**3GPP TSG-RAN WG1 Meeting #101-eR1-200xxxx**

**e-Meeting, May 25th – June 5th, 2020**

**Agenda Item:** 7.2.5.7

**Source:** Moderator (LG Electronics)

**Title:** Summary of [101-e-NR-L1enh-URLLC-IIoTenh-04]

**Document for:** Discussion and decision

# Introduction

According to discussion at the preparation phase, the following email thread is allocated by Chairman for further discussion:

[101-e-NR-L1enh-URLLC-IIoTenh-04] 6.1. Discussion on CG-CG/DG with same priorities and drafting reply LS for R1-2003259 by 5/29 and corresponding TP (if any) by 6/5 – Duckhyun (LGE)

To address the identified issues from companies’ contributions related to the above email thread, the suggestions for the issues are provided in Section 2. [In Section 3, a few open issues identified are listed up so companies are encouraged to provide your input/feedback in the next meeting in order to facilitate the discussion]. In section [4], the outcome from [101-e-NR-L1enh-URLLC-IIoTenh-04] are provided including all the agreements and all the endorsed TPs.

# Email discussions

## Issue 6.1: Collision between CG and CG/DG with same priorities (including LS R1-2003259)

In this meeting, there is incoming LS from RAN2 (R1-2003259), regarding intra-UE prioritization cases with uplink grants overlapping in time. According to the LS, some undesirable behavior could occur due to inconsistent conflict handling between RAN1/RAN2. To resolve this inconsistency, two options which are specified by RAN2 as following.

1. RAN2 changes MAC specification to accommodate current PHY behaviour. With this option, MAC will avoid providing second MAC PDU with the same L1 priority to PHY, meaning that PHY would transmit the packet with lower LCH priority data.
2. RAN1 changes PHY specification to accommodate current MAC behaviour of prioritizing the second MAC PDU provided from MAC.

In [21-25], some companies provide drafts of reply LS.

In order to reply the LS, we would like to collect companies’ preference on those options.

* Option 1
  + Support: ZTE[1,21], Ericsson[3], Samsung[8], LG[10], MTK[12], Qualcomm[16,20], vivo[17,22 ], Nokia[19,24](no change RAN1 spec.)
* Option 2
  + Support: CATT[5,23] (only if no UCI multiplexing), Huawei[17], Sony[13] (for UE supporting or configured with L1 priority), oppo[25]

Main discussion point would be a feasibility of the cancellation via second MAC PDU. Here is companies’ view on the feasibility

* The reason of infeasibility
  + Timeline won’t be guaranteed
  + A moment when MAC PDU is delivered cannot be specified
  + It needs to redesign entire UCI multiplexing/prioritization behavior at the very late CR phase.
    - Especially, it may potentially produce the unintended dropping of a high-priority HARQ multiplexed onto the deprioritized PUSCH.
  + It will lead to unnecessary increase in gNB complexity, DL control load, reduced DL & UL system efficiency, and reduced inter-UE CG PUSCH multiplexing capabilities

As an additional discussion point, vivo[17] suggest to ask RAN2 how to handle the collision case in MAC layer if MAC layer intra-UE prioritization is not supported or not configured, i.e., LCH-based prioritization is not configured

## FL’s suggestions on the issue 6.1

In order to discuss the LS, R1-2003259, we need to conclude whether or how to support CG-DG/CG collision with same priority since we haven’t discussed these aspects. If there is no overlapping grant, the issue in the LS needs not to be discussed.

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| **In 38.214, Section 6.1:**  A UE is not expected to be scheduled by a PDCCH ending in symbol 𝑖 to transmit a PUSCH on a given serving cell overlapping in time with a transmission occasion, where the UE is allowed to transmit a PUSCH with configured grant according to [10, TS38.321], starting in a symbol 𝑗 on the same serving cell if the end of symbol 𝑖 is not at least 𝑁2 symbols before the beginning of symbol 𝑗. The value 𝑁2 in symbols is determined according to the UE processing capability defined in Clause 6.4, and 𝑁2 and the symbol duration are based on the minimum of the subcarrier spacing corresponding to the PUSCH with configured grant and the subcarrier spacing of the PDCCH scheduling the PUSCH. |

Considering current specification above, it is already supported for dynamic grant to override configured grant if the timeline satisfies. With same priority, it would be common understanding to follow Rel-15 CG-DG behavior.

**Proposed Conclusion: For the collision between DG PUSCH and CG PUSCH with same priority, the DG PUSCH can be scheduled overlapping in time with CG PUSCH occasion if Rel-15 timeline satisfies.**

Companies are encouraged to provide your preference or editorial correction if any on above proposal.

