**3GPP TSG RAN WG1 #104-e R1-210xxxx**

**e-Meeting, January 25th - February 5th, 2021**

Source: Moderator (vivo)

Title: Email discussion on [104-e-NR-L1enh-URLLC-06] for intra-UE prioritization

Agenda Item: 7.2.5

Document for: Discussion and Decision

1. Introduction

This document is used to discuss the following:

[104-e-NR-L1enh-URLLC-06] Email discussion/approval on remaining issues on intra-UE prioritization – Lihui (Vivo) by Feb 3

* Issue 1: PHY behavior for collision between CG and DG with same/different PHY-priority index
* Reply LS to [R1-2100026](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5Cwanshic%5COneDrive%20-%20Qualcomm%5CDocuments%5CStandards%5C3GPP%20Standards%5CMeeting%20Documents%5CTSGR1_104%5CDocs%5CR1-2100026.zip) on overlapped data and SR with equal L1 priority for Rel-16 URLLC

Note that the 1st deadline for the views input is set to be 26th Jan. 11:59pm UTC.

1. Discussions

* 1. Discussion on overlapped data and SR of equal L1 priority

Following LS is received from RAN2 [14]:

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| RAN2 confirms the intended UE behavior: For the case of overlapping PUSCH and SR with equal L1 priority and MAC has not yet delivered MAC PDU for the PUSCH to PHY, if SR is prioritized in MAC, MAC shall not deliver the MAC PDU for the PUSCH and shall instruct PHY for SR transmission. RAN2 respectfully asks RAN1 to confirm if the intended UE behavior mentioned above can be supported. |

Precondition on above LS should be that the LCH based prioritization is configured.

Before detailed discussion, it may be good to make some clarifications on the following agreed CR in R1-2009687:

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| **38.214 6.1           UE procedure for transmitting the physical uplink shared channel**<unchanged part omitted>A UE shall upon detection of a DCI format scheduling a PUSCH transmit the corresponding PUSCH unless the UE does not generate a transport block as described in [10, TS38.321]. Upon detection of a DCI format 0\_1 or 0\_2 with "UL-SCH indicator" set to "0" and with a non-zero "CSI request" where the associated "reportQuantity" in *CSI-ReportConfig* set to "none" for all CSI report(s) triggered by "CSI request" in this DCI format 0\_1 or 0\_2, the UE ignores all fields in this DCI except the "CSI request" and the UE shall not transmit the corresponding PUSCH as indicated by this DCI format 0\_1 or 0\_2. <unchanged part omitted> |

The initial intention for this CR is mainly for the UL skipping agreement. However, from the agreement made in RAN1#103 meeting, it should be understood by the group that the CR can also cover the intended behavior for some collision scenarios in PHY layer when *lch-basedPrioritization* is configured.

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| **Agreement**Send an LS to RAN2 to convey the following:* For the collision scenario between CG and DG with same/different PHY-priority index, if there is no collision between PUCCH and the CG and there is no collision between PUCCH and the DG, the behavior mentioned in the LS is consistent with RAN1’s understanding if taking into account the TP to Rel-16 TS 38.214, i.e., revision CR in R1-2008655.
* When the MAC entity is configured with *lch-basedPrioritization*, for the collision scenario between CG and DG with same/different PHY-priority index, and when there is collision between PUCCH and the CG with the same priority and/or there is collision between PUCCH and the DG with the same priority, RAN1 is still discussing the related PHY layer behavior.
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Therefore, it is more constructive to first discuss the preferred PHY layer behavior for the collision case that overlapped data and SR of equal L1 priority as asked by RAN2; then we can check whether the CR in R1-2009687 covers the intended behavior and/or any modification need to be made for the current specification.

