**3GPP TSG RAN WG1#110bis-e R1-2210394**

**e-Meeting, October 10th – 19th, 2022**

**Agenda item: 8.2**

**Source: Qualcomm Incorporated**

**Title: Summary #2 on email discussion on maintenance of channel access for NR in 52.6 to 71GHz band**

**Document for: Discussion and Decision**

# Introduction

For RAN1 #110bis-e, the following issues are captured from the papers submitted on the maintenance of channel access aspect of Rel.17 work item on extensing NR to 52.6 to 71 GHz band

**Table 1 – Identified issues for Channel Access Aspects**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Issue#** | **Issue** | **References** |
| CA-1  | UL Contention Exempt Short Control Signaling : Duty Cycle and Enable Disable | Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell[R1-2210055]Intel Corporation[R1-2209032]Qualcomm Incorporated[R1-2209940]Oppo[R1-2208827][R1-2208826]ZTE, Sanechips[R1-2208705] |
| CA-2 | ChannelAccess-CPExt field Indication within RAR UL Grant and DCI formats 0\_1/1\_1 | NTT DOCOMO, INC.[R1-2210168]Huawei, HiSilicon[R1-2208477] vivo[R1-2208594]ZTE, Sanechips[R1-2208704]xiaomi[R1-2209250]LG Electronics[R1-2209447]Samsung[R1-2209692]Qualcomm Incorporated[R1-2209941]Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell [R1-2209432] |
| CA-3 | LBT Upgrade in COT Sharing and COT Resumption after a gap | WILUS Inc.[R1-2210137]CATT[R1-2208935][R1-2208934]Qualcomm Incorporated[R1-2209940]Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell[R1-2210053]  |
| CA-4 | Multi-Beam Channel Access : Independent per beam sensing procedure | Huawei, HiSilicon[R1-2208476]LG Electronics[R1-2209445]Samsung[R1-2209693]Huawei, HiSilicon[R1-2209845]Qualcomm Incorporated[R1-2209942]Qualcomm Incorporated[R1-2209943] |
| CA-5 | TCI State for Inter-Frequency RSSI | Ericsson [R1-2209183] [R1-2208182] |
| CA-6 | Sensing Beam for PUCCH or SRS | NTT DOCOMO, INC.[R1-2209868] |
| CA-7 | CSIRS Validation when CSI-RS is contention Exempt | AsusTek [R1-2207495] |
| CA-8 | Failure of Type 2 sensing  | WILUS Inc.[R1-2210136] |
| CA-9 | ED Threshold Editorial | Huawei, HiSilicon[R1-2209819] |
| CA-10 | Editorial*: beamCorrespondenceWithoutUL-BeamSweeping* | OPPO[R1-2208828] |
| CA-11 | Editorial*:* *csi-RS-ValidationWithDCI**CO-DurationsPerCell-r16* | ZTE, Sanechips[R1-2208706]ZTE, Sanechips[R1-2208707] |

Based on the preparation phase email discussion, issues CA-1, CA-2, CA-3, CA-4, and CA-6 will be discussed in this email thread. Additionally CA-10 and CA-11 will be discussed as editor’s alignment CR.

# Issue CA-2: Channel Access Indication in RAR UL Grant and non-fallback DCI

## Discussion

This discussion was addressed in Section 4-1 of [1]. The TP corresponding to ChannelAccess-CPext field in RAR UL grant was main open item.

On implementing the agreement on keeping 2 bits for ChannelAccess-CPext field in RAR UL grant, multiple companies provided CRs (Qualcomm, Huawei, ZTE, LGE, ZTE, Samsung). Samsung CR also includes considerations on PUSCH FDRA considerations. The TP from Samsung is copied blow:

===========================Start of TP 2-1============================

8.2 Random access response - Type-1 random access procedure

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

The ChannelAccess-CPext field indicates a channel access type and CP extension for operation with shared spectrum channel access [15, TS 37.213] in FR1 as defined in Table 7.3.1.1.1-4 in [5, TS 38.212] or Table 7.3.1.1.1-4A in [5, TS 38.212] if *channelAccessMode* = "*semiStatic*" is provided. The ChannelAccess-CPext field indicates a channel access type and CP extension for operation with shared spectrum channel access [15, TS 37.213] in FR2-2 as defined in Table 7.3.1.1.1-4B in [5, TS 38.212] if *ChannelAccessMode2-r17* is provided.

Table 8.2-1: Random Access Response Grant Content field size

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| RAR grant field | Number of bits |
| Frequency hopping flag | 1 |
| PUSCH frequency resource allocation | 12, for operation with shared spectrum channel access in FR1 or for FR2-2 when *ChannelAccessMode2-r17* is provided14, otherwise |
| PUSCH time resource allocation | 4 |
| MCS | 4 |
| TPC command for PUSCH | 3 |
| CSI request | 1 |
| ChannelAccess-CPext | 2, for operation with shared spectrum channel access in FR1 or for FR2-2 when *ChannelAccessMode2-r17* is provided0, otherwise |

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

8.2A Random access response - Type-2 random access procedure

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

If the UE detects the DCI format 1\_0, with CRC scrambled by the corresponding MsgB-RNTI and LSBs of a SFN field in the DCI format 1\_0, if applicable, are same as corresponding LSBs of the SFN where the UE transmitted PRACH, and the UE receives a transport block in a corresponding PDSCH within the window, the UE passes the transport block to higher layers. The higher layers indicate to the physical layer

- an uplink grant if the RAR message(s) is for fallbackRAR and a random access preamble identity (RAPID) associated with the PRACH transmission is identified, and the UE procedure continues as described in clauses 8.2, 8.3, and 8.4 when the UE detects a RAR UL grant, or

- transmission of a PUCCH with HARQ-ACK information having ACK value if the RAR message(s) is for successRAR, where

- a PUCCH resource for the transmission of the PUCCH is indicated by PUCCH resource indicator field of 4 bits in the successRAR from a PUCCH resource set that is provided by *pucch-ResourceCommon*

- a slot for the PUCCH transmission is indicated by a HARQ Feedback Timing Indicator field of 3 bits in the successRAR having a value from {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8} for , from {7, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32} for , and from {13, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56, 64} for and, with reference to slots for PUCCH transmission having duration , the slot is determined as , where is a slot of the PDSCH reception, is as defined for PUSCH transmission in Table 6.1.2.1.1-5 of [6, TS 38.214], is the SCS configuration of the active UL BWP, and is provided by *CellSpecific\_Koffset*; otherwise, if not provided,

- the UE does not expect the first symbol of the PUCCH transmission to be after the last symbol of the PDSCH reception by a time smaller than msec where is the PDSCH processing time for UE processing capability 1 [6, TS 38.214]

- for operation with shared spectrum channel access in FR1, a channel access type and CP extension [15, TS 37.213] for a PUCCH transmission is indicated by a ChannelAccess-CPext field in the successRAR as defined in Table 7.3.1.1.1-4 in [5, TS 38.212] or Table 7.3.1.1.1-4A in [5, TS 38.212] if *channelAccessMode* = "*semiStatic*" is provided

- for operation with shared spectrum channel access in FR2-2, a channel access type and CP extension [15, TS 37.213] for a PUCCH transmission is indicated by a ChannelAccess-CPext field in the successRAR as defined in Table 7.3.1.1.1-4B in [5, TS 38.212] if *ChannelAccessMode2-r17* is provided

- the PUCCH transmission is with a same spatial domain transmission filter and in a same active UL BWP as a last PUSCH transmission

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

8.3 PUSCH scheduled by RAR UL grant

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

The frequency domain resource allocation is by uplink resource allocation type 1 [6, TS 38.214]. For an initial UL BWP size of RBs, a UE processes the frequency domain resource assignment field as follows

- if , or if for operation with shared spectrum channel access in FR1 or for FR2-2 when *ChannelAccessMode2-r17* is provided

- truncate the frequency domain resource assignment field to its least significant bits and interpret the truncated frequency resource assignment field as for the frequency resource assignment field in DCI format 0\_0 as described in [5, TS 38.212]

- else

- insert

- most significant bits, for operation with shared spectrum channel access in FR1 or for FR2-2 when *ChannelAccessMode2-r17* is provided;

- most significant bits, otherwise;

with value set to '0' after the bits to the frequency domain resource assignment field, where if the frequency hopping flag is set to '0' and is provided in Table 8.3-1 if the hopping flag bit is set to '1', and interpret the expanded frequency resource assignment field as for the frequency resource assignment field in DCI format 0\_0 as described in [5, TS 38.212]

- end if

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

===========================Start of TP 2-1A ============================

8.2 Random access response - Type-1 random access procedure

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

The ChannelAccess-CPext field indicates a channel access type and CP extension for operation with shared spectrum channel access [15, TS 37.213] in FR1 as defined in Table 7.3.1.1.1-4 in [5, TS 38.212] or Table 7.3.1.1.1-4A in [5, TS 38.212] if *channelAccessMode* = "*semiStatic*" is provided. The ChannelAccess-CPext field indicates a channel access type for operation with shared spectrum channel access [15, TS 37.213] in FR2-2 as defined in Table 7.3.1.1.1-4B in [5, TS 38.212] if *ChannelAccessMode2-r17* is provided.

Table 8.2-1: Random Access Response Grant Content field size

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| RAR grant field | Number of bits |
| Frequency hopping flag | 1 |
| PUSCH frequency resource allocation | 12, for operation with shared spectrum channel access in FR1 or for FR2-2 when *ChannelAccessMode2-r17* is provided14, otherwise |
| PUSCH time resource allocation | 4 |
| MCS | 4 |
| TPC command for PUSCH | 3 |
| CSI request | 1 |
| ChannelAccess-CPext | 2, for operation with shared spectrum channel access in FR1 or for FR2-2 when *ChannelAccessMode2-r17* is provided0, otherwise |

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

8.2A Random access response - Type-2 random access procedure

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

If the UE detects the DCI format 1\_0, with CRC scrambled by the corresponding MsgB-RNTI and LSBs of a SFN field in the DCI format 1\_0, if applicable, are same as corresponding LSBs of the SFN where the UE transmitted PRACH, and the UE receives a transport block in a corresponding PDSCH within the window, the UE passes the transport block to higher layers. The higher layers indicate to the physical layer

- an uplink grant if the RAR message(s) is for fallbackRAR and a random access preamble identity (RAPID) associated with the PRACH transmission is identified, and the UE procedure continues as described in clauses 8.2, 8.3, and 8.4 when the UE detects a RAR UL grant, or

- transmission of a PUCCH with HARQ-ACK information having ACK value if the RAR message(s) is for successRAR, where

- a PUCCH resource for the transmission of the PUCCH is indicated by PUCCH resource indicator field of 4 bits in the successRAR from a PUCCH resource set that is provided by *pucch-ResourceCommon*

- a slot for the PUCCH transmission is indicated by a HARQ Feedback Timing Indicator field of 3 bits in the successRAR having a value from {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8} for , from {7, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32} for , and from {13, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56, 64} for and, with reference to slots for PUCCH transmission having duration , the slot is determined as , where is a slot of the PDSCH reception, is as defined for PUSCH transmission in Table 6.1.2.1.1-5 of [6, TS 38.214], is the SCS configuration of the active UL BWP, and is provided by *CellSpecific\_Koffset*; otherwise, if not provided,

- the UE does not expect the first symbol of the PUCCH transmission to be after the last symbol of the PDSCH reception by a time smaller than msec where is the PDSCH processing time for UE processing capability 1 [6, TS 38.214]

- for operation with shared spectrum channel access in FR1, a channel access type and CP extension [15, TS 37.213] for a PUCCH transmission is indicated by a ChannelAccess-CPext field in the successRAR as defined in Table 7.3.1.1.1-4 in [5, TS 38.212] or Table 7.3.1.1.1-4A in [5, TS 38.212] if *channelAccessMode* = "*semiStatic*" is provided

- for operation with shared spectrum channel access in FR2-2, a channel access type [15, TS 37.213] for a PUCCH transmission is indicated by a ChannelAccess-CPext field in the successRAR as defined in Table 7.3.1.1.1-4B in [5, TS 38.212] if *ChannelAccessMode2-r17* is provided

- the PUCCH transmission is with a same spatial domain transmission filter and in a same active UL BWP as a last PUSCH transmission

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

8.3 PUSCH scheduled by RAR UL grant

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

The frequency domain resource allocation is by uplink resource allocation type 1 [6, TS 38.214]. For an initial UL BWP size of RBs, a UE processes the frequency domain resource assignment field as follows

