**3GPP TSG-RAN WG1 Meeting #106-e R1-2108254**

**e-Meeting, August 16th – August 27th, 2021**

**Agenda item:** 8.1.2.1

**Source:** Moderator (Qualcomm)

**Title:** Summary #2 of email discussions [106-e-NR-feMIMO-03] for mTRP PDCCH enhancements

**Document for:** Discussion/Decision

# **PDSCH mapping Type B**

The following was agreed in GTW:

**Agreement**

Among the two Alts in RAN1 #104b-e agreement on PDSCH mapping Type B, support Alt1 (The candidate that starts later in time).

Also, the following was noted in Chairman’s notes for comeback

**For comeback, at least select one of the following options in Week2**

***For PDSCH processing time in this case, d1,1 is determined***

* ***Option 2: By considering the PDCCH candidate that results in larger d1,1 value***
* ***Option 3: By considering the number of overlapping symbols from both PDCCH candidates.***
  + ***Each of the overlapping symbol is counted as a single symbol***
* ***Option 4: By considering the number of overlapping symbols from both PDCCH candidates.***
  + ***Double-counting each PDSCH symbol that overlaps with both PDCCH candidates.***

In the previous rounds of discussions, majority companies (22 companies) supported Option 2 for *d1,1* calculation.

For reference, the existing specification for *d1,1* calculation in the case of PDSCH mapping Type B is copied below:

- For UE processing capability 1: If the PDSCH is mapping type B as given in clause 7.4.1.1 of [4, TS 38.211], and

- if the number of PDSCH symbols allocated is *L* ≥ 7, then *d1,1* = 0,

- if the number of PDSCH symbols allocated is *L* ≥ 4 and *L* ≤ 6, then *d1,1* = 7- *L.*

- if the number of PDSCH symbols allocated is *L* = *3* then *d1,1 = 3 +* min *(d,1)*, where *d* is the number of overlapping symbols of the scheduling PDCCH and the scheduled PDSCH.

- if the number of PDSCH symbols allocated is 2, then *d1,1* = 3*+d*, where *d* is the number of overlapping symbols of the scheduling PDCCH and the scheduled PDSCH.

- For UE processing capability 2: If the PDSCH is mapping type B as given in clause 7.4.1.1 of [4, TS 38.211],

- if the number of PDSCH symbols allocated is *L* ≥ 7, then *d1,1* = 0,

- if the number of PDSCH symbols allocated is *L* ≥ 3 and *L* ≤ 6, then *d1,1* is the number of overlapping symbols of the scheduling PDCCH and the scheduled PDSCH,

- if the number of PDSCH symbols allocated is 2,

- if the scheduling PDCCH was in a 3-symbol CORESET and the CORESET and the PDSCH had the same starting symbol, then *d1,1* = 3,

- otherwise *d1,1* is the number of overlapping symbols of the scheduling PDCCH and the scheduled PDSCH.

It can be seen above that *d1,1* is not the same as d (number of overlapping symbols of the scheduling PDCCH and the scheduled PDSCH), and also is not always a function of d. This case in the above is one example where *d1,1* is not a function of d. In addition, in some cases, no matter how large d becomes (as a result of Option 3 or 4), it is capped by value of 1. This case in the above is one example. Hence, the description of Option 3 or Option 4 may require some clarifications.

The following examples may be used for explanations of your answer to the below questions:



**Question 1: Among Options 2, 3, 4 above which one do you prefer? Why?**

**Question 2: How *d1,1* is determined in Option 3 or 4 in this case above (Example 2)?**

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| Company | Comments |
| Spreadtrum | Sorry for the confusion. Update Option 3 below:   * ***Option 3: By considering the number of overlapping symbols from both PDCCH candidates.***   + ***~~Each of the overlapping symbol is counted as a single symbol~~***   + ***Each PDSCH symbol that only overlaps with one of both PDCCH candidates is counted as a single symbol;***   + ***Double-counting each PDSCH symbol that overlaps with both PDCCH candidates.***   **Question 1:**  Prefer updated option 3.  For PDCCH repetition where two individual PDCCHs decoding and soft combing operation perhaps are needed, the processing complexity is much larger than conventional individual PDCCH decoding. Thus for PDCCH repetition case, we prefer to relax PDSCH processing time requirement. Thus we prefer updated option 3.  **Question 2:**  For the example case, we are fine to enhance the spec to relax PDSCH processing time requirement. For example,   * For UE capability 1, d1,1 = 3 + min (d,1)+1 * For UE capability 2, d1,1 = 3 +1   We are open for the enhancement scheme. |
| Apple | Q1: If we choose a single solution for the worst case, we support option 4 with regard to soft combining. If we consider different receivers, we would like to suggest UE reports whether it supports option 2 or option 4.  Q2: For Example 2, d1,1 = 3 for option 3 and d1,1 = 5 for option 4. |
| MediaTek | Q1: Prefer option 2 |
| Lenovo/MotM | Q1: Prefer option 2 on account of simple extension based on current specification. |
| QC | Q1: Option 2. We think relaxation of timeline for soft combining, if needed, should be discussed separately as it is not specific to PDSCH mapping Type B.  Q2: d\_1,1 is not well-defined for Options 3 and 4 in some cases. |
| Xiaomi | Q1: Prefer Option 2  Q2: for example 2 with UE capability 2, with Option 3 or Option 4, it is not clear the yellow part in specification will be used or the otherwise part will be used to determine ***d1,1*** |
| CMCC | Q1: prefer Option 2 for it’s a simple way to solve this issue. |
| Convida Wireless | Q1: Prefer option 2. |
| Samsung | Q1: Support Option 2 first. If relaxed PDSCH processing type is needed for some UEs, Option 4 seems better.  Q2: For example 2 above, L = 2 (length of the PDSCH)  For UE processing capability 1:   * For Option 3, d = 2 since each of the overlapping symbol is counted as a single symbol, hence d1,1 = 3 + d = 5. * For Option 4, d = 2 + 2 since it counts twice for each PDSCH symbol that overlaps with both PDCCH candidates, hence d1,1 = 3 + d = 7   For UE processing capability 2:  The current spec which FL captures is “If the scheduling PDCCH was in a 3-symbol CORESET and the CORESET and the PDSCH had the same starting symbol, then d1,1 = 3”, but, based on the above example, the OFDM symbol lengths of each CORESET containing PDCCH candidate 1 and 2 are 3 and 2, respectively. So it should be also clarified how the highlighted part can be interpreted considering PDCCH repetition using different length of CORESETs. |
| Nokia | Q1: prefer Option 1 as it provides cleaner solution  Q2: Agree with FL assessment that description provided on option 3 and 4 seems not fully complete. |
| ZTE | Q1: Prefer option 2 |
| OPPO | Q1: We prefer Option 2, but also accept other options  Q2: For example 2   * Option3: d1,1=3+2=5 ( For UE capability 1) * Option 4: d1,1=3+2\*2=7 ( For UE capability 1)   For UE capability 2, the solution for Option 3/ 4 seem not clear |
| FGI/APT | Q1: Prefer option 2  Q2: For example 2 shown as above, the clarification is needed to align with each company’s understanding since it seems that Apple and Samsung hold different opinions.  In our understanding, for UE processing capability 1:  d = 2 (count each overlapping symbol as one) for option 3 🡪 d1,1 = 3 + d = 5.  d = 4 (double count each overlapping symbol )for option 4 🡪 d1,1 = 3 + d = 7 |

