**3GPP TSG RAN WG1 #108-e R1-220XXXX**

**e-Meeting, February 21st – March 3rd, 2022**

**Agenda Item:** 8.2.5

**Source:** Moderator (LG Electronics)

**Title:** Summary #1 of PDSCH/PUSCH enhancements (Scheduling/HARQ)

**Document for:** Discussion and decision

# Introduction

This is the summary document for 8.2.5 on PDSCH/PUSCH enhancements (especially for scheduling and HARQ) for NR above 52.6 GHz, based on the contributions listed in reference section.

The following email thread is assigned for discussion of this topic:

[108-e-NR-52-71GHz-06] Email discussion for maintenance on scheduling particularly w.r.t. multi-PDSCH/PUSCH with a single DCI, HARQ – Seonwook (LGE)

* 1st check point: February 25
* Final check point: March 3

Among text proposals in the contributions, the ones that seem to be able to be directly discussed without agreeing on the related functionality are listed up in Section 4 while the other text proposals can be further discussed after more generic agreement is made in this meeting. Please see TP#A to TP#J in Section 4 and provide your views if they are acceptable or not.

# Multi-PDSCH/PUSCH scheduling

## Out-of-order handling

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| Company | Views |
| [1] Huawei | Proposal 5: UE is not expected to be scheduled with two multi-PDSCH (or multi-PUSCH) scheduling DCIs end in the same symbol and these two multi-PDSCH (or multi-PUSCH) scheduling DCIs have overlapping spans, where the span is defined from the beginning of the first scheduled SLIV till the end of the last scheduled SLIV. |
| [2] Futurewei | Proposal 1. Prefer not to allow OOO for the second case under ‘DCI-to-data OOO’, i.e., UE does not expect any of the scheduled PxSCHs and the scheduling DCIs to lead to OOO scheduling for the case where two multi-PxSCH scheduling DCIs end in the same symbol but these two multi-PxSCH scheduling DCIs have overlapping spans. |
| [3] InterDigital | Proposal 1: UE does not expect to receive two multi-PDSCH (or multi-PUSCH) scheduling DCIs ending in the same symbol but two multi-PDSCH (or multi-PUSCH) scheduling DCIs having overlapping spans.  Proposal 2: UE does not expect the case of one multi-PDSCH (or multi-PUSCH) scheduling DCI and one single-PDSCH (or single-PUSCH) scheduling DCI end in the same symbol, and the single-PDSCH (or single-PUSCH) is scheduled during the span of multi-PDSCH (or multi-PUSCH) scheduling DCI. |
| [4] vivo | Observation 1: The case where two DCIs, each of which schedules a multi-slot PDSCH (or a multi-slot PUSCH), end in the same symbol but the two scheduled multi-slot PDSCHs (or the two scheduled multi-slot PUSCHs) have overlapping spans, where the span is defined from the beginning of the first repetition till the end of the last repetition for a PDSCH/PUSCH, is allowed in Rel-15/16.  Proposal 2: For multi-PDSCH/PUSCH scheduling, DCI-to-data out-of-order scheduling is defined as NR Rel-15/16 without any exception. |
| [7] ZTE | Proposal 1: It is recommended that the case where two multi-PDSCH (or multi-PUSCH) scheduling DCIs end in the same symbol but these two multi-PDSCH (or multi-PUSCH) scheduling DCIs have overlapping spans is considered as out-of-order scheduling and is not expected by UE. |
| [10] NTT DOCOMO | Proposal 1: The following case is defined as OoO scheduling, and should not be allowed:   * the case where two multi-PDSCH (or multi-PUSCH) scheduling DCIs end in the same symbol but two multi-PDSCH (or multi-PUSCH) scheduling DCIs have overlapping spans, where the span is defined from the beginning of the first scheduled SLIV till the end of the last scheduled SLIV. |
| [12] Intel | Proposal 4   * The case where two multi-PDSCH (or multi-PUSCH) scheduling DCIs end in the same symbol but these two multi-PDSCH (or multi-PUSCH) scheduling DCIs have overlapping spans, where the span is defined from the beginning of the first scheduled SLIV till the end of the last scheduled SLIV, is considered as out-of-order scheduling and is not expected by UE.   + This applies also when one of two DCIs is single-PDSCH (or single-PUSCH) scheduling DCI, including the case that one DCI schedules multi-slot PDSCH (or multi-slot PUSCH). * Agree on the TP 2 on OOO handling between two PDCCHs and the associated PDSCH(s) and PUSCH(s) |
| [13] Ericsson | Proposal 1 For two scheduling DCIs both scheduling DL or both scheduling UL end in the same OFDM symbol, the following cases are considered as out-of-order scheduling and are not expected by the UE:   * Both DCIs schedule multiple PxSCHs where the time span of the two multi-PxSCH schedulings overlap at least partially * One DCI schedules multiple PxSCHs and the other DCI schedules a multi-slot PxSCH where the time span of the multi-PxSCH scheduling and the multi-slot PxSCH scheduling overlap at least partially   Note: "time span" is the time interval between the first OFDM symbol of the first PxSCH and the last OFDM symbol of the last PxSCH |
| [14] Apple | Proposal 1: For the PDSCH-to-HARQ-ACK out-of-order issue,   * for multi-PDSCH scheduling, the UE does not expect any of the scheduled/SPS PDSCHs and the resource for the HARQ-ACK transmission to lead to out-of-order scheduling in the case of a PDSCH scheduled by multi-PDSCH scheduling DCI and other unicast PDSCH scheduled by single-PDSCH scheduling DCI |
| [19] Qualcomm | Proposal 5: The UE does not expect to be scheduled with two DCIs that schedule DL (UL) data allocations with overlapping spans, where the span of the allocations scheduled by one DCI is defined from the beginning of the first scheduled SLIV till the end of the last scheduled SLIV by the same DCI. |
| [21] LG Electronics | Proposal #2: For the case where two DCIs end at the same symbol but two DCIs have overlapping spans, where the span is defined from the beginning of the first scheduled SLIV till the end of the last scheduled SLIV, UE drops the PDSCHs scheduled by one of the two DCIs in the overlapping duration. |

### Issue 2.1) DCI-to-data out-of-order issue:

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| TS 38.214  For any two HARQ process IDs in a given scheduled cell, if the UE is scheduled to start receiving a first PDSCH starting in symbol *j* by a PDCCH ending in symbol *i*, the UE is not expected to be scheduled to receive a PDSCH starting earlier than the end of the first PDSCH with a PDCCH that ends later than symbol *i*.  …  For any two HARQ process IDs in a given scheduled cell, if the UE is scheduled to start a first PUSCH transmission starting in symbol *j* by a PDCCH ending in symbol *i*, the UE is not expected to be scheduled to transmit a PUSCH starting earlier than the end of the first PUSCH by a PDCCH that ends later than symbol *i*. |

Agreement: (RAN1#106bis-e)

For two multi-PDSCH (or two multi-PUSCH) scheduling DCIs, UE does not expect any of the scheduled PDSCHs (or PUSCHs) and the scheduling DCI to lead to out-of-order scheduling.

* FFS: whether to allow OOO scheduling for the following two cases:
  + for the case of one multi-PDSCH (or multi-PUSCH) scheduling DCI and one single-PDSCH (or single-PUSCH) scheduling DCI, where multi-PDSCH (or multi-PUSCH) scheduling DCI schedules more than one PDSCH (or PUSCH)
  + for the case where two multi-PDSCH (or multi-PUSCH) scheduling DCIs end in the same symbol but two multi-PDSCH (or multi-PUSCH) scheduling DCIs have overlapping spans, where the span is defined from the beginning of the first scheduled SLIV till the end of the last scheduled SLIV
* Note: The above FFS aspect applies only to multi-PDSCH and multi-PUSCH scheduling with single DCI

**Conclusion** (RAN1#107bis-e)

* UE does not expect any of the scheduled PDSCHs (or PUSCHs) and the scheduling DCIs to lead to out-of-order scheduling, also for the case of one multi-PDSCH (or multi-PUSCH) scheduling DCI and one single-PDSCH (or single-PUSCH) scheduling DCI, where multi-PDSCH (or multi-PUSCH) scheduling DCI schedules more than one PDSCH (or PUSCH).
  + This may not have specification impact.
* Note: It is separately discussed whether the scheduled PDSCHs (or PUSCHs or SLIV) is based on configured SLIV or valid SLIV.

Company views on DCI-to-data out-of-order issue:

* For the first case of above highlighted FFS,
  + This FFS point was resolved in RAN1#107bis-e
* For the second case of above highlighted FFS,
  + Considered as OOO scheduling: Huawei, Futurewei, InterDigital, ZTE, NTT DOCOMO, Intel, Ericsson, Apple, Qualcomm,CATT
  + Can be allowed: vivo

[Moderator’s note] Considering the majority view, the following proposal can be made. It is noted that the case where one DCI schedules slot-aggregated PXSCH and the other DCI schedules multiple PXSCHs, is added. It is also noted that this issue is indicated as HIGH since it has been discussed during several meetings and needs to be finalized in this meeting.

### [HIGH] Proposal #2.1 (DCI-to-data OOO):

* The case where two multi-PDSCH (or multi-PUSCH) scheduling DCIs end in the same symbol but two multi-PDSCH (or multi-PUSCH) scheduling DCIs have overlapping spans, where the span is defined from the beginning of the first scheduled SLIV till the end of the last scheduled SLIV, is considered as out-of-order scheduling and is not expected by UE.
  + This applies also when one of two DCIs is single-PDSCH (or single-PUSCH) scheduling DCI, including the case that one DCI schedules multi-slot PDSCH (or multi-slot PUSCH).
* Note: It is separately discussed whether the scheduled SLIV is based on configured SLIV or valid SLIV.

Companies are encouraged to provide views on Proposal #2.1.

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| Company | Views |
| Panasonic | We support the proposal #2.1. This case can be considered as out-of-order scheduling. It means UE is not expected to have this case. |
| Fujitsu | We are fine with proposal. |
| Xiaomi | OK with the proposal |
| ZTE, Sanechips | We are fine with proposal. |
| vivo | A clarification on this proposal:  For the case that two DCIs scheduling multi-slot PDSCH (or multi-slot PUSCH), is overlapping span allowed? It seems that it is not covered by this proposal. |
| Samsung | We are generally fine with the proposal.  To avoid unnecessary confusions, can we replace “multi-slot PUSCH” with “PUSCH repetition type A or B”? The reason is that the current text of “multi-slot PUSCH” may exclude PUSCH repetition type B, which can be repeated within a single-slot.. |
| Apple | We are fine with the proposal. |
| DOCOMO | Support the proposal. |
| OPPO | Although we think the second case in previous agreement can be allowed, we can accept the majority views. |
| Ericsson | Support Proposal #2.1  But I have two questions:   1. Is the following the correct intention: "… but two multi-PDSCH (or multi-PUSCH) schedulings ~~DCIs~~ have overlapping spans …"? 2. Is the intention of the sub-bullet to cover the case of multi-slot PxSCH overlapping multi-PxSCH? The way the sub-bullet reads is that it covers single-PxSCH and also includes multi-slot PxSCH, but we already agreed on the single-PxSCH case. Hence, is the following more in line with the intention?    * This applies also when one of two DCIs ~~is single-PDSCH (or single-PUSCH) scheduling DCI, including the case that one DCI~~ schedules multi-slot PDSCH (or multi-slot PUSCH). |
| Intel | We support the moderator proposal |
| Nokia/NSB | Support the proposal. |
| ZTE, Sanechips2 | After additional thought, we think for this case (two DCI end in the same symbol) that it seems to need considering the following several situations:  Situation1: each of two DCIs schedules multi-PDSCH(or multi-PUSCH)  Situation2: each of two DCIs schedules single PDSCH(or single PUSCH)  Situation3: one of two DCIs schedules   * Situation 3-1: single PDSCH((or single PUSCH)), or * Situation 3-2: multi-PDSCH(or multi-PUSCH), or * Situation 3-3: multi-slot PDSCH (or multi-slot PUSCH)   Current updated proposal just covers situation1, situation3-1 and 3-2. However, situation2 and situation 3-3 is not covered. We would like to confirm whether we should also consider the missed these two situations in this proposal |
| NEC | We are fine with proposal |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Support the proposal |
| Futurewei | Support the proposal |
| CATT | Support the proposal |
| Qualcomm | Support the proposal |
| Moderator | **@ vivo,**  Do you think PDSCHs scheduled by two multi-slot PDSCH scheduling DCIs can have overlapping span in Rel-15? Regardless, it seems that the case where two DCIs schedule multi-slot PDSCHs (or multi-slot PUSCHs) is out of scope of this WI.  **@ Samsung,**  The suggestion from Samsung is reflected in Proposal #2.1a.  **@ OPPO,**  Thank you very much for being flexible!  **@ Ericsson,**  As to the first question, you are correct and it is fixed in Proposal #2.1a.  As to the second question, it is correct that single-PxSCH case was agreed as conclusion last meeting but the conclusion did not cover the case where single-PxSCH scheduling DCI and multi-PxSCH scheduling DCI end in the same symbol.  **@ ZTE,**  Similar comment to vivo. I would confirm that this proposal doesn’t cover situations 2 and 3-3 which are out of scope of this WI.  Based on comments from Samsung and Ericsson, Proposal #2.1a can be made as follows. |

### [HIGH] Proposal #2.1a (DCI-to-data OOO):

* The case where two multi-PDSCH (or multi-PUSCH) scheduling DCIs end in the same symbol but two multi-PDSCH (or multi-PUSCH) schedulings have overlapping spans, where the span is defined from the beginning of the first scheduled SLIV till the end of the last scheduled SLIV, is considered as out-of-order scheduling and is not expected by UE.
  + This applies also when one of two DCIs is single-PDSCH (or single-PUSCH) scheduling DCI, including the case that one DCI schedules multi-slot PDSCH (or PUSCH repetition type A or B).
* Note: It is separately discussed whether the scheduled SLIV is based on configured SLIV or valid SLIV.

Companies are encouraged to provide views on Proposal #2.1a.

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| Company | Views |
| DOCOMO | We are fine with the proposal. |
| OPPO | Fine with Proposal #2.1a. |
| ZTE, Sanechips | Support |
| vivo | We suggest to add a note to make UE behavior in all cases clear:   * The case where two multi-PDSCH (or multi-PUSCH) scheduling DCIs end in the same symbol but two multi-PDSCH (or multi-PUSCH) schedulings ~~DCIs~~ have overlapping spans, where the span is defined from the beginning of the first scheduled SLIV till the end of the last scheduled SLIV, is considered as out-of-order scheduling and is not expected by UE.   + This applies also when one of two DCIs is single-PDSCH (or single-PUSCH) scheduling DCI, including the case that one DCI schedules multi-slot PDSCH (or ~~multi-slot~~ PUSCH repetition type A or B).   + Note: This doesn’t apply when each of two DCIs schedules multi-slot PDSCH (or PUSCH repetition type A or B) as in Rel-15/Rel-16 * Note: It is separately discussed whether the scheduled SLIV is based on configured SLIV or valid SLIV. |
| Moderator | Based on vivo’s suggestion in the reflector, this proposal is updated as follows. |

### [HIGH] Proposal #2.1b (DCI-to-data OOO):

* The case where two multi-PDSCH (or multi-PUSCH) scheduling DCIs end in the same symbol but two multi-PDSCH (or multi-PUSCH) schedulings have overlapping spans, where the span is defined from the beginning of the first scheduled SLIV till the end of the last scheduled SLIV, is considered as out-of-order scheduling and is not expected by UE.
  + This applies also when one of two DCIs is single-PDSCH (or single-PUSCH) scheduling DCI, including the case that one DCI schedules multi-slot PDSCH (or PUSCH repetition type A or B).
  + Note: This doesn’t apply when each of two DCIs schedules multi-slot PDSCH (or PUSCH repetition type A or B) as in Rel-15/Rel-16
* Note: It is separately discussed whether the scheduled SLIV is based on configured SLIV or valid SLIV.

Companies are encouraged to provide views on Proposal #2.1b.

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| Company | Views |
| Apple | We are in general fine with the proposal.   1. Typo “ when each of the two DCIs schedules multi-slot …” 2. Also add situation 2 to the note i.e. “Situation2: each of two DCIs schedules single PDSCH(or single PUSCH)” |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Support the proposal with typo mentioned by apple bullet (1).  the changes mentioned in apple’s bullet (2) seems not necessary as it is not the case of “two multi-PDSCH (or multi-PUSCH) scheduling DCIs” |
| Nokia/NSB | Support |
| Ericsson | Support  My question on the reflector about whether or not Rel-15 slot aggregation is classified as Type A repetition is addressed. |

## Handling of collision with semi-static DL/UL/flexible symbols

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| Company | Views |
| [1] Huawei | Proposal 2: The “scheduled PUSCH” in case 3 (CSI request) and “scheduled PDSCH” in case 5 (OOO) and case 6 (NNK1) should correspond to valid SLIV.  Proposal 3: In the case of multi-PDSCH scheduled by a single DCI and repetitionScheme is configured with 'tdmSchemeA', if one of the repetitions of a scheduled PDSCH collides with semi-static UL symbols, the corresponding SLIV is considered not valid. |
| [2] Futurewei | Proposal 4. Support Option 2 for handling for the case of tdmSchemeA with a multi-PDSCH grant such that “if the first repetition of the PDSCH collides with semi-static UL symbols, the corresponding PDSCH is considered as not valid; on the other hand, if only the second repetition of the PDSCH collides with semi-static UL symbol, the PDSCH is still considered valid”.  Proposal 5. For the CSI request case, the number M is determined based on the number of configured PUSCHs.  Proposal 6. Prefer that “scheduled PxSCH” implies “valid PxSCH” for better gNB scheduling flexibility for the OOO case and NN-K1 case. |
| [3] InterDigital | Proposal 3: Out-of-order scheduling determination should be based on valid SLIVs. |
| [4] vivo | Proposal 3: For multi-PUSCH scheduling and A-CSI request, the number M is determined based on the number of configured SLIVs in the TDRA row indicated by the DCI.  Proposal 4: For multi-PDSCH/PUSCH scheduling, OoO scheduling rules are applied only to valid SLIV(s) in the TDRA row indicated by a scheduling DCI.  Proposal 5: For multi-PDSCH scheduling, and for case(s) where Type-2 codebook/enhanced Type-2 codebook is configured and an inapplicable value is provided by a PDSCH-to-HARQ\_feedback timing indicator field included in a first DCI scheduling more than one PDSCH, only valid PDSCH(s) scheduled by the first DCI is considered to decide if an SPS PDSCH reception is received after the PDSCH(s) or not.  Proposal 6: For multi-PDSCH scheduling in conjunction with ‘tdmSchemeA’ of M-TRP, and for a scheduled PDSCH, if the PDSCH transmission occasion corresponding to the configured SLIV, i.e. the first PDSCH transmission occasion, does not collide with any semi-static UL symbol, the scheduled PDSCH is regarded as valid, no matter if the second PDSCH transmission occasion collides with semi-static UL symbol(s) or not. |
| [6] CATT | Proposal 4: NDI/RV fields for both valid and invalid PXSCHs are present in multi-PXSCH scheduling DCI.  Proposal 5: For cases of RV/ M on CSI-request / CBGTI, the parameters are determined based on configured SLIV(s). |
| [7] ZTE | Proposal 2: Unnecessary optimization should not be introduced for “scheduled PXSCH”.   * gNB should guarantee the assigned PUSCH carrying the A-CSI is valid. * Only valid PXSCH should be considered in out-of-order scheduling. |
| [9] Fujitsu | Proposal 8: For a first DCI scheduling multiple PDSCHs and providing an inapplicable value of k1 in its PDSCH-to-HARQ\_feedback timing indicator filed, to multiplex the corresponding HARQ-ACK information in a PUCCH or PUSCH in a slot indicated by the PDSCH-to-HARQ\_feedback timing indicator filed in a second DCI, only the valid PDSCHs scheduled by the first DCI are considered for definition of the corresponding timeline requirements.   * TP#2 can be considered. |
| [10] NTT DOCOMO | Proposal 2: If multiple PUSCHs are scheduled by single DCI, and there is at least one PUSCH collides with semi-static DL symbol, and/or symbol configured for SSB or CORESET#0 reception,   * OoO scheduling limitation is based on valid PUSCHs. * A-CSI reporting triggered by multi-PUSCH scheduling DCI is based on valid PUSCHs. When the A-CSI triggering DCI schedules N valid PUSCHs, the PUSCH that carries the aperiodic CSI feedback is N-th valid PUSCH for N <= 2, or (N-1)-th valid PUSCH for N > 2. * When timeline is satisfied, the CG PUSCH overlapping with the cancelled DG PUSCH can be transmitted.   Proposal 3: If multiple PDSCHs are scheduled by single DCI, and there is at least one PDSCH collides with semi-static UL symbol,   * OoO scheduling limitation is based on valid PDSCHs. * DCI scheduling multiple PDSCHs but with only one valid PDSCH is included in the first sub-codebook. * When timeline is satisfied, the SPS PDSCH overlapping with the cancelled DG PDSCH can be received. |
| [11] Nokia | Proposal 1: For CSI-request, is the number M determined based on the number of configured SLIVs  Proposal 2: Determination of OOO scheduling should be based on the valid SLIVs.  Proposal 3: In the case of multi-PDSCH scheduling via a single DCI with ‘tdmSchemeA’, if one of repeated PDSCHs collides with semi-static UL symbols, determine the validity rule for each of repeated PDSCHs. |
| [12] Intel | Proposal 2   * If a PUSCH is collided with symbol(s) indicated by pdcch-ConfigSIB1 in MIB for a CORESET for Type0-PDCCH CSS set, the HARQ process number increment is not skipped for the PUSCH. * No TP is needed for HARQ process number increment for invalid PUSCH.   Proposal 5:   * The PUSCH carrying the A-CSI report is determined by the configured SLIVs for multi-PUSCH scheduling * Prefer to define OOO handling based on configured SLIVs * If OOO handling is defined by the valid SLIVs, it is preferred to apply valid SLIVs in checking PUSCH preparation time and PDSCH reception preparation time with cross carrier scheduling with different SCSs for PDCCH and PDSCH   + It is necessary to clarify whether configured SLIVs or valid SLIVs are used for multi-slot PUSCH/PDSCH in NR Rel-15/16. * If multi-PDSCH scheduling via a single DCI with ‘tdmSchemeA’ is supported, it is preferred to cancel both of two repeated PDSCHs if at least one of repeated PDSCHs collides with semi-static UL symbols. |
| [13] Ericsson | Proposal 2 For CSI-request in a multi-PUSCH scheduling, the number M is determined based on the number of valid SLIVs.  Proposal 3 For multi-PDSCH scheduling in Rel-17, out-of-order scheduling is determined based on configured SLIVs.  Proposal 4 For multi-PDSCH scheduling in Rel-17, the evaluation of the time-line requirement for application of NN-K1 is based on configured SLIVs.  Proposal 5 In the case of multi-PDSCH scheduling via a single DCI with ‘tdmSchemeA’, a PDSCH is considered invalid if either of the two transmission occasions of the PDSCH collides with semi-static UL symbol(s). |
| [14] Apple | Proposal 2:   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Case | Issue | Agreement: Configured vs Valid | Apple’s Proposals | | Case 1 | NDI/RV | Configured |  | | Case2 | RV bit-width | Pending | Configured | | Case 3 | CBGTI | Configured |  | | Case 4 | Out-of-order behavior | Pending | Valid | | Case 6 | CSI-Request | Pending | Valid | | Case 6 | NN-K1 | Pending | Valid | |
| [18] MediaTek | Proposal 3: For out-of-order scheduling, the rule for scheduling is determined based on configured SLIVs indicated by the TDRA information field. |
| [19] Qualcomm | Proposal 4: In the case of multi-PDSCH scheduling via a single DCI with 'tdmSchemeA', consider one of the following options to handle the overlap with semi-static UL symbols   * Option 1: If one of the repetitions of the PDSCH collides with semi-static UL symbols, the corresponding PDSCH is considered as not valid * Option 2: If the first repetition of the PDSCH collides with semi-static UL symbols, the corresponding PDSCH is considered as not valid   + On the other hand, if only the second repetition of the PDSCH collides with semi-static UL symbol, the PDSCH is still considered valid   Proposal 6: The out-of-order rules should be applied on the valid allocations only. |
| [21] LG Electronics | Proposal #1: Considering that M-th or (M-1)-th scheduled PDSCH (which would carry aperiodic CSI report as per previous agreement) can be cancelled due to the collision with semi-static DL symbols or SSB, when the DCI schedules M PUSCHs and K (<=M) PUSCHs are actually transmitted, the PUSCH that carries the aperiodic CSI feedback is K-th transmitted PUSCH for K <= 2, or (K-1)-th transmitted PUSCH for K > 2.  Proposal #3: Do not consider any invalid PDSCH (which is collided with semi-static UL symbol(s)) to check out-of-order scheduling. |

### [LOW] Issue 2.2-1) How to handle collision between PUSCH and CORESET#0:

Agreement: (RAN1#106bis-e)

For multiple PDSCHs (or PUSCHs) scheduled by a single DCI,

* Rel-15/16 behavior that is described in TS 38.213 Clauses 11 and 11.1 for a PDSCH (or PUSCH) indicated by DCI also applies for multiple PDSCHs (or PUSCHs) schedule by a single DCI.
* If one of multiple PDSCHs (or PUSCHs) scheduled by the DCI collides with a flexible symbol (indicated by *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationCommon* or *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationDedicated*),
  + If that PUSCH is collided with SSB symbols indicated by *ssb-PositionsInBurst* [or symbol(s) indicated by *pdcch-ConfigSIB1* in *MIB* for a CORESET for Type0-PDCCH CSS set], the HARQ process number increment is skipped for the PUSCH.
  + Otherwise, the HARQ process number increment is not skipped for that PDSCH (or PUSCH).