Based on the submitted contributions, following cases should be considered:

* + 1. Case 1 of overlapping only between SR and PUSCH of equal L1 priority
* **Case 1: overlapping is only between the SR and PUSCH with equal L1 priority**



Figure 1: overlapping UL-SCH resource(s) and SR of equal L1 priority only (borrow from R1-2100318)

For Case 1, companies’ views are summarized as below:

* Option 1: RAN1 support the intended behavior as asked by RAN2 that if SR is prioritized in MAC, MAC shall not deliver the MAC PDU for the PUSCH to PHY and MAC shall instruct PHY for SR transmission.
	+ Reasons:
		- Consistency can be kept between RAN1 and RAN2.
		- With LCH based prioritization, the SR associated with the logical channels having high priority should be prioritized over the PUSCH associated with the logical channels having low priority. Although SR and PUSCH are of equal L1 priority.
* Option 2: RAN1 do not support the intended behavior as asked by RAN2, the PUSCH should be transmitted and SR should be dropped.
	+ Reasons:
		- Workload at Network side for blind detection between SR and PUSCH.
		- In current RAN1 specification TS 38.213 section 9.2.5, if SR and PUSCH with the same priority overlaps in the time domain, the UE does not transmit SR when performing UCI multiplexing in the PUSCH.

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| For each PUCCH resource in the set  that satisfies the aforementioned timing conditions, when applicable,- the UE transmits a PUCCH using the PUCCH resource if the PUCCH resource does not overlap in time with a PUSCH transmission after multiplexing UCI following the procedures described in Clauses 9.2.5.1 and 9.2.5.2- the UE multiplexes HARQ-ACK information and/or CSI reports in a PUSCH if the PUCCH resource overlaps in time with a PUSCH transmission, as described in Clause 9.3, and does not transmit SR. In case the PUCCH resource overlaps in time with multiple PUSCH transmissions, the PUSCH for multiplexing HARQ-ACK information and/or CSI is selected as described in Clause 9. If the PUSCH transmission by the UE is not in response to a DCI format detection and the UE multiplexes only CSI reports, the timing conditions are not applicable- the UE does not expect the resource to overlap with a second resource of a PUCCH transmission over multiple slots if the resource is obtained from a group of resources that do not overlap with the second resource.  |

* Option 3: RAN1 should discuss and define if and how the processing time in the PHY layer is affected by the LCH-based prioritization in the MAC layer.
	+ - Reasons: For the overlapping of SR and DG PUSCH with the same L1 priority in R16, the DG PUSCH may be de-prioritized in the MAC layer and hence the PHY layer needs to wait for a decision from MAC to continue the processing of DG PUSCH, which may result in an increased processing time for DG PUSCH in some cases.

**Q-a: What is your preferred option and your views for other options?**

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* + - 1. Summary for Case 1

[To be updated]

* + 1. Case 2 of overlapping between other UCIs and SR and between SR and PUSCH of equal L1 priority
* **Case 2: other UCI(s) i.e., HARQ-ACK and/or CSI overlap with SR of equal L1 priority and the SR overlaps with the PUSCH of equal L1 priority**



Figure 2: other UCI(s) overlaps with SR and PUSCH of equal L1 priority (borrow from R1-2100318)

* **Case 2-1: PUCCH resource after UCI multiplexing among different PUCCHs does not overlap with PUSCH(s)**



Figure 3: PUCCH resource after UCI multiplexing among different PUCCHs does not overlap with PUSCH(s) (borrow from R1-2100318)

For case 2-1, following can be proposed:

* **Proposal 1: For the case of overlapping between PUSCH and SR with equal L1 priority, if there are other UCI(s) i.e., HARQ-ACK and/or CSI of the same L1 priority overlapping with SR and the PUCCH resource after UCI multiplexing among different PUCCHs does not overlap with the PUSCH, MAC can deliver MAC PDU for the PUSCH and instruct PHY for SR transmission.**

**Q-b: Do you agree above proposal 1? If not, what is your views and proposal for the case 2-1?**

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* + - 1. Summary for Case 2-1

[To be updated]

* **Case 2-2: PUCCH resource after UCI multiplexing among different PUCCHs overlaps with PUSCH(s)**



Figure 4: PUCCH resource after UCI multiplexing among different PUCCHs overlaps with PUSCH(s) (borrow from R1-2100318)

For case 2-2, if the PUCCH resource after UCI multiplexing among different PUCCHs overlaps with the PUSCH, the multiplexed UCI excluding SR would be multiplexed in the PUSCH. In other words, the SR cannot be transmitted in PHY based on UL skipping agreement and the specification TS 38.213 section 9.2.5 as cited in section 2.1.1 that “the UE multiplexes HARQ-ACK information and/or CSI reports in a PUSCH if the PUCCH resource overlaps in time with a PUSCH transmission, as described in Clause 9.3, and does not transmit SR”. Therefore, MAC should not instruct PHY for SR transmission but should deliver MAC PDU for the PUSCH.