# **The case that one linked candidate overlaps with an individual candidate**

The following was agreed in the previous meeting:

**Agreement**

When one of the linked PDCCH candidates uses the same set of CCEs as an individual (unlinked) PDCCH candidate, and they both are associated with the same DCI size, scrambling, and CORESET, for the purpose of BD counting and interpretation of a detected DCI, select one option among the following in RAN1#105-e:

* Option 1: The individual candidate is not counted for monitoring
  + Interpretation of the detected DCI is based on Rel. 17 PDCCH repetition rules (wrt reference PDCCH candidate).
* Option 2: The candidate in a higher SS set ID is not counted for monitoring
  + Interpretation of the detected DCI depends on which candidate is not counted (either based on Rel. 15/16 rules or based on Rel. 17 PDCCH repetition rules).
  + FFS: Impact to the other linked PDCCH candidate
* Option 3: The candidate associated with SS set(s) with lower priority is not counted for monitoring, where for two linked SS sets, the priority is according to one of the two SS sets with a lower SS set ID
  + Interpretation of the detected DCI depends on which candidate is not counted (either based on Rel. 15/16 rules or based on Rel. 17 PDCCH repetition rules).
  + FFS: Impact to the other linked PDCCH candidate
* FFS: Whether a max limit on number of such overlaps is needed.

Additional specification support may be introduced for the purpose of resolving ambiguity (if any) for interpretation of the detected DCI. For example,

* Distinguished by different RNTIs defined for the linked candidate versus the individual candidate
* Distinguished by aggregation level restrictions that can be expected by the UE in the case of overlap

Views in the first round of discussions are summarized below:

* **Support the proposal, i.e., Option 1: NTT Docomo (depending on overbooking), MediaTek (if “not counted” is changed to “not monitored”), Apple, QC (if UE capability is added), Fujitsu, vivo, ZTE, Nokia/NSB, CMCC, NEC, Huawei/HiSilicon, Convida Wireless, FGI/APT, TCL**
* **Support Option 2: Lenovo/MotM, LG, OPPO, Samsung, InterDigital, CATT, Intel**
* **Support Option 3: NTT Docomo (depending on overbooking), LG, Fraunhofer IIS/HHI, Xiaomi, InterDigital, CATT, E///, Futurewei, Intel**

Option 1 has slight majority support. Also, a good number of companies support Option 3.

Docomo suggested to first decide on overbooking issue. From moderator perspective, this issue has been discussed for a long time now, and a decision may be needed in this meeting.

MediaTek suggested that “not counting for monitoring” should be replaced with “not monitored”. In my understanding, these two are not the same. This is also evident from the GTW agreement for the other issue (dropping or not monitoring does not impact the BD count). I think what we already agreed on is “not counting for monitoring” as copied below, which is same as Rel. 15 rule when CORESET/DCI size/CCEs/scrambling are the same. However, if there is a consensus to change the agreement, it can be discussed. A question is asked below regarding this point.

**Agreement**

When two SS sets are linked for PDCCH repetition, they do not contain individual PDCCH candidates.

* Note 1: For configuration of individual PDCCH candidates, a different SS set can be configured by network.
* Note 2: When one of the linked PDCCH candidates uses the same set of CCEs as an individual PDCCH candidate, and they both are associated with the same DCI size, scrambling, and CORESET, Rel. 15 rule is followed wrt not counting an additional BD.

LG and a few other companies suggested to combine Option 2 and Option 3. This does not seem to help since these options are already identified and one needs to be selected. If needed, we can down-select between two options first (instead of first combining options and then separating them again). Given that we have been discussing this issue for multiple meetings now, it is preferred to directly select one option.