Company views on highlighted part above:

* If that PUSCH is collided with SSB symbols indicated by *ssb-PositionsInBurst* or symbol(s) indicated by *pdcch-ConfigSIB1* in *MIB* for a CORESET for Type0-PDCCH CSS set, the HARQ process number increment is skipped for the PUSCH.
  + Supported by NTT DOCOMO
  + Objected by Intel

[Moderator’s note] Considering a small number of inputs and that this issue had been discussed during previous meetings without consensus, it is suggested to deprioritize this issue in this meeting.

Please feel free to express views on Moderator’s note, if any.

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| Company | Views |
| ZTE, Sanechips | We support to deprioritize this issues |
| vivo | We are fine to de-prioritize this issue in this meeting. In our opinion, HARQ process number increment should not be skipped due to collision with CORESET#0 symbol(s). |
| Samsung | We are ok to deprioritize the issue |
| Apple | We are fine with de-prioritizing this issue. |
| DOCOMO | We are fine to deprioritize the issue in this meeting. |
| OPPO | We are fine to deprioritize this issue. |
| Intel | We are fine to deprioritize this issue in this meeting |
| Nokia/NSB | We are fine to deprioritize this issue. Also, we don’t support skipping of HARQ process number in this case. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Fine to deprioritize the issue. |
| Futurewei | We are OK to deprioritize |
| CATT | We are OK to deprioritize |

### Issue 2.2-2) Clarification on whether “scheduled PXSCH” in previous agreements/conclusion implies valid PXSCH or not:

Conclusion: (RAN1#105-e)

For a DCI that can schedule multiple PUSCHs,

* CSI-request: When the DCI schedules M PUSCHs, the PUSCH that carries the aperiodic CSI feedback is M-th scheduled PUSCH for M <= 2, or (M-1)-th scheduled PUSCH for M > 2.

Agreement: (RAN1#106bis-e)

For two multi-PDSCH (or two multi-PUSCH) scheduling DCIs, UE does not expect any of the scheduled PDSCHs (or PUSCHs) and the scheduling DCI to lead to out-of-order scheduling.

**Conclusion** (RAN1#107bis-e)

* UE does not expect any of the scheduled PDSCHs (or PUSCHs) and the scheduling DCIs to lead to out-of-order scheduling, also for the case of one multi-PDSCH (or multi-PUSCH) scheduling DCI and one single-PDSCH (or single-PUSCH) scheduling DCI, where multi-PDSCH (or multi-PUSCH) scheduling DCI schedules more than one PDSCH (or PUSCH).
  + This may not have specification impact.
* Note: It is separately discussed whether the scheduled PDSCHs (or PUSCHs or SLIV) is based on configured SLIV or valid SLIV.

Company views on whether “scheduled PXSCH” in previous agreements implies valid PXSCH or not:

* Case 1: For NDI/RV, are NDI/RV fields for invalid PXSCHs present in multi-PXSCH scheduling DCI?
  + Resolved in RAN1#107bis-e
* Case 2: For RV field, is the bit-width between 1 bit and 2 bits determined based on the number of configured SLIVs or valid SLIVs?
  + Resolved in RAN1#107bis-e
* Case 3: For CSI-request, is the number M determined based on the number of configured SLIVs or valid SLIVs?
  + Based on configured SLIVs: Futurewei, vivo, CATT, ZTE, Nokia, Intel, Apple?
  + Based on valid SLIVs: Huawei, NTT DOCOMO, Ericsson, LG Electronics
* Case 4: For CBGTI field, is the presence of CBGTI field determined based on the number of configured SLIVs or valid SLIVs?
  + Resolved in RAN1#107bis-e
* Case 5: For out-of-order scheduling, is the rule for OOO scheduling determined based on configured SLIVs or valid SLIVs?
  + Based on configured SLIVs: Intel (concern on PUSCH preparation time and PDSCH reception preparation time), Ericsson, MediaTek (concern on type-1 HARQ-ACK codebook generation with time domain bundling)
  + Based on valid SLIVs: Huawei, Futurewei, InterDigital, vivo, ZTE, NTT DOCOMO, Nokia, Apple?, Qualcomm, LG Electronics
* Case 6: For a first DCI scheduling multiple PDSCHs and providing an inapplicable value of k1 in its PDSCH-to-HARQ\_feedback timing indicator filed, to multiplex the corresponding HARQ-ACK information in a PUCCH or PUSCH in a slot indicated by the PDSCH-to-HARQ\_feedback timing indicator filed in a second DCI, only the [valid] PDSCHs scheduled by the first DCI are considered for definition of the corresponding timeline requirements.
  + Based on configured SLIVs: Ericsson
  + Based on valid SLIVs: Huawei, Futurewei, vivo, Fujitsu, Apple
* Case 7: In the case of multi-PDSCH scheduling via a single DCI with 'tdmSchemeA', **Option 1)** cancel both of two repeated PDSCHs if at least one of repeated PDSCHs collides with semi-static UL symbols or **Option 2)** determine the validity rule for each of repeated PDSCHs, or **Option 3)** cancel PDSCH if the first repetition collides with semi-static UL symbols
  + Option 1: Huawei, Intel, Ericsson, Qualcomm
  + Option 2: Futurewei, vivo, Nokia, Qualcomm
  + Option 3: DOCOMO

Companies are encouraged to provide views on the above cases.

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| Company | Views |
| Example | Case 3 (CSI-request): Based on configured or valid SLIVs  Case 5 (OOO): Based on configured or valid SLIVs  Case 6 (NN-K1): Based on configured or valid SLIVs  Case 7 (tdmSchemeA): Option 1 or Option 2, any else? |
| Fujitsu | Case 3 (CSI-request): Based on configured SLIVs  Case 5 (OOO): Based on valid SLIVs  Case 6 (NN-K1): Based on valid SLIVs  Case 7 (tdmSchemeA): Option 1. |
| Xiaomi | Case 3 (CSI-request): Based on valid SLIVs  Case 5 (OOO): Based valid SLIVs  Case 6 (NN-K1): Based on configured or valid SLIVs  Case 7 (tdmSchemeA): Option 2. Since any one of the repeated PDSCHs can be independently decoded, it is better to determine the validity rule for each of repeated PDSCHs. |
| ZTE, Sanechips | Case 3 (CSI-request): Based on configured SLIVs  Case 5 (OOO): Based on valid SLIVs  Case 6 (NN-K1): Based on valid SLIVs  Case 7 (tdmSchemeA): Option 2, if the first repetition of the PDSCH collides with semi-static UL symbols, the corresponding PDSCH is considered as invalid and cancel both of two repeated PDSCHs. |
| vivo | **Case 3 (CSI-request)**: Based on **configured** SLIVs. No additional rule needs to be introduced, and it is up to gNB implementation to ensure the scheduled PUSCH conveying an A-CSI is valid.  **Case 5 (OOO)**: Based on **valid** SLIVs. In our understanding, an invalid PDSCH/PUSCH can be regarded as not scheduled actually by the gNB, and OoO rules are applied only to cases where PDSCH(s)/PUSCH(s) is(are) scheduled actually. Otherwise, many cases will be ruled out unnecessarily, resulting in rather restrictive scheduling.  **Case 6 (NN-K1)**: Based on **valid** SLIVs. As mentioned above, an invalid PDSCH can be regarded as not scheduled by the gNB, therefore it is natural to not consider invalid PDSCH(s) scheduled by the first DCI when PDSCH(s) scheduled by the first DCI is(are) used to decide if an SPS PDSCH reception is received after the PDSCH(s) or not.  **Case 7 (tdmSchemeA)**: Support **Option 2**, i.e., if the first repetition of the PDSCH collides with semi-static UL symbols, the corresponding PDSCH is considered as not valid. In our opinion, Option 2 is beneficial to transmit a scheduled PDSCH as much as possible. |
| Samsung | Case 3 (CSI-request): Based on configured SLIVs  Case 5 (OOO): Based on valid SLIVs  Case 6 (NN-K1): Based on valid SLIVs  Case 7 (tdmSchemeA): No strong view. But, we don’t see any problems if a UE received one of two repeated PDSCHs. To be clear, what is a UE behaviors in case of single PDSCH scheduling? |
| Apple | Case 3 (CSI-request): Based on valid SLIVs  Case 5 (OOO): Based valid SLIVs  Case 6 (NN-K1): Based on valid SLIVs  Case 7 (tdmSchemeA): Option 1. |
| DOCOMO | Case 3 (CSI-request): Based on valid SLIVs  Case 5 (OOO): Based on scheduled SLIVs. Considering the issue proposed by Fujitsu in Issue 3.2-1, specification impact on type 1 HARQ-ACK CB with time bundling is needed if based on valid SLIVs.  Case 6 (NN-K1): Based on valid SLIVs  Case 7 (tdmSchemeA): Our first preference is to **option 3** to cancel PDSCH based on collision of the first repetition. And for the two listed options, we prefer option 1 to option 2.  Option 3 can allow more chances for PDSCH transmission than option 1, without any impact on existing schemes. Specification impact on type 1 HARQ-ACK CB can be considered for Option 1 (for optimization, not necessary), and is required for option 2.  For existing type 1 HARQ-ACK CB construction, candidate PDSCH occasion determination is based on SLIV of the first repetition. Then nothing will be reported for a PDSCH if the first repetition overlaps with UL symbol after SLIV pruning. With option 2, if the second repetition can still be transmitted when the first repetition is invalid, current scheme can’t work any more since no HARQ-ACK bit in the type 1 CB for the second repetition. Therefore, specification impact considering second PDSCH repetition is required for determining type 1 HARQ-ACK CB.    If option 1 is adopted, optimization of SLIV pruning can be considered for type 1 HARQ-ACK CB. For example, SLIV pruning is not only based on the configured SLIV, but also considers the second repetition of the SLIV. |
| OPPO | Case 3 (CSI-request): Based on valid SLIVs  Case 5 (OOO): Based valid SLIVs  Case 6 (NN-K1): Based on valid SLIVs  Case 7 (tdmSchemeA): Option 1. |
| Ericsson | Case 3 (CSI-request): Based on valid SLIVs for better scheduling flexibility  Case 5 (OOO): Based configured SLIVs for simplicity  Case 6 (NN-K1): Based on configured SLIVs for simplicity  Case 7 (tdmSchemeA): Option 1 for simplicity |
| Intel | Case 5 (OOO): We prefer ‘configured SLIV’ for simplicity. As we discussed in our contribution R1-2201691, if valid SLIV in used in OOO checking which is essentially timeline related, we would suggest examining other timeline related behaviors. This includes PUSCH preparation time and PDSCH reception preparation time with cross carrier scheduling with different SCSs for PDCCH and PDSCH, for this WI and for clarification of multi-slot PUSCH or multi-slot transmission in legacy NR operation.  Case 6 (NN-K1): Prefer to define timeline based on configured SLIVs. In our understanding, the intention using valid PDSCH is to allow the scheduling by the second DCI another PDSCH in the same slot as the last invalid PDSCH(s)scheduled by the first DCI with NNK1. Based on such understanding, Case 6 is a special case of Case 5. |
| Nokia/NSB | Case 3 (CSI-request): Based on configured SLIVs  Case 5 (OOO): Based on valid SLIVs  Case 6 (NN-K1): Based on valid SLIVs  Case 7 (tdmSchemeA): Option 2 (first), Option1 (possible to compromise). tdmSchemeA is intended for URLLC to overcome blockage condition rather than coverage extension. So, one of occasions can be kept if valid. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Case 3: based on valid SLIVs due to least scheduling restriction  Case 5: based on valid SLIVs due to least scheduling restriction  Case 6: based on valid SLIVs due to least scheduling restriction and consistent behavior of OOO issue  Case 7：Option 1 is preferred due to its simplicity |
| Futurewei | Case 3(CSI-request): based on configured SLIVs due to least scheduling restriction  Case 5(OOO): based on valid SLIVs due to least scheduling restriction  Case 6(NN-K1): based on valid SLIVs due to least scheduling restriction and consistent behavior of OOO issue  Case 7(tdmSchemeA)：prefer Option 2 but we could compromise to Option1 if majority wants it |
| MediaTek | Case 3 (CSI-request): Based on configured SLIVs and gNB should ensure the validility  Case 5 (OOO): Based on Configured SLIVs with the reasoning captured by FL  Case 6 (NN-K1): Based on configured SLIVs  In general, we prefer an unified rule for handling valid vs configured for the purpose of specification maintenance. |
| CATT | Case 3(CSI-request): based on configured SLIVs  Case 5(OOO): based on valid SLIVs due to least scheduling restriction  Case 6(NN-K1): based on valid SLIVs  Case 7(tdmSchemeA)： Option 1 for simplicity |
| Qualcomm | Case 3 (CSI-request): Based on configured SLIVs  Case 5 (OOO): Based on valid SLIVs  Case 6 (NN-K1): Based on valid SLIVs  Case 7 (tdmSchemeA): We prefer Option 2 |
| Moderator | * Case 3: For CSI-request, is the number M determined based on the number of configured SLIVs or valid SLIVs?   + Based on configured SLIVs: Futurewei, vivo, CATT, ZTE, Nokia, Intel, Fujitsu, Samsung, MediaTek, Qualcomm   + Based on valid SLIVs: Huawei, NTT DOCOMO, Ericsson, LG Electronics, Xiaomi, Apple, OPPO * Case 5: For out-of-order scheduling, is the rule for OOO scheduling determined based on configured SLIVs or valid SLIVs?   + Based on configured SLIVs: Intel (concern on PUSCH preparation time and PDSCH reception preparation time), Ericsson, MediaTek (concern on type-1 HARQ-ACK codebook generation with time domain bundling), NTT DOCOMO (concern on type-1 HARQ-ACK codebook)   + Based on valid SLIVs: Huawei, Futurewei, InterDigital, vivo, ZTE, Nokia, Apple, Qualcomm, LG Electronics, Fujitsu, Xioami, Samsung, OPPO, CATT, Qualcomm * Case 6: For a first DCI scheduling multiple PDSCHs and providing an inapplicable value of k1 in its PDSCH-to-HARQ\_feedback timing indicator filed, to multiplex the corresponding HARQ-ACK information in a PUCCH or PUSCH in a slot indicated by the PDSCH-to-HARQ\_feedback timing indicator filed in a second DCI, only the [valid] PDSCHs scheduled by the first DCI are considered for definition of the corresponding timeline requirements.   + Based on configured SLIVs: Ericsson, Xioami, Intel, MediaTek   + Based on valid SLIVs: Huawei, Futurewei, vivo, Fujitsu, Apple, Xiaomi, ZTE, Samsung, OPPO, Nokia, CATT, Qualcomm * Case 7: In the case of multi-PDSCH scheduling via a single DCI with 'tdmSchemeA', **Option 1)** cancel both of two repeated PDSCHs if at least one of repeated PDSCHs collides with semi-static UL symbols or **Option 2)** determine the validity rule individually for each of repeated PDSCHs, or **Option 3)** cancel PDSCH if the first repetition collides with semi-static UL symbols   + Option 1: Huawei, Intel, Ericsson, Qualcomm, Fujitsu, Apple, NTT DOCOMO (2nd preference, concern on the impact on type-1 HARQ-ACK codebook design), OPPO (2nd preference), Huawei, Futurewei (2nd preference), CATT   + Option 2: Futurewei (1st preference), Nokia (1st preference), Xiaomi   + Option 3: NTT DOCOMO (1st preference), ZTE, Qualcomm, vivo   **@ Samsung,**  Regarding the question for Case 7 to clarify Rel-16 m-TRP behavior, to my understanding, the collision between semi-static UL and intra-slot repeated PDSCHs is not speficied and not expected by UE. |

### [HIGH] Proposed conclusion #2.2-2a (CSI-request):

For a DCI that can schedule multiple PUSCHs, it is clarified that the following M is counted based on scheduled PUSCHs indicated by the TDRA information field.

* CSI-request: When the DCI schedules M PUSCHs, the PUSCH that carries the aperiodic CSI feedback is M-th scheduled PUSCH for M <= 2, or (M-1)-th scheduled PUSCH for M > 2.

[Moderator’s note] Considering the slight majority view and that “based on valid SLIV” may have additional specification impact, the proposal can be made for “based on configured SLIV”.

Companies are encouraged to provide views on Proposed conclusion #2.2-2a.

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| Company | Views |
| DOCOMO | Though our first preference is based on valid SLIV, we are fine to accept the proposal. |
| Fujitsu | We support the proposal. |
| OPPO | We still think valid SLIVs are more reasonable, but can compromise to majority view. |
| ZTE, Sanechips | We support the proposal |
| vivo | Support the proposal. |
| Apple | We can accept the proposal. |
| Samsung | Support the proposal |
| Huawei,HiSilicon | We think the standard impact from “valid SLIV” is mariginal compared with the scheduling flexibility it provides. |
| Nokia/NSB | Support the proposal. |
| Ericsson | Our first preference is "valid SLIVs;" however, we can compromise to "configured"  Furthermore, if this compromise is made, we think it would be the simplest solution from spec and implementation point of view to support "configured" for all of Cases 3, 5, and 6 to have a unfied solution. We don't think we should be spending time on optimizations on a case-by-case basis. |

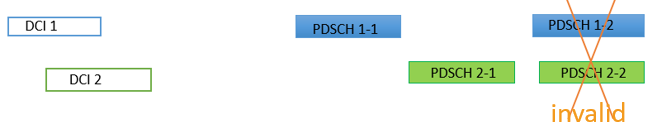
[Moderator’s note] For Case 5/6/7, to reach a consensus, some clarifications seem to be necessary. With this regard, the following questions are asked to companies.

### [HIGH] Q1: Do you agree that the common solution (between “based on configured SLIV” and “based on valid SLIV”) is applied to Case 5 (OOO) and Case 6 (NN-K1)?

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| Company | Views |
| DOCOMO | Agree. |
| Fujitsu | Yes, we agree. Case 6 is kind of one case of OOO. It is also related to the order among DCI, PDSCH, and HARQ feedback. |
| OPPO | We think either common solution or different solutions for the two cases depends on case by case analysis. |
| ZTE, Sanechips | Agree |
| vivo | A common solution for Case 5 and Case 6 is preferred for consistency. |
| Apple | Yes |
| Samsung | Agree. Both cases are for processing timeline so that common solusion is preferred. |
| Huawei,HiSilicon | agree |
| Nokia/NSB | Yes,we prefer common solution. |
| Ericsson | Yes, we support a common solution based on "configured SLIV" since we think this results in the simplest solution and minimizes (avoids) spec impact. |

### [HIGH] Q2: Do you agree that adopting “based on valid SLIV” for Case 5 (OOO) results in additional impact on type-1 HARQ-ACK codebook (with time domain bundling), as MediaTek, Fujitsu, and NTT DOCOMO pointed out?

[Moderator’s note] As shown below from MediaTek’s Tdoc [18], if the following scheduling is allowed and type-1 codebook with time domain bundling is generated, there could be more than one PDSCH corresponding to a PDSCH reception occasion *m* associated with the last SLIV.



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| Company | Views |
| DOCOMO | We agree “OoO based on valid SLIV” will cause impact on type 1 HARQ-ACK feedback for time bundling case. |
| Fujitsu | We agree there is impact. But we do NOT think it is **additional** impact**.** Both the previous agreement for time domain bundling for Type-1 HARQ-ACK codebook and the corresponding specification does not limit to the case where the valid PDSCHs with binary AND operation is scheduled by a single DCI. Besides, at least issue #3 in our contribution should be discussed for Type-1 codebook with time domain bundling, regardless of“based on valid SLIV” or “based on configured SLIV”. Anyway, the relevant pseudo code needs to be updated. |
| OPPO | Not agree. In our view, invalid SLIVs should not be considered for OOO restruction since there are no corresponding transmissions. |
| ZTE, Sanechips | We admit this issue shown in the above Figure. In the last e-meeting, similar issue has also been raised by us, but FL thinks it can be avoided by gNB implementation. Based on this, we think it is ok to use “valid SLIV” for Case 5(OOO) |
| vivo | In our opinion, occasion collision for Type-1 codebook when time domain bundling is enabled can be handled simply by gNB implementation, i.e. gNB should schedule at most one TDRA row for any PDSCH reception occasion. Alternatively, time domain bundling can be performed across more than one TDRA row mapped to a same PDSCH reception occasion. |
| Apple | There is impact. |
| Samsung | Similar issue exist in Rel-15 slot aggregation (where the last PDSCH repetition can be dropped by semi-static UL symbol), it can be avoided by gNB proper scheduling, not essential for the CR phase. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | It is drawback of designing the time bundling based on the last configure SLIV. We think it can be avoided by implementation. in order not to further restrict scheduling flexibility, we prefer determine OOO based on valid SLIV. |
| Nokia, NSB | We agree that there is impact – or gNB needs to avoid such scheduling. In the Mediatek’s example, gNB needs to be aware that it cannot schedule such TDRA allocation combination to UE with Type 1 CB with time domain bundling. However, if OOO is based on configured SLIVs, gNB needs to be aware that it cannot schedule such TDRA allocations either. So in both cases there is the same scheduling restriction, only for different reasons. |
| Ericsson | Agree there is impact. We think at this point the simplest solution should prevail, and we think that is based on configured SLIVs. |

### [HIGH] Q3: Do you agree that adopting “based on valid SLIV” for Case 5 (OOO) results in additional impact on processing timeline such as PUSCH preparation time and PDSCH reception preparation time with cross carrier scheduling with different SCSs for PDCCH and PDSCH, as Intel pointed out?

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| Company | Views |
| DOCOMO | Agree that processing timeline also needs clarification. |
| Fujitsu | No, we do not agree. Process timelines can be based on configured SLIVs. It is unnecessary to change the process timelines. |
| OPPO | Not agree. In our view, current processing timeline refer to a valid PDSCH reception or PUSCH transmission. |
| ZTE, Sanechips | We share the similar view with Fujitsu. |
| Vivo | From our perspective, Case 5 can be discussed without tounching any timeline related issue. In other words, timeline requirements are guaranteed for each scheduled PDSCH irrespective of whether it is valid or not. |
| Apple | We think that the timeline always refers to the configured transmission. |
| Samsung | We are generally fine with “based on valid SLIV” for other processing timelines such as PUSCH preparation procedure time or PDSCH reception preparation time with cross carrier scheduling with different SCSs for PDCCH and PDSCH |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | We think the processing timeline and OOO are seperate issues and not clear the relationship. |
| Nokia, NSB | No, we do not agree. We see that Case 5 can be discussed separately from the processing timeline aspects. |
| Ericsson | Reagardless, our view is that we should strive for the simplest solution for all cases, and propose "configured" for all of Cases 3, 5, 6. |

### [HIGH] Q4: Do you agree that adopting Option 1 or Option 2 for Case 7 (tdmSchemeA) results in additional impact on type-1 HARQ-ACK codebook, as NTT DOCOMO pointed out?

[Moderator’s note] Based on NTT DOCOM’s explanation, in the current type-1 HARQ-ACK codebook construction, the collision between the first PDSCH occasion and semi-static UL is checked while the collision between the second PDSCH occasion and semi-static UL is not checked.

