**3GPP TSG-RAN WG1 Meeting #102-eR1-20XXXXX**

**e-Meeting, August 17th – 28th, 2020**

**Agenda item: 8.3.1.1**

**Source: Moderator (Nokia)**

**Title: Feature lead summary #4 on HARQ-ACK feedback enhancements for NR Rel-17 URLLC/IIoT (AI 8.3.1.1)**

**Document for: Discussion and Decision**

# 1 Introduction

As per chairman’s guidance, two rounds with check points below are planned.

[102-e-NR-IIOT\_URLLC\_enh-01] Email discussion/approval – Nokia (Klaus)

* By 8/21 – high priority
* By 8/27 – medium

This document is structured as follows:

* Section 2 contains the discussion input for each of the discussion phases which more guidance provided in each of the discussion steps (incl. potential intermediate steps).
* Sections 3 to 6 contain summary of the discussed issues / proposed enhancements in companies’ contributions

**Round 4 of email discussions takes place in Sec. 2.5 (incl. sub-clauses).**

# 2 RAN1#102-e discussions on 8.3.1.1

## 2.1 First round of email discussions

*FL comment:*

Based on chairman’s guidance received at the end of the first Rel-17 URLLC/IIoT session on Tue Aug 18th, 2020, there is a need to identify the priorities of different issues to be discussed as there are many different enhancements proposed by companies in a lot of different directions. Which is aligned with the WID of the objective which clearly states “*Study, identify and specify if needed,….*”.

|  |
| --- |
| * Study, identify and specify if needed, required Physical Layer feedback enhancements for meeting URLLC requirements covering:   + UE feedback enhancements for HARQ-ACK [RAN1]   + CSI feedback enhancements to allow for more accurate MCS selection [RAN1]   + Note: DMRS-based CSI feedback is not in scope of this WI |

The task of identifying the ‘high priority / medium priority / low priority’ is clearly very tricky considering the vast number of different issues and proposals input to this meeting.

**Therefore, the following procedure (at least for the first round of email discussion) is proposed by FL:**

1. For issues to be solved supported by several contributions (>=5), there are direct questions if supporting some enhancements are to be considered with high priority in this section (Sec. 2.1). Moreover, discussion on the technical solutions proposed are then handled in the related subsections of Sec. 3 to Sec. 6 (input there could be provided still later on, if agreed to have those as high priority items). The issues brought up by more or equal than 5 contributions include:
   * Avoiding unnecessary SPS HARQ-ACK dropping for TDD (in Sec. 3.1)
   * SPS HARQ-Ack payload size reduction / skipping (Sec. 3.2)
   * SPS HARQ-ACK skipping for ‘skipped SPS PDSCH (Sec. 3.3)
   * Type 1 HARQ-ACK CB for sub-slot PUCCH (of Sec. 4.1)
   * ‘Sub-slot’ type of PUCCH repetition (Sec. 5.1)
   * Retransmission of Canceled / Dropped Low-priority HARQ-ACK (Sec. 6.1)
2. For the rest of the issues / solutions / schemes proposed by a small(er) number of contributions (i.e. 1 or 2 contributions), there are tables for each of the issues / solutions in the relevant subsections, where companies can provide their input on priority (high/medium/low) as well as some optional technical comments (which could be left to phase 2 as well,).
   * The FL summarize the interest of different companies later on in a single table in this subsection (i.e. how many companies suggesting high / medium / low)
   * So maybe the detailed technical discussion on these could be of lower priority for the moment (e.g. in a later phase) but your input on priority would be helpful for further discussions already now.
3. ***Please note, that it would be good to have some kind of understanding of the interest or importance of the different issues early (e.g. Thu, Aug 20th EOB). Therefore, at least provide your input the questions in this section (Questions 2.1.1 to 2.1.5) as well as ‘high / medium / low’ in the other sections not handled here early.*** 
   * Of course you can still add any technical comments at any point of time still later on – which includes the topics with so far large(r) company support (of Sec. 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 4.1, 5.1 and 6.1) and especially any technical comments on the other issues in the remaining sub-sections of sections 3, 4, 5 & 6.

**Avoiding unnecessary SPS HARQ-ACK dropping for TDD (in Sec. 3.1)** in Rel-17 is discussed in 14 (out of 26) contributions. This may be a clear early indication that this issue is to be solved in Rel-17 and therefore may be considered as a high priority issue in Rel-17. As a consequence, the following question is put directly forward here:

**Question 2.1.1: Should avoiding SPS PDSCH HARQ-ACK dropping for TDD (discussed in Sec. 3.1) be considered with high priority in Rel-17? *Yes / No***

* **If *No*: please provide your suggested priority level (medium / low) and some related explanation / discussion as comments**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Company* | *Yes / No* | *Comments* |
| Sony | Yes |  |
| Sharp | Yes |  |
| DOCOMO | Yes |  |
| CMCC | Yes | When the SPS periodicity is down to 1 slot, the collision between SPS HARQ-ACK and semi-static UL/DL configuration as well as dynamic SFI would happen frequently especially for DL heavy TDD frame structure. The feature of shorter SPS periodicity cannot work well without solving the collision issue. |
| Vivo | Yes | This issue is deprioritized in Rel.16 due to limited time. We should solve it in Rel.17. |
| Xiaomi | Yes |  |
| CATT | Yes |  |
| Samsung | Yes | Always good to avoid dropping HARQ-ACK, especially when the probability is large – there is a whole A.I. 8.3.3 for eMBB - this is even for URLLC and the probability for dropping is much larger than for eMBB in 8.3.3. |
| ZTE | Yes |  |
| Intel | Yes |  |
| Panasonic | Yes |  |
| WILUS | Yes |  |
| NEC | Yes |  |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes | Dropping the HARQ-ACK too frequently will result in low resource efficiency since re-transmission needed, and also have impact on URLLC latency |
| LG | Yes |  |
| InterDigital | Yes |  |
| Nokia, NSB | Yes |  |
| MediaTek | Yes |  |
| Apple | Yes |  |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | Yes | Frequent HARQ-ACK dropping in TDD would make a negative impact on performance because of potential unnecessary re-transmissions and accordingly, should be avoided. |
| QC | Yes | HARQ-ACK dropping in TDD should be avoided due to eventual unnecessary retransmissions. In case of HARQ ACK collision with DL slots, solution should focus on packets which can be recovered. |

**SPS HARQ-Ack payload size reduction / skipping (Sec. 3.2) and SPS HARQ-ACK skipping for ‘skipped SPS PDSCH (Sec. 3.3):** Based on Sec. 3.2, 5 contributions discuss SPS HARQ-ACK payload size reduction / skipping for SPS PDSCH in general, whereas 5 other contributions based on Sec. 3.3 discuss HARQ-ACK skipping for the case the SPS PDSCH is not valid (or not transmitted by the gNB, i.e. skipped). So overall, 10 (out of 26) contributions suggest handling SPS HARQ-ACK payload size / skipping for different use cases and reasons in Rel-17. Thus, the following question is put directly forward here:

**Question 2.1.2: Should SPS HARQ-ACK payload size reduction / skipping (based on Sec. 3.2 in general and/or 3.3 for ‘skipped’ SPS PDSCH) be considered with high priority in Rel-17? *Yes / No***

* **If *No*: please provide your suggested priority level (medium / low) and some related explanation / discussion as comments**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Company* | *Yes / No* | *Comments* |
| Sony | No | The issue in 3.2 and 3.3 are different. 3.3 is only about skipping NACK due to skipped SPS whereas 3.2 is skipping HARQ-ACK in general. We are ok with issue in 3.3 but don’t think 3.2 should be high priority. |
| Sharp | Yes | We share the similar view with Sony that Sec. 3.2 and Sec. 3.3 should be treated separately here. We are OK to treat the issue in Sec. 3.3 with high priority. |
| DOCOMO | Yes |  |
| CMCC | 3.3 Yes  3.2 No | SPS HARQ-ACK skipping for ‘skipped SPS PDSCH **(Sec. 3.3): High priority**  SPS HARQ-Ack payload size reduction / skipping **(Sec. 3.2): Medium priority** |
| vivo | Yes, for 3.3  No, for 3.2 | In Rel.16, RAN2 agreed to support the TSC traffic with non-integer periodicity in terms of OFDM symbol granularity by over provision of the SPS for DL (and CG for UL) resources. Due to limited time, related enhancements e.g. HARQ-ACK skipping as summarized in section 3.3 should be done in Rel.17.  About section 3.2 on SPS HARQ-ACK payload size reduction / skipping for SPS PDSCH, we wondered whether the methods proposed there can also be applied to dynamic PDSCH? Seems the enhancements are not specific to SPS PDSCH. |
| Xiaomi | No | It seems that two cases are proposed by companies to justify the SPS HARQ-ACK skipping,  Case 1, SPS with short periodicity is configured for URLLC traffic, but the actual DL URLLC traffic is not periodical, which means some SPS PDSCHs are empty.  Case 2, multiple SPS PDSCH configuration to accommodate one TSC traffic.  For Case 1, our opinion is that dynamic scheduling is more suitable for non-periodical traffic. And skipping HARQ-ACK for SPS PDSCH may possibly lead to HARQ-ACK codebook misalignment between gNB and UE, which is harmful to URLLC traffic.  For Case 2, an example in R1-2005347 is listed, three SPS PDSCHs are configured for a TSN traffic has an arrival frequency of 120Hz, i.e., the periodicity is 8.333ms, thus a lot of PDSCHs are empty. From our point of view, similar as Case1, TSN traffic can be dynamic scheduled with high priority. And on the other hand, the problem of empty PDSCHs seems stemming from a bad configuration. If gNB configure 3 SPS PDSCHs as the following, then there would be no empty PDSCHs (assuming SCS=15KHz),  SPS PDSCH1(offset 0, Period 25ms)  SPS PDSCH2(offset 8ms+5symbol, Period 25ms)  SPS PDSCH3(offset 16ms+10symbol, Period 25ms) |
| CATT | No | Medium. Evaluation results are needed to justify the benefit for URLLC service. |
| Samsung | No | For RM coding (expected in such case), there is no benefit (even the PUCCH resource will probably be 1 RB).  For polar coding, any overhead reduction would be marginal and inconsequential. |
| ZTE | 3.2 No 3.3 Yes | SPS HARQ-Ack payload size reduction / skipping **(Sec. 3.2): Medium priority**  SPS HARQ-ACK skipping for ‘skipped SPS PDSCH **(Sec. 3.3): High priority** |
| Intel | No | Medium. We agree that the intention seems nice, but none of the proposed schemes have been shown to provide system gains at the expense of the specification efforts.  We see some rationale with skipping the PUCCH with all NACKs, but this may be an optimization in the system with > 1-bit codebook. |
| Panasonic | Yes for 3.3  No for 3.2 | NACK skipping for skipped PDSCH could be prioritized in Rel.17. |
| WILUS | No | Medium. We are ok to discuss SPS HARQ-ACK size reduction by applying e.g. simple bundling if needed, but ACK/NACK skipping results in large spec impacts especially on HARQ-ACK codebook design. |
| NEC | Yes |  |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes | In our understanding, the mechanism for ACK skipping and NACK skipping is similar, thus it would be good to treat both the same level. |
| LG | Yes for 3.3  No for 3.2 | ACK skipping can be considered as high priority. |
| InterDigital | Yes |  |
| Nokia, NSB | Yes | SPS HARQ-ACK payload size reduction should be supported in general, not just for skipped PDSCH cases. So we support both – 3.2 and 3.3 with high priority. |
| MediaTek | No | Low |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | No | This should be a low priority, since 1) substantial PUCCH performance benefit from size reduction is not expected and 2) skipping PUCCH transmission for all NACK is neither related to enhancing reliability nor related to reducing latency. |
| QC | No for 3.2  Yes for 3.3 | Low priority for 3.2  Low priority for 3.2. “Ack-only” & “Nack-only” solutions have been studied., “Ack-only” is not easily justified considering the rarity with which NACK is transmitted. “Nack-only” solution has the ambiguity of missed/blocked NACK being interpreted as DTX, which is ACK.  High priority for 3.3. Considering the high frequency with which “empty” or “skipped SPS PDSCH” occurs, a solution needs to be defined for the reduction of unnecessary HARQ feedback. |

**‘Sub-slot’ type of PUCCH repetition (Sec. 5.1):** There are still discussions in the Rel-16 maintenance, to which extend sub-slot PUCCH repetition is (to be) supported in Rel-16. Two contributions indicate that this is supported in Rel-16 (but propose related enhancements in Rel-17) and 5 companies discuss that the support is to be done in Rel-17 – which means that 7 (out of 26) contributions indicate their interest in related enhancements to handled in Rel-17. As a consequence, the following question is put directly forward here:

**Question 2.1.3: Should ‘Sub-slot’ Type of PUCCH repetition (or at least enhancements on top of Rel-16, see Sec. 5.12) be considered with high priority in Rel-17? *Yes / No***

* **If *No*: please provide your suggested priority level (medium / low) and some related explanation / discussion as comments**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Company* | *Yes / No* | *Comments* |
| Sony | No | Medium. |
| Sharp | Yes | Sub-slot PUCCH repetition is one way to enhance the PUCCH reliability. |
| DOCOMO | Yes |  |
| CMCC | No | Medium.  URLLC feedback latency is mainly limited by semi-static UL/DL configuration especially worst latency is used as performance metric. So the benefit of sub-slot/mini-slot type of PUCCH repetition can be achieved by long PUCCH format when single TRP is configured. If some performance gain is observed for sub-slot/mini-slot PUCCH repetition in multi-TRP operation, we are open to further discuss this optimization.  Moreover, as discussed in our paper [15], low code rate for PUCCH can achieve lower latency comparing to sub-slot/mini-slot PUCCH repetition. It is observed that PUCCH is power unlimited in most cases, so support of lower effective code rate for PUCCH is a more effective way to enhance PUCCH reliability within a certain delay budget. |
| vivo | No | Low priority.  Firstly, Rel.16 is still discussing it and it is not clear to what extent the sub-slot PUCCH repetition will be supported. Without conclusion made in Rel.16, it is not sure what is the baseline to further enhance sub-slot PUCCH repetition.  Secondly, from latency and reliability perspective, the benefits of sub-slot PUCCH repetition is not clear compared to the Rel.15 long PUCCH transmissions. Learned from Rel.16 PUSCH repetition Type B, the specification impacts to support such sub-slot PUCCH repetition would be big. If companies consider using different spatial relations for different sub-slot PUCCH repetition to get the diversity gain, then it should be discussed in Rel.17 MIMO WI. |
| Xiaomi | Yes |  |
| CATT | No | Low. The motivation/benefit to support/enhance sub-slot based PUCCH repetition is not clear. |
| Samsung | Yes | High  It is not so much for sub-slot based repetition (this may already be supported) as it is for supporting repetition for PF0/PF2 in FR2. Coordinate with other WIs, especially the MIMO WI, to avoid possible duplications. |
| ZTE | Yes | The issue should be discussed, but maybe the solutions will be overlap with the solution for NR coverage enhancement. |
| Intel | Yes | The PUCCH repetitions should be considered with same motivation as PUSCH repetitions Type B – in order to improve latency-reliability tradeoff. We see at least the following use cases:   * Utilize most of the latency budget by allocating PUCCH to cross slot boundary * Employ diversity (e.g. FH) over PUCCH repetitions   Allow per-repetition dropping, thus increasing PUCCH delivery chances e.g. when collided with UL-DL direction or HP channel |
| Panasonic | Yes |  |
| WILUS | No | Low. For sub-slot configuration with 2 symbols, sub-slot PUCCH repetition seems to be short PUCCH repetition which is carefully studied. For sub-slot configuration with 7 symbols, the benefits of sub-slot PUCCH repetition over slot-based PUCCH repetition is not clear. |
| NEC | Yes |  |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes | We don’t have any agreement yet that sub-slot PUCCH repetition is supported in Rel-16, just from the specification perspective it is happened to be supported to some extent. However, even there is common understanding that it is already supported in Rel-16, we think further enhancements in Rel-17 is needed to enable flexibility on the number of repetitions. |
| LG | No |  |
| InterDigital | Yes |  |
| Nokia, NSB | No | Low.  In Rel-16 it is still being discussed whether a 7 OS sub-slot configuration supports PUCCH repetitions of format 1,3,4 (long formats), and here it is our understanding that Rel-16 already does. We do not see the need to discuss sub-slot PUCCH repetitions for other formats or for other sub-slot configurations. |
| MediaTek | No | Low |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | No | Low. If sub-slot PUCCH repetitions are needed to ensure the coverage, partial cancellation (i.e. transmitting a subset of sub-slot PUCCH repetitions) anyway may not satisfy the required reliability. |
| QC | No | Low priority.  Sub-slot PUCCH repetition is of low priority in this AI. Sub-slot PUCCH repetition with different TCI state is discussed in Rel. 17 mTRP AI. It is more useful to check the outcome of the discussion in this other group. Once discussion finalized there, the outcome of discussion can be examined for eventual gaps in the solutions with respect to URLLC. |

**Retransmission of Canceled / Dropped Low-priority HARQ-ACK (Sec. 6.1):** The negative impact of dropping / canceling low priority HARQ-ACK on the eMBB performance and the need for enabling re-transmissions of dropped LP HARQ-ACK is discussed in 9 (out of 26) contributions which may indicate an interest to consider this with high priority.

At the same time, there is a dedicated objective in this WI to support improved UCI multiplexing of different priorities, which could (if supported for LP HARQ-ACK) at least partially remove the motivation for enabling any type of later HARQ-ACK re-transmission.

**Question 2.1.4: Should retransmission of canceled / dropped low-priority HARQ-ACK (Sec. 6.1) be considered with high priority (Yes / No)? How do you see the relation to enhanced LP HARQ-ACK multiplexing on a high priority channel discussed in AI 8.3.3?**

* **If *No*: please provide your suggested priority level (medium / low) and some related explanation / discussion as comments**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Company* | *Yes / No* | *Comments* |
| Sony | No | Low. Can be dealt with in AI 8.3.3 |
| Sharp | No | Medium.  HARQ-ACK multiplexing of different priorities on a single PUCCH can be supported with high priority under some timing conditions.  If multiplexing timing is not satisfied, LP HARQ-ACK is dropped, as in Rel-16. It is a desirable enhancement, but only happened under some timing constraints.  Thus, retransmission of LP HARQ-ACK can be treated with medium level. |
| DOCOMO | Yes |  |
| CMCC |  | **Retransmission of low-priority HARQ-ACK due to inter-UE cancelation: High priority**  **Retransmission of low-priority HARQ-ACK due to intra-UE prioritization: Low priority**  **For low-priority HARQ-ACK drop due to intra-UE prioritization, it is preferred to discuss in AI 8.3.3** to multiplex LP HARQ-ACK on HP PUCCH/PUSCH. So we think it can be treated as secondary priority.  For low-priority HARQ-ACK drop due to inter-UE cancelation, we think it should be treated as high priority since that for many UEs, DL and UL traffic are relatively symmetric, so HARQ-ACK is of high probability to be multiplexed on PUSCH especially for DL heavy TDD frame structure. In this case, low-priority HARQ-ACK drop due to inter-UE cancelation may happen frequently, which results in lots of unnecessary PDSCH retransmissions and decrease system spectral efficiency. |
| vivo | Yes | We think retransmission of cancelled / dropped low-priority HARQ-ACK and enhanced LP HARQ-ACK multiplexing on a high priority channel complement each other.  As analysed in our contribution, in some cases, to protect the HP channels, dropping LP HARQ-ACK would be better compared to multiplexing (e.g. due to timeline, payload size of LP HARQ-ACK etc); So, retransmission of cancelled / dropped low-priority HARQ-ACK can be used; For some other cases, multiplexing the LP HARQ-ACK with HP channels would be a better way. |
| Xiaomi | No | Medium.  If in 8.3.3 discussion, we finally determine that LP HARQ-ACK can not be multiplexed on a high priority channels, then maybe we can further discuss how to do the retransmission of LP HARQ-ACK. |
| CATT | No | Low. Enhanced LP HARQ-ACK multiplexing on a high priority channel discussed in AI 8.3.3 can mitigate the HARQ-ACK dropping. Further enhancements should be discussed after the discussion/conclusion in AI 8.3.3. In addition, it should be clarified how it helps to meet URLLC requirements. |
| Samsung | TBD | If HARQ-ACK can be viewed as a special case that falls under this AI, then ‘Yes’.  Else, it is related to 8.3.3 and can be addressed in that AI. See later comments. |
| ZTE | Yes | Retransmission of HARQ-ACK is very important to enhance the spectrum efficiency. |
| Intel |  | We are not sure if the moderator classified such features as one-shot HARQ-ACK or NNK1 as retransmission of the LP feedbacks.  If yes, then we see the discussion is required in this direction, and it is not limited to only retransmission of LP feedbacks only, but also to DL SPS collision cases.  If the meaning is different, then we are OK to deprioritize or handle as part of AI 8.3.3 |
| Panasonic | No | Medium  Although HARQ-ACK retransmission could be considered as one of potential techniques for improving the system efficiency, to multiplex the HARQ-ACK with different priorities into one PUCCH or PUSCH (AI 8.3.3) is more important. |
| WILUS | Yes | Our thinking is the enhanced multiplexing discussed in 8.3.3 is a way to transmit LP HARQ-ACK, but it may not be mandatory to all Rel-17 UEs. Also, applying Rel-17 enhanced multiplexing or Rel-16 prioritization can be configured by RRC or indicated by DCI (if supported). In this sense, we need to investigate how to re-transmit the dropped/cancelled HARQ-ACK information due to Rel-16 prioritization. |
| NEC | No | Medium.  We think whether this issue should be discussed depends on the result of collision case handling related low priority HARQ-ACK in AI 8.3.3. For the collision case between a PUCCH with low priority HARQ-ACK and another high priority PUCCH/PUSCH, if the low priority HARQ-ACK multiplexing on high priority PUCCH/PUSCH is allowed, no need to discuss the retransmission of dropped low-priority HARQ-ACK, otherwise, this issue can be discussed in AI 8.3.1.1 or AI 8.3.3. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | No | Now we will specify the mechanism for multiplexing at least for intra-UE multiplexing, therefore dropping low priority HARQ-ACK may not happen so often. |
| LG | No | We have another AI to cover dropping due to higher priority. |
| InterDigital | Yes | We already have some existing mechanisms in Rel-16 that can be reused here. |
| Nokia, NSB | No | Medium (or even Low)  There will be reduced need for this (compared to Rel-17) if enhanced intra-UE multiplexing of different priorities is to be supported as part of AI 8.3.3 discussions. |
| MediaTek | Yes | We can’t assume multiplexing procedures in Rel-17 to be supported by all UEs. Retransmission of dropped HARQ is easier to implement from UE perspective.  Also, the multiplexing procedures in Rel-17 will be conditional, which mean dropping LP-HARQ will still occur. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | No | Medium.  Multiplexing low-priority HARQ-ACK into high-priority PUCCH or PUSCH should be discussed first. |
| QC | No | Low priority. Topic to be treated in AI 8.3.3 |

**Type 1 HARQ-ACK CB for sub-slot PUCCH (of Sec. 4.1):** There are still discussions in the Rel-16 maintenance to which Type 1 HARQ-ACK codebook could be supported in Rel-16 (not at all, or without any optimizations). But 6 contributions (of 26) discuss this to be at least supported (incl. optimizations of the HARQ-ACK payload) by the end of Rel-17 which indicates some interest to consider this in Rel-17 with high(er) priority. As a consequence, the following question is put directly forward here:

**Question 2.1.5: Should Type 1 HARQ-ACK codebook based on sub-slot PUCCH (see Sec. 4.1) be supported including payload size optimizations at least by the end of Rel-17 (if not supported in Rel-16) and therefore be considered with high priority? *Yes / No***

* **If *No*: please provide your suggested priority level (medium / low) and some related explanation / discussion as comments**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Company* | *Yes / No* | *Comments* |
| Sony | No | Low. PDCCH for URLLC is reliable and traffic is sporadic. Type 1 CB is therefore not efficient. |
| Sharp | No | Low.  For URLLC, Type 2 HARQ-ACK codebook is more suitable and is already supported.  Type 1 HARQ-ACK codebook will result in unnecessary complexity, large HARQ-ACK payload size and poor PUCCH resource utilization. |
| DOCOMO | Yes |  |
| CMCC | Yes |  |
| vivo | No | Low priority.  It is obvious that the number of symbols for PUCCH using sub-slot is usually less than that for slot based PUCCH which has impacts on the supported UCI payloads and reliability, coverage etc. Type 1 HARQ-ACK codebook typically has large payload that contains many redundant bits. Therefore, it is not desirable to use Type 1 HARQ-ACK codebook for sub-slot PUCCH for URLLC. |
| Xiaomi | No | R16 already support subslot-based Type1 HARQ-ACK, even codebook size can be optimized in some degree. But Type 2 HARQ-ACK codebook, from our point, is a better solution and can already work well with subslot-based Type1 HARQ-ACK.  We can revisit this issue if time budget allows. |
| CATT | Yes |  |
| Samsung | No | Medium. It would be beneficial to support type-1 HARQ-ACK codebook for reliability for URLLC. It may require marginal specifications than currently available. It can be discussed if time allows. |
| ZTE | Yes | Rel-16 doesn’t support this function. And this function benefit is very clear through the long-time discussion. |
| Intel | No | Medium  In our understanding, Rel.16 does not support (or does not optimally support) Type 1 due to the complexity of balancing scheduling flexibility and the CB size. We think Type 2 CB can be adapted to any required robustness of the system.  It would be great to see more analysis on the benefits of Type 1 CB vs Type 2 CB |
| Panasonic | No | Low  For sub-slot-based operation, semi-static codebook could have larger overhead in the uplink. |
| WILUS | No | Low. The size of type-1 HARQ-ACK codebook can be controlled by gNB by configuring small number of K1 values or TDRA entries. Additionally, if the size is too high to provide sufficiently high reliability, gNB can configure type-2 HARQ-ACK codebook instead. |
| NEC | Yes | It is beneficial to support sub-slot based Type-1 HARQ-ACK codebook, since it is more robust than Type-2 HARQ-ACK codebook. Regarding the concern of the redundancy of the Type-1 HARQ-ACK codebook, on one hand, it can be controlled by gNB with configuring suitable K1 set and TDRA table, on the other hand, small enhancements on sub-slot Type-1 HARQ-ACK codebook can be considered to further reduce the overhead. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes | Sub-slot based type 1 HARQ-ACK codebook is important for URLLC. If it can be addressed in Rel-16, that would be good also. However, the current specification is not sufficient if people think that it is already supported by the Rel-16 specification. For example, determining sub-slot for a PDSCH TDRA as the sub-slot associated with the last OFDM symbol of the PDSCH is not specified yet. |
| LG | No |  |
| InterDigital | Yes | If type 1 CB is supported, payload size optimization would be important. |
| Nokia, NSB | Yes | We think this is essential for Type 1 CB usage for URLLC. So if not supported in REl-16, then should be done in Rel-17. |
| MediaTek | No | Low |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | No | Low |
| QC | No | Feature already supported in Rel. 16 |

## 2.2 Summary based on first round of email discussions (based on *v22\_Ericsson\_Intel*) and FL proposal for Fri 22nd GTW session

**Based on the indication of different companies on the most contributed issues to be solved in Sec. 2.1, the companies provided the following input:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Section | Description | # of companies indicating  High / Medium / Low |
| 3.1 | Avoiding unnecessary SPS HARQ-ACK dropping for TDD  (Question 2.1.1) | High: 20 Medium: - Low: - |
| 3.2 | SPS HARQ-ACK payload size reduction / skipping (Question 2.1.2) | High: 6 Medium: 4 Low: 4 Unclear (but not high): 5 |
| 3.3 | SPS HARQ-ACK skipping for ‘skipped’ SPS PDSCH  (Question 2.1.2) | High: 13 Medium: 3 Low: 3 |
| 4.1 | Type 1 HARQ-ACK codebook based on sub-slot PUCCH config  (Question 2.1.5) | High: 8 Medium: 2 Low: 7 |
| 5.1 | ‘Sub-slot’ type of PUCCH repetition  (Question 2.1.3) | High: 10 Medium: 2 Low: 6 |
| 6.1 | Retransmission of Canceled / Dropped Low-priority HARQ-ACK  (Question 2.1.4) | High: 7 Medium: 6 Low: 5 |

Based on this initial feedback, all companies seem to propose the issue of Sec. 3.1 as high priority, therefore the following is proposed:

**FL proposal 1: Support Rel-17 enhancements to avoid SPS HARQ-ACK dropping for TDD due to PUCCH collision with at least one DL or flexible.**

* **This topic is to be considered as high priority**
* **FFS detailed solution(s)**

The following two topics discussed by 5 or more companies in their contributions, there is a strong majority to consider this with high priority based on the feedback in Sec. 2.1. Therefore, it is proposed to continue discussion on solving the issues raised with high priority.

**FL proposal 2: Continue discussing at least the following issues with *high priority* in the future as well:**

* **SPS HARQ-ACK skipping for ‘skipped’ SPS PDSCH**
* **‘Sub-slot’ type of PUCCH repetition**
* ***FFS additional issues / topics with high priority***

The following three topics discussed by 5 or more companies in their contributions, there is a majority of companies proposed to consider this with medium or high priority based on the feedback in Sec. 2.1. Therefore, it is proposed to continue discussion on solving the issues raised with medium priority.

**FL proposal 3: Continue discussing at least the following issues with *medium priority* in the future as well:**

* **Retransmission of Canceled / Dropped Low-priority HARQ-ACK**
* **SPS HARQ-ACK payload size reduction / skipping**
* **Type 1 HARQ-ACK codebook based on sub-slot PUCCH config**
* ***FFS additional issues / topics with medium priority***

**Based on the input to the individual sections with enhancements suggestions mentioned in at maximum 2 contributions, the following input has been given:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Section | Description | # of companies indicating  High / Medium / Low |
| 3.4 | Explicit HARQ-ACK for SPS activation / reactivation DCI | High: 1 Medium: - Low: 12 |
| 3.5 | Selection of SPS PUCCH A/N resource through  (re-)activation DCI | High: 1 Medium: 3 Low: 12 |
| 3.6 | HARQ process collision for low SPS periodicities | High: - Medium: 1 Low: 14 |
| 4.2 | Issue of limited k1 range for sub-slot PUCCH for TDD | High: 2 Medium: 2 Low: 11 |
| 4.3 | Enhanced (sub-slot) HARQ-ACK multiplexing on PUSCH  *🡪 mentioned by several companies to be handled in 8.3.3* | High: 2 Medium: 8 Low: 7 |
| 4.4 | MAC CE based switching between different sub-slot PUCCH configurations | High: 1 Medium: -  Low: 16 |
| 5.2 | PUCCH TPC enhancements for HP HARQ-ACK | High: - Medium: 3 Low: 14 |
| 5.3 | Large-delay CDD support for PUCCH | High: 1 Medium: - Low: 14 |
| 5.4 | Enhanced DAI definition for URLLC | High: 1 Medium: - Low: 11 |
| 5.5 | Support of lower effective code rate for HARQ-ACK | High: 2 Medium: 2 Low: 12 |
| 5.6 | Different PUCCH resources for ACK and NACK | High: 2 Medium: 2 Low: 12 |
| 6.2 | Dynamic PUCCH carrier switching (for TDD carriers) | High: 3 Medium: 7 Low: 6 |
| 6.3 | CB size reduction for HP HARQ-ACK: Single HARQ-ACK bit per TB for HP HARQ-ACK CB | High: 1 Medium: 4 Low: 10 |
| 6.4 | ‘Fast NACK’ to reduce re-transmission delays | High: 1 Medium: 2 Low: 12 |
| 6.5 | Exclude DMRS from N1 determination to reduce HARQ-Ack delay | High: 1 Medium: - Low: 13 |
| 6.6 | UCI multiplexing on DMRS symbols of PUSCH | High: 1 Medium: 2 Low: 10 |
| 6.7 | Type 1 CB size optimization considering RepNumR16 | High: 1 Medium: - Low: 10 |
| 6.8 | HARQ-Ack disabling for dynamically scheduled PDSCH | High: -  Medium: 2 Low: 11 |
| 6.9 | HARQ-ACK payload size reduction (bundling / skipping)  *🡪 mentioned could be part of SPS enhancements or in 8.3.3* | High: 1 Medium: 3 Low: 6 |
| 6.10 | Delaying of non-latency critical HARQ-ACK | High: -  Medium: 3 Low: 10 |
| 6.11 | Per SPS PDSCH repetition overriding with DG PDSCH  🡪 some companies think this is already supported | High: 2 Medium: 5 Low: 5 |
| 6.12 | Retain PUSCH reception robustness with increased number of (SPS) HARQ-ACK bits | High: 1 Medium: - Low: 9 |
| 6.13 | Simultaneous PUSCH & PUCCH within a cell group  🡪 also proposed in 8.3.3 – where to handle? | High: 6 Medium: 5 Low: - |
| 6.14 | Explicit HARQ-ACK feedback for CG PUSCH | High:  Medium: 6 Low: 9 |
| 6.15 | Type 3 CB for licensed band operation  🡪 solution to allow re-transmission – to be discussed there? | High: 8 Medium: 2 Low: 8 |
| 6.16 | Tri-state HARQ-ACK feedback (incl. missed PDCCH) | High: 1  Medium: 3 Low: 12 |
| 6.17 | PDCCH scheduling PDSCH reception is later than a PDCCH scheduling PUSCH | High: 1 Medium: 2 Low: 10 |

There are plenty of suggested enhancements which seem to be receiving minor feedback (large majority of companies thinking to be handled with low priority).

But there had been five proposals Z / topics still receiving quite some positive feedback (majority of companies indicating medium or high):

1. Simultaneous PUSCH & PUCCH within a cell group (6/5/0)
   * Rather large support – suggestions by some companies to handle as part of 8.3.3 (UCI multiplexing enhancements) as this is not just related to HARQ-ACK (but UCI multiplexing)

*🡪 FL suggestion to consider this as part of the AI 8.3.3 with medium priority (see proposal below)*

***FL proposal 3: Consider the support of simultaneous PUSCH & PUCCH within a cell group with medium priority as part of the Intra-UE multiplexing enhancements in AI 8.3.3***

1. Enhanced (sub-slot) HARQ-ACK multiplexing on PUSCH in Sec. 4.3 (2/8/6)
   * It has been mentioned by several companies that this is to be handled as part of the multiplexing enhancements

*🡪 FL suggestion to consider this as part of the AI 8.3.3 with medium priority (see proposal below)*

***FL proposal 4: Consider Enhanced (sub-slot) HARQ-ACK multiplexing on PUSCH with medium priority as part of the Intra-UE multiplexing enhancements in AI 8.3.3***

1. Dynamic PUCCH carrier switching (for TDD carriers) in Sec. 6.2 (2/6/6)
   * *FL comment: unclear if this is related to HARQ-ACK or multiplexing*
   * *FL suggestion to consider this with medium priority as part of this WI – discuss in which AI*

***FL proposal 5: Consider the support of Dynamic PUCCH carrier switching (for TDD carriers) with medium priority as part of this WI.***

* ***FFS if part of AI 8.3.1.1 (HARQ) or AI 8.3.3 (Intra-UE mux)***

1. Per SPS PDSCH repetition overriding with DG PDSCH in Sec. 6.11 (2/5/5)
   * Some companies commented, that according to their understanding this is the current behavior already. But they are not against at least having this in Rel-17.

