3GPP TSG RAN WG1 #102-e R1-20xxxxx

e-Meeting, August 17th – 28th, 2020

Source: vivo

Title: Summary of email discussion [102-e-NR-7.1CRs-11]

Agenda Item: 7.1

Document for: Discussion and Decision

# Introduction

The document provides a summary for email discussion thread [102-e-NR-7.1CRs-11]. **Note that the deadline for the discussion/agreement for the email thread is set to be 8/19. Please provide the first round of comments by 8/18 UTC 11:59 pm.**

* [102-e-NR-7.1CRs-11] Maintenance on PUSCH skipping with overlapping UCI on PUCCH – **Xiaohang (vivo)**
	+ For Rel-16, Issue#29 (including R1-2006837) in R1-2006958
	+ Discussion/Agreements by 8/19, TPs by 8/24

# Discussions

In Rel.15, UL skipping for following cases was concluded.

* Case 1: PUSCH skipping without overlapping CSI/HARQ-ACK on PUCCH (LTE behavior)
* Case 2: PUSCH skipping with overlapping CSI/HARQ-ACK on PUCCH (UE behavior undefined)

For case 1, it was agreed that when a UL grant without UL-SCH field or UL-SCH =1 (if present) is detected by a UE configured with *skipUplinkTxDynamic*, the corresponding PUSCH transmission is skipped by the UE if no transport block for the PUSCH transmission is generated by MAC and there is no CSI/HARQ-ACK on PUCCH overlapping with the PUSCH, which is same as LTE behavior.

For case 2, following CR and conclusion were made, i.e. UE behavior if there would be a PUCCH with CSI/HARQ-ACK overlapping in time with a PUSCH scheduled by a DCI format is not defined. UE behavior for case 2 can be addressed in Rel.16.

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| 6.1 UE procedure for transmitting the physical uplink shared channelA UE shall upon detection of a DCI format scheduling a PUSCH ~~PDCCH with a configured DCI format 0\_0 or 0\_1~~ transmit the corresponding PUSCH ~~as indicated by that DCI.~~ unless the UE does not generate a transport block as described in [10, TS38.321] and there is no PUCCH with CSI/HARQ-ACK that overlaps in time with the PUSCH. In this release of the specification, the UE behavior is undefined if there would be a PUCCH with CSI/HARQ-ACK overlapping in time with a PUSCH scheduled by a DCI format and if the UE does not generate a transport block as described in [10, TS38.321] when *skipUplinkTxDynamic* provided by higher layers is set to *true*.  |
| ConclusionIn case a UL grant without UL-SCH field or UL-SCH =1 (if present) is detected by a UE configured withskipUplinkTxDynamic, Case 2 can be addressed for Rel-16. |

Given the current status, UL skipping for DG-PUSCH is not implementable in Rel.15. UE behavior needs to be defined in Rel.16 if there would be a PUCCH with CSI/HARQ-ACK overlapping in time with a PUSCH scheduled by a DCI. Otherwise, UL skipping feature cannot be implemented.

Moreover, during the previous discussions it was pointed out that CA case should be taken into account. In Rel.15, in CA case, when there are multiple PUSCHs scheduled on multiple serving cells that are overlapping with a PUCCH carrying UCI on a serving cell, the UCI will be multiplexed on the PUSCH overlapping with the PUCCH on the serving cell with lowest cell index, according to the existing multiplexing rules.

When UL skipping is enabled for these serving cells, for example, there are 5 CCs where there are scheduled PUSCH transmission on each CC of CC#2~CC#4 and there is a PUCCH transmission on CC#1 that is overlapping with the PUSCHs on CC#2~CC#4. If UL skipping is not enabled for CC#2~#4, UCI will be multiplexed on the PUSCH transmission on CC#2. If UL skipping is enabled for CC #2~CC #4, UE may skip the PUSCH on CC#2 and multiplex the UCI on the PUSCH on the CC with data. However, for gNB, blind detection for PUSCH on each CC with scheduled PUSCH overlapping with UCI should be performed, with hypothesis of UCI multiplexing. It may result in heavy burden for gNB detection. Hence, in CA case, the blind decoding may be an issue due to the uncertainty between gNB and UE on the PUSCH transmission and the resources for UCI transmission.

Therefore, we need to discuss the behaviours for case 2 in both CA case and non-CA case.

* **Q-1: For CA case, when there is PUCCH carrying UCI overlapping with a set of PUSCHs, whether a PUSCH from the set can be skipped or not if there would be UCI to be multiplexed on the PUSCH?**
	+ **Option 1:**
		- **the UE first determines which PUSCH from the set of PUSCHs would carry the UCI, PUSCH\_0**
		- **the PUSCH with UCI multiplexing cannot be skipped and MAC generates MAC PDU for the PUSCH\_0, and UCI is multiplexed on PUSCH\_0**
	+ **Option 2:**
		- **the UE determines which PUSCH/PUCCH would carry the UCI based on MAC PDU generation:**
			* **If MAC generates data for all or a subset of PUSCHs from the set, UCI will be multiplexed on one of the PUSCH(s) with data based on the existing multiplexing rules.**
			* **If MAC generates data for none of the PUSCHs, none of the PUSCHs in the set will be transmitted and UCI will be transmitted in the PUCCH.**
	+ **Option 3:**
		- **the UE first determines which PUSCH from the set of PUSCHs would carry the UCI, PUSCH\_0**
		- **If MAC generates data for all PUSCHs, all PUSCH will be transmitted and UCI is multiplexed in PUSCH\_0**
		- **If MAC generates data only for a subset of the PUSCHs, that subset will be transmitted, and UCI will be multiplexed in PUSCH\_0. MAC always generates a PDU for PUSCH\_0, whether it is with padding or not.**
		- **If MAC generates data for none of the PUSCHs, none of the PUSCHs will be transmitted and UCI will be transmitted in the PUCCH**