Also, the following have been mentioned by companies in the first round:

* Option 1: Simplest solution and less specification impact. Discussions on handling the other (non-overlapped) linked candidates would not be needed.
* Option 2: Reuses priority rule of Rel.15/16, and allows for prioritizing either the linked candidate or the individual candidate
* Option 3: Same priority for linked SS sets, and allows for more flexibility

**Question 1: Do you think “not counted for monitoring” should be changed to “not monitored” in the description of the options?**

**Question 2: Among Option 1 and Option 3, can you accept one option? If yes, which one?**

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| Company | Comments |
| Apple | Q1: Yes  Q2: Option 1, which is simple and seems to be majority’s view. |
| NTT Docomo | Q1: No  Q2: 1st preference is option3. |
| MediaTek | Q1: Yes  Q2: Option 1  @ Docomo  If we use “not counted for monitoring” here, the UE has to monitor both individual candidate and one of linked candidates anyway even if two candidates are overlapped. The BD is not counted but two candidates should be monitored by following the Rel-15/16 rule. Then why does it matter to support option 1 or option 3? There is no priority between two overlapped candidates in this case. Could you please share any technical concern to use “not monitored”? |
| LG | Q1: Yes  Q2: Our first preference is option 2 but option 3 is fine. |
| Lenovo/MotM | Q1: Slightly prefer not to change since this proposal focuses on discussing BD counting scheme.  Q2: Slightly prefer option 3 on account of flexibility. |
| QC | Q1: We would be ok with the change, but also realize the previous agreement.  @MediaTek: We do not think UE needs to perform 2 BDs in this case with separate decoding. Also with 3BDs, with Option 1, the candidate that is not counted is the individual one. At the same time, UE needs to pay some cost for duplicate candidate determination (the cost is less than performing an additional BD)  Q2: Option 1.  In the case of 3BDs, it is not clear what “not counted for monitoring” means in Option 3 (or Option 2) when the linked candidate is not counted toward the BD. |
| Xiaomi | Q1: Yes  Q2: prefer Option 3 |
| CMCC | Q1: No  Q2: Option 1 as it is a simple way to solve this issue. |
| Convida Wireless | Q1: Slightly prefer not to change.  Q2: Prefer Option 1. |
| Samsung | Q1: Yes  Q2: Our preference is Option 2. It can reuse the existing Rel-15/16 rule, and based on proper configuration of SS set ID from gNB, Option 2 can have same functionality with Option 1. Moreover, Option 2 can be aligned with the agreement what we made in this meeting (i.e., UE still monitors the linked candidate that is not dropped). |
| Nokia/NSB | Q1: Yes  Q2: Option 1 |
| ZTE | Q1: Yes  Q2: Option 1 |
| Fraunhofer IIS/HHI | Q1: Fine with the change.  Q2: Option 3 |
| OPPO | Q1: Yes  Q2: Option 2. The reasons are as below   * Option 2 is more aligned with the existing R15/16 design principle * Option 2 provides more flexibility to gNB since Option 2 can achieve the same purpose of Option 1/3 by proper configuration * In this meeting, we have agreed that UE should monitoring one of the linked candidate when the other is dropped. Thus, as Samsung commented, Option 2 is more aligned with the new proposal |
| FGI/APT | Q1: Yes  Q2: Prefer option2 and option3 |

# **Details of number of BDs**

In RAN1 #104b-e, the following was agreed:

**Agreement**

For number of BDs corresponding to two PDCCH candidates that are linked for PDCCH repetition, support

* UE reports one [or more] number(s) as required number of BDs for the two PDCCH candidates
  + Candidate values: 2, 3.
* FFS: Default behaviour
* FFS: Whether one of the candidate values imply that UE supports soft combining
* FFS: Whether additional candidate values are supported (e.g. non-integer numbers)
* FFS: RRC configuration based on reported UE capability

In GTW, the following proposal and conclusion were discussed without an agreement:

***FL Proposal 4:***

***RRC configuration for counting two linked PDCCH candidates as 3 BDs is supported.***

* ***It can be configured only if UE indicates 3 BDs.***
* ***~~When 3 BDs are supported and configured, it implies UE performs soft combining.~~***
  + ***~~FFS: Any impact on RAN1 specification~~***
* ***If not configured, 2 BDs are assumed.***

***Proposed conclusion:***

***When 3 BDs are supported and configured, it implies UE performs both soft combining and individual decoding.***

Views from the previous round of discussions on the general proposal is summarized below:

* **Support the proposal (): NTT Docomo, MediaTek, QC (w/o second bullet), Lenovo/MotM, Fujitsu, OPPO (w/o second/third bullets), Xiaomi, Samsung (w/o second bullet), vivo, ZTE, E///, CMCC, NEC, Huawei/HiSilicon, Convida Wireless, FGI/APT, TCL, Futurewei (with some additions), Intel** 
  + **Clarification for soft combining for 2 BDs: LG, Fraunhofer IIS/HHI, Spreadtrum, InterDigital, CATT**
* **Do not support: Apple, Nokia/NSB**

It may be helpful to first clarify the intention of the proposal:

**Question 1: If UE indicates 3BDs, is it expected that the UE also supports 2BDs?**

**Question 2: If the answer to Q1 is no, then should the UE be able to indicate that it supports both 2BDs and 3 BDs? i.e., In RAN1 #104b-e Agreement mentioned above “[or more]” is needed?**