*FL comment: This would be clearly easily to agree to (if not supported already) and having low specification impact. Although not really in scope of this WI (and not related to UE feedback enhancements*

*FL suggestion: clarify if this is supported based on Rel-16 specs already – and if not, consider as medium priority (and drive for a quick decision).*

***FL proposed conclusion1: Consider the support of per SPS repetition overriding with DG PDSCH as medium priority, if not supported already (to be clarified). If so, prevent any long discussions in RAN1 and try to achieve quick consensus if to support in Rel-17 or not (as not directly in WI scope).***

1. Type 3 CB for licensed band operation (6/1/7)
   * Some companies mentioning, that this is a specific solution to solve the issue of TDD dropping (of Sec. 3.1) and re-transmission of dropped HARQ (of Sec. 6.1)

*🡪 FL suggestion on conclusion to handle this as part of TDD and re-transmission discussions in this AI*

***FL proposed conclusion2: Consider the support of Type 3 CB for licensed band operation as one solution to avoiding HARQ-CK dropping for TDD and / or to enabling re-transmission of dropped HARQ-ACK due to intra- or inter-UE prioritization (no independent discussions).***

## 2.3 Second round of email discussions (based on Fri. Aug. 20th Online meeting)

In the GWT call on Aug. 20th, only an agreement on the support of the support of Rel-17 enhancements to avoid SPS HARQ-ACK dropping for TDD due to PUCCH collision with at least one DL or flexible symbol could be achieved.

**FL recommendation on the focus of the 2nd round of email discussions:**

* As was made clear by Mr chairman we may need to define some topics to be discussed in the future – as we tried in the first online session. There only, the topics summarized in Sec. 2.1 and had been discussed and some topics with large company support for the remaining topics are still pending.
* Therefore, I suggest we try to converge on some wording for the proposal marked yellow in the chairman’s notes (discussed today, i.e. the 5 remaining issues from Sec. 2.1) as well as on trying to converge on something related to the other identified ‚large support‘ issues from the first phase
* In addition, you are of course welcome to provide further comments on the technical solutions overall (all of them), but it maybe worthwhile spending more effort on those which we somehow identified already. This could help companies to provide analysis as requested by Mr. Chairman for the next meeting on the different competing solutions to solve some issues.

**Issue #1: Fine-tuning of the wording of the following proposal in Chairman’s note v007**

The following is current in yellow colour there:

Proposals  
Study further at least the following schemes:

* SPS HARQ skipping, e.g., for ‘skipped’ SPS PDSCH
* PUCCH repetition based on sub-slots
* Retransmission of Canceled / Dropped Low-priority HARQ
* SPS HARQ payload size reduction / skipping
* Type 1 HARQ codebook based on sub-slot PUCCH config (if not supported in Rel-16)
* ….

Companies are encouraged to provided detailed analysis and comparison accordingly

Maybe it would be good to fine-tune the word to remove any ambiguity there. The following has still be commented by different companies:

* Sorour / Ericsson: PUCCH repetition based on sub-slots should focus here HARQ-ACK. If we talk in general about PUCCH this may include e.g. CSI as well  
  *FL comment:* *maybe worth clarifying this better here to remove ambiguity, that this is not to be regarded as a general ‘coverage enhancement’ feature, where all type of UCI on PUCCH would need to be repeated*
* Cheng Yan / HW & Sigen / Apple: We have in the first and the 4th bullet both SPS HARQ-ACK skipping mentioned. There is clearly this overlap, but as commented online by FL there had been companies suggesting the case of ‘skipped’ SPS PDSCH to be supported but they were (at least not that much) interested in general SPS HARQ payload size reduction.   
  *FL comment: Assuming, that both would be further studied, the same skipping schemes could apply to the first and 4th bullet. Maybe it would therefore be one option to remove the word skipping from the 4th bullet and consider all type of SPS HARQ skipping schemes as part of the first bullet.*

Therefore, the following update is proposed below. Please provide your input to the proposed changes here, or any other suggestions from your side so that we could hopefully agree to this still this meeting (during the 2nd week).

**Updated FL Proposal 1**  
Study further at least the following schemes:

* SPS HARQ skipping, e.g., for ‘skipped’ SPS PDSCH
* PUCCH repetition based on sub-slots for HARQ-ACK
* Retransmission of canceled / dropped low-priority HARQ
* SPS HARQ payload size reduction ~~/ skipping~~
* Type 1 HARQ codebook based on sub-slot PUCCH config (if not supported in Rel-16)
* ….

Companies are encouraged to provided detailed analysis and comparison accordingly

**Question 2.3.1:** **Do you agree with the suggested changes in red in the Updated FL Proposal 1? Please provide suggestions on additional wording improvements (if seen as necessary).**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *Comments* |
| Sony | For the 1st sub-bullet, we can remove the e.g. since the SPS HARQ skipping is specifically targeted at skipped SPS PDSCH (as described in Section 3.3) and the 4th sub-bullet can deal with any other fancy skipping, i.e.:   * SPS HARQ skipping~~, e.g.,~~ for ‘skipped’ SPS PDSCH   Since we are commenting on the wordings, there is a typo in the 3rd sub-bullet. Also how do we manage this together with AI 8.3.3:   * Retransmission of cancelled / dropped low-priority HARQ |
| CATT | We prefer to remove the 3rd bullet for now as it overlaps with AI8.3.3. It is not clear at this stage whether any further enhancement is needed after supporting LP HARQ-ACK multiplexing on HP channel. In addition, it is not clear how it helps to improve HARQ-ACK for URLLC service. |
| vivo | We support Sony’s modifications for the 1st sub-bullet and it indeed helps us to have more focused/clear enhancement target.  For the 2nd sub-bullet, we understand many companies would like to study it, but would like to understand what is supported in Rel.16 and what is the baseline for Rel.17 enhancements. How it is different from the enhancements that will be discussed in MIMO and coverage enhancements.  We support to include the 3rd sub-bullet here since 8.3.3 is more general for all UCI multiplexing, while 8.1.1 is specifically for HARQ-ACK enhancements. In addition, the mechanism of HARQ-ACK multiplexing discussed in 8.3.3 and the retransmission of cancelled / dropped low-priority HARQ discussed in 8.3.1 are not exclusive. The two solutions complement each other. |
| ZTE | We are fine with Sony’s modification  For the third sub-bullet, we also suggest discussing it in 8.3.1.1, as this issue mainly talks about the dropping HARQ to be retransmitted, but agenda 8.3.3 focus on the multiplexing. |
| DOCOMO | Agree with the proposal.  Regarding the 3rd bullet, we prefer to keep it in this AI as low-priority HARQ-ACK is cancelled/dropped not only by intra-UE prioritization but also by inter-UE prioritization for HARQ-ACK piggybacked on PUSCH. |
| Spreadtrum | Fine with Sony’s comment. For the third sub-bullet, since some documents in 8.3.3 also discussed about retransmitting of drop HARQ-ACK, we think this issue can be removed to 8.3.3 for overall discussion. |
| CMCC | Fine with Sony’s comment.  For the third sub-bullet, we think at least retransmission of “dropped” low-priority HARQ should be removed since it is overlapped with AI8.3.3. The necessity for HARQ-ACK retransmission after supporting LP HARQ-ACK multiplexing on HP channel is not justified.  For the second sub-bullet, we wonder if “PUCCH repetition based on sub-slots for HARQ-ACK” here includes both sub-slot based repetition and using PUSCH repetition Type B principles? |
| Panasonic | We are fine with Sony’s modification regarding 1st and 4th bullet. Regarding the 3rd bullet, we share the similar view as CATT and support to manage it together with AI8.3.3. |
| Samsung | For third bullet, what is difference between “cancelled” and “dropped”? Is there any functional procedure difference? That is, does UE have different behaviour depending on whether LP HARQ-ACK is cancelled or dropped?  For first and fourth bullets, HARQ-ACK skipping seems a special case of HARQ-ACK payload size reduction because HARQ-ACK payload size is equal to zero then UE will skip HARQ-ACK report. Therefore, it is better to do grouping two bullets together.  Having said that, it should do check how performance could be achieved with this scheme before designing details, although this is not part of discussion.  For second bullet, we think that it can be applied to other UCI types for unified solutions, but we are okay with focusing on HARQ-ACK, in this stage. |
| OPPO | For the 1st sub-bullet, we agree with Sony, i.e. the discussion should be limited for the skipped SPS PDSCH. Further, we want to clarify that “skipped SPS PDSCH” means that SPS resource is configured but no data transmission due to any reason, e.g. no traffic arriving, no available HARQ process and so on.  For the 3rd sub-bullet, We share view with vivo and ZTE. Firstly, Section 8.3.3 focuses on multiplexing only, and does not include HARQ-ACK retransmission. Secondly, HARQ-ACK retransmission is a general HARQ-ACK transmission enhancement to solve HARQ-ACK dropping issue due to any reason, e.g. Rel-15 PUCCH dropping due to collision with DL symbols/SSB, Rel-16 low priority dropping , HARQ-ACK compression due to reliability requirement when multiplexing, if supported in Rel-17. So retransmission of HARQ-ACK and UCI multiplexing with different priority are not exclusive. The focused issues are different. |
| NEC | For the first and fourth bullets, we share with same view with Samsung, SPS HARQ skipping is also one case for SPS HARQ payload size reduction, then the two bullets can be combined into one.  For the third bullet, we are fine to keep it in AI 8.3.1.1. As other companies pointed our that the retransmission of canceled / dropped HARQ can be used to other cases than intra-UE prioritization, then we think the following update for the third bullet can be considered :   * Retransmission of cancelled / dropped ~~low-priority~~ HARQ |
| Xiaomi | For the second bullet, ‘PUCCH repetition based on sub-slots for HARQ-ACK’. Our understanding is that PUCCH repetition is for coverage enhancement. If a UE is in bad coverage, no matter what the UCI type is, it needs enhancement. And in R16, SR and CSI can also be transmitted on sub-slot based PUCCH. And PUCCH repetition, based on R15 rule, does not distinguish what type UCI is carried. So we think there is no need to restrict sub-slot repetition to HARQ-ACK.  we are more inclind to keep the original description ‘PUCCH repetition based on sub-slots’ |
| Nokia, NSB | We are fine with Sony’s modification on the first bullet.  For the 4th bulletpoint, it is not 100% clear whether general ACK-/NACK-feedback skipping enhancements are included, thus we proposed the following modification:   * SPS HARQ-ACK payload size reduction and/or skipping for received SPS PDSCH. |
| LG | For the first and fourth bullet, it should be clarified whether the first bullet is for skipped SPS PDSCH or skipping SPS PUCCH. And we think both should be included in the proposal. Since both cases can be considered as PUCCH payload reduction, as samsung mentioned, we are fine with combining the first and fourth bullet.  For the third bullet, it is true that the necesity could be minimized if it is supported to multiplex low priority HARQ-ACK from AI 8.3.3. Given that, we think it need to wait the decesion of AI 8.3.3 to discuss re-transmssion of HARQ-ACK |
| InterDigital | For the second bullet, we are fine with the modification.  For the third bullet, we think that the solutions handling retransmissions of the LP HARQ CB without being multiplexed with another HP HARQ CB should be discussed in 8.3.1.1.  For the fourth sub-bullet, we prefer the previous sentence: “SPS HARQ payload size reduction / skipping”. |
| Intel | Fine with the update in red.  Prefer LP HARQ-ACK retransmission discussion in 8.3.3. |
| Ericsson | **On DL SPS HARQ:**   * 1st bullet: In our view, the SPS HARQ skipping (ACK or NACK skipping) aims in skipping PUCCH transmission carrying DL SPS HARQ-ACK for “skipped’ SPS and hence reducing unnecessary uplink transmission. * 4th bullet: In our understanding, aims at reducing the size of DL SPS codebook in order to reduce power of corresponding PUCCH. * If our understanding is correct, the 4th bullet is an optimization which the benefits depends on the size of payload and corresponding reduction. While the 1st bullet is needed to balance the UL and DL. When UE is configured with high periodicity or multiple DL SPS configurations, the reason is not heavy DL transmission but to increase the transmission opportunities such that as soon as URLLC traffic arrives, can be sent with minimum delay. Apparently, in this solution, there will be often empty DL SPS transmission opportunities. Hence, it is important to improve the UL such that overprovisioning DL is not negatively impact UL. * Hence, we prefer 1st bullet over 4th bullet.   **On PUCCH repetition**:   * We have recently (as of yesterday) realized that PUCCH transmission in Rel-16 is not compatible with 2-level priority adopted for IIoT/URLLC (. The issue is not related to sub-slot. Hence, we do believe that even though other WIs may consider enhancing of PUCCH, Rel-17 URLCC should consider enabling PUCCH repetition with 2-level priorities (the fixes are small but import). * Therefore, we suggest to change the 2nd bullet as:   + Support of PUCCH repetition ~~when based on sub-slots~~ for HARQ-ACK * Detailed reasoning provided in email thread [102-e-NR-L1enh-URLLC-UCI\_Enh-02] which is repeated below:   ====================================  The reason is that the current spec as it is, has short comings. Let’s use an example, and to make it simple, I leave out sub-slot and also support of repetition for short PUCCH.   * PUCCH format 1 configured with repetition. * Slot-based high priority   + AN and SR with PUCCH format 0(no repetition) * Slot-based low priority   + AN with PUCCH format 1   The part below is about overlapping between 2 PUCCHs where one (the first PUCCH) is at least with repetition.  First, because of the highlighted text, following spec as it is, the priority of URLLC in not considered.   That means no matter if AN is low priority (PF1 ) and URLLC SR high priority (PF0 above), AN is assumed to have higher priority for sake of collision resolution. Also, the high priority AN and low priority AN, would not be differentiated with respect of priority. They would be treated as same priority for sake of collision resolution.  Example 1 below, results in dropping SR according to the highlighted text below.  Example 2 below, according to the highlighted text below, would be an error case.  So I hope now it is clear that using spec as it is, it is broken. And please not that it is not because of sub-slot. I hope it is more clear what I meant.     |  | | --- | | 38.213 – clause 9.2.6  A UE does not multiplex different UCI types in a PUCCH transmission with repetitions over  slots. If a UE would transmit a first PUCCH over more than one slot and at least a second PUCCH over one or more slots, and the transmissions of the first PUCCH and the second PUCCH would overlap in a number of slots then, for each slot of the number of slots and with UCI type priority of HARQ-ACK > SR > CSI with higher priority > CSI with lower priority  -     the UE does not expect the first PUCCH and any of the second PUCCHs to start at a same slot and include a UCI type with same priority  -     if the first PUCCH and any of the second PUCCHs include a UCI type with same priority, the UE transmits the PUCCH starting at an earlier slot and does not transmit the PUCCH starting at a later slot  -     if the first PUCCH and any of the second PUCCHs do not include a UCI type with same priority, the UE transmits the PUCCH that includes the UCI type with higher priority and does not transmit the PUCCH that include the UCI type with lower priority |   In addition, for the current spec as it is, when there is overlapping with a PUCCH repetition, it is resolved based on dropping and not multiplexing,  The reason is that Section 9.2.5 starts with:   |  | | --- | | 9.2.5       UE procedure for reporting multiple UCI types  This Clause is applicable to the case that a UE has resources for PUCCH transmissions or for PUCCH and PUSCH transmissions that overlap in time and each PUCCH transmission is over a single slot without repetitions. Any case that a PUCCH transmission is with repetitions over multiple slots is described in Clause 9.2.6. |   The reason for highlighted text was that as soon as there is PUCCH with repetition involved in overlapping PUCCH/PUSCHs, one has to follow dropping rules in section 9.2.6. The procedures in 9.2.5 will not be followed.  **Retransmission of canceled / dropped ~~low-priority~~ HARQ:**   * We don’t agree that this topic should depend on the outcome of 8.3.3. Reviewing the discussed scope, it is clear that functionalities provided by multiplexing would be limited. Hence there should be a solution such that HARQ-ACK CB could be retransmitted. Note that the use case is not limited to dropped LP HARQ as others explained. * Also, it is important to note that the related proposals submitted to 8.3.3 are considered for discussions under this AI. Therefore, it is not reasonable to move back the proposals to 8.3.3.   **Type-1 HARQ codebook for sub-slot PUCCH**   * Type-1 HARQ code book is very beneficial for URLLC application due to its robustness and reliability. It is very immature not to support sub-slot based Type-1 codebook when configuration by sub-slot is crucial to reduce delay for URLLC applications. If it is concluded in Rel-16 that sub-slot based Type-1 CB is not supported, Rel-17 should compensate for that decision. |
| QC | * **SPS HARQ skipping, e.g., for ‘skipped’ SPS PDSCH)**   Agree with the change and support the study of feature.  Note: Only the case in which SPS PDSCH is empty or skipped due to lack of traffic (traffic pattern or multiple SPS configuration for single traffic). No consideration, for “NACK-only”, “ACK-only” and similar approaches.   * **Type 1 HARQ codebook based on sub-slot PUCCH config (if not supported in Rel-16).**   Do not study this feature in the current AI. The understanding is that feature is already supported in Rel. 16.   * **Retransmission of canceled / dropped low-priority HARQ)**   Topic of low priority; it can be treated in AI 8.3.3   * **SPS HARQ payload size reduction**   Agreement with the new wording. This topic is different from the one in which SPS HARQ is skipped due to “empty” (“skipped”) SPS PDSCH. The topic is of low priority   * **Type 1 HARQ codebook based on sub-slot PUCCH config (if not supported in Rel-16)**   The topic is of lower priority. |
| Apple | Not necessary to decide the priorities of those items at this time, all of them can be studied. |

**Issue #2 Remaining other large support issues**

For argumentation and earlier FL proposals and proposed conclusions, please check Sec. 2.2 the table of supporting companies as well as further comments there.

**Issue #2.1 Simultaneous PUSCH & PUCCH within a cell group of Sec. 6.13 (6 High /5 Med /0 Low)**

Rather large support – suggestions by some companies to handle as part of 8.3.3 (UCI multiplexing enhancements) as this is not just related to HARQ-ACK (but UCI multiplexing in general)

🡪 *FL suggestion: discuss if to study this further as part of WI in general (if you agree) and then latest try to take a separate pool if to be handled in HARQ AI (8.3.1.1) or as part of Intra-UE mux (8.3.3). FL tends to agree with some of the comments during the first round that this may be better fitting to 8.3.3.*

**Question 2.3.2A:** **Do you agree to further study the support of simultaneous PUSCH & PUCCH within a cell group as part of this WI (in either of AI 8.3.1.1 or 8.3.3)? Please provide your input below.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Company* | *Yes / No* | *Comments* |
| Sony | No | We think this can be lower priority. |
| CATT | Yes | We are fine to further study in AI8.3.3. |
| vivo | Yes | We are fine to study it in AI 8.3.3. |
| ZTE | No | Low priority. And if needed, could be handled in AI 8.3.3. |
| DOCOMO | Yes |  |
| Spreadtrum | Yes | Fine to further study in AI8.3.3. |
| CMCC | Yes | We are fine to study it in AI 8.3.3. |
| Panasonic | Yes | We are fine to further study in AI 8.3.3. |
| Samsung | Yes |  |
| OPPO | Yes | Fine to further study in AI8.3.3. |
| NEC | Yes | We are fine to further study in AI 8.3.3. |
| Xiaomi | No | Agree with ZTE |
| Nokia, NSB | Yes (conditional) | Overall, the discussion on simultaneous PUCCH & PUSCH is not new – it has been discussed in Rel-15 already.  Based on UE comments during Rel-15, it has been pointed out that the start & end of the overlapping PUSCH / PUCCH need to be aligned at least on the same serving cell to guarantee phase continuity. As this is a rather large scheduling restriction (especially for short PUCCH formats), one may consider to focus the discussions on simultaneous PUSCH / PUSCH on different serving cells (at least for inter-band CA, or for intra-band CA for UEs not having the phase continuation incapability).   Moreover, looking at HARQ-ACK, a potential prioritization issue there (when considering the CA scenario) can be handled by Rel-16 already: Just simply schedule a LP PUSCH on an SCell and the LP HARQ-ACK will be transmitted there (i.e. not dropped). So from HARQ-ACK perspective we think there is already a solution available. Therefore, the discussions may need to more focus on the issue of SR & CSI, which cannot be carried by LP DG PUSCH on an SCell. Therefore, we suggest to cover this as part of AI 8.3.3. |
| LG | No | We have similar view to ZTE’s |
| InterDigital | Yes | We are fine to study in 8.3.3 |
| Intel | Yes | Try to put on the table in 8.3.3 |
| Ericsson | Maybe Yes (Conditional) | Our thinking and view are aligned with Nokia’s description.  Also, we don’t think that having another alternative solution which would have limited use cases, is beneficial and worth the specification efforts. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | No | Low priority |
| QC | Yes | This topic is of high priority. If the topic has to be treated in this agenda Item, then it should be treated in AI 8.3.3. Feature applicable to inter-band CA. |
| Apple | No |  |
| Huawei/HiSi | Yes | From our perspective, enabling simultaneous PUCCH and PUSCH is not only to prioritize HARQ-ACK, it can improve the system performance also, since if PUCCH is transmitted on one cell then PUSCH on the other cell can be transmitted also. Of course, since it is for URLLC, the condition is that there is no impact on the reliability and latency of the URLLC related channels. |

**Question 2.3.2B:** **In which AI (if to be further studied) should the support of simultaneous PUSCH & PUCCH within a cell group be studied:**

* **Alt. 1: As part of HARQ Enhancements in AI 8.3.1.1 (i.e. this AI)**
* **Alt. 2: As suggested by several companies as part of Intra-UE mux enhancements in AI 8.3.3?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Company* | *Alt. 1 / 2* | *Comments* |
| Sony | Alt. 1 | If this specifically targeted only for PUCCH carrying HARQ-ACK, then it is appropriate for AI 8.3.1.1.  AI 8.3.3 is about multiplexing but this proposal is about simultaneous transmission, and so it is not appropriate for 8.3.3. |
| CATT | Alt. 2 | It is not for HARQ-ACK only. |
| vivo | Alt. 2 |  |
| ZTE | Alt. 2 |  |
| DOCOMO | Alt. 2 | This is not just related to HARQ-ACK but UCI multiplexing in general |
| Spreadtrum | Alt. 2 |  |
| CMCC | Alt. 2 |  |
| Panasonic | Alt. 2 |  |
| Samsung | Alt. 2 |  |
| OPPO | Alt.2 |  |
| NEC | Alt.2 |  |
| Xiaomi | Alt.2 |  |
| Nokia, NSB | Alt 2 | As alternative solutions are supported already for HARQ-ACK (see comments to Question 2.3.2A) but not for CSI / SR, we think this should be handled as part of 8.3.3 |
| LG | Alt.2 |  |
| InterDigital | Alt. 2 |  |
| Intel | Alt. 2 |  |
| Ericsson | Alt. 2 | As mentioned above, we are not very convinced introducing another solution for be very beneficial. There is a risk that we spend specification efforts for a feature that may not be used. |
| QC | Alt 2 |  |
| Apple | Neither | RAN4 is not included as responsible work group, but there may be RF issues involved. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Alt 2 | Fine to treat it under multiplexing agenda. |

**Issue #2.2 Enhanced (sub-slot) HARQ-ACK multiplexing on PUSCH in Sec. 4.3 (2 High/8 Med/7 Low)**

Rather large support – suggestions by some companies to handle as part of 8.3.3 (UCI multiplexing enhancements) as this is not just related to HARQ-ACK (but UCI multiplexing in general)

🡪 *FL suggestion: discuss if to study this further as part of WI in general (if you agree) and then latest try to take a separate pool if to be handled in HARQ AI (8.3.1.1) or as part of Intra-UE mux (8.3.3). FL tends to agree with some of the comments during the first round that this may be better fitting to 8.3.3.*

**Question 2.3.3A:** **Do you agree to further study the support of enhanced (sub-slot) HARQ-ACK multiplexing on PUSCH (of Sec. 4.3) as part of this WI (in either of AI 8.3.1.1 or 8.3.3)? Please provide your input below.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Company* | *Yes / No* | *Comments* |
| Sony | Yes |  |
| CATT | No | This was discussed in Rel-16 and we do not think it is an essential enhancement for URLLC. |
| Vivo |  | We would like to postpone this discussion after we have some progress or better understanding on basic “multiplexing rule/order” as studied in intra-UE mux 8.3.3 session. |
| ZTE | Yes | We are fine to further study in AI8.3.3. |
| DOCOMO | Yes | As discussed in Rel.16 maintenance, it would be beneficial from URLLC perspective, but was not supported in the end due to late stage of CR. We can further study in Rel.17. |
| Spreadtrum | Yes | Fine to further study in AI8.3.3. |
| CMCC |  | It was discussed in R16 that it is an error case that more than one PUCCH carrying HARQ-ACK overlapping with a PUSCH with the same priority. So from our understanding, the enhancements are related to HARQ-ACK multiplexing on PUSCH with same and/or different priorities. We prefer to discuss it in AI 8.3.3 |
| Panasonic | Yes | We are fine to further study in AI 8.3.3. |
| Samsung | No | Likelihood of the overall scenario is unclear. Should first consider more general solutions that eliminate all such issues such as simultaneous PUSCH and PUCCH transmissions. |
| OPPO | Yes | It can be further studied in AI 8.3.3. |
| NEC | Yes | We are fine to further study in AI 8.3.3. |
| Xiaomi | yes | Fine to further study in AI 8.3.3 |
| Nokia, NSB | Yes | Allowing just one PUCCH carrying HARQ-ACK to overlap with a longer PUSCH is clearly a large operational restriction that should be removed (this was discussed in Rel-16 maintenance but regarded an optimization at a too late stage).  Should be considered along with other intra-UE multiplexing enhancements (8.3.3) to get the overall picture of potential enhancements. |
| LG | No | Currently it is a part of Rel-16 discussion. In addition, we think that it has marginal benefit comparing to required efforts. |
| Intel | No |  |
| Ericsson | No | The main issue is that if multiplying if sub-slot and slot based is improved, the latency reduction gain by sub-slot would diminish since “slot” duration would be the determining factor.  Hence, we believe that if sub-slot is configured, it is intended to reduce HARQ delay. We should not develop multiplexing scheme that take away the key benefit of sub-slot.  In addition, the more complex features, the less chance to be implemented. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | Yes | Dropping many HARQ-ACKs that overlap with a long PUSCH is not desirable, so enhancement is needed. |
| QC | Yes |  |
| Huawei, HiSi | Yes |  |

**Question 2.3.3B**: **In which AI (if to be further studied) should the support of enhanced (sub-slot) HARQ-ACK multiplexing on PUSCH (of Sec. 4.3) be studied:**

* **Alt. 1: As part of HARQ Enhancements in AI 8.3.1.1 (i.e. this AI)**
* **Alt. 2: As suggested by several companies as part of Intra-UE mux enhancements in AI 8.3.3?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Company* | *Alt. 1 / 2* | *Comments* |
| Sony | Alt 2 | This is a collision issue. |
| ZTE | Alt 2 | We are fine to further study in AI8.3.3 |
| DOCOMO | Alt. 2 | This is not just related to HARQ-ACK but UCI multiplexing in general |
| Spreadtrum | Alt. 2 |  |
| CMCC | Alt. 2 |  |
| Panasonic | Alt. 2 |  |
| OPPO | Alt. 2 |  |
| NEC | Alt.2 |  |
| Xiaomi | Alt.2 | Fine to further study in AI 8.3.3 |
| Nokia, NSB | Alt 2 | Should be considered along with other intra-UE multiplexing enhancements (8.3.3) to get the overall picture of potential enhancements. |
| LG | Alt.2 |  |
| Intel | Alt.2 |  |
| Ericsson | Alt 2 | Although we are not supportive of that, as explained in previous question. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | Alt 2 |  |
| QC | Alt 2 |  |
| Huawei, HiSi | Alt 2 |  |

**Issue #2.3 Dynamic PUCCH carrier switching (for TDD carriers) in Sec. 6.2 (3 High/7 Med/6 Low)**

Also this issue received good support in the first round – suggestions by some companies to handle as part of 8.3.3 (UCI multiplexing enhancements) as this is not just related to HARQ-ACK (but UCI multiplexing in general)

🡪 *FL suggestion: discuss if to study this further as part of WI in general (if you agree) and then latest try to take a separate pool if to be handled in HARQ AI (8.3.1.1) or as part of Intra-UE mux (8.3.3). FL tends to agree with some of the comments during the first round that this may be better fitting to 8.3.3.*

**Question 2.3.4A:** **Do you agree to further study the support of dynamic PUCCH carrier switching (for TDD carriers) of Sec. 6.2 as part of this WI (in either of AI 8.3.1.1 or 8.3.3)? Please provide your input below.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Company* | *Yes / No* | *Comments* |
| Sony | No |  |
| CATT | No | We prefer to be more focused. |
| Vivo | No | To support URLLC in case of CA, proper UL-DL configuration should be configured by Gnb. The benefit is not clear while the specification impact is big. |
| ZTE | No |  |
| DOCOMO | Yes | This would be beneficial from URLLC perspective and can be further studied. |
| Spreadtrum | Yes | Can be further studied in AI 8.3.1.1 with low priority. |
| CMCC | No |  |
| Samsung | Yes |  |
| OPPO | No |  |
| NEC | No |  |
| Xiaomi | Yes | Agree with DOCOMO that it is beneficial from URLLC perspective |
| Nokia, NSB | No | Already in R15, similar effect can be achieved by scheduling a DG PUSCH carrying the HARQ-ACK (potentially without UL-SCH) on any Scell.  Therefore, a solution solving the issue identified (at least) from HARQ-ACK perspective is available already. The only difference is from the additional need for an UL grant (… so this would be then a DL control overhead optimization, but not improving HARQ-ACK latency). |
| LG | No |  |
| Intel | No | Seems the scenario itself may require further justification |
| Ericsson | No | Dynamic carrier switching introduces a lot of complexity and spec impact. The dynamic changes of PUCCH also increases Gnb complexity at the receiver.  As Nokia mentioned, there are already existing solutions by implementation that can achieve the same goal. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | Yes | Allowing UE to switch across UL carriers for a PUCCH transmission is useful to reduce HARQ-ACK feedback latency without extra UL grant signalling. |
| QC | Yes | Very useful feature for low latency and high robustness. |
| Apple | No |  |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes | TDD is very important for 5G, and thus improving the latency for URLLC on TDD is beneficial. |

**Question 2.3.4B**: **In which AI (if to be further studied) should the support of dynamic PUCCH carrier switching (for TDD carriers) of Sec. 6.2 be studied:**

* **Alt. 1: As part of HARQ Enhancements in AI 8.3.1.1 (i.e. this AI)**
* **Alt. 2: As suggested by several companies as part of Intra-UE mux enhancements in AI 8.3.3?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Company* | *Alt. 1 / 2* | *Comments* |
| DOCOMO | Alt .2 | This is not just related to HARQ-ACK but UCI multiplexing in general |
| Spreadtrum | Alt. 1 |  |
| Samsung | Alt. 1 |  |
| Xiaomi | Alt. 1 |  |
| Nokia, NSB | Alt. 1 | As the focus seems on HARQ-ACK latency, could be handled in HARQ-ACK AI 8.3.1.1 (if seen as needed). But as noted above, there are alternative implementation solutions available already (based on Rel-15/16) which solve this issue. |
| LG | Alt. 1 |  |
| Intel | Alt. 1 |  |
| Ericsson | Alt 1 | Although as we explained above, we are not convinced with the need. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | Alt 1 |  |
| QC | Alt 1 |  |
| Huawei, HiSi | Alt. 1 |  |

**Issue #2.4 Per SPS PDSCH repetition overriding with DG PDSCH in Sec. 6.11 (2/5/5)**

There seems to be reasonable interest to at least support such behaviour in Rel-17. Two companies commented that Rel-16 UE behaviour should be clarified, as based on their understanding this is supported in Rel-16 already.

Therefore, it may be worth checking the relevant changes here from R15 to R16 when introducing multiple activate SPS configurations in Rel-16 from 38.214.

The Rel-15 specs in 38.214 Sec. 5 (v15.10 / June 2020) has the following the following:

|  |
| --- |
| The UE is not expected to decode a PDSCH scheduled in a serving cell with C-RNTI or MCS-C-RNTI and another PDSCH scheduled in the same serving cell with CS-RNTI if the PDSCHs partially or fully overlap in time except if the PDCCH scheduling the PDSCH with C-RNTI or MCS-C-RNTI ends at least 14 symbols before the start of the PDSCH with CS-RNTI without the corresponding DCI, in which case the UE shall decode the PDSCH scheduled with C-RNTI or MCS-C-RNTI. |

Basically in Rel-15, where SPS repetition is supported through *pdsch-AggregationFactor* in *PDSCH\_config*, based on the Rel-15 specifications only the SPS PDSCH overlapping with the DG PDSCH is dropped (but not all the repetitions).

Whereas, in Rel-16 specs we have the following changes there, which had been motivated by the fact that the there may me one or more SPS PDSCH be overlapping with the DG PDSCH as there could be more than one active SPS configuration per BWP of a serving cell in Rel-17 (i.e. one or more SPS PDSCHs of different SPS configurations may be overlapping):

|  |
| --- |
| The UE is not expected to decode a PDSCH in a serving cell scheduled by a PDCCH with C-RNTI, CS-RNTI or MCS-C-RNTI and one or multiple PDSCH(s) required to be received according to this Clause in the same serving cell without a corresponding PDCCH transmission if the PDSCHs partially or fully overlap in time except if the PDCCH scheduling the PDSCH ends at least 14 symbols before the earliest starting symbol of the PDSCH(s) without the corresponding PDCCH transmission, in which case the UE shall decode the PDSCH scheduled by the PDCCH. |

So, when comparing the Rel-15 and Rel-16 specs, the ‘one or multiple PDSCH(s)’ clearly are not all the repetitions of a single SPS configuration (also not the overlapping ones), but only SPS PDSCH occasions which are actually overlapping are not to be received and overwritten.