- if , or for operation with shared spectrum channel access in FR1 or for FR2-2 when *ChannelAccessMode2-r17* is provided if

- truncate the frequency domain resource assignment field to its least significant bits and interpret the truncated frequency resource assignment field as for the frequency resource assignment field in DCI format 0\_0 as described in [5, TS 38.212]

- else

- insert

- most significant bits, for operation with shared spectrum channel access in FR1 or for FR2-2 when *ChannelAccessMode2-r17* is provided;

- most significant bits, otherwise;

with value set to '0' after the bits to the frequency domain resource assignment field, where if the frequency hopping flag is set to '0' and is provided in Table 8.3-1 if the hopping flag bit is set to '1', and interpret the expanded frequency resource assignment field as for the frequency resource assignment field in DCI format 0\_0 as described in [5, TS 38.212]

- end if

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

Proposal 2-1 (closed and updated to proposal 2-1A)

Adopt CR in R1-2209692 (TP 2-1 above)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | View |
| Ericsson | Generally ok with the CR.  |
| Nokia, NSB | We are generally ok with Samsung’s CR. However, the second change in section 8.3. does not seem fully correct. The first equation should probably be deleted.  |
| CATT | OK. |
| Samsung | We support the CR as the proposing company.To Nokia, regarding the first change in section 8.3, we only move the equation from the end to the beginning, to make the whole sentence reads better, and no intention to change its technical meaning.  |
| Intel | We are OK with the CR and agree with Samsung’s view. |
| Qualcomm | Support |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | We agree to the CR in principle, but in addition to Nokia’s comment, we think the following modification is necessary since there is no CP extension indicated by the field and the referenced Table 7.3.1.1.1-4A for operation with shared spectrum channel access in FR2-2: 8.2 Random access response - Type-1 random access procedure=============================== Unchanged Text Omitted ===================================The ChannelAccess-CPext field indicates a channel access type and CP extension for operation with shared spectrum channel access [15, TS 37.213] in FR1 as defined in Table 7.3.1.1.1-4 in [5, TS 38.212] or Table 7.3.1.1.1-4A in [5, TS 38.212] if *channelAccessMode* = "*semiStatic*" is provided. The ChannelAccess-CPext field indicates a channel access type for operation with shared spectrum channel access [15, TS 37.213] in FR2-2 as defined in Table 7.3.1.1.1-4B in [5, TS 38.212] if *ChannelAccessMode2-r17* is provided.…8.2A Random access response - Type-2 random access procedure=============================== Unchanged Text Omitted ===================================…- for operation with shared spectrum channel access in FR2-2, a channel access type [15, TS 37.213] for a PUCCH transmission is indicated by a ChannelAccess-CPext field in the successRAR as defined in Table 7.3.1.1.1-4B in [5, TS 38.212] if *ChannelAccessMode2-r17* is provided… |
| vivo | OK in principle. Same comment as Nokia to the equation. Fine with Huawei’s revision. |
| LG Electronics | We support the CR and in our understanding, Nokia's point is that the equation was moved to the last sentence, but it still remains undeleted in the CR. |
| OPPO | Agree with HW’s modification because we have agreed that CPE is not supported in FR2-2 at least for DCI scheduled UL transmission |
| ZTE, Sanechips | We support the CR with HW’s update. |
| Moderator | HW’s update is captured as TP 2-1A. Also revert the moving of “if in the first paragraphe of 8.3. Update the proposal to 2-1A. Close this discussion, and additional comments can be provided under Proposal 2-1A |

Proposal 2-1A (closed and replaced by Proposal 2-1B)

Adopt the TP in 2-1A

Please provide additional comments below:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | View |
| Intel  | OK with the updated TP 2-1A |
| vivo | It seems the equation in section 8.3 of TP 2-1A is still not correct. most significant bits, for operation with shared spectrum channel access in FR1 or for FR2-2 when *ChannelAccessMode2-r17* is provided; |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Support Proposal 2-1A and OK with TP in 2-1A after considering vivo’s editorial comment |
| Moderator | Seems something is wrong in vivo’s edit (change marks missing?). I think the intention is to remove the first equation. Update the TP to 2-1B to make this part cleaner.  |

Proposal 2-1B (closed and agreed)

Adopt the TP in 2-1B

Please provide additional comments below:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | View |
| LG Electronics | We are ok with Proposal 2-1B and the TP in 2-1B. |

===========================Start of TP 2-1B ============================

8.2 Random access response - Type-1 random access procedure

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

The ChannelAccess-CPext field indicates a channel access type and CP extension for operation with shared spectrum channel access [15, TS 37.213] in FR1 as defined in Table 7.3.1.1.1-4 in [5, TS 38.212] or Table 7.3.1.1.1-4A in [5, TS 38.212] if *channelAccessMode* = "*semiStatic*" is provided. The ChannelAccess-CPext field indicates a channel access type for operation with shared spectrum channel access [15, TS 37.213] in FR2-2 as defined in Table 7.3.1.1.1-4B in [5, TS 38.212] if *ChannelAccessMode2-r17* is provided.

Table 8.2-1: Random Access Response Grant Content field size

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| RAR grant field | Number of bits |
| Frequency hopping flag | 1 |
| PUSCH frequency resource allocation | 12, for operation with shared spectrum channel access in FR1 or for FR2-2 when *ChannelAccessMode2-r17* is provided14, otherwise |
| PUSCH time resource allocation | 4 |
| MCS | 4 |
| TPC command for PUSCH | 3 |
| CSI request | 1 |
| ChannelAccess-CPext | 2, for operation with shared spectrum channel access in FR1 or for FR2-2 when *ChannelAccessMode2-r17* is provided0, otherwise |

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

8.2A Random access response - Type-2 random access procedure

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

If the UE detects the DCI format 1\_0, with CRC scrambled by the corresponding MsgB-RNTI and LSBs of a SFN field in the DCI format 1\_0, if applicable, are same as corresponding LSBs of the SFN where the UE transmitted PRACH, and the UE receives a transport block in a corresponding PDSCH within the window, the UE passes the transport block to higher layers. The higher layers indicate to the physical layer

- an uplink grant if the RAR message(s) is for fallbackRAR and a random access preamble identity (RAPID) associated with the PRACH transmission is identified, and the UE procedure continues as described in clauses 8.2, 8.3, and 8.4 when the UE detects a RAR UL grant, or

- transmission of a PUCCH with HARQ-ACK information having ACK value if the RAR message(s) is for successRAR, where

- a PUCCH resource for the transmission of the PUCCH is indicated by PUCCH resource indicator field of 4 bits in the successRAR from a PUCCH resource set that is provided by *pucch-ResourceCommon*

- a slot for the PUCCH transmission is indicated by a HARQ Feedback Timing Indicator field of 3 bits in the successRAR having a value from {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8} for , from {7, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32} for , and from {13, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56, 64} for and, with reference to slots for PUCCH transmission having duration , the slot is determined as , where is a slot of the PDSCH reception, is as defined for PUSCH transmission in Table 6.1.2.1.1-5 of [6, TS 38.214], is the SCS configuration of the active UL BWP, and is provided by *CellSpecific\_Koffset*; otherwise, if not provided,

- the UE does not expect the first symbol of the PUCCH transmission to be after the last symbol of the PDSCH reception by a time smaller than msec where is the PDSCH processing time for UE processing capability 1 [6, TS 38.214]

- for operation with shared spectrum channel access in FR1, a channel access type and CP extension [15, TS 37.213] for a PUCCH transmission is indicated by a ChannelAccess-CPext field in the successRAR as defined in Table 7.3.1.1.1-4 in [5, TS 38.212] or Table 7.3.1.1.1-4A in [5, TS 38.212] if *channelAccessMode* = "*semiStatic*" is provided

- for operation with shared spectrum channel access in FR2-2, a channel access type [15, TS 37.213] for a PUCCH transmission is indicated by a ChannelAccess-CPext field in the successRAR as defined in Table 7.3.1.1.1-4B in [5, TS 38.212] if *ChannelAccessMode2-r17* is provided

- the PUCCH transmission is with a same spatial domain transmission filter and in a same active UL BWP as a last PUSCH transmission

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

8.3 PUSCH scheduled by RAR UL grant

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

The frequency domain resource allocation is by uplink resource allocation type 1 [6, TS 38.214]. For an initial UL BWP size of RBs, a UE processes the frequency domain resource assignment field as follows

- if , or for operation with shared spectrum channel access in FR1 or for FR2-2 when *ChannelAccessMode2-r17* is provided if

- truncate the frequency domain resource assignment field to its least significant bits and interpret the truncated frequency resource assignment field as for the frequency resource assignment field in DCI format 0\_0 as described in [5, TS 38.212]

- else

- insert

- most significant bits, for operation with shared spectrum channel access in FR1 or for FR2-2 when *ChannelAccessMode2-r17* is provided;

- most significant bits, otherwise;

with value set to '0' after the bits to the frequency domain resource assignment field, where if the frequency hopping flag is set to '0' and is provided in Table 8.3-1 if the hopping flag bit is set to '1', and interpret the expanded frequency resource assignment field as for the frequency resource assignment field in DCI format 0\_0 as described in [5, TS 38.212]

- end if

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

There are also CRs to clarify ChannelAccess-CPext field is not configured in non-fall back DCI in FR2-2 when ChannelAccessMode2-r17 is not configured.

Proposal 2-2 (closed and replaced by Proposal 2-2B)

ChannelAccess-CPext field is not configured in non-fallback DCI in FR2-2 when ChannelAccessMode2-r17 is not configured

==== Start of TP 2-2 for 38.212 ===========

7.3.1.1.2 Format 0\_1

**<Unchanged Part Omitted>**

- ChannelAccess-CPext-CAPC – 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 bits. The bitwidth for this field is determined as bits, where *I* is the number of entries in the higher layer parameter *ul-AccessConfigListDCI-0-1* or in Table 7.3.1.1.1-4A if *channelAccessMode-r16* = "*semiStatic*" is provided, for operation in a cell with shared spectrum channel access in FR1, or for operation in a cell with shared spectrum channel access in FR2-2 and if *ChannelAccessMode2-r17* is enabled; otherwise 0 bit. One or more entries from Table 7.3.1.1.2-35 or Table 7.3.1.1.2-35A are configured by the higher layer parameter *ul-AccessConfigListDCI-0-1.*

**<Unchanged Part Omitted>**

7.3.1.2.2 Format 1\_1

**<Unchanged Part Omitted>**

* ChannelAccess-CPext – 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4 bits. The bitwidth for this field is determined as bits, where *I* is the number of entries in the higher layer parameter *ul-AccessConfigListDCI-1-1* or in Table 7.3.1.1.1-4A if *channelAccessMode-r16* = "*semiStatic*" is provided, for operation in a cell with shared spectrum channel access in FR1, or for operation in a cell with shared spectrum channel access in FR2-2 and if *ChannelAccessMode2-r17* is enabled; otherwise 0 bit. One or more entries from Table 7.3.1.2.2-6 or Table 7.3.1.2.2-6A are configured by the higher layer parameter *ul-AccessConfigListDCI-1-1.*

**<Unchanged Part Omitted>**

==End of TP========

==== Start of TP 2-2A for 38.212 ===========

7.3.1.1.2 Format 0\_1

**<Unchanged Part Omitted>**

- ChannelAccess-CPext-CAPC – 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 bits. The bitwidth for this field is determined as bits, where *I* is the number of entries in the higher layer parameter *ul-AccessConfigListDCI-0-1* or in Table 7.3.1.1.1-4A if *channelAccessMode-r16* = "*semiStatic*" is provided, for operation in a cell with shared spectrum channel access in FR1, or for operation in FR2-2 when *ChannelAccessMode2-r17* is enabled; otherwise 0 bit. One or more entries from Table 7.3.1.1.2-35 or Table 7.3.1.1.2-35A are configured by the higher layer parameter *ul-AccessConfigListDCI-0-1.*

**<Unchanged Part Omitted>**

7.3.1.2.2 Format 1\_1

**<Unchanged Part Omitted>**

* ChannelAccess-CPext – 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4 bits. The bitwidth for this field is determined as bits, where *I* is the number of entries in the higher layer parameter *ul-AccessConfigListDCI-1-1* or in Table 7.3.1.1.1-4A if *channelAccessMode-r16* = "*semiStatic*" is provided, for operation in a cell with shared spectrum channel access in FR1, or for operation in FR2-2 when *ChannelAccessMode2-r17* is enabled; otherwise 0 bit. One or more entries from Table 7.3.1.2.2-6 or Table 7.3.1.2.2-6A are configured by the higher layer parameter *ul-AccessConfigListDCI-1-1.*