* Option 1) cancel both of two repeated PDSCHs if at least one of repeated PDSCHs collides with semi-static UL symbols
* Option 2) determine the validity rule individually for each of repeated PDSCHs
* Option 3) cancel PDSCH if the first repetition collides with semi-static UL symbols and receive PDSCH otherwise

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| Company | Views |
| DOCOMO | Agree. |
| Fujitsu | Yes, we agree. And we could be fine with minor change to Type-1 HARQ-ACK codebook. |
| OPPO | Not agree. In our view, option 1 does not result in additional impact on type-1 HARQ-ACK codebook, our preference is option 1. |
| ZTE, Sanechips | Agree |
| vivo | In our understanding, the optimization for Option 1 may be unnecessary for simplicity. For Option 2, the issue of no corresponding PDSCH reception occasion can be considered. |
| Samsung | Although the majority view is option 1 but legacy behavior of PDSCH repetitions is cancel per repetition, we suggest to postpone the discussion to the meeting to further analysis the impact of breaking the rule of legacy and type-1 HARQ-ACK construction rule. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | We think the complexity of implementation should be taken into account as well. So option 1 is our preference |
| Nokia, NSB | In any case, specification update is required.  We prefer option 2 according to the motivation of M-TRP URLLC scheme.but we don’t think this is much important usecase,. We are also fine with option 1 and 3 as second preference. |
| Ericsson | Share similar view as Huawei. |

## TDRA indication for a DCI format with CS-RNTI or without scheduling PDSCH

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| Company | Views |
| [6] CATT | Proposal 1: When re-transmission of DL SPS is indicated by DCI format 1\_1, the PDCCH indicates a TDRA row index including only one SLIV.  Proposal 2: When re-transmission of UL CG is indicated by DCI format 0\_1, the PDCCH indicates a TDRA row index including only one SLIV.  Proposal 3: If *pdsch-TimeDomainAllocationListForMultiPDSCH-r17* is provided, it is applicable to DCI format 1\_1 scrambled by C-RNTI or MCS-RNTI only. |
| [9] Fujitsu | Proposal 1: In order to avoid ambiguity, clarify whether *pdsch-AggregationFactor* in *pdsch-Config* would be applicable for SPS PDSCH activated by DCI format 1\_1 or not when DCI format 1\_1 is provided with a TDRA table in which one or more TDRA rows include multiple SLIVs.  Proposal 2: *pdsch-AggregationFactor* in *pdsch-Config* should be applicable for SPS PDSCH activated by DCI format 1\_1 when DCI format 1\_1 is provided with a TDRA table in which one or more TDRA rows include multiple SLIVs.  Proposal 3: In case of PDSCH/PUSCH scheduling for SPS/CG retransmission, DCI format 1\_1/0\_1 should indicate a TDRA row which includes only one SLIV when DCI format 1\_1/0\_1 is provided with a TDRA table in which one or more TDRA rows include multiple SLIVs.   * *pdsch-AggregationFactor/pusch-AggregationFactor* in *pdsch-Config*/*pusch-Config* should be applicable for the single PDSCH/PUSCH for SPS/CG retransmission scheduled by the DCI. |
| [17] Samsung | Proposal 1: For SPS/CG retransmission, down select one of options.   * Option 1. It is allowed for gNB to indicate a TDRA row with single SLIV only. * Option 2. It is allowed for gNB to indicate a TDRA row with more than one SLIVs, where   + Alt 1: A UE does not expect to be receive a DCI format scheduling multiple SPS PDSCHs (or CG PUSCHs) retransmissions with a HARQ process ID not dedicated for any SPS configurations (CG configurations).   + Alt 2: A UE does not receive (or transmit) a SPS PDSCH (or CG PUSCH) retransmission with a HARQ process ID not dedicated for any SPS configurations (CG configurations).   + Alt 3: A UE receives (or transmit) a SPS PDSCH (or CG PUSCH) retransmission corresponding to [the first/last SLIV] in the TDRA table.   Proposal 2: Clarify that for Scell dormancy indication, a UE repurposes *Npdsch,max*-bit NDI and *Npdsch,max*-bit RV fields if TDRA indicates multi-PDSCH scheduling or 1-bit NDI and 2-bit RV fields if TDRA indicates single-PDSCH scheduling.   * If *Npdsch,max*-bit NDI and *Npdsch,max*-bit RV fields are repurposed, the sequence order for a bitmap is 5-bit MCS, *Npdsch,max*-bit NDI, *Npdsch,max*-bit RV, HPN, antenna port(s), and DMRS sequence initialization fields   Proposal 3: For a DCI format carrying TCI-State indication, a UE does not expect that the DCI format indicates a TDRA row with more than one SLIVs. |
| [21] LG Electronics | Proposal #4: A DCI format indicating Scell dormancy or TCI state update without scheduling PDSCH reception can indicate a TDRA row index including only one SLIV. It is clarified that 1-bit NDI and 2-bit RV for transport block 1 are used for Scell dormancy indication when a DCI (including multi-PDSCH scheduling DCI) indicates Scell dormancy without scheduling a PDSCH reception. |

### Issue 2.3-1) TDRA information for a DCI format indicating SPS/CG retransmission:

Company views on TDRA information for a DCI format indicating SPS/CG retransmission:

* Option 1: The DCI indicates a TDRA row index including only one SLIV.
  + Supported by CATT, Fujitsu, Samsung, Nokia/NSB
* Option 2: The DCI can indicate a TDRA row index including more than one SLIV, FFS on details.
  + Supported by Samsung

[Moderator’s note] Given a small number of inputs, companies are encouraged to provide views between Option 1 and Option 2.

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| Company | Views |
| Panasonic | Our preference is Option 2 for the flexibility. |
| Fujitsu | We prefer Option 1.  Furthermore, as we commented in Issue 2.3-3), if Option 1 is supported, it is preferred that pdsch-AggregationFactor/pusch-AggregationFactor in pdsch-Config/pusch-Config is applicable to the scheduled PDSCH for SPS/CG retransmission. |
| ZTE, Sanechips | We support Option1 for the simplicity |
| vivo | We prefer option 1 for simplicity. Since it has been agreed a DCI format for SPS/CG activation/release indicates a TDRA row including only one SLIV, it is natural to support Option 1 for SPS/CG re-transmission, i.e. a DCI format scheduling SPS/CG re-transmission indicates a TDRA row including only one SLIV. We are also open to discuss option 2. |
| Samsung | We are supportive of either option.  Considering scheduling flexibility, we are ok to support multi-PDSCH/PUSCH scheduling for SPS/CG retransmission. |
| Apple | We support Option 1 |
| DOCOMO | Slightly prefer option 1 for simplicity. Option 2 is also fine to us. |
| OPPO | We prefer Option 1 |
| Intel | We are fine with Option 1. |
| Nokia/NSB | Option 1. Simple option can be only supported in Rel-17. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Option 1 is preferred which has least spec impact. |
| Futurewei | We support Option 1 |
| MediaTek | We support Option 1 |
| Qualcomm | We prefer Option 2 |
| CATT | We support Option 1 |
| Moderator | * Option 1: The DCI indicates a TDRA row index including only one SLIV.   + Supported by CATT, Fujitsu, Samsung, Nokia/NSB, ZTE, vivo, Apple, NTT DOCOMO, OPPO, Intel, Huawei, Futurewei, MediaTek * Option 2: The DCI can indicate a TDRA row index including more than one SLIV, FFS on details.   + Supported by Samsung, Panasonic, vivo (acceptable), NTT DOCOMO (acceptable), Qualcomm   Considering the majority view, the following proposal can be made. |

### [MID] Proposal #2.3-1 (SPS/CG retransmission):

* When re-transmission of DL SPS is indicated by DCI format 1\_1, the PDCCH indicates a TDRA row index including only one SLIV.
* When re-transmission of UL CG is indicated by DCI format 0\_1, the PDCCH indicates a TDRA row index including only one SLIV.

Companies are encouraged to provide views on Proposal #2.3-1.

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| Company | Views |
| DOCOMO | Fine with the proposal. |
| Fujitsu | We support the proposal. |
| OPPO | Fine with proposal #2.3-1. |
| ZTE, Sanechips | Support |
| vivo | Support the proposal. |
| Apple | Fine with the proposal. |
| Smasung | We are ok with the proposal if scheduling restriction is acceptable.  However, as we described in our tdoc, multi-PxSCH scheduling can be used for SPS/CG retransmission in case where consecutive HARQ process IDs are needed to be retransmitted.  For other cases (non consecutive HARQ process IDs), we can use single PDSCH scheulding. Since it is dynamic grant PDSCH scheduling, we need to take into account gNB’s scheduiling flexibility. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Support the proposal |
| Nokia/NSB | Support the proposal |
| Ericsson | Support Proposal #2.3-1 |

### Issue 2.3-2) TDRA information for a DCI format indicating Scell dormancy or TCI state update without scheduling PDSCH reception:

Company views on TDRA information for a DCI format indicating Scell dormancy or TCI state update (requiring HARQ-ACK feedback) without scheduling PDSCH reception:

* Option A: The DCI indicates a TDRA row index including only one SLIV.
  + Supported by LG Electronics, Samsung (for TCI state update), Nokia/NSB
* Option B: The DCI can indicate a TDRA row index including more than one SLIV, FFS on details.
  + Supported by Samsung (for Scell dormancy)

[Moderator’s note] Given a small number of inputs, companies are encouraged to provide views between Option A and Option B.

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| --- | --- |
| Company | Views |
| Panasonic | Our preference is Option B for the flexibility. |
| Fujitsu | Regarding TCI state update, we have one question for clarification. TCI state update is a Rel-17 MIMO feature. Have we already agreed to support combination of TCI state update and multi-PDSCH scheduling? If not, should we discuss whether the combination is supported first, like HARQ-ACK disabling? |
| ZTE, Sanechips | We support Option A for the simplicity |
| vivo | For a DCI format indicating Scell dormancy or TCI state update without scheduling PDSCH reception, the indicated TDRA row index should include only one SLIV for simplicity. Therefore, the numbers of bits for NDI and RV of a transport block are fixed, i.e. 1 and 2 respectively. |
| Samsung | For TCI state update, the HARQ-ACK information can be multiplexed in type-1 HARQ-ACK and the HARQ-ACK bit position is determined by the SLIV indicated in the DCI format. So, if a UE is indicated with more than one SLIVs, then the HARQ-ACK bit position in type-1 HARQ-ACK CB should be further clarified.  For Scell dormancy, any TDRA rows can be used. If a UE detects a DCI format indicating a TDRA row with more than one SLIVs, then the DCI format is interpreted as the rule specified in TS38.212 and the fields, NDI field, and RV field are used for Scell dormancy indication. I don’t see any technical benefits for option A for Scell dormancy indication. Also, the HARQ-ACK information of Scell dormancy is not multiplexed into type-1 HARQ-ACK CB, so that there are no impacts on HARQ-ACK CB construction with option B. |
| Apple | Option A |
| DOCOMO | We prefer option A for simplicity. |
| OPPO | We prefer Option A |
| Intel | We prefer to limit the TDRA row to only one SLIV for Scell dormancy indication and TCI state update. Otherwise, more discussion is needed regarding the application of NDI bit(s) and RV bit(s). Further, for TCI state update, it needs clarification on the HARQ-ACK feedback in Type-1 HARQ-ACK codebook if there are multiple SLIVs in the indicated TDRA row. |
| Nokia/NSB | Option A. Support the same principle applied for activation of SPS/CG type 2. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Option A is preferred as it has similar mechanism as SPS activation and least standard impact. |
| Futurewei | Option A for consistency with SPS activation |
| MediaTek | Option A can work with simple solution, which is preferred at this stage |
| Qualcomm | We prefer Option B |
| CATT | Option A is preferred to aligned with the UE behavior for sps/cg. |
| Moderator | * Option A: The DCI indicates a TDRA row index including only one SLIV.   + Supported by LG Electronics, Samsung (for TCI state update), Nokia/NSB, ZTE, vivo, Apple, NTT DOCOMO, Intel, Huawei, Futurewei, MediaTek * Option B: The DCI can indicate a TDRA row index including more than one SLIV, FFS on details.   + Supported by Samsung (for Scell dormancy), Panasonic, Qualcomm   **@ Fujitsu,**  From my understanding, we agreed beam application time for 120/480/960 kHz in FR2-2 last meeting under 8.2.4. Multi-PxSCH scheduling DCI is just one of DCI formats in FR2-2 so it seems natural to support TCI state update indication by multi-PxSCH scheduling DCI as well.  Considering the majority view, the following proposal can be made. |

### [MID] Proposal #2.3-2 (DCI without PDSCH scheduling):

* When a DCI format indicates SCell dormancy or TCI state update without scheduling PDSCH reception, the PDCCH indicates a TDRA row index including only one SLIV.

Companies are encouraged to provide views on Proposal #2.3-2.

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| Company | Views |
| DOCOMO | Support the proposal. |
| Fujitsu | Thanks for Moderator’s clarification. We are fine with the proposal. |
| OPPO | Fine with proposal #2.3-2. |
| ZTE, Sanechips | Support |
| vivo | Support the proposal. |
| Apple | Fine with the proposal |
| Samsung | For SCell dormancy indication, what is a problem to use a TDRA row index including more than one SLIV? It brings uncessray restriction on TDRA table without any technical benefits. Without such a restriction, the specification works well.  For TCI state update, support to use a TDRA row including only one SLIV. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Support the proposal |
| Nokia/NSB | Support the proposal |
| Ericsson | Support Proposal #2.3-2 |

### Issue 2.3-3) Application of *pdsch-AggregationFactor/pusch-AggregationFactor* in *pdsch-Config*/ *pusch-Config* for DCI format 1\_1/0\_1 with CS-RNTI:

**Agreement** (RAN1#107-e)

* If a UE is configured with a TDRA table in which one or more rows contain multiple SLIVs for PDSCH for DCI format 1\_1, the UE does not expect to be configured with *repetitionNumber* for the TDRA table, and if *pdsch-AggregationFactor* is configured in *PDSCH-config*, it does not apply to DCI format 1\_1.
  + Note: *repetitionNumber* cannot be configured with *pdsch-TimeDomainAllocationListDCI-1-2* as in Rel-16.
  + Note: Under agenda item 8.2.4, in RAN1#106-bis, it was already agreed that within the TDRA table for multi-PDSCH scheduling, the UE does not expect to be configured with the higher layer parameter *repetitionNumber*.
  + Note: These does not preclude *pdsch-AggregationFactor* can be configured and applies to DCI format 1\_2
* If a UE is configured with a TDRA table in which one or more rows contain multiple SLIVs for PUSCH for DCI format 0\_1, the UE does not expect to be configured with *numberOfRepetitions* for the TDRA table, and if *pusch-AggregationFactor* is configured in *PUSCH-config*, it does not apply to DCI format 0\_1.
  + Note: These does not preclude *numberOfRepetitions* is configured for TDRA table corresponding to DCI format 0\_2
  + Note: These does not preclude *pusch-AggregationFactor* can be configured and applies to DCI format 0\_2

One company requested a clarification on whether *pdsch-AggregationFactor/pusch-AggregationFactor* in *pdsch-Config*/*pusch-Config* can be applicable to DCI format 1\_1/0\_1 (that can schedule multiple PDSCHs/PUSCHs) scrambled with CS-RNTI or not.

* Fujitsu: *pdsch-AggregationFactor/pusch-AggregationFactor* in *pdsch-Config*/*pusch-Config* can be applicable to DCI format 1\_1/0\_1 (that can schedule multiple PDSCHs/PUSCHs) scrambled with CS-RNTI.

[Moderator’s note] Companies are encourage to provide views on above Fujitsu’s proposal.

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| --- | --- |
| Company | Views |
| Fujitsu | The cases that need to be clarified include SPS activation, SPS retransmission and CG retransmission.  We would like to elaborate why we think the clarification is necessary.  First, the agreement above in RAN1#107-e meeting was made without consideration on SPS/CG retransmission. Support of SPS/CG activation by DCI format 1\_1/0\_1 (that can schedule multiple PDSCHs/PUSCHs) is concluded just in the last meeting (RAN1#107b-e) meeting, while SPS/CG retransmission is still under discussion, as in issue2.3-1).  Second, it is also ambiguous in TS 38.214 h00. For example, for SPS activation, the yellow part as below states that pdsch-AggregationFactor in pdsch-config may be applied to SPS PDSCH activated by DCI format 1\_1, while the green part says that pdsch-AggregationFactor in pdsch-config would not apply to DCI format 1\_1 when DCI format 1\_1 is provided with a TDRA table in which one or more TDRA rows include multiple SLIVs.   |  | | --- | | PDSCH scheduled without corresponding PDCCH transmission using *sps-Config* and activated by DCI format 1\_1 or 1\_2, the same symbol allocation is applied across the *pdsch-AggregationFactor*, in *sps-Config* if configured, or across the *pdsch-AggregationFactor* in *pdsch-config* otherwise, consecutive slots. |  |  | | --- | | If a UE is configured with *pdsch-TimeDomainAllocationListForMultiPDSCH-r17* in which one or more rows contain multiple SLIVs for PDSCH on a DL BWP of a serving cell, the UE does not apply *pdsch-AggregationFactor* in *PDSCH-config*, if configured, to DCI format 1\_1 on the DL BWP of the serving cell. |   Since it was agreed in RAN1#107b-e meeting that DCI format 1\_1 (that can schedule multiple PDSCHs) can be used for SPS activation only if it indicates a TDRA row single SLIV (same as the legacy situation), it is straight forward and beneficial that pdsch-AggregationFactor in pdsch-Config is applicable.  There are similar ambiguous issues for SPS retransmission and CG retransmission. If Option 1 in 2.3-1) is supported, it is also preferred that pdsch-AggregationFactor/pusch-AggregationFactor in pdsch-Config/pusch-Config is applicable. |
| ZTE, Sanechips | For the RAN1 #107-e agreement above, *pdsch-AggregationFactor*/*pusch-AggregationFactor* is used to restrict multi-PDSCH/PUSCH scheduling by single DCI without repetition. CG retransmission or SPS (re)transmission may not need to comply with this restriction. Therefore, we slightly prefer that *pdsch-AggregationFactor*/*pusch-AggregationFactor* in pdsch-Config/pusch-Config can be applicable to DCI format 1\_1/0\_1 scrambled with CS-RNT. |
| vivo | In our understanding, *pdsch-AggregationFactor/pusch-AggregationFactor* in *pdsch-Config*/*pusch-Config* can’t be applicable to DCI format 1\_1/0\_1 (that can schedule multiple PDSCHs/PUSCHs) scrambled with CS-RNTI according to the agreement. This is already captured by the above green part. For the yellow part, *pdsch-AggregationFactor* is not applicable to DCI 1\_1 according to the green part. |
| Samsung | Since we agreed that *pdsch-AggregationFactor* in *PDSCH-config* is applied to DCI format 1\_2, SPS PDSCH retransmission scheduled by DCI format 1\_2 can be repeated according to *pdsch-AggregationFactor* in *PDSCH-config.*  For SPS PDSCH retransmission scheduled by DCI format 1\_1, we need to first conclude whether multi-PDSCH scheduling can indicated or not in Issue 2.3-1. If the multi-PDSCH scheduling is also supported for SPS PDSCH retransmission, then *pdsch-AggregationFactor* in *PDSCH-config* cannot be applicable, same as in the DG PDSCH case. Otherwise, we can further consider potential use cases for SPS PDSCH retransmission by *pdsch-AggregationFactor* in *PDSCH-config.* Thus,defer this issue until Issue 2.3-1 is concluded. |
| DOCOMO | We share same view as vivo that the previous agreement captures DCI 1\_1/0\_1 including CS-RNTI case. If SPS/CG retransmission with repetition scheduled by DCI 1\_1/0\_1 can be supported, why would single PDSCH/PUSCH with repetition scheduled by DCI 1\_0/0\_1 not be supported? In our understanding, the two cases are nearly the same from scheduling/HARQ perspective. |
| OPPO | We share similar view with vivo. According to the agreement, *pdsch-AggregationFactor/pusch-AggregationFactor* in *pdsch-Config*/*pusch-Config* can NOT be applicable to DCI format 1\_1/0\_1 (that can schedule multiple PDSCHs/PUSCHs) scrambled with CS-RNTI. |
| Intel | We are in principle fine with proposals from Fujitsu. Since NR already support separate configuration on repeitions respectively by pdsch-AggregationFactor in SPS-Config and repK in ConfiguredGrantConfig for SPS PDSCH and CG PUSCH transmission, the enabling of repetitions for SPS PDSCH and CG PUSCH can be independent from DG PDSCH/PUSCH. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | The scenario is already captured in previous agreement. To our understanding, if UE is expected to use repetition due to large pathloss, it can be configured with all TDRA entries with single SLIV as throughput may not be a big issue in such scenario. |
| Futurewei | We have the same understanding as vivo that the previous agreement captures DCI 1\_1/0\_1 including CS-RNTI case. |
| Moderator | *pdsch-AggregationFactor/pusch-AggregationFactor* in *pdsch-Config*/*pusch-Config* can be applicable to DCI format 1\_1/0\_1 (that can schedule multiple PDSCHs/PUSCHs) scrambled with CS-RNTI.   * Supported by Fujitsu (if Option 1 in issue 2.3-1 is adopted), ZTE, Intel * Objected by vivo, NTT DOCOMO, OPPO, Huawei, Futurewei   Some companies pointed out this issue can be related to issue 2.3-1. Furthermore, several companies claimed it is not supported based on the previous agreement. With this situation, **it is suggested to deprioritize this issue 2.3-3 in this meeting.** |
| Fujitsu | Thanks for Moderator’s guidance. We are okey to deprioritize this issue in this meeting.  But again, we would like to emphasize that this the above agreement does not take into account SPS/CG. It is for dynamic scheduling. And at least for SPS PDSCH, applying of pdsch-AggregationFactor in pdsch-Conofig should not be restricted by DCI format used for activating SPS. “if Option 1 in issue 2.3-1 is adopted” is only for SPS/CG retransmssion, not for SPS PDSCH (or say, SPS actvation). Maybe we should separately discusss the cases in the next meeting.  In addition, no matter in which direction we go, the current spec. is not clear (also considering TP#J form ASUSTeK). It is necessary to discuss this issue and add some clarification in the spec. according to discussion results. |
| Ericsson | Fine to de-prioritize.  However, our view is that this would contradict previous agreements – share similar view as vivo. |

## [LOW] Other issues

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| Company | Views |
| [13] Ericsson | During RAN1#107e we came to the following agreement on CBG configuration for multi-PDSCH/multi-PUSCH scheduling:   |  | | --- | | **Agreement**   * For a DCI that can schedule multiple PDSCHs, CBGTI and CBGFI fields are not present in the DCI. * UE does not expect to be configured with both of CBG operation and multi-PDSCH scheduling in the serving cell with a Type 1 codebook. * Confirm the working assumption from RAN1#106bis-e with the following modification.   Working assumption: (RAN1#106bis-e)   * UE does not expect to be configured with both of CBG operation and multi-PDSCH scheduling in the same PUCCH cell group with a Type 2 codebook.   + ~~If time bundling operation is supported, this working assumption can be revisited~~   **Agreement**  For 480/960 kHz SCS, CBG-based HARQ cannot be configured for uplink and downlink. |   First of all, it is observed that the above agreements on CBG configuration restrictions have not been captured in the current Rel-17 RAN1 specs. Secondly, if the above agreements were to be implemented in the RAN1 specs, changes would need to be made in quite a few places in multiple TS documents, such as TS 38.212 (DCI format), TS 38.213 (HARQ-ACK codebook), TS 38.214 (PDSCH and PUSCH), etc. Considering the fact that the above agreements focus on CBG configuration restriction, we believe it is more natural and straight-forward to implement the agreements in the RRC specs (TS 38.331) instead, by imposing the configuration restrictions on the existing RRC parameter *codeBlockGroupTransmission*. Then from Layer 1’s perspective, CBG configuration as well as absence/presence of CBGTI/CBGFI fields in DCI format 0\_1 and 1\_1 is solely controlled by the RRC parameter *codeBlockGroupTransmission*.  From the above cited agreement, the control logic for CBG configuration can be summarized as:  For PDSCH:   * If SCS is NOT 480 or 960 kHz, and * If Type-1 codebook is configured and TDRA table for the cell does NOT contains any rows that contain multiple SLIVs, or * If Type-2 codebook is configured and TDRA tables for any cells in the same PUCCH cell group do NOT contain any rows that contain multiple SLIVs   + *codeBlockGroupTransmission* can be configured. If *codeBlockGroupTransmission* is configured, CBGTI/CBGFI fields are present in DCI format 1\_1. * Otherwise   + *codeBlockGroupTransmission* can NOT be configured. CBGTI/CBGFI fields are absent in DCI format 1\_1.   For PUSCH:   * If SCS is NOT 480 or 960 kHz   + *codeBlockGroupTransmission* can be configured. If *codeBlockGroupTransmission* is configured, presence of CBGTI/CBGFI fields in DCI 0\_1 is dependent on the number of scheduled PUSCHs by the DCI. * Otherwise   + *codeBlockGroupTransmission* can be NOT configured. CBGTI/CBGFI fields are absent in DCI 0\_1.   Proposal 6 In order to capture previous agreements, the RRC parameter spreadsheet needs to be updated with configuration restrictions on the existing parameter codeBlockGroupTransmission. |
| [15] NEC | Proposal 2: Consider the impact of minimum applicable scheduling offset when multiple-PXSCH scheduling and cross-slot scheduling are enable simultaneously. |
| [16] Xiaomi | Proposal 3: If Type 1 or Type 3 channel access mechanism is indicated, Type 1 or Type 3 channel access can be applied to each transmission burst among the multiple scheduled PUSCHs. If Type 2 channel access mechanism is indicated, Type 2 channel access can be applied to the first transmission burst, and Type 1 channel access can be for the subsequent bursts, if any. |
| [17] Samsung | Proposal 4: For single TRP or multi-TRP operation, for 480/960 kHz SCS,   * A UE does not expect to receive more than one unicast PDSCH in a slot on a serving cell from the same TRP. * A UE does not expect to transmit more than one PUSCH in a slot on a serving cell from the same TRP.   Proposal 5: For resolving collision of overlapping PDSCHs and/or PUSCHs and/or PUCCHs in case of M-PDSCH/M-PUSCH scheduling, UE first resolves the collision of PDSCHs/PUSCHs and semi-static UL/DL symbols and then UE resolves the collision among PDSCHs, PUSCHs and PUCCHs. |
| [19] Qualcomm | Proposal 3: In the case of multi-PDSCH scheduling via a single DCI with 'tdmSchemeA', consider one of the following options   * Option 1: UE assumes PDSCH mapping Type B for first and second repetitions of each TB regardless of the mapping type for each SLIV of the indicated TDRA row. * Option 2: UE applies the mapping type of each SLIV as indicated by the TDRA assignment field to the first repetition of the corresponding PDSCH and assumes PDSCH mapping Type B for the second repetition of each PDSCH. |

### Summary on other aspects for multi-PDSCH/PUSCH scheduling:

The following issues are brought up by several companies:

* Ericsson: Update of CBG-related configuration restrictions in RRC parameter spreadsheet
* NEC: Clarification on the combination of minK0/minK2 with multi-PXSCH scheduling
* Xiaomi: Interpretation of channel access type indication
* Samsung: Clarification on TDMed PXSCH and collision resolution step of multi-PDSCH scheduling DCI
* Qualcomm: Clarification on PDSCH mapping type for TDM scheme A with m-TRP case

[Moderator’s note] It is noted that the proposal from Ericsson will be treated under [108-e-R17-RRC-52-71GHz] thread. Please feel free to express views on above issues, if any.