**Question 2.3.5A:** **Do you agree with the analysis above, that per SPS PDSCH repetition overriding with DG PDSCH of Sec. 6.11 is the existing Rel-15 / 16 behavior already?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Company* | *Yes / No* | *Comments* |
| Sony | Yes | Thanks for the clarification. It does look like this feature is not needed as it is handled in Rel-15 & Rel-16. Hence, this proposal is not needed. |
| CATT | Yes |  |
| vivo | Not sure | In Rel.15, if I remember correctly, we never discussed for downlink, the override is per repetition or not. It is desirable to have a same behaviour as for uplink DG PUSCH overriding CG PUSCH, conclusion made for CG is copied below.  **=========================================================**  **Conclusion**  In Rel.15, for a DG PUSCH scheduled by a DCI overriding a CG PUSCH configured with repetition factor K>1,   * If the HARQ process is the same between the DG and the CG, DG overrides all remaining repetition occasions after the end of PDCCH reception, under the timeline specified in TS 38.214 section 6.1. * Otherwise, DG overrides only the CG repetition overlapped with DG, under the timeline specified in TS 38.214 section 6.1. |
| ZTE | Yes | Per SPS repetition could be regarded as per SPS PDSCH in case of overriding with DG PDSCH. |
| DOCOMO | Yes |  |
| Spreadtrum | Yes | We think it is better to have more specified discussion similar as for Uplink. |
| CMCC | Yes |  |
| Samsung | No | In RAN1#91 meeting, we had the following agreements.  Agreements:   * Send an LS to RAN2 to inform following:   + Answer to Q1: RAN1 believes that it is feasible to support DL SPS operation in NR. The NR DL SPS scheme has no significant differences compared with LTE DL SPS scheme.   DG PDSCH overriding SPS PDSCH repetition was not discussed in Rel-15.    In Rel-16, only multiple SPS PDSCH repetition overlapping handling was discussed and we had the following agreements.  Agreements:  In case of collision in time domain among SPS PDSCHs each without a corresponding PDCCH, when a UE is configured with *pdsch-AggregationFactor*, SPS PDSCH overlapping handling is performed per slot.   In our understanding, there is no agreements to support DG PDSCH overriding SPS PDSCH is performed per repetition. The related issues are not discussed either, for example, if the HARQ-ID of DG PDSCH and SPS PDSCH is the same. Whether UE should receive the SPS PDSCH repetition after the DG PDSCH is not clarified either.   For Rel-15, since there is no clear description that the overlapping is per repetition, it should be interpreted that the PDSCH should include all the repetitions, if any.  In Rel-16, we have multiple SPS configurations, “multiple” in the spec mentioned by FL should refer to multiple configurations instead of multiple repetitions. For the similar reason, in Rel-16, one PDSCH should also include all the repetitions, if any.   Moreover, in 38.321, there is clear description in UL regarding UE’s behaver when DG PUSCH overriding CG PUSCH repetitions, however, for DL there is no such description.   If we cannot come to a consensus, we should check with RAN2 whether this feature has already been supported. At least from the feedback from our RAN2 colleagues, this feature is not supported in RAN2. |
| OPPO | Yes |  |
| NEC | Yes |  |
| Xiaomi | Yes |  |
| Nokia, NSB | Yes | Our understanding is, that this is supported based on the specifications. A potential clarification (as we did for CG PUSCH) could of course be agreed for Rel-15/16 here.  Would be nice if Samsung could clarify based on what part of the specifications, they think this is not supported and/or if Samsung would be fine with a clarification for Rel-15/16 as proposed by vivo. |
| LG | Yes | The above spec description is for overlapping PDSCH in a slot. Thus, SPS PDSCH can be cancelled by slot-basis.  In addition, regardless of RNTIs and the existence of verriding PDCCH, UE doesn’t expect to receive another PDSCH corresponding to a HARQ process before the transmission of HARQ-ACK for a PDSCH corresponding to the same HARQ process. (Thus, verriding DG PDSCH should be with different HARQ process ID unless it overrides all of SPS PDSCH repetitions). We think current specificaiton is clear. |
| InterDigital | Yes |  |
| Intel | Yes | At least this follows from the specifications |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | Yes |  |
| QC | Yes |  |

Clearly, this should be clarified soon if based on Question 2.4.4A this is already supported, as we could then discard this proposal from further studies in Rel-16. Nevertheless, in order to not loose any time here – assuming that RAN1 thinks this is not already supported, let’s try to get companies opinions if to support this in Rel-17 (if no supported already).

**Question 2.3.5B:** **Do you agree to further study the support of per SPS PDSCH repetition overriding with DG PDSCH of Sec. 6.11, in case this is not supported already? (i.e. conditional on the outcome of Question 2.3.5A)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Company* | *Yes / No* | *Comments* |
| Sony | Yes | It is something easy to fix (if not already supported). |
| Vivo | Yes |  |
| ZTE | No | Maybe no need to specified, just one collusion is enough. |
| DOCOMO | Yes |  |
| Spreadtrum | Yes |  |
| Samsung | Yes | SPS PDSCH transmission is an important feature for IIOT, DG PDSCH cancel the all the SPS PDSCH repetitions can lead to performance loss. Supporting this feature will be beneficial for IIOT traffic. |
| Xiaomi | yes |  |
| Nokia, NSB | Yes | But as noted above, we would prefer (if needed) a related clarification to the Rel-15/Rel-16 operation that this would not be supported or supported. |
| LG | Yes. |  |
| InterDigital | Yes |  |
| Intel | No | Fail to see how this enhances HARQ-ACK feedback |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | No | This is not related to HARQ-ACK feedback enhancement. |
| QC | No | This feature can be left to Rel. 16 discussion |

**Issue #2.5 Type 3 CB for licensed band operation in Sec. 6.15 (8/2/8)**

There is rather large support shown for this specific enhancement as well. Some companies mention, that this is a specific solution to solve the issue of TDD dropping (of Sec. 3.1) and re-transmission of dropped HARQ (of Sec. 6.1).

*FL comment: Clearly Type 3 CB in NR-U has been introduce to prevent HARQ-ACK dropping (there due to LBT issues etc.). As this is one of the possible solutions to solve the problems of avoid HARQ dropping for TDD as well as enabling re-transmission of dropped or cancelled low-priority HARQ, it would be better not to discuss this separately here, but consider this as a solution to be evaluated / analysed in its applicability to solve these two problems.*

**Question 2.3.6:** Do you agree to consider the support of Type 3 CB for licensed band operation as one solution to avoiding HARQ-CK dropping for TDD and / or to enabling re-transmission of dropped HARQ-ACK due to intra- or inter-UE prioritization (and to not discuss independently)?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Company* | *Yes / No* | *Comments* |
| Sony | Yes | Can consider as a candidate solution for HARQ-ACK dropping. Note that Type 3 CB in NR-U does not have L1 priority and so we may need to also take the reliability aspect (when mixing LP and HP HARQ-ACK in the PUCCH) into consideration. |
| CATT | Yes |  |
| vivo | Yes |  |
| ZTE | Yes | This could be one of schemes to be compared with other schemes in next stage. |
| DOCOMO | Yes |  |
| Spreadtrum | Yes |  |
| Panasonic | Yes |  |
| Samsung | No | Worse HARQ-ACK BLER as HARQ-ACK payload would typically be larger than necessary, not currently supported in non-shared spectrum deployments, would require additional, NR-U like, specification changes.  Since avoiding unnecessary SPS HARQ-ACK dropping for TDD (section 3.1) is already agreed to study, this is not necessary and should be deprioritized. |
| OPPO | Not yet | Type 3 CB can be considered as a candidate solution for TDD dropping (of Sec. 3.1) and/or re-transmission of dropped HARQ (of Sec. 6.1), but other solutions should be open. So we suggest to classify topic in terms of issues to be solved, not solution currently. Solution should be open.  A clarification on HARQ dropping, in Rel-16, PUCCH cannot be cancelled by UL CI, as proposed in the following agreement. So in our understanding, there is no case that dropped HARQ-ACK due to inter-UE prioritization.  Agreements:   * SRS can be cancelled by UL CI * PUCCH cannot be cancelled by UL CI   RACH related UL transmissions cannot be cancelled by UL CI, including MSG 1/3 in case of 4-step RACH, MSG A in case of 2-step RACH. |
| NEC | Yes |  |
| Xiaomi | Yes, but should also be open to other solutions |  |
| Nokia, NSB | Yes | But as pointed out by some companies, this is clearly just one of the possible solutions to solve the issue for TDD and/or HARQ-ACK re-transmission.  This does not mean, that Type 3 CB is to be supported as the final solution(s) to solve those issues. |
| LG | No | gNB can avoid TDD dropping by proper K1 for DG PDSCH case. In case of SPS PDSCH, we already agreed to study solution. |
| InterDigital | Yes |  |
| Intel | Yes | This is a strong alternative to the other mechanisms for postponing HARQ-ACK feedbacks in TDD.  Specific enhancements to Type CB3 can also be considered for our use cases. |
| Ericsson | yes | First of all, from specification point of view, there is no restriction of using Type 3 CB for licensed. The discussion is Rel-16 UE features is ongoing for the support on licensed.  We believe even in Rel-16 the feature should be supported for licensed.  The feature in general is very useful and there are many use cases that can be beneficial, such as cancellation, LP dropping, PUCCH mis-detection, etc.  A lot of work is spent in Rel-16 to develop this feature and we don’t see any technical reason to limit the usage of this feature for only unlicensed.  Hence, we support this feature for licensed (even in Rel-16) and enable it for any use case appropriate. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | No | We agreed to further study SPS HARQ-ACK enhancement. Thus, any further agreement on type 3 CB is not needed at this point. |
| QC | Yes | Type 3 HARQ CB is one of the candidates for the UE transmitting feedback for missed/dropped HARQ. Some modifications might be needed in the direction of lower overhead. |
| Huawei, HiSi | No | Similar view as Samsung, type 3 HARQ CB is not beneficial considering the HARQ-ACK payload would be large. |

## 2.4 Third round of email discussions (r3)

In this section, updates based on the second round of email discussion in terms of FL proposals are given for the 6 issues of Sec. 2.3. For the comments by different companies please check Sec. 2.3.

**Issue #1: Fine-tuning of the wording of the following proposal in Chairman’s note v007**

Based on the companies’ feedback of the discussions in section 2.3, the following can be noted:

1. SPS HARQ skipping, e.g., for ‘skipped’ SPS PDSCH
   * Based on the Sony proposal (as acknowledged by several companies), the first sub-bullet should be modified as “SPS HARQ skipping~~, e.g., for~~ ‘skipped’ SPS PDSCH”
   * There had been some comment that skipping in this respect here refers to ‘PUCCH skipping’ and not HARQ-ACK skipping. But maybe we could keep the current formulation as a working title here.
2. PUCCH repetition based on sub-slots for HARQ
   * Based on the maintenance session, this is not supported in Rel-16 (see conclusion in Rel-16 maintenance)
   * All companies seem to be fine to further study this issue in Rel-17
   * There had been two comments
     + If this is only related to HARQ or includes other UCI.
     + It is pointed out, that also slot based PUCCH repetition with two level priority should be included as part of the studies
   * Therefore, the following updated wording along the lines is proposed there:
     + *PUCCH repetition enhancements (at least for HARQ) including (at least) sub-slot PUCCH repetition and handling of different priority levels for PUCCH repetition*
3. Retransmission of cancelled / dropped low-priority HARQ
   * There had been comments by several companies, that this either should be better handled in AI 8.3.3 or that progress and enhancements in AI 8.3.3 in Rel-17.
   * It was discussed, that this could also be also applicable to HP HARQ (by removing low-priority). This should be reflected in an updated proposal.
4. SPS HARQ payload size reduction / skipping
   * There are various comments, that this should be combined with the first issue – whereas there seems to be majority of companies not suggesting to directly combine this will the first bullet.
     + If this is to be kept as a separate bullet, it should be clarified that this is related to ‘received’ (or ‘non-skipped’) SPS PDSCH to distinguish this from the ‘skipped’ SPS PDSCH in the first bullet 1.
   * The views on the need for this enhancement are a bit split here – but there seems to be still sufficient interest to justify to study this.
5. Type 1 HARQ codebook based on sub-slot PUCCH config (if not supported in Rel-16)
   * Seems to be agreeable (no negative feedback received)
   * The Rel-16 status is still open (based on Rel-16 URLLC maintenance session from Aug 25th) but if supported in Rel-16 at all (which seems rather improbable at the moment), at least the Type 1 CB size may not be optimized at all taking the subslot into acount.
   * Therefore, it is proposed to have the study on this enhancement to take place – and we can then directly discuss about optimized Type 1 CB for sub-slot PUCCH (independently if we now still have a baseline support in Rel-16 or not).

Therefore, the following is proposed on top of the chairman’s notes (changes in red):

**Updated Proposal 2.4-1**

Study further at least the following schemes:

* SPS HARQ skipping~~, e.g.,~~ for ‘skipped’ SPS PDSCH
* PUCCH repetition ~~based on sub-slots~~ enhancements (at least for HARQ-ACK)
  + Including at least sub-slot PUCCH repetition (incl. the related PHY priority handling) and handling of different priority levels for slot-based PUCCH repetition (if not supported in Rel-16)
* Retransmission of cancelled / dropped ~~low-priority~~ HARQ
* SPS HARQ payload size reduction and / or skipping for received (i.e. ‘non-skipped’) SPS PDSCH
* Type 1 HARQ codebook based on sub-slot PUCCH config ~~(if not supported in Rel-16)~~
  + This includes as least Type 1 HARQ CB size optimizations (if baseline support in Rel-16) or overall support for Type 1 HARQ CB based on sub-slot PUCCH (if not supported in Rel-16)
* ….

Companies are encouraged to provide~~d~~ detailed analysis and comparison accordingly

Please provide your input on Update FL proposal 1 below.

**Question 2.4.1: Do you support the updated Proposal 2.4-1 in principle (yes / no). Please provide further comments incl. possible fine-tuning of the individual bullets as comments.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Company* | *Yes / No* | *Comments* |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes in principle | Since the main bullet is to study further, we can be fine with the proposal in principle. However, we still want to provide views on some of the points as below:   1. We are fine with the wording on the first bullet and the 4th bullet just for progress. Because we still don't see any reason to discuss the first bullet and the 4th bullet on HARQ skipping separately, since it can be expected that same main mechanism would be applied to both. 2. As to the bullet of “retransmission of cancelled/dropped HARQ”, the benefit is not clear since we already have one objective to do the multiplexing. Depending on the multiplexing scheme, the use case for re-transmission of the cancelled/dropped HARQ” may be small. Therefore, in order to justify whether it is needed or not, better to wait for the outcome from the multiplexing agenda first. |
| MediaTek | No | We support studying the list in Proposal 2.4-1 but the dynamic PUCCH carrier switching should be in the list as well. Looking at the summary from the FL, there are 10 companies think this is enhancement should be considered as High/Medium. Also, there is already an evaluation (R1-2005633) that shows this enhancement can significantly enhance the system capacity.  Thus, given the interest from companies, and the technical merit of the proposed enhancement, dynamic PUCCH carrier switching should be part of this proposal. |
| Sony | Yes | We support the proposal. It will also be good to clarify a point Samsung made regarding the 3rd bullet point:   * Retransmission of cancelled / dropped ~~low-priority~~ HARQ   that is, what’s the difference between cancelled and dropped? |
| Intel | Yes in principle | The list covers items that we don’t see beneficial. For example, sub-slot based semi-static HARQ codebook, i.e. the last bullet, was deprioritized in Rel.16 due to strong reasons of uncertain benefits comparing to the dynamic codebook.  However, we are fine to proceed with the list assuming the down-selection later. |
| InterDigital | Yes | For the fourth bullet, maybe we can use a “received SPS PDSCH” instead of non-skipped SPS PDSCH. |
| QC | Yes, partially | * **SPS HARQ skipping for ‘skipped’ SPS PDSCH**   This wording is fine. This topic should be investigated in the group.   * **PUCCH repetition (at least for HARQ-ACK)**   + **Including at least sub-slot PUCCH repetition and handling of different priority levels for PUCCH repetition**   The wording is fine. The topic has already been addressed in mTRP, Coverage Enhancement groups. Regarding the case with URLLC priorities mentioned at the 2nd round, this topic can be discussed in A.I 8.3.3.   * **Retransmission of cancelled / dropped HARQ**   The wording can be more specific. The focus of the group should be retransmission of cancelled/dropped *high priority* HARQ. This was the most popular topic of the 1st round of the discussion. Retransmission of cancelled/dropped low priority HARQ is of lower priority   * **SPS HARQ payload size reduction and / or skipping for ‘non-skipped’ SPS PDSCH**   Agreement with the wording. The topic is of lower priority here and it should be deferred to later.   * **Type 1 HARQ codebook based on sub-slot PUCCH config**    + **This includes as least Type 1 HARQ CB size optimizations (if baseline support in Rel-16) or overall support for Type 1 HARQ CB based on sub-slot PUCCH (if not supported in Rel-16)**   Agreement with the new wording. The topic is of low priority and it should be studied later. |
| Nokia, NSB | Yes | We are fine with this initial set of proposed study topics. Clearly, as these are studies, this does not mean yet that really solutions solving this issues are to be specified necessarily.  We are flexible with fine-tuning of the related wording (as some proposed above) if at least the essence is kept. |
| Samsung | Partially, Yes | We understand the situation on the first and fourth bullets. But, other than 3 topics (PUCCH repetition, retransmission. Type-1 HARQ CB), these two topics may or may not have some relationship, that’s what other companies argue. In this sense, it is better to do those two topics are grouped under one general topics. For example,   * SPS HARQ enhancements   + SPS HARQ skipping~~, e.g.,~~ for ‘skipped’ SPS PDSCH   + SPS HARQ payload size reduction and / or skipping for ‘non-skipped’ SPS PDSCH   This is just adjustment on level of scope of each items.  Regarding “Retransmission of cancelled / dropped HARQ”, we understand FL’s intention so that it includes HP HARQ, (implicitly includes type-3 HARQ-ACK codebook scheme). But, we have to think about the use case when HP HARQ will be cancelled or dropped. Only possible case is SPS HARQ-ACK dropping due to TDD since LP channel cannot cancel or there is no motivation where SFI or other channel cancels HP HARQ. So, this is already included in the agreement we made in last online session. If we focus on this is for LP HARQ, we agree with HW’s point. This can be discussed after outcome of 8.3.3 discussion. This should not be first prioritized since this agenda is for URLLC enhancement as WID identified. This can be discussed as secondary prioritized. In this sense, we suggest to remove “Retransmission of cancelled / dropped HARQ”. |
| Panasonic | Yes | We are fine with the proposal.  We are also flexible to remove the 4th and 5th bullets from the list. We think these topics can be deprioritized. |
| vivo | Agree in principle | We understand the listed solutions here are for study, for progress we are fine in principle.  For PUCCH repetition, the repetition scheme will be handled in multiple places, MIMO, coverage enhancement etc, so we think it should be deprioritized for URLLC here. In addition, the sub-bullet “and handling of different priority levels for PUCCH repetition”should be removed and handled in AI 8.3.3.  Regarding “Retransmission of cancelled / dropped HARQ”, we are fine to consider both LP and HP HARQ-ACK since the solution can be applicable to both priorities. In addition, we do not think it should be handled in AI 8.3.3, as mentioned, the multiplexing and recovery are not exclusive solutions, they complement each other, clearly, MUX should be in AI 8.3.3, but recovery of the HARQ-ACK should be in AI 8.3.3.1. |
| CATT |  | For the sub-bullet of the second bullet, is it related to the ongoing discussion in Rel-16 maintenance? From our perspective, we see no issue in terms of different priorities given that our understanding of clause 9.2.6 applies to PUCCH with the same priority. We would like to further clarify what the “handling of different priority levels for PUCCH repetition” intended to include.   * PUCCH repetition ~~based on sub-slots~~ enhancements (at least for HARQ-ACK)   + Including at least sub-slot PUCCH repetition and handling of different priority levels for PUCCH repetition   For the 3rd bullet, at least for LP HARQ-ACK, as commented earlier, we think it should be discussed after discussion in 8.3.3 in which AI LP HARQ-ACK multiplexing in a HP channel is prioritized. For HP HARQ-ACK dropping, we would like the proponents to further clarify what scenarios they have in mind.  Retransmission of cancelled / dropped ~~low-priority~~ HARQ |
| ZTE | Yes | Fine with the proposal to make a progress. For 4th bullet, the SPS HARQ payload size reduction could be as low priority. For retransmission of cancelled / dropped HARQ, low-priority HARQ should not be ignored in this AI. |
| DOCOMO | Yes | Fine with the proposal |
| NEC | Yes | We are fine with the proposal.  For the 5th bullet, if the Type-1 HARQ codebook based on sub-slot PUCCH config is supported in Rel-16, the enhancement on HARQ-ACK codebook size reduction is simple and necessary, so we think this topic can be kept in the list. |
| CMCC | Yes in principle | We are fine with the proposal in principle with understanding that further down selection may be needed based on the study outcome.  For the second sub-bullet, could you clarify if it is related to the ongoing discussion in Rel-16 maintenance. If so, we prefer to fix it in Rel-16 spec.  For the third sub-bullet, we share similar view with Samsung and CATT that the scenarios for HP HARQ-ACK dropping is not clear except SPS HARQ-ACK dropping due to TDD. And as we commented earlier, the necessity for HARQ-ACK retransmission after supporting LP HARQ-ACK multiplexing on HP channel is not justified. |
| **Moderator comments / updates** |  | Few comments on the different subbullets / topics, related changes to the proposal above in green:  **SPS HARQ enhancements (1st & 4th bullet)**  There seemed to be no further comments on the first bullet, but there had been comments that potential HARQ skipping solutions should not be discussed independently (Samsung, HW/HiSI). This was tried by the feature lead for the first online session last week but did not really fly at that time, as the company interest for optimizations for ‘received’ SPS seems to be on a lower level compared to the ‘skipped’ SPS here.  **The FL is therefore currently not proposing an update to the proposal above directly (to mix 1st & 4th bullet)**, but would like to check if we could potentially consider the following regarding the situation of the 1st and 4th bullet for companies to consider:   * SPS HARQ skipping~~, e.g.,~~ for received (i.e. ‘non-skipped’) and ‘skipped’ SPS PDSCH * SPS HARQ payload size reduction ~~and / or skipping~~ for received (i.e. ‘non-skipped’) SPS PDSCH   Companies feedback appreciated if to update accordingly  **PUCCH repetition enhancements (2nd bullet)**  QC & vivo raising the issue that PUCCH repetition is also discussed in other WIs, but I guess the priority handling (which is a URLLC introduced problem) will still fall into our lap here. Vivo commented that this should be done as part of AI 8.3.3, but this was discussed earlier in the online session and was the reason to add the *(at least) for HARQ* there.  On the comment by CMCC & CATT, it was agreed in Rel-16 maintenance not to support sub-slot based PUCCH repetition in Rel-16 but the support of slot-based PUCCH repetition with priority handling is still FSS. This clearly should needs to be addressed here (in green):   * PUCCH repetition ~~based on sub-slots~~ enhancements (at least for HARQ-ACK)   + Including at least sub-slot PUCCH repetition (incl. the related PHY priority handling) and handling of different priority levels for slot-based PUCCH repetition (if not supported in Rel-16)   **Retransmission of cancelled / dropped HARQ (3rd bullet)**  This bullet seems to be more controversial.  Q on cancelled / dropped – what is the difference (Samsung, Sony): Moderator does not really see a difference in the handling. It seems we are mainly talking here about HARQ not to be transmitted due to Intra- & Inter-UE prioritization (not including the TDD issue, this is agreed and discussed separately). Any wording suggestion is welcome here…  LP / HP / LP & HP HARQ: the low priority was suggested to be remove in the earlier comments (in round 2) by some companies as it should also apply to HP HARQ. Now some companies seems to suggest this should only apply to HP HARQ (as LP HARQ may be associated with eMBB not URLLC), but then there is the good question which HP HARQ is actually ‘cancelled/dropped’ (as commented by Samsung) here (as SPS HARQ with TDD is discussed separately)!?  So could we keep the current formulation of HARQ in general (this is just the list to study, not that we will support any enhancement there) and try to clarify this better based on input in the next meeting by different companies ?  **Type 1 CB for sub-slot PUCCH (3rd bullet)**  There had been no request on changes of the wording here, so I keep this as it is for now. |
| CATT |  | Regarding whether to mix 1st and 4th bullet, we do not see much difference here given that the potential schemes for further study are proposed without priority differentiation so we are fine with either way.  For the priority handling of PUCCH repetition, it is under discussion in Rel-16 maintenance and it seems that companies are willing to address the issue for slot-based PUCCH repetition in Rel-16. But given that “(if not supported in Rel-16)” is added in the updated proposal, we are fine with it.  For retransmission of HARQ-ACK, we are fine to delete “cancelled” or “dropped” to avoid confusion since they are the same in our view as well. We also share the view that there is no clear use case when HP HARQ-ACK is dropped except for HARQ-ACK feedback for TDD SPS which we agreed to discussed separately. For retransmission of LP HARQ-ACK, as commented by several companies, it depends on the outcome of AI 8.3.3. It is our understanding that the proposal here does not intend to have an exhaustive list of the potential schemes that will be discussed in the WI, i.e. additional scheme can be studied later. Therefore, we still prefer to remove the 3rd bullet for now in order to have a more focused scope for the next meeting. |
| Huawei, HiSi |  | 1. We can accept keeping the 1 bullet and the 4th bullet separately. As to the change on the 4th bullet, we still prefer “non-skipped” without adding “received” better. In our understanding, there is some difference between received and non-skipped. For example, if gNB transmits PDSCH but due to some reason UE didn’t get the PDSCH, e.g. missed DCI, then it doesn’t belong to received but can belong to non-skipped.  * SPS HARQ payload size reduction and / or skipping for received (i.e. ‘non-skipped’) SPS PDSCH  1. We don't see the reason to remove “low priority” from the 3rd bullet either, but we can understand FL position and we can accept it for progress. |
| vivo |  | Support the proposal for progress. |
| LG |  | Regarding 1st and 4th bullet, we slightly prefer to keep them separated. Though they have some commonality in terms of solution, the main goal could be different. We think the discussions would not conflict each other.  For 3rd bullet, we share moderator’s view, there seems no case of dropping HP HARQ-ACK unintentionally. If the dropped HARQ-ACK is low priority, we think 3rd bullet should be deprioritized since the issue may be resolved by AI 8.3.3 |
| MediaTek | No | As indicated in our earlier reply, we cannot accept this proposal without including the dynamic PUCCH scheduling enhancement.  Although we are supportive of some of the enhancements in this list, from technical perspective, we see solving the issue of the latency caused by TDD patterns (using dynamic PUCCH scheduling) is more essential compared to skipping HARQ feedback for SPS, as an example. |
| Sony |  | We prefer to separate the 1st & 4th bullet since their objectives are clearly different.  On the 3rd bullet “Retransmission of cancelled / dropped ~~low-priority~~ HARQ”, since there is no difference between cancelled and dropped, it is better to just use one term to avoid confusion (i.e. whether there is any different UE behaviour between the two). Suggest to just use “cancelled”. The FL’s formulation is fine, even if we do not consider HP HARQ-ACK. The proponents for HP HARQ-ACK can bring their use cases. |
| InterDigital |  | We are fine with the updated proposal form FL. |
| Intel |  | Fine the latest list for further study |
| Apple |  | Fine with the updated list for further study |
| Samsung |  | For sake of progress, we understand FL’s view and we can accept updated proposal. |
| ZTE |  | Fine with the updated proposal |
| NEC |  | Fine with the updated list for further study. |
| CMCC |  | We understand FL’s view and we can accept for progress. |
| QC (version 2, after moderator’s comments) | Yes, partially | * **SPS HARQ skipping for ‘skipped’ SPS PDSCH**   This wording is fine. This topic should be investigated in the group.   * **PUCCH repetition (at least for HARQ-ACK)**   + **Including at least sub-slot PUCCH repetition and handling of different priority levels for PUCCH repetition**   The wording is fine. The topic has already been addressed in mTRP, Coverage Enhancement groups. Regarding the case with URLLC priorities mentioned at the 2nd round, it would be useful to reach common understanding of 38.213 §9.2.3-9.2.6. This topic can be discussed in A.I 8.3.3.   * **Retransmission of cancelled / dropped HARQ**   The wording can be more specific. The focus of the group should be retransmission of cancelled/dropped *high priority* HARQ. This was the most popular topic of the 1st round of the discussion. Retransmission of cancelled/dropped low priority HARQ is of lower priority   * **SPS HARQ payload size reduction and / or skipping for ‘non-skipped’ SPS PDSCH**   Agreement with the wording. The topic could be of medium/high priority.   * **Type 1 HARQ codebook based on sub-slot PUCCH config**    + **This includes as least Type 1 HARQ CB size optimizations (if baseline support in Rel-16) or overall support for Type 1 HARQ CB based on sub-slot PUCCH (if not supported in Rel-16)**   Agreement with the new wording. The topic is of low priority and it should be studied later. |
| Spreadtrum |  | Fine with the updated proposal |

**Issue #2.1 (Simultaneous PUSCH / PUCCH) & Issue 2.2 (Enhanced Subslot HARQ-ACK multiplexing on PUSCH):**

Majority of companies suggest further discussing / studying these enhancements as part of the WI, but a rather large majority think this better to be discussed together with Intra-UE multiplexing / prioritization enhancements as part of AI 8.3.3 (all companies for Issue #2.1, 17 versus 1 for Issue #2.2). Therefore, the following is suggested from FL perspective:

**Updated Proposal 2.4-2**

**~~The support of s~~Simultaneous PUSCH / PUCCH within a cell group (of Sec. 6.13** **of R1-2007216) and enhanced (sub-slot) HARQ-ACK multiplexing on PUSCH (of Sec. 4.3 of R1-2007216) ~~is to~~ can be further discussed as part of AI 8.3.3 in this WI (~~and~~ but not as part of AI 8.3.1.1).**

**Question 2.4.2: Do you support Proposal 2.4-2 in principle (yes / no). Please provide further comments incl. possible fine-tuning of the text.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Company* | *Yes / No* | *Comments* |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes | Ok to discuss it under multiplexing agenda since some overlapping is expected for these issues under the two agendas, e.g. whether to do enhanced HARQ-ACK multiplexing on PUSCH. |
| MediaTek | Yes | This should be studied in this WI. We are fine to consider it under AI 8.3.3. |
| Sony | Yes |  |
| Intel | Yes | Support re-discussing in 8.3.3 but would like to keep the possibility to decline in 8.3.3 as well during scoping and prioritization |
| InterDigital | Yes |  |
| QC | Yes | The topic should be discussed in this WI and namely in AI 8.3.3 |
| Nokia, NSB | Yes | As Intel pointed out above, the intention here should to for the next meeting to know where to discuss this – but this does not mean that any related enhancements necessarily are to be specified in Rel-17. |
| Samsung | Yes | We are fine, but “support” seems strong wording for now. So, we would like to suggest “study”. |
| Panasonic | Yes |  |
| vivo | Yes |  |
| CATT |  | Given that the following proposal has been agreed in AI 8.3.3, the first part is not needed.  Support simultaneous PUCCH/PUSCH transmissions on different cells at least for inter-band CA.   * FFS how to trigger this function. * FFS for intra-band CA.   For enhanced (sub-slot) HARQ-ACK multiplexing on PUSCH, also we do not see the need to repeat the discussion, we can be fine to further discuss in AI 8.3.3. |
| ZTE | Yes | The issues should be not handled in this AI (8.3.1.1). |
| DOCOMO | Yes | Fine with the proposal |
| NEC | Yes |  |
| CMCC | Yes |  |
| **Moderator update** |  | There seems to be aligned views on the intention of the proposal to not discuss this in this AI anymore.  But there had been comments that this should not mean that this would be a ‘high priority’ focus point automatically in 8.3.3 and that the current wording may be a bit too strong (Samsung / HW / Intel / ….) and that simultaneous PUCCH/ PUSCH is discussed in 8.3.3 already (CATT, I guess there is no agreement on this yet!?)  So a slight wording change is proposed here to take this into account (greed edits above) as follows:  *~~The support of s~~Simultaneous PUSCH / PUCCH within a cell group (of Sec. 6.13 of R1-2007216) and enhanced (sub-slot) HARQ-ACK multiplexing on PUSCH (of Sec. 4.3 of R1-2007216) ~~is to~~ can be further discussed as part of AI 8.3.3 in this WI (~~and~~ but not as part of AI 8.3.1.1).* |
| CATT |  | It seems that companies raised some concerns/questions after it was claimed as agreed in AI 8.3.3, so we are fine with the updated proposal. |
| vivo |  | Support the proposal. |
| LG | Yes |  |
| InterDigital | Yes |  |
| Intel | Yes | Support the proposal in 8.3.3 until the next meeting |
| Samsung |  | Fine with proposal |
| ZTE |  | Fine with proposal |
| NEC |  | Fine with proposal |
| CMCC |  | Fine with proposal |
| QC (version 2, after moderator’s changes) | Yes | The topic should be discussed in this WI and namely in AI 8.3.3 |
| Spreadtrum | Yes | Fine with the proposal |

**Issue #2.3 Dynamic PUCCH carrier switching (for TDD carriers)**

The feedback on the related questions, if to study are rather diverse, with 12 companies suggesting not to further discuss this issue whereas 6 replies suggested to study this further.

The arguments against further studying this include that this issue can be solved by current specifications by gNB implementation already (2 replies), that the specification impact will be rather large (2 replies) and will increase gNB implementation complexity (1 reply) – as well as the studies in this AI should be more focused (1 reply) and the scenario itself may require further justification (1 reply).

The arguments for further discussing this enhancement (from the supporting replies) include that this would be beneficial for URLLC (2 replies), that this can save UL overhead compared to gNB based implementation (1 reply) and that this can be further studied with low priority (1 reply).

The question clearly is now if this is to be included in the list of issues to be studied above. 12 replies indicated yes, one reply indicated continue study with low priority and 5 replies / companies seem to have interest in studying (and potentially specifying) this enhancement unconditionally. As there is a strong majority against, it is proposed to not to be included in the list of items for study.

