**3GPP TSG RAN WG1 Meeting #107-e R1-21xxxxx**

**e-Meeting, November 11th – 19th, 2021**

**Source: Moderator (vivo)**

**Title: Discussion summary #2 of [107-e-NR-52-71GHz-05]**

**Agenda item: 8.2.5**

**Document for: Discussion and decision**

# Introduction

In this contribution, we summarize issues regarding PDSCH/PUSCH enhancements for new SCSs on supporting NR from 52.6 GHz to 71 GHz for the following email discussion in RAN1 #107-e.

[107-e-NR-52-71GHz-05] Email discussion/approval on timeline related aspects adapted to each of the new numerologies 480kHz and 960kHz with checkpoints for agreements on November 15 and 19 – Huaming (vivo)

Note that the scope of agenda 8.2.5 including defining maximum bandwidth for new SCSs, time line related aspects adapted to each of the new numerologies 480kHz and 960kHz, reference signals, scheduling particularly w.r.t. multi-PDSCH/PUSCH with a single DCI, HARQ, etc. In this summary, only issues related to bandwidth for new SCSs, time line related aspects adapted to each of the new numerologies 480kHz and 960kHz and reference signals are summarized. Issues related to scheduling particularly w.r.t. multi-PDSCH/PUSCH with a single DCI, HARQ are not in the scope of this summary.

# PDSCH/PUSCH enhancements for new SCSs

In this section, we provide a summary of issues, observations and proposals related to PDSCH/PUSCH enhancements for new SCSs discussed in the submitted contributions.

As in WID, the related objectives for this summary of agenda 8.2.5 are the following.

* Physical layer aspects including [RAN1]:
  + In addition to 120kHz SCS, specify new SCS, 480kHz and 960kHz, and define maximum bandwidth(s), for operation in this frequency range for data and control channels and reference signals, only NCP supported.

Note: Except for timing line related aspects, a common design framework shall be adopted for 480kHz to 960kHz

* + Time line related aspects adapted to 480kHz and 960kHz, e.g., BWP and beam switching timing, HARQ timing, UE processing, preparation and computation timelines for PDSCH, PUSCH/SRS and CSI, respectively.
  + Evaluate, and if needed, specify the PTRS enhancement for 120kHz SCS, 480kHz SCS and/or 960kHz SCS, as well as DMRS enhancement for 480kHz SCS and/or 960kHz SCS.

## 2.1. Timeline

### Individual observations/proposals

The following are individual observations and proposals from the contributions.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Sources | Observations/proposals |
| [1, Huawei] | Proposal 1: The absolute time of 120 kHz SCS timelines should be adopted as the baseline to solve the left timeline issues in Rel-17.  Proposal 2: For the value range of k1 defined for DCI format 1\_0, option 1 is preferred.  Proposal 3: For NR operation with 480 kHz and/or 960 kHz SCS, CSI computation delay requirement 2 is always applied to the case of mixed SCS of PDCCH, CSI-RS and PUSCH.  Proposal 4: For NR operation with 480 kHz and/or 960 kHz SCS, d1,1 and d2 (to derive Tproc,1 in PDSCH processing time) and d2,1 and d2 (to derive Tproc,2 in PUSCH preparation time) are scaled by 4 and 8 for 480kHz and 960kHz, respectively. |
| [2, Futurewei] | Proposal 1. For NR operation with 480 kHz and/or 960 kHz SCS, the CSI computation delay requirement 2 is also applied in the case of mixed SCS of PDCCH, CSI-RS and PUSCH.  Proposal 2. To determine the minimum time gap (X) for wake-up and Scell dormancy indication, RAN1 can send an LS to RAN4 with a 4x/8x scaled reference value corresponding to 480kHz/960kHz SCS.  Proposal 3. For the set of values for PDSCH-to-HARQ\_feedback timing indicator field in DCI format 1\_0, recommend adopting the Option 1: {4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32} for 480 kHz and {8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56, 64} for 960 kHz. |
| [3, vivo] | **Error! Reference source not found.**  {7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 16, 20, 24} for 480 kHz, {13, 14, 15, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48} for 960 kHz.  **Error! Reference source not found.**  **Error! Reference source not found.**   * HARQ-ACK information in response to a SPS PDSCH release, N in 38.213 Section 10.2 * HARQ-ACK information in response to a detection of a DCI format 1\_1 indicating SCell dormancy, N in 38.213 Section 10.3 * Determination of the resource allocation table to be used for PUSCH, Δ in 38.214 Section 6.1.2.1.1 * UE PDSCH reception preparation time with cross carrier scheduling with different subcarrier spacings for PDCCH and PDSCH, Npdsch in 38.214 Section 5.5 * Application delay of the minimum scheduling offset restriction, Zµ in 38.214 Section 5.3.1   **Error! Reference source not found.** |
| [4, ZTE] | Observation 1: For 480kHz/960kHz SCS, the extra symbol has little effect on the total processing time.  Proposal 7: For the PDSCH-to-HARQ\_feedback timing indicator field in DCI format 1\_0, Option 1 should be adopted.  Proposal 8: For NR FR2-2, it is necessary to consider increasing the number of bits of PDSCH-to-HARQ\_feedback timing indicator field to 4 or 5 bits at least for DCI format 1\_1.  Proposal 9: For NR operation with 480 kHz and/or 960 kHz SCS, d1,1 and d2 (to derive Tproc,1 in PDSCH processing time) and d2,1 and d2 (to derive Tproc,2 in PUSCH preparation time) are scaled by 4 and 8 for 480kHz and 960kHz, respectively.  Proposal 10:   * For NR operation with 480 kHz and/or 960 kHz SCS, scale the corresponding values of 120 kHz SCS by 4x/8x for 480 kHz and 960 kHz SCS respectively for the following UE timeline parameters for single and multi-PDSCH/PUSCH scheduling to maintain the same absolute time duration as that of 120 kHz SCS in FR2.   + HARQ-ACK information in response to a SPS PDSCH release, N in 38.213 Section 10.2   + HARQ-ACK information in response to a detection of a DCI format 1\_1 indicating SCell dormancy, N in 38.213 Section 10.3   + Determination of the resource allocation table to be used for PUSCH, Δ in 38.214 Section 6.1.2.1.1   + UE PDSCH reception preparation time with cross carrier scheduling with different subcarrier spacings for PDCCH and PDSCH, Npdsch in 38.214 Section 5.5   + Application delay of the minimum scheduling offset restriction, Zµ in 38.214 Section 5.3.1   Proposal 11: Minimum time gap for wake-up and Scell dormancy indication (DCI format 2\_6): X in 38.213 Section 10.3 for 480 kHz and 960 kHz SCS can be scaled by 4x/8x according to the value of 120kHz SCS, and X in 38.133 Section 8.2.1.2.7 is up to RAN4 |
| [6, Nokia] | Proposal 1: For NR operation with 480 kHz and/or 960 kHz SCS, the set of values for PDSCH-to-HARQ\_feedback timing indicator field in DCI format 1\_0 are   * {6, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32} for 480 kHz and * {12, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56, 64} for 960 kHz.   Observation 1: There is no need to to scale parameters d1,1 and d2 (to derive Tproc,1 in PDSCH processing time) and d2,1 and d2 (to derive Tproc,2 in PUSCH preparation time)  Observation 2: Rel-15/16 schemes for CPU can be reused for 480kHz and/or 960kHz SCS.  Proposal 9: Define Δ values for 480 kHz and 960 kHz SCSs (in Table 6.1.2.1.1-5, TS 38.214). Consider the following values:   * Δ = 12 for 480 kHz SCS * Δ = 24 for 960 kHz SCS.   Proposal 10: Define Npdsch values for 480 kHz and 960 kHz SCSs (in Table 5.5-1, TS 38.214). Consider the following values:   * + Npdsch = 28 for 480 kHz SCS   + Npdsch =56 for 960 kHz SCS.   Proposal 11: Define N for 480 kHz and 960 kHz SCSs in Section 10.2, TS 38.213. Consider the following values: N= 50 for 480 kHz SCS, and Npdsch = 100 for 960 kHz SCS.  Proposal 12: Define N for 480 kHz and 960 kHz SCSs in Section 10.3, TS 38.213. Consider the following values: N= 62 for 480 kHz SCS, and Npdsch = 128 for 960 kHz SCS.  Proposal 13: Define Zµ = 4 for both 480 kHz and 960 kHz SCSs in Section 5.3.1, TS 38.214.  Proposal 14: CSI computation delay requirement 2 is always applied in the case of mixed SCS of PDCCH, CSI-RS and PUSCH   * µ of table 5.4-1 and table 5.4-2 corresponds to the min (µPDCCH, µCSI-RS, µUL) where the µPDCCH corresponds to the subcarrier spacing of the PDCCH with which the DCI was transmitted and µUL corresponds to the subcarrier spacing of the PUSCH with which the CSI report is to be transmitted and µCSI-RS corresponds to the minimum subcarrier spacing of the aperiodic CSI-RS triggered by the DCI |
| [7, CATT] | Proposal 1: It is understood that there is no necessity to define N1/N2 for capability2 for 480 and/or 960 kHz SCS in Rel-17.  Proposal 2: option 2 or option 2a can be supported for default k1 value, and words modified as following   * Option 2: {7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14} for 480 kHz and {~~13,~~14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20,21} for 960 kHz * Option 2a: {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8} (same as in existing specification)   Note: the actual slot offset of k1 is the indicated value + offset where offset is ~~ceil~~ floor(N1/14)  Proposal 3: for multi-PUSCHs transmission, the same rule for PUSCH preparation procedure time in section 6.4 of TS38.214 is applied.  Proposal 4: for multi-PDSCHs transmission, the same rule for PDSCH processing procedure time in section 5.3 of TS 38.214 is applied. |
| [10, Ericsson] | Proposal 10 Adopt Option 1 for PDSCH-to-HARQ\_feedback timing indication in DCI format 1\_0. I.e., the K1 value in number of slots is directly indicated by the PDSCH-to-HARQ\_feedback timing indicator field value, scaled by 4 and 8 for 480 and 960 kHz SCS respectively. |
| [13, Lenovo] | Proposal 6: For supporting NR between 52.6 GHz and 71 GHz with high subcarrier spacing values including 480kHz and 960kHz, following enhancements should be supported to efficiently utilize UE’s limited processing capability to reduce latency and efficiently handle processing/preparation of CSI reports associated with multiple numerologies in parallel:   * Same reference symbols duration (possibly the shortest duration corresponding to maximum supported SCS value) could be used for checking CPU availability corresponding to different CSI reports associated with different SCS values |
| [15, Samsung] | Proposal 1: Support Option 2 for default K1 value in DCI format 1\_0.  Proposal 2: Support that the following parameters are scaled by 4 or 8 for 480kHz or 960kHz, respectively.   * HARQ-ACK information in response to a SPS PDSCH release, N in 38.213 Section 10.2 * HARQ-ACK information in response to a detection of a DCI format 1\_1 indicating SCell dormancy, N in 38.213 Section 10.3 * Determination of the resource allocation table to be used for PUSCH, Δ in 38.214 Section 6.1.2.1.1 * UE PDSCH reception preparation time with cross carrier scheduling with different subcarrier spacings for PDCCH and PDSCH, Npdsch in 38.214 Section 5.5 * Application delay of the minimum scheduling offset restriction, Zµ in 38.214 Section 5.3.1   Proposal 3: Do not introduce additional scaling for d1,1 and d2 (to derive Tproc,1 in PDSCH processing time) and d2,1 and d2 (to derive Tproc,2 in PUSCH preparation time) for 480kHz and 960kHz. |
| [17, Apple] | Proposal 1:  For NR operation with 480 kHz and/or 960 kHz SCS, scale the corresponding values of 120 kHz SCS by 4x/8x for 480 kHz and 960 kHz SCS respectively for the following UE timeline parameters for single and multi-PDSCH/PUSCH scheduling to maintain the same absolute time duration as that of 120 kHz SCS in FR2.   * HARQ-ACK information in response to a SPS PDSCH release, N in 38.213 Section 10.2 * HARQ-ACK information in response to a detection of a DCI format 1\_1 indicating SCell dormancy, N in 38.213 Section 10.3 * Determination of the resource allocation table to be used for PUSCH, Δ in 38.214 Section 6.1.2.1.1 * UE PDSCH reception preparation time with cross carrier scheduling with different subcarrier spacings for PDCCH and PDSCH, Npdsch in 38.214 Section 5.5 * Application delay of the minimum scheduling offset restriction, Zµ in 38.214 Section 5.3.1 * FFS: Minimum time gap for wake-up and Scell dormancy indication (DCI format 2\_6): X in 38.213 Section 10.3 and 38.133 Section 8.2.1.2.7   Proposal 2: For NR operation with 480 kHz and/or 960 kHz SCS, the set of values for PDSCH-to-HARQ-feedback timing indicator field in DCI format 1\_0 is of the form offset + multiplier \* parameter.   * The offset and multiplier can be either pre-defined in the specifications or configured via higher layer signaling   Proposal 3: The slot configuration period and the existing FR2 TD UL/DL configuration using either 60 kHz or 120 kHz is reused for 480kHz/960kHz SCS and the number of configuration slots is scaled accordingly. |
| [18, LG] | Proposal #16: Introduce an extra symbol for ICI compensation in Tproc,1 calculation in order to cope with the case in which PDSCH processing may take a lot of time due to the severe influence of phase noise, e.g., for 120 kHz SCS and 64 QAM.  Proposal #17: Consider scaling values for the extra symbols (e.g. d1,1 and d2 to derive Tproc,1) which are added to N1 when the PDSCH processing procedure time is calculated.  Proposal #18: Consider scaling values for the extra symbols (e.g. d2,1 and d2 to derive Tproc,2) which are added to N2 when the PUSCH preparation procedure time is calculated.  Proposal #19: The set of values for PDSCH-to-HARQ\_feedback timing indicator field in DCI format 1\_0, should be adjusted to practical value considering the increased N1, e.g., ceil(N1/14) or floor(N1/14).  Proposal #20: Support the following set of values as PDSCH-to-HARQ\_feedback timing indicator field in DCI format 1\_0 for 480/960 kHz, respectively,   * + {7, 8, 11, 12, 15, 16, 19, 20} for 480 kHz,   + {13, 14, 21, 22, 29, 30, 37, 38} for 960 kHz.   Proposal #21: CSI calculation delay requirement 2 is always applied for the mixed SCS case with 480/960 kHz SCS at any one of the SCSs for PDCCH, CSI-RS, or PUSCH.  Proposal #22: Adopt the following CR so that in FR2-2 operation, all CPUs are not occupied even when UE processes the CSI report corresponding to the delay requirement 1 which is defined for FR1 and FR2-1.   |  | | --- | | A UE is not expected to be configured with an aperiodic CSI trigger state containing more than Reporting Settings. Processing of a CSI report occupies a number of CPUs for a number of symbols as follows:  - for a CSI report with CSI-ReportConfig with higher layer parameter reportQuantity set to 'none' and CSI-RS-ResourceSet with higher layer parameter trs-Info configured  - for a CSI report with CSI-ReportConfig with higher layer parameter reportQuantity set to 'cri-RSRP', 'ssb-Index-RSRP', 'cri-SINR', 'ssb-Index-SINR' or 'none' (and CSI-RS-ResourceSet with higher layer parameter trs-Info not configured)  - for a CSI report with 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',  - if max{ µPDCCH, µCSI-RS, µUL} ≤ 3, and if a CSI report is aperiodically triggered without transmitting a PUSCH with either transport block or HARQ-ACK or both when L = 0 CPUs are occupied, where the CSI corresponds to a single CSI with wideband frequency-granularity and to at most 4 CSI-RS ports in a single resource without CRI report and where codebookType is set to 'typeI-SinglePanel' or where reportQuantity is set to 'cri-RI-CQI', ,  - otherwise, , where is the number of CSI-RS resources in the CSI-RS resource set for channel measurement. |   Proposal #23: Consider CSI processing timeline enhancements for better availability for CPUs for multiple CSI reports associated with different numerologies. |
| [20, Qualcomm] | Proposal 14: For NR operation with 480 kHz and/or 960 kHz SCS, consider the set of values for PDSCH-to-HARQ\_feedback timing indicator field in DCI format 1\_0 to be {7, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32} for 480 kHz and {13, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56, 64} for 960 kHz.  Proposal 15: Do not change k0/k2 range of values for the single PDSCH/PUSCH RRC TDRA tables.   * The interpretation of the k2 value is done by applying an additional offset 11/21 for SCS 480kHz/960kHz. |
| [21, MediaTek] | Proposal 5: For determining the processing timelines for 480kHz and 960kHz, the following parameters are scaled by 4 and 8 for 480kHz and 960kHz, respectively.   * (in PDSCH processing time) * (in PUSCH preparation time) |

### Summary on timeline

#### PDSCH-to-HARQ\_feedback indicator

The following were agreed in RAN1#106bis-e.

Agreement:

For NR operation with 480 kHz and/or 960 kHz SCS, the value range of k1 indicated in RRC is -1 ~ 127 for DCI format 1\_1 and 0 ~ 127 for DCI format 1\_2.

* Note: this does not imply that DCI format 1\_2 supports multi-PDSCH scheduling

Agreement:

For NR operation with 480 kHz and/or 960 kHz SCS, decide the set of values for PDSCH-to-HARQ\_feedback timing indicator field in DCI format 1\_0in RAN1#107-e.

* Option 1: {4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32} for 480 kHz and {8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56, 64} for 960 kHz
* Option 2: {7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14} for 480 kHz and {13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20} for 960 kHz
* Option 2a: {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8} (same as in existing specification)
  + Note: the actual slot offset of k1 is the indicated value + offset where offset is ceil(N1/14)
* Other options are not precluded

Regarding the remaining issue of the set of values for PDSCH-to-HARQ\_feedback timing indicator field in DCI format 1\_0, the following contribution expressed their views.

[1, Huawei], [2, Futurewei], [4, ZTE], [10, Ericsson] support Option 1 as it is. Stated supporting reasons for Option 1 and/or concerns on Option 2/2a are:

* DCI format 1\_0 won’t support multi-PDSCH scheduling, and the TDD configuration should be aligned among different SCSs to maintain the same absolute HARQ feedback delay as 120 kHz SCS
* The maximum values of Option 2/2a are too low for gNB to schedule the nearest PUCCH resource when considering some typical DL/UL switching patterns with low ratios of UL slots
* Since the maximum HARQ process ID is extended to 32, thus the number of PDSCH-to-HARQ\_feedback timing indicator should be extended accordingly. From this point of view, the values in Option 1 have wider range and it should be adopted

On the other hand, [7, CATT], [15, Samsung], [18, LG] prefers Option 2/2a. Stated supporting reasons for Option 2/2a and/or concerns on Option 1 are:

* The scaled scheme (i.e. Option 1) has a limitation on scheduling flexibility where the distance between two scheduled last valid PDSCH shall be 4 or multiple of 4, if different HARQ-ACK feedback information of multi-PDSCHs are scheduled to one PUCCH resource
* The k1 value of 4 for 480 kHz and 8 for 960 kHz cannot be used in actual scheduling progress, since the delay of PUCCH transmission is less than duration of N1 symbols defined for 480 or 960 kHz
* Option 2/2a can provide more flexible PUCCH scheduling because one DL slot can be associated to more than one UL slot
* There is no need to increase the range of values significantly in situations where other DCI formats can already provide a sufficiently large value (0-127)

It is observed that both Option 1 and Option 2/2a impose certain constraints on scheduling of PDSCH and the associated HARQ-ACK. Some companies proposed some new options which are intended to combine the benefits of Option 1 and 2/2a or addressing some of disadvantages of each option.

[3, vivo] proposed to support {7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 16, 20, 24} for 480 kHz and {13, 14, 15, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48} for 960 kHz arguing that value 9 and 10 for 480 kHz and value 14 and 15 have more frequent use than value 28 and 32 in 480 kHz and value 56 and 64 in 960 kHz.

[6, Nokia] proposed a modified Option 1 with {6, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32} for 480 kHz and {12, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56, 64} for 960 kHz given the smallest values of Option 1 can never be used. Similarly, [20, Qualcomm] proposed modifying the first value of each set in Option 1 to be {7, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32} for 480 kHz and {13, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56, 64} for 960 kHz, to ensure that all the values are usable.

[17, Apple] proposed the set of values for PDSCH-to-HARQ-feedback timing indicator field in DCI format 1\_0 is of the form offset + multiplier \* parameter where the offset and multiplier can be either pre-defined in the specifications or configured via higher layer signalling and parameter is the same as the existing specification.

[18, LG] also proposed {7, 8, 11, 12, 15, 16, 19, 20} for 480 kHz and {13, 14, 21, 22, 29, 30, 37, 38} for 960 kHz if it is indeed to support larger values of PDSCH-to-HARQ\_feedback timing indicator field in DCI format 1\_0.

Moderator’s comment:

This issue was discussed in last RAN1 meeting and concerns on both Option 1 and Option 2/2a were expressed. Most supporting/opposing arguments for Option 1 and Option 2/2a were already expressed in the last RAN1 meeting. Based on the contributions, no clear majority for Option 1 or Option 2/2a can be claimed. It seems there’re strong arguments against either Option 1 or Option 2/2a.

Note that several new options are proposed in this meeting and hopefully to address concerns on both side. With that, moderator formulate the following proposal and encourage companies to indicate their 1st and 2nd preference (if any) to all options especially toward any of those new options to see if it can resolve the concerns and move forward as a compromise.

Proposal 1-1 (high priority)

For NR operation with 480 kHz and/or 960 kHz SCS, select one of the following options as the set of values for PDSCH-to-HARQ\_feedback timing indicator field in DCI format 1\_0 in RAN1#107e.

* Option 1: {4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32} for 480 kHz and {8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56, 64} for 960 kHz
* Option 2: {7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14} for 480 kHz and {13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20} for 960 kHz
* Option 2a: {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8} (same as in existing specification)
  + Note: the actual slot offset of k1 is the indicated value + offset where offset is ceil(N1/14)
* Option 3: {6, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32} for 480 kHz and {12, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56, 64} for 960 kHz
* Option 4: {7, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32} for 480 kHz and {13, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56, 64} for 960 kHz
* Option 5: {7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 16, 20, 24} for 480 kHz and {13, 14, 15, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48} for 960 kHz
* Option 6: {7, 8, 11, 12, 15, 16, 19, 20} for 480 kHz and {13, 14, 21, 22, 29, 30, 37, 38} for 960 kHz

Companies are encouraged to provide comments and/or to indicate 1st and 2nd preference (if any).

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| Company Name | Comments/Views |
| Samsung | Our preference is option 2.  For new options (3/4/5/6), it is not essential to optimize default K1 values for DCI format 1\_0 because gNB can configure K1 values for DCI format 1\_1 by taking into account the CORESET/SS configuration and the TDRA configuration. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | Support Option 1 is it scales and have similar absolute duration as 120kHz. |
| Qualcomm | We prefer option 4 |
| Xiaomi | Option 1 is more preferred. |
| LG Electronics | In general, it is not necessary to put unused values into a very limited set of values. Considering the N1 values for 480/960 kHz SCS, the smallest value in Option 1 may never be used. For this reason, we oppose Option 1.  **Our first preference is Option 2/2a**. Although it does not provide a larger scheduling range compared to Option 1, it is the simplest way to maintain the scheduling granularity with 1 slot just like the legacy default k1 values.  The only concern mentioned at the last meeting about Option 2/2a is that the scheduling range is too small. If companies prefer a larger scheduling range to the scheduling granularity, (we still believe it is more important to have a high scheduling granularity than a larger range though), a midpoint between the range and the granularity could be a better way to compromise. In that respect, **our second preference is Option 6**. Comparing the scheduling granularity in units of slots corresponding to 120 kHz SCS, Option 6 can provide one more slot in which PDSCH is scheduled compared to Option 1. In other words, Option 6 could provide some degree of scheduling flexibility between Option 1 and Option 2. |
| ZTE, Sanechips | We prefer Option1. Moreover, we wonder why the set of values for PDSCH-to-HARQ\_feedback timing indicator field in DCI format 1\_1 is not discussed. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | We prefer Option 1 because it can be directly scaled from the field value without saving another table. The smallest value can be kept if higher UE capability is introduced in future release. |
| Apple | Given the options, our 1st preference will be option 2 and second will be option 4 i.e. option 1 with the smallest (non-usable) value removed. |
| Futurewei | Several of the seven options are similar to each other, for example, Option 1, Option 3, and Option 4, where they have relatively larger range of values for both 480kHz and 960kHz than the other options. Considering the handling of other timeline parameters with 4x/8x scaling, we prefer these three options where K1 values have larger range for a uniform design. |
| vivo | We prefer option 2/2a and option 5. |
| Intel | Our preference is option 1. We would be ok to accept option 3 as well. |
| DOCOMO | Prefer option 1 since it is scaled based on the values for 120kHz SCS. |
|  |  |
| Moderator | To ZTE, k1 value range for DCI format 1\_1 was already agreed in RAN1#106bis-e.  Status summary of companies’ views expressed during discussion  Option 1: supported by Lenovo, Xiaomi, ZTE, Huawei, Futurewei, Intel, DOCOMO; opposed by LG  Option 2: supported by Samsung, LG, Apple, vivo  Option 2a: supported by LG, vivo  Option 3: supported by Futurewei, Intel  Option 4: supported by Qualcomm, Apple, Futurewei  Option 5: supported by vivo  Option 6: supported by LG  Although option 1 has the most support, there’s an objection to it. Moderator suggest focusing on option 2 and 4 for further down selection. |

##### Proposal 1-1a (closed)

For NR operation with 480 kHz and/or 960 kHz SCS, select one of the following options as the set of values for PDSCH-to-HARQ\_feedback timing indicator field in DCI format 1\_0 in RAN1#107e.

* Option 2: {7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14} for 480 kHz and {13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20} for 960 kHz
* Option 4: {7, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32} for 480 kHz and {13, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56, 64} for 960 kHz

For companies previously indicated preference other than option 2 and 4 in proposal 1-1, please indicate their preference/objection (if any) on above option 2 and 4 in proposal 1-1a. Companies are encouraged to provide comments if any.

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| --- | --- |
| Company Name | Comments/Views |
| Ericsson | We support Option 4.  We agree that it makes sense to not use values less than ceil(N1/14), and we think that it is important to be able to indicate up to 32/64 for 480/960 kHz. |
| Futurewei | We support Option 4 that has large range of values. |
| CATT | We support option 2. |
| Apple | Option 4 |
| Samsung | We support option 2. |
| Qualcomm | We support option 4 |
| LG Electronics | We support Option 2 |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | We can live with option 4 if it is supported by majorities. |
| ZTE, Sanechips | We prefer Option 4 as a compromise. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | For sake of progress, we are fine to support option 4 |
| Intel | If the concern for option 1 was support of 4, 8, replacing 4,8 with 7, 13 seems to be next logical choice.  Among the two, our next preference would be option 4. |
| vivo | We prefer option 2. |
| Nokia/NSB | We support option 4. |
|  |  |
| Moderator | Status summary of companies’ views expressed during discussion  Option 2 (4): supported by Samsung, LG, vivo, CATT  Option 4 (9): supported by Qualcomm, Apple, Futurewei, Ericsson, Huawei, ZTE, Lenovo, Intel, Nokia  Will recommend Option 4 for discussion and decision during GTW session. |
| Moderator | Discussion is closed. See chairman’s notes for relevant agreement. |

#### k0 and k2 for single PDSCH/PUSCH scheduling

In RAN1#106bis-e, the following were agreed.

Agreement:

For NR operation with 480 kHz and/or 960 kHz SCS, the value range of k0 is 0 ~ 128.

Agreement:

For NR operation with 480 kHz and/or 960 kHz SCS, the value range for k2 is 0 ~ 128.

[20, Qualcomm] raised an issue saying that the above agreements require revisiting all the RRC TDRA tables even if these TDRA tables are dedicated for single PDSCH/PUSCH grants. It argued that this will imply a lot of changes in the specifications, while the main motivation of introducing the new range of k0/k2 was to support multi-PDSCH/PUSCH scheduling via a single DCI. It proposed to keep the legacy ranges for k0/k2 for the legacy RRC TDRA tables, e.g., PUSCH-TimeDomainResourceAllocation and PDSCH-TimeDomainResourceAllocation. Furthermore, if legacy value ranges were kept for legacy RRC TDRA tables, [20, Qualcomm] also proposed that the interpretation of k2 value can be adjusted based on SCS, for example, an offset of 11/21 can be added to k2 configured value to determine the slot offset of the PUSCH for SCS 480kHz/960kHz.

Moderator’s comment:

Moderator’s understanding is that to support multi-PDSCH/PUSCH scheduling by a single DCI is one of the motivations introducing the new range of k0/k2. Other motivations to increase the value ranges were indeed mentioned during RAN1#106bis-e discussion, for example, to accommodate the increased values of N1 and N2.

Moderator would also like to remind that during RAN1#106bis-e discussion, existing range of k2 as in Rel-15/16+ SCS-specific offset was an option for consideration but was not agreed by companies. Furthermore, it is not clear to moderator that specification changes (e.g., re-interpretation of k2 value) is needed to address k2 value smaller than N2 timeline as that would be mis-configuration.

On the stated issue where a lot of specification changes are expected for revisiting all the RRC TDRA tables even if these TDRA tables are dedicated for single PDSCH/PUSCH grants, it is not clear to the moderator what are those expected changes and why those changes are expected.

Formulate the following discussion point so that the proponent can clarify and other companies can provide input.

##### Discussion point 1-2 (closed)

Q1: Do you think k0 and k2 value ranges agreed in RAN1#106bis-e are not be applicable to single PDSCH/PUSCH scheduling? Please elaborate your reasoning.

Q2: Do you think re-interpretation of k2 value (with explicit RAN1 specification impact) is needed to address indicated k2 value smaller than N2 timeline? If so, for which case (single PDSCH/PUSCH scheduling and/or multi-PDSCH/PUSCH scheduling)? Please elaborate your reasoning.

Companies are encouraged to provide answers to above questions and/or input to the issue of k0/k2 value ranges for single PDSCH/PUSCH scheduling.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company Name | Comments/Views |
| Samsung | Q1: k0 and k2 value ranges can be applicable to both single PDSCH/PUSCH scheduling and multi-PDSCH/PUSCH scheduling. It is unclear to us that the agreed k0/k2 value ranges make additional RAN1 specification works.  Q2: No. gNB can configure k2 values accordingly. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | Q1: In our view, k0 and k2 values can be also applicable to single PDSCH/PUSCH scheduling as we don’t see any additional efforts  Q2: No |
| Qualcomm | Q1: As mentioned in our paper, we do not see strong gain from increasing the range for single PDSCH/PUSCH TDRA tables, will result in a lot of unnecessarily spec. changes.  Q2: The re-interpretation of k2 is only needed when the range of k2 is up to 32 |
| Xiaomi | Agree with Samsung |
| ZTE, Sanechips | Q1: No, we think the agreed values in RAN1#106bis-e can be applicable to single PDSCH/PUSCH scheduling.  Q2: No. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Q1: Same values set of k0 and k2 can be applied to single and multiple PXSCH scheduling. There seems no difference in the preparation time between these two scheme.  Q2: No, it can be achieved by gNB’s configuration in TDRA table. |
| Apple | Q1. Applicable to both single and multiple PxSCH scheduling  Q2: No |
| Futurewei | Q1: k0/k2 value extensions can be applied to single PDSCH/PUSCH scheduling.  Q2: No. |
| Intel | Q1: not sure why the agreed values cannot be applicable to single PDSCH/PUSCH. In fact, single PDSCH/PUSCH is a subset of multi-PDSCH/PUSCH from our understanding.  Q2: given the wide range of values supported by agreed k2, not sure why additional re-interpretation is needed. |
| DOCOMO | Q1: No. We understand the values are applicable for both single and multiple PDSCH/PUSCH scheduling.  Q2: No. It can be up to gNB configuration. |
|  |  |
| Moderator | Summary of discussion:  Other than Qualcomm, all companies think the agreed k0/k2 value ranges can be applied to single PDSCH/PUSCH scheduling.  Moderator’s suggestion is to close this discussion point and no need to revisit previous agreements on k0/k2 value ranges. |
| Ericsson | Agree with moderator’s proposal to close discussion point. |
| CATT | Agree with moderator |
| Samsung | Agree with moderator |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Agree with moderator |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | Agree with moderator |
| vivo | Agree with moderator |
| Nokia/NSB | Agree with moderator |
|  |  |
| Moderator | Discussion is closed. |

#### CSI computation delay requirement

The following was agreed in RAN1#106-e.

Agreement:

For NR operation with 480 kHz and/or 960 kHz SCS, only value(s) for CSI computation delay requirement 2 are to be defined.

* FFS: The specific values

In RAN1#106bis-e, the following were agreed.

Agreement:

Remove [] from previous agreed Z3 values for NR operation with 480 and 960 kHz SCS. That is,

For NR operation with 480 and 960 kHz SCS, adopt at least the values of Z1, Z2 and Z3 as in the following table for single and multi-PDSCH/PUSCH scheduling to maintain the same absolute time duration as that of 120 kHz SCS in FR2.

* Note: is UE reported capability *beamReportTiming*; KB3 and KB4 is UE reported capability *beamSwitchTiming* for 480 and 960 kHz SCS respectively.

Table:  CSI computation delay requirement 2

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | ***Z1* [symbols]** | | ***Z2* [symbols]** | | ***Z3* [symbols]** | |
| *Z1* | *Z’1* | *Z2* | *Z’2* | *Z3* | *Z’3* |
| 5 | 388 | 340 | 608 | 560 | min(388, *X*5+ KB3) | *X*5 |
| 6 | 776 | 680 | 1216 | 1120 | min(776, *X*6+ KB4) | *X*6 |

Agreement:

For NR operation with 480 kHz and/or 960 kHz SCS, CSI computation delay requirement 2 is always applied at least for the case of same SCS operation.

* FFS: whether CSI computation delay requirement 2 is always applied in the case of mixed SCS of PDCCH, CSI-RS and PUSCH.

Regarding the remaining issue of whether CSI computation delay requirement 2 is always applied in the case of mixed SCS of PDCCH, CSI-RS and PUSCH, [1, Huawei], [2, Futurewei], [6, Nokia] and [18, LG] investigated this issue and all supported to always assume CSI computation delay requirement 2 in case of mixed SCS of PDCCH, CSI-RS and PUSCH. Their reason is that always applying CSI computation delay requirement 2 is compatible with existing specification.

Moderator’s comment:

According to TS 38.214, the CSI computation delay is determined as the minimum SCS of (1) aperiodic CSI-RS, (2) PDCCH scheduling the CSI-RS, and (3) PUSCH with corresponding CSI report. If the minimum SCS is determined as the timeline for CSI processing, the absolute time is the same as other SCSs if delay requirement 2 is applied. Formulate an explicit agreement to align the interpretation.

##### Proposal 1-3 (closed)

For NR operation with 480 kHz and/or 960 kHz SCS, CSI computation delay requirement 2 is always applied in the case of mixed SCS of PDCCH, CSI-RS and PUSCH.

* Note: this applies when any one of the SCSs for PDCCH, CSI-RS, and PUSCH is 480 kHz or 960 kHz

Companies are encouraged to provide comments.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company Name | Comments/Views |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | Support the proposal |
| Qualcomm | We are okay with the proposal |
| LG Electronics | We support the Proposal 1-3 |
| ZTE, Sanechips | We support Proposal 1-3. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | We support proposal 1-3 |
| Apple | We support the proposal |
| Futurewei | We support the Proposal 1-3. |
| Vivo | We support the proposal. |
| Intel | Ok with proposal |
| DOCOMO | Support the proposal. |
| CATT | Ok with the proposal |
| Moderator | Discussion is closed. See chairman’s notes for relevant agreement. |

[18, LG] also raised an associated issue on CPU when CSI computation delay requirement 2 is applied. It is observed that in existing specification of TS 38.214, UE should occupy all CPUs to compute the aperiodic CSI report which satisfies the condition of CSI computation delay requirement 1. When CSI computation delay requirement 2 is always applied to 480/960 kHz SCS, such behavior does not need to be applied for 480/960 kHz SCS since all CPUs are occupied for a (relatively) long time defined as requirement 2, which may reduce the CPU usage efficiency of the UE. Therefore, for 480/960 kHz SCS, a specification change is proposed so that all CPUs are not occupied even when UE processes the CSI report corresponding to the delay requirement 1. The relevant specification is in Clause 5.2.1.6 of the 38.214.

|  |
| --- |
| A UE is not expected to be configured with an aperiodic CSI trigger state containing more than Reporting Settings. Processing of a CSI report occupies a number of CPUs for a number of symbols as follows:  ...  - if a CSI report is aperiodically triggered without transmitting a PUSCH with either transport block or HARQ-ACK or both when *L* = 0 CPUs are occupied, where the CSI corresponds to a single CSI with wideband frequency-granularity and to at most 4 CSI-RS ports in a single resource without CRI report and where *codebookType* is set to ‘typeI-SinglePanel’ or where *reportQuantity* is set to ‘cri-RI-CQI’, ,  - otherwise, , where is the number of CSI-RS resources in the CSI-RS resource set for channel measurement. |

Moderator’s comment:

It is also moderator’s understanding that the CSI computation delay requirement 1 is not applicable for NR operation with 480 and/or 960 kHz SCS. With that, it makes sense to clarify UE behavior where all CPUs are occupied when UE processes the CSI report corresponding to the delay requirement 1 is not applicable for NR operation with 480 kHz and/or 960 kHz SCS. Formulate the following proposal.

##### Proposal 1-4 (closed)

UE behavior where all CPUs are occupied when UE processes the CSI report corresponding to the delay requirement 1 is not applicable for NR operation with 480 kHz and/or 960 kHz SCS.

* The following example change to 38.214 Section 5.2.1.6 can be recommended to the editor to use at the editor’s discretion

--- Unchanged parts omitted ---

if max{ *µPDCCH*, *µCSI-RS, µUL*} ≤ 3, and if a CSI report is aperiodically triggered without transmitting a PUSCH with either transport block or HARQ-ACK or both when *L* = 0 CPUs are occupied, where the CSI corresponds to a single CSI with wideband frequency-granularity and to at most 4 CSI-RS ports in a single resource without CRI report and where *codebookType* is set to ‘typeI-SinglePanel’ or where *reportQuantity* is set to ‘cri-RI-CQI’, ,

--- Unchanged parts omitted ---

Companies are encouraged to provide comments.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company Name | Comments/Views |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | Support the proposal |
| Qualcomm | We are okay with the proposal |
| LG Electronics | We support the Proposal 1-4 |
| ZTE, Sanechips | We are OK with this proposal. |
| Huawei, HiSlicon | We support the proposal |
| Apple | We are fine with the proposal |
| Futurewei | We are OK with the proposed changes. |
| Vivo | We support the proposal. |
| Intel | Ok with proposal 1-4. |
| DOCOMO | We support the proposal. |
| CATT | Ok with the proposal |
| Moderator | Discussion is closed. See chairman’s notes for relevant agreement. |

#### Other timeline parameters

Multiple contributions looked at other timeline parameters.

[1, Huawei] proposed that in general, the absolute time of 120 kHz SCS timelines should be adopted as the baseline to solve the left timeline issues in Rel-17.

For 480kHz and 960kHz, [1, Huawei], [3, vivo], [4, ZTE], [18, LG] and [21, MediaTek] all proposed that *d1,1* and *d2* (to derive *Tproc,1* in PDSCH processing time) and *d2,1* and *d2* (to derive *Tproc,2* in PUSCH preparation time) are scaled by 4 and 8 for 480kHz and 960kHz, respectively. Their reason is that if these extra symbols are simply added without scaling, the ratio of the increased processing time for 480/960 kHz will be smaller compared to 120kHz, which does not meet the original purpose for 480/960 kHz SCS with the same absolute time for 120 kHz SCS.

On the other hand, [6, Nokia] and [15, Samsung] thought there is no need to scale parameters d1,1 and d2 (to derive Tproc,1 in PDSCH processing time) and d2,1 and d2 (to derive Tproc,2 in PUSCH preparation time). [6, Nokia] thought the impact is neglectable in any case (due to the large parameter values defined for N1/N2) and not scaled according to SCS in Rel-15/16. [15, Samsung] argued that additional processing time relaxation does not provide any gains with the loose *N1*/*N2*/*N3* timeline given *d*1,1 (*d2,1*) and *d*2 is introduced in Rel-15/16 to provide additional processing time taking into account DM-RS position and UCI multiplexing.

Companies’ view to scale *d*1,1 (*d2,1*) and *d*2

Yes: [1, Huawei], [3, vivo], [4, ZTE], [18, LG], [21, MediaTek]

No: [6, Nokia], [15, Samsung]

Moderator’s comment:

Considering more companies prefer to scale *d*1,1 (*d2,1*) and *d*2, formulate the following proposal.

##### Proposal 1-5 (closed)

For NR operation with 480 kHz and/or 960 kHz SCS, *d1,1* and *d2* (to derive *Tproc,1* in PDSCH processing time) and *d2,1* and *d2* (to derive *Tproc,2* in PUSCH preparation time) are scaled by 4 and 8 for 480kHz and 960kHz, respectively.

Companies are encouraged to provide comments.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company Name | Comments/Views |
| Samsung | Not support.  Further processing time relaxation is not helpful given that the loose N1/N2/N3 timeline. |
| Qualcomm | We are okay with the proposal to unify the design strategy for the timelines of 480kHz/960kHz |
| LG Electronics | We support the Proposal 1-5.  By scaling these extra symbols, the purpose of their existence can be preserved and the unified design for the timelines of 480/960 kHz could be achieved. We would like to know if there is any special reason that these values (i.e., *d1,1*, *d2,1* and *d2*) should be kept small compared to N1. |
| ZTE, Sanechips | We are OK with this proposal. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | We support the proposal 1-5. |
| Apple | We are fine with the proposal. |
| Futurewei | We are fine with the proposal with 4x/8x scaling for 480kHz/960kHz. |
| Vivo | We support the proposal. |
| Intel | We agree with Nokia and Samsung that there is no need to scale the parameters, as N1/N2 has already been scaled. |
| DOCOMO | Fine with the proposal. |
|  |  |
| Moderator | Status summary of discussion:  All but three companies support this proposal. Three companies think the effect of these parameters is much smaller than that of N1/N2 and hence no need to scale for further processing time relaxation.  Moderator’s understanding of the motivation of this proposal is to keep the same/unified scaling principle to timeline parameters rather than trying to further relax processing time.  With that, moderator suggest to continue discussion to see if any chance for a consensus by the end of this meeting. |
| CATT | We support the proposal with 4x/8x scaling |
| InterDigital | We are fine with proposal 1-5. |
| Samsung | RAN1 already endorsed TS38.214 CR for above 52.6GHz WI after RAN#106b-e. With the endorsed CR, the additional processing timeline relaxation makes additional specification works. Also, without the scaling on d\_1,1, d\_2, nothing is broken. |
| LG Electronics | We support the proposal |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | We support the proposal 1-5. Without scaling the *d1,1* , *d2* , *d2,1* and *d2,* the processing timeline is not exactly 4x/8x of 120kHz SCS. |
| Intel | We would like to understand companies’ logic of needing to scaling d1,1, d2,1 and d2.  These values in the currently not scaled as a function of SCS (unlike N1/N2) in Rel-15/16. So, what is the logic that they need to be scaled for 480 and 960kHz? We do not quite understand the necessity of scaling these values. |
| Nokia/NSB | Share view with Huawei and Intel. |
|  |  |
| Moderator | Companies’ view to scale *d*1,1 (*d2,1*) and *d*2  Yes (10): Qualcomm, LG, ZTE, Huawei, Apple, Futurewei, vivo, DOCOMO, CATT, InterDigital,  No (3): Samsung, Intel, Nokia  Will recommend for GTW discussion and decision if time permits |
| Moderator | Discussion is closed. See chairman’s notes for relevant agreement. |

During last RAN1 meeting, there’s a discussion whether to scale the corresponding values of 120 kHz SCS by 4/8 for 480 kHz and 960 kHz SCS respectively for the following UE timeline parameters

* HARQ-ACK information in response to a SPS PDSCH release, N in 38.213 Section 10.2
* HARQ-ACK information in response to a detection of a DCI format 1\_1 indicating SCell dormancy, N in 38.213 Section 10.3
* Determination of the resource allocation table to be used for PUSCH, Δ in 38.214 Section 6.1.2.1.1
* UE PDSCH reception preparation time with cross carrier scheduling with different subcarrier spacings for PDCCH and PDSCH, Npdsch in 38.214 Section 5.5
* Application delay of the minimum scheduling offset restriction, Zµ in 38.214 Section 5.3.1

In this meeting, multiple companies investigated on this aspect and expressed their views. Summary of companies’ views:

Scale 4x/8x: [1, Huawei], [3, vivo], [4, ZTE], [15, Samsung], [17, Apple]

[6, Nokia] proposed to scale 2x/4x for first 4 parameters in above list and scale 2x/2x for Zµ in 38.214 Section 5.3.1

Moderator’s comment:

Given all but one company support to scale 4x/8x of the values of 120 kHz SCS for 480 kHz and 960 kHz SCS, formulate the following proposal.

##### Proposal 1-6 (closed)

For NR operation with 480 kHz and/or 960 kHz SCS, scale the corresponding values of 120 kHz SCS by 4 and 8 for 480 kHz and 960 kHz SCS respectively for the following UE timeline parameters for single and multi-PDSCH/PUSCH scheduling to maintain the same absolute time duration as that of 120 kHz SCS in FR2.

* + HARQ-ACK information in response to a SPS PDSCH release, *N* in 38.213 Section 10.2
  + HARQ-ACK information in response to a detection of a DCI format 1\_1 indicating Scell dormancy, *N* in 38.213 Section 10.3
  + Determination of the resource allocation table to be used for PUSCH, *Δ* in 38.214 Section 6.1.2.1.1
  + UE PDSCH reception preparation time with cross carrier scheduling with different subcarrier spacings for PDCCH and PDSCH, *Npdsch* in 38.214 Section 5.5
  + Application delay of the minimum scheduling offset restriction, *Zµ* in 38.214 Section 5.3.1

Companies are encouraged to provide comments.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company Name | Comments/Views |
| Samsung | Support |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | Support the proposal |
| Qualcomm | We support the proposal |
| Xiaomi | Support |
| LG Electronics | We support the Proposal 1-6 |
| ZTE, Sanechips | We support the proposal. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | We support the proposal |
| Apple | We support the proposal |
| Futurewei | We support the Proposal 1-6. |
| Vivo | We support the proposal. |
| Intel | Ok with the proposal. |
| DOCOMO | Fine with the proposal. |
| CATT | Fine with the proposal. |
| Moderator | Discussion is closed. See chairman’s notes for relevant agreement. |

During last RAN1 meeting, there’s a discussion whether to scale the corresponding values of 120 kHz SCS by 4 and 8 for 480 kHz and 960 kHz SCS respectively for the following UE timeline parameter which appears in both RAN1 and RAN4 specifications.

* Minimum time gap for wake-up and Scell dormancy indication (DCI format 2\_6): X in 38.213 Section 10.3 and 38.133 Section 8.2.1.2.7

In this meeting, multiple companies expressed their views. [2, Futurewei] proposed that to determine the minimum time gap (X) for wake-up and Scell dormancy indication, RAN1 can send an LS to RAN4 with a 4x/8x scaled reference value corresponding to 480kHz/960kHz SCS. [3, vivo] and [4, ZTE] also proposed that minimum time gap for wake-up and Scell dormancy indication (DCI format 2\_6): X in 38.213 Section 10.3 for 480 kHz and 960 kHz SCS can be scaled by 4x/8x according to the value of 120kHz SCS.

Moderator’s comment:

Further input from RAN4 may be needed to make final decision on the value of this parameter. As proposed by [2], to make progress in RAN1 without waiting for RAN4’s reply, it is suggested to discuss in RAN1#107-e whether values of this parameter can be agreed in RAN1 and if so send an LS to RAN4 informing the reference values and asking RAN4 to decide. Otherwise, if no agreement of values can be made in RAN1, the values of this parameter is up to RAN4’s decision without any RAN1 input.

##### Proposal 1-7 (closed)

From RAN1 perspective, for NR operation with 480 kHz and/or 960 kHz SCS, the value of minimum time gap for wake-up and Scell dormancy indication (DCI format 2\_6) is scaled by 4 and 8 of the corresponding value of 120 kHz SCS for 480 kHz and 960 kHz SCS respectively.

* Note: X in 38.213 Section 10.3 and 38.133 Section 8.2.1.2.7.
* Send LS to RAN4 to inform about RAN1’s agreement of the reference values and ask RAN4 to make final decision

Companies are encouraged to provide comments.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company Name | Comments/Views |
| Samsung | Support |
| Qualcomm | We are okay with the proposal |
| Xiaomi | support |
| LG Electronics | We are fine with the proposal, although still believe that it’s up to RAN4’s decision. |
| ZTE, Sanechips | We are OK with this proposal. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | We support the proposal |
| Apple | We support the proposal |
| Futurewei | We support the Proposal 1-7. |
| Vivo | We support the proposal. |
| Intel | Ok with the proposal |
| DOCOMO | Fine with the proposal. |
|  |  |
| Moderator | Discussion is closed. See chairman’s notes for relevant agreement. |

#### CSI processing unit

Several contributions discussed issues related to CSI processing unit (CPU).

Regarding CPU, [6, Nokia] argued that CPU is the UE capability for simultaneous CSI calculations which is indicated as and is related to channel variation or UE mobility rather than scheduling/subcarrier spacings. Therefore, there is no reason to increase the frequency of CSI reporting or rule for calculation of CSI occupancy. Given is independent from numerology, [6, Nokia] observed that the existing specification for CPU can be reused for 480kHz and 960kHz SCS.

[13, Lenovo] raised an issue and thought it is critical to handle CPU availability check for UEs when it is required to process multiple CSI reports associated with different SCS values ranging from 15kHz to 960kHz in a parallel manner. It proposed same reference symbols duration (possibly the shortest duration corresponding to maximum supported SCS value) could be used for checking CPU availability corresponding to different CSI reports associated with different SCS values.

[18, LG] also looked into CPU availability check for multiple numerologies across active BWPs in different component carriers. It observed that in case multiple CSI reports are configured with multiple SCSs, the chance for high SCS to get available CPU at the time of checking unoccupied CPU may be less than that for low SCS. One mentioned solution for that is use of reference SCS for all CPU availability check regardless of actual SCS where reference SCS can be the lower SCS than the configured SCS, especially when high SCS is configured for UE.

Moderator’s comment:

Two companies proposed to enhance CPU availability check and one company thought existing specification can be reused with no enhancement. Note that the same issue has been discussed in RAN1#106bis-e where only the same three companies provided input on this aspect [22]. It seems no change of company views based on the contributions. Suggest other companies to provide input for discussion. Unless companies’ views changed in this meeting, moderator’s suggestion is to de-prioritize this discussion.

##### Discussion point 1-8

Companies are encouraged to provide comments.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company Name | Comments/Views |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | We support to have a reference SCS for CPU availability check regardless of the actual CPU for CSI – this would allow for fair opportunity to check availability for different CSI associated with different SCS.  Considering the range from 15kHz to 960kHz, the issue is much prominent now |
| LG Electronics | We share the same view with Lenovo that the use of a reference SCS for CPU availability check would allow for fair opportunity for different CSI with different SCS.  In addition, many timelines including CSI computation for 480/960 kHz SCS have been aligned with those for 120 kHz SCS and the intervals at which CPU availability is checked is also related to symbol duration. So, having same interval/granularity for CPU availability check regardless of SCS would further reduce the UE’s burden of continuous processing for every symbol for 480/960 kHz SCS. This is quite a simple enhancement and doesn’t impact how the actual processing timeline, but just fairer in terms of CPU availability check for all SCS. |
| ZTE, Sanechips | We agree to de-prioritize this discussion. |
| Ericsson | Agree to de-prioritize. |
| Futurewei | We agree to de-prioritize this issue. |
| CATT | Ok to deprioritize. |
| Samsung | Agree to de-prioritize |
| vivo | Agree to de-prioritize. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Agree to de-prioritize |
| InterDigital | We are ok with deprioritizing this topic. |

#### minimum guard period between two SRS resources of an SRS resource set for antenna switching

Moderator’s comment:

There are no company contributions on this topic. However, the moderator discovered the following in Section 6.2.1.2 of 38.214:

The UE is configured with a guard period of Y symbols, in which the UE does not transmit any other signal, in the case the SRS resources of a set are transmitted in the same slot. The guard period is in-between the SRS resources of the set.

The UE shall expect to be configured with the same number of SRS ports for all SRS resources in the SRS resource set(s) with higher layer parameter *usage* set as 'antennaSwitching'.

For 1T2R, 1T4R or 2T4R, the UE shall not expect to be configured or triggered with more than one SRS resource set with higher layer parameter *usage* set as 'antennaSwitching' in the same slot. For 1T=1R, 2T=2R or 4T=4R, the UE shall not expect to be configured or triggered with more than one SRS resource set with higher layer parameter *usage* set as 'antennaSwitching' in the same symbol.

The value of *Y* is defined by Table 6.2.1.2-1.

Table 6.2.1.2-1: The minimum guard period between two SRS resources of an SRS resource set for antenna switching

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | *Y* [symbol] |
| 0 | 15 | 1 |
| 1 | 30 | 1 |
| 2 | 60 | 1 |
| 3 | 120 | 2 |

Moderator’s understanding is that the guard period is due to UE transient time which also applies to operation in FR2-2 with 480 kHz and 960 kHz SCS. It seems values for 480 kHz and 960 kHz SCS are need for the minimum guard period between two SRS resources of an SRS resource set for antenna switching.

Moderator formulate the following proposal to maintain the same absolute time as that of 120 kHz SCS.

##### Proposal 1-9 (closed)

For NR operation with 480 and 960 kHz SCS, adopt the values of Y as in the following table for the minimum guard period between two SRS resources of an SRS resource set for antenna switching.

Table 1: The minimum guard period between two SRS resources of an SRS resource set for antenna switching

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | *Y* [symbol] |
| 5 | 480 | 8 |
| 6 | 960 | 16 |

Companies are encouraged to provide comments.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company Name | Comments/Views |
| Qualcomm | We are okay with the proposal |
| Moderator | Discussion is closed. This issue is actually discussed in AI 8.2.4. Sorry for the confusion |

## 2.2. Other issue(s)

### Individual observations/proposals

The following are individual observations/proposals from the contributions.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Sources | Observations/proposals |
| [6, Nokia] | Observation 3:  Due to numerology difference between initial access and connected mode operations, residual timing error may cause a problem for PDCCH/PDSCH reception or PUSCH transmission.  Proposal 14: Consider residual timing error problem and related potential solutions for >52.6 GHz operation in upcoming releases when optimizing its performance. |
| [11, Intel] | Proposal 10: RAN1 to introduce UE capability of supporting high MCS/rank combinations in FR2-2.  Observation 1: the maximal supported MCS indices reported as the UE capability can be in the range of [23, … 28] for {120kHz, rank 1}, [18, … 28] for {120kHz, rank 2}, [27, … 28] for {960kHz, rank 1}, [22, … 28] for {960kHz, rank 2}.  Proposal 11: RAN1 to send LS to RAN4 about the modification needed for the UE capability of supporting high MCS/rank combinations in FR2-2. |
| [13, Lenovo] | Observation 1: For supporting NR between 52.6 GHz and 71 GHz with high subcarrier spacing values including 480kHz and 960kHz, the selection of SCS value should not limited based on the frequency range. Other factors of channel conditions such as phase noise, ICI, Doppler, CQI, etc. plays an important role in determining the SCS value:   * For DL channel, UE has all the required estimates related to channel, receiver phase noise and other impairments, etc.   Proposal 7: For supporting NR between 52.6 GHz and 71 GHz with high subcarrier spacing values including 480kHz and 960kHz, UE assistance for SCS/BWP selection should be supported to take in to account all the channel measurements and receiver impairments that are more prominent at higher frequency range   * CSI reporting should be enhanced to report back suitable subcarrier spacing value based on measurements and receiver characteristics at UE |
| [15, Samsung] | Proposal 4: For multiple PUSCHs in in FR2-2, support DMRS bundling across the multiple PUSCHs introduced in Rel-17 Coverage enhancement WI. |
| [19, NTT DOCOMO] | Observation 1: The maximum gain of JCE over multi-PDSCH scheduling is about 0.41dB and 0.63dB in SCS of 480kHz and 960kHz, respectively.    Proposal 7: No need to support JCE for multi-PDSCH scheduling due to no significant gain. |
| [20, Qualcomm] | Proposal 5: Introduce new TRS configuration with higher frequency densities, 6 or 12 tones per RB to increase the TTL pull-in range when SCS of SSB is lower than the SCS of the data transmission. |

### UE capability of supporting high MCS/rank combinations

[11, Intel] argued that phase noise is one of the main performance limiting factors in FR2-2 comparing to the lower NR bands. Given support of SCS 120kHz is mandatory for FR2-2 devices, and that PT-RS enhancements for FR2-2 are not supported in Rel-17, a UE capability of supporting certain MCS/rank combinations in FR2-2 is proposed as support of all 64QAM MCSs and transmission ranks is challenging without PT-RS enhancements.

[11, Intel] looked at existing UE capability signaling, *supportedModulationOrderDL*, *supportedModulationOrderUL*, *scalingFactor*, and observed that existing modulation order indication is only used to determine the max data rate and not used to explicitly limit MCSs that the gNB can use for scheduling. [11, Intel] thought the decision on the new UE capability should be made in RAN1, because it is needed from RAN1 perspective and it requires changes to RAN1 specification (38.214, section 6.1.4). Furthermore, [11, Intel] proposed to send LS to RAN4 about the modification needed for the UE capability of supporting high MCS/rank combinations in FR2-2 given the final values of maximum supported MCS index should be decided by RAN4 for each {SCS, rank} based on the set of reference hardware implementations the vendors consider.

Moderator’s comment:

Note that the same issue was raised in RAN1#106bis-e. At that time, companies expressed different preference on whether to define a new UE capability indicating supported high MCS/rank combinations and hence no agreement/conclusion was reached. Based on companies’ views expressed in RAN1#106bis-e [22], there’re several options can be considered on this aspect. Formulate the following for discussion.

Proposal 2-1

Regarding the potential sets of {SCS, MCS, rank} not supported by UE for NR operation in FR2-2, select one of the following options in RAN1#107-e

* Option 1: Introduce a new UE capability indicating the maximum supported MCS/rank combination for each SCS with corresponding RAN1 specification changes. Inform RAN4 about this new UE capability.
* Option 2: Leave the handling of the unsupported sets of {SCS, MCS, rank} to RAN4 without any RAN1 input
* Option 3: RAN1 send LS to RAN4 informing that UEs may not be able to support the target BLER for some sets of {SCS, MCS, rank}, and asking RAN4 to determine the sets of {SCS, MCS, rank} with which performance requirements can be defined.

Companies are encouraged to provide comments and indicate their preference on the above options.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company Name | Comments/Views |
| LG Electronics | We prefer Option 2 without further discussion in RAN1. |
| ZTE, Sanechips | In general, this kind of MCS, Rank, MCS should belong to RAN4 demod study, this can be discussed in RAN4. We prefer Option 2 and simply left this issue to RAN4. |
| Futurewei | Prefer that the issue is left for RAN4 to study. |
| Intel | In case Option 1 is based on our proposal, we would like to ask Moderator to correct it: “Introduce a new UE capability indicating the maximum supported MCS~~/rank combination~~ for each SCS/rank combination with corresponding RAN1 specification changes”. We support Option 1 in the corrected form.  If Option 2 or 3 will be the outcome of RAN1 discussion, there will be no mechanism for gNB to know what MCSs range is supported by UE from PN compensation capability perspective. As the result, scheduling of non-supported MCSs will lead to unnecessary retransmissions that degrade cell throughput. gNB constantly needs to adjust the MCS based on allocated RB, power dynamics of PDSCH, and other aspects. Not having information on what is feasible and not feasible will create additional complications in gNB scheduler.  Thus, in our view, there are several problems with not having the UE capability, which persist even if RAN4 consider PN compensation issue in the demod study. Since the problems above can be mitigated by one-time signaling, we encourage RAN1 to define such a signaling in cooperation with RAN4. |
| DOCOMO | Either Option 2 or Option 3 are preferred. |
|  |  |
| Moderator | Summary of discussion:  One company support option 1. While all other companies prefer leaving this to RAN4 without any RAN1 input.  Moderator’s understanding is that if no consensus on option 1 or option 3, option 2 would be the outcome. Moderator suggest to continue discussion until the end of this meeting to see if any chance for a consensus.  Corrected wording as commented by Intel for option 1 into Proposal 2-1a. |
| Ericsson | We support Option 2, i.e., this can be left to RAN4 when they formulate demodulation requirements. There is no need for an LS. RAN1 colleagues can discuss with RAN4 colleagues directly. |
| Nokia/NSB | Fine with option 2. |
| CATT | Support option 2. |

Proposal 2-1a

Regarding the potential sets of {SCS, MCS, rank} not supported by UE for NR operation in FR2-2, select one of the following options in RAN1#107-e

* Option 1: Introduce a new UE capability indicating the maximum supported MCS for each SCS/rank combination with corresponding RAN1 specification changes. Inform RAN4 about this new UE capability.
* Option 2: Leave the handling of the unsupported sets of {SCS, MCS, rank} to RAN4 without any RAN1 input
* Option 3: RAN1 send LS to RAN4 informing that Ues may not be able to support the target BLER for some sets of {SCS, MCS, rank}, and asking RAN4 to determine the sets of {SCS, MCS, rank} with which performance requirements can be defined.

Companies are encouraged to provide comments and indicate their preference on the above options.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company Name | Comments/Views |
| Futurewei | We support the issue be left for RAN4 handling. |
| InterDigital | We prefer Option 2. |
| Samsung | Option 2 is preferred. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Option 2 is preferred. |
| ZTE, Sanechips | Option 2 is preferred. |
| Intel | Given that the majority doesn’t support introducing the UE capability or sending an LS to RAN4, we suggest to capture the factual outcome of the RAN1 phase noise compensation study then. Based on the results provided by many companies, we can make a conclusion/observation that the operation with the highest MCS with Rank 2 is not achievable in FR2-2 under the simulation assumptions set by RAN1.  Proposed conclusion:  RAN1 observed that no company was able to produce BLER performance achieving 10% in FR2‑2 using the highest MCS with rank 2 transmission or highest MCS with rank 1, 120kHz SCS transmission. |
| Vivo | We prefer option 2. |
| Nokia/NSB | Fine with option 2. |
| Apple | Option 2 |
| CATT | Support option 2. |
| Moderator | Thanks Intel for being flexible. Regarding the proposed conclusion by Intel, I formulated below with some wording revision into Conclusion 2-1b. |

Conclusion 2-1b

With RAN1 agreed link level simulation assumptions, it is observed in Rel-17 that performance metric (SNR to satisfy 10% BLER target) was either not reported or reported as not able to meet the target for the following cases

* the highest MCS with rank 2 transmission
* the highest MCS with rank 1, 120kHz SCS transmission.

Companies are encouraged to provide comments.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company Name | Comments/Views |
| Apple | Fine with the conclusion |
| Futurewei | Ok with the Conclusion 2-1b. |
| Intel | Support the conclusion. Suggest clarifying that the conclusion is related to FR2-2: "it is observed in Rel-17 FR2-2 that performance metric (SNR to satisfy 10% BLER target) was either not reported or reported as not able to meet the target" |

##### Conclusion 2-1c

With RAN1 agreed link level simulation assumptions, it is observed in Rel-17 FR2-2 that performance metric (SNR to satisfy 10% BLER target) was either not reported or reported as not able to meet the target for the following cases

* the highest MCS with rank 2 transmission
* the highest MCS with rank 1, 120kHz SCS transmission

Companies are encouraged to provide comments.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company Name | Comments/Views |
| CATT | We feel there’ is no need to make such conclusion. |
| Samsung | We are basically ok with the conclusion 2-1c if majority of companies supports.  But, it is confused why we make the “negative” observation at the last stage of Rel-17 WI. Even though we make the conclusion, it does not give much information, i.e., gNB vendor, UE vendor and operator will evaluate whether the performance metric can be achieved with realistic channel environments and scenarios.  As we know, some of features are not introduced due to the lack of consensus (for example, tight N1/N2/N3 timeline), but their negative impacts are not captured as a conclusion. We are not sure why the negative impacts for no PT-RS enhancements should be captured only. Is it to inform RAN4 of the conclusion? |
| Moderator | My understanding of this conclusion is to capture observations since most companies prefer not to define UE capability or send LS to RAN4 on this aspect as summarized in above tables for proposal 2-1/2-1a.  Given Intel is the proponent of this conclusion, I think it would be better for them to clarify/explain the reason. |
| Intel | While we can sympathize with the concern of capturing a negative conclusion, the fact of the matter is that for 120kHz, we do not believe supporting the highest MCS is technically feasible.  You can review our Tdoc in R1-2109602 where we tried all possible receive enhancement technical far beyond anyone is willing to implement (in terms of complexity) and still wasn’t able to achieve adequate performance.  Based on this, given that phase noise compensation is UE implementation, we wanted to support the possibility of for the UE to provide UE capability that can indicate which MCSs can be supported (based on implemented UE algorithm). In our opinion, knowing which MCS can be support and not supported is pretty critical for gNB to make appropriate MCS calculation and adjustments for PDSCH.  However, companies seem to have concerns on introducing the capability, and rather (if needed) to resolve this in RAN4 by defining appropriate requirements, which we are willing to accept.  For this, we think it would be good for RAN1 to have its own conclusion given that PTRS design and conclusion were based on performance study conducted in RAN1. We think performance study conducted in RAN1 must mean something, otherwise all the technical discussion to introduce PTRS enhancement or not was a completely illogical discussion.  If we have some RAN1 conclusion on observation, at the very least RAN4 can take study and conclude on their own terms but still would be able to reference observations from RAN1 to further consider requirements that may or may not be updated. |
| Ericsson | We feel there is no need to make a conclusion.  TR38.808 has the full suite of evaluation results and conclusions from the SI, and that is available for anyone to see.  If a UE consistently cannot support a certain MCS, the network is not blind to this. Corrective measures are taken all the time based on HARQ-ACK feedback. One example is UEs that provide too optimistic a CSI report. The gNB scheduler is more intelligent than to blindly follow such an optimistic CSI report. Another example could be a UE that is not able to support a very large MCS.  We don't think we need to spend further time on this issue. |
| Qualcomm | We do not prefer such conclusion, but we can be okay with it if the majority supports it. |
| MediaTek | We had question about the two conclusions themselves. Based on our understanding, RANK=2 is optional for link level simulation and we are wondering why do we need to capture “missing RANK=2 simulation result” in this conclusion? Also, for RANK=1, 120kHz+MCS=22, as least Qualcomm’s Tdoc R1-2008615 showed the results which achieve 10% BLER. Do we misunderstand something? Can proponent company clarify? |
| Futurewei | Agree that ‘the highest MCS with rank 2 transmission’ part is based on optional study, thus it can be removed for a better focus on further handling of the remaining part of the conclusion. |
| InterDigital | We don’t see any need to make this conclusion. |
| LG Electronics | We share the same view with Ericsson and we don’t see any need to make this conclusion. |
| ZTE, Sanechips | There is no need to reach a conclusion on this. |
| Intel | @Ericsson  We believe the value of the conclusion is capturing the important learnings RAN1 obtained during the WI and serving as a starting point for RAN4 study. We believe the fact that some system configurations cannot be supported with any realistic implementation is worth to highlight.  The results from the SI mostly follow the mandatory simulation assumptions (MCS up to 22 only, CPE-only compensation), which is just a part of the full picture RAN1 revealed during the WI. Mandatory simulation assumptions define a minimal set of evaluations, and the companies were free to bring the results beyond the agreed baseline. In fact, many companies evaluated optional configurations in this WI, and we think the results should not be ignored just because the configurations were optional.  HARQ-ACK-based outer loop link adaptation is possible, but 1) it requires additional retransmissions to converge to an optimal MCS, 2) in case a CSI report is too optimistic due to the lack of PN impact consideration, the delta between the CSI report and the real channel state can vary depending on SNR, which may complicate gNB implementation. This is the part of the reasons we preferred to have the UE capability rather than gNB to heuristically factor into account whether UE may or may not support certain MCS.  @Mediatek  The results you refer to are from the SI, while the conclusion aims to capture the results of PN compensation performance study in the WI. Many companies evaluated optional configurations during the WI, including rank 2, MCSs higher than 22, different receiver algorithms. So "the highest MCS" means the highest MCS supported in the system (i.e., MCS28), not the highest MCS from the mandatory simulation assumptions list (i.e., MCS22). The conclusion tries to summarize the results obtained by the group, including the optional configurations. Is it better if the wording explicitly states it: "With RAN1 agreed link level simulation assumptions (including optional configurations)"? |
|  |  |
| Moderator | Summary of companies’ preference to make conclusion 2-1c:  Yes: Intel  No: CATT, Ericsson, Qualcomm, InterDigital, LG, ZTE  OK if majority supports: Samsung, Qualcomm,  Given more companies prefer not to make such conclusion, moderator suggest to close this discussion without any conclusion. Moderator’s understanding is that the handling of potential UE unsupported sets of {SCS, MCS, rank} is up to RAN4 with no RAN1 input. |

### UE-assisted SCS adaptation

It is observed in [13, Lenovo] that for supporting NR between 52.6 GHz and 71 GHz with high subcarrier spacing values including 480kHz and 960kHz, the selection of SCS value should not limited based on the frequency range. Other factors of channel conditions such as phase noise, ICI, Doppler, CQI, etc. plays an important role in determining the SCS value. It further argued that UE is in a better position compared to gNB to make corresponding decision on which SCS value is more suitable given the UE estimates DL channel conditions such as phase noise, ICI, Doppler, CQI etc., and some other impairments based on the supported receiver algorithm. It then proposed that CSI reporting should be enhanced to report back suitable subcarrier spacing value based on measurements and receiver characteristics at UE.

Moderator’s comment:

Note that this is a single company proposal and the exact same aspect was discussed in RAN1#106bis-e. There was very limited input/interest from other companies in RAN1#106bis-e where only two companies commented on this aspect and both are not supporting this proposal stated either don’t see the reason for enhancement or feel it’s not a simple optimization [22]. Unless companies’ views are changed in this meeting, moderator suggest to de-prioritize this discussion.

