**3GPP TSG RAN WG1 #114** **R1-230xxxx**

**Toulouse, France, August 21st – 25th, 2023**

**Agenda item:** 9.17

**Source:** Samsung

**Title:** Summary of email discussions [114-R18-38.213-NR\_cov\_enh2]

**Document for:** Discussion and decision

# Introduction

The purpose of this document is to collect inputs/comments on the draft CR for TS 38.213 [draftCR\_38213 Coverage](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/tsg_ran/WG1_RL1/TSGR1_114/Inbox/drafts/9.17(Other)/%5B38.213%20draft%20CRs%5D/NR_cov_enh2/R1-230xxxx%20draftCR_38213%20Coverage.docx) on the introduction of further NR coverage enhancements. If a comment on a particular aspect has been made by another company, please do not repeat it until, if needed, after a response.

The first checkpoint is on September 5, UTC 13:00.

# First Round Discussion

Please provide your comments on the draft CR for TS 38.213 [draftCR\_38213 Coverage](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/tsg_ran/WG1_RL1/TSGR1_114/Inbox/drafts/9.17(Other)/%5B38.213%20draft%20CRs%5D/NR_cov_enh2/R1-230xxxx%20draftCR_38213%20Coverage.docx).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Comments |
| LG | First of all, the following seems to be temporarily written last time, but it seems to overlap with the newly written content, so it would be good to delete it.   |  | | --- | | A time period, starting from frame 0, for determining [RO groups] for PRACH transmission with repetitions, is the smallest number of SS/PBCH block to PRACH occasion association pattern period(s) such that at least one RO group is determined for all configured and the determined [RO group pattern] repeats at every such time period. |   Next, if a timing offset is configured, it was agreed that the timing offset would be applied between ROs in the same frequency location, and also to use the timing offset from the first valid RO of the previous RO group.   |  | | --- | | Agreement  For a given number of *N* multiple PRACH transmissions, to determine the starting RO of all the RO groups within a time period X:   * + If a time offset is configured, then     - the starting RO of the first RO group for each is determined from the first valid RO within the time period X, first in increasing order of frequency resource index for frequency multiplexed PRACH occasions; second in increasing order of time resource index.     - the starting RO of the *n*-th RO group for each is determined as the RO at the time offset equal to a number of valid ROs from the starting RO of the (*n-1*)-th RO group for the same . |   Therefore, the part below can be modified as follows.   |  | | --- | | For a PRACH transmission with preamble repetitions within a time period, a first valid PRACH occasion is determined according to the ordering of PRACH occasions and is after consecutive valid PRACH occasions in time from ~~a~~ the first ~~last~~ valid PRACH occasion corresponding to previous preamble repetitions with same frequency location, if any, where is the value of *TimeOffsetBetweenStartingRO*, if provided; otherwise, . |   Finally, since the RAR window for multiple PRACH transmissions has been agreed to start after last RO, it might be clear to mention it as below so that it can be distinguished from legacy PRACH transmission.   |  | | --- | | In response to a PRACH transmission, a UE attempts to detect a DCI format 1\_0 with CRC scrambled by a corresponding RA-RNTI during a window controlled by higher layers [11, TS 38.321]. For a PRACH transmission without preamble repetitions, t~~T~~he window starts at the first symbol of the earliest CORESET the UE is configured to receive PDCCH for Type1-PDCCH CSS set, as defined in clause 10.1, that is at least one symbol, after the last symbol of the ~~last~~ PRACH occasion corresponding to the PRACH transmission, where the symbol duration corresponds to the SCS for Type1-PDCCH CSS set as defined in clause 10.1. For a PRACH transmission with preamble repetitions, the window starts at the first symbol of the earliest CORESET the UE is configured to receive PDCCH for Type1-PDCCH CSS set, as defined in clause 10.1, that is at least one symbol, after the last symbol of the last PRACH occasion corresponding to the multiple PRACH transmissions, where the symbol duration corresponds to the SCS for Type1-PDCCH CSS set as defined in clause 10.1. | |
| DOCOMO | **Issue 1: Determination for first RO of all RO groups**  In RAN1#114, we have following agreements to determine the first RO for all RO groups in time period X.  Agreement  For a given number of *N* multiple PRACH transmissions, to determine the starting RO of all the RO groups within a time period X:   * + If a time offset is configured, then     - the starting RO of the first RO group for each is determined from the first valid RO within the time period X, first in increasing order of frequency resource index for frequency multiplexed PRACH occasions; second in increasing order of time resource index.  * + - the starting RO of the *n*-th RO group for each is determined as the RO at the time offset equal to a number of valid ROs from the starting RO of the (*n-1*)-th RO group for the same .  * + If time offset is not configured, then     - the starting RO of the first RO group is the first valid RO within the time period X.     - the starting RO of other RO groups are determined as the first valid RO after the previous RO group in the following order within the time period X: first, in increasing order of frequency resource indexes for frequency multiplexed PRACH occasions; second, in increasing order of time resource indexes.   **Comment 1**: According to the agreement, the configured time offset is from the starting RO of the *(n-1)th* RO group to the starting RO of the *nth* RO group for the same frequency location. In the below CR, the time offset seems to be the offset between the last RO of the *(n-1)th* RO group and the first RO of *nth* RO group.  Suggested change: Modify the “last” (in positions as highlighted below) into “first”.   |  | | --- | | For a PRACH transmission with preamble repetitions within a time period, a first valid PRACH occasion is determined according to the ordering of PRACH occasions and is after consecutive valid PRACH occasions in time from a last valid PRACH occasion corresponding to previous preamble repetitions, if any, where is the value of *TimeOffsetBetweenStartingRO*, if provided; otherwise, . |  |  | | --- | | For a PRACH transmission with preamble repetitions within a time period, the first valid PRACH occasion of the first preamble repetitions associated with an SS/PBCH block is the first valid PRACH occasion associated with the SS/PBCH block in the association period for preamble repetitions. The first valid PRACH occasion of subsequent preamble repetitions associated with the SS/PBCH block in the time period, if any, is determined according to an ordering of PRACH occasions  - First, in increasing order of frequency resource indexes for frequency multiplexed PRACH occasions  - Second, in increasing order of time resource indexes for time multiplexed PRACH occasions after consecutive valid PRACH occasions in time from a last valid PRACH occasion corresponding to previous preamble repetitions with same frequency location, if any, for the SS/PBCH block |   **Comment 2**: The above two paragraphs are both about determination for first RO of RO groups. We feel the first paragraph seems redundant, since it can be captured by the second paragraph.  Suggested change: Remove the first paragraph as above.  **Issue 2: RO groups for same repetition number**  **Comment 3**: In RAN1#114, it was agreed that no overlapping between RO groups for the same repetition number (as highlighted part below). The CR seems not capture this limitation/rule.  Agreement  For a given number of *N* multiple PRACH transmissions, all the RO groups within a time period X are determined as follows:   * Firstly, the starting RO of the first RO group is determined, then its remaining ROs are determined. Next, the starting RO of other RO groups and its remaining ROs are determined sequentially. * the starting RO is determined as follows (down select only one of the Alt.):   **Alt.1 (w/o density control)**   * + the starting RO of the first RO group is the first valid RO within the time period X.   + the starting RO of other RO groups are determined as the first valid RO after the previous RO group in the following order within the time period X: first, in increasing order of frequency resource indexes for frequency multiplexed PRACH occasions; second, in increasing order of time resource indexes.   **Alt.2 (w/ density control)**   * + If a time offset is configured, then     - the starting RO of the first RO group for each is determined from the first valid RO within the time period X, first in increasing order of frequency resource index for frequency multiplexed PRACH occasions; second in increasing order of time resource index.  * + - the starting RO of the *n*-th RO group for each is determined as the RO at the time offset equal to a number of valid ROs from the starting RO of the (*n-1*)-th RO group for the same .  * + If time offset is not configured, then Alt.1 Applies. * It is not expected to have overlapping RO between any two RO groups for the given number of *N* multiple PRACH transmissions. * the remaining *N-1* ROs are the next *N-1* ROs after the starting RO with increasing order of time resource indexes and associated with the same SSB(s) as the starting RO, and (down select only one of the Alt.)   + - Alt. 1 (the starting RB of ROs within a RO group is the same) the *N-1* ROs are with the same starting RB as the starting RO.     - Alt. 2 (the starting RB of ROs within a RO group can be different) the *N*-1 ROs are with the lowest frequency resource index in corresponding time instance.     - Alt. 3 (the starting RB of within a RO group can be different and a frequency offset is configured) the *N-1* ROs are determined based on a configured frequency offset.     - Alt. 4 (the starting RB of ROs within a RO group can be different), the *N*-1 ROs are with the same relative frequency resource index among the multiple frequency multiplexing ROs associated with the same SSB in corresponding time instances.  |  | | --- | | For a PRACH transmission with preamble repetitions within a time period, a first valid PRACH occasion is determined according to the ordering of PRACH occasions and is after consecutive valid PRACH occasions in time from a last valid PRACH occasion corresponding to previous preamble repetitions, if any, where is the value of *TimeOffsetBetweenStartingRO*, if provided; otherwise, .  For a PRACH transmission with preamble repetitions within a time period, the first valid PRACH occasion of the first preamble repetitions associated with an SS/PBCH block is the first valid PRACH occasion associated with the SS/PBCH block in the association period for preamble repetitions. The first valid PRACH occasion of subsequent preamble repetitions associated with the SS/PBCH block in the time period, if any, is determined according to an ordering of PRACH occasions  - First, in increasing order of frequency resource indexes for frequency multiplexed PRACH occasions  - Second, in increasing order of time resource indexes for time multiplexed PRACH occasions after consecutive valid PRACH occasions in time from a last valid PRACH occasion corresponding to previous preamble repetitions with same frequency location, if any, for the SS/PBCH block  For a PRACH transmission with preamble repetitions, all respective valid PRACH occasions are consecutive in time and use same frequency resources and are associated with a same SS/PBCH block index. | |
| Nokia/NSB | **Issue 1: Association with Type-2 random access procedure.**   |  | | --- | | For Type-2 random access procedure or for a Type-1 random access procedure with preamble repetitions with common configuration of PRACH occasions with Type-1 random access procedure without preamble repetitions, a UE is provided a number of SS/PBCH block indexes associated with one PRACH occasion by *ssb-perRACH-OccasionAndCB-PreamblesPerSSB* and a number of contention based preambles per SS/PBCH block index per valid PRACH occasion by *msgA-CB-PreamblesPerSSB-PerSharedRO*. The PRACH transmission can be on a subset of PRACH occasions associated with a same SS/PBCH block index within an SSB-RO mapping cycle for a UE provided with a PRACH mask index by *msgA-SSB-SharedRO-MaskIndex* according to [11, TS 38.321].  For Type-2 random access procedure or for a Type-1 random access procedure with preamble repetitions with separate configuration of PRACH occasions with Type-1 random access procedure without preamble repetitions, a UE is provided a number of SS/PBCH block indexes associated with one PRACH occasion and a number of contention based preambles per SS/PBCH block index per valid PRACH occasion by *msgA-SSB-PerRACH-OccasionAndCB-PreamblesPerSSB* when provided; otherwise, by *ssb-perRACH-OccasionAndCB-PreamblesPerSSB*. |   **Comment:** For both cases of common configuration and separate configurations of PRACH occasions between Type-1 random access procedure with preamble repetitions and Type-1 random access procedure without preamble repetition, it is unclear why the number of contention based preambles per SS/PBCH block index per valid PRACH occasion cannot be determined from *ssb-perRACH-OccasionAndCB-PreamblesPerSSB* (as a temporary solution to be changed, if applicable, after finalization of the RRC signaling details by RAN2). The current wording, albeit temporary, creates a relationship between multiple PRACH transmissions and 2-step RACH. In this context, RAN1 never agreed to reuse the “msgA-CB-PreamblesPerSSB-PerSharedRO” parameter for the determination of the number of contention based preambles per SS/PBCH block index per valid PRACH occasion. Although the editor commented that the sentence may be revised depending on how RAN2 defines the feature combination, we still prefer an approach based on a 1:1 mapping with agreements to be used.  **Suggested change for addressing Issue 1**:  Either remove or put the changes in the following paragraph in square brackets.   |  | | --- | | For Type-2 random access procedure [or for a Type-1 random access procedure with preamble repetitions] with common configuration of PRACH occasions with Type-1 random access procedure [without preamble repetitions], a UE is provided a number of SS/PBCH block indexes associated with one PRACH occasion by *ssb-perRACH-OccasionAndCB-PreamblesPerSSB* and a number of contention based preambles per SS/PBCH block index per valid PRACH occasion by *msgA-CB-PreamblesPerSSB-PerSharedRO*. The PRACH transmission can be on a subset of PRACH occasions associated with a same SS/PBCH block index within an SSB-RO mapping cycle for a UE provided with a PRACH mask index by *msgA-SSB-SharedRO-MaskIndex* according to [11, TS 38.321].  