**3GPP TSG RAN WG1 #105-e R1-21xxxxx**

**e-Meeting, May 10th – 27th, 2021**

**Source: Moderator (Intel Corporation)**

**Title: Summary#3 of AI: 8.1.2.4 Enhancements on HST-SFN deployment**

**Agenda item: 8.1.2.4**

**Document for: Discussion and Decision**

# Introduction

In RAN#86 meeting the work item on enhanced MIMO support was agreed for Rel-17 [1]. The objectives of WID include enhancements to multi-TRP transmission scheme in HST-SFN scenario.

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| 2. Enhancement on the support for multi-TRP deployment, targeting both FR1 and FR2:…d. Enhancement to support HST-SFN deployment scenario:i. Identify and specify solution(s) on QCL assumption for DMRS, e.g. multiple QCL assumptions for the same DMRS port(s), targeting DL-only transmissionii. Evaluate and, if the benefit over Rel.16 HST enhancement baseline is demonstrated, specify QCL/QCL-like relation (including applicable type(s) and the associated requirement) between DL and UL signal by reusing the unified TCI framework |

The document contains summary of the company’s and moderator’s proposals.

# Possible enhancements for HST-SFN deployment

The section summarizes company proposals regarding enhancements that can be supported for HST-SFN deployment. The proposals are based on the contributions [2]-[23] submitted to RAN1#105-e meeting.

## UE-based solutions

1.

### Issue #1-1 (Identification/Configuration of scheme 1 for PDSCH)

Regarding remaining details of identification/configuration of scheme 1. In RAN1#104b-e meeting dynamic switching for scheme 1 was agreed as UE optional feature. In addition, new RRC parameter for configuration of scheme 1 with indication of two TCI states were agreed for identification of scheme 1. One of the remaining issues is granularity of new RRC parameter configuration, i.e., per BWP, CC or UE. Based on contributions submitted to RAN1#105‑e meeting the following altertives were identified.

**Issue#1-1:** New RRC parameter for identification of scheme 1 PDSCH is configured

* **Alt 1**: Per BWP
	+ **Supported by (10)**: CATT, Nokia/NSB, ZTE, vivo, Ericsson, Sony, DOCOMO, LG, Samsung, Huawei/HiSlicon …
* **Alt 2**: Per CC
	+ **Supported by (7)**: Qualcomm, InterDigital, OPPO, MediaTek, Lenovo/MotM, Apple, Spreadtrum

#### Round-1

Companies are invited to provide their preference on the remaining details of identification / configuration of scheme 1 for PDSCH.

**Proposal #1-1:**

* TBD

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| **Company** | **Comment** |
| Moderator | More inputs are required |
| InterDigital | Support Alt2 |
| QC | Support Alt2.Per-BWP can lead to dynamic switching between scheme1 and other M-TRP os sTPR transmission schemes if scheme1 is not configured for all BWPs. Also, it is not quite clear what is the motivation or advantages to limit scheme1 only to certain BWP(s).  |
| OPPO | Support Alt2 |
| ZTE | Support Alt 1Since Rel-16 MTRP schemes are configured per BWP, so we also prefer this feature per BWP.  |
| vivo | Support Alt1.Share the same view as ZTE. Since the RRC parameters for R16 MTRP schemes are configured per BWP in *RepetitionSchemeConfig* in *PDSCH-config*, we think it’s better to keep the same principle for scheme 1.Regarding the dynamic switching of scheme1 and other MTRP or STRP schemes configured in different BWPs, we can configure scheme 1 in all BWPs to avoid it, if UE doesn’t support the dynamic switching. |
| Nokia/NSB | Support Alt 1For network scheduling flexibility and multi-UE support, the transmission scheme shall be configured per BWP. In case of per CC, do we support SFN scheme for initial BWP? |
| MediaTek | Support Alt 2 |
| Lenovo/MotM | Support Alt2 |
| Apple | Support Alt2 |
| Ericsson | Support Alt 1. Same understanding as ZTE and Nokia. |
| Sony | Support Alt.1. Same view as vivo that SFN scheme 1 should be configured in parallel with other M-TRP schemes under *PDSCH-Config*. As for Alt.2 (per CC), we are wondering whether dynamic switch between scheme 1 and M-TRP scheme(s) can still be possible, when X-CC scheduling applied. |
| Spreadtrum | Support Alt2. For Alt.1, if UE does not support dynamic switching between S-TRP and SFN TRP, and support dynamic BWP switching with different transmission schemes (S-TRP, or SFN) configured, how about UE behaves? |
| Docomo | Support Alt. 1. Same view with ZTE/Nokia/Ericsson. |
| LG | Support Alt1.  |
| CATT | Support Alt1. As raised by ZTE, if dynamic switching is not supported by UE, it can be avoided by implementation,. |
| Samsung | Support Alt.1. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | We prefer Alt1.Usually such transmission parameters are configured in BWP level. We don’t see the need to restrict the configuration to per CC. |

#### Round-2

There is slight majority that prefer per BWP configuration.

**Proposal #1-1:**

* New RRC parameter for identification of scheme 1 PDSCH is configured per BWP

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| **Company** | **Comment** |
| Moderator | The above proposal is based on majority support. Please note ZTE comment that per BWP configuration is following Rel-16 mTRP principles.  |
| Samsung | Support |
| ZTE | Support |
| Docomo | Support |
| QC | Don’t support the FL proposal.* There is no guarantee that scheme1 is configured across the BWPs which may result into DCI-based switching to other sTPR or M-TRP transmission scheme.
* Rel-16 HST-SFN mode is NOT configured on the BWP, rather on the CC level
 |
| Ericsson | Support FL Proposal |
| LG | Support  |
| CATT | Support |
| OPPO | We have similar view as QC. We have agreed that switching between scheme 1 and 1a/2a/2b/3 is semi-static. For a UE without capability of dynamic switching between scheme 1 and S-TRP, the switching should be also semi-static. If we support per BWP configuration, the switching may be not-semi-static due to dynamic BWP switching. |
| vivo | Support. |
| MediaTek | Don’t support the proposal. We have the same view as QC and OPPO.  |
| Futurewei | Support.PDSCH-Config is BWP specific. |
| Moderator | RE: QC, OPPO, MediaTekDo we have the same issue of dynamic switching between Rel-16 mTRP for 2a/2b/3 schemes?One possible compromise is to have configuration per BWP with condition that all BWPs should have the same configuration. **Proposal #1-1a:*** + New RRC parameter for identification of scheme 1 PDSCH is configured per BWP
		- NW should ensure the same configuration of RRC parameter across all BWPs
 |
| Nokia/NSB | We don’t think all the BWPs should support SFN scheme. To Moderator, please clarify the meaning of the sub-bullet between two alternatives. We don’t support alt 1. Also, even for alt 2, it is not sure what configuration parameters can be aligned. * Alt1: all BWPs shall configure SFN if configured
* Alt2: if SFN is configured for a BWP, the configuration parameters in the BWP shall be the same as other BWP supporting SFN.

So, we propose following update. **Proposal #1-1a:*** + New RRC parameter for identification of scheme 1 PDSCH is configured per BWP
		- FFS: further restriction across all BWPs.
 |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Support FL proposal or Nokia’s version. If the UE does not support dynamic switching, the NW will ensure it by any means. We do not have to specify configuration granularity for each dynamic functionality, as it is not isolated problem. |
| OPPO1 | Considering BWP switching is a common issue for all the RRC switched modes (e.g. between Rel-16 scheme 2a/2b/3), we can accept proposal 1-1a for progress. |
| Sony | Support |
| MediaTek | We can accept Moderator’s updated proposal. If companies think it is too restrictive, we can add the following condition in red.**Proposal #1-1a:*** + New RRC parameter for identification of scheme 1 PDSCH is configured per BWP
		- NW should ensure the same configuration of RRC parameter across all BWPs if UE doesn’t support dynamic switching
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### Issue #1-2 (Semi-static switching of scheme 1 with single-TRP)

Regarding remaining details of switching of scheme 1 and single-TRP. One company mentioned that UE not capable of supporting dynamic switching should not expect indication of two TCI states per TCI codepoint, while other company propose to introduce RRC parameter to support enabling/disabling of dynamic switching. The company’s proposals regarding remaining details for scheme 1 switching are summarized below.

**Issue #1-2:**

* **Alt. 1:** UE is not expected higher-layer configuration of a single TCI state per TCI codepoint, if UE is configured with scheme 1 PDSCH, but not capable to support dynamic switching with single-TRP
	+ **Supported by (14)**: Apple, Interdigital, Qualcomm, OPPO, vivo, Nokia/NSB, MediaTek, Ericsson (with wording change), Sony, Spreadtrum, DOCOMO, LG (with wording update), Samsung, Huawei/HiSilicon
* **Alt. 2:** Dynamic switching of scheme 1 and single-TRP is configured by RRC.
	+ **Supported by (2):** CATT, ZTE,

Companies are invited to provide their preference on the remaining details of semi-static switching of single-TRP and scheme 1 for PDSCH.

#### Round-1

**Proposal #1-2:**

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| **Company** | **Comment** |
| Moderator | More inputs are required |
| InterDigital | Support Alt1 |
| QC | Support Alt1 |
| OPPO | Alt 1. |
| ZTE | Alt 2It is naturally to use a RRC corresponding a UE feature. Even UE support dynamic switching, gNB can still use RRC to disable it.  |
| Vivo | Support Alt1.Configuring the number of TCI states in all TCI codepoints of MAC CE as two is a useful way to avoid triggering the dynamic switching for UEs which doesn’t support the dynamic switching. But “*higher-layer configuration of a single TCI state per TCI codepoint*” is not clear for us, because the wording “*TCI codepoint*” is generally described for MAC CE or DCI, RRC is just configured with a TCI state pool with up to 128 single TCI states. Therefore, we suggest modifying Alt. 1 as follows. • **Alt. 1**: UE is not expected to be indicated by MAC CE with any single TCI state per TCI codepoint, if UE is configured with scheme 1 PDSCH, but not capable to support dynamic switching with single-TRP |
| Nokia/NSB | Support Alt 1. NW doesn’t use any function which is not supported by the UE. This doesn’t need to be specified. It can be noted or concluded rather than the proposal. |
| MediaTek | Support Alt 1 |
| Apple | Support Alt1 |
| Ericsson  | If dynamic switching is not supported by a UE, the UE is not expected to be indicated with a single TCI state in DCI. This could be Alt.3. |
| Sony | Support Alt.1. We think it’s not necessary to additionally introduce RRC parameter for such dynamic switch. The reason is that the TCI codepoints (one TCI state or two TCI states) can be activated/deactivated by NW.  |
| Spreadtrum | Alt.1 |
| Docomo | Support Alt.1 updated by vivo. Irrespective of whether UE supports the dynamic switching, new RRC signaling to enable scheme 1 is needed. We suggest some update for clarification from vivo’s version. • **Alt. 1**: UE is not expected to be indicated by MAC CE with ~~any~~ single TCI state per any of TCI codepoint, if UE is configured with scheme 1 PDSCH by RRC, but not capable to support dynamic switching between scheme 1 and ~~with~~ single-TRP |
| LG | Same view with Ericsson with the following modification for the clarification.“If a UE is configured with scheme 1 PDSCH and dynamic switching is not supported by ~~a~~the UE, the UE is not expected to be indicated with a single TCI state in DCI.” |
| CATT | We agree with Nokia that NW doesn’t use any function which is not supported by the UE, and we also agree with ZTE that even for UE supporting dynamic switching, gNB can still use RRC to disable such functionality. So, we suggest to revise the proposal in the following way:Dynamic switching of scheme 1 and single-TRP is configured by RRC, if dynamic switching is supported by a UE. |
| NEC | Support Alt. 1. |
| Samsung | Support Alt.1 and this can be provided by MAC-CE. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Support Alt1. |

#### Round-2

**Proposal #1-2:**

* UE is not expected to be indicated by MAC CE with ~~any~~ single TCI state per any of TCI codepoint, if UE is configured with scheme 1 PDSCH by RRC, but not capable to support dynamic switching between scheme 1 and ~~with~~ single-TRP

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| **Company** | **Comment** |
| Samsung | Support the updated FL proposal. |
| Docomo | Support. |
| QC | Support the FL proposal.Also, think that similar agreement should be reasonable for pre-compensation scheme as well. If so, suggest the following edit:* UE is not expected to be indicated by MAC CE with ~~any~~ single TCI state per any of TCI codepoint, if UE is configured with scheme 1 PDSCH or TRP-based pre-compensation scheme PDSCH by RRC, but not capable to support dynamic switching between scheme 1 and ~~with~~ single-TRP
 |
| Ericsson | We still prefer to capture the DCI indication, which is reflecting the previous agreement.UE is not expected to be indicated by ~~MAC CE~~ DCI with single TCI state in codepoint of the DCI field “Transmission Configuration Indication”, if UE is configured with scheme 1 PDSCH by RRC, but not capable to support dynamic switching between scheme 1 and ~~with~~ single-TRP by TCI state field in DCI 1\_1/1\_2.Remind all the only dynamic switch we agreed on is by using DCI1\_1/1\_2. We share same view with Nokia, is there any specification update needed? RAN1#104b-e**Agreement*** Support dynamic (DCI-based) switching of scheme 1 (PDSCH) with single-TRP scheme by TCI state field in DCI format 1\_1/1\_2
	+ This feature is UE optional
* FFS all other details including RRC signalling, possible RAN4 impact (if any), etc.
 |
| LG | Our preference is wrongly captured. If Alt1 is supported, MAC CE for TCI state activation/deactivation is always needed in addition to RRC for configuring scheme 1 or STRP when scheme 1 is changed to STRP or vice versa. However, based on Alt3 suggested by Ericsson, some flexibility can be provided, so we prefer Ericsson’s version.  |
| CATT | Support  |
| OPPO | We are fine with FL’s proposal 1-2 or the update from QC.To Ericsson: If single TCI state cannot be indicated by DCI, why gNB activates a TCI codepoint with single TCI state, which will never be indicated? We cannot find any use case for that. |
| Vivo | Support the Proposal #1-2.In our view, if UE has no capability to dynamically switch between scheme 1and STRP, the TCI codepoint with a single TCI state in MAC CE is useless. Therefore, DCI for indicating a single TCI state for PDSCH would not exist in this case.  |
| MediaTek | Support |
| Futurewei | Support the proposal in principle. Also open for further discussions such as that no spec change may be necessary. |
| Lenovo/MotM | Support. We prefer not to make an agreement on Pre-compensation scheme yet, since it is not decided whether dynamic/RRC switching would be supported with legacy schemes |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Support FL proposal or Ericsson’s version. We don’t see the need to add pre-compensation here, as it’s not yet clear on how to indicate it. |
| Sony | Support the modified proposal with better clarity.  |

### Issue #1-3 (Dynamic switching of scheme 1 and scheme-1a)

Regarding support of dynamic switching of scheme 1 and Rel-16 scheme-1a. In RAN1#104b-e meeting it was agreed to support semi-static switching and to further study possible support of dynamic switching. Views on this issue are summarized below.

**Issue#1-3:** Whether or not to support dynamic switching of scheme 1 and Rel-16 scheme-1a

* **Alt 1**: Dynamic (DCI-based) is not supported
	+ **Supported by**: Qualcomm, OPPO, NEC, Nokia, Lenovo/MotMobility…
* **Alt 2**: Dynamic (DCI-based) is supported
	+ **Supported by**: Huawei, HiSilicon, CATT, …

Based on the preference above the following proposal can be made.

#### Round-1

**Proposal #1-3 (for conclusion):**

* Dynamic switching of Rel-17 scheme 1 and Rel-16 scheme-1a is not supported

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| **Company** | **Comment** |
| InterDigital | Support FL proposal |
| QC | Support FL proposal |
| OPPO | Support the proposal  |
| ZTE | Fine with the proposal considering the current situation even though we supported Alt 2. |
| Vivo | We are fine with the proposal. |
| Nokia/NSB | Support FL’s proposal. |
| MediaTek  | Support  |
| Lenovo/MotM | Support FL proposal |
| Apple | Support FL proposal |
| Ericsson  | Support FL proposal |
| Sony | Support FL proposal |
| Spreadtrum | Support FL proposal |
| Docomo | We prefer Alt.2, but we are fine with FL proposal. |
| LG | Same view with ZTE/Docomo |
| CATT | Considering the dynamic nature of channel, dynamic switching of 1 and 1a is beneficial to flexibility of system. Furthermore, dynamic witching of 1 and 1a can be supported without extra DCI overhead.So, Alt 2 is supported. |
| NEC | Support the proposal. |
| Samsung | Support FL proposal |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | We do not support the proposal.In Rel-16, scheme 1a can be dynamically switched with other schemes. We do not see anything special for scheme 1 here. Also, dynamically switching between scheme 1 and 1a is beneficial for scheduling to adapt to the varying channel along the track. For low rank environment with LoS, SFN transmission would be more suitable, while for high rank with more NloS, it’s difficult to align the phases between both TRPs for all layers, so SFN may be less reliable. Therefore, to adapt to changing channels, it’s beneficial in terms of spectral efficiency and reliability to switch NCJT and SFN dynamically. |
| Moderator | No more discussion on this issue. Clear majority is OK with this conclusion.  |
| Futurewei | Support Alt. 2.To us, Scheme 1 and Scheme 1a can be useful for URLLC. The network may need to adapt quickly (due to the latency requirements) its transmission scheme according to the traffic load, channel condition, interference conditions, etc. For example, it may want to switch quickly among diversity scheme, multiplexing scheme, or SFN scheme across M-TRPs. Therefore, we think Alt. 2 should be considered. |

### Issue #1-4 (Additional source RS in TCI for scheme 1)

In RAN1#104b-e meeting all Rel-15/Rel-16 source RS types supported for TCI states were agreed as working assumption for Rel-17 scheme 1. Several companies proposed to confirm the working assumption in this meeting.

**Issue#1-4:** Whether or not to confirm working assumption on QCL source RS types?

* **Alt-1**: Confirm working assumption
	+ **Supported by**: Nokia/NSB, Lenovo/MotMobility,
* **Alt-2**: Not confirm working assumption
	+ **Supported by**: …

Based on the inputs above, it is proposed to confirm working assumption from RAN1#104b-e meeting.

#### Round-1

**Proposal #1-4:**

* Confirm working assumption from RAN1#104b-e
	+ All QCL source RS resource types as defined in TCI state for Rel-16 multi-TRP are supported for scheme 1.

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| **Company** | **Comment** |
| InterDigital | Support FL proposal |
| OPPO | Fine. |
| ZTE | Support |
| vivo | Support the proposal |
| Nokia/NSB | Support FL’s proposal. |
| MediaTek | Support |
| Lenovo/MotM | Support |
| Apple | Support FL proposal |
| Ericsson  | We are fine with the proposal |
| Sony | Support FL proposal |
| Spreadtrum | Support FL proposal |
| Docomo | Support |
| LG | Support  |
| CATT | Support  |
| NEC | Support |
| Samsung | Support FL proposal |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Support. |
| Futurewei | Support |

### Issue #1-5 (Support of scheme 2)

Regarding support of scheme 2. Several companies expressed their preference regarding support of scheme 2 in Rel-17. Some companies have also provided LLS evaluation results comparing performance of scheme 2 with scheme 1 and the baseline scheme. Summary of the company’s views are provided below:

**Issue#1-5:** Whether to support scheme 2 in Rel-17?

* Scheme 2 is supported
	+ **Supported by**: InterDigital, Intel …
* Scheme 2 is not supported / low priority
	+ **Supported by**: Apple, Sony, Nokia/NSB, Qualcomm, …

Since there is no clear majority to support scheme 2 in Rel-17, it is recommended to make the following conclusion on Issue #1-5.

#### Round-1

**Proposal #1-5 (for conclusion):**

* Scheme 2 is not supported in Rel-17

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| **Company** | **Comment** |
| Moderator | No more discussion on this issue |
| QC | Support the conclusion.  |
| QC | Support the conclusion.  |
| Nokia/NSB | Support the conclusion.  |
| MediaTek | Support |
| Apple | Support FL proposal |
| Ericsson  | We are fine with the proposal |
| Sony | Support FL proposal |
| Spreadtrum | Support FL proposal |
| Docomo | Support |
| CATT | Support the conclusion. |
| Samsung | Support FL proposal |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Support. |
| Futurewei | Fine with this. |
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### Other issues

This section contains other issues that companies want to highlight for discussion regarding support of UE-based schemes.

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| **Company** | **Comment** |
| QC | We should clarify and discuss the QCL assumptions between the TRS/CSI-RS and SSB reference RS for scheme 1. That is an extremely important aspect that should be discussed. For some UE implementations where both SSB and TRS are used for time/frequency tracking purposes, there is ambiguity and confusion since SSB and TRS could have different Doppler shift/spread and average delay or delay spread depending on how gNB is sending the SSB blocks across the TRPs. |
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## TRP-based solutions

### Issue #2-1 (QCL types/assumptions when TRS is source)

Regarding new QCL types/assumption for TRS, when TRS resource(s) is used as source RS in the TCI state. The following preference on the QCL Variants (A, B, C and E agreed in RAN1#103-e meeting) were provided by companies for TRP-based pre-compensation schemes. In addition, one company proposed a new option (captured as Variant F) for QCL types/assumption.