* **Proposal 2: For the case of overlapping PUSCH and SR with equal L1 priority, if there are other UCI(s) i.e., HARQ-ACK and/or CSI of the same L1 priority overlapping with SR and the PUCCH resource after UCI multiplexing among different PUCCHs overlaps with the PUSCH, MAC shall deliver the MAC PDU for the PUSCH and shall not instruct PHY for SR transmission.**

**Q-c: Do you agree above proposal 2? If not, what is your views and proposal for case 2-2?**

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* + - 1. Summary for Case 2-2

[To be updated]

* + 1. Case 3 of overlapping between other UCIs and SR and between SR and PUSCH of equal L1 priority
* **Case 3: other UCI(s) i.e., HARQ-ACK and/or CSI overlap with a PUSCH of equal L1 priority and SR overlaps with the PUSCH, but other UCI(s) do not overlap with SR of equal L1 priority**



Figure 5: other UCI(s) overlap with a PUSCH and the PUSCH overlaps with the SR, but the SR does not overlap with other UCI(s), all UL channels are of the same L1 priority (borrow from R1-2100318)

In case 3, similar as case 2-2 that the SR cannot be transmitted in PHY based on based UL skipping agreement and the specification TS 38.213 section 9.2.5 as cited in section 2.1.1 that “the UE multiplexes HARQ-ACK information and/or CSI reports in a PUSCH if the PUCCH resource overlaps in time with a PUSCH transmission, as described in Clause 9.3, and does not transmit SR”. Therefore, MAC should always deliver MAC PDU for the PUSCH and shall not instruct PHY for SR transmission.

* **Proposal 3: For the case of overlapping PUSCH and SR with equal L1 priority, if there are other UCI(s) i.e., HARQ-ACK and/or CSI of the same L1 priority overlapping with PUSCH for UCI multiplexing but the other UCI(s) do not overlap with the SR, MAC shall deliver the MAC PDU for the PUSCH and shall not instruct PHY for SR transmission.**

**Q-d: Do you agree above proposal 3? If not, what is your views and proposal for above case 3?**

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* + - 1. Summary for Case 3

[To be updated]

* 1. UL skipping with LCH prioritization

RAN1 agreements related to Rel-16 uplink skipping for DG and CG PUSCH overlapping with a PUCCH with the same priority can be found in Appendix. In the following, the discussions mainly focus on the CG PUSCH and the DG PUSCH having different LCH priority.

* + 1. General views

Based on the submitted contributions, following high-level options can be summarized for handling overlapping between DG and CG PUSCH and overlapping between grant(s) with a PUCCH with the same PHY priority when LCH based prioritization is configured.

* **Option 1: Handled by gNB scheduling or configuration restrictions**

 [R1-2100336] proposed following:

* **Option 1-1:**
	+ gNB should avoid scheduling LP DG PUSCH overlapping with both LP PUCCH and HP CG PUSCH when scheduled LP DG PUSCH transmission is earlier than HP CG PUSCH transmission and LP PUCCH doesn’t overlap with HP CG PUSCH
	+ When HP CG PUSCH transmission is earlier than scheduled LP DG PUSCH transmission and LP PUCCH doesn’t overlap with HP CG PUSCH, LP UCI is transmitted on the LP PUCCH if MAC delivers PDU to HP CG PUSCH and LP UCI is multiplexed in LP DG PUSCH if MAC delivers PDU to LP DG PUSCH.

