**f3GPP TSG-RAN WG1 Meeting #108-e R1-211xxxx**

**e-Meeting, February 21th – March 3rd, 2022**

**Agenda item:** 8.1.2.1

**Source:** Moderator (Qualcomm)

**Title:** Summary #2 of [108-e-R17-MIMO-02] Email discussion for maintenance on multi-TRP for PDCCH

**Document for:** Discussion/Decision

# **Summary of Issues**

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|  | **Summary of the issue** | **Moderator’s assessment** |
| **Issue 1**  **[4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16]** | PUCCH resource determination ambiguity in the case of AL8 and AL16 having same start CCE. | See Section 1.1 for the FL proposal. |
| **Issue 2**  **[16]** | Discuss in RAN1 to determine whether PDCCH repetition is supported for *searchSpaceBroadcast, peiSearchSpace*, and *sdt-SearchSpace* | See Section 1.2 for discussions. |
| **Issue 3**  **[12, 15]** | Aligning the text in 38.214 for describing PDCCH repetition | This is editorial and I suggest discussing the TPs directly in Section 1.3. |
| **Issue 4**  **[6]** | TP for Definition of counter DAI/total DAI and Type 2 HARQ-Ack codebook construction and determining the last DCI for PUCCH resource determination | During the spec review phase, there were some discussions regarding whether the existing text in 38.213 already captures this given that PDCCH MO is defined to include both PDCCH candidates.  Companies are encouraged to provide their inputs regarding this. |
| **Issue 5**  **[6, 17]** | Capture the agreed list of configuration restriction on linked search space sets in TS 38.213 or TS 38.331.  Send LS to RAN2 to capture the agreement on cross-carrier scheduling and linked SS sets in scheduled CC in 38.331. | This can be discussed if there are strong preferences, but I suggest leaving this to RAN2 to capture these restrictions in 38.331.  Companies can discuss if LS to RAN2 is needed or not. |
| **Issue 6**  **[1]** | The issue is related to a Rel-16 conclusion for span-based monitoring, which indicates that UE may not do the CCE/BD counting for the purpose of dropping in spans except the first one within a slot.  **Proposal**: UE does not expect one of the linked PDCCH candidates overlapping with an individual PDCCH candidate in spans except for the first span in a slot, when the candidates use the same set of CCEs in the same CORESET and have the same scrambling and DCI size. | More discussions are needed. It is not clear to the moderator why the Rel-16 conclusion was only for the primary cell.  Companies are encouraged to check the background on this issue. |
| **Issue 7**  **[3]** | Different PDCCH repetitions in different CCs:  **Proposal**: It should be supported that two linked SS sets are in two serving cells. | Moderator’s understanding is that this an optimization with various spec impacts and is not an essential issue to be handled during maintenance phase. |
| **Issue 8**  **[2]** | Issue related to the case that “Monitoring of individual candidates” in FG 23-2-1-a is not supported. The proposal is based on the assumptions that “UE would perform one individual decoding in first PDCCH repetition occasion and one soft bit combining decoding in second PDCCH repetition occasion” and “Given gNB transmits one PDCCH only in single TRP rather than M-TRP”  Proposal: When UE does not support the capability of monitoring individual PDCCH candidates, the individual PDCCH candidate associated with which repetition candidate should be clarified. | The assumptions in the contribution are not clear and not based on agreements. When UE does not support this capability, gNB should not send the individual candidate as UE does not monitor it.  More clarifications seem to be needed. |
| **Issue 9**  **[8, 9, 11]** | A specific value larger than larger d1,1 value is supported for soft combining, or  Processing time relaxation for PDSCH/PUSCH/DCI/AP-CSI | This has been discussed multiple times, and majority of companies do not support it.  Suggest to not discuss this again. |
| **Issue 10**  **[13]** | Capturing the agreement on reference PDCCH candidate for SPS release DCI | Moderator’s understanding is that this is already captured by the general statement in Section 9 and 10 of 38.213 for defining PDCCH reception (“the end of the PDCCH reception is the end of the PDCCH candidate that ends later”).  Hence, it seems there is no need to discuss it. |
| **Issue 11**  **[15]** | Clarify that UE does not expect to decode two different DCI payloads in two linked PDCCH candidates. | Companies are encouraged to discuss if this clarification is needed or not. |

## **Issue 1: AL8 and AL16 ambiguity on PUCCH resource determination**

Issue 1 is related to the ambiguity on PUCCH resource selection (when size of resource set is larger than 8, and DL DCI is detected) in the case that AL8 candidate and AL16 candidate have the same start CCE in a non-interleaved CORESET with 1-symbol duration.

The issue was discussed in the previous meeting and is illustrated below: Assuming UE decodes a DCI over the AL8 or AL16 candidates (in CORESET2 with the same start CCE, and CORESET2 is non-interleaved with 1-symbol duration), then we will use the reference candidate for PUCCH resource determination, but the reference is in the other CORESET (CORESET 1) as SS set 1 has lower ID. If the two candidates on CORESET1 do not have the same start CCE, then the ambiguity can happen:



In the previous meeting, two alternatives were discussed: Either the above situation is not expected by UE, or a rule is specified to address the ambiguity issue. It has been pointed out by multiple companies that it is not easy for gNB to make sure that this situation is avoided since the location of candidates is determined based on the hashing function and changes in different slots. The following example is provided in [14], where the 4 cases can randomly happen in different slots according to hash function.



Based on the contributions, the following alternatives can be considered:

* Alt1: The issue is handled by gNB, and UE does not expect this ambiguity to happen.
* Alt2: The issue is handled by a rule:
  + Alt2-1: The lowest start CCE index among AL8 and AL16 candidates in the second SS set is used
  + Alt2-2: The start CCE index of AL16 candidates in the second SS set is used
  + Alt2-3: The first SS set (in which both AL8 and AL16 candidates have the same start CCE) is used.

Hence, the following proposal can be considered:

* ***FL Proposal 1: If two PDCCH candidates with AL8 and AL16 have the same start CCE in a non-interleaved CORESET with one OFDM symbol, and the two PDCCH candidates are in a first SS set that is linked to a second SS set, and UE detects a DL DCI via any of the AL8 candidates or AL16 candidates in any of the first and second SS sets indicating a PUCCH resource for HARQ-Ack and the corresponding PUCCH resource set has a size larger than eight***
  + ***Alt1: UE expects the linked AL8 candidate and the linked AL16 candidate in the second SS set to also have the same start CCE if the second SS set has lower ID compared to the first SS set.***
  + ***Alt2-1: If the linked AL8 candidate and the linked AL16 candidate in the second SS set do not have the same start CCE and the second SS set has lower ID compared to the first SS set, the one with lower starting CCE is used as reference for PUCCH resource determination***
  + ***Alt2-2: If the linked AL8 candidate and the linked AL16 candidate in the second SS set do not have the same start CCE and the second SS set has lower ID compared to the first SS set, the linked AL16 candidate is used as reference for PUCCH resource determination.***
  + ***Alt2-3: If the linked AL8 candidate and the linked AL16 candidate in the second SS set do not have the same start CCE, the first SS set is used as reference for PUCCH resource determination.***