**Proposal 2.4-3**

**Do not include the dynamic PUCCH carrier switching (of Sec. 6.2 of R1-2007216) to the list of items to be further studied further as part of AI 8.3.1.1.**

**Question 2.4.3: Do you support Proposal 2.4-3 in principle (yes / no). Please provide further comments incl. possible fine-tuning of the text.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Company* | *Yes / No* | *Comments* |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | No | We still prefer to study further on dynamic PUCCH carrier switching in this WI. TDD is very important for 5G system and thus improving the latency for URLLC on TDD is promising. Therefore, at least we should study dynamic PUCCH carrier switching for HARQ-ACK. |
| MediaTek | No | Resolving the latency issue for TDD pattern is essential for operating URLLC in 5G bands, where large BWs are available. The bottleneck of the TDD pattern can’t be resolved by the NW.  We have already shown significant latency reduction (~30%) by adopting dynamic PUCCH carrier switching. Also, our SLS results show that dynamic cross-carrier PUCCH doubles the network capacity and reduces the resource utilization compared to the CA baseline operation. |
| Sony | Yes |  |
| Intel | Yes | Prefer to streamline the already big scope. The discussed enhancement is quite scenario/deployment specific and has workaround solutions as pointed out by some companies. |
| InterDigital | No | We don’t want to exclude it at this stage. |
| QC | No | Dynamic PUCCH carrier switching is one of the most useful tools to achieve lower latency and eventually higher reliability, especially (for the higher reliability) in case of FR2, when the FR 2 beam might be blocked and a non-blocked FR 1 beam can be used for the next PUCCH. |
| Nokia, NSB | Yes | As replied earlier, at least from HARQ perspective there are implementation specific solutions providing the same improvements in terms of lower HARQ-ACK latency by scheduling a related PUSCH on the intended Scell. |
| Apple | Yes |  |
| Samsung | Slightly No | This can be discussed in this agenda although it is not first prioritized from our side. |
| Panasonic | Slightly No | Although we are open to discuss this topic, but we think this is not prioritized topic compared to the topics in Proposal 2.4-1. |
| vivo | Yes | Share Intel and Nokia’s views. |
| CATT | Yes |  |
| ZTE | Yes | The proposal not supporting dynamic PUCCH carrier switching is fine. |
| DOCOMO | Slightly No | We don’t think this issue can be solved by implementation. In current spec, PUCCH carrying HARQ-ACK in semi-static DL slot on CC#1 is cancelled before multiplexed to PUSCH on CC#2. We can further discuss whether the issue can be solved by current spec. |
| NEC | Yes | Share same view with Intel and Nokia. |
| CMCC | Slightly No |  |
| **Moderator updates for discussion** |  | Counting here the input:   * 8 inputs are fine with the proposal (i.e. Yes) – i.e. do not include to the list * 4 companies suggest to include to the list (i.e. No) * 4 companies suggest ‘slightly No’, based on the following comments   + Not prioritized (Samsung & Pana), gNB scheduling cannot solve the issue (DCM)   So if the intention is (what at least was the moderator’s intention) to identify the items to prioritize overall from the >35 initial proposals brought to this meeting, then it seems that a very good majority would to not put it here. I am not really having any good suggestion how to address this here by email – but suggestions are very welcome! |
| CATT |  | As commented above, a scheme not included in the list of items to be further studied as part of AI 8.3.1.1 can still be discussed later in our view. Given the inputs so far, it seems fair enough to not include in the list for now. Alternatively, we can drop the proposal with the understanding that we can further discuss in the future meeting(s). |
| vivo |  | Support the proposal. |
| LG | Yes |  |
| MediaTek |  | Given that there are majority interest (8 companies mentioned NO/Slightly NO to the proposal) to have this enhancement part of Proposal 2.4-1, this enhancement should be added to the list Proposal 2.4-1.  As highlighted by several companies, the current specs do not allow dynamic switching of PUCCH.  Scheduling a PUSCH on the Scell to carry the HARQ-ACK (by piggybacking) is very inefficient method:   * DCI overheard: an UL DCI needed to schedule the PUSCH * UL overhead: A PUSCH need to be transmitted even if there is no data to be transmitted * Delay: The HARQ-ACK will have to meet the PUSCH preparation timeline. * Reliability/Latency: Given the different coding scheme, the reliability and the latency of the HARQ feedback could be jeopardized unless the PUSCH is scheduled with small number of symbols and very low coding rate. * Loss of UEs multiplexing: Unlike PUCCH, it is not possible to multiplex multiple UEs on the same resources using PUSCH transmission. |
| InterDigital |  | We also think that dynamic switching of PUCCH can reduce the latency for TDD case. So, we don’t want to exclude it and it can be considered with a low priority. |
| Intel | Yes | No change in the position from the previous round |
| Apple | Yes | We need to be more realistic about the load of this sub-agenda item |
| Samsung |  | We understand FL’s summary and understanding. But, our question is why single company’s proposals should not be handled with same judgement? So, our suggestion is that we can try removing all proposals (including 1 or 2 company proposal) in next meeting with same judgement for fairness. |
| ZTE |  | As the issue is so controversial, it is better to not include in the list now. |
| NEC |  | We agree that dynamic switching of PUCCH can reduce the latency for TDD case, but other issues in the list may have a higher priority to be discussed. For progress, we are flexible for this issue. |
| CMCC |  | Slightly prefer not to include in the list now considering the work load. |
| QC (version 2, after moderator changes) | No | Dynamic PUCCH carrier switching is one of the most useful tools to achieve lower latency and eventually higher reliability, especially (for the higher reliability argument) in case of FR2, when the FR 2 beam might be blocked and a non-blocked FR 1 beam can be used for the next PUCCH.  With regards to latency reduction, figure below illustrates the benefit in latency from dynamic PUCCH carrier switching. With Release 16 assumptions, HARQ feedback can only be transmitted in a PUCCH group in PCC. Due to TDD UL/DL configuration, HARQ feedback can be significantly delayed due to lack of available UL slots in PCC. As shown in the figure below, assuming CAP2 N1 for the PDSCH transmitted in the first “D” slot, the UE has to wait for the first “U” slot available in PCC, even if there are earlier “U” and S slots in SCC, since these “S” and “U” slots can not be used. Release 16 results in unnecessary delays. Allowing HARQ feedback transmission in SCC “S” or “U” slots will result in shorter latency.    Another advantage of dynamic PUCCH carrier switching is reliability as mentioned above due to the gNB flexibility in scheduling HARQ feedback on different CCs. In case of one CC experiencing bad channel conditions, i.e. deep fading, large uplink interference or beam blocking, gNB can schedule HARQ feedback on another CC. |
| Spreadtrum | Slightly No | This issue can be discussed with lower priority since reducing delay is very important in TDD URLLC. |

**Issue #2.4 Per SPS PDSCH repetition overriding with DG PDSCH**

Most companies (15 vs 2) believe, that based on the current specifications per SPS PDSCH repetition / occasion overriding with DG PDSCH is already supported based on the current specifications. Two companies say, this may not be clear in the current specifications and one companies suggest clarifying this for Rel-15/16, similarly as clarified for CG PUSCH during RAN1#101-e.

**Proposal 2.4-4**

**Clarify the per SPS PDSCH repetition overriding with DG PDSCH (of Sec. 6.11 of R1-2007216) in Rel-15 / Rel-16 during RAN1#103-e along the lines of similar clarifications for CG PUSCH during RAN1#101-e.**

**Question 2.4.4: Do you support the Proposal 2.4-4 in principle (yes / no). Please provide further comments incl. possible fine-tuning of the text.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Company* | *Yes / No* | *Comments* |
| Huawei, HiSi | Yes | Since it is related to the Rel-15, it is worthy to leave more time and clarify it in next meeting. |
| MediaTek | Yes |  |
| Sony | Yes |  |
| Intel | Yes | Natural to first try the clarification in Rel.15/16 |
| InterDigital | Yes |  |
| QC | Yes |  |
| Nokia, NSB | Yes |  |
| Apple | Yes |  |
| Samsung | Yes |  |
| Panasonic | Yes |  |
| vivo | Yes |  |
| CATT | Yes |  |
| ZTE | Yes | We can try to clarify but maybe no spec impact. |
| DOCOMO | Yes |  |
| NEC | Yes |  |
| CMCC | Yes |  |
| LG | Yes |  |
| Moderator |  | No updates or discussion here. Companies seem to be aligned & fine with the current proposal. |
| QC (version 2, after moderator changes) | Yes |  |

**Issue #2.5 Type 3 CB for licensed band operation in Sec. 6.15**

All companies seems to suggest, that Type 3 CB for licensed band operation should not an independent study by itself. Most companies think that this could be one candidate solution to solving the issues of avoiding HARQ-ACK dropping for SPS and / or HARQ-ACK re-transmission. Three companies seem to be negative about the support in Rel-17 in general. Therefore, it is suggested to not discuss Type 3 CB as a stand-alone enhancement.

**Updated Proposal 2.4-5**

**Type 3 CB for licensed band operation is not to be studied as a stand-alone Rel-17 URLLC enhancement~~, but can be considered as a candidate solution to solve issue such as HARQ-ACK dropping for SPS or re-transmission of canceled HARQ-ACK~~.**

**Question 2.4.5: Do you support the Proposal 2.4-5 in principle (yes / no). Please provide further comments incl. possible fine-tuning of the text.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Company* | *Yes / No* | *Comments* |
| Huawei/HiSi |  | One question for clarification first, “can be considered as a candidate solution…” means whether to take it or not there will still up to the discussion, or the proposal here means that it will be supported there? In our understanding, type 3 CB may not be good for URLLC because it can be expected that big HARQ-ACK payload size will be generated, which is not good for URLLC. |
| MediaTek | Yes |  |
| Sony | Yes |  |
| Intel |  | We support discussing Type3 CB. Can the proposal be formulated in a more positive direction? Like the following:  *Type 3 CB for licensed band operation ~~is not~~ to be studied ~~as a stand-alone Rel-17 URLLC enhancement, but can be considered~~ as a candidate solution to solve issue such as HARQ-ACK dropping for SPS or re-transmission of canceled HARQ-ACK* |
| InterDigital |  | We support Intel’s suggestion. |
| QC | Yes | Type 3 CB should be the starting point for solutions to dropped HARQ. Eventually some optimizations in the directions of overhead reduction should be studied. |
| Nokia, NSB | Yes | Agree on the intention, but are flexible to adopt the prosed wording by Intel above. Looking at the worry from Huawei/HiSi above, maybe the wording from Intel could be more softened to use ‘can be studied’ instead ‘to be studied’, but still would be good to say that we are not considering this as a stand-alone / independent enhancement. Meaning, we study this is one solution (out of possible several solutions to solve the issue), but not independently!?  i.e. :  *Type 3 CB for licensed band operation ~~is not~~ ~~to~~can be studied ~~as a stand-alone Rel-17 URLLC enhancement, but can be considered~~ as one ~~a~~ candidate solution to solve issue such as HARQ-ACK dropping for SPS or re-transmission of canceled HARQ-ACK, but should not be studied as an independent, stand-alone Rel-17 URLLC enhancement.* |
| Apple | yes |  |
| Samsung | No | We are okay to discuss this as one of possible solutions for HARQ-ACK dropping for SPS. But, we don’t agree on this can be re-transmission of canceled HARQ-ACK. This is because this is for low priority HARQ that is not scope of this agenda (Not URLLC enhancement).  Actually, we don’t understand why this proposal is needed. Type 3 CB would be discussed without this proposal. Why only this item should be kindly suggested as something like a candidate solution?  We do agree with Huawei/HiSi’s point, motivation of type 3 CB is not that very clear for URLLC enhancement although this can be studied for HARQ-ACK dropping for SPS. |
| Panasonic | Yes | We are OK to updated texts from Nokia. |
| vivo |  | We are fine the modifications proposed by Intel or Nokia. |
| CATT | Yes | Fine with Nokia’s update. |
| ZTE | No | Just agree that Type 3 CB should not be studied as a stand-alone Rel-17 URLLC enhancement. But whether this scheme could be a candidate of HARQ-ACK dropping for SPS or re-transmission of cancelled HARQ-ACK should be determined in the two issues agenda separately. No need to decide it in advance. |
| DOCOMO | Yes |  |
| NEC | Yes | We are fine with Nokia’s update. |
| **Moderator comment / update** |  | Some companies seem to be fine with the updates proposed by Intel & Nokia above.  Some companies here still cautious that we talk here directly about a candidate solution for something (Samsung, HW/HiSi) and that maybe just keeping the ‘negative’ statement alone may be sufficient, as proponents can bring this solution to the discussion of a certain issue (such as HARQ re-transmission, if this is agreed to be studied which is not agreed – as commented by ZTE), which is of course a very valid comment here as well.  With the understanding, that anyhow companies can bring their individual proposals (incl. Type 3 CB, based on overall 3GPP procedures) to the individual the study focus areas (still to be defined / discussed above), could we maybe go along the lines the proposal from ZTE here?  I don’t have a good solution how otherwise to address the comments by Samsung, ZTE (as well as my interpretation of the HW/HiSi input)…  i.e.  ***Type 3 CB for licensed band operation is not to be studied as a stand-alone Rel-17 URLLC enhancement~~, but can be considered as a candidate solution to solve issue such as HARQ-ACK dropping for SPS or re-transmission of canceled HARQ-ACK~~.*** |
| CATT |  | Fine with the updated proposal. |
| vivo |  | Based on the explanation from the FL, if Type 3 CB can still be studied under the “Retransmission of cancelled / dropped HARQ” of proposal 2.4-1, then we do not need the proposal. |
| LG |  | Fine with the updated proposal. We understand no statement can preclude discussing an idea having a lot of similarity to Type 3 CB, but it is not desirable to discuss whether to introduce type 3 CB. The solution does not need to be same. |
| Sony |  | Fine with the updated proposal. |
| InterDigital |  | It seems we don’t need this proposal. We can discuss Type 3 CB as a solution for certain issues. |
| Intel |  | Slight preference for no proposal given its current formulation, since similar outcome is already understood from the agreement made in online |
| Apple |  | Similar to Intel & InterDigital, give the current status, not agreeing the proposal is also fine. |
| Samsung | No | We don’t need to have the proposal since this proposal seems to give nothing for progress. Also, it is still unclear on “stand-alone Rel-17 URLLC enhancement”. |
| ZTE |  | Either FL’s proposal or no proposal is fine. |
| NEC |  | Fine with the updated proposal. |
| CMCC |  | Support the updated proposal. |
| QC (version 2, after moderator changes) | Yes | Type 3 CB is one of solutions to dropped HARQ feedback. Eventually some optimizations in the directions of overhead reduction should be studied. Proposal for updated wording  “***Type 3 CB for licensed band operation to be considered as a feature for cases in which gNB requests feedback for multiple HARQ processes. As an example, Type 3 CB for licensed band operation to be considered –together with other proposals – as a solution for dropped or canceled HARQ feedback. Type 3 CB for licensed band operation should not be considered as a stand-alone Rel-17 URLLC enhancement.”*** |
| Spreadtrum |  | Support the updated proposal. |

## 2.5 Fourth round of email discussions (r4)

Based on the following two agreements from RAN1#102-e (below)

*Agreements:*

*Support Rel-17 enhancements to avoid SPS HARQ-ACK dropping for TDD due to PUCCH collision with at least one DL or flexible symbol.*

* *This topic is to be considered as high priority*
* *FFS detailed solution(s)*

*Agreements:*

*Study further at least the following schemes:*

* *SPS HARQ skipping for skipped’ SPS PDSCH*
* *PUCCH repetition enhancements (at least for HARQ-ACK), e.g., sub-slot based, etc.*
* *Retransmission of cancelled HARQ*
* *SPS HARQ payload size reduction and / or skipping for ‘non-skipped’SPS PDSCH*
* *Type 1 HARQ codebook based on sub-slot PUCCH config*
* *PUCCH carrier switching for HARQ feedback*

*Companies are encouraged to provide detailed analysis and comparison accordingly*

it is proposed to focus the remaining time during RAN1 #102-e to discuss or at least raise issue that will need to be discussed in future meetings in order to clarify / understand each other better. This is seen as helpful for companies to have a list of issues to consider till RAN1#103-e and potentially address in their input contributions. This section is structured by having separate subclauses for each of the identified issues to be specified or studied based on the available agreements.

### Support avoiding SPS HARQ-ACK dropping for TDD

On this issue as we agreed the support already, we can directly focus on the methods / solutions to solve this issue.

**The following methods to allow the SPS HARQ-ACK to be transmitted in a later PUCCH are mentioned in companies’ contributions**:

1. Deferring HARQ-ACK until the first available valid PUCCH resource: HW/HiSi [1], vivo [2], E/// [4], CATT [7], Len/Moto [10], TCL [11], CMCC [15], LGE [17]
   * This may be further limited to the maximum configured K1 value from the K1 set: HW/HiSi [1]
   * UE may discard the HARQ-ACK information, if UE cannot transmit HARQ-ACK information within the configured maximum HARQ-ACK feedback delay: Len/Moto [10]
2. gNB dynamic indication of one or more transmission opportunities for the postponed HARQ-ACK to UE: vivo [2]
3. Indicating K1 value for each SPS transmission in a time window configured by RRC: ZTE [3]
4. Support one-shot HARQ-ACK request (i.e. Type 3 CB) for group of SPS HARQ processes: Intel [9]
5. Support non-numerical (i.e. NN k1) for DL SPS operation in licensed spectrum: Intel [9]
6. New HARQ-ACK feedback timing mechanism: TCL [11]
7. HARQ-ACK feedback for all available SPS PDSCHs (incl. payload size optimizations): OPPO [12]
8. UE to select the first applicable k1 value from a set of configured k1 values to allow HARQ-ACK load balancing: Nokia/NSB [18]
9. Autonomous HARQ-ACK resending or to multiplex the dropped HARQ-ACK information to the different HARQ-ACK information: WILUS [25]

It would be good here to check, if some proposals contributed to this meeting have not been captured here. And it would be good to potentially clarify some of the (especially new) proposals here.

**Question 2.5.1.1: Are all the methods to avoid SPS HARQ dropping for TDD listed above – or would you like to add something)? Any comments on these?**

**Maybe proponents of some new techniques (not discussed previously or not specified yet for other usage) clarify below a bit more their intentions below in detail** (at least the moderator had some problems understanding the detailed intended operation of 6., 7. & 9. from the above)

Please provide your related input below.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *Comments* |
| Sony | Is the purpose of this discussion to clarify the proposed methods or close the door for further methods in the next meeting? We would prefer at this point not to allow for further methods apart from the list above.  For 1st proposal, what is the behaviour if the first available valid PUCCH resource is used for other HARQ-ACKs?  For 2nd proposal, is this dynamic indicator signalled in the activation DCI or is this a separate new indicator?  For 6th proposal, would appreciate further clarification of what this new timing mechanism is.  Proposal 7th is unclear. |
| InterDigital | Is the intention here to narrow down the list of solutions?  We need more clarification on 2nd, 6th,7th and 9th. |
| WILUS | Our proposal (9) is a high-level view on this issue.  More specific, autonomous HARQ-ACK resending it that gNB configures valid PUCCH resources and the UE multiplex the dropped HARQ-ACK on one of the latest PUCCH resource autonomous. In this sense it is sub-set of (1). We would like to further discuss definition of “first available valid PUCCH resource” in (1). “multiplex the dropped HARQ-ACK information to the different HARQ-ACK information” is that gNB requests the dropped HARQ-ACK due to TDD and other HARQ-ACK bits. So, one way to enable this may be type-3 HARQ-ACK codebook (4). |
| Samsung | Not sure all options are targeted for SPS HARQ dropping issue in case of TDD. It can be discussed in next meeting. |
| LG | Based on the contributions, some shows solution in details, others provide their view on high level. We think it is sufficient to list briefly as now, unless we preclude another thinking outside of the list. |
| ZTE | For method 3, multiple k1 sets could be configured by RRC. One of the k1 sets could be activated by DCI. Each k1 value in the set corresponds to each DL slot in an occasion. It has benefit to average the overhead of feedback to multiple PUCCHs but not only focusing on the first available PUCCH like in method 1. |
| Nokia, NSB | In proposal 7, the gNB configures a set of k1 values, e.g. K1 = {k1\_a, k1\_b, k1\_c} e.g. as part of *SPS-config* or common for multiple SPS configurations. For each received SPS PDSCH, the UE checks/iterates over each of the k1 values in the K1 set (e.g. in the order from left to right), and the first k1 value that results in a valid uplink PUCCH resource is selected for reporting the SPS HARQ-ACK feedback.  The goal is to provide larger flexibility to the gNB for mapping the SPS HARQ-ACK feedback to PUCCH resource, e.g. as compared to always postponing the feedback to the earliest available PUCCH resource as suggested in 1st Proposal/Option. We refer to Figure 2 in our Tdoc [18] for a few examples. |

And if you have any suggestions or issues that you think we need to consider here, please provide your input below. It would just be good to have a list of questions or issues that companies could address towards RAN1#103-e, to enable efficient discussions there.

**Question 2.5.1.2: Is there any issues or details you think need to be discussed in addition as part of this study or any question that would need to be answer before deciding if to support this case?**

Please provide your related input below.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *Comments* |
|  |  |
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### Study: SPS HARQ skipping for ‘skipped’ SPS PDSCH

There are several questions, the moderator thinks would need an answer or clarification in order to proceed with the studies in RAN1.

The first point raised here is when to do SPS HARQ skipping for a skipped SPS PDSCH, as for some cases (e.g. Type 1 CB with having also DG PDSCH HARQ mapped) there is no advantage of ‘skipping’ the HARQ as such, as the PUCCH anyhow is to be transmitted with the same HARQ-ACK codebook size. Similar, when SPS HARQ is mapped together with DG PUSCH HARQ for Type 2 CB, the SPS HARQ bits are appended the DG PUSCH HARQ codebook and there is just a small reduction in HARQ payload size. If only HARQ of SPS is to be reported, and HARQ of skipped and non-skipped SPS PDSCH are available, the PUCCH would still need to be transmitted but the number of bits may be smaller (small reduction in payload size). For the 4th case, that SPS HARQ of skipped SPS PDSCH only is to be reported (and no other UCI as e.g. SR), the UE would not transmit the PUCCH at all (resulting in reduced UE power consumption).

**Question 2.5.2.1: Would the SPS HARQ skipped always (incl. when multiplexed with HARQ of DG PDSCH or SPS HARQ of non-skipped SPS PDSCH, for both Type 1 & Type 2 CB) or is the SPS HARQ skipped only in case the PUCCH would only carry the HARQ of the skipped SPS PDSCH(s)??**

Please provide your related input below.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *Comments* |
| Sony | It makes sense to skip only if the entire PUCCH does not need to be transmitted. |
| MediaTek | No. We think skipping SPS HARQ when multiplexed with HARQ of DG PDSCH will complicate the HARQ cookbook construction, and offers no advantage as the PUCCH transmission can’t be skipped in that case. |
| InterDigital | We need to further study. We agree it will complicate the construction of the HARQ CB. |
| WILUS | At this stage, it is not clear impacts on the HARQ-ACK codebook construction. Further study is needed. |
| Samsung | Can be further considered but it is overall a rather marginal topic/optimization. |
| DOCOMO | It would be enough to skip only when the PUCCH would only carry the HARQ of the skipped SPS PDSCH(s). However, related to Question 2.5.2.2, since UE may not be able to differentiate whether SPS PDSCH is skipped or it is not correctly decoded with high accuracy, skipping when the PUCCH would only carry NACKs for SPS PDSCH(s) including both skipped ones and transmitted ones can be assumed as an alternative. |
| LG | It would be complicated not to multiplex HARQ-ACK bit for skipped SPS PDSCH since skipping PDSCH would be done at UE side. We think it would be reasonable to skip PUCCH only when all bits in a PUCCH are not meaningful. |
| ZTE | We need to further study. |
| Nokia, NSB | It is preferable that SPS HARQ skipping is only done when the PUCCH only carries NACKs for SPS PDSCH(s). This applies to both ‘skipped’ SPS PDSCH and non-skipped SPS PDSCH since it may be difficult for the UE to reliably differentiate the two cases (further details in Question 2.5.2.2). |

Another point to consider is, that if there is a need for the UE to have an independent step of identify the ‘skipped’ SPS PDSCH or could any not successful decoding (i.e. NACK) be considered as a ‘skipped’ SPS PDSCH from procedure point of view. From some companies’ contributions at least DM-RS based detection of ‘skipped’ SPS PDSCH is discussed.

**Question 2.5.2.2: Is there a need for the UE to have an independent step of identify the ‘skipped’ SPS PDSCH, or could any not successful decoding (i.e. NACK) be considered as a ‘skipped’ SPS PDSCH from procedure point of view? What ways /methods for the identification of a skipped SPS PDSCH are envisioned (incl. related reliability considerations)?**

Please provide your related input below.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Company* | *Yes / No* | *Comments* |
| Sony | Yes | The UE can fail to decode or fail to detect the PDSCH. A NACK indication for a fail decoding allows the gNB to differentiate the two failure since the UE would not transmit a NACK if it failed to detect the PDSCH (i.e. wrongly assuming it is skipped). |
| MediaTek | Yes | It depends on how we define “skipped SPS PDSCH”. At the end, the UE will base its decision on the detection of the DMRS and/or PDSCH symbols. |
| InterDigital | Yes | Non successful decoding cannot be considered always as “skipped” SPS PDSCH. One approach could be based on DMRS detection. |
| WILUS | Yes | Similarly as in UE identification of CG PUSCH, “skipped SPS PDSCH” can be identified by DMRS detection. |
| Samsung | No | We do not think it is generally possible for a UE to identify “skipped” SPS PDSCH. It is not like DTX in the UL where nothing is transmitted in the PUCCH/PUSCH resource if the UE misses a grant. Here, it is assumed that the gNB does not always leave empty the skipped SPS PDSCH resources. |
| DOCOMO |  | If UE can differentiate with high accuracy whether SPS PDSCH is skipped or it is not correctly decoded using e.g. DMRS detection, it would be worth differentiating them. However, if not, it is not necessary to differentiate them but NACKs for both skipped ones and transmitted ones should be considered for the enhancement |
| LG | No | Considering multiple configuration and down to 2 symbol periodicity, it would be considerable burden for UE to have an independent step of identify the ‘skipped’ SPS PDSCH. |
| ZTE | Yes | Non successful decoding cannot be considered always as “skipped” SPS PDSCH. Two alternatives could be considered for the identification of a skipped SPS PDSCH  Alt1，By DMRS detection.  Alt2，Enhanced DAI mechanism, e.g., DAI is piggyback into SPS PDSCH. |
| Nokia, NSB | No | Similar as Samsung, we do not think it is generally possible for a UE to identify “skipped” SPS PDSCH. The gNB could schedule other UEs on the ‘skipped’ resources re-using the same DMRS sequence.  Moreover, having an additional step of skipping detection may lead to the case that UE assumes that SPS PDSCH has been skipped (but actually was transmitted) but if doing the decoding may still lead to either successful reception or at least the soft-buffer could be useful for gNB re-transmission. So the performance may be negatively impacted due to ‘skip-detection errors’ which specifically for DL and MU-MIMO scheduling of different UEs may become an issue. |

The following was discussed in companies’ contributions as methods or solutions to solve the issue/provide the functionality:

* Alt. 1: Based on DM-RS presence detection: vivo [2]
* Alt. 2: Skip PUCCH transmission if only SPS NACK is mapped: E/// [4]
* Alt. 3. Through dynamic signaling (‘Skipped SPS PDSCH DCI’): QC [24]

It would be good here to check, if some proposals contributed to this meeting have not been captured here. And it would be good to potentially clarify some of the (especially new) proposals here.

**Question 2.5.2.3: Are all the methods / techniques listed above – or would you like to add something)? Any comments on these?**

**Maybe proponents of some new techniques (not discussed previously or not specified yet for other usage) clarify below a bit more their intentions below in detail…**

Please provide your related input below.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *Comments* |
| Sony | Would appreciate further clarification on Alt-3, as it isn’t clear what is being dynamically signalled. |
|  |  |
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And if you have any suggestions or issues that you think we need to consider as part of the studies please provide your input below. It would just be good to have a list of questions or issues that companies could address towards RAN1#103-e, to enable efficient discussions there.

**Question 2.5.2.4: Is there any issues or details you think need to be discussed in addition as part of this study or any question that would need to be answer before deciding if to support this case?**

Please provide your related input below.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *Comments* |
| MediaTek | We don’t see “SPS HARQ skipping for skipped SPS PDSCH” is beneficial for the following reasons:   * For periodic traffic, the SPS PDSCH is transmitted in all the SPS occasions. Thus, the probability of having skipped SPS PDSCH is very low limiting the advantage of sipping the HARQ feedback. * For aperiodic traffic, DG-PDSCH is more spectral efficient way compared to SPS-PDSCH. For DL, as the PDCCH and PDSCH can be FDMed or have no gap at all, the scheduling DCI doesn’t cause delay compared to UL transmission. Thus, using SPS-PDSCH for aperiodic traffic in not typical scenario. * Skipping the SPS HARQ could save some of the PUCCH resources, but it is not expected that the PUCCH to be the bottleneck in this case, as the PUCCH resources will be very small compared to the PDSCH resources. * The PUCCH resource will be reserved to the UE, even if the UE skipped the HARQ feedback. So, there is no gain in terms of reducing the UL overhead.   Hence, the following should be provided by the proponents of SPS HARQ skipping:   1. Justifying the use of SPS-PDSCH for aperiodic traffic instead the more efficient approach of DG-PDSCH. 2. Justifying, for typical number of UEs, the PUCCH for HARQ is the bottleneck compared to the SPS-PDSCH. 3. How the gNB could make use of the skipped (by the UE) PUCCH resource.   Any specific PUCCH format is considered for SPS HARQ skipping or it is applicable to all the PUCCH formats. |
| LG | Just skipping HARQ-ACK transmission could reduce what UE need to do, but it couldn’t be helpful on system-wise performance. Regardless of whether UE transmit PUCCH or not, gNB has to schedule PUCCH just in case, UL resource cannot be save and utilized to the other UE.  In other to facilitate HARQ-Ack skipping effectively, we would like to consider additional signaling from UE so that gNB schedule PUCCH based on the demand of UE. |
|  |  |
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### Study: PUCCH repetition enhancement

During the GTW discussion on Aug. 27th, there had been two issues raised that led the fact that only the main bullet of the FL proposal brought to the session had been approved (but not the sub-bullet):

* PUCCH repetition is also discussed as part of M-TRP as well as coverage enhancements. So why to study (or specify) sub-slot PUCCH repetition here?
* The PHY priority handling for slot PUCCH may still need to be finalized as part of Rel-16, but even the priority handling for sub-slot PUCCH may not be the focus of the WI. Thus, it was questioned if the PHY priority handling should be overall supported through specification work in this AI.

The following questions are therefore brought forward for companies to answer or at least consider for RAN1#103-e.

**Question 2.5.3.1: Should sub-slot PUCCH repetition specifically for URLLC (not coverage improvement, independent of M-TRP) be supported for in Rel-17 (i.e. do you see benefits and which)?**

Please provide your related input below.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Company* | *Yes / No* | *Comments* |
| Sony |  | We do not support sub-slot PUCCH repetition but if we were to consider supporting it, then we should have an independent focus from those in CovEnh and M-TRP. |
| MediaTek | No | We don’t see a benefit in supporting sub-slot PUCCH repetition specifically for URLLC. If the latency allows the PUCCH to span more than one sub-slot, the gNB can configure the UE with larger sub-slot length (i.e. 7-symbols instead of 2-symbols sub-slot).  If deemed necessary, sub-slot PUCCH repetition can be achieved by allowing the PUCCH to cross the sub-slot boundary, this will give the gNB the flexibility/domically in selecting any length for the PUCCH (better than multiple of sub-slots as in sub-slot PUCCH repetition). |
| Samsung | Yes | Benefit is similar to what we had PUSCH repetition type-B in Rel-16, this is not coverage enhancement. This is to reduce transmission alignment latency. |
| DOCOMO | Yes | Yes, this is beneficial to reduce the latency as gNB can successively decode each of the PUCCH repetitions. Enhancement of PUCCH repetition for short PUCCH formats is also beneficial from URLLC perspective. |
| LG | No | We think sub-slot PUCCH repetition would be not beneficial comparing longer duration PUCCH. Moreover, it is easy to duplicate the discussion with M-TRP and coverage enhancement so that we may not be able to discuss effectively. |
| ZTE | No | We don’t see a benefit in supporting sub-slot PUCCH repetition specifically for URLLC. If the latency allows the PUCCH to span more than one sub-slot, the gNB can configure the UE with larger sub-slot length (i.e. 7-symbols instead of 2-symbols sub-slot) or configure the slot-based PUCCH format1/3/4. |
| Nokia, NSB |  | We are not sure why subslot PUCCH repetition is needed here. Please note, that low BLER target of PDSCH does not necessarily require very low BLER for ACK detection, as discussed during the Rel-16 SI phase. |

**Question 2.5.3.2: Should PHY priority handling of PUCCH repetition for URLLC be supported for URLLC at least in Rel-17 (i.e. do you see benefits and which)?**

Please provide your related input below.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Company* | *Yes / No* | *Comments* |
| Sony | Yes | If we support sub-slot PUCCH repetition then we have to deal with collision of PUCCHs originated from different sub-slot and hence PHY priority will need to be considered. |
| Samsung | Maybe | It might be beneficial for intra-UE multiplexing. |
| DOCOMO | Yes | It should be considered for both slot-based and sub-slot based (if supported) repetitions. |
| LG | Yes | If it is supported, it would be necessary to define UE behavior with different priority clearly |
| Nokia, NSB | Cond. | Depending if we decide to support sub-slot PUCCH repetition for URLLC. If we do, then yes. |

**Based on companies’ contributions to this meeting the following methods or enhancements have been proposed:**

* PUCCH repetition using PUSCH repetition Type B principles: HW/HiSi [1], Intel [9], Samsung [14]
  + Such enhancement is not needed: E/// [4]
* PUCCH repetition from sub-slot to sub-slot (using slot based repetition principles): HW/HiSi [1], E/// [4], Samsung [14], DCM [23]
* Dynamic indication of PUCCH repetition (in DCI): E/// [4], Pana [19]
* Support of PUCCH repetition of short PUCCH formats (i.e. formats 0 & 2): E/// [4], Samsung [14], Pana [19], DCM [23]
  + Prioritize relatively ‘short’ long PUCCH: Intel [9]
* Support PUCCH repetition based on UCI type (e.g. no rep. if only CSI but no HARQ): E/// [4]

It would be good here to check, if some proposals contributed to this meeting have not been captured here. And it would be good to potentially clarify some of the (especially new) proposals here.

**Question 2.5.3.3: Are all the PUCCH repetition enhancement methods listed above – or would you like to add something)? Any comments on these?**

**Maybe proponents of some new techniques (not discussed previously or not specified yet for other usage) clarify below a bit more their intentions below in detail…**

Please provide your related input below.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *Comments* |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

And if you have any suggestions or issues that you think we need to consider as part of the studies please provide your input below. It would just be good to have a list of questions or issues that companies could address towards RAN1#103-e, to enable efficient discussions there.

**Question 2.5.3.4: Is there any issues or details you think need to be discussed in addition as part of this study or any question that would need to be answer before deciding if to support this case?**

Please provide your related input below.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *Comments* |
| MediaTek | We would like to understand why using longer sub-slot length is not sufficient, thus sub-slot PUCCH repetition is needed. |
| ZTE | Slot based PUCCH, such as PF 1/3/4 could realize the same target of sub-slot PUCCH repetition. |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

### Study: Retransmission of canceled HARQ

Based on the comments received during Phase 3 as well as during the GTW call, it was obvious that there is currently still slightly different understanding, if this issue would need solving for their canceled LP HARQ, HP HARQ or both.

Based on the feedback so far, some companies think the LP HARQ case should be supported to alleviate the negative impact on PDSCH performance with LP HARQ (e.g. eMBB traffic) whereas some companies feel this is not needed as the focus should be on URLLC performance (and not alleviating the negative impacts of canceled eMBB HARQ on eMBB performance and network efficiency).

With respect to HP HARQ, some companies think this is to be supported as dropped HP (i.e. URLLC) HARQ is important to received, whereas other companies failed to see the issue as HP HARQ is not dropped without intention by the gNB.

Therefore, the two questions below would need to be answered and companies are requested to provide feedback.

**Question 2.5.4.1: Should retransmission of cancelled LOW PRIORITY HARQ be supported for URLLC in Rel-17 (i.e. do you see benefits and which)?**

Please provide your related input below.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Company* | *Yes / No* | *Comments* |
| Sony | Yes | We believe that this is beneficial for cancelled LP HARQ-ACK for the same reasons/motivations used to support multiplexing of LP HARQ-ACK. |
| MediaTek | Yes | We believe the same mechanism can be used for low priority and high priority HARQs. As we believe it is more for low priority HARQ, we don’t see a need to optimize the mechanism for high priority HARQ. |
| InterDigital | Yes | The priority should be given to the case of dropped HP HARQ CB but the same solutions can be applied also for LP HARQ CB. |
| WILUS | Yes | We agree with MediaTek. We prefer to study single solution applicable to LP HARQ-ACK as well as HP HARQ-ACK. |
| Samsung | Yes | Prioritize approaches that can be supported in non-shared spectrum for Rel-16. |
| DOCOMO | Yes | We don’t think any differentiation is necessary between HP HARQ-ACK and LP HARQ-ACK and the same solution should be applied. |
| LG | No | The issue would be alleviated by AI 8.3.3. We do not need to prepare multiple solution for single problem. |
| ZTE | Yes | The low priority HARQ retransmission should be supported. |
| Nokia, NSB | Depending on 8.3.3 | The number of cases where LP HARQ is dropped is much larger compared to the case of HP HARQ. Clearly, this is not affecting URLLC performance – but could improve eMBB efficiency.  But at the same time, we specify multiplexing enhancements and agreed to support simultaneous PUSCH/PUCCH, which can reduce the LP HARQ dropping dramatically. |

**Question 2.5.4.2: Should retransmission of cancelled HIGH PRIORITY HARQ be supported for URLLC in Rel-17 (i.e. do you see benefits and which)?**

Please provide your related input below.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Company* | *Yes / No* | *Comments* |
| Sony |  | For clarification, is this case only applicable to PDSCH scheduled by a DL Grant since in Section 2.5.1, we have proposals on retransmissions of cancelled HARQ-ACK for SPS (due to collision with invalid symbols in TDD).  If this is specifically targeted at PDSCH scheduled by DL Grant, then we would not expect gNB to deliberately cancels the HP HARQ-ACK. However, if there is such a scenario, then we think it is beneficial to support retransmission of cancelled HP HARQ-ACK. |
| MediaTek | Yes | We believe the same mechanism can be used for low priority and high priority HARQs. As we believe it is more for low priority HARQ, we don’t see a need to optimize the mechanism for high priority HARQ. |
| InterDigital | Yes | Requesting a retransmission of dropped HP HARQ CB can help avoiding unnecessary retransmissions. |
| WILUS | Yes | Same comments in Q2.5.4.1. |
| Samsung | TBD | OK if no additional specification/implementation impact as it is an optimization. It can be discussed as an alternative for SPS HARQ dropping in case of TDD. |
| DOCOMO | Yes | We don’t think any differentiation is necessary between HP HARQ-ACK and LP HARQ-ACK and the same solution should be applied. |
| LG |  | According to current specification, we think there is no such case of dropped HP HARQ-ACK unintentionally. If HP HARQ-Ack is dropped, it would be an gNB’s intention. It may not be necessary to handle. |
| ZTE | No | Not quite understand the case of HP HARQ would be dropped. If really need, LP HARQ retransmission could be the starting point, and the same mechanism could be applied to HP HARQ retransmission. |
| Nokia, NSB | If supported for LP HARQ | With regards to dynamic PDSCH scheduling, we don’t see why HP HARQ-ACK would be dropped in the first place, since the gNB can avoid DL symbols by selecting a proper k1 value for each DL assignment.  We would of course be fine to have a unified solution for LP and HP HARQ if it doesn’t entail additional specification impact as compared to only supporting retransmissions of LP HARQ-ACK. |

**Based on companies’ contributions to this meeting the following methods enabling re-transmission of cancelled HARQ have been proposed:**

* Alt. 1: gNB indicating a new PUCCH resource for ‘re-transmission’: ZTE [3]
* Alt. 2: Enhanced Type 2 CB from NR-U (i.e. PDSCH grouping): Pana [19], APT [22], E/// in R1-2005516
* Alt. 3: Type 3 CB from NR-U: Pana [19], APT [22], DCM [23], WILUS [25], E/// in R1-2005516
* Alt. 4: NNK1 feature from NR-U: E/// in R1-2005516
* Alt. 5: querying the UE’s history of deprioritized Low priority HARQ codebooks and trigger the HARQ-ACK transmission similar as for A-CSI: MTK in R1-2005636

It would be good here to check, if some proposals contributed to this meeting have not been captured here. And it would be good to potentially clarify some of the (especially new) proposals here.

**Question 2.5.4.3: Are all the methods to enable retransmissions listed above – or would you like to add something)? Any comments on these?**

**Maybe proponents of some new techniques (not discussed previously or not specified yet for other usage) clarify below a bit more their intentions below in detail…**

Please provide your related input below.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *Comments* |
| Sony | In Alt-2, Alt-3 & Alt-4 that use NR-U’s mechanism for retransmission of HARQ-ACK, how is the priority of the HARQ-ACK taken into account in such schemes since NR-U does not support L1 priroity. |
| Samsung | It would be preferable to avoid new gNB/UE implementations for operation on non-shared spectrum. A gNB can schedule PUSCH without UL-SCH only if A-CSI is triggered. There is no reason for that condition - a PUSCH without UL-SCH/A-CSI and with only HARQ-ACK can be scheduled to enable HARQ-ACK retransmission. |
| ZTE | We support Alt1, but Samsung’s comment is fine, we could also accept discussing that a PUSCH without UL-SCH/A-CSI and with only HARQ-ACK can be scheduled to enable HARQ-ACK retransmission |
| Nokia, NSB | Maybe some more details on Alt. 5 would be appreciated. |
|  |  |

And if you have any suggestions or issues that you think we need to consider as part of the studies please provide your input below. It would just be good to have a list of questions or issues that companies could address towards RAN1#103-e, to enable efficient discussions there.

**Question 2.5.4.4: Is there any issues or details you think need to be discussed in addition as part of this study or any question that would need to be answer before deciding if to support this case?**

Please provide your related input below.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *Comments* |
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### Study: SPS HARQ payload size reduction and / or skipping for ‘non-skipped’ SPS PDSCH

In the discussions, it seems some companies thought this would not be really needed. Therefore, it would be good to discuss beside the techniques also the benefits of supporting such enhancements. Therefore, two related questions below are targeting this to increase our understanding here (and for further input by companies contributions to RAN1#103-e).

**The following related enhancements are suggested by different companies to be supported in Rel-17:**

* ACK skipping (i.e. do not transmit PUCCH, if only SPS ACK to be transmitted): HW/HiSi [1] , TCL [11], LGE [17]
  + LGE [17]: In case that UE fails to decode PDSCH and need to transmit NACK feedback, the UE can request PUCCH resource for the NACK feedback transmission on demand, by certain uplink signaling
* NACK skipping (i.e. do not transmit PUCCH, if only SPS ACK to be transmitted): HW/HiSi [1], TCL [11]
* Only one HARQ-ACK for multiple SPS configurations is feedback, multiple SPS configurations are configured to support one service with jitter: OPPO [12]
* gNB can disable HARQ-ACK feedback for one or multiple SPS configurations: Nokia/NSB [18], [OPPO [12]??]

**Question 2.5.5.1: Are all the methods / solutions listed above – or would you like to add something)? Any comments on these (incl. benefits of them)?**

**Maybe proponents of some new techniques (not discussed previously or not specified yet for other usage) clarify below a bit more their intentions below in detail…**

Please provide your related input below.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *Comments* |
| Sony | The 2nd bullet is confusing:   * NACK skipping (i.e. do not transmit PUCCH, if only SPS ACK to be transmitted):   How is this different to ACK skipping in the 1st bullet? Is the highlighted “ACK” above a typo or does it really mean that the UE only transmits a PUCCH if there is a mixture of NACK and ACK otherwise it transmits nothing? |
|  |  |
|  |  |
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|  |  |

**Question 2.5.5.2: Which benefits to do see by supporting enhancements for payload size reduction and / or skipping for ‘non-skipped’ SPS PDSCH? Are the benefits you identified sufficient to justify related enhancements (Yes / No)?**

Please provide your related input below.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Company* | *Sufficient benefits*  *Yes / No* | *Comments* |
| Sony | No | Not transmitted an ACK and also not transmitting a NACK for skipped SPS PDSCH would lead to the gNB unable to differentiate whether the UE mis-detect a PDSCH. Same issue when a NACK is not transmitted.  If the aim is a reduction in payload size, then the benefit is dubious if a PUCCH still needs to be transmitted. This is only meaningful if it can avoid the transmission of a PUCCH. |
| MediaTek | None | If the intention is to skip ACK, it seems this will impact the performance. How the gNB know if the UE skipped an ACK or it was NACK-to-DTX error. |
| Samsung | No | Benefits overall seem marginal or non-existent. Also, as previously mentioned, a UE cannot be assumed to be able to determine skipped SPS PDSCH. |
| LG | Yes | We think it is beneficial to skip ACK at least.  Considering reliability/latency requirement of URLLC and our BLER target of CQI table, ACK information would be dominant. Given that situation, ACK-to-NACK error need to be considered. But it is difficult to ensure ACK-to-NACK error behind 10-6or 10-7. By skipping ACK, it could ensure more reliability for NACK-to-ACK error and save more UL resource. |
| ZTE | No | Share the same concern with MediaTek. |
| Nokia, NSB | Yes, for some of the enhancements | We think that the benefits of SPS NACK-skipping in general are questionable since i) BLER targets are generally very low, ii) entire HARQ-ACK codebook needs to be transmitted if there is at least one ‘ACK’ mapped to the PUCCH (e.g. from another SPS configuration), and iii) PUCCH resources need to be reserved to the UE anyway regardless of whether the UE reports the HARQ-ACK feedback or not. For SPS ACK-skipping the same applies except (i) (i.e. the opposite).  We therefore proposed a simple solution of completely disabling HARQ feedback for a specific SPS configuration(s), such that gNB does not need to reserve/decode PUCCH resources and the payload reduction ‘gain’ can be obtained even when the SPS HARQ-ACK would be multiplexed with dynamic traffic. |

And if you have any suggestions or issues that you think we need to consider as part of the studies please provide your input below. It would just be good to have a list of questions or issues that companies could address towards RAN1#103-e, to enable efficient discussions there.

**Question 2.5.5.3: Is there any issues or details you think need to be discussed in addition as part of this study or any question that would need to be answer before deciding if to support this case?**

Please provide your related input below.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *Comments* |
| MediaTek | 1. We would like to understand the impact of the performance as explained in our response to Question 2.5.5.2 2. It seems ACK skipping applicable for parodic traffic. In this case, in our view the SPS-PDSCH will be the bottleneck rather than the PUCCH for HARQ feedback. Thus, having PUCCH as the bottleneck for this case need to be justified. |
|  |  |
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### Study: Type 1 HARQ codebook based on sub-slot PUCCH config

The moderator has the understanding, that companies are well aware of the issue and as discussed in todays call the support in Rel-16 is still slightly unclear.

Therefore, it is suggested to consider a bit more on how to define the details of the Type 1 CB with sub-slot PUCCH and not if this is part of Rel-16 or Rel-17 here (in the end).

The following procedures on how to define the sub-slot Type 1 HARQ-ACK are mentioned by different companies:

* HW/HiSi [1]: “*For example, the associated sub-slots of a given UL sub-slot can be determined based on the configured K1 set, then for each sub-slot the SLIVs whose ending symbols are located in this sub-slot are selected from the configured SLIV set and the SLIV splitting is performed for these SLIVs belonging to the same sub-slot to get the PDSCH occasion per sub-slot*”
* CATT [7]: *Remove redundant HARQ-ACK bits based on the boundary of UL sub-slots*
* NEC [8]:
  + *Step 1: Determine the HARQ-ACK multiplexing window based on the HARQ-ACK timing set and sub-slot length.*
  + *Step 2: Split the TDRA table into N sub-tables based on the sub-slot length and PDSCH-to UL sub-slot association. N is the number of sub-slot within a slot.*
  + *Step 3: Do pruning based on TDD configuration and sub-table per sub-slot similar as Rel-15.*
* OPPO [2]: *For a given sub-slot, if the last symbols of the PDSCH time resource derived by a TDRA row r is not in the sub-slot, row r is removed from the cardinality of TDRA rows.*
* Spread [16]: *Similar as Rel-16 type 1 codebook, the union set of row indexed of TDRAs are used to determine the PDSCH occasions, including for DCI formats the UE is configured to monitor PDCCH and reference of SLIV if it is configured.*

**Question 2.5.6.1: How to support the Type 1 HARQ-ACK codebook based on sub-slot PUCCH? Please indicate your preferred method from the methods provided above or any additional input.**

Please provide your related input below.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *Comments* |
| Sony | It will be good to allow for further proposals (if any) rather than indicating only the above selected list of proposals. |
| Samsung | The basic principle is to simplify revise the pseudo code related to TDRA according to sub-slot PUCCH configuration. The mechannism to reduce redundant bits can be studied for more reliability for URLLC. |
| LG | It could be a baseline to follow slot-based Type 1 CB construction. In addition some refinement needs to be considered for omit redundant bits from a codebook. |
| ZTE | Maximum reuse the mechanism of type 1 HARQ CB construction, try to reduce the overhead of codebook of sub-slot based type 1 HARQ codebook. |
| Nokia, NSB | We prefer the method described in [8] by NEC.  For mixed numerology, an additional step is needed to support the case where a sub-slot starts in DL slot #i and ends in DL slot #i+1. To cover this a union of TDRA tables is needed first (with S adjustments). |

And if you have any suggestions or issues that you think we need to consider as part of the studies please provide your input below. It would just be good to have a list of questions or issues that companies could address towards RAN1#103-e, to enable efficient discussions there.

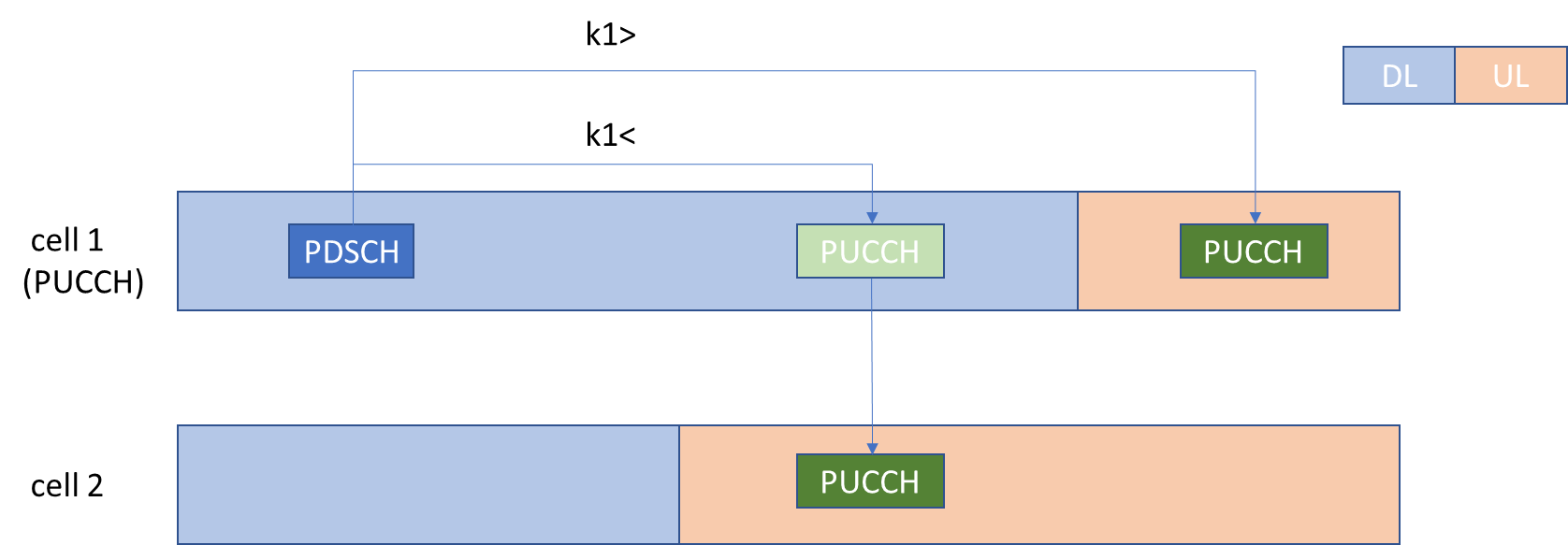
**Question 2.5.6.2: Is there any issues or details you think need to be discussed in addition as part of this study or any question that would need to be answer before deciding if to support this case?**

Please provide your related input below.

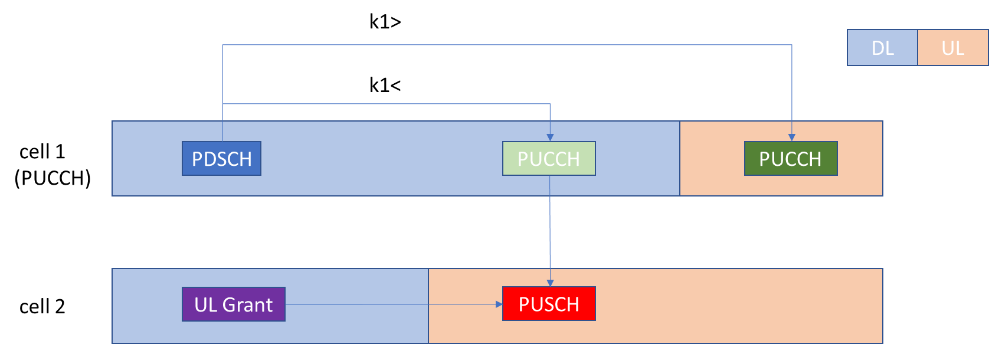
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| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *Comments* |
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### Study: Dynamic PUCCH carrier switching for HARQ

The main use case based on proponent companies for this enhancement is to provide HARQ latency reduction for DG PDSCH for TDD with CA, where different serving cells may have with different UL/DL patterns. An example figure is for illustration, where the dynamic PUCCH indication on cell 2 allows the HARQ to be transmitted with a smaller k1 compared to having the PUCCH on the ‘PUCCH cell’ (e.g. Pcell):

  
Fig. 1: Dynamic PUCCH carrier switching

In the 2nd and 3rd round of email discussions, there had been different understanding if gNB based implementation can provide the earlier HARQ feedback on the 2nd cell, but e.g. using a DG PUSCH scheduled on cell2 which the HARQ to be mapped there. Therefore, it would be to clarify if this is already possible (based on existing specifications) or not, shown by the example figure here:

  
Fig. 2: gNB implementation-based solution using PUSCH

There, the HARQ is mapped on the PUSCH on cell2 which similarly allows the HARQ to be received earlier than on a PUCCH of the cell associated with the PUCCH (e.g. PCell).

**Question 2.5.7.1: Based on your assessment, is a gNB implementation-based solution (as sketched in Fig. 2) possible based on current specifications? (Yes / No, please provide related comments)**

Please provide your related input below.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Company* | *Yes / No* | *Comments* |
| Sony | Yes |  |
| MediaTek |  | We don’t see what is the objective of this question.  Everyone is aware of that piggybacking on PUSCH is possible in current specs. The proposed enhancement is regarding dynamic PUCCH carrier switching for HARQ.  Scheduling a PUSCH on the Scell to carry the HARQ-ACK (by piggybacking) is very inefficient method for the following reasons:   * DCI overheard: an UL DCI needed to schedule the PUSCH. * UL overhead: A PUSCH need to be transmitted even if there is no data to be transmitted. * Delay: The HARQ-ACK will have to meet the PUSCH preparation timeline. * Reliability/Latency: Given the different coding schemes for PUCCH and PUSCH, the reliability and the latency of the HARQ feedback could be jeopardized unless the PUSCH is scheduled with small number of symbols and very low coding rate. * Loss of UEs multiplexing: Unlike PUCCH, it is not possible to multiplex multiple UEs on the same resources using PUSCH transmission.   Thus, piggybacking on PUSCH can’t be considered as an alternative solution for Dynamic PUCCH carrier switching for HARQ. |
| Samsung | No | UE multiplexes UCI in PUSCH based on an overlapping PUCCH resource. No such thing exists in Fig. 2 – at least an update of the current specs will be needed for the case there is no PUCCH resource for the indicated timing.  It is also not clear whether the proposal assumes CA or carrier switching as in the title – if the latter, there will be additional spec impact (although some of it is already captured for other purposes). |
| DOCOMO | No | Based on the agreement in RAN1#101-e below, PUCCH on cell 1 is cancelled before multiplexed to PUSCH on cell 2 in Fig. 2. We haven’t found any solution which is available in current spec and equivalent to Fig. 1 yet.  **Agreement**  After the UE determines the overlapping PUCCH or PUSCH for multiplexing/prioritization, the UE cancels the PUCCH or PUSCH that has overlapping with semi-static configured DL symbols or SSB symbols, and then the multiplexing/prioritization is performed among the non-cancelled overlapping transmissions |
| LG | Yes |  |
| ZTE | Yes | The figure2 can be regarded as an example of gNB implementation, from this point, I hesitate the necessity of PUCCH dynamic carrier switching. |
| Nokia, NSB |  | Still checking this internally based on the comments by Samsung & DoCoMo… |

Another thing to look at is of course the benefits of supporting dynamic PUCCH carrier selection (in terms of latency if gNB based implementation solution is not already supported, DL control overhead if gNB based implementation possible) as well as the additional complexity as pointed out by some companies. It would be good if companies would provide input here.

**Question 2.5.7.2: Which benefits to do see by supporting dynamic PUCCH carrier switching? Are the benefits you identified sufficient to justify related enhancements considered the benefits / complexity trade-off (Yes / No)?**

Please provide your related input below.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Company* | *Sufficient benefits*  *Yes / No* | *Comments* |
| Sony | No | Judging from the alternative method in Fig 2, the saving seems to be an UL Grant in Cell 2. Although a PUSCH is required in Cell 2 regardless if there is any uplink traffic, this PUSCH can be used to carry A-CSI. |
| MediaTek | Yes | As already shown in our Tdoc (R1-2005633), dynamic cross-carrier PUCCH allows for up to 30% latency reduction compared to the baseline operation. By reducing the latency for HARQ feedback, more retransmission can be possible within the latency budget. Our SLS evaluation shows that dynamic cross-carrier PUCCH doubles the network capacity and reduces the resource utilization compared to the Carrier Aggregation baseline operation. |
| Samsung | Maybe | General benefits are clear as the scarcity of resources in TDD is reduced by using cell switching to make TDD be like FDD.  Depending on restrictions to be assumed, the specification impact can range anywhere from small (e.g. example in Fig. 2 above and CA) to very large (e.g. Fig. 1 above and carrier switching). In the latter case, whether there is sufficient time/’bandwidth’ in this AI for a design is a concern. |
| DOCOMO | Yes | As commented to Question 2.5.7.1, we think gNB based implementation solution is not already supported and dynamic PUCCH carrier switching would have benefit in terms of latency reduction. |
| LG | Not clear | Practically, higher layer traffic always has a response for that. If gNB can assign different UL carrier for PUCCH via UL grant, the benefit of dynamic UL carrier switching for PUCCH would be limited. |
| ZTE | No | Not clear for the benefit. |
| Nokia, NSB | TBD | As Samsung pointed out, based on what we really try to target here the specification & implementation effort may vary and may outweigh the potential benefits. |

And if you have any suggestions or issues that you think we need to consider as part of the studies please provide your input below. It would just be good to have a list of questions or issues that companies could address towards RAN1#103-e, to enable efficient discussions there.

**Question 2.5.7.3: Is there any issues or details you think need to be discussed in addition as part of this study or any question that would need to be answer before deciding if to support this case?**

Please provide your related input below.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *Comments* |
| Nokia, NSB | Would be good if issues such as TPC for PUCCH on another serving cell etc. could be clarified by the proponents in their contributions to RAN1#103-e |
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# 3 SPS HARQ-Ack enhancements

In this section, the proposed Rel-17 enhancements of different companies regarding specifically HARQ-ACK operation for SPS are summarized

## 3.1 Avoid SPS PDSCH HARQ-ACK dropping for TDD

In Rel-15 and Rel-16, all the SPS PDSCH of a specific SPS configuration has a fixed PDSCH-to-HARQ timer (K1) as defined in the activation DCI. With the introduction of shorter (down to 1 slot) SPS periodicities in Rel-16, a significant percentage of the SPS HARQ-ACK feedback may be dropped if the corresponding PUCCH resource collides with at least 1 DL or flexible symbol.

Several companies suggest to solve this issue as part of the Rel-17 URLLC HARQ enhancements:

* + HW/HiSi [1], vivo [2], ZTE [3], E/// [4], CATT [7], Intel [9], Len/Moto [10], TCL [11], OPPO [12], Samsung [14], CMCC [15], LGE [17], Nokia/NSB [18], WILUS [25]

The following methods to allow the SPS HARQ-ACK to be transmitted in a later PUCCH are mentioned:

1. Deferring HARQ-ACK until the first available valid PUCCH resource: HW/HiSi [1], vivo [2], E/// [4], CATT [7], Len/Moto [10], TCL [11], CMCC [15], LGE [17]
   * This may be further limited to the maximum configured K1 value from the K1 set: HW/HiSi [1]
   * UE may discard the HARQ-ACK information, If UE cannot transmit HARQ-ACK information within the configured maximum HARQ-ACK feedback delay: Len/Moto [10]
2. gNB dynamic indication of one or more transmission opportunities for the postponed HARQ-ACK to UE: vivo [2]
3. Indicating K1 value for each SPS transmission in a time window configured by RRC: ZTE [3]
4. Support one-shot HARQ-ACK request (i.e. Type 3 CB) for group of SPS HARQ processes: Intel [9]
5. Support non-numerical (i.e. NN k1) for DL SPS operation in licensed spectrum: Intel [9]
6. New HARQ-ACK feedback timing mechanism: TCL [11]
7. HARQ-ACK feedback for all available SPS PDSCHs (incl. payload size optimizations): OPPO [12]
8. UE to select the first applicable k1 value from a set of configured kl1 values to allow HARQ-ACK load balancing: Nokia/NSB [18]
9. Autonomous HARQ-ACK resending or to multiplex the dropped HARQ-ACK information to the different HARQ-ACK information: WILUS [25]

*Feature lead: The discussion on priority for this topic due to large number of initial support is already handled in Sec. 2.1 due to large company interest. Therefore the discussions in this section below should focus on technical solutions to solve the issue provided above or any additional input from you side.*

**Question 3.1.1: What is your preferred method (from the above or any additional methods) to solve the issue of SPS HARQ-ACK dropping for TDD?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *View* |
| Sony | Prefer to discuss the solution after we agree on whether to support this feature. |
| Sharp | 1. Deferring HARQ-ACK until the first available valid PUCCH resource |
| DOCOMO | 1 and 4 for further study |
| CMCC | Alt 1 is preferred: Deferring HARQ-ACK until the first available valid PUCCH resource and the definition of “valid PUCCH resource” can be further studied. |
| vivo | We think either implicit or explicit solutions can be considered.  Regarding implicit method, we prefer to deferring HARQ-ACK until the first available valid PUCCH resource since it is the simplest way without any signalling overhead and there is no miss-understanding between gNB and UE on where the dropped HARQ-ACK will be re-transmitted. About the load balancing, we think it can be efficiently handled by gNB by indicating proper K1 based on the TDD configurations and SPS configurations.  Regarding explicit method, the dropped HARQ-ACK can be re-transmitted according to gNB indication, e.g. indicating one or multiple transmission occasions for SPS HARQ-ACK. It provides flexibility for gNB to manage the transmission resources of SPS HARQ-ACK. gNB dynamic indication of one or more transmission opportunities for the postponed HARQ-ACK to UE |
| CATT | 1 |
| Samsung | Defer to first available PUCCH resource as in LTE – no apparent benefit from introducing delay particularly considering that the gNB can distribute the load of periodic/semi-persistent UCI and/or CG PUSCH. |
| ZTE | Alt 3, Indicating K1 value for each SPS transmission by one or more K1 value sets in a time window configured by RRC |
| WILUS | We prefer Alt 1, but it is too premature to down-select single alternative before discussing pros/cons. |
| NEC | We are open to further discuss the above methods. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | 1  We share similar view as Vivo on the implicit method, it seems sufficient to defer HARQ-ACK until the first available valid PUCCH resource, considering the potential signalling overhead. In addition, since the latency is critical for URLLC, it is preferred that UE will only defer the HARQ-ACK feedback to the first available valid PUCCH resource only if the delay won't exceed the maximum configured K1 value from the K1 set, which can also reuse the current HARQ-ACK codebook generation mechanism as much as possible. |
| LG | 1 |
| InterDigital | Solution 2, 4 and 5 can be considered as one family solution. Since the one-shot HARQ feedback request can be viewed as “more transmission opportunities”. And for the case of NNK1 indication, additional HARQ feedback transmission opportunity can be sent by the gNB later.  We prefer solution 1, 2, 4 and 5. |
| Nokia, NSB | Option 8, as it provides flexible mapping of SPS PDSCH HARQ-ACK to PUCCH resources and thus allows better load balancing of the PUCCH payload.   Some clarifications on some proposals (e.g. 6 from [11], 7 from [12], 9 from [25]) by the proponents would be needed. |
| Ericsson | Alt 1  In addition, it can be discussed whether the issue can be sufficiently solved by the use of multiple SPS configurations with possibly different K1. |
| Intel | 4, 5  We expect companies’ positions do not change from that of tdocs. Better to discuss after more focus is gained in the list of prioritized topics. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | 1  We think HARQ-ACK transmission can be deferred with up to a certain HARQ-ACK feedback delay |
| QC | Option 4 |

## 3.2 SPS HARQ-ACK payload size reduction / skipping

Several companies raise the issue of high HARQ-ACK payload size and frequent PUCCH transmissions when operating with low SPS periodicities as well as multiple SPS configurations. The motivation by the companies for enhancements here are related to UE power saving, reduction of UL interference, beside others.

The following companies suggest to study / specify techniques to reduce the SPS HARQ-ACK payload size in Rel-17:

* HW/HiSi [1], TCL [11], LGE [17], Nokia/NSB [18]

The following related enhancements are suggested by different companies to be supported in Rel-17:

* ACK skipping (i.e. do not transmit PUCCH, if only SPS ACK to be transmitted): HW/HiSi [1] , TCL [11], LGE [17]
  + LGE [17]: In case that UE fails to decode PDSCH and need to transmit NACK feedback, the UE can request PUCCH resource for the NACK feedback transmission on demand, by certain uplink signaling
* NACK skipping (i.e. do not transmit PUCCH, if only SPS ACK to be transmitted): HW/HiSi [1], TCL [11]
* Only one HARQ-ACK for multiple SPS configurations is feedback, multiple SPS configurations are configured to support one service with jitter: OPPO [12]
* gNB can disable HARQ-ACK feedback for one or multiple SPS configurations: Nokia/NSB [18], [OPPO [12]??]

*Feature lead: The discussion on priority for this topic due to large number of initial support is already handled in Sec. 2.1 due to large company interest. Therefore, the discussions in this section below should focus on technical solutions to solve the issue provided above or any additional input from you side.*

**Question 3.2.1: What is your preferred method (from the above or any additional methods) to reduce the SPS HARQ-ACK payload size?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *View* |
| Sony | Do not think this is required. |
| DOCOMO | ACK or NACK skipping for further study |
| CMCC | Medium priority |
| vivo | Low priority |
| CATT | TBD. The benefits should be justified first. |
| Samsung | No need. This also seems related to a previous question. Note that fall-back for single SPS PDSCH reception is already supported.  If coding is with an RM code (likely), benefit is small or none.  If coding is with a polar code, overhead reduction would be small/marginal. |
| ZTE | Low priority |
| WILUS | Medium. High spec impact at least on HARQ-ACK codebook designs is expected if ACK skipping or NACK skipping is supported. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | 1. We think ACK skipping should be supported, which can get some benefits like reducing interference or saving UE power consumption. Skip PUCCH transmission if only ACK are to be transmitted, to avoid the ambiguity issue.   Disabling HARQ-ACK feedback can be considered also. In some use case, disabling HARQ-ACK feedback would not bring any harm, e.g. for motion control system, closed loop operation is usually performed among controller, actuator and sensor. That is, when there is DL transmission between controller and actuator, usually there is corresponding UL transmission between sensor and controller. In this case, gNB can rely on whether there is corresponding UL transmission for a DL transmission to identify whether it is ACK or NACK. |
| LG | ACK skipping has beneficial point in terms of URLLC. |
| InterDigital | We think payload size reduction is needed for SPS HARQ-ACK to reduce the HARQ-ACK overhead in case of multiple SPS configuration having short periodicity. We think that all of the above methods should be considered. |
| Nokia, NSB | We support that gNB can disable HARQ-ACK feedback for one or multiple SPS configurations.  While we understand the reasoning for ACK- or NACK-skipping, we do not prefer this direction because:   * + - PUCCH resources for the potential HARQ-ACK feedback needs to be reserved and received by the gNB anyway.     - When operating with multiple SPS configurations or when the SPS HARQ-ACK is multiplexed with dynamic traffic HARQ-ACK, the SPS HARQ-ACK need to be anyway transmitted (regardless of whether is a ‘ACK’ or ‘NACK’ to ensure aligned HARQ-ACK codebook size between gNB and UE.     - Large standardization effort is expected if this would not just apply to PUCCH carrying SPS HARQ-ACK only. |
| Ericsson | Low priority.  The benefit of SPS HARQ-ACK payload size reduction in general is minimal. |
| Intel | Agree that benefits are not evident |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | Low priority |
| QC | The topic is of lower priority. SPS configurations with the option of not activating SPS PUCCH A/N is already supported in Rel. 16. |

## 3.3 SPS HARQ-ACK skipping for ‘skipped’ SPS PDSCH

According to current NR specification, UE shall report HARQ-ACK feedback for each configured SPS PDSCH occasion, even though there is no actual downlink transmission for a SPS PDSCH occasion. However, the traffic of some URLLC use cases is non-periodic. In such case, the SPS configuration with shorter periodicities would be configured to meet the low latency requirement. However, some redundant HARQ-ACKs will be generated for the SPS occasions with no actual transmission. Several companies raise the issue that HARQ-ACK transmission could be skipped if SPS PDSCH is not transmitted by the gNB (i.e. ‘skipped’).

The following companies support SPS HARQ-ACK skipping for ‘skipped’ SPS PDSCH:

* vivo [2], ZTE [3], E/// [4], CMCC [15], QC [24]

The following methods for the UE to identify a ‘skipped SPS PDSCH’ are discussed:

* Alt. 1: Based on DM-RS presence detection: vivo [2]
* Alt. 2: Skip PUCCH transmission if only SPS NACK is mapped: E/// [4]
* Alt. 3. Through dynamic signaling (‘Skipped SPS PDSCH DCI’): QC [24]

*Feature lead: The discussion on priority for this topic due to large number of initial support is already handled in Sec. 2.1 due to large company interest. Therefore, the discussions in this section below should focus on technical solutions to solve the issue provided above or any additional input from you side.*

**Question 3.3.1: What is your preferred method (from the above or any additional methods) to reduce the SPS HARQ-ACK payload size especially considering ‘skipped’ SPS PDSCH transmissions?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *View* |
| Sony | Discuss solution after we agree to support this. |
| Sharp | We support Alt. 1. |
| DOCOMO | Alt.2 |
| CMCC | We are open to the solutions mentioned above. |
| vivo | Alt.1. Based on DMRS detection, UE can know whether the DL SPS PDSCH is present or not. In Rel.16, it is observed by DMRS detection, the probability of miss-detection of the transmission for URLLC is low. |
| CATT | TBD. The benefits should be justified first. |
| Samsung | No need.  If coding is with an RM code (likely), benefit is small or none.  If coding is with a polar code, overhead reduction would be small/marginal.  For only one SPS PDSCH reception, can consider fall-back codebook based on the same principle as for fall-back in Rel-15. |
| ZTE | High priority. Our preference is to identify a ‘skipped SPS PDSCH’ is via the DAI piggyback in the PDSCH. |
| WILUS | Medium. Among three options, Alt 1 or 2 for further study. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Alt.2 looks better considering the potential ambiguity issue if skipping is transmitted with other HARQ-ACK feedback. However, we are open to discuss other solutions also. |
| LG | TBD. The benefit of SPS skipping is marginal since it may not reduce payload size when dynamic PDSCH is scheduled. |
| InterDigital | As a first step we should agree to whether support or not the reduction mechanisms for SPS HARQ-ACK payload. |
| Nokia, NSB | Alt. 2 from E// seems the most simple/straightforward so it may be worth to further study. |
| Ericsson | Alt 2  The intention of Alt 2 is to solve the issue of having potentially many unnecessary UE feedback transmission (NACK) corresponding to empty SPS occasions with no actual SPS PDSCH transmitted which can be expected for some TSC/TSN applications. It should be viewed as a simple enhancement to the existing UE behavior for HARQ-ACK feedback for only DL SPS, i.e., the UE skips the PUCCH transmission associated to the HARQ-ACK feedback if all the HARQ-ACK bits are NACK. In case that there is at least one ACK bit in the codebook, UE simply follows the existing behavior for reporting HARQ-ACK in the corresponding PUCCH, without any further payload size reduction. |
| Intel | Only viable option here is Alt.2, although it is also seen as an optimization for cases of CB size > 1-bit |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | None of Alternatives are necessary. Alt1 &3 potentially cause misunderstanding between gNB and UE. Alt2 can be up to UE implementation without any spec impact. |
| QC | Alt 3  or  Alt 1 – with following modification: based on DMRS detection |

## 3.4 Explicit HARQ-ACK for SPS activation / reactivation DCI

As discussed in [24], currently (re)Activation DCI is transmitted so as to define / modify some of the PHY parameters of an SPS PDSCH configuration. With this SPS (re)Activation DCI, the network can request specific PUCCH format for the first PDSCH following the SPS (re)Activation DCI. This new format is valid only for one occasion and the network has the option to use either the same PUCCH A/N format used for SPS or a different PUCCH A/N format. In case, the network chooses to use the same PUCCH A/N format for PDSCH following the SPS (re)Activation DCI, then, there might be an ambiguity upon SPS (re)Activation DCI reconfiguring the DL beam.

To avoid such ambiguity, explicit HARQ-ACK feedback for SPS activation / reactivation DCI for Type 1 HARQ-ACK CB could be supported, as suggested by the following companies:

* QC [24]

**FL request 3.4: Please provide your input on your view on priority of this issue discussed in this subsection (High / Medium / Low):**

* **High:Qualcomm**
* **Medium:**
* **Low: DOCOMO CMCC, vivo, CATT, Samsung, ZTE, Panasonic, NEC, LG, Nokia/NSB, MediaTek, Intel**

**As well as any optional technical comments in addition (which could be maybe left for 2nd phase, if identified as high or at least medium priority).**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *View / Comments* |
| vivo | Low.  Firstly, we are not clear about the mentioned ambiguity. For URLLC case, we think the probability of miss-detection the reactivate DCI should be very low.  Secondly, even if there may exist ambiguity, it will be recovered by Gnb’s judgement when it continuously receives the DTX/NACK. |
| Samsung | Low.  Overall problem is rather marginal and can be addressed by Gnb implementation and/or configuration of PUCCH resource sets. |
| InterDigital | Low. Based on our understanding of this issue, the problem happens when the Gnb reactivate/change the transmission parameters of the SPS PDSCH and the UE is still able to correctly decode the DL SPS transmission (with previous DL SPS transmission parameters) and sends ACK. |
| Ericsson | Low  Similar view as Samsung that this can be handled by Gnb implementation related to PUCCH resource configuration. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | Low  The stated problem happens if 1) URLLC SPS (re)-activation DCI is missed, AND 2) decoding of a SPS PDSCH based on the previous DL SPS parameters is considered successful.  We think the probability that the above conditions 1) and 2) are met is extremely low. |
| QC | High priority |

## 3.5 Selection of SPS PUCCH A/N resource through (re-)activation DCI

As discussed in [24], Release 16 allows modifications of SPS parameters via SPS (re)Activation DCI. SPS PUCCH A/N can be configured at RRC level. However, in some cases an issue might be detected in the current SPS PUCCH A/N configuration and the response time, i.e. the modification of the current SPS PUCCH A/N via RRC signaling, will be several msec. This delay is not acceptable in the case of IIOT, where the latency requirement sometimes can be 1 or 0.5 msec.

To reduce the latency in applying a different SPS PUCCH A/N resource, the SPS activation DCI can update (or define) the SPS PUCCH A/N resource, as suggested by the following companies:

* QC [24]

**FL request 3.5: Please provide your input on your view on priority of this issue discussed in this subsection (High / Medium / Low):**

* **High: Qualcomm**
* **Medium: HW/HiSi, LG, Interdigital**
* **Low: DOCOMO CMCC, vivo, CATT, Samsung, ZTE, Panasonic, NEC. LG, Nokia/NSB, MediaTek, Intel**

**As well as any optional technical comments in addition (which could be maybe left for 2nd phase, if identified as high or at least medium priority).**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *View / Comments* |
| vivo | Low.  Using RRC to reconfigure the PUCCH resource is more reliable compared to using DCI. In addition, for URLLC services, any RRC reconfiguration may cause some delay in applying the updated configurations. Not sure why this is problem especially for SPS PUCCH resource, re-configure PUCCH resource for dynamic PDSCH also face the similar “issue”? |
| Samsung | Low.  Overall problem is rather marginal and can be addressed by Gnb implementation. |
| InterDigital | Medium. This can be discussed after we make progress on the higher priority issues. |
| Ericsson | Low  Similar view as Samsung that this can be handled by Gnb implementation related to PUCCH resource configuration. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | Low  We think the stated problem addresses a very uncommon error case. |
| QC | High priority |

## 3.6 HARQ process collision for low SPS periodicities

In [26], the issue of having still pending re-transmissions for a SPS HARQ process and due to the low periodicity (and limited number of HARQ processes configured for the SPS configuration) may lead to soft-buffer flushing before successful reception of the TB. Therefore, transmitting HARQ-ACK information of an already flushed HARQ process is not really helping the HARQ-ACK operation.

Therefore, it is suggested by the following companies to study HARQ enhancement regarding to multiple active SPS configurations and short SPS periodicity:

* Google [26]

**FL request 3.6: Please provide your input on your view on priority of this issue discussed in this subsection (High / Medium / Low):**

* **High:**
* **Medium: LG**
* **Low: DOCOMO CMCC, vivo, CATT, Samsung, ZTE, Panasonic, NEC, Nokia/NSB, MediaTek, Intel, Ericsson, Interdigital (see below)**

**As well as any optional technical comments in addition (which could be maybe left for 2nd phase, if identified as high or at least medium priority).**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *View / Comments* |
| vivo | Low.  It can be avoided by gNB scheduling/configuration (not perform dynamic PDSCH scheduling to override the SPS PDSCH using the same HARQ process or configure larger number of HARQ process(es)) |
| Samsung | Low  Even for 16 SPS PDSCH configurations and for a shortest periodicity of 1 msec (for some of them), there does not seem to be a problem with running out of HARQ processes before providing HARQ-ACK feedback. Soft buffer flushing is always a possibility but it is more likely for eMBB than for URLLC due to the small TBS and the very low BLER where even a small buffer suffices. |
| LG | It may be necessary to discuss for facilitating 1 slot periodicity SPS. As Configured grant, it can be considered for UE to skip SPS PDSCH occasion under some condition (i.e., timer) |
| InterDigital | This issue can be avoided by configuring a value of K1 that is short enough with respect to the periodicity of the SPS PDSCH. |
| Ericsson | Low  We think that the issue can be solved/avoided by the scheduler. |
| QC | Low priority.  Problem described in the contribution might not happen with appropriate SPS configurations. |

# 4 Sub-slot PUCCH /HARQ-ACK related enhancements

In this section, the proposed Rel-17 enhancements of different companies regarding enhancements with respect to Rel-16 sub-slot PUCCH are summarized. Please note, that sub-slot PUCCH repetition is discussed as part of HARQ-ACK reliability enhancements in Sec. 4.

## 4.1 Type 1 HARQ-ACK codebook based on sub-slot PUCCH config

Currently, in the Rel-16 maintenance there is still some discussion if Type 1 HARQ-ACK codebook with sub-slot PUCCH configuration is supported or not.

Independently, the following companies suggested in their contributions to support Type 1 HARQ-ACK codebook for subslot PUCCH as part of the Rel-17 enhancements (or at least support some enhancements in Rel-17, if not supported in Rel-16):

* HW/HiSi [1], ZTE [3], CATT [7], NEC [8], OPPO [12], Spread [16]

The following procedures on how to define the sub-slot Type 1 HARQ-ACK are mentioned by different companies:

* HW/HiSi [1]: “*For example, the associated sub-slots of a given UL sub-slot can be determined based on the configured K1 set, then for each sub-slot the SLIVs whose ending symbols are located in this sub-slot are selected from the configured SLIV set and the SLIV splitting is performed for these SLIVs belonging to the same sub-slot to get the PDSCH occasion per sub-slot*”
* CATT [7]: *Remove redundant HARQ-ACK bits based on the boundary of UL sub-slots*
* NEC [8]:
  + *Step 1: Determine the HARQ-ACK multiplexing window based on the HARQ-ACK timing set and sub-slot length.*
  + *Step 2: Split the TDRA table into N sub-tables based on the sub-slot length and PDSCH-to UL sub-slot association. N is the number of sub-slot within a slot.*
  + *Step 3: Do pruning based on TDD configuration and sub-table per sub-slot similar as Rel-15.*
* OPPO [2]: *For a given sub-slot, if the last symbols of the PDSCH time resource derived by a TDRA row r is not in the sub-slot, row r is removed from the cardinality of TDRA rows.*
* Spread [16]: *Similar as Rel-16 type 1 codebook, the union set of row indexed of TDRAs are used to determine the PDSCH occasions, including for DCI formats the UE is configured to monitor PDCCH and reference of SLIV if it is configured.*

*Feature lead: The discussion on priority for this topic due to large number of initial support is already handled in Sec. 2.1 due to large company interest. Therefore, the discussions in this section below should focus on technical solutions to solve the issue provided above or any additional input from you side.*

**Question 4.1.1: How to support the Type 1 HARQ-ACK codebook based on sub-slot PUCCH by the end of Rel-17? Please indicate your preferred method from the methods provided above or any additional input.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *View* |
| DOCOMO | Can be discussed based on the outcome of Rel.16 maintenance |
| CMCC | we are open to the above optimization for HARQ-ACK payload, i.e. SLIV splitting based on the boundary of UL sub-slots, different HARQ-ACK codebooks and so on. |
| CATT | Can be discussed based on the outcome of Rel.16 maintenance |
| Samsung | Medium.  Simple extension on top of Rel-15/16 type-1 codebook is expected. The enhancement to reduce HARQ-ACK codebook size can be considered. |
| ZTE | High priority. Maximum reuse the principle for slot-base codebook. Identify the specific issue for sub slot, for example, PDSCH cross the sub slot boundary. |
| NEC | We prefer a simple solution to split the TDRA table into N sub-tables for the corresponding N sub-slots in a slot based on the ending symbol of the SLIV. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Actually it seems the details from different companies the essential idea is similar, i.e. can do some simple extension based on slot-based type 1 HARQ-CK codebook. The structure given by NEC is clear, with the clarification that determining the sub-slot according to the last symbol of the SLIV in step 2. |
| LG | Can be discussed based on the outcome of Rel.16 maintenance |
| Nokia. NSB | We prefer the method described in [8] by NEC.  For mixed numerology, an additional step is needed to support the case where a sub-slot starts in DL slot #i and ends in DL slot #i+1. To cover this a union of TDRA tables is needed first (with S adjustments). |
| Ericsson | Our view is it is supported in Rel-16.  High/Medium  If the outcome of maintenance is different, we think this should be included in Rel-17. |
| Intel | Agree that the outcome of Rel.16 should be understood first.  Then, we need more justification why Type 2 CB cannot serve the purpose w/o enhancing/introducing Type 1 CB. This was discussed in Rel.16 and the arguments does not seem change much. |
| QC | Low priority. The feature is already supported in Rel. 16. |

## 4.2 Issue of limited k1 range for sub-slot PUCCH for TDD

In Rel-15/16 for a DG PDSCH reception ending in slot n, the UE transmits the HARQ-ACK PUCCH in slot n+k where k is RRC configured or indicated by DCI. In Rel-16, if UL sub-slot is configured, the unit of k is changed from slot to sub-slot.

It is discussed in [3] (and previously discussed in Rel-16 already), that the value range for k1 being limited to 15 may limit the TDD operation for DL heavy TDD configurations and 2-symbols sub-slots, i.e. it will not be possible to indicate a valid PUCCH with k1<=15.

The following companies suggest to address this identified issue in Rel-17:

* ZTE [3]

The following solutions to overcome this limitation have been presented:

* Increased value range for k1 (i.e. k1>15) for sub-slot PUCCH operation: ZTE [3]
* k1=0 to be defined as the first valid PUCCH sub-slot. ZTE [3]

**FL request 4.2: Please provide your input on your view on priority of this issue discussed in this subsection (High / Medium / Low):**

* **High: CMCC, ZTE**
* **Medium: Samsung, HW/Hisi (?, see below)**
* **Low: Sony, Sharp, DOCOMO, vivo, CATT, Panasonic, NEC, Nokia/NSB, MediaTek, Ericsson, QC**

**As well as any optional technical comments in addition (which could be maybe left for 2nd phase, if identified as high or at least medium priority).**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *View / Comments* |
| Sony | Low. This has been discussed a few times in Rel-16 without any agreement. |
| Sharp | Low priority. |
| CMCC | We are open to be solutions mentioned above with slight preference to increase value range of K1. |
| vivo | Low.  There were discussions for this issue in Rel.16. For URLLC requiring the low latency, it is still questionable whether such DL heavy UL-DL configurations plus configuring 2-symbol sub-slot PUCCH is typical or not. |
| CATT | Low. No need to repeat the discussion. |
| Samsung | Medium  This is a recurring general issue and a similar one is considered in MIMO. |
| ZTE | High priority. The shrink of k1 indication for sub slot is a valid issue which ever raised by CMCC. We are open to the solutions. Just mention that, the solution k1=0 is very similar to the ‘defer’ solution in issue 3.1 which the only difference is issue 4.2 is for DG transmission but issue 3.1 is only for SPS transmission. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | This was discussed in Rel-16 but not agreed. However, we think there is some use case to enlarge the range. |
| Nokia, NSB | Low priority. If k1 values larger than 15 sub-slots is needed, then the benefits of using sub-slots is getting negligible. We do see that k1=0 could be considered if the above mentioned scenario is used. |
| Ericsson | Low. It has already been discussed in Rel-16 without any agreement.  In that sense, no need to repeat the discussion. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | Low.  Instead of configuring a larger K1 value for sub-slot based HARQ-ACK, delaying HARQ-ACK feedback until the first available PUCCH resource can be considered for both SPS and DG. |
| QC | Low priority. |

## 4.3 Enhanced (sub-slot) HARQ-ACK multiplexing on PUSCH

In [10] & [25], limitations in terms of HARQ-ACK multiplexing when operating with sub-slot PUCCH are identified.

In [10] it is mentioned that in Rel-16 NR, a UE can be configured with a sub-slot based HARQ-ACK feedback procedure in order to support low latency HARQ-ACK feedback. However, the Rel-16 NR allow the UE to perform multiplexing of uplink control information (UCI) including HARQ-ACK information into a PUSCH based on a slot-based HARQ-ACK feedback framework. For example, according to TS 38.213 [2], “a UE does not expect to multiplex in a PUSCH transmission or in a PUCCH transmission HARQ-ACK information that the UE would transmit in different PUCCHs.” Thus, if a PUSCH or PUCCH with longer duration in a slot is scheduled together with multiple short PUCCHs carrying sub-slot based HARQ-ACK information in the slot, the UE may drop most of the sub-slot based HARQ-ACK information and accordingly, the low-latency HARQ-ACK feedback may not be fully realized.

[25] discusses that in Rel-16, if a UE is scheduled with two PUCCHs in a slot, then gNB cannot schedule a PUSCH overlapping the two PUCCHs in the slot. In other words, the PUSCH should be scheduled to symbols not overlapping the PUCCHs in the slot, which results in lower reliability or higher latency. Moreover, if PDCCH scheduling PDSCH reception is later than the PDCCH scheduling PUSCH, then the HARQ-ACK information for the PDSCH reception is omitted in the type-1 HARQ-ACK codebook, which is another severe limitation.

To fully exploit the benefit of sub-slot based HARQ-ACK feedback without stringent PUSCH/PUCCH scheduling restrictions, RAN1 may have to consider enhancing UCI multiplexing rules (including timeline requirements mentioned in [10]).

Therefore, the following companies propose to enhance UCI multiplexing rules (including timeline requirements) for effectively multiplexing sub-slot based HARQ-ACK feedback information on PUSCH:

* Len/Moto [10], WILUS [25]

**FL request 4.3: Please provide your input on your view on priority of this issue discussed in this subsection (High / Medium / Low):**

* **High: WILUS, Sharp**
* **Medium: Sony, Sony, DOCOMO CMCC vivo, Panasonic, NEC, Nokia/NSB**
* **Low: vivo, CATT, Samsung, ZTE, LG, MediaTek, QC**

**As well as any optional technical comments in addition (which could be maybe left for 2nd phase, if identified as high or at least medium priority).**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *View / Comments* |
| Sony | Medium |
| Sharp | High priority. Should this one be handled in 8.3.3 instead? |
| vivo | Low or Medium. From our understanding, the enhancements are related to HARQ-ACK multiplexing on PUSCH with same and/or different priorities. It is better to be discussed in intra-UE multiplexing. |
| Samsung | Low.  Likelihood of the overall scenario is unclear. Should first consider more general solutions that eliminate all such issues such as simultaneous PUSCH and PUCCH transmissions. |
| ZTE | This could be considered in agenda 8.3.3 |
| WILUS | High priority. It can be handled in 8.3.1.1 or 8.3.3. |
| NEC | Medium.  We think this issue can be discussed in AI 8.3.3. |
| LG | Low. If it is a real issue, it should be handled in 8.3.3 to avoid misalignment |
| Ericsson | This topic can be considered in AI 8.3.3. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | High priority to fully realize low-latency HARQ-ACK feedback. In can be handled in 8.3.1.1 or 8.3.3. |
| QC | Low priority. |

## 4.4 MAC CE based switching between different sub-slot PUCCH configurations

In R16, the sub-slot configuration is RRC configured which does not allow for a more frequent change of the applicable sub-slot configuration of a PUCCH config (i.e. only slow adaptation possible). In contrast, it is discussed in [24] that the gNB could configure multiple sub-slot configurations to the UE by RRC, which can then be (more) dynamically selected based on MAC CE signaling.

The following companies suggest supporting to use MAC-CE to switch between multiple sub-slot configurations for HARQ-ACK feedback:

* QC [24]

**FL request 4.4: Please provide your input on your view on priority of this issue discussed in this subsection (High / Medium / Low):**

* **High: Qualcomm**
* **Medium:**
* **Low: Sony, DOCOMO, CMCC, vivo, CATT, Samsung, ZTE, Panasonic, NEC, HW/HiSi, LG, Nokia/NSB, MediaTek, Intel, IDC, Ericsson**

**As well as any optional technical comments in addition (which could be maybe left for 2nd phase, if identified as high or at least medium priority).**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *View / Comments* |
| Sony | Low. |
| vivo | Low. In Rel.16, only 2-symbol and 7-symbol sub-slot is supported. We do not see the use case or motivation for dynamic changing of the sub-slot configurations. Rather we see much complexity and ambiguity between gNB and UE for dynamicly switching the sub-slot configurations. |
| Samsung | Low – motivation is ad-hoc. |
| HW/HiSi | Dynamic change of the sub-slot configuration would make it more complex for HARQ-ACK feedback, especially type 1 HARQ-ACK codebook. |
| InterDigital | Low |
| Ericsson | Low  We understand the intention of the proposal to increase reliability of sub-slot PUCCH. However, there are other solutions which fulfil the same goal based on some existing framework, e.g., all dynamic indication of PUCCH repetition. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | Low |
| QC | High priority |

# 5 HARQ-Ack reliability enhancements

In this section, the proposed Rel-17 enhancements of different companies regarding enhancements improving the HARQ-Ack reliability are summarized.

## 5.1 ‘Sub-slot’ type of PUCCH repetition

Sub-slot type of PUCCH repetition can improve the reliability (through repetition). Currently, in the Rel-16 maintenance there is still some discussion if sub-slot PUCCH repetition is supported or not.

The following companies state that sub-slot based PUCCH repetition is supported in Rel-16:

* E/// [4], Pana [19]

Other companies suggest in their contributions to support ‘sub-slot’ type of PUCCH repetition as part of the Rel-17 URLLC HARQ-ACK feedback enhancements:

* HW/HiSi [1], Intel [9], Samsung [14], DCM [23]

The following related techniques and related needed enhancements are discussed by different companies:

* PUCCH repetition using PUSCH repetition Type B principles: HW/HiSi [1], Intel [9], Samsung [14]
  + Such enhancement is not needed: E/// [4]
* PUCCH repetition from sub-slot to sub-slot (using slot based repetition principles): HW/HiSi [1], E/// [4], Samsung [14], DCM [23]
* Dynamic indication of PUCCH repetition (in DCI): E/// [4], Pana [19]
* Support of PUCCH repetition of short PUCCH formats (i.e. formats 0 & 2): E/// [4], Samsung [14], Pana [19], DCM [23]
  + Prioritize relatively ‘short’ long PUCCH: Intel [9]
* Support PUCCH repetition based on UCI type (e.g. no rep. if only CSI but no HARQ): E/// [4]

*Feature lead: The discussion on priority for this topic due to large number of initial support is already handled in Sec. 2 due to large initial company interest. Therefore the discussions in this section below should focus on technical solutions to solve the issue provided above or any additional input from you side.*

**Question 5.1.1: Which enhancements / solutions in the area of ‘sub-slot’ Type of PUCCH repetition are to be supported by the end of Rel-17 (if not supported in Rel-16 already)?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *View* |
| Sony | There are some issues with collision with other (adjacent) sub-slot’s PUCCH. We can discuss the solution after agreeing to support this feature. |
| Sharp | For short PUCCH, repetitions within and across sub-slots can be supported.  For sub-lot based long PUCCH, sub-slot to sub-slot is sufficient. |
| DOCOMO | Sub-slot based PUCCH repetition with short PUCCH formats |
| vivo | Low priority |
| CATT | Low priority. Evaluation results are needed to justify the benefit first. |
| Samsung | For FR2, support PF0/2 repetitions - this may or may not be addressed in the coverage enhancements WI or the MIMO WI.  In general, have the number of repetitions be at least dynamically indicated. This may also be addressed in the coverage enhancement WI. |
| ZTE | We suggest jointly considering this issue with WID of coverage enhancement. |
| Panasonic | Sub-slot based PUCCH repetition with short PUCCH formats and dynamic indication of the number of PUCCH repetitions. |
| WILUS | Low priority for sub-slot PUCCH repetition with long PUCCH format. We are fine to discuss sub-slot PUCCH repetition with short PUCCH format |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | PUCCH repetition over sub-slot should be supported at least for short PUCCH format for achieving reliability and low latency. It would be good to introduce some mechanism to ensure flexible number of repetitions. |
| LG | Low. |
| Nokia, NSB | No need to support additional enhancements for sub-slot type of PUCCH repetitions on top of Rel-16 (which supports 7OS sub-slots).  No need for repetition Type B principles applied to PUCCH. |
| Ericsson | High  PUCCH repetition framework is basically broken and made the feature useless. Among the list of enhancements, our preference is prioritized as below:   * Enabling dynamic repetition Type A for HARQ-ACK, requires minimum work and substantial gain.   + Dynamic repetition, would be applicable to both short and long PUCCH. * Support dynamic PUCH repetition for sub-slot based PUCCH |
| QC | The topic is of low priority for this AI. It is under discussion in the mTRP AI. |

## 5.2 PUCCH TPC enhancements for HP HARQ-ACK

The arguments for supporting TPC enhancements for PUCCH are given by the needed different reliability of HARQ-ACK for high-priority and low priority traffic, which with the currently available limited value range of TPC cannot be covered. On further details, the interested reader is referred to the discussions in [1].

Enhancements to PUCCH TPC are suggested by the following companies:

* HW/HiSi [1]

The following related enhancements are mentioned in companies’ contributions:

* Increased TPC range for PUCCH: HW/HiSi [1]
* Dynamically indicating open-loop power control of PUCCH in DCI: HW/HiSi [1]

**FL request 5.2: Please provide your input on your view on priority of this issue discussed in this subsection (High / Medium / Low):**

* **High:**
* **Medium: CMCC, HW/HiSi, MediaTek**
* **Low: Sony, Sharp, DOCOMO, CATT, Samsung, ZTE, Panasonic, NEC, LG, Nokia/NSB, Intel, IDC, Ericsson, Qualcomm**

**As well as any optional technical comments in addition (which could be maybe left for 2nd phase, if identified as high or at least medium priority).**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *View / Comments* |
| Sony | Low. |
| Sharp | Low priority.  Different power control parameters are already supported with different PUCCH-Configs. Further enhancement should be given with low priority. |
| vivo | For indicating the open-loop power control of PUCCH by DCI, it seems already can be achieved in Rel.16. |
| Samsung | Low.  If anything is needed, re-use Rel-16 mechanism for indicating different Po values instead of adding a separate TPC look for URLLC than for eMBB. |
| LG | Low, we already have separated power control parameter for different PUCCH configuration. |
| InterDigital | Low. The priority index already allows selection of different open-loop parameters for PUCCH. |
| Ericsson | Low  Rel-16 already supports different power control parameters with different PUCCH-Config which should allow suitable PUCCH power control adjustment for URLLC and eMBB. |
| QC | Low priority |

## 5.3 Large-delay CDD support for PUCCH

Spatial diversity PUCCH transmission, such as using non-transparent (i.e. large-delay) CDD, can improve the PUCCH reliability as shown by extensive evaluations in [6]. This can improve the missed-ACK detection probability and thereby reduces the resource utilization due to unnecessary PDSCH retransmissions.

The following companies propose to support non-transparent (i.e. large-delay) CDD for PUCCH transmission for Rel-17 URLLC to enhance the PUCCH reliability:

* MTK [6]

**FL request 5.3: Please provide your input on your view on priority of this issue discussed in this subsection (High / Medium / Low):**

* **High: MediaTek**
* **Medium:**
* **Low: Sony, DOCOMO CMCC vivo, CATT, Samsung, ZTE, Panasonic, NEC, LG, Nokia/NSB, Intel, Ericsson, Qualcomm**

**As well as any optional technical comments in addition (which could be maybe left for 2nd phase, if identified as high or at least medium priority).**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *View / Comments* |
| Sony | Low |
| vivo | Low. In Rel.15, the non-transparent (i.e. large-delay) CDD was discussed, and none of channels support the TxD. |
| Samsung | Low.  TxD may be introduced in other WIs (e.g. coverage enhancements) due to stronger motivations and the scheme may then be considered for URLLC. However, an diversity order of 8 provides all gains and can be achieved with 4 Rx antennas and 1 FH (also, in TDD, base stations typically have more than 4 Rx antennas). |
| Ericsson | Low  Large-scale CDD was discussed in Rel-15 without any support. In our view, it does not give sufficient gain and there are other schemes which can perform better. For frequency diversity gain, we can rely on PUCCH frequency, and sufficient # receive antennas. In general, current design should be enough for different coverage needs.  Similar view as Samsung that if there is specific motivation to support extra coverage need, such Tx diversty for PUCCH can be discussed in coverage enhancement AI. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | Low |
| QC | Low priority |

## 5.4 Enhanced DAI definition for URLLC

In [8] it is discussed, that when considering the higher possibility of blockage for FR2 higher frequencies, a burst of four or more missed detection may occur across the slots/sub-slots due to mobility or fast fading. The transient changes in channel condition may not be mitigated by lowering the code rate. The DAI counters for the dynamic codebook can be redefined to ensure reliability for URLLC. The new definition helps to locate the errors to within a slot. The total-DAI field can be redefined for the non-carrier aggregation case in Rel-17 DCI for URLLC.

To enhance the reliability of dynamic codebook, *the existing T-DAI field, which is not currently present for URLLC cases, may be simply redefined*:

* New Definition of T-DAI: The value of the T-DAI, when configured as ‘present’, in DCI format 1\_1 (or DCI format 1\_2) denotes the total number of slots in which PDSCH transmission(s) associated with DCI format 1\_1 (or DCI format 1\_2) occur(s), up to the current slot, in increasing order of slot index.

The following companies suggest to enhance the DAI definition for Type 2 HARQ-ACK operation in Rel-17:

* NEC [8]

**FL request 5.4: Please provide your input on your view on priority of this issue discussed in this subsection (High / Medium / Low):**

* **High: NEC**
* **Medium:**
* **Low: Sony, DOCOMO, CATT, Samsung, ZTE, Panasonic, Nokia/NSB, MediaTek, IDC, Ericsson**

**As well as any optional technical comments in addition (which could be maybe left for 2nd phase, if identified as high or at least medium priority).**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *View / Comments* |
| Sony | Low. Increasing the C-DAI value can be an easier straightforward solution. |
| vivo | Low. The FR2 blockage issue requires more general enhancements. Not special for URLLC. In addition, the new definition of total DAI is from PDSCH reception perspective (may or may not include the SPS PDSCH without associated DCI) and the counter DAI is from PDCCH monitoring perspective, it cannot be extended to CA case. |
| Samsung | Low.  If beam blockage happens, there are bigger issues than expanding the range of the DAI counters (including not being able to provide accurate PUCCH in the typical case of beam correspondence). Rel-17 MIMO includes aspects for improving robustness in FR2. |
| InterDigital | Low |
| Ericsson | Low  Changing T-DAI to #of slots may not be solve the issue when the PDSCH occasions in each slot is not known. May not work in general. |
| NEC | Note that this is a Type1/Type 2 hybrid enhancement. Let x be the maximum number of candidate PDSCH receptions per slot (or number of PDCCH monitoring occasions), and x bits feedback is always present for each value pair of C-DAI/T-DAI (there are no feedback bits if there is no data in the slot) in the dynamic codebook. It is simpler compared to enhance Type 1 codebook, and will provide maximum reliability.  The codebook feedback enhancement is to provide better error detection, so as not to assume that there is no error in URLLC.  C-DAI/T-DAI pair in URLLC does not extend to CA. |

## 5.5 Support of lower effective code rate for HARQ-ACK

The currently supported minimum code rate of PUCCH of 0.08 is much higher compared to UL-SCH & DL-SCH data of 0.029. Therefore, to improve the reliability the minimum coding rate for HARQ-ACK could be reduced as discussed in detail in [15].

The following companies suggest supporting lower code rate values for *maxCodeRate* for HARQ-ACK on PUCCH in Rel-17:

* CMCC [15]

The following options to enable a lower code rate for HARQ-ACK on PUCCH have been discussed:

* Add some low-code rate entities to the table of maxCodeRate: CMCC [15]
* Define two tables of PUCCH maxCodeRate for different PHY priority. The PUCCH maxCodeRate table for PHY priority 1 can be generated by adding some entries with lower code rate and removing entries with higher code rate: CMCC [15]
* a beta offset can be added to maxCodeRate when determining the minimum number of PRBs for PUCCH resource for PUCCH format 2 or PUCCH format 3, or some adjustment is applied to the determined minimum number of PRBs: CMCC [15]

**FL request 5.5: Please provide your input on your view on priority of this issue discussed in this subsection (High / Medium / Low):**

* **High: CMCC, ZTE**
* **Medium: LG, Sony**
* **Low: Sharp, DOCOMO vivo, CATT, Samsung, Panasonic, NEC, Nokia/NSB, MediaTek, Intel, Ericsson, Qualcomm**

**As well as any optional technical comments in addition (which could be maybe left for 2nd phase, if identified as high or at least medium priority).**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *View / Comments* |
| Sony | Medium |
| Sharp | Low priority.  The low code rate can also be achieved by PUCCH repetition, which should be given with higher priority. |
| CMCC | Low code rate for PUCCH can achieve lower latency comparing to sub-slot/mini-slot PUCCH repetition. Moreover, it is observed that PUCCH is power unlimited in most cases, so support of lower effective code rate for PUCCH is an effective way to enhance PUCCH reliability within a certain delay budget. |
| vivo | Low. The solution can only be used when UE is not power limited. While if UE is not power limited, boost the Tx power can achieve the same purpose and much simpler compared to lowering the code rate. |
| Samsung | Low.  The minimum code rate is already so low that there is no coding gain for polar codes from reducing further. Any problem can be addressed by power boosting or, if power limitation, by a longer PUCCH resource. |
| ZTE | This issue has been raised in 8.3.3 by several companies, we can switch it to agenda 8.3.3 |
| LG | Could be medium. However, maxcoderate would change the number of RB for the PUCCH so it would not be helpful due to UE power limitation. |
| MediaTek | Low |
| Ericsson | Low  We think that there are other means to increase PUCCH reliability. With existing framework, we can use longer PUCCH resource or PUCCH repetition. For HARQ-ACK, the reliability does not necessarily require an error rate of 10^-5 as in the case of 1-shot transmission of PxSCH since HARQ-ACK would imply that there is a retransmission and that latency is not as tight. If two transmissions are allowed, then each transmission does not require MCS as low as MCS 0 in the low-efficiency MCS table, and the NACK-to-ACK rate of, e.g., 10^-3 can be enough. In this sense, the existing range of MaxCodeRate should be sufficient. |
| QC | Low priority. PUCCH reliability can be more efficiently increased with other approaches, e.g. repetition. |

## 5.6 Different PUCCH resources for ACK and NACK

As discussed in [24], there could be a different payload size for ‘NACK’ compared to ‘ACK’, especially fi additional information is transmitted together with a NACK (as proposed by different companies here, e.g. Tri-state HARQ-ACK of Sec. 6.16).

In the special case, in which the error occurred due to beam blocking, very likely the uplink will be blocked as well. The UE can transmit NACK via several beams, which might not be the case for ACK transmission.

As another example, in case PDSCH decoding failed due to frequency selective fading, the UE might want to repeat PUCCH in subbands which do not experience frequency selective fading. Hence, PUCCH resources to be used for NACK are different for the PUCCH resources to be used for ACK.

Therefore, the following companies suggest supporting ACK and NACK transmission on different PUCCH resources:

* QC [24]

**FL request 5.6: Please provide your input on your view on priority of this issue discussed in this subsection (High / Medium / Low):**

* **High: Sony, Qualcomm**
* **Medium: DOCOMO, IDC**
* **Low: vivo, CATT, Samsung, ZTE, Panasonic, NEC, HW/HiSi, LG, Nokia/NSB, MediaTek, Intel, Ericsson**

**As well as any optional technical comments in addition (which could be maybe left for 2nd phase, if identified as high or at least medium priority).**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *View / Comments* |
| Sony | High. If we want to provide more info such as CSI or others to the gNB in a NACK, it make sense to use a different resource in time/frequency for NAK |
| vivo | Low. Different PUCCH resources for ACK/NACK cause additional overhead and blind detection at gNB side. When considering the UCI multiplexing with the PUSCH, it causes more complexity. |
| Samsung | Low.  For 1-2 bits of HARQ-ACK, this will result to worse HARQ-ACK BLER as DTX needs to be separately determined. NACK BLER would also increase as the amount of information increases and, without CRC protection, BLER in the order of 10^-6 cannot be assumed achievable especially when, in TDD, link adaptation is likely poor (hence the NACK). Also, given the very low probability of a NACK and the possible interference bursts as a cause, short term information is of little/no value. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | It seems the motivation to do this is in order to provide feedback on other information, however it seems those feedback doesn't belong to HARQ-ACK feedback enhancements scope? |
| LG | Low. The benefit should be justified considering expected effort and complexity/overhead on codebook construction. |
| InterDigital | Medium. We should first discuss the support of a UE sending additional information along with a NACK feedback, then we can discuss the resource carrying such additional information. |
| MediaTek | Low |
| Ericsson | Low  Different PUCCH resources for ACK/NACK cause additional complexity in resource configurations and require extra blind detection at gNB. The gain is also expected to be limited. Similar to Samsung’s comment, the performance with 1-2 bit might even be worse depending on the threshold setting which in turn could adversely affect the NACK missed detection rate. |
| QC | High priority |

# 6 Other HARQ-ACK related enhancements

In this section, the proposed Rel-17 HARQ-ACK enhancements of different companies not directly related to the previous sections.

## 6.1 Retransmission of Canceled / Dropped Low-priority HARQ-ACK

Based on Rel-16 intra-UE and inter-UE prioritization, low priority HARQ-ACK transmission may be dropped /canceled due to overlapping HP UL channels (for intra-UE prioritization) or due to UL cancelation indication using DCI format 2\_4 (for HARQ-ACK carried on PUSCH). This leads to LP HARQ-ACK dropping affecting the eMBB PDSCH performance (from single UE but especially from cell load perspective) which could be improved by allowing a later re-transmission of canceled / dropped LP HARQ-ACK.

The following companies propose to support this short-coming of dropped / canceled HARQ-ACK transmission due to intra-UE or inter-UE prioritization (by allowing a type of ‘re-transmission’ of HARQ-ACK):

* ZTE [3], OPPO [12], Samsung [14], Pana [19], APT [22], DCM [23], WILUS [25], E/// in R1-2005516, MTK in R1-2005636

The following solutions to solve this short coming are discussed by different companies:

* Alt. 1: gNB indicating a new PUCCH resource for ‘re-transmission’: ZTE [3]
* Alt. 2: Enhanced Type 2 CB from NR-U (i.e. PDSCH grouping): Pana [19], APT [22], E/// in R1-2005516
* Alt. 3: Type 3 CB from NR-U: Pana [19], APT [22], DCM [23], WILUS [25], E/// in R1-2005516
* Alt. 4: NNK1 feature from NR-U: E/// in R1-2005516
* Alt. 5: querying the UE’s history of deprioritized Low priority HARQ codebooks and trigger the HARQ-ACK transmission similar as for A-CSI: MTK in R1-2005636

*Feature lead: The discussion on priority for this topic due to large number of initial support is already handled in Sec. 2.1 due to large company interest. Therefore, the discussions in this section below should focus on technical solutions to solve the issue provided above or any additional input from you side.*

**Question 6.1: What is your preferred method (from the above or any additional methods) to enable retransmission of canceled / dropped Low-priority HARQ-ACK ?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *View* |
| Sony | This can be considered in AI 8.3. |
| DOCOMO | Alt.3 |
| CMCC | For low-priority HARQ-ACK drop due to intra-UE prioritization, it is preferred to discuss in AI 8.3.3 to multiplex LP HARQ-ACK on HP PUCCH/PUSCH.  For low-priority HARQ-ACK drop due to inter-UE cancelation, we are open to the above solutions. |
| vivo | We are open for all three alternatives with slightly preference of Alt.2 and Alt.3, NR-U based schemes can be the baseline. |
| CATT | TBD. |
| Samsung | Focus/preference should be on methods that re-use available means on non-shared spectrum.  NR-U schemes may exist on paper but they don’t exist in licensed spectrum implementations and should not be assumed as available. Although it can be OK to support retransmission of dropped HARQ-ACK using NR-U schemes, that cannot be the primary/only approach.  TBD is this should be discussed in this AI or AI 8.3. |
| ZTE | Alt 1 |
| Panasonic | Alt.2 or Alt.3. We agree with Sony that this topic can be considered in AI 8.3.3. |
| NEC | Alt.1 or Alt.3 is slightly preferred. |
| LG | The necessity of this issue is up to AI 8.3. Moreover, this issue can be alleviated by section 3 in this document. It should be avoided duplicated discussions and designs. |
| InterDigital | Alt1, Alt2, Alt3 and Alt4. |
| Nokia, NSB | First we would need to discuss for what use cases this is done. Discuss the solutions later on. |
| MediaTek | We proposed Alt. 5, but we are fine with reusing existing NR-U solutions. |
| Ericsson | High prio  First preference Alt 3, Second Alt 2, third Alt 4 |
| QC | This topic is going to be treated in the AI 8.3 |

## 6.2 Dynamic PUCCH carrier switching (for TDD carriers)

The latency of PUCCH may be impacted by the TDD configurations. Allowing dynamically (in the scheduling DCI) to indicate carrier (for a CA setup) where PUCCH is to be transmitted can reduce the HARQ-ACK latency. Further details can be found in [1] and [6].

The following companies propose to support dynamic indication of the carrier carrying PUCCH within a cell group:

* HW/HiSi [1], MTK [6]

**FL request 6.2: Please provide your input on your view on priority of this issue discussed in this subsection (High / Medium / Low):**

* **High: HW/HiSi, MediaTek, Qualcomm**
* **Medium: DOCOMO CMCC, Samsung, NEC, Nokia/NSB, Ericsson, Moto**
* **Low: Sony, vivo, CATT, ZTE, Panasonic, Intel**

**As well as any optional technical comments in addition (which could be maybe left for 2nd phase, if identified as high or at least medium priority).**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *View / Comments* |
| Sony | Low. |
| vivo | Low. To support URLLC, proper UL-DL configuration should be configured by gNB. The benefit is not clear while the specification impact is big. |
| Samsung | Medium. Would require additional power control loop(s) for the PUCCH and additional UE capability (like support of multiple PSCells). |
| Huawei/HiSilicon | TDD is also a very important scenario for NR, however it can be expected that the latency is not that good based on the current mechanism. We cannot always rely on adjusting the configuration to match the latency requirement, because it cannot meet the latency requirement for both UL and DL. |
| Nokia, NSB | Medium This could improve latency – with limited specs impact (just a matter of more PUCCH configs on SCell and dynamic DCI signaling) |
| MediaTek | High.  TDD is essential for URLLC due to the wide BW availability. However, TDD pattern is a bottleneck for the latency in real deployments. Dynamic PUCCH carrier switching can address the issue efficiently. |
| Ericsson | Medium  However, instead of dynamic allocation, it is better to have less restriction on PUCCH groups semi statically. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | Medium |
| QC | High priority |

## 6.3 CB size reduction for HP HARQ-ACK: Single HARQ-ACK bit per TB for HP HARQ-ACK CB

As discussed in [1], in Rel-15, the gNB can use higher layer signaling to configure the maximum number of code words i.e. {1 or 2} that a single DCI (i.e. DCI format 1\_1) may schedule. If the maximum number of code words is configured as 2, then it means that DCI format 1\_1 can schedule 1 or 2 code words. In order to avoid misaligned HARQ-ACK codebook sizes between the gNB and the UE, due to potential DCI miss detection, the HARQ-ACK codebook is constructed based on 2 code words no matter if the DCI schedules one or two code words. It should be noted here, that DCI format 1\_2 supports only single codeblock PDSCH scheduling, meaning that always two bits of HARQ-ACK will be generated (if maximum number of codewords is configured as 2) even when only scheduling HP traffic with DCI format 1\_2.

It is proposed, that in Rel-17 for HP HARQ-ACK CB only a single HARQ-ACK bit would be generated.

This enhancement is supported by the following companies:

* HW/HiSi [1]

**FL request 6.3: Please provide your input on your view on priority of this issue discussed in this subsection (High / Medium / Low):**

* **High: HW/HiSi**
* **Medium: vivo, NEC, Sony, IDC**
* **Low: DOCOMO, CATT, Samsung, ZTE, Panasonic, LG, Nokia/NSB, Intel, Ericsson, Qualcomm**

**As well as any optional technical comments in addition (which could be maybe left for 2nd phase, if identified as high or at least medium priority).**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *View / Comments* |
| Sony | Medium. |
| Vivo | Medium. Seems simple way to reduce the HARQ-ACK codebook size for URLLC. We are open to study. |
| Samsung | Low.  There are much bigger problems that prevent use of a same DCI format to schedule both eMBB and URLLC. |
| NEC | Medium.  The optimization of Type-1 HARQ-ACK codebook for URLLC seems reasonable. |
| Huawei/HiSilicon | It is a very simple enhancements while can bring reliability gain for URLLC. |
| InterDigital | Medium |
| Ericsson | Low  Seems to be optimization for cases of PDCCH mis detection. Usually the probability of PDCCH misdetection is very low and in environments for URLLC would be even lower.  Also, it should not be restricted that high priority HARQ-ACK codebook can only support one codeword/MIMO layer. Note that high priority HARQ-ACK is supported in both DCI formats 1\_1 and 1\_2. And there can be use cases, e.g., XR which might require multiple codeword transmission. |
| QC | Low priority |

## 6.4 ‘Fast NACK’ to reduce re-transmission delays

In [5], it is proposed to support ‘fast NACK’ reporting, to enable quick re-transmission of incorrectly decoded PDSCH.

The following behavior is described in [5]:

* NACK for a PDSCH can be transmitted earlier than the scheduled PUCCH, whereas an ACK for a PDSCH is transmitted at the scheduled PUCCH.
* UE sends a Fast NACK if it fails to decode a PDSCH and the PDSCH-PUCCH delay k1 > TDelay.
* Fast NACK can be carried by PUCCH Format 0 or Format 1, to allow multi-user multiplexing

‘Fast NACK’ enhancements are supported by the following companies:

* Sony [5]

**FL request 6.4: Please provide your input on your view on priority of this issue discussed in this subsection (High / Medium / Low):**

* **High: Sony**
* **Medium: DOCOMO, Panasonic**
* **Low: vivo, CATT, Samsung, ZTE, NEC, LG, Nokia/NSB, MediaTek, Intel, IDC, Ericsson, Qualcomm**

**As well as any optional technical comments in addition (which could be maybe left for 2nd phase, if identified as high or at least medium priority).**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *View / Comments* |
| Sony | High. Supporting a single shot PDSCH meeting 10-5/10-6 BLER would require lots of resource. Typically, it is more efficient to use retransmission where each transmission can target a higher BLER. Hence to also meet the latency requirement, retransmission needs to occur as soon as possible and therefore it make sense to provide a NACK as soon as the UE fails to decode the PDSCH. |
| Vivo | Low. This is similar as the enhancement listed in section 5.6 different PUCCH resources for ACK and NACK. |
| Samsung | Low.  Unclear why a UE would transmit ACK at all then. This is essentially single-PDSCH based HARQ-ACK feedback. Besides, it requires unnecessary PUCCH resources for fast NACK and original HARQ-ACK, respectively. |
| NEC | Low.  In our understanding, it can be controlled by gNB to ensure the time of the retransmission of the PDSCH not to exceed the URLLC latency requirement. |
| InterDigital | Low. This can be viewed as ACK skipping. In the described solution, the first resource to be used for “earlier NACK” can be configured for ACK/NACK (in similar way we have now in Rel-16) and the UE skips transmitting PUCCH for ACK case. |
| Nokia / NSB | Low. The proposed solution has a high chance of resulting in out-of-order HARQ-ACK delivery |
| MediaTek | Low |
| Ericsson | Low  Agree with vivo and Samsung. This would complicate HARQ-ACK feedback procedure and resource efficiency since new and scheduled are both required. It also increases complexity at gNB to perform blind detection. |
| Intel | Both ACK and NACK could be reported faster in this case, which is not different to current procedures. |
| QC | Low priority |

## 6.5 Exclude DMRS from N1 determination to reduce HARQ-Ack delay

In [6], it is proposed to not count the DM-RS symbols for PUCCH in the N1 determination, which would allow earlier HARQ-ACK feedback.

This enhancement to reduce the PDSCH to HARQ-ACK delay by not counting the DM-RS as part of the N1 processing time is supported by the following companies:

* MTK [6]

**FL request 6.5: Please provide your input on your view on priority of this issue discussed in this subsection (High / Medium / Low):**

* **High: MediaTek**
* **Medium:**
* **Low: Sony, DOCOMO, vivo, CATT, Samsung, ZTE, Panasonic, NEC, LG, Nokia/NSB, Intel, Ericsson, Qualcomm**

**As well as any optional technical comments in addition (which could be maybe left for 2nd phase, if identified as high or at least medium priority).**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *View / Comments* |
| Sony | Low |
| vivo | Low. It cannot be applied to all PUCCH formats. This method changes the PUCCH format structure and may have impacts on the multiplex capacity to multiplex different UEs by TD-OCC. In addition, the latency reduction seems low since only one- or two-OFDM symbol latency can be saved. |
| Samsung | Low, not clear on how to generate pre-computed DMRS during PDSCH decoding. Hard to provide faster UE processing time margin. |
| MediaTek | High.  It can reduce the HARQ feedback latency, and it is essential for low latency (~ms) URLLC applications. |
| Ericsson | Low  N1 timeline includes PUCCH preparation which include any DNRS symbol generation by default. If this is considered, it seems that there would be a need for more discussion on N1 too as it has impact on UE implementation. Also, not sure if 1-2 symbol latency reduction is significant here especially if it requires PUCCH format design change. |
| Intel | Seems 1-2 symbols saving does not justify specification work |
| QC | Low priority |

## 6.6 UCI multiplexing on DMRS symbols of PUSCH

In [7], 5 cases are identified where UCI multiplexing on PUSCH is not supported due to collision with DM-RS:

1. A PUCCH overlaps with 1-symbol PUSCH
2. A PUCCH overlaps with 2-symbol or 3-symbol PUSCH with frequency hopping enabled
3. HARQ-ACK on PUCCH overlaps with 4-symbol or 5-symbol PUSCH with DMRS on the last symbol without frequency hopping enabled for PUSCH
4. If frequency hopping is enabled for PUSCH and UCI is multiplexed with UL-SCH, there may not be enough REs for HARQ-ACK in the first hop in some cases.
5. If frequency hopping is enabled for PUSCH and UCI is multiplexed on PUSCH without UL-SCH, in some cases the available RE resources in the second hop is limited for CSI part 1.

The following companies suggested to support UCI multiplexing also for these (or at least a subset) of these cases:

* CATT [7]

**FL request 6.6: Please provide your input on your view on priority of this issue discussed in this subsection (High / Medium / Low):**

* **High: CATT**
* **Medium: MediaTek, Sony**
* **Low: DOCOMO, vivo, Samsung, ZTE, Panasonic, NEC, LG, Nokia/NSB, Ericsson, Qualcomm**

**As well as any optional technical comments in addition (which could be maybe left for 2nd phase, if identified as high or at least medium priority).**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *View / Comments* |
| Sony | Medium. |
| Vivo | Low. Above cases are all due to less symbols allocated for PUSCH transmission. Then it also not proper to support multiplex URLLC-UCI on those PUSCH due to lack of resource. |
| Samsung | Low.  The overall problem is not significant, can be avoided by other means, and would require significant HW changes. May be revisited toward the end of the WI if no other suitable solution by then, |
| LG | We have similar view to vivo. |
| MediaTek | Medium |
| Ericsson | Low  This issue can perhaps be avoided by a scheduler, e.g., whether to schedule with FH or not and #symbols can be chosen to allow UCI multiplexing. |
| QC | Low priority |

## 6.7 Type 1 CB size optimization considering RepNumR16

In Rel-16, the Type 1 CB construction does not take into account, that not all the TDRA entries may be configured with *RepNumR16*. This leads to larger Type 1 CB size than want is actually needed. More detailed discussions on this topic can be found in [8].

The following companies propose to support Type 1 CB size optimizations based on RepNum16:

* NEC [8]

The following potential solutions are discussed to allow Type 1 CB size optimization with respect to *RepNumR16*:

* NEC [8]:
  + Option 1: The UE determines the maximum value of all *RepNumR16* values configured in the TDRA table first, then the UE determines the semi-static HARQ-ACK codebook based on the maximum value of RepNumR16 for all entries in the TDRA table similar with slot aggregation in Rel-15.
  + Option 2: The UE determines the semi-static HARQ-ACK codebook based on the dedicated value of *RepNumR16* configured for the each corresponding entry in the TDRA table.
  + Option 2 is preferred as it can provide lower HARQ-ACK overhead.

**FL request 6.7: Please provide your input on your view on priority of this issue discussed in this subsection (High / Medium / Low):**

* **High: NEC**
* **Medium:**
* **Low: Sony, DOCOMO, vivo, CATT, Samsung, ZTE, Panasonic, LG, Nokia/NSB, Ericsson, Qualcomm**

**As well as any optional technical comments in addition (which could be maybe left for 2nd phase, if identified as high or at least medium priority).**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *View / Comments* |
| Sony | Low. |
| Vivo | Low. We think it should be enhanced in MIMO session. |
| Samsung | Low.  No need for minor optimizations to Type-1 CB for URLLC. Repetitions for URLLC in the DL are also unlikely (problem is then huge on the UL). |
| NEC | It is beneficial to improve the SE. |
| LG | Low. We have same view to vivo. |
| Ericsson | Low |
| QC | Low priority |

## 6.8 HARQ-Ack disabling for dynamically scheduled PDSCH

As discussed in [12], there could be cases where the HARQ-ACK feedback from the UE is of little value for the gNB due to e.g. certain latency constraints which would anyhow not enable a HARQ re-transmssions in time (Case 2 & 3 in Sec. 2.3 of [12]) or simply based on the fact that the gNB may not operate with HARQ re-transmission for certain traffic (i.e. One-shot PDSCH transmissions, Case 1 in Sec. 2.3 of [12]).

The, the following companies suggest restricting HARQ-Ack feedback for dynamically scheduled PDSCH (i.e. HARQ-ACK skipping) considering traffic latency bounds:

* OPPO [12]

**FL request 6.8: Please provide your input on your view on priority of this issue discussed in this subsection (High / Medium / Low):**

* **High:**
* **Medium: Intel, IDC**
* **Low: Sony, DOCOMO, vivo, CATT, Samsung, ZTE, Panasonic, NEC, LG, Nokia/NSB, Ericsson, Qualcomm**

**As well as any optional technical comments in addition (which could be maybe left for 2nd phase, if identified as high or at least medium priority).**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *View / Comments* |
| Sony | Low. This has been discussed in Rel-16 without agreement. |
| Vivo | Low. Share views with Sony. For dynamic PDSCH, HARQ-ACK is still useful for OLLA. |
| Samsung | Low. No/marginal benefit. |
| LG | Low. If it is an issue, we may be able to re-use solution in section 3.3 for dynamic PDSCH. |
| InterDigital | Medium. We think that the existing mechanism in NR U can be used (NNK1 value). |
| Ericsson | Low |
| Intel | Overall we are open to blind PDSCH transmissions concept to reduce PUCCH load |
| QC | Low priority |

## 6.9 HARQ-ACK payload size reduction (bundling / skipping)

In [13], it is discussed that for low priority HARQ-ACK to reduce the HARQ-ACK payload size bundling could be supported, whereas for high priority HARQ-ACK bundling should not be supported. As an alternative, HARQ-ACK skipping for certain PDSCH transmissions could be supported. Also [23] discussed to allow HARQ-ACK bundling to reduce the HARQ-ACK payload size.

The following companies suggest supporting HARQ-ACK bundling to reduce the HARQ-ACK payload size:

* IDC [13] (only for low priority HARQ-ACK), DCM [23]

The following companies suggest supporting HARQ-ACK skipping to reduce the HARQ-ACK payload size:

* IDC [13]

**FL request 6.9: Please provide your input on your view on priority of this issue discussed in this subsection (High / Medium / Low):**

* **High: DOCOMO**
* **Medium: vivo, Panasonic, NEC**
* **Low: CATT, Samsung, ZTE, LG, Nokia/NSB, Ericsson, Qualcomm**

**As well as any optional technical comments in addition (which could be maybe left for 2nd phase, if identified as high or at least medium priority).**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *View / Comments* |
| Sony | This can be considered in AI 8.3 for cases where LP HARQ-ACK is multiplexed into HP PUCCH/PUSCH. |
| DOCOMO | This is related to following and can be discussed together   * 3.2 SPS HARQ-ACK payload size reduction / skipping * 3.3 SPS HARQ-ACK skipping for ‘skipped’ SPS PDSCH * 4.1 Type 1 HARQ-ACK codebook based on sub-slot PUCCH config |
| vivo | Low or medium. Related to other issues an also related to intra-UE multiplexing. |
| Samsung | Low.  Increase the risk to unnecessarily retransmit PDCCHs/PDSCHs just to save sometimes 1-2 HARQ-ACK bits. As URLLC will not have PDSCHs with 2 TBs, bundling will apply across different CCs (not likely to have CA) or across different time intervals (more likely) which typically have uncorrelated error events. |
| NEC | Agree with Sony and vivo. |
| Ericsson | Low |
| QC | Low priority |

## 6.10 Delaying of non-latency critical HARQ-ACK

In [13], it is discussed that delay the HARQ-ACK transmissions for non-latency critical data in order to reduce the HARQ-ACK payload size or a single PUCCH transmission. In this context, non-numerical value of HARQ-ACK timing from NR-U (i.e. NN k1) is mentioned as one solution that could be adopted.

The following companies suggest supporting HARQ-ACK delaying to allow for better balancing of HARQ-ACK payload size:

* IDC [13]

As a possible solution to enabling this ‘delayed HARQ-ACK’, non-numerical value of HARQ-ACK timing from NR-U (i.e. NN k1) is mentioned by IDC [13].

**FL request 6.10: Please provide your input on your view on priority of this issue discussed in this subsection (High / Medium / Low):**

* **High:**
* **Medium: vivo, Sony, IDC (?)**
* **Low: DOCOMO, CATT, Samsung, ZTE, Panasonic, NEC, LG, Nokia/NSB, Ericsson, Qualcomm**

**As well as any optional technical comments in addition (which could be maybe left for 2nd phase, if identified as high or at least medium priority).**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *View / Comments* |
| Sony | Medium if this is used for unlicensed URLLC taking into account priority of the HARQ-ACK. Low if this is for licensed URLLC since gNB can always schedule the PUCCH in a later sub-slot/slot. |
| Vivo | Medium. NR-U mechanism can be baseline. |
| Samsung | Low.  NR-U based solutions should not be assumed transferable to non-shared spectrum as they are not implemented by corresponding UEs/gNBs and the respective markets/deployments are different. Can consider but deprioritized. |
| InterDigital | This can be viewed as an alternative to drop the low priority HARQ-ACK codebook specified in Rel-16. So instead of dropping, the low priority HARQ-ACK codebook can be delayed. NR U mechanisms can be used here. For example, in case of overlapping, the low priority HARQ CB can be considered as if NNK1 is indicated. |
| Ericsson | Low |
| QC | Low priority. This feature could eventually be a good optimization-to be considered later. |

## 6.11 Per SPS PDSCH repetition overriding with DG PDSCH

In [14], it is discussed, that in Rel-15, when a DG PDSCH overlaps with a SPS PDSCH in a serving cell and the timeline is satisfied, all the repetitions of the SPS PDSCH are cancelled. This may lead to SPS PDSCH performance loss if some of the repetitions are not overlapped with DG PDSCH and can be received by UE. To address this issue, in Rel-17, DG PDSCH cancels SPS PDSCH repetition can be performed per repetition. When UE receives at least one of the repetitions, UE needs to transmit HARQ-ACK for the SPS PDSCH.

The following companies suggest supporting per SPS PDSCH repetition overriding with DG PDSCH in Rel-17:

* Samsung [14]

**FL request 6.11: Please provide your input on your view on priority of this issue discussed in this subsection (High / Medium / Low):**

* **High:Samsung, Sony**
* **Medium: DOCOMO, vivo, NEC, Nokia/NSB, Ericsson**
* **Low: CATT, ZTE, Panasonic, MediaTek, Ericsson**

**As well as any optional technical comments in addition (which could be maybe left for 2nd phase, if identified as high or at least medium priority).**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *View / Comments* |
| Sony | High. This should be an easy fix that will improve efficient use of resource. |
| Vivo | Medium. Unified behaviour between DL SPS and UL CG in terms of per repetition cancellation is desirable. It may have impacts on the timeline. |
| CATT | Our understanding of Rel-16 UE behaviour is per SPS PDSCH repetition orverriding. |
| Samsung | High.  No need to cancel all SPS PDSCH repetitions – align with the per-repetition cancelation applied in the UL of Rel-16. |
| LG | It needs to clarify current UE ehaviour. |
| Nokia. NSB | Medium.  Low hanging fruit: This could be easily agreeable, minor specs impact and could provide some advantages |
| MediaTek | Low |
| Ericsson | Medium/low |

## 6.12 Retain PUSCH reception robustness with increased number of (SPS) HARQ-ACK bits

In [14], it is discussed that in Rel-15, if UE multiplexes HARQ-ACK bits on PUSCH, and the number of HARQ-ACK bits is not greater than 2, UE reserves REs for up to 2 HARQ-ACK bits to avoid PUSCH decoding error due to an incorrect HARQ-ACK payload size caused by a missed PDCCH. In other words, this targets to handle vulnerability with up to 2 DG HARQ-ACK bits; 1 or 2 DG HARQ-ACK bits depending on the existence of SPS HARQ-ACK bit. In Rel-16, while such vulnerability with small number of DG HARQ-ACK bits still needs to be handled, multiple active SPS configurations and smaller SPS periodicity may result in multiple SPS HARQ-ACK bits. As a result, the incorrect HARQ-ACK payload size caused by small number of DG HARQ-ACK bits may happen for a larger number of HARQ-ACK bits when many SPS HARQ-ACK bits are present.

In this sense, the condition of 2 bits is not suitable and hence it needs enhancement, for example, introducing other threshold values than 2 bits in order to improve reliability of HARQ-ACK which could be transmitted on PUSCH.

The following companies suggest supporting to maintain the Rel-15 PUSCH reception robustness to multiplexing of 1-2 HARQ-ACK bits from dynamic scheduling also when multiple HARQ-ACK bits from SPS PDSCH are multiplexed in the PUSCH:

* Samsung [14]

**FL request 6.12: Please provide your input on your view on priority of this issue discussed in this subsection (High / Medium / Low):**

* **High: Samsung**
* **Medium:**
* **Low: DOCOMO, vivo, CATT, ZTE, Panasonic, NEC, LG, Nokia/NSB, MediaTek**

**As well as any optional technical comments in addition (which could be maybe left for 2nd phase, if identified as high or at least medium priority).**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *View / Comments* |
| vivo | Low. Impacts on the PUSCH performance need to be checked. |
| Samsung | High.  This is to maintain Rel-15 robustness to HARQ-ACK and PUSCH reception when there is HARQ-ACK from 1-2 DGs (as in Rel-15) but there is also HARQ-ACK from SPS PDSCH (due to the Rel-16 enhancements). |
| LG | Low. This AI is for enhancing HARQ-ACK reliability so that can remove these issues. |
| MediaTek | Low |

## 6.13 Simultaneous PUSCH & PUCCH within a cell group

Simultaneous PUCCH / PUSCH has been supported for LTE for a long time, whereas for NR simultaneous PUSCH / PUCCH is not supported. This NR short coming has been identified in and it is suggested in [19] to support simultaneous PUCCH / PUSCH in Rel-17.

The following companies suggest supporting simultaneous PUCCH and PUSCH in Rel-17:

* Pana [19] (support for different carriers, within a carrier FFS)

**FL request 6.13: Please provide your input on your view on priority of this issue discussed in this subsection (High / Medium / Low):**

* **High: DOCOMO, vivo, Panasonic, NEC, Nokia/NSB, MediaTek**
* **Medium: Sony, CATT, Samsung, ZTE, HW/HiSi**
* **Low:**

**As well as any optional technical comments in addition (which could be maybe left for 2nd phase, if identified as high or at least medium priority).**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *View / Comments* |
| Sony | Medium. |
| DOCOMO | This is also proposed in AI 8.3.3. We are fine to discuss either in AI 8.3.1.1 or AI 8.3.3 |
| vivo | High. |
| Samsung | Medium.  Conditions in NR where (a) OFDM is used and (b) PUCCH transmissions do not need to be near the cell bandwidth edges, are much easier than in LTE for supporting simultaneous PUSCH and PUCCH transmissions. RAN4 should be first consulted to provide required MPR values. |
| Panasonic | We agree with DOCOMO. |
| NEC | Agree with DOCOMO. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Not allowing simultaneous PUCCH and PUSCH in a cell group seems not efficient |
| Nokia, NSB | High  Nokia proposed this in Rel-16 already. This could help to reduce the required LP HARQ-ACK dropping. |
| MediaTek | High |
| Ericsson | High  As DCM mentioned, the work requires RAN4 input but worth to have the feature in NR. |

## 6.14 Explicit HARQ-ACK feedback for CG PUSCH

[19] discussed, that only implicit HARQ-ACK feedback has been specified for UL configured grant transmission for Rel-15. This means that there is no explicit HARQ-ACK feedback from the gNB to the UE upon receiving the UL configured grant transmission. Only when gNB is not able to successfully decode the configured grant transmission, it sends an uplink grant via DCI to the UE for retransmission. If the UE doesn’t receive anything during the duration of *ConfiguredGrantTimer*, UE assumes that the gNB has successfully received and decoded the configured grant transmission.

Based on the Rel.16 SI on URLLC, it was concluded that there is no consensus on the necessity of explicit HARQ-ACK for configured grant PUSCH in Rel.16, because at least if a configured grant PUSCH resource is not shared by multiple UEs and if the reliability requirement is to be met by a single transmission, PUSCH miss detection probability is lower than the PUSCH target BLER and in this case, gNB’s miss detection would not be the issue. On the other hand, whether more than one UE needs to be further considered or not would be one discussion point. For UL configured grant transmission, to configure completely individual resource for each UE of configured grant transmission is resource inefficient. Then, network may configure multiple UEs to share the resource. For this, explicit HARQ-ACK may be needed to support URLLC operation using CG PUSCH.

The following companies suggest supporting explicit HARQ-ACK feedback for CG PUSCH in Rel-17:

* Pana [19]

**FL request 6.14: Please provide your input on your view on priority of this issue discussed in this subsection (High / Medium / Low):**

* **High:**
* **Medium: DOCOMO, Samsung, Panasonic, HW/HiSi, Sony, Sharp**
* **Low: vivo, CATT, ZTE, NEC, LG, Nokia/NSB, MediaTek, Intel, Ericsson**

**As well as any optional technical comments in addition (which could be maybe left for 2nd phase, if identified as high or at least medium priority).**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *View / Comments* |
| Sony | Medium. |
| Sharp | Medium. |
| Vivo | Low. It should be discussed in URLLC support in unlicensed band session. |
| Samsung | Medium.  Implicit approach is not well suited for low latency applications. |
| Panasonic | Medium  Considering limited TU, we are OK not to prioritize this issue in Rel.17. This issue may not be the scope of “UE feedback enhancement”. To handle it in A.I. 8.3.2 is one possibility. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | It would good if some feedback for CG-PUSCH can be introduced to do some early termination. |
| LG | We think this is out of scope, since it is not “UE feedback”. |
| Nokia, NSB | Low. Not UE really a feedback-related enhancement and already discussed in Rel-16 (although Nokia proposed it then) |
| MediaTek | Low |
| Ericsson | Low. |
| Intel | Seems out of WI scope |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | Medium/High |

## 6.15 Type 3 CB for licensed band operation

Type 3 CB (i.e. dynamic triggering for HARQ-ACK of all DL HARQ processes) has been introduced for NR-U operation in Rel-16. In [21] it is discussed, that the Type 3 CB should also be applied for licensed band operations, which includes further needed studies on the handling of the Type 3 CB with respect to different HARQ-ACK PHY priorities.

