**3GPP TSG RAN WG1 #107b-e R1-22xxxxx**

**e-Meeting, January 17th – 25th, 2022**

**Agenda Item: 8.8.1.3**

**Source: Moderator (China Telecom)**

**Title: [107bis-e-R17-CovEnh-03] Email discussion regarding joint channel estimation for PUSCH**

**Document for: Discussion**

1. Introduction

In RAN #90 e-meeting, a new Rel-17 work item on NR coverage enhancements was approved [1] and was revised in [2]. The objective of this work item is to specify enhancements for PUSCH, PUCCH and Msg3 PUSCH for both FR1 and FR2 as well as TDD and FDD.

The detailed objectives are as follows.

* *Specification of PUSCH enhancements [RAN1, RAN4]*
  + *Specify the following mechanisms for enhancements on PUSCH repetition type A [RAN1]*
    - *Increasing the maximum number of repetitions up to a number to be determined during the course of the work.*
    - *The number of repetitions counted on the basis of available UL slots.*
  + *Specify mechanism(s) to support TB processing over multi-slot PUSCH [RAN1]*
    - *TBS determined based on multiple slots and transmitted over multiple slots.*
  + *Specify mechanism(s) to enable joint channel estimation [RAN1, RAN4]*
    - *Mechanism(s) to enable joint channel estimation over multiple PUSCH transmissions, based on the conditions to keep power consistency and phase continuity to be investigated and specified if necessary by RAN4 [RAN1, RAN4]*
      * *Potential optimization of DMRS location/granularity in time domain is not precluded*
    - *Inter-slot frequency hopping with inter-slot bundling to enable joint channel estimation [RAN1]*
* *Specification of PUCCH enhancements [RAN1, RAN4]*
  + *Specify signaling mechanism to support dynamic PUCCH repetition factor indication [RAN1]*
  + *Specify mechanism to support DMRS bundling across PUCCH repetitions [RAN1, RAN4]*
    - *When applicable, based on similar mechanism(s) for enabling joint channel estimation for PUSCH*
* *Specify mechanism(s) to support Type A PUSCH repetitions for Msg3 [RAN1, RAN2]*

Editors’ CRs on introduction of coverage enhancements in NR have been approved in RAN#94e [3]. This contribution is a summary of the following email discussion.

[107bis-e-R17-CovEnh-03] Email discussion regarding joint channel estimation for PUSCH – Jianchi (China Telecom)

* 1st check point: January 20
* Final check point: January 25

1. Background

## 2.1 Use cases for joint channel estimation

RAN1 has identified the potential use cases for joint channel estimation for PUSCH.

* Use case 1: back-to-back PUSCH transmissions within one slot.
* Use case 2: non-back-to-back PUSCH transmissions within one slot.
  + Use case 2a: no uplink transmission in the middle of two PUSCH transmissions
  + Use case 2b: other uplink transmissions in the middle of two PUSCH transmissions
* Use case 3: back-to-back PUSCH transmissions across consecutive slots.
* Use case 4: non-back-to-back PUSCH transmissions across consecutive slots.
  + Use case 4a: no uplink transmission in the middle of two PUSCH transmissions
  + Use case 4b: other uplink transmissions in the middle of two PUSCH transmissions
* Use case 5: PUSCH transmissions across non-consecutive slots.
  + Use case 5a: no uplink transmission in the middle of two PUSCH transmissions
  + Use case 5b: other uplink transmissions in the middle of two PUSCH transmissions

Note: RAN1 assumes “back-to-back PUSCH transmission” has zero gap in-between adjacent PUSCH transmissions.

Note: intervening “other uplink transmissions” can be either on the same component carrier or a different component carrier.

In the past RAN1 meetings, it was discussed whether joint channel estimation can be applied to the above uses cases. In addition, during online discussion of RAN1 #106-e meeting, according to the guidance from Chair there would be no further discussion for transmissions with different TBs. Based on the discussion and agreements, the situation is summarized in the following table.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Use cases | Repetition type A for the same TB | Repetition type B for the same TB | Transmissions with different TBs | TBoMS |
| 1: B2B PUSCH transmission within one slot | / | Support | Not support | / |
| 2: Non-B2B PUSCH transmission within one slot | / | Not support | Not support | / |
| 3: B2B PUSCH transmissions across consecutive slots | Support | Support | **No further discussion** | Support |
| 4: Non-B2B PUSCH transmissions across consecutive slots | Support  (4a) | Support  (4a) | **No further discussion** | Support  (4a) |
| Not support  (4b) | Not support  (4b) | Not support  (4b) |
| 5: PUSCH transmissions across non-consecutive slots | Not support | Not support | Not support | Not support |

## 2.2 The maximum duration

In the LS [4] and agreed way forward [6] in RAN4, RAN4 provided answers to the related questions about the maximum duration.

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| --- | --- |
| **RAN1’s questions** | **RAN4’s answers** |
| For joint channel estimation, is there a maximum duration during which UE is able to maintain power consistency and phase continuity under certain tolerance level? If any, how long is it? | Yes, there is a maximum duration but RAN4 has not agreed how many slots it is [4].  Depend on the outcome of “What factors determine the maximum duration”. Note: The number of slots for maximum duration means the consecutive slots. In case of non-scheduled gap and/or other channel transmission, the duration of the non-scheduled gap and/or other channel should be counted [6]. |
| What factors determine the maximum duration? | RAN4 has agreed that TA adjustment should be avoided across the PUSCH/PUCCH transmissions (i.e., from start of first transmission until the end of last transmission) for joint channel estimation. RAN4 is still investigating other factors impact in more detail [4].  Phase and power tolerance within the duration [6]. |
| Whether the maximum duration should be the same for different cases for both PUSCH and PUCCH? | Yes [4]. |
| Whether the maximum duration is dependent on the modulation order of transmission, e.g., QPSK, 16QAM, 64QAM? | Considering the scenario of coverage extension, RAN4 recommends to only focus on modulation orders not higher than QPSK, i.e., focus on QPSK (PUCCH and PUSCH), Pi/2 BPSK (PUCCH and PUSCH), BPSK (PUCCH). RAN4 is still discussing whether maximum duration depends on modulation order for the above modulation schemes [4].  No. Note: It has been agreed to only focus on the modulation orders not higher than QPSK [6]. |
| Whether the maximum duration is dependent on UL waveform (DFT-s-OFDM vs. OFDM)? | No [4]. |
| Whether the maximum duration is band specific? | The length of maximum duration is [6]:   * Option 1: Band specific * Option 2: FR specific |
| Besides the factors listed above, whether or not the maximum duration is further dependent on UE capabilities (e.g., multiple possible values for a given set of factor(s)), and if so, whether the UE should report such a duration. | Still under discussion in RAN4 [4].  Down select among the following options once we have the results of the simulations [6]:   * Option 1: Subject to a single maximum duration value.   + The value is defined for a given set of factors which are depends on the conclusion for the other issues under discussion. * Option 2: Subject to multiple maximum duration value and UE could report the supported value(s). |

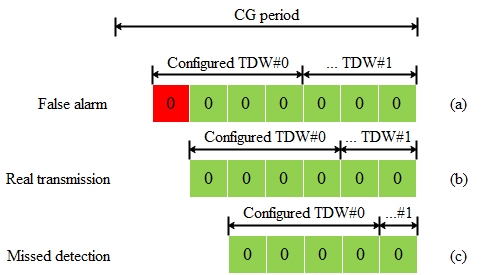
Based on LS [5], the length(s) of maximum duration is still being analyzed in RAN4. RAN4 is studying the impact of enabling up to 32 slots. Other numbers beyond 32 slots are not analyzed in RAN4. RAN4 is still discussing whether the max duration would be best defined per-FR or per-band.

1. Summary of contributions in RAN1#107bis-e

## 3.1 Time domain window

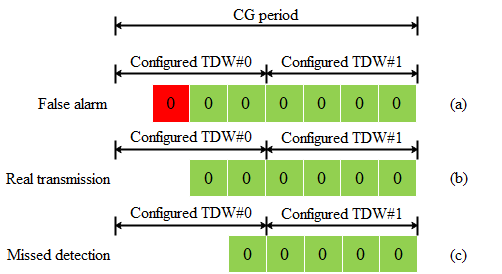
#### Issue #1: The start of configured TDW for CG PUSCH

For CG PUSCH, companies (**Huawei, HiSilicon, NTT DOCOMO, Spreadtrum**) observe that since the initial transmission for CG-PUSCH could be any transmission occasions associated with RV=0 if startingFromRV0 is set to ‘on’ and RV sequence is {0,0,0,0} or {0,3,0,3}, the start of the first configured TDW also could be any transmission occasions associated with RV=0. gNB might end up with false alarm or miss detection of the actual initial transmission. A misalignment issue of configured TDWs between gNB and UE may be occurred if the scheme of TDW determination for dynamic grant is reused.



The following solution is proposed to solve the above problem by companies:

* For CG PUSCH, to avoid any misalignment of configured TDW between a gNB and UEs, the first configured TDWs should always start from the first physical slot of a CG period.



Companies’ TPs are summarized as follows:

**NTT DOCOMO** proposes to adopt the following TP:

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| **-------------------------- Start of Text Proposal for TS 38.214---------------------------**  **<Unchanged parts omitted>**  **6.1.7 UE procedure for determining time domain windows for bundling DM-RS**  For PUSCH transmissions of PUSCH repetition Type A scheduled by DCI format 0\_1 or 0\_2, PUSCH repetition Type A with a configured grant, PUSCH repetition Type B and TB processing over multiple slots, when *PUSCH-DMRS-Bundling* is enabled, and for PUCCH transmissions of PUCCH repetition, when *PUCCH-DMRS-Bundling* is enabled, the UE determines one or multiple nominal TDWs, as follows:  - For PUSCH transmissions of repetition Type A, PUSCH repetition Type B and TB processing over multiple slots, the duration of each nominal TDW except the last nominal TDW, in number of consecutive slots, is:  - Given by *PUSCH-TimeDomainWindowLength*, if configured.  - Computed as min ([maxDMRS-BundlingDuration], *M*), if *PUSCH-TimeDomainWindowLength* is not configured, where *M* is the time duration in consecutive slots of PUSCH transmissions, and where:  - For PUSCH transmissions of PUSCH repetition Type A, *N*=1 and *K* is the number of repetitions, as defined in Clause 6.1.2.1.  - For PUSCH transmissions of PUSCH repetition Type B, *N*=1 and *K* is the number of nominal repetitions, as defined in Clause 6.1.2.1.  - For PUSCH transmissions of TB processing over multiple slots, *N* isthe number of slots used for TBS determination and *K* is the number of repetitions of the number of slots *N* used for TBS determination, as defined in Clause 6.1.2.1.  - For PUCCH transmissions of PUCCH repetition, the duration of each nominal TDW except the last nominal TDW, in number of consecutive slots, is:  - Given by *PUCCH-TimeDomainWindowLength*, if configured.  - Computed as min ([maxDMRS-BundlingDuration], *M*), if *PUCCH-TimeDomainWindowLength* is not configured, where *M* is the time duration in consecutive slots from the first slot determined for PUCCH transmissions of PUCCH repetition to the last slot determined for PUCCH transmissions of PUCCH repetition according to clause 9.2.6 of [6, TS 38.213].  - For PUSCH transmission of a PUSCH repetition Type A scheduled by DCI format 0\_1 or 0\_2 ~~and PUSCH repetition Type A with a configured grant~~, when *AvailableSlotCounting* is enabled, and for TB processing over multiple slots:  - The start of the first nominal TDW is the first slot determined for the first PUSCH transmission.  - The end of the last nominal TDW is the last slot determined for the last PUSCH transmission.  - The start of any other nominal TDWs is the first slot determined for PUSCH transmission after the last slot determined for PUSCH transmission of a previous nominal TDW.  - For PUSCH transmissions of a PUSCH repetition Type A with a configured grant, when the UE is not configured with *AvailableSlotCounting* or when *AvailableSlotCounting* is disabled, and for PUSCH repetition type B:  - The start of the first nominal TDW is the first slot for the first PUSCH transmission occasion.  - The end of the last nominal TDW is the last slot for the last PUSCH transmission.  - The start of any other nominal TDWs is the first slot after the last slot of a previous nominal TDW.  - For PUSCH transmissions of ~~a PUSCH repetition type A scheduled by DCI format 0\_1 or 0\_2 and~~ PUSCH repetition Type A with a configured grant, when the UE is not configured with *AvailableSlotCounting* or when *AvailableSlotCounting* is disabled, and for PUSCH repetition type B:  - The start of the first nominal TDW is the first slot for the first PUSCH transmission.  - The end of the last nominal TDW is the last slot for the last PUSCH transmission.  - The start of any other nominal TDWs is the first slot after the last slot of a previous nominal TDW.  - For PUSCH transmissions of a PUSCH repetition Type A with a configured grant, when the UE is not configured with *AvailableSlotCounting* or when *AvailableSlotCounting* is disabled, and for PUSCH repetition type B:  - The start of the first nominal TDW is the first slot for the first PUSCH transmission occasion.  - The end of the last nominal TDW is the last slot for the last PUSCH transmission.  - The start of any other nominal TDWs is the first slot after the last slot of a previous nominal TDW.  - For PUCCH transmissions of a PUCCH repetition:  - The start of the first nominal TDW is the first slot determined for the first PUCCH transmission.  - The end of the last nominal TDW is the last slot determined for the last PUCCH transmission.  - The start of any other nominal TDWs is the first slot determined for PUCCH transmission after the last slot determined for PUCCH transmission of a previous nominal TDW.  **<Unchanged parts omitted>**  **-------------------------- End of Text Proposal for TS 38.214 --------------------------** |

**Spreadtrum** proposes to adopt the following TP (TS 38.214):

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| **6.1.7 UE procedure for determining time domain windows for bundling DM-RS**  < Unchanged part is omitted >  - For PUSCH transmission of a PUSCH repetition Type A scheduled by DCI format 0\_1 or 0\_2, when *AvailableSlotCounting* is enabled, and for TB processing over multiple slots scheduled by DCI format 0\_1 or 0\_2:  - The start of the first nominal TDW is the first slot determined for the first PUSCH transmission.  - The end of the last nominal TDW is the last slot determined for the last PUSCH transmission.  - The start of any other nominal TDWs is the first slot determined for PUSCH transmission after the last slot determined for PUSCH transmission of a previous nominal TDW.  - For PUSCH transmissions of a PUSCH repetition type A scheduled by DCI format 0\_1 or 0\_2, when the UE is not configured with *AvailableSlotCounting* or when *AvailableSlotCounting* is disabled, and for PUSCH repetition type B scheduled by DCI format 0\_1 or 0\_2:  - The start of the first nominal TDW is the first slot for the first PUSCH transmission.  - The end of the last nominal TDW is the last slot for the last PUSCH transmission.  - The start of any other nominal TDWs is the first slot after the last slot of a previous nominal TDW.  - For PUSCH transmission of a PUSCH repetition Type A with a configured grant, PUSCH transmission of a PUSCH repetition Type B with a configured grant and for TB processing over multiple slots with a configured grant:  - The start of the first nominal TDW is the first transmission occasion in Clause 6.1.2.3.1, Clause 6.1.2.3.2 and Clause 6.1.2.3.3.  - The end of the last nominal TDW is the last slot determined for the last PUSCH transmission.  - The start of any other nominal TDWs is the first slot determined for PUSCH transmission after the last slot determined for PUSCH transmission of a previous nominal TDW.< Unchanged part is omitted > |

#### Issue #2: Candidate values of the window length *L* of the configured TDW

In RAN1 #107e, the following agreement was achieved for the candidate values of the window length *L* of the configured TDW.

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| **Agreement:**   * The candidate values of the window length *L* of the configured TDW can be any integer value that is larger than 1 and no larger than the maximum duration. |

**vivo** proposes the time domain window length configured by *PUSCH-TimeDomainWindowLength* should support 1 slot and not exceed 32 slots.

**Nokia** proposes to introduce only two candidate values for *L*, one candidate value is equal to the maximum duration and the other candidate value is FFS.

#### Issue #3: Events that violate power consistency and phase continuity

##### Issue #3-1: Events for multi-TRP operations

In RAN1 #107e, the following agreement was achieved that UL beam switching for multi-TRP operation constitutes an event if DMRS bundling and UL beam switching for multi-TRP operation are configured simultaneously.

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| **Agreement:**   * If DMRS bundling and UL beam switching for multi-TRP operation are configured simultaneously, UL beam switching for multi-TRP operation constitutes an event that violates power consistency and phase continuity.   + FFS: UL beam switching for multi-TRP operation is regarded as a semi-static event. |

Companies (**Samsung, xiaomi, CMCC, Intel**) think UL beam switching is as a semi-static event, the main reason is that it can be known prior to the first PUSCH transmission, similar to frequency hopping. While companies (**ZTE, Panasonic**) think since we have agreed that an event is regarded as a dynamic event if it is triggered by a DCI or MAC CE, UL beam switching in multi-TRP operation should be regarded as a dynamic event. **Interdigital** thinks the event type for UL beam switching depends on whether it is configured by RRC or indicated by DCI, if it is configured by RRC then it is regarded as a semi-static event; else if it is indicated by DCI, then it is regarded as a dynamic event.

**vivo** proposes that PUCCH repetitions with different sets of power control parameters in multi-TRP operation should be regarded as an event and adopt the following TP.

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| ----------------------------------Start of TP#1 for section 9.2.6 of 38.214 V17.0.0----------------------------------  **6.1.7 UE procedure for determining time domain windows for bundling DM-RS**  For PUSCH transmissions of PUSCH repetition Type A scheduled by DCI format 0\_1 or 0\_2, PUSCH repetition Type A with a configured grant, PUSCH repetition Type B and TB processing over multiple slots, when *PUSCH-DMRS-Bundling* is enabled, and for PUCCH transmissions of PUCCH repetition, when *PUCCH-DMRS-Bundling* is enabled, the UE determines one or multiple nominal TDWs, as follows:  <<unchanged text omitted>>  Events which cause power consistency and phase continuity not to be maintained across PUSCH transmissions of PUSCH repetition type A scheduled by DCI format 0\_1 or 0\_2, or PUSCH repetition Type A with a configured grant, or PUSCH repetition type B or TB processing over multiple slots, or PUCCH transmissions of PUCCH repetition, within the nominal TDW, are:  - A downlink slot or downlink reception or downlink monitoring based on *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationCommon* and *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationDedicated* for unpaired spectrum.  - The gap between any two consecutive PUSCH transmissions, or the gap between any two consecutive PUCCH transmissions, exceeds 13 symbols.  - The gap between any two consecutive PUSCH transmissions, or the gap between any two consecutive PUCCH transmissions, does not exceed 13 symbols but other uplink transmissions are scheduled between the two consecutive PUSCH transmissions or the two consecutive PUCCH transmissions.  - For PUSCH transmissions of PUSCH repetition type A, or PUSCH repetition type B or TB processing over multiple slots, a dropping or cancellation of a PUSCH transmission according to clause 9, clause 11.1 and clause 11.2A of [6, TS 38.213].  - For PUCCH transmissions of PUCCH repetition, a dropping or cancellation of a PUCCH transmission according to clause 9.2.6 and clause 11.1 of [6, TS 38.213].  - For any two consecutive PUSCH transmissions of PUSCH repetition type A, or PUSCH repetition type B, and when two SRS resource sets are configured in *srs-ResourceSetToAddModList* or *srs-ResourceSetToAddModListDCI-0-2* with higher layer parameter *usage* in *SRS-ResourceSet* set to 'codebook' or 'noncodebook', a different SRS resource set association is used for the two PUSCH transmissions of PUSCH repetition type A, or PUSCH repetition type B, according to Clause 6.1.2.1.  - For any two consecutive PUCCH transmissions of PUCCH repetition, and when a PUCCH resource used for repetitions of a PUCCH transmission by a UE includes first and second spatial relations, or first and second sets of power control parameters, as described in [TS 38.321] and in clause 7.2.1 of [TS 38.213], different spatial relations or different power control parameters, are used for the two PUCCH transmissions of PUCCH repetition, according to Clause 9.2.6 of [6, TS 38.213].  - Uplink timing adjustment in response to a timing advance command according to clause 4.2 of [6, TS 38.213].  - Frequency hopping.  <<unchanged text omitted>>  ----------------------------------End of TP#1 for section 7.1.1 of 38.213 V17.0.0---------------------------------- |

##### Issue #3-2: Dynamic & semi-static events

**China Telecom** observes that according to the current specification, when *PUSCH-Window-Restart* or *PUCCH-Window-Restart* is enabled, a new actual TDW is created within the nominal TDW, it seems “UE is mandatory to support restarting DM-RS bundling due to semi-static events” has not been captured into the specification. Moreover, for UE not capable of restarting DM-RS bundling, when *PUSCH-Window-Restart* or *PUCCH-Window-Restart* is enabled, it is not clear whether a new actual TDW is created for the following two cases:

* Case 1: A semi-static event is triggered after one or multiple dynamic events. Whether a new actual TDW is created after the semi-static event?
* Case 2: A semi-static event overlaps with a dynamic event. Whether a new actual TDW is created after the semi-static event?

Fig. Illustration of case 1 Fig. Illustration of case 2

To solve the above problem, **China Telecom** has the following proposals:

* A new actual TDW is created after a semi-static event no matter whether there are dynamic events before the semi-static event.
* A new actual TDW is created after a semi-static event in case the semi-static event overlaps with a dynamic event.

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Fig. Illustration of Solution 1 Fig. Illustration of Solution 2

**China Telecom** proposes to adopt the following TP to capture the agreement ‘UE is mandatory to support restarting DM-RS bundling due to semi-static events’ into the specification (TS 38.214):

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| - A new actual TDW is created when *PUSCH-Window-Restart* is enabled or in response to frequency hopping or in response to any event not triggered by DCI or MAC-CE. The start of a new actual TDW is the first symbol of the PUSCH transmission after the event which causes power consistency and phase continuity not to be maintained across PUSCH transmissions of PUSCH repetition type A scheduled by DCI format 0\_1 or 0\_2, or PUSCH repetition Type A with a configured grant, or PUSCH repetition type B or TB processing over multiple slots within the nominal TDW, and the PUSCH transmission is in a slot for PUSCH transmission of PUSCH repetition type A scheduled by DCI format 0\_1 or 0\_2, or PUSCH repetition Type A with a configured grant, or PUSCH repetition type B or TB processing over multiple slots.  - A new actual TDW is created when *PUCCH-Window-Restart* is enabled or in response to frequency hopping or in response to any event not triggered by DCI or MAC-CE. The start of a new actual TDW is the first symbol of the PUCCH transmission after the event which causes power consistency and phase continuity not to be maintained across PUCCH transmissions of PUCCH repetition within the nominal TDW, and the PUCCH transmission is in a slot determined for transmission of the PUCCH. |

**vivo** proposes that for PUSCH repetition type B, gap with more than 13 OFDM symbols created by invalid symbol pattern is considered as a semi-static event.

##### Issue #3-3: Dropping/Collision rules

**LG** proposes to treat dropping/cancellation based on Rel-17 collision rules as an event.

**Intel** proposes to adopt the following TP to add the case when PUCCH repetition with low priority is dropped when overlapping with PUSCH transmission with high priority, which is defined in Clause 9 in TS38.213, as an event:

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| === Start of text proposal for 38.214 Subclause **6.1.7** ===  Events which cause power consistency and phase continuity not to be maintained across PUSCH transmissions of PUSCH repetition type A scheduled by DCI format 0\_1 or 0\_2, or PUSCH repetition Type A with a configured grant, or PUSCH repetition type B or TB processing over multiple slots, or PUCCH transmissions of PUCCH repetition, within the nominal TDW, are:  - A downlink slot or downlink reception or downlink monitoring based on *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationCommon* and *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationDedicated* for unpaired spectrum.  - The gap between any two consecutive PUSCH transmissions, or the gap between any two consecutive PUCCH transmissions, exceeds 13 symbols.  - The gap between any two consecutive PUSCH transmissions, or the gap between any two consecutive PUCCH transmissions, does not exceed 13 symbols but other uplink transmissions are scheduled between the two consecutive PUSCH transmissions or the two consecutive PUCCH transmissions.  - For PUSCH transmissions of PUSCH repetition type A, or PUSCH repetition type B or TB processing over multiple slots, a dropping or cancellation of a PUSCH transmission according to clause 9, clause 11.1 and clause 11.2A of [6, TS 38.213].  - For PUCCH transmissions of PUCCH repetition, a dropping or cancellation of a PUCCH transmission according to clause 9, clause 9.2.6 and clause 11.1 of [6, TS 38.213].  - For any two consecutive PUSCH transmissions of PUSCH repetition type A, or PUSCH repetition type B, and when two SRS resource sets are configured in *srs-ResourceSetToAddModList* or *srs-ResourceSetToAddModListDCI-0-2* with higher layer parameter *usage* in *SRS-ResourceSet* set to 'codebook’ or ‘noncodebook’, a different SRS resource set association is used for the two PUSCH transmissions of PUSCH repetition type A, or PUSCH repetition type B, according to Clause 6.1.2.1.  - For any two consecutive PUCCH transmissions of PUCCH repetition, and when a PUCCH resource used for repetitions of a PUCCH transmission by a UE includes first and second spatial relations, different spatial relations are used for the two PUCCH transmissions of PUCCH repetition, according to Clause 9.2.6 of [6, TS 38.213].  - Uplink timing adjustment in response to a timing advance command according to clause 4.2 of [6, TS 38.213].  - Frequency hopping.  === end of text proposal for 38.214 Subclause **6.1.7** === |

##### Issue #3-4: HD-FDD RedCap UE related issues

**Huawei** proposes that for HD-FDD RedCap UEs, an event is constituted if the scheduled UL symbols overlap with any symbol of an SS/PBCH block provided by *ssb-PositionInBurst*.

**Spreadtrum** proposes that a downlink reception or downlink monitoring based on higher layer singling or DCI format is regarded as an event and adopt the following TP (TS 38.214):

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| **6.1.7 UE procedure for determining time domain windows for bundling DM-RS**  < Unchanged part is omitted >  Events which cause power consistency and phase continuity not to be maintained across PUSCH transmissions of PUSCH repetition type A scheduled by DCI format 0\_1 or 0\_2, or PUSCH repetition Type A with a configured grant, or PUSCH repetition type B or TB processing over multiple slots, or PUCCH transmissions of PUCCH repetition, within the nominal TDW, are:  < Unchanged part is omitted >  - For PUSCH transmissions of PUSCH repetition type A, or PUSCH repetition type B or TB processing over multiple slots, a dropping or cancellation of a PUSCH transmission according to clause 9, clause 11.1, clause 11.2A and clause 17.2 of [6, TS 38.213].  - For PUCCH transmissions of PUCCH repetition, a dropping or cancellation of a PUCCH transmission according to clause 9.2.6z clause 11.1 and clause 17.2 of [6, TS 38.213].  < Unchanged part is omitted > |

##### Issue #3-5: Clarifications on the events

**vivo**: For extended CP case, support to define 11 symbols as the maximum gap length to maintain the power consistency and phase continuity.

**Ericsson**: Revise ‘Frequency hopping’ in the list of events in 38.214 to ‘Change in starting RB for inter-slot frequency hopping’.

**LG**: Other UL transmission in between PUSCH/PUCCH transmission is an event only on the same carrier.

## 3.2 TPC command

#### Issue #4: TPC command

In RAN1 #107e, the following working assumption was achieved for TPC commands.

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| **Working assumption:**   * The action of group common TPC commands with format 2\_2 does not constitute an event that violates power consistency and phase continuity.   + If UE is configured to accumulate TPC commands,     - If UE receives TPC commands that would take into effect during a configured TDW, UE accumulates TPC commands without taking effect during the current configured TDW. TPC commands take effect after the current configured TDW.   + If UE is not configured to accumulate TPC commands     - the last TPC command that would take effect within a configured TDW supersedes all previous TPC commands that take effect within that configured TDW and only the last TPC command is applied by the UE after the current configured TDW.       * FFS: no more than 1 TPC command is expected to take effect during a configured TDW. |

The majority companies (**NTT DOCOMO, Samsung, Huawei, HiSilicon, vivo, ZTE, Apple, CMCC, Nokia, NSB, LG, xiaomi, InterDigital**) support to confirm the WA. While **Intel** proposes to drop the whole WA and proposes the action of group common TPC commands to be considered as an event for DMRS bundling. **Ericsson** mentioned that absolute TPC is not supported for DCI format 2\_2 and proposes to remove the the second bullet.

Companies’ further views on the above WA are summarized as follows:

* Remove the FFS bullet.
  + **Support**: NTT DOCOMO, Huawei, HiSilicon, vivo, CMCC, xiaomi, InterDigital
  + **Not Support**: LG
* No redefinition of transmission occasion for PUSCH/PUCCH in Rel-17.
  + **Support**: Nokia, NSB, Apple, LG, Huawei, HiSilicon, Qualcomm, Ericsson
* Replace all the “configured TDW” to “actual TDW”.
  + **Support**: Huawei, HiSilicon
* Replace the FFS bullet with “No TPC command is expected to take effect during a configured TDW.”
  + **Support**: ZTE

**Sharp** has the following proposal:

Proposal: One of the following two alternatives should be specified for accumulation of TPC commands for DCI format 2\_2:

* Alt 1: The transmission occasion for TPC command includes repetitions over the configured TDW.
* Alt 2: Reuse the legacy transmission occasion (e.g., the new variable value for accumulation of TPC commands is introduced).