[R1-2101264] proposed following:

* **Option 1-2:**
	+ The UL skipping feature shall not be simultaneously configured with logical channel prioritization.
		- This is to avoid the situation that following one rule e.g. LCH based prioritization would violate another rule e.g. UL skipping rule
* **Option 2: PHY selects and indicates to MAC the PUSCH that cannot be skipped and the MAC layer can skip other PUSCHs except the one indicated by the PHY layer.**

[R1-2101440] proposed following steps to handle the CG and DG collisions with PUCCH overlap:

* + Step #1: Assume no uplink skipping. For each priority, a UE determines whether UCI will be multiplexed on a PUSCH or not.
	+ Step#2: A UE selects one PUSCH that cannot be skipped by comparing the L1 priorities of the PUSCHs in case a 2-level priority is configured for a UE.
	+ Step#3: The MAC layer can skip other PUSCHs except the one indicated by the PHY layer.
	+ Step #4: The PHY layer performs prioritization/multiplexing as needed.
		- In case the PHY has indicated one PUSCH as non-droppable, and if there is another PUSCH overlapping with it on the same carrier, that PUSCH, including UCI that is expected to be multiplexed on it as part of step #1, are dropped.
* **Option 3: MAC layer decide which MAC PDU should be delivered (based on LCH based priority and data availability and the resource overlapping between the PUSCH and PUCCH of the same L1 priority).**
	+ **For the MAC PDU delivered by MAC layer, if it overlaps with the PUCCH of the same PHY priority, then the UCI is multiplexed on the delivered MAC PDU;**
	+ **For the MAC PDU not delivered by MAC layer, if it overlaps with the PUCCH of the same PHY priority,**
		- **Option 3-1: The PUCCH is transmitted**
			* **E.g. possibly with condition that gNB needs to ensure the timing for deciding which MAC PDU will be delivered to PHY is always earlier than the timing for preparing the UCI multiplexing on PUSCH; Otherwise, error case.**
		- **Option 3-2: The PUCCH is dropped**
		- **Option 3-3: Depending on timeline, the PUCCH can be transmitted or dropped.**
			* **E.g. If the timing for deciding which MAC PDU will be delivered to PHY is earlier than the timing for preparing the UCI multiplexing on PUSCH, then the PUCCH is transmitted; Otherwise, the PUCCH is dropped.**

**Without discussing the details case-by-case, it is difficult to directly conclude which options above is the good way to go. Therefore, some detailed cases are present in the following sections to collect companies’ views.**

* + 1. UL skipping with LCH prioritization and a single PHY priority

Following are the cases that there are resource overlapping between DG and CG from agreed LS R1- 2009772 “LS on PUSCH skipping with UCI in Rel-16, RAN1” @RAN1#103-e meeting, see appendix with the difference that the LCH prioritization is configured.

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| **Case 1-3** | **Case 1-4** | **Case 1-6** |

Based on the following MAC spec TS 38.321, the priority for the grant for which no data for related logical channels is lower than either priority of the grant for which there is data for related logical channels. Therefore, in addition to the logical channel priority, the data availability for the grant associated with the logical channels needs to be taken into account.

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| For the MAC entity configured with lch-basedPrioritization, priority of an uplink grant is determined by the highest priority among priorities of the logical channels that are multiplexed (i.e. the MAC PDU to transmit is already stored in the HARQ buffer) or have data available that can be multiplexed (i.e. the MAC PDU to transmit is not stored in the HARQ buffer) in the MAC PDU, according to the mapping restrictions as described in clause 5.4.3.1.2. The priority of an uplink grant for which no data for logical channels is multiplexed or can be multiplexed in the MAC PDU is lower than either the priority of an uplink grant for which data for any logical channels is multiplexed or can be multiplexed in the MAC PDU or the priority of the logical channel triggering an SR. |

For Case 1-3,

* 1-3-1: When only one grant (either DG or CG) has available data, it is expected that MAC should generate and deliver the MAC PDU for which there is data available.
* 1-3-2: When both grants have available data, it is expected that MAC should generate and deliver the MAC PDU for which the grant has higher priority of the associated LCH(s)
* 1-3-3: When there is no available data for either grant, (it is similar as Case 1-3 without LCH priority configured), it is expected that MAC should generate the MAC PDU for the DG PUSCH)

Q1-1: Do you agree with above expected MAC layer behavior for case 1-3-1, 1-3-2 and 1-3-3?

* If you do not agree, please elaborate the reason and the expected MAC layer behavior.

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For case 1-3-1, 1-3-2, 1-3-3, the UCI should be multiplexed on the PUSCH delivered by MAC.

