**3GPP TSG RAN WG1 Meeting #102-e R1-2006993**

**Aug 17th – 24th, 2020**

**Agenda item: 7.2.2.1.1**

**Source: Moderator (Qualcomm Incorporated)**

**Title: FL summary for initial access signals and channels for NR-U**

**Document for: Discussion and Decision**

# Introduction

Multiple issues are discussed in the submitted papers for 7.2.2.1.1. After preparation phase email discussion, it was agreed to discuss the following:

[102-e-NR-unlic-NRU-InitSignalsChannels] Email discussion/approval on the following until 8/20; if necessary, endorse associated TPs by 8/25 – Jing (Qualcomm)

* PRACH configuration in multiple RB sets (Issue 4.4 in FL summary)
* Msg A PUSCH RB-set determination (Issue 4.5 in FL summary)

# Issue 4.4: PRACH configuration in multiple RB sets

## Summary of proposals in submitted papers

In [7] (and [13]), [9] and [12], it is proposed to support FDM ROs in different RB sets

[10], [11] and [14] talk about if PRACH is configured over multiple RB sets, how to determine the RB set used for RAR UL grant. [10] proposes to use the RB set with actual PRACH transmission (no spec change) and [11] and [14] proposes to use the lowest index RB set with PRACH configured.

Proposal in [7]: Support RACH occasions over multiple consecutive RB sets based on *msg1-FDM*. Confine one RACH occasion within one RB set by applying *msg1-FrequencyStart* to *i*-th FDMed RACH occasion (1< *i* ≤ *msg1-FDM*) with the reference point of the start CRB of the RB set *s.*

============================ Start of TP for TS 38.211 ===================================

5.3.2 OFDM baseband signal generation for PRACH

The time-continuous signal  on antenna port for PRACH is defined by

, if or , if or

where  and

-  is given by clause 6.3.3;

-  is the subcarrier spacing of the initial uplink bandwidth part during initial access. Otherwise,  is the subcarrier spacing of the active uplink bandwidth part;

- is the largest value among the subcarrier spacing configurations by the higher-layer parameter *scs-SpecificCarrierList*;

-  is the lowest numbered resource block of the initial uplink bandwidth part and is derived by the higher-layer parameter *initialUplinkBWP* during initial access. Otherwise,  is the lowest numbered resource block of the active uplink bandwidth part and is derived by the higher-layer parameter *BWP-Uplink*;

- is the frequency offset of the lowest PRACH transmission occasion in frequency domain with respect to physical resource block 0 of the active uplink bandwidth part, if or . is the frequency offset of the lowest PRACH transmission occasion in frequency domain with respect to start CRB of a RB set in the active uplink bandwidth part, if or . The quantity is given by the higher-layer parameter *frequencyStartMsgA-PUSCH* if configured and a type-2 random-access procedure is initiated as described in clause 8.1 of [5, TS 38.213], otherwise by *msg1-FrequencyStart* as described in clause 8.1 of [5 TS 38.213];

-  is the PRACH transmission occasion index in frequency domain for a given PRACH transmission occasion in one time instance as given by clause 6.3.3.2;

- is the start CRB of a RB set in which the PRACH transmission occasion with index is [6, TS 38.214].

-  is the number of resource blocks occupied and is given by the parameter allocation expressed in number of RBs for PUSCH in Table 6.3.3.2-1.

============================ End of TP for TS 38.211 ==================================

Proposal 1 in [9]: In case when the long PRACH sequence (i.e., L\_"RA" =1151 or L\_"RA" =571) is configured, multiple FDMed ROs are supported in active UL BWP with multiple RB sets.

Proposal 2 in [9]: In case when the multiple ROs are configured in active UL BWP with multiple RB sets, RO offset is supported, and each RO is allocated with a gap as much as the RO offset from the lowest indexed PRB of each RB set.

Observation in [10]: No correction is needed for the case where PRACH is configured in more than one RB set.

Proposal in [11]: When PRACH is configured in more than one RB set, the RB set used for transmission of the PUSCH corresponding to Msg3 is the lowest indexed amongst the RB sets intersecting the PRACH allocation.

Proposal in [12]: If the number of configured FDMed PRACH resources is larger than 1,

* If long PRACH sequence is configured, the starting position of each RO within the corresponding RB set can be configured.
* If short PRACH sequence is configured, the RO which is configured to occupy frequency resource in two RB sets should be taken as an invalid RO.