**Question 3: If the answer to either of Q1 or Q2 is yes, should we support RRC configuration for 2 BD versus 3 BD?**

**Question 4: For 3BDs, should UE perform both individual decoding as well as soft combining?**

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| Company | Comments |
| Apple | Q1: No  Q2: No  Q3: N/A.  Q4: Up to UE implementation |
| NTT Docomo | Q1: Yes  Q2:  Q3: Yes  Q4: Yes |
| MediaTek | Q1: Yes  Q2: N/A  Q3: RRC can be configured for 3BD. 2BD can be default.  Q4: Up to UE implementation |
| LG | Q1: Yes  Q2:  Q3:  Q4: It depends on test requirement. If RAN4 test requirement considers strong blockage case or the case transmitting only one of two liked candidates, yes. |
| Lenovo/MotM | Q1: Yes since we think this is a capability related reporting  Q2:  Q3: Yes on account that RRC signalling can align BD number assumption between gNB and provide the flexibility for gNB to choose BD number based on channel quality.  Q4: Yes |
| QC | Q1: Ok either way.  Q2: Yes (assuming the principle in Q1 is not agreed)  Q3: Yes  Q4: Prefer to leave it to UE implementation. |
| Xiaomi | Q1: Yes  Q2:  Q3: Yes  Q4: prefer to at least support soft combining  And we prefer the update proposed conclusion as below:  **Proposed conclusion:**  ***When 3 BDs are supported and configured, it implies UE performs soft combining*** |
| CMCC | Q1: Yes  Q2:  Q3: Yes  Q4: Up to UE implementation |
| Convida Wireless | Q1: Yes.  Q2:  Q3: Yes  Q4: Yes |
| Samsung | Q1: No, our understanding is that if UE indicates 3 BDs, it means not up to 3, but only for 3.  Q2: No.  Q3: N/A  Q4: It’s up to UE implementation and UE’s decoding scheme should not be disclosed. |
| Nokia/NSB | Question 1: Not always. Up to the UE.  Question 2: Reporting one still allows to indicate the capability assumed at the UE. Does not always need to report all supported candidate BDs (decoding assumptions).  Question 3: Unnecessary to add RRC as only one is reported (based on last RAN1 agreement).  Question 4: Numbers match this case. But. nothing that needed to define in the spec. |
| ZTE | Q1: Yes  Q3: Yes  Q4: Yes, we should let RAN4 know the information to provide guidance for RAN4 test. Probably, there is no RAN1 spec impact. |
| Fraunhofer IIS/HHI | Q1: Yes  Q2:  Q3: Yes, when a value of 3 is reported by the UE, the gNB may configure a BD value of 2 or 3.  Q4: Yes |
| OPPO | Q1: Yes, but we need a note to indicate that if gNB configure 2 BD to a UE reporting 3 BD, the performance will be degraded  Q2: N/A  Q3: support RRC configuration 2 or 3 BDs when UE reports 3 BDs if we can add a note to indicate that if gNB configure 2 BD to a UE reporting 3 BD, the performance will be degraded  Q4: Nothing related to the spec. |
| FGI/APT | Q1: Yes  Q3: Yes  Q4: It should be up to UE’s implementation |

# **Overbooking**

Views on different alternatives for Case1/Case2 in the first round are summarized below:

* **Case 1:**
  + **Alt1: QC, LG, OPPO, Xiaomi, Spreadtrum, vivo, ZTE, ASUSTeK, E///, Nokia/NSB, CMCC, NEC, Convida Wireless, FGI/APT, Futurewei, Intel (depending on 2.4)**
  + **Alt2: NTT Docomo (or Alt2a), MediaTek, Apple, Lenovo/MotM, Fujitsu, InterDigital, CATT, ASUSTeK, Huawei/HiSilicon, TCL, Futurewei**
  + **Alt3: CATT**
* **Case 2:**
  + **Alt1-1: vivo, ASUSTeK, FGI/APT**
  + **Alt1-2: QC, LG, OPPO, ZTE, ASUSTeK, E///, Nokia/NSB, CMCC, NEC, Convida Wireless, FGI/APT**
  + **Alt1-3: ASUSTeK, E///**
  + **Alt2: NTT Docomo (or Alt2a), MediaTek, Apple, Lenovo/MotM, Fujitsu, Xiaomi, InterDigital, CATT, ASUSTeK, Huawei/HiSilicon, TCL, Futurewei**
  + **Alt3: CATT**

Further discussions are needed. Firstly, Alt3 can be removed. Second, Alt1-3 can be also removed given that companies supporting it, also support other alternatives. This will help more focused discussions. Third, as Docomo mentioned, in Alt2, the priority between linked SS sets and individual SS sets can be also considered.

The following have been observed from the responses in the first round:

* Proponents of Alt1: Less specification impact and consistency with legacy overbooking, smaller probability of PDCCH dropping (instead of increasing granularity of dropping)
* Proponents of Alt2: Not breaking the link between two SS sets, unified solution for Case 1 and Case 2.

Given that there is no clear majority between Alt1 and Alt2, more discussions are invited so that companies understand each other better. We can try to do the down-selection in this meeting or the next meeting. At least for Case 2 (3BDs), one of the alternatives is needed.

***FL Proposal 5: For overbooking in the PCell for USS with two linked SS sets in the same slot/span, select one Alt for each of Case 1 and Case 2 in RAN1 #106-bis-e:***

* ***Case 1: 2 BDs are counted for two linked candidates:***
  + ***Alt1: No change (use existing spec)***
  + ***Alt2: Consider the SS set pair together (both are kept or both are dropped), where the priority is based on lower SS set ID among the pair.***
  + ***~~Alt3: Overbooking is done per linked candidate / linked MO (rather than per SS set level)~~***
* ***Case 2: 3 BDs are counted for two linked candidates:***
  + ***Alt1: Overbooking is per individual SS set as in Rel. 15/16***
    - ***Alt1-1: The third BD is counted as a virtual SS set (i.e., the virtual SS set for the third BDs is dopped before dropping the linked SS sets).***
    - ***Alt1-2: The third BD is counted as part of the SS set with higher ID.***
    - ***~~Alt1-3: Each SS set is assumed to contain half of the total BDs~~***
  + ***Alt2: Consider the SS set pair together (both are kept or both are dropped), where the priority is based on lower SS set ID among the pair.***
  + ***~~Alt3: Overbooking is done per linked candidate / linked MO (rather than per SS set level)~~***
* ***FFS: Inter-span PDCCH repetition for r16monitoringcapablity.***

