[100b-e-NR-5G\_V2X\_NRSL-PHYstructure-01]

Email discussion/approval regarding TBS determination for PSSCH

[100b-e-NR-5G\_V2X\_NRSL-PHYstructure-01] Email discussion/approval regarding TBS determination for PSSCH
   - A. How to deal with PSFCH overhead
   - B. How to deal with PSSCH DMRS overhead
   - C. How to deal with 2nd SCI overhead
   - D. How to deal with CSI-RS/PT-RS
   - E. Whether/how to use indication of sl\_xOverhead

till 4/27, with potential TP till 4/30 – Jeongho (SS)

This document has the following questions.

A. How to deal with PSFCH overhead in determination of TBS for PSSCH?

B. How to deal with PSSCH DMRS overhead in determination of TBS for PSSCH?

C. How to deal with the 2nd SCI overhead in determination of TBS for PSSCH?

D. How to deal with SL CSI-RS and PT-RS in determination of TBS for PSSCH?

E. Whether and how to define/use high layer parameter sl\_xOverhead for determination of TBS for PSSCH?

# **A. How to deal with PSFCH overhead in determination of TBS for PSSCH?**

Based on the submitted contributions, there are the following alternatives and supporting companies.

* Alt A-1. The number of PSSCH symbols are based on the slot having the PSSCH (i.e., dynamically changed)
	+ [LGE], [Panasonic]
* Alt A-2. The number of PSSCH symbols are obtained as the average on the all slots in the resource pool. (e.g., if N=2, then the average value can be 3 symbols divided by 2, where 3 symbols includes additional gap symbol and 2 PSFCH symbols).
	+ [Huawei, HiSilicon], [ZTE, Sanechips], [Nokia, NSB], [CATT]
* Alt A-3. The overhead due to PSFCH is indicated by the corresponding 1st SCI.
	+ [OPPO], [Ericsson](based on the initial Tx)
* Alt A-4. The overhead due to PSFCH is indicated by the corresponding 2nd SCI.
	+ [Qualcomm]
* Alt A-5. The number of PSSCH symbols are obtained as the maximum on the all slots in the resource pool. (i.e. always assume there is PSFCH in the slot) (e.g., if N=2, then the overhead value is 3 symbols, where 3 symbols includes additional gap symbol and 2 PSFCH symbols).
	+ [vivo], [Spreadtrum]
* Alt A-6. A pre-configured parameter is used for the actual overhead for PSFCH. (FFS: the pre-configured parameter can be the same as “sl\_xOverhead” or separate from it.
	+ [Intel], [Apple], [NEC], [NTT DCM]

Based on the contributions, the following proposal can be made.

*Proposal 1. The number of PSSCH symbols are obtained as the average on the all slots in the resource pool. (e.g., if N=2, then the average value can be 3 symbols divided by 2, where 3 symbols includes additional gap symbol and 2 PSFCH symbols).*

Please share your views if Proposal 1 is agreeable or, if not, please share your views on the reason why it is not workable. When sharing views, please share you views on FFS, if there is, to be discussed together.