**CMCC** proposes the following modification:

|  |
| --- |
| **Working assumption:**   * The action of group common TPC commands with format 2\_2 does not constitute an event that violates power consistency and phase continuity.   + If UE is configured to accumulate TPC commands,     - If UE receives TPC commands that would take into effect during a configured TDW, UE accumulates TPC commands without taking effect during the current configured TDW. TPC commands take effect after the current configured TDW.   + If UE is not configured to accumulate TPC commands     - T~~t~~he last TPC command that would take effect within a configured TDW ~~supersedes all previous TPC commands that take effect within that configured TDW and only the last TPC command~~ is applied by the UE after the current configured TDW.       * ~~FFS: no more than 1 TPC command is expected to take effect during a configured TDW.~~ |

**Qualcomm** proposes to capture the agreement on deferring TPC updates to the end of nominal TDWs using the following TP in 38.213, Section 7.1.1:

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| If the UE is provided *PUSCH-DMRS-Bundling* = ‘enabled’, and transmission occasion is not the last transmission occasion within a nominal time domain window, then any TPC command values received via DCI format 2\_2 contained in the set are deleted and added to the set where is a transmission occasion occurring after the end of the nominal time domain window. |

**Ericsson** proposes to adopt the following TP in 38.213 for accumulated TPC operation:

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| If the UE is provided *PUSCH-DMRS-Bundling* = ‘enabled’, and for processing TPC command values provided by DCI format 2\_2 with CRC scrambled by TPC-PUSCH-RNTI, if a transmission occasion occurs within a nominal time domain window determined as described in [6, TS 38.214], then , where transmission occasion is a first transmission occasion within the nominal time domain window. For a first transmission occasion after the transmission nominal time domain window,  , with as defined above. |

**Intel** proposes to adopt the following TP:

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| === Start of text proposal for 38.214 Subclause 6.1.7 ===  Events which cause power consistency and phase continuity not to be maintained across PUSCH transmissions of PUSCH repetition type A scheduled by DCI format 0\_1 or 0\_2, or PUSCH repetition Type A with a configured grant, or PUSCH repetition type B or TB processing over multiple slots, or PUCCH transmissions of PUCCH repetition, within the nominal TDW, are:  - A downlink slot or downlink reception or downlink monitoring based on *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationCommon* and *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationDedicated* for unpaired spectrum.  - The gap between any two consecutive PUSCH transmissions, or the gap between any two consecutive PUCCH transmissions, exceeds 13 symbols.  - The gap between any two consecutive PUSCH transmissions, or the gap between any two consecutive PUCCH transmissions, does not exceed 13 symbols but other uplink transmissions are scheduled between the two consecutive PUSCH transmissions or the two consecutive PUCCH transmissions.  - For PUSCH transmissions of PUSCH repetition type A, or PUSCH repetition type B or TB processing over multiple slots, a dropping or cancellation of a PUSCH transmission according to clause 9, clause 11.1 and clause 11.2A of [6, TS 38.213].  - For PUCCH transmissions of PUCCH repetition, a dropping or cancellation of a PUCCH transmission according to clause 9.2.6 and clause 11.1 of [6, TS 38.213].  - For any two consecutive PUSCH transmissions of PUSCH repetition type A, or PUSCH repetition type B, and when two SRS resource sets are configured in *srs-ResourceSetToAddModList* or *srs-ResourceSetToAddModListDCI-0-2* with higher layer parameter *usage* in *SRS-ResourceSet* set to 'codebook’ or ‘noncodebook’, a different SRS resource set association is used for the two PUSCH transmissions of PUSCH repetition type A, or PUSCH repetition type B, according to Clause 6.1.2.1.  - For any two consecutive PUCCH transmissions of PUCCH repetition, and when a PUCCH resource used for repetitions of a PUCCH transmission by a UE includes first and second spatial relations, different spatial relations are used for the two PUCCH transmissions of PUCCH repetition, according to Clause 9.2.6 of [6, TS 38.213].  - Uplink timing adjustment in response to a timing advance command according to clause 4.2 of [6, TS 38.213].  - Transmit power adjustment in response to a TPC command in DCI format 2\_2 according to Clause 7.1 and 7.2 of [6, TS 38.213].  - Frequency hopping.  === end of text proposal for 38.214 Subclause 6.1.7 === |

**Samsung** proposes to adopt the following TP:

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| [7.1.1, TS 38.213]  -  is the PUSCH power control adjustment state  for active UL BWP  of carrier  of serving cell  and PUSCH transmission occasion  if the UE is not provided *tpc-Accumulation*, where  - The  values are given in Table 7.1.1-1  -  is a sum of TPC command values in a set  of TPC command values with cardinality  that the UE receives between  symbols before PUSCH transmission occasion  and  symbols before PUSCH transmission occasion  on active UL BWP  of carrier  of serving cell  for PUSCH power control adjustment state , where  is the smallest integer for which  symbols before PUSCH transmission occasion  is earlier than  symbols before PUSCH transmission occasion  - If the UE is provided PUSCH-DMRS-bundling = ‘enable’, and for processing TPC command values provided by DCI format 2\_2 with CRC scrambled by TPC-PUSCH-RNTI, transmission occasion i is a first transmission occasion in a nominal time window [6, TS 38.214], transmission occasion i-i0 is a first transmission occasion in the preceding nominal time domain window, if any, and fb, f, c (i, l ) is same for all transmission occasions in the nominal time domain window.  …  -  is the PUSCH power control adjustment state for active UL BWP  of carrier  of serving cell  and PUSCH transmission occasion  if the UE is provided tpc-Accumulation, where  -  absolute values are given in Table 7.1.1-1. If the UE is provided PUSCH-DMRS-bundling = ‘enable’, and for processing TPC command values provided by DCI format 2\_2 with CRC scrambled by TPC-PUSCH-RNTI, transmission occasion i is a first transmission occasion in a nominal time window [6, TS 38.214], transmission occasion i-i0 is a first transmission occasion in the preceding nominal time domain window, if any, and fb, f, c (i, l ) is same for all transmission occasions in the nominal time domain window. |

**Huawei** proposes to adopt the following TP1 (TS 38.213)**:**

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| --- |
| **7.1.1 UE behaviour**  < Unchanged parts are omitted >  -  is the PUSCH power control adjustment state  for active UL BWP  of carrier  of serving cell  and PUSCH transmission occasion  if the UE is not provided *tpc-Accumulation*, where  - The  values are given in Table 7.1.1-1  -  is a sum of TPC command values in a set  of TPC command values with cardinality  that the UE receives between  symbols before PUSCH transmission occasion  and  symbols before PUSCH transmission occasion  on active UL BWP  of carrier  of serving cell  for PUSCH power control adjustment state , where  is the smallest integer for which  symbols before PUSCH transmission occasion  is earlier than  symbols before PUSCH transmission occasion   * If the UE is provided *PUSCH-DMRS-Bundling* =‘enabled’, and for processing TPC command values provided by DCI format 2\_2 with CRC scrambled by TPC-PUSCH-RNTI, * , where = * If the transmission occasion is the first transmission occasion within an actual time domain window determined as described in[6, TS 38.214], or if the transmission occasion is a transmission occasion that is not within an actual time domain window, then , otherwise where the transmission occasion is the first transmission occasion within the same actual time domain window as the transmission occasion .   < Unchanged parts are omitted > |

**Huawei** proposes to adopt the following TP2 (TS 38.213)**:**

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| --- |
| **7.1.1 UE behaviour**  < Unchanged parts are omitted >  -  is the PUSCH power control adjustment state for active UL BWP  of carrier  of serving cell  and PUSCH transmission occasion  if the UE is provided *tpc-Accumulation*, where  -  absolute values are given in Table 7.1.1-1   * If the UE is provided *PUSCH-DMRS-Bundling* =‘enabled’, and for processing TPC command values provided by DCI format 2\_2 with CRC scrambled by TPC-PUSCH-RNTI, * , where = * If the transmission occasion is the first transmission occasion within an actual time domain window determined as described in[6, TS 38.214], or if the transmission occasion is a transmission occasion that is not within an actual time domain window, then , otherwise where the transmission occasion is the first transmission occasion within the same actual time domain window as the transmission occasion .   < Unchanged parts are omitted > |

**vivo** proposes to adopt the following TP1**:**

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| --- |
| ----------------------------------Start of TP#1 for section 7.1.1 of 38.213 V17.0.0----------------------------------  **7.1.1 UE behaviour**  If a UE transmits a PUSCH on active UL BWP of carrier of serving cell using parameter set configuration with index and PUSCH power control adjustment state with index , the UE determines the PUSCH transmission power in PUSCH transmission occasion as  [dBm]  where,  - is the UE configured maximum output power defined in [8-1, TS 38.101-1], [8-2, TS38.101-2] and [8-3, TS38.101-3] for carrier of serving cell in PUSCH transmission occasion .  <<unchanged text omitted>>  - is the PUSCH power control adjustment state for active UL BWP of carrier of serving cell and PUSCH transmission occasion if the UE is not provided *tpc-Accumulation*, where  - The values are given in Table 7.1.1-1  - is a sum of TPC command values in a set of TPC command values with cardinality that the UE receives between symbols before PUSCH transmission occasion and symbols before PUSCH transmission occasion on active UL BWP of carrier of serving cell for PUSCH power control adjustment state , where is the smallest integer for which symbols before PUSCH transmission occasion is earlier than symbols before PUSCH transmission occasion  - If the UE is provided PUSCH-DMRS-Bundling = ‘enabled’,  - for a transmission occasion occurs within a nominal time domain window determined as described in [6, TS 38.214], , where transmission occasion is a first transmission occasion within the nominal time domain window;  - for the first transmission occasion occurs after the nominal time domain window, , where is the accumulation of the TPC command values that would take effect in the nominal time domain window.  - If a PUSCH transmission is scheduled by a DCI format, is a number of symbols for active UL BWP of carrier of serving cell after a last symbol of a corresponding PDCCH reception and before a first symbol of the PUSCH transmission  - If a PUSCH transmission is configured by *ConfiguredGrantConfig*, is a number of symbols equal to the product of a number of symbols per slot, , and the minimum of the values provided by *k2* in *PUSCH-ConfigCommon* for active UL BWP of carrier of serving cell  - If the UE has reached maximum power for active UL BWP of carrier of serving cell at PUSCH transmission occasion and , then  - If UE has reached minimum power for active UL BWP of carrier of serving cell at PUSCH transmission occasion and , then  - A UE resets accumulation of a PUSCH power control adjustment state for active UL BWP of carrier of serving cell to  - If a configuration for a corresponding value is provided by higher layers  - If a configuration for a corresponding value is provided by higher layers  where is determined from the value of as  - If and the UE is provided higher *SRI-PUSCH-PowerControl*, is the *sri-PUSCH-ClosedLoopIndex* value(s) configured in any *SRI-PUSCH-PowerControl* with the *sri-P0-PUSCH-AlphaSetId* value corresponding to  - If and the UE is not provided *SRI-PUSCH-PowerControl* or ,  - If , is provided by the value of *powerControlLoopToUse*  - is the PUSCH power control adjustment state for active UL BWP of carrier of serving cell and PUSCH transmission occasion  if the UE is provided *tpc-Accumulation*, where  - absolute values are given in Table 7.1.1-1  - If the UE is provided PUSCH-DMRS-Bundling = ‘enabled’,  - for a transmission occasion occurs within a nominal time domain window determined as described in [6, TS 38.214], then , where transmission occasion is a first transmission occasion within the nominal time domain window,  - for the first transmission occasion occurs after the nominal time domain window, , where is the last TPC command value that would take effect in the nominal time domain window.  If the UE transmits a PUSCH associated with the first RS resource index , the UE applies the first value, the first value, and for determining . If the UE transmits a PUSCH associated with the second RS resource index , the UE applies the second value, the second value, and or if *twoPUSCH-PC-AdjustmentStates* is provided or not provided, respectively, for determining .  <<unchanged text omitted>>  ----------------------------------End of TP#1 for section 7.1.1 of 38.213 V17.0.0---------------------------------- |

**vivo** proposes to adopt the following TP2**:**

|  |
| --- |
| ------------------------------------------------Start of TP#2 for section 7.2.1 of 38.213 V17.0.0----------------------------------  **7.2.1 UE behaviour**  If a UE transmits a PUCCH on active UL BWP of carrier in the primary cell using PUCCH power control adjustment state with index , the UE determines the PUCCH transmission power in PUCCH transmission occasion as  [dBm]  where  - is the UE configured maximum output power defined in [8-1, TS 38.101-1], [8-2, TS38.101-2] and [8-3, TS38.101-3] for carrier of primary cell in PUCCH transmission occasion  <<unchanged text omitted>>  - is the current PUCCH power control adjustment state for active UL BWP of carrier of primary cell and PUCCH transmission occasion , where  - The values are given in Table 7.1.2-1  - is a sum of TPC command values in a set of TPC command values with cardinality that the UE receives between symbols before PUCCH transmission occasion and  symbols before PUCCH transmission occasion on active UL BWP of carrier of primary cell for PUCCH power control adjustment state, where is the smallest integer for which symbols before PUCCH transmission occasion is earlier than symbols before PUCCH transmission occasion  - If the UE is provided PUCCH-DMRS-Bundling = ‘enabled’,  - for a transmission occasion occurs within a nominal time domain window determined as described in [6, TS 38.214], , where transmission occasion is a first transmission occasion within the nominal time domain window;  - for the first transmission occasion occurs after the nominal time domain window, , where is the accumulation of the TPC command values that would take effect in the nominal time domain window.  - If the PUCCH transmission is in response to a detection by the UE of a DCI format, is a number of symbols for active UL BWP of carrier of primary cell after a last symbol of a corresponding PDCCH reception and before a first symbol of the PUCCH transmission  <<unchanged text omitted>>  ------------------------------------------------End of TP#2 for section 7.2.1 of 38.213 V17.0.0---------------------------------- |

**OPPO** proposes to adopt the following TP (TS 38.213)**:**

|  |
| --- |
| \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*Start of the TP\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*  **7.1 Physical uplink shared channel**  <text omitted>  is the PUSCH power control adjustment state for active UL BWP of carrier of serving cell and PUSCH transmission occasion if the UE is not provided *tpc-Accumulation*, where  - The values are given in Table 7.1.1-1  - For PUSCH transmissions of PUSCH repetition Type A scheduled by DCI format 0\_1 or 0\_2, PUSCH repetition Type A with a configured grant, PUSCH repetition Type B and TB processing over multiple slots, when PUSCH-DMRS-Bundling is enabled, if TPC command is received in DCI format 2\_2 and the TPC command would take into effect during a nominal TDW, as defined in clause 6.1.7 of [6, TS 38.214], the TPC commands is not applied during the nominal TDW and would be applied after the nominal TDW.  - is a sum of TPC command values in a set of TPC command values with cardinality that the UE receives between symbols before PUSCH transmission occasion and symbols before PUSCH transmission occasion on active UL BWP of carrier of serving cell for PUSCH power control adjustment state , where is the smallest integer for which symbols before PUSCH transmission occasion is earlier than symbols before PUSCH transmission occasion  - If a PUSCH transmission is scheduled by a DCI format, is a number of symbols for active UL BWP of carrier of serving cell after a last symbol of a corresponding PDCCH reception and before a first symbol of the PUSCH transmission  - If a PUSCH transmission is configured by *ConfiguredGrantConfig*, is a number of symbols equal to the product of a number of symbols per slot, , and the minimum of the values provided by *k2* in *PUSCH-ConfigCommon* for active UL BWP of carrier of serving cell  - If the UE has reached maximum power for active UL BWP of carrier of serving cell at PUSCH transmission occasion and , then  - If UE has reached minimum power for active UL BWP of carrier of serving cell at PUSCH transmission occasion and , then  - A UE resets accumulation of a PUSCH power control adjustment state for active UL BWP of carrier of serving cell to  - If a configuration for a corresponding value is provided by higher layers  - If a configuration for a corresponding value is provided by higher layers  where is determined from the value of as  - If and the UE is provided higher *SRI-PUSCH-PowerControl*, is the *sri-PUSCH-ClosedLoopIndex* value(s) configured in any *SRI-PUSCH-PowerControl* with the *sri-P0-PUSCH-AlphaSetId* value corresponding to  - If and the UE is not provided *SRI-PUSCH-PowerControl* or ,  - If , is provided by the value of *powerControlLoopToUse*  - is the PUSCH power control adjustment state for active UL BWP of carrier of serving cell and PUSCH transmission occasion  if the UE is provided *tpc-Accumulation*, where  - absolute values are given in Table 7.1.1-1  - For PUSCH transmissions of PUSCH repetition Type A scheduled by DCI format 0\_1 or 0\_2, PUSCH repetition Type A with a configured grant, PUSCH repetition Type B and TB processing over multiple slots, when PUSCH-DMRS-Bundling is enabled, if TPC command(s) is received in DCI format 2\_2 , and if one or more TPC command(s) that would take effect in a nominal TDW, as defined in clause 6.1.7 of [6, TS 38.214], are received, only the last TPC command is applied after the nominal TDW while the others are omitted.  <text omitted>  \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*End of the TP\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* |

**LG** proposes to adopt the following TP**:**

|  |
| --- |
| ================== Start of Text Proposal for TS38.213 ==================  **7.1.1 UE behaviour**  <Other parts are omitted>  - is the PUSCH power control adjustment state for active UL BWP of carrier of serving cell and PUSCH transmission occasion if the UE is not provided *tpc-Accumulation*, where  - The values are given in Table 7.1.1-1  - When *PUSCH-DMRS-Bundling* is enabled and if transmission occasion is within the first nominal TDW, is a sum of TPC command values in a set of TPC command values with cardinality that the UE receives between symbols before PUSCH transmission occasion and symbols before PUSCH transmission occasion on active UL BWP of carrier of serving cell for PUSCH power control adjustment state , where is the largest integer that transmission occasion and transmission occasion are within same nominal TDW and is the smallest integer for which symbols before PUSCH transmission occasion is earlier than symbols before PUSCH transmission occasion  - When *PUSCH-DMRS-Bundling* is enabled and if transmission occasion is not within the first nominal TDW, is a sum of TPC command values in a set of TPC command values with cardinality that the UE receives between symbols before PUSCH transmission occasion and symbols before PUSCH transmission occasion on active UL BWP of carrier of serving cell for PUSCH power control adjustment state , where is the largest integer that transmission occasion and transmission occasion are within same nominal TDW and is the largest integer that transmission occasion is within the previous nominal TDW, for which symbols before PUSCH transmission occasion is earlier than symbols before PUSCH transmission occasion  - When *PUSCH-DMRS-Bundling* is not enabled, is a sum of TPC command values in a set of TPC command values with cardinality that the UE receives between symbols before PUSCH transmission occasion and symbols before PUSCH transmission occasion on active UL BWP of carrier of serving cell for PUSCH power control adjustment state , where is the smallest integer for which symbols before PUSCH transmission occasion is earlier than symbols before PUSCH transmission occasion  - If a PUSCH transmission is scheduled by a DCI format, is a number of symbols for active UL BWP of carrier of serving cell after a last symbol of a corresponding PDCCH reception and before a first symbol of the PUSCH transmission  <Other parts are omitted>  - is the current PUCCH power control adjustment state for active UL BWP of carrier of primary cell and PUCCH transmission occasion , where  - The values are given in Table 7.1.2-1  - When *PUCCH-DMRS-Bundling* is enabled, is a sum of TPC command values in a set of TPC command values with cardinality that the UE receives between symbols before PUCCH transmission occasion and symbols before PUCCH transmission occasion on active UL BWP of carrier of primary cell for PUCCH power control adjustment state, where is the smallest integer for which symbols before PUCCH transmission occasion is earlier than symbols before PUCCH transmission occasion  - is a sum of TPC command values in a set of TPC command values with cardinality that the UE receives between symbols before PUCCH transmission occasion and symbols before PUCCH transmission occasion on active UL BWP of carrier of primary cell for PUCCH power control adjustment state, where is the smallest integer for which symbols before PUCCH transmission occasion is earlier than symbols before PUCCH transmission occasion  - is a sum of TPC command values in a set of TPC command values with cardinality that the UE receives between symbols before PUCCH transmission occasion and  symbols before PUCCH transmission occasion on active UL BWP of carrier of primary cell for PUCCH power control adjustment state, where is the smallest integer for which symbols before PUCCH transmission occasion is earlier than symbols before PUCCH transmission occasion  <Other parts are omitted>  ================== End of Text Proposal for TS38.213 ================== |

**Nokia** proposes to adopt the following TP (TS 38.213)**:**

|  |
| --- |
| **\*\*\*Unchanged text is omitted \*\*\***  **7.1.1 UE behaviour**  **\*\*\*Unchanged text is omitted \*\*\***  - is the PUSCH power control adjustment state for active UL BWP of carrier of serving cell and PUSCH transmission occasion if the UE is not provided *tpc-Accumulation*, where  - The values are given in Table 7.1.1-1  - is a sum of TPC command values in a set of TPC command values with cardinality that the UE receives between symbols before PUSCH transmission occasion and symbols before PUSCH transmission occasion on active UL BWP of carrier of serving cell for PUSCH power control adjustment state , where is the smallest integer for which symbols before PUSCH transmission occasion is earlier than symbols before PUSCH transmission occasion  - If the UE is provided *PUSCH-DMRS-Bundling* = ‘enabled’, is a number of symbols for active UL BWP of carrier of serving cell from the first symbol of the nominal time domain window including the transmission occasion *i* and before a first symbol of the transmission occasion *i*, where the nominal time domain window is determined as described in[6, TS 38.214]  - If the UE is not provided *PUSCH-DMRS-Bundling* = ‘enabled’,  - If a PUSCH transmission is scheduled by a DCI format, is a number of symbols for active UL BWP of carrier of serving cell after a last symbol of a corresponding PDCCH reception and before a first symbol of the PUSCH transmission  - If a PUSCH transmission is configured by *ConfiguredGrantConfig*, is a number of symbols equal to the product of a number of symbols per slot, , and the minimum of the values provided by *k2* in *PUSCH-ConfigCommon* for active UL BWP of carrier of serving cell  - If the UE has reached maximum power for active UL BWP of carrier of serving cell at PUSCH transmission occasion and , then  - If UE has reached minimum power for active UL BWP of carrier of serving cell at PUSCH transmission occasion and , then  - A UE resets accumulation of a PUSCH power control adjustment state for active UL BWP of carrier of serving cell to  - If a configuration for a corresponding value is provided by higher layers  - If a configuration for a corresponding value is provided by higher layers  where is determined from the value of as  - If and the UE is provided higher *SRI-PUSCH-PowerControl*, is the *sri-PUSCH-ClosedLoopIndex* value(s) configured in any *SRI-PUSCH-PowerControl* with the *sri-P0-PUSCH-AlphaSetId* value corresponding to  - If and the UE is not provided *SRI-PUSCH-PowerControl* or ,  - If , is provided by the value of *powerControlLoopToUse*  - If the UE is provided *PUSCH-DMRS-Bundling* = ‘enabled’ and *tpc-Accumulation,* is the PUSCH power control adjustment state *l* for active UL BWP *b* of carrier *f* of serving cell *c* and PUSCH transmission occasion *i*, which is identical for all transmission occasions belonging to a nominal TDW, and equal to the absolute value carried by the last TPC command before the first symbol of the nominal TDW including transmission occasion *i,* and provided by DCI format 2\_2 with CRC scrambled by TPC-PUSCH-RNTI  - If the UE is not provided *PUSCH-DMRS-Bundling* = ‘enabled’, is the PUSCH power control adjustment state for active UL BWP of carrier of serving cell and PUSCH transmission occasion  if the UE is provided *tpc-Accumulation*, where  - absolute values are given in Table 7.1.1-1  **\*\*\*Unchanged text is omitted \*\*\***  **7.2.1 UE behaviour**  **\*\*\*Unchanged text is omitted \*\*\***  - For the PUCCH power control adjustment state  for active UL BWP  of carrier  of primary cell  and PUCCH transmission occasion  -  is a TPC command value included in a DCI format scheduling a PDSCH reception for active UL BWP  of carrier  of the primary cell  that the UE detects for PUCCH transmission occasion , or is jointly coded with other TPC commands in a DCI format 2\_2 with CRC scrambled by TPC-PUCCH-RNTI [5, TS 38.212], as described in clause 11.3  -  if the UE is provided *twoPUCCH-PC-AdjustmentStates* and *PUCCH-SpatialRelationInfo* and  if the UE is not provided *twoPUCCH-PC-AdjustmentStates* or *PUCCH-SpatialRelationInfo*  - If the UE obtains a TPC command value from a DCI format scheduling a PDSCH reception and if the UE is provided *PUCCH-SpatialRelationInfo*, the UE obtains a mapping, by an index provided by *p0-PUCCH-Id*, between a set of *pucch-SpatialRelationInfoId* values and a set of values for *closedLoopIndex* that provide the  value(s). If the UE receives an activation command indicating a value of *pucch-SpatialRelationInfoId*, the UE determines the value *closedLoopIndex* that provides the value of  through the link to a corresponding *p0-PUCCH-Id* index  - If the UE obtains one TPC command from a DCI format 2\_2 with CRC scrambled by a TPC-PUCCH-RNTI, the  value is provided by the closed loop indicator field in DCI format 2\_2  -  is the current PUCCH power control adjustment state  for active UL BWP  of carrier  of primary cell  and PUCCH transmission occasion , where  - The  values are given in Table 7.1.2-1  -  is a sum of TPC command values in a set  of TPC command values with cardinality  that the UE receives between  symbols before PUCCH transmission occasion  and  symbols before PUCCH transmission occasion  on active UL BWP  of carrier  of primary cell  for PUCCH power control adjustment state, where  is the smallest integer for which  symbols before PUCCH transmission occasion  is earlier than  symbols before PUCCH transmission occasion  - If the UE is provided *PUCCH-DMRS-Bundling* = ‘enabled’, is a number of symbols for active UL BWP of carrier of serving cell from the first symbol of the time domain window including the transmission occasion to the first symbol of the transmission occasion , where the time domain window is determined as described in[6, TS 38.214]  - If the UE is not provided *PUCCH-DMRS-Bundling* = ‘enabled’,  - If the PUCCH transmission is in response to a detection by the UE of a DCI format,  is a number of symbols for active UL BWP  of carrier  of primary cell  after a last symbol of a corresponding PDCCH reception and before a first symbol of the PUCCH transmission  - If the PUCCH transmission is not in response to a detection by the UE of a DCI format,  is a number of  symbols equal to the product of a number of symbols per slot, , and the minimum of the values provided by *k2* in *PUSCH-ConfigCommon* for active UL BWP  of carrier  of primary cell  - If the UE has reached maximum power for active UL BWP  of carrier  of primary cell  at PUCCH transmission occasion  and , then  - If UE has reached minimum power for active UL BWP  of carrier  of primary cell  at PUCCH transmission occasion  and , then  **\*\*\*Unchanged text is omitted \*\*\*** |

## 3.3 Inter-slot frequency hopping with inter-slot bundling

**FL comments:** This issue is discussed under AI 8.8.2.

## 3.4 RRC parameters

**China Telecom** proposes to update the description of the RRC parameter *PUSCH-Window-Restart* as follows*.*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **WI code** | **Sub-feature group** | **Parameter name in the spec** | **New or existing?** | **Description** | **Value range** | **Default value aspect** | **Per (UE, cell, TRP, …)** | **UE-specific or Cell-specific** |
| NR\_cov\_enh-Core | DM-RS bundling for PUSCH | *PUSCH-Window-Restart* | new | UE bundles PUSCH DM-RS remaining in a nominal time domain window after dynamic event(s) that violate power consistency and phase continuity requirements | ENUMERATED {enabled, disable } |  | in PUSCH-Config | UE-specific |

**China Telecom** proposes to update the description of the RRC parameter *PUCCH-Window-Restart* as follows*.*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **WI code** | **Sub-feature group** | **Parameter name in the spec** | **New or existing?** | **Description** | **Value range** | **Default value aspect** | **Per (UE, cell, TRP, …)** | **UE-specific or Cell-specific** |
| NR\_cov\_enh-Core | DM-RS bundling for PUCCH | *PUCCH-Window-Restart* | new | UE bundles PUCCH DM-RS remaining in a nominal time domain window after dynamic event(s) that violate power consistency and phase continuity requirements | ENUMERATED {enabled, disable } |  | in PUCCH-Config | UE-specific |

**vivo** proposes to update the following RRC parameter for JCE of PUSCH:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Parameter Name** | **RAN2 Parent IE** | **RAN1**  **spec/ section** | **Value range** | **New or existing?** | **UE-specific or Cell-specific** | **Description** |
| PUSCH-TimeDomainWindowLength | PUSCH-config | 38.214 | ~~FFS~~  INTEGER {1…32} | new | UE-specific | Length of a nominal time domain window in number of consecutive slots for DMRS bundling for PUSCH. |
| PUSCH-inter-bundlingFrequencyHopping | PUSCH-config | 38.214 | ENUMERATED {enabled, disabled} | new | UE-specific | Enabling/disabling of frequency hopping with DMRS bundling for PUSCH repetitions. |
| PUSCH-inter-bundlingFrequencyHoppingLength | PUSCH-config | 38.214 | INTEGER {1...32} | new | UE-specific | Length (in slots) of a configured frequency hop for PUSCH with DMRS bundling. |

**vivo** proposes to update the following RRC parameter for JCE of PUCCH:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Parameter Name** | **RAN2 Parent IE** | **RAN1**  **spec/ section** | **Value range** | **New or existing?** | **UE-specific or Cell-specific** | **Description** |
| PUCCH-DMRS -Bundling | ~~FFS~~  PUCCH-format1/2/3/4 | 38.213 | ENUMERATED {enabled, disabled} | new | ~~[~~UE-specific~~]~~ | Enabling/disabling of DM-RS bundling and time domain window for PUCCH repetitions. |
| PUCCH-TimeDomainWindowLength | ~~[in PUCCH-Config]~~  PUCCH-format1/2/3/4 | 38.213 | ~~FFS~~  INTEGER {1,2,4.8} | new | ~~[~~UE-specific~~]~~ | Length of a ~~[~~nominal~~]~~ time domain window in slots for DMRS bundling for PUCCH. |
| PUCCH-Window-Restart | PUCCH-config | 38.213 | ENUMERATED {enabled, disabled} | new | ~~[~~UE-specific~~]~~ | UE bundles PUCCH DM-RS slots remaining in a bundling nominal time domain window after a slot for which events violate power consistency and phase continuity requirements |

## 3.5 Others

**CA/DC**

**Sharp:** The simultaneous transmissions in multiple cells/carriers should not be supported when DMRS bundling is configured.

**MediaTek:** JCE is not supported for CA/DC cases in R-17.

**LG**: Considering PUSCH/PUCCH with high level of repetition number have lower priority, transmission power of PUSCH/PUCCH can be changed due to the uplink transmission of other carrier within the configured TDW. In such case that transmission power change induced by the other uplink transmission should be an event.

**Autonomous UE Tx power changes**

**MediaTek:** JCE may be affected by UE autonomous Tx power changes due to PL changes and P-MPR changes satisfying SAR requirements. Our preference would be for RAN4 to not restrict the UE’s ability to perform those functions during JCE. Proposal: No restriction on UE autonomous power adjustments (e.g., due to PL changes or P-MPR changes) for JCE.

**Applicability of DMRS Bundling**

**Qualcomm**: Restrict DMRS bundling for PUSCH to only MCS values that correspond to QPSK or lower modulation orders.

**PTRS**

**Qualcomm**: Support different criteria for activation of PTRS or its density for the case of joint channel estimation.

**Huawei**: To support the joint channel estimation in the case of that the phase continuity cannot be maintained by UE, the PT-RS like reference signal can be used to estimate and compensate phase jumps in the future.

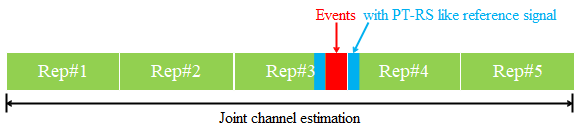


Fig. Joint channel estimation can be performed across the phase jumps using PT-RS like reference signal

**TA adjustment**

**LG** observes that some clarification is required for the case where the slot for starting DMRS bundling is a reduced slot due to TA command.

* If the TDRA table of PUSCH repetition type A is not satisfied due to TA command, clarification that PUSCH transmission is not performed is required.
* When a reduced slot occurs due to the TA adjustment, clarification regarding the actual TDW boundary according to whether the actual repetition of PUSCH repetition type B is transmitted or not is necessary.

**LG** proposes to adopt the following TP for clarification that if the TDRA table of PUSCH repetition type A is not satisfied, PUSCH transmission is not performed.

|  |
| --- |
| ================== Start of Text Proposal for TS38.214 ==================  **6.1.2.1 Resource allocation in time domain**  <Other parts are omitted>  For PUSCH repetition Type A, in case *K>1*,  - If the PUSCH is scheduled by DCI format 0\_1 or 0\_2  - if *AvailableSlotCounting* is enabled, the same symbol allocation is applied across the slots determined for the PUSCH transmission and the PUSCH is limited to a single transmission layer. The UE shall repeat the TB across the slots determined for the PUSCH transmission, applying the same symbol allocation in each slot. If the UE determines that, for a PUSCH transmission in a slot, the number of symbols available for the PUSCH transmission is smaller than the value provided by *SLIV*, the UE does not transmit the PUSCH in the slot.  - Otherwise, the same symbol allocation is applied across the consecutive slots and the PUSCH is limited to a single transmission layer. The UE shall repeat the TB across the consecutive slots applying the same symbol allocation in each slot. If the UE determines that, for a PUSCH transmission in a slot, the number of symbols available for the PUSCH transmission is smaller than the value provided by *SLIV*, the UE does not transmit the PUSCH in the slot.  - Else if the PUSCH is scheduled by RAR UL grant or by DCI format 0\_0 with CRC scrambled by TC-RNTI, the same symbol allocation is applied across the slots determined for the PUSCH transmission and the PUSCH is limited to a single transmission layer. The UE shall repeat the TB across the slots determined for the PUSCH transmission, applying the same symbol allocation in each slot. If the UE determines that, for a PUSCH transmission in a slot, the number of symbols available for the PUSCH transmission is smaller than the value provided by *SLIV*, the UE does not transmit the PUSCH in the slot.  For TB processing over multiple slots:  - For unpaired spectrum, the same symbol allocation is applied across the slots determined for the PUSCH transmission and the PUSCH is limited to a single transmission layer. The UE shall transmit the TB across the slots determined for the PUSCH transmission, applying the same symbol allocation in each slot. If the UE determines that, for a PUSCH transmission in a slot, the number of symbols available for the PUSCH transmission is smaller than the value provided by *SLIV*, the UE does not transmit the PUSCH in the slot.  - For paired spectrum or supplementary uplink band, the same symbol allocation is applied across the consecutive slots and the PUSCH is limited to a single transmission layer. The UE shall transmit the TB across the consecutive slots applying the same symbol allocation in each slot. If the UE determines that, for a PUSCH transmission in a slot, the number of symbols available for the PUSCH transmission is smaller than the value provided by *SLIV*, the UE does not transmit the PUSCH in the slot.  <Other parts are omitted>  ================== End of Text Proposal for TS38.214 ================== |

**Ericsson:** Specify that if a UE transmits PUSCH or PUCCH with intra-slot frequency hopping, it is not expected to maintain power consistency and phase continuity across PUSCH DMRS or across PUCCH DMRS.