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| Company | Comments |
| Apple | OK with the proposal, but we suggest a unified design for both cases. |
| NTT Docomo | Support in general.  For Alt.2, we think this part in bracket “(both are kept or both are dropped)” can be FFS. Whether they are both dropped when they cannot be both allocated can be further discussed. One solution is that when they cannot be both allocated, allow one of the linked SS set to be kept so that one of the PDCCH candidate can be monitored.   * ***Alt2: Consider the SS set pair together ~~(both are kept or both are dropped)~~, where the priority is based on lower SS set ID among the pair.***   + ***If both SS sets can be allocated, both are kept***   + ***FFS: if both SS sets cannot be allocated, whether both are dropped*** |
| MediaTek | For both cases, prefer Alt 2. |
| LG | Support the proposal |
| Lenovo&MotM | Support the proposal and prefer Alt 2. Same view as Apple that the unified solution may be better. |
| QC | Support. We are not sure about “unified solution” when Case 1 does not require any new solution (use legacy). |
| Xiaomi | Support the proposal.  For case 1, we prefer Alt 1 if no soft combining, else we prefer Alt 2.  For case 2, we prefer Alt 2. |
| CMCC | Support the proposal.  For Case 1, prefer Alt 1;  For Case 2, prefer Alt 1-2. |
| Convida Wireless | Support the proposal.  For Case 1, prefer Alt 1.  For Case 2, prefer Alt 1-2. |
| Samsung | Support in principle. |
| Nokia/NSB | Ok with the cases listed in the proposal for further study. |
| ZTE | Support the proposal.  For Case 1, prefer Alt 1;  For Case 2, prefer Alt 1-2.  Please noted that we have to consider inter-span PDCCH repetition further where BD for two repetitions cannot be counted together. That is, Alt 2 cannot work for inter-span case. |
| Fraunhofer IIS/HHI | Support the proposal |
| OPPO | Support the proposal  We prefer Alt.1 and Alt 1-2 for Case 1 and Case 2, respectively  Moreover, we prefer to have a common design principle for both the overbook issue and the 2nd issue (aka. the case that one linked candidate overlaps with an individual candidate) |
| FGI/APT | For Case 1, we prefer Alt 1.  For Case 2, we prefer Alt 1-2, but Alt1-1 is acceptable if the virtual SS set is well defined. |

# **Determination of two QCL-TypeD**

Based on the following agreement, companies discussed the details of required enhancements to identify two QCL-TypeD properties for multiple overlapping CORESETs.

**Agreement**

For a UE supporting reception with two different beams, support identifying two QCL-TypeD properties for multiple overlapping CORESETs

* FFS: How to enhance existing QCL-TypeD priority rules for overlapping CORESETs
* Note: The primary goal of this enhancement for the purpose of this sub-AI is to support time-overlapping PDCCH repetitions in FR2.

The following alternatives were discussed:

* Alt1: Identify the two QCL-Type D properties based on legacy priority order:
* Alt2: Reuse legacy priority rule to identify the first QCL-TypeD properties, and then, identify the second QCL-TypeD according to one of the SS set that is linked with the SS set with the first QCL-TypeD
* Alt3: Assign same priority for two linked search space sets for PDCCH transmission with overlapping monitoring occasions (and linked SS sets in USS have higher priority than individual SS set)
* Alt4: Based on group beam pair reported by the UE for simultaneous reception
* Alt5: First CORESET is determined among unlinked candidates; second CORESET is determined among linked candidates:

Views on different alternatives in the first round of discussions are summarized below:

* **Alt 1: LG, OPPO, InterDigital, ZTE, Nokia/NSB**
* **Alt 2: NTT Docomo, MediaTek, QC, Fujitsu, Samsung, CATT, Nokia/NSB, CMCC, Huawei/HiSilicon, TCL, Futurewei, Intel**
* **Alt 3: NTT Docomo, MediaTek, Lenovo/MotM, Xiaomi, Samsung, vivo, CATT, Ericsson, CMCC, FGI/APT, TCL**
* **Alt 4: Apple**
* **Alt 5: Spreadtrum**

Further discussions are needed. First, I suggest to remove option 4 and 5 as they are supported by a single company. Option 4 requires a different framework than Rel. 15/16 for QCL-TyeD prioritization. For Option 5 (grouping the CORESETs into linked and individual and select one QCL-TypeD from each), it does not result in two FDM PDCCH repetitions to be monitored, and the procedure is complicated (unlike Alt1).

Also, some clarifications for details of Alt2 and Alt3 are added below based on the responses in the first round of discussions. The intention of the following proposal is to clearly list the alternatives. The (down)select of the alternative can happen in the next meeting

***FL Proposal 6: For a UE supporting reception with two different beams and configured with PDCCH repetitions, for determination of two QCL-TypeD properties for multiple overlapping CORESETs, select one Alt in RAN1 #106-bis-e:***

* ***Alt1: Identify the two QCL-Type D properties based on legacy priority order.***
* ***Alt2: Reuse legacy priority rule to identify the first QCL-TypeD property, and then, identify the second QCL-TypeD according to one of the SS sets that is linked with a SS set with the first QCL-TypeD (among the multiple overlapping CORESETs)***
  + ***In the case of multiple such SS set pairs, Rel. 15 priority order is followed for the second QCL-TypeD determination***
  + ***FFS: The case of no such SS set pair***
* ***Alt3: Assign same priority for two linked search space sets for PDCCH transmission with overlapping monitoring occasions (and linked SS sets in USS have higher priority than individual SS set). Theses priority rules combined with Rel. 15 priority order determine the two QCL-TypeD.***
  + ***FFS: The case that the first QCL-TypeD is from unlinked CSS***
  + ***FFS: The case of no linked SS sets among the multiple overlapping CORESETs***