For Type-2 random access procedure [or for a Type-1 random access procedure with preamble repetitions] with separate configuration of PRACH occasions with Type-1 random access procedure [without preamble repetitions], a UE is provided a number of SS/PBCH block indexes associated with one PRACH occasion and a number of contention based preambles per SS/PBCH block index per valid PRACH occasion by *msgA-SSB-PerRACH-OccasionAndCB-PreamblesPerSSB* when provided; otherwise, by *ssb-perRACH-OccasionAndCB-PreamblesPerSSB*. |   **Issue 2: Definition of an association period**   |  | | --- | | For a PRACH transmission without preamble repetitions, an association period, starting from frame 0, for mapping SS/PBCH block indexes to PRACH occasions is the smallest value in the set determined by the PRACH configuration period according Table 8.1-1 such that SS/PBCH block indexes are mapped at least once to the PRACH occasions within the association period, where a UE obtains from the value of *ssb-PositionsInBurst* in *SIB1* or in *ServingCellConfigCommon*. |   **Comment:** The definition of association period is fixed and applicable for a PRACH transmission, irrespective of whether this is with or without preamble repetition. Legacy SSB-to-RO mapping is reused entirely by multiple PRACH transmissions, and no repetitions-specific collision handling rules or RO validity/invalidity rules are introduced in Rel-18. Therefore, there is no need to clarify that the association period is for a PRACH transmission without preamble repetitions. Otherwise, the definition of the association period for a PRACH transmission with preamble repetitions is missing.  **Suggested change for addressing Issue 2**:  Remove the added text in the paragraph above and reuse Rel-17 text:   |  | | --- | | ~~For a PRACH transmission without preamble repetitions,~~ A~~a~~n association period, starting from frame 0, for mapping SS/PBCH block indexes to PRACH occasions is the smallest value in the set determined by the PRACH configuration period according Table 8.1-1 such that SS/PBCH block indexes are mapped at least once to the PRACH occasions within the association period, where a UE obtains from the value of *ssb-PositionsInBurst* in *SIB1* or in *ServingCellConfigCommon*. |   **Issue 3: Definition and determination of time period**   |  | | --- | | For a PRACH transmission with preamble repetitions, a time period, starting from frame 0, for mapping an SS/PBCH block index to PRACH occasions is the smallest value of SS/PBCH block to PRACH occasion association pattern periods such that the SS/PBCH block index is mapped at least once to PRACH occasions within the time period for each configured number of preamble repetitions. |   **Comment 1**: According to an existing agreement , the PRACH occasions in a RO group need to have the same frequency location, otherwise they cannot be grouped together. Note that this is rightfully stated in the very last sentence of the text added by the Editor in the CR:   |  | | --- | | For a PRACH transmission with preamble repetitions, all respective valid PRACH occasions are consecutive in time and use same frequency resources and are associated with a same SS/PBCH block index. |   This implies that the time period, starting from frame 0, for mapping an SS/PBCH block index to PRACH occasions should be the smallest integer number of SS/PBCH block to PRACH occasion association pattern periods such that the SS/PBCH block index is mapped at least once to Image PRACH occasions with the same frequency location within the time period for all configured Image number of preamble repetitions.  This problem may be solved by moving the last sentence of the added text prior to the definition of the time period (please see below).  **Comment 2**: “the smallest value of SS/PBCH block to PRACH occasion association pattern periods” does not sound very accurate. We suggest using the wording used in the agreements, which is “smaller integer number of […]”  **Suggested change for addressing Issue 3**:   |  | | --- | | For a PRACH transmission with preamble repetitions, all respective valid PRACH occasions are consecutive in time and use same frequency resources and are associated with a same SS/PBCH block index.  For a PRACH transmission with preamble repetitions, a time period, starting from frame 0, for mapping an SS/PBCH block index to PRACH occasions is the smallest ~~value~~ integer number of SS/PBCH block to PRACH occasion association pattern periods such that the SS/PBCH block index is mapped at least once to PRACH occasions within the time period for ~~each~~ all configured numbers of preamble repetitions.  **\*\*\* Unchanged parts are omitted \*\*\***  ~~For a PRACH transmission with preamble repetitions, all respective valid PRACH occasions are consecutive in time and use same frequency resources and are associated with a same SS/PBCH block index.~~ |   **Issue 4: Definition and determination of time period pattern**   |  | | --- | | A time period pattern for PRACH occasions includes one or more time periods and is determined so that a pattern between the PRACH occasions and the SS/PBCH block index repeats in time. |   **Comment 1**: We do not have agreements on the definition of time period pattern, while we have an agreement on what the role of the time period is, i.e., RO group determination procedure is repeated identically in different time periods until a new PRACH configuration is given (thus only the operations to be carried out in one time period need to be described). We are not sure we understand why the introduction of the concept is needed and we would assume that we should strive to keep the number of new quantities/definitions at the minimum necessary to capture all agreements.  