**Issue#2-1:** For TRP-based pre-compensation, when the same DMRS port(s) are associated with two TCI states containing TRS as source reference signal, at least one variant is supported for Rel-17 HST-SFN scenario

* **Variant A**
	+ **Supported by (13)**: Huawei / HiSilicon, OPPO, Spreadtrum, CATT, Futurewei, ZTE, CMCC, Ericsson, Samsung, Lenovo/Motorola Mobility, Nokia/NSB, LGE, MediaTek …
* **Variant B** (5)
	+ **Supported by**: CATT, Intel, Ericsson, Qualcomm, ZTE …
* **Variant C** (2)
	+ **Supported by**: vivo, CMCC, …
* **Variant E** (2)
	+ **Supported by**: Futurewei, Samsung …
* **Variant F (new) (2)**
	+ One of the TCI state can be associated with {average delay, delay spread, [Doppler spread]} and another TCI state can be associated with {average delay, delay spread, Doppler shift, Doppler spread} (i.e., QCL-TypeA)
	+ **Supported by**: Apple, Interdigital,

Based on the company’s preference the following proposal is made.

#### Round-1

**Proposal #2-1:**

* Variant A (based on RAN1#103-e meeting agreement) is supported as QCL types/assumption, when the same DMRS port(s) are associated with two TCI states containing TRS as source reference signal.
	+ FFS support of other Variant(s)

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| **Company** | **Comment** |
| InterDigital | * Don’t support the proposal.
* We believe variant E is a better choice as it has a symmetric QCL type for both TRP1 and TRP2. As a UE moves from TRP1 to TRP2, for other variants, we have to alternate the association of QCL Type A as the source of Doppler estimation; hence unnecessary signaling.
* With variant E, we could assume that each UE has sufficient intelligence to know which of TRPs should be used as the source of Doppler estimation, and what parameters should be dropped.
* Also to make a sound decision on this issue, it may be better to first discuss and agree on whether TRS is going to be pre-compensated or not.
 |
| QC | Don’t support the proposal.* Both variant A and variant B should be supported.
* Variant B is preferred for backward compatibility of supporting Rel.15/16 UEs with SFN TRS while enabling a UE friendly implementation for Rel.17 UE where the SFN TRS is used for deriving the time tracking loops (for delay spread and average delay) with the other TRS (from anchor TRP) is used for deriving the frequency tracking loop.
 |
| OPPO | Support the proposal. Since PDSCH will only be compensated in one of the TRPs, the PDSCH can only be QCLed to the TRP without compensation via TypeA. It is a risk for UE to decide which TRS to be used as source RS for Doppler estimation.  |
| ZTE | We support both Variant A and B. For Variant A, it can save TRS overhead, but may cause more UE complexity. For Variant B, it is friendly to UE and may have backward compatibility with legacy SFN TRS.  |
| Vivo | Support Variant C.We still have a concern about the redundant {verage delay} reference of the non-anchored TRP in Variant A.Besides, compared with Variant A/C, Variant B needs additional spec effort to support the QCL-typeB relationship between PDSCH/PDCCH DMRS and TRS, which is only applied for the case of CSI-RS QCLed with TRS in R15/16. |
| Nokia/NSB | Support FL’s proposal. Also agree with OPPO’s comment. |
| MediaTek | Support the proposal |
| Lenovo/MotM | Support the proposal. In our understanding both variants provide the same performance for Rel. 17 UEs, and assuming Variant A, configuring a third TRS for legacy UEs should not be a notable burden on the network. However, the selection of either Variant A (TRP specific TRS) or Variant B (SFN TRS) is related to whether we would want to support dynamic switching to Scheme 1 and/or single-TRP scheme (Issue #2-5) |
| Apple | We do not have strong preference. Both Variant A and Variant B looks reasonable.  |
| Ericsson  | We slightly prefer variant A , but are fine to support both  |
| Sony | We tend to agree that it’s better to also support legacy UEs. But procedure-wise, whether TRS can be transmitted in SFN manner should be decided first.  |
| Spreadtrum | In principle, fine with the proposal.We have agreed Variant E for scheme 1. The proposal here is for gNB Doppler pre-compensation scheme. Thus, we suggest the following revisions for the proposal:**Proposal #2-1:*** For TRP-based pre-compensation, Variant A (based on RAN1#103-e meeting agreement) is supported as QCL types/assumption, when the same DMRS port(s) are associated with two TCI states containing TRS as source reference signal.
	+ FFS support of other Variant(s)
 |
| Docomo | Support |
| LG | Support FL’s proposal. Variant A and Variant B provide the same functionality. So, in our perspective, supporting of one of them is sufficient.  |
| CATT | We have similar view as QC and ZTE, both Variant A and B should be supported.  |
| NEC | Support the proposal. |
| Samsung | Support FL proposal |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | We support the proposal. |
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#### Round-2

**Proposal #2-1a:**

* For TRP-based pre-compensation, Variant A (based on RAN1#103-e meeting agreement) is supported as QCL types/assumption, when the same DMRS port(s) are associated with two TCI states containing TRS as source reference signal.
	+ FFS support of other Variant(s)

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| **Company** | **Comment** |
| Moderator | Considering majority of companies supports Variant A only and this QCL option is sufficient to address all scenarios, my recommendation is to agree on the Proposal #2-1a. Note that this issue has been discussed several meetings and it is time to make a decision.  |
| Samsung | Support the updated FL proposal. |
| ZTE | We prefer to additionally support Variant B for the sake of less UE complexity and good backward compatibility |
| Docomo | Support FL proposal. |
| QC | Variant A and variant B represent two different schemes for TRSFor sake of progress, *strongly suggest* supporting both variants to enable different deployments (both TRP-specific TRS and BC) and specification flexibility. Also to further clarify, it is expected that UE is configured with only one variant when TPR-based pre-compensation is configured (i.e., no dynamic switching between the two variants).* For TRP-based pre-compensation, Variant A and Variant B (based on RAN1#103-e meeting agreement) are supported as QCL types/assumption, when the same DMRS port(s) are associated with two TCI states containing TRS as source reference signal.
	+ FFS support of other Variant(s)
	+ UE is expected to be configured with only one variant when TRP-based pre-compensation scheme is configured.
 |
| Ericsson | Support |
| LG | Support FL’s proposal  |
| CATT | Agree with ZTE and QC that both Variant A and B should be needed. So, we also prefer to support Variant B additionally. |
| OPPO | Support the proposal with Variant A only. We fail to see the benefits to support both. |
| Vivo | Variant C should be supported, which can avoid ambiguity of downlink timing and provide more timing imprecision. |
| MediaTek | Support |
| Futurewei | OK with the proposal.We also support Variant E as analyzed in our tdoc.We feel that companies have different views because they consider different schemes, but the schemes are not well understood / aligned, and the different schemes may have different pros / cons. Maybe it would be useful to clarify / align the basic setups of the schemes, which may facilitate the decision / agreement here. |
| Lenovo/MotM | Support the proposal. Variant A is our first preference  |
| Nokia/NSB | Support FL’s proposal.  |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Support FL proposal. We are not favouring support of multiple solutions as it will result in diverse implementation preferences from UE vendors that will segment the market and introduce further complexity from gNB point of view. |
| Sony | If Proposal 2-2 (QCL parameter(s) dropping with agreed Variant E) is supported, other variants can be obtained by specific dropping in our understanding. So, we are wondering is this understanding correct? Perhaps we get it wrong, please feel free to let us know. Thanks.  |

### Issue #2-2 (New QCL types/assumption)

Regarding signalling of QCL type/assumptions for TRP-based pre-compensation scheme. The following two approaches were identified by companies for TRP-based pre-compensation scheme as captured in Alt 1 and Alt 2.

**Issue#2-2:** For TRP-based pre-compensation QCL assumptions is provided to the UE by using

* **Alt-1**: New QCL type
	+ **Supported by (5)**: Huawei / HiSilicon, Lenovo/MotMobility, Intel, vivo (slightly), Ericsson
* **Alt-2**: The existing QCL type(s) with certain QCL parameters dropped from the indicted QCL type
	+ FFS rule or signalling to determine which TCI state with dropped QCL parameters
	+ **Supported by (12)**: ZTE, Sony, Nokia/NSB, OPPO, LGE, Docomo, CATT, NEC, Samsung, Apple, Qualcomm, Ericsson (2nd preference),…

Companies are invited to share their preference regarding signaling option of QCL types/assumptions for TRP-based pre-compensation scheme.

#### Round-1

**Proposal #2-2:**

* TBD

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Comment** |
| Moderator | More inputs are required |
| InterDigital | Should be discussed later. |
| QC | Considering that pre-compensation is not ideal where the pre-compensated DL signal from the other TRP is not aligned to the frequency offset of the DL signal from the first TRP as well as it may have different Doppler spread, we think that Alt-2 may be a better choice.So, the UE may ignore certain QCL parameters = {DopplerSpread, Doppler shift} from one of the TCI. And a simple rule (e.g first TCI state) could be utilized. |
| OPPO | Support Alt 2. We can agree on Issue#2-1 first.  |
| ZTE | Support Alt 2.Introducing a new QCL type will lead to a new TCI state. In such case, TCI sharing will be a problem, the support/configured/activated maximum number of beams will be reduced if the number of TCI states in Rel-15/16 is maintained. Taking an extreme case as an example in which a UE only supports two TRS .  If new QCL type is introduced, to support SFN and STRP , at least three TCI states should be activated where TCI state 1 includes TRS 1 with QCL type A, TCI state 2 includes TRS 2 with QCL type A, and TCI state 3 includes TRS 1 with the new QCL type E.    For SFN , TCI state 1 and 3 should be indicated. For STRP , either TCI sate 1 or 2 can be indicated to UE .   However, if Alt 2, e.g. UE just ignores Doppler shift and spread from the first TCI state in the case when Rel-17 SFN is enabled by RRC and two TCI states are indicated by DCI , only two activated TCI states are enough.   Given that the maximum activated/configured TCI states are limited, the flexibility of Alt1 is less especially in FR2 |
| vivo | Slightly prefer Alt-1 due to a more natural QCL indication following the R15/16 design principle.  |
| Nokia/NSB | Support Alt 2,Because we don’t support dynamic switching with other schemes, indicating two TCI states is already enough. There needs to be some indication of which TCI state {DopplerSpread, Doppler shift} is dropped from, e.g., as suggested by QC. |
| MediaTek | Support Alt 2 |
| Apple | Support Alt2 |
| Ericsson  | Either one is probably fine, Alt.2 needs further details on how to indicate to the UE. For variant B, need to add QCL type C to TCI state for PDSCH |
| Sony | Support Alt 2. If reusing existing QCL types (with UE dropping certain parameters) can be supported for TRP-specific pre-compensation, Variant E (TypeA + TypeA, already supported for scheme 1 PDCCH with TRS as source RS) can be used to support any other variant.  |
| Spreadtrum | Depending on proposal 2-1 |
| Docomo | Either is fine, but slightly prefer Alt.2. |
| LG | Support Alt2. |
| CATT | We have similar view as ZTE, Alt.2 is preferred. |
| NEC | Support the proposal, and prefer Alt-2. |
| Samsung | Support Alt.2. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | We support Alt1 as it will be more clear by following the legacy TCI framework. If ignoring is possible, there should be no QCL type B/C at all.-     'typeA': {Doppler shift, Doppler spread, average delay, delay spread}-     'typeB': {Doppler shift, Doppler spread}-     'typeC': {Doppler shift, average delay}-     'typeD': {Spatial Rx parameter} |

#### Round-2

**Proposal #2-2:**

* For TRP-based pre-compensation QCL assumptions is provided to the UE by using the existing QCL type(s) with certain QCL parameters dropped from the indicted QCL type
	+ FFS rule or signalling to determine which TCI state with dropped QCL parameters

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| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Comment** |
| Moderator | Considering majority of companies supports Alt 2 and there is no issues/limitation identified for this approach, my recommendation is to agree on the Proposal #2-2 with Variant A. Note that this issue has been discussed several meetings and it is time to make a decision.  |
| Samsung | Support the updated FL proposal. |
| ZTE | Support the proposalIt is noted that QCL-type B and C are not used for PDSCH/PDCCH TCI indication as we pointed it out before---------38.214----For the DM-RS of PDCCH, the UE shall expect that a *TCI-State* indicates one of the following quasi co-location type(s):- 'typeA' with a CSI-RS resource in a *NZP-CSI-RS-ResourceSet* configured with higher layer parameter *trs-Info* and, when applicable, 'typeD' with the same CSI-RS resource, or- 'typeA' with a CSI-RS resource in a *NZP-CSI-RS-ResourceSet* configured with higher layer parameter *trs-Info* and, when applicable, 'typeD' with a CSI-RS resource in an *NZP-CSI-RS-ResourceSet* configured with higher layer parameter *repetition*, or- 'typeA' with a CSI-RS resource in a *NZP-CSI-RS-ResourceSet* configured without higher layer parameter trs-Info and without higher layer parameter *repetition* and,when applicable, 'typeD' with the same CSI-RS resource.For the DM-RS of PDSCH, the UE shall expect that a *TCI-State* indicates one of the following quasi co-location type(s):- 'typeA' with a CSI-RS resource in a *NZP-CSI-RS-ResourceSet* configured with higher layer parameter *trs-Info* and, when applicable, 'typeD' with the same CSI-RS resource*,* or- 'typeA' with a CSI-RS resource in a *NZP-CSI-RS-ResourceSet* configured with higher layer parameter *trs-Info* and, when applicable, 'typeD' with a CSI-RS resource in an *NZP-CSI-RS-ResourceSet* configured with higher layer parameter *repetition*,or- typeA' with a CSI-RS resource in a *NZP-CSI-RS-ResourceSet* configured without higher layer parameter *trs-Info* and without higher layer parameter *repetition* and, when applicable, 'typeD' with the same CSI-RS resource |
| Docomo | Support |
| QC | Support the FL proposal.* For variant B, as highlighted by ZTE and Ericsson, there is need to add QCL TypeB to TCI state for PDSCH/PDCCH.
* The rule for determining/signalling to determine which TCI state with dropped QCL parameters depends on the variants A/B/C.
 |
| Ericsson | Given this is majority opinion and the functionality would be the same, we can accept this proposal. It will be difficult to switch between pre-compensation and Scheme 1 via DCI dynamically, is that understanding shared with this group?  |
| LG | Support the proposal  |
| CATT | Support the proposal |
| OPPO | Support the proposal.  |
| MediaTek | Support the proposal.  |
| Futurewei | We are ok with the proposal for the sake of progress, though we prefer the other alternative as it is a cleaner / more scalable solution. Imagine in future releases, more ignored fields are introduced, then it would be messy and difficult to keep track of the QCL types. |
| Lenovo/MotM | We appreciate ZTE’s clarification. We now support this proposal |
| Nokia/NSB | Support the proposal. |
| Sony  | Support the proposal.  |
|  |  |
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#### Round 3

**Proposal #2-2a**

* For TRP-based pre-compensation QCL assumptions is provided to the UE by using the existing QCL type(s) with certain QCL parameters dropped from the indicted QCL type
	+ FFS rule or signalling to determine which TCI state with dropped QCL parameters
* UE does not expect to be configured different SFN schemes (scheme 1 or TRP pre-compensation) for both PDCCH and PDSCH.
	+ FFS whether this restriction is per UE or per CC
* UE does not expect to be configured different SFN schemes (scheme 1 or TRP pre-compensation) for different CORESETs.
	+ FFS whether this restriction is per UE or per CC

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Comment** |
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### Issue #2-3 (Indication of the carrier frequency for UL)

Regarding indication of the carrier frequency for UL transmission. In RAN1#104b-e it was agreed to support at least one option based on implicit and explicit approaches for indication of the carrier frequency for UL. Companies preference regarding the above options are summarized below.

**Issue#2-3:** Indication of carrier frequency for uplink transmission in TRP-based pre-compensation schemes

* **Option 1** Implicit from RAN1#102-e agreement
	+ **Supported by**: Futurewei, OPPO, CATT, CMCC, ZTE, Qualcomm (with loose QCL type E), Intel (with RAN4 tests to address FO pre-compensation errors), Samsung, InterDigital, Apple, vivo, LGE
	+ **Companies with concerns**: Nokia/NSB,
* **Option 2** Explicit from RAN1#102-e agreement
	+ **Supported by**: Futurewei, Ericsson, Sony, ZTE (specification impact should be as small as possible), Intel, Qualcomm (only if UE optional feature), Nokia / NSB, NTT DOCOMO, vivo (UE feature) , …
	+ **Companies with concerns**: Huawei/HiSilicon, CATT, OPPO?, Lenovo/MotMobility

Companies are invited to share their views regarding indication option of the carrier frequency for UL transmission.

#### Round-1

**Proposal #2-3:**

* TBD

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Comment** |
| Moderator | More inputs are required |
| InterDigital | Both should be supported, where the baseline should be the Implicit indication but to be assisted by explicit if needed. |
| QC | Implicit method (based on UL RS) should be the basic feature and additionally (if needed and justified) explicit reporting can be supported ONLY as optional UE feature. Also, given the current progress in RAN1 on HST agenda, we have strong concerns that RAN1 may not be able to complete the work on CSI-reporting of Doppler shift/frequency. Also, to improve the accuracy of frequency estimation, SRS enhancement should be further studied. As discussed in our tdoc, a new SRS pattern of two (or more) SRS symbols with a configurable gap helps with higher accuracy and more reliable estimation of Doppler frequency shift.  |
| OPPO | The standardization effort of additional enhancement for CSI feedback is too large, while Option 1 can have no specification impact. The gain of TRP based pre-compensation is not significant enough to be worth the effort. We cannot even find direct evaluation result in contributions to justify the gain of Option 2. |
| ZTE | Option 1 should be supported as the baseline. If option 2 is agreed, it should be under CSI report framework, otherwise, we doubt it can be finished in Rel-17.  |
| Vivo | At least support option 1, option 2 could be a UE capability.  |
| Nokia/NSB | Support Option 2 for accuracy. We don’t see QC’s new SRS design reduces the overhead. Using more SRS symbol with the existing SRS specification shall be used for option 1.  |
| Lenovo/MotM | Support Option 1. Agree with QC/OPPO/ZTE, the specification impact of Option 2 is significant |
| Apple | Option 1 can be the starting point, |
| Ericsson | Support Option 2.Benefits with Option 2 include: * Support not only TDD, but also FDD in which UL and DL frequency difference can be up to 600MHz (e.g., band n92 DL: 832 MHz – 862 MHz, UL; 1432 MHz – 1517 MHz) and pre-compensation based on UL SRS Doppler estimation can be too much off
* Support DL CA, in which UL may not be available for a DL carrier, and pre-compensation cannot be done based on UL measurement
* It is more reliable when UL coverage is limited
* Ul feedback overhead is small, 10 bits is enough (see table below) , which is comparable to RSRP report, very frequent reporting is not needed since Doppler changes slowly around the middle point of two TRPs (see figure below)

Required standardization effort:* Minimum effort is needed
* Reuse the CSI framework, changes include
	+ Introduce a new report quantity for Doppler reporting
	+ Use TRS as CMR in CSI report setting
	+ Use one of the existing CSI timeline tables, e.g., the one for RSRP/SINR, for a-CSI
	+ CPU occupation can follow the existing rules for RSRP/SINR

Table 1: DL Rx frequency difference between two TRPs and the number of bits required for report the difference with a 20Hz frequency resolution.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Doppler (Hz) | max |fd1-fd2| (Hz) | max|f\_tx1-f\_tx2| (Hz) | max |f\_rx1-f\_rx2| (Hz) | # of steps | # of bits |
| f0 (GHz) | 500 km/h | 100 km/h | 50 km/h | 500km/h | +/-0.05ppm |  | step size = 20Hz |
| 1 | 463 | 93 | 46 | 926 | 100 | 1026 | 103 | 7 |
| 2 | 926 | 185 | 93 | 1852 | 200 | 2052 | 205 | 8 |
| 3 | 1389 | 278 | 139 | 2778 | 300 | 3078 | 308 | 9 |
| 4 | 1852 | 370 | 185 | 3704 | 400 | 4104 | 410 | 9 |
| 5 | 2315 | 463 | 231 | 4630 | 500 | 5130 | 513 | 10 |
| 6 | 2778 | 556 | 278 | 5556 | 600 | 6156 | 616 | 10 |

Table 2 Overhead analysis for reporting the doppler difference using PUCCH format 3