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| **Company** | **Views** |
| NTT DOCOMO | Motivation of ‘average’ is unclear for us. In our understanding, overhead that is dynamically changed should be considered by xOverhead. This is principle in Uu. The same principle should be adopted for SL.# In our contribution, we support Alt A-6. Our company is added in the above. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Agree. This enables the number of PSFCH symbols to reflect the PSFCH configuration (PSFCH periodicity {0, 1, 2 ,4}) in the resource pool, and therefore allows PSFCH overhead to be counted as close to the target values for the transmission of a TB and its retransmission(s), whilst avoiding introduction of additional L1 signaling overhead.PS. The proposal should refer to PSFCH, instead of PSSCH. |
| LG | We are supportive A-1.According to the analysis in our contribution (R1-2001884), if the actual PSFCH overhead is not considered for TBS determination, even though actual overheads are used for PSSCH DMRS and 2nd-SCI, the actual coding rate error with respect to target coding rate is large. We observed that PSFCH overhead is dominant factor compared to other overheads. In other words, when we targets to minimize the actual coding rate error, we should consider the actual PSFCH overhead for TBS determination. Otherwise, the actual coding rate error cannot be minimized.Following figure shows the actual coding rate error for A-2/B-3/C-1/D-1. According to the figure, the actual coding rate error is still large when A-3 is supported.  |
| Intel | Agree, it is important to have the overhead for TBS determination as close as possible to the actual value. For the case of PSFCH only the average can be taken, as otherwise the TBS calculated from transmissions of the same TB in slots containing PSFCH would be different to the once in slots without PSFCH.  |
| Futurewei | The average number of PSFCH over all slots is acceptable |
| Apple | We are not convinced with a fractional number of PSFCH symbols, if averaging is taken. Our thinking is as follows:If PSFCH periodicity is 1 slot, then the number of PSFCH symbols is equal to 3 for PSFCH symbols and GP symbol before PSFCH. If PSFCH periodicity is 0 slot, then the number of PSFCH symbols is equal to 0.If PSFCH periodicity is 2 or 4 slots, then the number of PSFCH symbols is (pre)configured per resource pool, which is an **integer** value between 0 and 3.In our view, this (pre)configured integer value is different from xoverhead, which is counted per RB or per sub-channel.  |

# **B. How to deal with PSSCH DMRS overhead in determination of TBS for PSSCH?**

Based on the submitted contributions, there are the following alternatives and supporting companies.

* Alt B-1. Consider the reference DMRS overhead as configured. (i.e., there is a new RRC parameter to indicate)
	+ [Huawei, HiSilicon], [Intel], [Apple]
* Alt B-2. Include DMRS overhead in sl\_xOverhead
	+ [LGE], [Ericsson], [Spreadtrum], [NEC]
* Alt B-3. Actual number of REs for DMRS (i.e. reuse Rel-15 NR Uu) (FFS: actual number of REs, or number of Res per PRBs for PSSCH times the number of DMRS symbols, this is to be discussed together due to PSCCH overlap.)
	+ [ZTE, Sanechips], [vivo], [OPPO], [NTT DCM], [Qualcomm], [Mitsubishi]
* Alt B-4. Actual number of REs for DMRS, and UE indicates the same DMRS pattern between initial transmission and retransmission.
	+ [vivo]
* Alt B-5. Assume the maximum density among configured patterns
	+ [CATT]

Based on the contributions, the following proposal can be made.

*Proposal 2. The actual number of REs for PSSCH DMRS is used for PSSCH TBS determination.*

Please share your views if Proposal 2 is agreeable or, if not, please share your views on the reason why it is not workable. When sharing views, please share you views on FFS, if there is, to be discussed together.