**<Unchanged Part Omitted>**

==End of TP========

Please provide your view on the proposal 2-2 and TP 2-2

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | View |
| Ericsson | Editorial changes to simplify the text.ChannelAccess-CPext-CAPC – 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 bits. The bitwidth for this field is determined as bits, where *I* is the number of entries in the higher layer parameter *ul-AccessConfigListDCI-0-1* or in Table 7.3.1.1.1-4A if *channelAccessMode-r16* = "*semiStatic*" is provided, for operation in a cell with shared spectrum channel access in FR1, or for operation in FR2-2 when *ChannelAccessMode2-r17* is enabled; otherwise 0 bit. One or more entries from Table 7.3.1.1.2-35 or Table 7.3.1.1.2-35A are configured by the higher layer parameter *ul-AccessConfigListDCI-0-1.*  |
| Nokia, NSB | We are ok with the CR and Ericsson’s modificaitons |
| CATT | Support |
| Samsung | We are ok with the CR and changes from Ericsson.  |
| Intel | OK with the CR and Ericsson’s revised text. |
| Moderator | Ericsson’s edit is captured as TP 2-2A |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | OK with the CR in principle but we think that the changes should follow the same language and style used in 38.212 for the fallback DCI formats 0\_0/1\_0 as follows:“… if *ChannelAccessMode2-r17* **is provided** for operation in a cell in **frequency range 2-2**”Therefore we suggest the following version instead. We note that the intention of Ericsson’s suggested modification would be addressed as well ==== Start of TP 2-2 for 38.212 =========== 7.3.1.1.2 Format 0\_1**<Unchanged Part Omitted>**- ChannelAccess-CPext-CAPC – 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 bits. The bitwidth for this field is determined as bits, where *I* is the number of entries in the higher layer parameter *ul-AccessConfigListDCI-0-1* or in Table 7.3.1.1.1-4A if *channelAccessMode-r16* = "*semiStatic*" is provided, for operation in a cell with shared spectrum channel access in FR1, or for operation in a cell in frequency range 2-2 if *ChannelAccessMode2-r17* is provided; otherwise 0 bit. One or more entries from Table 7.3.1.1.2-35 or Table 7.3.1.1.2-35A are configured by the higher layer parameter *ul-AccessConfigListDCI-0-1.* **<Unchanged Part Omitted>**7.3.1.2.2 Format 1\_1**<Unchanged Part Omitted>*** ChannelAccess-CPext – 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4 bits. The bitwidth for this field is determined as bits, where *I* is the number of entries in the higher layer parameter *ul-AccessConfigListDCI-1-1* or in Table 7.3.1.1.1-4A if *channelAccessMode-r16* = "*semiStatic*" is provided, for operation in a cell with shared spectrum channel access in FR1, or for operation in a cell in frequency range 2-2 if *ChannelAccessMode2-r17* is provided; otherwise 0 bit. One or more entries from Table 7.3.1.2.2-6 or Table 7.3.1.2.2-6A are configured by the higher layer parameter *ul-AccessConfigListDCI-1-1.*

**<Unchanged Part Omitted>**==End of TP========  |
| Xiaomi | OK with HW’s revision. |
| vivo | OK in principle. No strong preference to which version (original, Ericsson’s or Huawei’s revision). |
| LG Electronics | We are ok with Huawei’s revision. |
| OPPO | Agree with HW’s modification. |
| ZTE, Sanechips | Agree with HW’s update. |
| DOCOMO  | Agree with HW’s update.  |
| Moderator | HW’s version is captured as TP 2-2B |

Proposal 2-2B (closed and agreed)

* ChannelAccess-CPext field is not configured in non-fallback DCI in FR2-2 when ChannelAccessMode2-r17 is not configured
* Adopt TP 2-2B

==== Start of TP 2-2B for 38.212 ===========

7.3.1.1.2 Format 0\_1

**<Unchanged Part Omitted>**

- ChannelAccess-CPext-CAPC – 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 bits. The bitwidth for this field is determined as bits, where *I* is the number of entries in the higher layer parameter *ul-AccessConfigListDCI-0-1* or in Table 7.3.1.1.1-4A if *channelAccessMode-r16* = "*semiStatic*" is provided, for operation in a cell with shared spectrum channel access in frequency range 1, or for operation in frequency range 2-2 if *ChannelAccessMode2-r17* is provided; otherwise 0 bit. One or more entries from Table 7.3.1.1.2-35 or Table 7.3.1.1.2-35A are configured by the higher layer parameter *ul-AccessConfigListDCI-0-1.*

**<Unchanged Part Omitted>**

7.3.1.2.2 Format 1\_1

**<Unchanged Part Omitted>**

* ChannelAccess-CPext – 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4 bits. The bitwidth for this field is determined as bits, where *I* is the number of entries in the higher layer parameter *ul-AccessConfigListDCI-1-1* or in Table 7.3.1.1.1-4A if *channelAccessMode-r16* = "*semiStatic*" is provided, for operation in a cell with shared spectrum channel access in frequency range 1, or for operation in frequency range 2-2 if *ChannelAccessMode2-r17* is provided; otherwise 0 bit. One or more entries from Table 7.3.1.2.2-6 or Table 7.3.1.2.2-6A are configured by the higher layer parameter *ul-AccessConfigListDCI-1-1.*

**<Unchanged Part Omitted>**

==End of TP========

Please provide your additional comments for Proposal 2-2B and TP 2-2B

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | View |
| Intel  | OK with Proposal 2-2B and TP 2-2B |
| vivo | OK |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | OK with Proposal 2-2B and TP 2-2B |
| LG Electronics | We are ok with Proposal 2-2B and the TP in 2-2B. |

## Summary of proposals and CRs on Channel Access Indication within non-FallBack DCI and RAR UL Grant

The key proposals from discussion papers are captured below.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Key Proposals/Observations/Positions |
| LGE | Proposal #4: Adopt the following TP in [2] for TS 38.213. |
| Qualcomm | **Proposal 2: Adopt the CR in [10] covering 2 bit indication of ChannelAccess-Cpext, field in RAR UL grant.** |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Spec | Reason/Summary | Reason/Summary |
| NTT DOCOMO, INC.[R1-2210168]   | 38.212 | Reason for change: | The second bullet in the following agreement in RAN1#109-e is still missing the relevant specificationAgreementIf the UE is configured to operate in no LBT mode• The UE should ignore the channel access field, if present, in fallback DCI• The UE does not expect channel access field to be configured in non-fallback DCI |
|  | Summary of change: | • Capture the second bullet of the agreement above |
| Huawei, HiSilicon[R1-2208477]  | 38.213 | Reason for change: | In RAN1#110 it was agreed that for operation with shared spectrum access in FR2-2, the RAR UL grant includes a 2-bit ChannelAccess-CPext field for explicit indication of one of Type1/2/3 channel access procedures. However, the current specifications in TS 38.213 do not capture the agreement. Similar to the ChannelAccess-CPext field in fallback DCI formats, the 2 bits shall be present only if the *channelAccessMode2-r17* is provided. |
|  | Summary of change: | In the description of the ChannelAccess-CPext field of the RAR UL grant, for Type-1 and Type-2 random access procedures, capture that for operation in FR2-2 and if *channelAccessMode2-r17* is provided, the channelAccess-CPext field size is 2 bits; 0 bit otherwise. The corresponding row of Table 8.2-1 is modified accordingly. |
| ZTE, Sanechips[R1-2208704]  |   |   | According to the following conclusion of RAN1#110 meeting, it was agreed that 2 bit ChannelAccess-Cpext field is included in RAR UL grant.AgreementFor FR2-2, • The ChannelAccess-Cpext field in the fall-back DCI is 2 bit, with explicit signaling for Type 1, Type 2 or Type 3 channel access• The RAR UL grant includes 2 bit  |
|   |   | Revise the spec text related to ChannelAccess-Cpext field in RAR UL grant |
| xiaomi[R1-2209250]   | 38.212 | Reason for change: | No LBT was introduced in R17 for FR 2-2. Based on the description of TS 38.331, when parameter channelAccessMode2-r17 is absent, UE shall not apply any channel access procedure.UE will transmit UL channels in no-LBT mode on shared spectrum, and none of the Type 1/2/3 LBT defined for FR 2-2 will be used.Based on the description of TS 38.212, for a cell operate on shared spectrum, the bit length of ChannelAccess-CPext-CAPC field in DCI 0-1/1-1 is

|  |
| --- |
|  bits, where *I* is the number of entries in the higher layer parameter *ul-AccessConfigListDCI-0-1/1-1*, and *I>=*1. The current TS 38.212 assumes as long as the cell operate on shared spectrum, *ul-AccessConfigListDCI-0-1/1-1* should be configured at least one entry. |

However, for FR2-2,even on shared spectrum, when channelAccessMode2-r17 is absent, UE shall not apply any channel access procedure. And ul-AccessConfigListDCI-0-1/1-1 should not be configured and the bit length of ChannelAccess-CPext-CAPC field in DCI 0-1/1-1 should be 0. |
|  |
|  | Summary of change: | Add in TS 38.212 the restriction that when channelAccessMode2-r17 is absent, ul-AccessConfigListDCI-0-1/1-1 should not be configured and the bit length of ChannelAccess-CPext-CAPC field in DCI 0-1/1-1 is 0. |
| LG Electronics[R1-2209447]  | 38.213 | Reason for change: | The ChannelAccess-Cpext field is present in RAR UL grant for FR 2-2, the length is fixed to two bits. |
|  |  | Summary of change: | Random access response procedure sections 8.2 and 8.2A point to a new table in 38.212 to interpret the ChannelAccess-CPext field in the DCI, namely Table 7.3.1.1.1-4B in TS 38.212 for FR2-2. |
| Samsung[R1-2209692]  | 38.213 | Reason for change: | The second bullet of the following agreement from RAN1#110 has not been captured in the specification yet. |
|  | 38.213 | Summary of change: | AgreementFor FR2-2, The ChannelAccess-Cpext field in the fall-back DCI is 2 bit, with explicit signaling for Type 1, Type 2 or Type 3 channel accessThe RAR UL grant includes 2 bit ChannelAccess-Cpext fieldAdd corresponding use of ChannelAccess-Cpext in TS 38.213.Add corresponding changes for PUSCH frequency resource allocation to align the total number of bits in RAR UL grant.  |
|  |
| Qualcomm Incorporated[R1-2209941]  | 38.213 | Reason for change: | The ChannelAccess-Cpext field is present in RAR UL grant for FR 2-2, the length is fixed to two bits.  |
|  |  | Summary of change: | 1.     Random access reponse procedure sections 8.2 and 8.2A, also point to a new table in 38.212 to interpre the ChannelAccess-CPext field in the DCI, namely Table 7.3.1.1.1-4B in TS 38.212 for FR2-2  |

# Issue CA-1 and CA-3: Short Control Signaling indications, Rule for Channel Access Type Change ( LBT Upgrade) for UE from Type 1 to Type 2 or Type 3 LBT , and COT resumption after a gap

## Discussion

The issue of enforcing the Duty Cycle Constrained was discussed in Section 2 and mechanism to support Enable and Disable was considered in Section 3 of [1].

From the CRs submitted to this meeting, we have the following positions

* The 10% over any 100ms interval to support UL SCS is based on all available msg1/msgA resource configured
	+ LGE, Qualcomm, Nokia
* The 10% over any 100ms interval to support UL SCSt is based on the msg1/msgA resource used by a UE
	+ Vivo, Intel

From the CRs and discussion papers submitted to this meeting, we have the following positions

* 1 bit SIB1 indication for LBT for Msg1 and MsgA
	+ LGE, Qualcomm

The LBT upgrade in COT sharing discussion was part of Section 5 of [1]. COT resumption was discussed as part of Section 8 in [1].