*(Moderator’s understanding): regarding option 3, if there are data for any PUSCH(s) from the set of PUSCHs, outcome of option 3 is equivalent to option 1; if there are data for none of the PUSCHs from the set of PUSCHs, outcome of option 3 is equivalent to option 2.*

**Please provide your comments on Q-1.**

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| **Company** | **Comment** |
| CATT | We prefer Option 1.For option 2, in addition to the increased gNB blind detection complexity, there is also timeline issue. To be more specific, it is possible that a PUCCH with CSI/HARQ-ACK overlaps with a PUSCH and the PUSCH starts later than the start of the PUCCH. At the time point of UCI multiplexing determination, it is possible that no MAC PDU is delivered to PHY and a MAC PDU may be delivered from MAC later on. From UE perspective, UE cannot wait since otherwise there may be no sufficient processing time for the PUCCH. Therefore, option 2 does not work in this case in our view.The same issue applies to option 3. |
| ZTE | Option 1 ensures that the UCI is always multiplexed on the PUSCH as defined by Rel-15 rules. No gNB blind detection is required for Option 1, which is therefore preferred.  |
| NTT DOCOMO | Option 1.Many times of gNB blind detections should be avoided. |
| Samsung | Option 2 is preferable. - For gNB perspective, all options have the same complexity due to miss detection. gNB needs to do blindly detection for either PUSCH or PUCCH as it is likely that the UE misses the DCI scheduling PUSCH or PUCCH(e.g., HARQ-ACK with corresponding PDSCH or SP-CSI) regardless of UL skipping. So, we are not sure whether or not option 1 and option 3 are able to reduce gNB blind detection efforts. - For UE perspective, option 2 seems quite simple solution since legacy LTE UE have already supported. Although option 1 and option 3 reuses the concept of MAC padding PDU to transmit PUSCH, it might be necessary to have explicit or implicit signalling exchange between PHY and MAC in order that MAC figures out whether granted PUSCH is overlapped with PUCCH or not. - For specification perspective, option 2 is very simple as LTE does, while it has considerable specification impact as both PHY and MAC specification changes are necessary to support option 1 or 3. Besides, we are not sure whether it would be common understanding to RAN2 group. This is because RAN2 explained “The RAN2 understanding of the desired UE behaviour is that the HARQ feedback is not multiplexed in the PUSCH without MAC PDU and can be transmitted in the PUCCH, i.e. there will be no PUSCH transmission for the case of uplink skipping. RAN2 thinks that there should be no further RAN2 specification impact, even if there would be misalignment between RAN1 specification and RAN2 specification.” in RAN2 LS (R2-1916572).  |

For non-CA case, it could be subset of the CA case. The possible behaviours for case 2 for non-CA case are as below.

* **Q-2: For non-CA case, when there is a PUCCH carrying UCI overlapping with a PUSCH, the PUSCH can be skipped or not if there would be UCI to be multiplexed on the PUSCH?**
	+ **Option 1:**
		- **the PUSCH with UCI multiplexing cannot be skipped and MAC generates MAC PDU for the PUSCH, and UCI is multiplexed on the PUSCH**
	+ **Option 2:**
		- **the UE determines which PUSCH or PUCCH would carry the UCI based on MAC PDU generation:**
			* **If MAC generates data for the PUSCH, UCI will be multiplexed on the PUSCH with data.**
			* **If MAC does not generate data for the PUSCH, the PUSCH will not be transmitted and UCI will be transmitted in the PUCCH.**

**Please provide your comments on Q-2.**

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| **Company** | **Comment** |
| CATT | We prefer Option 1.The same issue mentioned in our response to Q-1 applies to option 2 here. In addition, it is preferable to have a unified solution for CA and non-CA cases. |
| ZTE | Option 1 |
| NTT DOCOMO | Option 1.For commonality between CA-case and non-CA case. |
| Samsung | Option 2 is preferable as reasons we explained in Q-2. |

# List of contributions

1. R1-2005327 Disucssion on PUSCH skipping with overlapping UCI on PUCCH vivo

1. R1-2005328 Draft 38.213 CR on PUSCH skipping with overlapping UCI on PUCCH vivo

1. R1-2006331 Discussion on dynamic PUSCH skipping with overlapping UCI on PUCCH in Rel-16 ZTE

1. R1-2006902 UL skipping and overlapping PUSCH/PUCCH Ericsson, Nokia and Nokia Shanghai Bell

1. R1-2006837 Discussion of flexible NR UE bandwidth TEI and UL skipping Qualcomm Incorporated