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| Company | Comments |
| Samsung | Based on the explanation on our tdoc as well as the further pointing by FL, considering as an error case causes degradation in PDCCH scheduling flexibility and increased PDCCH blocking probability. Hence we support a rule based method to resolve an ambiguity.  Since a PUCCH resource determination by PDCCH repetition (indicating a PUCCH resource for HARQ-Ack and the corresponding PUCCH resource set has a size larger than eight) was agreed to follow the CORESET associated with the lowest SS ID, it seems that Alt2-1 and Alt2-2 are aligned with the previous agreement. Among two Alts, we support Alt2-1. |
| NTT Docomo | We prefer Alt.2. We don’t have strong preference among Alt.2-1/2-2/2-3. |
| LG | We prefer Alt.2-1, which is aligned with the previous agreement. |
| OPPO | We are ok with either Alt.2-1 or Alt.2-2.  Alt.2-3 is conflicting with the basic principle used for the general cases. |
| Apple | It seems this issue could happen for sTRP operation as well?  In our view, Alt 2-1/2-2/2-3 do not provide additional flexibility to gNB on PUCCH resource selection, since the location for one AL8 or AL16 PDCCH candidate cannot be used for PUCCH resource selection. Thus, Alt1 seems to be the easiest way. |
| Lenovo/MotM | We prefer Alt.1 on account of simplicity and exploiting the freedom of gNB’s implementation. Also, we can live up with Alt.1 and Alt.2-1 since both of them can work. |
| Xiaomi | Support the FL proposal and slightly prefer Alt 2-1 |
| ZTE | We share the similar view with Apple, from gNB vendor’s perspective, that Alt. 2-1/2-2/2-3 has no real benefit and will cause complex spec change. Hence we support Alt. 1. |
| QC | If Alt. 1 can be ensured by network (as suggested by some infra-vendors), it would be our preference.  If Alt. 1 cannot be ensured, then our preference is either Alt2\_2 or Alt2\_3. Alt2-1 requires additional operation to compare the starting CCE of AL8 and AL16, and this operation needs to be done per slot. Hence, we do not support Alt2-1. |
| CATT | Alt1 is slightly preferred. Alt2-3 is our second preference. For Alt2-1/2, although the reference PDCCH candidate is known to both gNB and UE, it may be irrelevant to PDCCH transmission (e.g., AL16 candidate is reference but PDCCH is transmitted via AL8 candidate). |
| vivo | We prefer Alt.2-2.   * Regarding Alt1, it is hard for gNB implementation to ensure this restriction in every slot since the starting CCE of monitored PDCCH candidate is changes due to the hashing function. * Regarding Alt2-1 and Alt2-2, both can work, we slight prefer Alt2-2. In legacy spec, UE always assumes AL16 if there is ambiguity with AL8. For case c2, it is natural to take AL16 as references for determination of PUCCH resource indicator. * Regarding Alt2-3, which seems conflicting with agreement for PUCCH that lower SS set ID is referred if first SS set is higher SS set ID. |
| Spreadtrum | Alt1 is our 1st preference. If Alt1 cannot be easily guaranteed, we have no preference on Alt 2-1/2-2/2-3. |

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| CMCC | We support either Alt.2-1 or Alt.2-2, if Alt 1 is hard for gNB to ensure this restriction.  Alt.2-3 is against the basic principle that the lower SS ID is referred. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Support. |
| Nokia/NSB | Alt2-3 is our first preference.  Also ok to discuss Alt2-1 or Alt.2-2 if majority is ok with that. Alt.1 is a restricted operation and do not support that. |
| Futurewei | Slightly prefer Alt 1 for its simplicity. |
| Intel | We slightly prefer Alt-2 because very few candidates are available for AL8 or AL16 (typically only 1) and scheduler restriction can cause blocking in such cases |
| Fraunhofer IIS/HHI | Alt-1 is our first preference. If there is concern on its implementation as some companies have suggested, we are OK with Alt. 2-2/3 as second preference. |
| Ericsson | For Alt.1, as some companies have commented, it would be hard for gNB to avoid the condition due to hash function used.  For Alt.2-3, it contradicts with the previous agreement of determining PUCCH resource based on the SS set with lower ID and an exception needs to be introduced.  We slightly prefer one of Alt.2-1 and Alt.2-2.  However, if both Al8 and AL16 are configured in a SS set, it is likely that AL8 will be decoded first and if decoding is successful, a PUCCH resource is determined without further decoding AL16. Logically, it would be simpler to use the start CCE of the linked AL8 in the SS set with lower ID . If the start CCE of AL16 in the SS set with lower ID is used, the UE needs to take another step to determine the AL16 candidates before determining the PUCCH resource even though DCI has been decoded in AL8 already. So a slight alternative of Alt.2-2 is preferred:   * ***Alt2-4: If the linked AL8 candidate and the linked AL16 candidate in the second SS set do not have the same start CCE and the second SS set has lower ID compared to the first SS set, the linked AL8 candidate is used as reference for PUCCH resource determination.*** |
| FL | The preferences are summarized below:   * Alt1: Apple, Lenovo/MotM, ZTE, QC, CATT, Spreadtrum, Futurewei, Fraunhofer IIS/HHI * Alt2-1: Samsung, NTT Docomo, LG, OPPO, Lenovo/MotM, Xiaomi, CMCC, Intel, Ericsson * Alt2-2: NTT Docomo, OPPO, QC, vivo, CMCC, Intel, Fraunhofer IIS/HHI, Ericsson * Alt2-3: NTT Docomo, QC, CATT, Nokia/NSB, Intel, Fraunhofer IIS/HHI   @ZTE, Apple: My understanding is that Alt2 is not aiming to increase flexibility, it is just a rule to avoid the ambiguity. In the example mentioned by Samsung, it is not clear to me how gNB can avoid it based on Alt1.  @Ericsson: Alt 2-4 can also work, but which of the AL8 or AL16 candidates is first decoded may be up to the UE.  Given the responses,   * Alt1 is not preferred by majority as it may not be possible to avoid the case as companies mentioned. * Alt2-1 can work but requires an additional step for comparing start CCE of AL8 and AL16 * Alt2-2 can work and is also aligned with Rel-15 rule wrt rate matching * Alt2-3 can work but it contradicts the previous agreement * Alt2-4 can work, and may be more natural if UE first tries to decode AL8   Given the above, I think Alt2-2 has a higher change. So, let’s try that:  ***Updated FL Proposal 1: If two PDCCH candidates with AL8 and AL16 have the same start CCE in a non-interleaved CORESET with one OFDM symbol, and the two PDCCH candidates are in a first SS set that is linked to a second SS set, and UE detects a DL DCI via any of the AL8 candidates or AL16 candidates in any of the first and second SS sets indicating a PUCCH resource for HARQ-Ack and the corresponding PUCCH resource set has a size larger than eight***   * ***Alt2-2: If the linked AL8 candidate and the linked AL16 candidate in the second SS set do not have the same start CCE and the second SS set has lower ID compared to the first SS set, the linked AL16 candidate is used as reference for PUCCH resource determination.***   Please continue the discussions using this table. Please only comment if the updated FL proposal above is not acceptable to you. Once we have an agreement, we can discuss possible TP for this issue. |
| Samsung | We can live with the updated FL proposal 1 (Alt2-2) which can prevent an ambiguity between AL8 and AL16 wrt PUCCH resource determination. |
| OPPO | Support Updated FL Proposal 1 |
| vivo | Support updated proposal 1 |
| ZTE | @FL, thanks for your clarification and we understood it. In our view, although Alt 1 will cause the limitation of gNB scheduling, it can be workable and lower the spec effort the most.  Basically, we agree that this issue is valid and should be addressed anyway, even though it is a corner case from our perspective. For the sake of progress, we can be acceptable to Alt 2-2, at least it is the most consistent with the determination of PUCCH resource indicator in Rel-15/16. |
| CMCC | Support updated Proposal 1. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | We support Alt 2-1, as we think Alt 2-1 has much larger scheduling flexibility of PUCCH resources than Alt 2-2, as shown in below figure. Assuming the second search space can accommodate 8 AL8 or 4 AL16, then for Alt 2-1, there are 7 potential starting CCEs Alt 2-1 while there are only 4 potential starting CCEs for Alt 2-2. Therefore, with Alt 2-1, gNB has much larger flexibility in indicating the proper PUCCH resource, which is beneficial to average or handle the interferences in PUCCH.  C:\Users\y00325266\AppData\Roaming\eSpace_Desktop\UserData\y00325266\imagefiles\D856D62F-F93A-4157-B8A7-76F50824A4E1.png |
| CATT | We can live with the updated FL Proposal 1 for progress. |
| FL update 2 | All companies who expressed their views in the second round are fine with Alt2-2 except Huawei.  @ Huawei: I may have not followed your example and the reasoning for better flexibility of Alt2-1. In the example above, the other SS set is not illustrated, which is important as the set of conditions in the proposal involve two SS sets.   * As a first example, if in the other SS set, AL16#1 and AL8#3 have the same start CCE, the starting CCE of AL8#3 cannot be used in Alt2-1. * As a second example, if in the other SS set, the locations of candidates is same as the illustrated SS set, then all 8 possible starting locations of AL8 can be used since when AL8#1, AL8#3, AL8#5, AL8#7 are used, the conditions in the proposal are not satisfied (as AL8 and AL16 do not have the same start CCE in the other SS set).   Furthermore, the goal here is not increasing the flexibility, but rather, the main purpose is to avoid the ambiguity especially if this cannot be avoided by network implementation. Given these, I suggest going with majority view if you do not have a strong concern.  I will move the discussions to Email thread to converge faster given that we also need to discuss potential TPs if the proposal is agreed. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | @Moderator, regarding the following comments and given examples, the seven potential CCEs in the second SS set is meant for multi-users in the cell. With the randomization of CCE allocation of PDCCH, the starting CCEs can be different between different UEs, and thus all 7 potential CCE positions can be used to handle the inter-UE PUCCH interference.  *I may have not followed your example and the reasoning for better flexibility of Alt2-1. In the example above, the other SS set is not illustrated, which is important as the set of conditions in the proposal involve two SS sets.*  On the goal of resolving the ambiguity, I think both Alt 2-1 and Alt 2-2 can resolve this issue. And above that, Alt 2-1 can provide better flexibility in PUCCH resource scheduling to handle the PUCCH interference. |