**Panasonic**: To specify that a UE expects to perform the same precoder of precoding cycling within an actual TDW.

**LG**: Enhance the UL power allocation priority rule in terms of PUSCH/PUCCH for coverage enhancement.

**Apple** proposes to adopt the following TP for updating the specification to capture that DMRS building can be applied to Repetition type A defined in Rel-15 /16 /17 and Repetition type B with configured grant(TS 38.214)**:**

|  |
| --- |
| **6.1.7 UE procedure for determining time domain windows for bundling DM-RS**  For PUSCH transmissions of PUSCH repetition Type A , PUSCH repetition Type B and TB processing over multiple slots, when *PUSCH-DMRS-Bundling* is enabled, and for PUCCH transmissions of PUCCH repetition, when *PUCCH-DMRS-Bundling* is enabled, the UE determines one or multiple nominal TDWs, as follows:  - For PUSCH transmissions of repetition Type A, PUSCH repetition Type B and TB processing over multiple slots, the duration of each nominal TDW except the last nominal TDW, in number of consecutive slots, is:  - Given by *PUSCH-TimeDomainWindowLength*, if configured. |

**Spreadtrum** proposes to adopt the following TP for separate descriptions of dynamic grant and configured grant for bundling DMRS TDW of PUSCH repetition type B and TB processing over multiple slots (TS 38.214):

|  |
| --- |
| **6.1.7 UE procedure for determining time domain windows for bundling DM-RS**  < Unchanged part is omitted >  For PUSCH transmissions of PUSCH repetition Type A scheduled by DCI format 0\_1 or 0\_2, PUSCH repetition Type A with a configured grant, PUSCH repetition Type B scheduled by DCI format 0\_1 or 0\_2, PUSCH repetition Type B with a configured grant, TB processing over multiple slots scheduled by DCI format 0\_1 or 0\_2, and TB processing over multiple slots with a configured grant, when *PUSCH-DMRS-Bundling* is enabled, and for PUCCH transmissions of PUCCH repetition, when *PUCCH-DMRS-Bundling* is enabled, the UE determines one or multiple nominal TDWs, as follows:  < Unchanged part is omitted > |

**OPPO** proposes to adopt the following TP for clarification on describing first PUSCH transmission, available slot and downlink monitoring (TS 38.214):

|  |
| --- |
| \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*Start of the TP\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*  **6.1.7 UE procedure for determining time domain windows for bundling DM-RS**  <text omitted>  - For PUSCH transmission of a PUSCH repetition Type A scheduled by DCI format 0\_1 or 0\_2 and PUSCH repetition Type A with a configured grant, when *AvailableSlotCounting* is enabled, and for TB processing over multiple slots:  - The start of the first nominal TDW is the first slot determined for the first PUSCH transmission.  - The end of the last nominal TDW is the last slot determined for the last PUSCH transmission.  - The start of any other nominal TDWs is the first slot determined for PUSCH transmission after the last slot determined for PUSCH transmission of a previous nominal TDW.  - For PUSCH transmissions of a PUSCH repetition type A scheduled by DCI format 0\_1 or 0\_2 and PUSCH repetition Type A with a configured grant, when the UE is not configured with *AvailableSlotCounting* or when *AvailableSlotCounting* is disabled, and for PUSCH repetition type B:  - The start of the first nominal TDW is the first slot scheduled for the first PUSCH transmission.  - The end of the last nominal TDW is the last slot scheduled for the last PUSCH transmission.  - The start of any other nominal TDWs is the first slot after the last slot of a previous nominal TDW.  - For PUCCH transmissions of a PUCCH repetition:  - The start of the first nominal TDW is the first slot determined for the first PUCCH transmission.  - The end of the last nominal TDW is the last slot determined for the last PUCCH transmission.  - The start of any other nominal TDWs is the first slot determined for PUCCH transmission after the last slot determined for PUCCH transmission of a previous nominal TDW.  For PUSCH transmissions of a PUSCH repetition Type A scheduled by DCI format 0\_1 or 0\_2, PUSCH repetition Type A with a configured grant, PUSCH repetition Type B and TB processing over multiple slots, a nominal TDW consists of one or multiple actual TDWs. The UE determines the actual TDWs as follows:  - The start of the first actual TDW is the first symbol of the first PUSCH transmission in a slot determined for PUSCH transmission of PUSCH repetition type A scheduled by DCI format 0\_1 or 0\_2, or PUSCH repetition Type A with a configured grant, or PUSCH repetition type B or TB processing over multiple slots within the nominal TDW.  - The end of an actual TDW is  - The last symbol of the last PUSCH transmission in a slot determined for PUSCH transmission of PUSCH repetition type A scheduled by DCI format 0\_1 or 0\_2, or PUSCH repetition Type A with a configured grant, or PUSCH repetition type B or TB processing over multiple slots within the nominal TDW, if the actual TDW reaches the end of the last PUSCH transmission within the nominal TDW.  - The last symbol of a PUSCH transmission before the event, if an event occurs which causes power consistency and phase continuity not to be maintained across PUSCH transmissions of PUSCH repetition type A scheduled by DCI format 0\_1 or 0\_2, or PUSCH repetition Type A with a configured grant, or PUSCH repetition type B or TB processing over multiple slots within the nominal TDW, and the PUSCH transmission is in a slot determined for PUSCH transmission of PUSCH repetition type A scheduled by DCI format 0\_1 or 0\_2, or PUSCH repetition Type A ~~wth~~ with a configured grant, or PUSCH repetition type B or TB processing over multiple slots.  -<text omitted>  Events which cause power consistency and phase continuity not to be maintained across PUSCH transmissions of PUSCH repetition type A scheduled by DCI format 0\_1 or 0\_2, or PUSCH repetition Type A with a configured grant, or PUSCH repetition type B or TB processing over multiple slots, or PUCCH transmissions of PUCCH repetition, within the nominal TDW, are:  - A downlink slot or downlink reception ~~or downlink monitoring~~ based on *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationCommon* and *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationDedicated* for unpaired spectrum. Or, downlink RS or PDCCH monitoring as descried in clause 5, clause 6 and clause 11 of [6, TS 38.213].  - The gap between any two consecutive PUSCH transmissions, or the gap between any two consecutive PUCCH transmissions, exceeds 13 symbols.  <text omitted>  \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*End of the TP\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* |

1. Email discussion (1st round)

## 4.1 Time domain window

#### Issue #1: The start of configured TDW for CG PUSCH

**Proposal:**

* For CG PUSCH, the first configured TDW should always start from the first physical slot of a CG period.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Companies** | **Comments** | |
| QC | While this issue is good to clarify to ensure common understanding, we don’t think a spec change is necessary.  When available slot counting is enabled, the current procedure for determining the location of the first nominal TDW is tied to the first slot determined for the first PUSCH transmission. This first slot is the first available slot determined by the UE, and not necessarily the first slot where an actual transmission occurs. Note that the UE must go through this procedure to assign appropriate RV indices to the available slots irrespective of when the actual transmission begins.  In short, the procedure to determine available slots is already decoupled from the actual start of transmissions based on RV index being 0.  The same applies to the case where counting is based on physical slots. | |
| Nokia/NSB | Do not support the proposal.  On the one hand, having the first configured TDW start with the first physical slot of a CG period may lead to performance loss since it may require an artificial and unnecessary increase of the number of configured TDWs across the PUSCH transmission/repetitions. The larger the number of configured TDWs, the more phase and power discontinuity may happen across the configured TDWs.  On the other hand, it is unclear why this issue should be solved via specification when it can be handled at gNB with no specification impact. We start by focusing on the UE; according to current specification, no ambiguity can ever occur at the UE for the configured TDW determination, regardless of whether false alarm may happen at gNB or not. Switching the focus on gNB, we observe that gNB would never bundle 2 or more slots blindly, without knowing if phase continuity and power consistency exist across the bundled slots, even if JCE is enabled. Indeed, a meaningful and well-performing JCE can only occur if gNB knows that the bundled slots satisfy the requirements. This is never the case for the blind detection during a CG period, during which gNB would always need to perform a blind detection on a per-slot basis regardless of whether JCE is enabled or not. In other words, any functional gNB would always be able to anticipate that a false alarm may happen and apply the joint channel estimation (or not) accordingly. Finally, the false alarm should be considered as a corner case (otherwise, there is an issue with CG PUSCH in Rel-15/16). In addition, we do not see the “total miss detection” as a valid scenario, since gNB should always know that there is some transmission in the slot, which may or may not be successfully detected, given that the blind detection would always have to be performed per slot.  Therefore, supporting this proposal would jeopardize performance of the JCE with no technical need, given that the structure of the blind detection procedure prevent mis-matches between UE and gNB to happen in the first place. | |
| vivo | Not support.  The first configured TDW should start from the first physical or available slot of the PUSCH repetitions according to previous agreements, and the UE behavior is clear. If UE can start the transmission in any occasion in the CG period, it can be left to NW implementation to determine the starting of the configured TDW for joint channel estimation, e.g. through blind detection of PUSCH DMRS. | |
| Intel | We do not support this proposal.  Based on the previous agreement, for CG-PUSCH, the first configured TDW is from the first available slot when PUSCH repetition type is counted based on available slot. We do not see the need to revert the agreement. | |
| ZTE | We don’t support this proposal.  For CG PUSCH repetition, if the network does not detect the initial transmission correctly, it is most likely that the TB cannot be decoded correctly even based on the correct TDW understanding since incorrect information have been combined into the buffer. In addition, it is contradictory with previous agreement that the configured TDW starts from the first available slot. | |
| Panasonic | Based on the previous agreements, our understanding is shown as follows   * PUSCH repetition type A counting based on available slot:   + The first configured TDW should always start from the first available slot of a CG period. * PUSCH repetition type A counting based on physical slots:   + The first configured TDW should always start from the first physical slot of a CG period.   Therefore, it is not required to agree the proposal | |
| Samsung | Don’t support the proposal.  It is unnecessary to support corner cases such as false alarm and miss detection for the first slot. The agreed procedure for determination of TDW is sufficient. | |
| Sharp | Support the proposal. However, it is already captured in Rel-17 specification. This is because the UE determines *NK* PUSCH transmissions before applying dropping rule and the start of the first nominal TDW is the first slot for the first PUSCH transmission. | |
| LG | Not support. As other companies pointed out, configured TDW determination and actual start of transmission is decoupled not for CG PUSCH. We do not see strong reason why we should convert our agreement. | |
| CATT | Not necessary. We prefer to have a unified definition for DG and CG PUSCH.  There are several implementation methods to alleviate the false-alarm impact. For example, configuring {0,2,3,1} or {0,3,0,3} as the starting position RV rather than {0,0,0,0}. On the other hand, the performance is unlikely to guarantee only by DMRS bundling, if false alarm really happens. | |
| Xiaomi | Not support. There has been an agreement that for CG-PUSCH, the first configured TDW is from the first available slot when PUSCH repetition type is counted based on available slot, which is conflict with the proposal. | |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | We don’t support this proposal.  As per previous agreement for CG-PUSCH, available slot should be used rather than physical slot | |
| Ericsson | Do not see the need for this proposal, as others have explained. | |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | As a clarification, we propose to determine the start of the first nominal TDW based on the first slot for the first PUSCH transmission occasion of CG PUSCH, not the first slot where an actual transmission occurs. Otherwise, the repetition window that contains all CG repetitions is misaligned between gNB and UEs in case of false alarm or misdetection, because the repetition window always starts from the actual transmission slot which a gNB cannot accurately determine in case of false alarm or misdetection. |

#### Issue #2: Candidate values of the window length *L* of the configured TDW

Companies are encourage to provide comments on issue #2 summarized in section 3.1.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Companies** | **Comments** |
| QC | Establishing an upper bound of 32 is okay. Value of adding 1 is not clear. Even if the span of all repetitions is less than the value of L, the UE maintains phase coherence for the required duration.  Setting L=1 could help cover a scenario where bundling is desired for Type B repetitions but not for Type A repetitions. The motivation for such a case is not clear. |
| Nokia/NSB | Maximum duration should absolutely be one candidate value for configured TDW length. The motivation of configuring configured TDW to be less than maximum duration is unclear to us. Therefore, to avoid RRC overhead, only two candidate values for configured TDW length should be sufficient (only one bit is needed). |
| vivo | According to response LS from RAN4, the impact of the maximum duration up to 32 slots is under research, and the maximum duration beyond 32 slots would not be analyzed. Thus, restricting the window length less than 32 slots seems reasonable enough, and the value range of window length could be revisited if any update is provided based on RAN4 research.  Furthermore, it is reasonable for PUSCH repetition type B to configure 1 slot as time domain window length, which has no harm for PUSCH repetition type A. Thus, 1 slot can be also considered as a valid TDW length, which should be excluded. |
| Intel | We think <= 32 should be supported for window length for configured TDW. A set of values can be defined in the specification and one value can be configured by RRC signaling.  We do not see the need to configure L = 1. As we discussed in previous meeting, for coverage enhancement, L = 1 is not typical scenario for the consideration even for repetition type B. |
| ZTE | We think the existing agreement is sufficient, i.e., any integer value larger than 1 and no larger than the maximum duration can be configured. This can provide better flexibility. |
| Panasonic | We are fine to have an upper bound value of L of 32 slots.  We do not support to add a candidate value of L of 1 slot because joint CE for PUSCH repetition type B is based on the design concept of joint CE for PUSCH repetition type A, wherein L=1 is not applicable as mentioned in following agreement.  **Agreement:**  The candidate values of the window length *L* of the configured TDW can be any integer value that is larger than 1 and no larger than the maximum duration. |
| Samsung | Value range of L can be same as number of repetitions. |
| Apple | The candidate values for L can be [{2, 4, 8, 16, 32} slots], which is no larger than reported maximum duration. |
| LG | The agreement clearly states that the length of configured TDW is any integer larger than 1. We do not see any specific reason why we should convert our decision. |
| CATT | Based on the LS, RAN4 is studying the impact of enabling maximum duration up to 32 slots. It is a little early for RAN1 to specify a fixed value of 32. On the other hand, no matter a single maximum duration value is defined or a maximum duration is reported by UE from multiple candidate values, the maximum duration is a definite number for a specific UE.  Hence, it is sufficient to restrict the window length L no larger than the maximum duration. It may be OK to conclude L<=32 (assuming it is the upper bound of maximum duration), and fine to re-visit it if necessary, depending on RAN4’s feedback.  For configured TDW L=1 case, it has been discussed in the last meeting but there was no consensus. The use case (e.g. repetition Type B) is limited, and seems no need to support. |
| Xiaomi | We don’t see the necessity to further discuss the candidate value considering the existing agreements:  Agreement 1:  The candidate values of the window length L of the configured TDW can be any integer value that is larger than 1 and no larger than the maximum duration.  Agreement 2:   * If L is configured, the maximum value of window length L of the configured TDW should not exceed the maximum duration, which is reported as UE capability as the duration where UE is able to maintain power consistency and phase continuity subject to power consistency and phase continuity requirements. * If L is not configured, the default value of L = min (maximum duration, duration of all PUSCH repetitions) |
| Spreadtrum | The candidate values can be chosen from available repetition numbers, e.g., {2, 4, 8, 16, 32}. Besides, the coverage enhancement is limited for L=1. Thus, L=1 should not be supported. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | We support having an upper bound of 32. |
| Ericsson | As commented above, RAN4 is still studying the maximum values for maximum duration. If we have to select one now for the value range of L, 32 could be in square brackets. Then given prior agreements, the range can be from 2 to [32]. |

#### Issue #3: Events that violate power consistency and phase continuity

##### Issue #3-1: Events for multi-TRP operations

Companies are encouraged to provide views on whether UL beam switching for multi-TRP operation is regarded as a semi-static event or dynamic event.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Semi-static event** | **Dynamic event** |
| Nokia/NSB | QC |
| vivo | InterDigital |
| Intel | ZTE |
| InterDigital | Panasonic |
| Samsung |  |
| Sharp |  |
| Apple |  |
| LG |  |
| CATT |  |
| Xiaomi |  |
| Spreadtrum |  |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility |  |

Additional comments, if any?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Companies** | **Comments** |
| QC | Companies were given two choices on how to categorize these events. (before/after start of PUSCH transmission vs triggering mechanism). We went with DCI/MAC-CE based triggering as constituting dynamic events. To stay consistent, this then needs to be classified as dynamic. We don’t want to create a long list of exceptions. |
| Nokia/NSB | We assume that this is the scenario when one TRP schedules the PUSCH repetitions, and these repetitions are transmitted by both TRPs. In this case, the switching event should be known beforehand and therefore it can be considered as semi-static event. |
| vivo | The beam switching pattern for multiple TRP is known before the PUSCH repetition, hence it can be considered as a semi-static event. |
| Intel | In our view, this is similar to frequency hopping where the enabling/disabling frequency hopping is indicated in the scheduling DCI. For UL beam switching, same design principle should be applied. After the UL beam switching, UE should restart the DMRS bundling in the configured TDW. |
| InterDigital | Our understanding is that switching patterns can be known in advance in semi static manner or switching can be triggered dynamically. Thus, depending on how switching is triggered, it should be considered either dynamic or semi static-event. |
| ZTE | We think UL beam switching should be regarded as a dynamic event to follow the previous agreement since UL beam is indicated by DCI for PUSCH transmission in multi-TRP operation according to the agreement shown below.  **Agreement(RAN1#104-e)**  For single DCI based M-TRP PUSCH repetition schemes, in codebook based PUSCH,   * Support two SRI fields corresponding to two SRS resource sets are included in DCI formats 0\_1/0\_2.   + Each SRI field indicating SRI per TRP, where the SRI field based on Rel-15/16 framework * Support dynamic switching between multi-TRP and single-TRP operation * FFS: Support dynamic switching the order of two TRPs |
| Panasonic | As we have agreed that an event is treated as a dynamic event if it is triggered by a DCI or MAC CE, UL beam switching in multi-TRP operation should be regarded as a dynamic event. |
| Samsung | UL beam switching for m-TRP operation would be configured prior to first PUSCH transmission. Hence, we think UL beam switching for m-TRP can be regarded as a semi-static event. |
| Sharp | UL beam switching for multi-TRP operation is one of semi-static events because it is determined before first PUSCH transmission scheduled by DCI like frequency hopping. |
| Apple | In our view, UL beam switching should be considered as semi-static event. If the triggering is missed, there is no any misunderstanding issue. |
| LG | Same rule with frequency hopping can be applied. |
| NTT DOCOMO | We understand the motivation to make it semi-static event, because this is similar to frequency hopping. However, this should be treated as a dynamic event based on the agreements so far, because multi-TRP PUSCH is triggered by DCI. Hence, even though we are fine with treating UL beam switching by multi-TRP as a semi-static event, we think it should be treated as a dynamic event without any agreement in future. |
| CATT | The indication field used for UL beam switching is in the UL grant similar as the Frequency Hopping Flag field. The switching event can be classified as a semi-static event since it can be known prior to the first PUSCH transmission. |
| Xiaomi | The switching event can be classified as a semi-static event because beam switching pattern for multiple TRP is known before the PUSCH repetition. |
| Spreadtrum | UL beam switching is configured via semi-static signalling. It should be considered as a semi-static event. |
| Ericsson | Semi-static seems the correct classification, given that it is triggered by scheduling DCI. |

**vivo** propose that PUCCH repetitions with different sets of power control parameters in multi-TRP operation should be regarded as an event.

Companies are encouraged to provide comments on the above proposal by vivo.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Companies** | **Comments** |
| vivo | This issue is also raised in AI 8.8.2, we are not sure, which AI is the right place to discuss.  The two PUCCH repetitions may apply different power control parameter sets with the same spatial settings according to Clause 9.2.6 in TS 38.213 V17.0.0.   |  | | --- | | 9.2.6 PUCCH repetition procedure  ……  When a PUCCH resource used for repetitions of a PUCCH transmission by a UE includes first and second spatial settings, or first and second sets of power control parameters, as described in [11, TS 38.321] and in clause 7.2.1, the UE  - uses the first and second spatial settings, or the first and second sets of power control parameters, for first and second repetitions of the PUCCH transmission, respectively, when ,  - alternates between the first and second spatial settings, or between the first and second sets of power control parameters, respectively, per repetitions of the PUCCH transmission, where if *mappingPattern* = ‘cyclicMapping’; else, . |   The typical use case is that mTRP in FR1, UE does not change Tx beam, but only apply different set of power control parameters for different TRPs. For this case, the power consistency will be violated, and it should be regarded as event. |
| Intel | We are fine with the proposal. This is also discussed in PUCCH enhancement. |
| ZTE | Seems ok based on the comments from vivo. |
| Samsung | Although Rel-17 M-TRP supports repetitions, the framework is not same as for Rel-17 coverage enhancements (e.g. for TDW). There is no need to incorporate Rel-17 M-TRP in the Rel-17 as the structure/functionality is not compatible. |
| Apple | It was agreed UL beam switching for multi-TRP operation is an event already. This event could cover the proposed event, setting the different power control parameters itself is not the event. |
| LG | It is our understanding that according to the definition of event, PUCCH repetition with different sets of power control parameters in multi-TRP operation is an event. However same issue is being discussed in AI 8.8.2, we should avoid duplication. |
| CATT | OK. Seems to be a natural adaptation. |
| Xiaomi | Fine with the proposal. |
| Spreadtrum | Fine with vivo’s proposal. |
| Ericsson | Support. Also agree it is consistent with M-TRP beam switching. |

##### Issue #3-2: Dynamic & semi-static events

Companies are encouraged to provide answers to the following two questions:

* Case 1: A semi-static event is triggered after one or multiple dynamic events. Whether a new actual TDW is created after the semi-static event?
* Case 2: A semi-static event overlaps with a dynamic event. Whether a new actual TDW is created after the semi-static event?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Companies** | **Comments** |
| QC | Case 1 & 2: if a UE does not support restarting a window, then the UE is not expected to restart bundling in the rest of the nominal TDW, irrespective of what events occur after the dynamic event. |
| Nokia/NSB | Case 1: yes. This is our understanding from the previous agreement that UE is mandatory to support restarting DM-RS bundling due to semi-static events if DM-RS bundling is supported by the UE.  Case 2: yes. Since the UE knows beforehand there is a semi-static event anyway. |
| vivo | The answer for both Case 1 and Case 2 is YES.  In our understanding, the behaviour that a new actual TDW is created after a semi-static event is clear, no matter whether there is a dynamic event overlapping with the semi-static event or before the semi-static event. |
| Intel | Case 1: Yes. Based on existing agreement, UE should restart the DMRS bundling after the semi-static event.  Case: Yes. In our view, UE knows that there is semi-static event and then should restart the DMRS bundling. |
| InterDigital | Case 1 : Yes. It is mandatory for the UE to restart the DM-RS bundling after the semi-static event. Whether the latest event is dynamic/semi-static decides whether it’s up to UE capability or mandatory to restart DM-RS bundling.  Case 2 : In this case, what happens to the semi-static event? Is the dynamic event prioritized over the semi-static event? Whether the latest event is dynamic/semi-static decides whether it’s up to UE capability or mandatory to restart DM-RS bundling. |
| ZTE | Yes to both cases.  We think Case 1 is reasonable since a semi-static event can trigger a new actual TDW creation and it is a mandatory feature. For the same reason, we think a new actual TDW is created and triggered by the semi-static event for Case 2. |
| Panasonic | Case 1: Yes as understanding of previous agreement.  Case 2: Yes as “UE is mandatory to support restarting DM-RS bundling due to semi-static events” |
| Sharp | Case 1: Yes. When restarting DMRS bundling is disabled, UE determines starting positions of actual TDWs before first transmission based on semi-static events no matter whether dynamic events occur.  Case 2: Yes |
| Apple | Our understanding is that Semi-static even could be known before the transmission, thus the semi-static even will be applied first to determine the actual TDW. After that, dynamic event is applied whether to create new actual TDW. |
| LG | Dividing events to two categories, i.e., dynamic and semi-static event, was originated from the potential misalignment of actual TDW boundary between gNB and UE. Therefore, no new actual TDW is created after dynamic event within the configured TDW if the UE has no capability of restarting DMRS bundling after dynamic event.  Considering the overlap between semi-static event and dynamic event does not lead misunderstanding of actual TDW boundary, case 2 seems fine to us. |
| NTT DOCOMO | Yes, for both cases.  It is mandatory to re-start actual TDW after semi-static event regardless of UE capability. |
| CATT | Case 1&2: Yes to both cases. Anyway, semi-static events are predictable, and we already agreed that a UE shall be able to resume DMRS bundling after the semi-static events, regardless whether it is interrupted by previous dynamic events or not. This will not create ambiguity or mis-alignment between gNB and UE. |
| Xiaomi | Yes for both cases. |
| Spreadtrum | Yes to both cases. |
| Ericsson | Yes for both seems reasonable. |

**China Telecom** proposes to adopt the following TP to capture the agreement ‘UE is mandatory to support restarting DM-RS bundling due to semi-static events’ into the specification (TS 38.214):

|  |
| --- |
| - A new actual TDW is created when *PUSCH-Window-Restart* is enabled or in response to frequency hopping or in response to any event not triggered by DCI or MAC-CE. The start of a new actual TDW is the first symbol of the PUSCH transmission after the event which causes power consistency and phase continuity not to be maintained across PUSCH transmissions of PUSCH repetition type A scheduled by DCI format 0\_1 or 0\_2, or PUSCH repetition Type A with a configured grant, or PUSCH repetition type B or TB processing over multiple slots within the nominal TDW, and the PUSCH transmission is in a slot for PUSCH transmission of PUSCH repetition type A scheduled by DCI format 0\_1 or 0\_2, or PUSCH repetition Type A with a configured grant, or PUSCH repetition type B or TB processing over multiple slots.  - A new actual TDW is created when *PUCCH-Window-Restart* is enabled or in response to frequency hopping or in response to any event not triggered by DCI or MAC-CE. The start of a new actual TDW is the first symbol of the PUCCH transmission after the event which causes power consistency and phase continuity not to be maintained across PUCCH transmissions of PUCCH repetition within the nominal TDW, and the PUCCH transmission is in a slot determined for transmission of the PUCCH. |

Companies are encouraged to provide comments on the above TP by China Telecom.

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| **Companies** | **Comments** |
| QC | Seems good to clarify. The description of the RRC parameter also needs to be updated to reflect this. |
| Nokia/NSB | In our view, ‘UE is mandatory to support restarting DM-RS bundling due to semi-static events’ has been captured in TS 38.214 as follows.  “ 6.1.7 UE procedure for determining time domain windows for bundling DM-RS <<omitted text>>  The UE shall maintain power consistency and phase continuity within an actual TDW, across PUSCH transmissions of PUSCH repetition Type A scheduled by DCI format 0\_1 or 0\_2, or PUSCH repetition Type A with a configured grant, or PUSCH repetition type B or TB processing over multiple slots, or across PUCCH transmissions of PUCCH repetition, in case the actual TDW is created in response to frequency hopping or in response to any event not triggered by DCI or MAC-CE. The UE maintains power consistency and phase continuity within an actual TDW, across PUSCH transmissions of PUSCH repetition Type A scheduled by DCI format 0\_1 or 0\_2, or PUSCH repetition Type A with a configured grant, or PUSCH repetition type B or TB processing over multiple slots, or across PUCCH transmissions of PUCCH repetition, in case the actual TDW is created in response to an event triggered by DCI other than frequency hopping or by MAC-CE, subject to UE capability.  <<omitted text>>  ” |
| Intel | We share similar view as Nokia, and this was already captured in the spec. |
| ZTE | We have similar understanding with Nokia. But we are also ok to make is more clear as proposed by the TP. |
| Panasonic | It seems Nokia’s comment addresses concern of above TP by China Telecom. Hence, this TP is not necessary. |
| Samsung | The current text is sufficient. The text proposed by CT is already captured at the end of 6.1.7 in TS 38.214. Alternatively, adopting the CT proposal and deleting the text at the end of 6.1.7 is also fine. |
| Sharp | We are fine with the proposal. |
| LG | We do not think it is necessary since it is clearly captured in TS 38.214 mentioned by Nokia. |
| CATT | We are fine to adopt the TP. |
| Xiaomi | According to the explanation of Nokia, the TP seems not necessary. |
| Ericsson | As Nokia points out, the proposal already seems covered in 38.214. |

**vivo** proposes that for PUSCH repetition type B, gap with more than 13 OFDM symbols created by invalid symbol pattern is considered as a semi-static event.

Companies are encouraged to provide comments on the above proposal by vivo.

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| **Companies** | **Comments** |
| QC | In light of CT’s TP above and the list of events already captured in the spec, we don’t think any additional clarification is necessary.  If a UE has to read and infer a DCI to figure out a certain behaviour it should be treated as a dynamic event without any further exception. |
| Nokia/NSB | Ok if the intention is to clarify that this is a semi-static event. Otherwise, any gap more than 13 OFDM symbols should be an event. |
| vivo | If invalid symbol pattern for PUSCH repetition type B is configured via *invalidSymbolPatternIndicatorDCI-0-1* or *invalidSymbolPatternIndicatorDCI-0-2*, invalid symbol pattern can be enabled by setting ‘invalid symbol pattern indicator’ field to 1 in DCI. Once the duration of invalid symbols exceeds 13 OFDM symbols, invalid symbol pattern would be an event that violate power consistency and phase continuity.  In last meeting, frequency hopping, which is configured by RRC but triggered by the hopping flag field in DCI, is considered as the semi-static event as well. The reason to consider the frequency hopping as semi static event is the ‘frequency hopping flag’ is indicated together with the UL grant, which is known prior to the first PUSCH repetition. Hence, the event indicated by the same scheduling DCI can be considered as semi-static events.  Following the same logic, the invalid symbols pattern indicated by scheduling DCI for typeB PUSCH repetition should also be considered as a semi-static event. |
| ZTE | There are two kinds of invalid symbols. The first one is configured by *numberOfInvalidSymbolsForDL-UL-Switching*, it should be regarded as a semi-static event. Another is configured by *invalidSymbolPattern*, which may or may not be enabled by DCI depending on whether *invalidSymbolPatternIndicatorDCI-0-1 or invalidSymbolPatternIndicatorDCI-0-2* is configured. So, it can be regarded as a semi-static event if not enabled by DCI or a dynamic event if can be enabled by DCI. Anyway, whether it is a semi-static or dynamic event is clear according to current specification. We don’t see any spec impact here. |
| Panasonic | We think that for PUSCH repetition type B, invalid symbol is included in an event of “Dropping/cancellation based on Rel-15/16 collision rules” in previous agreement. Hence, we think it is not necessary to have additional clarification, but we are open if majority see a need. |
| Samsung | We are fine that gap with more than 13 OFDM symbols created by invalid symbol pattern can be regards as a semi-static event. |
| Sharp | We are fine with the proposal. |
| Apple | It seems the event that transmission gap is more than 13 symbols could cover the proposed case. |
| LG | It is our understanding that it is already included in the event that “the gap between any two consecutive PUCCH transmissions, exceeds 13 symbols” |
| CATT | Current spec has defined whether an event is ‘semi-static’ or not: For semi-static event, it is: ‘in case the actual TDW is created in response to frequency hopping or in response to any event not triggered by DCI or MAC-CE.’, for dynamic event, it is:’ in case the actual TDW is created in response to an event triggered by DCI other than frequency hopping or by MAC-CE, subject to UE capability’.  We are generally fine with the spirit. And, if we agree on this proposal, seems necessary to make one more exception other than ‘frequency hopping’ in current 214. |
| Xiaomi | Agree with apple, it has been included in the current events. |
| Spreadtrum | We are fine with the proposal. |
| Ericsson | We are somewhat hesitant to support the proposal, since it begins to diverge from reusing the mechanisms specified for Type A. And again, the use case for coverage seems a bit of a stretch here. However, we can further discuss. |

##### Issue #3-3: Dropping/Collision rules

**LG** proposes to treat dropping/cancellation based on Rel-17 collision rules as an event.

Companies are encouraged to provide comments on the above proposal by LG.

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| **Companies** | **Comments** |
| QC | In light of CT’s TP above and the list of events already captured in the spec, we don’t think any additional clarification is necessary. |
| vivo | Open to discuss, but prefer the proponents to elaborate more on the detailed cases for R17 collisions. |
| Intel | Share similar view as QC. It was already captured in the spec. |
| InterDigital | Examples may be helpful for further discussions. |
| ZTE | We are generally fine with this proposal. Similar as vivo, we think it would be better to provide the detailed Rel-17 collision rules if any for discussion so that we can understand whether this are potential specification impacts or not. |
| Samsung | No need for this agreement now. It is not clear which are the Rel-17 collision rules at this stage. Therefore, we would like to further discuss it. |
| Sharp | Support. However, it is already captured in Rel-17 specification. |
| Apple | The proposal is not clear, more details will be helpful to understand the proposal better. |
| LG | In the RAN1#106bis-e meeting, the list of events was agreed as follows:  **Agreement**  Support at least the following events that violate power consistency and phase continuity.  ‐   Dropping/cancellation based on Rel-15/16 collision rules.  ‐   FFS: Rel-17 collision rules.  ‐   DL slot or DL reception/monitoring based on semi-static DL/UL configuration for unpaired spectrum.  ‐   FFS: Other UL transmission in between PUSCH/PUCCH transmissions.  ‐   Gap between two PUSCH/PUCCH transmissions exceeds 13 symbols.  ‐   FFS: Transmission parameters need to be changed due to network-indicated operations, including: Tx power, UL beam/TPMI, and RB allocation.  ‐   FFS: TPC command.  ‐   FFS: TA adjustment.  ‐   FFS: The actual TDW reaches the maximum duration.  ‐   FFS: Frequency hopping.  ‐   FFS: Precoder cycling.  ‐   FFS: other events.  ‐   FFS: whether events are semi-static events or dynamic events.  ‐   FFS: the time duration of an event.  Considering all of the listed events but Rel-17 collision rules are well discussed. Therefore we brought up the issue to be considered and open to discuss. |
| CATT | We are generally fine with the spirit. But what is the exact rule(s) that should be captured beyond the current spec? |
| Xiaomi | Open to discuss. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | Fine, but seems to be already captures in spec |
| Ericsson | Prefer further clarification on what rules are to be specified. |

**Intel** proposes to adopt the following TP to add the case when PUCCH repetition with low priority is dropped when overlapping with PUSCH transmission with high priority, which is defined in Clause 9 in TS38.213, as an event:

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| - For PUCCH transmissions of PUCCH repetition, a dropping or cancellation of a PUCCH transmission according to clause 9, clause 9.2.6 and clause 11.1 of [6, TS 38.213]. |

Companies are encouraged to provide comments on the above TP by Intel.