From the CRs and discussion papers submitted to this meeting, we have the following positions

* The decision to switch to Type 2 channel access is based a 1 bit RRC parameter
	+ Qualcomm (for COT sharing and COT Resumption) [R1-2209940]
	+ Wilus ( for COT Sharing) WILUS Inc.[R1-2210137]
* A separate text for channel access procedure upon detection of DCI format 2\_0 for FR2-2
	+ CATT[R1-2208935]
* Text to support COT resumption based on 1 bit RRC parameter
	+ Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell[R1-2210053]

In the last meeting, we have the following packages

Discussion 3-1 (closed)

* Package 1:
	+ Introduce RA-Exempt-r17 in SIB1 to control msg1/msgA (TP 3-A)
		- Setting RA-Exempt-r17 to true is allowed if cell-wise msg1/msgA resource is no more than 10ms out of 100ms (TP 3-B)
	+ Introduce a separate RRC parameter *ul-Type2ChannelAccess-r17* (not in SIB1) to control both (5-1 and 9-1 discussion)
		- Type 1 CA to Type2 or Type 3 CA upgrade when back in gNB COT (TP 3-C)
		- UE uses Type 2 or Type 3 CA to resume COT within its own COT (TP 3-D)
	+ Send LS to RAN2
	+ Support: Nokia, NSB, Qualcomm, LGE, OPPO, ZTE, Sanechips
	+ Not preferred, but fine: Intel
	+ Object: HW, HiSilicon, vivo, Ericsson
* Package 2
	+ Introduce RA-Exempt-r17 in SIB1 to control msg1/msgA (TP 3-A)
		- Send LS to RAN2
		- Setting RA-Exempt-r17 to true is allowed if cell-wise msg1/msgA resource is no more than 10ms out of 100ms (TP 3-B)
	+ Conclude that Type 1 CA to Type2 or Type 3 CA upgrade when back in gNB COT is not supported in Rel.17
	+ Conclude that UE uses Type 2 or Type 3 CA to resume COT within its own COT is not supported in Rel.17
	+ Support: Intel (prefer without TP 3-B, but also fine with it), Qualcomm, HW, HiSilicon
	+ Not preferred, but fine: Nokia, NSB, OPPO
	+ Object: vivo, Ericsson
* Package 3
	+ Conclude short control signaling based msg1/msgA transmission is not supported in Rel.17
	+ Conclude that Type 1 CA to Type2 or Type 3 CA upgrade when back in gNB COT is not supported in Rel.17
	+ Conclude that UE uses Type 2 or Type 3 CA to resume COT within its own COT is not supported in Rel.17
	+ Support: Samsung, Qualcomm
	+ Not preferred, but fine: ZTE, Sanechips
	+ Object: Nokia, NSB
* Package 4 (from Ericsson)

introduce 1bit *ul-channelAccess-Exempt-r17* in SIB1 to control LBT type for msg1/msgA, Type 1 CA to Type2/3 CA upgrade within shared COT, and LBT type for resuming COT.

if the bit is set to true: Type 3 CA could be used for msg1/msgA, Type2/3 CA could be used for UL transmissions in shared COT, Type2/3 CA could be used for resuming COT.

* + - if the bit is set to false (main use case is in Japan): Type 3 CA could not be used for msg1/msgA, Type 3 CA could not be used for UL transmissions in shared COT, Type 3 CA could not be used for resuming COT
	+ Support: Ericsson, vivo
	+ Not preferred, but fine: Nokia, NSB, Intel
	+ Object: HW, HiSilicon

====TP 3-A for 37.213===============

4.4.5       Exempted transmissions from sensing

In regions where channel sensing is required to access a channel for transmission and short control signalling exemption is allowed by regulation, a gNB/UE may transmit the following transmission(s) on a channel without sensing the channel:

-     Transmission(s) of the discovery burst by the gNB

-     If the higher layer parameter *RA-Exempt-r17* is configured, transmission(s) of the first message in a random access procedure by the UE

===End of TP 3-A======================

====TP 3-B for 37.213===============

4.4.5 Exempted transmissions from sensing

\*\*\* Unchanged part omitted\*\*\*

When the gNB transmits the above transmissions without sensing on a channel by utilizing the exemption above, the total duration of such transmission(s) by the gNB shall not occupy the corresponding channel more than over any interval.

When all the UEs in a cell transmit the above transmissions without sensing on a channel by utilizing the exemption above, the total duration of such transmissions by the all the UEs in a cell shall not occupy the corresponding channel more than over any interval.

===End of TP 3-B======================

====TP 3-C for 37.213===============

4.4.4 Channel access procedures in an initiated channel occupancy

<\*\*Unchanged Text Omitted\*\*>

If a gNB shares a channel occupancy initiated by a UE using configured grant PUSCH transmission and the UE is configured by *cg-COT-SharingList-r17*, the gNB may transmit a transmission that follows the configured grant PUSCH transmission by the UE if the following conditions are satisfied:

- If the gNB determines that the 'COT sharing information' in CG-UCI in slot *n* indicates a row index that corresponds to a *CG-COT-Sharing-r17* that provides channel occupancy sharing information, the gNB can share the UE channel occupancy starting from slot , where  *offset-r17* slots, for a duration of *duration -r17* slots where *duration-r17*, and *offset-r17* are higher layer parameters provided by *CG-COT-Sharing-r17*.

4.4.4.1 Channel access procedures in a shared channel occupancy

If a UE determines the duration in time domain and the location in frequency domain of a remaining channel occupancy initiated by the gNB from a DCI format 2\_0 as described in clause 11.1.1 of [7], the following is applicable:

- The UE may switch from Type 1 channel access procedures as described in clause 4.4.1 to Type 2 channel access procedures as described in clause 4.4.2 if the higher layer parameter *ul-Type2ChannelAccess-r17* is provided. Otherwise, the UE may switch from Type 1 channel access procedures as described in clause 4.4.1 to Type 3 channel access procedures as described in clause 4.4.3 for its corresponding UL transmissions within the determined duration in time and location in frequency domain of the remaining channel occupancy.

===End of TP 3-C======================

====TP 3-D for 37.213===============

4.4.4 Channel access procedures in an initiated channel occupancy

<\*\*Unchanged Text Omitted\*\*>

If a gNB initiates a channel occupancy using the channel access procedures described in clause 4.4.1 on a channel, the gNB may transmit a DL transmission(s) on the channel within the maximum *Channel Occupancy Time* described in Clause 4.4.1 on the channel after the DL transmission(s) initiating the channel occupancy. The followings are applicable to the DL transmission(s):

- Regardless of the duration of the gap between the DL transmission(s) and any previous transmission(s) corresponding to the channel occupancy initiated by the gNB, the DL transmission(s) occurs following the procedures described in Clause 4.4.3; or

- if the gap between the DL transmission(s) and any previous transmission(s) corresponding to the channel occupancy initiated by the gNB is more than a threshold that is determined by the gNB and is at least , the DL transmission(s) occurs following the procedures described in Clause 4.4.2.

If a UE initiates a channel occupancy using the channel access procedures described in clause 4.4.1 on a channel, the UE may transmit a UL transmission(s) on the channel within the maximum *Channel Occupancy Time* described in Clause 4.4.1 on the channel after the UL transmission(s) initiating the channel occupancy. The followings are applicable to the UL transmission(s):

- If the higher layer parameter *ul-Type2ChannelAccess-r17* is provided, if the gap between the UL transmission(s) and any previous transmission(s) corresponding to the channel occupancy initiated by the UE is more than 8μs, the UL transmission(s) occurs following the procedures described in Clause 4.4.2.

- Otherwise, regardless of the duration of the gap between the UL transmission(s) and any previous transmission(s) corresponding to the channel occupancy initiated by the UE, the UL transmission(s) occurs following the procedures described in Clause 4.4.3.

===End of TP 3-D======================

Please provide your view on which package you prefer, or there is an alternative you suggest

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | View |
| Ericsson  | We propose Package 4.Package 4: introduce 1bit *ul-channelAccess-Exempt-r17* in SIB1 to control LBT type for msg1/msgA, Type 1 CA to Type2/3 CA upgrade within shared COT, and LBT type for resuming COT. - if the bit is set to true: Type 3 CA could be used for msg1/msgA, Type2/3 CA could be used for UL transmissions in shared COT, Type2/3 CA could be used for resuming COT.- if the bit is set to false (main use case is in Japan): Type 3 CA could not be used for msg1/msgA, Type 3 CA could not be used for UL transmissions in shared COT, Type 3 CA could not be used for resuming COT. |
| Nokia, NSB | We are supportive of both TP 3-A and 3-B. Furthermore, we are ok with either one of 3-C or 3D. Regarding the packages, we are fine with Package 1. Package 2 is not desirable, but still better than agreeing nothing. Package 4 proposed by Ericsson is also ok for us. We object to Package 3. |
| CATT | Regarding channel access procedure upon detection of DCI format 2\_0 for FR2-2, since there is no beam indication in DCI format 2\_0, the UE can’t determine whether the beam of UL transmission is within the beams of the COT initiated by gNB. Considering the case that gNB performs per-beam LBT over a set of beams before COT and obtains LBT pass over a sub-set of beams, whether the channel access procedure upon detection of DCI format 2\_0 can be applied to the sub-set of beams over LBT failure? If the answer is yes, we have concerns on this case since the UE will perform Type 2/Type 3 LBT before the UL transmission whose beam is not within the COT initiated by gNB. To solve the above issue, we propose the channel access change procedure can be performed as following:* if a UE determines the duration in time domain and the location in frequency domain of a remaining channel occupancy initiated by the gNB from a DCI format 2\_0
	+ Type 1 channel access procedure can be changed to type 2 or type 3 channel access procedures if the reception of **DCI format 2\_0 is no earlier than UL grant** and its corresponding UL transmission is within the determined duration in time and location in frequency domain of the COT.
	+ Otherwise, The UE transmits UL transmission using channel access procedure indicated by UL grant.
 |
| Samsung | At the stage of this CR, we prefer Package 3 without introducing new RRC parameter.  |
| Intel  | We support TP 3-A, and may be OK to support either TP 3-B.Our first preference is for Package 2 without TP 3-B, but we would be also OK with Package 2 as is and Package 4 (proposed by Ericsson). We could leave with Package 1, but we object to Package 3. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | We are OK with Package 2 along with TP 3-A and TP 3-B (wording can be enhanced). However, although not listed under the packages above, we would be also fine with the much simpler solution to allow the use of Type 2 LBT for LBT Type 1 upgrade in gNB COT or for UE resumption of UE COT if Type 2 LBT is configured as an entry for at least one of non-fallback DCI formats 0\_1/1\_1. We do not agree to introducing an additional RRC parameters for LBT Type 1 upgrade to Type 2/3 or for UE resumption of COT. We also do not agree to combine the control of SCSt of masg1/msgA with these features.  |
| vivo | For the package proposal, we prefer package 4.We don’t support package 1 and 2 due to the concern on the cell-wise configuration of RO and don’t prefer a solution with both SIB and RRC signalling. |
| LG Electronics | We support package 1 and added LGE to the supporting company list. It is worth noting that in Package 1, 1 bit is a SIB1, but the other 1 bit is not in SIB1, so the RRC impact is not large. Currently, Japan is the only country that needs additional LBT for the gap in COT, but package 1 is the most preferred considering forward compatibility and flexibility because it may change in the future. |
| OPPO | We support Package 1. For Package 2, we are also OK with TP 3-A and TP 3-B, and fine with DCI formats 0\_1/1\_1 based decision to switch to Type 2 LBT for LBT upgrade or UE resume COT. |
| ZTE, Sanechips | Our 1st preference is Package 1. If Package 1 cannot be agreed, we tend to go for Package 3 without any new parameter to be introduced at this stage. |
| Ericsson 2 | We object to Package 1, and 2. Package 2 is acceptable if the SCS-budget is not cell wise, but per-UE as specified in the ETSI TC BRAN specs. Package 3 seems to remove short control signalling transmission altogether. This is not a valid option. It is already supported in the specification 37.213 and we object to removing it. Package 3 only should contain the non-support of the signalling aspect of short control signalling transmissions.  |
| DOCOMO | Technically, package 3 seems to be worse than any others. But we haven’t seen any convergence for a very long time. So as Samsung said, package 3 seems to be the only way forward, to be honest.  |
| vivo2 | For package 2, same as Ericsson, we can live with package 2 if not with cell-wise budget but per UE. |
| Futurewei | We prefer Package 2. We could live with either control of the SCS budget at cell level or UE level as majority would prefer.We do not support Package 4, because we would like to have separate bit for SIB1 to control LBT type for msg1/msgA and not overloaded with other functionality.We do not support Package 1 because we do not think that upgrading is necessary.Packet 3 removes all SCS therefore is not preferable either. |

Discussion 3-2 (replaced by 3-3)

For Short Control Signaling indications, rule for Channel Access Type Change ( LBT Upgrade) for UE from Type 1 to Type 2 or Type 3 LBT , and COT resumption after a gap, we have been discussing the topics for multiple meetings and there is no convergence (see discussion 3-1 above). It is obvious we cannot converge on the topic.