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| Company | Comments |
| Apple | We think Alt1 should be removed, since it may lead to 2 QCL-TypeD that cannot be received by UE simultaneously, or Alt1 proponents may provide some justification. |
| NTT Docomo | Support in general.  For Alt.1, we share similar view with Apple that Alt.1 may lead to 2 QCL-TypeD that cannot be received by UE simultaneously. But we can be OK to keep it.  For Alt.2, we think the case where there are multiple such SS set pairs can also be FFS. We see another solution is the priority is based on the lower ID among the linked pair of SS sets.  For Alt.3, the sentence “Theses priority rules combined with Rel. 15 priority order determine the two QCL-TypeD” is not clear to us. We think this sentence can be removed because it is still not clear how the priority rules are combined. |
| MediaTek | Support the proposal |
| LG | In our view, in Alt 3, unlinked CSS set should have higher priority than Linked USS set. We suggest the following revision:   * ***~~Alt3: Assign same priority for two linked search space sets for PDCCH transmission with overlapping monitoring occasions (and linked SS sets in USS have higher priority than individual SS set). Theses priority rules combined with Rel. 15 priority order determine the two QCL-TypeD.~~***   + ***~~FFS: The case that the first QCL-TypeD is from unlinked CSS~~*** * ***Alt3: the following priority rules determine the two QCL-TypeD.***   + ***SS type (USS/CSS) > linkage of SS sets > cell index > SS set ID***     - ***Linked SS set has higher priority than individual SS set***   + ***FFS: The case of no linked SS sets among the multiple overlapping CORESETs*** |
| Lenovo/MotM | Support the proposal and we are also fine with removing Alt 1 on account of capability restriction if without restriction on two QCL-TypeD. |
| QC | Support. |
| Xiaomi | As for Alt 3, if the linked SS set in USS have higher priority that individual SS set, I think there will be not possible for the first FFS. And we also think it is not reasonable that “linked SS set in USS have higher priority that individual SS set”. We suggest to update Alt 3 as below:   * ***Alt3: Assign same priority for two linked search space sets for PDCCH transmission with overlapping monitoring occasions (the priority is according to one of the two SS sets with a lower SS set ID). Theses priority rules combined with Rel. 15 priority order determine the two QCL-TypeD.***   + ***FFS: The case that the first QCL-TypeD is from unlinked CSS***   + ***FFS: The case of no linked SS sets among the multiple overlapping CORESETs*** |
| CMCC | Support the proposal.  We have the same view with Apple that Alt 1 cannot guarantee the 2 QCL-TypeD can be received simultaneously. |
| Samsung | Support the proposal in principle and prefer to select between Alt2 and Alt3. Also, as we pointed out in the last round, we would like to ask companies when this feature (using two QCL-TypeD properties for multiple overlapping CORESETs) is used, i.e., **when the number of monitored QCL-TypeD properties is two.**  Does a UE monitor two different QCL-TypeD properties when PDCCH repetition is configured (e.g., linked SS sets)? Or does a UE monitor two different QCL-TypeD properties when at least one CORESET which is associated with one of two linked SS sets overlaps with other CORESETs at a certain PDCCH monitoring occasion?  We think it should be clarified and included in this proposal. |
| Nokia/NSB | Support the FL proposal.  From our understanding, Alt.1 select two QCL-TypeD based on extending Rel-15/16 mechanism without fully considering the linking of SSSets (or CORESETs). In summary, the following rules of selection may only consider for the CORESETs associated with other QCL TypeDs than the selected first QCL-TypeD (via same rules with all overlapping CORESETs).  *- the CORESET corresponds to the CSS set with the lowest index in the cell with the lowest index containing CSS, if any; otherwise, to the USS set with the lowest index in the cell with lowest index*  *- the lowest USS set index is determined over all USS sets with at least one PDCCH candidate in overlapping PDCCH monitoring occasions* |
| ZTE | Support FL proposal |
| OPPO | Support the proposal and prefer Alt.1. Moreover, Alt.2 can be achieved by Alt.1 with proper configuration. Thus, Alt.1 will offer more flexibility to gNB  @Apple @DOCOMO: Would you like to share some specific example to show the issue? |
| FGI/APT | Support the proposal. We share the same view with Samsung. Whether to monitor two CORESETs with different QCL-Type D if one of overlapping CORESET is associated with one of linked PDCCH or monitor two CORESETs with different QCL-Type D if overlapping CORESETs are associated with both linked PDCCHs should be clarified. |

# **CORESETPoolIndex**

The issue of using PDCCH repetitions with multi-DCI based mTRP was discussed in the previous meeting, and some companies preferred more time for studying the issue. There are three alternatives discussed in the contributions:

* Alt1: Support two linked PDCCH candidates to be associated with two CORESETPoolIndex values.
  + For this Alt, some Rel. 16 multi-DCI based mTRP rules need to be revisited such as scrambling, CRS rate matching, HARQ-Ack, BD counting, etc. For example, a reference candidate is needed for PDSCH scrambling or CRS rate matching.
* Alt2: Two linked PDCCH candidates are not expected to be associated with different CORESETPoolIndex values.
  + This Alt does not prevent simultaneous configuration of multi-DCI and CORESETPoolIndex as long as linked candidates are associated with the same CORESETPoolIndex
* Alt3: CORESETPoolIndex value is not expected to be configured if PDCCH repetition is configured in the same CC.
  + This Alt prevents simultaneous configuration of multi-DCI and PDCCH repetition.

Views on the three alternatives are summarized below:

* **Alt1: LG, Fraunhofer IIS/HHI, Samsung, ZTE, CATT, NEC, Futurewei**
* **Alt2: NTT Docomo, Apple, QC, Lenovo/MotM, Fujitsu, Xiaomi, Spreadtrum, InterDigital, Vivo (with some restriction), Nokia/NSB, CMCC, Huawei/HiSilicon, Convida Wireless, TCL, Futurewei, Intel**
* **Alt3: MediaTek, Apple, Lenovo/MotM, OPPO, Spreadtrum, Vivo, E///**

Given that Alt2 has majority support, it is suggested below. It should be noted that Alt2 or Alt3 do not have further specification impact, but Alt1 requires some further work/agreements.