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| **Companies** | **Comments** |
| QC | Support |
| Nokia/NSB | We are fine with this clarification. |
| Intel | We are fine with the TP. |
| ZTE | We are fine with the TP. |
| Panasonic | We are fine with the clarification. |
| Samsung | Fine with the TP |
| Sharp | Support |
| Apple | Fine with this TP |
| LG | Fine with proposed TP. |
| CATT | Fine with the TP. |
| Xiaomi | Support |
| Spreadtrum | Support |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | Support |
| Ericsson | Seems OK |

##### Issue #3-4: HD-FDD RedCap UE related issues

**Huawei** proposes that for HD-FDD RedCap UEs, an event is constituted if the scheduled UL symbols overlap with any symbol of an SS/PBCH block provided by *ssb-PositionInBurst*.

**Spreadtrum** proposes that a downlink reception or downlink monitoring based on higher layer singling or DCI format is regarded as an event.

Companies are encouraged to provide comments on the above proposals by Huawei and Spreadtrum.

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| **Companies** | **Comments** | |
| QC | Regarding Huawei proposal:  Clause 11.1 of 38.213 seems to already address this case. Its already reflected in 38.214’s list of events. Don’t see the need to clarify any further. | |
| Nokia/NSB | Agreed with QC’s comment. | |
| vivo | Support the proposal by Huawei. | |
| Intel | Share similar view as QC and Nokia. | |
| ZTE | For the first proposal, we share with QC.  For the second proposal, we are fine if the intention is to additionally consider the case based on DCI. | |
| Panasonic | We share same view with QC. | |
| Samsung | Share similar view as QC. | |
| Apple | For the second proposal, we think this is covered by event, i.e., DL slot or DL reception/monitoring based on semi-static DL/UL configuration for unpaired spectrum | |
| LG | Similar view with QC. | |
| CATT | The first proposal is reasonable. But as pointed out by QC, it seems already captured in current section 6.1.7 of 38.214, by quoting 38.213 for overlapping case.  The second proposal is also reasonable to us. Current definition of event seems limited to that configured by TDD configuration. | |
| Xiaomi | Same view with QC and apple | |
| Spreadtrum | We are also fine with HW's proposal, actually that is the intention for "higher layer singling" in our proposal. Besides SSB part, downlink reception based on DCI also needs to be treated as an event. | |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Thank you for the comments. For HD-FDD, within a configured TDW, at least UL symbols overlap with any symbol of an SS/PBCH block provided by *ssb-PositionInBurst* should be regarded as an event in the following two cases:  Case 1: the PUSCH transmission overlaps with the symbols provided by *ssb-PositionInBurst*.  Case 2: the gap between two PUSCH repetition transmissions (e.g. 7 symbol overlaps with the symbols provided by *ssb-PositionInBurst*.  It is good to see and confirm that Case 1 has been reflected in current spec. However, Case 2 has not been reflected. In our understanding, in this case, phase contiguity cannot be maintained. Thus an event is needed for it. |

##### Issue #3-5: Clarifications on the events

**vivo**: For extended CP case, support to define 11 symbols as the maximum gap length to maintain the power consistency and phase continuity.

**Ericsson**: Revise ‘Frequency hopping’ in the list of events in 38.214 to ‘Change in starting RB for inter-slot frequency hopping’.

**LG**: Other UL transmission in between PUSCH/PUCCH transmission is an event only on the same carrier.

Companies are encouraged to provide comments on the above proposals by vivo, Ericsson and LG.

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| **Companies** | **Comments** |
| QC | Support vivo’s proposal.  Ericsson’s clarification seems unnecessary. Can wait for more progress on inter-slot hopping with DMRS bundling.  Don’t agree with LG’s proposal. |
| Nokia/NSB | Vivo’s proposal seems to be straightforward.  We do not see the need to revise “frequency hopping” as Ericsson suggested. “Frequency hopping” is what was captured in the agreement. |
| vivo | Considering the slot with extended CP only has 12 symbols, the maximum gap length should be 11 symbols in the extended CP case to maintain the power consistency and phase continuity. |
| Intel | Vivo’s proposal seems okay but may need confirmation from RAN4 as RAN4 defines the requirement for more than 13 symbols.  No need to update “frequency hopping” |
| InterDigital | Ok with the proposal from vivo. |
| ZTE | For the first one, we think it should be evaluated and decided by RAN4.  For the second one, FH does not always lead to different frequency positions among hops. So, we are fine with the intention. But a more general wording seems better, e.g., “RB position change”. |
| Panasonic | For vivo’s proposal: it is straightforward, we are fine with it.  For Ericsson’s proposal: It is not necessary.  For LG’s proposal: We do not support it. |
| Samsung | We don’t agree on any of these proposals.  1- The requirement of 11 symbols should be from RAN4.  2- No need to change, current wording is fine. Alternatively, it can be considered “frequency hopping boundary”.  3- All agreements in CovEnh are for single carrier. No need for this agreement. |
| Sharp | We are fine with vivo’s proposal. |
| Apple | For vivo’s proposal, it’s fine to be an event.  For Ericsson’s clarification, it’s ok with the update.  For LG’s proposal, it could be better we agreed whether UL CA is supported first for coverage enhancement. |
| LG | It is our understanding that if the UE performs uplink transmission (e.g., SRS) to another UL carrier between PUSCH transmissions on SUL/non-SUL carrier without RF switching and the gap between PUSCHs does not exceed 13 symbols, it does not harm phase continuity. Therefore the other UL transmission in between PUSCH/PUCCH transmission is an event only on the same carrier. |
| CATT | For vivo’s proposal, OK.  For Ericsson’s proposal, ‘frequency hopping’ in the spec is not specifically referring to inter slot hopping.  For LG’s proposal, we are not sure what the motivation is. Is it suggesting that Other UL transmission in between PUSCH/PUCCH transmission on other carriers is not an event? But it may be quite hard to guarantee power/phase condition in this scenario. |
| Xiaomi | Fine with VIVO’s proposal  LG’s proposal and Ericsson’s proposal seem to be not necessary. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | Fine with only Vivo’s proposal |
| Ericsson | Vivo’s proposal seems reasonable, but it may be better to have the RAN4 input.  Regarding our proposal, in the example case where a UE transmits on two consecutive DMRS bundled repetitions in a first set of PRBs, and then jumps to a second set of PRBs, the hopping should be only considered to have occurred after the first two repetitions. Also, how should intra-slot hopping be handled for PUSCH repetition type A? We have no strong view on the wording, but would like to make sure it’s clear where the actual TDWs are.  We can further discuss LGE’s proposal. |

## 4.2 TPC command

**FL comments:** It seems the majority support to confirm the working assumption. Ericsson pointed out that there may be some confusion in RAN1. Ericsson thinks absolute TPC is not supported for DCI format 2\_2 and proposes to remove the second bullet in the working assumption.

Companies are encouraged to provide comments on whether absolute TPC is supported for DCI format 2\_2.

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| **Companies** | **Comments** |
| QC | If the UE is provided *tpc-Accumulation* and receives a TPC update via DCI format 2\_2, how is a UE expected to interpret this update? We think *tpc-accumulation* controls the interpretation.  We can’t see how Ericsson came to the conclusion that it is not supported. |
| Nokia/NSB | In our view, at least the timeline on when the absolute TPC with DCI format 2\_2 is applied should be clarified. We are open to see more views from other companies. |
| vivo | Support to confirm the WA with the removal of FFS. |
| Intel | Although we mentioned in our tdoc not to confirm the working assumption, we are fine to go with majority. |
| InterDigital | We also support to confirm the WA and remove the FFS. |
| ZTE | Regarding on the view from Ericsson, it would be good if some more detailed clarification could be provided. We support to confirm the WA with the removal of FFS, and also ok to change configured TDW to actual TDW for better performance. |
| Samsung | Fine to confirm the WA and also discuss the applicability of absolute TPC with DCI format 2\_2 for PUSCH (there is no absolute CLPC for PUCCH). |
| Sharp | In our understanding, mapping of TPC command field in DCI format 2\_2 to absolute value is specified as the following:   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | 38.213  7.1.1  …   1. PUSCH transmission occasion .   **Table 7.1.1-1: Mapping of TPC Command Field in a DCI format scheduling a PUSCH transmission, or in DCI format 2\_2 with CRC scrambled by TPC-PUSCH-RNTI, or in DCI format 2\_3, to absolute and accumulated values or values**   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **TPC Command Field** | **Accumulated or [dB]** | **Absolute or [dB]** | | * 0 | * -1 | * -4 | | * 1 | * 0 | * -1 | | * 2 | * 1 | * 1 | | * 3 | * 3 | * 4 | | |
| Apple | Our understanding is the TPC command in DCI format 2\_2 can be applied to absolute power control. This can be checked with 38.213v.15.2.0, and how to interpret the TPC command is showing in Table 7.1.1-1 as well. |
| LG | It is our understanding that whether absolute TPC or accumulated TPC is applied is up to tpc-Accumulation in PUSCH-PowerControl field. According to TS 38.331, it is stated as follows:  If enabled, UE applies TPC commands via accumulation. If not enabled, UE applies the TPC command without accumulation. If the field is absent, TPC accumulation is enabled (see TS 38.213 [13], clause 7.1).  That means, TPC is accumulated when tpc-Accumulation is enabled or it is absent. Therefore absolute TPC is supported for DCI format 2\_2. |
| NTT DOCOMO | We support confirming WA and remove the FFS. |
| CATT | Although our first preference is to make it an event, we can compromise and confirm the WA. Currently, we do not see explicit restriction that DCI format 2\_2 cannot be combined with absolute TPC control. |
| Xiaomi | Support to confirm the WA with the removal of FFS. |
| Spreadtrum | With the removal of FFS, we can confirm the WA. |
| Ericsson | There are two main reasons we think that absolute TPC is not supported for DCI 2\_2. Firstly, in section 7.1 of 38.213, values for are only provided for accumulated TPC, and so the timing for absolute TPC is not given in the specs. Secondly, the power control adjustment state is defined by , and so refers to a particular transmission occasion . Since there is no dependence to prior values of , then seems to influence only transmission occasion .  We would appreciate other companies’ views on this reasoning. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | In our view, absolute TPC for PUSCH can be carried in DCI format 0\_x and DCI format 2\_2. |

**FL comments:** The working assumption was not captured into the specification due to the different understandings on the definition of transmission occasion during the Editor’s CR phase in RAN1#107e. Based on the contributions in RAN1#107b-e, it seems the majority support no redefinition of transmission occasion for PUSCH/PUCCH in Rel-17. Therefore, the following proposal is proposed.

**Proposal:**

* No redefinition of transmission occasion for PUSCH/PUCCH in Rel-17.

Companies are encouraged to provide comments on the above proposal.

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| **Companies** | **Comments** |
| QC | Agree |
| Nokia/NSB | Support. |
| vivo | Support the proposal. |
| Intel | Support |
| ZTE | Before agreeing the proposal, we would like to check the proponents what’s the issue of current specification. If no issues, we are fine with re-defining the transmission occasion. |
| Panasonic | Support. |
| Samsung | We do not support the proposal as it is an editorial aspect. Given the TPs submitted from companies at this meeting, we understand that none of them includes the above issue. RAN1 may instead discuss the TPs and focus on technical issues. Unlike the comment by the FL below, we do not identify any relevance between the submitted TPs and the above proposal. |
| Apple | Agree with this proposal |
| LG | Support. To support enhanced TPC command, cardinality can be extended. |
| CATT | Agree. |
| Xiaomi | Support |
| Spreadtrum | Support |
| Ericsson | Support, and do not think this is an editorial issue. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Support the proposal. |

**FL comments:** Many companies provided TPs. However, we need to conclude the above issues before discussing TPs.

## 4.3 RRC parameters

**China Telecom** proposes to update the description of the RRC parameters *PUSCH-Window-Restart* and *PUCCH-Window-Restart* as follows*.*

* UE bundles PUSCH DM-RS remaining in a nominal time domain window after dynamic event(s) that violate power consistency and phase continuity requirements
* UE bundles PUCCH DM-RS remaining in a nominal time domain window after dynamic event(s) that violate power consistency and phase continuity requirements

Companies are encouraged to provide comments on the above proposal.

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| **Companies** | **Comments** |
| QC | Can we say “dynamic event(s) (i.e., triggered by DCI or MAC-CE)….” |
| Nokia/NSB | Although we fully understand the motivation from the above modification, we slightly concern that such modification may lead to some misunderstandings that window restart is applied to dynamic events only. |
| Intel | We are fine with the proposal. |
| InterDigital | We have the same view as Nokia. |
| ZTE | We support this proposal to make the description more clear. |
| Panasonic | We share same view with Nokia’s comment. |
| Samsung | Is “dynamic” events defined in the specifications? |
| Sharp | We are fine with the proposal. |
| Apple | Ok with the clarification. |
| LG | Since whether the event is dynamic or not is described in TS 38.214 by whether the event is triggered by DCI or MAC-CE rather than using ‘dynamic event’ and ‘semi-static event’ as follows, updating RRC parameter according to above proposal would lead spec change in TS 38.214:  “The UE shall maintain power consistency and phase continuity within an actual TDW, across PUSCH transmissions of PUSCH repetition Type A scheduled by DCI format 0\_1 or 0\_2, or PUSCH repetition Type A with a configured grant, or PUSCH repetition type B or TB processing over multiple slots, or across PUCCH transmissions of PUCCH repetition, in case the actual TDW is created in response to frequency hopping or in response to any event not triggered by DCI or MAC-CE. The UE maintains power consistency and phase continuity within an actual TDW, across PUSCH transmissions of PUSCH repetition Type A scheduled by DCI format 0\_1 or 0\_2, or PUSCH repetition Type A with a configured grant, or PUSCH repetition type B or TB processing over multiple slots, or across PUCCH transmissions of PUCCH repetition, in case the actual TDW is created in response to an event triggered by DCI other than frequency hopping or by MAC-CE, subject to UE capability.” |
| NTT DOCOMO | We share the same view as LG and Samsung. As long as a dynamic event is not specified in the draft CR, dynamic events should not be used for RRC parameter description. |
| CATT | We support the proposal. |
| Spreadtrum | Fine with the clarification. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | We are fine with the proposal |
| Ericsson | Agree |

**FL comments:** Regarding the proposal from vivo, RRC parameters about frequency hopping and PUCCH are discussed under AI 8.8.2, while the candidate values of the window length *L* of the configured TDW is discussed in issue #2.

Any other comments about RRC parameters?

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| **Companies** | **Comments** |
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## 4.4 Others

**FL comments:** Regarding the issues summarized in section 3.5. FL would like to discuss the following issues first since other issues seem not so critical or they have already been discussed in previous meetings. We can discuss them later if we have sufficient time.

Qualcomm proposes to restrict DMRS bundling for PUSCH to only MCS values that correspond to QPSK or lower modulation orders. In addition, RAN4 has agreed to only focus on the modulation orders not higher than QPSK [6].

**Proposal:**

* Restrict DMRS bundling for PUSCH to only MCS values that correspond to QPSK or lower modulation orders.

Companies are encouraged to provide comments on the above proposal.

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| --- | --- |
| **Companies** | **Comments** |
| QC | Support. Its not clear to us why a gNB will indicate a high MCS while also configuring PUSCH with repetitions. If there are no benefits to such use cases, its best to preclude it. Else, it adds unnecessary constraints to UE design. |
| Samsung | No need for RAN1 specifications to have such restriction. It is typical for RAN4 to focus on a subset of what is allowed by RAN1 specifications. |
| LG | We are fine with the proposal following recommendation of RAN4. |
| Ericsson | Prior guidance from RAN4 was that RAN1 could focus on modulation orders not higher than QPSK (R1-2108703). Seems reasonable at this stage. |

**Apple** proposes to adopt the following TP for updating the specification to capture that DMRS building can be applied to Repetition type A defined in Rel-15 /16 /17 and Repetition type B with configured grant(TS 38.214)**:**

|  |
| --- |
| **6.1.7 UE procedure for determining time domain windows for bundling DM-RS**  For PUSCH transmissions of PUSCH repetition Type A , PUSCH repetition Type B and TB processing over multiple slots, when *PUSCH-DMRS-Bundling* is enabled, and for PUCCH transmissions of PUCCH repetition, when *PUCCH-DMRS-Bundling* is enabled, the UE determines one or multiple nominal TDWs, as follows:  - For PUSCH transmissions of repetition Type A, PUSCH repetition Type B and TB processing over multiple slots, the duration of each nominal TDW except the last nominal TDW, in number of consecutive slots, is:  - Given by *PUSCH-TimeDomainWindowLength*, if configured. |

Companies are encouraged to provide comments on the above proposal.

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| **Companies** | **Comments** |
| ZTE | In current specification, Msg3 repetition is also referred to as PUSCH repetition Type A. So this TP may lead to confusion since here is intended to preclude Msg3 repetition. So, we prefer not to change it. |
| Samsung | OK |
| LG | We would like to understand the intention of the proposal. Is there any other PUSCH repetition type A transmission that is not included in previous version? |

**LG** observes that some clarification is required for the case where the slot for starting DMRS bundling is a reduced slot due to TA command.

* If the TDRA table of PUSCH repetition type A is not satisfied due to TA command, clarification that PUSCH transmission is not performed is required.
* When a reduced slot occurs due to the TA adjustment, clarification regarding the actual TDW boundary according to whether the actual repetition of PUSCH repetition type B is transmitted or not is necessary.

Companies are encouraged to provide comments on the above problem by LG.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Companies** | **Comments** |
| ZTE | In our understanding, the reason leading to the proposed issues is that PUSCH transmission duration is reduced due to the overlapping of the actual transmission between two consecutive slots that caused by the uplink timing advance adjustment. However, according to TS38.133, the timing change in one adjustment shall not exceed Tq as shown below, which is much shorter than CP. Therefore, only a very small part of the CP of the first symbol is dropped in this case. In other words, all the symbols can still be transmitted. Therefore, we don’t see any issue here.  TS38.133  When the transmission timing error between the UE and the reference timing exceeds ±Te then the UE is required to adjust its timing to within ±Te. The reference timing shall be  before the downlink timing of the reference cell. All adjustments made to the UE uplink timing shall follow these rules:  1) The maximum amount of the magnitude of the timing change in one adjustment shall be Tq.  2) The minimum aggregate adjustment rate shall be Tp per second.  3) The maximum aggregate adjustment rate shall be Tq per 200 ms.  where the maximum autonomous time adjustment step Tq and the aggregate adjustment rate Tp are specified in Table 7.1.2.1-1.  Table 7.1.2.1-1: Tq Maximum Autonomous Time Adjustment Step and Tp Minimum Aggregate Adjustment rate   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Frequency Range | SCS of uplink signals (kHz) | Tq | Tp | | 1 | 15 | 5.5\*64\*Tc | 5.5\*64\*Tc | |  | 30 | 5.5\*64\*Tc | 5.5\*64\*Tc | |  | 60 | 5.5\*64\*Tc | 5.5\*64\*Tc | | 2 | 60 | 2.5\*64\*Tc | 2.5\*64\*Tc | |  | 120 | 2.5\*64\*Tc | 2.5\*64\*Tc | | NOTE: Tc is the basic timing unit defined in TS 38.211 [6] | | | | |
| Samsung | Can be left to UE implementation. |
| LG | @ZTE, Thanks for addressing our concern! Unfortunately what you captured above is only for the UE autonomous TA, not gNB indicated TA adjustment.  @Samsung, since this affects the start of actual TDW, we think it should be clearly decided.  According to TS 38.213, it is clearly stated that UE does not transmit PUCCH when the number of symbols available for the PUCCH repetition is smaller than the value provided by nrofSymbols. However there is no such statement for PUSCH which could lead misunderstanding of whether PUSCH is transmitted or not when PUSCH is configured to be transmitted on the reduced slot due to the TA adjustment. Moreover it changes the start of actual TDW boundary, as shown in follow figure. Due to align the understanding of actual TDW boundary between gNB and UE, it should be defined whether the PUSCH is transmitted or not in the reduced slot especially when the available symbols for the PUSCH is smaller than the configured symbols for the PUSCH. |

Any other comments?

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| **Companies** | **Comments** |
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1. Email discussion (2nd round)

## 5.1 Time domain window

#### Issue #1: The start of configured TDW for CG PUSCH

**FL comments:** It seems the majority do not support the following proposal. Suggest no further discussion in this meeting.

**Proposal:**

* For CG PUSCH, the first configured TDW should always start from the first physical slot of a CG period.

**Support:** Sharp, Huawei, HiSilicon

**Not support:** Qualcomm, Nokia, NSB, vivo, Intel, ZTE, Panasonic, Samsung, LG, CATT, Xiaomi, Lenovo, Motorola Mobility, Ericsson

#### Issue #2: Candidate values of the window length *L* of the configured TDW

**FL comments:** As commented by ZTE, Panasonic, LG, Xiaomi and Ericsson, we have achieved the following agreement. What needs to be determined is the upper bound. Based on LS [5], RAN4 is still studying the maximum value for maximum duration, and RAN4 is studying the impact of enabling up to 32 slots. Other numbers beyond 32 slots are not analyzed in RAN4. The following proposal is proposed with 32 in square brackets. We can revisit them after receiving further information from RAN4.

|  |
| --- |
| **Agreement:**   * The candidate values of the window length *L* of the configured TDW can be any integer value that is larger than 1 and no larger than the maximum duration. |

**Proposal 1:**

* The value range of *PUSCH-TimeDomainWindowLength* is INTEGER (2..[32]).
* The value range of *PUCCH-TimeDomainWindowLength* is INTEGER (2..[32]).

Companies are encouraged to provide comments on the above proposal.

|  |  |
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| **Companies** | **Comments** |
| QC | Can we add a note to say that the exact configured value shall not exceed the maximum duration indicated by the UE. We don’t want to give the impression that we are overriding previous agreements. |
| NTT DOCOMO | Support the proposal. |
| Panasonic | Support the proposal 1. |
| Sharp | It is enough that the value range for PUCCH has 2 to 8. We are fine with the value range for PUSCH. |
| WILUS | Support. Sharp’s suggestion is also fine. |
| vivo | Support. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | Support the proposal |
| Xiaomi | Support |
| CATT | Agree. Also support adding the note as requested by QC. |
| ZTE | We support this proposal for PUSCH. For PUCCH, it seems Sharp’s suggestion is reasonable. |
| Apple | Support. |
| CMCC | Support the proposal. Our understanding is that this is the value range for RRC configuration. The specific value configured will not exceed the maximum duration which is reported by the UE capability. |
| Nokia/NSB | Support the FL’s proposal.  @FL: we have another related question, given the guideline for concluding RRC parameters discussion in this meeting, since the RRC parameter for maximum duration has not been discussed, are we considering it as an exception or what is the FL’s plan to handle it? Thank you! |
| FL | @Sharp, WILUS, ZTE, Fine to replace 32 with 8 for PUCCH.  @Nokia, In my understanding, maximum duration is reported by UE which is discussed in UE feature thread. No new RRC parameter for maximum duration is needed. Please correct me, if I misunderstood it.  **Proposal 1-v2:**   * The value range of *PUSCH-TimeDomainWindowLength* is INTEGER (2..[32]). * The value range of *PUCCH-TimeDomainWindowLength* is INTEGER (2..[8]). * Note: the value shall not exceed the maximum duration. |
| InterDigital | We support Proposal 1-v2 from the FL. |
| Intel | We are fine with the Proposal 1-v2 |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Support. |
| Samsung | Fine with the FL’s proposal 1-v2 |
| Ericsson | RAN4 feedback has been that no more than 32 consecutive slots will be considered. While we understand the rationale to limit to 8 slots for PUCCH, this goes beyond RAN4’s current advice. We would like to think a bit more before restricting PUCCH to 8, in case there is some benefit to having common window sizes for PUCCH and PUSCH. |
| FL | It seems majority are fine with proposal 1-v2.  @ Ericsson, As the maximum number of repetition for PUCCH is 8, it’s reasonable to limit to 8 slots.  @Nokia, For “Computed as min ([maxDMRS-BundlingDuration], M), if *PUSCH-TimeDomainWindowLength* is not configured” in the spec, in my understanding, it reflects the following agreements.   * If L is not configured, the default value of L = min (maximum duration, duration of all PUSCH repetitions)   And “maxDMRS-BundlingDuration” is reported by UE.  Regarding RAN2 guidance “a RRC parameter is needed for a UE capability”, my understanding is that we have already defined two RRC parameters for PUSCH, i.e., *PUSCH-DMRS-Bundling* and *PUSCH-TimeDomainWindowLength*, and another two for PUCCH. I don’t think an additional new RRC parameter is really needed.  Anyway, I would like to hear comments from other companies. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | Support the proposal 1-v2 |
| LG | Support proposal. |
| Nokia/NSB | @FL: does it mean that the assumed parameter [maxDMRS-BundlingDuration] should be removed from the spec, and replaced by a variable which is provided by UE capability? Just for clarification. Thank you! |

#### Issue #3: Events that violate power consistency and phase continuity

##### Issue #3-1: Events for multi-TRP operations

**FL comment:** It seems the majority support UL beam switching for multi-TRP operation as a semi-static event.

**Proposal 2:**

* If DMRS bundling and UL beam switching for multi-TRP operation are configured simultaneously, UL beam switching for multi-TRP operation is regarded as a semi-static event.

**Support:** Nokia, NSB, vivo, Intel, InterDigital, Samsung, Sharp, Apple, LG, CATT, Xiaomi, Spreadtrum, Lenovo, Motorola Mobility, Ericsson.

**Not support:** Qualcomm, InterDigital, ZTE, Panasonic, NTT DOCOMO

Companies are encouraged to provide comments on the above proposal.

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| --- | --- |
| **Companies** | **Comments** |
| QC | We are not keen on adding exceptions to the list of semi-static events. We made an agreement in the past, and we need to adher to it now. |
| NTT DOCOMO | We are fine with the proposal, although we think multi-TRP operation should be treated as a dynamic event based on the agreement. By regarding semi-static event, more coverage gain can be expected regardless of UE capability. |
| Panasonic | We can accept the majority view, although we think it should be semi-static event as commented earlier. |
| Sharp | Support |
| vivo | Support. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | Support the proposal |
| Xiaomi | Support |
| CATT | Support. |
| ZTE | We think it would be better to follow the previous agreements. But we can accept this proposal for the sake of progress. |
| Apple | Support. |
| CMCC | Fine with the proposal.  From our understanding, though the PUSCH repetition transmission is triggered by DCI, the switching pattern, either cyclic or sequential mapping is configured through RRC. Then the UL switching should be concluded as semi-static event. |
| Nokia/NSB | Support. |
| Intel | Support |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Support. |
| Samsung | Support |
| Ericsson | Support |
| FL | @ ZTE, Panasonic, NTT DOCOMO, Thanks for the flexibility.  Now it seems only one company has concern on proposal 2.  @Qualcomm, could you please reconsider it given the clear majority view? |
| LG | Support |

##### Issue #3-2: Dynamic & semi-static events

**FL comments:** It seems the majority support a new actual TDW is created for the following cases.

* Case 1: A semi-static event is triggered after one or multiple dynamic events. Whether a new actual TDW is created after the semi-static event?
* Case 2: A semi-static event overlaps with a dynamic event. Whether a new actual TDW is created after the semi-static event?

**Proposal 3:**

* If a semi-static event is triggered after one or multiple dynamic events, a new actual TDW is created after the semi-static event.
* If a semi-static event overlaps with a dynamic event, a new actual TDW is created after the semi-static event.

Companies are encouraged to provide comments on the above proposal.

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| **Companies** | **Comments** |
| QC | Is this for the case where a UE does not support restarting bundling? If so, how do you expect such a UE to recover from the dynamic event that preceded the semi-static event? All bets are off on DMRS bundling after a dynamic event for such a UE until the nominal TDW ends. Assuming our understanding is correct, the above proposal does not make sense. |
| NTT DOCOMO | Support the proposal. |
| Panasonic | It should be clarified that this is the case for UE without capability of restarting dynamic DM-RS bundling. The UE processing time issue needs some analyses because "to skip dynamic event" would require some time for UE processing. Except such processing time limitation case, we are fine with the proposal. |
| Sharp | Support |
| WILUS | Regardless of UE capability of restarting DMRS bundling, new actual TDW is created after the semi-static event. Whether to additionally regard dynamic event or not depends on UE capability. However, please explain the scenario that semi-static event overlapping with dynamic event. |
| vivo | Support. |
| Xiaomi | Support |
| CATT | OK. |
| ZTE | We support this proposal. |
| Apple | We are not so clear the issue to be solved. “If a semi-static event is triggered after one or multiple dynamic events”, the semi-static event basically is triggered before the transmission, not sure in which case semi-static event will be triggered after the dynamic event. If this is true, then maybe we need to align the understanding on the semi-static event first. |
| CMCC | Fine with the proposal.  As commented by other company in the last round, the 2nd bullet is reasonable due to “UE is mandatory to support restarting DM-RS bundling due to semi-static events” |
| Nokia/NSB | Support the FL’s proposal. |
| FL | @Qualcomm, Panasonic, Yes, both cases are for UE without capability of restarting dynamic DM-RS bundling.  @Qualcomm, Apple, For case 1, the semi-static event can be frequency hopping. If a new actual TDW after frequency hopping cannot be created due to precedent dynamic events for UE without capability of restarting dynamic DM-RS bundling, it would be a large restriction for inter-slot frequency hopping with DM-RS bundling.  @ WILUS, For case 2, the semi-static event can be periodic PUCCH transmission. It can be overlapped with other dynamic events.  **Proposal 3-v2:**  For UE without capability of restarting dynamic DM-RS bundling,   * If a semi-static event is triggered after one or multiple dynamic events, a new actual TDW is created after the semi-static event. * If a semi-static event overlaps with a dynamic event, a new actual TDW is created after the semi-static event. |
| Intel | Just a clarification, what is the potential spec impact for these two bullets? At least for the first bullet, we do not see spec impact. It may be good to clarify. |
| Samsung | It is not clear to us whether these two bullets should apply to UEs without capability of restarting the TDW. Then the capability of restarting a window is meaningless. |
| QC | The UE has clearly indicated that it cannot restart bundling within the nominal TDW after a dynamic event. Doesn’t this settle the issue? Its not clear why other semi static events after the dynamic event would even come into play.  For example, say UE receives a dynamic grant to receive something and therefore needs to retune. Whether it can come back to continuing the repetitions with DMRS bundling is not guaranteed. It needs additional work and I am assuming a UE without this capability may not be able to do so. |
| FL | @Intel, From FL understanding, based on the current spec, if UE is not capable of restarting DMRS bundling, no actual TDW is created until the end of the nominal TDW after the dynamic event and a new actual TDW is created after the semi-static event. However, it’s not clear whether a new actual TDW is created for the above two cases, it should be clarified in the spec.  @Samsung, For UEs capable of restarting DMRS bundling, it’s clear that an actual TDW is created after either semi-static event or dynamic event. The ambiguity only exists for UE not capable of restarting DMRS bundling.  To be clearer, proposal 3 is revised as follows.  **Proposal 3-v3:**  For UE not capable of restarting DM-RS bundling,   * If a semi-static event is triggered after one or multiple dynamic events, a new actual TDW is created after the semi-static event. * If a semi-static event overlaps with a dynamic event, a new actual TDW is created after the semi-static event. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | Support the proposal 3-v3 |
| LG | Similar view with Samsung. It is up to UE capability whether a UE can restart DMRS bundling after the dynamic event. If the proposal is supported, it is doubted why such capability is introduced. |
| Nokia/NSB | Support FL’s proposal 3-v3 |

##### Issue #3-3: Dropping/Collision rules

**FL comments:** Regardingdropping/cancellation based on Rel-17 collision rules, the proponents are encouraged to provide details

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| --- | --- |
| **Companies** | **Comments** |
| FL | Since no details are provided, suggest no further discussion on this issue in this meeting. |
| LG | We raised this issue due to the FFS point in agreement regarding events. As we checked in previous round that the understanding of group is aligned that there is no Rel-17 collision rules, we can close this issue. |
|  |  |

**FL comments:** It seems the following proposal is stable. Please refrain from any further comments.

**Proposal 4: Adopt the following TP to TS 38.214**

|  |
| --- |
| **6.1.7 UE procedure for determining time domain windows for bundling DM-RS** **< unchanged text omitted>**  - For PUCCH transmissions of PUCCH repetition, a dropping or cancellation of a PUCCH transmission according to clause 9, clause 9.2.6 and clause 11.1 of [6, TS 38.213].  **< unchanged text omitted>** |

##### Issue #3-4: HD-FDD RedCap UE related issues

**FL comments:** It seems more discussion is needed, companies are encouraged to provide further comments, especially on the comments from Huawei in the 1st round.