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| Company | Views |
| Xiaomi | Currently the channel access type is only indicated for one PDSCH. For multi-PDSCH scheduling, how to determine the channel access type for multiple PDSCH should be studied. and this is essential, otherwise the spec would be incomplete when apply on shared spectrum. |
| Nokia/NSB | To NEC, up to NW implementation.  To QC, the clarification should be discussed under eMIMO maintenance. |
| NEC | Thanks Nokia’s reply. We are thinking in case multiple-PXSCH scheduling and cross-slot scheduling are enable simultaneously, the harq process number counting may be effected, so suggest to consider the impact. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | The restriction on simulatenous configuration of CBG and multi PDSCH/PUSCH scheduling should be clarified in RRC parameter spreadsheet as mentioned by Ericcson. |
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# HARQ

## PUCCH power control

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| Company | Views for type-1 HARQ-ACK codebook |
| [1] Huawei | Proposal 6: For multi-PDSCH scheduling by single DCI and Type-1 HARQ-ACK codebook, consider the TP#1 in TS38.213 v17.0.0 for the calculation of.   |  | | --- | | **\*\*\* < Beginning of TP#1 for TS 38.213 v17.0.0> \*\*\***  9.1.2.1 Type-1 HARQ-ACK codebook in physical uplink control channel  ============== Unchanged Text Omitted ======================  If , the UE determines a number of HARQ-ACK information bits for obtaining a transmission power for a PUCCH, as described in clause 7.2.1, as where  - are all DL cells where the UE is configured to receive unicast or multicast PDSCHs  - is the cardinality for the union of all sets of occasions for unicast or multicast PDSCH receptions or SPS PDSCH releases for serving cell  - is the number of transport blocks the UE receives in PDSCH reception occasion for serving cell if *harq-ACK-SpatialBundlingPUCCH* and *PDSCH-CodeBlockGroupTransmission* are not provided, or the number of transport blocks the UE receives in PDSCH reception occasion for serving cell if *PDSCH-CodeBlockGroupTransmission* is provided and the PDSCH reception is scheduled by a DCI format that does not support CBG-based PDSCH receptions, or the number of PDSCH receptions if *harq-ACK-SpatialBundlingPUCCH* is provided or SPS PDSCH release or TCI state update in PDSCH reception occasion for serving cell and the UE reports corresponding HARQ-ACK information in the PUCCH.  - if *enableTimeDomainHARQ-Bundling* is provided for a serving cell , for a DCI format indicating a TDRA row that includes more than one SLIV entry on the serving cell *c*, a PDSCH only associated with the last SLIV configured in TDRA table is considered as received, a PDSCH other than the PDSCH associated with the last SLIV configured in TDRA table is considered as not received.  - is the number of CBGs the UE receives in a PDSCH reception occasion for serving cell if *PDSCH-CodeBlockGroupTransmission* is provided and the PDSCH reception is scheduled by a DCI format that supports CBG-based PDSCH receptions and the UE reports corresponding HARQ-ACK information in the PUCCH.  ============== Unchanged Text Omitted ======================  \*\*\* < **End of TP#1 for TS 38.213 v17.0.0**> \*\*\* | |
| [4] vivo | Proposal 7: For multi-PDSCH scheduling and Type-1 codebook, consider the TP1 in TS38.213 for the calculation of **.**  ---------------------------------------------------Start TP1------------------------------------------------------  **9.1.2.1 Type-1 HARQ-ACK codebook in physical uplink control channel**  ……  If , the UE determines a number of HARQ-ACK information bits for obtaining a transmission power for a PUCCH, as described in clause 7.2.1, as where  - are all DL cells where the UE is configured to receive unicast or multicast PDSCHs  - is the cardinality for the union of all sets of occasions for unicast or multicast PDSCH receptions or SPS PDSCH releases for serving cell  - is the number of transport blocks the UE receives in PDSCH reception occasion for serving cell if *harq-ACK-SpatialBundlingPUCCH* and *PDSCH-CodeBlockGroupTransmission* are not provided, or the number of transport blocks the UE receives in PDSCH reception occasion for serving cell if *PDSCH-CodeBlockGroupTransmission* is provided and the PDSCH reception is scheduled by a DCI format that does not support CBG-based PDSCH receptions, or the number of PDSCH receptions if *harq-ACK-SpatialBundlingPUCCH* is provided or SPS PDSCH release or TCI state update in PDSCH reception occasion for serving cell and the UE reports corresponding HARQ-ACK information in the PUCCH.  - if *enableTimeDomainHARQ-Bundling* is provided for serving cell , for a DCI format indicating a TDRA row that includes more than one SLIV entry on serving cell *c*, a PDSCH associated with the last SLIV is considered as received and carrying one or two transport blocks enabled by the DCI format irrespective of whether the PDSCH is valid or not, a PDSCH other than the PDSCH associated with the last SLIV is considered as not received.  - is the number of CBGs the UE receives in a PDSCH reception occasion for serving cell if *PDSCH-CodeBlockGroupTransmission* is provided and the PDSCH reception is scheduled by a DCI format that supports CBG-based PDSCH receptions and the UE reports corresponding HARQ-ACK information in the PUCCH.  --------------------------------------------------End TP1------------------------------------------------------- |
|  | |
| Company | Views for type-2 HARQ-ACK codebook |
| [1] Huawei | Proposal 7: For multi-PDSCH scheduled by single DCI Type-2 HARQ-ACK codebook, consider the TP#2 in TS38.213 v17.0.0 for the calculation of. |
| [2] Futurewei | Proposal 3. Proposal #3.1-2 is acceptable for the Type-2 HARQ-ACK CB, and the detailed changes for the calculations can be handled by the 38.213 editor. |
| [4] vivo | Proposal 9: For multi-PDSCH scheduling and Type-2 codebook, consider the TP3 in TS38.213 for the calculation of **.** |
| [7] ZTE | Proposal 4: For type 2 HARQ-ACK codebook, multi-PDSCH scheduling by single DCI and HARQ-ACK time domain bundling should be considered to determine a PUCCH transmission power when the UCI payload . |
| [8] Panasonic | Proposal 1: For type-2 HARQ-ACK codebook, if , the UE determines a number of HARQ-ACK information bits for obtaining a transmission power for a PUCCH, as follows.   * For a serving cell c configured with numberOfHARQ-BundlingGroups and with , in formula can be determined based on the number of DCI formats or the number of transport blocks. * If the UE is provided *numberOfHARQ-BundlingGroups* with for a serving cell *c*, or the UE is not provided *numberOfHARQ-BundlingGroups* but configured with multi-PDSCH scheduling for a serving cell *c*, is the summation of and where can be determined based on multi-PDSCH scheduling DCI. |
| [11] Nokia | Proposal 7: For type-2 codebook,is determined:   * for serving cells configured with *numberOfHARQ-BundlingGroups* with *:* within whichis given by the number of TBs enabled in DCI format or by the number of DCI format, without and with spatial bundling,respectively. (Text proposal 1) * when UE is configured with multi-PDSCH scheduling but without time domain HARQ-ACK bundling:within whichis given by the number TBs or by the number of PDSCHs that UE receives, without and with spatial bundling,respectively. (Text proposal 2) * for serving cells configured with time domain HARQ-ACK bundling with *: ,* within whichis given by the number transport block groups for thePDSCHs that UE receives. (Text proposal 3) |
| [13] Ericsson | Specify calculation in Section 9.1.3.1 in TS 38.213 for multi-PDSCH scheduling. The specification details can be left to the spec editor. |
| [17] Samsung | Proposal 11: Adopt TP#4 in Appendix for TS38.213 |
| [21] LG Electronics | Proposal #6: For type-2 HARQ-ACK codebook, when UCI payload size is equal to or less than 11 bits, update the method to derive for PUCCH power control by considering at least the followings.   * For a serving cell *c* configured with *numberOfHARQ-BundlingGroups* with , (in formula) corresponding to a multi-PDSCH scheduling DCI in PDCCH monitoring occasion can be determined as 2 if *harq-ACK-SpatialBundlingPUCCH* is not provided and the DCI schedules two codewords, or can be determined as 1 otherwise. * For a serving cell c configured with *numberOfHARQ-BundlingGroups* with or not configured with *numberOfHARQ-BundlingGroups* but configured with multi-PDSCH scheduling DCI, .   + For a serving cell *c* configured with *numberOfHARQ-BundlingGroups* with , (in formula) corresponding to a multi-PDSCH scheduling DCI in PDCCH monitoring occasion can be determined as 2\*(= the number of TBGs which are constructed based on the scheduled PDSCH(s)) if *harq-ACK-SpatialBundlingPUCCH* is not provided and the DCI schedules two codewords, or can be determined as otherwise.   + For a serving cell *c* not configured with *numberOfHARQ-BundlingGroups* but configured with multi-PDSCH scheduling DCI, (in formula) corresponding to a multi-PDSCH scheduling DCI in PDCCH monitoring occasion can be determined as 2\*(= the number of PDSCH receptions scheduled by the DCI) if *harq-ACK-SpatialBundlingPUCCH* is not provided and the DCI schedules two codewords, or can be determined as otherwise. |

### [LOW] Issue 3.1-1) For type-1 HARQ-ACK codebook, how to calculate for PUCCH power control when UCI payload size is equal to or less than 11 bits

[Moderator’s note] Huawei and vivo’s text proposals seem to be reflected in R1-2200812. Therefore, it is suggested to deprioritize this issue in this meeting.

Please feel free to express views on Moderator’s note, if any.

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| --- | --- |
| Company | Views |
| ZTE, Sanechips | We are fine to deprioritize this issue. |
| Samsung | We are fine to deprioritize the issue |
| DOCOMO | We are fine to deprioritize the issue. |
| Intel | Is it moderator proposal to directly make comments on draft specification from editor? |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | We share similar question as Intel. Will the TP be left for editor? |
| CATT | We are fine to deprioritize this issue. |
| Moderator | **@ Intel, Huawei,**  Those TPs are not based on the latest R1-2200812 so I’m not sure which modification is necessary on top of the latest version. One way could be to directly comment to the editor, as usual. |
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### Issue 3.1-2) For type-2 HARQ-ACK codebook, how to calculate for PUCCH power control when UCI payload size is equal to or less than 11 bits

[Moderator’s note] It can be observed that there is a consensus on the necessity of updating calculation for multi-PDSCH scheduling DCI when UCI payload size is equal to or less than 11 bits. Some companies provided exemplary text proposals while others suggested that the detailed wording can be up to 213 spec editor’s discretion. Considering that the most controversial point is how to determine , it would be good to reach a consensus on that aspect first and leave other aspects up to spec editor. In that sense, Proposal #3.1-2 can be made.

**[HIGH] Proposal #3.1-2 (Type-2 CB PUCCH power control):**

* For generating type-2 HARQ-ACK codebook corresponding to a DCI that can schedule multiple PDSCHs, if , the UE determines a number of HARQ-ACK information bits for obtaining a transmission power for a PUCCH, considering at least the followings.
  + For a serving cell *c* configured with *numberOfHARQ-BundlingGroups* with , (in formula) corresponding to the DCI in PDCCH monitoring occasion is given by 2 if *harq-ACK-SpatialBundlingPUCCH* is not provided and the DCI schedules two codewords, or given by 1 otherwise.
  + For a serving cell *c* configured with *numberOfHARQ-BundlingGroups* with or not configured with *numberOfHARQ-BundlingGroups* but configured with multi-PDSCH scheduling DCI, .
    - For a serving cell *c* configured with *numberOfHARQ-BundlingGroups* with , (in formula) corresponding to the DCI in PDCCH monitoring occasion is given by 2\*(= the number of TBGs which are constructed based on the PDSCH(s) scheduled by the DCI) if *harq-ACK-SpatialBundlingPUCCH* is not provided and the DCI schedules two codewords, or given by otherwise.
    - For a serving cell *c* not configured with *numberOfHARQ-BundlingGroups* but configured with multi-PDSCH scheduling DCI, (in formula) corresponding to the DCI in PDCCH monitoring occasion is given by 2\*(= the number of PDSCH receptions scheduled by the DCI) if *harq-ACK-SpatialBundlingPUCCH* is not provided and the DCI schedules two codewords, or given by otherwise.

Companies are encouraged to provide views on Proposal #3.1-2.

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| Company | Views |
| Panasonic | We are fine with the proposal #3.1-2. |
| Fujitsu | We are generally fine with the proposal. |
| ZTE, Sanechips | We are fine with the proposal. |
| vivo | We are fine with the first bullet, i.e. for .  For the second bullet, the description “For a serving cell *c*…, ” is misleading, because whether or not should be based on the whole Type-2 codebook other than related configuration(s) only for a serving cell involved in the Type-2 codebook.  For the first sub-bullet of the second bullet, it is related to the discussion on whether bundling groups are divided based on configured SLIVs or valid SLIVs when time domain bundling for serving cell c is enabled. For example, when grouping based on configured SLIVs is adopted and a bundling group contains only invalid SLIVs, the bundling group may not be considered in determination. Therefore, it can be de-prioritized temporarily to wait for outcome of the discussion on Issue 3.2-2.  For the second sub-bullet of the second bullet, should be the number of valid PDSCH receptions scheduled by the DCI, i.e. only valid PDSCH reception(s), or transport blocks carried in valid PDSCH reception(s) is(are) considered in determination. |
| Samsung | Not agree.  In the second sub-bullet, a valid PDSCH or a TBG including at least one valid PDSCH (if configured SLIV is agreed as an outcome of Issue 3.2-2) should be considered only. That is, Nm,creceived does not count an invalid PDSCH or a TBG including all invalid PDSCHs  For example, if the configured SLIV is agreed in Issue 3.2-2, the following changes are needed.   * + - For a serving cell *c* configured with *numberOfHARQ-BundlingGroups* with , (in formula) corresponding to the DCI in PDCCH monitoring occasion is given by 2\*X(= the number of TBGs, including at least one valid PDSCH, which are constructed based on the PDSCH(s) scheduled by the DCI) if *harq-ACK-SpatialBundlingPUCCH* is not provided and the DCI schedules two codewords, or given by otherwise.     - For a serving cell *c* not configured with *numberOfHARQ-BundlingGroups* but configured with multi-PDSCH scheduling DCI, (in formula) corresponding to the DCI in PDCCH monitoring occasion is given by 2\*(= the number of valid PDSCH receptions scheduled by the DCI) if *harq-ACK-SpatialBundlingPUCCH* is not provided and the DCI schedules two codewords, or given by otherwise.   For example, if the valid SLIV is agreed in Issue 3.2-2, the following changes are needed.   * + - For a serving cell *c* configured with *numberOfHARQ-BundlingGroups* with , (in formula) corresponding to the DCI in PDCCH monitoring occasion is given by 2\*X(= the number of TBGs, consisting of valid PDSCH(s), which are constructed based on the PDSCH(s) scheduled by the DCI) if *harq-ACK-SpatialBundlingPUCCH* is not provided and the DCI schedules two codewords, or given by X otherwise.     - For a serving cell *c* not configured with *numberOfHARQ-BundlingGroups* but configured with multi-PDSCH scheduling DCI, (in formula) corresponding to the DCI in PDCCH monitoring occasion is given by 2\*(= the number of valid PDSCH receptions scheduled by the DCI) if *harq-ACK-SpatialBundlingPUCCH* is not provided and the DCI schedules two codewords, or given by otherwise. |
| Apple | We are fine with the proposal. From Samsung’s comments a minor change may be needed based on the outcome of Issue 3.2-2. |
| DOCOMO | We are fine with Samsung’s modification. |
| Ericsson | In our view, a detailed proposal is not needed, and the specification can be left to the editor.  We're a bit confused about the revision by Samsung. With this revision, it seems as though the number of feedback bits is not always equal to the number of HARQ bundling groups. Our understanding is that the number of feedback bits is equal to the number of HARQ bundling groups, regardless of whether grouping is based on configured or valid SLIVs. |
| Intel | We are fine with the FL proposal |
| Samsung2 | @Ericsson. When RM encoding is used (i.e, ), the parameter, , is used for PUCCH power determination purpose, which may or may not be equal to the number of HARQ-ACK bits, OACK.  For explanation, I copied from the Rel-16 specification. The same principle is applicable to CBG case as well as multi-PDSCH scheduling case with/without bundling.    consists of two parts;   * The first part is for PDCCH missing case. The UE assumes ths maximum configured number of HARQ-ACK bits for a DAI value. That is, is used in the first part. * The second part is for actually received PDCCH case. In this part, the UE counts the number of TBs \*the UE actually receives \* in a PDSCH scheduled by a DCI format that the UE detects in PDCCH monitoring occasion. That is, 1 is counted when a PDSCH with 1-TB is scheduled by the received PDCCH or 2 is counted when a PDSCH with 2-TB is scheduled.   The important point is that *n*HARQ-ACK depends on the number of *meaningful* HARQ-ACK bits. Here, *meaningful* HARQ-ACK bit is a HARQ-ACK bit of decoding result of PDSCH or PDCCH and *meaningless* HARQ-ACK bit is NACK to avoid HARQ-ACK payload size ambiguity. Since the gNB can know a priori information of *meaningless* HARQ-ACK bit positions (for example, NACK position for the 2nd TB if 1 TB is scheduled), the information can be used in gNB’s RM decoder. Therefore, additional power increment for the meaningless HARQ-ACK bits is unnecessary.  For valid SLIV based grouping, a TBG consisting of valid PDSCHs provides *meaningful* HARQ-ACK bits. For configured SLIV based grouping, a TBG including at least one valid PDSCH provides *meaningful* HARQ-ACK bits. Therefore, the number of meaningful HARQ-ACK bits is different based on the grouping rule.  Furthermore, since the valid SLIV based grouping results in equal or larger number of meaningful HARQ-ACK bits compared to the configured counterpart, the valid SLIV based grouping is more reliable due to higher nHARQ-ACK.  Hope it clarifies your concern and the reason why we are suggesting the valid SLIV based grouping in Issue 3.2-2.  @All: cyan part in my prevous comment has been updated. |
| Nokia/NSB | Support the proposal. |
| Huawei,HiSilicon | Considering the comments from Samsung, it is reasonable to decide after issue 3.2-2) is resovled. |
| Futurewei | We are OK in principle with proposal but prefer to wait for 3.2-2 resolution. |
| Qualcomm | We are okay with the proposal |
| OPPO | We are in general fine with the proposal. |
| Ericsson | @Samsung: Thank-you for the explanation  Agree that we should probably resolve Issue 3.2-2 first. |

## Time domain bundling

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| Company | Views for type-1 HARQ-ACK codebook |
| [9] Fujitsu | Observation 1: According to the agreement made in RAN#107b-e meeting for type-1 HARQ-ACK codebook with time domain bundling, logical AND operation may be applied to PDSCHs scheduled by different DCIs (up to gNB’s scheduling). However, the current specification (TS 38.213 h00) seems not aligned with the agreement (the specification seems to limit logical AND operation to the case where the associated valid PDSCHs are scheduled by a single DCI).  Proposal 4: For Type-1 HARQ-ACK codebook with time domain bundling, clarify the following in TS 38.213:   * Logical AND operation is applied across all valid PDSCHs associated with a determined candidate PDSCH reception occasion, and the valid PDSCHs may be scheduled by one or more DCIs.   Observation 2: For Type-1 HARQ-ACK codebook with time domain bundling, it has not been discussed how to support SPS PDSCH.  Proposal 5: For Type-1 HARQ-ACK codebook with time domain bundling, discuss how to support SPS PDSCH and consider the following two options.   * Option 1: Logical AND operation is applied across all valid PDSCHs associated with a determined candidate PDSCH reception occasion, and the valid PDSCHs may be scheduled by DCI and SPS. * Option 2: For a determined candidate PDSCH reception occasion, if the UE receives a DCI which schedule a PDSCH associated with the occasion, the UE would not receive SPS PDSCH (if any) associated with the same occasion and not report HARQ-ACK information corresponding to the SPS PDSCH.   Observation 3：According to the TS38.213 h00, for Type-1 HARQ-ACK codebook with time domain bundling, for a candidate PDSCH reception occasion associated with a single valid PDSCH scheduled by a DCI which indicates a TDRA row including more than one SLIV, the corresponding HARQ-ACK information bit is not correctly set.  Proposal 6: For Type-1 HARQ-ACK codebook with time domain bundling, clarify the following in TS 38.213:   * For a candidate PDSCH reception occasion associated with a single valid PDSCH scheduled by a DCI which indicates a TDRA row including more than one SLIV, the corresponding HARQ-ACK information bit is equal to the HARQ-ACK information bit for the single valid PDSCH.   Observation 4: For 120 kHz, it is possible that time domain bundling and more than one PDSCH in a slot are simultaneously supported. However, the candidate PDSCH reception occasion determination for the case is not correct in the current specification (TS 38.213 h00).  Proposal 7: For candidate PDSCH reception occasion determination for the case where time domain bundling and more than one PDSCH in a slot are simultaneously supported, adopt TP#1 to correct the operation. |
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| Company | Views for type-2 HARQ-ACK codebook |
| [1] Huawei | Proposal 4: Support to allocate PDSCHs corresponding to configured SLIVs in a TDRA row index indicated by multi-PDSCH scheduling DCI to the bundling groups. |
| [2] Futurewei | Proposal 7. Slightly support Alt1 that the PDSCHs corresponding to configured SLIVs in a TDRA row index indicated by multi-PDSCH scheduling DCI allocated to the bundling groups. |
| [4] vivo | Proposal 8: For multi-PDSCH scheduling, when configured with Type-2 codebook and time domain bundling is enabled, division of bundling groups is based on valid SLIVs of the indicated TDRA row index. |
| [6] CATT | Proposal 6: For case of time domain bundling is configured, only TBs that are scheduled /enabled by DCI join time domain bundling procedure to generate Type-2 HARQ-ACK codebook.  Proposal 7: The PDSCHs corresponding to valid SLIVs in a TDRA row index indicated by multi-PDSCH scheduling DCI are allocated to the bundling groups |
| [7] ZTE | Proposal 3: Configured SLIV should be support for type-2 HARQ-ACK codebook with multi-PDSCH scheduling and HARQ-ACK time domain bundling. |
| [8] Panasonic | Proposal 2: Support to update the following RAN1#107-e agreement as follows  **Agreement**  For multi-PDSCH scheduling with a single DCI   * Introduce a new RRC parameter, e.g., *numberOfHARQ-BundlingGroups*, to configure the number of HARQ bundling groups with value range {1, 2, 4} for type-2 HARQ-ACK codebook per serving cell.   + If the RRC parameter is not configured for a serving cell, time domain bundling for type-2 HARQ-ACK codebook is not enabled for the serving cell.   + The maximum number of PDSCHs allocated to each bundling group is ceil(NPDSCH,MAX/NHBG) where NHBG is the number of bundling groups configured by *numberOfHARQ-BundlingGroups* for a serving cell and NPDSCH,MAX is the maximum configured number of PDSCHs for the serving cell.   + The PDSCHs corresponding to ~~[~~configured ~~or valid]~~SLIVs in a TDRA row index indicated by multi-PDSCH scheduling DCI are allocated to the bundling groups, e.g., if NHBG =4, NPDSCH,MAX =8, and 5 PDSCHs are scheduled, then 2/1/1/1 PDSCHs are assigned to each group, by reusing CBG grouping method.     - For a group that is empty or is filled with only invalid PDSCH(s), HARQ-ACK bits for the bundling group is set to NACK (same principle as when no time bundling configured)     - Logical AND operation is applied to across all valid PDSCHs within the same bundling group to generate 1 HARQ-ACK bit per group, at least for 1-TB case   + If the number of HARQ bundling groups is configured as 1 for a serving cell, HARQ-ACK bits corresponding to any DCI for the serving cell belong to the first sub-codebook.   + At least for 1-TB case, if the number of HARQ bundling groups is configured as larger than 1 for a serving cell, HARQ-ACK bits corresponding to multi-PDSCH scheduling case (which implies a multi-PDSCH DCI schedules more than one PDSCH) for the serving cell belong to the second sub-codebook,     - Where the number of HARQ-ACK bits corresponding to a multi-PDSCH DCI is determined based on the maximum of Q value across all serving cells within the same PUCCH cell group, and Q=maximum configured number of PDSCHs for a cell without *numberOfHARQ-BundlingGroups* configured or Q=number of configured HARQ bundling groups for a cell with *numberOfHARQ-BundlingGroups* configured. |
| [11] Nokia | Proposal 6: In HARQ-ACK time domain bundling for type-2 codebook, allocation of PDSCHs corresponding to the configured SLIVs in a TDRA row indicated by the scheduling DCI to the transport block groups is slightly preferred. |
| [12] Intel | Proposal 6: If time bundling is configured,   * For Type2 HARQ-ACK codebook, the bundling groups are allocated based on the configured SLIVs of the indicated TDRA row. * Agree on the TP 3 to handle the HARQ-ACK bundling when Type-2 HARQ-ACK codebook is configured. |
| [13] Ericsson | Proposal 8 For configurable time domain bundling for Type-2 HARQ-ACK codebook, where the number of HARQ bundling groups is indicated by a RRC parameter, grouping of PDSCHs is based on valid SLIVs. |
| [14] Apple | Proposal 3: For multi-PDSCH scheduling with a single DCI and Type 2 HARQ-ACK codebook, bundling is based on the number of configured PDSCHs and not valid PDSCHs. |
| [15] NEC | Proposal 1: The PDSCHs corresponding to valid SLIVs in a TDRA row index indicated by multi-PDSCH scheduling DCI are allocated to the bundling groups |
| [17] Samsung | Proposal 9: Support to use valid PDSCH-based grouping for Type-2 HARQ-ACK CB with time-domain bundling |
| [18] MediaTek | Proposal 1: For Type-2 codebook construction with bundling groups, the PDSCHs corresponding to configured SLIVs in a TDRA row index indicated by multi-PDSCH scheduling DCI are allocated to the bundling groups by reusing CBG grouping method. |
| [19] Qualcomm | Proposal 1: For generating type-2 HARQ-ACK codebook, the formation of the bundling groups should be based on the valid SLIVs |
| [21] LG Electronics | Proposal #7: The PDSCHs corresponding to “configured” SLIVs in a TDRA row index indicated by multi-PDSCH scheduling DCI are allocated to the bundling groups. Adopt the following text proposal in TS 38.213 Section 9.1.3.1. |
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| Company | Views for type-3 HARQ-ACK codebook |
| [12] Intel | Proposal 8   * Time domain bundling can be applied to Type-3 HARQ-ACK codebook.   + HARQ-ACK bits of two or more consecutive HARQ processes that are scheduled by the same DCI can be bundled. |

### [LOW] Issue 3.2-1) Remaining issue on type-1 HARQ-ACK codebook with time domain bundling

[Moderator’s note] Fujitsu brought up several issues on the details of type-1 HARQ-ACK codebook with time domain bundling. However, it seems correlated with issue 2.1 (OOO handling). Therefore, it is suggested to deprioritize this issue until issue 2.1 (OOO handling) is finalized.