* Conclude that no additional control for SCSt based msg1/msgA transmission will be provided in Rel-17
	+ Understanding 1: the SCSt based msg1/msgA transmission feature will be broken, and effectively cannot be used. We can remove the corresponding spec language in 37.213
	+ Understanding 2: the SCSt based msg1/msgA transmission feature is already captured in the spec and can be kept as is. How to use it (and stay compliant with local regulation) is subject to UE implementation
* Conclude that Type 1 CA to Type2 or Type 3 CA upgrade when back in gNB COT is not supported in Rel.17
* Conclude that UE uses Type 2 or Type 3 CA to resume COT within its own COT is not supported in Rel.17

Please provide your view on if you support this conclusion, and for the first conclusion, which understanding you support:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | View |
| Intel | OK with the conclusion even if not preferred. As for the understanding of the conclusion we agree with Understanding 1 – if no explicit indication will be introduced to indicate whether SCSt can be used or not, a UE may not know whether it may or may not be complaint with the regional regulatory requirements, and therefore it will not be able to use this feature. In our perspective having a feature that cannot be used, and whose functionality is half written corresponds indeed to having a broken spec. |

Proposed conclusion 3-3 (new)

* No additional control for SCSt based msg1/msgA transmission will be provided in Rel-17
	+ FFS: Spec impact
* Type 1 CA to Type2 or Type 3 CA upgrade when back in gNB COT is not supported in Rel.17
* UE uses Type 2 or Type 3 CA to resume COT within its own COT is not supported in Rel.17

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | View |
| CATT | We are OK with the conclusion. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon  | For the SCSt, we tend to agree with ‘Understanding 2’ in 3-2 assuming that if the UE cannot figure out its geographical region in some deployment scenarios, the safer choice would be not to use SCSt for msg1/msgA. We still think that both issues of LBT upgrade and UE resumption can be supported by following the configured entries for the ChannelAccess-CPext(-CAPC) field in any non-fallback DCI without the need to discuss introducing additional RRC parameters.We would fine the conclusion though if there is no hope we can get consensus on this  |
| LG Electronics | We share the same view with Huawei. |
| OPPO | We do not support the proposal. For the 1st bullet, we think that UE behaviour should be clearly defined by the spec. Without additional control for SCSt based msg1/msgA transmission, it may not be working. The reason is that, if it is completely up to UE implementation to comply with regional regulation, a UE that is not tested for regulation approval may exist, for example, international roaming. So, for such UE, it is not guaranteed that the UE implementation can comply. Moreover, when the behaviors from different UEs are not aligned, it is not desired for unlicensed spectrum operation as it clearly ruins the fairness.For LBT upgrade and UE resume COT, we agree with Huawei that the non-fallback DCI based decision to switch to Type 2/Type3 LBT does not have RRC parameters impact. |

## Summary of proposals and CRs on SCS control

The key proposals on signaling to enable contention exempt transmission from discussion papers are captured below.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Key Proposals/Observations/Positions |
| LGE  | Proposal #1: When Contention Exempt Short Control Signaling rules apply to the transmission of msg1 for the 4 step RACH and msgA PRACH for the 2-step RACH, the 10% over any 100ms interval restriction is applicable to all available msg1/msgA PRACH resources configured (not limited to the resources actually used) in a cell.Proposal #2: Whether a short control signaling rule is applicable or not to the configured msg1/msgA PRACH resources can be explicitly indicated by the gNB or implicitly determined by UE by checking duty cycle for the configured ROs (or ROs and POs) resources within the observation period.Proposal #3: Introduce 1 bit in SIB1 to configure the applicability of short control signaling for msg1/msgA and 1 bit in UE-specific RRC signalling to indicate Type 2 or Type 3 LBT for COT resuming in UE-initiated COT or LBT upgrade through DCI format 2\_0 detection in gNB’s COT.1. 1 bit in SIB1 for msg1/msgA SCS applicability configuration
	1. 0 indicates that msg1/msgA cannot be transmitted without LBT
	2. 1 indicates that msg1/msgA can be transmitted without LBT
2. 1 bit in UE-specific RRC signaling to indicate Type 2 or Type 3 LBT for COT resuming in UE-initiated COT or LBT upgrade through DCI format 2\_0 detection in gNB’s COT
	1. 0 indicates that LBT is required before each transmission
	2. Type 2 LBT can be applicable for a gap depending on capability
	3. 1 indicates that LBT is not required before each transmission
	4. Type 3 LBT is used regardless of gap
 |
| Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell | ***Proposal 5****: Agree the proposal 5-3-3B from RAN1#109-e:**Introduce 1 bit of RRC signaling (SIB1), where:**• 0 indicates that msg1/msgA cannot be transmitted without LBT and LBT (Type 1 or Type 2 LBT depending on UE capability) should be used in shared COT or resuming COT after a gap (e.g., to cover the Japan case)**• 1 indicates that msg1/msgA can be transmitted without LBT and Type 3 LBT can be used in shared COT or resuming COT after a gap.* |

Following is the overview of draft CRs received on this aspect from the companies.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Spec | Reason/Summary | Reason/Summary |
| Qualcomm Incorporated[R1-2209940]  | 37.213 | ***Reason for change:*** | To enable SIB1 signaling of uplink contention exemption for short control signaling and RRC signaling to control Channel Access Type upgrade from Type 1 to Type 2 or Type 3  |
| ***Summary of change:*** |        SIB1 parameter setting RA-Exempt-r17 to true is allowed if cell-wise msg1/msgA resource is no more than 10ms out of 100ms       RRC Parameter *ul-Type2ChannelAccess-r17 controls Channel Access Type upgrade when in gNB COT and for resumption of COT*  |

## Summary of proposals and CRs on duty cycle restriction for SCS:

The key proposals on duty cycle constraint for short control signaling from discussion papers are captured below.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Key Proposals/Observations/Positions |
| Qualcomm Technologies Inc | **Proposal 1: Adopt the text proposals A, B C and D in the CR [9] incorporating RRC parameter for indication of contention exemption for short control signaling, as well as a cell wise duty cycle constraint on the configured resources for first message of RACH procedure. The CR further includes a separate RRC parameter to control the LBT upgrade to Type 2 or Type 3 when in gNB COT or resuming own.**  |
| Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell | ***Proposal 3****: There is a separate 10% allowance for the gNB, and another one common for all the UEs in the cell.* ***Proposal 4****: UEs may assume that if short control signalling is in use in a cell, the network shall not configure more than 10% of all time resources for msg1/msgA.* |

Following is the overview of draft CRs received on this aspect from the companies.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Spec | Reason/Summary | Reason/Summary |
| Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell[R1-2210055]  | 37.213 | Reason for change: | It is presently unclear how the UE can know when transmissions may occur without channel sensing as short control signalling.  |
|  | 37.213 | Summary of change: | Add the description of how the applicability of short control signaling is determined. |
| Intel Corporation[R1-2209032]  | 37.213 | Reason for change: | Currently the specification text does not provide any procedure on how to signal to a UE whether the short control signalling exemption may be allowed to be used, given that there are regions where this exemption may not be applicable. Furthremore, it is important to note that a UE may not be able to retrieve this information implicitly by implementation, and such information has to be provided explicitly by the network. |
|  | 37.213 | Summary of change: | To indicate to the UE when the short control signalling exemption should be applied. |
| vivo[R1-2208594]  | 37.213 | Reason for change: | The 10% limitation of short control signalling is not clearly included in the spec yet. |
|  | 37.213 | Summary of change: | Adding the 10% limitation for short control signaling as the actually transmitted signaling. |

## Summary of proposals and CRs on LBT upgrade

The key proposals from discussion papers are captured below.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Key Proposals/Observations/Positions |
| Qualcomm Incorporated | **Proposal 1: Adopt the text proposals A, B C and D in the CR [9] incorporating RRC parameter for indication of contention exemption for short control signaling, as well as a cell wise duty cycle constraint on the configured resources for first message of RACH procedure. The CR further includes a separate RRC parameter to control the LBT upgrade to Type 2 or Type 3 when in gNB COT or resuming own.**  |

Following is the overview of draft CRs received on this aspect from the companies.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| WILUS Inc.[R1-2210137]  | 37.213 | ***Reason for change:*** | According to the channel access procedures for shared spectrum operation on FR1, it was specified that the UE may switch from Type 1 channel access procedures to Type 2A channel access procedures upon detection of DCI format 2\_0. Similarly, for FR2-2, it should be specified that the UE may switch from Type 1 channel access procedurs to Type 2 channel access procedure upon detection of DCI format 2\_0 if the higher layer parameter *ul-Type2ChannelAccess-r17* is provided. |
| ***Summary of change:*** | Add new Section 4.4.4.1 with title “*Channel access procedures upon detection of a common DCI*” same as FR1 including that the UE may switch from Type 1 channel access procedurs to Type 2 channel access procedure upon detection of DCI format 2\_0 if the higher layer parameter *ul-Type2ChannelAccess-r17* is provided. |
|  CATT[R1-2208935] | 37.213 | ***Reason for change:*** | For shared spectrum operation on FR1, the UE may switch from Type 1 channel access procedure to type 2A if the scheduled PUSCH duration is within COT duration indicated by format 2\_0, and similar procedure shall be introduced for shared spectrum operation on FR2\_2.For the operation on FR 2\_2, a COT initiated by gNB consists of the duration in time domain, location in frequency domain and beam in spatial domain. Since there is no beam information indicated in format 2\_0, the UE can’t determine the beam in spatial domain of COT initiated by gNB from DCI format 2\_0, and can’t determine whether its corresponding UL transmission is within the COT or not. To solve the above issue, the channel access change procedure can be performed as following:- When the reception of DCI format 2\_0 is no earlier than UL grant and its corresponding UL transmission is within the duration in time and location in frequency domain of the COT initiated by gNB, if its corresponding UL transmission is not within the beam in spatial domain of COT, the UE is not expected to receive DCI format 2\_0.- Otherwise, if a UE determines the duration in time domain and the location in frequency domain of a remaining channel occupancy initiated by the gNB from a DCI format 2\_0n  Type 1 channel access procedure can be changed to type 2 or type 3 channel access procedure if the reception of DCI format 2\_0 is no earlier than UL grant and its corresponding UL transmission is within the determined duration in time and location in frequency domain of the COT.n  Otherwise, The UE transmits UL transmission using channel access procedure indicated by UL grant. |
| ***Summary of change:*** | 1)     Add section 4.4.8 in TS 37.213 to desrbile UE behaviour after receiving DCI format 2\_0.  |
| Qualcomm Incorporated[R1-2209940]  | 37.213 | ***Reason for change:*** | To enable SIB1 signaling of uplink contention exemption for short control signaling and RRC signaling to control Channel Access Type upgrade from Type 1 to Type 2 or Type 3  |
|  |  | ***Summary of change:*** | ·       SIB1 parameter setting RA-Exempt-r17 to true is allowed if cell-wise msg1/msgA resource is no more than 10ms out of 100ms·       RRC Parameter ul-Type2ChannelAccess-r17 controls Channel Access Type upgrade when in gNB COT and for resumption of COT  |

## Summary of proposals and CRs on COT resumption:

Following is the overview of draft CRs received on this aspect from the companies.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Spec | Reason/Summary | Reason/Summary |
| Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell[R1-2210053]  | 37.213 | Reason for change: | For UE operation in FR 2-2 has been agreed at RAN1#109-e to support the case where UE continues transmission in a UE-initiated COT after a gap of Y ms. However, this has not yet been captured in 37.213.The CR also add the condition for when LBT is required for all UL transmissions. |
|  |
| Summary of change: | Add spec text defining UE resumption of UE initiated COT after a transmission gap |

# Issue CA-4: Multi-Beam Channel Access: LBT Procedure for UE Initiated COT, EDT for per beam sensing

## Discussion

Discussion 4-1: (closed)

When independent per-beam LBT sensing is performed at UE

* Alt 1. A transmission on a beam is allowed to occur if the corresponding LBT procedure for the beam is successful
	+ Support: CATT, Samsung, Intel, LGE, HW, HiSilicon, vivo, OPPO, ZTE, Sanechips
* Alt 2. A transmission on a beam is allowed to occur if the corresponding LBT procedure for all the beams the transmission (PUCCH or PUSCH) is intended for has been successful
	+ Support: Ericsson, Nokia, NSB, Qualcomm, HW, HiSilicon, vivo, ZTE, Sanechips
* Alt 3. Conclude that when independent per-beam LBT sensing is performed at UE, if a transmission is allowed to occur on a subset of beams, where the corresponding LBT procedure for the subset of beams has been successful, is left for UE implementation
	+ Also fine: Samsung, Qualcomm

Please provide your view on the above

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | View |
| Ericsson | Alt 2.  |
| Nokia, NSB | Alt 2. |
| CATT | To increase the possibility of UL transmission, Alt 1 is preferred. |
| Samsung | Our first preference is Alt 1 to be aligned with gNB behaviour. Second preference is Alt 3 to leave it as implementation.  |
| Intel | We prefer Alt.1. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | We are OK with either Alt 1 or Alt 2. |
| LG Electronics | We support Alt 1. |
| vivo | Either Alt 1 or alt 2is OK. |
| OPPO | We prefer Alt 1. |
| ZTE, Sanechips | We are fine with either Alt or Alt 2. |
| Futurewei | We prefer Alt 1 but can live with Alt 2 if majority wants it. |

Proposed conclusion 4-1A (replaced by 4-1B)

Given we are not converging to introduce any changes to the spec, Alt 3 from 4-1 seems to be the only choice:

Conclude that when independent per-beam LBT sensing is performed at UE, if a transmission is allowed to occur on a subset of beams, where the corresponding LBT procedure for the subset of beams has been successful, is left for UE implementation.