Q1-2: Do you agree with above on UCI handling for case 1-3-1, 1-3-2 and case 1-3-3?

* If you do not agree, please elaborate the reason and the preferred UCI handling solution.

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For Case 1-4,

* 1-4-1: When only one grant (either DG or CG) has available data, it is expected that MAC should generate and deliver the MAC PDU for which there is data available.
* 1-4-2: When both grants have available data, it is expected that MAC should generate and deliver the MAC PDU for which the grant has higher priority of the associated LCH(s)
* 1-4-3: When there is no available data for either grant, (it is similar as Case 1-1 without LCH priority configured), it is expected that MAC should generate the MAC PDU for the DG PUSCH.

Q1-3: Do you agree with above expected MAC layer behavior for case 1-4-1, 1-4-2 and 1-4-3?

* If you do not agree, please elaborate the reason and the expected MAC layer behavior.

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For case 1-4-1, 1-4-2, handling of UCI,

* If the MAC PDU is delivered for the DG PUSCH, PHY will multiplex the UCI on the DG PUSCH and transmit the DG PUSCH including the UCI;
* If the MAC PDU is delivered for the CG PUSCH, this case will result in the similar situation as for Case 1-6 without LCH priority by interchanging CG and DG. The same handling (e.g, option 3-1: UCI is dropped or option 3-2: UCI is transmitted on PUCCH or option 3-3: depending on timeline, the PUCCH can be transmitted or dropped etc.) should be applied as for Case 1-6 without LCH priority.

Q1-4: Do you agree with above on UCI handling for case 1-4-1, case 1-4-2?

* If you do not agree, please elaborate the reason and the preferred UCI handling solution.

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For case 1-4-3, the UCI should be multiplexed on the DG PUSCH.

Q1-5: Do you agree with above on UCI handling for case 1-4-3?

* If you do not agree, please elaborate the reason and the preferred UCI handling solution.

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For case 1-6:

* 1-6-1: When only one grant (either DG or CG) has available data, it is expected that MAC should generate and deliver the MAC PDU for which there is data available.
* 1-6-2: When both grants have available data, it is expected that MAC should generate and deliver the MAC PDU for which the grant has higher priority of the associated LCH(s)
* 1-6-3: When there is no available data for either grant, (it is the same case as Case 1-6 without LCH priority configured), it is expected that MAC should generate the MAC PDU for the CG PUSCH.

Q1-6: Do you agree with above expected MAC layer behavior for case 1-6-1, 1-6-2 and 1-6-3?

* If you do not agree, please elaborate the reason and the expected MAC layer behavior.

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For case 1-6-1, 1-6-2, handling of UCI,

* If the MAC PDU is delivered for the CG PUSCH, PHY will multiplex the UCI on the CG PUSCH and transmit the CG PUSCH including the UCI;
* If the MAC PDU is delivered for the DG PUSCH, this case will result in the same situation as for Case 1-6 without LCH priority. The same handling should be applied as for Case 1-6 without LCH priority.

Q1-7: Do you agree with above on UCI handling for case 1-6-1 and 1-6-2?

* If you do not agree, please elaborate the reason and the preferred UCI handling solution.

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For case 1-6-3, the UCI should be multiplexed on the CG PUSCH.

Q1-8: Do you agree with above on UCI handling for case 1-6-3?

* If you do not agree, please elaborate the reason and the preferred UCI handling solution.

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* + 1. UL skipping with LCH prioritization and two PHY priorities

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| Case 2-1a | Case 2-1b |

Case 2-1a and Case 2-1b is similar, the only difference is for Case 2-1a, the starting symbol of LP DG PUSCH is earlier than that of HP CG PUSCH. In the following, we will use the case 2-1a for discussion. The same discussion results are also applied to case 2-1b.

For case 2-1a:

* 2-1a-1: When only one grant (either DG or CG) has available data, it is expected that MAC should generate and deliver the MAC PDU for which there is data available.
* 2-1a-2: When both grants have available data, it is expected that MAC should generate and deliver the MAC PDU for which the grant has higher PHY priority.
* 2-1a-3: When there is no available data for either grant, (it is the same case as Case 1-6 without LCH priority configured), it is expected that MAC should generate the MAC PDU for the DG PUSCH.