**Huawei** proposes that for HD-FDD RedCap UEs, an event is constituted if the scheduled UL symbols overlap with any symbol of an SS/PBCH block provided by *ssb-PositionInBurst*.

**Spreadtrum** proposes that a downlink reception or downlink monitoring based on higher layer singling or DCI format is regarded as an event.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Companies** | **Comments** |
| QC | Could Huawei clarify what exactly is Case 2? Is it the case where SSB instance is in between two PUSCH repetitions?  Regarding Spreadtrum’s proposal: we see the following clause in 38.214:  A downlink slot or downlink reception or downlink monitoring based on *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationCommon* and *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationDedicated* for unpaired spectrum.  We agree it could have been written a bit better. The intent was to cover downlink monitoring or downlink reception irrespective of the trigger mechanism.  If this is not the common understanding, it will be good to clarify. |
| Sharp | We think the proposals other than Case 2 raised by Huawei at 1st round are already captured in Rel-17 specification. According to RAN4 LS, downlink reception in-between the PUSCH repetition for TDD case is an event because RF retuning is needed. Likewise, for Case 2, if RF retuning for reception in-between PUSCH repetition is necessary, Case 2 is an event. |
| vivo | In our understanding, Huawei’s proposal seems reasonable.  For Spreadtrum’s proposal, a downlink reception or downlink monitoring based on DCI format is also based on *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationCommon* and *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationDedicated* and the description in current spec seems OK. |
| CATT | For Huawei’s proposal, we are open to discuss, but we are still trying to understand better what the so called ‘Case 2’ is referring to.  For Spreadtrum’s proposal, seems fine to us. In TDD, a downlink monitoring may be based on not only tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationCommon and tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationDedicated, but also other higher layer parameters (e.g. RRC parameters related to PDCCH monitoring?) or DCI (SFI monitoring?). But do we need to list all possible RRC parameters that lead to potential downlink monitoring? |
| ZTE | For the Case 2 of Huawei’s proposal, it seems valid. It can be seen as DL reception between two PUSCH and therefore should be an event.  For Spreadtrum’s proposal, as we commented in the first round, we are fine to consider this.  To address the proposals from both Huawei and Spreadtrum at the same time, maybe we can simply do the following updates:  - A downlink slot or downlink reception or downlink monitoring ~~based on~~ *~~tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationCommon~~* ~~and~~*~~tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationDedicated~~*~~for unpaired spectrum.~~ |
| Nokia/NSB | We are open to clarify the event in case of HD-FDD UEs. In our understanding, the comment from Spreadtrum also for the case of HD-FDD UEs. Therefore, similar wording in the specs can be reused, e.g., “A downlink slot or downlink reception or downlink monitoring for the case of reduced capability half-duplex UE” this should include also the case of receiving SS/PBCH block provided by *ssb-PositionInBurst*. |
| Intel | We tend to agree with the update from Nokia |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | An example is illustrated below for Case 2. Although two consecutive PUSCH repetitions (#1 and #2) do not overlap with SSB (DL), the gap (7 symbols) between the PUSCH repetitions overlap with SSB (4 symbols). In this case, phase contiguity cannot be maintained for HD-FDD UEs. |
| Samsung | We are wondering whether Case 2 mentioned by Huawei may be considered as an event. |
| Ericsson | Regarding Case 2 identified by Huawei, it’s not clear to us why this is not covered by the reference to 38.213 for cancellation in the current list of events in 38.214. |
| LG | Share similar view with Ericsson. It seems already covered by current specification. |

##### Issue #3-5: Clarifications on the events

**FL comments:** For extended CP, it seems the majority support the proposal by vivo, while some companies think it depends on RAN4.

**Proposal 5:** Send an LS to RAN4 asking the following question

* For extended CP, is 11-symbol the maximum length for the non-zero un-scheduled gap in-between the PUSCH transmission or PUCCH repetition, when UE is required to maintain power consistency and phase continuity?

Companies are encouraged to provide comments on the above proposal.

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| **Companies** | **Comments** |
| QC | Support |
| NTT DOCOMO | Fine with the proposal. |
| Panasonic | Support the proposal 5. |
| Sharp | Fine with the proposal. |
| WILUS | Support |
| vivo | Fine with the proposal. |
| Xiaomi | Fine with it. |
| CATT | OK. |
| ZTE | Support |
| Apple | OK |
| CMCC | Fine with the proposal. |
| Nokia/NSB | We are fine with the proposal. |
| InterDigital | We are ok with the proposal. |
| Intel | We are fine with the proposal. |
| Samsung | Support |
| Ericsson | Support |
| FL | It seems proposal 5 is stable. Please refrain from any further comments. |
| LG | Fine with proposal. |

## 5.2 TPC command

**FL comments:** As discussed during the GTW session, we need to agree on some basic principle. Otherwise if we finally cannot make consensus on the TP, the similar situation could happen during the Editor’s CR phase. If the scope of the original proposal is too large, we can restrict the scope for DMRS bundling only.

**Proposal 6:**

* No redefinition of transmission occasion for PUSCH/PUCCH for DMRS bundling in Rel-17.

**Support:** Qualcomm, Nokia, NSB, vivo, Intel, Panasonic, Apple, LG, CATT, Xiaomi, Spreadtrum, Ericsson, Huawei, HiSilicon

**Not support:** Samsung

Companies are encouraged to provide comments on the above proposal.

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| **Companies** | **Comments** |
| Samsung | We are fine to discuss the TPs, but if there is no intention/time to discuss the TPs we can try to conclude to the following.  Conclusion:  RAN1 notes that the following TPs were submitted in RAN1#107b-e for consideration and the editor is requested to consider these TPs instead of redefining “transmission occasion” for the purpose of TPC command accumulation for DCI format 2\_2. |
| QC | Support |
| vivo | Support the proposal. |
| Xiaomi | Support |
| CATT | Support. |
| Apple | OK |
| CMCC | Support FL’s proposal |
| Nokia/NSB | Support the FL’s proposal. |
| FL | @Samsung, I’m not sure not why Samsung cannot accept proposal 6, given that no proposed TPs intend to redefine the transmission occasion. Per Chair’s guidance, we need to agree on some basic principle in case that we cannot make consensus on the TP. From FL understanding, this proposal is necessary. |
| Intel | We are fine with the proposal. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Support. |
| Samsung | The point is that the proposed agreement is irrelevant and problematic.  If the objective is to not have redefinitions, Options 1 and 2 below should be excluded. Why propose to exclude redefining the TO and at the same time propose to redefine e.g. the KPUSCH(i) (the effect would actually be same – just with different wording)? |
| Ericsson | Support |
| LG | Support. |

**FL comments:** Regarding absolute TPC commands, the majority think absolute TPC commands is supported for DCI format 2\_2. Before discussing Rel-17 enhancements on power control procedure, I would like to align the understanding among companieson Rel-15/16 legacy power control procedure. Illustration of legacy power control procedure for PUSCH repetitions with configured grant and dynamic grant is shown in the following figures, respectively. Where PDCCH **colored with purple** indicates it carries DCIs format 2\_2 with group common TPC commands, e.g. , and . is scheduled by for both cases, while PUSCH repetitions are scheduled by for DG-PUSCH.

: PUSCH transmission occasion *i*;

: Transmission power control state for ;

: TPC command value of ;

: A set of TPC command values that should be accumulated for ;

T(*i*): Time period for TPC accumulation for .



Fig. Illustration of legacy power control procedure for CG-PUSCH



Fig. Illustration of legacy power control procedure for DG-PUSCH

* **CG-PUSCH**

**Accumulate TPC commands**

Based on current spec., T(*i*) is the period of accumulating TPC command value for . Thus, If the UE is provided *PUSCH-DMRS-Bundling = ‘enabled’* and not provided *tpc-Accumulation*,

For , , ;

For , , ;

For , , ;

**Absolute TPC commands**

If the UE is provided *PUSCH-DMRS-Bundling = ‘enabled’* and *tpc-Accumulation*,

For , ;

For , ;

For , ;

It can be seen that the values of transmission power for and are different, i.e. . **Therefore, for Rel-15/16 legacy power control procedure, the action of group common TPC command with DCI format 2\_2 will break the power consistency for CG-PUSCH.**

Companies are encouraged to check whether the above is the correct understanding of Rel-15/16 legacy power control procedure for CG-PUSCH.

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| **Companies** | **Comments** |
| NTT DOCOMO | Thank you for the clarification. Our understanding is aligned with FL’s one. |
| Sharp | It is correct.  Besides, although the spec does not have clear definition of K\_PUSCH(i) for absolute mode, in our understanding the proper interpretation of the spec is that the TPC command that is to be applied in absolute mode is determined by using K\_PUSCH(i) defined for accumulate mode. |
| vivo | We think the clarification is correct. |
| Xiaomi | correct |
| CATT | Thanks FL for the detailed example. The clarification is aligned with us. |
| ZTE | We have the same understanding with FL. |
| Nokia/NSB | Thank you for your examples! This is a very good exercise to align companies’ understandings. We appreciate it a lot. Our view is the following:  For TPC accumulation: We share the same understanding with the FL.  For absolute TPC: There are two issues:   1. What if falls within or if falls within in the above example? does it mean that cannot be applied for PUSCH2 and cannot be applied for PUSCH3? 2. The definition of is defined for TPC accumulation case only. What is the timeline to apply the absolute TPC? If no timeline is needed, does it mean that the absolute TPC is applied immediately for the PUSCH right after it without any timeline constraint? |
| Intel | Thanks FL for the great effort and detailed explanation. We have same understanding as FL. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Agree with the clarification. |
| QC | This is aligned with our understanding. |
| Samsung | We share the view from FL. |
| Ericsson | Really appreciate the detailed discussion from the FL. We are quite hesitant to add new functionality for the absolute TPC operation, if it is indeed not supported in Rel-15/16. It seems a few companies remain unclear on the operation of DCI 2\_2 for absolute TPC, and so at this stage we are not supportive of the interpretation for absolute TPC. |
| LG | Thank you for the clarification. The example is exactly aligned to our understanding. |

* **DG-PUSCH**

**Accumulate TPC commands**

Based on current spec., T is the period of accumulating TPC command value for all of the PUSCH repetitions.

For , , ;

For , , ;

For , , ;

**Absolute TPC commands**

If the UE is provided *PUSCH-DMRS-Bundling = ‘enabled’* and *tpc-Accumulation*,

For , ;

For , ;

For , ;

It can be seen that for original DG-PUSCH, the group common TPC commands of and will not take effect no matter DMRS bundling is enabled or not. **Therefore, for Rel-15/16 legacy power control procedure, it seems the action of group common TPC command with DCI format 2\_2 will NOT break the power consistency for DG-PUSCH.**

Companies are encouraged to check whether the above is the correct understanding of Rel-15/16 legacy power control procedure for DG-PUSCH.

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| --- | --- |
| **Companies** | **Comments** |
| NTT DOCOMO | Thank you for the clarification. Our understanding is aligned with FL’s one. |
| Sharp | Accumulation mode  For DG-PUSCH, there are the following interpretations and the above is Interpretation 1. In our view, “the PUSCH transmission” is different from the transmission occasion i, so Interpretation 2 seems correct.  **Interpretation 1:** KPUSCH(i) is defined as the number of OFDM symbols between the starting OFDM symbol of the scheduling DCI and the start of the PUSCH transmission occasion i. This interpretation follows that “the PUSCH transmission” in the spec. as the PUSCH transmission in the PUSCH transmission occasion i. With this interpretation, value of KPUSCH(i) for a PUSCH transmission occasion is different from the one for another PUSCH transmission occasion among the same set of PUSCH repetitions for a TB.  If a PUSCH transmission is scheduled by a DCI format,  is a number of symbols for active UL BWP  of carrier  of serving cell  after a last symbol of a corresponding PDCCH reception and before a first symbol of the PUSCH transmission  **Interpretation 2:** KPUSCH(i) is defined as the number of OFDM symbols between the starting OFDM symbol of the scheduling DCI and the start of the first PUSCH repetition for a TB. This interpretation follows that “the PUSCH transmission” in the spec. as the whole repetitions of the PUSCH for the TB. With this interpretation, value of KPUSCH(i) for all PUSCH transmission occasions are the same for the TB.  Absolute mode  As aforementioned, although the spec does not have clear definition of K\_PUSCH(i) for absolute mode, in our understanding the proper interpretation of the spec is that the TPC command that is to be applied in absolute mode is determined by using K\_PUSCH(i) defined for accumulate mode. |
| vivo | We think the clarification is correct. |
| Xiaomi | correct |
| CATT | The clarification is aligned with us. |
| ZTE | We have the same understanding with FL.  For Sharp’s comment on accumulation mode, our understanding is Interpretation 1 according to the following spec:  *A PUSCH/PUCCH/SRS/PRACH transmission occasion is defined by a slot index within a frame with system frame number , a first symbol within the slot, and a number of consecutive symbols . For a PUSCH transmission with repetition Type B, a PUSCH transmission occasion is a nominal repetition [6, TS 38.214].* |
| Nokia/NSB | For TPC accumulation: We share the same understanding with the FL.  For absolute TPC: we have the same questions as above for the CG case. |
| Intel | Thanks FL for the great effort and detailed explanation. We have same understanding as FL. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Thanks for FL’s clarification.  But we have different understanding for accumulation of TPC commands. We think the Interpretation 2 of Sharp is correct, i.e. in case of PUSCH repetition,   * “the PUSCH transmission” in red below is not “the PUSCH transmission occasion i” but the whole PUSCH transmission including multiple repetitions * Thus the first symbol of the PUSCH transmission is the same for all PUSCH repetitions. * the value of KPUSCH(i) is also the same for all PUSCH repetitions  |  | | --- | | - is a sum of TPC command values in a set of TPC command values with cardinality that the UE receives between symbols before PUSCH transmission occasion and symbols before PUSCH transmission occasion on active UL BWP of carrier of serving cell for PUSCH power control adjustment state , where is the smallest integer for which symbols before PUSCH transmission occasion is earlier than symbols before PUSCH transmission occasion  - If a PUSCH transmission is scheduled by a DCI format, is a number of symbols for active UL BWP of carrier of serving cell after a last symbol of a corresponding PDCCH reception and before a first symbol of the PUSCH transmission  - If a PUSCH transmission is configured by *ConfiguredGrantConfig*, is a number of symbols equal to the product of a number of symbols per slot, , and the minimum of the values provided by *k2* in *PUSCH-ConfigCommon* for active UL BWP of carrier of serving cell |   From UE perspective, the FL interpretation is not in line with current UE implementation where a UE maintains the closed-loop state per slot/per transmission occasion for both DG and CG PUSCH. Considering that a closed-loop state can be shared between DG and CG PUSCH, a UE should maintain it on the same granularity, it cannot be per slot for CG PUSCH and CG PUSCH repetitions while per TB for DG PUSCH and DG PUSCH repetitions. Hope companies could have double checks on it. |
| QC | We are checking internally on whether legacy behavior is as per Interpretation 1 or 2. |
| Samsung | We share the view from FL. |
| LG | Thanks again for the clarification. We are aligned to FL’s understanding. |

* **Rel-17 enhancements to support DM-RS bundling**

For CG-PUSCH, the following solutions are proposed by companies:

* **Option 1:** Modify the definition of , e.g. is a number of symbols from the first symbol of the nominal time domain window including the transmission occasion *i* and before a first symbol of the transmission occasion *i*.
* **Option 2:** Modify the TPC command value set , e.g. if transmission occasion *i* is not the first transmission occasion within a nominal time domain window, then any TPC command values received via DCI format 2\_2 contained in the set are deleted and added to the set where *j* is a transmission occasion occurring after the end of the nominal time domain window.
* **Option 3:** Modify the behavior for accumulating TPC command value, e.g. ① For a transmission occasion occurs within a nominal time domain window, , where transmission occasion is a first transmission occasion within the nominal time domain window; ② for the first transmission occasion occurs after the nominal time domain window, , where is the TPC command values that would take effect between the first symbol of the previous nominal time domain window and the first symbol of current nominal time domain window.

Companies are encouraged to provide comments on the above options for CG-PUSCH.

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| **Companies** | **Comments** |
| NTT DOCOMO | We support Option1 for the simplicity. Also, Option1 does not affect DG-PUSCH which can work even in the current specification. |
| Sharp | We prefer Option 3 because it is the most intuitive for us.  We don’t support Option 1. This is because K\_PUSCH(i) is 0 symbol when the transmission occasion i is the first transmission occasion within a nominal TDW. K\_PUSCH(i) needs to be larger than minimum processing time. |
| vivo | To avoid to modify the definition of existing and , Option 3 is preferred. |
| CATT | Although all options may achieve the same goal, we think Option 3 is more aligned with the previous agreement, i.e. accumulates TPC commands without taking effect until the next configured TDW. |
| ZTE | If we do not change the definition of transmission occasion, let’s also not redefine .  We are fine with Option 2 and Option 3 as they have the same meaning though different formulations. Option 2 is slightly preferred as it looks a bit simpler. |
| Nokia/NSB | We do not support Option 2. Option 2 requires a new set of rules to properly characterize UE behavior in case a TPC command received via DCI 0\_x is received during a nominal TDW. Indeed, such DCI formats are used to schedule a PUSCH, and may or may not adjust the power control of an already scheduled PUSCH. So, we do not see how creating two subsets of would help ensuring power consistency within a nominal TDW. Furthermore, this would force the devices involved in the communication to keep track of two sets of , instead of one, with no evident advantage brought by this change alone.  We do not support Option 3. The main issue with Option 3 is that the legacy TPC command accumulation procedure is modified. In addition,   * The example 1 above for Option 3 does not consider the fact that all DCI formats 2\_2 received prior to the last PUSCH of a nominal TDW would not be applied when the first PUSCH of the subsequent nominal TDW occurs, given that the condition for this to happen would not be satisfied. We doubt this is the intention of the proponents, and in our view, it is a serious flaw. * The example 2 above redefine the timeline on when is applied, so it would end up not only modifying the legacy TPC command accumulation procedure, but also modifying the definition of K\_PUSCH(i).   In this context, Option 1 is much simpler and ensures that the spirit of the WA is fully captured, with no drawback, and without touching the legacy TPC accumulation procedure. For these reasons, we prefer it. It should be noted that there is no modification to the legacy definition of K\_PUSCH(i) but rather an addition, in case DM-RS bundling is enabled, to ensure that DMR-RS bundling can work properly. Legacy operations and definitions would be untouched. In addition, Option 1 also works well for DG-PUSCH, which is also a non-negligible advantage.  @Sharp, @FL: the core design element of Option 1 is not the fact that the first symbol of the TDW is taken as starting point of all K\_PUSCH(i) in a given TDW, but rather the fact that all K\_PUSCH(i) in the TDW **have the same starting symbol**. If we agree on this simple principle, then RAN1 can identify the best starting symbol to accommodate for Sharp’s (or others’) concerns. In this context, for instance, if RAN1 think that having K\_PUSCH(i) = 0 for the first transmission occasion within a nominal TDW is too restrictive in terms of processing timeline, this starting point for all the K\_PUSCH(i) in the same TDW can be any other symbol before the first symbol of the TDW itself. For instance, it could be K symbols before the starting of the nominal TDW. K could then be anything RAN1 deem suitable. To further elaborate on this, and to eliminate any possible concern on processing time, one may decide to define such K as the legacy duration of K\_PUSCH(i) in case of CG-PUSCH, i.e., “*a number of symbols equal to the product of a number of symbols per slot, , and the minimum of the values provided by k2 in PUSCH-ConfigCommon for active UL BWP of carrier of serving cell* ” as defined in the spec.  This is captured in the description and illustration of Option 1’ as follows.   * **Option 1’:** Legacy definition of is preserved for PUSCH transmissions without DM-RS bundling. Redefine for PUSCH transmissions within a nominal TDW in case of DM-RS bundling. e.g., is a number of symbols from K symbols before the start of the nominal time domain window including the transmission occasion *i* and before a first symbol of the transmission occasion i.   + FFS: the value of K, e.g., K is “*a number of symbols equal to the product of a number of symbols per slot, , and the minimum of the values provided by k2 in PUSCH-ConfigCommon for active UL BWP of carrier of serving cell* ”. |
| Intel | We prefer Option 3, which is most straightforward option for DMRS bundling.  We do not need to change the definition of K and D for DMRS bundling. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Prefer Option 3 with replacing “nominal time domain window” with “actual time domain window”, whose reasoning is provided below,  According to the agreement, the DG PUSCH transmission or URLLC transmission in Case 2 and Case 3 and Case 4 constitutes an event that violates power consistency and phase continuity for DMRS bundling for CG PUSCHs or eMBB PUSCHs where Case 2, Case 3 and Case 4 are,   * Case 2: CG PUSCH transmissions and DG PUSCH transmission(s) are interlaced. * Case 3: CG PUSCH transmissions are cancelled by DG PUSCH transmission(s). * Case 4: eMBB PUSCH transmissions are cancelled by URLLC transmission(s) via UL CI.   **Agreement**   * For non-back-to-back PUSCH/PUCCH transmissions across consecutive slots, the other uplink transmission in the middle of two PUSCH/PUCCH transmissions constitutes an event that violates power consistency and phase continuity.   For example, in case 2, a DG PUSCH with different HARQ processing ID is scheduled between two CG PUSCH repetitions. According to the agreement above, the nominal TDW (configured TDW) is split into two actual windows. It is impossible for a UE to retain the Tx power for the second CG repetition by ignoring the TPC indicated by the DCI of the DG PUSCH because the same closed-loop state “l” has been shared between the DG PUSCH and the CG PUSCH. Similarly, the same reason also applies to case 3 and 4. |
| QC | We should focus on CG and DG getting interlaced to figure out what works best.  Please remember that we have agreed to only postpone TPC commands received via DCI Format 2\_2. If between two repetitions of a CG-PUSCH, we received a DG-PUSCH, then we are obliged to honor the that TPC update without any delay.  This echoes what Huawei is highlighting above. We think Option 2 provides a clean mechanism to handle this. |
| Samsung | Option 3. |
| Ericsson | Prefer option 3, but open to further discuss. |
| LG | We would like to clarify one thing. According to the working assumption of TPC accumulation, i.e., “If UE receives TPC commands that would take into effect during a configured TDW, UE accumulates TPC commands without taking effect during the current configured TDW. TPC commands take effect after the current configured TDW.” That is, TPC command during the n-th nominal TDW is accumulated and applied to (n+1)-th nominal TDW and during each of nominal TDW, transmission power is not changed. If our understanding is correct, UE behaviour for TPC command is that for transmission occasion *i* within (n+1)-th nominal TDW, TPC commands received within n-th nominal TDW is accumulated and applied. In that perspective, option 2 & 3 exactly matches to WA, however option 1 does not. Considering the minimum spec impact, option 2 will be better choice. |
| Nokia/NSB | @LG: We do not agree with your understanding. In fact, the time duration accumulating TPCs for TOs within (n+1)-th nominal TDW is after K symbols before the start of the n-th nominal TDW and before K symbols before the start of the (n+1)-th nominal TDW. Therefore, any TPC received within the n-th nominal TDW will be accumulated and will be applied for the TOs within (n+1)-th nominal TDW. This is simple like that. Without the need to modify the TPC accumulation procedure. |

For DG-PUSCH, there can be two ways to go:

* **Alt 1: Keep Rel-15/16 legacy power control procedure.**
* **Alt 2: Align with CG-PUSCH.**

Companies are encouraged to provide comments on the above alternatives for DG-PUSCH.

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| **Companies** | **Comments** |
| NTT DOCOMO | We prefer Alt1. But it depends on the option selected for CG-PUSCH. |
| Sharp | We prefer Alt 2. |
| vivo | In our view, Alt 1 is preferred to align with the legacy behaviour. |
| CATT | Prefer Alt.1, which is self-contained, and also allows JCE eventually. |
| ZTE | Alt 1 is preferred. |
| Nokia/NSB | We prefer Alt. 2. Option 1 in case of CG-PUSCH should also works for DG-PUSCH. |
| Intel | We prefer Alt.1. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | We support Alt2 because a closed-loop state can be shared by CG-PUSCH and DG-PUSCH and the same mechanism to operate with a closed-loop power control is needed. |
| QC | Same thoughts as Huawei. It’s a single control loop, and we need to align the behavior. |
| Samsung | Alt 2. Same procedure for DG-PUSCH and CG-PUSCH. There is no reason to differentiate. |
| LG | Alt 2 preferred. It is already agreed to be enhanced and legacy power control procedure is not differentiated between CG-PUSCH and DG-PUSCH. |

## 5.3 RRC parameters

**FL comments:** Based on companies’ comments, the proposal is updated as follows:

**Proposal 7:** Update the description of the RRC parameters *PUSCH-Window-Restart* and *PUCCH-Window-Restart* as follows*.*

* UE bundles PUSCH DM-RS remaining in a nominal time domain window after ~~dynamic~~ event(s) triggered by DCI or MAC-CE that violate power consistency and phase continuity requirements
* UE bundles PUCCH DM-RS remaining in a nominal time domain window after ~~dynamic~~ event(s) triggered by DCI or MAC-CE that violate power consistency and phase continuity requirements

Companies are encouraged to provide comments on the above proposal.

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| **Companies** | **Comments** |
| QC | Support |
| NTT DOCOMO | It seems UL beam switching by multi-TRP operation is likely to be regarded as a semi-static event on top of frequency hopping. Hence the current proposed description is not technically right, because it could be mandatory to re-start actual TDWs after some events triggered by DCI. Considering it, we prefer “event(s) triggered by DCI or MAC CE excerpt for DCI scheduling the corresponding PUSCH” instead of “event(s) triggered by DCI or MAC CE”. |
| Sharp | Support |
| vivo | For further clarification, we suggest to adopt the following modification,   * UE bundles PUSCH DM-RS remaining in a nominal time domain window after ~~dynamic~~ event(s) triggered by DCI or MAC-CE that violate power consistency and phase continuity requirements * UE bundles PUCCH DM-RS remaining in a nominal time domain window after ~~dynamic~~ event(s) triggered by DCI or MAC-CE that violate power consistency and phase continuity requirements * Note: Events should be excluded, which are triggered by DCI or MAC CE, but regarded as semi-static events, e.g. frequency hopping, UL beam switching for multi-TRP operation, or other if defined. |
| Xiaomi | Support |
| CATT | We are fine with the proposal. |
| ZTE | Fine with the intention. If we have to do more clarity here, we suggest deleting ‘dynamic’ and also ‘triggered by DCI or MAC-CE’, and clarify the scope of the events in a note. |
| Apple | OK |
| CMCC | General fine with the updates. Share similar views with Docomo and vivo that, frequency hopping and UL beam switching for multiple TRP operation should be clarified with proper texts. Vivo’s version could be a starting point. And corresponded TP should be updated. |
| Nokia/NSB | Support. |
| InterDigital | We are ok with the note proposed by vivo for clarification. |
| Intel | We support the updated version from Vivo. |
| Samsung | Fine with the proposal. |
| Ericsson | Prefer vivo’s version |
| FL | Based on the comments, proposal 7 is updated.  **Proposal 7-v2:** Update the description of the RRC parameters *PUSCH-Window-Restart* and *PUCCH-Window-Restart* as follows*.*   * UE bundles PUSCH DM-RS remaining in a nominal time domain window after ~~dynamic~~ event(s) triggered by DCI or MAC-CE that violate power consistency and phase continuity requirements * UE bundles PUCCH DM-RS remaining in a nominal time domain window after ~~dynamic~~ event(s) triggered by DCI or MAC-CE that violate power consistency and phase continuity requirements   Note: Events should be excluded, which are triggered by DCI or MAC CE, but regarded as semi-static events, e.g. frequency hopping, UL beam switching for multi-TRP operation, or other if defined. |
| LG | FL’s updated version seems clear to us. |
| Nokia/NSB | Shouldn’t the note be “Note: Events ~~should be excluded,~~ which are triggered by DCI or MAC CE, but regarded as semi-static events, e.g. frequency hopping, UL beam switching for multi-TRP operation, or other if defined, are excluded.”? |

## 5.4 Others

**FL comments:** It seems more inputs are needed for the following issues.

Qualcomm proposes to restrict DMRS bundling for PUSCH to only MCS values that correspond to QPSK or lower modulation orders. In addition, RAN4 has agreed to only focus on the modulation orders not higher than QPSK [6].

**Proposal 8:**

* Restrict DMRS bundling for PUSCH to only MCS values that correspond to QPSK or lower modulation orders.

Companies are encouraged to provide comments on the above proposal.

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| **Companies** | **Comments** |
| QC | This is an important proposal with significant impact to UE and gNB design and testing.  For companies not in favor, we would like to know if a UE must refrain from claiming DMRS bundling as a capability if it cannot support bundling for high MCS values corresponding to 64-QAM or 256-QAM?  Further, for IODT testing, is the expectation that UE and gNB test across all modulation orders? |
| Panasonic | We expect that RAN4 defines EVM or some requirements on "how much phase/amplitude coherence shall be satisfied within DMRS bundling". These are RAN4 expertise. As these requirements would be different among the modulation orders, restricting to QPSK would be specified in RAN4 specification. |
| CATT | Regarding QPSK is the typical modulation order for JCE, we agree. Having said this, we think Panasonic is right that RAN4 should be the determining group.  What’s more, another concern is that, this may lead to dynamic on-off switching of JCE implicitly. For example, scheduling QPSK PUSCH one time and 16QAM PUSCH in another. We do not have consensus to do this. Or, does it mean that if DMRS bundling is configured, only QPSK will be allowed? |
| ZTE | Ok with the proposal. Whether to capture in RAN1 spec could be further discussed or leave to editor. |
| CMCC | We have no strong views on this proposal and would like to hear more voices.  From our original consideration, the DMRS bundling should apply to all the MCS levels considering the technology itself. But if unfortunately this is the current situation from RAN4, we have to clearly state that only limited modulations are supported for the DMRS bundling. This also applies for the UE capability with correct description and without misleadingness. |
| Nokia/NSB | We share similar view as Panasonic. |
| InterDigital | We also agree with Panasonic. |
| Intel | We share similar view as Panasonic. |
| Samsung | As mentioned in the previous round, we still think no need for RAN1 specifications to have such restriction event RAN4 only focuses on lower modulation order. |
| Ericsson | Find with the proposal, and is consistent with guidance received from RAN4 as we mentioned in the first round. |
| FL | Since RAN4 has agreed to only focus on the modulation orders not higher than QPSK, can we update the proposal with a note as follows?  **Proposal 8-v2:**   * Restrict DMRS bundling for PUSCH to only MCS values that correspond to QPSK or lower modulation orders.   Note: It’s up to Editor whether to capture it in RAN1 spec. |
| LG | Good to have those proposal but wonder why we need to agree on this. |
| Nokia/NSB | We still think an agreement, if needed, should be made in RAN4. |

**Apple** proposes to adopt the following TP for updating the specification to capture that DMRS building can be applied to Repetition type A defined in Rel-15 /16 /17 and Repetition type B with configured grant(TS 38.214)**:**

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| **6.1.7 UE procedure for determining time domain windows for bundling DM-RS**  For PUSCH transmissions of PUSCH repetition Type A , PUSCH repetition Type B and TB processing over multiple slots, when *PUSCH-DMRS-Bundling* is enabled, and for PUCCH transmissions of PUCCH repetition, when *PUCCH-DMRS-Bundling* is enabled, the UE determines one or multiple nominal TDWs, as follows:  - For PUSCH transmissions of repetition Type A, PUSCH repetition Type B and TB processing over multiple slots, the duration of each nominal TDW except the last nominal TDW, in number of consecutive slots, is:  - Given by *PUSCH-TimeDomainWindowLength*, if configured. |

Companies are encouraged to provide comments on the above proposal.