* No spec impact expected

Please provide your view if you can accept the conclusion

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | View |
| Intel | OK with the conclusion, even if not preferred. |
| CATT | We are fine with the conclusion.  |

Proposed conclusion 4-1B (new)

When independent per-beam LBT sensing is performed at UE, if a transmission is allowed to occur on a subset of beams, where the corresponding LBT procedure for the subset of beams has been successful, is left for UE implementation.

* FFS spec impact, if any

Please provide your view if you can accept the conclusion

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | View |
| Intel | OK with the conclusion, even if not preferred. |
| CATT |  |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | WE OK with the proposed conclusion 4-1B in principle. However, we suggest the following modification to the language for clarity:Proposed conclusion 4-1B (new)When independent per-beam LBT sensing is performed at UE, ~~if~~ whether a transmission is allowed to occur on a subset of beams, where all of the corresponding LBT procedures for the subset of beams ~~has~~have been successful, is left for UE implementation.* FFS spec impact, if any
 |
| LG Electronics | We still prefer the Alt 1 in Discussion 4-1 to align behaviour with gNB but it would be better to specify the terminal operation in specification by converging to Alt 2 rather than left as UE implementation. |
| OPPO | We are OK with the conclusion if this helps progress. |

Discussion 4-2: (closed)

Regarding the ED threshold for multi-beam sensing

* Alt 1. EDT should be computed separately per sensing beam:
	+ Support: CATT, Qualcomm, Samsung, Intel, HW, HiSilicon, vivo, OPPO, ZTE, Sanechips
	+ Object: Ericsson
* Alt 2. Common EDT should be used across all sensing beams:
	+ Support: Nokia, NSB, LGE,
* Alt 3: Left to implementation
	+ Support: Ericsson, Qualcomm

Please provide your view on the above

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | View |
| Ericsson | Alt2 is the status-quo. We propose Alt 3: it can be left to implementation. This allows companies to use Alt1 if they want to.  |
| Nokia, NSB | Alt 2. |
| CATT | We slight prefer Alt 1. |
| Samsung | We prefer Alt 1.  |
| Intel | We prefer Alt.1. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | We support Alt 1. |
| LG Electronics | We support Alt 2. |
| vivo | We prefer Alt 1. |
| OPPO | We prefer Alt 1. |
| ZTE, Sanechips | We prefer Alt 1. |
| Ericsson 2 | We cannot support Alt 1 since it entails further specification changes and methods to estimate EDT per beam which includes estimating Pout per-beam, this is too complex and not needed at this maintenance phase.  |
| Futurewei |  Support Alt 1.Alt 2 is too conservative and lead to miss opportunity for transmit, especially if the condition to transmit is all beams sensing to be cleared.Alt 3 is not clear, unless specifies that EDT can be different for different beams. Our concern is that for different implementations of EDT , unfair channel access can occur among different UEs |

Proposed conclusion 4-2A (new)

Given we are not converging to introduce any changes to the spec, Alt 2 from 4-2 seems to be the only choice:

Conclude that when independent per-beam LBT sensing is performed at UE, EDT determination is not further optimized in Rel-17.

* No spec impact expected

Please provide your view if you can accept the conclusion

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | View |
| Intel | OK with the conclusion |
| CATT | We are fine with the conclusion. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | From the outcome of Discussion 4-2, Alt 1 has a clear majority for its obvious benefits. We were hoping that Ericsson and Nokia would compromise for the sake of progress.Otherwise, we can live with Proposed conclusion 4-2A  |
| LG Electronics | OK with the conclusion. |
| OPPO | We agree with Huawei that Alt 1 has a majority. In addition, in our understanding, even if common EDT is used across all sensing beam, the Pout per beam still needs to be estimated to determine the final Pout in the EDT formula (please correct us if wrong). |

Per HW’s request, the following discussion is started

Proposal 4-3 (new)

For initiating a new multi-beam COT using independent per-beam LBTs in FR2-2, the time duration from the end of the previous COT to the start of the new COT is at least the time required for all backoff counters to reach 0 when the channel on the respective sensing beams is idle throughout the respective Type 1 channel access procedures.

* TP 4-3

=====TP 4-3================

\*\*\* Unchanged text omitted \*\*\*

4.4.6 Channel access procedures for transmission(s) on multiple channels or beams

When a gNB/UE intends to transmit a transmission(s) that starts at the same time on a set of channels , the gNB/UE performs the channel access procedures described in Clause 4.4.1 on each channel independently. When the channel access procedures in Clause 4.4.1 are applied on any channel , the corresponding counter in step 1 shall be initialized independently and the corresponding sensing on the channel shall be performed after the end of any previous transmission(s) by the gNB/UE occupying any channel .

When a gNB/UE intends to transmit a transmission(s) that starts at the same time across multiple transmission beams, if the gNB/UE performs sensing on the corresponding sensing beam(s) independently, the gNB/UE performs the channel access procedures described in Clause 4.4.1 on each sensing beam independently. When the channel access procedures in Clause 4.4.1 are applied on any sensing beam, the corresponding counter in step 1 shall be initialized independently and the corresponding sensing on the sensing beam shall be performed after the end of any previous transmission(s) by the gNB/UE occupying any beam. The time duration from the end of any previous transmission(s) by the gNB/UE occupying any beam to the same start time is at least the time required for all the corresponding counters to reach zero assuming the channel is sensed idle in all of the sensing slots of the channel access procedures in Clause 4.4.1 applied on the corresponding sensing beam(s).

\*\*\* Unchanged text omitted \*\*\*

==========End of TP==============

Please provide your view on if such clarification is needed

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | View |
| Intel  | OK with the proposal and TP. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Support Proposal 4-3 and TP4-3 |
| Ericsson | It is not clear to us what the motivation is. The time required duration between two COTs is not always the time to do LBT. LBT is performed only when there is a packet to transmit.  |
| DOCOMO | Perhaps similar confusion to Ericsson above. Why would this CR be needed? It seems the CR tries to ensure LBT time for scheduling. It was handled by scheduler in Rel-16 NR-U in our understanding. Why would this need to be so explicit after supporting multi-beam aspect?  |
| LG Electronics | We do not support Proposition 4-3 and TP for the same reason as mentioned by DOCOMO. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon 2 | @ Ericsson, DOCOMO, and LGE, the motivation for the Proposal has been explained in the cover page of the CR and in more details in our companion contribution R1-2208463. The proposal is intended to address the FFS point form the following agreement from RAN1#109-e in simple wording without formulas. The motivation can be summarized as follows for your convenience:**Agreement**When independent per-beam LBT sensing is performed at gNB or UE, each time the gNB or UE attempts to acquire a COT* Apply independent Type 1 channel access to each beam
* the gNB/UE shall re-initialize the counter for each beam
* the initial value of the counter is independently determined for each beam
* count-down process is independent for each beam
* Start of the channel occupancy time in all beam is aligned.
* To acquire a new COT, the applied Type 1 channel access process for a new COT to each beam shall not start before the end of the previous COT.
* FFS: The aligned start of the channel occupancy time in all beam shall be at least Td+Ninit\_max\*5us from the end of the previous COT, where Ninit\_max is the maximum initial counter value generated across all beams.
* Text Proposal 5-4-2-A below is endorsed for TS37.213 v17.1.0 clause 4.4.6
	+ Note to editor: Editor may need to decide if there is a better location in spec to place the TP

According to the current specifications (quoted in TP 4-3) which is based on the agreement above, the scenario shown in the figure below is not precluded Figure 1: A constraint on the aligned starting time is needed to ensure efficiency of the multi-beam channel access procedures. It is not always feasible to start the Type 1 LBT early enough.  If such a constraint does not exist, some or all transmissions would be unnecessarily dropped even though the channel is idle on the respective beam(s) leading to inefficient multi-beam channel access procedure. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon 3 | Furthermore, just to answer the particular question by DOCOMO and LGE as to why this constraint is proposed to be captured for multi-beam COT and not left to the scheduler as in Rel-16: We note that in in Rel-16, the dependency of the ‘aligned’ start time in one channel on another independent backoff counter only happens in the multi-channel access procedure, i.e., that independent backoff counter is associated with another channel. There is no issue for operating on a single channel.Whereas, in Rel-17 multi-beam COT, even when operating on a single channel, some or all transmissions would be unnecessarily dropped in the cases illustrated in the above figure even though the channel is idle on the respective beam(s) leading to inefficient multi-beam channel access procedure  |
| CATT | In our understanding, the intention of this proposal is to avoid the case that the transmission on one beam starts before unfinished LBT on the other beams. With this understanding, we are OK with the proposal and TP. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon 4 | Copying over our answers provided on the reflector to follow up questions/comments posed by Ericsson and LGE for your convenience:* **@LGE:** We agree with your understanding that “the agreement only means that the beam that succeeded in LBT before the start time does not immediately start transmission, but self deferrals until the LBT procedure of other beams is completed.”
	+ That is exactly what would happen on beam 2 in the top subfigure and beam 1&2 in the bottom subfigure. All what we are saying is that the LBT on beam 3 would never be completed, even in the ideal case of all sensing slots are idle, if the aligned start time is NOT chosen to be **at least** Td+ NB3slots from end of previous COT.
* **@Ericsson**, regarding your comment “it is based on the assumption that channel is free for all beams at the end of it --> cannot be guaranteed in practice.”, of course further delay would be needed in other than the ideal case of the channel being idle in all sensing slots. That is the reason why we say “**at least** the time required for all counters to reach zero assuming …”. Nevertheless, that ideal case represents the min gap requirement before which it is absolutely inefficient to align the start time across beams.
 |
| OPPO | We do not support the proposal. We think that the constraint is not necessary because it have been allowed that “the DL transmission(s) can occur on a transmission beam(s) among the multiple transmission beams if the channel access procedures on the corresponding sensing beam(s) have succeeded” in 37.213.In addition, the aligned start time should be determined based on when the transmission happens. If the gap leads to an unfinished LBT on one beam assuming channel is sensed idle in all of the sensing slots, the LBT procedure should not be performed on the beam from the beginning. |

## Summary of proposals and CRs on on LBT Procedure:

Following is the overview of draft CRs received on this aspect from the companies.