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| **Company** | **Views** |
| NTT DCOOMO | Support.For FFS part, actual number of REs should be subtracted. That is, PSCCH overlap should be considered for the subtraction. Otherwise, subtracted amount is not the actual number of REs for DM-RS. Motivation of Alt B-3 is lost in this case. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | The number of PSSCH symbols varies for the transmission of a TB and its retransmission(s) dependent on presence of PSFCH in a slot subject to PSSCH DMRS table in TS38.211. Allowing changes of DMRS is beneficial for retransmission reliability. In order for same TBS for (re-)transmissions of TB, averaging DMRS configuration based on can be used as a reference DMRS overhead in time domain.On the other hand, in frequency domain, since PSCCH and PSSCH DMRS can be FDMed, the number of REs among PRBs are not same. Instead of using $N\_{RE}^{'}∙n\_{PRB}$, calculation of REs per i-th PRB is more appreciate, i.e. $\sum\_{i=1}^{n\_{PRB}}N\_{RE,i}^{'}$ to capture the variation of REs per PRB. |
| LG | Unlike NR Uu link, in NR sidelink, PSSCH DMRS can be FDMed with PSCCH depending on the number of allocated sub-channels, the number of PSSCH symbols, and the indicated DMRS pattern. In other words, even thouhg the same number of sub-channels and the same DMRS patterns are indicated between initial transmission and retransmission, when initial transmission occurs in PSFCH-slot and retransmission occurs in non-PSFCH-slot, the number of REs for PSSCH DMRS could be different. According to the analysis in our contribution (R1-2001884), even though reference number of REs for PSSCH DMRS is used for TBS determination, the actual coding rate error would not highly increase. Meanwhile, it can increase the possibility that the same TBS is enabled between initial transmission and retransmission. Following figures show the actual coding rate error and the PMF for the cases with the same TBS (red color) for A-1/B-2/C-3/D1.  |
| Intel | Disagree, this proposal would result in different TBS of transmissions of the same TB for the case that a different PSSCH DMRS density is used, or that the PSFCH is not present in all slots. It is dependent on the presence of the PSFCH as the PSSCH DMRS overhead is dependent on it. This discussion needs to be related to the RRC configuration of the PSSCH DMRS time density for the cases w/o PSFCH. |
| Futurewei | B-3: actual number of DMRS RES, assuming that no PSFCH or PSCCH is present |
| Apple | Not agree. The actual number of PSSCH symbols may change between initial transmission and retransmission(s), due to the presence of PSFCH symbols. Subsequently, the actual number of PSSCH DMRS symbols may change between initial transmission and retransmission(s), based on Table 8.4.1.2.2-1 from TS38.211. Hence, Proposal 2 does not work. To align the number of PSSCH DMRS symbols for TBS calculation from initial transmission or retransmission(s), we need to rely on the reference number of PSFCH symbols, which we discussed for Proposal 1. Specifically, the number of PSSCH DMRS symbols can be selected from a (pre)configured set, depending on the reference number of PSFCH symbols.Also, as mentioned by other companies that PSSCH DMRS can be FDMed with PSCCH, the actual number of REs for PSSCH DMRS need to be counted separately symbol by symbol, based on the reference number of PSSCH DMRS symbols. We support Alt B-1, but does not mean a new RRC parameter is introduced to indicate the number of PSSCH DMRS symbols. Instead, the reference number of PSSCH DRMS symbols depends on the reference number of PSFCH symbols. |

# **C. How to deal with the 2nd SCI overhead in determination of TBS for PSSCH?**

Based on the submitted contributions, there are the following alternatives and supporting companies.

* Alt C-1. Consider the actual number of REs occupied by the 2nd SCI (FFS: whether to use of averaged or reference beta offset for 2nd SCI, or use the exactly same number of Res occupied by the 2nd SCI)
	+ [Huawei, HiSilicon], [OPPO], [CATT], [Ericsson], [NEC], [NTT DCM], [Qualcomm], [Apple], [Intel]
	+ FFS: how to resolve chicken-and-egg problem with the number of coded symbols of the 2nd SCI
* Alt C-2. Consider the reference number of REs for occupied by the 2nd SCI
	+ [Nokia, NSB]
* Alt C-3. Introduce higher layer parameter, e.g., *sl\_xOverhead*
	+ [ZTE, Sanechips], [vivo], [LGE], [Spreadtrum]
* Alt C-4. Assume zero overhead
	+ [Futurewei], [Panasonic]

Based on the contributions, the following proposal can be made.

*Proposal 3. The actual number of REs occupied by the 2nd SCI is used for PSSCH TBS determination.*

Please share your views if Proposal 3 is agreeable or, if not, please share your views on the reason why it is not workable. When sharing views, please share you views on FFS, if there is, to be discussed together.

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| **Company** | **Views** |
| NTT DOCOMO | Support with the following.For FFS part, our preference to resolve the chicken-egg problem is to update rate-matching formula. The current formula uses TBS. If the formula is updated as independent to TBS like UCI on PUSCH without UL-SCH, the issue is resolved. We understand that this means reverting the previous agreement. If there is objection, we are OK to support Alt C-3.In our memory, rate-matching formula like UCI on PUSCH without UL-SCH was closed to be supported, but the formula was updated before reaching agreements without sufficient analysis. Now we have problem, then we hope that reverting is agreeable.. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | * The circular dependency between 2nd-stage SCI modulated symbol determination and TBS determination needs be removed to calculate 2nd-stage SCI overhead.
* Inappropriate choice of beta-offset value from a (pre-)configured set of values would cause potential decoding failure on 2nd-stage SCI. TX UE can detect this as DTX (i.e. no HARQ feedback from RX UE), and retransmits with an adjusted beta-offset value. Hence allowing change of beta-offset among retransmission(s) is beneficial to improve reliability of control information.