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| **Companies** | **Comments** |
| QC | We don’t fully understand the motivation here. Could Apple clarify their intention? |
| NTT DOCOMO | We are fine with the proposal. |
| CATT | If there is any other missing case that beyond ‘scheduled by DCI format 0\_1 or 0\_2, PUSCH repetition Type A with a configured grant’, we prefer to explicitly add it to the list, but not deleting the whole original list. |
| ZTE | As explained in the first round, Msg3 repetition is also referred to as PUSCH repetition Type A. So this TP may lead to confusion that DMRS bundling is also supported for Msg3 repetition. So, we prefer not to change it. |
| Apple | For DMRS bundling, it can be applied to repetition whatever the repetition is defined in Rel.15 (scheduled by DCI 0\_0/0\_1/0\_2) or Rel.17 (scheduled by DCI 0\_1 or 0\_2). And we agreed DMRS bundling can be applied to Repetition type B with configured grant as well. Here “PUSCH repetition type A with a configured grant” was removed, thus PUSCH repetition Type A and PUSCH repetition Type B are general description, which include the CG grant and DG grant transmission. |
| Nokia/NSB | We share similar view as ZTE. |
| Intel | Share similar view as ZTE and Nokia. |

**LG** observes that some clarification is required for the case where the slot for starting DMRS bundling is a reduced slot due to TA command.

* If the TDRA table of PUSCH repetition type A is not satisfied due to TA command, clarification that PUSCH transmission is not performed is required.
* When a reduced slot occurs due to the TA adjustment, clarification regarding the actual TDW boundary according to whether the actual repetition of PUSCH repetition type B is transmitted or not is necessary.

Companies are encouraged to provide comments on the above problem by LG.

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| **Companies** | **Comments** |
| QC | @LG: Since we are talking about network-indicated TA commands, is it correct to assume that gNB knows its going to be a reduced slot duration and that some symbols may be lost? If so, does such a PUSCH still have to be dropped? If gNB knows exact number of remaining symbols, will UE and gNB stay in sync? |
| vivo | In our understanding, there is no spec change.  Firstly, whether the actual repetition of PUSCH repetition type B in this reduced slot is transmitted or not is not the coverage enhancement issue, which can be up to UE implementation, no spec change is needed.  Then, in our understanding, UE should restart actual window using the logic time regardless of whether the PUSCH is transmitted with reduced number of symbols. And there is no other UL transmission in this actual repetition, no issue would be caused. Thus, there is nothing to solve in this case for R17 coverage enhancement. |
| Nokia/NSB | In our view, the TDW determination should be clear, then slot reduction can happen after that but there is no ambiguity on the power consistency and phase continuity. |
| LG | Our concern is about the interpretation of actual TDW boundary between gNB and UE. If PUSCH transmission on reduced slot is up to UE implementation, then it means the start of actual TDW can be different from gNB and UE’s perspective. As Nokia pointed out, we also think TDW determination procedure should be clear to both of gNB and UE. To achieve this, it is our understanding whether PUSCH is transmitted or not on the reduced slot when a symbol is reduced due to TA command which was configured for the PUSCH transmission.  @QC: Yes. gNB knows it is going to be reduced slot duration and UE will know it. However whether PUSCH is transmitted or not seems unclear and it leads TDW determination, especially for start of actual TDW to be ambiguous.  @Vivo: It is our understanding if it is up to UE implementation, then the start of actual TDW after reduced slot can be different up to UE. However TDW determination procedure, especially for actual TDW, should be crystal clear to both of UE and gNB.  @Nokia: Yes. We do not think it impacts on power consistency and phase continuity, but as mentioned above, it impacts on the start of actual TDW. |

1. Email discussion (3rd round)

## 6.1 Time domain window

#### Issue #1: The start of configured TDW for CG PUSCH

**FL comments:** It seems the discussion is still ongoing in the reflector. Please provide the comments in the following table if any.

**Proposal:**

* For CG PUSCH, the first configured TDW should always start from the first physical slot of a CG period.

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| **Companies** | **Comments** |
| NTT DOCOMO | In the current draft CR, N\*K PUSCH transmissions determination (available slot determination) => dropping rules.  Also, the initial PUSCH transmission is determined from the PUSCH transmission occasions associated with RV0 in CG with RV sequence {0,0,0,0}, {0,3,0,3}.  This implies that UE might drop the first PUSCH transmission, after UE determines the initial transmission and start nominal TDW from the dropped slot. For example, UE determines the initial transmission and start nominal TDW at the first RV#0 transmission occasion, and then drops the first transmission. In that case, it is impossible that gNB distinguishes if UE drops the first transmission at first RV#0 or UE determines initial transmission at second RV#0, even though nominal TDW starting position is different for two scenarios. Therefore, we suggest clarifying PUSCH transmission and actual PUSCH transmission or starting nominal TDW from the first transmission occasion. |
| Samsung | Fine |
| ZTE | The proposal is not the common understanding based on the first round of discussion. Per our understanding, the discussion point is how to interpret ‘the fist available/physical slot for the first transmission’ in previous agreements and ‘slot determined for PUSCH transmission’ captured in the spec for CG repetition type A.    Based on the discussion, it seems there are three interpretations. In our view, Interpretation 2 reflects current agreements/specification. For interpretation 1, the intention seems similar to the proposal from FL, i.e., to avoid misalignment between gNB and UE for the TDW due to mis-detection issue. However, it seems not an issue based on the discussion in the first round.  **Agreement:**   * For PUSCH repetition type A counting based on physical slots   + The start of the first configured TDW is the first physical slot for the first PUSCH transmission.   + The end of the last configured TDW is the last physical slot for the last PUSCH transmission. * For PUSCH repetition type A counting based on available slots   + The start of the first configured TDW is the first available slot for the first PUSCH transmission.   + The end of the last configured TDW is the last available slot for the last PUSCH transmission.   + Note: The determination of available slots for PUSCH repetition Type A is defined in AI 8.8.1.1. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | According to the previous comments, the current proposal above needs some revision and should also cover the case of PUSCH repetition counting based on available slot, in which the configured TDW may not start from the first physical slot of a CG period. **The key point** is whether the spec text “the first PUSCH transmission” for CG PUSCH repetition refers to the first available PUSCH slot determined by CG configuration (as specified in S6.1.2.3.1 and 6.1.2.1) or the first actual PUSCH transmission after considering all of specified CG rules (S6.1.2.3 of TS 38.214).  Concerned text from S6.1.7 of TS 38.214   |  | | --- | | -   For PUSCH transmission of a PUSCH repetition Type A scheduled by DCI format 0\_1 or 0\_2 and PUSCH repetition Type A with a configured grant, when *AvailableSlotCounting* is enabled, and for TB processing over multiple slots:  -    The start of the first nominal TDW is the first slot determined for the first PUSCH transmission.  -    The end of the last nominal TDW is the last slot determined for the last PUSCH transmission.  -    The start of any other nominal TDWs is the first slot determined for PUSCH transmission after the last slot determined for PUSCH transmission of a previous nominal TDW.  -   For PUSCH transmissions of a PUSCH repetition type A scheduled by DCI format 0\_1 or 0\_2 and PUSCH repetition Type A with a configured grant, when the UE is not configured with *AvailableSlotCounting* or when *AvailableSlotCounting* is disabled, and for PUSCH repetition type B:  -    The start of the first nominal TDW is the first slot for the first PUSCH transmission.  -    The end of the last nominal TDW is the last slot for the last PUSCH transmission.  -    The start of any other nominal TDWs is the first slot after the last slot of a previous nominal TDW. |   In light of the agreements where “the first PUSCH transmission” does not refer to the first actual PUSCH transmission, the concerned spec text should be clarified by association with the procedure of determination of N\*K slots for the PUSCH transmission. Therefore, a revised proposal is  ***Proposal****: to clarify that “the first PUSCH transmission” in S6.1.7 of TS38.214 does not refer to the first actual PUSCH transmission, adopt the following TP*   |  | | --- | | **<Unchanged parts are omitted – 38.214>** 6.1.7 UE procedure for determining time domain windows for bundling DM-RS **<Unchanged parts are omitted – 38.214>**  -   For PUSCH transmission of a PUSCH repetition Type A scheduled by DCI format 0\_1 or 0\_2 and PUSCH repetition Type A with a configured grant, when *AvailableSlotCounting* is enabled, and for TB processing over multiple slots:  -    The start of the first nominal TDW is the first slot of slots determined for the PUSCH transmission specified in clause 6.1.2.1 and 6.1.2.3.  -    The end of the last nominal TDW is the last slot determined for the last PUSCH transmission.  -    The start of any other nominal TDWs is the first slot determined for PUSCH transmission after the last slot determined for PUSCH transmission of a previous nominal TDW.  -   For PUSCH transmissions of a PUSCH repetition type A scheduled by DCI format 0\_1 or 0\_2 and PUSCH repetition Type A with a configured grant, when the UE is not configured with *AvailableSlotCounting* or when *AvailableSlotCounting* is disabled, and for PUSCH repetition type B:  -    The start of the first nominal TDW is the first slot of consecutive slots for the PUSCH transmission specified in clause 6.1.2.1 and 6.1.2.3.  -    The end of the last nominal TDW is the last slot for the last PUSCH transmission.  -    The start of any other nominal TDWs is the first slot after the last slot of a previous nominal TDW.  **<Unchanged parts are omitted – 38.214>** |     For your convenience, in the above TP, the “ slots” and “ consecutive slots” refers to the following excerpts,  S6.1.2.1 (for DG PUSCH)   |  | | --- | | For unpaired spectrum:  - When *AvailableSlotCounting* is enabled, the UE determines slots for a PUSCH transmission of a PUSCH repetition type A scheduled by DCI format 0\_1 or 0\_2, based on *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationCommon*, *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationDedicated* *and ssb-PositionsInBurst*, and the TDRA information field value in the DCI format 0\_1 or 0\_2.  - A slot is not counted in the number of slots for PUSCH transmission of a PUSCH repetition Type A scheduled by DCI format 0\_1 or 0\_2 if at least one of the symbols indicated by the indexed row of the used resource allocation table in the slot overlaps with a DL symbol indicated by *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationCommon* or *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationDedicated* if provided, or a symbol of an SS/PBCH block with index provided by *ssb-PositionsInBurst*.  - Otherwise, the UE determines consecutive slots for a PUSCH transmission of a PUSCH repetition type A scheduled by DCI format 0\_1 or 0\_2, based on the TDRA information field value in the DCI format 0\_1 or 0\_2.  - The UE determines slots for a PUSCH transmission of TB processing over multiple slots scheduled by DCI format 0\_1 or 0\_2, based on *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationCommon*, *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationDedicated* and *ssb-PositionsInBurst*, and the TDRA information field value in the DCI format 0\_1 or 0\_2.  - A slot is not counted in the number of slots for a PUSCH transmission of TB processing over multiple slots if at least one of the symbols indicated by the indexed row of the used resource allocation table in the slot overlaps with a DL symbol indicated by *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationCommon* or *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationDedicated* if provided, or a symbol of an SS/PBCH block with index provided by *ssb-PositionsInBurst*.  - The UE determines slots for a PUSCH transmission of a PUSCH repetition Type A scheduled by RAR UL grant, based on *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationCommon* and *ssb-PositionsInBurst,* and the TDRA information field value in the RAR UL grant.  - A slot is not counted in the number of slots for a PUSCH transmission of a PUSCH repetition Type A scheduled by RAR UL grant, if at least one of the symbols indicated by the indexed row of the used resource allocation table in the slot overlaps with a DL symbol indicated by *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationCommon* if provided, or a symbol of an SS/PBCH block with index provided by *ssb-PositionsInBurst*.  - The UE determines slots for a PUSCH transmission of a PUSCH repetition Type A scheduled by DCI format 0\_0 with CRC scrambled by TC-RNTI, based on *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationCommon* and *ssb-PositionsInBurst* and the TDRA information field value in the DCI scheduling the PUSCH.  - A slot is not counted in the number of slots for a PUSCH transmission of a PUSCH repetition Type A scheduled by DCI format 0\_0 scrambled by TC-RNTI, if at least one of the symbols indicated by the indexed row of the used resource allocation table in the slot overlaps with a DL symbol indicated by *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationCommon* if provided, or a symbol of an SS/PBCH block with index provided by *ssb-PositionsInBurst*.  For paired spectrum and SUL band:  - The UE determines consecutive slots for a PUSCH transmission of a PUSCH repetition type A scheduled by DCI format 0\_1 or 0\_2, or for a PUSCH transmission of TB processing over multiple slots scheduled by DCI format 0\_1 or 0\_2, based on the TDRA information field value in the DCI format 0\_1 or 0\_2, irrespective of whether *AvailableSlotCounting* is enabled or not.  - For the case of reduced capability half-duplex UE, and when *AvailableSlotCounting* is enabled, a slot is not counted in the number of slots for a PUSCH transmission of a PUSCH repetition Type A scheduled by DCI format 0\_1 or 0\_2, or for a PUSCH transmission of TB processing over multiple slots scheduled by DCI format 0\_1 or 0\_2, if at least one of the symbols indicated by the indexed row of the used resource allocation table in the slot overlaps with a symbol of an SS/PBCH block with index provided by *ssb-PositionsInBurst*.  - The UE determines consecutive slots for a PUSCH transmission of a PUSCH repetition Type A scheduled by RAR UL grant, based on the TDRA information field value in the RAR UL grant.  - The UE determines consecutive slots for a PUSCH transmission of a PUSCH repetition Type A scheduled by DCI format 0\_0 with CRC scrambled by TC-RNTI, based on the TDRA information field value in the DCI scheduling the PUSCH. |   S6.1.2.3 (for CG PUSCH)   |  | | --- | | For both Type 1 and Type 2 PUSCH transmissions with a configured grant, when *K >* 1*,*  - For unpaired spectrum:  - If *AvailableSlotCounting* is enabled, the UE shall repeat the TB across the slots determined for the PUSCH transmission applying the same symbol allocation in each slot.  - A slot is not counted in the number of slots if at least one of the symbols indicated by the indexed row of the used resource allocation table in the slot overlaps with a DL symbol indicated by *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationCommon* or *tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationDedicated* if provided, or a symbol of an SS/PBCH block with index provided by *ssb-PositionsInBurst*.  - Otherwise, the UE shall repeat the TB across the consecutive slots applying the same symbol allocation in each slot, except if the UE is provided with higher layer parameters *cg-nrofSlots* and *cg-nrofPUSCH-InSlot*, in which case the UE repeats the TB in the *repK* earliest consecutive transmission occasion candidates within the same configuration.  - For paired spectrum:  - Irrespective of whether *AvailableSlotCounting* is enabled or not, the UE shall repeat the TB across the consecutive slots applying the same symbol allocation in each slot, except if the UE is provided with higher layer parameters *cg-nrofSlots* and *cg-nrofPUSCH-InSlot*, in which case the UE repeats the TB in the *repK* earliest consecutive transmission occasion candidates within the same configuration.  - If *AvailableSlotCounting* is enabled, and in case of reduced capability half-duplex UE, a slot is not counted in the number of slots if at least one of the symbols indicated by the indexed row of the used resource allocation table in the slot overlaps with or a symbol of an SS/PBCH block with index provided by *ssb-PositionsInBurst*. |  |  | | --- | | For Type 2 PUSCH transmission with a configured grant of TB processing over multiple slots*,* the UE shall transmit the TB across the slots determined for the PUSCH transmission applying the same symbol allocation in each slot. A Type 2 PUSCH transmission with a configured grant of TB processing over multiple slots is omitted in a slot according to the conditions in clause 9, clause 11.1 and clause 11.2A of [6, TS 38.213]. |   @ZTE, we feel the TP could accommodate your view. Please have a check. |
| LG | It seems already covered by the agreement that the start of the first configured TDW is the first available slot for the first PUSCH transmission when PUSCH repetition type A counting based on available slots. |
| Sharp | We are fine to clarify “PUSCH transmission”.  In our understanding, the first PUSCH transmission is not "the first actual PUSCH transmission". This is because it is specified that the UE determines nominal TDWs based on "N\*K PUSCH transmissions" where the PUSCH transmissions are in N\*K slots before adopting dropping rule. Furthermore, for dropping rule, it is specified whether "a PUSCH transmission" is dropped or not. |
| CATT | Fine to further clarify based on HW’s suggestion, while not to violate the previous agreement. |
| Nokia/NSB | We think that the current specification is clear. Interpretation 2 from the comment from ZTE is the only interpretation that is compatible with the agreement in RAN1.  Concerning the TP from Huawei above, we can be Ok to add “specified in clause 6.1.2.1 and 6.1.2.3.” However, we do not think the remaining modifications are needed. Since it may requires to modify many places in the specification as well. Given that the specification is clear, the motivation for such modifications is not justified. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | We are fine to accept the TP from Huawei for further clarity. |
| Intel | We share similar views as other companies that Interpretation 2 from ZTE is correct understanding, which is aligned with the agreement.  We still think current spec is clear and TP from HW is not needed. |
| Huawei, Hisilicon | @Nokia, Thank you for your accepting a change of ““specified in clause 6.1.2.1 and 6.1.2.3.”. But there is no “the first PUSCH transmission” in S6.1.2.1 nor S6.1.2.3, but only like “determines slots for a PUSCH transmission” there. “N∙K slots” seems essential and surely helps readers to find the referred text. Our TP above has minor changes but provides essential clarification. Hope you could consider it. |
| QC | We are aligned with Interpretation 2 in ZTE’s figures. The very fact that the word actual was not used in the spec reflects how this is to be interpreted. We prefer to leave the spec as is. Huawei’s TP doesn’t seem to help with readability. We also don’t see anyone indicating a different interpretation.  FL’s proposal would align with Interpretation 2 if there is common understanding that the first slot of the CG period will be an available slot. There is a parallel discussion on this in 8.8.1.1. |
| Ericsson | Still unclear to us why the TP is needed. |
| FL | It seems the majority think the current spec is clear, which is aligned with the agreements and the interpretation 2 in ZTE’s figures. Suggest no further discussion in this meeting. |

#### Issue #3: Events that violate power consistency and phase continuity

##### Issue #3-1: Events for multi-TRP operations

**FL comment:** It seems only one company has concern on proposal 2. @Qualcomm, could you please reconsider it given the clear majority view?

**Proposal 2:**

* If DMRS bundling and UL beam switching for multi-TRP operation are configured simultaneously, UL beam switching for multi-TRP operation is regarded as a semi-static event.

Companies are encouraged to provide comments on the above proposal.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Companies** | **Comments** |
| NTT DOCOMO | Support the proposal. |
| LG | Fine with the proposal. |
| vivo | Support the proposal. |
| Xiaomi | Fine with the proposal |
| Sharp | Support the proposal |
| CATT | Support. |
| Nokia/NSB | Support the FL’s proposal. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | Support the proposal from FL |
| CMCC | Support |
| Intel | Support |
| QC | We drop our objection and are okay to go with majority view. |
| Ericsson | Support |
| FL | Thanks Qualcomm for the flexibility!  Proposal 2 is stable. Please refrain from any further comments. |

##### Issue #3-2: Dynamic & semi-static events

**FL comments:** It seems there are still a few companies having different understandings. For UEs capable of restarting DMRS bundling, it’s clear that an actual TDW is created after either semi-static event or dynamic event. The ambiguity only exists for UE not capable of restarting DMRS bundling. From FL understanding, based on the current spec, if UE is not capable of restarting DMRS bundling, no actual TDW is created until the end of the nominal TDW after the dynamic event and a new actual TDW is created after the semi-static event. However, it’s not clear whether a new actual TDW is created for the following two cases, it should be clarified in the spec.

* Case 1: A semi-static event is triggered after one or multiple dynamic events. Whether a new actual TDW is created after the semi-static event?
* Case 2: A semi-static event overlaps with a dynamic event. Whether a new actual TDW is created after the semi-static event?

Question: Do you agree that it’s not clear whether a new actual TDW is created for the above two cases in the current spec?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Companies** | **Comments** |
| InterDigital | The point of discussion for case 1 is whether the dynamic event is the DMRS bundling termination event for the UE which is not capable of the restart.  “If UE is not capable of restarting DM-RS bundling, no new actual TDW is created until the end of the configured TDW.”  Combined with the mandatory behaviour (semi-static event leads to creation of an actual TDW), the above agreement may lead to confusion. It may be good idea to clarify.  For Case 2, the UE should be able to generate an actual TDW since a semi-static event always lead to creation of an actual TDW. |
| ZTE | We think current spec is clear, while we are ok to do some clarity if needed. |
| LG | It is not clear in the current spec from our understanding. |
| vivo | We do not agree. We believe current spec is clear.  For Case 1, UE is mandatory to restart a new actual TDW after a semi-static event. If there is a semi-static event after one or multiple dynamic events, it is clear that UE should restart a new actual TDW after the semi-static event, and whether to restart a new actual window after the dynamic event(s) should subject to UE capability.  For Case 2, even though a semi-static event overlaps with a dynamic event, it is clear for UE to restart a new actual TDW after the semi-static event. |
| Sharp | We think current spec is clear |
| Nokia/NSB | The current specification is clear and correctly captured the agreements in RAN1. Actual TDW windows will be determined after events, however, whether the UE shall maintain power consistency and phase continuity within an actual TDW or not depends on whether the actual TDW is created in response to semi-static event or dynamic event (depends on UE capability). |
| CMCC | Our view is that current spec is clear that a new actual TDW is created in response to or after the semi-static event, which is not subject to UE capability. Then no matter that the UE supports the capability of restarting the actual TDW after the dynamic event, the UE definitely can start a TDW after the semi-static event. It is just like considering the end/boundary of the semi-static event as a ‘trigger’ for a new actual TDW. |
| Intel | For Case 1, if UE supports restarting DMRS bundling after dynamic event, there is no issue for this case. If UE does not support restarting DMRS bundling for dynamic events, and if we follow current specification, UE will not restart the DMRS bundling after dynamic events. Our view is that even semi-static event is triggered after dynamic events, UE should not restart the DMRS bundling.  For Case 2, in our view, based on current spec, UE should restart DMRS bundling for a semi-static event. In addition, simultaneous triggering of semi-static and dynamic events seems corner case. It is not clear to us whether we need to optimize this during the maintenance phase. |
| QC | To restate some of our thoughts from earlier rounds, we should make the conservative assumption that this UE is not able to resume DMRS bundling for the rest of the nominal TDW after a dynamic event irrespective of what happens after the event. If any other behavior is desired, then it should be explicitly listed in UE capability. The nature of a dynamic event and how disruptive it is a bit difficult for us to guage, and hence the conservative stand. |

**FL comments:** If a new actual TDW is not created for the above two cases for UE not capable of restarting DMRS bundling, the gain from DMRS bundling would be reduced significantly. For instance, if a new actual TDW after frequency hopping cannot be created due to precedent dynamic events, it would be a large restriction for inter-slot frequency hopping with DM-RS bundling.

**Proposal 3-v3:**

For UE not capable of restarting DM-RS bundling,

* If a semi-static event is triggered after one or multiple dynamic events, a new actual TDW is created after the semi-static event.
* If a semi-static event overlaps with a dynamic event, a new actual TDW is created after the semi-static event.

Companies are encouraged to provide comments on the above proposal.

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| --- | --- |
| **Companies** | **Comments** |
| InterDigital | We agree with the second bullet. We may need more discussion for the first bullet. |
| Samsung | Regarding the Case 2, we are slightly wondering whether UEs not capable of restating DM-RS bundling can create a new actual TDW. However, it seems not so critical, we are okay to compromise with the proposal 3-v3 for the sake of progress. |
| ZTE | Support the proposal. Otherwise, we are wondering in which case the UE will always start a new actual TDW due to semi-static event.  The proposal would imply the UE capability for dynamic events will only apply when the dynamic even is triggered after the semi-static event. |
| LG | Considering it is the agreement that the UE capability is applied only for the dynamic event and UE should restart DMRS bundling after semi-static event, the issue is only for the matter of decision of priority between semi-static event and dynamic event. If it is the majority’s understanding that semi-static event is prior to the dynamic event, we can compromise. |
| vivo | Support. |
| Xiaomi | Support |
| Sharp | Support |
| CATT | Support. For the current spec, in our reading:   * One part is telling that a UE shall resume DMRS bundling from semi-static event, * The other part is telling that a UE shall resume DMRS bundling from dynamic event, subject to UE capability.   But the spec doesn’t say ‘UE does not resume DMRS bundling for semi-static event later than a dynamic event if it does not support resuming DMRS bundling for dynamic event’. |
| Nokia/NSB | We are fine to support the proposal for the sake of clarification. |
| CMCC | General fine with the proposal.  For the 1st bullet, our thinking is that current spec only states that an actual TDW would be created after/in response to the semi-static event, without any limitation or additional conditions. That means it does not relate to what happened before (Case 1) the static event or even what happens at the same time (Case 2). If the group have the same understanding, the proposal 3-v3 seems like not having any spec impact. |
| Intel | For first bullet, we do not think spec change is needed.  For second bullet, we think it is corner case and it is not clear to us whether we need to optimize this during the maintenance phase. |
| QC | This seems like a new capability to us that is not currently covered under the existing capability. Without clarity on the nature of the dynamic event and how it impacts UE operations, its not clear what this would mean. Best to not get into this during maintenance phase. |
| Ericsson | Similar view as InterDigital. For case 1, a UE without the capability to restart for dynamic events does not create a new actual TDW within a nominal TDW, so as soon as a dynamic event occurs, the next actual TDW starts with the next nominal TDW. So our understanding is the first bullet is not needed.  For the second bullet, while we agree there could be some clarification needed, we wonder how the case where the events have different durations should be handled. Suppose inter-slot frequency hopping is used, but the PUSCH slot is cancelled: the dynamic event from cancellation should preclude the UE from creating an actual TDW. So we are not sure the second bullet works. |

##### Issue #3-4: HD-FDD RedCap UE related issues

**FL comments:** It seems companies acknowledge that Case 2 proposed by Huawei is valid, while companies have different understandings on whether it has already been covered by the current spec. To be clear, can we take one of the following options?

**Option 1:** A downlink slot or downlink reception or downlink monitoring for the case of reduced capability half-duplex UE

**Option 2:** A downlink slot or downlink reception or downlink monitoring ~~based on~~ *~~tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationCommon~~* ~~and~~*~~tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationDedicated~~*~~for unpaired spectrum.~~

Companies are encouraged to provide comments on the above options.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Companies** | **Comments** |
| Samsung | Slightly prefer Option 2. |
| NTT DOCOMO | We prefer Option2, though we are fine with either option. |
| ZTE | Prefer Option 2, which can also address Spreadtrum’s proposal (i.e., the downlink slot/reception/monitoring is based on DCI). |
| LG | After careful consideration, there are two points that we need to discuss.  **Case 1)** SSB reception/monitoring is configured between PUSCH transmissions and PUSCH transmission collides with SSB reception/monitoring  **Case 2)** SSB reception/monitoring is configured between PUSCH transmissions and PUSCH transmission does not collide with SSB reception/monitoring  It is our understanding that both of cases should be events since UE cannot maintain phase continuity and/or power consistency.  For the first case, it is the case for the Rel-17 dropping/ cancellation based on Rel-17 collision rules since it is agreed that SSB reception/monitoring has higher priority than PUSCH transmission in Rel-17 RedCap.  For the second case, it is not included by “DL slot or DL reception/monitoring based on semi-static DL/UL configuration for unpaired spectrum” since HD-FDD is not a case for unpaired spectrum, option 2 can be the solution for it. |
| vivo | Option 2 seems better. |
| Xiaomi | Slightly prefer option2 |
| CATT | Option 2. It can address Spectrum’s concern together. |
| Nokia/NSB | We are fine with both options. Option 2 seems to be simpler. |
| CMCC | The current proposal is a bit confusing. Sorry if we mis-understand or miss some part of the discussions.  First, if we adopt the option 2, what will happen to the FD-FDD UEs ? Second, if the proposal is considered under the perquisite of HD-FDD RedCap UE, what is the difference between the two options ? Currently, with the strike out of TDD configurations, the option 2 is same as option 1. |
| Intel | We prefer Option 1.  For Option 2, it seems we over-restricts the event. In our view, for FDD, UE can monitor PDCCH during two PUSCH or PUCCH repetitions without violating the phase continuity and power consistency. We only discussed the DL monitoring for TDD case as an event. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Thanks for FL’s summary.  We cannot support Option 2. Because Option 2 seems to impact also TDD band and normal UEs while Option 1 focuses on HD-FDD RedCap UEs only. We check the last round of discussions but are not sure how it comes out.   * For HD-FDD, the event occurs on another band rather than the same band as UL, which is different from that in TDD. * For HD-FDD, any UL symbols overlap with DL symbols, and a downlink slot can not constitute an event. * Option 2 does not correctly reflect the intent of the events in TDD.   For Option 1, a downlink slot does not constitute an event in HD-FDD. There is clear agreement in RedCap session for SSB where SSB reception is superior to scheduled UL transmissions. We are not sure yet whether any downlink reception has similar superiority, if any, please share them. Therefore, our proposal now is  ***Proposal****: For HD-FDD RedCap UEs configured with DMRS bundling, an event is constituted for a case where the gap between two consecutive PUSCH repetitions overlaps with any symbol of an SS/PBCH block provided by ssb-PositionInBurst even if neither of the repetitions overlaps with it.*  @Ericsson, in the case 2 we provided, there is no overlap between SSB and those two PUSCH repetitions for HD-FDD RedCap UEs, but SSB are in between those two PUSCH repetitions. In current TS 38.213, dropping rules are only specified for a case with overlaps. | |

## 6.2 TPC command

#### Rel-15/16 power control procedure

**FL comments:** Companies’ views on legacy Rel-15/16 power control procedure are summarized below.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Absolute TPC commands | Accumulate TPC commands |
| CG-PUSCH | Ericsson thinks absolute TPC is not supported for group common TPC commands with DCI format 2\_2. | Companies’ understanding is aligned. |
| DG-PUSCH | Ericsson thinks absolute TPC is not supported for group common TPC commands with DCI format 2\_2.  Interpretation 1:  **Support**: NTT DOCOMO, vivo, xiaomi, CATT, ZTE, Nokia, NSB, Samsung, LG  Interpretation 2:  **Support**: Sharp, Huawei, HiSilicon | Interpretation 1:  **Support**: NTT DOCOMO, vivo, xiaomi, CATT, ZTE, Nokia, NSB, Samsung, LG  Interpretation 2:  **Support**: Sharp, Huawei, HiSilicon |

**FL comments:** Based on companies’ comments, it seems that companies’ understanding about CG-PUSCH for accumulate TPC commands for legacy Rel-15/16 power control procedure is aligned. However, companies’ understanding about absolute TPC commands is not aligned, and companies’ understanding about the timeline of power control procedure for DG-PUSCH is not aligned either. Considering the current situation, FL would like o encourage companies to answer the following questions for legacy Rel-15/16 power control procedure.

**Q1**: Is absolute TPC command supported for group common TPC with DCI format 2\_2?

**Q1-a**: If supported, does the time line of absolute TPC command follow the accumulate TPC command? If so, what’s the UE behaviour? e.g. what is the absolute TPC command value for in the following figure, or , and why?