Discussion Paper proposals are as follows.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Key Proposals/Observations/Positions |
| LGE | **Proposal #1: For UE-initiated COT, if a UE intends to transmit UL transmission(s) across multiple transmission beams and performs independent per-beam sensing, the partial beam transmission is allowed when the channel access procedures on the sensing beam(s) corresponding to the UL transmission beam have succeeded.****Proposal #2: Adopt the following TP in [2] for TS 37.213.** |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Spec | Reason/Summary | Reason/Summary |
| Huawei, HiSilicon[R1-2208476]  | 37.213 | Reason for change: | For initiating a new multi-beam COT, the Type 1 channel access procedure for a respective beam shall start after the end of the previous COT towards the aligned start time of the new COT. Based on current specifications, if a counter N does not reach 0 before the aligned DL start time, the channel cannot be accessed by the gNB on the respective beam and the corresponding transmission(s) would be dropped. For UL, the channel may not be accessed by the UE on all beams and all corresponding transmissions would be dropped. Since it may not be feasible for the gNB/UE to start one or more per-beam Type 1 channel access procedures early enough before the aligned start time, a constraint on the aligned starting time is needed to ensure efficiency of the multi-beam channel access procedures.  |
|  | Summary of change: | In Clause 4.4.6 in TS 37.213, capture that the time duration from the end of any previous transmission(s) by the gNB/UE occupying any beam to the same start time is at least the time required for all the corresponding counters to reach zero assuming the channel is sensed idle in all of the sensing slots.  |
| LG Electronics[R1-2209445]  | 37.213 | Reason for change: | In order to allow a transmission on a beam if the corresponding LBT procedure for all or part of the beams the transmission is intended for has been successful when independent per-beam LBT sensing is performed at UE. |
|  | Summary of change: | Describe in Clause 4.4 that the partial beam transmission is allowed when the channel access procedures on the sensing beam(s) corresponding to the UL transmission beam have succeeded when independent per-beam sensing is performed for UE-initiated COT. |
| Samsung[R1-2209693]  | 37.213 | Reason for change: | UE behavior for determining the beams for transmission is not specified, in multi-beam scenario.  |
|  | Summary of change: | Add UE behavior for determining the beams for transmission is not specified, in multi-beam scenario. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon[R1-2209845]   | 37.213 | Reason for change: | For a COT with MU-MIMO (SDM) transmission or TDM transmission of beams with beam switching, when independent per-beam LBT is performed at the start of the COT, for Pout in EDT determination for a sensing beam, Pout does not need to be the maximum EIRP of all the intended transmissions across all transmission beams. Pout should be rather based on the maximum EIRP of the intended transmissions “covered” by the sensing beam by the node determining EDT during a COT. Higher Pout values can be considered by implementation. |
|  | Summary of change: | In Clause 4.4, clarify that Pout for calculating the per-beam EDT for multi-beam COT is derived from the EIRP corresponding to the intended transmission(s) covered by the sensing beam. |
| Qualcomm Incorporated[R1-2209942]  | 37.213 | Reason for change: | Support UL transmission over LBT passing sensing beams only, except sDCI UL mTRP case, where all composition beams need to pass LBT |
|  | Summary of change: | Add description on what scenario the UL transmission in a subset of sensing beams is allowed |

## Summary of proposals and CRs on EDT determination:

Following is the overview of draft CRs received on this aspect from the companies.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Spec | Reason/Summary | Reason/Summary |
| Qualcomm Incorporated[R1-2209943]  | 37.213 | ***Reason for change:*** | Specify the EDT determination rule for a COT with MU-MIMO (SDM) transmission or TDM transmission with beam switching, when per beam LBT is performed at the start of the COT. |
|  | ***Summary of change:*** | In Section 4.4, it is clarified to use section 4.4.7 to determine EDT for a sensing beam |

Discussion Paper proposals are as follows.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Key Proposals/Observations/Positions |
| Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell | ***Proposal 1:*** *The LBT EDT for UL is determined by the actual LBT bandwidth used by the UE. There is no need for a further CR.****Proposal 2:*** *In case of LBT with independent per beam sensing, EDT determination separately for each sensing beam is not supported. There is no need for a further CR.*  |

# Issue CA-6: Sensing Beam for PUCCH or SRS

## Discussion

R1-2209868 proposes to clarify the UE channel sensing behavior for PUCCH or SRS transmission

Reason for change: Correction on determination of sensing beam to be used prior to PUCCH or SRS in FR2-2.

• Clarify UE behavior on how to determine sensing beam for channel access procedure to be performed prior to PUCCH/SRS transmission in FR2-2

==== TP 5-1 from R1-2209868 for 38.214=====

5.1.5 Antenna ports quasi co-location

\*\*\*\* unchanged part omitted\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

A UE that has indicated a capability *beamCorrespondenceWithoutUL-BeamSweeping* set to '1', as described in [13, TS 38.306], can determine a spatial domain filter to be used while performing the applicable channel access procedures described in [16, TS 37.213] prior to a UL transmission on the channel as follows:

- if UE is indicated with an SRI corresponding to the UL transmission, the UE may use a spatial domain filter that is same as the spatial domain transmission filter associated with the indicated SRI,

- if UE is configured with a single value for *pucch-SpatialRelationInfoId* for the UL transmission, the UE may use a spatial domain filter that is same as the spatial domain filter associated with *referenceSignal* in the corresponding *pucch-SpatialRelationInfo*,

- if UE is configured with more than one value for *pucch-SpatialRelationInfoId* for the UL transmission, the UE may use a spatial domain filter that is same as the spatial domain filter associated with *referenceSignal* in the activated *pucch-SpatialRelationInfo*,

- if UE is configured with *SRS-spatialRelationInfo* for the UL transmission, the UE may use a spatial domain filter that is same as the spatial domain filter associated with *referenceSignal* in the corresponding *SRS-spatialRelationInfo*

- if UE is configured with *TCI-State* configurations with *DLorJointTCIState* or *UL-TCIState*, the UE may use a spatial domain transmit filter that is same as the spatial domain receive filter the UE may use to receive the DL reference signal associated with the indicated TCI state.

\*\*\*\* unchanged part omitted\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

======End of TP ==========================

Discussion 5-1 (closed and agreed)

Do you support TP 5-1?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | View |
| Ericsson | Ok with the CR update.  |
| Nokia, NSB | We are generally ok with the intent of the CR. However, the PUCCH related part might belong to 38.213 rather the .38214. |
| Samsung | OK with the CR.  |
| Intel | Ok with the CR. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | We agree with the CR.We do not see a reason why the sensing beam for the PUCCH and SRS transmissions would be treated differently from a PUSCH transmission when *beamCorrespondenceWithoutUL-BeamSweeping* is set to '1' |
| vivo | OK |
| LG Electronics | Ok with the CR. |
| OPPO | OK with the CR. |
| ZTE, Sanechips | OK with the CR. |
| DOCOMO | Support.  |

Discussion 5-2 (new)

To implement the agreement on UE sensing beam behavior for PUCCH, the following TP is proposed

Please provide your view on the TP and if you have suggestion on the location of the TP. Currently I put it at the end of the section 9.2.2 of 38.213. The language is exactly the same as in TP 5-1

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | View |
| DOCOMO | We support the TP5-2. Thank you.  |
| vivo | OK |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | We support TP5-2 but we suggest to modify “set to '1' ” to “set to ‘supported’ ” based on the outcome of discussion point 6-1.In terms of the location of the TP in 38.213, it seems reasonable. Nevertheless, in case it raises concerns by 38.213 Editor, it should be noted that, after further check, these PUCCH related clauses can still be located in 38.214 as in the originally supported TP. That is due to the fact that the same section 5.1.5 has several occurrences of determining UL TX spatial filter for PUCCH as follows:5.1.5 Antenna ports quasi co-location…The UE can be configured with a list of up to *128* *TCIState* configurations, within the higher layer parameter *dl-OrJoint-TCIStateList* in *PDSCH-Config* for providing a reference signal for the quasi co-location for DM-RS of PDSCH and DM-RS of PDCCH in a CC, for CSI-RS, and to provide a reference, if applicable, for determining UL TX spatial filter for dynamic-grant and configured-grant based PUSCH and PUCCH resource in a CC, and SRS. …After a UE receives an initial higher layer configuration of *dl-OrJoint-TCIStateList* with more than one *TCIState* or more than one *UL-TCIState* and before application of an indicated TCI state from the configured TCI states:- The UE assumes that the UL TX spatial filter, if applicable, for dynamic-grant and configured-grant based PUSCH and PUCCH, and for SRS applying the indicated TCI state, is the same as that for a PUSCH transmission scheduled by a RAR UL grant during the initial access procedure…After a UE receives a higher layer configuration of *dl-OrJoint-TCIStateList* with more than one *TCIState* or more than one *UL-TCIState* as part of a Reconfiguration with sync procedure as described in [12, TS 38.331] and before applying an indicated TCI state from the configured TCI states: - The UE assumes that the UL TX spatial filter, if applicable, for dynamic-grant and configured-grant based PUSCH and PUCCH, and for SRS applying the indicated TCI state, is the same as that for a PUSCH transmission scheduled by a RAR UL grant during random access procedure initiated by the Reconfiguration with sync procedure as described in [12, TS 38.331].…If a UE receives a higher layer configuration of *dl-OrJoint-TCIStateList* with a single *TCIState or a single UL-TCIState*, that can be used as an indicated TCI state,the UE determines an UL TX spatial filter, if applicable, from the configured TCI state for dynamic-grant and configured-grant based PUSCH and PUCCH, and SRS applying the indicated TCI state.…  |
| Moderator | Updated to “supported” in TP 5-2A |
| Futurewei | Support |
| Intel | Support |
| DOCOMO | Ok with TP5-2A (i.e., ‘supported’ instead of ‘1’).  |
| LG Electronics | OK |
| OPPO | Support |

==== TP 5-2 for 38.213=====

9.2.2 PUCCH Formats for UCI transmission

\*\*\*\* unchanged part omitted\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

A number of DMRS symbols for a PUCCH transmission using PUCCH format 3 or 4 is provided by *additionalDMRS*.

Use of /2-BPSK, instead of QPSK, for a PUCCH transmission using PUCCH format 3 or 4 is indicated by *pi2BPSK*.

A UE that has indicated a capability *beamCorrespondenceWithoutUL-BeamSweeping* set to '1', as described in [18, TS 38.306], can determine a spatial domain filter to be used while performing the applicable channel access procedures described in [15, TS 37.213] prior to a PUCCH transmission as follows:

- if UE is configured with a single value for *pucch-SpatialRelationInfoId* for the UL transmission, the UE may use a spatial domain filter that is same as the spatial domain filter associated with *referenceSignal* in the corresponding *pucch-SpatialRelationInfo*,

- if UE is configured with more than one value for *pucch-SpatialRelationInfoId* for the UL transmission, the UE may use a spatial domain filter that is same as the spatial domain filter associated with *referenceSignal* in the activated *pucch-SpatialRelationInfo*.

\*\*\*\* unchanged part omitted\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

======End of TP ==========================

==== TP 5-2 for 38.213=====

9.2.2 PUCCH Formats for UCI transmission

\*\*\*\* unchanged part omitted\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

A number of DMRS symbols for a PUCCH transmission using PUCCH format 3 or 4 is provided by *additionalDMRS*.

Use of /2-BPSK, instead of QPSK, for a PUCCH transmission using PUCCH format 3 or 4 is indicated by *pi2BPSK*.

A UE that has indicated a capability *beamCorrespondenceWithoutUL-BeamSweeping* set to 'supported', as described in [18, TS 38.306], can determine a spatial domain filter to be used while performing the applicable channel access procedures described in [15, TS 37.213] prior to a PUCCH transmission as follows:

- if UE is configured with a single value for *pucch-SpatialRelationInfoId* for the UL transmission, the UE may use a spatial domain filter that is same as the spatial domain filter associated with *referenceSignal* in the corresponding *pucch-SpatialRelationInfo*,

- if UE is configured with more than one value for *pucch-SpatialRelationInfoId* for the UL transmission, the UE may use a spatial domain filter that is same as the spatial domain filter associated with *referenceSignal* in the activated *pucch-SpatialRelationInfo*.

\*\*\*\* unchanged part omitted\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

======End of TP ==========================

## Summary of proposals and CRs for sensing beam for PUCCH or SRS

The key proposals from discussion papers are captured below.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Key Proposals/Observations/Positions |
| NTT DOCOMO, INC | **Proposal 1:** *Adopt the CR proposed in R1-2209868 [2]* |

Following is the overview of draft CRs received on this aspect from the companies.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Spec | Reason/Summary | Description |
| NTT DOCOMO, INC.[R1-2209868]  | 38.214 | ***Reason for change:*** | Correction on determination of sensing beam to be used prior to PUCCH or SRS in FR2-2. |
| ***Summary of change:*** | ·       Clarify UE behavior on how to determine sensing beam for channel access procedure to be performed prior to PUCCH/SRS transmission in FR2-2 |

# Issue CA-10: Editorial on *beamCorrespondenceWithoutUL-BeamSweeping*

R1-2208828 is alignment CRs on the value for *beamCorrespondenceWithoutUL-BeamSweeping*. The CR is repeated below for convenience:

=================TP for 38.214================

Reason for change: According to TS 38.331 and TS 38.306, when a UE reports a capability using higher-layer parameter *beamCorrespondenceWithoutUL-BeamSweeping*, this higher-layer parameter should be set to ‘supported’. But in current spec TS 38.214, this parameter is set to ‘1’ to indicate this UE capability, which is not aligned with the value provided in TS 38.331.

Summary of changes: Align the value setting of *beamCorrespondenceWithoutUL-BeamSweeping* in TS 38.214 with TS 38.331 and TS 38.306.