The following companies suggest supporting Type 3 HARQ-ACK CB also for licensed band URLLC operation:

* Sharp [21]

**FL request 6.15: Please provide your input on your view on priority of this issue discussed in this subsection (High / Medium / Low):**

* **High: Sharp, DOCOMO, vivo, NEC, Intel, Apple, Ericsson, IDC**
* **Medium: Sony, Qualcomm**
* **Low: CATT, Samsung, ZTE, Panasonic, HW/HiSi, Nokia/NSB, MediaTek, Moto/Len**

**As well as any optional technical comments in addition (which could be maybe left for 2nd phase, if identified as high or at least medium priority).**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *View / Comments* |
| Sony | Medium. |
| Sharp | High. |
| DOCOMO | This can be discussed together with 6.1 Retransmission of Canceled / Dropped Low-priority HARQ-ACK |
| vivo | High.  Should be discussed in section 6.1 Retransmission of Canceled / Dropped Low-priority HARQ-ACK? |
| Samsung | Low.  Worse HARQ-ACK BLER as HARQ-ACK payload would typically be larger than necessary, not currently supported in non-shared spectrum deployments, would require additional, NR-U like, specification changes. |
| NEC | Agree with DOCOMO and vivo that it can be discussed together with 6.1 Retransmission of Canceled / Dropped Low-priority HARQ-ACK. |
| Huawei, HiSi | From reliability perspective, it seems type 3 HARQ-ACK codebook is not so good. |
| InterDigital | High. One shot HARQ feedback can be a solution for multiple issues highlighted in this document. |
| MediaTek | Low |
| Apple | High |
| Ericsson | High  We already propose in Rel-16 that Type 3 CB should be applicable to licenced. We fail to see any technical reason to limit the feature to unlicensed. |
| Intel | Useful in many cases discussed in this agenda: handling of DL SPS HARQ-ACK dropping, LP feedback dropping, etc. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | Low  Discussions for multiplexing of LP HARQ-ACK in HP PUCCH/PUSCH and supporting for delayed HARQ-ACK transmission should be prioritized over Type 3 CB. |
| QC | Medium. The use of Type 3 HARQ ACK Codebook could be useful in case of SPS PUCCH A/N cancelled or delayed due to collision with DL slot. |

## 6.16 Tri-state HARQ-ACK feedback (incl. missed PDCCH)

In [24] it is discussed, that when the gNB receives a NACK, it does actually not know if for a dynamically scheduled PDSCH the UE either missed the DL assignment or just the PDSCH decoding failed. Therefore, for the case of traditional ‘NACK’, the UE should indicate if the NACK is due to either PDSCH or if no DL assignment has been detected resulting in a Tri-state HARQ-ACK feedback:

1. ACK to indicate PDSCH decoding pass
2. NACK to indicate PDSCH decoding failure
3. CtrlFail to indicate control decoding failure/miss

The following companies suggest supporting Tri-state HARQ-ACK feedback enhancements for dynamically scheduled PDSCH:

* QC [24]

**FL request 6.16: Please provide your input on your view on priority of this issue discussed in this subsection (High / Medium / Low):**

* **High:Qualcomm**
* **Medium: Sony, Panasonic, Apple**
* **Low: DOCOMO, vivo, CATT, Samsung, ZTE, NEC, HW/HiSi, LG, Nokia/NSB, MediaTek, IDC, Ericsson**

**As well as any optional technical comments in addition (which could be maybe left for 2nd phase, if identified as high or at least medium priority).**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *View / Comments* |
| Sony | Medium. Beneficial for PDCCH reliability. Need to consider the resource for this tri-state HARQ-ACK. |
| Vivo | Low. This is not specific to URLLC. The probability of DCI miss detection should be very low for supporting URLLC. And the Tri-state HARQ-ACK feedback results in additional overhead. |
| Samsung | Low. Increased HARQ-ACK BLER due to increased payload, inapplicable for 1-2 bits HARQ-ACK (typical for URLLC), unclear what the Gnb would do with the additional information as PDSCH decoding failure can be due to a number of reasons and, for the UE to be able to report, the UE already received at least one out of N PDCCHs (and, given the low PDCCH BLER, probably missed only 1 PDCCH – e.g. what would the Gnb do if the UE says it received 9 PDCCHs but missed 1 PDCCH and why is that essential?). |
| Huawei, HiSi | Share similar view that it seems not URLLC specific issue, and also benefit is not clear while increasing the payload. |
| InterDigital | Low. This has the potential to increase the HARQ-ACK overhead. Instead of having one bit/TB (in case CBG based transmission is not used), 2 bits is needed. |
| MediaTek | Low |
| Apple | Medium for this specific topic. However, to carry more information for HARQ feedback in general is something we can look into, e.g. as our proposal with HARQ redundancy version sequence. |
| Ericsson | Low here. But can be Medium in AI 8.3.1.2 CSI enhancement as part of soft-A/N or multi-bit A/N containing CSI. |
| QC | High priority |

## 6.17 PDCCH scheduling PDSCH reception is later than a PDCCH scheduling PUSCH

In [25] it is discussed that in Rel-15/16, if type-1 (semi-static) HARQ-ACK codebook is configured, the type-1 HARQ-ACK codebook can be multiplexed on PUSCH. Here, if PDCCH scheduling PDSCH reception is later than the PDCCH scheduling PUSCH, then the HARQ-ACK information for the PDSCH reception is omitted in the type-1 HARQ-ACK codebook. It is because that the generation of the PUSCH is dependent on the HARQ-ACK information in type-1 HARQ-ACK codebook. However, it blocks a UE from multiplexing the time-sensitive HARQ-ACK information in the PUSCH transmission.

Thus, the following companies suggest discussing enhancements to Type 1 CB operation for cases where PDCCH scheduling PDSCH reception is later than a PDCCH scheduling PUSCH:

* WILUS [25]

**FL request 6.17: Please provide your input on your view on priority of this issue discussed in this subsection (High / Medium / Low):**

* **High: WILUS**
* **Medium: CATT, Ericsson**
* **Low: Sony, DOCOMO, vivo, Samsung, ZTE, Panasonic, NEC, LG, Nokia/NSB, MediaTek**

**As well as any optional technical comments in addition (which could be maybe left for 2nd phase, if identified as high or at least medium priority).**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Company* | *View / Comments* |
| Sony | Low. This can be handled by the gNB scheduling. |
| vivo | Low. For same priority, Rel.15 rule can still be applied. While for different priorities, this operation is allowed in Rel.16, that the LP PUSCH is dropped. |
| Samsung | Low. For same priority traffic (e.g. URLLC), it is unclear why PUSCH can have larger scheduling latency than the PDSCH. |
| WILUS | High. Consider the case that HP HARQ-ACK is multiplexed on LP PUSCH (if supported in AI 8.3.3). In this case, it needs to allow HP HARQ-ACK for PDSCH scheduled by later PDCCH is multiplexed on the LP PUSH scheduled by earlier PDCCH. If timeline for HARQ-ACK multiplexing on PUSCH is satisfied, it can be supported. It can be revisited when RAN1 supports HP HARQ-ACK is multiplexed on LP PUSCH. |
| LG | Considering URLLC PUSCH has marginal scheduling delay, it is hard to meet that issue. |
| Nokia, NSB | Low. Not UE really a feedback-related enhancement and already discussed in Rel-16 (although Nokia proposed it then) |
| MediaTek | Low |
| Ericsson | Medium  The current restriction is applicable when HARQ is multiplexed on PUSCH. But in general it would be good to remove the restriction conditioned that the spec impact is limited. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | Low.  For the case of different priorities of HARQ-ACK and PUSCH, HP HARQ-ACK multiplexing in low priority PUSCH should be first discussed. |

# References

1. R1-2005243 UE feedback enhancements for HARQ-ACK Huawei, HiSilicon
2. R1-2005374 HARQ-ACK enahncements for Rel-17 URLLC vivo
3. R1-2005431 Discussion on HARQ-ACK enhancements for eURLLC ZTE
4. R1-2005513 HARQ-ACK Enhancements for IIoT/URLLC Ericsson
5. R1-2005569 HARQ-ACK enhancement to reduce retransmission time Sony
6. R1-2005633 On UE feedback enhancements for HARQ-ACK MediaTek Inc.
7. R1-2005701 UE feedback enhancements for HARQ-ACK CATT
8. R1-2005760 Enhancements on URLLC HARQ-ACK feedback NEC
9. R1-2005869 UE HARQ feedback enhancements in Release 17 URLLC/IIoT Intel Corporation
10. R1-2005929 HARQ-ACK feedback enhancement for IIoT/URLLC Lenovo, Motorola Mobility
11. R1-2005967 UE feedback enhancements for HARQ-ACK TCL Communication Ltd.
12. R1-2006058 HARQ-ACK enhancements for Rel-17 URLLC/IIoT OPPO
13. R1-2006070 UE HARQ-ACK feedback enhancements InterDigital, Inc.
14. R1-2006139 HARQ-ACK feedback enhancements for Rel-17 URLLC/IIoT Samsung
15. R1-2006207 Discussion on UE feedback enhancements for HARQ-ACK CMCC
16. R1-2006252 Discussion on necessity and support of physical layer feedback enhancements Spreadtrum Communications
17. R1-2006314 Discussion on UE feedback enhancement for HARQ-ACK LG Electronics
18. R1-2006339 On the necessity and support of Rel-17 URLLC HARQ-ACK feedback enhancements Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell
19. R1-2006342 Discussion on UE feedback enhancements for HARQ-ACK Panasonic Corporation
20. R1-2006514 UE feedback enhancements for HARQ-ACK Apple
21. R1-2006572 UE feedback enhancements for HARQ-ACK Sharp
22. R1-2006639 Discussion on HARQ-ACK enhancements Asia Pacific Telecom co. Ltd
23. R1-2006728 Discussion on HARQ-ACK feedback enhancements for Rel.17 URLLC NTT DOCOMO, INC.
24. R1-2006799 HARQ-ACK enhancement for IOT and URLLC Qualcomm Incorporated
25. R1-2006887 Discussion on HARQ-ACK enhancement for IIoT/URLLC WILUS Inc.
26. R1-2006899 HARQ enhancement for SPS Google, Inc..

# Appendix: Summary of companies proposals

### R1-2005243 UE feedback enhancements for HARQ-ACK Huawei, HiSilicon

***Proposal 1*：Sub-slot based type 1 HARQ-ACK codebook construction should be supported in Rel-17.**

***Proposal 2*：PUCCH repetitions over sub-slots should be supported in Rel-17.**

***Observation 1*: Requiring the UE to always send HARQ feedback for all candidate PDSCHs can result in large overhead and unnecessary UL interference, when multiple DL SPS configurations with low periodicity are configured.**

***Observation 2*：Due to TSC traffic and SPS periodicity misalignment, multiple SPS configurations should be configured to serve one traffic, and the consequence is that PDSCH skipping generates unnecessary NACK feedback.**

***Proposal 3*：ACK skipping and/or NACK skipping should be supported for DL SPS in Rel-17.**

***Proposal 4*：In case of collision with invalid symbol(s) for UL transmission, HARQ-ACK postponing for DL SPS should be considered in Rel-17.**

***Proposal 5*：Dynamic PUCCH carrier switching could be considered for TDD carriers in Rel-17.**

***Proposal 6*：The following two options could be considered for power control enhancements for PUCCH in Rel-17:**

* **Option 1: Enlarging the range of TPC command for PUCCH**
* **Option 2: Dynamically indicating open-loop power control of PUCCH in DCI.**

***Observation 3*: If the gNB configures up to two code words that one DCI may schedule, the high priority HARQ-ACK codebook construction based on two code words may increase its size unnecessarily.**

***Proposal 7*: Regardless of the configured maximum number of code words, HARQ-ACK codebook construction based on only one code word could be considered for HARQ-ACK codebook with high priority in Rel-17.**

### R1-2005374 HARQ-ACK enahncements for Rel-17 URLLC vivo

***Proposal 1: SPS*** ***HARQ-ACK feedback skipping is supported for a SPS PDSCH occasion on which there is no corresponding SPS PDSCH reception.***

***Proposal 2:*** ***UE behavior for (re)transmission of a SPS HARQ-ACK feedback in case of collision between the SPS HARQ-ACK feedback and invalid symbols should be defined to guarantee downlink SPS performance.***

### R1-2005431 Discussion on HARQ-ACK enhancements for eURLLC ZTE

***Observation 1:*** *For shorter SPS periodicities, one fixed HARQ-ACK timing value k is no longer feasible to determine a proper UL slot for transmission of HARQ-ACK associated with each DL SPS slot.*

***Observation 2:*** *HARQ-ACK (even high-priority HARQ-ACK) piggybacked on PUSCH will be dropped due to inter-UE multiplexing, which leads to numerous of re-transmissions and spectral efficiency degradation.*

***Proposal 1:*** *Indicate a set of k values where one k value for one SPS transmission in a time window configured by RRC.*

* + *RRC configures one or more sets of k values. If more than one sets are configured, one set is based on the PDSCH-to-HARQ\_feedback timing indicator field in the activating DCI.*

***Proposal 2:*** *HARQ-ACK overhead for SPS PDSCHs should be reduced.*

***Proposal 3:***  *In TDD, if UL sub-slot is configured, HARQ-ACK feedback should be enhanced to ensure a UL sub-slot can be found for HARQ-ACK transmission for PDSCH in every DL slot.*

***Proposal 4:*** *A new PUCCH or PUSCH resource for transmission of low priority HARQ-ACK to be cancelled due to intra-UE prioritization should be considered.*

***Proposal 5:*** *Re-transimission of the cancelled HARQ-ACK piggybacked on PUSCH due to inter-UE multiplexing should be considered.*

***Proposal 6:*** *Type I HARQ-ACK codebook based on sub-slot construction should be supported in Rel-17 URLLC.*

### R1-2005513 HARQ-ACK Enhancements for IIoT/URLLC Ericsson

[Observation 1 Based on Rel-16 specification related to sub-slot length for PUCCH, sub-slot PUCCH repetition is already supported, following the principle of Rel-15 PUCCH repetition across multiple slots.](file:///C:\Users\khugl\AppData\Local\Temp\7zO052A3497\R1-2005513%20HARQ-ACK%20Enhancements%20for%20IIoT_URLLC.docx#_Toc47709561)

[Observation 2 The existing PUCCH repetition framework is restrictive as it is only enabled by semi-static configuration and the configuration is tied to PUCCH format. Moreover, it is not applicable to sub-slot configuration of length 2 symbols.](file:///C:\Users\khugl\AppData\Local\Temp\7zO052A3497\R1-2005513%20HARQ-ACK%20Enhancements%20for%20IIoT_URLLC.docx#_Toc47709562)

[Observation 3 There is no need to enable back-to-back PUCCH repetition within a slot/sub-slot. To increase coverage/reliability of PUCCH transmission in a slot/sub-slot, a longer PUCCH resource can be used.](file:///C:\Users\khugl\AppData\Local\Temp\7zO052A3497\R1-2005513%20HARQ-ACK%20Enhancements%20for%20IIoT_URLLC.docx#_Toc47709563)

[Observation 4 When SPS occasions are over-provisioned to minimize the alignment delay to the actual transmission, there can be many unnecessary UE feedback transmission (NACK) corresponding to unused SPS occasions with no actual SPS PDSCH transmitted.](file:///C:\Users\khugl\AppData\Local\Temp\7zO052A3497\R1-2005513%20HARQ-ACK%20Enhancements%20for%20IIoT_URLLC.docx#_Toc47709564)

Based on the discussion in the previous sections we propose the following:

[Proposal 1 Support dynamic indication of PUCCH repetition in Rel-17.](file:///C:\Users\khugl\AppData\Local\Temp\7zO052A3497\R1-2005513%20HARQ-ACK%20Enhancements%20for%20IIoT_URLLC.docx#_Toc47709555)

[Proposal 2 Support PUCCH repetition based on UCI type.](file:///C:\Users\khugl\AppData\Local\Temp\7zO052A3497\R1-2005513%20HARQ-ACK%20Enhancements%20for%20IIoT_URLLC.docx#_Toc47709556)

[Proposal 3 Support PUCCH repetition of PUCCH formats 0 and 2.](file:///C:\Users\khugl\AppData\Local\Temp\7zO052A3497\R1-2005513%20HARQ-ACK%20Enhancements%20for%20IIoT_URLLC.docx#_Toc47709557)

[Proposal 4 For PUCCH repetition across multiple sub-slots, a PUCCH transmission in each of the sub-slots has the same resource, i.e., same starting symbol, number of symbols, and number of PRBs.](file:///C:\Users\khugl\AppData\Local\Temp\7zO052A3497\R1-2005513%20HARQ-ACK%20Enhancements%20for%20IIoT_URLLC.docx#_Toc47709558)

[Proposal 5 Support deferring HARQ-ACK transmission to the next UL slot/symbols when it collides with invalid slot/symbols as a result of mismatch between SPS periodicity and TDD pattern.](file:///C:\Users\khugl\AppData\Local\Temp\7zO052A3497\R1-2005513%20HARQ-ACK%20Enhancements%20for%20IIoT_URLLC.docx#_Toc47709559)

[Proposal 6 Support HARQ-ACK feedback skipping for a codebook with only DL-SPS HARQ ACK feedback when all HARQ-ACK bits in the codebook are NACK,](file:///C:\Users\khugl\AppData\Local\Temp\7zO052A3497\R1-2005513%20HARQ-ACK%20Enhancements%20for%20IIoT_URLLC.docx#_Toc47709560)

### R1-2005569 HARQ-ACK enhancement to reduce retransmission time Sony

**Observation 1: Multiplexing of HARQ-ACK feedbacks for multiple PDSCHs may lead to delay in retransmission of one or more of these PDSCHs.**

**Observation 2: Providing a Fast NACK where the NACK can be transmitted earlier than the scheduled PUCCH, reduces delay in retransmission of a PDSCH.**

We therefore propose the following:

**Proposal 1: Consider a Fast NACK where a NACK for a PDSCH can be transmitted earlier than the scheduled PUCCH, whereas an ACK is transmitted at the scheduled PUCCH.**

**Proposal 2: The UE sends a Fast NACK if it fails to decode a PDSCH and the PDSCH-PUCCH delay K1 > *TDelay*.**

**Proposal 3: Fast NACK can be carried by PUCCH Format 0 or Format 1.**

### R1-2005633 On UE feedback enhancements for HARQ-ACK MediaTek Inc.

***Observation 1: The sub-6 TDD bands are widely deployed for 5G-NR. They suffer however from large latency, penalizing the URLLC deployment in these bands.***

***Observation 2: Use of mini-slots scheduling and UE processing time capability #2 don’t deliver any substantial latency advantage for TDD patterns with large UL/DL periodicity.***

***Observation 3: The UL/DL TDD pattern is the bottleneck for the URLLC latency for deployment on sub-6 TDD bands.***

***Observation 4: Dynamic cross-carrier PUCCH allows for up to 30% latency reduction.***

***Observation 5: Dynamic cross-carrier PUCCH doubles the network capacity and reduces the resource utilization compared to the Carrier Aggregation baseline operation.***

***Proposal 1: Introduce dynamic cross-carrier PUCCH for Carrier Aggregation.***

***Observation 6: PUCCH transmission using CDD reduces the missed-ACK probability.***

***Observation 7: PUCCH transmission using CDD reduces the resource utilization for retransmissions.***

***Proposal 2: Support non-transparent CDD for PUCCH transmission.***

***Observation 8: pre-computed DMRS symbol(s) can start before the UE processing timeline N1.***

***Proposal 3: Support DMRS overlap with N1 leading to latency enhancement.***

### R1-2005701 UE feedback enhancements for HARQ-ACK CATT

***Proposal 1: Support HARQ-ACK feedback enhancements for TDD DL SPS by allowing UE to delay the HARQ-ACK feedback for SPS PDSCH in case of colliding with DL symbol(s).***

***Proposal 2: Enhance sub-slot based Type-1 HARQ-ACK codebook to reduce redundant HARQ-ACK bit(s) and to include all the PDSCH occasions.***

***Proposal 3: UCI multiplexing on DMRS symbols of PUSCH should be considered in Rel-17.***

### R1-2005760 Enhancements on URLLC HARQ-ACK feedback NEC

**Proposal 1:**

* *Semi-static HARQ-ACK codebook for sub-slot based HARQ-ACK feedback procedure should be supported.*
* *The sub-slot based semi-static HARQ-ACK codebook can be determined based on following three-steps:*
  + *Step 1: Determine the HARQ-ACK multiplexing window based on the HARQ-ACK timing set and sub-slot length.*
  + *Step 2: Split the TDRA table into N sub-tables based on the sub-slot length and PDSCH-to UL sub-slot association. N is the number of sub-slot within a slot.*
  + *Step 3: Do pruning based on TDD configuration and sub-table per sub-slot similar as Rel-15.*

**Proposal 2:**

* *For a UE configured with RepNumR16 for at least one entry in the TDAR table, the UE determines the semi-static HARQ-ACK codebook based on the dedicated value of RepNumR16 configured for the each corresponding entry in the TDRA table.*

**Proposal 3:**

* *The reliability of URLLC service can be improved by enhancing the definition of DAI counters for the dynamic HARQ-ACK codebook.*

### R1-2005869 UE HARQ feedback enhancements in Release 17 URLLC/IIoT Intel Corporation

**Observation 1**

* *DL SPS HARQ-ACK may experience high dropping rate due to collisions especially when short periodicities and/or multiple SPS configurations are employed*

**Proposal 1**

* *RAN1 to prioritize work on specifying one-shot HARQ-ACK requested for a group of HARQ processes targeting DL SPS collision resolutions*
* *RAN1 to prioritize work on specifying non-numerical K1 in application to DL SPS in licensed spectrum*

**Proposal 2**

* *RAN1 to prioritize work on introducing back-to-back repetitions for short PUCCH and “relatively short” long PUCCH (e.g. 4-7 symbols)*
  + *Note, RAN1 should consider scope overlap with coverage enhancement item if PUCCH repetitions are also discussed there*

### R1-2005929 HARQ-ACK feedback enhancement for IIoT/URLLC Lenovo, Motorola Mobility

* **Observation 1: Rel-16 NR allow UE to perform multiplexing of UCI including HARQ-ACK into a PUSCH based on a slot-based multiplexing framework. Thus, low-latency HARQ-ACK feedback may not be fully realized.**
* **Proposal 1: Enhance UCI multiplexing rules including timeline requirements for effectively multiplexing sub-slot based HARQ-ACK feedback information on PUSCH**
* **Observation 2: In SPS operation for IIoT, delaying HARQ-ACK feedback beyond a certain time may not be useful, since the communication service may be considered unavailable after survival time.**
* **Proposal 2: In Rel-17, support delaying HARQ-ACK feedback for SPS PDSCH if a corresponding PUCCH resource is not available.**
* **Proposal 3: Define the maximum allowed HARQ-ACK feedback delay for a given SPS PDSCH or a set of consecutive SPS PDSCHs.**
* **Proposal 4: If UE cannot transmit HARQ-ACK information within the configured maximum HARQ-ACK feedback delay, the UE may discard the HARQ-ACK information.**

### R1-2005967 UE feedback enhancements for HARQ-ACK TCL Communication Ltd.

**Observation 1: HARQ-ACK feedback overhead will be increased due to multiple SPS configurations or shorter periodicity.**

**Proposal 1: Study solutions for reducing HARQ-ACK feedback overhead corresponding to SPS DL with shorter periodicity.**

**Proposal 2: Study HARQ-ACK skipping mechanism for shorter SPS periodicity or multiple SPS configurations.**

**Proposal 3: Further study solutions when HARQ-ACK feedback corresponding to SPS PDSCH collides with non-uplink symbols.**

**Proposal 4: To solve the collisions in TDD case, the following alternative solutions should be further studied:**

* **Option1: New HARQ-ACK feedback timing mechanism;**
* **Option2: Solutions to postpone the HARQ-ACK feedback for SPS PDSCH;**

### R1-2006058 HARQ-ACK enhancements for Rel-17 URLLC/IIoT OPPO

***Observation 1: In case of we have more concern about the impact on reliability caused by PDCCH reception, the reliability of HARQ-ACK feedback transmitted by type-1 codebook may be higher than type-2 codebook.***

***Observation 2: The payload of type-1 codebook can be optimized based on the proper configuration of K1 to guarantee the reliability of PUCCH transmission.***

***Proposal 1: Sub-slot based type-1 HARQ-ACK codebook should be supported in Rel-17.***

***Proposal 2: If sub-slot based type-1 HARQ-ACK codebook is supported, to determine the occasions for candidate PDSCH receptions, the following limitation should be considered:***

* ***For a given sub-slot, if the last symbols of the PDSCH time resource derived by a TDRA row r is not in the sub-slot, row r is removed from the cardinality of TDRA rows.***

***Proposal 3:*** ***HARQ-ACK retransmission should be supported for Rel-17 URLLC.***

***Proposal 4: One-shot HARQ-ACK transmission should be supported for Rel-17 URLLC.***

***Proposal 5: HARQ-ACK for all of available SPS PDSCHs should be reported for Rel-17 URLLC.***

***Proposal 6: If HARQ-ACK report for all of available SPS PDSCHs is supported, the HARQ-ACK codebook for SPS PDSCH can be further enhanced to achieve lower UCI overhead.***

### R1-2006070 UE HARQ-ACK feedback enhancements InterDigital, Inc.

***Observation 1:*** *An increase in HARQ-ACK payload can reduce the coverage of the feedback transmission.*

***Observation 2:*** *The effect of coverage reduction is uneven and depends on the priority of the associated transmission.*

***Proposal 1:*** *HARQ-ACK feedback reduction mechanisms should be considered for IIoT and URLLC.*

***Proposal 2:*** *HARQ-ACK feedback reduction considers the priority of the HARQ-ACK feedback.*

### R1-2006139 HARQ-ACK feedback enhancements for Rel-17 URLLC/IIoT Samsung

**Proposal 1: Consider HARQ-ACK feedback enhancements for SPS PDSCH in TDD bands.**

**Proposal 2: In Rel-17, DG PDSCH cancels SPS PDSCH repetition can be performed per repetition. When UE receives at least one of the SPS PDSCH repetitions, UE transmits HARQ-ACK for the SPS PDSCH.**

**Proposal 3: Solutions for retransmission of a dropped HARQ-ACK information can be considered pending progress on intra-UE multiplexing solutions.**

**Proposal 4: Support PUCCH repetitions using for PUCCH formats 0 and 2.**

**Proposal 5: Maintain the Rel-15 PUSCH reception robustness to multiplexing of 1-2 HARQ-ACK bits from dynamic scheduling also when multiple HARQ-ACK bits from SPS PDSCH are multiplexed in the PUSCH.**

The followings are observations of this contribution.

**Observation 1: HARQ-ACK feedback corresponding to SPS PDSCH can be often dropped in TDD bands, particularly for a short SPS PDSCH reception periodicity.**

**Observation 2: Repetitions of a PUCCH transmission over 1 or 2 symbols can maximize UL resource utilization and minimize latency for URLLC.**

### R1-2006207 Discussion on UE feedback enhancements for HARQ-ACK CMCC

**Proposal 1: Support defer HARQ-ACK for SPS PDSCH to the first available valid PUCCH resource in case it collides with downlink resources configured by TDD-UL-DL-ConfigCommon/Dedicated or downlink/SFI resources indicated by SFI.**

**Proposal 2: Support PUCCH reliability enhancements in R17 and the following options can be further investigated:**

1. **Option 1: Add some low-code rate entities to the table of maxCodeRate;**
2. **Option 2: Define two tables of PUCCH maxCodeRate for different PHY priority. The PUCCH maxCodeRate table for PHY priority 1 can be generated by adding some entries with lower code rate and removing entries with higher code rate**
3. **a beta offset can be added to maxCodeRate when determining the minimum number of PRBs for PUCCH resource for PUCCH format 2 or PUCCH format 3, or some adjustment is applied to the determined minimum number of PRBs.**

**Proposal 3: Support HARQ-ACK skipping for SPS PDSCH if gNB does not transmit the PDSCH.**

### R1-2006252 Discussion on necessity and support of physical layer feedback enhancements Spreadtrum Communications

***Proposal 1. Support sub-slot based type1 HARQ-ACK codebook in Rel-17 URLLC to further enhancement UCI reliability. Generating a separate codebook for each priority as a starting point.***

***Proposal 2. The codebook size should be constrained for sub-slot based type 1 codebook.***

***Proposal 3. Similar as Rel-16 type 1 codebook, the union set of row indexed of TDRAs are used to determine the PDSCH occasions, including for DCI formats the UE is configured to monitor PDCCH and reference of SLIV if it is configured.***

### R1-2006314 Discussion on UE feedback enhancement for HARQ-ACK LG Electronics

Proposal 1: Consider to shift the HARQ-ACK feedback for SPS PDSCH from invalid PUCCH resource to next available PUCCH resource.

Proposal 2: Consider to support NACK only HARQ-ACK feedback based on PUCCH resource request in order for reducing PUCCH overhead.

### R1-2006339 On the necessity and support of Rel-17 URLLC HARQ-ACK feedback enhancements Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell

The discussions on dropping SPS HARQ-ACK due to conflicts with downlink/flexible symbols for TDD deployments can be summarized in the following observations and proposals:

* **Proposal 1: RAN1 should specify solutions to address the problem of dropping SPS HARQ-ACK feedback due to conflicts with downlink/flexible symbols for TDD deployments.**
* ***Observation 1: The options of deferring HARQ-ACK until the first available valid PUCCH resource or until the first available valid slot configured by RRC do not provide sufficient flexibility of mapping HARQ-ACK to PUCCH resource.***
* **Proposal 2: gNB indicates a set K1 containing multiple k1 values applicable to all SPS PDSCH per SPS configuration or across multiple SPS configurations. For each SPS PDSCH, the UE checks each k1 value in K1 set (e.g. in the order from left to right), and the first k1 value that results in a valid uplink PUCCH resource is selected.**

The discussions on SPS HARQ-ACK feedback reduction can be summarized in the following observations and proposals:

* ***Observation 2: For SPS PDSCH HARQ-ACK feedback reduction, ACK-only or NACK-only schemes provide limited benefits since the PUCCH resources need to be available regardless of whether the UE reports HARQ-ACK feedback or not. Also, both ACKs and NACKs would need to be anyway reported when the HARQ-ACK feedback is multiplexed with HARQ-ACK of dynamic PDSCH or of other SPS configurations to ensure aligned codebook size between gNB and UE, which leaves little benefits in terms of UE power consumption and UL interference.***
* ***Observation 3: For SPS PDSCH HARQ-ACK feedback reduction, HARQ-ACK multiplexing or bundling schemes, where HARQ-ACK information of multiple PDSCHs of a SPS configuration is transmitted on a single PUCCH, would increase the latency of HARQ-ACK reporting for dynamic PDSCH due to the need of in-order deliver of HARQ-ACK bits in a serving cell.***
* **Proposal 3: For SPS PDSCH HARQ-ACK feedback reduction, RAN1 does not further consider ACK-only/NACK-only schemes, nor HARQ-ACK multiplexing/bundling schemes due to high standardization effort and/or marginal benefits.**
* **Proposal 4: For SPS PDSCH HARQ-ACK feedback reduction, the gNB can disable HARQ-ACK feedback for one or multiple SPS configurations.**

### R1-2006342 Discussion on UE feedback enhancements for HARQ-ACK Panasonic Corporation

**Observation 1: In current Rel.16 specification, sub-slot-based PUCCH repetition is supported when the *subslotLength-ForPUCCH* is 7 symbols.**

**Proposal 1: Following enhancement should be studied in Rel.17.**

* **The PUCCH repetition of short PUCCH formats (PUCCH formats 0 or 2)**
* **The dynamic indication of the number of PUCCH repetition.**

**Proposal 2: For the system efficiency improvement, multiplexing the HARQ-ACK associated with different priorities into one PUCCH or PUSCH should be prioritized.**

**Proposal 3: HARQ-ACK retransmission could be considered as one of potential techniques for improving the system efficiency. For HARQ-ACK retransmission, if specified, the techniques specified in Rel.16 NR-U such as enhanced Type-2 HARQ-ACK codebook and/or Type 3 HARQ-ACK codebook should be a starting point.**

**Proposal 4: Simultaneous PUCCHs transmission and/or simultaneous PUCCH and PUSCH transmission could be considered as one of potential techniques for UE feedback enhancement.**

**Observation 2: Simultaneous PUCCHs or simultaneous PUCCH and PUSCH transmission in different carriers in a same PUCCH group is straightforward approach considering that Rel.15 already supports simultaneous PUSCHs in different carriers.**

**Observation 3: Whether simultaneous PUCCHs or simultaneous PUCCH and PUSCH transmission in a carrier is useful or not should be studied.**

* **If the simultaneous transmission is restricted to adjacent or almost adjacent frequency resource, the gain would be limited.**
* **How to ensure the same transmit power for all symbols and how to handle PSD difference between PUCCH and PUSCH should be taken into account.**

### R1-2006514 UE feedback enhancements for HARQ-ACK Apple

**Proposal 1: study the benefit of UE’s recommendation of a HARQ redundancy version sequence to the gNB:**

**If the UE receives the transport block correctly,**

**the UE feeds back “ACK”;**

**Else the UE feeds back a HARQ redundancy version sequence which can be indicated by assuming read-out over a basic redundancy version sequence say [0 2 3 1] with a starting version and a length .**

**Proposal 2: study the benefit of CSI feedback along with enhanced HARQ feedback**.

### R1-2006572 UE feedback enhancements for HARQ-ACK Sharp

**Proposal 1: Support Type-3 HARQ-ACK codebook corresponding to mixed priorities.**

### R1-2006639 Discussion on HARQ-ACK enhancements Asia Pacific Telecom co. Ltd

Observation 1 Both a high priority HARQ-ACK codebook and a low priority HARQ-ACK codebook may be cancelled.

Observation 2 It is beneficial to allow gNB to trigger a Type-3 HARQ-ACK codebook by a DCI indicating low priority or indicating high priority.

Proposal 1 Study mechanism for retransmission of high priority HARQ-ACK codebook and low priority HARQ-ACK codebook using enhanced Type-2 HARQ-ACK codebook and Type-3 HARQ-ACK codebook as a starting point.

### R1-2006728 Discussion on HARQ-ACK feedback enhancements for Rel.17 URLLC NTT DOCOMO, INC.

**Observation 1: Repetition of short PUCCH formats and sub-slot based PUCCH repetition have possibility to reduce the latency while achieving reliability requirement**

**Proposal 1: Study repetition of short PUCCH formats and sub-slot based PUCCH repetition for reliability enhancements for HARQ feedback**

**Observation 2: Reducing UCI payload size of HARQ-ACK in a PUCCH/PUSCH has possibility to improve the reliability**

**Proposal 2: Study the reduction of UCI payload size of HARQ-ACK in a PUCCH/PUSCH for reliability enhancements for HARQ feedback, e.g., HARQ-ACK bundling**

**Observation 3: Recovery of the dropped HARQ-ACK has possibility to improve the spectral efficiency**

**Proposal 3: Study recovery of the dropped HARQ-ACK for spectral efficiency improvement**

* **One-shot (Type 3) HARQ CB specified in Rel.16 NR-U is the starting point**

### R1-2006799 HARQ-ACK enhancement for IOT and URLLC Qualcomm Incorporated

***Proposal 1:* *Investigate the types of additional information which can be transmitted jointly with Rel. 16 HARQ ACK/NACK. The potential multiple types of information can be transmitted together with HARQ-ACK in 1 stage or 2 stages.***

***Proposal 2: Support enhanced HARQ-ACK feedback including additional information (such as instantaneous CQI/MCS feedback) based on PDSCH decoding.***

***Proposal 3: Support tri-state HARQ-ACK feedback to indicate ACK for PDSCH, NACK for PDSCH, and PDCCH miss detection.***

***Proposal 4: Use MAC-CE to switch between multiple sub-slot configurations for HARQ-ACK feedback.***

***Proposal 5: Explicit HARQ-ACK feedback for SPS activation/reactivation DCIs for Type I HARQ-ACK codebook.***

***Proposal 6: SPS (re)Activation DCI can update the SPS PUCCH A/N resource.***

***Proposal 7: UE is allowed to apply DTX for skipped SPS PDSCH.***

***Proposal 8: Support ACK and NACK transmission on different PUCCH resources.***

### R1-2006887 Discussion on HARQ-ACK enhancement for IIoT/URLLC WILUS Inc.

* + ***Observation 1: HARQ-ACK information is dropped at least in the following cases:***
  + ***Case A) High priority PUSCH vs low priority PUCCH with HARQ-ACK***
  + ***Case B) High priority PUCCH with HARQ-ACK vs low priority PUCCH with HARQ-ACK***
  + ***Case C) Cancelation of PUSCH with HARQ-ACK***
  + ***Case D) Directional Collision between HARQ-ACK for SPS reception and semi-static TDD UL/DL configuration***
  + ***Proposal 1: Rel-17 should introduce solutions to avoid frequent dropping of HARQ-ACK information.***
  + ***Proposal 2: As a potential solution for A/B/C cases, consider to use type-3 HARQ-ACK codebook.*** 
    - ***FFS: size reduction and reliability of type-3 HARQ-ACK codebook***
    - ***FFS: multiplexing HARQ-ACK for SPS release DCI***
  + ***Proposal 3: As a potential solution for case D, consider to introduce autonomous HARQ-ACK resending or to multiplex the dropped HARQ-ACK information to the different HARQ-ACK information.***
  + ***Proposal 4: Further consider the case where more than one PUCCHs carrying HARQ-ACK information overlapping with a PUCCH or PUSCH.***
  + ***Proposal 5: Further consider the case where a PDCCH scheduling PDSCH reception is later than a PDCCH scheduling PUSCH.***

### R1-2006899 HARQ enhancement for SPS Google, Inc..

**Proposal: Study HARQ enhancement regarding to multiple active SPS configurations and short SPS periodicity.**