Q2-1: Do you agree with above expected MAC layer behavior for case 2-1a-1, 2-1a-2 and 2-1a-3?

* If you do not agree, please elaborate the reason and the expected MAC layer behavior.

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For case 2-1a-1, 2-1a-2 and case 2-1a-3, handling of UCI,

* When both grants have available data or only CG has available data, it is expected the MAC PDU should be delivered for the CG PUSCH, this case will result in the same situation as for Case 1-4 with LCH priority and a single PHY priority. The same handling should be applied as for the Case 1-4 with LCH priority and a single PHY priority.
* When only DG has available data, it is expected the MAC PDU should be delivered for the DG PUSCH, and PHY will multiplex the UCI on the DG PUSCH and transmit the DG PUSCH including the UCI
* When neither grant has available data, it is expected the MAC PDU should be delivered for the DG PUSCH, so that PHY will multiplex the UCI on the DG PUSCH and transmit the DG PUSCH including the UCI.

Q2-2: Do you agree with above on UCI handling for Case 2-1a-1, 2-1a-2 and case 2-1a-3?

* If you do not agree, please elaborate the reason and the preferred UCI handling solution.

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Below are Case 2-2 and Case 2-3. The difference between Case 2-2 and Case 2-3 is for Case 2-2, the PUSCH collision is between DG and CG PUSCH; while for Case 2-3, the PUSCH collision is between CG and CG PUSCH. It is noted that for Case 2-2, PHY expects MAC only deliver one MAC PDU. But for Case 2-3, MAC can deliver two CG PUSCHs, it is up to UE implementation to make sure that the low priority CG PUSCH transmission can be cancelled before the start of the high priority CG PUSCH.

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| Case 2-2 | Case 2-3 |

For Case 2-2,

* 2-2-1: When only HP CG has available data, it is expected that MAC should generate and deliver the HP CG PUSCH.
* 2-2-2: When only LP DG has available data, it is expected that MAC should generate and deliver the LP DG PUSCH.
* 2-2-3: When both grants have available data, it is expected that MAC should generate and deliver the HP CG PUSCH.
* 2-2-4: When there is no available data for either grant, discuss what the expected behavior is in MAC.

Q2-2: Do you agree with above expected MAC layer behavior for case 2-2-1, 2-2-2 and 2-2-3?

* If you do not agree, please elaborate the reason and the expected MAC layer behavior.

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Q2-3: for Case 2-2-4,

* Q2-3-a: What is the expected MAC layer behavior from PHY perspective and why?
* Q2-3-b: based on your replies to Q2-3-a, what is the preferred PHY layer on handling of the HP PUCCH and LP PUCCH?

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For case 2-2-1, 2-2-2 and case 2-2-3, handling of UCI,

* For case 2-2-1 and case 2-2-3, HP CG is delivered and PHY will multiplex the HP-UCI on the HP-CG PUSCH; for LP-PUCCH, the same handling (e.g, UCI is dropped or UCI is transmitted on PUCCH or whether to drop or transmit the UCI depends on the timeline, etc.) should be applied as for the Case 2-1a with LCH priority and two PHY priorities.
* For case 2-2-2, LP DG is delivered and PHY will multiplex the LP-UCI on the LP-DG PUSCH; for HP-PUCCH, the same handling (e.g, UCI is dropped or UCI is transmitted on PUCCH, or whether to drop or transmit the UCI depends on the timeline etc.) can be considered to apply as for the Case 2-2-1.

Q2-4: Do you agree with above on UCI handling for Case 2-2-1, 2-2-3 and case 2-2-2?

* If you do not agree, please elaborate the reason and the preferred UCI handling solution.

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For Case 2-3,

* 2-3-1: When only HP CG has available data, it is expected that MAC should generate and deliver the HP CG PUSCH.
* 2-3-2: When only LP CG has available data, it is expected that MAC should generate and deliver the LP CG PUSCH.
* 2-3-3: When both grants have available data, it is possible that MAC generates and delivers both HP CG PUSCH and LP CG PUSCH, then it is up to UE implementation to make sure that the low priority CG PUSCH transmission can be cancelled before the start of the high priority CG PUSCH.
* 2-3-4: When there is no available data for either grant, it is similar as Case 2-2, we can discuss what the expected behavior is in MAC.