##### Discussion point 2-2

Companies are encouraged to provide comments.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company Name | Comments/Views |
| ZTE, Sanechips | Agree with the moderator’s suggestion. |
| Futurewei | Ok with de-prioritizing the issue. |
| Intel | While we are generally supportive of features to improve performance in 60GHz, for this aspect we would like to see the details of the required changes to the specification and related procedures, before agreeing to the proposal.  It is not immediately clear how the feedback (which channel) would occur and which RSs would be used for the measurements and such. |
| Ericsson | Agree with moderator to de-prioritize. |
| InterDigital | We are ok with deprioritizing this topic. |
| Samsung | Agree to de-prioritize |
| Qualcomm | We agree to de-prioritize |
| LG Electronics | Agree with moderator to de-prioritize |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Agree to de prioritize. |
| Vivo | Agree to de prioritize. |
| Apple | Okay to deprioritize |
| CATT | Agree to deprioritize. |

### DMRS bundling across the multiple PUSCHs

It is observed in [15, Samsung] that since the slot duration is smaller and the typical scenario is stationary scenario in 52.6~71GHz, coherent time may be longer compared with the slot duration. At least for multiple PDSCHs/PUSCHs with contiguous time domain resource, DMRS time domain density can be lower than one DMRS per PUSCH/PDSCH to reduce DMRS overhead without channel estimation performance degradation and equivalently improves PUSCH/PDSCH efficiency. [15, Samsung] proposed to support DMRS bundling across the multiple PUSCHs introduced in Rel-17 Coverage enhancement WI for NR operation in FR2-2.

Moderator’s comment:

Note that this issue was raised in RAN1#106bis-e during discussion for DMRS for multi-PDSCH/PUSCH scheduling. At that time, there’s a comment that transport block over multiple slots (TboMS) was considered (in Rel-17 Coverage enhancement WI) which is different from multi-PUSCH scheduling, especially when the latter can have slot gaps [22].

Furthermore, it is also not clear to the moderator what specification impact is expected if this proposal is agreed. Suggest the proponent company to clarify and other companies to provide input for discussion.

Discussion point 2-3

Q1: Do you think DMRS bundling across the multiple PUSCHs introduced in Rel-17 Coverage enhancement WI can be applied for NR operation in FR2-2? Please elaborate your reasoning.

Q2: If the answer to Q1 is yes, is there any additional specification impact other than what has been specified for Rel-17 Coverage enhancement WI? If so, please elaborate the expected additional specification changes to support DMRS bundling across multiple PUSCHs for NR operation in FR2-2.

Companies are encouraged to provide comments/answers to above questions.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company Name | Comments/Views |
| Samsung | Q1: According to the objective in Rel-17 Coverage enhancement WID, RP-211566, the features introduced in Rel-17 CovEnh WI is for both FR1 and FR2. The issue is whether FR2\_2 is included FR2 or not. We hope it is clarified. At least, since 120kHz SCS is applicable both FR2\_1 and FR2\_2, the features can be used for a serving cell with 120kHz SCS in FR2\_2.  Q2: No additional specification impact is expected at least for 120kHz SCS. If it is identified that substantial specification works are needed, we are ok to not introduce DMRS bundling for FR2\_2. |
| Qualcomm | Q1: Yes, as mentioned by Samsung at least for 120kHz SCS the DMRS bundling across the multiple PUSCHs should be supported for FR2-2  Q2: No additional specification work should be needed. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Q1: Yes. It can be extended to FR2-2. It could also be discussed in UE feature.  Q2: No additional specification. |
| Apple | Q1: Yes, especially for 120 kHz. Agree that it should be a UE feature.  Q2: No additional specification |
| Futurewei | Q1: Yes, DMRS bundling for SCS 120kHz can be applied for FR2-2;  Q2: No specification effort for SCS 120kHz. |
| DOCOMO | Q1: Yes, it can be extended to FR2-2.  Q2: should be no additional specification impact. |
|  |  |
| Moderator | Summary of discussion:  Given all companies indicated the same understanding, moderator suggest the following conclusion. |

Conclusion 2-3

DMRS bundling across multiple PUSCHs introduced in Rel-17 Coverage enhancement WI can be applied for NR operation in FR2-2.

Companies are encouraged to provide comments.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company Name | Comments/Views |
| Ericsson | We are not sure that there should be an “automatic inheritance” of DMRS bundling for FR2-2. For multi-PUSCH scheduling, the slots can be non-contiguous, and this may present challenges for phase coherency. Also, the conclusion seems rather broad – i.e., does it apply to all SCSs in FR2-2? Given that there has been no study of whether or not there are any gains to be expected in FR2-2, it seems a bit risky to jump to this conclusion. Generally, we are positive to coverage enhancement, but only if it is obtainable, and this has not been studied for FR2-2. |
| Futurewei | Our understanding of the phase coherency is that if there is factor such as existence of DL slot(s) in the gap of individual PUSCH slots, whether the multiple con-contiguous PUSCHs can maintain phase coherence, or whether the gNB can still estimate the relative phase of different slots for FR2-2. Power consistency may not be difficult to maintain for non-contiguous PUSCH slots, if also needs to be considered? So, if further discussion show that similar ways with Rel-17 Coverage enhancement still work to maintain phase coherence for FR2-2 despite the non-contiguous slots, this conclusion can be better justified. |
| Samsung | The conditions for phase coherency and power consistency have been identified in CovEnh WI for 120kHz SCS, but not for 480kHz and 960kHz. Also, ConEnh WI is still discussing on the potential use cases. As we mentioned before, we are not suggesting additional specification works only for FR2\_2. Our clarification is on whether the defined feature in ConEnh WI can applied to FR2\_2 or not.  Hence, we suggest the following modifications:  DMRS bundling across multiple PUSCHs introduced in Rel-17 Coverage enhancement WI can be applied for NR operation in FR2-2 with 120kHz SCS.   * Potential use cases are defined in Rel-17 Coverage enhancement WI * No further optimization for FR2\_2 in Rel-17 |
| Qualcomm | We are okay with Samsung suggestions and as mentioned by Ericsson we need to take to account the fact that in FR2-2 different PUSCH can be non-contiguous in time unlike the case for Coverage enhancement WI |
| LG Electronics | We are fine with the Samsung’s modification. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | In general, features developed in FR2 are going to be reused as much as possible if there is no negative impact and allowed by regulation. For FR2-2, there is scenario where multi PUSCH is noncontiguous. However, there is still case the PUSCHs can be contiguous. We do not think it is the reason to refuse use the DMRS bundling at all. We are fine with the modifications by Samsung and think there is no need to exclude 480/960kHz SCS. |
| ZTE, Sanechips | We think there should be no additional specification impact and support Samsung’s suggested conclusion. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | We are fine with Samsung’s update |
| vivo | Fine with Samsung’s modification. |
| CATT | OK with Samsung’s modification. |
| Moderator | Wording updated into Conclusion 2-3a as commented. |

Conclusion 2-3a

DMRS bundling across multiple PUSCHs introduced in Rel-17 Coverage enhancement WI can be applied for NR operation in FR2-2 with 120 kHz SCS.

* Potential use cases are defined in Rel-17 Coverage enhancement WI
* No further optimization for FR2-2 in Rel-17

Companies are encouraged to provide comments.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company Name | Comments/Views |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | Support the conclusion |
| Apple | We support the conclusion |
| Futurewei | We support the Conclusion 2-3a. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | support |
| CATT | Support. |
| Samsung | Support |
| Ericsson | We do not agree to drawing this conclusion. There are too many unknowns that have not been studied:   * 480 and 960 kHz SCS * Phase noise impact * Non-contiguous slots and interaction with the coherency window introduced in the CovEnh WI * The CovEnh WI studied only TB over multiple slots and have not made agreements on separate TBs   We are in no place to make a speculative decision to automatically inherit the CovEnh features for multi-PUSCH with no study whatsoever. Furthermore, this is the end of the WI for CovEnh too, and they will not be studying multi-PUSCH to determine what use cases will apply. |
| Samsung | To Ericsson.  Regarding the first bullet, the proposed conclusion only allows DMRS bundling for 120kHz SCS and excludes 480/960kHz.  Regarding the third bullet, in CovEnh WI, RAN1 and RAN4 has been discussed non-contiguous symbols/slots in FR1 and FR2. See Reply LS R1-2104168 and R1-2106423 for a reference.  Regarding the fourth bullet, whether to support TBoMB or not is a separate issue.  One thing to be taken into account is potential impacts on phase noise when applying joint channel estimation. Our understating is that gNB may use phase-noise suppression techniques, if necessary, and the joint channel estimation based on DMRS symbols over multiple slots can be applied. We would like to hear companies’ views on phase noise impacts. |
| Qualcomm | Our understanding is that the conclusion is intended for SCS 120kHz only. We think that it will be easier if we agreed on supporting DMRS bundling in case of contiguous time domain allocations. |
|  |  |
| Moderator | Wording updated into conclusion 2-3b as commented. |
|  |  |
| Moderator | Summary of companies’ preference on make conclusion 2-3a or not:  No: Ericsson  Yes: Lenovo, Apple, Futurewei, Huawei, CATT, Samsung, Qualcomm, LG, ZTE, vivo |

Conclusion 2-3b

For multiple PUSCHs with contiguous time domain resource, DMRS bundling across multiple PUSCHs introduced in Rel-17 Coverage enhancement WI can be applied for NR operation in FR2-2 with 120 kHz SCS.

* Potential use cases are defined in Rel-17 Coverage enhancement WI
* No further optimization for FR2-2 in Rel-17

Companies are encouraged to provide comments.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company Name | Comments/Views |
| Ericsson | We still do not support such a conclusion.  It is business as usual that features are developed in parallel in different WIs. If it can be found that two features work together once the release is finalized, particularly if it can be done by implementation, then fine. But we do not need to make an advance conclusion on this. There is absolutely no value in it. |
| Samsung | To Ericsson, it is unclear to us, is your intention to discuss whether DMRS bundling across multiple PUSCHs is applicable in maintenance phase? If so, we are basically ok. But, this meeting is the last meeting for Rel-17 completion and there are still no clear conclusion for applicability on DMRS bundling across multiple PUSCHs so far. We would like to clarify the applicability as early as possible so that to give a clear guidance for implementation.  As a compromise, can we go with the following proposal?  ~~For multiple PUSCHs with contiguous time domain resource,~~ DMRS bundling across multiple PUSCHs introduced in Rel-17 Coverage enhancement WI ~~can be~~is not applied for NR operation in FR2-2 with ~~120~~480/960 kHz SCS.   * FFS: applicability for FR2\_2 with 120kHz   + If applicable, ~~P~~potential use cases are defined in Rel-17 Coverage enhancement WI   + No further optimization for FR2-2 with 120kHz in Rel-17   The intention of the proposal is to preclude 480/960kHz SCS because these SCSs have not been studied in Rel-17 CovEhn WI, but not preclude 120kHz SCS. And even though the DMRS bundling across multiple PUSCHs is applicable to FR2\_2 with 120kHz SCS, there will be no additional optimization for the scenario.  It is worth noting that RAN1 and RAN4 has been discussed for un-scheduled gap between two PUSCH transmissions. Please see Reply LS R1-2106423. For your reference, the relevant texts are copied below from R1-2106423. So, there are no need to limit on contiguous time domain resource.  “RAN4 has continued discussing the un-scheduled gap consisting of unscheduled symbols between two PUCCH repetitions or PUSCH transmissions and reached a conclusion that it is feasible for UE to maintain phase continuity when the gap is 13 symbols or less. RAN4 is still discussing the feasibility of 14 symbols or 1 ms for different SCSs for the un-scheduled gap.” |
| Moderator | To Samsung:  Based on my reading of companies’ comments, I believe different companies (at least Ericsson, Huawei, Qualcomm) have different understanding on the use cases (continuous or non-continuous time domain allocation). They may not be exactly the same as defined in Rel-17 coverage enhancement WI. So if we were to FFS on the applicability for FR2-2 with 120 kHz SCS, I think potential use cases will need to be part of FFS given different companies have different understanding on the use cases.  Wording updated into conclusion 2-3c for discussion. |
| InterDigital | We support the original conclusion 2-3b from the moderator. |
|  |  |
| Moderator | Summary of companies’ preference on make conclusion 2-3b or not:  No: Ericsson,  Yes: Samsung, InterDigital |