Please feel free to express views on Moderator’s note, if any.

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| Company | Views |
| Fujitsu | In our understanding, at least issue #4 in our contribution is not correlated with issue 2.1 and can be discussed in parallel to make more progress. For other issues (#1~#3), we also do not see much correlation for now. It would be appreciated if there could be more clarifications regarding the correlation. |
| Samsung | We are ok to deprioritize this issue. |
| DOCOMO | We are fine to deprioritize this issue.  We agree with moderator that the issue proposed by Fujitsu is related with OoO scheduling. If OoO scheduling is based on scheduled PDSCHs instead of valid PDSCHs, the case is not allowed. |
| Intel | We agree with moderator’s observation and deprioritize discussion on Type-1 codebook at the moment. |
| Nokia/NSB | Agree with Moderator’s note. |
| Moderator | **@ Fujitsu,**  For issue #1~#3, if we decide that out-of-order scheduling is based on configured SLIV, then those issues may not occur.  For issue #4, sorry that I forgot to comment on that issue. From my understanding, even if time domain bundling is configured, following the current specification, more than one PDSCH occasion can exist within one slot. |
| Fujitsu | Many thanks for moderator’s clarification.  After further thinking, we are fine to suspend the discusion until concluding OOO (Issue 2.1 and case 5 in Issue 2.2-2). However, please note that issue #3 is not related to OOO. Regardless of “based on configured SLIV” or “based on valid SLIV”, issue #3 should be discussed. (We are okey with suspending discussion on issue #3 for now since how to update the pseudo code may depend on results of issue #1 and #2). |

### [HIGH] Issue 3.2-2) Remaining issue on type-2 HARQ-ACK codebook with time domain bundling

**Agreement** (RAN1#107-e)

For multi-PDSCH scheduling with a single DCI

* Introduce a new RRC parameter, e.g., *numberOfHARQ-BundlingGroups*, to configure the number of HARQ bundling groups with value range {1, 2, 4} for type-2 HARQ-ACK codebook per serving cell.
  + If the RRC parameter is not configured for a serving cell, time domain bundling for type-2 HARQ-ACK codebook is not enabled for the serving cell.
  + The maximum number of PDSCHs allocated to each bundling group is ceil(NPDSCH,MAX/NHBG) where NHBG is the number of bundling groups configured by *numberOfHARQ-BundlingGroups* for a serving cell and NPDSCH,MAX is the maximum configured number of PDSCHs for the serving cell.
  + The PDSCHs corresponding to [configured or valid] SLIVs in a TDRA row index indicated by multi-PDSCH scheduling DCI are allocated to the bundling groups, e.g., if NHBG =4, NPDSCH,MAX =8, and 5 PDSCHs are scheduled, then 2/1/1/1 PDSCHs are assigned to each group, by reusing CBG grouping method.
    - For a group that is empty or is filled with only invalid PDSCH(s), HARQ-ACK bits for the bundling group is set to NACK (same principle as when no time bundling configured)
    - Logical AND operation is applied to across all valid PDSCHs within the same bundling group to generate 1 HARQ-ACK bit per group, at least for 1-TB case
  + If the number of HARQ bundling groups is configured as 1 for a serving cell, HARQ-ACK bits corresponding to any DCI for the serving cell belong to the first sub-codebook.
  + At least for 1-TB case, if the number of HARQ bundling groups is configured as larger than 1 for a serving cell, HARQ-ACK bits corresponding to multi-PDSCH scheduling case (which implies a multi-PDSCH DCI schedules more than one PDSCH) for the serving cell belong to the second sub-codebook,
    - Where the number of HARQ-ACK bits corresponding to a multi-PDSCH DCI is determined based on the maximum of Q value across all serving cells within the same PUCCH cell group, and Q=maximum configured number of PDSCHs for a cell without *numberOfHARQ-BundlingGroups* configured or Q=number of configured HARQ bundling groups for a cell with *numberOfHARQ-BundlingGroups* configured

Company views on between configured and valid in the above agreement:

* Alt 1: Construction of bundling group based on “configured” SLIVs
  + Supported by Huawei, Futurewei, ZTE, Panasonic, Nokia, Intel, Apple, MediaTek, LG Electronics
* Alt 2: Construction of bundling group based on “valid” SLIVs
  + Supported by vivo, CATT, Ericsson, NEC, Samsung, Qualcomm

[Moderator’s note] In RAN1#107bis-e meeting, two alternatives were compared with respect to the following aspects:

* 1) Either of alternatives can work and system is not broken.
* 2) Technical benefit
* 3) Specification impact
* 4) UE implementation complexity

According to the discussion in RAN1#107bis-e and Tdoc review, it seems that still companies have different views on 2) Technical benefit and 4) UE implementation complexity. Regarding 3) specification impact, we can use the following two TPs as the starting point.

TP#1 (from [21] LG Electronics) for Alt 1 (Construction of bundling group based on “configured” SLIVs): It is noted that UE generates NACK for a TBG including only invalid PDSCHs based on the sentence “*For a HARQ-ACK information bit, a UE generates a positive acknowledgement (ACK) if the UE detects a DCI format that provides a SPS PDSCH release or correctly decodes a transport block, and generates a negative acknowledgement (NACK) if the UE does not correctly decode the transport block.*” in TS 38.213 Clause 9.1.

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| If a UE is provided *numberOfHARQ-BundlingGroups* and is not provided *harq-ACK-SpatialBundlingPUCCH* for a serving cell , the UE generates HARQ-ACK information over transport block groups (TBGs) for PDSCH receptions where, for a maximum number of PDSCH receptions scheduled by a DCI format on the serving cell, a maximum number of TBGs is provided by *numberOfHARQ-BundlingGroups*. If the UE detects a DCI format scheduling PDSCH receptions on the serving cell , the UE generates HARQ-ACK information bits for first TBs and, if applicable, generates HARQ-ACK information bits for second TBs in the PDSCH receptions as described in clause 9.1.1 by setting and and by assuming a PDSCH overlapping with a UL symbol indicated by *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationCommon* or *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationDedicated* is correctly received, if any, for a TBG with at least one actual PDSCH reception. |

TP#2 (from [4] vivo) for Alt 2 (Construction of bundling group based on “valid” SLIVs)

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| If a UE is provided *numberOfHARQ-BundlingGroups* and is not provided *harq-ACK-SpatialBundlingPUCCH* for a serving cell , the UE generates HARQ-ACK information over transport block groups (TBGs) for PDSCH receptions where, for a maximum number of PDSCH receptions scheduled by a DCI format on the serving cell, a maximum number of TBGs is provided by *numberOfHARQ-BundlingGroups*. If the UE detects a DCI format scheduling PDSCH reception(s) on the serving cell , where from the PDSCH reception(s) there are PDSCH reception(s), each of which the UE receives as described in clause 11.1, the UE generates HARQ-ACK information bits for first TBs and, if applicable, generates HARQ-ACK information bits for second TBs in the PDSCH receptions as described in clause 9.1.1 by setting and . |

[Moderator’s note] After having concrete text proposals for each alternative, the final decision between two alternatives can be drawn. Companies are encouraged to provide views on the above two TPs and/or to suggest a way forward.

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| Company | Views |
| Panasonic | We support the construction of bundling group based on “configured” SLIVs as shown in TP#1 for Alt. 1. |
| Fujitsu | We slightly prefer Alt 1(based on “configured” SLIVs).  Regarding TP#2 for Alt 2,, due to “each of which the UE receives as described in clause 11.1”, definition of “ PDSCH reception(s)” might be ambiguous. In clause 11.1, even if a PDSCH is not colliding with semi-static UL, UE may not receive it. An example is as below. It is ambiguous whether a PDSCH reception which is colliding with a valid PRACH occasion and/or  symbols before the valid PRACH occasion but is not colliding with semi-static UL is counted in “ PDSCH reception(s)” or not.   |  | | --- | | For a set of symbols of a slot corresponding to a valid PRACH occasion and  symbols before the valid PRACH occasion, as described in clause 8.1, the UE does not receive PDCCH, PDSCH, or CSI-RS in the slot if a reception would overlap with any symbol from the set of symbols. The UE does not expect the set of symbols of the slot to be indicated as downlink by *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationCommon* or *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationDedicated*. | |
| Xiaomi | Prefer “configured SLIV”, and we can be flexible on this issue to go either way. |
| ZTE, Sanechips | We support Alt 1 that construction of bundling group based on “configured” SLIVs for simplicity and aligning with the agreement of HARQ-ACK bit ordering based on the configured SLIV position without time domain bundling. |
| vivo | Regarding the TP#1, several issues can be identified:   1. The terminology “actual PDSCH reception” is not defined in TS38.213.   By assuming “a PDSCH overlapping with a UL symbol indicated by *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationCommon* or *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationDedicated* is correctly received”, i.e. assuming ACK for a valid PDSCH, it is not consistent with the description that “Logical AND operation is applied to across all valid PDSCHs within the same bundling group to generate 1 HARQ-ACK bit per group, at least for 1-TB case” in the above agreement. |
| Samsung | Regarding TP#1, it is still unclear to us whether the suggested TP can result in NACK for a TBG with invalid PDSCHs only. The suggested TP says that invalid PDSCHs are considered as ACK so that HARQ-ACK for the TBG seems to be ACK, not NACK, which is not aligned with the agreement.  Regarding TP#2, NPDSCH,c should be the number of valid PDSCHs scheduled by a DCI format. Since we agreed to determine valid PDSCH by considering semi-static UL symbol, clause 11.1 might cause some confusions. So, we suggest to use the following TP in our tdoc (R1-2202007)  If a UE is provided *numberOfHARQ-BundlingGroups* for a serving cell , the UE generates HARQ-ACK information over transport block groups (TBGs) for PDSCH receptions where, for a maximum number of PDSCH receptions scheduled by a DCI format on the serving cell, a maximum number of TBGs is provided by *numberOfHARQ-BundlingGroups*. If the UE detects a DCI format scheduling PDSCH receptions, not overlapping with a UL symbol indicated by *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationCommon* or *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationDedicated* if provided, on the serving cell , the UE generates HARQ-ACK information bits for first TBs and, if applicable, generates HARQ-ACK information bits for second TBs in the PDSCH receptions as described in clause 9.1.1 by setting and . |
| Apple | We prefer the construction based on configured SLIVs. |
| DOCOMO | We prefer bundling based on valid SLIVs with Samsung’s version.  TP #1 of bundling based on configured SLIVs is also acceptable to us. |
| OPPO | We prefer the construction based on configured SLIVs. |
| Ericsson | We prefer bundling based on valid SLIVs due to better re-transmission efficiency. Support TP from Samsung.  TP#1 has problematic wording as pointed out by vivo. |
| Intel | We support using ‘configured’ SLIV. TP#1 can be used as a start point. |
| Nokia/NSB | We support TP#1 |
| NEC | We prefer bundling based on ‘valid’ SLIVs. Support TP from Samsung. |
| Huawei,HiSilicon | We prefer to construct the codebook based on configured SLIV. |
| Futurewei | Support the construction based on configured SLIV. |
| MediaTek | We support Alt1 to have the same Type-2 codebook construction principle on handling invalid PDSCH. In the maintenance stage, we don’t prefer to optimize the codebook construction for valid PDSCH, especially when the benefit is not significant. |
| CATT | We prefer bundling based on valid SLIVs due to better re-transmission efficiency. |
| Qualcomm | We support the bundling based on the valid SLIVs as it has a potential to reduce the number of retransmissions compared with the other alternative |
| Moderator | * Alt 1: Construction of bundling group based on “configured” SLIVs   + Supported by Huawei, Futurewei, ZTE, Panasonic, Nokia, Intel, Apple, MediaTek, LG Electronics, Fujitsu, Xiaomi, NTT DOCOMO (acceptable), OPPO * Alt 2: Construction of bundling group based on “valid” SLIVs   + Supported by vivo, CATT, Ericsson, NEC, Samsung, Qualcomm, NTT DOCOMO   I would suggest this topic to discuss in GTW session. |

## [LOW] Remaining issues of Type-1 (semi-static) HARQ-ACK codebook

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Views |
| [12] Intel | Proposal 9   * For Type-1 HARQ-ACK codebook, if time bundling is not configured, a PDSCH can be scheduled by DCI format 1\_0 if the indicated K1 belongs to the intersection of the extended set of K1 values for DCI format 1\_1/1\_2 and the predefined set of K1 values for DCI format 1\_0. * Agree on the TP 5 to determine the allowed K1 values for DCI format 1\_0 |

### Issue 3-3) Remaining issues of Type-1 (semi-static) HARQ-ACK codebook

[Moderator’s note] Intel proposed to apply extended K1 set values also to DCI format 1\_0. However, considering it can be categorized into optimization, it is suggested to deprioritize this topic in this meeting.

Please feel free to express views on Moderator’s note, if any.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Views |
| Samsung | We are ok to deprioritize this topic. Additional scheduling flexibility for DCI format 1\_0 is not critical. |
| DOCOMO | We are fine to deprioritize the issue |
| Intel | We are fine with moderator’s note. |

## [LOW] Remaining issues of Type-2 (dynamic) HARQ-ACK codebook

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Views |
| [12] Intel | Proposal 7: In HARQ-ACK codebook generation,   * The agreement on Type-2 HARQ-ACK codebook generation with single TB per PDSCH applies per TB for a serving cell configured with two TBs per PDSCH. * Agree on the TP 4 to generate the Type-2 HARQ-ACK codebook depending on the configuration of spatial bundling. |
| [17] Samsung | Proposal 12: when a UE supports UE capability type2-HARQ-ACK-Codebook (FG 18-9), and there are >1 DCIs belonging to the same MOs and scheduling PDSCHs to the same serving cell. And these DCIs are configured to be able to schedule multiple PDSCHs. The counting procedure for the PDSCHs scheduled by these DCIs are:   * PDSCHs are separated into different sets and each set of PDSCHs are scheduled by the same DCI. PDSCHs are counted separately for different sets. * The counting order between different sets of PDSCHs are based on the reception time of the first PDSCH in each set. * The valid PDSCHs are only considered. |
| [19] Qualcomm | Proposal 2: If all PDSCHs scheduled by a DCI that schedules multi-PDSCHs (TDRA row has multiple SLIVs) except one PDSCH will not be transmitted due to overlap with semi-static UL symbols, then A/N bit of the valid PDSCH will be carried in the codebook of fallback and single-PDSCH grants. |

### Issue 3-4) Remaining issues of Type-2 (dynamic) HARQ-ACK codebook

[Moderator’s note] As to Intel’s proposal, the corresponding agreement seems to be reflected in R1-2200812. As to Samsung’s proposal, whether interlaced scheduling is allowed or not is being discussed through issue 2.1. As to Qualcomm’s proposal, it had been discussed during previous meetings without consensus. Therefore, it is suggested to deprioritize those issues in this meeting.

Please feel free to express views on Moderator’s note, if any.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Views |
| DOCOMO | Fine with moderator’s comment. |
| Intel | We are fine with moderator’s note. |

## [LOW] HARQ process

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Views |
| [2] Futurewei | Proposal 2. It is recommended to pursue the HARQ-disabling feature for FR2-2 consistently with similar features across other AI (such as NTN). |
| [5] OPPO | Proposal 2: Do not support HARQ disabling feature in Rel-17 NTN with multi-PDSCH scheduling. |
| [13] Ericsson | Observation 1 It is beneficial and straight-forward to support feedback-disabled HARQ processes in FR2-2  Proposal 9 For Type-1 and Type-2 HARQ-ACK codebook generation for multi-PDSCH scheduling, if time domain HARQ bundling is not configured, the UE should report NACK for the feedback-disabled HARQ processes regardless of the decoding results of the corresponding PDSCHs.  Proposal 10 For Type-1 and Type-2 HARQ-ACK codebook generation for multi-PDSCH scheduling, if time domain HARQ bundling is configured,   * For a group with only feedback-disabled PDSCH(s), HARQ-ACK bits for the bundling group is set to NACK * Logical AND operation is applied across all valid feedback-enabled PDSCHs within the same bundling group, if any, to generate 1 HARQ-ACK bit per group * Note: For Type-1 HARQ-ACK codebook, all PDSCHs scheduled by a DCI belong to a single bundling group.   Proposal 11 For Type-2 HARQ-ACK codebook, the DAI counters in a DCI that schedule multiple PDSCHs still need to be incremented if any of the PDSCHs scheduled by the DCI are not feedback-disabled.  Proposal 12 For Type-2 HARQ-ACK codebook generation for multi-PDSCH scheduling, if all PDSCHs scheduled by a DCI are feedback-disabled, HARQ-ACK feedback for the scheduling should be skipped, regardless of whether time domain bundling is configured or not. |

### Issue 3-5) Whether to combine HARQ-disabling feature introduced in Rel-17 NTN with multi-PDSCH scheduling

[Moderator’s note] Ericsson brought up several issues when HARQ-disabling feature introduced in Rel-17 is also applicable to the serving cell configured with multi-PDSCH scheduling, while other two companies proposed to discuss in other agenda or not to discuss. Therefore, it is suggested to deprioritize those issues in this meeting.

Please feel free to express views on Moderator’s note, if any.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Views |
| DOCOMO | Fine with moderator’s suggestion. |
| Intel | We are fine with moderator’s note. |

## [LOW] Other issues

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Views |
| [14] Apple | Proposal 4: RAN1 should support a single HARQ-ACK feedback for multi-PDSCH transmissions within a single COT only.  Proposal 5: In the case of BWP switching during multi-PxSCH transmission the UE does not expect an UL or DL BWP change on the serving cell after the DCI scheduling the multi-PDSCH transmission and until the PUCCH is transmitted. |
| [16] Xiaomi | Proposal 1: For multi-slot PDSCH scheduling, the PDSCH(s) exceeding the COT are regarded as valid PDSCH(s) and the HARQ process is/are still reserved for those PDSCH(s).  Proposal 2: For multi-slot PDSCH scheduling, the HARQ-ACK PUCCH resource for the scheduled multi-slot PDSCH is determined by the last PDSCH among the multiple PDSCHs scheduled by a single DCI, even if the last PDSCH exceeds the COT. |
| [18] MediaTek | Proposal 2: The UCI information bits including HARQ-ACK information bits should reuse the existing PUCCH payload size limit 1706. |

### Summary on other aspects for HARQ operation:

The following issues are brought up by several companies:

* Xiaomi and Apple: Relationship between HARQ-ACK transmission and COT
* Apple: Clarification on BWP switching during multi-PDSCH reception (or multi-PUSCH transmission)
* MediaTek: Reuse the existing PUCCH payload size limit 1706.

[Moderator’s note] Please feel free to express views on above issues, if any.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Views |
| Xiaomi | multi-slot PDSCH scheduling when exceeding COT duration should be discussed. For multi-slot PDSCH scheduling, HARQ process is/are still reserved for those PDSCH(s) exceeding the COT |
| Apple | We would like clarification on the BWP switching behavior. |

# TPs

## TP#A (was from [5] OPPO)

--------------------------------------------Start of TP#A for TS 38.213 Clause 9.2.3 ------------------------------------------------

9.2.3 UE procedure for reporting HARQ-ACK

=============================== Unchanged Text Omitted ===================================

If the UE detects a DCI format scheduling a number of PDSCH receptions with a last scheduled PDSCH indicated by the TDRA information field ending in DL slot or if the UE detects a DCI format generating a HARQ-ACK information bit and does not schedule a PDSCH reception through a PDCCH reception ending in DL slot , the UE provides corresponding HARQ-ACK information in a PUCCH transmission within UL slot , where is the last UL slot for PUCCH transmission that overlaps with slot and is a number of slots and is indicated by the PDSCH-to-HARQ\_feedback timing indicator field in the DCI format, if present, or provided by *dl-DataToUL-ACK*, *dl-DataToUL-ACK-r16*, or *dl-DataToUL-ACKForDCIFormat1\_2*, or *dl-DataToUL-ACK-r17*, or *dl-DataToUL-ACK-MulticastDciFormat4\_1*.

A PUCCH transmission with HARQ-ACK information is subject to the limitations for UE transmissions described in clause 11.1 and clause 11.1.1.

------------------------------------------------------------End of TP#A----------------------------------------------------------------

[Moderator’s note] TP#A is to clarify that K1 denotes the distance between the slot of the last configured SLIV and the PUCCH slot.

Companies are encouraged to provide views on TP#A.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Views |
| ZTE, Sanechips | We are fine with TP#A. |
| Samsung | No needed.  For Rel-15/16, such a clarification is not needed for PDSCH reception over multi-slots. (Recall that the last PDSCH repetition can overlap with a semi-static UL symbol.  For Rel-17, we re-use the same principle as in Rel-15/16. |
| Fujitsu | While we think the specification above without the changes is clear, we can accept the TP with further clarification. |
| OPPO | In our understanding, the current specification may be interpreted in a way that the K1 indication is started from a DL slot where a valid PDSCH is received (i.e., the last PDSCH reception) instead of the last configured SLIV, which is not aligned with the agreement.  In previous RAN1 meeting, we have similar TPs to clarify this issue, as cited below:  ---------------------------Start of TP for TS 38.214 Clause 5.1.3 ---------------------------  5.1.3 Modulation order, target code rate, redundancy version and transport block size determination  ================ Unchanged Text Omitted =======================  When the UE is scheduled with multiple PDSCHs by a DCI, as described in clause 5.1.2.1, the bits of *rv* field and NDI field, respectively, in the DCI are one-to-one mapped to the scheduled PDSCH(s) indicated by the TDRA information field with the corresponding transport block(s) in the scheduled order, where the LSB bits of the *rv* field and NDI field, respectively, correspond to the last scheduled PDSCH indicated by the TDRA information field.  ---------------------------------------------- End of TP ------------------------------------------  ---------------------------Start of TP for TS 38.214 Clause 6.1.4 ---------------------------  6.1.4 Modulation order, redundancy version and transport block size determination  ================ Unchanged Text Omitted =======================  When the UE is scheduled with multiple PUSCHs by a DCI, as described in clause 6.1.2.1, the bits of *rv* field and NDI field, respectively, in the DCI are one to one mapped to the scheduled PUSCH(s) indicated by the TDRA information field with the corresponding transport block(s) in the scheduled order where the LSB bits of the *rv* field and NDI field, respectively, correspond to the last scheduled PUSCH indicated by the TDRA information field.  ---------------------------------------------- End of TP ------------------------------------------  For the same reason, we think this clarification in TP#A is also necessary to avoid causing different interpretations of K1. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Agree with the TP |
|  |  |

## TP#B (was TP#1 from [7] ZTE)

--------------------------------------------Start of TP#B for TS 38.213 Clause 9.1.2.1 ------------------------------------------------

9.1.2.1 Type-1 HARQ-ACK codebook in physical uplink control channel

=============================== Unchanged Text Omitted ===================================

If the set of rows includes a row with more than one SLIV entry as described in [6, TS 38.214] and *enableTimeDomainHARQ-Bundling* is not provided, the set of rows and the set of slot timing values are updated in this clause according to the following pseudo-code.

------------------------------------------------------------End of TP#B----------------------------------------------------------------

[Moderator’s note] TP#B is to keep the unified wording used between different specs or paragraphs.

Companies are encouraged to provide views on TP#B.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Views |
| ZTE, Sanechips | We support the TP#B for unified wording used between different specs or paragraphs. |
| Samsung | Fine with the editorial correction. |
| Ericsson | Support the editorial correction |
| Futurewei | Fine with the editorial corrections |
| Fujitsu | We are fine with the TP. |
| OPPO | Fine with the editorial corrections |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Suggest following editorial changes for easy reading  “a row with more than one SLIV” |
|  |  |

## TP#C (was from [10] NTT DOCOMO)

---------------------------------------------Start TP#C for TS 38.214 Clause 6.1 ------------------------------------------------

6.1 UE procedure for transmitting the physical uplink shared channel

=============================== Unchanged Text Omitted ===================================

For uplink, 16 HARQ processes per cell are supported by the UE, or subject to UE capability, a maximum of 32 HARQ processes per cell for the cases of =3, = 5 or = 6.

------------------------------------------------------------End TP#C----------------------------------------------------------------

[Moderator’s note] TP#C is to reflect the previous agreement that maximum 32 HARQ processes can be supported for 120 kHz UL. It is noted that maximum 32 HARQ processes 120 kHz DL is already captured in R1-2200824.