When reading the sentence, it is also unclear whether one or more time period patterns exist, i.e., one per configured value, while it should always be only one (since we have always only one time period, irrespective of how many repetition numbers are configured in the cell).  **Suggested change for solving Issue 4**:   |  | | --- | | **\*\*\* Unchanged parts are omitted \*\*\***  ~~A time period pattern for PRACH occasions includes one or more time periods and is determined so that a pattern between the PRACH occasions and the SS/PBCH block index repeats in time.~~ The mapping between the PRACH occasions and the SS/PBCH block index repeats in time with periodicity given by the time period. |   **Issue 5: Starting ROs definition and determination**   |  | | --- | | For a PRACH transmission with preamble repetitions within a time period, a first valid PRACH occasion is determined according to the ordering of PRACH occasions and is after consecutive valid PRACH occasions in time from a last valid PRACH occasion corresponding to previous preamble repetitions, if any, where is the value of *TimeOffsetBetweenStartingRO*, if provided; otherwise, . |   **Comment 1**: This does not seem correct. According to existing agreement on starting ROs, and as rightfully pointed out by other companies before, is the gap between consecutive starting ROs and not between the last RO of a group and the first RO of the subsequent group. Furthermore, for any frequency resource location the first starting RO in a time period is always the first valid RO in the time period, since there is no previous starting RO to apply the time offset to. This also explains why the corresponding parameter is called *TimeOffsetBetweenStartingRO*, since it can only be applied between two starting ROs.  In summary, we have two cases:   * **Starting RO of the first RO group in a time period**; in this case is not applied and, for each frequency resource location, the starting RO is just the first valid RO in the time period. In other words, the starting RO of the first RO group is the same irrespective of whether *TimeOffsetBetweenStartingRO* is provided or not. * **Starting RO of any other RO group in a time period**; in this case the starting RO of the group is not calculated by applying to the last RO of the previous group with same frequency resource location, but actually to the starting RO of the previous group. In other words, the starting RO of each group other than the first depends on whether *TimeOffsetBetweenStartingRO* is provided or not.   Please note the relevance of the reference to the frequency resource location for frequency multiplexed PRACH occasions. This is crucial to ensure that the result of applying a time offset results in blanking some of the RO groups in time domain (but not in frequency domain).  **Comment 2**: suggesting a correction for this paragraph is not straightforward, given that the rest of the CR has been written consistently with it. From our perspective, it would be probably easier to have a structural change which may capture all the details of each agreement while, why not, reusing their very simple structure. We will provide a suggestion for a structural change after Issue 7.  **Issue 6: First starting RO definition and determination**   |  | | --- | | For a PRACH transmission with preamble repetitions within a time period, the first valid PRACH occasion of the first preamble repetitions associated with an SS/PBCH block is the first valid PRACH occasion associated with the SS/PBCH block in the association period for preamble repetitions. |   **Comment 1**: According to the agreement copied above, the first starting RO for the first RO group associated with an SS/PBCH block is the first valid RO associated with an SS/PBCH block in the time period and not in the association period, as per text above. Indeed, we can have multiple association periods inside a time period, but only one first starting RO.  **Suggested change for solving Issue 6**:  Ensure that all definitions of starting ROs, RO groups, and so on, are given with reference to the time period and not to the association period. A more explicit suggested change is not provided for the same reasons outlined above for Issue 5. The suggestion for a structural change provided after Issue 7 will also address Issue 6.  **Issue 7: Definition and determination of any starting RO other than the first**   |  | | --- | | The first valid PRACH occasion of subsequent preamble repetitions associated with the SS/PBCH block in the time period, if any, is determined according to an ordering of PRACH occasions  - First, in increasing order of frequency resource indexes for frequency multiplexed PRACH occasions  - Second, in increasing order of time resource indexes for time multiplexed PRACH occasions after consecutive valid PRACH occasions in time from a last valid PRACH occasion corresponding to previous preamble repetitions with same frequency location, if any, for the SS/PBCH block |   **Comment 1**: Other than the problem of the “last/first” valid RO highlighted by other companies, this does not seem to provide:   1. An unambiguous description of how to determine any starting RO other than the first, when *TimeOffsetBetweenStartingRO* is not configured.    * In this case, the role of frequency resource location is unclear. In other words, the text seems to imply that a relationship between the frequency resource location of the last starting RO in a previous time instance and the subsequent starting RO exists, while this is not the case. This may lead to different implementations depending on hos the sentence is interpreted. 2. A correct description of how to determine all starting ROs other than the first, when *TimeOffsetBetweenStartingRO* is configured.    * In this case, the problem is that a literal reading of the sentence seems to suggest that if a starting RO with a given frequency resource index does not exist in a previous time instance, then no starting ROs with that frequency resource index can exist in the entire time period, whereas this is clearly not the case. Indeed, for a given time instance, and assuming that no other starting ROs can be found in frequency domain (frequency first), the sentence implies that for a different time instance there cannot be starting ROs whose frequency resource index is different from the frequency resource index of starting ROs in the given (previous) time instance. This is not correct according to existing agreements.   For instance, according to our understanding of the sentence, in a scenario like the one provided in the figure below (taken from R1-2306772, with #SSBs = 3, #msg1-FDMed = 8, #SSBsPerRO = 1/2), RO#4 and RO#5 in the second time instance, and RO#2 and RO#3 in the second time instance, would never be used as starting ROs of a group of 2 ROs according to the sentence in the current CR. This is not what has been agreed in RAN1.    **Suggested change for solving Issue 7 [, Issue 5 and Issue 6]**:  Given all the above and trying to re-use the existing text as much as possible, while ensuring that the text captures all the existing agreements and avoid the problem as per issue 7, we provide the following suggestion/simplification [text #2] for the entire section of the CR describing the starting RO determination and corresponding RO grouping [text #1]. We would like to highlight that our goal here is to provide a constructive alternative that, in our views, solves existing issues as per above descriptions. Alternative formulations surely exist and can be considered, if the one in [text #2] is not agreeable.   |  | | --- | | **Text #1 [Current text in the Editor CR]**  For a PRACH transmission with preamble repetitions within a time period, a first valid PRACH occasion is determined according to the ordering of PRACH occasions and is after consecutive valid PRACH occasions in time from a last valid PRACH occasion corresponding to previous preamble repetitions, if any, where is the value of *TimeOffsetBetweenStartingRO*, if provided; otherwise, .  For a PRACH transmission with preamble repetitions within a time period, the first valid PRACH occasion of the first preamble repetitions associated with an SS/PBCH block is the first valid PRACH occasion associated with the SS/PBCH block in the association period for preamble repetitions. The first valid PRACH occasion of subsequent preamble repetitions associated with the SS/PBCH block in the time period, if any, is determined according to an ordering of PRACH occasions  - First, in increasing order of frequency resource indexes for frequency multiplexed PRACH occasions  - Second, in increasing order of time resource indexes for time multiplexed PRACH occasions after consecutive valid PRACH occasions in time from a last valid PRACH occasion corresponding to previous preamble repetitions with same frequency location, if any, for the SS/PBCH block |     Suggested change   |  | | --- | | **Text #2**  For a PRACH transmission with preamble repetitions within a time period   * If *TimeOffsetBetweenStartingRO* is provided, for each frequency resource index for frequency multiplexed PRACH occasions   + the first valid PRACH occasion of the first preamble repetitions associated with an SS/PBCH block is the first valid PRACH occasion associated with the SS/PBCH block in the time period for preamble repetitions   + the first valid PRACH occasion of subsequent preamble repetitions associated with the SS/PBCH block is determined after *TimeOffsetBetweenStartingRO* consecutive valid PRACH occasions in time from a first valid PRACH occasion corresponding to the previous preamble repetitions. * Otherwise   + the first valid PRACH occasion of the first preamble repetitions associated with an SS/PBCH block is the first valid PRACH occasion associated with the SS/PBCH block in the time period for preamble repetitions.   + The first valid PRACH occasion of subsequent preamble repetitions associated with the SS/PBCH block in the time period, if any, is determined according to an ordering of PRACH occasions     - First, in increasing order of frequency resource indexes for frequency multiplexed PRACH occasions     - Second, in increasing order of time resource indexes for time multiplexed PRACH occasions. | |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |