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

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

**Agenda item: 9.17**

**Source: Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell**

**Title: Summary on email discussion on Sidelink enhancements**

**Document for: Discussion and Decision**

# 1 Introduction

This thread will discuss the draft CR to 38.214 for the Sidelink enhancements.

First checkpoint for this discussion: **September 5, 6:00 UTC**!

# 2 Discussion – first round

The comments in this section are based on version 0 of the the draft CR available in the **Post RAN1#114 discussion.**

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| Company | Comments | Editor reply/Notes |
| LGE | On Section 8.1.2.1, there is some typo.  For operation with shared spectrum channel access in frequency range 1, for the first ~~U~~SL transmission to initiate a channel occupancy  Moreover, according to the following WA, the above scheme is applied for the case when UE performs Type 2A to transmit PSCCH/PSSCH within the shared COT as well.  Working assumption  When UE performs Type 2 channel access to transmit PSCCH/PSSCH within a COT:   * By default, only one value is (pre-)configured for the set of CPE starting position for inside COT   + The value is the default CPE starting position   + UE only use the (pre-)configured default CPE starting position * When more than one values are (pre-)configured for the set of CPE starting position for inside COT   + One of these values is the default CPE starting position   + UE use the same method for using CPE for the case when UE performs Type 1 channel access to initiate a COT for PSCCH/PSSCH transmission * FFS: whether to support that CPE can be transmitted between any two consecutive SL transmissions between COT initiator and responder, to reduce the gap between two transmissions so that it does not exceed 16us, the CPE is selected from the CPE(s) (pre-)configured for PSCCH/PSSCH within a COT   In addition, Scheme 1 also needs to be captured as well as Scheme 2 in this part.  **Agreement**  When UE performs Type 1 channel access to initiate a COT for PSCCH/PSSCH transmission:   * Scheme 1: The UE selects the (pre-)configured default CPE starting position. * Scheme 2: A CPE starting position is randomly selected among one or multiple CPE starting candidate positions (pre-)configured per priority of the PSCCH/PSSCH transmission   + The mapping one or multiple CPE starting positions per priority can be up to (pre-)configuration.   + FFS: whether the priority should be the L1 priority or CAPC (to be down-selected in RAN1#114) * For partial and full RB set resource allocations   + If a resource reservation is transmitted or resource reservations is detected for the slot and the RB set(s) of the intended PSCCH/PSSCH transmission, Scheme 1 is applied; otherwise, Scheme 2 is applied   + FFS: other conditions to determine whether to use scheme 1 or scheme 2   + FFS: further enhancements for the full RB set case   In those points of views, we suggest following text:  For operation with shared spectrum channel access in frequency range 1, for the first SL transmission to initiate a channel occupancy or within a shared channel occupancy the UE determines a duration of a cyclic prefix extension *Text* to be applied according to [4, TS 38.211] where the index for [4, TS 38.211] is chosen to be default value provided by the higher layer parameter *CPEStartingPositionsPSCCH-PSSCH-InitiateCOT* if the resource for the SL transmission is indicated by a SCI format 1-A of the UE or if the SL transmission is in a slot where it is assumed that SL transmission of another UE occurs or be chosen randomly from a set of values for the priority of the SL transmission configured by the higher layer parameter *CPEStartingPositionsPSCCH-PSSCH-InitiateCOT, otherwise*.  On the section 8.1.4, it would be necessary to consider RB set concepts as well including the number of consecutive RB sets and the update on the definition of candidate resource. MCSt also needs to be captured.  Working assumption  In Mode 2 resource allocation:   * Alt. 1: (rectangular shaped)   + For contiguous RB based     - A candidate multi-slots resource is defined as a set of contiguous sub-channels starting from sub-channel in consecutive slots starting from slot .   + For interlaced RB based     - A candidate multi-slots resource is defined as a set of contiguous sub-channels starting from sub-channel in consecutive slots starting from slot in contiguous RB sets starting from RB set z.     - A candidate single-slot resource is defined as a set of contiguous sub-channels starting from sub-channel in slot in contiguous RB sets starting from RB set z. * Note, different candidate multi-slot resources can overlap in time.   Agreement  In Mode 2 resource allocation,   * The higher layer can indicate a “number of consecutive slots for MCSt” () larger than 1 for L1 reporting multi-slots candidates to the higher layer. The candidate multi-slots resource definition is applied.   + Otherwise, the candidate single-slot resource definition is applied (same as R16/17). * The higher layer selects resources from the reported according to one of the following based on UE implementation:   + Random selection as per R16/17   + Higher layer is not restricted to select resources at random, and can select in consecutive slots     - It is up to RAN2 to define detailed behaviour as needed   + It is RAN1 intention that, once the higher layer selects a multi-slots candidate from the set , it will use all the single-slot resources of the selected multi-slots candidate for transmission. This RAN1 agreement has no intention on potential RAN2 discussion about how SL resource selection processes are defined in MCSt. * Note, the above is intended to support Approach 1 and 2 only. * Send an LS to RAN2 informing that it is up to RAN2 to decide in regards to the HARQ RTT timing (minimum time gap)   + whether a single TB transmitted over consecutive slots is supported in a resource pool configured with PSFCH resource   So, we suggest to add following text.  In the parameters provided by higher layer  - Optionally, a number of consecutive slots for multi-consecutive slot transmission,  In step 1:  If the higher layer parameter *transmissionStructureForPSCCHandPSSCH* is set to ‘interlaceRB’, A candidate single-slot resource for transmission is defined as a set of contiguous sub-channels with sub-channel *x+j* within a set of contiguous RB sets with RB set *z+k* in slot where and .  If the higher layer parameter *transmissionStructureForPSCCHandPSSCH* is set to ‘contiguousRB’ and if is provided, A candidate multi-slot resource for transmission is defined as a set of contiguous sub-channels with sub-channel *x+j* within a set of contiguous RB sets in consecutive slots starting from slot where .  If the higher layer parameter *transmissionStructureForPSCCHandPSSCH* is set to ‘interlaceRB’ and if is provided, A candidate multi-slot resource for transmission is defined as a set of contiguous sub-channels with sub-channel *x+j* within a set of contiguous RB sets with RB set *z+k* in consecutive slots starting from slot where and .  For the remaining parts, it can be considered to replace “candidate single slot resource R\_x,y” with “candidate resource R\_x,y or R\_x,y,z”.  On Section 8.1.2.2, the lowest sub-channel needs to be clarified as per the following agreement. According to NR-U interlace definition, it is possible that the subchannel with lowest index does not occupy the actual lowest frequency region.  **Agreement**  For interlace RB-based PSCCH/PSSCH transmission in SL-U, support the following:   * Option 1: lowest sub-channel is the sub-channel with smallest sub-channel index   The lowest sub-channel index for sidelink transmission is the sub-channel on which the lowest PRB of the associated PSCCH is transmitted.  On section 8, the definition of subchannel for interlaced RB-based transmission would need to be more clarified as per the following agreement.  **Agreement**  For interlace RB-based PSCCH/PSSCH transmission in SL-U:   * Regarding mapping between sub-channel and interlace, 1 sub-channel is defined and indexed within 1 RB set, and is periodically indexed across different RB sets within the resource pool * If the higher layer parameter *transmissionStructureForPSCCHandPSSCH* is set to ‘interlaceRB’, in the frequency domain, a sidelink resource pool consists of sl-NumSubchannel sub-channels, where each sub-channel ~~is given by the higher layer parameter~~ consists of *numInterlacePerSubchannel* contiguous interlace indices ~~interlaces~~. |  |
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