Q2-5: Do you agree with above expected MAC layer behavior for case 2-3-1, 2-3-2 and Case 2-3-3?

* If you do not agree, please elaborate the reason and the expected MAC layer behavior.

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Q2-6: for Case 2-3-4,

* Q2-6-a: What is the expected MAC layer behavior from PHY perspective and why?
* Q2-6-b: based on your replies to Q2-6-a, what is the preferred PHY layer on handling of the HP PUCCH and LP PUCCH?

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Handling of UCI for case 2-3-1, 2-3-2 and case 2-3-3,

* For case 2-3-1, HP CG is delivered and PHY will multiplex the HP-UCI on the HP-CG PUSCH; for LP-PUCCH, FFS UCI can be dropped or UCI can be transmitted on PUCCH, etc.
* For case 2-3-2, LP CG is delivered and PHY will multiplex the LP-UCI on the LP-CG PUSCH; for HP-PUCCH, FFS UCI can be dropped or UCI can be transmitted on PUCCH, etc.
* For case 2-3-3,
	+ if only HP CG is delivered, it becomes the same case as case 2-3-1;
	+ if only LP CG is delivered, it becomes the same case as case 2-3-2;
	+ if both CGs are delivered, it is up to UE implementation to make sure that the LP CG PUSCH with the LP UCI multiplexed on it can be cancelled before the start of the HP CG PUSCH, and the HP UCI is multiplexed on HP CG PUSCH.

Q2-7: Do you agree with above on UCI handling for Case 2-3-1, 2-3-2 and case 2-3-3?

* If you do not agree, please elaborate the reason and the preferred UCI handling solution.

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**Q2-8: Based on your views for section 2.1 and 2.2, which high-level option as provided in the section 2.2.1 General views do you prefer?**

* **Option 1: Handled by gNB scheduling or configuration restrictions**
* **Option 2: PHY selects and indicates to MAC the PUSCH that cannot be skipped and the MAC layer can skip other PUSCHs except the one indicated by the PHY layer.**
* **Option 3: MAC layer decide which MAC PDU should be delivered (based on LCH based priority and data availability and the resource overlapping between the PUSCH and PUCCH of the same L1 priority).**

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**Q2-9: for the MAC PDU not delivered by MAC layer, if it overlaps with the PUCCH of the same PHY priority, do you prefer to have the same solution should be adopted as for the case 1-6 without LCH priority?**

* **If your answer is No, please share your reasons.**

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# Appendix

## RAN1 agreements related to Rel-16 uplink skipping

**Agreement (RAN1#102)**

For UL skipping of dynamic UL grant in non-CA and CA case, when there is PUCCH carrying UCI overlapping with a set of PUSCHs, the PUSCH with UCI multiplexing from the set cannot be skipped. MAC generates MAC PDU for the PUSCH and the UCI is multiplexed on the PUSCH.

**Agreement: (RAN1#103)**

For the case (Case 1-2) where only one or more CG PUSCHs overlapping with PUCCH

* In Rel.16, for CA and non-CA case, when Rel-16 LCH based prioritization is not configured and there is a single PHY priority for UL transmissions, and when PUSCH repetition is not applied, in case of one or more CG PUSCHs overlapping with UCI and there is no DG PUSCH overlapping with the UCI and there is no DG PUSCH overlapping with the one or more CG PUSCHs, the CG PUSCH with UCI multiplexing from the one or more CG PUSCHs cannot be skipped.  MAC generates MAC PDU for the CG PUSCH and delivers the MAC PDU to PHY and the UCI is multiplexed on the CG PUSCH.

**Conclusion (RAN1#103)**

For the following cases, for CA and non-CA, when DG PUSCH skipping is configured and Rel-16 LCH based prioritization is not configured and there is a single PHY priority for UL transmissions, MAC generates MAC PDU for the DG PUSCH and the UCI is multiplexed on the DG PUSCH. For the case 1-3 and 1-4, MAC does not generate a TB for the CG PUSCH(s) overlapping with the DG PUSCH on the same serving cell.  The ~~G~~CG PUSCH(s) is discarded and does not participate in subsequent physical layer procedure.