## **Issue 2: Other Rel-17 SS sets [closed]**

In [16], it is proposed to discuss and decide whether PDCCH repetition can be supported or not for other SS sets introduced in Rel-17 including *searchSpaceBroadcast*, *peiSearchSpace*, and *sdt-SearchSpace*. These search space sets are respectively defined for broadcast service (CSS Type0B), paging early indication (CSS Type2A), and small data transmission in RRC inactive mode (CSS Type1A).

Given that the above CSS are similar to CSS Type0/0A/1/2, it should be ok to have a similar outcome as the previous agreement on *SS set 0, searchSpaceSIB1, searchSpaceOtherSystemInformation, pagingSearchSpace, ra-SearchSpace*. Hence, the following proposal can be considered:

***FL Proposal 2: The following SS sets cannot be linked with another SS set for PDCCH repetition: searchSpaceBroadcast, peiSearchSpace, and sdt-SearchSpace.***

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| Company | Comments |
| Samsung | Support FL proposal 2. |
| NTT Docomo | Support |
| LG | Support FL proposal 2. |
| OPPO | Support |
| Apple | OK, and since other agreements were planned to be captured in 38.331, we suggest we include this as part of comments in RRC list LS to RAN2. |
| Lenovo/MotM | Support FL proposal 2. |
| Xiaomi | Support |
| ZTE | Support FL proposal 2. |
| ASUSTeK | Support |
| QC | Support |
| CATT | Support |
| vivo | Support FL proposal 2. |
| Spreadtrum | Support |
| CMCC | Support |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Support. |
| Nokia, NSB | Support |
| Futurewei | Support |
| Fraunhofer IIS/HHI | Support |
| Ericsson | Support |
| FL | The proposal is supported by all companies, and it be will reported as offline agreement for Email endorsement. |

## **Issue 3: Editorial TPs [closed]**

The following editorial TPs consider the TPs in both [12] and [15] to make the description of PDCCH repetition consistent within 38.214 and also align it with 38.213.

============TP for 38.214 Section 5.1 ====================================

--Unchanged part omitted------------------------

… For any two HARQ process IDs in a given scheduled cell, if the UE is scheduled to start receiving a first PDSCH starting in symbol *j* by a PDCCH ending in symbol *i*, the UE is not expected to be scheduled to receive a PDSCH starting earlier than the end of the first PDSCH with a PDCCH that ends later than symbol *i*. When the PDCCH reception includes two PDCCH candidates from two respective search space sets, as described in clause 10.1 of [6, TS38.213], ~~are associated with a search space set configured with~~ *~~searchSpaceLinking~~*~~,~~ the PDCCH ending in symbol *i* is determined based on the PDCCH candidate that ends later in time.

--Unchanged part omitted------------------------

… When the PDCCH reception includes two PDCCH candidates from two respective search space sets, as described in clause 10.1 of [6, TS38.213] ~~are associated with a search space set configured with~~ *~~searchSpaceLinking~~*, for the purpose of determining the PDCCH with C-RNTI, CS-RNTI or MCS-C-RNTI scheduling the PDSCH ends at least 14 symbols before the earliest starting symbol of the PDSCH(s) without the corresponding PDCCH transmission, the PDCCH candidate that ends later in time ~~among the two configured PDCCH candidates~~ is used.

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============TP for 38.214 Section 5.1.2.1 ====================================

--Unchanged part omitted------------------------

- if configured with *referenceOfSLIVDCI-1-2*, and when receiving PDSCH scheduled by DCI format 1\_2 with CRC scrambled by C-RNTI, MCS-C-RNTI, CS-RNTI with *K0=0*, and PDSCH mapping Type B, the starting symbol *S* is relative to the starting symbol *S0* of the PDCCH monitoring occasion where DCI format 1\_2 is detected; when the PDCCH reception includes two PDCCH candidates from two respective search space sets, as described in clause 10.1 of [6, TS38.213] ~~two PDCCH candidates are configured for repetition~~, the PDCCH candidate that starts later in time is used for the purpose of determining the starting symbol *S0*;

--Unchanged part omitted------------------------

The UE is not expected to receive a PDSCH with mapping type A in a slot, if the PDCCH scheduling the PDSCH was received in the same slot and was not contained within the first three symbols of the slot. When the PDCCH reception includes two PDCCH candidates from two respective search space sets, as described in clause 10.1 of [6, TS38.213] ~~are associated with a search space set configured with~~ *~~searchSpaceLinking~~*, if the two ~~linked~~ PDCCH~~s~~ candidates scheduling the PDSCH with mapping Type A were received in the same slot as the PDSCH, both ~~linked~~ PDCCH candidates are expected to be contained within the first three symbols of the slot.

The UE is not expected to receive a PDSCH with mapping type B in a slot, if the first symbol of the PDCCH scheduling the PDSCH was received in a later symbol than the first symbol indicated in the PDSCH time domain resource allocation. When the PDCCH reception includes two PDCCH candidates from two respective search space sets, as described in clause 10.1 of [6, TS38.213] ~~are associated with a search space set configured with~~ *~~searchSpaceLinking~~*, the UE is not expected to receive a PDSCH with mapping type B in a slot, if the first symbol of the PDCCH candidate that starts later in time scheduling the PDSCH was received in a later symbol than the first symbol indicated in the PDSCH time domain resource allocation.

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============TP for 38.214 Section 5.1.2.2 ====================================

--Unchanged part omitted------------------------

For a PDSCH scheduled with a DCI format 1\_0 in any type of PDCCH common search space, regardless of which bandwidth part is the active bandwidth part, RB numbering starts from the lowest RB of the CORESET in which the DCI was received; otherwise RB numbering starts from the lowest RB in the determined downlink bandwidth part. When the PDCCH reception includes two PDCCH candidates from two respective search space sets, as described in clause 10.1 of [6, TS38.213] ~~are associated with a search space set configured with~~ *~~searchSpaceLinking~~*, for the purpose of determining the downlink RB set of a PDSCH when scheduled by DCI format 1\_0, the CORESET with lower ID among two CORESETs associated with the two PDCCH candidates is used.

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============TP for 38.214 Section 5.1.4.1 ====================================

--Unchanged part omitted------------------------

If a PDSCH scheduled by a PDCCH would overlap with resources in the CORESET containing the PDCCH, the resources corresponding to a union of the detected PDCCH that scheduled the PDSCH and associated PDCCH DM-RS are not available for the PDSCH. When the PDCCH reception includes two PDCCH candidates from two respective search space sets, as described in clause 10.1 of [6, TS38.213] ~~are associated with a search space set configured with~~ *~~searchSpaceLinking~~*, the resources corresponding to a union of the two ~~configured~~ PDCCH candidates scheduling the PDSCH and the associated PDCCH DM-RS are not available for the PDSCH. When *precoderGranularity* configured in a CORESET where the PDCCH was detected is set to 'allContiguousRBs*'*, the associated PDCCH DM-RS are DM-RS in all REGs of the CORESET. Otherwise, the associated DM-RS are the DM-RS in REGs of the PDCCH.

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============TP for 38.214 Section 5.1.5 ====================================

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When the PDCCH reception includes two PDCCH from two respective search space sets, as described in clause 10.1 of [6, TS38.213] ~~candidates are associated with a search space set configured with~~ *~~searchSpaceLinking~~*, for the purpose of determining the time offset between the reception of the DL DCI and the corresponding PDSCH, the PDCCH candidate that ends later in time ~~among the two linked PDCCH candidates~~ is used. When the PDCCH reception includes two PDCCH candidates from two respective search space sets, as described in clause 10.1 of [6, TS38.213] ~~are associated with a search space set configured with~~ *~~searchSpaceLinking~~*, for the configuration of *tci-PresentInDCI* or *tci-PresentDCI-1-2*, the UE expects the same configuration in the first and second CORESETs associated with the ~~configured~~ two PDCCH candidates; and if the PDSCH is scheduled by a DCI format not having the TCI field present and if the scheduling offset is equal to or larger than *timeDurationForQCL,* if applicable, PDSCH QCL assumption is based on the CORESET with lower ID among the first and second CORESETs associated with the ~~configured~~ two PDCCH candidates.

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============TP for 38.214 Section 5.2.1.5.1 ====================================

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- when the PDCCH reception includes two PDCCH candidates from two respective search space sets, as described in clause 10.1 of [6, TS38.213] ~~are configured for PDCCH reception~~, the span that involves the PDCCH candidate~~s~~ that ends later in time ~~among the two configured PDCCH candidates~~ is used.

--Unchanged part omitted------------------------

When the PDCCH reception includes two PDCCH candidates from two respective search space sets, as described in clause 10.1 of [6, TS38.213] ~~are associated with a search space set configured with~~ *~~searchSpaceLinking~~*, for the purpose of determining scheduling offset between the last symbol of the PDCCH carrying the triggering DCI and the first symbol of the aperiodic CSI-RS resources, the PDCCH candidate that ends later in time ~~among the two configured PDCCH candidates~~ is used, and the UE does not expect that the aperiodic CSI-RS is transmitted before the first symbol of the PDCCH candidate that starts later in time ~~among the two configured PDCCH candidates~~.

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============TP for 38.214 Section 5.2.1.5.1a ====================================

--Unchanged part omitted------------------------

When the PDCCH reception includes two PDCCH candidates from two respective search space sets, as described in clause 10.1 of [6, TS38.213] ~~are associated with a search space set configured with~~ *~~searchSpaceLinking~~*, for the purpose of determining *Ncsirs*, the PDCCH candidate that ends later in time ~~among the two configured PDCCH candidates~~ is used.

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============TP for 38.214 Section 5.2.1.6 ====================================

--Unchanged part omitted------------------------

- An aperiodic CSI report occupies CPU(s) from the first symbol after the PDCCH triggering the CSI report until the last symbol of the scheduled PUSCH carrying the report. When the PDCCH reception includes two PDCCH candidates from two respective search space sets, as described in clause 10.1 of [6, TS38.213] ~~are associated with a search space set configured with~~ *~~searchSpaceLinking~~*, for the purpose of determining the CPU occupation duration, the PDCCH candidate that ends later in time ~~among the two linked PDCCH candidates~~ is used.

- An initial semi-persistent CSI report on PUSCH after the PDCCH trigger occupies CPU(s) from the first symbol after the PDCCH until the last symbol of the scheduled PUSCH carrying the report. When the PDCCH reception includes two PDCCH candidates from two respective search space sets, as described in clause 10.1 of [6, TS38.213] ~~are associated with a search space set configured with~~ *~~searchSpaceLinking~~*, for the purpose of determining the CPU occupation duration, the PDCCH candidate that ends later in time ~~among the two linked PDCCH candidates~~ is used.

--Unchanged part omitted------------------------

In any slot, the UE is not expected to have more active CSI-RS ports or active CSI-RS resources in active BWPs than reported as capability. NZP CSI-RS resource is active in a duration of time defined as follows. For aperiodic CSI-RS, starting from the end of the PDCCH containing the request and ending at the end of the scheduled PUSCH containing the report associated with this aperiodic CSI-RS. When the PDCCH reception includes two PDCCH candidates from two respective search space sets, as described in clause 10.1 of [6, TS38.213] ~~are associated with a search space set configured with~~ *~~searchSpaceLinking~~*, for the purpose of determining the NZP CSI-RS resource active duration, the PDCCH candidate that ends later in time ~~among the two linked PDCCH candidates~~ is used. For semi-persistent CSI-RS, starting from the end of when the activation command is applied, and ending at the end of when the deactivation command is applied. For periodic CSI-RS, starting when the periodic CSI-RS is configured by higher layer signalling, and ending when the periodic CSI-RS configuration is released. If a CSI-RS resource is referred *N* times by one or more CSI Reporting Settings, the CSI-RS resource and the CSI-RS ports within the CSI-RS resource are counted *N* times. For a CSI-RS Resource Set for channel measurement configured with two Resource Groups and Resource Pairs, if a CSI-RS resource is referred times by one of the CSI-RS resources, where is defined in clause 5.2.1.4.2, and/or one or two Resource Pairs, the CSI-RS resource and the CSI-RS ports within the CSI-RS resource are counted times.

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============TP for 38.214 Section 5.3 ====================================

--Unchanged part omitted------------------------

For PDSCH with mapping Type B, if PDSCH is scheduled by a PDCCH reception that includes two ~~DCI in~~ PDCCH candidates from two respective search space sets, as described in clause 10.1 of [6, TS38.213] ~~that are configured for repetition~~, *d1,1* for PDSCH processing time is determined by considering the PDCCH candidate that results in larger d1,1 value.

===============================================================

============TP for 38.214 Section 5.3.1 ====================================

--Unchanged part omitted------------------------

When the DCI format 0\_1 or 1\_1 with '*Minimum applicable scheduling offset indicator*'field is received outside the first three symbols of the slot, value of *Zµ* from Table 5.3.1-1 is incremented by one before determining the application delay *X*. When the PDCCH reception includes two PDCCH candidates from two respective search space sets, as described in clause 10.1 of [6, TS38.213] ~~are associated with a search space set configured with~~ *~~searchSpaceLinking~~*, for the purpose of determining '*Minimum applicable scheduling offset indicator*'field is received outside the first three symbols of the slot, the PDCCH candidate that ends later in time ~~among the two configured PDCCH~~ is used.

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============TP for 38.214 Section 5.4 ====================================

--Unchanged part omitted------------------------

When the PDCCH reception includes two PDCCH candidates from two respective search space sets, as described in clause 10.1 of [6, TS38.213] ~~are associated with a search space set configured with~~ *~~searchSpaceLinking~~*, for the purpose of determining the last symbol of the PDCCH triggering the CSI report(s), the PDCCH candidate that ends later in time ~~among the two configured PDCCH candidates~~ is used.

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============TP for 38.214 Section 5.5 ====================================

--Unchanged part omitted------------------------

When the PDCCH reception includes two PDCCH candidates from two respective search space sets, as described in clause 10.1 of [6, TS38.213] ~~are associated with a search space set configured with~~ *~~searchSpaceLinking~~*, for the purpose of determining *Npdsch*, the PDCCH candidate that ends later in time ~~among the two configured PDCCH candidates~~ is used.

===============================================================

============TP for 38.214 Section 6.1 ====================================

--Unchanged part omitted------------------------

… When the PDCCH reception includes two PDCCH candidates from two respective search space sets, as described in clause 10.1 of [6, TS38.213] ~~are associated with a search space set configured with~~ *~~searchSpaceLinking~~*, for the purpose of determining the PDCCH ending in symbol *i*, the PDCCH candidate that ends later in time ~~among the two configured PDCCH candidates~~ is used.

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============TP for 38.214 Section 6.1.1.1 ====================================

--Unchanged part omitted------------------------

When the PDCCH reception includes two PDCCH candidates from two respective search space sets, as described in clause 10.1 of [6, TS38.213] ~~are associated with a search space set configured with~~ *~~searchSpaceLinking~~*, for the purpose of determining the most recent transmission of SRS resource identified by the SRI, the PDCCH candidate that starts earlier in time ~~among the two configured PDCCH candidates~~ is used.

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============TP for 38.214 Section 6.1.1.2 ====================================

--Unchanged part omitted------------------------

When the PDCCH reception includes two PDCCH candidates from two respective search space sets, as described in clause 10.1 of [6, TS38.213] ~~are associated with a search space set configured with~~ *~~searchSpaceLinking~~*, for the purpose of determining the most recent transmission of SRS resource(s) identified by the SRI, the PDCCH candidate that starts earlier in time ~~among the two configured PDCCH candidates~~ is used.