**Comment:**

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| Company | Comment if any |
| Nokia, NSB | Support the conclusion.  The Rel-15 flexibility within the same priority should be retained. |
| Apple | Support the conclusion. |
| vivo | Support the conclusion |
| Qualcomm | Support the proposed conclusion. |

For the collision between two CG PUSCHs, it has been discussed how to utilize multiple configured grants in enhanced CG AI. Based on the previous agreement, one purpose of multiple configured grants is to enhance reliability and reduce latency by overlapped configuration with PUSCH repetitions.

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| Agreements:   * Multiple active configured grant configurations for a given BWP of a serving cell should be supported at least for different services/traffic types and/or for enhancing reliability and reducing latency   + FFS details   + Note: it is understood that the above may be related to RAN2-led work on intra-UE multiplexing |

In this sense, it seems clear it is allowed to configure/schedule overlapped two configured grant PUSCHs. However, it is still necessary to discuss how-to. Based on the current MAC specification, MAC is already choosing one grant among overlapped configured grant according to LCH-based priorities. If priorities are equal, it is up to UE implementation how UE chooses one grant between two configured uplink grants.

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| **In 38.321, Section 5.4.1:**  NOTE 6: If there is overlapping PUSCH duration of at least two configured uplink grants whose priorities are equal, the prioritized uplink grant is determined by UE implementation. |

Though this is only when the MAC entity is configured with lch-basedPrioritization, there is no reason to have different UE behavior when the MAC entity is not configured with lch-basedPrioritization. At least for this discussion, I would like to suggest to have common background assumption as below

**Proposed Conclusion**:

* **RAN1’s understanding is that the prioritized uplink grant is determined by UE implementation when the MAC entity is configured with lch-basedPrioritization, if there is overlapping PUSCH duration of at least two configured uplink grants whose priorities are equal.**
* **RAN1’s understanding is that the prioritized uplink grant is determined by UE implementation when the MAC entity is not configured with lch-basedPrioritization, if there is overlapping PUSCH duration of at least two configured uplink grants.**

Companies are encouraged to provide your preference or editorial correction if any on above proposal.

**Comment:**

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| Company | Comment if any |
| Nokia, NSB | We agree with the intention to treat this the same, but then it seems in the second bullet the ‘whose priority is equal’ is missing!?   * **RAN1’s understanding is that the prioritized uplink grant is determined by UE implementation when the MAC entity is not configured with lch-basedPrioritization, if there is overlapping PUSCH duration of at least two configured uplink grants whose priorities are equal.**   If this is added – we support! |
| Apple | We support the proposed conclusion from FL. |
| vivo | We support the intention here. But for the second bullet, we think it is better to be clarified or confirmed by RAN2 for “when the MAC entity is not configured with *lch-basedPrioritization*”. |
| Qualcomm | There is no need to have an explicit conclusion here as it makes some assumptions on how MAC should work. We only need to let RAN2 know whether RAN1 prefers option 1 or option 2 of the LS. |

If above two are concluded, we can discuss on following two options in the LS.

1. RAN2 changes MAC specification to accommodate current PHY behaviour. With this option, MAC will avoid providing second MAC PDU with the same L1 priority to PHY, meaning that PHY would transmit the packet with lower LCH priority data.
2. RAN1 changes PHY specification to accommodate current MAC behaviour of prioritizing the second MAC PDU provided from MAC.

Following are collected companies’ preference on those options.

* Option 1
  + Support(8): ZTE[1,21], Ericsson[3], Samsung[8], LG[10], MTK[12], Qualcomm[16,20], vivo[17,22 ], Nokia[19,24](no change RAN1 spec.), Apple
* Option 2
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Main discussion point would be a feasibility of the cancellation via second MAC PDU. Here is companies’ view on the feasibility

* The reason of infeasibility of option 1
* The reason of infeasibility of option 2
  + Timeline won’t be guaranteed
  + A moment when MAC PDU is delivered cannot be specified
  + It needs to redesign entire UCI multiplexing/prioritization behavior at the very late CR phase.
    - Especially, it may potentially produce the unintended dropping of a high-priority HARQ multiplexed onto the deprioritized PUSCH.
  + It will lead to unnecessary increase in gNB complexity, DL control load, reduced DL & UL system efficiency, and reduced inter-UE CG PUSCH multiplexing capabilities

Since RAN2 asked RAN1 to provide feedback on **“which option is more feasible/appropriate”**, I would like to suggest to discuss which options is feasible or not, it would be a pre-condition to choose one of options, especially option 2 (Since option 1 has RAN2 impact and RAN2 proposed this). If someone think both are not feasible and has a solution not one of listed options, it is also appreciated to provide that.

**Q1: Which option is more feasible in the perspective of RAN1.**

Companies are encouraged to provide view on the feasibility. For a proponent of option 2, please also provide opinion on the listed reasons of infeasibility of option 2 above. If collected preference is wrongly captured, please let us know.