* (Case 1-3) DG PUSCH and CG PUSCH are overlapping and both DG/CG PUSCH are overlapping with PUCCH
* (Case 1-4) DG PUSCH and CG PUSCH are overlapping and DG PUSCH is overlapping with PUCCH, and CG PUSCH is non-overlapping with the PUCCH
* (Case 1-5) DG PUSCH and CG PUSCH are non-overlapping and both DG/CG PUSCH are overlapping with PUCCH

**Working Assumption: (RAN1#103)**

For the case (Case 1-6) when DG PUSCH and CG PUSCH are overlapping on a serving cell and CG PUSCH is overlapping with PUCCH, and DG PUSCH is non-overlapping with the PUCCH

* In Rel.16, for non-CA case, when DG PUSCH skipping is configured and Rel-16 LCH based prioritization is not configured and there is a single PHY priority for UL transmissions, and when PUSCH repetition is not applied, in case of one or more CG PUSCHs overlapping with UCI and there is DG PUSCH overlapping with the CG PUSCHs on a serving cell and not overlapping with the UCI
	+ Opt-3:
		- If there is data for DG, MAC generates PDU for DG PUSCH
			* UCI is transmitted on PUCCH.
		- If there is no data for DG, MAC does not generate PDU for DG or CG PUSCH
			* UCI is transmitted on PUCCH.
	+ Opt-4:
		- If there is data for DG, MAC generates PDU for DG PUSCH
			* UCI is dropped together with CG PUSCH.
		- If there is no data for DG, MAC does not generate PDU for DG or CG PUSCH.
			* UCI is dropped together with CG PUSCH.

Note: In RAN1#104-e, aim to resolve case 1-6 using above options as a starting point, other options are not precluded.

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| **Case 1-2** | **Case 1-3** |
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| **Case 1-4** | **Case 1-5** |
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| **Case 1-6** |

## RAN1 agreements from Rel-16 URLLC

**Agreement (RAN1#103)**

* For the collision scenario between CG and DG with same/different PHY-priority index, if there is no collision between PUCCH and the CG and there is no collision between PUCCH and the DG, the behaviour mentioned in the LS is consistent with RAN1’s understanding if taking into account the TP to Rel-16 TS 38.214, i.e., revision CR in R1-2008655.
* When the MAC entity is configured with *lch-basedPrioritization*, for the collision scenario between CG and DG with same/different PHY-priority index, and when there is collision between PUCCH and the CG with the same priority and/or there is collision between PUCCH and the DG with the same priority, RAN1 is still discussing the related PHY layer behaviour.

## RAN1 agreements related to collision handling for PUSCH of different PHY priorities in Rel-16

1. Overlapping HP DG PUSCH and LP DG PUSCH is not supported
	* Related RAN1#99 Conclusion: In Rel. 16 URLLC, the UE is not expected to be scheduled with two DG-PUSCH overlap in the time domain on the same carrier.
2. HP CG PUSCH and LP CG PUSCH can be overlapping and MAC may deliver more than one PDU, it is up to UE implementation to make sure that the low priority CG PUSCH transmission can be cancelled before the start of the high priority CG PUSCH.
	* Related RAN1#101-e Agreement: For collision handling between CG and CG with different priorities - If MAC delivers two MAC PDUs, it is up to UE implementation to make sure that the low priority CG PUSCH transmission can be cancelled before the start of the high priority CG PUSCH
3. Overlapping of DG PUSCH and CG PUSCH of different PHY priority is supported, if the Rel-15 overriding timeline is satisfied (i.e. only a single MAC PDU will be delivered, no PHY cancelation)
	* Related RAN1#101-e Conclusion:There is no consensus in RAN1 for the support of the following
		+ - high priority DG cancel the transmission of low priority CG in the physical layer
			- high priority CG cancel the transmission of low priority DG in the physical layer

No further discussion for Rel-16.

* + Related RAN1#102-e Conclusion: For the collision between DG PUSCH and CG PUSCH with different priorities, the DG PUSCH can be scheduled overlapping in time with CG PUSCH occasion if Rel-15 timeline satisfies.