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **PUCCH format 3** |  |  |  |
| # of RBs  | 1 | # of UEs | 100 |
| # of symbols | 7 | Report period (ms)  | 20 |
| # of DMRS symbols | 2 | # of UE per slot | 5 |
| # of data symbols | 5 | # of RBs  | 5 |
| # of REs for data | 60 | BW (RBs) | 50 |
| # of encoded bits  | 120 | overhead | 5% |
| UCI payload (bit) | 10 |  |
| code rate | 0.083 |   |   |

 |
| Sony | Support Option 2. Thanks to the numerical analysis from Ericsson, we somehow feel confident that UE Doppler frequency reporting can be kicked off in Rel.17, if supported.  |
| Spreadtrum | Support option 1. There are too many specification work to be done for option2.  |
| Docomo | We are more interested in FDD band in FR1 to deploy HST-SFN, hence we support option 2. |
| LG | Support Option 1.Option 2 can increase UE complexity due to quantization and reporting of Doppler shift. If my understanding is correct, one of the motivations of supporting TRP-based scheme is to reduce UE complexity. So, Option 1 can be more suitable option for that purpose.  |
| CATT | Only option 1 is supported.According our simulation results, it can be seen that obvious performance gain can be achieved by using uplink signal(s) transmitted on the carrier frequency acquired in the 1st step. That is, option 1 is sufficient to ensure the estimation accuracy.Moreover, the overhead and delay for CSI reporting and overhead of TRS of implicit Doppler shift reporting (i.e., option 1) is less than explicit Doppler shift reporting (i.e., option 2).  |
| NEC | Support option 1. |
| Samsung | Support Option 1 for baseline scheme of UL carrier frequency indication and consider Option 2 later if needed. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Support option 1, and it has been supported in spec without any further spec impact.As shown in our contribution (R1-2104269), option 1 has provide sufficient performance, which is very close to the performance with ideal frequency shift estimation. Therefore, option 2 is not needed. |

#### Round-2

**Proposal #2-3:**

* Indication of carrier frequency for uplink transmission in TRP-based pre-compensation scheme is supported using Option 1 and Option 2
	+ **Option 1** Implicit from RAN1#102-e agreement
		- FFS enhancements to SRS to improve the accuracy of frequency estimation
	+ **Option 2** Explicit from RAN1#102-e agreement
		- Option 2 is supported as a separate optional UE feature
		- FFS the following details
			* New report quantity for Doppler reporting
			* TRS as CMR in CSI report setting
			* CSI timeline tables, e.g., the one for RSRP/SINR, for a-CSI
			* CPU occupation can follow the existing rules for RSRP/SINR
	+ Note: If details of Doppler reporting in Option 2 are not finalized by end of RAN1#107e, Option 2 is not supported in Rel‑17

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Comment** |
| Moderator | The above proposal is possible compromise to move forward.  |
| Samsung | We cannot see the need of FFS point in Option 1 hence it should be deleted. Regarding Option 2, it can be FFS at this time since lots of companies are worried about a significant spec. impact. |
| ZTE | We are fine with the proposal |
| Docomo | We are fine with the proposal |
| QC | Support in principles, however, we would like to prioritize option 1 and make it the baseline/basic solution. Suggest following note:* Note: Option 1 is prioritized, if details of Doppler reporting in Option 2 are not finalized by end of RAN1#107e, Option 2 is not supported in Rel‑17
 |
| Ericsson | Support FL proposal. We disagree with the priority suggested by QC. The UE report of doppler shift is at least equally important, if not more important, than SRS enhancement. Enabling the UE reporting is essential for FDD and CA operation in HST network, it is also an essential solution for low UL SNR with small overhead and better reliability. For SRS based measurement, RAN1 work is to optimize the existing SRS signaling which we still need to confirm if there is gainWe’ve pointed out that the doppler report can simply reuse the CSI framework, straightforward, and confident about we could finalize major details of the design. However, we don’t think put a dedicated timeline for this specific functionality is a proper approach.  |
| CATT | Support option 1. |
| OPPO | We suggest agreeing on option 1 first in this meeting. We cannot observe performance gain of TRP pre-compensation using option 2 over option 1. According to our evaluation, even with large Doppler estimation error, the performance is not significantly impacted. Further evaluation is needed for that. We didn’t have time to perform sufficient evaluation due to short interval between these two meetings.  |
| Vivo | We are fine with the proposal |
| MediaTek | Support the proposal |
| Futurewei | Support the proposal, and also fine with OPPO’s suggestion of agreeing on Option 1 first. |
| Lenovo/MotM | We have concerns on simultaneously supporting both options, especially that the majority of companies prefer Option 1 over Option 2. We expressed concerns that we may not be able to finalize Option 2 (if supported), now with supporting both Options the chances are bigger that we wouldn’t be able to finalize either Option. RAN1 should strive to finalize the majority-supported Option 1 first, and consider Option 2 only if time allows |
| Moderator | For Option 1, there is no extra work for RAN1 at this point except FFS for SRS proposed by QC. Option 2 can be made as working assumption. RAN1 can always choose not to confirm the WA is the amount of specification change is large or not completed on time |
| Nokia/NSB | Support FL’s proposal.  |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Support option 1. In fact, option 1 has been supported by the current spec, no further specification is needed.For the SRS enhancement, the discussion should also take into account legacy additional DMRS as a baseline.For the option2, we don’t see how it could enhance the performance as option 1 already can provide enough performance gain and there’s little gap to the performance with ideal frequency estimation, as shown in our paper. Therefore, we don’t support it to be a working assumption. |
| Sony | Support Option 2 mainly and we can live with both options supported.  |
| Huawei, HiSilicon 2 | The performance of pre-compensation based on the existing SRS/UL DMRS is pretty good (shown in R1-2104269), we do not see there is any necessity to introduce UE reporting Doppler estimation.For the FDD cases mentioned by Ericsson, 600M gap for UL/DL seems an extreme case. Even with the extreme case, there’s no problem for frequency shift estimation at gNB side based on the existing SRS/UL DMRS. The Doppler shift is related to UE moving speed and direction, as given by $Δf=\frac{v∙cosθ}{c}∙f\_{0}$, where v is the moving speed and $θ$ is the angle between gNB and UE moving direction. As gNB knows both DL frequency f2 and the UL frequency f1, the Doppler shift estimated at frequency f1 can be easily translated to the Doppler shift at frequency f2, as $Δf\_{2}=Δf\_{1}∙\frac{f\_{2}}{f\_{1}}$. It’s totally gNB implementation.Then, for the UE report Doppler frequency, there are many issues if used for HST deployment:  1. UE complexity increased since UE need to estimate Doppler frequency from different TRPs; 2. Additional Doppler frequency quantization is introduced, which is a new step for UE calculation, and introduce additional quantization error (in addition to estimation error). 3. Additional overhead on UCI due to UE need to feedback the Doppler frequency, while there is no such overhead in gNB based estimation. By the way, 10 bits (in Ericsson’s analysis) in PUCCH is not an ignorable overhead.  |
| Lenovo/MotM 2 | We agree with Huawei that the Doppler pre-compensation scheme can be generalized to support the FDD mode with asymmetric uplink and downlink carrier frequencies, which can be robust to an arbitrary duplexing distance. As we have mentioned in our first comment, the Doppler-reporting based pre-compensation scheme would incur significant specification impact, in addition to higher complexity at the UE. Therefore, we support Option 1 only with implicit Doppler estimation. Option 2 with Doppler reporting should not be supported |
| Ericsson 2 | Doppler estimation based on SRS/UL DMRS depends on how many RBs are being used to derive the estimation. With same periodicity, the overhead for SRS based estimation is much higher than UE reporting based method. Table 3: An example of overhead with SRS based Doppler estimation

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **SRS** |  |
| # of UEs | 100 |
| # of Symbols  | 4 |
| # of combs | 2 |
| # of Cyclic shifts | 4 |
| # of SRS ports | 1 |
| # of UEs/slot | 8 |
| # of slots | 12.5 |
| Period (ms)  | 20 |
| Overhead  | 17.9% |

The UL SINR is usually much lower than DL SINR, the estimation based on UL is much less reliable.Question to HW: What was the UL allocation used for SRS transmission in case of 4dB SNR? |
| Lenovo/MotM3 | For completeness, we provide a modified pre-compensation scheme that is robust to asymmetric UL/DL carrier frequency in FDD mode, shown below

|  |
| --- |
| **Step 1: (Network side)**TRS1 and TRS2 both transmitted at DL carrier frequency $F\_{c}^{DL}$**Step 2: (UE side)**TRS1 received at $F\_{r1}^{UE}=F\_{c}^{DL}+F\_{d1}^{DL}$, where $F\_{d1}^{DL}=\frac{v\_{1}}{c}F\_{c}^{DL}$ is the DL Doppler shift from TRP1TRS2 received at $F\_{r2}^{UE}=F\_{c}^{DL}+F\_{d2}^{DL}$, where $F\_{d2}^{DL}=\frac{v\_{2}}{c}F\_{c}^{DL}$ is the DL Doppler shift from TRP2 **Step 3: (UE side)**SRS transmitted: $F\_{r1}^{UE}-F\_{Duplex}=F\_{c}^{DL}+F\_{d1}^{DL}-F\_{Duplex}=F\_{c}^{UL}+F\_{d1}^{DL}$, * $F\_{Duplex}$ is the Duplexing distance between UL and DL carrier frequencies
* $F\_{c}^{UL}=F\_{c}^{DL}-F\_{Duplex}$ is the UL carrier frequency

**Step 4: (Network side)**SRS received at: $F\_{r1}^{TRP}=F\_{c}^{UL}+F\_{d1}^{DL}+F\_{d1}^{UL}$ and $F\_{r2}^{TRP}=F\_{c}^{UL}+F\_{d1}^{DL}+F\_{d2}^{UL}$* UL Doppler values: $F\_{d1}^{UL}=\frac{v\_{1}}{c}F\_{c}^{UL}$ and $F\_{d2}^{UL}=\frac{v\_{2}}{c}F\_{c}^{UL}$

**Step 5: (Network side)**gNB processing: $∆F\_{r}^{TRP}=\left(F\_{r1}^{TRP}-F\_{r2}^{TRP}\right)∙\frac{ F\_{c}^{DL}}{ F\_{c}^{UL}}=\left(F\_{d1}^{UL}-F\_{d2}^{UL}\right)∙\frac{ F\_{c}^{DL}}{ F\_{c}^{UL}}=F\_{d1}^{DL}-F\_{d2}^{DL}$**Step 6: (Network side)**DMRS1 transmitted at $F\_{c}^{DL}$, DMRS2 transmitted at $F\_{c}^{DL}+∆F\_{r}^{TRP}$**Step 7: (UE side)**UE receives both DMRS1 and DMRS2 at $F\_{c}^{DL}+F\_{d1}^{DL}$ |

 |

### Issue #2-4 (QCL-like association between DL and UL RS)

Regarding support of QCL-like association between DL and UL RS, e.g., for carrier frequency indication in UL. Several companies provided their views whether carrier frequency requires specification support for indication or can be selected by the UE based on implementation. Company’s preferences on this issue are summarized below:

**Issue#2-4:** Whether to support QCL-like association between DL and UL RS?

* **Option 1**: QCL-like association of the resource(s) received in the 1st step with UL signal transmitted in the 2nd step is supported by specification. FFS between the following alternatives:
	+ **Alt-1**: Explicit indication of the DL RS for QCL-like association
	+ **Alt-2**: Implicit indication of DL RS for QCL-like association
	+ **Supported by**: Futurewei, CMCC, Qualcomm, …
* **Option 2**: QCL-like association of the resource(s) received in the 1st step with UL signal transmitted in the 2nd step is supported by implementation without specification impact
	+ **Supported by**: vivo, CATT, Ericsson, Samsung, Intel, OPPO, Sony, LGE, Nokia/NSB, …

Based on the company’s preference above, the following proposal is made.

#### Round-1

**Proposal #2-4 (for conclusion):**

* For Variant A, B or C (if supported)
	+ For frequency offset pre-compensation QCL-like association of the resource(s) received in the 1st step with UL signal transmitted in the 2nd step is supported by implementation without specification impact

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Comment** |
| InterDigital | Support Option 2. It should not be indicated; for a UE in pre-compensation mode it should be assumed by definition. |
| QC | To further discuss after making progress on issues #2-1 and #2-2 |
| OPPO | Support the proposal. |
| ZTE | To further discuss |
| vivo | Support |
| Nokia/NSB | Support option 2. RAN4 doesn’t specify any requirement on UL carrier frequency with DL QCL parameters. This is up to UE implementation.  |
| MediaTek | Support the proposal |
| Lenovo/MotM | Agree with QC, should be discussed after a decision is made on Proposal 2-1 |
| Ericsson  | Support the proposal |
| Sony | Support FL proposal |
| Spreadtrum | Support FL proposal |
| Docomo | Support the proposal, but also fine to discuss it after issue #2-1 and #2-2. |
| CATT  | Support the proposal |
| NEC | Support the proposal. |
| Samsung | Support FL proposal |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Support FL’s proposal. |
| Futurewei | Ok with this proposal |

### Issue #2-5 (Switching of TRP pre-compensation scheme)

Some companies have provided their views regarding switching of TRP pre-compensation scheme with legacy Rel-15/Rel-16 and new Rel-17 transmission schemes. Company’s views on this issue are summarized below:

**Issue#2-5:** How to support switching of TRP pre-compensation with other Rel-15/Rel-16/Rel-17 schemes?

* Switching of TRP-based frequency offset pre-compensation and Rel-15 singe-TRP
	+ **Alt. 1-1**: Dynamic (DCI-based)
		- **Supported by**: Spreadtrum (with UE capability), Nokia/NSB, Lenovo/MotMobility,
	+ **Alt. 1-2**: Semi-static (RRC-based)
		- **Supported by**: Apple, Qualcomm…
* Switching of TRP-based frequency offset pre-compensation and Rel-16 scheme 1a/2a/2b/3/4
	+ **Alt. 2-1**: Dynamic (DCI-based)
		- **Supported by**: …
	+ **Alt. 2-2**: Semi-static (RRC-based)
		- **Supported by**: Apple, Qualcomm, Lenovo/MotMobility,…
* Switching of TRP-based frequency offset pre-compensation and Rel-17 scheme 1
	+ **Alt. 3-1**: Dynamic (DCI-based)
		- **Supported by**: Spreadtrum?, Lenovo/MotMobility,…
	+ **Alt. 3-2**: Semi-static (RRC-based)
		- **Supported by**: Apple, Qualcomm,

Companies are invited to share their preference regarding switching of TRP pre-compensation scheme with other transmission schemes. One possible option is to support the same switching options as were agreed for scheme 1 (PDSCH). In addition to support semi-static switching of Rel-17 scheme and TRP pre-compensation.

#### Round-1

**Proposal #2-5:**

* For specification based TRP-based frequency offset pre-compensation scheme
* Support dynamic (DCI-based) switching with single-TRP scheme by TCI state field in DCI format 1\_1/1\_2
	+ This feature is UE optional
* Support semi-static (RRC based) switching with Rel-16 schemes 1a, 2a, 2b, 3, 4
* Support semi-static (RRC based) switching with Rel-17 scheme 1 (PDSCH)

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| **Company** | **Comment** |
| InterDigital | We don’t think dynamic indication for switching to S-TRP is needed, as occasional reception by only one TRP should be natural to a M-TRP system.Support 2nd and 3rd bullets. |
| QC | We share similar views as InterDigital. It is not clear to us why dynamic switching needed to single-TRP. |
| OPPO | Support the proposal to be consistent with scheme 1. |
| ZTE | Support the proposal to be consistent with scheme 1. Moreover, scheme 1 and this pre-compensation scheme should not be configured simultaneously.  |
| vivo | Support the proposal excluding the 3rd bullet. We should first clarify whether pre-compensation and scheme 1 use the same RRC parameter or two different RRC parameters? In our view, since they are both SFN schemes, we can consider indicating them with the same parameter.**Proposal #2-5:*** For specification based TRP-based frequency offset pre-compensation scheme
* Support dynamic (DCI-based) switching with single-TRP scheme by TCI state field in DCI format 1\_1/1\_2
	+ This feature is UE optional
* Support semi-static (RRC based) switching with Rel-16 schemes 1a, 2a, 2b, 3, 4
* FFS: Support semi-static (RRC based) switching with Rel-17 scheme 1 (PDSCH)
 |
| Nokia/NSB | Support FL’s proposal. Regarding to vivo’s addition, we can add note that Rel-17 scheme 1 and pre-compensation scheme are not configured simultaneously. With the above note, if UE support both schemes, RRC based switching is already supported.  |
| MediaTek | Support the proposal |
| Lenovo/MotM | Defer discussion until after Proposal 2-1 is finalized. The switching complexity depends on the pre-compensation scheme details. For example, whether TRP specific TRS or an SFN TRS is assumed would impact the complexity of switching to/from Scheme 1 and single-TRP scheme. |
| Apple | We still do not fully understand how DCI based switching can work in a worthwhile way.The issue with pre-compensation based and sTRP DPS based is that, unlike the scheme 1, and TRS QCL is different. One TRS would have TypeA, and the other TRS would have some special QCL very likely at least not including doppler shift. So to make the dynamic switching truly work, this seems to suggest that gNB needs to send the third TRP which means UE has to simultaneously track 3 TRS.Maybe the proponent can explain how this can work in the field 1. What is the TRS configuration, and the QCL property of teach TRS
2. How gNB switch between this two modes, meaning, based on what input.

But in general, the FL proposal looks not bad to us. |
| Ericsson  | Support dynamic switching, similar to the agreement made for Scheme 1. Dynamic switching is required when UL signal from the other TRP is very weak from one TRP (e.g., a UE is very close to the other TRP, or due to channel fading) and UL frequency estimation at the TRP is unreliable, in this case gNB may want to switch to sTRP transmission.  |
| Sony | It seems the semi-static switching with Rel.16 schemes and Rel.17 scheme 1 are fine. But as for dynamic switch with S-TRP, given the concern from Apple, it would be safe to study the impact of TRP-specific pre-compensation, when Variants (A/B/C/E/F) associated with such pre-compensation scheme are not fully decided yet.  |
| Spreadtrum | Support FL proposal. Follow the same principle with scheme 1. |
| Docomo | Support the proposal to be consistent with scheme 1. |
| LG | Support FL’s proposal. |
| CATT | Similar view as OPPO, it should be consistent with scheme 1.Regarding the switching with Rel-17 scheme 1, we think it should be discussed later. |
| NEC | Support the proposal. |
| Samsung | Support FL proposal which has consistency with scheme 1.  |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | We support dynamic switching. Even in current spec, the use of a certain QCL combination is just indicated by TCI codepoints in DCI, after the RRC configuration.  |

#### Round-2

**Proposal #2-5:**

* For specification based TRP-based frequency offset pre-compensation scheme
* Support dynamic (DCI-based) switching with single-TRP scheme by TCI state field in DCI format 1\_1/1\_2
	+ This feature is UE optional
* Support semi-static (RRC based) switching with Rel-16 schemes 1a, 2a, 2b, 3, 4
* Support semi-static (RRC based) switching with Rel-17 scheme 1 (PDSCH)

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| **Company** | **Comment** |
| Moderator | The proposal is the same as in 1st round of the discussion. We may not have time to repeat the discussion we had for scheme 1. Please indicate whether you have strong concern on the current proposal and if, yes, your modifications that would make the proposal acceptable.  |
| Samsung | Support the proposal. It makes consistent design with scheme 1. |
| ZTE | Support |
| Docomo | Support. Agree with Moderator that we don’t need to repeat the discussion. Proposal 2-5 is consistent design with scheme 1. |
| QC | Fine with the proposal. |
| Ericsson | Support |
| LG | Support  |
| CATT | Support |
| OPPO | Support |
| vivo | We would like to clarify that we don’t support the dynamic switching of pre-compensation with scheme 1 (PDSCH) first. But we still have the concern on the 3rd bullets, since it depends on the agreement on issue #2-2. We can defer the discussion pending resolution for issue #2-2. |
| MediaTek | Support |
| Futurewei | We general support dynamic switching, but we can hear more technical discussions.To us, these schemes can be useful for URLLC. The network may need to adapt quickly (due to the latency requirements) its transmission scheme according to the traffic load, channel condition, interference conditions, etc. For example, it may want to switch quickly among diversity scheme, multiplexing scheme, or SFN scheme across M-TRPs. Therefore, we think dynamic switching is beneficial. |
| Lenovo/MotM | We believe this proposal is strongly related to the supported variant of pre-compensation scheme. For instance, under Variant A (TRP-specific TRS), it seems that dynamic switching to Scheme 1 should not incur significant complexity, since the UE would track the same TRS pair for either scheme.  |

### Issue #2-6 (Configuration/Identification of TRP pre-compensation scheme)

Some companies have provided their views regarding configuration/identification of TRP pre-compensation scheme for PDSCH. Company’s views on this issue are summarized below:

**Issue#2-6:** TRP pre-compensation scheme for PDSCH is identified by

* **Alt-1**: Number of TCI states
	+ **Supported by**: …
* **Alt-2**: New RRC parameter and number of TCI states
	+ **Supported by**: Nokia/NSB, …

#### Round-1

Companies are invited to provide their preference on the above alternatives. One possible option is to support the same configuration/identification approach as for scheme 1 (PDSCH) as captured in the proposal below.

