3GPP TSG-RAN WG1 Meeting #108 R1-22xxxxx

e-Meeting, February 21st – March 3rd, 2022

**Agenda Item: 5**

**Title: [Draft] FL summary #1 on CORESET#0 impact of CBW narrower than 40MHz of n79**

**Source: Moderator (Samsung)**

**Document for: Discussion, Decision**

# Introduction

This feature lead (FL) summary (FLS) concerns CORESET#0 impact of CBW narrower than 40MHz of n79 in LS [R1-2200907](file:///C%3A%5C%5CUsers%5C%5Cqiqi.zhang%5C%5CAppData%5C%5CLocal%5C%5CDocs%5C%5CR1-2200907.zip) from RAN4 to RAN1.

This document summarizes contributions [1] – [11] submitted to agenda item 5 Incoming LSs on Rel-17 NR\_bands\_R17\_BWs.

The issues that are in the focus of this round of the discussion are tagged FL2.

Follow the naming convention in this example:

* *NarrowerCBWn79FLS-v000.docx*
* *NarrowerCBWn79FLS-v001-CompanyA.docx*
* *NarrowerCBWn79FLS-v002-CompanyA-CompanyB.docx*
* *NarrowerCBWn79FLS-v003-CompanyB-CompanyC.docx*

If needed, you may “lock” a spreadsheet file for 30 minutes by creating a checkout file, as in this example:

* Assume CompanyC wants to update *NarrowerCBWn79FLS-v002-CompanyA-CompanyB.docx*.
* CompanyC uploads an empty file named *NarrowerCBWn79FLS-v003-CompanyB-CompanyC.checkout*
* CompanyC checks that no one else has created a checkout file simultaneously, and if there is a collision, CompanyC tries to coordinate with the company who made the other checkout (see, e.g., contact list below).
* CompanyC then has 30 minutes to upload *NarrowerCBWn79FLS-v003-CompanyB-CompanyC.docx*
* If no update is uploaded in 30 minutes, other companies can ignore the checkout file.
* Note that the file timestamps on the server are in UTC time.

In file names, please use the hyphen character (not the underline character) and include ‘v’ in front of the version number, as in the examples above and in line with the general recommendation (see slide 10 in [R1-2108693](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG1_RL1/TSGR1_106b-e/Docs/R1-2108693.zip)), otherwise the sorting of the files will be messed up (which can only be fixed by the RAN1 secretary).

To avoid excessive email load on the RAN1 email reflector, please note that there is NO need to send an info email to the reflector just to inform that you have uploaded a new version of this document. Companies are invited to enter the contact info in the table below.

# CORESET#0 impact of CBW narrower than 40MHz of n79

In RAN#94-e meeting, the updated channel bandwidth support to the band n79 was approved for the new scenarios (e.g., local 5G, RedCap). Since the band n79 newly introduces {10, 20, 30, 70, 90} MHz to existing channel bandwidths {40, 50, 60, 80, 100} MHz, the minimum channel bandwidth of n79 has been changed from 40 MHz to 10MHz. Most of issues caused by minimum channel bandwidth change would be resolved for the band n79 by adding a step size for the narrower channel bandwidths. However, there’s still a backward compatibility issue.

In TS 38.213, upon detection of SS/PBCH block, UE determines CORESET#0 from MIB by looking up the table for *controlResourceSetZero*. The table is determined according to subcarrier spacing of SSB, subcarrier spacing of PDCCH, and minimum channel bandwidth of the frequency band where UE located. For example, a new UE supporting 10 MHz the minimum channel bandwidth for n79 will have a different table (table 13.4 in TS 38.213) for CORESET#0 configuration with a legacy UE still supporting 40 MHz (table 13.6 in TS 38.213). Regarding backward compatibility, how to determine the table in this scenario can be an issue that needs further clarifications.

To solve this issue, RAN4 proposed four potential solutions and sent LS to RAN1 for input.

* Alt-1: Add narrower channel bandwidth to n79, and indicate different table to legacy UE and new UE for CORESET#0 configuration.
* Alt-1a: Add narrower channel bandwidth to n79, and indicate the same table 13.6 to legacy UE and new UE for CORESET#0 configuration.
	+ Rationale: Legacy UE not supporting channel bandwidth lower than 40MHz will always look at table 13.6, this table shall then be the common one.
* Alt-1b: Add narrower channel bandwidth to n79, and indicate:
	+ A UE synchronizing on a GSCN with step 4 shall look at the table 13.6.
		- Rationale: This enables new and legacy to connect in band n79 using the same CORESET#0 configuration.
	+ A UE synchronizing on a GSCN with step 1 but not step 4 shall look at the table 13.4.
		- Rationale: Table 3.4 offers more flexibility on CORESET#0 configuration
* Alt-2: Add narrower channel bandwidth to new band nX instead of n79.

Regarding this issue, RAN1 contributions from different companies are provided in [1-11].

* For Alt-1

Most of contributions indicate that Alt-1 is not preferred due to the big impact on configuration flexibility of CORESET#0 it brings [4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11] or having backward compatibility issue that not feasible to implement [5]. One contribution [2] thinks Alt1/1a are acceptable from standardization effort point of view and slightly prefers Alt-1.

* For Alt-2

Most of contributions [4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11] indicate that Alt-2 is not preferred. Because it brings UE complexity to implementation to support both n79 and nX for Type0-PDCCH monitoring [4, 6, 7, 8, 11], has backward compatibility issue that not feasible to implement [5], or needs effort to revert agreement in RAN4 [2, 7, 9]. Meanwhile, one contribution [1] prefers Alt-2 comparing with other alternatives.

* For Alt-1a and Alt-1b

One contribution [1] points out that Alt-1a/1b need to introduce frequency band number and GSCN to RAN1 specification, and frequency band number and GSCN are transparent to RAN1 specification. Also, one contribution [10] indicates that typically RAN1 have avoided hard-coding band-dependencies in RAN1 specification.

Several contributions [4, 5, 6, 11] prefer Alt-1b since it has larger configuration flexibility comparing with Alt-1a. Contributions [2, 7, 11] mention the step size should be 16 instead of 4 in Alt-1b, and contribution [5] modifies Alt-1b with minor revision.

Several contributions [7, 8, 9] prefer Alt-1a, considering UE implementation complexity bring by Alt-1b. Contribution [10] thinks additional RB offsets would need to be introduced to Alt-1a. Contribution [9] introduces a new table which duplicate index 0-9 in Table13-6, and add additional configurations for CBW narrower than 40MHz.

Contribution [3] thinks it’s better to have same understanding of the alternatives and the impacts before making any agreements and exceptional handling for band n79 can be considered.

Summarize views of companies in table below.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Alternatives | Support companies |
| Alt-1 | ZTE(slightly) |
| Alt-1a | MTK, SAMSUNG, NOKIA(add additional RB offset), QC (new table for n79) |
| Alt-1b | HW(assume UE complexity is negligible), ERICSSON, CMCC(slightly), INTEL, NOKIA |
| Alt-2 | vivo |

Regarding frequency band number/GSCN transparent to RAN1 specification issue from [1, 10]:

* Currently, RAN1 specification has introduced frequency band and GSCN specific procedures. For example, determination of the first symbol indexes for candidate SS/PBCH blocks in 38.213-4.1 is based on carrier frequency range. Another example, in 38.213-13, UE determine offset according Table 13-1A or Table 13-4A, ‘if frequency position of the SS/PBCH block corresponds to the GSCN of a synchronization raster entry as defined in [8-1, TS 38.101-1]’.
* Moreover, we can discuss ways to avoid mention specific frequency band number in 38.213 after we make an agreement if it is an issue.

Regarding the step size issue in Alt-1b from [2, 7, 11]:

* Correct RAN4 alternative Alt-1b’s description from step size 4 to step size 16.

Since the majority view is focus on Alt-1a and Alt-1b, the following proposal can be considered.

(Please also notice that general guideline from Chair is to make Rel-17 related outgoing LSs in RAN1#108e be finalized by February 25, 2022.)

**FL1 Proposal 2-1:** Can the following alternatives be considered for down selection? If yes, please indicate your preferred alternative(s).

* Alt-1a: Add narrower channel bandwidth to n79, and indicate the same table 13.6 to legacy UE and new UE for CORESET#0 configuration.
	+ FFS additional entries for the used table(s)
	+ FFS on necessity of new table(s)
* Alt-1b: Add narrower channel bandwidth to n79, and indicate:
	+ A UE synchronizing on a GSCN with step 16 shall look at the table 13.6.
	+ A UE synchronizing on a GSCN with step 1 but not step 16 shall look at the table 13.4.
	+ Note: In RAN1’s understanding, step size of GSCN should be 16 instead of 4.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Y/N** | **Comments** |
| Intel | Y | In our contribution [5], the minor modification was essentially what has been clarified in the Alt 1-b that GSCN step size should be 16 and not 4.With this clarification, we are fully supportive of Alt 1-b.FL2: It is FL’s understanding of your contribution as well.One aspect to consider for Alt 1-a is that only 63% and 25% of the channel entries with 15 kHz and 30 kHz is supported, respectively. Compared that with Alt 1-b where all (100%) channels entries can be supported. We provide quantitative analysis of the supported channel entries in our contribution [5]FL2: Consider configuration flexibility you mentioned, Alt-1a with new added entries may also solve the issue. Please consider to add your answer in Question 2-1. |
| FUTUREWEI | Y | It is okay to focus on Alt-1a and Alt-1b for downselection (with any clarifications as needed). For instance, several companies seemed to have different understanding for Alt-1a. |
| Nokia | Y | We think that both approaches would be in principle viable, while think that from UE complexity perspective Alt-1a would be preferable.The problem pointed by Intel would be seem to get resolved, if we introduce additional RB offset values for 24RB CORESET size (either both or at least one of $N\_{symb}^{CORESET}$={2,3}) to Table 13-6, and for 48RB CORESET size (at least one of $N\_{symb}^{CORESET}$={1,2,3}) to Table 13-5.  |
| Ericsson | Y | Our preference is Alt-1b. |
| Qualcomm |  | Considering the potential impacts on RAN1 spec and UE implementation, our preference is Alt-1a.Alt-2 is also acceptable to us.FL2: with the impact on UE implementation and effort to revert agreement in RAN4, we’ll take the majority view to down select Alt-1a and Alt-1b. |
| vivo | N | We understand Alt-2 may revert RAN4’s previous agreement, but it is the cleanest solution from RAN1 perspective. Regarding the arguments made against Alt-2, we have following comments:1. The UE blind decoding is only limited to the case where UE try to access the NW at the first time, and there are currently several precedent of overlapping bands in RAN4, which requires the similar thing. Therefore, we do not see the feasibility issue of Alt-2 from UE complexity perspective.
2. Alt- 1a or Alt-1b will introduce band specific or even GSCN specific UE behavior which is highly discouraged from RAN1 specification perspective and we do not have precedent for those. If now we agree to introduce special handling for n79, should we do the same in the future if RAN4 find another use case for special handling for other bands? Are we (RAN1) ready to break the band agnostic principle for RAN1 specification? At least for us, it would be highly discouraged to do so.