===============TP start========================

5.1.5 Antenna ports quasi co-location

<Unchanged parts are omitted>

A UE that has indicated a capability *beamCorrespondenceWithoutUL-BeamSweeping* set to 'supported', as described in [13, TS 38.306], can determine a spatial domain filter to be used while performing the applicable channel access procedures described in [16, TS 37.213] prior to a UL transmission on the channel as follows:

- if UE is indicated with an SRI corresponding to the UL transmission, the UE may use a spatial domain filter that is same as the spatial domain transmission filter associated with the indicated SRI,

- if UE is configured with *TCI-State* configurations with *DLorJointTCIState* or *UL-TCIState*, the UE may use a spatial domain transmit filter that is same as the spatial domain receive filter the UE may use to receive the DL reference signal associated with the indicated TCI state.

<Unchanged parts are omitted>

================End of TP=======================

Discussion 6-1 (closed)

Do you support the CR in R1-2208828 as an editor’s alignment CR?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | View |
| Ericsson | Ok with the proposed changes. |
| Nokia, NSB | We are ok with the change |
| CATT | OK |
| Samsung | OK |
| Intel | OK with the proposed changes. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | OK with the change |
| vivo | OK for editor alignment CR |
| LG Electronics | OK |
| OPPO | OK with the change. |
| ZTE, Sanechips | OK with the change. |
| Futurewei | OK |

**For alignment TS38.214 CR:**

Text proposal provided in R1-2208828 is endorsed for the editorial corrections.

# Issue CA-11: Editorial on csi-RS-ValidationWithDCI and CO-DurationsPerCell-r16

R1-2208706 and R1-2208707 are RRC parameter name alignment CRs. Repeated below for convenience

====TP CA-11-1 for 38.213===

Reason for change: Misalignment of the parameter names of COT duration and CSI-RS validation between TS 38.213 and TS 38.331.

38.331-h20

CO-DurationsPerCell-r16 ::= SEQUENCE {

 servingCellId-r16 ServCellIndex,

 positionInDCI-r16 INTEGER(0..maxSFI-DCI-PayloadSize-1),

 subcarrierSpacing-r16 SubcarrierSpacing,

 co-DurationList-r16 SEQUENCE (SIZE(1..64)) OF CO-Duration-r16

}

csi-RS-ValidationWithDCI-r16 ENUMERATED {enabled}

Summary of changes: Alignment of the parameter names between TS 38.213 and TS 38.331, that is:

1. Change “*csi-RS-ValidationWith-DCI*” to “*csi-RS-ValidationWithDCI*”

Change “*CO-DurationPerCell-r16*” to “*CO-DurationsPerCell-r16*”

==TP start==

11.1 Slot configuration

**<Unchanged parts are omitted>**

For a UE operation with shared spectrum channel access in FR1, or in FR2-2 when the UE is provided *ChannelAccessMode2-r17* = '*enabled*', if the UE is provided *csi-RS-ValidationWithDCI*, is not provided *CO-DurationsPerCell*, and is not provided *SlotFormatCombinationsPerCell*, and if the UE is configured by higher layers to receive a CSI-RS in a set of symbols of a slot, the UE cancels the CSI-RS reception in the set of symbols of the slot if the UE does not detect a DCI format indicating an aperiodic CSI-RS reception or scheduling a PDSCH reception in the set of symbols of the slot.

**<Unchanged parts are omitted>**

11.1.1 UE procedure for determining slot format

**<Unchanged parts are omitted>**

- a location of a channel occupancy duration field in DCI format 2\_0, by *CO-DurationsPerCell*, that indicates a remaining channel occupancy duration for the serving cell starting from a first symbol of a slot where the UE detects the DCI format 2\_0 by providing a value from *co-DurationList*. The channel occupancy duration field includes bits, where is the number of values provided by *co-DurationList*. If *CO-DurationsPerCell* is not provided, the remaining channel occupancy duration for the serving cell is a number of slots, starting from the slot where the UE detects the DCI format 2\_0, that the SFI-index field value provides corresponding slot formats

- a reference SCS configuration for *co-DurationList*, by *subcarrierSpacing*

- a location of a search space set group switching flag field in DCI format 2\_0, by *SearchSpaceSwitchTrigger*, that indicates a group from two groups of search space sets for PDCCH monitoring for scheduling for the serving cell or the set of serving cells, provided by *CellGroupsForSwitching*, as described in clause 10.4.

If neither *CO-DurationsPerCell-r16* nor *SlotFormatCombinationsPerCell*are provided and if *channelAccessMode* = "*semiStatic*" is provided, the procedures in this clause apply with assuming a channel occupancy time defined in clause 4.3 of [15, TS 37.213] is the remaining channel occupancy duration if a DL transmission burst(s) is detected within the channel occupancy time.

==End of TP CA-11-1 for 38.213===

====TP CA-11-2 for 38.214===

Reason for change: Misalignment of the parameter names of COT duration and CSI-RS validation between TS 38.214 and TS 38.331.

38.331-h20

CO-DurationsPerCell-r16 ::= SEQUENCE {

 servingCellId-r16 ServCellIndex,

 positionInDCI-r16 INTEGER(0..maxSFI-DCI-PayloadSize-1),

 subcarrierSpacing-r16 SubcarrierSpacing,

 co-DurationList-r16 SEQUENCE (SIZE(1..64)) OF CO-Duration-r16

}

csi-RS-ValidationWithDCI-r16 ENUMERATED {enabled}

Summary of changes: Alignment of the parameter names between TS 38.214 and TS 38.331, that is:

1. Change “*csi-RS-ValidationWith-DCI*” to “*csi-RS-ValidationWithDCI*”

Change “*CO-DurationPerCell-r16*” to “*CO-DurationsPerCell-r16*”==TP start==

==TP start==

5.2.1.4.2 Report Quantity Configurations

**<Unchanged parts are omitted>**

For operation with shared spectrum channel access, if the UE is configured with a *CSI-ReportConfig* with higher layer parameter *reportQuantity* set to 'cri-RI-PMI-CQI ', 'cri-RI-i1', 'cri-RI-i1-CQI', 'cri-RI-CQI' or 'cri-RI-LI-PMI-CQI', the UE shall derive:

- the CSI parameters without averaging two or more instances of any periodic or semi-persistent *nzp-CSI-RS-Resources* in the corresponding *NZP-CSI-RS-ResourceSet* for channel measurement or for interference measurement located in different DL transmissions,

- the instances of the *nzp-CSI-RS-Resources* are not in the same channel occupancy duration indicated by DCI format 2\_0, if the UE is provided at least one of *SlotFormatIndicator* or co*-DurationList*; or

- the instances of the *nzp-CSI-RS-Resources* occur within a set of consecutive symbols which are not all occupied by PDSCH(s) and/or aperiodic CSI-RS(s) indicated by DCI formats, if any, and the corresponding PDCCH(s), if the UE is neither provided with *CO-DurationsPerCell* nor *SlotFormatIndicator*, but is provided with *csi-RS-ValidationWithDCI*

- the interference measurements for computing CSI value based on periodic/semi-persistent CSI-IM measured only in OFDM symbol(s) that fulfill the same conditions under which the UE is expected to receive periodic/semi-persistent CSI-RS as described in Clause 11.1 and Clause 11.1.1 of [6, TS 38.213].

**<Unchanged parts are omitted>**

==End of TP CA-11-2 for 38.214===

Discussion 7-1 (closed)

Do you support the CR in R1-2208706 as 38.213 editor’s alignment CR and R1-2208707 as 38.214 editor’s alignment CR?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | View |
| Ericsson | Ok with the changes |
| Nokia, NSB | We are ok with the change |
| Samsung | OK with the changes. The draft CR for 38.213 seems not including the tracking marks, but could be understood from the reason for change. Hopefully it can be addressed in the final draft CR document.  |
| Intel | As pointed out by Samsung, the CR includes the changes with no tracking marks. Anyway, OK with the proposed changes. |
| Moderator | Sorry about the confusion. The change marks are added back |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | OK with the proposed changes |
| vivo | OK for editor alignment CR |
| LG Electronics | OK  |
| OPPO | OK with the proposed changes. |
| ZTE, Sanechips | OK |
| LG Electronics 2 | Since the above is the r16 parameter, the Rel-16 spec (i.e., TS 38.213 and 38.213 v16.11.0) should also be changed, is this correct understanding? |
| Futurewei | OK |

**For alignment TS38.213 CR:**

Text proposal provided in R1-2208706 is endorsed for the editorial corrections.

Note: the same change may need to be applied for Rel.16 spec as well.

**For alignment TS38.214 CR:**

Text proposal provided in R1-2208707 is endorsed for the editorial corrections.

Note: the same change may need to be applied for Rel.16 spec as well.

# References

1. R1-2208198, “FL summary for Maintenance of Channel Access Mechanisms for NR in 52.6 to 71GHz band, ver04”, Moderator (Qualcomm),
2. R1-2208463, Remaining issues of channel access mechanism for 60 GHz unlicensed operation, Huawei, HiSilicon
3. R1-2208476, Corrections to multi beam channel access in TS37.213, Huawei, HiSilicon
4. R1-2208477, Corrections to channel access field in RAR UL grant in FR2-2 in TS38.213, Huawei, HiSilicon
5. R1-2208594, Correction on the short control signaling constraint, vivo
6. R1-2208595, Correction on the indication of channel access Types, vivo
7. R1-2208704, Correction on on ChannelAccess-Cpext in RAR UL Grant in TS 38.213, ZTE, Sanechips
8. R1-2208705, Clarification on Contention Exempt Short Control Signalling rules for UL in TS 37.213, ZTE, Sanechips
9. R1-2208706, Alignment CR on the parameter names in TS 38.213, ZTE, Sanechips
10. R1-2208707, Alignment CR on the parameter names in TS 38.214, ZTE, Sanechips
11. R1-2208826, Discussion on remaining issue short control signaling, OPPO
12. R1-2208827, Draft CR on resolving issue for short control signaling, OPPO
13. R1-2208828, Draft CR on editorial correction for higher-layer parameter setting, OPPO
14. R1-2208934, Discussion on channel access procedures upon detection of a common DCI for frequency range 2-2, CATT
15. R1-2208935, Correction on channel access procedures upon detection of a common DCI for frequency range 2-2, CATT
16. R1-2209031, Discussion on Applicability of the Short Control Signalling Exemption, Intel Corporation
17. R1-2209032, [draft] correction for short control signaling LBT exemption applicability in TS 37.213, Intel Corporation
18. R1-2209250, Correction on the bit length of ChannelAccess-CPext-CAPC field in DCI 0-1 and DCI 1-1 for FR 2-2, xiaomi
19. R1-2209430, Remaining issues on channel access mechanism, Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell
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21. R1-2209444, Remaining issues of channel access mechanism to support NR above 52.6 GHz, LG Electronics
22. R1-2209445, Draft CR for multi-beam channel access procedure in FR2-2, LG Electronics
23. R1-2209446, Discussion on multi-beam channel access procedure in FR2-2, LG Electronics
24. R1-2209447, Draft CR on channel access indication for RAR grant in FR2-2, LG Electronics
25. R1-2209692, Draft CR for ChannelAccess-Cpext in RAR UL grant in FR2-2, Samsung
26. R1-2209693, Draft CR for multi-beam channel access procedure in FR2-2, Samsung
27. R1-2209819, Corrections to ED threshold for use with Type 2 channel access procedure in FR2-2 in TS37.213, Huawei, HiSilicon
28. R1-2209845, Corrections to per-beam ED threshold for multi-beam COT in FR2-2 in TS37.213, Huawei, HiSilicon
29. R1-2209868, Draft CR on spatial domain filter for sensing in FR2-2, NTT DOCOMO, INC.
30. R1-2209871, Discussion on remaining issues for NR in FR2-2, NTT DOCOMO, INC.
31. R1-2209940, Draft CR on unified short control signaling exemption and channel access type upgrade, Qualcomm Incorporated
32. R1-2209941, Draft CR on ChannelAccess-Cpext field in UL RAR grant, Qualcomm Incorporated
33. R1-2209942, Draft CR on UL transmission with LBT per sensing beam, Qualcomm Incorporated
34. R1-2209943, Draft CR on EDT determination rule for COT with SDM or TDM transmission with per beam LBT, Qualcomm Incorporated
35. R1-2209944, Discussion paper on Maintenance for NR from 52.6GHz to 71 GHz, Qualcomm Incorporated
36. R1-2210053, Correction on UE resuming a UE initiated COT, Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell
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40. R1-2210136, Draft CR on channel access after failure of Type 2 channel access for FR2-2, WILUS Inc.
41. R1-2210137, Draft CR on channel access procedure upon detection of a common DCI for FR2-2, WILUS Inc.
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