**Proposal #2-6:**

* RRC parameter and number of TCI states are used for identification of TRP-based frequency offset pre-compensation scheme
	+ FFS other details

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| **Company** | **Comment** |
| InterDigital | Support FL proposal |
| QC | Support FL proposal |
| OPPO | Support the proposal |
| ZTE | Support the proposal |
| vivo | Suggesting clarify whether pre-compensation and scheme 1 use the same RRC parameter or two different RRC parameters first. |
| ZTE | Support the proposal |
| MediaTek | Support the proposal |
| Lenovo/MotM | Support |
| Apple | We are fine with the DL proposal |
| Ericsson | It may depend on the outcome of issue #2-2. If a new QCL type is introduced, then RRC configuration may not be necessary and pre-compensation can be indicated by the new QCL type. Otherwise, a RRC parameter would be needed. |
| Sony | Same view with Ericsson that when UE is activated with new QCL type or some UE dropping rule applied, it may implicitly indicate UE that TRP-specific pre-compensation is carried out at NW side.  |
| Spreadtrum | Support the proposal |
| Docomo | Support, but also agree with Ericsson. |
| LG | Support the proposal |
| CATT | Support the proposal |
| NEC | Support the proposal. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Not clear about this proposal. Should TCI number of pre-compensation scheme be the same as other multi-TRP schemes? |
| Moderator | Re Huawei. The wording is reused from scheme 1 agreement. The number of TCI states is two for TRP based pre-compensation.  |

#### Round-2

**Proposal #2-6:**

* RRC parameter and number of TCI states are used for identification of TRP-based frequency offset pre-compensation scheme
	+ FFS other details

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| **Company** | **Comment** |
| Moderator | Let’s defer the discussion pending resolution for issue#2-1.  |
| CATT | If this proposal is for PDSCH only, we suggest to clarify it:**Proposal #2-6:*** RRC parameter and number of TCI states are used for identification of TRP-based frequency offset pre-compensation scheme for PDSCH
	+ FFS other details
 |
| Futurewei | Similar view as Ericsson  |
| Nokia/NSB | Support the proposal. Also, since we have issue #3-2 for PDCCH, CATT’s clarification is also fine.   |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | The proposal seems obvious based on the following agreements. Is there any additional information in the proposal?**Agreement*** For specification based TRP -based frequency offset pre-compensation scheme
* Support dynamic (DCI -based) switching with single-TRP scheme by TCI state field in DCI format 1\_1/1\_2
	+ This feature is UE optional
	+ UE is not expected to be indicated by MAC CE with single TCI state per any of TCI codepoint , if UE is configured with TRP -based frequency PDSCH by RRC , but not capable to support dynamic switching between TRP -based frequency and single-TRP by TCI state field in DCI Format 1\_1/1\_2
* Support semi-static (RRC based) switching with Rel-16 schemes 1a, 2a, 2b, 3, 4
* Support semi-static (RRC based) switching with Rel-17 scheme 1 (PDSCH )
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### Other issues

This section contains other issues that companies want to highlight for discussion regarding support of TRP-based pre-compensation scheme.

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| **Company** | **Comment** |
| QC | UL SRS enhancement to improve Doppler shift estimation. Based on our evaluation, introducing two SRS symbosl with a gap in between help improve frequency estimation which helps with better accuracy of pre-compensation. |
| QC | Similar to scheme1, we should discuss the QCL assumptions between the TRS/CSI-RS and SSB reference RS. |
| Ericsson | UE reporting Doppler frequency is an important issue to be discussed, without UE reporting Doppler the TRP based pre-compensation is incomplete.  |
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## SFN transmission of PDCCH

### Issue #3-1 (Remaining FFS issues)

In RAN1#104b-e meeting several issues related to support of enhanced SFN PDCCH transmission were agreed for further study. Several companies provided their preference regarding these FFS issues. Based on the discussion, the following proposal is made:

**Issue #3-1:**

* In CA scenario additionally support RRC configured set of the serving cells which can be addressed by a single MAC CE
	+ **Supported**: Qualcomm, Lenovo/MotMobility, Docomo …
	+ **Not supported**: …
* Enhanced MAC CE signaling is applicable to a CORESET configured with CORESETPoolindex
	+ **Supported**: …
	+ **Not supported**: Qualcomm, Nokia/NSB, Lenovo/MotMobility , OPPO, MediaTek, Ericsson, LGE, CATT, Samsung, …
* For a CORESET that is RRC-configured with only two TCI states, the UE assumes that the DM-RS antenna port associated with PDCCH receptions in the CORESET are QCLed with the DL RSs in the two TCI states
	+ **Supported**: Qualcomm, Doccomo
	+ **Not supported**: Lenovo/MotM, Ericsson, Xiaomi, Samsung, Huawei/HiSilicon

#### Round-1

Companies are invited to provide their preference on the proposals above.

**Proposal #3-1:**

* TBD

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| **Company** | **Comment** |
| InterDigital | We can discuss this later. |
| OPPO | As in our contribution, we don’t support the enhanced MAC CE signaling to be applied to a CORESET configured with *CORESETPoolindex*. |
| vivo | Discuss it later. |
| Nokia/NSB | For CA, though we don’t have strong view, sending multiple MAC-CEs for multiple CCs doesn’t require much overhead. For applicability to M-DCI M-TRP, we don’t see the use case.  |
| MediaTek | Do not support the second bullet (Enhanced MAC CE signaling)For other proposals, need more discussion |
| Lenovo/MotM | For the third bullet, if only two TCI states are configured, beam switching would be in RRC level and we are not sure it is a typical configuration for HST scenario |
| Apple  | Discuss it later |
| Ericsson | 1. For CA related signaling, we can discuss it later.
2. PDCCH SFN is for sDCI based scheduling only, don’t support for CORESETs configured with CORESETPoolIndex
3. In our view, MAC CE activation is still needed even if only two TCI states are configured for a CORESET as the CORESET could still be activated with one TCI state.
 |
| Xiaomi | For the third bullet, we share same view as Lenovo/MotM. |
| Docomo | 1. We are supportive for single MAC CE to update TCI states across CCs, to save MAC CE overhead.
2. In Rel.16, if CORESETPoolIndex is configured to a CORESET, other CORESETs without CORESETPoolIndex were assumed CORESETPoolIndex = 0 is configured. We are wondering which the intention of OPPO’s comment is.
* Alt1: when CORESETPoolIndex is configured by RRC, no CORESET can be activated with two TCI states in the same CC.
* Alt2: when CORESETPoolIndex is configured by RRC, for the CORESET not configured with CORESETPoolIndex, it is still possible to activate it with two TCI states.
1. Support SFN CORESET by RRC configuration without MAC CE.
 |
| LG | For the second bullet, we also prefer ‘Not supported’. |
| CATT | 1. TCI states of a list of serving cells can be updated with a single MAC CE in current spec, so similar mechanism can be reused.
2. We don’t see the need of considering SFN enhancement for M-DCI*.*
3. The last issue is associated with switching of S-TRP and M-TRP. If a CORESET is RRC-configured with two TCI states, S-TRP can still be enabled by MAC-CE command.
 |
| Samsung | 1st issue: We tend to agree with the proposal. 2nd issue: We do not support activating two TCI states for CORESETs configured with coresetPoolIndex as each CORESET with a certain coresetPoolIndex.3rd issue: Same view with Ericsson. Although only two TCI states are configured, only a single TCI can be activated for the CORESET.Also, regarding 1st issue, we can agree with discussing above issues later. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | We can further discuss these issues later.For the third issue, we have agreed to use MAC CE to activate two TCI states, which has been informed to RAN2 also, but the wording in issue 3 is implying that this is by RRC configuration. |
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#### Round-2

Companies are invited to provide their preference on the proposals above.

**Proposal #3-1 (for conclusion):**

* Enhanced MAC CE signaling is not applicable to a CORESET configured with CORESETPoolindex

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| **Company** | **Comment** |
| Moderator | It would be beneficial to make the above conclusion to simplify the discussion on default beam focusing on single DCI case.  |
| Samsung | Support the conclusion. |
| Docomo | Could you clarify which the intention of the proposal is?* Alt1: when CORESETPoolIndex is configured for a CORESET in a CC by RRC, no other CORESET can be activated with two TCI states in the same CC.
* Alt2: when CORESETPoolIndex is configured for a CORESET in a CC by RRC, for the CORESET not configured with CORESETPoolIndex, it is still possible to activate two TCI states.

The question is because, in Rel.16, if CORESETPoolIndex is configured to a CORESET, other CORESETs without CORESETPoolIndex were assumed CORESETPoolIndex = 0 is configured. The proposals looks like Alt.2, but Alt.1 is more consistent with M-DCI in Rel.16. |
| QC | Support.  |
| Xiaomi | It is better to clarify that Whether Alt 1 or Alt 2 proposed from DOCOMO is the intention of the conclusion.  |
| Ericsson | Support |
| LG | Support the proposal. And Alt1 proposed by DOCOMO is aligned with our understanding.  |
| CATT | Support  |
| OPPO | Regarding DOCOMO’s question, we prefer Alt1 and propose to update the conclusion as:Enhanced MAC CE signaling is not applicable to all the configured CORESETs in a BWP if at least one of the CORESETs is configured with *CORESETPoolindex* in the BWP. |
| vivo | Fine with OPPO’s revision.  |
| MediaTek | Support |
| Futurewei | DOCOMO’s comment needs to be addressed first |
| Lenovo/MotM | Support the conclusion |
| Nokia/NSB | Support the proposal |
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#### Round-3

**Proposal #3-1a:**

* Confirm working assumption with the following update:
* Enhanced MAC CE signaling is not applicable to ~~all~~ any of the configured CORESETs in a BWP if the CORESETs are configured with different CORESETPoolindexvalues in the BWP

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| **Company** | **Comment** |
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### Issue #3-2 (Identification of SFN PDCCH transmission)

Several companies have mentioned the issue of identification of the Rel-17 enhanced SFN PDCCH transmission scheme (i.e., scheme 1 and TRP-based pre-compensation).

**Issue #3-2:**

* Enhanced SFN PDCCH transmission scheme (scheme 1 and TRP-based pre-compensation) is identified by
	+ **Alt 1a**: RRC parameter and number of TCI states, where RRC parameter is defined for PDCCH only
		- **Supported by**: Qualcomm, Intel, ZTE, Samsung,
	+ **Alt 1b**: RRC parameter and number of TCI states, where RRC parameter is the same as used for identification of scheme 1 or TRP based pre-compensation for PDSCH
		- **Supported by**: vivo, …
	+ **Alt 2**: Number of TCI states
		- **Supported by**: vivo, Ericsson, Convida Wireless, Sony, Docomo, LGE, CATT, NEC, Hauwei/HiSilicon
	+ FFS other details including whether RRC parameter is common or separate between scheme 1 and TRP-based pre-compensation schemes

#### Round-1

Companies are invited to provide their views regarding the above options.

**Proposal #3-2:**

* TBD

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| **Company** | **Comment** |
| InterDigital | We can discuss this later. |
| QC | Similar to scheme 1 (PDSCH), RRC parameter is needed such that the UE is prepared for the advanced tracking and demod of PDCCH. Also, this gives the network the flexibility to apply scheme-1 independently for PDCCH and PDSCH.If single RRC parameter used for indication of scheme-1 both PDSCH, then this parameter should be defined per-CC and NW should always use scheme1 for both PDCCH and PDSCH (for UEs that don’t support dynamic switching to sTRP). |
| OPPO | It should be clarified firstly for Alt 1a/1b that: If a PDCCH is configured with SFN transmission by RRC, can the corresponding CORESET be configured with single TCI state? |
| ZTE | Support Alt 1a for more flexibility  |
| vivo | Support Alt 2.If one CORESET is configured with SFN scheme by RRC, while another CORESET is configured with STRP scheme by RRC or CORESET0 from STRP, UE still should switch the receiving process between SFN and STRP scheme. Therefore, the RRC parameter for SFN PDCCH can’t provide more time for UE to prepare its receiving process than MAC CE. On the contrary, using MAC CE with 2 TCI states as the indication is a more feasible way for scheduling. |
| Nokia/NSB | We see the following use cases are valid (yellow parts are scope of this AI)* RRC parameter should be designed by RAN2 with the following consideration
* Switching without RRC configuration is not supported as agreed for PDSCH.

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|  |  | PDSCH |
| PDCCH |  | Rel-15 | Rel-16 | Scheme 1 | Pre-compensation |
| Rel-15 | O | O | O | O |
| Rel-17 URLLC | O | O | FFS | FFS |
| Scheme 1 | FFS | FFS | O | X |
| Pre-compensation | FFS | FFS | X | O |

 |
| Lenovo/MotM | We should first make a decision on whether common signaling is used for identifying Rel-17 enhanced SFN transmission scheme for PDSCH and PDCCH, i.e. scheme 1 and TRP-based pre-compensation. |
| Apple | The solution can be similar for PDSCH and PDCCH. But maybe it is too early to discuss it. |
| Ericsson | Support indicating SFN PDCCH by the number of activated TCI states for a CORESET.For mTRP PDSCH scheme 1a in Rel-16, there is no dedicated RRC configuration and it is indicated solely by associating a TCI codepoint with 2 TCI states. We don’t think see why different methodologies should be used here for PDCCH SFN. RRC configuration for Scheme 1 is mainly to differentiate between legacy schemes as it cannot be indicated by number of TCI states only.  |
| Convida Wireless | Support Alt 2. |
| Xiaomi | We want to clarify that if two TCI states are activated for a CORESET, does it mean that two TCI states are activated for all SS sets associated with this CORESET? |
| Sony | Support Alt 2. Like Ericsson mentioned, 2 TCI states activated for a CORESET would implicitly indicate UE that this is SFN PDCCH transmission, therefore no need for redundant RRC configuration. In addition, in SFN Scheme 1, PDCCH and PDSCH are transmitted in SFN manner and we believe in real-life deployment both are transmitted in the same way, i.e. either in SFN or from S-TRP.  |
| Docomo | Since CORESET with two TCI state happens only for SFN PDCCH, we think Alt.2 is fine. But, we prefer to discuss this later. |
| LG | We also prefer Alt2. MAC CE enhancement for activating two TCI states already agreed, and SFN PDCCH transmission can be identified based on that MAC CE.  |
| CATT | Support Alt 2. |
| NEC | We prefer Alt 2. |
| Samsung | Support Alt.1a. For PDCCH SFN, at least a RRC parameter is needed to differentiate the scheme 1 and TRP pre-compensation scheme. We can tend to agree with the intention of the Alt.2 but not sure how to distinguish scheme 1 and TRP pre-compensation. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | We prefer Alt. 2 at this stage. However, this discussion may depends on decisions of previous issues, such as 3-1. |

#### Round-2

Companies are invited to provide their views regarding the above options.

**Proposal #3-2:**

* TBD

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| **Company** | **Comment** |
| Moderator | Please continue discussion trying to address questions from Samsung, Xiaomi and Ericsson. |
| QC | Support Alt 1a.  |
| CATT | Alt 2 is supported for scheme 1; Alt 1a is supported for TRP-based pre-compensation. |
| OPPO | We have a question for clarification on Alt 1a/1b: If a PDCCH is configured with SFN transmission by RRC, can the corresponding CORESET be configured with single TCI state, or it can only be configured with two TCI states? |
| vivo | To Samsung: In our PDCCH/PDSCH should be pre-compensated simultaneously, thus a common RRC parameter can be used for both PDCCH/PDSCH pre-compensation, but not only defined for PDCCH.To Xiaomi: In our understanding, if two TCI states are activated for a CORESET, whether SS sets are activated by one or both of two TCI states can be further discussed. SS sets activated by one or two TCI states of the CORESET can bring the feasibility in some cases, as shown in section 2.4.2 in our contribution R1-2104346. But if the CORESET is configured by a specific RRC parameter like ‘*sfnscheme*’, we believe the CORESET and all associated SS sets would be activated with two TCI states logically.To OPPO: In our understanding, it can only be configured with two TCI states, if a PDCCH is configured with SFN transmission by RRC. |
| Futurewei | First preference is Alt 2, but can also consider Alt 1 |
| Nokia/NSB | Support Alt 1a. Also, it is better to clarify that “TRP-based pre-compensation and UE-based Scheme 1 are not configured simultaneously”Proposal: * Enhanced SFN PDCCH transmission scheme (scheme 1 and TRP-based pre-compensation) is identified by
	+ RRC parameter and number of TCI states, where RRC parameter is defined for PDCCH only
	+ Scheme 1 and TRP-based pre-compensation are not simultaneously configured.
 |
| OPPO1 | With the clarification, we support Alt 1b.For Alt 1a, separate parameters for PDSCH and PDCCH will introduce many issues for UE without capability of dynamic switching between SFN and S-TRP. For example, UE would follow the TCI state of CORESET with smaller offset than threshold, while follow the TCI state in DCI with larger offset than threshold. Without common parameter, the dynamic switching will occur frequently. And gNB have to avoid a small scheduling offset to avoid this issue. Alt 2 means S-TRP and SFN transmission is switched by MAC CE in our understanding. Considering only RRC based switching is supported for PDSCH, do we need another UE capability for such MAC CE based switching? |
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#### Round-3

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| **Comments** |
| **Moderator proposal:****Proposal #3-2:**Enhanced SFN PDCCH transmission scheme (scheme 1 or TRP -based pre-compensation) is identified by**Alt 1a**: RRC parameter and number of TCI states indicated per CORESET , where RRC parameter is defined for PDCCH * FFS restriction on configuration of this parameter
 |
| [Samsung] Support |
| [ZTE ] Support in principle. If we agreed the subbullets of proposal 2-2, we think the RRC parameter **per BWP**is sufficient.  |
| [vivo] Considering the 3rd bullet in proposal #2-2, we think CORESETs could be indicated by a same RRC parameter to simplify the design and save RRC overhead. Furthermore, the joint indication for SFN PDCCH and SFN PDSCH could also be considered, since the cross combination of scheme 1 and pre-compensation for PDSCH and PDCCH is not expected. We prefer Alt 1b |
| [Lenovo/MotM] We prefer Alt 1b. It is not clear to us whether a scenario exists in which PDSCH is configured for Scheme 1/pre-compensation while PDCCH is configured for another scheme  |
| [OPPO] Our preference is Alt 1b.As we commented before, separate parameters for PDSCH and PDCCH will introduce many issues for UE without capability of dynamic switching between SFN and S-TRP. For example, UE would follow the TCI state of CORESET with smaller offset than threshold, while follow the TCI state in DCI with larger offset than threshold. Without common parameter, the dynamic switching will occur frequently. To avoid this issue, gNB cannot schedule PDSCH with offset smaller than threshold for these UEs, which will introduce additional scheduling restriction. |
| [Spreadtrum] Considering the 2rd and 3rd bullet for proposal 2-2 where it has clearly stated that UE is not expected to be configured with different enhanced SFN scheme for PDCCH and PDSCH, we are fine with either Alt 1a or Alt 1b. |
| [LG] Fine with FL’s proposal. Alt1a is preferred. |
|  [Docomo] Support FL proposal. The restriction can be discussed later. |
| [CATT] We are fine with either Alt 1a or Alt 1b.With Alt 1b(i.e., same RRC parameter as PDSCH), RRC signalling can be saved. However, Alt 1a is more flexible and the combinations of multiple transmission schemes(i.e. SFN PDCCH + R16 M-TRP PDSCH) are feasible with 1a. |
| [Sony] Slightly prefer Alt 1b. Although we are talking about SFN PDCCH identification, we think it’s not harmful to disallow different SFN Tx scheme for PDSCH, given reasons mentioned above by others. Alt 1b can be viewed as a bigger step than Alt 1a. |
|  Ericsson: Slightly prefer Alt 1a. |
|  [Huawei, HiSilicon] We can be fine with Alt 1a or 1b. In Rel-16, the single-TRP DCI scheduling multi-TRP PDSCH is possible. Perhaps in Rel-17 we can also support such scenarios. |
|  [Nokia/NSB] We support the proposal. 1b can be discussed in RAN2.   |
|  [Apple] We have concern that the RRC parameter is indicated per CORESET. We do not fully understand the motivation. Our current understanding is that this allows gNB to configure some CORESET with sTRP operation and some CORESET with HST enhancement schemes. We need to have a discussion before we can agree to this.  |
|  [QC]: We support common RRC parameter (Alt 1b) for both PDCCH and PDSCH which makes a lot of sense for UE that don’t support dynamic switching between SFN schemes and sTRP of the combination of PDCCH and PDSCH. |

**Proposal #3-2a:**

Enhanced SFN PDCCH transmission scheme (scheme 1 or TRP-based pre-compensation) is identified by

* RRC parameter, and number of TCI states activated per CORESET
	+ FFS the configuration detail of RRC parameter (e.g. per-CC, per BWP or per-CORESET).