Thus, the 2nd-stage SCI overhead is determined based on 2nd-stage SCI modulated symbols number (after removal of TBS constraint) by using averaging beta-offset values as provided by *SL-BetaOffsets*, i.e. $\sum\_{i=1}^{4}β\_{i}^{SCI2}/4$. |
| LG | The number of REs for 2nd-SCI would be dependent on MCS (regardless of whether TBS is directly used or not), the value of beta, the 2nd-SCI payload size, and gamma value (which will be determined by the mapping of PSCCH, PSSCH, PSSCH DMRS, PT-RS). The 2nd-SCI format payload size will be the same between initial transmission and retransmission. MCS could be changed to enable the same TBS between initial transmission and retransmission. On the value of gamma, depending on how the 2nd-SCI is mapped or rate-matched around other signals, its value could be changed across initial transmission and retransmission. In short, it would be difficult to fix the number of REs for the 2nd-SCI even though the value of beta offset is fixed. Meanwhile, according to the analysis in our contribution (R1-2001884), even though reference number of REs for 2nd-SCI is used for TBS determination, the actual coding rate error would not highly increase. Meanwhile, it can increase the possibility that the same TBS is enabled between initial transmission and retransmission. Following figures show the actual coding rate error and the PMF for the cases with the same TBS (red color) for A-1/B-2/C-3/D1.  |
| Intel | Agree, the actual spectral efficiency should be as close as possible to the nominal one given defined by the MCS table. This means it needs to be ensured that the 2nd stage PSCCH REs are always the same across different transmissions of the same TB, as otherwise the resulting TBS would be different.  |
| Futurewei | C-4: assume zero overhead for 2nd SCI. We are not convinced that using the actual number of REs will ensure same TBS across (re-)transmissions. |
| Apple | We prefer to introduce a reference 2nd SCI overhead calculation formula, just for the purpose of TBS calculation. This reference formula does not depend on TBS, but depends on target coding rate, QPSK modulation for 2nd SCI overhead, and a reference beta offset (pre)configured per resource pool. Also, in the calculation of upper bound on the total allowed number of REs that are used for 2nd SCI transmission (i.e., $\left⌈α\sum\_{l=0}^{N\_{symbol}^{PSSCH}-1}M\_{sc}^{SCI2}(l)\right⌉)$, the number of allocated symbols for PSSCH except AGC symbol (i.e., $N\_{symbol}^{PSSCH}$) should also consider the reference number of PSFCH symbols, such that initial transmission and retransmission(s) have the same value.  |

# **D. How to deal with SL CSI-RS and PT-RS in determination of TBS for PSSCH?**

Based on the submitted contributions, there are the following alternatives and supporting companies.

* Alt D-1. Introduce higher layer parameter, e.g., *sl\_xOverhead*
	+ [Huawei, HiSilicon], [ZTE, Sanechips], [OPPO], [Nokia, NSB], [LGE], [Intel], [CATT], [Ericsson], [Spreadtrum], [NEC], [Qualcomm],
* Alt D-2. Assume always present
	+ [Futurewei], [Mitsubishi] (only for CSI-RS)
* Alt D-3. Consider actual number of REs
	+ [Futurewei] (only for PT-RS), [Apple], [Mitsubishi] (only for PT-RS)

Based on the contributions, the following proposal can be made.

*Proposal 4. Introduce and use the higher layer parameter sl\_xOverhead to handle the overhead due to SL CSI-RS and PT-RS PSSCH TBS determination.*

Please share your views if Proposal 4 is agreeable or, if not, please share your views on the reason why it is not workable. When sharing views, please share you views on FFS, if there is, to be discussed together.