***FL Proposal 8: Two linked PDCCH candidates are not expected to be associated with different CORESETPoolIndex values.***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Comments |
| Apple | Support |
| NTT Docomo | Support |
| MediaTek | Prefer Alt3 but fine with the proposal |
| Lenovo/MotM | Support the proposal |
| QC | Support |
| Xiaomi | Support |
| CMCC | Support. |
| Convida Wireless | Support |
| Samsung | We still support Alt1. |
| Nokia | Support |
| ZTE | Don’t support the proposal. As we commented before, MDCI based MTRP is a very useful deployment, it is desirable to implement PDCCH repetition across two TRPs together with MDCI based MTRP. The spec impact can be minimized from our view, e.g. select one of two PDCCH candidates for PDSCH scrambling, CRS rate matching. |
| Fraunhofer IIS/HHI | Agree with ZTE’s views. The spec impact is straightforward. Prefer Alt. 1 |
| OPPO | We still prefer Alt.3. During R16 M-TRP design, it is a common understanding each CORESETPoolIndex corresponds to a different TRP. If two linked PDCCH candidates are configured with the same CORESETPoolIndex, it means each CORESETPoolIndex is associated with two different TRPs, which are conflicting with R16 design principle |

# **Complexity handling related to numbers / locations of linked candidates**

Based on the discussions in the first round, majority of companies agree with the issue or are open to study it further. More details may be needed on the solution to handle various cases. The details can be discussed in the next meeting given that there are not many specifics at this point.

***FL Proposal 11: Study whether/how to handle UE complexity / memory requirements for linked PDCCH candidates***

* ***The following cases can be considered:***
  + ***Case 1: One pair of linked MO’s of one pair of linked SS sets in a given slot with large number of candidates.***
  + ***Case 2: Multiple pairs of linked MO’s of one pair of linked SS sets in a given slot, where MO’s of the two SS sets are not interlaced (similar to Case 2 in the figure above)***
  + ***Case 3: For two pairs of linked SS sets (e.g. SS sets 1 and 2 are linked, and SS sets 3 and 4 are linked), a MO of any of the SS sets (e.g. SS set 3) is in between two linked MOs of another two SS sets (e.g. SS sets 1 and 2).***
  + ***Other cases are not precluded.***
* ***Examples of possible mechanisms to address the issue: Restrictions in the spec, UE capability, limit total number linked candidates in a slot, limit total number of linked candidates / CCEs at any given time (similar to CPU occupation)***
* ***Whether the solution should also depend on AL of linked candidates***
* ***The case of CA can also be considered***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Comments |
| Apple | Support |
| NTT Docomo | Support |
| MediaTek | Support |
| LG | Support |
| Lenovo/MotM | Support |
| QC | Support |
| Xiaomi | Support |
| CMCC | Support. |
| Samsung | Support |
| Nokia | Study is ok. |
| ZTE | OK in principle.  The wording should be refined, e.g. ***(similar to Case 2 in the figure above)*** should be removed from case 2. |
| Fraunhofer IIS/HHI | Support |
| OPPO | Support |
| FGI/APT | Support |

# **Inter-slot PDCCH repetition**

This issue has been discussed multiple times without a clear conclusion or agreement. In this meeting, multiple companies (ZTE, NEC, Xiaomi, Intel) proposed to support inter-slot PDCCH repetition in addition to intra-slot case. We need a resolution in this meeting. For the case of inter-span PDCCH repetition, it will be separately discussed (see FFS in the Proposal in Section 4).

**Question: Do you support inter-slot PDCCH repetition?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Comments |
| Apple | No |
| MediaTek | No |
| Lenovo/MotM | Support inter-slot PDCCH repetition since it can improve reliability similar as intra-slot PDCCH repetition and inter-slot is a typical scenario for PDCCH repetition. |
| QC | No |
| Xiaomi | Yes, with 2 as the number of repetitions. |
| Convida Wireless | Yes |
| Samsung | No |
| Nokia | Support.  If companies wish to use this PDCCH repetition in practice, as network vendor we suggest considering this scheme.  In FR2, intra-slot PDCCH repetition will require very tight coordination and ideal BH between TRPs and will not be feasible. Also, slot duration is small and the UE complexity / memory requirements for linked PDCCH candidates should not be a problem. |
| ZTE | Support. Agree with Nokia’s analysis. To compromise, we are fine to restrict PDCCH repetitions in consecutive DL slots. |
| OPPO | Support |
| FGI/APT | Support |

# **CSS for PDCCH repetition**

Views based on the contributions are summarized below:

* Convida, Ericsson, and Qualcomm propose to discuss some of the DCI formats 2\_x (CSS Type3).
* Vivo and Lenovo/MotM proposed to discuss whether different CSS types (0/0A/1/2) are supported for PDCCH repetition or not.
* Fraunhofer: QCL assumption for PDCCH with RA-RNTI and scheduled PDSCH with CFRA-based PDCCH order.

CSS Type 3 is configured in RRC connected, and the existing framework is applicable. Also, the following was concluded before:

**Conclusion**

Group-common DCI formats (DCI formats 2\_x) are not precluded for multi-TRP PDCCH reliability enhancements and can be discussed with a lower priority compared to UE-specific DCI formats.

Note: Enhancements required for DCI formats 2\_x, if any, can be discussed case-by-case.

Hence, for CSS Type 3, the required clarifications are related to specific procedures in DCI format 2\_x (e.g. timeline conditions, reference PDCCH candidate).

Regarding CSS Type 0/0A/1/2, the possible applicability to PDCCH repetition may be limited to RRC connected mode (given that configuration of SS set linking is needed). Also, the existing configuration of SS sets for these CSS types are slightly different than USS or CSS Type3 as shown below:



With respect to the point mentioned by Fraunhofer, the following specification texts are noted, which means that the PDCCH order and the DCI with RA-RNTI and the scheduled PDSCH have the same beam

38.214: When receiving a PDSCH scheduled with RA-RNTI in response to a random access procedure triggered by a PDCCH order which triggers contention-free random access procedure for the SpCell [10, TS 38.321], the UE may assume that the DM-RS port of the received PDCCH order and the DM-RS ports of the corresponding PDSCH scheduled with RA-RNTI are quasi co-located with the same SS/PBCH block or CSI-RS with respect to Doppler shift, Doppler spread, average delay, delay spread, spatial RX parameters when applicable.