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| **Company** | **Comment** |
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### Issue #3-3 (Default TCI for single-beam PDSCH)

Regarding default beam assumption for PDSCH reception. When two TCI states are indicated for CORESET, several companies proposed to enhance rule(s) to determine default beam (TCI state) for PDSCH reception. In particular, whether and which default TCI state should be used for Rel-15 single-TRP and Rel-16 scheme 3/4 PDSCH reception. Based on the company’s contributions the following alternatives were identified.

#### Round-1

**Issue #3-3:**

* If a CORESET is indicated with two TCI states and time offset between the reception of the DL DCI and the corresponding PDSCH is less than the threshold *timeDurationForQCL*
	+ **Alt 1:** New rule(s) to determine one of the TCI states of the CORESET as default beam for Rel-15 single-TRP and Rel-16 scheme 3/4 PDSCH reception is supported
	+ If neither of *enableDefaultTCIStatePerCoresetPoolIndex* and *enableTwoDefaultTCI-States* is configured down-select one alternative
		- **Alt 1-1**: gNB ensures the lowest CORESET ID in the latest slot only configured one TCI state by implementation
		- **Alt 1-2**: Modify the definition of the lowest CORESET ID in the latest slot, e.g. the lowest CORESET ID among the CORESETs associated with one TCI state in the latest slot.
		- **Alt 1-3**: QCL assumption associated with one of TCI states, e.g. always selects the first or the second TCI state or the TCI state with a lower ID
		- **Supported by**: vivo, Xiaomi, ZTE, Ericsson, Qualcomm, Spreadtrum, CATT, Convida Wireless, …
	+ **Alt 2:** The default TCI state for Rel-15 single-TRP and Rel-16 scheme 3/4 PDSCH is not specified / supported
		- **Supported by**: Nokia/NSB, Intel, …

Based on the companies view the following proposal is made.

**Proposal #3-3:**

* If a CORESET is indicated with two TCI states and time offset between the reception of the DL DCI and the corresponding PDSCH is less than the threshold *timeDurationForQCL*
	+ If neither of *enableDefaultTCIStatePerCoresetPoolIndex* and *enableTwoDefaultTCI-States* is configured down-select one alternative
		- **Alt 1-1**: gNB ensures the lowest CORESET ID in the latest slot only configured one TCI state by implementation
		- **Alt 1-2**: Modify the definition of the lowest CORESET ID in the latest slot, e.g. the lowest CORESET ID among the CORESETs associated with one TCI state in the latest slot.
		- **Alt 1-3**: QCL assumption associated with one of TCI states, e.g., always selects the first or the second TCI state or the TCI state with a lower ID
		- **Alt 1**-4: QCL assumption associated with one of two TCI states, e.g. selects either the first or the second TCI state or the TCI state of the lowest CORESET ID

Companies are invited to provide their views regarding the above options.

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| **Company** | **Comment** |
| InterDigital | Support FL proposal, preferring Alt 1-3 or 1-1. |
| QC | Deprioritize the discussion of this topic |
| OPPO | For a UE without capability of dynamic switching between S-TRP and SFN transmission, the following cases cannot be supported when RRC configures SFN transmission for PDSCH:* Case 1: Single default TCI state for case of smaller than threshold, while SFN transmission with two TCI states indicated by TCI field for case of equal to or larger than threshold.
* Case 2: For case of equal to or larger than threshold, no TCI field in PDCCH1 (with single TCI state) scheduling PDSCH1, while SFN transmission with two TCI states indicated by TCI field in PDCCH2.

 Considering this, our proposal is:Proposal: For a UE configured with SFN transmission (scheme 1 or TRP-based pre-compensation), if *enableTwoDefaultTCI-States* is not configured, the time offset between the reception of the DL DCI and the corresponding PDSCH should be equal to or larger than the threshold *timeDurationForQCL.* |
| ZTE | Support the proposal |
| vivo | Support the proposal |
| Nokia/NSB | Though we don’t see the use case, if supported, we added Alt 1-4, and prefer Alt 1-4. |
| MediaTek | Support the proposal. Prefer Alt 1-1 |
| Lenovo/MotM | Support FL proposal. Prefer Alt 1-2 or 1-3. |
| Apple | Discuss later.Default beam, no matter which flavor it is, it is typically based on MAC-CEWe have the same companies arguing that they wanted to have DCI based QCL indications. Then, they also wanted default beam which is MAC-CE based.This is very conflicting for our product implementation.If default TCI is ever discussed, the first thing we need is to agree that it is UE optional.  |
| Ericsson | We support the proposal |
| Convida Wireless | Support, prefer 1-3.  |
| Xiaomi | We suggest to change Alt 1-3 as follows:QCL assumption associated with one TCI state of the lowest CORESET ID in the latest slot, if there are two activated TCI states for the CORESET with the lowest CORESET ID, one of two TCI states will be selected, e.g. always selects the first or the second TCI state or the TCI state with a lower ID. |
| Spreadtrum | Support |
| Docomo | Support, and prefer Alt 1-3. |
| LG | Support FL’s proposal, and Alt 1-3 is preferred. |
| CATT | Alt 1-3 is preferred. Alt 1-1 too restrictive to NW.  |
| NEC | Support the proposal. |
| Samsung | Support FL proposal except Alt.1-1 due to the unnecessary restriction. We are also okay with discussing this issue later. |

#### Round-2

**Proposal #3-3a:**

* If a CORESET is indicated with two TCI states and time offset between the reception of the DL DCI and the corresponding PDSCH is less than the threshold *timeDurationForQCL*
	+ If ~~neither of~~ *~~enableDefaultTCIStatePerCoresetPoolIndex~~* ~~and~~ *enableTwoDefaultTCI-States* is not configured down-select one alternative
		- **Alt 1-1**: gNB ensures the lowest CORESET ID in the latest slot only configured one TCI state by implementation
		- **Alt 1-2**: Modify the definition of the lowest CORESET ID in the latest slot, e.g. the lowest CORESET ID among the CORESETs associated with one TCI state in the latest slot.
		- **Alt 1-3**: QCL assumption associated with one of TCI states, e.g., always selects the first or the second TCI state or the TCI state with a lower ID
		- **Alt 1-4**: QCL assumption associated with one of two TCI states, e.g. selects either the first or the second TCI state or the TCI state of the lowest CORESET ID
	+ FFS whether it is optional feature

Companies are invited to provide their views regarding the above options.

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| **Company** | **Comment** |
| Moderator  | The proposal seems acceptable for most of the companies. The proposal 3-3 was modified to 3-3a to accommodate comments from Nokia and Apple. Please note that the wording of the proposal may need to be modified depending on the conclusion for other issues (e.g. 3-2) |
| Samsung | Support in principle. |
| ZTE | Can we make Alt 1-3 and 1-4 clearer ?In my opinion, Alt 1-4 is Alt1-3: QCL assumption associated with one of two TCI states, e.g. selects either the first or the second TCI state or the TCI state of the lowest CORESET ID in the latest slot Alt 1-3 seems not clear, selects the first or the second TCI state or the TCI state with a lower ID from which CORSETs/TCI state pool? |
| Docomo | Support. Agree with ZTE’s revision. |
| QC | It is not clear what is the use case. For clarification, is this discussion solely for UE supporting dynamic switching to single TRP?  |
| Xiaomi | We have same concern with ZTE. Alt 1-3 and Alt 1-4, and the difference between these two are not clear.And we suggest to change Alt 1-3 as follows:Alt 1-3: QCL assumption associated with one TCI state of the lowest CORESET ID in the latest slot, if there are two activated TCI states for the CORESET with the lowest CORESET ID, one of two TCI states will be selected, e.g. always selects the first or the second TCI state or the TCI state with a lower ID. |
| Ericsson | We may all assume the *enableTwoDefaultTCI-States* is reused in Rel-17 as in Rel-16, shall we clarify that? |
| LG | Support XIaomi’s revision for the clarification. In addition, to make clear, the following modification can be added.“Alt 1-3: QCL assumption associated with one TCI state of the lowest CORESET ID in the latest slot, if there are two activated TCI states for the CORESET with the lowest CORESET ID and UE is not configured with Rel-17 Scheme 1 or pre-compensation scheme for PDSCH, one of two TCI states will be selected, e.g. always selects the first or the second TCI state or the TCI state with a lower ID.” |
| CATT | Support Alt 1-3. |
| OPPO | We think the proposal can only be applied to the case that SFN transmission for PDSCH is not configured. From some companies’ understanding, SFN for PDCCH and PDSCH should be configured together. However, for a UE without capability of dynamic switching between S-TRP and SFN transmission, the following case cannot be supported when RRC configures SFN transmission for PDSCH:* Single default TCI state for case of smaller than threshold, while SFN transmission with two TCI states indicated by TCI field for case of equal to or larger than threshold.

Hence, the proposal should be:* If a CORESET is indicated with two TCI states and time offset between the reception of the DL DCI and the corresponding PDSCH is less than the threshold *timeDurationForQCL*
	+ If ~~neither of~~ *~~enableDefaultTCIStatePerCoresetPoolIndex~~* ~~and~~ SFN transmission for PDSCH and *enableTwoDefaultTCI-States* is not configured down-select one alternative

(…)Furthermore, we need to clarify that for a UE configured with SFN transmission (scheme 1 or TRP-based pre-compensation) for PDSCH, if enableTwoDefaultTCI-States is not configured, the time offset between the reception of the DL DCI and the corresponding PDSCH should be equal to or larger than the threshold timeDurationForQCL. |
| Lenovo/MotM | Support FL proposal. Prefer update Alt 1-3 as below to make it clearer:**Alt 1-3**: QCL assumption associated with one of TCI states, e.g., always selects the first or the second TCI state or the TCI state with a lower ID of the CORESET with the lowest CORESET ID in the latest slot |
| Moderator | Re Nokia – please clarify the difference of Alt 1-4 with updated Alt 1-3All, please double check the updated proposal. **Proposal #3-3b:*** If a CORESET is indicated with two TCI states and time offset between the reception of the DL DCI and the corresponding PDSCH is less than the threshold *timeDurationForQCL*
	+ If ~~neither of~~ *~~enableDefaultTCIStatePerCoresetPoolIndex~~* ~~and~~ *enableTwoDefaultTCI-States* is not configured down-select one alternative
		- **Alt 1-1**: gNB ensures the lowest CORESET ID in the latest slot only configured one TCI state by implementation
		- **Alt 1-2**: Modify the definition of the lowest CORESET ID in the latest slot, e.g. the lowest CORESET ID among the CORESETs associated with one TCI state in the latest slot.
		- **Alt 1-3**: QCL assumption associated with one TCI state of the lowest CORESET ID in the latest slot, if there are two activated TCI states for the CORESET with the lowest CORESET ID, one of two TCI states will be selected, e.g. always selects the first or the second TCI state or the TCI state with a lower ID
		- **[Alt 1-4**: QCL assumption associated with one of two TCI states, e.g. selects either the first or the second TCI state or the TCI state of the lowest CORESET ID]
	+ FFS whether it is optional feature
 |
| Nokia/NSB | We don’t think UE is required to assume only one TCI state while UE is assuming two TCI states for PDCCH candidates for a CORESET. NW can schedule PDSCH with one of TCI states of the CORESET. In addition, it is good to clarify the case where the lowest indexed CORESET is indicated with one or two TCI states.When the lowest indexed CORESET is indicated with one TCI states, it follows Rel-15. When the lowest indexed CORESET is indicated with two TCI states, one of two TCI states can be scheduled. **~~[Alt 1-4~~**~~: when lowest indexed CORESET is indicated with two TCI states, QCL assumption associated with one of two TCI states, e.g. selects either the first or the second TCI state]~~  |
| Xiaomi | Support the proposal#3-3b |
| Nokia/NSB | Updated the text for Alt 1-4Also, it is required to clarify if *enableTwoDefaultTCI-States* is not configured,* Rel-17 scheme is not configured for PDSCH 🡺 this issue
* Rel-17 scheme is configured for PDSCH 🡺 missed in the summary (#3-4a)

**[Alt 1-4**: QCL assumption associated with one TCI state of the lowest CORESET ID in the latest slot, if there are two activated TCI states for the CORESET with the lowest CORESET ID, UE assumes any one of two TCI states for the CORESET can be scheduled, e.g. gNB may schedule PDSCH with any one of two TCI states for the CORESET] |
| LG | As commented by Nokia/OPPO, this issue assumes that Rel-17 scheme is not configured for PDSCH. So, it is better to clarify the condition in the proposal with some edit in order to avoid misunderstanding as follows.**Proposal #3-3b:*** If a UE is not configured with Rel-17 scheme 1 or pre-compensation scheme for PDSCH and a CORESET is indicated with two TCI states and time offset between the reception of the DL DCI and the corresponding PDSCH is less than the threshold *timeDurationForQCL* ......
 |
| OPPO1 | We propose to postpone this discussion until we decide whether the same RRC parameter is applied to PDSCH and PDCCH for SFN transmission. If PDSCH and PDCCH are always configured with the same SFN transmission, we don’t need to discuss the case at all.  |

### Issue #3-4 (Default TCI for Rel-17 SFN PDSCH)

Several companies have proposed to define new rule for determination of default TCI states for reception of Rel-17 enhanced SFN PDSCH, when PDSCH is scheduled by PDCCH transmitted from CORESET indicated with two TCI states. Based on the company’s contributions the following alternatives were identified.

#### Round-1

**Proposal #3-4:**

* If a CORESET is indicated with two TCI states and UE is configured with *enableTwoDefaultTCI-States* and time offset between the reception of the DL DCI and the corresponding PDSCH is less than the threshold *timeDurationForQCL*, the following rule is used to determine default beam(s) for Rel-17 SFN PDSCH reception:
	+ **Alt 1**: Reuse rule to determine TCI states as defined for Rel-16 PDSCH scheme-1a
	+ **Alt 2**: Introduce new rules to determine TCI states based on two TCI state(s) of the CORESET
		- FFS other details

**Proposal #3-4a:**

* If a CORESET is indicated with two TCI states and UE is configured with Rel-17 *Scheme 1 or pre-compensation scheme* and time offset between the reception of the DL DCI and the corresponding PDSCH is less than the threshold *timeDurationForQCL*,
	+ UE assumes that the DM-RS ports of PDSCH are quasi co-located with the RS(s) with respect to the QCL parameter(s) used for PDCCH of the CORESET associated with the lowest CORESET ID in the latest slot.

Companies are invited to provide their views regarding the above options.

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| **Company** | **Comment** |
| InterDigital  | Support FL proposal, preferring Alt1. |
| QC | Support FL proposal. |
| OPPO | Alt 1 is preferred. We don’t think there is any specification impact for Alt.1  |
| vivo | Support Alt 1. |
| Nokia/NSB | Support Alt 1 for proposal #3-4Also, add Proposal #3-4a, which is for Rel-17 PDCCH and Rel-17 PDSCH. |
| MediaTek | Support the proposal. Prefer Alt 1 |
| Lenovo/MotM | Support Alt1 |
| Apple | We first need to agree that PDCCH and PDSCH have to have the same mode, i.e., do not have scheme 1 for PDCCH and then pre-compensation for PDSCH. Then we can discuss the default beam |
| Ericsson | Support the proposal with some modification, i.e., replacing ‘Rel-17 SFN PDSCH’ with ‘Scheme 1’ because default TCI state is only relevant to FR2, while gNB based pre-compensation was agreed only for FR1. When Scheme 1 is configured, it is expected that the UE is capable of receiving from two beams simultaneously and thus automatically supports two default TCI states. To be consistent with Rel-16 mTRP, we slightly prefer Alt.1 |
| Convida Wireless | OK with both Proposal 3-4 and 3-4a.  |
| Xiaomi | Support Proposal 3-4 |
| Sony | Support Alt.1. |
| Spreadtrum | Support |
| Docomo | Support the Proposal 3-4 and 3-4a. |
| LG | Support FL’s proposal, and Alt1 is preferred. One question for clarification: If one of the solutions for proposal #3-3 is supported, then how to support proposal #3-4a? |
| CATT | Support Proposal #3-4a. |
| NEC | Support the proposals. |
| Samsung | Support Proposal 3-4 and prefer Alt.1. |

#### Round-2

**Proposal #3-4b:**

* If a CORESET is indicated with two TCI states and UE is configured with *enableTwoDefaultTCI-States* and time offset between the reception of the DL DCI and the corresponding PDSCH is less than the threshold *timeDurationForQCL*, the down-select rule used to determine default beam(s) for Rel-17 SFN PDSCH reception:
	+ **Alt 1**: Reuse rule to determine TCI states as defined for Rel-16 PDSCH scheme-1a
	+ **Alt 2**: Introduce new rules to determine TCI states based on two TCI state(s) of the CORESET
		- FFS other details
* If a CORESET is indicated with two TCI states and UE is configured with Rel-17 *Scheme 1 or pre-compensation scheme* and time offset between the reception of the DL DCI and the corresponding PDSCH is less than the threshold *timeDurationForQCL*,
	+ UE assumes that the DM-RS ports of PDSCH are quasi co-located with the RS(s) with respect to the QCL parameter(s) used for PDCCH of the CORESET associated with the lowest CORESET ID in the latest slot.

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| **Company** | **Comment** |
| Moderator | Merged proposals 3-4 and 3-4b. Please note that the wording of the proposal may need to be modified depending on the conclusion for other issues (e.g. 3-2) |
| Samsung | We only support the first main bullet and the following sub-bullets, especially Alt.1. Regarding the second main bullet, should UE support two default beams when the CORESET with lowest ID has two TCI states although *enableTwoDefaultTCI-States* is not configured? |
| Docomo | Support |
| QC | Support the first bullet only. |
| Xiaomi | We only support the first main bullet and prefer Alt 1. For the second main bullet, we have same question as Samsung. In addition, we think it is better to update it to that “…UE is configured with Rel-17 *Scheme 1 or pre-compensation scheme* for PDSCH…”. |
| Ericsson | As moderator pointed out the wording may need to adjust, we support the proposal in principle. |
| LG | Support in principle. Similar view with Ericsson.  |
| CATT | It should be clarified that Proposal 3-4 and 3-4a are two alternatives. However, in current Proposal 3-4b, they are listed as two cases of one option.In our opinion, 3-4(i.e., the first main bullet) is preferred. |
| OPPO | We only support the first bullet. |
| Vivo | Support in principle |
| MediaTek | Support the first bullet only and prefer Alt 1. |
| Lenovo/MotM | Support the first bullet |
| Moderator  | Let’s come back to original proposal with only first bullet**Proposal #3-4c:*** If a CORESET is indicated with two TCI states and UE is configured with *enableTwoDefaultTCI-States* and time offset between the reception of the DL DCI and the corresponding PDSCH is less than the threshold *timeDurationForQCL*, the down-select rule used to determine default beam(s) for Rel-17 SFN PDSCH reception:
	+ **Alt 1**: Reuse rule to determine TCI states as defined for Rel-16 PDSCH scheme-1a
	+ **Alt 2**: Introduce new rules to determine TCI states based on two TCI state(s) of the CORESET
		- FFS other details
 |
| Nokia/NSB | Before we make decision, it should be clarified if only Rel-16 principle is applied for default QCL assumption.As discussed in Issue #3-2, we have three cases.Default QCL assumption shall be considered separately, Case 1: SFN PDCCH + Rel-15 S-TRP 🡺 Issue #3-3Case 2: SFN PDCCH + Rel-16 S-DCI M-TRP 🡺 Issue #3-4(configured with *enableTwoDefaultTCI-States* )Case 3: SFN PDCCH + Rel-17 schemes 🡺 ?? (Proposal 3-4 or 3-4a)(This case is similar as the proposals in Proposal #3-5a.)We ask companies if Case 3 is supported by Rel-16 principle or not. At least we have to clarify this. We think, for Case 3, it is natural to support the same QCL assumption for PDCCH candidates and PDSCH candidates.  |
| CATT | Compared with Rel-16 rule, it’s more reasonable to follow the TCI state(s) of CORESET.For Proposal #3-4c, from performance perspective, we support Alt 2. |
| Xiaomi | Support the proposal#3-4c |
| OPPO1 | Support the updated proposal.For Nokia’s mentioned Case 3, we think if PDSCH is configured with SFN, and at least one codepoint in DCI indicates two TCI states and the UE is configured with *enableTwoDefaultTCI-States*, the UE can follow the Rel-16 principle, e.g. apply the TCI states for the lowest codepoint indicating two TCI states. We expect the same solution is applied to Case 2 and 3.  |

#### Round-3

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| Moderator proposal:**Proposal #3-4d:**If [enhanced SFN PDCCH transmission scheme is configured] and a CORESET is indicated with two TCI states and UE is configured with enableTwoDefaultTCI-States and time offset between the reception of the DL DCI and the corresponding PDSCH is less than the thresholdtimeDurationForQCL, down-select rule to determine default beam(s) for Rel-17 SFN PDSCH reception:**Alt 1**: Reuse rule to determine TCI states as defined for Rel-16 PDSCH scheme-1a**Alt 2**: Introduce new rules to determine TCI states based on two TCI state(s) of the CORESET o    FFS other details |
| [Samsung] Support in principle. Regarding the wording In the bracket “enhanced SFN PDCCH transmission scheme is configured”, we believe that it can be both scheme 1 or TRP pre-compensation scheme. |
| [ZTE] Support. We prefer Alt 2. The lowest COREESET with two TCI states can be used.  |
| [vivo] Support |
| [Lenovo/MotM] Support. Prefer Alt1 |
| [OPPO] Support. Our preference is Alt.1. Alt.1 can be applied regardless of whether SFN is configured to the OCRESET. If SFN transmission with two TCI states is configured to PDSCH, and the CORESET with lowest ID is configured with S-TRP (e.g. CORESET0), Alt.2 will lead to fallback to S-TRP for PDSCH. |
| [Spreadtrum] Support, and prefer Alt1 |
| [LG] Support. Alt1 is preferred. |
|  [Docomo] Support. We support Alt.1.  For the bracket, we think the current text is fine. We assume “enhanced SFN PDCCH transmission scheme” includes “both scheme 1 and TRP pre-compensation scheme for PDCCH”. |
| [CATT] Support. Compared with Rel-16 rule, it’s more reasonable to follow the TCI state(s) of CORESET. So we support Alt 2 from performance perspective. |
| [Sony] Support with preference on Alt.1. |
|  Ericsson: Support, we prefer Alt 1 |
|  [Huawei, HiSilicon] We question for clarification for Alt-1. As in Rel-16, there is a case that PDSCH follows the TCI of PDCCH. However, in Rel-17, there are two TCIs for the PDCCH, then the legacy rule cannot be re-used directly, and we have to have a new rule for such a case. |
|  [Nokia/NSB] We need further clarification of “and UE is configured with enableTwoDefaultTCI-States".In our view, this is supporting Rel-16 S-DCI M-TRP for PDSCH.To use this for Rel-17 scheme, we need agreement.Under given assumption (Rel-16 PDSCH), we don’t need agreement, which is already in Rel-16 as Alt 1.For Rel-17 SFN PDSCH, we want to have single rule to apply for both Default QCL and fallback DCI/no TCI field etc which is following TCI and QCL applied to the CORESET. |
|  [Apple] In general, we do not want to have any discussion on default beam since default beam discussion becomes more and more problematic with different rules/configurations. A reasonable gNB should explicitly configure the PDSCH TCI instead of playing with default rule and we do have 3GPP solutions to allow gNB to configure PDSCH TCI via MAC-CE or DCI. Furthermore, timeDurationForQCL is a UE capability, we do not prefer the discussion on how gNB can violate the UE capability and, if gNB violates, what the UE default behavior is. When our capability is violated, UE can behave in anyway UE prefers * During the mode switching discussion, pretty much all the companies prefer dynamic switching at some point based on DCI and even requested to make it UE mandatory feature. Based on the previous discussion, there is no need to discuss default beam since companies need to be consistent in their position
 |
|   [QC] fine with the proposal. |

**Proposal #3-4e:**

If enhanced SFN PDCCH transmission scheme (scheme 1 or TRP -based pre-compensation) is configured and a CORESET is activated with two TCI states and UE is configured with enableTwoDefaultTCI-States and time offset between the reception of the DL DCI and the corresponding PDSCH is less than the threshold timeDurationForQCL, down-select rule to determine default beam(s) for Rel-17 SFN PDSCH reception:

* **Alt 1**: Reuse rule to determine TCI states as defined for Rel-16 PDSCH scheme-1a
* **Alt 2**: Introduce new rules to determine TCI states based on two TCI state(s) of the CORESET
	+ FFS other details

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| **Company** | **Comment** |
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### Issue #3-5 (TCI states of PDSCH with absent TCI field)

Several companies discussed the issue of PDSCH reception when TCI field is not present in DCI scheduling PDSCH. Based on the discussion the following alternatives were identified for the following discussion.

#### Round-1

**Proposal #3-5**:

* For Rel-17 enhanced SFN PDSCH reception, when the time offset between the reception of the DL DCI and the corresponding PDSCH is equal or larger than the threshold *timeDurationForQCL*
	+ **Alt 1:** Support configuration when there is no TCI field in the DCI scheduling PDSCH
	+ **Alt 2:** Configuration when there is no TCI field in the DCI scheduling PDSCH is not supported

Companies are invited to provide their views regarding the above options.

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| **Company** | **Comment** |
| InterDigital | Alternatives are not clear to us. |
| OPPO | For a UE without capability of dynamic switching between S-TRP and SFN transmission, the following cases cannot be supported when RRC configures SFN transmission for PDSCH:* Case 1: Single default TCI state for case of smaller than threshold, while SFN transmission with two TCI states indicated by TCI field for case of equal to or larger than threshold.
* Case 2: For case of equal to or larger than threshold, no TCI field in PDCCH1 (with single TCI state) scheduling PDSCH1, while SFN transmission with two TCI states indicated by TCI field in PDCCH2.

Considering this, we support Alt 2. |
| ZTE | Support Alt2 |
| vivo | Support the proposal.For Alt 1: If DCI without TCI field is transmitted in SFN manner, a UE without the capability of dynamic switching between S-TRP and SFN transmission can still work.For Alt 2: It’s the same as the rule for R16 MTRP.Slightly prefer Alt 1 due to the scheduling flexibility. |
| Nokia/NSB | To my understanding, this is asking if we define default TCI states by RRC, otherwise we don’t support the option (Alt 2). This can be discussed later. |
| MediaTek | Support the proposal. Prefer Alt 2 |
| Lenovo/MotM | Support Alt1 |
| Apple | Prefer Alt2 |
| Ericsson | Prefer Alt.2.For DCI format 1-0, there is no TCI field and should always be supported, thus it may be better to mention that the proposal is for DCI format 1\_1 and 1\_2.  |
| Convida Wireless | Support Alt 1. |
| Xiaomi | Support the proposal. Prefer Alt 2. |
| Sony | For the fallback DL DCI, i.e. 1\_0, there is no TCI field. But we think it should be supported. And for the default beam issue, is it a feasible solution to allow the scheduled PDSCH to follow the scheduling PDCCH in Rx beam-wise? |
| Spreadtrum | Alt2 |
| Docomo | Support Alt.1. Please note that the minimum value of *timeDurationForQCL* is 14-symbol in 120 kHz SCS, which means DCI based beam indication is not used most of cases in practical in FR2. So, it is beneficial to turn off TCI state field to save DCI overhead, as same as Rel.15/16. timeDurationForQCL SEQUENCE {scs-60kHz ENUMERATED {s7, s14, s28} OPTIONAL,scs-120kHz ENUMERATED {s14, s28} OPTIONAL |
| LG | Support Alt1 |
| CATT | Support Alt 1 and suggest to clarify that* **Alt 1:** Support configuration when there is no TCI field in the DCI scheduling PDSCH
* When the time offset between the reception of the DL DCI and the corresponding PDSCH is equal or larger than the threshold, but there is no TCI field in the DCI scheduling PDSCH,
	+ If a UE is configured with ‘*enableTwoDefaultTCI-States*’, UE applies the QCL assumption of the CORESET that schedules the PDSCH when receiving the PDSCH.
	+ If a UE is not configured with ‘*enableTwoDefaultTCI-States*’ and the CORESET that schedules the PDSCH is associated with two TCI states, UE applies the first TCI state of the CORESET when receiving the PDSCH.
 |
| Samsung | Support FL proposal and prefer Alt.1. |

#### Round-2

**Proposal #3-5a**:

* For Rel-17 enhanced SFN PDSCH reception scheduled by DCI format 1\_1 and 1\_2, when the time offset between the reception of the DL DCI and the corresponding PDSCH is equal or larger than the threshold *timeDurationForQCL* down-select one alternative
	+ **Alt 1:** Support configuration when there is no TCI field in the DCI scheduling PDSCH
		- If a UE is configured with ‘*enableTwoDefaultTCI-States*’, UE applies the QCL assumption of the CORESET that schedules the PDSCH when receiving the PDSCH.
		- If a UE is not configured with ‘*enableTwoDefaultTCI-States*’ and the CORESET that schedules the PDSCH is associated with two TCI states, UE applies the first TCI state of the CORESET when receiving the PDSCH.
	+ **Alt 2:** Configuration when there is no TCI field in the DCI scheduling PDSCH is not supported

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| **Company** | **Comment** |
| Moderator | The proposal is modified to #3-5a according to the comments above.  |
| Samsung | Support Alt.1 from the proposal #3-5a. It seems that in the main bullet, there is no condition for the number of TCI states for scheduling CORESET. In that sense, regarding the first sub-bullet in Alt.1, UE can apply one or two QCL assumptions of the CORESET that schedules the PDSCH when receiving the PDSCH. Is it correct understanding? |
| Docomo | Support Alt.1 |
| QC | Support Alt 2. |
| Xiaomi | We have same concern as Samsung. And we suggest to update the first subbullet of Alt 1 to “If a UE is configured with ‘*enableTwoDefaultTCI-States*’ and the CORESET that schedules the PDSCH is associated with two TCI states, UE applies the QCL assumption of the CORESET that schedules the PDSCH when receiving the PDSCH” |
| Ericsson | Support Alt 2. |
| LG | Support Alt1, but we do not need to consider enableTwoDefaultTCI-States because the time offset is equal or larger than threshold. |
| CATT | We have similar view as Samsung. So, the following revision of Proposal 3-5a is suggested.**Proposal #3-5a**: * For Rel-17 enhanced SFN PDSCH reception scheduled by DCI format 1\_1 and 1\_2, if a CORESET is indicated with two TCI states and the time offset between the reception of the DL DCI and the corresponding PDSCH is equal or larger than the threshold *timeDurationForQCL* down-select one alternative
	+ **Alt 1:** Support configuration when there is no TCI field in the DCI scheduling PDSCH
		- If a UE is configured with ‘*enableTwoDefaultTCI-States*’, UE applies the QCL assumption of the CORESET that schedules the PDSCH when receiving the PDSCH.
		- If a UE is not configured with ‘*enableTwoDefaultTCI-States*’ ~~and the CORESET that schedules the PDSCH is associated with two TCI states~~, UE applies the first TCI state of the CORESET when receiving the PDSCH.
	+ **Alt 2:** Configuration when there is no TCI field in the DCI scheduling PDSCH is not supported
 |
| OPPO | Support Alt 2. |
| Vivo | Regarding the 2nd bullet of Alt1, it depends on whether UE supports the dynamic switching between SFN PDSCH and STRP PDSCH. If not, the 2nd bullet of Alt1 is incomplete. Therefore, we would like to update the wording as follows. **Proposal #3-5a**: * For Rel-17 enhanced SFN PDSCH reception scheduled by DCI format 1\_1 and 1\_2, when the time offset between the reception of the DL DCI and the corresponding PDSCH is equal or larger than the threshold *timeDurationForQCL* down-select one alternative
	+ **Alt 1:** Support configuration when there is no TCI field in the DCI scheduling PDSCH
		- If a UE is configured with ‘*enableTwoDefaultTCI-States*’, UE applies the QCL assumption of the CORESET that schedules the PDSCH when receiving the PDSCH, when UE supports the dynamic switching between SFN PDSCH and STRP PDSCH.
		- If a UE is not configured with ‘*enableTwoDefaultTCI-States*’ and the CORESET that schedules the PDSCH is associated with two TCI states, UE applies the first TCI state of the CORESET when receiving the PDSCH, when UE supports the dynamic switching between SFN PDSCH and STRP PDSCH.
	+ **Alt 2:** Configuration when there is no TCI field in the DCI scheduling PDSCH is not supported
 |
| MediaTek | Support Alt 2 |
| Lenovo/MotM | Support Alt1 in principle. However, for the second sub-bullet in Alt1 on selecting one TCI state, we prefer using the same rule as in issue 3-3. |
| Moderator | Updated proposal **Proposal #3-5b**: * For Rel-17 enhanced SFN PDSCH reception scheduled by DCI format 1\_1 and 1\_2, if a CORESET is indicated with two TCI states and the time offset between the reception of the DL DCI and the corresponding PDSCH is equal or larger than the threshold *timeDurationForQCL* down-select one alternative
	+ **Alt 1:** Support configuration when there is no TCI field in the DCI scheduling PDSCH
		- If a UE is configured with ‘*enableTwoDefaultTCI-States*’, UE applies the QCL assumption of the CORESET that schedules the PDSCH when receiving the PDSCH.
		- If a UE is not configured with ‘*enableTwoDefaultTCI-States*’ ~~and the CORESET that schedules the PDSCH is associated with two TCI states~~, UE applies the first TCI state of the CORESET when receiving the PDSCH.
		- FFS whether or not UE capability is required
	+ **Alt 2:** Configuration when there is no TCI field in the DCI scheduling PDSCH is not supported
 |
| Nokia/NSB | We don’t support reusing “enableTwoDefaultTCI-States” as different meaning. If enableTwoDefaultTCI-States is configured, MAC-CE shall be transmitted to indicate default TCI which is the lowest TCI codepoint with two TCI states. In rel-16, S-DCI (SDM1a) is activated with the RRC parameter, using the parameter in Rel-17 doesn’t make sense. Since Rel-17 PDSCH reception is scheduled already, we don’t see need for defining single (first) TCI state for QCL assumption in Alt 1. (this is also related with our comments in Issue #3-4)* For Rel-17 enhanced SFN PDSCH reception scheduled by DCI format 1\_1 and 1\_2, if a CORESET is indicated with two TCI states and the time offset between the reception of the DL DCI and the corresponding PDSCH is equal or larger than the threshold *timeDurationForQCL* down-select one alternative
	+ **Alt 1:** Support configuration when there is no TCI field in the DCI scheduling PDSCH
		- If a UE is configured with ‘*enableTwoDefaultTCI-States*’, UE applies Rel-16 QCL assumption. ~~the QCL assumption of the CORESET that schedules the PDSCH when receiving the PDSCH.~~
		- If a UE is not configured with ‘*enableTwoDefaultTCI-States*’ ~~and the CORESET that schedules the PDSCH is associated with two TCI states~~, UE applies the QCL assumption of the CORESET that schedules the PDSCH when receiving the PDSCH.~~the first TCI state of the CORESET when receiving the PDSCH.~~
		- FFS whether or not UE capability is required

**Alt 2:** Configuration when there is no TCI field in the DCI scheduling PDSCH is not supported |
| Xiaomi | Support the proposal#3-5b |
| LG | As we commented before, it seems that ‘*enableTwoDefaultTCI-States*’ is not related to this issue because *enableTwoDefaultTCI-States* is for supporting of two default beams when the time offset is less than the threshold. So, in our perspective, two alternatives in Alt1 can be defined with some edit as follows. (from FL’s Updated proposal)* + **Alt 1:** Support configuration when there is no TCI field in the DCI scheduling PDSCH
		- Alt 1-1: ~~If a UE is configured with ‘~~*~~enableTwoDefaultTCI-States~~*~~’,~~ UE applies the QCL assumption of the CORESET that schedules the PDSCH when receiving the PDSCH.
		- Alt 1-2: ~~If a UE is not configured with ‘~~*~~enableTwoDefaultTCI-States~~*~~’ and the CORESET that schedules the PDSCH is associated with two TCI states~~, UE applies the first TCI state of the CORESET when receiving the PDSCH.
		- FFS whether or not UE capability is required
 |
| OPPO1 | We agree with LGE that ‘*enableTwoDefaultTCI-States*’ is only applied to the case of smaller than threshold. The proposal should not depend on the parameter. Since for case of smaller than threshold, UE would follow the TCI state of the CORESET with lowest ID, there can be many cases can’t be supported by UE without capability of dynamic switching with Alt 1. For example, the CORESET with lowest ID is configured with single TCI state, while the scheduling CORESET is configured with two TCI states, or vice versa. That is why we prefer Alt 2 as a simpler solution. We propose to postpone the down selection until we decide how to configure SFN transmission for PDCCH, e.g. whether the SFN transmission is applied to all the CORESETs simultaneously. |

#### Round-3

**Proposal #3-5c**:

* For Rel-17 enhanced SFN PDSCH reception scheduled by DCI format 1\_1 and 1\_2, if a CORESET is indicated with two TCI states and the time offset between the reception of the DL DCI and the corresponding PDSCH is equal or larger than the threshold *timeDurationForQCL* down-select one alternative
	+ **Alt 1:** Support configuration when there is no TCI field in the DCI scheduling PDSCH
		- Alt 1-1: UE applies the QCL assumption of the CORESET that schedules the PDSCH when receiving the PDSCH.
		- Alt 1-2: UE applies the first TCI state of the CORESET when receiving the PDSCH.
			* FFS whether or not UE capability is required
	+ **Alt 2**: Configuration when there is no TCI field in the DCI scheduling PDSCH is not supported

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| **Company** | **Comment** |
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### Issue #3-6 (Default TCI for aperiodic CSI-RS)

Regarding default beam for aperiodic CSI-RS reception. Several companies proposed to define new rule to determine default beam for aperiodic CSI-RS reception in Rel-17, when CORESET is indicated with two TCI states. Based on the company’s contributions the following proposal is made.

#### Round-1

**Proposal #3-6:**

* If a CORESET is indicated with two TCI states, and scheduling offset for AP CSI-RS is less than the threshold and *enableTwoDefaultTCIStates* is not configured
	+ If there is no other overlapping DL signal with indicated TCI state
		- Use one of two TCI states as default beam for aperiodic CSI-RS reception using the same principles as for default TCI state for Rel-15 single TRP PDSCH case
	+ If there is other overlapping DL signal, the default TCI of the AP CSI-RS follows one TCI state of the other signal
		- FFS other details

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| **Company** | **Comment** |
| InterDigital | Support FL proposal |
| QC | Support in principle.* When there is no other overlapping DL signal and each TCI state of the CORESET is associated with QCL-TypeD, the UE applies the first TCI state of the CORESET.
* Otherwise, reuse Rel-16 rule where the UE applies the first TCI state of the two TCI states of the PDSCH (indicated with two TCI states) when receiving the aperiodic CSI-RS
 |
| OPPO | We think the current description in spec. for case that there is other overlapping DL signal is sufficient. No new conclusion is needed for that. We propose to delete the part for “If there is other overlapping DL signal,…”.The first part is fine to us. |
| ZTE | Support in principle |
| vivo | Support |
| Nokia/NSB | Please find the following modification.**Proposal #3-6:*** If a CORESET is indicated with two TCI states, and scheduling offset for AP CSI-RS is less than the threshold and *enableTwoDefaultTCIStates* is not configured
	+ If there is no other overlapping DL signal having different QCL-TypeD with the indicated TCI state
		- Use one of two TCI states as default beam for aperiodic CSI-RS reception using the same principles as for default TCI state for Rel-15 single TRP PDSCH case
	+ If there is other overlapping DL signal having different QCL-typeD with the indicated TCI states, the default TCI of the AP CSI-RS follows one TCI state of the other signal
		- FFS other details
 |
| MediaTek | Support |
| Lenovo/MotM | Support FL proposal |
| Apple | gNB should provide explicit indication for the CSI-RS QCLWe do not support HST-SFN CSI-RS enhancement, but we support HST-SFN PDCCH/PDSCH, fundamentally, the default beam cannot work well in the field.  |
| Ericsson | Support FL’s proposal |
| Convida Wireless | Support in principle, but suggest to explicitly write out the “principles from default TCI state for Rel-15 single TRP PDSCH case”. Does this case include a principle to select one of two TCI states? |
| Xiaomi | Support FL proposal |
| Spreadtrum | Fine |
| Docomo | Support. |
| LG | Support the proposal |
| CATT | Support FL proposal |
| Samsung | Support in principle |

#### Round-2

**Proposal #3-6a:**

* If a CORESET is indicated with two TCI states, and scheduling offset for AP CSI-RS is less than the threshold and *enableTwoDefaultTCIStates* is not configured
	+ If there is no other overlapping DL signal having different QCL-TypeD with the indicated TCI state
		- Use one of two TCI states as default beam for aperiodic CSI-RS reception using the same principles as for default TCI state for Rel-15 single TRP PDSCH case
	+ If there is other overlapping DL signal having different QCL-typeD with the indicated TCI states, the default TCI of the AP CSI-RS follows one TCI state of the other signal
		- FFS other details

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| **Company** | **Comment** |
| Moderator | The proposal was modified according to Nokia comment. Most of the companies are OK with the proposal. Re Apple. Please clarify you view why default beam is not good solution.  |
| Docomo | Support |
| QC | In the first sub-bullet discussing the no-overlap scenario, it is not clear to me why we need to mention that non-overlapping DL signal has two different QCL TypeD. Also, suggest the following edit.* If a CORESET is indicated with two TCI states having different QCL-typeD, and scheduling offset for AP CSI-RS is less than the threshold and *enableTwoDefaultTCIStates* is not configured
	+ If there is no other overlapping DL signal ~~having different QCL-TypeD with the indicated TCI state~~
		- Use one of two TCI states as default beam for aperiodic CSI-RS reception using the same principles as for default TCI state for Rel-15 single TRP PDSCH case
	+ If there is other overlapping DL signal having different QCL-typeD with the indicated TCI states, the default TCI of the AP CSI-RS follows one TCI state of the other signal
 |
| CATT | Support  |
| OPPO | In current spec, the other DL signal doesn’t include CORESET. Hence, the enhancement of SFNed PDCCH has nothing to do with AP CSI-RS when there is other overlapping DL signal.We propose to delete the part for “If there is other overlapping DL signal,…”. |
| MediaTek | Support |
| Lenovo/MotM | Support the FL proposal |
| Moderator  | **Proposal #3-6a:*** If a CORESET is indicated with two TCI states, and scheduling offset for AP CSI-RS is less than the threshold and *enableTwoDefaultTCIStates* is not configured
	+ If there is no other overlapping DL signal ~~having different QCL-TypeD with the indicated TCI state~~
		- Use one of two TCI states as default beam for aperiodic CSI-RS reception using the same principles as for default TCI state for Rel-15 single TRP PDSCH case
	+ [If there is other overlapping DL signal having different QCL-typeD with the indicated TCI states, the default TCI of the AP CSI-RS follows one TCI state of the other signal
		- ~~FFS other details~~]

Please check modification above. Please indicate whether the second subbulet should be removed.  |
| Nokia/NSB | Regrading to OPPO’s comment, AP-CSI RS is always deprioritized when overlapping with other DL signal in the current spec, fine to remove.  |
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### Issue #3-7 (Default spatial / PL RS for single-TRP PUSCH/PUCCH/SRS)

In the context of supporting two TCI states for CORESET, several companies have mentioned the issue of default uplink beam(s) and PL-RS determination for dedicated-PUSCH/PUCCH/SRS transmission to a single TRP. Based on the company’s contributions the following proposal is made.

