**3GPP TSG-RAN WG2 #113-e *R2-21xxxxx***

**E-meeting, January 2020**

Agenda Item: 6.4.3

Source: OPPO (rapporteur)

Title: Summary of email [AT113-e][711][V2X]SL CG related issues

Document for: Discussion, Decision

# Introduction

This is to kick off following email discussion:

* [AT113-e][711][V2X/SL] SL CG related issues (OPPO)

 **Scope:** discuss SL CG related issues with details and attempt to make conclusions.

 **Intended outcome:** discussion summary in R2-2102190. If we have consensus, we can do email approval otherwise it will come-back next week.

 **Deadline:** Feb 04 0430 (UTC)

# Configured grant

In discussion papers [1][2] sidelink resources are categorized into 3 levels:

Level\_1: physical slots including both uplink and downlink slots

Level\_2: only sidelink logical slots which contain both SSB and reserved slots

Level\_3: only sidelink logical slots which belong to one specific resource pool excluding SSB and reserved slots and expressed by a bitmap whose length is configured in RRC signaling

To better understand the difference between Level\_2 and level\_3 logical slots, here are steps to form a resource pool. The detail can be found in section 8 of 38.214:

Step1: The number of reserved slots of one specific resource pool is equal to TL2%BL, where TL2 means total number of Level\_2 logical slots within one SFN period after removing SSB slots and BL means the bitmap length of a resource pool;

Step2: Those reserved slots are scattered evenly within one SFN period.

Step3: a bitmap define logical slots of a resource pool every BL slots after removing SSB slots and reserved slots.

In the example illustrated in Figure one, there are 10 slots within 20ms could be sidelink slots and the bitmap length is 10.



Figure 1 resource pool and CG (just for illustration)

As pointed out in [1] the main problem for current equations is that allocated CG resource slots could be out of resource pool. This is caused by the fact that Level\_2 logical slots contains SSB slots and reserved slots of one specific resource pool. So it is possible that CG resource slot could be overlapped with SSB slot or reserved slot directly. And the main problem is that periodic CG resource slot in Level\_2 is not periodic any more in the associated resource pool i.e. Level\_3 due to the fact that SSB slots and reserved slots are excluded in Level\_3 which scatters sparsely without periodical pattern in Level\_2.

In the example illustrated in Figure 1, CG slots in Level\_2 (red one) are #0, #10, #20 and #30. #20 and #30 is out of intended resource pool.

Alternative solution proposed in [1] is to define CG resource slot in Level\_3 logical slots. In this way all the CG resource slots (with red slash) will be located within resource pool. Note in alternative solution periodicity of CG need be further transformed by taking the occupancy ratio of bitmap into account as indicated in equation (6) in [1].

In the example illustrated in Figure 1, CG slots in Level\_3 ( red slash one) are #0,#4,#8 and #12 whose corresponding slot index in Level\_2 are #0,#11,#22 and #33. All of them are in the resource pool by nature.

**Question 1: The equation to define CG resource slot should be defined based on which level logical slots?**

Option1: Level\_2 logical slots

Option2: Level\_3 logical slots

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Preferred option | Comments |
| Ericsson (Min) | Option 2 |  |
| vivo (Jing) | Option 1 | Defining the CG resource based on Level\_3 logical slots seems a little bit over-optimized to us. Equation based on level-2, which is also the approach in current MAC specification, can be modified to further consider how to ensure the CG resources are within resource pools. |

If option1 is chosen, one issue need be resolved is how to deal with invalid CG resource slot which is not located in associated resource pool of CG? Basically there are 2 options:

Option A: to replace the invalid CG resource slot with a slot of the associated resource pool which is closest to the invalid CG resource slot in Level\_2 time domain

Option B: do nothing i.e. to simply drop the invalid CG resource slot

**Question 2: If option1 is chosen, which option do you prefer to treat invalid CG resource slot?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Options | Comments |
| Ericsson (Min) | Option B |  |
| vivo (Jing) | Option B | Option B seems a simple solution as dropping the invalid CG resource will not cause any serious problems. |

The rest issues apart from issues in section 2.2 of R2-2100098 had been discussed in email discussion ”[POST112-e][701][V2X] RAN1 related discussion (OPPO)” and are quite aligned among companies. In order to proceed with potential CR during this meeting, proposal3, proposal4 and proposal5 are reconfirmed as following:

**Question 3: if option1 is concluded, do you agree with proposal3 and proposal4 from the email summary R2-2100098 as following:**

Proposal3: if option1 is concluded, the accumulation granularity is changed from numberOfSLSlotsPerFrame to be parameter N and to replace “logical slot number in the frame” to be “logical slot number in two frames” in the equation.

Proposal4: if option1 is concluded, further clarify that the 1st frame of two radio frames where N is a constant value should be an even radio frame.

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Position (yes or no) | Comments |
| Ericsson (Min) | Yes |  |
| vivo (Jing) | Yes |  |

**Question 4: if option2 is concluded, do you agree with proposal5 from the email summary R2-2100098 as following:**

Proposal5: If option2 is concluded, the equation (1) , (2) and (3) as listed below are agreed in principle. RAN2 can further discuss detail in CR phase.

The equation to transfer configured CG period to be a period applied to logical slots of a resource pool:

$sl\\_periodCG\\_RP=\left⌈\frac{N}{20 ms}×sl\\_periodCG\*K/L\right⌉$ (1)

Where:

* K is the total number of slots within the bitmap marked with 1
* L is the bitmap length

The detail equation for CG type1 is as following:

$Current\\_slot=\left(referenceSlot\\_RP+sl\\_TimeOffsetCGType1\\_RP+S×sl\\_periodCG\\_RP\right)modulo N\_{slot}^{RP}$(2)

Where:

* $N\_{slot}^{RP}$ :the total number of logical slots of the associated resource pool within SFN period
* $sl\\_TimeOffsetCGType1\\_RP$ :the slot offset between the first CG resource slot and $referenceSlot\\_RP$
* $sl\\_periodCG\\_RP$ :the period of SL CG resources. Please refer to equation (1)
* $Current\\_slot$ :current logical slot in the resource pool whose value range is [0, $N\_{slot}^{RP}-1$]
* S :the index of CG radio resource, S>=0
* $referenceSlot\\_RP$ : the reference slot which could be either 1st slot within associated resource pool i.e. zero or the slot index equals to $N\_{slot}^{RP}/2$

For CG type2, the equation is as following:

$Current\\_slot=\left(Slot\\_start+S×sl\\_periodCG\\_RP\right)modulo N\_{slot}^{RP}$(3)

Where:

Parameters *Current\_slot, S, sl\_periodCG\_RP* share the same meaning as those in equation (2). *Slot\_start* refers the slot index of the first PSSCH duration after the configured sidelink grant was (re-)initialised.

|  |  |  |
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| Company | Position (yes or no) | Comments |
| Ericsson (Min) | Yes |  |

# Conclusion

# Reference

[1] R2-2008800 Discussion on resource and HARQ process id of configured grant OPPO

[2] R2-2009044 Discussion on CG resource calculation ZTE Corporation, Sanechips

[3] R2-2009045 CR for TS 38.321 on calculation of CG type1 and type 2 ZTE Corporation, Sanechips

[4] R2-2009318 Discussion on resource determination of SL configured grant SHARP Corporation

[5] R2-2010310 Correction on HARQ process ID calculation for SL CG Huawei, Hisilicon

[6] R2-2009253 Correction to pre-emption check for Sidelink resource allocation mode 2 LG Electronics France

[7]R1-2009460 LS reply on SL CG handling

[8]R1-2009474 LS on R16 V2X Mode-2 agreements to capture in MAC specification

[9]R1-2009475 LS reply on RAN2 agreements and RAN1 related issues

[10]R1-2009661 LS reply on RAN1 agreement on pre-emption

[11]R2-2010948 Corrections to 5G V2X with NR Sidelink LG Electronics Inc.

[12]R2-2010949 Corrections to 5G V2X with NR Sidelink LG Electronics Inc.

[13] R2-2008586 LS to RAN1 on sidelink configured grant handling

[14] R2-2007918 Discussion on sidelink grant handling

[15] LS on RAN1 agreement on pre-emption

# Annex

5.8.3 Sidelink

There are two types of transmission without dynamic grant:

- configured grant Type 1 where an sidelink grant is provided by RRC, and stored as configured sidelink grant;

- configured grant Type 2 where an sidelink grant is provided by PDCCH, and stored or cleared as configured sidelink grant based on L1 signalling indicating configured sidelink grant activation or deactivation.

Type 1 and/or Type 2 are configured with a single BWP. Multiple configurations of up to 8 configured grants (including both Type 1 and Type 2, if configured) can be active simultaneously on the BWP.

RRC configures the following parameters when the configured grant Type 1 is configured, as specified in TS 38.331 [5] or TS 36.331 [21]:

- *sl-ConfigIndexCG*: the identifier of a configured grant for sidelink;

- *sl-CS-RNTI*: SLCS-RNTI for retransmission;

- *sl-NrOfHARQ-Processes*: the number of HARQ processes for configured grant;

- *sl-PeriodCG*: periodicity of the configured grant Type 1;

- *sl-TimeOffsetCG-Type1*: Offset of a resource with respect to SFN = *sl-TimeReferenceSFN-Type1* in time domain, referring to the number of logical slots that can be used for SL transmission;

- *sl-TimeResourceCG-Type1*: time resource location of the configured grant Type 1;

- *sl-CG-MaxTransNumList*: the maximum number of times that a TB can be transmitted using the configured grant;

*- sl-HARQ-ProcID-offset*: offset of HARQ process for configured grant Type 1;

- *sl-TimeReferenceSFN-Type1*: SFN used for determination of the offset of a resource in time domain. The UE uses the closest SFN with the indicated number preceding the reception of the sidelink configured grant configuration Type 1.