##### Conclusion 2-3c

* DMRS bundling across multiple PUSCHs introduced in Rel-17 Coverage enhancement WI is not applied for NR operation in FR2-2 with 480 kHz and/or 960 kHz SCS.
* FFS: applicability and potential use cases of DMRS bundling across multiple PUSCHs for FR2-2 with 120 kHz SCS
  + Note: if applicable, no further optimization for FR2-2 with 120 kHz SCS in Rel-17

Companies are encouraged to provide comments.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company Name | Comments/Views |
| InterDigital | We understand the intention of Samsung for the clear guidance for the implementation, however, in our view, DMRS bundling is more beneficial for 480 kHz and 960 kHz than 120 kHz considering short symbol/slot duration, multi-PDCCH monitoring and multi-PUSCH/PDSCH scheduling. Further enhancement should not be discussed given the remaining time in RAN1, however, we prefer to keep the existing support unless there are critical issues. |
| Futurewei | Support Conclusion 2-3c. Although in theory DMRS bundling is more beneficial for 480kHz/960kHz, the understanding is that it can still be useful for 120kHz as well, despite that we do not have to directly use the same scheme from Rel-17 Coverage enhancement WI. The current Conclusion has the 120kHz part in the FFS, and we think it does not hurt to agree and keep a reference on this issue for Beyond 52. |
| LG Electronics | We agree with Ericsson’s logic, and do not support the conclusion. At this point at the end of the meeting, we do not think it is necessary to draw conclusions on this topic that has not been discussed at all. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | We also agree that there is no need at this point to agree on this conclusion. We would prefer to have some further discussion on this topic. |
| ZTE, Sanechips | We do not prefer Conclusion 2-3c but fine with it if the majority of companies support this. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | We think DMRS bundling is beneficial for all SCS as long as the Rel-17 CovEnh requirement are met and can go with 2-3b. However, To reach the conclusion 2-3c in a hurry does not help. We support to further discuss in maintenance phase or UE feature. Similar as we can discuss whether FG design in FR2-2 can be used elsewhere, the FG designed in other WI in Rel-17 is also possible to be used in FR2-2. |
| CATT | We think there is no need for such conclusion. |
| Samsung | We appreciate all comments so far. It is now evident that different companies have different understanding/preference on DMRS bundling for FR2\_2. We are ok to discuss this issue in maintenance phase or UE feature as suggested by Huawei, HiSilicon. |
|  |  |
| Moderator | Summary of companies’ preference on make conclusion 2-3c or not:  No: Ericsson, InterDigital, LG, Lenovo, ZTE, Huawei, CATT  Yes: Samsung, Futurewei,  OK if majority supports: ZTE  Given there’s no consensus to any of conclusion 2-3a, 2-3b and 2-3c, moderator suggest to close this discussion without making a conclusion on this matter in RAN1#107-e. Moderator’s understanding is that this issue can be discussed during maintenance phase or in UE feature session. |

### TRS enhancements

In [20, Qualcomm], it is observed that for PDSCH with high SCS (e.g., 960 kHz), the time tracking loop (TTL) may not be able to correct the typical timing error resulted from the 120kHz SSB detection as it may be out of its pull-in range. It then proposed to introduce new TRS configuration with higher frequency densities, 6 or 12 tones per RB to increase the TTL pull-in range when SCS of SSB is lower than the SCS of the data transmission.

[6, Nokia] also looked at the impact of residual timing error based SSB/SSS. It is observed that due to numerology difference between initial access and connected mode operations, residual timing error may cause a problem for PDCCH/PDSCH reception or PUSCH transmission. To address such issue, RS enhancement may be required. [6. Nokia] proposed to consider this more in detail in upcoming releases when optimizing performance of above 52.6GHz operation since this is the last RAN1 meeting for Rel-17 WI.

Moderator’s comment:

Note that this issue was discussed in RAN1#106bis-e with very limited input from companies. Suggest other companies to provide input for discussion.

Given this is the last RAN1 meeting of Rel-17 WI and no time for other companies to investigate this issue, moderator’s suggestion is to de-prioritize this discussion and consider it in future release as suggested by [6].

##### Discussion point 2-4

Companies are encouraged to provide comments.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company Name | Comments/Views |
| ZTE, Sanechips | Agree with the moderator’s suggestion. |
| Intel | We are generally supportive of features to improve performance of 60 GHz. We also acknowledge that timing derivation for 960kHz would be difficult from 120kHz SSB. However, we would like to review the exact specification changes required before agreeing to the proposal.  We would like to ask the proponents to provide the exact specification changes required. |
| Ericsson | Agree to de-prioritize. It seems rather late in the WI to be agreeing to such a change without evaluations. |
| Futurewei | There seems not to be enough time at least in this release to accumulate enough inputs and potential consensus on RS enhancement, though agree that timing derivation for 960kHz would be difficult from 120kHz SSB. |
| InterDigital | We agree with the moderator’s suggestion. |
| LG Electronics | Agree with the moderator’s suggestion |
| vivo | Agree with the moderator’s suggestion. |
| Nokia/NSB | We are fine with Moderator’s suggestion.  Though we are also identifying such problem, we don’t prefer TRS enhancement which introducing PHY complexity, and different alternative solutions can be further discussed. |
| Apple | We support the moderator’s suggestion. |
| CATT | We support the moderator’s suggestion. |

# Recommendation for GTW/email approval

TBD

# Conclusion

**Agreement**

For NR operation with 480 kHz and/or 960 kHz SCS, CSI computation delay requirement 2 is always applied in the case of mixed SCS of PDCCH, CSI-RS and PUSCH.

* Note: this applies when any one of the SCSs for PDCCH, CSI-RS, and PUSCH is 480 kHz or 960 kHz

**Agreement**

UE behavior where all CPUs are occupied when UE processes the CSI report corresponding to the delay requirement 1 is not applicable for NR operation with 480 kHz and/or 960 kHz SCS.

* The following example change to 38.214 Section 5.2.1.6 can be recommended to the editor to use at the editor’s discretion

--- Unchanged parts omitted ---

if max{ *µPDCCH*, *µCSI-RS, µUL*} ≤ 3, and if a CSI report is aperiodically triggered without transmitting a PUSCH with either transport block or HARQ-ACK or both when *L* = 0 CPUs are occupied, where the CSI corresponds to a single CSI with wideband frequency-granularity and to at most 4 CSI-RS ports in a single resource without CRI report and where *codebookType* is set to 'typeI-SinglePanel' or where *reportQuantity* is set to 'cri-RI-CQI', ,

--- Unchanged parts omitted ---

**Agreement**

For NR operation with 480 kHz and/or 960 kHz SCS, scale the corresponding values of 120 kHz SCS by 4 and 8 for 480 kHz and 960 kHz SCS respectively for the following UE timeline parameters for single and multi-PDSCH/PUSCH scheduling to maintain the same absolute time duration as that of 120 kHz SCS in FR2.

* + HARQ-ACK information in response to a SPS PDSCH release, *N* in 38.213 Section 10.2
  + HARQ-ACK information in response to a detection of a DCI format 1\_1 indicating Scell dormancy, *N* in 38.213 Section 10.3
  + Determination of the resource allocation table to be used for PUSCH, *Δ* in 38.214 Section 6.1.2.1.1
  + UE PDSCH reception preparation time with cross carrier scheduling with different subcarrier spacings for PDCCH and PDSCH, *Npdsch* in 38.214 Section 5.5
  + Application delay of the minimum scheduling offset restriction, *Zµ* in 38.214 Section 5.3.1

**Agreement**

From RAN1 perspective, for NR operation with 480 kHz and/or 960 kHz SCS, the value of minimum time gap for wake-up and Scell dormancy indication (DCI format 2\_6) is scaled by 4 and 8 of the corresponding value of 120 kHz SCS for 480 kHz and 960 kHz SCS respectively.

* Note: X in 38.213 Section 10.3 and 38.133 Section 8.2.1.2.7.
* Send LS to RAN4 to inform about RAN1’s agreement of the reference values and ask RAN4 to make final decision

**Agreement**

For NR operation with 480 kHz and/or 960 kHz SCS, select the following as the set of values for PDSCH-to-HARQ\_feedback timing indicator field in DCI format 1\_0.

* {7, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32} for 480 kHz and {13, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56, 64} for 960 kHz

**Conclusion**

For NR operation with 480 kHz and/or 960 kHz SCS, *d1,1* and *d2* (to derive *Tproc,1* in PDSCH processing time) and *d2,1* and *d2* (to derive *Tproc,2*in PUSCH preparation time) reuse the values for Rel-16.

# Reference

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2. [R1-2110876](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/tsg_ran/WG1_RL1/TSGR1_107-e/Docs/R1-2110876.zip) Enhancements to support PDSCH/PUSCH for Beyond 52.6GHz FUTUREWEI
3. [R1-2111002](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/tsg_ran/WG1_RL1/TSGR1_107-e/Docs/R1-2111002.zip) Remaining issues on PDSCH/PUSCH enhancements for NR operation from 52.6GHz to 71GHz vivo
4. [R1-2111078](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/tsg_ran/WG1_RL1/TSGR1_107-e/Docs/R1-2111078.zip) Discussion on the data channel enhancements for 52.6 to 71GHz ZTE, Sanechips
5. [R1-2111147](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/tsg_ran/WG1_RL1/TSGR1_107-e/Docs/R1-2111147.zip) Considerations on multi-PDSCH/PUSCH with a single DCI and HARQ for NR from 52.6GHz to 71 GHz Fujitsu
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7. [R1-2111245](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/tsg_ran/WG1_RL1/TSGR1_107-e/Docs/R1-2111245.zip) PDSCH/PUSCH enhancements for up to 71GHz operation CATT
8. [R1-2111311](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/tsg_ran/WG1_RL1/TSGR1_107-e/Docs/R1-2111311.zip) Discussion on PDSCH/PUSCH enhancements OPPO
9. [R1-2111424](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/tsg_ran/WG1_RL1/TSGR1_107-e/Docs/R1-2111424.zip) Discussion on PDSCH/PUSCH enhancements for NR 52.6-71 GHz Panasonic Corporation
10. [R1-2111468](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/tsg_ran/WG1_RL1/TSGR1_107-e/Docs/R1-2111468.zip) PDSCH-PUSCH Enhancements Ericsson
11. [R1-2111487](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/tsg_ran/WG1_RL1/TSGR1_107-e/Docs/R1-2111487.zip) Discussion on PDSCH/PUSCH enhancements for extending NR up to 71 GHz Intel Corporation
12. [R1-2111565](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/tsg_ran/WG1_RL1/TSGR1_107-e/Docs/R1-2111565.zip) PDSCH and PUSCH enhancements for NR 52.6-71GHz Xiaomi
13. [R1-2111644](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/tsg_ran/WG1_RL1/TSGR1_107-e/Docs/R1-2111644.zip) PDSCH/PUSCH scheduling enhancements for NR from 52.6 GHz to 71GHz Lenovo, Motorola Mobility
14. [R1-2111692](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/tsg_ran/WG1_RL1/TSGR1_107-e/Docs/R1-2111692.zip) Discussion on PDSCH enhancements supporting NR from 52.6GHz to 71 GHz NEC
15. [R1-2111728](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/tsg_ran/WG1_RL1/TSGR1_107-e/Docs/R1-2111728.zip) PDSCH/PUSCH enhancements for NR from 52.6 GHz to 71 GHz Samsung
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22. [R1-2110512](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/tsg_ran/WG1_RL1/TSGR1_106b-e/Docs/R1-2110512.zip) Discussion Summary #2 of [106bis-e-NR-52-71GHz-05], Moderator (vivo), RAN1#106bis-e.