#### Round-1

**Proposal #3-7:**

* If a CORESET is indicated with two TCI states for PUSCH/PUCCH/SRS transmission to a single-TRP
	+ If PL-RS and spatial relation information are not configured and default beam is enabled for the PUCCH transmission
		- For single-TRP PUCCH transmission define rule(s) to determine one of the TCI states of the CORESET used as default beam and PL RS
		- FFS the exact rule
	+ If PUSCH scheduled by DCI format 0\_0 and default beam is enabled for the PUSCH transmission
		- For single-TRP PUSCH transmission define rule(s) to determine one of the TCI states of the CORESET used as default beam and PL RS
		- FFS the exact rule
	+ If PL-RS and spatial relation information are not configured and default beam is enabled for the SRS transmission
		- Define rule(s) for mapping of TCI states from CORESET to SRS resource sets to determine default beam and PL-RS

Companies to provide their preference on the proposal above.

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| **Company** | **Comment** |
| InterDigital | We can discuss this later |
| QC | Prefer to discuss later after making progress for higher priority discussion.  |
| OPPO | Discuss PDSCH and AP CSI-RS first. |
| vivo | Discuss it later |
| Nokia/NSB | Whether to support default spatial relation/PL-RS for single TRP UL transmission can be discussed later. |
| MediaTek | Need more discussion |
| Lenovo/MotM | Support FL proposal |
| Apple | Discuss latergNB needs to configure the QCL in the explicit way, we hope we can minimize the discussion on the default beam discussion which is not a good solution at all.  |
| Ericsson  | We are fine with FL’s proposal |
| Xiaomi | Need more discussion |
| Docomo | Support FL proposal. |
| CATT | Discuss this later |
| Samsung | Support FL proposal and also fine with discussing later. |
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### Issue #3-8 (Default spatial / PL RS for Rel-17 multi-TRP PUSCH/PUCCH)

If a CORESET is indicated with two TCI states, several companies proposed to define rule to determine default beams for Rel-17 multi-TRP PUSCH/PUCCH transmission schemes with repetition. Based on the discussion the following proposal is made.

#### Round-1

**Proposal #3-8:**

* If a CORESET is indicated with two TCI states, support two TCI states of the CORESET used as default beams and PL RS for Rel-17 Multi-TRP PUSCH/PUCCH repetition scheme
	+ FFS the exact rule

Companies to provide their views on the proposal above.

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| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Comment** |
| InterDigital | We can discuss this later |
| QC | Prefer to discuss later after making progress for higher priority discussions.  |
| OPPO | Discuss PDSCH and AP CSI-RS first. |
| vivo | Discuss it later |
| Nokia/NSB | We can consider the common solution with AI 8.1.2.1 |
| MediaTek | Need more discussion |
| Lenovo/MotM | Prefer to discuss later |
| Apple | Discussion later |
| Ericsson  | We need to discuss first whether it is feasible or allowed for mTRP PUCCH/PUSCH without configuring two spatial relations/pathloss RSs. |
| Xiaomi | Need more discussion |
| Docomo | Support FL proposal. |
| CATT | Discuss this later |
| Samsung | Support FL proposal and also fine with discussing later. |
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### Issue #3-9 (PDCCH monitoring with different QCL-TypeD)

Several companies proposed to discuss priority rules for PDCCH monitoring of PDCCH candidates in overlapping monitoring occasion with different QCL-TypeD when CORESET is indicated with two TCI states. Based on the discussion the following proposal is made.

#### Round-1

**Proposal #3-9:**

* When a CORESET is activated with two TCI states which overlaps with other CORESET, support new prioritization rule for PDCCH monitoring of PDCCH candidates in overlapping monitoring occasion with different QCL-TypeD
	+ **Alt 1**: Prioritization rule considers only CORESETs indicated with same number of TCI states (e.g., 2)
	+ **Alt 2**: Prioritization rule considers CORESETs indicated with the same and different number of TCI states
	+ FFS other details including whether new RRC parameter is required to indicate PDCCH monitoring assumptions using single TCI state or up to two TCI states

Companies to provide their views on the proposal above.

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| **Company** | **Comment** |
| Moderator | More inputs are required |
| InterDigital | We can discuss this later |
| QC | Support Alt 1. |
| OPPO | In Rel-16, there is no enhancement to support reception of two PDCCHs with different TCI states. It is not reasonable to support this feature only for SFNed CORESET. Hence, we propose to reuse the Rel-15 rule, and only reception of PDCCHs with the same TCI state(s) (including number) is supported regardless of the number of TCI states. |
| vivo | Discuss it later |
| Nokia/NSB | We can discuss this later |
| MediaTek | Need more discussion  |
| Lenovo/MotM | Support Alt 2 since it provides flexibility for monitoring CORESET with one or two TCI states |
| Apple | Discuss later. Or the current spec is not broken. gNB should avoid the conflict of CORESET configuration exceeding UE capability |
| Ericsson  | We are fine with the proposal. Alt.2 is preferred which can be based on the priority of the associated search space sets |
| Xiaomi | Support the proposal and we prefer Alt 2 for flexibility. |
| Spreadtrum | Support, Alt.2 is preferred. |
| Docomo | Support. In Rel-15/16, if PDCCH candidates in overlapping PDCCH monitoring occasions in multiple CORERSETs have different QCL-TypeD, UE monitors PDCCH only in a CORESET having the same QCL-TypeD as the CORESET determined from the priority rule that CSS has higher priority than USS and SS set with lower index has higher priority. If a CORESET can be activated with two TCI states, the rule for PDCCH monitoring in multiple CORESETs with different QCL-TypeD needs to be studied. |
| LG | Fine with the proposal  |
| CATT | Alt 2 is preferred for flexibility. |
| NEC | Support the proposal. |
| Samsung | Support Alt.2. |

## Other issues

This section contains other issues the companies want to highlight for discussion regarding support of SFN PDCCH transmission.

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## Beam Failure Detection and Recovery

### Issue #4-1 (Configuration of RS for BFD)

Several companies have discussed the issue of reference signals configuration for beam failure detection (BFD), when two TCI states are activated for CORESET. Based on the company’s contributions the following alternatives were proposed.

**Issue #4-1:**

* When two TCI states are activated for a CORESET, support the following configuration of RS for BFD
	+ Implicit configuration
		- **Alt 1-1**: RS of CORESETs with only single TCI states are used
			* **Supported by**: …
		- **Alt 1-2**: RS of CORESETs with both single and two TCI states are used
			* **Supported by (8)**: Lenovo/MotMobility, Nokia/NSB, Ericsson, Xiaomi, Convida Wireless, Sony, Docomo, CATT
		- **Alt 1-3**: RS of CORESETs with only two TCI states are used
			* **Supported by (3)**: Qualcomm, LG, CATT
	+ Explicit configuration
		- **Alt 2-1**: Support defining CSI-RS resource or SSB pairs as BFD RS
			* FFS other details
			* **Supported by (4)**: NEC, Xiaomi, Lenovo/MotM, Sony
		- **Alt 2-2**: Reuse the existing Rel-15/Rel-16 approach for BFD RS configuration
			* **Supported by (9)**: Qualcomm, Nokia/NSB, Lenovo/MotMobility, OPPO, Ericsson, Convida Wireless, Docomo, LG, CATT …

Companies are invited to provide their views regarding the above alternatives.

#### Round-1

**Proposal #4-1:**

* TBD

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| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Comment** |
| Moderator | More inputs are required |
| InterDigital | We can discuss this later |
| QC | For implicit configuration, support Alt 1-3 since the two RSs are associated with the two different TRP and will provide proper indication on the BFD for each link. For explicit configuration, support Alt 2-2 as gNB is aware which link is more important to monitor and also to minimize spec impact given the limited time. |
| OPPO | Support Alt 2-2. |
| Nokia/NSB | BFD-RSs should be any RSs of any CORESET for detecting BFR. For SFN PDCCH, if one of beams is reachable, this doesn’t need BFR triggering. If two CORESETs having one and two TCI states, BFR should be triggered if all CORESETs are failed.  |
| Lenovo/MotM | For explicit configuration, we support Alt. 2-1. For implicit configuration, we support Alt 1-3 as first choice since RS of CORESETs with two states can be naturally used for BFD detection. Considering configuration flexibility, we are also fine with RS of multiple CORESETs with only single TCI state, hence we are also fine with Alt 1-2 as a second choice |
| Apple | Discuss later |
| Ericsson | Support Alt.1-2 for implicit, and Alt. 2-2 for explicit. Suggest to revise the main bullet to something like: **Issue #4-1:*** When two TCI states are activated for at least one CORESET, support the following configuration of RS for BFD
 |
| Convida Wireless | Support 1-2. Support 2-2 as well, but I guess we could include Rel-17 BFD-RS configuration as well.  |
| Xiaomi | Support Alt 1-2 for implicit and Alt 2-1 for explicit. |
| Sony | Support Alt1-2 and Alt 2-1. |
| Docomo | Support Alt 1-2 for implicit and Alt 2-2 for explicit. |
| LG | Support Alt1-3 for implicit, and Alt2-2 for explicit.  |
| CATT | This issue can be discussed after BFR framework is agreed.For implicit configuration, CORESETs with both single and two TCI states can be used, but CORESETs with two TCI states should have higher priority. Therefore, both Alt 1-2 and Alt 1-3 are acceptable.For explicit configuration, Alt 2-2 is preferred. Besides, explicit configuration in Rel-17 BFR cannot be precluded at this stage. |
| NEC | We share similar view as Convida that Rel-17 TRP specific BFR needs to be included as well. For SFN PDCCH, if one TRP failed, the failed link can be recovered to resume SFN transmission. It’s better to clarify whether the discussion is based on Rel-15/16 cell-specific BFR or Rel-17 TRP-specific BFR. It seems current discussion is only based on cell-specific BFR? If so, we are OK to discuss this firstly.* For cell-specific BFR, w~~W~~hen two TCI states are activated for a CORESET, support the following configuration of RS for BFD
* FFS: TRP-specific BFR.
 |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | We don’t the need to enhance the BFD/BFR, as with HST-SFN, the performance in terms of reliability and throughput has been improved, the failure cases have been reduced significantly. There’s no necessity to discuss it. |
| Moderator | Re Huawei. This enhancement is targeting both URRLC and HST-SFN scenarios. Re NEC: This question is related to issue #4-4  |

#### Round-2

**Proposal #4-1:**

* When two TCI states are activated for a CORESET, support the following configuration of RS for BFD
	+ Down-select one alternative for implicit configuration
		- **Alt 1-2**: RS of CORESETs with both single and two TCI states are used
		- **Alt 1-3**: RS of CORESETs with only two TCI states are used
	+ Down-select one alternative for explicit configuration
		- **Alt 2-1**: Support defining CSI-RS resource or SSB pairs as BFD RS
			* FFS other details
		- **Alt 2-2**: Reuse the existing Rel-15/Rel-16 approach for BFD RS configuration

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| **Company** | **Comment** |
| Samsung | Support Alt.1-2 and Alt.2-2. |
| ZTE | Support |
| NEC | We still think the discussion of BFD RS should be separate for Rel-15/16 cell specific BFR and Rel-17 TRP specific BFR. As in Rel-15/16 cell specific BFR, there is one BFD RS set, and in Rel-17 TRP specific BFR, there are two BFD RS sets, the association and derivation of BFD RS set with the CORESET may be different, which is similar with designing of NBI RS set in Issue 4-3. |
| Docomo | Support Alt 1-2 for implicit and Alt 2-2 for explicit. |
| QC | Support FL proposal. Prefer Alt 1-3 for implicit and Alt 2-2 for explicit. |
| Xiaomi | Support the Proposal, and prefer Alt 1-2 and Alt 2-1. With Alt 2-2, the BFD RS only refer to one TRP for TRP specific BFD. It is possible that beam failure is detected but the radio link of SFN PDCCH is still workable, which will introduce some redundant BFR. |
| Ericsson | Alt 1-2 and Alt 2-2.The main bullet should be updated:* When two TCI states are activated for at least one ~~a~~ CORESET, support the following configuration of RS for BFD
 |
| LG | Support the proposal. And Alt1-3 and Alt2-2 are preferred.  |
| CATT | Support FL’s proposal. |
| OPPO . | Support Alt 1-2 and Alt 2-2 |
| vivo | Support FL’s proposal. Considering the priority, a down-selection can be made in the next meeting. |
| MediaTek | Support Alt 1-3 and Alt 2-2 |
| Lenovo/MotM | Support the proposal. Prefer Alt 1-2 and Alt 2-1. In our view, CSI-RS resource or SSB pair with two TCI states is used for hypothetical BLER calculation in HST scenario for both implicit and explicit configuration. For Alt 2-2, it seems only one CSI-RS or SSB is used for hypothetical BLER calculation and it does not match with SFN PDCCH transmission for HST. Thus, false alarm on beam failure detection may happen on account of possible better performance with SFN PDCCH transmission |
| Moderator  | Please check the updated proposal **Proposal #4-1a:*** When two TCI states are activated for at least one CORESET, support the following configuration of RS for BFD
	+ Down-select one alternative for implicit configuration
		- **Alt 1-2**: RS of CORESETs with both single and two TCI states are used
		- **Alt 1-3**: RS of CORESETs with only two TCI states are used
	+ Down-select one alternative for explicit configuration
		- **Alt 2-1**: Support defining CSI-RS resource or SSB pairs as BFD RS
			* FFS other details
		- **Alt 2-2**: Reuse the existing Rel-15/Rel-16 approach for BFD RS configuration
	+ Note: down-selection can be done separately for Rel-15/16 cell specific BFR and Rel-17 TRP-specific BFR. Rel-17 TRP-specific BFR to be discussed under AI 8.1.2.3
 |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Regarding the comments below, if the BFD is targeting URLLC, then more frequent BFD would be preferred, however, the proposed BFD configuration would reduce the frequency of failure detection which will degrade the performance failure detection.*Re Huawei. This enhancement is targeting both URRLC and HST-SFN scenarios.* |

#### Round-3

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| Moderator proposal**Proposal #4-1a:**When two TCI states are activated for at least one CORESET, support the following configuration of RS for BFD* Down-select one alternative for implicit configuration
	+ **Alt 1-2**: RS of CORESETs with both single and two TCI states are used
	+ **Alt 1-3**: RS of CORESETs with only two TCI states are used
* Down-select one alternative for explicit configuration
	+ **Alt 2-1**: Support defining CSI-RS resource or SSB pairs as BFD RS
		- FFS other details
	+ **Alt 2-2**: Reuse the existing Rel-15/Rel-16 approach for BFD RS configuration
* Note: down-selection can be done separately for Rel-15/16 cell specific BFR and Rel-17 TRP -specific BFR . Rel-17 TRP -specific BFR to be discussed under AI 8.1.2.3
 |
| [Samsung] Support |
| [ZTE] Support |
| [vivo] Support |
| [Lenovo/MotM] Support. Prefer Alt1-2 for implicit configuration and Alt2-1 for explicit configuration |
| [OPPO]Support |
| [Spreadtrum]Support |
| [LG] Support |
|  [Docomo] Support. Support Alt 1-2 and Alt 2-2. |
| [CATT] Support. |
| [Sony] Support |
|  Ericsson: We prefer Alt 1-2 and Alt 2-2. |
|  [Huawei, HiSilicon] Support Alt 2-2. For implicit configuration, we don’t see the necessity to specify new rules, as explicit configuration as discussed in 8.1.2.3 is sufficient. |
|   [Nokia/NSB] Support Alt 1-2 and Alt 2-2. |
|  [Apple] Okay |
|  [QC]: Support the proposal. Our preference is Alt 1-3 for implicit and Alt 2-2 for explicit. |
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**Proposal #4-1a:**

If enhanced SFN PDCCH transmission scheme (scheme 1 or TRP-based pre-compensation) is configured and~~when~~ two TCI states are activated for at least one CORESET, support the following configuration of RS for BFD

* Down-select one alternative for implicit configuration
	+ **Alt 1-2**: RS of CORESETs with both single and two TCI states are used
	+ **Alt 1-3**: RS of CORESETs with only two TCI states are used
* Down-select one alternative for explicit configuration
	+ **Alt 2-1**: Support defining CSI-RS resource or SSB pairs as BFD RS
		- FFS other details
	+ **Alt 2-2**: Reuse the existing Rel-15/Rel-16 approach for BFD RS configuration
* Note: down-selection can be done separately for Rel-15/16 cell specific BFR and Rel-17 TRP-specific BFR, Rel-17 TRP-specific BFR to be discussed under AI 8.1.2.3

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| **Company** | **Comment** |
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### Issue #4-2 (Hypothetical BLER calculation for BFD)

Several companies have discussed the issue of hypothetical BLER calculation using measurements from beam failure detection (BFD) RS, when two TCI states are activated for CORESET. Based on the company’s contributions the following alternatives were proposed.

**Issue #4-2:**

* When two TCI states are activated for a CORESET, hypothetical BLER for BFD calculated as follows
	+ **Alt 3-1**: UE calculates hypothetical BLER using BFD RS assuming single-TRP transmission
		- **Supported by (3)**:, Ericsson, Convida Wireless, Huawei / HiSilicon …
	+ **Alt 3-2**: UE calculates hypothetical BLER using BFD RS pairs assuming SFN transmission for multiple-TRPs
		- **Supported by (13)**: Qualcomm, NEC, Lenovo/MotMobility, LG, Nokia/NSB, vivo, MediaTek, Lenovo/MotM, Apple, Ericsson, Xiaomi , Sony , Docomo …

Companies are invited to provide their views regarding the above alternatives.