Proposal in [14]: The lowest RB set of PRACH can be used for PUSCH transmission where PRACH is configured in more than one RB set.

## Discussion

There are multiple questions for this issue.

Q1: Do we support multiple FDMed ROs in active UL BWP over multiple RB sets?

Q2: If the answer to Q1 is “yes”, do we support it for PRACH sequence of length 1151 and 571, or we also support it for PRACH sequence of length 139?

Q3: If the answer to Q1 is “yes”, the RB set to transmit PUSCH allocated by RAR UL grant is

* + - * Alt 1. The lowest indexed RB set with PRACH configured.
      * Alt 2. The same RB set that the PRACH is transmitted for the corresponding msg1.

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| **Company** | **View** |
| Qualcomm | Q1: We see no harm to support FDMed ROs when there are multiple RB sets  Q2: To limit the spec impact, and also for short PRACH sequence, there are enough RO resources available in freq domain even in one RB set, we see no need to suppose multiple RB sets configuration for length 139 PRACH sequence  Q3: We believe it is simpler to use Alt 2 (same RB sets for msg1 and msg3), so we can distribute msg3 to different RB sets. |
| OPPO | Q1: it is expected to support FDM’ed ROs when there are multiple RB sets, but we think the RO, which the PRACH is transmitted, should be confined within a RB set  Q2: long PRACH sequence is expected to be supported.  Q3: when a RO, in which the PRACH is transmitted, is confined in a RB set, there is no issue to determine the RB set for PUSCH scheduled by RAR UL grant. Thus, we think Alt2 is fine. |
| Sharp | Q1: Yes.  Q2: We can support FDMed PRACH with length 1151 and 571 if interlaced transmission is not configured.  Q3: Alt.2. |
| Samsung | Q1: Yes. To provide similar flexibility of RO configuration as in licensed band, it is desirable to support FDM’ed ROs when there are multiple RB sets. We share the same view with OPPO that one RO should be confined within a RB set, otherwise, it can’t meet OCB requirement.  Q2: At least long PRACH sequence should be supported.  Q3: Alt 2 is sufficient |
| ZTE, Sanechips | Q1: Yes.  Q2: We support it for PRACH sequence of length 1151 and 571.  Q3: Alt 2. |

# Issue 4.5 Msg A PUSCH RB set determination

## Summary of proposals in submitted papers

In [7] (and [13]), it is proposed to confine each Msg A PUSCH inside one RB set.

Proposal in [7]: For 2-step RACH, a Msg A PUSCH is confined within one RB set which is the same RB set for its associated Msg A PRACH.

=========================== Start of TP for TS 38.213 ===================================

8.1A PUSCH for Type-2 random access procedure

=========================== Unchanged Text Omitted ===================================

A UE determines time resources and frequency resources for PUSCH occasions in an active UL BWP from *msgA-PUSCH-Config* for the active UL BWP. If the active UL BWP is not the initial UL BWP and *msgA-PUSCH-Config* is not provided for the active UL BWP, the UE uses the *msgA-PUSCH-Config* provided for the initial UL BWP. If a UE is configured with interlaced PUSCH, the RB set for a MsgA PUSCH transmission is the RB set of the associated Msg A PRACH transmission.

A UE determines a first interlace for a first PUSCH occasion in the RB set in active UL BWP or first RB for a first PUSCH occasion in an active UL BWP respectively from *interlaceIndexFirstPO-MsgA-PUSCH* or from *frequencyStartMsgA-PUSCH* that provides an offset, in number of RBs in the active UL BWP, from a first RB of the RB set in the active UL BWP or of the active UL BWP. A PUSCH occasion includes a number of interlaces within the RB set or a number of RBs provided by *nrofInterlacesPerMsgA-PO* or by *nrofPRBs-perMsgA-PO*, respectively. Consecutive PUSCH occasions in the frequency domain of an UL BWP are separated by a number of RBs provided by *guardBandMsgA-PUSCH*. A number of PUSCH occasions in the frequency domain of an UL BWP is provided by *nrMsgA-PO-FDM*.

============================= End of TP for TS 38.213 ==================================

## Discussion

Please provide your view on the following:

Q1. Do we need to restrict MsgA PUSCH in one RB set, for either interlaced PUSCH or legacy PUSCH?

Q2. Do we need to restrict MsgA PUSCH to the same RB set as the PRACH transmitted?

