3GPP TSG-RAN WG1 Meeting #110-bis-e R1-22xxxxx

e-Meeting, October 10th – 19th, 2022

Agenda Item: 8.9

Source: Moderator (Ericsson)

Title: Moderator Summary [110bis-e-R17-NB-IoT-eMTC-01]

Document for: Discussion and Decision

# 1 Introduction

In [1], a discussion paper “On the no repetition number acquisition via DCI for 16-QAM in NB-IoT” was submitted accompanied with its corresponding DRAFT CR [2].

This Moderator Summary “[110bis-e-R17-NB-IoT-eMTC-01]” aims at collecting views on [1] and [2] as per the instructions below:

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| [110bis-e-R17-NB-IoT-eMTC-01] Email discussion to clarify on the no acquisition of the repetition number via DCI for 16-QAM transmissions in NB-IoT by Oct 14 – Gerardo (Ericsson)* Check on October 12 whether there is consensus for specification change
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In the following sections a background according to [1] and [2] is provided, and afterwards there is a section to collect companies’ views.

# 2 Background: On the no repetition number acquisition via DCI for 16-QAM in NB-IoT

## 2.1 16-QAM for NB-IoT in DL

In [1] it was mentioned:

* In TS 36.213 clause 16.4.1, the following statement can be found: “, where the value of  is determined by the repetition number field in the corresponding DCI (see Clause 16.4.1.3) ”.
* The cited statement from TS 36.213 clause 16.4.1 does not hold for NPDSCH with 16-QAM, because when *npdsch-16QAM-Config-r17* is configured and NPDSCH is (re)transmitted with 16QAM, the value of  is not determined by the repetition number field in the corresponding DCI.

Based on the above, the clarification on the repetition number acquisition for NPUSCH with 16-QAM is proposed to be as follows [1]:

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| ------------------------------------------------------- Text Start ------------------------------------------------------------16.4.1 UE procedure for receiving the narrowband physical downlink shared channelA UE shall upon detection on a given serving cell of a NPDCCH with DCI format N1, N2 ending in subframe *n* intended for the UE, decode, starting in *- n+5* DL subframe for FDD, *- n+5* subframefor TDD, the corresponding NPDSCH transmission in *N* consecutive NB-IoT DL subframe(s) *ni* with *i = 0, 1, …, N-1* according to the NPDCCH information, where- subframe *n* is the last subframe in which the NPDCCH is transmitted and is determined from the starting subframe of NPDCCH transmission and the DCI subframe repetition number field in the corresponding DCI;- subframe(s) *ni* with *i=0,1,…,N-1* are *N* consecutive NB-IoT DL subframe(s) excluding subframes used for SI messages or scheduling gap (if any) or processing gap (if any) where, *n0<n1<…,nN-1* ,- , where the value of  is determined by the repetition number field in the corresponding DCI, except when *npdsch-16QAM-Config-r17* is configured and NPDSCH is (re)transmitted with 16QAM (see Clause 16.4.1.3), the value of is determined by the resource assignment field in the corresponding DCI (see Clause 16.4.1.3), and the value of is determined by the Number of scheduled TB for Unicast field or Number of scheduled TB for SC-MTCH field, if present, in the corresponding DCI,  otherwise,------------------------------------------------------- Text Ends ------------------------------------------------------------ |

Moreover, the “Consequences if not approved” state that: “TS 36.213 clause 16.4.1 will keep stating that in all cases  is obtained via DCI, which does not hold for DL (re)transmissions with 16-QAM in NB-IoT”.

## 2.2 16-QAM for NB-IoT in UL

In [1] it was mentioned:

* In TS 36.213 clause 16.5.1, the following statement can be found: “, where the value of is determined by the repetition number field in the corresponding DCI (see Clause 16.5.1.1),”.
* The cited statement from TS 36.213 clause 16.5.1 does not hold for NPUSCH with 16-QAM, because when *npusch-16QAM-Config-r17* is configured and NPUSCH is (re)transmitted with 16QAM, the value of  is not determined by the repetition number field in the corresponding DCI.

Based on the above, the clarification on the repetition number acquisition for NPUSCH with 16-QAM is proposed to be as follows [1]:

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| ------------------------------------------------------- Text Start ------------------------------------------------------------16.5.1 UE procedure for transmitting format 1 narrowband physical uplink shared channelNPUSCH format 1 transmission can be scheduled by a NPDCCH with DCI format N0, or the transmission can correspond to using preconfigured uplink resource configured by higher layers. Transmission using preconfigured uplink resource is initiated by higher layers as specified in [14] , while retransmission of transport blocks transmitted using preconfigured uplink resource are scheduled by a NPDCCH with DCI format N0.A UE shall upon detection on a given serving cell of a NPDCCH with DCI format N0 ending in NB-IoT DL subframe *n* scheduling NPUSCH intended for the UE, perform, at the end of *- n+k0**+K*offset DL subframe for FDD, *- k0* NB-IoT UL subframes following the end of *n+*8 subframefor TDD,a corresponding NPUSCH transmission using NPUSCH format 1 in *N* consecutive NB-IoT UL slots *ni* with *i = 0, 1, …, N-1* according to the NPDCCH information where- subframe *n* is the last subframe in which the NPDCCH is transmitted and is determined from the starting subframe of NPDCCH transmission and the DCI subframe repetition number field in the corresponding DCI; and- , where the value of  is determined by the repetition number field in the corresponding DCI, except when *npusch-16QAM-Config-r17* is configured and NPUSCH is (re)transmitted with 16QAM (see Clause 16.5.1.1), the value of is determined by the resource assignment field in the corresponding DCI (see Clause 16.5.1.1), the value of  is the number of NB-IoT UL slots of the resource unit (defined in clause 10.1.2.3 of [3]) corresponding to the  allocated number of subcarriers (as determined in Clause 16.5.1.1) in the corresponding DCI, and the value of is determined by the Number of scheduled TB for Unicast field, if present, in the corresponding DCI,  otherwise------------------------------------------------------- Text Ends ------------------------------------------------------------ |

Moreover, the “Consequences if not approved” state that: “TS 36.213 clause 16.5.1 will keep stating that in all cases  is obtained via DCI, which does not hold for UL (re)transmissions with 16-QAM in NB-IoT”.

# 3 Companies views: On the no repetition number acquisition via DCI for 16-QAM in NB-IoT

The Moderator kindly requests companies to provide their views on the issue about “the no repetition number acquisition via DCI for 16-QAM in NB-IoT”.

**Question 1: Are you ok with the text proposals in section 2.1 and 2.2 of this Feature Lead Summary? which aim to clarify that *N*rep is not determined by the repetition number field in the corresponding DCI when 16-QAM is configured and NPUSCH/NPDSCH is (re)transmitted with 16-QAM.**

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| **Company** | **Yes/No** | **Comments** |
| Lenovo |  | We agree to have clarification for N\_Rep for 16QAM. Although we have clear definition of N\_Rep in Clause 16.4.1.3 and Clause 16.5.1.1, we don’t think the CR is the best way.How about the folloiwing udpate:, where the value of  is determined by the repetition number field in the corresponding DCI, or =1 for PDSCH with 16QAM (see Clause 16.4.1.3)16.4.1.3 Resource allocationThe resource allocation information in DCI format N1, N2 (paging) for NPDSCH indicates to a scheduled UE- a number of subframes () determined by the resource assignment field () in the corresponding DCI according to Table 16.4.1.3-1.- a repetition number () determined by the repetition number field () in the corresponding DCI according to Table 16.4.1.3-2. For NPDSCH with 16QAM, $N\_{Rep}=1$.  |
| Qualcomm | No | We do not think this change is needed, since Clause 16.4.1.3 and 16.5.1.1 already clarify the behavior for 16-QAM. We do not think that an implementer reading the current version of the specification would arrive to a wrong implementation. In general, repeating the same specification text in multiple places is a bad idea.If there is a majority of companies that think that this clarification is needed, we would suggest to actually just point to Clauses 16.4.1.3 and 16.5.1.1 directly, e.g.:, where the value of  is determined as specified in ~~by the repetition number field in the corresponding DCI (see~~ Clause 16.4.1.3~~)~~Our preference would be to not change the specifications. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | No | We don’t think this is an essential change. With the following, the spec has been clear without any ambiguity.(36.212)- Repetition number – 3 bits as defined in clause 16.5.1.1 of [3]. If 16QAM is indicated, it functions as Modulation and coding scheme for 16QAM as defined in 16.5.1.2 of [3].(36.213)- a repetition number () determined by the repetition number field () in the corresponding DCI according to Table 16.4.1.3-2. For NPDSCH with 16QAM, $N\_{Rep}=1$.* a repetition number () determined by the repetition number field according to Table 16.5.1.1-3. For a NPUSCH transmission using preconfigured uplink resource, the UE shall use the repetition number configured by higher layers. For NPUSCH with 16QAM, $N\_{Rep}=1$.
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# References

1. [R1-2210073](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG1_RL1/TSGR1_110b-e/Docs/R1-2210073.zip), “On the no repetition number acquisition via DCI for 16-QAM in NB-IoT,” Ericsson, RAN1 #110-bis-e, October 10th – 19th, 2022.
2. [R1-2210073](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG1_RL1/TSGR1_110b-e/Docs/R1-2210072.zip), “DRAFT CR Clarification on the no acquisition of the repetition number via DCI for 16-QAM transmissions in NB-IoT,” Ericsson, RAN1 #110-bis-e, October 10th – 19th, 2022.