the feasibility and performance impact of relaxing UE measurements for RLM and/or BFD, particularly for low mobility UE with short DRX periodicity/cycle, and specify, if agreed, relaxation in the corresponding requirements [RAN4] * NOTE: Supplementary RAN2 work, if needed, can be triggered by RAN4 LS |

# Reference

**The following contributions are submitted in RAN1#105-E in AI 8.7.2,**

1. R1-2104224 Extension to Rel-16 DCI-based power saving adaptation during DRX Active Time ZTE, Sanechips
2. R1-2104253 Extensions to Rel-16 DCI-based power saving adaptation for an active BWP Huawei, HiSilicon
3. R1-2104374 Discussion on DCI-based power saving adaptation in connected mode vivo
4. R1-2104434 Discussion on power saving techniques for connected-mode UEs Spreadtrum Communications
5. R1-2104535 PDCCH monitoring adaptation CATT
6. R1-2104624 Discussion on PDCCH monitoring reduction during DRX active time CMCC
7. R1-2104684 DCI-based power saving adaptation during DRX ActiveTime Qualcomm Incorporated
8. R1-2104790 DCI-based power saving adaptation solutions OPPO
9. R1-2104918 Discussion on DCI-based UE Power Saving Schemes during active time Intel Corporation
10. R1-2105118 Enhanced DCI-based power saving adaptation Apple
11. R1-2105263 DCI-based Power Saving Enhancements Fraunhofer HHI, Fraunhofer IIS
12. R1-2105324 Discussion on DCI-based power saving techniques Samsung
13. R1-2105388 On enhancements to DCI-based UE power saving during DRX active time MediaTek Inc.
14. R1-2105436 Discussion on DCI-based power saving adaptation during DRX ActiveTime LG Electronics
15. R1-2105476 Potential extension(s) to Rel-16 DCI-based power saving adaptation during DRX ActiveTime Panasonic
16. R1-2105505 UE power saving enhancements for Active Time Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell
17. R1-2105710 Discussion on extension to DCI-based power saving adaptation NTT DOCOMO, INC.
18. R1-2105744 PDCCH monitoring reduction in Active Time InterDigital, Inc.
19. R1-2105758 Discussion on DCI-based power saving adaptation ITRI
20. R1-2105772 Enhanced DCI based power saving adaptation Lenovo, Motorola Mobility
21. R1-2105794 Design of active time power savings mechanisms Ericsson
22. R1-2105824 Discussion on extension(s) to Rel-16 DCI-based power saving adaptation Asia Pacific Telecom, FGI
23. R1-2105850 A common framework for SSSG switching and PDCCH skipping ASUSTeK
24. R1-2105888 On PDCCH monitoring adaptation Nordic Semiconductor ASA

**Other references:**

1. RP-200938, “Revised WID: UE Power Saving Enhancements for NR”, MediaTek Inc., RAN#88-e

# History

1. R1-2007065 FL summary of potential extension(s) to Rel-16 DCI-based power saving adaptation during DRX ActiveTime RAN1#102-E Moderator (vivo)
2. R1-2007117 FL summary#2 of potential extension(s) to Rel-16 DCI-based power saving adaptation during DRX ActiveTime RAN1#102-E Moderator (vivo)
3. R1-2007225 FL summary#3 of potential extension(s) to Rel-16 DCI-based power saving adaptation during DRX ActiveTime RAN1#102-E Moderator (vivo)
4. R1-2007400 FL summary#4 of potential extension(s) to Rel-16 DCI-based power saving adaptation during DRX ActiveTime RAN1#102-E Moderator (vivo)
5. R1-2009501 FL summary#1 of power saving for Active Time RAN1#103-E Moderator (vivo)
6. R1-2009655 FL summary#2 of power saving for Active Time RAN1#103-E Moderator (vivo)
7. R1-2009656 FL summary#3 of power saving for Active Time RAN1#103-E Moderator (vivo)
8. R1-2009804 FL summary#4 of power saving for Active Time RAN1#103-E Moderator (vivo)
9. R1-2101893 FL summary#1 of power saving for Active Time RAN1#104-E Moderator (vivo)
10. R1-2101894 FL summary#2 of power saving for Active Time RAN1#104-E Moderator (vivo)