It would be good to hear the response to the above points from the proponents of Alt-1a or Alt-1b before making a down-selection. |
| SAMSUNG | Y | We prefer Alt-1a, and can further discuss the FFS.@VIVOWe don’t think currently overlapping bands in RAN4 have the same issue with that in Alt2. Because the existing overlapping bands in RAN4 share the same minimum channel bandwidth, and map to the same CORESET#0 configuration table, UE don’t need to try both tables.Besides, since there are already frequency band or GSCN related behavior in RAN1 specification. We don’t think it is a blocking issue for Alt1-a/Alt-1b. |
| Fujitsu | Y | Our preference is Alt-1a or Alt-1b. We think Alt-1 and Alt-2 are not practical considering the gNB implementation/backward compatibility and RAN4 workload, even though RAN1 spec impact is zero/small. Regarding vivo’s comment, as Samsung mentioned, RAN1 specs have already defined a frequency dependent behavior in e.g. section 4.1 of 38.213 , so alt-1a or alt-1b cannot be blocked due to this reason. Also, in our understanding, there was no big support to Alt.2 in RAN4 and hence we wonder why we need to push this alternative from RAN1. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Y | Fine for further down selection while our preference is Alt 1-b or Alt 1-a without the FFS bullets. Our understanding is that those sub-bullets for Alt 1-a aim to provide additional flexibility conditioned by UE implementation change - if anyway such change is made then Alt 1-b should be best with full flexibility. |
| ZTE | OK | Our first preference is Alt 1 for its simplicity. We are also fine with Alt 1a. For Alt 1b, new UE needs to distinguish different GSCNs to use the correct table, which increases the complexity of UE and more specification effort is expected. In addition, to be compatible with legacy UEs, Alt 1b also requires to apply GSCN with step 16 with table 13.6, which cannot provide additional flexibility compared to Alt 1a.  |
| NTT DOCOMO | Y | We support to down-select from Alt.1a or Alt.1b. Also we share the same view with Qualcomm that Alt.1a is preferable considering potential RAN1 impact. |
| vivo2 |  | Thanks a lot for the responses to our comments.We do not see a particular band number nXX captured in anywhere in the current RAN1 specification. Currently it only distinguishes among different frequency ranges, e.g. licensed/unlicensed, FR1/FR2, or <3GHz, etc. and we would like to avoid mentioning specific band number in RAN1 specification. We also did not see particular GSCN or GSCN step captured in the RAN1 specification, we also would like to avoid that. Regarding Alt-2, our understanding of the discussion was that RAN4 did not realize the significant RAN1 specification when excluding Alt-2 at the early stage of the discussion, RAN1 should have been involved at that time. If there is clear majority to go with Alt-1a or Alt-1b, we strongly prefer to keep RAN1 specification transparent to particular band number and GSCN number and having those captured in RAN4 specification.FL2: Regarding the RAN1 specification issue you pointed out, please consider to further comment on potential test in Proposal 3-1/3-2/3-3. |
| MediaTek | Y | From the UE implementation perspective, we prefer Alt1-a without FFS point. For the FFS points under it, if new entries or tables are to be added, we need to make sure legacy UE will not impacted. |

Based on replies above, the majority view is to down select from Alt-1a and Alt-1b as below.

* Alt-1a: Add narrower channel bandwidth to n79, and indicate the same table 13.6 to legacy UE and new UE for CORESET#0 configuration.
	+ FFS additional entries for the used table(s)
	+ FFS on necessity of new table(s)
* Alt-1b: Add narrower channel bandwidth to n79, and indicate:
	+ A UE synchronizing on a GSCN with step 16 shall look at the table 13.6.
	+ A UE synchronizing on a GSCN with step 1 but not step 16 shall look at the table 13.4.
	+ Note: In RAN1’s understanding, step size of GSCN should be 16 instead of 4.

Update companies’ view on two alternatives as table below.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Alternatives | Support companies |
| Alt-1a | MTK (without additional entries), SAMSUNG, NOKIA(add additional RB offset), QC (new table for n79), NTT DOCOMO,ZTE, HW(without additional entries), Fujitsu, FUTUREWEI |
| Alt-1b | HW, ERICSSON, INTEL, Fujitsu, FUTUREWEI |

In FL’s understanding, adding new entries to existing tables can provide similar flexibility as introducing new tables for n79. Considering the concern from vivo to introduce special handling of particular band, FL suggest to focus the discussion on the new entries.