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| Company | Comment, if any |
| Nokia, NSB | Option 1 is overall more feasible, as the negative side-effects (such as HARQ-Ack dropping, need for re-tx) as discussed in our contribution [R1-2003583](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/tsg_ran/WG1_RL1/TSGR1_101-e/Docs/R1-2003583.zip) need to be considered as well – not just the latency of a single UL-SCH packet. |
| Apple | 1. It is too late to entertain the possibility of changing physical layer specification to align with the MAC behavior, 2) also as pointed by companies such as Nokia, the negative side effects with Option 2 are quite severe; so we support Option 1. |
| vivo | Based on our analysis in [R1-2003347](file:///C:\Users\wanshic\OneDrive%20-%20Qualcomm\Documents\Standards\3GPP%20Standards\Meeting%20Documents\TSGR1_101\Docs\R1-2003347.zip), there are two interpretations in 38.214 for handling the DG vs. CG with the same priority.   * Interpretation 1: for DG and CG with same priority i.e., both CG and DG are high priority or both CG and DG are low priority, Rel.15 rule applies, DG is prioritized over CG and CG may not starts the transmission. In such case, CG MAC PDU shall not be generated in MAC. * Interpretation 2: for UE reports the capability of intra-UE prioritization, CG may or may not start Tx. If earlier CG starts Tx, later DG can cancel the CG under the timeline restriction *M*. In such case, PHY layer can support two MAC PDUs are delivered from MAC, but the DG is always prioritized over CG.   If interpretation 2 is adopted, PHY layer handling is aligned with the MAC layer handling if the second MAC PDU is the DG and first MAC PDU is CG. While it is not aligned if second MAC PDU is the CG and first MAC PDU is DG. We would like to understand which interpretation is for Rel.16 UE behaviour.  For CG vs. CG, we have not discussed, it is possible to align with the MAC layer handling, the timeline to cancel the first MAC PDU can be left to UE implementation.  We think it is better to first check which case PHY layer handling is not aligned with MAC layer handling, then what is the options. |
| Qualcomm | We support Option 1; under Option 1, MAC will generate a single PDU, and no change in the RAN1 specification is needed. It should also be noted that as in a realistic case, the UE is aware of the data in the buffer, and the case of data just-arrived is unrealistic, performance will not be compromised. |

# Open issues to be discussed

For section 3, it is recommended for companies to take into account the issues carefully and to come back with sufficiently specific options/preference/suggestions to the next meeting so that we can complete RAN1 works on the relevant functionalities with respect to specification.

# Final outcome from [101-e-NR-L1enh-URLLC-IIoTenh-04]

# References

1. R1-2003323, Remaining issues on SPS enhancements, ZTE
2. R1-2003393, Other issues for URLLC, vivo
3. R1-2003445, Remaining Issue of Other Enhancements for NR URLLC/IIoT, Ericsson
4. R1-2003582, Maintenance of Rel-16 URLLC/IIoT SPS enhancements, Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell
5. R1-2003625, Remaining issues on IIoT, CATT
6. R1-2003710, Remaining issues on DL SPS enhancement for URLLC, NEC
7. R1-2003741, Corrections for DL SPS and intra-UE prioritization involving CG PUSCH, Intel Corporation
8. R1-2003869, Remaining issues for Others, Samsung
9. R1-2003982, Remaining issues on enhanced DL SPS for IIoT, Spreadtrum Communications
10. R1-2004034, Remaining issues of other aspects for URLLC/IIOT, LG Electronics
11. R1-2004120, DL SPS enhancement, OPPO
12. R1-2004125, Remaining issues on intra-UE prioritization for URLLC, MediaTek Inc.
13. R1-2004184, Discussion on RAN2 LS on Intra-UE Prioritization, Sony
14. R1-2004227, Remaining Issues in eURLLC/IIoT, Apple
15. R1-2004394, Remaining issues for SPS enhancement for Rel-16 URLLC, NTT DOCOMO, INC
16. R1-2004461, Remaining issues on uplink collision handling and SPS for URLLC, Qualcomm Incorporated
17. R1-2004611, Corrections on other aspects for URLLC/IIOT enhancements, Huawei, HiSilicon
18. R1-2003347, Discussion on Intra-UE Prioritization, vivo
19. R1-2003583, Discussion on RAN2 LS on Intra-UE Prioritization, Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell
20. R1-2004433, Discussion on Intra-UE prioritization, Qualcomm Incorporated
21. R1-2003345, Draft reply LS on Intra-UE Prioritization, ZTE
22. R1-2003348, Draft reply LS on Intra-UE Prioritization, vivo
23. R1-2003584, [Draft] Reply LS on Intra-UE Prioritization, Nokia
24. R1-2003589, Draft LS reply on Intra-UE Prioritization, CATT
25. R1-2004124, [Draft] Rely LS on Intra UE prioritization, OPPO