**Q1-b**: If supported, and the timeline of absolute TPC command does not follow the accumulate TPC command. What’s the timeline and UE behaviour of absolute TPC?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Companies** | **Comments** |
| Sharp | Q1: Yes  Q1-a: Yes. The absolute TPC command for PUSCH2 is based on KPUSCH(2) of accumulation mode. The UE uses KPUSCH(i) to meet minimum processing time. |
| Nokia/NSB | Following the wording in the current specification, the timeline of absolute TPC command does not follow the accumulate TPC command since they belong to two different paragraph. We encourage companies to check this before further discuss. |
| Samsung | **Q1 -** Yes  **Q1-a –**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | For CG-PUSCH | For DG PUSCH | | For , ;  For , ;  For , ; | For , ;  For , ;  For , ; |   **Q1-b –** Same as the timeline of accumulate TPC command according to CG-PUSCH and DG-PUSCH as follow in 7.1.1, TS 38.213:  - If a PUSCH transmission is scheduled by a DCI format, *KPUSCH(i)* is a number of symbols for active UL BWP *b* of carrier *f* of serving cell *c* after a last symbol of a corresponding PDCCH reception and before a first symbol of the PUSCH transmission  - If a PUSCH transmission is configured by *ConfiguredGrantConfig*, *KPUSCH(i)* is a number of *KPUSCH,min* symbols equal to the product of a number of symbols per slot, , and the minimum of the values provided by k2 in PUSCH-ConfigCommon for active UL BWP *b* of carrier *f* of serving cell *c*. |
| NTT DOCOMo | **Q1-** Yes  **Q1-a-** Yes. The TPC for PUSCH2 is as the timeline is satisfied. |
| ZTE | Q1: Yes  Q1-a: Yes. It is . |
| LG | **Q1**. Yes. Following table from TS 38.213 will make it clear.  **Table 7.1.1-1: Mapping of TPC Command Field in a DCI format scheduling a PUSCH transmission, or in DCI format 2\_2 with CRC scrambled by TPC-PUSCH-RNTI, or in DCI format 2\_3, to absolute and accumulated values or values**   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **TPC Command Field** | **Accumulated or [dB]** | **Absolute or [dB]** | | 0 | -1 | -4 | | 1 | 0 | -1 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 3 | 3 | 4 |   **Q1-a**. Nokia made a solid point that absolute TPC command does not follow the accumulate TPC command following the current specification.  **Q1-b**. For simplicity, same timeline of TPC accumulation case should be applied. |
| vivo | **Q1**: Yes  **Q1-a**: Yes. The absolute TPC command value for is |
| Xiaomi | **Q1:Yes**  **Q1-a:Yes** |
| CATT | Q1: Yes  Q1: Yes. . |
| Nokia/NSB | @Samsung, FL: What we meant is that the two bullets that Samsung quoted are within the main bullet for TPC accumulation, but does not applied for absolute TPC, which comes later (please see specs excerpt below). If we are aligned that the timeline for TPC accumulation is used for absolute TPC, this should be fixed in TS 38.213.  “  - is the PUSCH power control adjustment state for active UL BWP of carrier of serving cell and PUSCH transmission occasion if the UE is not provided *tpc-Accumulation*, where  - The values are given in Table 7.1.1-1  - is a sum of TPC command values in a set of TPC command values with cardinality that the UE receives between symbols before PUSCH transmission occasion and symbols before PUSCH transmission occasion on active UL BWP of carrier of serving cell for PUSCH power control adjustment state , where is the smallest integer for which symbols before PUSCH transmission occasion is earlier than symbols before PUSCH transmission occasion  - If a PUSCH transmission is scheduled by a DCI format, is a number of symbols for active UL BWP of carrier of serving cell after a last symbol of a corresponding PDCCH reception and before a first symbol of the PUSCH transmission  - If a PUSCH transmission is configured by *ConfiguredGrantConfig*, is a number of symbols equal to the product of a number of symbols per slot, , and the minimum of the values provided by *k2* in *PUSCH-ConfigCommon* for active UL BWP of carrier of serving cell  - If the UE has reached maximum power for active UL BWP of carrier of serving cell at PUSCH transmission occasion and , then  - If UE has reached minimum power for active UL BWP of carrier of serving cell at PUSCH transmission occasion and , then  - A UE resets accumulation of a PUSCH power control adjustment state for active UL BWP of carrier of serving cell to  - If a configuration for a corresponding value is provided by higher layers  - If a configuration for a corresponding value is provided by higher layers  where is determined from the value of as  - If and the UE is provided higher *SRI-PUSCH-PowerControl*, is the *sri-PUSCH-ClosedLoopIndex* value(s) configured in any *SRI-PUSCH-PowerControl* with the *sri-P0-PUSCH-AlphaSetId* value corresponding to  - If and the UE is not provided *SRI-PUSCH-PowerControl* or ,  - If , is provided by the value of *powerControlLoopToUse*  - is the PUSCH power control adjustment state for active UL BWP of carrier of serving cell and PUSCH transmission occasion  if the UE is provided *tpc-Accumulation*, where  - absolute values are given in Table 7.1.1-1  “ |
| CMCC | **Q1**: Yes  **Q1-a**: Yes. |
| Intel | Q1: Yes  Q2: Yes . |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Yes to Q1 because the  in the following spec excerpt is not restricted only to a TPC command value that is sourced from DCI 0\_x. The index i in (i,l) is specified as “for” PUSCH transmission occasion i which does not mean any connection with any DCI.   |  | | --- | | -  is the PUSCH power control adjustment state for active UL BWP  of carrier  of serving cell  and PUSCH transmission occasion  if the UE is provided *tpc-Accumulation*, where  -  absolute values are given in Table 7.1.1-1 |   For Q1-a and Q1-b, the current spec does not provide a clear answer. Since it is related to Rel-15, it may be left for Rel-15 CR discussion. More importantly, regardless of the exact timeline, our discussion on the WA for DMRS bundling can still move forward because the exact timeline only impacts on the time of take-effect in the sentence “*the last TPC command that would take effect within a configured TDW*” of the WA which is not an essential discussion point for DMRS bundling here. Either Q1-a or Q1-b would win in the future Rel-15 CR discussion, it would probably impact the exact wording to capture the WA, but it would not change the essence of the WA. Therefore, we suggest to discuss the confirmation of the WA first, then its detailed wording to capture it. |
| QC | Q1: Yes.  Q1-a: Yes. It is .  We agree that the timeline for absolute TPC commands needs some clarification.  We think we can nevertheless capture our WA without even touching these aspects. Lets focus on the D\_i sets and alter them to capture the WA and be done. It’s the cleanest way out. |
| Ericsson | Q1: No. Similar understanding as Nokia that the text quoted from 38.213 does not support absolute TPC. Therefore there is no value for for absolute TPC with DCI 2\_2. |

**Q2**: What’s interpretation of the definition of in TS 38.214? For DG-PUSCH, the definition of in TS 38.214 is as follows: “ *is defined as the number of OFDM symbols after a last symbol of a corresponding PDCCH reception and before a first symbol of the PUSCH transmission*”. It seems that companies have different understandings about the above “PUSCH transmission”. There are two interpretations as:

**Interpretation 1:** is defined as the number of OFDM symbols after a last symbol of a corresponding PDCCH reception and before a first symbol of **the PUSCH transmission occasion *i***. With this interpretation, value of for a PUSCH transmission occasion is different from the one for another PUSCH transmission occasion among the same set of PUSCH repetitions for a TB.



Fig. Illustration of legacy power control procedure for DG-PUSCH (**Interpretation 1**)

**Interpretation 2:** is defined as the number of OFDM symbols after a last symbol of a corresponding PDCCH reception and before a first symbol of **the first PUSCH repetition for a TB**. With this interpretation, value of for all PUSCH transmission occasions are the same for the TB.



Fig. Illustration of legacy power control procedure for DG-PUSCH (**Interpretation 2**)

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| --- | --- |
| **Companies** | **Comments** |
| Sharp | The legacy behaviour is Interpretation 2. KPUSCH(i) is used to consider processing time and is not longer than necessary. Additionally, the PUSCH transmission is different from the PUSCH transmission occasion i. |
| Nokia/NSB | Interpretation 1. However, we are open to hear views from other companies to find a common understanding. Regardless of whether interpretation 1 or 2 is selected by the group, a TP may be needed to clarify the behavior since the current specs seems leading to different understandings. |
| Samsung | Interpretation 1 |
| NTT DOCOMO | Interpretation 1 |
| ZTE | Interpretation 1. Each repetition is a transmission occasion which also aligns with the transmission occasion defined for CG. In addition, as we commented before, the following specification already defines transmission occasion as transmission within a slot for PUSCH repetition type A or a nominal repetition for PUSCH repetition type B.  *A PUSCH/PUCCH/SRS/PRACH transmission occasion is defined by a slot index within a frame with system frame number , a first symbol within the slot, and a number of consecutive symbols . For a PUSCH transmission with repetition Type B, a PUSCH transmission occasion is a nominal repetition [6, TS 38.214].* |
| LG | Interpretation 1. |
| vivo | Interpretation 1. |
| Xiaomi | Interpretation 1. |
| CATT | Our understanding is more aligned to interpretation 2. But we are willing to hear more views from the group. |
| Intel | Our understanding is Interpretation 1. But we are open to hear views from other companies. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | As commented before, we think Interpretation 2 is correct at least for the following reasons,   * Considering that a closed-loop state can be shared between DG and CG PUSCH, a UE should maintain it on the same granularity. In this case, a UE maintains the closed-loop state per slot/per transmission occasion for both DG and CG PUSCH with a unified mechanism. * Similarly, considering that a closed-loop state can be shared between a DG PUSCH of high priority (e.g. URLLC) and another DG PUSCH of low priority, a UE should maintain the closed-loop state on the same granularity.   On the contrary, interpretation 1 requires a UE to keep a closed-loop state unchanged for all repetitions of a PUSCH by ignoring any relevant TPC commands received among them, which equivalently requires a UE to implement more closed-loop states than the number of states it reports support of. For example, when a DG PUSCH of high priority (e.g. URLLC traffic) pre-empts a single PUSCH repetition belonging to a DG PUSCH of low priority or belonging to a CG PUSCH, the TPC command from the DCI scheduling the DG PUSCH of high priority must change the UE closed-loop state and it also impact the remaining to-be-transmitted repetitions of the DG PUSCH of lower priority or CG PUSCH unless they don’t share the same closed-loop states. |
| QC | We think Interpretation 1 is intended. Note that it says “the PUSCH transmission” suggesting that’s its referring to the transmission in the ith transmission occasion. |

#### Rel-17 enhancements to support DM-RS bundling

Companies’ views are summarized as follows:

* **Option 1:** Modify the definition of , e.g. is a number of symbols from the first symbol of the nominal time domain window including the transmission occasion *i* and before a first symbol of the transmission occasion *i*.
* **Support**: NTT DOCOMO, Nokia, NSB
* **Not support**: Sharp,
* **Option 1’:** Legacy definition of is preserved for PUSCH transmissions without DM-RS bundling. Redefine for PUSCH transmissions within a nominal TDW in case of DM-RS bundling. e.g., is a number of symbols from *K* symbols before the start of the nominal time domain window including the transmission occasion *i* and before a first symbol of the transmission occasion *i*.
  + FFS: the value of *K*, e.g., *K* is “a number of symbols equal to the product of a number of symbols per slot, , and the minimum of the values provided by *k*2 in PUSCH-ConfigCommon for active UL BWP of carrier of serving cell .
* **Support**: Nokia, NSB
* **Option 2:** Modify the TPC command value set , e.g. if transmission occasion *i* is not the first transmission occasion within a nominal time domain window, then any TPC command values received via DCI format 2\_2 contained in the set are deleted and added to the set where *j* is a transmission occasion occurring after the end of the nominal time domain window.
* **Support**: ZTE, Qualcomm, LG
* **Not support**: Nokia, NSB
* **Option 3:** Modify the behavior for accumulating TPC command value, e.g. ① For a transmission occasion occurs within a nominal time domain window, , where transmission occasion is a first transmission occasion within the nominal time domain window; ② for the first transmission occasion occurs after the nominal time domain window, , where is the TPC command values that would take effect between the first symbol of the previous nominal time domain window and the first symbol of current nominal time domain window.
* **Support**: Sharp, vivo, CATT, ZTE, Intel, Huawei, HiSilicon (with replacing “nominal TDW” with “actual TDW”), Samsung, Ericsson, (LG?)
* **Not support**: Nokia, NSB

For DG-PUSCH, Companies’ views are summarized as follows:

* **Option 1: Keep Rel-15/16 legacy power control procedure.**
* **Suppor**t: NTT DOCOMO, vivo, CATT, ZTE, Intel
* **Option 2: Align with CG-PUSCH.**
* **Support**: Sharp, Nokia, NSB, Huawei, HiSilicon, Qualcomm, Samsung, LG

**FL comment**: It seems the majority companies support Option 3 for CG-PUSCH.

**Proposal 9**:

* No redefinition of and for power control procedure when UE is provided *PUSCH-DMRS-bundling = ‘enable’*. Where and are defined in Section 7.1.1 in TS 38.213.

Companies are encouraged to provide comments on the above comments.

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| **Companies** | **Comments** |
| Sharp | Support |
| Nokia/NSB | Do not support. As explained in previous round, adding a new definition of K\_PUSCH(i) for PUSCH transmissions within a nominal TDW is the simplest option without the need to modify the TPC accumulation procedure. No counterargument was brought forward to demonstrate the converse of this statement. Therefore, we do not understand why the group would prefer a solution with higher specification impact (i.e., modifying the TPC accumulation procedure) instead of simply adding a new definition of KPUSCH(i) particularly for DM-RS bundling without touching the procedure itself, and preserving all the legacy text. Additionally, we would first like to ensure the technical problem we raised about Option 3 in the previous round is addressed. As of today, it has not been addressed and this is a big concern for us. We respectfully ask FL to consider this. |
| Samsung | Support |
| NTT DOCOMO | As proposal 9 implies supporting Option 3, why not to propose Option 3 instead? We do not think eliminating one option by one option by saying no consensus is not a right approach. |
| ZTE | We are not sure whether is not redefined in Option 2. Changing ‘redefinition’ to ‘change’ might be more accurate. |
| LG | We still think option 2 is simpler choice. However it does not change the agreed UE behaviour, we are okay for the progress. |
| vivo | Support. |
| Xiaomi | Support |
| CATT | Support. |
| Nokia/NSB | We respectfully ask the proponents of Option 3 address the issues that we raised in the previous round, i.e., the two questions in the following figure for Option 3:    In contrast, these issues do not happen with Option 1’ below:    It is worth noting that, with Option 1’, the legacy TPC accumulation procedure can be applied for each TO without any modification. **In general, we have a procedure and K is just one parameter to run the procedure. We don’t see the logic why modifying the whole procedure is simpler and take less specification/implementation impact than modifying/changing only one parameter?** |
| Intel | We are fine with the proposal. As commented during the GTW session, we prefer not to redefine and for power control procedure for DMRS bundling. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Support. Suggest a clarification for Option3 below.  @Nokia, we don’t feel the two examples listed in Option 3 are sufficiently good, but neither the example listed in Option 1. They all needs some refinements. However, compared to Option 1, Option 3 has an advantage that the same closed-loop state for all transmission occasions within a window is explicitly expressed, while Option 1 expresses it in an implicit way by revised for each transmission occasion.  Regarding your questions above, in our understanding, and are kept as it is in current spec since it has no impact on f(3) and f(5), respectively. is unchanged since it is related to the first TDW (in our view it should be actual TDW). should be unchanged since it is dedicated to the first occasion of the second TDW (occasion 4), but the TPC accumulating window for occasion 4 is changed to start from symbol before the first TDW and symbol before the second TDW. The step#2 in current example of Option 3 is a bit misleading and can be refined to match with this understanding. The TPC accumulating windows should be relative to the transmission occasions rather than the symbols of TDW. We suggest a refinement for option 3 below. Please have a check whether your concern is resolved.  ***Proposal****: change the example of Option 3 as,*   * e.g. ① For a transmission occasion occurs within a nominal time domain window, , where transmission occasion is a first transmission occasion within the nominal time domain window; ② for the first transmission occasion occuring after the nominal time domain window, , where is all the TPC command values that would take effect for the transmission occasions occurring after transmission occasion and no later than transmission occasion (i.e. including occasion k itself) ~~between the first symbol of the previous nominal time domain window and the first symbol of current nominal time domain window~~.   Regarding your previous comment “*the fact that all DCI formats 2\_2 received prior to the last PUSCH of a nominal TDW would not be applied when the first PUSCH of the subsequent nominal TDW occurs, given that the condition for this to happen would not be satisfied.”,* in our understanding, the DCI 2\_2 above should be applied to the subsequent nominal TDW. Could you elaborate a bit the condition? It seems about the new “K symbols”. |
| QC | Lets avoid this for now.  Without a clear TP emerging, we seem to be imposing roadblocks upon ourselves. CG-DG interlaced transmissions and other scenarios throw several corner cases to consider. We think a careful handling of the D\_i sets would be the more surgical way to address the agreement. Lets not prematurely close our options.  Option 3 seems to redefine behavior beyond group common DCI based TPC commands. Its not clear if that was the intent. We prefer to focus only on group common DCI based TPC commands.  We should considered the case where a sequence of CG PUSCH repetitions is interrupted by a DG-PUSCH. In this case, group common DCI based TPC commands are deferred, but the TPC attached to the dynamic grant is applied without a deferral. Repetitions of CG-PUSCH could be transmitted at two different power levels. |

## 6.3 RRC parameters

**Proposal 7-v3:** Update the description of the RRC parameters *PUSCH-Window-Restart* and *PUCCH-Window-Restart* as follows*.*

* UE bundles PUSCH DM-RS remaining in a nominal time domain window after ~~dynamic~~ event(s) triggered by DCI or MAC-CE that violate power consistency and phase continuity requirements
* UE bundles PUCCH DM-RS remaining in a nominal time domain window after ~~dynamic~~ event(s) triggered by DCI or MAC-CE that violate power consistency and phase continuity requirements

Note: Events ~~should be excluded,~~ which are triggered by DCI or MAC CE, but regarded as semi-static events, e.g. frequency hopping, UL beam switching for multi-TRP operation, or other if defined, are excluded.

Companies are encouraged to provide comments on the above proposal.

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| **Companies** | **Comments** |
| Samsung | Support |
| NTT DOCOMO | Support |
| ZTE | Fine with the proposal |
| LG | Support |
| vivo | Support. |
| Xiaomi | Support |
| CATT | Support. |
| Nokia/NSB | Support. |
| CMCC | Support |
| Intel | We are fine with the proposal. |
| QC | Support |
| Ericsson | Support |
| FL | Proposal 7-v3 is stable. Please refrain from any further comments. |

## 6.4 Others

**Proposal 8-v2:**

* Restrict DMRS bundling for PUSCH to only MCS values that correspond to QPSK or lower modulation orders.
* Note: It’s up to Editor whether to capture it in RAN1 spec.

Companies are encouraged to provide comments on the above proposal.

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| **Companies** | **Comments** |
| InterDigital | We would like to revise our previous input. There was a LS reply R4-2114991 (RAN4#100e), and the following Q&A below between RAN1 and RAN4 was included in the LS reply.   * **RAN1 question:** Whether the maximum duration is dependent on the modulation order of transmission, e.g., QPSK, 16QAM, 64QAM?   + **RAN4 answer:** Considerindg the scenario of coverage extension, RAN4 recommends to only focus on modulation orders not higher than QPSK, i.e., focus on QPSK (PUCCH and PUSCH), Pi/2 BPSK (PUCCH and PUSCH), BPSK (PUCCH).RAN4 is still discussing whether maximum duration depends on modulation order for the above modulation schemes.   According to the above reply from RAN4, analysis on the maximum duration in RAN4 focuses on QPSK or lower order modulation. According to our understanding, there has not been much analysis on the maximum duration for higher order modulation related to the maximum duration in RAN4. Analyse of higher order modulation in RAN4 affects the RAN1 agreement on maximum duration [32] for PUSCH. If RAN4 cannot agree on the maximum duration for higher order modulation, whether DMRS bundling can be used for higher order modulation or dependence of the maximum duration on higher order modulation becomes unclear.  Thus, to stay on safe side and to be aligned with the current status in RAN4, we propose the following working assumption. If RAN1/RAN4 finds the maximum duration that can be applicable for any modulations in the next meeting, we can modify the working assumption.  **Working assumption**  DMRS bundling is supported for PUSCH with MCS values that correspond to at least QPSK or lower modulation orders. |
| Samsung | Not support. No need to capture in RAN1 spec. If needed, RAN4 spec can address. |
| NTT DOCOMO | We prefer to leave it to RAN4. |
| ZTE | Fine |
| LG | We also think it can be a safer choice but strictly speaking, it is up to RAN4. And the note below is not appropriate. We cannot left any decision to editor. |
| vivo | Fine with the proposal. |
| CATT | Not support until our concern is addressed. We afraid that this may lead to:  (1) Dynamic on-off switching of DMRS bundling. For example, scheduling QPSK PUSCH one time and 16QAM PUSCH in another. We do not have consensus to do this.  (2) If DMRS bundling is configured, only QPSK will be allowed. The gNB is forbidden to use other modulation orders. |
| Nokia/NSB | We share similar view as Samsung and NTT Docomo to leave it to RAN4. |
| CMCC | Fine.  As commented by IDC, since the maximum duration is related to the modulation or MCS level, either a modulation’ specific maximum duration and nominal TDW should be configured or a unified maximum duration and nominal TDW should defined with explicit note that higher modulation orders than QPSK are not applied. Since if no maximum duration for certain modulation is defined, it is not reasonable to configure a nominal TDW without an upper bound.  A minor update for the proposal as below,  **Proposal 8-v2:**   * ~~Restrict~~ DMRS bundling for PUSCH only applies to ~~only~~ MCS values that correspond to QPSK or lower modulation orders. * Note: It’s up to Editor whether to capture it in RAN1 spec. |
| Intel | We do not support the proposal  We do not think we need to restrict this in RAN1 spec. It is up to RAN4 to discuss and decide if needed. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Not OK.  It is up to RAN4. No RAN1 spec impact is necessary. |
| QC | RAN1 has not demonstrated any use cases where DMRS bundling for higher order modulations is valuable. When such is the case, it is RAN1’s responsibility to correctly define the feature. Without this agreement, based on which modulation order should a UE report its bundling capability?  This is an important agreement to have. We are okay with CMCC’s changes. |
| Ericsson | We are OK with the proposal in principle, but if the note is included, we don’t see how the proposal will help: the intention is to specify something in RAN1. Regarding CATT’s comment, we don’t see how there is an issue of dynamic bundling, since either all repetitions will be QPSK or not. This does not seem like dynamic bundling to us.  On the other hand, it is also possible to handle this in RAN4, similar to how relative phase for coherent UL MIMO is treated. So I would not say the proposal is essential. |
| FL | It seem the majority think such an agreement should be made in RAN4. Then suggest the proponents to propose this proposal in RAN4. |

**FL comments:** Regarding the following proposed TP, it seems the majority think it’s not necessary. Suggest no further discussion in this meeting.

**Apple** proposes to adopt the following TP for updating the specification to capture that DMRS building can be applied to Repetition type A defined in Rel-15 /16 /17 and Repetition type B with configured grant(TS 38.214)**:**

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| **6.1.7 UE procedure for determining time domain windows for bundling DM-RS**  For PUSCH transmissions of PUSCH repetition Type A , PUSCH repetition Type B and TB processing over multiple slots, when *PUSCH-DMRS-Bundling* is enabled, and for PUCCH transmissions of PUCCH repetition, when *PUCCH-DMRS-Bundling* is enabled, the UE determines one or multiple nominal TDWs, as follows:  - For PUSCH transmissions of repetition Type A, PUSCH repetition Type B and TB processing over multiple slots, the duration of each nominal TDW except the last nominal TDW, in number of consecutive slots, is:  - Given by *PUSCH-TimeDomainWindowLength*, if configured. |

**FL comments:** It seems more discussion is needed for the following issue.

**LG** observes that some clarification is required for the case where the slot for starting DMRS bundling is a reduced slot due to TA command.

* If the TDRA table of PUSCH repetition type A is not satisfied due to TA command, clarification that PUSCH transmission is not performed is required.
* When a reduced slot occurs due to the TA adjustment, clarification regarding the actual TDW boundary according to whether the actual repetition of PUSCH repetition type B is transmitted or not is necessary.

Companies are encouraged to provide comments on the above problem by LG.

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| **Companies** | **Comments** |
| LG | To be simple, we think actual TDW determination procedure should be clear to both of gNB and UE since it is the time duration where gNB actually performs joint decoding. According to the agreement, the start of the actual TDW is as follows:   * The start of the first actual TDW is the first ~~available~~ symbol (at least determined by TDRA table) ~~in available slot~~ for the first PUSCH transmission in an available slot within the configured TDW.   Therefore two cases can be considered for PUSCH repetition type A.  **Case 1)** PUSCH is transmitted whether or not the first symbol determined by TDRA table is reduced due to TA command.  If the PUSCH is transmitted regardless whether indicated symbol is reduced due to TA command, we need to delete “at least determined by TDRA table” since in such case actual TDW starts with the first symbol, which is the second symbol determined by TDRA table, of the first PUSCH transmission.  **Case 2)** PUSCH is not transmitted if the first symbol determined by TDRA table is reduced due to TA command.  If the PUSCH is not transmitted when indicated symbol is reduced due to TA command, there is no such description in current specification for PUSCH repetition, which makes UE behaviour ambiguous. On the contrary, it is well described for the PUCCH transmission that “UE does not transmit PUCCH when the number of symbols available for the PUCCH repetition is smaller than the value provided by nrofSymbols”. Considering that, it should be concluded that “PUSCH is not transmitted when the symbols determined by TDRA table is not transmitted for PUSCH repetition type A.”  It is same for the PUSCH repetition type B case, however we can start with the simple case, PUSCH repetition type A. Companies are welcomed to provide views on it. |
| vivo | In our understanding, the starting of the actual TDW always follows the logic time regardless of whether the PUSCH transmission is reduced by TA adjustment. |
| Nokia/NSB | Thank you, LG, for further explanation! We understand your concern better now.  The agreement you quoted was captured in TS 38.214 as follows:  “The start of the first actual TDW is the first symbol of the first PUSCH transmission in a slot for PUSCH transmission of PUSCH repetition type A scheduled by DCI format 0\_1 or 0\_2, or PUSCH repetition Type A with a configured grant, or PUSCH repetition type B or TB processing over multiple slots within the nominal TDW.”  Actually, no TDRA was referred but “in a slot for PUSCH transmission” is used as a generic specs’ languages. Would this clarify your concern? |
| FL | It seems there is little interest in this issue given the limited comments. Suggest no further discussion in this meeting. |

**FL comments:** In response to Nokia’s comments, companies are encouraged to answer the following questions.

* Do you think a new RRC parameter for maximum duration is needed?
* Should “maxDMRS-BundlingDuration” should be removed from the spec “Computed as min ([maxDMRS-BundlingDuration], M), if *PUSCH-TimeDomainWindowLength* is not configured”, and replaced by a variable which is provided by UE capability?

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| **Companies** | **Comments** |
| Samsung | 1st bullet – No  2nd bullet – Fine to replace by a variable from UE capability (the variable name in UE capability session is not agreed though). |
| ZTE | 1. Seems no need. Even if UE can report different values for the maximum duration, the maximum value configured by RRC could be set to the maximum value (no larger than 32) that can be reported by UE. 2. Shouldn’t maxDMRS-BundlingDuration already be the value reported by UE capability? |
| LG | Same view with Samsung. |
| vivo | a new RRC parameter for maximum duration is not needed.  “maxDMRS-BundlingDuration” could be replaced by a variable provided by UE capability. |
| CATT | 1) The current parameter list is fine enough. We do not see a need.  2) Same question as ZTE. |
| Nokia/NSB | Thank you, FL, for considering our questions! We are fine with either ways, it was just for clarification on how to handle the square brackets in the current specification. |
| CMCC | Similar view with Samsung and vivo. |
| Intel | Share similar view as ZTE. |
| QC | I think Nokia raises an important issue. Its not clear to us whether it’s a good idea for a UE to use a UE capability value directly to compute the default value. Gating it by an RRC parameter seems like a good practice even if it means mirroring a UE cap. It is at least clear indication that the gNB understands what the UE capability is. Can we seek some guidance from RAN2 on this? |
| FL | It seems the majority think there is no need to introduce a new RRC parameter for maximum duration. “maxDMRS-BundlingDuration” can be replaced based on the outcome of UE feature. |

1. Email discussion (4th round)

## 7.1 Time domain window

##### Issue #3-2: Dynamic & semi-static events

**FL comments:** It seems companies have different understandings on the following two agreements. Some companies think for UE not capable of restarting DMRS bundling a new actual TDW is created after the semi-static event regardless of whether there are precedent dynamic events and it is already captured into the specification, while some companies don’t think so. Therefore, even if some companies think the specification is clear, it is still helpful to clarify.

**Agreement:**

* If DM-RS bundling is supported, UE is mandatory to support restarting DM-RS bundling due to semi-static events. UE capability of restarting DMRS bundling is applied only to dynamic events.
  + An event is regarded as a dynamic event if it is triggered by a DCI or MAC-CE, otherwise it is regarded as a semi-static event.
  + Note: At least frequency hopping event is considered as semi-static event.

**Agreement:**

* + If the power consistency and phase continuity are violated due to an event, whether a new actual TDW is created is subject to UE capability of supporting restarting DMRS bundling.
    - If UE is capable of restarting DM-RS bundling, one new actual TDW is created after the event,
      * FFS: The start of the new actual TDW is the first available slot/symbol for PUSCH transmission after the event.
    - If UE is not capable of restarting DM-RS bundling, no new actual TDW is created until the end of the configured TDW.

**FL comments:** Proposal 3 is updated by adding a note.

**Proposal 3-v4:**

For UE not capable of restarting DM-RS bundling,

* If a semi-static event is triggered after one or multiple dynamic events, a new actual TDW is created after the semi-static event.
* If a semi-static event overlaps with a dynamic event, a new actual TDW is created after the semi-static event.
* Note: No specification impact is expected.

Companies are encouraged to provide comments on the above proposal.

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| **Companies** | **Comments** |
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##### Issue #3-4: HD-FDD RedCap UE related issues

**FL comments:** As commend by Intel, option 2 does not work properly for FDD. Let’s focus the discussion on the proposal by Huawei.

**Proposal 10:**

* For HD-FDD RedCap UEs configured with DMRS bundling, an event is constituted for a case where the gap between two consecutive PUSCH repetitions overlaps with any symbol of an SS/PBCH block provided by *ssb-PositionInBurst* even if neither of the repetitions overlaps with it.

Companies are encouraged to provide comments on the above proposal.

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| **Companies** | **Comments** |
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## 7.2 TPC command

#### Rel-15/16 power control procedure

**FL comments:** Companies’ views on Rel-15/16 legacy power control procedure are summarized below. The majority companies think absolute TPC command is supported for group common TPC with DCI format 2\_2, while Ericsson still doesn’t think so.

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| **Q1**: Is absolute TPC command supported for group common TPC with DCI format 2\_2?  **Yes**: Sharp, Samsung, NTT DOCOMO, ZTE, LG, vivo, Xiaomi, CATT, Huawei, HiSilicon, CMCC, Qualcomm  **No**: Ericsson |

**FL comments:** The majority companies think the timeline of absolute TPC command follow the accumulate TPC command, while some companies don’t think so.

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| The timeline of absolute TPC command follow the accumulate TPC command.  **Support**: Sharp, Samsung, NTT DOCOMO, ZTE, LG, vivo, Xiaomi, CATT, CMCC, Qualcomm  The absolute TPC command value for in the following figure is .  **Support**: Sharp, NTT DOCOMO, ZTE, vivo, CATT, CMCC, Qualcomm |

**FL comments:** Based the last two rounds of discussion, companies have different understandings on the interpretation of the definition of for DG-PUSCH.

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| **Interpretation 1:** is defined as the number of OFDM symbols after a last symbol of a corresponding PDCCH reception and before a first symbol of **the PUSCH transmission occasion *i***. With this interpretation, value of for a PUSCH transmission occasion is different from the one for another PUSCH transmission occasion among the same set of PUSCH repetitions for a TB.  **Support**: Nokia, NSB, Samsung, NTT DOCOMO, ZTE, LG, vivo, Xiaomi, Intel, QC  **Interpretation 2:** is defined as the number of OFDM symbols after a last symbol of a corresponding PDCCH reception and before a first symbol of **the first PUSCH repetition for a TB**. With this interpretation, value of for all PUSCH transmission occasions are the same for the TB.  **Support**: Sharp, CATT, Huawei, HiSilicon |

**FL comments:** It seem necessary to clarify the Rel-15/16 legacy power control procedure. The following observations are proposed.

**Proposal 11:** Capture the following observations in Chair’s notes.

**Observations:**

* Clarification on whether absolute TPC command is supported for group common TPC with DCI format 2\_2 for Rel-15/16 is needed.
  + If supported, whether the timeline of absolute TPC command follows the accumulate TPC command.
* Clarification on the interpretation of the definition of for DG-PUSCH in TS 38.214 for Rel-15/16 is needed.
  + **Interpretation 1:** is defined as the number of OFDM symbols after a last symbol of a corresponding PDCCH reception and before a first symbol of the PUSCH transmission occasion i. With this interpretation, value of for a PUSCH transmission occasion is different from the one for another PUSCH transmission occasion among the same set of PUSCH repetitions for a TB.
  + **Interpretation 2:** is defined as the number of OFDM symbols after a last symbol of a corresponding PDCCH reception and before a first symbol of the first PUSCH repetition for a TB. With this interpretation, value of for all PUSCH transmission occasions are the same for the TB.

Companies are encouraged to provide comments on the above proposal.

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| **Companies** | **Comments** |
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#### Rel-17 enhancements to support DM-RS bundling

**FL comments:** Regarding the working assumption, companies don’t have concerns on the accumulate TPC commands. FL proposes to confirm the accumulate TPC commands first.

**Proposal 12:** For the following working assumption,

* Confirm the main bullet
* Confirm the 1st sub-bullet for accumulate TPC commands
* Keep the 2nd sub-bullet for absolute TPC commands as working assumption and remove FFS sub-bullet.