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============TP for 38.214 Section 6.1.2.2.3 ====================================

--Unchanged part omitted------------------------

… When the PDCCH reception includes two PDCCH candidates from two respective search space sets, as described in clause 10.1 of [6, TS38.213] ~~are associated with a search space set configured with~~ *~~searchSpaceLinking~~*, for the purpose of determining the uplink RB set of a PUSCH when scheduled by DCI 0\_0 monitored in a CSS with CRC scrambled by an RNTI other than TC-RNTI, the CORESET with lower ID among two CORESETs associated with the two PDCCH candidates is used.

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============TP for 38.214 Section 6.4 ====================================

--Unchanged part omitted------------------------

… When the PDCCH reception includes two PDCCH candidates from two respective search space sets, as described in clause 10.1 of [6, TS38.213] ~~are associated with a search space set configured with~~ *~~searchSpaceLinking~~*, for the purpose of determining the last symbol of the PDCCH carrying the DCI scheduling the PUSCH, the PDCCH candidate that ends later in time ~~among the two configured PDCCH candidates~~ is used.

===============================================================

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Comments |
| Samsung | We are okay with aligning the description for PDCCH repetition between TS38.213 and TS38.214. |
| NTT Docomo | We are fine with the editorial TPs. |
| LG | We are fine with the editorial TPs. |
| OPPO | we are fine with the TPs |
| Apple | We suggest not to discuss such editorial TPs at current stage, and it can be proposed by companies as comments to spec editor for CR review. |
| Lenovo/MotM | We are fine with either description for PDCCH repetition between TS38.213 and TS38.214. |
| Xiaomi | We are fine with the TPs |
| ZTE | Apple’s suggestion should be considered. |
| ASUSTeK | We are fine with the editorial TPs. |
| QC | Support. |
| CATT | We are fine with the TPs. |
| vivo | Support |
| Spreadtrum | Support |
| CMCC | Support |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | We are fine with the editorial TPs. |
| Nokia, NSB | CR alignment can also happen at later stage. Anyways, ok with the TPs. |
| Futurewei | Support, and also fine with working on this later. |
| Fraunhofer IIS/HHI | OK with the TPs. |
| Ericsson | We prefer to have a single sentence in each clause similar to 38.213, instead of repeating the same sentence all over the places. |
| FL | Majority of companies support it, and it seems there is no concern with the TPs technically. It will be suggested for Email endorsement.  @Apple, ZTE: Discussing TPs as part of maintenance may be easier for other companies to track and also for the editors.  @Ericsson: The TPs are based on existing text. Having a single sentence can be separately discussed, but it may be hard in 38.214 given that for different rules reference candidate is different. Anyway, such TPs can be discussed in the future meetings based on input contributions. |