Companies are encouraged to provide views on TP#C.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Views |
| ZTE, Sanechips | support |
| Samsung | Support |
| Ericsson | Support |
| Nokia/NSB | Support |
| Futurewei | Support |
| Fujitsu | Support |
| OPPO | Support |
| Huawei,HiSilicon | support |

## TP#D (was from [11] Nokia)

--------------------------------------------Start of TP#D for TS 38.213 Clause 9.1.2.1 ------------------------------------------------

9.1.2.1 Type-1 HARQ-ACK codebook in physical uplink control channel

=============================== Unchanged Text Omitted ===================================

If *enableTimeDomainHARQ-Bundling* is provided

- set

- set to the set of row indexes of a set of rows that include only the last SLIV of each row of set

If the set of rows includes a row with more than one entry as described in [6, TS 38.214] and *enableTimeDomainHARQ-Bundling* is not provided, the set of rows and the set of slot timing values are updated in this clause according to the following pseudo-code.

set to the set of row indexes

set to the cardinality of

set – index of row in set

set

set

while

set to the set of entries for row

set to the set of values of entries for row

set

set to the cardinality of

set to the cardinality of

set – index of element in set – index of element in

while

*;*

;

end while

while

;

;

end while

;

end while

;

For the set of slot timing values, the UE determines a set of occasions for candidate PDSCH receptions or SPS PDSCH releases or TCI state update according to the following pseudo-code. A location in the Type-1 HARQ-ACK codebook for HARQ-ACK information corresponding to a single SPS PDSCH release is same as for a corresponding SPS PDSCH reception. A location in the Type-1 HARQ-ACK codebook for HARQ-ACK information corresponding to multiple SPS PDSCH releases by a single DCI format is same as for a corresponding SPS PDSCH reception with the lowest SPS configuration index among the multiple SPS PDSCH releases. If a UE provides HARQ-ACK information corresponding to detection of a DCI format that provides TCI state update without scheduling PDSCH reception, as described in [6, TS 38.214], a location in the Type-1 HARQ-ACK codebook for the HARQ-ACK information is same as when the DCI format schedules a PDSCH reception with CBGs or with transport blocks that are correctly decoded.

Set - index of occasion for candidate PDSCH reception or SPS PDSCH release or TCI state update

Set

Set

Set to the cardinality of set

Set – index of slot timing values , in descending order of the slot timing values, in set for serving cell

If a UE is not provided *ca-SlotOffset* for any serving cell of PDSCH receptions and for the serving cell of corresponding PUCCH transmission with HARQ-ACK information

while

if or *subslotLengthForPUCCH* is provided for the HARQ-ACK codebook

Set – index of a DL slot overlapping with an UL slot

Set to a number of DL slots overlapping with UL slot if *subslotLengthForPUCCH* is provided for the HARQ-ACK codebook; otherwise,

while

if PDSCH-TimeDomainResourceAllocationListForMultiPDSCH and enableTimeDomainHARQ-Bundling are provided for serving cell

;

;

elseif PDSCH-TimeDomainResourceAllocationListForMultiPDSCH is provided and enableTimeDomainHARQ-Bundling is not provided for serving cell

;

else

Set to the set of row indexes

end if

Set to the cardinality of

Set – index of row in set

if slot starts at a same time as or after a slot for an active DL BWP change on serving cell or an active UL BWP change on the PCell and slot is before the slot for the active DL BWP change on serving cell or the active UL BWP change on the PCell, or *subslotLengthForPUCCH* is provided for the HARQ-ACK codebook and slot overlaps with UL slot , , where is a DL slot with a smallest index among DL slots overlapping with UL slot ,

;

else

while

if the UE is not provided *enableTimeDomainHARQ-Bundling* and is provided *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationCommon*, or *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationDedicated* and, for each slot from slot to slot , at least one symbol of the PDSCH time resource derived by row is configured as ULwhere is the *k*-th slot timing value in set , where is a DL slot with a smallest index among DL slots overlapping with UL slot , or *subslotLengthForPUCCH* is provided for the HARQ-ACK codebook and the end of the PDSCH time resource for row is not within any UL slot , or if HARQ-ACK information for PDSCH time resource derived by row in slot cannot be provided in slot

;

elseif the UE is provided *enableTimeDomainHARQ-Bundling* and *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationCommon*, or *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationDedicated* and, for each slot , at least one symbol of the PDSCH time resource derived by row of set is configured as UL, where = 0,1,…,, , and is the cardinality of .

;

;

else

;

end if

end while

if the UE does not indicate a capability to receive more than one unicast PDSCH or multicast PDSCH per slot and ,

;

;

else

Set to the cardinality of Set to the smallest last OFDM symbol index, as determined by the *SLIV*, among all rows of

while

Set

while

if for start OFDM symbol index for row

; - index of occasion for candidate PDSCH reception, or SPS PDSCH release, or TCI state update associated with row

;

;

else

;

end if

end while

;

Set to the smallest last OFDM symbol index among all rows of ;

end while

end if

;

end if

end while

end if

;

end while

else

while

if or *subslotLengthForPUCCH* is provided for the HARQ-ACK codebook

Set – index of a DL slot overlapping with an UL slot

Set to a number of DL slots overlapping with UL slot if *subslotLengthForPUCCH* is provided for the HARQ-ACK codebook; otherwise,

while

Set to the set of row indexes

Set to the cardinality of

Set – index of row in set

if slot starts at a same time as or after a slot for an active DL BWP change on serving cell or an active UL BWP change on the PCell and slot is before the slot for the active DL BWP change on serving cell or the active UL BWP change on the PCell where is a DL slot with a smallest index among DL slots overlapping with UL slot , or *subslotLengthForPUCCH* is provided for the HARQ-ACK codebook and slot overlaps with UL slot , ,

;

else

while

if the UE is not provided *enableTimeDomainHARQ-Bundling* and is provided *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationCommon*, or *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationDedicated* and, for each slot from slot to slot , at least one symbol of the PDSCH time resource derived by row is configured as ULwhere is the *k*-th slot timing value in set , where is a DL slot with a smallest index among DL slots overlapping with UL slot , or *subslotLengthForPUCCH* is provided for the HARQ-ACK codebook and the end of the PDSCH time resource for row is not within any UL slot , or if HARQ-ACK information for PDSCH time resource derived by row in slot cannot be provided in slot

;

elseif the UE is provided *enableTimeDomainHARQ-Bundling* and *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationCommon*, or *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationDedicated* and, for each slot , at least one symbol of the PDSCH time resource derived by row of set is configured as UL, where = 0,1,…,.

;

;

else

;

end if

end while

if the UE does not indicate a capability to receive more than one unicast PDSCH or multicast PDSCH per slot and ,

;

;

else

Set to the cardinality of

Set to the smallest last OFDM symbol index, as determined by the *SLIV*, among all rows of

while

Set

while

if for start OFDM symbol index for row

; - index of occasion for candidate PDSCH reception, or SPS PDSCH release, or TCI state update associated with row

;

;

else

;

end if

end while

;

;

Set to the smallest last OFDM symbol index among all rows of ;

end while

end if

;

end if

end while

end if

;

end while

end if

------------------------------------------------------------End of TP#D----------------------------------------------------------------

[Moderator’s note] TP#D is to make the definition of sets and clearer.

Companies are encouraged to provide views on TP#D.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Views |
| ZTE, Sanechips | Support |
| Samsung | We still think the current spec is clear. |
| Ericsson | Seems not needed – clear enough already?  Also, the wording "the set of row indexes of a set of rows" is unclear. Are there two separate sets? |
| Nokia/NSB | Support |
| Fujitsu | We are fine with the TP. |
| OPPO | We are fine with the TP. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Support the TP. Maybe the following change might resolve Ericsson’s concern.  “set to the set of indexes of rows that include only the last SLIV of each row of set ” |
|  |  |

## TP#E (was TP#1 from [12] Intel)

--------------------------------------------Start of TP#E for TS 38.213 Clause 10.2 ------------------------------------------------

10.2 PDCCH validation for DL SPS and UL grant Type 2

A UE validates, for scheduling activation or scheduling release, a DL SPS assignment PDCCH or a configured UL grant Type 2 PDCCH if

- the CRC of a corresponding DCI format is scrambled with a CS-RNTI provided by *cs-RNTI*, and

- the new data indicator field in the DCI format for the enabled transport block is set to '0', and

- the DFI flag field, if present, in the DCI format is set to '0', and

- the time domain resource assignment field in the DCI format indicates a row with single SLIV, and

- if validation is for scheduling activation and if the PDSCH-to-HARQ\_feedback timing indicator field in the DCI format is present, the PDSCH-to-HARQ\_feedback timing indicator field does not provide an inapplicable value from *dl-DataToUL-ACK-r16*.

------------------------------------------------------------End of TP#E----------------------------------------------------------------

[Moderator’s note] TP#E is to reflect the previous agreement that a UE validates, for scheduling activation or scheduling release, a DL SPS assignment PDCCH or a configured UL grant Type 2 PDCCH if the PDCCH indicates a TDRA row index including only one SLIV.

Companies are encouraged to provide views on TP#E.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Views |
| ZTE, Sanechips | Support |
| Samsung | Support |
| Ericsson | Support |
| Intel | We are fine with the TP |
| Nokia/NSB | Support |
| Futurewei | Support |
| Fujitsu | Support |
| Huawei,HiSilicon | support |
|  |  |

## TP#F (was TP#1 from [17] Samsung)

---------------------------------Start of TP#F for TS 38.214 Clause 5.1.2.1 and Clause 6.1.2.1-------------------------------------

5.1.2.1 Resource allocation in time domain

=============================== Unchanged Text Omitted ===================================

If a UE is configured with *pdsch-TimeDomainAllocationListForMultiPDSCH-r17*, the UE does not expect to be configured with higher layer parameter *repetitionNumber* in *pdsch-TimeDomainAllocationListForMultiPDSCH-r17*.

If a UE is configured with *pdsch-TimeDomainAllocationListForMultiPDSCH-r17* on a DL BWP of a serving cell, the UE does not apply *pdsch-AggregationFactor* in *PDSCH-config*, if configured, to DCI format 1\_1 on the DL BWP of the serving cell.

=============================== Unchanged Text Omitted ===================================

6.1.2.1 Resource allocation in time domain

If a UE is configured with *pusch-TimeDomainAllocationListForMultiPUSCH-r17* on a UL BWP of a serving cell, the UE does not apply *pusch-AggregationFactor,* if configured, to DCI format 0\_1 on the UL BWP of the serving cell and the UE does not expect to be configured with *numberOfRepetitions* in *pusch-TimeDomainAllocationListForMultiPUSCH-r17*.

------------------------------------------------------------End of TP#F----------------------------------------------------------------

[Moderator’s note] TP#F is mainly to remove “in which one of more rows contain multiple SLIVs for PDSCH (PUSCH)” which seems redundant.

Companies are encouraged to provide views on TP#F.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Views |
| ZTE, Sanechips | Support |
| Samsung | Support |
| Ericsson | Support |
| Intel | We do not support the TP. Our understanding is that single SLIV can be configured with repetitions. |
| Nokia/NSB | The current specification is correctly implemented with the agreement below.  **Agreement**(RAN1#107-e)   * If a UE is configured with a TDRA table in which one or more rows contain multiple SLIVs for PDSCH for DCI format 1\_1, the UE does not expect to be configured with *repetitionNumber* for the TDRA table, and if *pdsch-AggregationFactor* is configued in *PDSCH-config*, it does not apply to DCI format 1\_1.   + Note: *repetitionNumber* cannot be configured with *pdsch-TimeDomainAllocationListDCI-1-2* as in Rel-16.   + Note: Under agenda item 8.2.4, in RAN1#106-bis, it was already agreed that within the TDRA table for multi-PDSCH scheduling, the UE does not expect to be configured with the higher layer parameter *repetitionNumber*.   + Note: These does not preclude *pdsch-AggregationFactor* can be configured and applies to DCI format 1\_2 * If a UE is configured with a TDRA table in which one or more rows contain multiple SLIVs for PUSCH for DCI format 0\_1, the UE does not expect to be configured with *numberOfRepetitions* for the TDRA table, and if *pusch-AggregationFactor* is configued in *PUSCH-config*, it does not apply to DCI format 0\_1.   + Note: These does not preclude *numberOfRepetitions* is configured for TDRA table corresponding to DCI format 0\_2   + Note: These does not preclude *pusch-AggregationFactor* can be configured and applies to DCI format 0\_2 |
| Fujitsu | We support correction of RRC parameters. However, regarding “in which one of more rows contain multiple SLIVs for PDSCH (PUSCH)”, we prefer to remain it for easy reading. |
| Samsung | @Intel, @Nokia/NSB, @Fujitsu. Our understating is if *pdsch-TimeDomainAllocationListForMultiPDSCH-r17* is configured, at least one TDRA row include more than one SLIVs. If not, why *pdsch-TimeDomainAllocationListForMultiPDSCH-r17* is used for single PDSCH scheduling only case? Is there any use cases?  Thus, the text “in which one or more rows contain multiple SLIVs for PDSCH” is unnecessary. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | The correction of RRC parameter is necessary. For the rest, we prefer keep it as it is as it reflects the agreement. |

## TP#G (was TP#2 from [17] Samsung)

--------------------------------------------Start of TP#G for TS 38.213 Clause 9.1.2.1 ------------------------------------------------

9.1.2.1 Type-1 HARQ-ACK codebook in physical uplink control channel

=============================== Unchanged Text Omitted ===================================

while

if the UE is not provided *enableTimeDomainHARQ-Bundling* and is provided *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationCommon*, or *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationDedicated* and, for each slot from slot to slot , at least one symbol of the PDSCH time resource derived by row is configured as ULwhere is the *k*-th slot timing value in set , where is a DL slot with a smallest index among DL slots overlapping with UL slot , or *subslotLengthForPUCCH* is provided for the HARQ-ACK codebook and the end of the PDSCH time resource for row is not within any UL slot , or if HARQ-ACK information for PDSCH time resource derived by row in slot cannot be provided in slot

;

elseif the UE is provided *enableTimeDomainHARQ-Bundling* and *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationCommon*, or *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationDedicated* and, for each slot , at least one symbol of the PDSCH time resource derived by row of set is configured as UL, where = 0,1,…,, , and is the cardinality of and for each slot from to slot , at least one symbol of the PDSCH time resource derived by row of set *R* is configured as UL

;

;

else

;

end if

end while

------------------------------------------------------------End of TP#G----------------------------------------------------------------

[Moderator’s note] As shown in below excerpt from [17], TP#G is to allow the case when time domain bundling from DCI format 1\_1 and PDSCH repetition from DCI format 1\_2.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| If time domain bundling is not configured (see the green highlight below), PDSCH occasions are generated by taking into account multi-PDSCH scheduling and PDSCH repetition. Note that for multi-PDSCH scheduling, the row r of the set R contains single SLIVs decomposing multiple SLIVs in a TDRA table (i.e., SLIV decomposition) and for PDSCH repetition, the single SLIV is assumed to be repeated over slots. Therefore, some of rows associated with DCI format 1\_1 does not need to be repeated but all of rows are assumed to be repeated over slots, which make some overhead in type-1 HARQ-ACK CB. However, it can be acceptable since it does not bring any scheduling restrictions.  If time domain bundling is configured (see the yellow highlight below), PDSCH occasions are generated by taking into account multi-PDSCH scheduling only, but not PDSCH repetition. As a results, the type-1 HARQ-ACK CB with time domain bundling does not includes PDSCH occasions for PDSCH repetition. Therefore, gNB may not schedule PDSCH repetitions by using DCI format 1\_2.   |  | | --- | | while  if the UE is not provided *enableTimeDomainHARQ-Bundling* and is provided *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationCommon*, or *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationDedicated* and, for each slot from slot to slot , at least one symbol of the PDSCH time resource derived by row is configured as ULwhere is the *k*-th slot timing value in set , where is a DL slot with a smallest index among DL slots overlapping with UL slot , or *subslotLengthForPUCCH* is provided for the HARQ-ACK codebook and the end of the PDSCH time resource for row is not within any UL slot , or if HARQ-ACK information for PDSCH time resource derived by row in slot cannot be provided in slot  ;  elseif the UE is provided *enableTimeDomainHARQ-Bundling* and *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationCommon*, or *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationDedicated* and, for each slot , at least one symbol of the PDSCH time resource derived by row of set is configured as UL, where = 0,1,…,, , and is the cardinality of .  ;  ;  else  ;  end if  end while |   **Observation 1: If time domain bundling is configured, Type-1 HARQ-ACK CB does not cover PDSCH repetitions scheduled by DCI format 1\_2.**  To address this issue, we suggest to consider the following two options.   * Option 1. A row *r* is removed when two conditions are met   + Condition 1 for multi-PDSCH scheduling: each SLIVs of the TDRA row *r* overlapped with a semi-static UL symbol   + Condition 2 for PDSCH repetition: the last SLIV of the TDRA row *r* over *K* slots overlapped with a semi-static UL symbol.     - Note that the last SLIV is used for PDSCH repetition since the TDRA row *r* may include more than one SLIVs. Note that this may result in some overhead because the TDRA rows only for multi-PDSCH scheduling are also used for PDSCH repetition. * Option 2. Treat it as an error case. i.e., a UE does not expect to be configured with multi-PDSCH scheduling with time domain bundling and *pdsch-AggregationFactor* at the same time.   Since type-1 HARQ-ACK CB is mainly used for a coverage limited scenario where a PDCCH scheduling PDSCH may be missed often, support of PDSCH repetitions scheduled by a DCI format 1\_2 would be beneficial. Therefore, we prefer to support that type-1 HARQ-ACK CB covers both multi-PDSCH scheduling and PDSCH repetition.  **Proposal 7: To support multi-PDSCH scheduling by DCI format 1\_1 and PDSCH repetition by DCI format 1\_2 in type-1 HARQ-ACK CB, a row *r* in the set *R’* and the set *R* is removed when the both conditions are met**   * + **Condition 1 for multi-PDSCH scheduling) each SLIVs of the TDRA row *r* overlapped with a semi-static UL symbol**   + **Condition 2 for PDSCH repetition) the last SLIV of the TDRA row *r* over *K* slots overlapped with a semi-static UL symbol.**   **Proposal 8: Adopt TP#2 in Appendix for TS38.213** |

Companies are encouraged to provide views on TP#G.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Views |
| Samsung | We support the proposed change.  @Moderator, the TP seems not a simple/direct correction. We hope discussing this issue under section 3.3 with high or Mid priority. The reason is that, without clarifying this issue, UE cannot generate type-1 HARQ-ACK CB for PDSCH repetitions when *pdsch-AggregationFactor* and DCI format 1\_2 monitoring are configured. |
| Fujitsu | We think more techinial discussions are needed. According to the changes in the TP, the last SLIV in a TDRA row with multiple SLIVs would also be used for determining candidate PDSCH reception occasion in the manner for repetition. It would induce redundancy since multi-PDSCH scheduling does not support repetition/aggregation. Therefore, following the spirit of time domain bundling, we prefer to apply “and for each slot from to slot , at least one symbol of the PDSCH time resource derived by row of set *R* is configured as UL” only for single-PDSCH scheduling (i.e. TDRA row with only one SLIV) to reduce redundancy. Another alternative we can accept is, when Type-1 HARQ-ACK codebook is configured with time domain bundling, the UE does not expect to be configured with repetition/aggregation for PDSCH. |

## TP#H (was TP#4 from [17] Samsung in Section 4 Appendix)

-------------------------------------Start of TP#H for TS 38.214 Clause 5.1 and Clause 6.1 -----------------------------------------

5.1 UE procedure for receiving the physical downlink shared channel

=============================== Unchanged Text Omitted ===================================

A UE shall upon detection of a PDCCH with a configured DCI format 1\_0, 1\_1 or 1\_2 decode the corresponding PDSCHs as indicated by that DCI. When the UE is scheduled with multiple PDSCHs by a DCI, HARQ process ID indicated by this DCI applies to the first PDSCH not overlapping with a UL symbol indicated by *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationCommon* or *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationDedicated* if provided, HARQ process ID is then incremented by 1 for each subsequent PDSCH(s) in the scheduled order, with modulo operation of *nrofHARQ-ProcessesForPDSCH* applied if *nrofHARQ-ProcessesForPDSCH* is provided, or with modulo operation of 8 applied, otherwise.

=============================== Unchanged Text Omitted ===================================

6.1 UE procedure for transmitting the physical uplink shared channel

=============================== Unchanged Text Omitted ===================================

A UE shall upon detection of a PDCCH with a configured DCI format 0\_0, 0\_1 or 0\_2 transmit the corresponding PUSCH as indicated by that DCI unless the UE does not generate a transport block as described in [10, TS38.321]. Upon detection of a DCI format 0\_1 or 0\_2 with '*UL-SCH indicator*' set to '0' and with a non-zero '*CSI request*' where the associated *reportQuantity* in *CSI-ReportConfig* set to '*none*' for all CSI report(s) triggered by '*CSI request*' in this DCI format 0\_1 or 0\_2, the UE ignores all fields in this DCI except the '*CSI request*' and the UE shall not transmit the corresponding PUSCH as indicated by this DCI format 0\_1 or 0\_2. When the UE is scheduled with multiple PUSCHs by a DCI, HARQ process ID indicated by this DCI applies to the first PUSCH not overlapping with a DL symbol indicated by *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationCommon* or *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationDedicated* if provided, or a symbol of an SS/PBCH block with index provided by *ssb-PositionsInBurst*, HARQ process ID is then incremented by 1 for each subsequent PUSCH(s) in the scheduled order, with modulo operation of *nrofHARQ-ProcessesForPUSCH* applied if *nrofHARQ-ProcessesForPUSCH* is provided, or with modulo operation of 16 applied, otherwise.

------------------------------------------------------------End of TP#H----------------------------------------------------------------

[Moderator’s note] TP#H is to consider the case where UE is not configured with *nrofHARQ-ProcessesForPDSCH* or *nrofHARQ-ProcessesForPUSCH*.

Companies are encouraged to provide views on TP#H.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Views |
| ZTE, Sanechips | Support |
| Samsung | Support |
| Fujitsu | Support |
| Huawei,HiSilicon | support |

## TP#I (was from [20] ASUSTeK)

--------------------------------------------Start of TP#I for TS 38.214 Clause 6.1.2.1 ------------------------------------------------

6.1.2.1 Resource allocation in time domain

=============================== Unchanged Text Omitted ===================================

For PUSCH repetition Type A, when transmitting PUSCH scheduled by DCI format 0\_1 or 0\_2 in PDCCH with CRC scrambled with C-RNTI, MCS-C-RNTI, or CS-RNTI with NDI=1, the number of repetitions *K* is determined as

- if *numberOfRepetitions* is present in the resource allocation table, the number of repetitions K is equal to *numberOfRepetitions*;

- elseif the UE is configured with *pusch-AggregationFactor* and the transmitting PUSCH is scheduled by DCI format 0\_2, the number of repetitions *K* is equal to *pusch-AggregationFactor*;

- elseif the UE is configured with *pusch-AggregationFacto*r, (and the transmitting PUSCH is scheduled by DCI format 0\_1) and not configured with *pusch-TimeDomainAllocationListForMultiPUSCH-r17*, the number of repetitions *K* is equal to *puschAggregationFactor*;

- otherwise *K=1*.

- the number of slots used for TBS determination *N* is equal to 1.

For PUSCH repetition type A, when transmitting PUSCH scheduled by RAR UL grant, the 2 MSBs of the MCS information field of the RAR UL grant provide a codepoint to determine the number of repetitions *K* according to Table 6.1.2.1-1A, based on whether or not the higher layer parameter *numberOfMsg3Repetitions* is configured.

For PUSCH repetition type A, when transmitting PUSCH scheduled by DCI format 0\_0 with CRC scrambled by TC-RNTI, the 2 MSBs of the MCS information field of the DCI format 0\_0 with CRC scrambled by TC-RNTI provide a codepoint to determine the number of repetitions *K* according to Table 6.1.2.1-1A, based on whether or not the higher layer parameter *numberOfMsg3Repetitions* is configured.

------------------------------------------------------------End of TP#I----------------------------------------------------------------

[Moderator’s note] TP#I is to clarify that UE does not apply *pusch-AggregationFactor* to DCI format 0\_1 (can scheduling more than one PDSCH) and the number of repetitions *K* is 1.