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| **Company** | **Views** |
| NTT DOCOMO | Support (with adding ‘at least’ before SL CSI-RS since other overhead could be included as well, which is dependent on discussions for A/B/C.) |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | * PT-RS RE mapping can be changed for a transmission and its retransmission caused by changes of PSSCH DMRS pattern, i.e. can vary per PSSCH per UE.
* Given that a TB can be (re-)transmitted up to 32 times, it is not necessary to restrict CSI-RS to be present or absent in every (re-)transmission.

Thus, SL-CSI-RS and SL-PT-RS overhead, a fairly small number of REs, similarly as Uu, can be accounted for by introducing a higher layer parameter $N\_{oh}^{PRB}$ (pre-)configured per resource pool. |
| LG | We are supportive of introducing sl\_xOverhead for TBS determination. We think the sl\_xOverhead can be used to represent the overhead of PSSCH DMRS, 2nd-SCI, SL CSI-RS, and PT-RS. Following figures are to compare the set of proposals in the FL summary and our proposal.Actual coding rate error for A-2/B-3/C-1/D-1 (the set of proposals in the FL summary) is as follows:Actual coding rate error for A-1/B-2/C-3/D-1 is as follows:The probability mass function of the number of cases with the same TBS across a variety of combination of the existence of SL-CSI, the different density of PT-RS, the different density of DMRS, different MCS, the different number of sub-channels for PSSCH, the different number of REs for 2nd-SCI. Orange color is A-2/B-3/C-1/E-1, and red color is A-1/B-2/C-3/E-1.According to the analysis, both scheme can ensure enabling the same TBS between initial transmission and retransmission, but the actual coding rate error of A-1/B-2/C-3/E-1 is much better than that of A-2/B-3/C-1/E-1. |
| Intel | Partly agree. If PT-RS are configured a corresponding overhead should be configured for the TBS calculation. Due to the dynamic presence of the CSI-RS they cannot be considered in the TBS calculation. |
| Futurewei | We do not agree: D-2 for CSI-RS (assume always present), D-4 for PT-RS (actual number of REs) |
| Apple | We think that the actual number of REs for CSI-RS and PT-RS can be obtained, and hence the rough estimation of these overheads via sl-xoverhead can be avoided.  |

# **E. Whether and how to define/use high layer parameter *sl\_xOverhead* for determination of TBS for PSSCH?**

Based on the submitted contributions, there are the following alternatives and supporting companies.

* Alt E-1. Define *sl\_xOverhead* and (pre-)configure this parameter per resource pool
* Alt E-2. Define *sl\_xOverhead* and indicate this parameter by the 1st SCI
	+ [LGE]
* Alt E-3. Not define *sl\_xOverhead*

Please share your views on this issue.

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| **Company** | **Views** |
| NTT DOCOMO | Alt E-1. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | This seems better handled by deriving from other proposals.$N\_{oh}^{PRB}$ is only needed for SL-CSI-RS and SL-PT-RS as (pre-)configured per resource pool, similarly as in NR Uu. |
| LG | We are supportive of E-2.Unlike NR Uu link, PSCCH will be always confined within PSSCH transmission, and PT-RS will not be mapped on the resources used for PSCCH. In this case, the suitable value of sl\_xOverhead would be different across different number of allocated sub-channels for the PSSCH transmission. Furthermore, when we consider sl\_xOverhead is used to represent PSSCH DMRS and/or 2nd-SCI in addition to CSI-RS and PTRS, this trend will be strengthened. According to our analysis, the total sum of overhead for 2nd-SCI, PSSCH DMRS, SL CSI-RS, and PT-RS is shown in following figure. In this case, it would be beneficial to further reduce the actual coding rate error that SCI indicate the value of sl\_xOverhead.  |
| Intel | This is dependent on Discussion D. We agree that this should be a resource pool wide configuration.  |
| Futurewei | E-3: no need to define such a parameter: see answers to previous questions |
| Apple | We prefer Alt. E-3.  |