## **Issues 4-11**

Please provide your input regarding issues 4-11 summarized in Section 1.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Issue 4** | Samsung: As Moderator mentioned, it has been discussed in Editor CR phase and we think that the current spec. wording is sufficient.  LG: agree with Moderator’s assessment  OPPO: The current spec has reflected the corresponding agreement. No additional description is needed.  Apple: open to discuss  Lenovo/MotM: Thanks for Moderator’s comments. We understand that the agreement is implicitly realized in Spec. by defining PDCCH MO including both PDCCH candidates. Also, we want to check whether it is needed to make this clear or explicitly align with agreement in spec. on account that there are anyway two monitoring occasions in the union based on current specification.  Xiaomi: the current spec is sufficient.  ZTE: Not needed.  ASUSTeK: Without TP, current spec implicitly hint how to interpret “last DCI” based on earlier PDCCH. But, “last DCI” seems more straightforward to use latter PDCCH which is not aligned with RAN1 agreement. Thus, we are fine to discuss, but if majority company think current spec is clear, we are fine to live without TP.  QC: We are ok with explicitly capturing this in the spec. Also, ok with no change if this is majority view as long as there is no confusion among companies.  CATT: We are fine to discuss ‘last DCI’ related issue.  vivo: Not needed, it seems clear in current spec.  Spreadtrum: Current spec is clear.  CMCC: Not needed.  Huawei, HiSilicon: the current spec seems to be clear.  Nokia, NSB : Spec seems already covering the issue.  Futurewei: Seems not absolutely necessary.  Ericsson: we also think the current spec is sufficient  FL: Based on inputs, majority think that the current spec is clear.  … |
| **Issue 5** | Samsung: We prefer to leave this to RAN2.  LG: We prefer to leave this to RAN2.  OPPO: Agree with FL  Apple: We think we can send an LS to RAN2.  Lenovo/MotM: We are fine to leave this to RAN2. It will be beneficial to RAN2 work if an LS can be sent to RAN2.  Xiaomi: agree with FL to leave this to RAN2.  ZTE: Okay to leave this to RAN2.  ASUSTeK: We are fine to leave it to RAN2, and also think we can send LS to RAN2.  QC: Prefer to leave this to RAN2.  CATT: Agree to leave this to RAN2.  vivo: Agree with FL  Spreadtrum: It can be left to RAN2  CMCC: Agree to leave this to RAN2.  Huawei, HiSilicon: We prefer to leave it to RAN2.  Nokia, NSB: RAN2 can discuss this without a LS.  Futurewei: Agree with the majority.  Fraunhofer IIS/HHI: Agree with FL  Ericsson: we are fine to leave it to RAN2  FL: Majority think that RAN2 can handle it. Also, this is being discussed as part of LS response.  … |
| **Issue 6** | Samsung: Since the conclusion in Rel-16 UE feature for eURLLC is only applied to two paragraph in TS38.213 and the overlapped case between one of the linked candidate and an individual candidate is written in the separate paragraph, we think that the conclusion is not applied to the overlapped case between one of the linked candidate and an individual candidate. Anyway, if majority wants, we are open to discuss whether the conclusion is also applied to the above overlapped case or not.  LG: we are open to discuss this issue further.  OPPO: For other spans, no overbooking is assumed according to the R16 conclusion. But what’s the relationship between this conclusion and the proposal? Could the proponent(s) give more clarification?  Apple: open to discuss  Lenovo/MotM: We are open to discuss this issue further.  ZTE: We share similar view with OPPO and we support it.  QC: We also think more clarifications are needed on the issue.  CATT: We are open to discuss this issue.  vivo: Although UE does not care overbooking rule in spans except first span, gNB should do BD/CCE counting in these spans including the case of two PDCCH candidates fully overlapping with same set of CCEs and identical scrambling. Therefore, when PDCCH candidate for S-TRP overlaps with one PDCCH candidate for M-TRP, which also seems that has nothing to do with the overbooking rule for spans in Rel-16. We do not think the proposal from proponent is reasonable.  Spreadtrum: Open to discuss  CMCC: Open to discuss this issue.  Huawei, HiSilicon: We support to discuss this issue to not increase UE complexity significantly compared to Rel-16 span-based PDCCH monitoring. We would like to try to clarify this issue by answering the questions.  @Samsung, this conclusion was achieved in Rel-16, and at that time the overlapping cased for linked candidates has not been in the spec. In the conclusion, the paragraphs describing the determination of the overlapping by UE are included, which means UE will not do the CCE/BD counting and thus the determination of overlapping. Following the same principle in Rel-17, UE will not do the CCE/BD counting and thus the determination of overlapping in remaining spans for the linked candidates either.  @OPPO @Vivo, from the conclusion, UE will not do the CCE/BD counting, and also the determination of overlapping in the remaining spans as described by the cited paragraphs of the conclusion. Therefore, UE will just monitor the configured PDCCH candidates in the remaining spans without checking whether they are overlapped or not. As a result, for a DCI mapped on an individual candidate overlapping with a linked candidate in the remaining spans, UE will detected it twice, one as individual and the other as repeated. Then there will be problem in determining the time reference for the detected DCI.  Nokia, NSB: We are open to discuss further. May be further clarification could help.  Futurewei: open for further discussion.  Fraunhofer IIS/HHI: Open for further discussion.  Ericsson: we are open to discuss the issue  FL: Section 1.5 is added to discuss this issue a bit more. Please continue the discussions under Section 1.5.  … |
| **Issue 7** | Samsung: We have similar thinking with Moderator that this issue would make lots of spec impact which is not appropriate in the maintenance phase.  LG: it is not essential issue.  OPPO: Agree with FL/SS/LG. This is a new feature we never discussed before.  Apple: The proposal seems to be an enhancement, but maybe we can conclude it in an opposite way.  Lenovo/MotM: This proposal seems to be an enhancement. It may be not an essential issue.  Xiaomi: not prefer to discuss it during the maintenance phase  ZTE: Thanks for FL’s comment and we understand the current situation in maintenance phase. However, from technical perspective, we believe such enhancement can improve PDCCH reliability, especially when considering frequency selection and interference difference between two serving cells. Note that there are not too much left-overs, we think it’s worth to discuss this aspect in Rel-17.  ASUSTeK: It seems not essential.  QC: Do not support at this stage.  CATT: Agree with Samsung. This feature would introduce more specification work.  vivo: not essential issue  Spreadtrum: Same view as Samsung. Many efforts may be triggered for this issue.  CMCC: This seems to be an enhancement, not an essential issue.  Huawei, HiSilicon: We prefer to not introduce new features in this late stage.  Nokia, NSB: do not support.  Futurewei: This has not been discussed before. May consider it in future.  Fraunhofer IIS/HHI: We believe that this is not a maintenance/essential issue, but an enhancement.  Ericsson: do not support  FL: Majority of companies do not support the proposal.  … |
| **Issue 8** | Samsung: The UE capability “Monitoring of individual candidates” is only meaningful when one of linked PDCCH candidates and an individual candidate is overlapped. As Moderator said, when UE does not support this capability, since the UE cannot monitor the individual candidate which is overlapped with one of linked PDCCH candidate, gNB may not schedule an individual PDCCH candidate.  LG: we also have similar understanding with Samsung and more clarification may be needed.  OPPO: Agree with with FL  Apple: we think more clarification is needed.  Lenovo/MotM: We think more clarification is needed.  Xiaomi: Agree with FL  ZTE: Basically, we fail to see the reason to restrict gNB scheduling behavior in such case, which is very difficult to gNB to guarantee it in reality. In other words, we don’t agree with FL’s understanding that “*When UE does not support this capability, gNB should not send the individual candidate as UE does not monitor it.*”. To address this issue, one proper way is to specify that UE doesn’t expect to monitor the individual PDCCH candidate which overlapped with one of linked PDCCH candidate in the above case, no matter the overlap occurs in the first or the second span in a slot. Hence we suggest:  **Proposal:** When one of the linked PDCCH candidates uses the same set of CCEs as an individual (unlinked) PDCCH candidate, and they both are associated with the same DCI size, scrambling, and CORESET,  - if the UE does not support the capability of monitoring individual PDCCH candidates, the UE dose not expect to monitor the individual PDCCH candidate.  ASUSTeK: Agree with FL  QC: The issue is not clear to us. More clarifications are needed.  CATT: Agree with FL.  vivo: We do not agree the understanding from Samsung. In RAN1#106-e meeting, the following agreement about individual PDCCH candidate monitored was achieved.   |  | | --- | | **Agreement**  When one of the linked PDCCH candidates uses the same set of CCEs as an individual (unlinked) PDCCH candidate, and they both are associated with the same DCI size, scrambling, and CORESET   * Interpretation of the detected DCI is based on Rel. 17 PDCCH repetition rules (wrt reference PDCCH candidate).   + Whether the individual candidate is monitored or not is determined by a UE capability     - FFS (In UE feature session): The details including reusing the reported number of BDs for this purpose, or relation to reported number of BDs   In both cases, the individual candidate is not counted toward the BD limit. |     According to the agreement, if one UE is configured with an individual candidate for S-TRP overlaps with one of PDCCH repetition candidate for M-TRP, whether the UE monitors individual candidate is based on the reported capability of monitoring rather than restricting the gNB configuration. The purpose of this capability introduced in Rel-17 is mainly to improve the performance of individual PDCCH candidate in case gNB only transmit PDCCH for S-TRP and there are no signals but interference in another PDCCH candidate if UE performs soft bits combining. In conclusion, once UE performs individual monitoring in corresponding candidate, then the performance of individual PDCCH candidate can be ensured.  Assuming UE does not support the capability of monitoring individual PDCCH candidates (where UE performs one BD for individual decoding and one BD for soft bits combining), and gNB configures the case of overlapping based on another capability of ‘max number of overlaps’, the individual candidate is better corresponds to the candidate in which UE performs individual decoding.  Spreadtrum: Same view with FL.  Huawei, HiSilicon: We support to discuss this issue, as we think for a UE supporting one individual decoding and one soft-combining decoding, it’s very helpful if UE reports which one is individually decoded or gNB configures which one is the individually decoded one.  Nokia, NSB: similar view as the FL.  Futurewei: not too clear about the issue but open for further discussion.  Fraunhofer IIS/HHI: Open for further discussion on the issue.  Ericsson: This seems to be an optimization issue and assumes certain UE implementation, which most UE vendors were reluctant to disclose.  FL: Majority of companies do not support the proposal. @ ZTE: What I meant by “*gNB should not send the individual candidate as UE does not monitor it*” was that UE behaviour for this case will not be defined. If gNB wants to send an individual candidate even when UE does not indicate the support, that should be fine, but the UE is not required to monitor it. @vivo: Yes, I agree that in the decoding assumption you mentioned, things can be optimized, but this requires specifying decoding assumptions, which has been discussed extensively before and not agreed.  …  **vivo2**: We have same views with the comment from Huawei, and do not think it is an optimization issue based on comments from other companies, on the contrary, which is what we have not discussed and should be clarified. As our comment in 1st round, the introduction of individual monitoring capability in Rel-17 is mainly to improve the performance of individual PDCCH candidate for S-TRP. When UE does not support this capability, how to still ensure the performance of individual PDCCH candidate should be discussed if gNB only transmit PDCCH candidate from S-TRP.  Regarding the summary from FL, for case of UE reporting 3 BDs, we think it is common understanding that UE can execute one individual PDCCH monitoring even though UE does not support the individual monitoring capability. If some companies do not support the understanding, please correct me, thanks.  FL: So far only vivo and Huawei/HiSilicon support the proposal while other companies think this is not an essential issue. Companies are encouraged to check the response from vivo above, and continue the discussions here if needed. |
| **Issue 9** | Samsung: Although we are fine with further discussion, given the situation on this issue in RAN1 which has been discussed multiple times, we agree with Moderator’s initial assessment.  LG: Relaxation is needed due to increased decoding time for soft combining operation compared to conventional individual decoding. UE implemented with soft combining has a trouble in satisfying the current processing time when linked PDCCH candidates are configured.  OPPO: Agree with with FL  Apple: We think this should be discussed and there is one agreement that this is FFS.  Lenovo/MotM: Agree with Moderator’s initial assessment  ZTE: No more discussion is needed.  ASUSTeK: Agree with FL  QC: Agree with FL.  CATT: Agree with FL.  vivo: Agree with FL  Spreadtrum: Soft combining’s complexity is higher. We still believe a relaxation is beneficial. However, if majority support FL, for progress, we can accept FL’s proposal.  CMCC: Agree with FL  Huawei, HiSilicon: We support to further discuss it.  Nokia, NSB: not needed.  Ericsson: Agree with FL.  FL: Majority of companies think such relaxation is not needed.  … |
| **Issue 10** | Samsung: Agree with Moderator’s initial assessment.  LG: Agree with Moderator’s initial assessment.  OPPO: Agree with with FL  Apple: Agree with Moderator’s initial assessment  Lenovo/MotM: Agree with Moderator’s initial assessment.  Xiaomi: Agree with FL  ZTE: Agree with FL’s assessment.  ASUSTeK: Agree with FL  QC: It is already captured, and there is no need to discuss this.  CATT: Agree with FL’s assessment.  vivo: Agree with FL  Spreadtrum: Agree with FL  CMCC: Agree with FL  Huawei, HiSilicon: We agree with FL.  Nokia, NSB : agree with FL.  Futurewei: agree with the FL.  Ericsson: Agree with FL.  FL: All companies agree that current spec is clear.  … |
| **Issue 11** | Samsung: Our understanding is that the sentence in current 38.213-h00 “PDCCH candidates and , with , for detection of a DCI format with same information.” can prevent the case.  LG: we also have similar understanding with Samsung.  OPPO: We share the same view as Samsung.  Apple: it seems current spec is clear  Lenovo/MotM: It seems current spec. is clear  Xiaomi: Share same view as Samsung  ZTE: Not needed.  ASUSTeK: Share same view as Samsung  QC: If that is the common understanding, we think it should be ok to at least have a conclusion. We want to make sure that network does not abuse linked PDCCH candidates by sending two separate DCIs. The cited spec by Samsung only says “for detection of a DCI format with same information”. It does not say that separate DCI payloads cannot be received in linked candidates.  CATT: Share same view as Samsung  vivo: Is this clarification related to the case of overlapping between individual candidates with PDCCH repetition candidate. If not, we think the clarification is not needed as commented by Samsung. If yes, is it to avoid the error case of gNB transmitting PDCCH for S-TRP and PDCCH for M-TRP simultaneously?  Spreadtrum: Same view as Samsung  CMCC: Share same view as Samsung  Huawei, HiSilicon: Share similar view with Samsung.  Nokia, NSB: this shall be already the case. not needed.  Futurewei: agree with Samsung.  Fraunhofer IIS/HHI: We think this is the understanding from the current reading of the spec. However, we are OK with a conclusion as suggested by Qualcomm.  Ericsson: no clarification is needed  FL: Majority of companies think that this is already captured.  … |