Companies are encouraged to provide views on TP#I.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Views |
| ZTE, Sanechips | We basically agree with the TP with the following update for reference:  --------------------------------------------Start of TP#I for TS 38.214 Clause 6.1.2.1 ------------------------------------------------  6.1.2.1 Resource allocation in time domain  =============================== Unchanged Text Omitted ===================================  For PUSCH repetition Type A, when transmitting PUSCH scheduled by DCI format 0\_1 or 0\_2 in PDCCH with CRC scrambled with C-RNTI, MCS-C-RNTI, or CS-RNTI with NDI=1, the number of repetitions *K* is determined as  - if *numberOfRepetitions* is present in the resource allocation table, the number of repetitions K is equal to *numberOfRepetitions*;  - elseif the UE is configured with *pusch-AggregationFactor* ~~and the transmitting PUSCH is scheduled by DCI format 0\_2~~ and not configured with *pusch-TimeDomainAllocationListForMultiPUSCH-r17*, the number of repetitions *K* is equal to *pusch-AggregationFactor*;  - elseif the UE is configured with *pusch-AggregationFacto*r, and the transmitting PUSCH is scheduled by DCI format 0\_2~~(and the transmitting PUSCH is scheduled by DCI format 0\_1) and not configured with~~ *~~pusch-TimeDomainAllocationListForMultiPUSCH-r17~~*, the number of repetitions *K* is equal to *puschAggregationFactor*;  - otherwise *K=1*.  - the number of slots used for TBS determination *N* is equal to 1.  For PUSCH repetition type A, when transmitting PUSCH scheduled by RAR UL grant, the 2 MSBs of the MCS information field of the RAR UL grant provide a codepoint to determine the number of repetitions *K* according to Table 6.1.2.1-1A, based on whether or not the higher layer parameter *numberOfMsg3Repetitions* is configured.  For PUSCH repetition type A, when transmitting PUSCH scheduled by DCI format 0\_0 with CRC scrambled by TC-RNTI, the 2 MSBs of the MCS information field of the DCI format 0\_0 with CRC scrambled by TC-RNTI provide a codepoint to determine the number of repetitions *K* according to Table 6.1.2.1-1A, based on whether or not the higher layer parameter *numberOfMsg3Repetitions* is configured.  ------------------------------------------------------------End of TP#I---------------------------------------------------------------- |
| Samsung | No needed. TS38.214 already capture the following.  If a UE is configured with *pusch-TimeDomainAllocationListForMultiPDSCH-r17* in which one or more rows contain multiple SLIVs for PUSCH on a UL BWP of a serving cell, the UE does not apply *pusch-AggregationFactor,* if configured, to DCI format 0\_1 on the UL BWP of the serving cell and the UE does not expect to be configured with *numberOfRepetitions* in *pusch-TimeDomainAllocationListForMultiPDSCH-r17*. |
| ASUSTeK | We are fine with either ZTE’s update or original TP.  As we commented in last meeting, we agree paragraph specified by Samsung captures previous RAN1 agreement (as we also highlighted in the tdoc), but, the issue here is repetitions K determination from **procedural texts** **is contradictory to the paragraph texts** pointed out from Samsung since it specify K is equal to pusch-AggregationFactor regardless of checking pusch-AggregationFactor is applied or not applied (i.e. elseif the UE is configured with pusch-AggregationFactor, the number of repetitions K is equal to pusch-AggregationFactor).  If majority company prefer to keep the current procedural text, we propose to fix this issue in the paragraph texts as below.  If a UE is configured with *pusch-TimeDomainAllocationListForMultiPDSCH-r17* in which one or more rows contain multiple SLIVs for PUSCH on a UL BWP of a serving cell, the UE does not apply *pusch-AggregationFactor,* if configured, to DCI format 0\_1 on the UL BWP of the serving cell (the number of repetition K=1) and the UE does not expect to be configured with *numberOfRepetitions* in *pusch-TimeDomainAllocationListForMultiPDSCH-r17*.  If majority company think there’s no need to have spec impact, can we make a conclusion to ensure there is no misunderstanding.  Conclusion: The UE does not apply pusch-AggregationFactor, if configured, to DCI format 0\_1 means the number of repetitions K is 1.  Note: Sorry for spamming version, there is a typo in ver16 when we draft paragraph texts, and we correct it in above paragraph in ver 17. |
| Fujitsu | This TP can be deprioritized. It is relevant to Issue 2.3-3) which is deprioritized in this meeting. |

## TP#J (was from [21] LG Electronics)

--------------------------------------------Start of TP#J for TS 38.214 Clause 5.1.3.2 ------------------------------------------------

5.1.3.2 Transport block size determination

In case the higher layer parameter *maxNrofCodeWordsScheduledByDCI* indicates that two codeword transmission is enabled, then one of the two transport blocks is disabled by DCI format 1\_1 if *IMCS* = 26 and if *rvid* = 1 for the corresponding transport block. When the UE is configured with higher layer parameter [*pdsch-TimeDomainAllocationListForMultiPDSCH-r17*] and scheduled with multiple PDSCHs by a DCI, either the first or the second transport block of all scheduled PDSCHs is disabled by the DCI format 1\_1 if *IMCS* = 26 and if *rvid* = 2 for the corresponding transport block of all scheduled PDSCHs. If both transport blocks are enabled, transport block 1 and 2 are mapped to codeword 0 and 1 respectively. If only one transport block is enabled, then the enabled transport block is always mapped to the first codeword.

------------------------------------------------------------End of TP#J----------------------------------------------------------------

[Moderator’s note] TP#J is to capture the corresponding agreement precisely and to align the text (which is added in R1-2200824, based on prior RAN1 agreement regarding TB-disabling mechanism for multi-PDSCH scheduling DCI) with the previous sentence.

Companies are encouraged to provide views on TP#J.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Views |
| ZTE, Sanechips | Support |
| Samsung | Support |
| Fujitsu | We are fine with the TP. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | The adding of “and scheduled with multiple PDSCHs by a DCI” is not necessary because the case of scheduling by TDRA with single SLIV when *pdsch-TimeDomainAllocationListForMultiPDSCH-r17* is configuredis excluded.  Agree with the change of “*rvid* = 2” |

# Reference

1. R1-2200956 Remaining issues of PDSCH/PUSCH enhancement for 52-71GHz spectrum Huawei, HiSilicon
2. R1-2200990 Remaining issues in PDSCH/PUSCH enhancements for Beyond 52.6GHz FUTUREWEI
3. R1-2201037 Remaining issues for PDSCH/PUSCH enhancements to supporting 52.6-71 GHz band in NR InterDigital, Inc.
4. R1-2201088 Remaining issues on PDSCH/PUSCH enhancements for NR operation from 52.6GHz to 71GHz vivo
5. R1-2201269 Discussion on remaining issue for PDSCH/PUSCH enhancements OPPO
6. R1-2201354 Remaining issues on PDSCH/PUSCH enhancements for up to 71GHz operation CATT
7. R1-2201392 Remaining issues on the data channel enhancements for 52.6 to 71GHz ZTE, Sanechips
8. R1-2201433 Discussion on PDSCH/PUSCH enhancements for NR 52.6-71 GHz Panasonic Corporation
9. R1-2201436 Remaining issues of multi-PDSCH scheduling via a single DCI Fujitsu
10. R1-2201473 Remaining issues on PDSCH/PUSCH enhancements for NR in FR2-2 NTT DOCOMO, INC.
11. R1-2201665 PDSCH/PUSCH enhancements Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell
12. R1-2201691 Discussion on PDSCH/PUSCH enhancements for extending NR up to 71 GHz Intel Corporation
13. R1-2201739 PDSCH-PUSCH Enhancements Ericsson
14. R1-2201767 On remaining issues for PDSCH PUSCH Enhancements Apple
15. R1-2201900 Remaining issues on PDSCH enhancement for NR operation from 52.6GHz to 71GHz NEC
16. R1-2201915 Remaining issues on PDSCH and PUSCH enhancements for NR 52.6-71GHz Xiaomi
17. R1-2202007 Maintenance on PDSCH/PUSCH enhancements for NR from 52.6 GHz to 71 GHz Samsung
18. R1-2202074 Remaining discussion on multi-PDSCH scheduling design for 52.6-71 GHz NR operation MediaTek Inc.
19. R1-2202132 PDSCH/PUSCH enhancements for NR in 52.6 to 71GHz band Qualcomm Incorporated
20. R1-2202283 Discussion on multi-PUSCH scheduling ASUSTeK
21. R1-2202338 PDSCH/PUSCH enhancements to support NR above 52.6 GHz LG Electronics
22. R1-2202490 Remaining issues of PDSCH/PUSCH enhancement for 52-71GHz spectrum Huawei, HiSilicon

# Appendix: Previous agreements

### RAN1#104-e

Agreement:

* For a UE and for a serving cell, scheduling multiple PDSCHs by single DL DCI and scheduling multiple PUSCHs by single UL DCI are supported.
  + Each PDSCH or PUSCH has individual/separate TB(s) and each PDSCH/PUSCH is confined within a slot.
  + FFS: The maximum number of PDSCHs or PUSCHs that can be scheduled with a single DCI
  + FFS: Whether multiple PDSCH scheduling applies to 120 kHz in addition to 480 and 960 kHz
  + At least for 120 kHz SCS, single-slot scheduling with slot-based monitoring will still be supported as specified in Rel-15/Rel-16
* The followings will not be considered in this WI.
  + Single DCI to schedule both PDSCH(s) and PUSCH(s)
  + Single DCI to schedule one or multiple TBs where any single TB can be mapped over multiple slots, where mapping is not by repetition
  + Single DCI to schedule N TBs (N>1) where a TB can be repeated over multiple slots (or mini-slots)
* Note: This does not imply that existing slot aggregation and/or repetition for PDSCH and PUSCH by single DCI is precluded for the serving cell.

Agreement:

* For a DCI scheduling multiple PDSCHs, HARQ-ACK information corresponding to PDSCHs scheduled by the DCI is multiplexed with a single PUCCH in a slot that is determined based on K1,
  + where K1 (indicated by the PDSCH-to-HARQ\_feedback timing indicator field in the DCI or provided by *dl-DataToUL-ACK* if the PDSCH-to-HARQ\_feedback timing indicator field is not present in the DCI) indicates the slot offset between the slot of the last PDSCH scheduled by the DCI and the slot carrying the HARQ-ACK information corresponding to the scheduled PDSCHs.
    - It is noted that granularity of K1 can be separately discussed.
* FFS: If needed, further discuss whether or not HARQ-ACK information corresponding to different PDSCHs scheduled by the DCI can be carried by different PUCCH(s)

Agreement:

For generating type-2 HARQ-ACK codebook corresponding to DCI that can schedule multiple PDSCHs, the following alternatives can be considered to DAI counting and will be down-selected in RAN1#104bis-e.

* Alt 1: C-DAI/T-DAI is counted per DCI.
* Alt 2: C-DAI/T-DAI is counted per PDSCH.
* Alt 3: C-DAI/T-DAI is counted per M scheduled PDSCH(s), where M is configurable (e.g., 1, 2, 4, …).
* FFS: Codebook generation details
* FFS: How to signal DAI values (e.g., increase of DAI bits for Alt 2 and Alt 3)
* FFS: Whether to apply time domain bundling of HARQ-ACK feedback

Agreement:

The multi-PUSCH scheduling defined in Rel-16 NR-U is the baseline for multi-PUSCH scheduling in Rel-17.

* FFS: Applicability to multi-PDSCH scheduling.

Agreement:

* For the multi-PUSCH scheduling in Rel-17, study the enhancement of the following in addition to Rel-16 multi-PUSCH scheduling.
  + CBGTI: Whether or not CBG (re)transmission is supported when more than one PUSCHs are scheduled (Already supported when only one PUSCH is scheduled).
  + CSI-request: Whether to apply same or different rule compared to Rel-16 (e.g., the PUSCH that carries the AP-CSI feedback is the first PUSCH that satisfies the multiplexing timeline).
  + TDRA: Down-select among
    - Alt 1: TDRA table is extended such that each row indicates up to [X, FFS for X] multiple PUSCHs (continuous in time-domain). Each PUSCH has a separate SLIV and mapping type. The number of scheduled PUSCHs is signalled by the number of indicated valid SLIVs in the row of the TDRA table signalled in DCI.
    - Alt 2: TDRA table is extended such that each row indicates up to [X, FFS for X] multiple PUSCHs (that can be non-continuous in time-domain). Each PUSCH has a separate SLIV and mapping type. The number of scheduled PUSCHs is signalled by the number of indicated valid SLIVs in the row of the TDRA table signalled in DCI.
    - Alt 3: TDRA table is extended such that each row indicates up to 8 multiple PUSCH groups (that can be non-continuous between PUSCH groups). Each PUSCH group has a separate SLIV, mapping type and number of slots/PUSCHs N. Within each PUSCH group, N PUSCHs occupy the same OFDM symbols indicated by the SLIV and mapping type. The number of scheduled PUSCHs is the sum of number of PUSCHs in all PUSCH groups in the row of the TDRA table signalled in DCI.
  + FDRA: Whether/how to enhance FDRA e.g., by increasing RBG size or changing allocation granularity
  + Frequency hopping: Whether/how to support frequency hopping for scheduled PUSCHs, e.g., inter-PUSCH/intra-PUSCH hopping
  + URLLC related fields such as priority indicator and open-loop power control parameter set indication: Whether/how to apply URLLC related fields for scheduled PUSCHs
  + Applicability to multi-PDSCH scheduling in Rel-17.
  + Note: Other enhancements are not precluded.

### RAN1#104bis-e

Agreement:

* The maximum number of PDSCHs that can be scheduled with a single DCI in Rel-17 is 8 for SCS of 480 and 960 kHz.
  + FFS: Further restrictions for 480 kHz to 4
  + FFS: A UE capability to select between 4 and 8 for 480 kHz SCS
  + Note: Multi-PDSCH scheduling for the case of 120 kHz SCS is still FFS as per prior agreement. This case can be addressed after this FFS has been decided.
* The maximum number of PUSCHs that can be scheduled with a single DCI in Rel-17 is 8.
  + FFS: Further restrictions for 120 kHz and 480 kHz SCS
  + FFS: A UE capability to select between different values for 120 kHz and 480 kHz SCS

Agreement:

For a DCI that can schedule multiple PDSCHs,

* MCS for the 1st TB: This appears only once in the DCI and applies commonly to the first TB of each PDSCH
* NDI for the 1st TB: This is signaled per PDSCH and applies to the first TB of each PDSCH
* RV for the 1st TB: This is signaled per PDSCH, with 2 bits if only a single PDSCH is scheduled or 1 bit for each PDSCH otherwise and applies to the first TB of each PDSCH
* HARQ process number: This applies to the first scheduled PDSCH and is incremented by 1 for subsequent PDSCHs (with modulo operation, if needed)
* FFS:
  + MCS/NDI/RV for the 2nd TB for each PDSCH, including whether scheduling of the 2nd TB for each PDSCH can be supported or not
  + Details of resource allocation related fields such as VRB-to-PRB mapping, PRB bundling size indicator, rate matching indicator, and ZP CSI-RS trigger
  + Whether/how to signal CBGFI/CBGTI if CBGFI/CBGTI is supported for multi-PDSCH scheduling
  + Details of fields that are common with multi-PUSCH scheduling, e.g., TDRA, FDRA, priority indicator, including potential enhancements

Agreement:

* For a DCI that can schedule multiple PUSCHs,
  + TDRA: Alt 2 (TDRA table is extended such that each row indicates up to 8 multiple PUSCHs (that can be non-continuous in time-domain). Each PUSCH has a separate SLIV and mapping type. The number of scheduled PUSCHs is implicitly indicated by the number of indicated valid SLIVs in the row of the TDRA table signalled in DCI.), as per agreement made in RAN1#104-e
    - FFS: signaling details
  + Note: Alt 2 does not preclude continuous resource allocation in time-domain.
* For a DCI that can schedule multiple PDSCHs,
  + TDRA: TDRA table is extended such that each row indicates up to 8 multiple PDSCHs (that can be non-continuous in time-domain). Each PDSCH has a separate SLIV and mapping type. The number of scheduled PDSCHs is implicitly indicated by the number of indicated valid SLIVs in the row of the TDRA table signalled in DCI.
    - FFS: signaling details
  + Note: This does not preclude continuous resource allocation in time-domain.
  + Note: Multi-PDSCH scheduling for the case of 120 kHz SCS is still FFS as per prior agreement. This case can be addressed after this FFS has been decided.

Agreement:

For enhancements of generating type-1 HARQ-ACK codebook corresponding to DCI that can schedule multiple PDSCHs, the following options can be considered,

* Option 1: The set of candidate PDSCH reception occasions is determined according to each SLIV of each row in the TDRA table and based on extension of K1 set
* Option 1a: The set of candidate PDSCH reception occasions is determined according to each SLIV of each row in the TDRA table
* Option 2: The set of candidate PDSCH reception occasions is determined according to the last SLIV of each row in the TDRA table
* FFS: Codebook generation details, including how to handle the collision with TDD DL/UL configuration and whether/how to extend K1 set based on K1 and slot offset between last PDSCH and other PDSCHs in a row in the TDRA table

Conclusion:

The following is observed for alternative 1 from prior agreement.

* For Alt 1 (C-DAI/T-DAI is counted per DCI) of generating type-2 HARQ-ACK codebook corresponding to DCI that can schedule multiple PDSCHs,
  + C-DAI/T-DAI in DL DCI: Same DAI overhead with Rel-16 single-PDSCH DCI
  + T-DAI in UL DCI:
    - In case of single codebook handling feedback for both single and multi-PDSCH scheduling, same DAI overhead with Rel-16 UL DCI
    - In case of separate sub-codebooks, need additional DAI field (with same bit-width of DAI with Rel-16 UL DCI), in UL DCI for all serving cells including a serving cell not configured with multi-PDSCH DCI
      * Note that DAI field increment for this case is similar for the case in Rel-15 where CBG is configured
  + HARQ-ACK codebook generation:
    - A separate sub-codebook can be generated when multi-PDSCH DCI is configured for a serving cell, similar to the way as 2nd sub-codebook is defined to handle CBG-based scheduling
      * FFS: whether single codebook or separate sub-codebooks is(are) generated when multi-PDSCH DCI is configured for a serving cell
      * FFS: how many sub-codebooks are generated when multi-PDSCH DCI is configured for a serving cell and CBG is configured for the serving cell and/or the other serving cell(s)
    - HARQ-ACK payload size is increased compared to single PDSCH scheduling only, since the number of HARQ-ACK bits corresponding to each DAI of the (sub-)codebook for multi-PDSCH DCI in case of separate sub-codebooks (or for all DL DCIs in case of single codebook) depends on the maximum configured number of PDSCHs for multi-PDSCH DCI across serving cells belonging to the same PUCCH cell group.
    - The number of HARQ-ACK bits for multi-PDSCH DCI in case of separate sub-codebooks, or for all DL DCIs in case of single codebook, does not depend on the number of actually scheduled PDSCHs, rather, it is fixed as the maximum configured number of PDSCHs.
    - FFS: time domain bundling of HARQ-ACK feedback, as per agreement in RAN1#104-e
  + Note that multi-PDSCH DCI refers to a DL DCI where at least one entry of the TDRA table allows scheduling more than one PDSCH

Conclusion:

The following is observed for alternative 2 from prior agreement.

* For Alt 2a (C-DAI/T-DAI is counted per PDSCH with a single codebook) of generating type-2 HARQ-ACK codebook corresponding to DCI that can schedule multiple PDSCHs,
  + C-DAI/T-DAI in DL DCI: Bit-width can be increased (FFS: by how much), in DL DCI not only for multi-PDSCH DCI but also for single-PDSCH DCI for all serving cells including a serving cell not configured with multi-PDSCH DCI
  + T-DAI in UL DCI: Bit-width can be increased (FFS: by how much), in UL DCI for all serving cells including a serving cell not configured with multi-PDSCH DCI
  + C-DAI/T-DAI in DL DCI and T-DAI in UL DCI shall be designed such that at most 3 consecutive DCI missing can be resolved, same as in Rel-15/16 NR.
    - FFS: details on increment of DAI field size
    - FFS: whether/how to handle the case where different DCI formats (e.g., DCI format 1\_0 and DCI format 1\_1) have different field sizes for C-DAI/T-DAI
  + HARQ-ACK codebook generation:
    - The number of HARQ-ACK bits depends on the number of scheduled PDSCHs.
    - FFS: ordering of the PDSCHs for DAI counting
    - FFS: time domain bundling of HARQ-ACK feedback, as per agreement in RAN1#104-e
  + Note that multi-PDSCH DCI refers to a DL DCI where at least one entry of the TDRA table allows scheduling more than one PDSCH

Conclusion:

The following is observed for alternative 3 from prior agreement.

* For Alt 3 (C-DAI/T-DAI is counted per M scheduled PDSCH(s), where M is configurable) of generating type-2 HARQ-ACK codebook corresponding to DCI that can schedule multiple PDSCHs,
  + If M equals to the maximum configured number of PDSCHs, Alt 3 is the same with Alt 1, if the same number of codebooks is assumed.
  + Else if M equals to 1, Alt 3 is the same with Alt 2.
  + Otherwise (i.e., 1<M<the maximum configured number of PDSCHs), Alt 3 is similar to Alt 2, except that
    - The number of HARQ-ACK bits corresponding to each DAI increases by M times.
    - NACK bits may be padded if the number of scheduled PDSCHs is not an integer multiple of M.
    - FFS: details on DAI field size
    - FFS: whether single codebook or separate sub-codebooks is(are) generated when multi-PDSCH DCI is configured for a serving cell
  + In addition, new RRC parameter to configure M needs to be introduced.
  + Note that multi-PDSCH DCI refers to a DL DCI where at least one entry of the TDRA table allows scheduling more than one PDSCH

### RAN1#105-e

Agreement:

* Do not use fallback DCI (i.e., DCI formats 0\_0 and 1\_0) for multi-PDSCH/PUSCH scheduling.
* Use DCI format 0\_1 to schedule multiple PUSCHs with a single DCI.
* Use DCI format 1\_1 to schedule multiple PDSCHs with a single DCI.

Conclusion:

For a DCI that can schedule multiple PUSCHs,

* CSI-request: When the DCI schedules M PUSCHs, the PUSCH that carries the aperiodic CSI feedback is M-th scheduled PUSCH for M <= 2, or (M-1)-th scheduled PUSCH for M > 2.

Agreement:

* If a PDSCH among multiple PDSCHs that are scheduled by a single DCI is collided with uplink symbol(s) indicated by *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationCommon* or *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationDedicated*, the UE does not receive the PDSCH.
  + FFS on how to handle HARQ-related issue for the PDSCH (e.g., HARQ process numbering)
* The UE does not expect to be scheduled with multiple PDSCHs by a single DCI, where every PDSCH is collided with uplink symbol(s) indicated by *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationCommon* or *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationDedicated*.
* If a PUSCH among multiple PUSCHs that are scheduled by a single DCI is collided with downlink symbol(s) indicated by *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationCommon* or *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationDedicated*, the UE does not transmit the PUSCH.
  + FFS on how to handle HARQ-related issue for the PUSCH (e.g., HARQ process numbering)
* The UE does not expect to be scheduled with multiple PUSCHs by a single DCI, where every PUSCH is collided with downlink symbol(s) indicated by *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationCommon* or *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationDedicated*.

Agreement:

For TDRA in a DCI that can schedule multiple PDSCHs (or PUSCHs),

* A row of the TDRA table can indicate PDSCHs (or PUSCHs) that are in consecutive or non-consecutive slots.
  + FFS: The maximum value of the gap between two consecutively scheduled PDSCHs or between two consecutively scheduled PUSCHs
  + FFS: The maximum value of the gap between the first scheduled PDSCH and the last scheduled PDSCH or between the first scheduled PUSCH and the last scheduled PUSCH
  + FFS: Details to introduce the gap between PDSCHs or between PUSCHs

Agreement:

For enhancements of generating type-1 HARQ-ACK codebook corresponding to DCI that can schedule multiple PDSCHs, the set of candidate PDSCH reception occasions corresponding to a UL slot with HARQ-ACK transmission is determined based on a set of DL slots and a set of SLIVs corresponding to each DL slot belonging to the set of DL slots.

* The set of DL slots includes all the unique DL slots that can be scheduled by any row index r of TDRA table in DCI indicating the UL slot as HARQ-ACK feedback timing.
* The set of SLIVs corresponding to a DL slot (belonging to the set of DL slots) at least include all the SLIVs that can be scheduled within the DL slot by any row index r of TDRA table in DCI indicating the UL slot as HARQ-ACK feedback timing.
  + FFS: details of further pruning of the set of SLIVs
  + FFS: impact if receiving more than one PDSCH in a slot is allowed, e.g., handling of overlapped SLIVs from different rows in the same and different DL slot
  + FFS impact of time domain bundling, if supported

Agreement:

* At least for 120 kHz SCS, for a DCI that can schedule multiple PUSCHs and is configured with the TDRA table containing at least one row with multiple SLIVs,
  + If CBG-based (re)transmission is configured, CBGTI field is not present when more than one PUSCHs are scheduled, but is present when a single PUSCH is scheduled, as in Rel-16.
* FFS:
  + For 480/960 kHz SCS, whether to apply the same behavior with 120 kHz SCS or not to support CBGTI field configuration in the DCI that can schedule multiple PUSCHs
  + For a DCI that can schedule multiple PDSCHs and is configured with the TDRA table containing at least one row with multiple SLIVs, whether/how to configure CBGTI/CBGFI fields

Agreement:

If Alt 1 (C-DAI/T-DAI is counted per DCI) is adopted for generating type-2 HARQ-ACK codebook corresponding to a DCI that can schedule multiple PDSCHs,

* At least two sub-codebooks are generated for a PUCCH cell group where
  + The first sub-codebook is for the following cases:
    - Any DCI that is not configured with CBG-based scheduling and is configured with TDRA table containing rows each with a single SLIV
    - Any DCI that is not configured with CBG-based scheduling and is configured with TDRA table containing at least one row with multiple SLIVs and schedules only a single PDSCH
  + The second sub-codebook is for the following case:
    - Any DCI that is configured with TDRA table containing at least one row with multiple SLIVs and schedules multiple PDSCHs
      * FFS: Methods (if needed) to align the size of HARQ-ACK feedback corresponding to different DCIs
      * FFS: Whether HARQ-ACK bits for 2 PDSCHs scheduled by this DCI can be included in the first sub-codebook in some cases
  + FFS: SPS PDSCH release, SCell dormancy indication without scheduled PDSCH
* FFS: 2 or 3 sub-codebooks if CBG is configured for a serving cell in the PUCCH cell group
* FFS: impact of time domain bundling, if supported, e.g., the number of sub-codebooks including single codebook if all A/N bits are bundled into a single bit per DCI

Agreement:

If Alt 2 (C-DAI/T-DAI is counted per PDSCH) is adopted for generating type-2 HARQ-ACK codebook corresponding to a DCI that can schedule multiple PDSCHs,

* PDSCH(s) scheduled by a single DCI is counted firstly, serving cell(s) in the same PUCCH cell group and same PDCCH monitoring occasion is counted secondly, and PDCCH monitoring occasion(s) is counted thirdly.
* The bit width of counter DAI field in fallback DCI (i.e., DCI formats 0\_0 and 1\_0) remains the same as in Rel-15 NR.
* Note: The DAI bit width and number of sub-codebooks shall ensure that at most 3 consecutive missed DCIs can be resolved, same as in Rel-15/16 NR
  + This shall not impose additional gNB’s scheduling restriction.
* In case where CBG retransmission is not configured for any serving cell in a same PUCCH cell group, the number of bits for each of counter DAI and total DAI in non-fallback DCI is extended (if needed) at least based on
  + The number of SLIVs associated with the row indexes in TDRA table
    - FFS: details
* FFS: the case with configuration of CBG retransmission
* FFS: the number of sub-codebooks
* FFS: for the UE indicating by *type2-HARQ-ACK-Codebook* support for more than one PDSCH reception on a serving cell that are scheduled from a same PDCCH monitoring occasion

### RAN1#106-e

Working assumption:

Scheduling multiple PDSCHs by single DL DCI applies to 120 kHz in addition to 480 and 960 kHz at least in FR2-2.