Proposal: For 2-step RACH, the MsgA PUSCH is in the same RB set as the associated MsgA PRACH transmission

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| **Company** | **View** |
| Qualcomm | Q1. For interlaced PUSCH, we believe it is beneficial to restrict the Msg PUSCH in one RB set only. For non-interlaced PUSCH, introduce this restriction may require substantial spec change, and is not preferred.  Q2. If we introduce this restriction, we will need to change the PRACH to PUSCH mapping mechanism. Even without this limitation, consider we have separate Cat 4 LBT for MsgA PRACH and MsgA PUSCH anyway, restricting them to the same RB set is an optimization at most. We prefer not to introduce this restriction |
| OPPO | Q1: We expect that MsgA PUSCH is transmitted within a RB set.  Q2: MsgA PUSCH and the associated PRACH are in the same RB set. |
| Sharp | Q1: The restriction seems good for the interlaced PUSCH. For RA type 0/1, the restriction is not necessary.  Q2: Yes. It has commonality with 4-step RACH.  Proposal should be applied to RA type-2. |
| Samsung | Q1: For interlaced Msg A PUSCH, we need to define which RB set(s) is. It is beneficial to restrict PUSCH in single RB set which is sufficient for Msg A PUSCH payload and it avoids multiple LBT over multiple RB sets. For legacy PUSCH, it would also be beneficial to restrict it within one RB set to avoid multiple LBT.  Q2: We prefer to restrict MsgA PUSCH in the same RB set of transmitted PRACH to have a common design for 2-step and 4-step RACH. Though separate Cat-4 LBT is performed for Msg A PUSCH and PRACH, it is more likely to access the channel for Msg A PUSCH if LBT for PRACH in the same RB set is successful.  QC raises up a good point that some modification for the PRACH to PUSCH mapping mechanism is expected. In our view, we can add the restriction that the mapping is performed in each RB set. If companies have strong concern on the potential standard impact of modify PRACH to PUSCH mapping, we’re open to consider determining RB sets for POs according to RB sets for ROs (+ one PO confined in one RB set), and then reuse the legacy PRACH to PUSCH mapping mechanism within the RB sets. |
| ZTE, Sanechips | Firstly, We need to clarify the meaning of MsgA PUSCH in Q1 and Q2, we think it refers to a PO(PUSCH occasion), not a PO group(including multiple POs associated with a PRACH slot).  Q1: We support to restrict only MsgA interlaced PUSCH within a RB set. As for legacy PUSCH, it’s difficult to guarantee each PO in one RB set if multiple FDMed POs are configured. This is because that the frequency gap between neighbour POs is 1 or 0 PRB and it’s probably for one PO to cross the RB set boundary. I think it can be left to gNB configuration to avoid multiple LBT for legacy PUSCH.  Q2: There is no need for such restriction.  As mentioned by Qualcomm and Samsung, it may lead to unexpected spec impact to make such restriction under current MsgA PRACH and PUSCH mapping method. One RO in a RB set can be mapped to multiple POs in the same or different RB sets. There is no need to keep it the same as 4-step RACH because there is no mapping relationship between Msg1 and Msg3 as in 2-step RACH. Besides, the benefit is very limited due to the separate LBTs for MsgA PRACH and PUSCH. |

# Reference

[1]. R1-2005330, Remaining issues on initial access signals and channles, vivo

[2]. R1-2005597, Remaining issues on the initial access signals for NR-U, ZTE, Sanechips

[3]. R1-2005789, Maintenance on initial access signals and channels, Huawei, HiSilicon

[4]. R1-2005904, Remaining issues on Initial Access Signals and Channels for NR-U, Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell

[5]. R1-2005910, Initial access signals and channels, Ericsson

[6]. R1-2006017, Discussion on the remaining issues of initial access signal/channel, OPPO

[7]. R1-2006092, Initial access signals and channels for NR-U, Samsung

[8]. R1-2006288, Remaining issues on initial access signals, Spreadtrum Communications

[9]. R1-2006298, Remaining issues of initial access signals and channels for NR-U, LG Electronics

[10]. R1-2005808, Maintenance on UL signals and channels, Huawei, HiSilicon

[11]. R1-2006371, Remaining Issues on UL Signals & Channels for NR-U , Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell

[12]. R1-2006019, Discussion on the remaining issues of UL signals and channels, OPPO

[13]. R1-2006094, UL signals and channels for NR-U, Samsung

[14]. R1-2005599, Remaining issues on the UL channels for NR-U, ZTE, Sanechips