## **Issue 6**

As described in [1], in RAN1 103-e meeting, we have the following conclusion for Rel-16 span based PDCCH monitoring (as part of Rel-16 UE capability discussions):

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Conclusion:   * UE may not do the CCE/BD counting for the purpose of dropping in spans except the first one within a slot for Rel-16 PDCCH monitoring capability on the primary cell, as defined by the following two paragraphs in TS 38.213.  |  | | --- | | A PDCCH candidate with index for a search space set using a set of CCEs in a CORESET on the active DL BWP for serving cell is not counted for monitoring if there is a PDCCH candidate with index for a search space set , or if there is a PDCCH candidate with index and , in the CORESET on the active DL BWP for serving cell using a same set of CCEs, the PDCCH candidates have identical scrambling, and the corresponding DCI formats for the PDCCH candidates have a same size; otherwise, the PDCCH candidate with index is counted for monitoring.  …  CCEs for PDCCH candidates are non-overlapped if they correspond to  - different CORESET indexes, or  - different first symbols for the reception of the respective PDCCH candidates. | |

**Clarifications related to the conclusion above**: In the conclusion above, a couple of things seem to be not clear:

* If this was not related to overbooking, why the conclusion is limited to the primary cell?
* What is the relationship between “for the purpose of dropping” and the first quoted paragraph in 38.213 as the paragraph is not about dropping (it is related to not counting an additional BD, which should not a function of whether CC is primary or not)?

**Relationship between the conclusion above and Rel-17 PDCCH repetitions:** In [1], the following is mentioned:

“In order to address the ambiguity issue while not increasing UE complexity, we have the following proposal.

***Proposal 1: UE does not expect one of the linked PDCCH candidates overlapping with an individual PDCCH candidate in spans except for the first span in a slot, when the candidates use the same set of CCEs in the same CORESET and have the same scrambling and DCI size.”***

The following discussion points may require further clarification:

* Is the above proposal only for the primary cell?
  + If yes, then is it ok if we have overlapping in the SCell?
  + If no, then this would be different than the Rel-16 conclusion above.

Please share your understanding of the Rel-16 conclusion above, and whether you support the proposal 1 above as described in [1].