RRC configures the following parameters when the configured grant Type 2 is configured, as specified in TS 38.331 [5]:

- *sl-ConfigIndexCG*: the identifier of a configured grant for sidelink;

- *sl-CS-RNTI*: SLCS-RNTI for activation, deactivation, and retransmission;

- *sl-NrOfHARQ-Processes*: the number of HARQ processes for configured grant;

- *sl-PeriodCG*: periodicity of the configured grant Type 2;

- *sl-CG-MaxTransNumList*: the maximum number of times that a TB can be transmitted using the configured grant;

*- sl-HARQ-ProcID-offset*: offset of HARQ process for configured grant Type 2.

Upon configuration of a configured grant Type 1, the MAC entity shall for each configured sidelink grant:

1> store the sidelink grant provided by RRC as a configured sidelink grant;

1> initialise or re-initialise the configured sidelink grant to determine PSCCH duration(s) and PSSCH duration(s) according to *sl-TimeOffsetCG-Type1* and *sl-TimeResourceCG-Type1*, and to reoccur with *sl-periodCG* for transmissions of multiple MAC PDUs according to clause 8.1.2 of TS 38.214 [7].

NOTE 1: If the MAC entity is configured with multiple configured sidelink grants, collision among the configured sidelink grants may occur. How to handle the collision is left to UE implementation.

After a sidelink grant is configured for a configured grant Type 1, the MAC entity shall consider sequentially that the first slot of the Sth sidelink grant occurs in the logical slot for which:

[(SFN × *numberOfSLSlotsPerFrame*) + logical slot number in the frame] =
 (*sl-TimeReferenceSFN-Type1* × *numberOfSLSlotsPerFrame* *+* *sl-TimeOffsetCGType1*+ S × *PeriodicitySL*) modulo (1024 × *numberOfSLSlotsPerFrame*).

where $PeriodicitySL=\left⌈\frac{N}{20 ms}×sl\\_periodCG\right⌉$, *numberOfSLSlotsPerFrame* refers to the number of logical slots that can be used for SL transmsission in the frame and *N* refer to the number of slots that can be used for SL transmsission within 20ms, if configured, of *TDD-UL-DL-ConfigCommon*, as specified in TS 38.331 [5] and clause 8.1.7 of TS 38.214 [7].

After a sidelink grant is configured for a configured grant Type 2, the MAC entity shall consider sequentially that the first slot of Sth sidelink grant occurs in the logical slot for which:

[(SFN × *numberOfSLSlotsPerFrame*) + logical slot number in the frame] =
[(SFNstart time × *numberOfSLSlotsPerFrame* + slotstart time) + S × *PeriodicitySL*] modulo (1024 × *numberOfSLSlotsPerFrame*).

where SFNstart time and slotstart time are the SFN and logical slot, respectively, of the first transmission opportunity of PSSCH where the configured sidelink grant was (re-)initialised.

When a configured sidelink grant is released by RRC, all the corresponding configurations shall be released and all corresponding sidelink grants shall be cleared.

The MAC entity shall:

1> if the configured sidelink grant confirmation has been triggered and not cancelled; and

1> if the MAC entity has UL resources allocated for new transmission:

2> instruct the Multiplexing and Assembly procedure to generate a Sidelink Configured Grant Confirmation MAC CE as defined in clause 6.1.3.34;

2> cancel the triggered configured sidelink grant confirmation.

For a configured grant Type 2, the MAC entity shall clear the corresponding configured sidelink grant immediately after first transmission of Sidelink Configured Grant Confirmation MAC CE triggered by the configured sidelink grant deactivation.

5.22.1.1 SL Grant reception and SCI transmission

…(deleted part)

For configured sidelink grants, the HARQ Process ID associated with the first slot of a SL transmission is derived from the following equation:

HARQ Process ID = [floor(CURRENT\_slot / *sl-PeriodCG*)] modulo *sl-NrOfHARQ-Processes* + *sl-HARQ-ProcID-offset*

where CURRENT\_slot = (SFN × *numberOfSlotsPerFrame* + slot number in the frame), and *numberOfSlotsPerFrame* refer to the number of consecutive slots per frame as specified in TS 38.211 [8].