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| **Working assumption:**   * The action of group common TPC commands with format 2\_2 does not constitute an event that violates power consistency and phase continuity.   + If UE is configured to accumulate TPC commands,     - If UE receives TPC commands that would take into effect during a configured TDW, UE accumulates TPC commands without taking effect during the current configured TDW. TPC commands take effect after the current configured TDW.   + If UE is not configured to accumulate TPC commands     - the last TPC command that would take effect within a configured TDW supersedes all previous TPC commands that take effect within that configured TDW and only the last TPC command is applied by the UE after the current configured TDW.       * FFS: no more than 1 TPC command is expected to take effect during a configured TDW. |

Companies are encouraged to provide comments on the above proposal.

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| **Companies** | **Comments** |
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**FL comments:** From FL understanding, Option 3 doesn’t intend to change and , but to modify the behavior for accumulating TPC command value. For instance, in the following illustration, can be accumulated with some refinement on the current description of Option 3 for accumulate TPC commands:



For , , ;

For , , since the behavior of is not changed, ;

For , , ;

For , , .

Then, can be accumulated.

**FL comment:** As commented by DOCOMO, it may be better to discuss option 3 directly. From FL understanding, the key difference among three options is whether and is to be changed. I’m fine with either way. Both of the two ways are proposed for discussion.

**Proposal 13a**:

* No ~~redefinition~~ change of and for power control procedure when UE is provided *PUSCH-DMRS-bundling = ‘enable’*. Where and are defined in Section 7.1.1 in TS 38.213.

**Proposal 13b:** Forgroup common TPC commands with format 2\_2 for CG-PUSCH, if UE is configured to accumulate TPC commands,

* For a transmission occasion occurs within a nominal time domain window, , where transmission occasion is a first transmission occasion within the nominal time domain window.
* For the first transmission occasion occuring after the nominal time domain window, , where is all the TPC command values that would take effect for the transmission occasions occurring after transmission occasion and no later than transmission occasion (i.e. including occasion *k* itself) ~~between the first symbol of the previous nominal time domain window and the first symbol of current nominal time domain window~~.

Companies are encouraged to provide comments on the above proposal.

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| **Companies** | **Comments** |
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1. Agreements at RAN1#107b-e

**Conclusion:**

* It is not expected to redefine transmission occasion for PUSCH/PUCCH for DMRS bundling in Rel-17.

**Agreement:**

* The value range of *PUSCH-TimeDomainWindowLength* is INTEGER (2..[32]).
* The value range of *PUCCH-TimeDomainWindowLength* is INTEGER (2..[8]).
* Note: the value shall not exceed the maximum duration.

**Agreement:**

**Adopt the following TP to TS 38.214**

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| **6.1.7 UE procedure for determining time domain windows for bundling DM-RS** **< unchanged text omitted>**  - For PUCCH transmissions of PUCCH repetition, a dropping or cancellation of a PUCCH transmission according to clause 9, clause 9.2.6 and clause 11.1 of [6, TS 38.213].  **< unchanged text omitted>** |

**Agreement:**

Send an LS to RAN4 asking the following question

* For extended CP, is 11-symbol the maximum length for the non-zero un-scheduled gap in-between the PUSCH transmission or PUCCH repetition, when UE is required to maintain power consistency and phase continuity?

1. Agreements at RAN1#107-e

**Agreement:**

**Support Option 1’-a**

**Option 1’-a:**

* If L is configured, the maximum value of window length L of the configured TDW should not exceed the maximum duration, which is reported as UE capability as the duration where UE is able to maintain power consistency and phase continuity subject to power consistency and phase continuity requirements.
* If L is not configured, the default value of L = min (maximum duration, duration of all PUSCH repetitions)

**Agreement:**

* For non-back-to-back PUSCH/PUCCH transmissions across consecutive slots, the other uplink transmission in the middle of two PUSCH/PUCCH transmissions constitutes an event that violates power consistency and phase continuity.

**Conclusion:**

* Dynamic indication of the window length *L* of the configured TDW by DCI or indicated by TDRA table with one additional entry is not supported.

**Agreement:**

**This working Assumption is confirmed.**

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| **Working assumption:**   * The start of the first actual TDW is the first ~~available~~ symbol (at least determined by TDRA table) ~~in available slot~~ for the first PUSCH transmission in an available slot within the configured TDW. * The end of the actual TDW is   + the last ~~available~~ symbol (at least determined by TDRA table) ~~in available slot~~ for the last PUSCH transmission in an available slot within the configured TDW if the actual TDW reaches the end of the last PUSCH transmission within the configured TDW.   + the last ~~available~~ symbol (at least determined by TDRA table) ~~in available slot~~ of the PUSCH transmission right before the event if an event occurs that violates power consistency and phase continuity, and the PUSCH transmission is in an available slot. * For UE capable of restarting DM-RS bundling, the start of the new actual TDW is the first ~~available~~ symbol (at least determined by TDRA table) ~~in available slot~~ for PUSCH transmission after the event violates power consistency and phase continuity, and the PUSCH transmission is in an available slot. |

**Agreement:**

* The action of gNB indicated TA commands constitutes an event that violates power consistency and phase continuity.

**Agreement:**

* If DM-RS bundling is supported, UE is mandatory to support restarting DM-RS bundling due to semi-static events. UE capability of restarting DMRS bundling is applied only to dynamic events.
  + An event is regarded as a dynamic event if it is triggered by a DCI or MAC-CE, otherwise it is regarded as a semi-static event.
  + Note: At least frequency hopping event is considered as semi-static event.

**Working assumption:**

* The action of group common TPC commands with format 2\_2 does not constitute an event that violates power consistency and phase continuity.
  + If UE is configured to accumulate TPC commands,
    - If UE receives TPC commands that would take into effect during a configured TDW, UE accumulates TPC commands without taking effect during the current configured TDW. TPC commands take effect after the current configured TDW.
  + If UE is not configured to accumulate TPC commands
    - the last TPC command that would take effect within a configured TDW supersedes all previous TPC commands that take effect within that configured TDW and only the last TPC command is applied by the UE after the current configured TDW.
      * FFS: no more than 1 TPC command is expected to take effect during a configured TDW.

**Agreement:**

**The following working Assumption is confirmed.**

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| **Working assumption:**  For joint channel estimation for PUSCH repetition type A of PUSCH repetitions of the same TB, all the repetitions are covered by one or multiple consecutive/non-consecutive configured TDWs.   * Each configured TDW consists of one or multiple consecutive physical slots. * The window length *L* of the configured TDW(s) can be explicitly configured with a single value ~~and~~ *~~L~~* ~~is no longer than the maximum duration~~.   + FFS: The maximum value of *L* ~~is the duration of all repetitions~~   + FFS: Solutions to error propagation issue if ~~for~~ *L* is longer than the maximum duration is to be discussed further.   + FFS: The window length *L* is configured per UL BWP * The start of the first configured TDW is the first PUSCH transmission   + FFS: The first available slot/symbol, or the first physical slot/symbol for the first PUSCH transmission. * The start of other configured TDWs can be implicitly determined prior to first repetition.   + FFS: The configured TDWs are consecutive for paired spectrum/SUL band   + FFS: The start of the configured TDWs for unpaired spectrum is implicitly determined based on semi-static DL/UL configuration. * The end of the last configured TDW is the end of the last PUSCH transmission.   + FFS: The end of the configured TDW is the last available slot/symbol, or the last physical slot/symbol for the last PUSCH transmission. * Within one configured TDW, one or multiple actual TDWs can be implicitly determined:   + The start of the first actual TDW is the first PUSCH transmission within the configured TDW.     - FFS: The first available slot/symbol, or the first physical slot/symbol for the first PUSCH transmission.   + After one actual TDW starts, UE is expected to maintain the power consistency and phase continuity until one of the following conditions is met, then the actual TDW is ended.     - The actual TDW reaches the end of the last PUSCH transmission within the configured TDW.       * FFS: The end of the actual TDW is the last available slot/symbol, or the last physical slot/symbol for the last PUSCH transmission.     - An event occurs that violates power consistency and phase continuity       * FFS: The events may include e.g., a DL slot based on DL/UL configuration for unpaired spectrum, the actual TDW reaches the maximum duration, DL reception/monitoring occasion for unpaired spectrum, high priority transmission, frequency hopping, precoder cycling.       * FFS: The end of the actual TDW is the last available slot/symbol of the PUSCH transmission right before an event such that the power consistency and phase continuity are violated.   + If the power consistency and phase continuity are violated due to an event, whether a new actual TDW is created is subject to UE capability of supporting restarting DMRS bundling.     - If UE is capable of restarting DM-RS bundling, one new actual TDW is created after the event,       * FFS: The start of the new actual TDW is the first available slot/symbol for PUSCH transmission after the event.     - If UE is not capable of restarting DM-RS bundling, no new actual TDW is created until the end of the configured TDW.     - FFS: UE capability of restarting DMRS bundling is applied only to dynamic event or not   Note 1: A ‘configured TDW’ refers to a time domain window whose length can be configured to ‘L’ and whose start and end is determined as described above.  Note 2: An ‘actual TDW’ refers to a time domain window during whose entire duration the DM-RS bundling is actually applied. An ‘actual TDW’ duration is always less than or equal to the ‘configure TDW’ duration.  Note 3: Whether the terms ‘configured TDW’ and ‘actual TDW’ are revised to other terms and if such terminology is used in specifications is to be further discussed. |

**Agreement:**

* The candidate values of the window length *L* of the configured TDW can be any integer value that is larger than 1 and no larger than the maximum duration.

**Agreement:** The following agreement is clarified as follows.

* For PUSCH repetition type A counting based on available slots,
  + “The configured TDWs are determined based on available slots” in the agreement means “The start of the configured TDWs is determined based on available slots”

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| **Agreement**   * For PUSCH repetition type A counting based on physical slots   + The configured TDWs are consecutive, where the start of other configured TDWs is the first physical slot right after the last physical slot of a previous configured TDW. * For PUSCH repetition type A counting based on available slots   + The configured TDWs are determined based on available slots, where start of a configured TDWs is the first available slot after the last available slot of a previous configured TDW.   + Note: The determination of available slots for PUSCH repetition Type A is defined in AI 8.8.1.1. |

**Agreement:**

* UE should not perform UE autonomous TA adjustment during the actual time domain window.

**Agreement:**

* The TDW determination procedure agreed for PUSCH repetition type A is reused, when applicable, for PUSCH repetition type B and TBoMS with or without repetition.
* No additional specification enhancements for PUSCH repetition type B and TBoMS.

**Agreement:**

* If DMRS bundling and UL beam switching for multi-TRP operation are configured simultaneously, UL beam switching for multi-TRP operation constitutes an event that violates power consistency and phase continuity.
  + FFS: UL beam switching for multi-TRP operation is regarded as a semi-static event.

1. Agreements at RAN1#106b-e

**Agreement:**

* For PUSCH repetition type A counting based on physical slots
  + The start of the first configured TDW is the first physical slot for the first PUSCH transmission.
  + The end of the last configured TDW is the last physical slot for the last PUSCH transmission.
* For PUSCH repetition type A counting based on available slots
  + The start of the first configured TDW is the first available slot for the first PUSCH transmission.
  + The end of the last configured TDW is the last available slot for the last PUSCH transmission.
  + Note: The determination of available slots for PUSCH repetition Type A is defined in AI 8.8.1.1.

**Conclusion:**

* Joint channel estimation over PUSCH transmissions across non-consecutive slots is not supported in Rel-17.

**Agreement:**

Down-select one of the following options in this meeting:

**Option 1**:

* The maximum value of window length *L* of the configured TDW should not exceed the maximum duration, which is reported as UE capability as the duration where UE is able to maintain power consistency and phase continuity subject to power consistency and phase continuity requirements.

**Option 1’:**

* The maximum value of window length L of the configured TDW should not exceed the maximum duration, which is reported as UE capability as the duration where UE is able to maintain power consistency and phase continuity subject to power consistency and phase continuity requirements.
  + - ~~If L is not configured, the configured TDW length is equal to all repetitions~~
    - If L is not configured, default behavior should be defined, e.g., the configured TDW length is equal to all repetitions

**Option 3’**:

* Whether the window length *L* of the configured TDW can be longer than maximum duration is subject to UE capability.
  + If UE is capable of *L* being longer than maximum duration,
    - The maximum value of the window length *L* of the configured TDW is the duration of all repetitions.
      * FFS: whether *L* cannot be other values other than the duration of all repetitions, if it is longer than the maximum duration.
    - If *L* is longer than the maximum duration, UE does not expect dynamic events.
      * FFS: details of dynamic events

**Agreement**

* For DG-PUSCH, Type1 CG-PUSCH and Type2 CG-PUSCH, the window length L of the configured TDW is at least configured by RRC.
* FFS: For DG-PUSCH and Type2 CG-PUSCH, whether the window length *L* of the configured TDW can be indicated by DCI or indicated by TDRA table with one additional entry.

**Agreement**

* The window length L of the RRC configured TDW is configured separately for PUSCH and PUCCH.
  + For PUSCH, *L* is configured per BWP.
* FFS whether the window length L can be configured with each row in the TDRA table

**Agreement**

* For PUSCH repetition type A counting based on physical slots
  + The configured TDWs are consecutive, where the start of other configured TDWs is the first physical slot right after the last physical slot of a previous configured TDW.
* For PUSCH repetition type A counting based on available slots
  + The configured TDWs are determined based on available slots, where start of a configured TDWs is the ~~next~~ first available slot after the ~~conclusion~~ last available slot of a previous configured TDW.
  + Note: The determination of available slots for PUSCH repetition Type A is defined in AI 8.8.1.1.

**Working assumption:**

* The start of the first actual TDW is the first ~~available~~ symbol (at least determined by TDRA table) ~~in available slot~~ for the first PUSCH transmission in an available slot within the configured TDW.
* The end of the actual TDW is
  + the last ~~available~~ symbol (at least determined by TDRA table) ~~in available slot~~ for the last PUSCH transmission in an available slot within the configured TDW if the actual TDW reaches the end of the last PUSCH transmission within the configured TDW.
  + the last ~~available~~ symbol (at least determined by TDRA table) ~~in available slot~~ of the PUSCH transmission right before the event if an event occurs that violates power consistency and phase continuity, and the PUSCH transmission is in an available slot.
* For UE capable of restarting DM-RS bundling, the start of the new actual TDW is the first ~~available~~ symbol (at least determined by TDRA table) ~~in available slot~~ for PUSCH transmission after the event violates power consistency and phase continuity, and the PUSCH transmission is in an available slot.

**Agreement**

* For back-to-back PUSCH transmissions across consecutive slots, support necessary design aspects (under the condition of power consistency and phase continuity) to enable joint channel estimation for the following case:
  + Over back-to-back PUSCH transmissions for one TB processed over multiple slots
    - It’s subject to UE capability
    - if it reuses only those joint channel estimation specification enhancements defined to support repetition Type A

**Agreement**

* For non-back-to-back PUSCH transmissions across consecutive slots (no uplink transmission in the middle of two PUSCH transmissions), support necessary design aspects (under the condition of power consistency and phase continuity) to enable joint channel estimation for the following case:
  + Over non-back-to-back PUSCH transmissions for one TB processed over multiple slots
    - It’s subject to UE capability
    - if it reuses only those joint channel estimation specification enhancements defined to support repetition Type A

**Agreement**

Down-select one of the following options:

* **Option 1:** If DM-RS bundling is supported, UE is mandatory to support restarting DM-RS bundling due to semi-static events. UE capability of restarting DMRS bundling is applied only to dynamic events.
* **Option 2:** UE capability of restarting DMRS bundling is applied to both semi-static events and dynamic events.

**Agreement**

* Support at least the following events that violate power consistency and phase continuity.
  + Dropping/cancellation based on Rel-15/16 collision rules.
  + FFS: Rel-17 collision rules.
  + DL slot or DL reception/monitoring based on semi-static DL/UL configuration for unpaired spectrum.
  + FFS: Other UL transmission in between PUSCH/PUCCH transmissions.
  + Gap between two PUSCH/PUCCH transmissions exceeds 13 symbols.
  + FFS: Transmission parameters need to be changed due to network-indicated operations, including: Tx power, UL beam/TPMI, and RB allocation.
  + FFS: TPC command.
  + FFS: TA adjustment.
  + FFS: The actual TDW reaches the maximum duration.
  + FFS: Frequency hopping.
  + FFS: Precoder cycling.
  + FFS: other events.
  + FFS: whether events are semi-static events or dynamic events.
  + FFS: the time duration of an event.

**Agreement**

* Introduce two RRC parameters to indicate enabling of DM-RS bundling and the window length of the configured TDW respectively.

**Agreement**

* Introduce a new RRC parameter for when UE restarts a PUSCH bundling window

1. Agreements at RAN1#106-e

**Agreement: Confirm the following working assumption.**

**Working assumption:**

* For non-back-to-back PUSCH transmissions (at least for the case of the same TB) across consecutive slots, support necessary design aspects (under the condition of power consistency and phase continuity) to enable joint channel estimation for the following cases:
  + Over non-back-to-back PUSCH transmissions (of the same TB) for repetition type A scheduled by dynamic grant or configured grant.
  + Over non-back-to-back PUSCH transmissions (of the same TB) for repetition type B scheduled by dynamic grant or configured grant, if it reuses only those joint channel estimation specification enhancements defined to support repetition Type A.
    - FFS: additional specification enhancements on top of that defined to support repetition Type A
    - Only for single layer transmissions
    - Subject to UE capability
  + FFS: Over non-back-to-back PUSCH transmissions with different TBs
  + FFS: Over non-back-to-back PUSCH transmissions for TBoMS
  + For the non-back-to-back PUSCH transmissions, it is defined as at least when there is no UL transmission between the two successive PUSCH transmissions
  + Subject to UE capability with details FFS (e.g., separate vs. joint capability for type A & type B, w.r.t. OFF power requirements, etc.)
* FFS: Joint channel estimation over non-back-to-back PUSCH transmissions with other uplink transmissions between the two successive PUSCH transmissions across consecutive slot.

**Conclusion**

* Optimization of DMRS location in time domain for PUSCH is not considered for joint channel estimation in Rel-17.

**Agreement**

* Joint channel estimation for PUSCH transmissions and the time domain window are jointly enabled or disabled via RRC configuration for a UE.
  + Note: Enabling/disabling of joint channel estimation for PUSCH transmissions means enabling/disabling of DMRS bundling for PUSCH transmissions under the condition of power consistency and phase continuity.

**Agreement**

**Make down-selection between the following two alternatives:**

* Alt 1: UE is not expected to receive TPC commands during the current time domain window.
* Alt 2: UE receives and accumulates TPC commands without taking effect during the current time domain window.

**Agreement**

* UE should not perform TA adjustment during the time domain window.
  + FFS: UE does not expect to receive TA command to indicate TA adjustment during the TDW.
  + FFS: UE ignores any TA command which indicates TA adjustment during the TDW.
  + FFS: UE performs TA adjustment after the TDW if it receives any TA command indicating TA adjustment during the TDW.

**Working assumption:**

For joint channel estimation for PUSCH repetition type A of PUSCH repetitions of the same TB, all the repetitions are covered by one or multiple consecutive/non-consecutive configured TDWs.

* Each configured TDW consists of one or multiple consecutive physical slots.
* The window length *L* of the configured TDW(s) can be explicitly configured with a single value ~~and~~ *~~L~~* ~~is no longer than the maximum duration~~.
  + FFS: The maximum value of *L* ~~is the duration of all repetitions~~
  + FFS: Solutions to error propagation issue if ~~for~~ *L* is longer than the maximum duration is to be discussed further.
  + FFS: The window length *L* is configured per UL BWP
* The start of the first configured TDW is the first PUSCH transmission
  + FFS: The first available slot/symbol, or the first physical slot/symbol for the first PUSCH transmission.
* The start of other configured TDWs can be implicitly determined prior to first repetition.
  + FFS: The configured TDWs are consecutive for paired spectrum/SUL band
  + FFS: The start of the configured TDWs for unpaired spectrum is implicitly determined based on semi-static DL/UL configuration.
* The end of the last configured TDW is the end of the last PUSCH transmission.
  + FFS: The end of the configured TDW is the last available slot/symbol, or the last physical slot/symbol for the last PUSCH transmission.
* Within one configured TDW, one or multiple actual TDWs can be implicitly determined:
  + The start of the first actual TDW is the first PUSCH transmission within the configured TDW.
    - FFS: The first available slot/symbol, or the first physical slot/symbol for the first PUSCH transmission.
  + After one actual TDW starts, UE is expected to maintain the power consistency and phase continuity until one of the following conditions is met, then the actual TDW is ended.
    - The actual TDW reaches the end of the last PUSCH transmission within the configured TDW.
      * FFS: The end of the actual TDW is the last available slot/symbol, or the last physical slot/symbol for the last PUSCH transmission.
    - An event occurs that violates power consistency and phase continuity
      * FFS: The events may include e.g., a DL slot based on DL/UL configuration for unpaired spectrum, the actual TDW reaches the maximum duration, DL reception/monitoring occasion for unpaired spectrum, high priority transmission, frequency hopping, precoder cycling.
      * FFS: The end of the actual TDW is the last available slot/symbol of the PUSCH transmission right before an event such that the power consistency and phase continuity are violated.
  + If the power consistency and phase continuity are violated due to an event, whether a new actual TDW is created is subject to UE capability of supporting restarting DMRS bundling.
    - If UE is capable of restarting DM-RS bundling, one new actual TDW is created after the event,
      * FFS: The start of the new actual TDW is the first available slot/symbol for PUSCH transmission after the event.
    - If UE is not capable of restarting DM-RS bundling, no new actual TDW is created until the end of the configured TDW.
    - FFS: UE capability of restarting DMRS bundling is applied only to dynamic event or not

Note 1: A ‘configured TDW’ refers to a time domain window whose length can be configured to ‘L’ and whose start and end is determined as described above.

Note 2: An ‘actual TDW’ refers to a time domain window during whose entire duration the DM-RS bundling is actually applied. An ‘actual TDW’ duration is always less than or equal to the ‘configure TDW’ duration.

Note 3: Whether the terms ‘configured TDW’ and ‘actual TDW’ are revised to other terms and if such terminology is used in specifications is to be further discussed.

1. Agreements at RAN1#105-e

Agreement**:**

* Joint channel estimation over non-back-to-back PUSCH transmissions within one slot is not supported.

Agreement:

* Definition of **the maximum duration**: a maximum time duration during which **UE is able to** maintain power consistency and phase continuity subject to power consistency and phase continuity requirements.
* FFS whether or not such a definition is necessary for RAN1 specifications.
  + Note: whether such a definition is to be specified in RAN4 specifications is up to RAN4.
* FFS the maximum duration may be reported by UE.
* Note: it is understood that for a UE, the maximum duration is no less than the time domain window duration

Agreement:Send LS to RAN4 asking the following questions

* For joint channel estimation, is there a maximum duration during which UE is able to maintain power consistency and phase continuity under certain tolerance level? If any, how long is it?
  + What factors determine the maximum duration?
  + Whether the maximum duration should be the same for different cases for both PUSCH and PUCCH?
  + Whether the maximum duration is dependent on the modulation order of transmission, e.g., QPSK, 16QAM, 64QAM?
  + Whether the maximum duration is dependent on UL waveform (DFT-s-OFDM vs. OFDM)?
  + Whether the maximum duration is band specific?
  + Besides the factors listed above, whether or not the maximum duration is further dependent on UE capabilities (e.g., multiple possible values for a given set of factor(s)), and if so, whether the UE should report such a duration

Agreement:

* Optimization of DMRS granularity in time domain for PUSCH is not considered for joint channel estimation in Rel-17.

Agreement:

* For back-to-back PUSCH transmissions within one slot, support necessary design aspects (under the condition of power consistency and phase continuity) to enable joint channel estimation for the following cases:
  + Over back-to-back PUSCH transmissions (of the same TB) for repetition type B scheduled by dynamic grant or configured grant, if it reuses only those joint channel estimation specification enhancements defined to support repetition Type A with consecutive slots
    - FFS: additional specification enhancements on top of that defined to support repetition Type A
    - Only for single layer transmissions
    - Subject to UE capability
* Joint channel estimation over back-to-back PUSCH transmissions with different TBs within one slot is not supported.

**Working assumption:**

* For non-back-to-back PUSCH transmissions (at least for the case of the same TB) across consecutive slots, support necessary design aspects (under the condition of power consistency and phase continuity) to enable joint channel estimation for the following cases:
  + Over non-back-to-back PUSCH transmissions (of the same TB) for repetition type A scheduled by dynamic grant or configured grant.
  + Over non-back-to-back PUSCH transmissions (of the same TB) for repetition type B scheduled by dynamic grant or configured grant, if it reuses only those joint channel estimation specification enhancements defined to support repetition Type A.
    - FFS: additional specification enhancements on top of that defined to support repetition Type A
    - Only for single layer transmissions
    - Subject to UE capability
  + FFS: Over non-back-to-back PUSCH transmissions with different TBs
  + FFS: Over non-back-to-back PUSCH transmissions for TBoMS
  + For the non-back-to-back PUSCH transmissions, it is defined as at least when there is no UL transmission between the two successive PUSCH transmissions
  + Subject to UE capability with details FFS (e.g., separate vs. joint capability for type A & type B, w.r.t. OFF power requirements, etc.)
* FFS: Joint channel estimation over non-back-to-back PUSCH transmissions with other uplink transmissions between the two successive PUSCH transmissions across consecutive slot.

Agreement:

* Joint channel estimation for PUSCH transmissions is enabled or disabled via RRC configuration for a UE
  + FFS: whether additional dynamic signaling is needed to enable/disable joint channel estimation for PUSCH transmissions
  + Note: the enabling of such a feature is subject to certain prerequisites
  + FFS RRC parameter details (including explicit vs. implicit configuration)
* FFS For joint channel estimation for PUSCH, the time domain window is not explicitly enabled or disabled separately from joint channel estimation.

Note: Enabling/disabling of joint channel estimation for PUSCH transmissions means enabling/disabling of DMRS bundling for PUSCH transmissions under the condition of power consistency and phase continuity.

Agreement:

For joint channel estimation for PUSCH repetition type A of PUSCH repetitions of the same TB, down select one of the following alternatives for the time domain window.

* Alt 1: All the repetitions are covered by one single time domain window
  + The start of the window is the first PUSCH transmission
  + FFS: how to handle non-consecutive physical slots for UL transmission, e.g., due to DL/UL configuration for unpaired spectrum
  + FFS: frequency hopping and precoder cycling
* Alt 2: All the repetitions are covered by one or multiple time domain windows
  + For the start of each window,
    - The start of the first window is the first PUSCH transmission.
    - FFS: how to determine the start of other windows, e.g., whether multiple windows are consecutive or non-consecutive, whether the start of the window depends on DL/UL configuration for unpaired spectrum
  + For the length of each window,
    - FFS Each window consists of at least two adjacent physical slots for UL transmission.
    - The length of each window is no longer than the maximum duration.
    - FFS: how to determine the length of each window
    - FFS: whether the length of each window depends on DL/UL configuration for unpaired spectrum
  + FFS: how to handle non-consecutive physical slots for UL transmission, e.g., due to DL/UL configuration for unpaired spectrum.
  + FFS: frequency hopping and precoder cycling
* Other alternatives are not precluded.

1. Agreements at RAN1#104b-e

Agreements:

* For joint channel estimation, specify a time domain window during which a UE is expected to maintain power consistency and phase continuity among PUSCH transmissions subject to power consistency and phase continuity requirements.
  + FFS how the time domain window is determined (e.g., via explicit configuration and/or implicitly derived) and whether or not to have the possibility of enabling/disabling the time domain window
  + FFS the units the time domain window (e.g. repetitions, slots, and/or symbols)
    - FFS : association between the potential use case(s) and units of the time window
  + FFS: single or multiple time domain windows
* FFS: relation with UE capability
* FFS: whether the term "time domain window" is used in the specification or replaced by other technical terms
* FFS whether or not to further consider impacting of timing advance

**Agreements:**

* A new DMRS pattern equally spaced among PUSCH transmissions is not considered for joint channel estimation in Rel-17.

**Agreements:**

* For inter-slot frequency hopping with inter-slot bundling, down select on the following two options:
  + Option 1: The bundle size (time domain hopping interval) equals to the time domain window size.
  + Option 2: The bundle size (time domain hopping interval) can be different from the time domain window size.
    - FFS: Whether the bundle size (time domain hopping interval) is explicitly configured or implicitly determined.
    - FFS: Whether/How the bundle size (time domain hopping interval) is defined separately for FDD and TDD.
    - FFS: relation between the bundle size (time domain hopping interval) and the time domain window size

**Conclusion:**

* For optimization of DMRS granularity in time domain with joint channel estimation, the proponents are encouraged to provide more simulation results in next meeting

**Agreements:**

* For the time domain window for joint channel estimation, down select on the following two options:
  + Option 1: The unit of the time domain window is defined separately for the following PUSCH transmissions:
    - PUSCH repetition type A
    - PUSCH repetition type B, if agreed
    - TBoMS, if agreed
    - Different TB, if agreed
  + Option 2: The unit of the time domain window is the same for the following PUSCH transmission:
    - PUSCH repetition type A
    - PUSCH repetition type B, if agreed
    - TBoMS, if agreed
    - Different TB, if agreed

**Agreement:**

* For back-to-back PUSCH transmissions across consecutive slots, support necessary design aspects (under the condition of power consistency and phase continuity) to enable joint channel estimation for the following cases:
  + Over back-to-back PUSCH transmissions (of the same TB) for repetition type B scheduled by dynamic grant or configured grant, if it reuses only those joint channel estimation specification enhancements defined to support repetition Type A.
    - FFS: additional specification enhancements on top of that defined to support repetition Type A
    - Only for single layer transmissions
    - Subject to UE capability
  + FFS: Over back-to-back PUSCH transmissions with different TBs

1. Agreements at RAN1#104e

**Agreements**:

* Following potential use cases are considered for joint channel estimation for PUSCH:
  + Use case 1: back-to-back PUSCH transmissions within one slot.
  + Use case 2: non-back-to-back PUSCH transmissions within one slot.
  + Use case 3: back-to-back PUSCH transmissions across consecutive slots.
  + Use case 4: non-back-to-back PUSCH transmissions across consecutive slots.
  + Use case 5: PUSCH transmissions across non-consecutive slots.

Note: RAN1 assumes “back-to-back PUSCH transmission” has zero gap in-between adjacent PUSCH transmissions.

Agreements:

* For back-to-back PUSCH transmissions across consecutive slots, support necessary design aspects (under the condition of power consistency and phase continuity) to enable joint channel estimation at least for the following case:
  + Over back-to-back PUSCH transmissions (of the same TB) for repetition type A scheduled by dynamic grant or configured grant
  + FFS details (including possible other cases)

Agreements:

* For joint channel estimation, ~~define~~ a time domain window is introduced to facilitate further discussion, during which UE is expected to maintain power consistency and phase continuity among PUSCH transmissions subject to power consistency and phase continuity requirements.
  + FFS: whether the window should be specified
  + FFS: the length of the time domain window is defined by a set of repetitions/slots/symbols
  + FFS: single or multiple time domain windows
* FFS: relation with UE capability
* FFS: the time domain window may or may not be configured ~~or specified~~.
* FFS: whether the term "time domain window" is used in the specification or replaced by other technical terms
* FFS: Whether the window is determined by the power consistency and phase continuity requirements and/or by other factors is to be decided.

Agreements:

* Companies are encouraged to study optimization of DMRS granularity in time domain with joint channel estimation, including:
  + Use cases
  + Simulations results
  + Enhanced schemes, e.g.,
    - Different DMRS density for different PUSCH transmissions
    - No DMRS for some PUSCH transmissions
  + If applicable, impact of dynamic changes, e.g., cancellation of a repetition and companies report the evaluation method.
* Companies are encouraged to study optimization of DMRS location in time domain with joint channel estimation, including:
  + Use cases
  + Simulations results
  + Enhanced schemes, e.g.,
    - DMRS equally spaced among PUSCH transmissions
    - DMRS located in special slots
    - Orphan symbol上 used for DMRS
  + If applicable, impact of dynamic changes, e.g., cancellation of a repetition and companies report the evaluation method.
* Note: the simulation assumptions for DM-RS in TR 38.830 are used as baseline for performance evaluation on optimization of DMRS location/granularity in time domain.
  + Take into account impairments such as frequency offset, and report corresponding parametrization together with the results. Further discuss impairment details.

**Working assumption:**

* For back-to-back PUSCH transmissions across consecutive slots, support necessary design aspects (under the condition of power consistency and phase continuity) to enable joint channel estimation for the following case:
  + Over back-to-back PUSCH transmissions for ~~TB processing~~ one TB processed over multiple slots
    - It’s subject to UE capability

Agreements:

* For joint channel estimation.
  + Take into account the residual frequency error, e.g., +/- 0.1 ppm as upper bound.
  + Companies can report other values and frequency error model.

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