38.213: If the UE attempts to detect the DCI format 1\_0 with CRC scrambled by the corresponding RA-RNTI in response to a PRACH transmission initiated by a PDCCH order that triggers a contention-free random access procedure for the SpCell [11, TS 38.321], the UE may assume that the PDCCH that includes the DCI format 1\_0 and the PDCCH order have same DM-RS antenna port quasi co-location properties.

This is illustrated in the figure below if my understanding of the above is correct:



When the PDCCH order is transmitted by PDCCH repetitions with two different beams, some discussions seem to be necessary as to how the beam of the DCI with RA-RNTI and the scheduled PDSCH are selected.

**Question 1: Which of the following CSS types should / should not be supported for PDCCH repetition in Rel. 17?**

* **CSS Type3 (DCI formats 2\_x)**
* **CSS Type0/0A/1/2 in RRC connected**

**Question 2: Do you agree with the issue mentioned by Fraunhofer and described above? If yes, what is your preferred solution?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Comments |
| Apple | Q1: In our view, Type3 can be supported.  Q2: Yes. The PDCCH beam is based on the beam associated with PRACH after PRACH transmission. |
| LG | Q1: Type3 can be supported.  Q2: The issue can be simply addressed by gNB implementation; UE does not expect repetition transmission of PDCCH order. |
| Lenovo/MotM | Q1: Support both mentioned common CSS with PDCCH repetition to provide similar reliability for both CSS and USS. For CSS Type 0/0A/2, soft combination can be made between two candidates from search space set 0 on two different monitoring occasions. Alternatively, soft combination can be made between candidate from search space set 0 and candidate from another configured associated search space set. |
| QC | Q1: At least Type3 can be supported  Q2: Yes |
| CMCC | Q1: Type3 can be supported.  Q2: Yes. |
| Convida Wireless | Q1: CSS Type3  Q2: Yes. |
| Samsung | Q1: Type3 can be enhanced  Q2: Yes, but it depends on the outcome of Q1. |
| Nokia | Need further study |
| ZTE | Q1: Type3 can be supported. We are also OK not to support PDCCH repetition for CSS.  Q2: Yes. |
| Fraunhofer IIS/HHI | Q1: Support at least Type3 CSS  Q2: We are open to study both specification-based and implementation-based solutions |
| OPPO | Q1: we are open to discuss CSS Type 3.  Q2: Yes. |

# **Issues related to BFR**

Apple mentioned the following in their contribution:

* Support UE to report 2 new beams in BFRQ for PCell/SCell BFR, and after UE receives BFR response it can apply the 2 beams for reception of PDCCH repetition with 2 beams
* SS-BFR should not be linked with other SS for PDCCH repetitions

At least for the second issue, my understanding is that some discussions are needed. This is because “recoverySearchSpaceId” is specifically configured for BFR response, and the CORESET associated with this SS set cannot be used for any other SS set. Also, the beam of that CORESET is based on q\_new (new identified beam after BFR). Hence, some questions are asked below:

**Question 1: Can the recoverySearchSpaceId be linked with another SS set (for PDCCH repetition of BFR response on the PCell)?**

**Question 2: If answer to Q1 is yes, can the linked SS set be associated with the same BFR-CORESET (PDCCH repetition with same beam) or can be associated with a different CORESET?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Comments |
| Apple | Q1: No |
| NTT Docomo | Q1: Yes  Q2: the two linked SS sets should be associated with same CORESET. |
| MediaTek | Q1: No because we need two CORESET-BFRs to support BFR |
| LG | Q1: No |
| Lenovo/MotM | Q1: We are open to discuss introducing another special SS set paired with recover search space on account that it can improve PDCCH receiving reliability. More discussion is required if introducing additional CORESET for BFR. |
| QC | Q1: Yes  Q2: Repetition with the same beam (same CORESET) can be easily supported, but repetition with 2 beams can be complicated since two candidate beams (q\_new) may be needed. |
| Xiaomi | Q1: No. if the two linked SS sets associated with same CORESET, only the same beam will be used. Else, two CORESETs will be needed. |
| Convida Wireless | Q1: No |
| Nokia | No |
| ZTE | No |
| OPPO | Q1: No |

# **AP-CSI-RS scheduled by PDCCH repetition**

In GTW, the following was agreed for PDSCH with mapping Type B:

**Agreement**

Among the two Alts in RAN1 #104b-e agreement on PDSCH mapping Type B, support Alt1 (The candidate that starts later in time).

Qualcomm proposed in their contribution to have a similar restriction for AP-CSI-RS scheduled by PDCCH repetitions. In Rel. 15, both cases of PDSCH mapping Type B and AP-CSI-RS have similar restriction”

The UE is not expected to receive a PDSCH with mapping type B in a slot, if the first symbol of the PDCCH scheduling the PDSCH was received in a later symbol than the first symbol indicated in the PDSCH time domain resource allocation.

The UE does not expect that aperiodic CSI-RS is transmitted before the OFDM symbol(s) carrying its triggering DCI.

The following was suggested by Qualcomm: For AP-CSI-RS scheduled by two PDCCH candidates that are linked for repetition, the UE does not expect that the AP-CSI-RS is transmitted before the first symbol of the PDCCH candidate that starts later in time.

**Question: Do you agree with the issue mentioned above for AP-CSI-RS scheduled by PDCCH repetitions?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Comments |
| Apple | Yes. |
| NTT Docomo | Yes. |
| MediaTek | yes |
| LG | Yes. |
| Lenovo/MotM | Yes |
| QC | Yes. |
| Xiaomi | Yes |
| CMCC | Yes. |
| Convida Wireless |  |
| Samsung | Yes. |
| Nokia | Yes |
| ZTE | Yes |
| Fraunhofer IIS/HHI | Yes |
| OPPO | Yes |