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Comments |
| Samsung | Based on the clarification from Huawei in Round 1 and their tdoc, our understanding is that since a UE may not do the CCE/BD counting in the remaining spans (except the 1st span), the UE monitors all the PDCCH candidates and even does not determine the overlapping of the candidates. Then, does it mean that two DCIs (overlapped with same CORESET, DCI size, CCEs, scrambling in the spans except the 1st span) can separately indicate scheduling information?  If our understanding is wrong, it would be grateful for proponents to revise our saying. |
| NTT Docomo | In Rel-16 conclusion, UE may not do CCE/BD counting and determination of overlapping in the spans except the first span. In our understanding if overlapping between one individual candidate and one linked PDCCH candidate occurs in a span except the first span, based on the conclusion, the individual candidate and the one of the linked candidates can both be monitored. And we had agreement that interpretation of the detected DCI in such case is based on Rel. 17 PDCCH repetition rules. We fail to see the issue. |
| OPPO | In our understanding, the URLLC conclusion is just to clarify the same information of the following description in TS 38.213   |  | | --- | | TS 38.213  …  If a UE is provided *monitoringCapabilityConfig* = *r16monitoringcapability* for the primary cell, except the first span of each slot, the UE does not expect a number of PDCCH candidates and a number of corresponding non-overlapped CCEs per span on the primary cell to be larger than the corresponding numbers that the UE is capable of monitoring on the primary cell per span. |   According to the above description, UE will not to consider CCE/candidate counting for other spans, even if one of the linked PDCCH candidates is overlapped with an individual PDCCH candidate in these spans. UE can monitor the overlapped individual PDCCH candidate based on its capability.  Regarding Huawei’s comment “*As a result, for a DCI mapped on an individual candidate overlapping with a linked candidate in the remaining spans, UE will detected it twice, one as individual and the other as repeated. Then there will be problem in determining the time reference for the detected DCI*.”, we have the following agreement to address it as below.  In summary, we failed to see the issue.   |  | | --- | | Agreement  When one of the linked PDCCH candidates uses the same set of CCEs as an individual (unlinked) PDCCH candidate, and they both are associated with the same DCI size, scrambling, and CORESET   * Interpretation of the detected DCI is based on Rel. 17 PDCCH repetition rules (wrt reference PDCCH candidate).   + Whether the individual candidate is monitored or not is determined by a UE capability     - FFS (In UE feature session): The details including reusing the reported number of BDs for this purpose, or relation to reported number of BDs   + In both cases, the individual candidate is not counted toward the BD limit. * UE capability for max number of such overlaps is introduced   + FFS: Value of 0 is included as a candidate value for the UE capability   + The details to be discussed as part of UE capability discussions * FFS: When the individual candidate is monitored, the scenario where the other linked candidate is also “overlapping” (same CORESET, DCI size, CCEs, scrambling) with a second individual candidate | |
| Lenovo/MotM | We also have the similar view here if the understanding is right. Although UE does not make CCE/BD counting and determining overlapping in the spans except the first span, the individual candidate can still be monitored in case of overlapping in the second span. So it can be workable that one of the linked PDCCH candidates overlaps with an individual PDCCH candidate in spans except for the first span in a slot, when the candidates use the same set of CCEs in the same CORESET and have the same scrambling and DCI size. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | On the moderator’s question on primary/secondary cell, by checking the history, it has been agreed in Rel-15 that network ensures no overbooking in scells for different cases, such as below two agreements in RAN1#93 meeting copied below, therefore in discussion of the Rel-16 conclusion, only the primary cell is focused.  Agreements:   * For self-scheduling with the same numerology or different numerologies, and the number of DL-CCs is <= 4 or with up to T DL-CCs where the UE reports BD capability of y >= T, network ensures the number of BDs/CCEs on any SCell does not exceed the non-CA limit.   Agreements:   * + For self-scheduling with same numerology, and the number of DL-CCs is more than 4 and with up to T DL-CCs where the UE reports BD capability of y < T, the limit of BDs/CCEs per CC per slot is     - The total number of BDs/CCEs across CCs is based on UE BD capability. It can be split across CCs, subject to the non-CA limit on each CC.       * For SCell, NW ensures no overbooking based on non-CA case occurs.   @Samsung, yes, my understanding is that UE will monitor both individual candidates and linked candidates, even they are overlapped with same CCE sets, same DCI formats and sizes.  For the others, I agree with you on the cited agreement that the detected DCI follows Rel-17 rule in overlapping. The issue here is that UE does not do the determination of overlapping, as a result, UE cannot determine whether the detected individual candidate should follow legacy or Rel-17 time reference. |
| ZTE | We tend to agree with DOCOMO and companies that this issue is nonexistent. |
| vivo | Following is excerpt from 38.213 :    Based on description above, does it also mean UE would not count BD/CCE or prohibit the configuration of full overlapping between two PDCCH candidates with same size and identical scrambling?  We do not think so. Whether count or not is up to UE’s implementation although which has no impact to actual PDCCH monitoring. If not, why the wording marked in green **‘the number of …..for monitoring …….. are separately counted for each scheduled cell**’ is specified, and why the  appears in the following paragraph.      So, we do not see any need to enhance for this issue. |
| CMCC | In our understanding, the text in 38.213 is only about overbooking for PCell in the case of monitoringCapabilityConfig = r16monitoringcapability.  The UE may not perform BD/CCE counting in the spans except the first span. However, the UE still can monitor the individual candidate based on its capability.  So, it seems this issue does not exist.   |  | | --- | | TS38.214  …  For same cell scheduling or for cross-carrier scheduling, a UE does not expect a number of PDCCH candidates, and a number of corresponding non-overlapped CCEs per slot or per span on a secondary cell to be larger than the corresponding numbers that the UE is capable of monitoring on the secondary cell per slot or per span, respectively. If a UE is provided *monitoringCapabilityConfig* = *r16monitoringcapability* for the primary cell, except the first span of each slot, the UE does not expect a number of PDCCH candidates and a number of corresponding non-overlapped CCEs per span on the primary cell to be larger than the corresponding numbers that the UE is capable of monitoring on the primary cell per span.  … | |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | As cited in the R16 conclusion, UE will not determine the overlapping of candidates. The issue is that the UE is not aware the overlapping of individual candidates and linked candidates, as a result, UE cannot determine whether it should follow the individual candidate or the Rel-17 linked candidate.  For the example below, in the span except the first span, if UE detects a DCI on the CCE set in the overlapping individual candidate and linked candidate #0, as UE is not aware of the overlapping, then the UE should interpret the candidate as an individual one or a linked one?  C:\Users\y00325266\AppData\Roaming\eSpace_Desktop\UserData\y00325266\imagefiles\2513CA77-F243-44A5-B039-33F85CDDB4A7.png  @Vivo2, with the cited paragraph, as UE doesn’t expect…, then gNB cannot assume the UE will always do the determination of overlapping and do the counting. What if the UE does not do this preformation?  For the “**the number of …..for monitoring …….. are separately counted for each scheduled cell**”, the “separately” is for the serving cells as shown in the last bullet of the following agreement, so it’s also the reason that  is in the cited paragraph.  C:\Users\y00325266\AppData\Roaming\eSpace_Desktop\UserData\y00325266\imagefiles\8DD18AAB-2EA9-4139-B5AD-8FD1AB0FA1FC.png |
| CATT | With regard to the issue mentioned by Huawei, UE monitoring behavior on the other spans should be clarified.  In our understanding, the following agreement can be applied for the first span and other spans, no matter whether UE do the CCE/BD counting or not. Therefore, further restriction (Proposal 1) is not needed.   |  | | --- | | Agreement  When one of the linked PDCCH candidates uses the same set of CCEs as an individual (unlinked) PDCCH candidate, and they both are associated with the same DCI size, scrambling, and CORESET   * Interpretation of the detected DCI is based on Rel. 17 PDCCH repetition rules (wrt reference PDCCH candidate).   + Whether the individual candidate is monitored or not is determined by a UE capability     - FFS (In UE feature session): The details including reusing the reported number of BDs for this purpose, or relation to reported number of BDs   + In both cases, the individual candidate is not counted toward the BD limit. * UE capability for max number of such overlaps is introduced   + FFS: Value of 0 is included as a candidate value for the UE capability   + The details to be discussed as part of UE capability discussions * FFS: When the individual candidate is monitored, the scenario where the other linked candidate is also “overlapping” (same CORESET, DCI size, CCEs, scrambling) with a second individual candidate | |
| FL update | So far only one company supports this, while other companies think the suggested restriction is not needed. Companies are encouraged to continue the discussions here. |
| NTT Docomo2 | Thank Huawei for further clarification.  Now we see the issue here. Because UE does not do the determination of overlapping in the remaining spans, UE is not aware of the overlapping. Thus, when UE detects a DCI on the individual candidate, and it is not aware of the overlapped linked candidate, UE cannot interpretate the DCI with Rel-17 rule.  If the above is correct understanding, we are fine with the proposal.  If we misunderstand, please point it out. |
| LG | Thank Huawei for further clarification. Given that UE does not check whether PDCCH candidates are overlapped or not in the remaining spans, we are fine with the proposal. |
| Samsung | Thanks Huawei for further clarification. We can understand that a UE does not even do the determination of overlapping in the remaining spans except the first span and does not do BD/CCE counting. However, although the UE is not aware of the overlapping, since the monitoring occasion in the remaining span is from the linked search space, UE can interpret the detected DCI as Rel-17 rule. Hence we still are not sure whether the proposal is needed. If we miss something, please let me know.  We think that the only discussion point on this issue is whether the overlapping in the remaining spans is counted or not since we have the maximum number of overlapping between one of the linked candidate and an individual candidate as in the Component 3 in FG 23-2-1. Given the Rel-16 conclusion, we think that this should be obviously not counted. |
| Lenovo/MotM | Thank Huawei for elaborate clarification. Similar as Samsung’s view, we also still not sure whether the proposal is needed on account that UE can monitor the individual candidate in the second span but interpret detected DCI as Rel-17 rule for the mentioned case. It is aligned with the agreed overlapping behavior in RAN1 #106-e as shown by CATT.  On account that monitoring individual candidate depends on UE capability, we think the proposal may be considered when UE reports not having capability to monitor individual candidate. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | @DOCOMO @LG, yes, that’s our understanding on this issue.  @Samsung @Lenovo/MotM, the issue is that UE does not determine whether there’s any overlapping, it just monitors the configured individual candidate and the linked candidate, and without being aware they are overlapped. As a result, UE cannot interpret the detected DCI as Rel-17 rule. This is because the cited paragraph of the conclusion is just the determination of overlapping, which is main complexity and motivation to have that conclusion.  *However, although the UE is not aware of the overlapping, since the monitoring occasion in the remaining span is from the linked search space, UE can interpret the detected DCI as Rel-17 rule.* |
| OPPO | Thanks Huawei for the further clarification. Now we understand this issue better. If without this proposal, UE will have to check whether or not an individual PDCCH candidate uses the same CCEs as one of the linked PDCCH candidates (they both are associated with the same DCI size, scrambling, and CORESET) in other spans. These operations will lead to additional UE complexity.  In summary, we are fine with the proposal. |

# **Reference**

[1] R1-2200930 Remaining issues on multi-TRP for reliability and robustness in Rel-17 Huawei, HiSilicon

[2] R1-2201079 Maintenance on Multi-TRP for PDCCH, PUCCH and PUSCH enhancements vivo

[3] R1-2201186 Remaining issues on multi-TRP enhancements for PDCCH, PUCCH and PUSCH ZTE

[4] R1-2201224 Enhancements on Multi-TRP for PDCCH, PUCCH and PUSCH OPPO

[5] R1-2201329 Discussion on remaining issues on multi-TRP/panel for PDCCH, PUCCH and PUSCH CATT

[6] R1-2201427 Enhancements on Multi-TRP for PDCCH, PUCCH and PUSCH Lenovo, Motorola Mobility

[7] R1-2201464 Remaining issues on MTRP for reliability NTT DOCOMO, INC.

[8] R1-2201535 Discussion on enhancements on Multi-TRP for PDCCH, PUCCH and PUSCH Spreadtrum Communications

[9] R1-2201568 Enhancements on Multi-TRP for PDCCH, PUCCH and PUSCH LG Electronics

[10] R1-2201683 Maintenance of multi-TRP PDCCH, PUCCH and PUSCH enhancements Intel Corporation

[11] R1-2201759 Views on Rel-17 multi-TRP reliability enhancement Apple

[12] R1-2201939 Enhancements on Multi-TRP for PDCCH, PUSCH and PUCCH Xiaomi

[13] R1-2201959 Remaining issues on Multi-TRP for PDCCH, PUCCH and PUSCH TCL Communication Ltd.

[14] R1-2201997 Maintenance on Rel-17 Multi-TRP for PDCCH, PUCCH and PUSCH Samsung

[15] R1-2202123 Remaining details of Multi-TRP for PDCCH, PUCCH and PUSCH Qualcomm Incorporated

[16] R1-2202266 Remaining issues on PDCCH, PUSCH and PUCCH enhancements for multi-TRP Ericsson

[17] R1-2202284 Remaining issues for mTRP PDCCH and PUSCH ASUSTeK