* FFS: Further limitations on maximum number of PDSCHs

Agreement:

Adopt Alt 1 (C-DAI/T-DAI is counted per DCI) for generating type-2 HARQ-ACK codebook corresponding to a DCI that can schedule multiple PDSCHs.

Agreement:

* The maximum number of PDSCHs/PUSCHs that can be scheduled with a single DCI in Rel-17 is 8 for SCS of 120, 480 and 960 kHz.
* FFS: Whether UE capability is introduced for restricting the maximum number of PDSCHs or PUSCHs that can be scheduled with a single DCI

Agreement:

If a scheduled PDSCH/PUSCH is dropped due to collision with UL/DL symbol(s) indicated by *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationCommon* or *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationDedicated*, HARQ process number increment is skipped for the PDSCH/PUSCH and applied only for valid PDSCH(s)/PUSCH(s).

* FFS: HARQ process number determination for the case where a scheduled PDSCH/PUSCH collides with a flexible symbol (indicated by *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationCommon* or *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationDedicated*) if the UE is configured to monitor DCI format 2\_0.

Agreement:

* For a DCI that can schedule multiple PUSCHs,
  + Priority indicator and open loop power control parameter set indication fields are applied to all of scheduled PUSCHs.
* For a DCI that can schedule multiple PDSCHs,
  + Priority indicator field is applied to all of scheduled PDSCHs.

Agreement:

For TDRA in a DCI that can schedule multiple PDSCHs (or PUSCHs),

* A row of the TDRA table can indicate PDSCHs (or PUSCHs) that are in consecutive or non-consecutive slots, by configuring {SLIV, mapping type, scheduling offset K0 (or K2)} for each PDSCH (or PUSCH) in the row of TDRA table.
* Note: Whether and how to reduce RRC overhead is left to RAN2.

Agreement:

For a DCI that can schedule multiple PDSCHs,

* Each of VRB-to-PRB mapping, PRB bundling size indicator, ZP-CSI-RS trigger, and rate matching indicator fields appears only once in the DCI.
* VRB-to-PRB mapping and PRB bundling size indicator fields are applied to all the PDSCHs scheduled by the DCI.
* For ZP-CSI-RS trigger field, the triggered aperiodic ZP CSI-RS is applied to all the slot(s) in which the PDSCH(s) scheduled by the DCI are contained.
* When receiving a PDSCH scheduled by the DCI, the REs corresponding to configured resources in *rateMatchPatternGroup1* or *rateMatchPatternGroup2* (according to indication of rate matching indicator field) are not available for the scheduled PDSCH.

Working assumption:

For NR FR2-2, two codeword transmission is supported, subject to UE capability.

* RRC parameter configures whether two codeword transmission is enabled or disabled.
  + FFS: Details on signaling of MCS/NDI/RV for the second TB in a DCI that can schedule multiple PDSCHs when two codeword transmission is enabled
  + FFS: Whether unified or separate parameter to enable/disable 2-TB for single and for multiple PDSCH scheduling
  + Strive to minimize the increase in the number of bits in the DCI needed to support this feature

Agreement:

* For single TRP operation, for 480/960 kHz SCS,
  + FFS: A UE does not expect to be scheduled with more than one PDSCH in a slot, by a single DCI or multiple DCIs.
  + FFS: A UE does not expect to be scheduled with more than one PUSCH in a slot, by a single DCI or multiple DCIs.
* For single TRP operation, for 120 kHz SCS (same as current specification for FR2-1 for PUSCH),
  + Subject to UE capability, a UE can be scheduled with more than one PDSCH in a slot, by a single DCI or multiple DCIs.
  + Subject to UE capability, a UE can be scheduled with more than one PUSCH in a slot, by a single DCI or multiple DCIs.
* FFS for multi-TRP operation
* Note: The optimization of HARQ codebook size for Type 1 or Type 2 codebook design is considered as a low priority in Rel-17 (this does not preclude HARQ ACK bundling in time domain).
* The agreement made in RAN1#105-e is revised as follows.

|  |
| --- |
| Agreement: (RAN1#105-e)  For enhancements of generating type-1 HARQ-ACK codebook corresponding to DCI that can schedule multiple PDSCHs, the set of candidate PDSCH reception occasions corresponding to a UL slot with HARQ-ACK transmission is determined based on a set of DL slots and a set of SLIVs corresponding to each DL slot belonging to the set of DL slots.   * The set of DL slots contains all the unique DL slots determined by considering all combinations of the configured K1 values and the configured rows of the TDRA table. * The set of SLIVs corresponding to a DL slot (belonging to the set of DL slots) contains all the SLIVs for that slot determined by considering all combinations of the configured K1 values and the configured rows of the TDRA table. * The Rel-16 procedure is reused for determining the candidate PDSCH reception occasions for the set of SLIVs corresponding to each DL slot belonging to the set of DL slots   + Note: The Rel-16 procedure already handles pruning of multiple SLIVs corresponding to a DL slot, for both UEs that are and are not capable of receiving multiple PDSCHs per slot   + FFS impact of time domain bundling, if supported |

Agreement:

Consider the following options to construct type-2 HARQ-ACK codebook when CBG operation is configured, and down-select to one of the following options in RAN1#106bis-e.

* Option 1: HARQ-ACK bits corresponding to CBG-based PDSCH reception and multi-PDSCH reception are merged into the same sub-codebook.
* Option 2: HARQ-ACK bits corresponding to CBG-based PDSCH reception and HARQ-ACK bits corresponding to multi-PDSCH reception are contained in separate sub-codebooks.
* Option 3: UE does not expect to be configured with both of CBG operation and multi-PDSCH scheduling in the same PUCCH cell group.
* Note: Multi-PDSCH reception refers to the case where multiple PDSCHs are scheduled by a DCI that is configured with TDRA table containing at least one row with multiple SLIVs.

Agreement:

For NR FR2-2 at least for 480/960 kHz SCS, support 32 as the maximum number of HARQ processes for DL and UL, subject to UE capability.

* Note: Up to 32 maximal supported HARQ process number is already agreed in Rel-17 NTN WI.
* Working assumption: The same solution to support up to 32 HARQ process number in Rel-17 NTN WI is reused for NR FR2-2.

### RAN1#106bis-e

Agreement:

Confirm the working assumption from RAN1#106-e with the following modification.

Working assumption: (RAN1#106-e)

Scheduling multiple PDSCHs by single DL DCI applies to 120 kHz in addition to 480 and 960 kHz at least in FR2-2.

* ~~FFS: Further limitations on maximum number of PDSCHs~~
* Note: Further limitations (in addition to what was agreed earlier) on the maximum number of PDSCHs or PUSCHs can be separately discussed for all SCSs.

Working assumption:

UE does not expect to be configured with both of CBG operation and multi-PDSCH scheduling in the same PUCCH cell group with a Type 2 codebook.

* If time bundling operation is supported, this working assumption can be revisited

Agreement:

For a PDSCH that is scheduled by multi-PDSCH scheduling DCI and is skipped due to collision with semi-static UL symbol(s),

* For Type-1 HARQ-ACK codebook generation, the PDSCH is not considered and the HARQ-ACK bit corresponding to the PDSCH is not reported by UE.
  + Note: Rel-16 procedure can be reused to handle this case.
* For Type-2 HARQ-ACK codebook generation, UE reports NACK for the PDSCH.
  + FFS on HARQ-ACK bit ordering
* Note: Codebook generation in case time domain bundling is enabled can be separately discussed if time domain bundling is supported.

Agreement:

For generating type-2 HARQ-ACK codebook corresponding to a DCI that can schedule multiple PDSCHs,

* HARQ-ACK bit corresponding to SPS PDSCH release or SCell dormancy indication without scheduled PDSCH, belongs to the first sub-codebook (which is defined in the previous agreement made in RAN1#105-e)

Agreement:

For two multi-PDSCH (or two multi-PUSCH) scheduling DCIs, UE does not expect any of the scheduled PDSCHs (or PUSCHs) and the scheduling DCI to lead to out-of-order scheduling.

* FFS: whether to allow OOO scheduling for the following two cases:
  + for the case of one multi-PDSCH (or multi-PUSCH) scheduling DCI and one single-PDSCH (or single-PUSCH) scheduling DCI, where multi-PDSCH (or multi-PUSCH) scheduling DCI schedules more than one PDSCH (or PUSCH)
  + for the case where two multi-PDSCH (or multi-PUSCH) scheduling DCIs end in the same symbol but two multi-PDSCH (or multi-PUSCH) scheduling DCIs have overlapping spans, where the span is defined from the beginning of the first scheduled SLIV till the end of the last scheduled SLIV
* Note: The above FFS aspect applies only to multi-PDSCH and multi-PUSCH scheduling with single DCI

Agreement:

For multiple PDSCHs (or PUSCHs) scheduled by a single DCI,

* Rel-15/16 behavior that is described in TS 38.213 Clauses 11 and 11.1 for a PDSCH (or PUSCH) indicated by DCI also applies for multiple PDSCHs (or PUSCHs) schedule by a single DCI.
* If one of multiple PDSCHs (or PUSCHs) scheduled by the DCI collides with a flexible symbol (indicated by *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationCommon* or *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationDedicated*),
  + If that PUSCH is collided with SSB symbols indicated by *ssb-PositionsInBurst* [or symbol(s) indicated by *pdcch-ConfigSIB1* in *MIB* for a CORESET for Type0-PDCCH CSS set], the HARQ process number increment is skipped for the PUSCH.
  + Otherwise, the HARQ process number increment is not skipped for that PDSCH (or PUSCH).

Conclusion:

For a DCI that can scheduled multiple PDSCHs (or PUSCHs), HARQ process number indicated in the DCI is applied to the first valid PDSCH (or PUSCH).

* Note: This is the consequence of previous agreements.

Agreement:

For single TRP operation, for 480/960 kHz SCS,

* A UE does not expect to be scheduled with more than one unicast PDSCH in a slot, by a single DCI or multiple DCIs.
* A UE does not expect to be scheduled with more than one PUSCH in a slot, by a single DCI or multiple DCIs.

Agreement:

For a DCI that can schedule multiple PDSCHs, and if RRC parameter configures that two codeword transmission is enabled,

* MCS for the 2nd TB: This appears only once in the DCI and applies commonly to the 2nd TB of each PDSCH
* NDI for the 2nd TB: This is signaled per PDSCH and applies to the 2nd TB of each PDSCH
* RV for the 2nd TB: This is signaled per PDSCH, with 2 bits if only a single PDSCH is scheduled or 1 bit for each PDSCH otherwise and applies to the 2nd TB of each PDSCH
* FFS: the maximum number of PDSCHs when 2 TB is enabled or when 2 TB is scheduled

### RAN1#107-e

**Agreement**

* For multi-PDSCH or multi-PUSCH scheduling DCI, FDRA enhancement is deprioritized in Rel-17.

**Agreement**

* For multi-TRP operation, for 480/960 kHz SCS,
  + A UE does not expect to be scheduled with more than one unicast PDSCH in a slot, by a single DCI or multiple DCIs, from the same TRP.
  + A UE does not expect to be scheduled with more than one PUSCH in a slot, by a single DCI or multiple DCIs, from the same TRP.
  + Note: This does not preclude a UE being scheduled with two PDSCHs (or two PUSCHs) in the same slot from two different TRPs for multi-DCI based multi-TRP mechanism.

**Agreement**

* For a DCI that can schedule multiple PDSCHs, CBGTI and CBGFI fields are not present in the DCI.
* UE does not expect to be configured with both of CBG operation and multi-PDSCH scheduling in the serving cell with a Type 1 codebook.
* Confirm the working assumption from RAN1#106bis-e with the following modification.

Working assumption: (RAN1#106bis-e)

* UE does not expect to be configured with both of CBG operation and multi-PDSCH scheduling in the same PUCCH cell group with a Type 2 codebook.
  + ~~If time bundling operation is supported, this working assumption can be revisited~~

**Agreement**

For 480/960 kHz SCS, CBG-based HARQ cannot be configured for uplink and downlink.

**Agreement**

* The maximum number of PDSCHs that can be scheduled with a single DCI in Rel-17 is also 8 when 2 TB is enabled or when 2 TB is scheduled, for SCS of 120, 480 and 960 kHz.
  + Note: This is to handle FFS (the maximum number of PDSCHs when 2 TB is enabled or when 2 TB is scheduled) in previous agreement in RAN1#106bis-e.

**Agreement**

For multi-PUSCH scheduling DCI in Rel-17, support intra-slot frequency hopping which is applicable to each of multiple PUSCH transmissions scheduled by the DCI, and do not support inter-slot frequency hopping.

**Agreement**

For multi-PDSCH scheduling with a single DCI

* Introduce a new RRC parameter, e.g., *enableTimeDomainHARQ-Bundling*, to enable time domain bundling operation for type-1 HARQ-ACK codebook per serving cell.
  + If the RRC parameter enables time domain bundling operation,
    - To determine the set of candidate PDSCH reception occasions,
      * A row index is removed if at least one symbol of every PDSCH associated with the row index is configured as semi-static UL. (NOTE: This is similar to the case of slot aggregated PDSCH in Rel-16)
      * Pruning procedure in Rel-16 is performed based on the last configured SLIV of each row index.
    - Logical AND operation is applied across all valid PDSCHs associated with a determined candidate PDSCH reception occasion, at least for 1-TB case.
    - FFS: UE does not expect the last scheduled SLIV overlaps with a semi-static UL symbol when parameter *enableTimeDomainHARQ-Bundling* is configured

**Agreement**

* If a UE is configured with a TDRA table in which one or more rows contain multiple SLIVs for PDSCH for DCI format 1\_1, the UE does not expect to be configured with *repetitionNumber* for the TDRA table, and if *pdsch-AggregationFactor* is configued in *PDSCH-config*, it does not apply to DCI format 1\_1.
  + Note: *repetitionNumber* cannot be configured with *pdsch-TimeDomainAllocationListDCI-1-2* as in Rel-16.
  + Note: Under agenda item 8.2.4, in RAN1#106-bis, it was already agreed that within the TDRA table for multi-PDSCH scheduling, the UE does not expect to be configured with the higher layer parameter *repetitionNumber*.
  + Note: These does not preclude *pdsch-AggregationFactor* can be configured and applies to DCI format 1\_2
* If a UE is configured with a TDRA table in which one or more rows contain multiple SLIVs for PUSCH for DCI format 0\_1, the UE does not expect to be configured with *numberOfRepetitions* for the TDRA table, and if *pusch-AggregationFactor* is configued in *PUSCH-config*, it does not apply to DCI format 0\_1.
  + Note: These does not preclude *numberOfRepetitions* is configured for TDRA table corresponding to DCI format 0\_2
  + Note: These does not preclude *pusch-AggregationFactor* can be configured and applies to DCI format 0\_2

**Agreement**

* For type-2 HARQ-ACK codebook generation, HARQ-ACK bit ordering is based on configured SLIV position in the indicated TDRA row index, regardless of the validity of each scheduled PDSCH.

**Agreement**

* There is no consensus in RAN1 to support that HARQ-ACK information corresponding to different PDSCHs scheduled by a single DCI is carried over multiple PUCCHs in Rel-17.

**Agreement**

For multi-PDSCH scheduling with a single DCI

* Introduce a new RRC parameter, e.g., *numberOfHARQ-BundlingGroups*, to configure the number of HARQ bundling groups with value range {1, 2, 4} for type-2 HARQ-ACK codebook per serving cell.
  + If the RRC parameter is not configured for a serving cell, time domain bundling for type-2 HARQ-ACK codebook is not enabled for the serving cell.
  + The maximum number of PDSCHs allocated to each bundling group is ceil(NPDSCH,MAX/NHBG) where NHBG is the number of bundling groups configured by *numberOfHARQ-BundlingGroups* for a serving cell and NPDSCH,MAX is the maximum configured number of PDSCHs for the serving cell.
  + The PDSCHs corresponding to [configured or valid] SLIVs in a TDRA row index indicated by multi-PDSCH scheduling DCI are allocated to the bundling groups, e.g., if NHBG =4, NPDSCH,MAX =8, and 5 PDSCHs are scheduled, then 2/1/1/1 PDSCHs are assigned to each group, by reusing CBG grouping method.
    - For a group that is empty or is filled with only invalid PDSCH(s), HARQ-ACK bits for the bundling group is set to NACK (same principle as when no time bundling configured)
    - Logical AND operation is applied to across all valid PDSCHs within the same bundling group to generate 1 HARQ-ACK bit per group, at least for 1-TB case
  + If the number of HARQ bundling groups is configured as 1 for a serving cell, HARQ-ACK bits corresponding to any DCI for the serving cell belong to the first sub-codebook.
  + At least for 1-TB case, if the number of HARQ bundling groups is configured as larger than 1 for a serving cell, HARQ-ACK bits corresponding to multi-PDSCH scheduling case (which implies a multi-PDSCH DCI schedules more than one PDSCH) for the serving cell belong to the second sub-codebook,
    - Where the number of HARQ-ACK bits corresponding to a multi-PDSCH DCI is determined based on the maximum of Q value across all serving cells within the same PUCCH cell group, and Q=maximum configured number of PDSCHs for a cell without *numberOfHARQ-BundlingGroups* configured or Q=number of configured HARQ bundling groups for a cell with *numberOfHARQ-BundlingGroups* configured

### RAN1#107bis-e

**Agreement**

* In NR FR2-2, a UE supporting 32 maximum number of HARQ processes for 480/960 kHz SCS for DL (or for UL) shall support 32 as the maximum number of HARQ processes for 120 kHz SCS for DL (or UL), subject to UE capability.

**Agreement**

* If the higher layer parameter *maxNrofCodeWordsScheduledByDCI* indicates that two codeword transmission is enabled and more than one PDSCH is scheduled by a multi-PDSCH scheduling DCI,
  + Either the first or the second transport block of all scheduled PDSCHs is disabled by the DCI if *IMCS* = 26 and if RV bits are set to ‘1’ for the corresponding transport block of all scheduled PDSCHs (i.e. irrespective of whether this is a valid PDSCH).

**Conclusion**

For multi-PDSCH or multi-PUSCH scheduling DCI, the following maximum value of a gap is not specified in Rel-17 and up to gNB scheduler.

* The maximum value of the gap between two consecutively scheduled PDSCHs or between two consecutively scheduled PUSCHs
* The maximum value of the gap between the first scheduled PDSCH and the last scheduled PDSCH or between the first scheduled PUSCH and the last scheduled PUSCH

**Conclusion**

HARQ process number configured for SPS PDSCH (or CG PUSCH) can be allocated to a PDSCH (or PUSCH) of multi-PDSCH (or multi-PUSCH) scheduling, as long as the timeline condition defined in Rel-15/16 is met.

* Note: It is up to gNB implementation whether/how to avoid UL data retransmission due to HARQ process index collision and flushed HARQ transmit buffer.

**Agreement**

* Update the previous agreement made in RAN1#107-e, as follows:

**Agreement** (RAN1#107-e)

For multi-PDSCH scheduling with a single DCI

* Introduce a new RRC parameter, e.g., *enableTimeDomainHARQ-Bundling*, to enable time domain bundling operation for type-1 HARQ-ACK codebook per serving cell.
  + If the RRC parameter enables time domain bundling operation,
    - To determine the set of candidate PDSCH reception occasions,
      * A row index is removed if at least one symbol of every PDSCH associated with the row index is configured as semi-static UL. (NOTE: This is similar to the case of slot aggregated PDSCH in Rel-16)
      * Pruning procedure in Rel-16 is performed based on the last configured SLIV of each row index.
    - Logical AND operation is applied across all valid PDSCHs associated with a determined candidate PDSCH reception occasion, at least for 1-TB case.
    - ~~FFS: UE does not expect the last scheduled SLIV overlaps with a semi-static UL symbol when parameter~~ *~~enableTimeDomainHARQ-Bundling~~* ~~is configured~~

**Agreement**

For multi-PDSCH scheduling with a single DCI and for type-2 HARQ-ACK codebook generation,

* Time domain bundling and spatial bundling can be independently configured.

**Conclusion**

* UE does not expect any of the scheduled PDSCHs (or PUSCHs) and the scheduling DCIs to lead to out-of-order scheduling, also for the case of one multi-PDSCH (or multi-PUSCH) scheduling DCI and one single-PDSCH (or single-PUSCH) scheduling DCI, where multi-PDSCH (or multi-PUSCH) scheduling DCI schedules more than one PDSCH (or PUSCH).
  + This may not have specification impact.
* Note: It is separately discussed whether the scheduled PDSCHs (or PUSCHs or SLIV) is based on configured SLIV or valid SLIV.

**Conclusion**

UE does not expect any of the received PDSCHs (including SPS PDSCH) and the resource for the HARQ-ACK transmission to lead to out-of-order scheduling, for any scheduling DCIs (including multi-PDSCH scheduling DCI).

**Agreement**

For a DCI that can schedule multiple PDSCHs or multiple PUSCHs,

* It is clarified that NDI/RV fields in the following previous agreements correspond to scheduled PDSCHs indicated by the TDRA information field.

|  |
| --- |
| Agreement: (RAN1#104-bis)  For a DCI that can schedule multiple PDSCHs,   * NDI for the 1st TB: This is signaled per PDSCH and applies to the first TB of each PDSCH * RV for the 1st TB: This is signaled per PDSCH, with 2 bits if only a single PDSCH is scheduled or 1 bit for each PDSCH otherwise and applies to the first TB of each PDSCH   Agreement: (RAN1#106bis-e)  For a DCI that can schedule multiple PDSCHs, and if RRC parameter configures that two codeword transmission is enabled,   * NDI for the 2nd TB: This is signalled per PDSCH and applies to the 2nd TB of each PDSCH * RV for the 2nd TB: This is signalled per PDSCH, with 2 bits if only a single PDSCH is scheduled or 1 bit for each PDSCH otherwise and applies to the 2nd TB of each PDSCH |

* Above clarification also applies to the DCI scheduling multiple PUSCHs, i.e., NDI/RV fields in the DCI correspond to scheduled PUSCHs indicated by the TDRA information field.
* The following example change to 38.214 Sections 5.1.3 and 6.1.4 can be recommended to the editor of 38.214 to use at the editor’s discretion

---------------------------Start of TP for TS 38.214 Clause 5.1.3 -----------------------------------------------

5.1.3 Modulation order, target code rate, redundancy version and transport block size determination

================ Unchanged Text Omitted =======================

When the UE is scheduled with multiple PDSCHs by a DCI, as described in clause 5.1.2.1, the bits of *rv* field and NDI field, respectively, in the DCI are one-to-one mapped to the scheduled PDSCH(s) indicated by the TDRA information field with the corresponding transport block(s) in the scheduled order, where the LSB bits of the *rv* field and NDI field, respectively, correspond to the last scheduled PDSCH indicated by the TDRA information field.

---------------------------------------------- End of TP --------------------------------------------------------------

---------------------------Start of TP for TS 38.214 Clause 6.1.4 -----------------------------------------------

6.1.4 Modulation order, redundancy version and transport block size determination

================ Unchanged Text Omitted =======================

When the UE is scheduled with multiple PUSCHs by a DCI, as described in clause 6.1.2.1, the bits of *rv* field and NDI field, respectively, in the DCI are one to one mapped to the scheduled PUSCH(s) indicated by the TDRA information field with the corresponding transport block(s) in the scheduled order where the LSB bits of the *rv* field and NDI field, respectively, correspond to the last scheduled PUSCH indicated by the TDRA information field.

---------------------------------------------- End of TP --------------------------------------------------------------

**Conclusion**

It is clarified that the absence or presence of CBGTI field in the following previous agreement is determined based on scheduled PUSCHs indicated by the TDRA information field (i.e. irrespective of whether this is a valid PUSCH).

|  |
| --- |
| Agreement: (RAN1#105-e)   * At least for 120 kHz SCS, for a DCI that can schedule multiple PUSCHs and is configured with the TDRA table containing at least one row with multiple SLIVs,   + If CBG-based (re)transmission is configured, CBGTI field is not present when more than one PUSCHs are scheduled, but is present when a single PUSCH is scheduled, as in Rel-16. |

**Agreement**

A UE validates, for scheduling activation or scheduling release, a DL SPS assignment PDCCH or a configured UL grant Type 2 PDCCH if the PDCCH indicates a TDRA row index including only one SLIV.

**Agreement**

For type-1 HARQ-ACK codebook, if , the UE determines a number of HARQ-ACK information bits for obtaining a transmission power for a PUCCH, as follows.

* For a serving cell *c* configured with *enableTimeDomainHARQ-Bundling*, and for a DCI format indicating a TDRA row that includes more than one SLIV entry on the serving cell *c*, the UE considers a PDSCH (which carries one or two transport blocks enabled by the DCI format irrespective of whether the PDSCH is valid or not) only associated with the last SLIV as received, to determine .