#### Round-1

**Proposal #4-2:**

* TBD

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| **Company** | **Comment** |
| Moderator | More inputs are required |
| InterDigital | We can discuss this later |
| QC | Support Alt 3-2 where single SFN BLER is computed based on UE implementation. |
| vivo | Support Alt 3-2. |
| Nokia/NSB | Support Alt 3-2. |
| MediaTek | Support Alt 3-2 |
| Lenovo/MotM | Support Alt 3-2 to help matching with link quality for enhanced PDCCH transmission for HST |
| Apple | Alt 3-2 assumes certain BFD RS configuration, i.e., pair of RS is configured for BFD. We need to first agree on that.  |
| Ericsson  | Support Alt. 3-2 for a RS pair associated with one CORESET |
| Convida Wireless | Support Alt 3-1. We don’t see a strong motivation to enhance this. If at least one BFD-RS is good enough, both Alt 3-1 and Alt 3-2 will not result in beam failure. If all BFD-RS are in outage, both Alt 3-1 and Alt 3-2 will result in beam failure. |
| Xiaomi | Support Alt 3-2 |
| Sony | Support Alt3-2. |
| Docomo | Support Alt. 3-2. Since PDCCH reception is SFN, hypothetical BLER should be also calculated by SFN. |
| LG | Support Alt 3-2. |
| CATT | This issue can be discussed later.Alt 3-2 is an optimization on existing hypothetical BLER calculation. If both PDCCH and PDSCH are configured with SFN operation, this alternative can work well. If PDSCH is not configured with SFN (e.g. PDSCH scheme 3), SFN-specific hypothetical BLER calculation may not be accurate. There might be a case that failure report is not triggered but PDSCH cannot be decoded correctly (assuming that TCI states of PDCCH and PDSCH are same). In this case, existing hypothetical BLER calculation is more preferred.Besides, if per-TRP failure report is agreed to be enhanced on Rel-15/16 BFR framework, per-TRP related hypothetical BLER calculation can also be considered. |
| NEC | Support Alt 3-2. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | We don’t see the motivation here as hypothetical BLER assuming SFN transmission will reduce BFR detection possibilities. |

#### Round-2

**Proposal #4-2:**

* When two TCI states are activated for a CORESET, hypothetical BLER for BFD calculated as follows
	+ **Alt 3-2**: UE calculates hypothetical BLER using BFD RS pairs assuming SFN transmission for multiple-TRPs

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| **Company** | **Comment** |
| Moderator | Alt 3-2 has clear majority support |
| Samsung | Support Alt.3-1. It is not clear that how to calculate hypothetical BLER based on BFD RS pairs. |
| Docomo | Support. Since PDCCH reception is SFN, hypothetical BLER should be also calculated by SFN. |
| QC | Support FL proposal. |
| Xiaomi | Support the proposal in principle. And suggest to add the scenario “if the BFD RS is configured implicitly” |
| Ericsson | Support |
| LG | Support the proposal  |
| CATT | Do not support Alt 3-2.As we analyzed in round 1 discussion, Alt 3-2 cannot work well when PDSCH is not configured with SFN transmission. A general failure detection condition which is fit for all scenarios is preferred.Besides, how to calculate hypothetical BLER based on BFD RS (pairs) can depend on UE implementation, and there is no need to specify it explicitly. |
| vivo | Support |
| MediaTek | Support |
| Lenovo/MotM | Support the proposal |
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### Issue #4-3 (NBI RS)

Several companies have discussed the issue of configuration of new beam identification reference signals, when two TCI states are activated for CORESET. Based on the company’s contributions the following alternatives were proposed.

**Issue #4-3:**

* When two TCI states are activated for a CORESET, NBI RS are configured as follows
	+ Alt 4-1: Reuse the existing Rel-15 NBI configuration based on single CSI-RS resource
		- **Supported by**: Qualcomm, Nokia/NSB, Intel, OPPO, vivo, MediaTek, Ericsson, Convida Wireless, Sony …
	+ Alt 4-2: Introduce two new beam identification CSI-RS resource sets or new beam identification CSI-RS resource pairs
		- **Supported by**: NEC, Xiaomi, Lenovo/MotMobility, CATT

#### Round-1

Companies are invited to provide their views regarding the above alternatives.

**Proposal #4-3:**

* TBD

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| **Company** | **Comment** |
| Moderator | More inputs are required |
| InterDigital | We can discuss this later |
| QC | Support Alt 4-1. UE should recover with single TRP assumption.  |
| OPPO | Support Alt 4-1. |
| vivo | Support Alt 4-1. |
| Nokia/NSB | Support Alt 4-1. |
| MediaTek | Support Alt 4-1 |
| Lenovo/MotM | Support Alt 4-2 to help providing new beam information for later enhanced PDCCH/PDSCH transmission from multiple TRPs for HST |
| Apple | Alt4-1 can be the baseline |
| Ericsson  | Support Alt.4-1. UE can always recover with sTRP transmission and could be reconfigured with two TRPs after.  |
| Convida Wireless | Support Alt 4-1. |
| Xiaomi | Support Alt 4-2. Since if two TCI states are considered for BFD-RS, but NBI-RS is configured by Alt 4-1, it is much likely that no new beam will be find. |
| Sony | Support Alt 4-1. |
| Docomo | This proposal is related whether to support TRP specific BFD/BFR. In case of cell specific BFR, Alt. 4-1 should be supported. In case of TRP specific BFD/BFR, Alt. 4-2 should be supported. We can firstly discuss whether TRP specific BFD/BFR is supported with SFN PDCCH scheme. |
| CATT | Support Alt4-2. With Alt 4-2, UE can recover with either single TRP transmission or SFN transmission, which depends on the detailed reporting mechanism design. |
| NEC | We share similar view with DoCoMo that it’s better to discuss cell-specific and TRP-specific BFR separately. |

#### Round-2

**Proposal #4-3:**

* When two TCI states are activated for a CORESET, NBI RS are configured as follows
	+ For Rel-15/Rel-16 cell-specific BFR, reuse the existing Rel-15 NBI configuration based on single CSI-RS resource
	+ FFS for Rel-17 TRP-specific BFR, introduce two new beam identification CSI-RS resource sets or new beam identification CSI-RS resource pairs

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| **Company** | **Comment** |
| Moderator | TRP-specific BFR issues are better to be discussed under 8.1.2.3 |
| Docomo | Support. |
| QC | Support in principles. The 2nd sub-bult is not needed.  |
| Xiaomi | If two TCI states are considered for BFD-RS, but NBI-RS is configured by **reusing the existing Rel-15 NBI configuration based on single CSI-RS resource**, it is much likely that no new beam will be find even two new beams can provide better performance by SFN transmission than that of the two old beams. |
| Ericsson | Support. |
| CATT | Support in principle.About the second bullet, we suggest to draw a conclusion, e.g.,Conclusion: TRP-specific BFR issues for HST-SFN scenario will be discussed under 8.1.2.3. |
| MediaTek | Support in principle. Agree with Moderator that TRP-specific BFR should be discussed in 8.1.2.3. |
| Lenovo/MotM | In principle, two identified beams with one for each TRP is beneficial for SFN based PDCCH transmission and later PDSCH transmission before MAC CE indicating new TCI states. Also, we have similar views as Xiaomi that it may have impact on whether the new beam can be found. It seems the proposals are related with Rel-17 TRP specific BFR discussion and outcome of Issue #4-4. Thus, we prefer to make a conclusion later |
| Moderator | **Proposal #4-3a:*** When two TCI states are activated for a CORESET, NBI RS are configured as follows
	+ For Rel-15/Rel-16 cell-specific BFR, reuse the existing Rel-15 NBI configuration based on single CSI-RS resource
	+ FFS for Rel-17 TRP-specific BFR to be discussed under 8.1.2.3
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### Issue #4-4 (Applicability of the BFR enhancements)

Several companies have discussed the issue of applicability of beam failure enhancements for different BFD procedures (specified in different releases), when two TCI states are activated for CORESET. Based on the company’s contributions the following alternatives were proposed.

**Proposal #4-4:**

* When two TCI states are activated for a CORESET, BFR enhancements are applicable to
	+ Rel-15 BFR
		- **Supported by**: Qualcomm, NEC, Nokia/NSB, Lenovo/MotMobility,
	+ Rel-16 BFR
		- **Supported by**: Qualcomm, NEC, Nokia/NSB, Lenovo/MotMobility,
	+ Rel-17 BFR
		- **Supported by**: NEC,

Companies are invited to provide their views regarding the above alternatives.

#### Round-1

**Proposal #4-4:**

* TBD

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| **Company** | **Comment** |
| Moderator | More inputs are required |
| InterDigital | Rel-16 BFR should be the reference. |
| QC | Enhancement should be applicable to BFR Rel.15 and Rel.16 |
| Nokia/NSB | Rel-17 Per-TRP BFR is still under discussion. We can discuss it later.  |
| Lenovo/MotM | Enhancement can be applicable to Rel-15 and Rel-16 BFR  |
| Apple | Do not fully understand the question, we do not even support two TCI state in CORESET for Rel-15/16.  |
| Ericsson  | Support enhancement over Rel-15 and Rel-16 |
| Convida Wireless | It depends on what kind of BFR enhancements that are agreed, if any.  |
| Xiaomi | Support enhancement for Rel-15/16 cell specific BFR first. Rel-17 TRP specific BFR can be discussed later. |
| Docomo | Support enhancement for Rel-15/16 cell specific BFR first. We are also supportive Rel-17 TRP specific BFR as next step. |
| CATT | We prefer to support per-TRP BFR report, and Rel-17 BFR is preferred. It is also fine to support Rel-15/16 BFR related enhancements if per-TRP failure report feature can be supported. With per-TRP BFR report, if one TRP fails and failure event is reported, gNB can switch SFN operation to single-TRP transmission. |
| NEC | We support both Rel-15/16 cell specific BFR and Rel-17 TRP specific BFR. |
| Moderator | In this agenda item, I suggest we focus enhancements over Rel-15/Rel-16 BFR.  |

## Other issues

This section contains other issues the companies want to highlight for discussion regarding support of beam failure detection.

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| **Company** | **Comment** |
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## Issue #5-1 (Other non-categorized proposals)

The proposals supported by one company are provided below for consideration in the next RAN1 meetings.

* *A new definition on QCL association relationship of one antenna port and one antenna port group*
* *Support of small delay CDD with a properly adjusted delay offset between TRPs*
* *QCL assumptions between the TRS/CSI-RS and SSB reference RS for scheme 1*
* *Support configuration of combination of SFN and TDM based PDCCH simultaneously*
* *Introduce new QCL type-E with loose Doppler shift relationship between the target and source RS.*
* *Study zone-based configuration for TCI/QCL information to mitigate potential high signaling overhead.*
* *Support variable-rate TRS transmission for HST deployment scenario.*
* *TCI states configured in non-serving cell(s) with PCI either explicitly configured or implicitly associated*
* *DMRS adaptation for HST SFN scenario*
* *UE assisted DMRS adaptation for DL, in which UE provides an indication of the most convenient DMRS configuration*
* *Define new value of CORESETPoolIndex for CORESET with two TCI states*
* *Study PTRS design in case of SFN transmission scheme*
* *Dynamic DMRS configuration signaling to enable DMRS adaptation*
* *New SRS pattern for UL Doppler estimation purpose*
* *SRS allocation for Doppler measurements multiplexing with any UL or DL channel for the addressed UE*
* *Efficient triggering method for SRS transmission*
* *Study TA issue in HST scenario*
* *Support configuration/activation of one or two TCI States for different search spaces in a CORESET for PDCCH SFN transmission.*

# Other issues

This section contains other issues the companies want to highlight.

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| **Company** | **Comment** |
| InterDigital | Given the fact that in an HST scenario, many UEs will require simultaneous update on their TCI states, from signalling overhead perspective it does not make much sense if the TCI update is done for each UE in an individual manner. Therefore, it would be relevant if a group-based beam indication is used for beam indication of a CORESET.For example, a CORESET can be configured for a group of UEs which its configuration can be provided via a broadcasting signal (e.g., SIB). Then, a group-based beam indication can determine a beam for a CORESET based on an explicit indication using a DCI or a broadcasting signal, wherein the DCI can be a group-common DCI monitored by a group of UEs. Proposal: Support DCI-based group indication to indicate a beam for a CORESET. |
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# References

[1] RP-193133, New WID: Further enhancements on MIMO for NR, Samsung 3GPP TSG RAN Meeting #86, Sitges, Spain, December 9-12, 2019.

[2] R1-2104203, Enhancement to support HST-SFN deployment scenario, FUTUREWEI.

[3] R1-2104269, Enhancements on high speed train for multi-TRP in Rel-17, Huawei, HiSilicon.

[4] R1-2104295, Further Discussion on HST-SFN, InterDigital, Inc.

[5] R1-2104346, Further discussion and evaluation on HST-SFN schemes, vivo.

[6] R1-2104414, Discussion on enhancements on HST-SFN deployment, Spreadtrum Communications.

[7] R1-2104487, Discussion on HST-SFN transmission schemes, CATT.

[8] R1-2104588, Discussion on Multi-TRP HST enhancements, ZTE.

[9] R1-2104602, Enhancements on HST-SFN deployment, CMCC.

[10] R1-2104657, Enhancements on HST-SFN deployment, Qualcomm Incorporated.

[11] R1-2104735, Enhancements on HST-SFN deployment, OPPO.

[12] R1-2104892, Enhancements to HST-SFN deployments, Intel Corporation.

[13] R1-2105090, Views on Rel-17 HST enhancement, Apple.

[14] R1-2105154, Enhancement on HST-SFN deployment, Sony.

[15] R1-2105249, Discussion on HST-SFN deployment, NEC.

[16] R1-2105276, Enhancements for HST-SFN deployment, Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell.

[17] R1-2105294, Enhancements on HST-SFN, Samsung.

[18] R1-2105543, Enhancements on HST-SFN operation for multi-TRP PDCCH transmission, Xiaomi.

[19] R1-2105586, Enhancement on HST-SFN deployment, Ericsson.

[20] R1-2105591, On Enhancements for HST-SFN deployment, Convida Wireless.

[21] R1-2105686, Discussion on HST-SFN deployment, NTT DOCOMO, INC.

[22] R1-2105761, Enhancements for HST-SFN deployment, Lenovo, Motorola Mobility.

[23] R1-2105782, Enhancements on HST-SFN deployment, LG Electronics.

# Appendix (Summary of the agreements)

The agreements made in RAN1#102e, RAN1#103e and RAN1#104e meetings are provided below.

**RAN1#102-e meeting agreements**

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| **Agreement**For the discussion purpose consider the following categorization of the enhanced DL transmission schemes* **Scheme 1**:
	+ TRS is transmitted in TRP-specific / non-SFN manner
	+ DM-RS and PDCCH/PDSCH from TRPs are transmitted in SFN manner
* **Scheme 2**:
	+ TRS and DM-RS are transmitted in TRP-specific / non-SFN manner
	+ PDSCH from TRPs is transmitted in SFN manner

**Agreement**Study the following aspects of the enhanced transmission schemes:* **For scheme 1**:
	+ Target DL physical channels, i.e., PDSCH only or PDSCH + PDCCH
	+ Whether more than 2 QCL/TCI states are required and corresponding signaling details
	+ Whether and how to indicate scheme 1 for differentiation with Rel-16 non-SFNed transmission schemes with multiple QCL/TCI states
	+ QCL relationship between TRS and DMRS ports
	+ Note: Other schemes/aspects are not precluded
* **For scheme 2**:
	+ Association of each MIMO layer of PDSCH to DM-RS antenna ports
	+ Whether more than 2 QCL/TCI states are required and corresponding signaling details
	+ Whether and how to indicate scheme 2 for differentiation with Rel-16 non-SFNed transmission schemes with multiple QCL/TCI states

Note: Other schemes/aspects are not precluded |

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| **Agreement**Study TRP-based frequency offset pre-compensation including the following aspects:* Aspects related to indication of the carrier frequency determined based on the received TRS resource(s) in the 1st step
	+ **Option 1**: Implicit indication of the Doppler shift(s) using uplink signal(s) transmitted on the carrier frequency acquired in the 1st step
		- Indication for QCL-like association of the resource(s) received in the 1st step with UL signal transmitted in the 2nd step
		- Type of the uplink reference signals / physical channel used in the 2nd step, necessity of new configuration and corresponding signaling details
	+ **Option 2**: Explicit reporting of the Doppler shift(s) acquired in the 1st step using CSI framework
		- FFS: Indication for QCL-like association of the resource(s) received in the 1st step with UL signal transmitted in the 2nd step
		- CSI reporting aspects, configuration, quantization, signalling details, etc.
* New QCL types/assumption for TRS with other RS (e.g., SS/PBCH), when TRS resource(s) is used as target RS in TCI state
* New QCL types/assumptions for TRS with other RS (e.g., DM-RS), when TRS resource(s) is used as source RS in the TCI state
* Target physical channels (e.g., PDSCH only or PDSCH/PDCCH) and reference signals that should be supported for pre-compensation
* Signalling/procedural details on whether/how the pre-compensation is applied to target channels
* Whether multiple sets of TRS and pre-compensation on TRS is needed in 3rd step.

Note: Other aspects/schemes are not precluded |

**RAN1#103-e meeting**

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| **Agreement**Support at least the following configuration for HST scenario in Rel-17* The same DMRS port(s) can associate with multiple TCI states
	+ FFS other details

Note: DMRS and PDCCH/PDSCH from different TRPs are transmitted in SFN manner**Agreement**At most two TCI states are supported for HST scenario in Rel-17* FFS: Whether to support more than two TCI states for FR2
* FFS configuration/signalling details of the TCI states

Note: DMRS and PDCCH/PDSCH from different TRPs are transmitted in SFN manner**Agreement**When the same DMRS port(s) are associated with two TCI states containing TRS as source reference signal, at least one variant is supported for Rel-17 HST-SFN scenario based on further evaluations* **Variant A**: One of the TCI state can be associated with {*average delay*, *delay spread*} and another TCI states can be associated with {*average delay, delay spread, Doppler shift, Doppler spread*} (i.e., QCL-TypeA)
* **Variant B**: One of the TCI state can be associated with {*average delay, delay spread*} and another TCI state with {*Doppler shift, Doppler spread*} (i.e., QCL-TypeB)
* **Variant C**: One of the TCI state can be associated with {*delay spread*}  and another TCI states can be associated with {*average delay, delay spread, Doppler shift, Doppler spread*} (i.e., QCL-TypeA)
* **Variant E**: Both TCI states can be associated with {*average delay, delay spread, Doppler shift, Doppler spread*} (i.e., QCL-TypeA)
* FFS: Indication method to apply QCL, e.g., via new QCL-type, or reuse existing QCL-type while UE to ignore certain QCL properties
* Note: Each TCI state in the above variants may be additionally associated with {Spatial Rx parameter} (i.e., QCL-TypeD)
* Note: Companies are encouraged to provide evaluation results for the above variants based on agreed EVM from RAN1#102e meeting
* Note: Above variants are applicable to scheme 1 and/or TRP based pre-compensation as a reference for evaluation.
* This agreement is for the purpose of evaluation and does not imply the support or lack of support of scheme 1 and/or TRP based pre-compensation
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| **Agreement**For PDCCH reliability enhancements, support SFN scheme + Alt 1-1.* FFS: TCI state activation for CORESET, impact on default beam, BFD resource for BFR

Where the Alt 1-1 is agreed as:Alt 1-1: One PDCCH candidate (in a given SS set) is associated with both TCI states of the CORESET. |

**RAN1#104-e meeting**

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| **Agreement**Scheme 1 is supported in Rel-17 * TRS is transmitted in TRP-specific / non-SFN manner
* DM-RS and PDCCH/PDSCH from TRPs are transmitted in SFN manner
* FFS other details

 **Agreement**For scheme 1 and SFN transmission of PDCCH support Variant E for QCL assumption in TCI state when TRS is used as source RS **Agreement**Two TCI states are supported for scheme 1 in FR2**Agreement*** Support MAC CE activation of two TCI states for PDCCH
* FFS other details

**Conclusion**The decision on support of specification based TRP pre-compensation scheme for HST-SFN scenario to be made in RAN1#104-e-bis meeting. To facilitate RAN1 decision, companies are encouraged to provide evaluation results according to the agreed evaluation assumptions. The evaluations not compliant with agreed assumptions will not be considered by RAN1 in the decision process.**Agreement**For HST-SFN scenario:* Support semi-static (RRC based) switching of scheme 1 (PDSCH) with 2a, 2b, 3, 4
* FFS all other details including RRC signaling, possible RAN4 impact (if any), etc.
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**RAN1#104b-e meeting**

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| **Agreement**Introduce enhanced MAC CE signaling for PDCCH activating two TCI states for SFN-based PDCCH transmission* The corresponding MAC CE includes at least the following fields
	+ Serving cell ID
	+ CORESET ID
	+ Two TCI state IDs
* FFS whether for CA scenario additionally support RRC configured set of the serving cells which can be addressed by a single MAC CE
* FFS whether or not enhanced MAC CE signaling is applicable to a CORESET configured with CORESETPoolindex

Send LS to RAN2 to inform about agreement on support of enhanced MAC CE for CORESET in Rel-17. LS is endorsed in R1-2104064**Agreement**Specification-based TRP Doppler pre-compensation scheme is supported in Rel-17 for FR1 with one or both:* UL RS based Doppler estimation by gNB
	+ FFS: Details including UL RS enhancement
* DL RS based Doppler feedback by UE
	+ FFS: Details
	+ FFS: Whether UE capability needs to be introduced
* Whether to support one or both will be decided later

**Agreement*** Support dynamic (DCI-based) switching of scheme 1 (PDSCH) with single-TRP scheme by TCI state field in DCI format 1\_1/1\_2
	+ This feature is UE optional
* FFS all other details including RRC signalling, possible RAN4 impact (if any), etc.

**Working Assumption**All QCL source RS resource types as defined in TCI state for Rel-16 multi-TRP are supported for scheme 1**Agreement**Support semi-static (RRC-based) switching of scheme 1 (PDSCH) with Rel-16 scheme 1a* FFS: Whether dynamic switching is additionally supported

**For future meeting:**Companies to consider Proposal #3-8a in FL summary (R1-2104020) for future meetings.Companies to consider Proposal #3-10 in FL summary (R1-2104020) for future meetings.**Agreement**Scheme 1 for PDSCH is identified by* New RRC parameter and the number of TCI states indicated by DCI
	+ FFS RRC configuration details, e.g., per BWP or per CC
	+ FFS whether or not restriction to a single CDM group for DM-RS is also supported
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