**FL2 Question 2-1: Please provide answers of the following questions with technical reasons:**

**(Q1) Which option(s) is preferred?**

**(Q2) Which option(s) can be accepted?**

**(Q3) Which option(s) is not acceptable?**

* Alt-1a: Add narrower channel bandwidth to n79, and indicate the same table 13.6 to legacy UE and new UE for CORESET#0 configuration.
* Alt-1a’: Add narrower channel bandwidth to n79, and indicate table 13.6 with additional entries to legacy UE and new UE for CORESET#0 configuration.
* Alt-1b: Add narrower channel bandwidth to n79, and indicate:
	+ A UE synchronizing on a GSCN with step 16 shall look at the table 13.6.
	+ A UE synchronizing on a GSCN with step 1 but not step 16 shall look at the table 13.4.
	+ Note: In RAN1’s understanding, step size of GSCN should be 16 instead of 4.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Comments** |
| Ericsson | Preference is Alt-1b considering it is the only way to provide additional flexibility in CORESET#0 configuration that we see needed in deployments. We do not see how Alt-1a’ can work with legacy UEs and then it should be ruled out. In Alt-1a one is then limited to the existing in tables 13-5 and 13-6. Hence: Q1: Alt-1bQ2: We have concerns with the lack of flexibility in Alt-1aQ3: Alt-1a’ since it cannot support legacy UEs |
| vivo | Q1: Alt-1a. Q3: Alt-1a' would require further RAN1 spec efforts for determine the appropriate values for the reserved entries and it may have impacts on the legacy UEs. Alt-1b would increase UE implementation complexity. |
| Qualcomm | Q1: Alt-1a’. To mitigate the impacts of Alt-1a’ on legacy UE (if any), NW has the flexibility to signal the existing entries (index 0 to 9) of Table 13-6 only for a cell that allows legacy UE to access.Q2: Alt-1aQ3: For Alt-1b, we have concerns for its potential impacts on RAN1 specs and UE implementation. Moreover, it prohibits the cells with CBW of {10, 20, 30} MHz to be deployed on the GSCN range of 8460:16:8880, and this seems inconsistent with the RAN4 agreements (which allows new CBW of {10, 20, 30} MHz to be deployed on the GSCN range of 8475:1:8884). |
| FUTUREWEI | Note to moderator: our preferences were not captured in the table. We updated the table in red.Q1: Alt-1b – in our understanding, when GSCN is a multiple of 16, during initial access CBW of 10 and 20 MHz are used. For the connected mode, CBW of 10, 20, 30 can be configured. So there is no issue or inconsistency with RAN4.Q2: Alt-1aQ3: Alt-1a′ - it is unclear how a legacy UE interprets such reserved entries. |
| Nokia | Q1: Our preference would be Alt-1a’.Q2/Q3: In principle we can consider any of the listed alternatives. For Alt-1b, if agreed, we would prefer to leave the GSCN based selection procedure to RAN4, as suggested in FL proposals below. |
| MediaTek | Q1: We still prefer Alt-1a to minimize UE changes. Q2: However, we can accept Alt-1b and Alt-1a’ with a *condition*. * Between Alt-1b and Alt1-a’ with a condition, we prefer Alt-1b.
* The *condition* for us to accept Alt-1a’ is that new entries can be only configured in cells that are not deployed on legacy sync raster entries. In this way, a legacy UE won’t camp on such a cell and won’t try and fail to decode CORESET#0 configured by new entries.

Q3: We cannot accept Alt1-a’ without any conditions applied, for example the *condition* we described in our reply to Q2.  |
| SAMSUNG | Q1:Alt-1a has no impact on legacy UE, less impact on RAN1 specification and simple to implement with good enough flexibility.Q2:Alt-1a’. It is up to UE implementation that how to interpret the reserved row of table 13-6. Thus, we also have concern on the behavior of legacy UE when it co-exist with new UE. To solve this problem, one way is as QC mentioned to depend on NW configuration. However, NW still have the possibility to configure index 10-15. And if there is legacy UE, then it may cause unknown UE behavior. Another way is to add restriction on the usage of the new entries in RAN1 specification, for example: new entries only applicable for GSCN with step size 1 but not step size 16. Comparing with Alt-1a, it has larger impact on RAN1 specification.Q3: Alt-1b. We have concerns on UE implementation complexity it brings. UE need to identify its located GSCN firstly, then map the corresponding table for CORESET#0 configuration determination. Moreover, Alt-1a’ can bring same configuration flexibility without impact on UE implementation. |
| NTT DOCOMO | Q1: Alt-1aQ2: Alt-1a’, Alt-1bOur preference is Alt-1a which can minimize RAN1 specification impacts or standardization effort. We can also accept Alt-1a’ and Alt-1b which can provide configuration flexibility compared to Alt-1a. If Alt-1a’ is supported, it may be necessary to discuss how to ensure backward compatibility for legacy UE. |
| CMCC | Comparing these three alternatives, when there are legacy UEs in the cell, only entries 0~9 in table 13-6 can be configured for common CORESET#0. When there are no legacy UEs, both Alt-1a’ and Alt-1b can provide additional CORESET#configurations. While Alt-1b allow more flexible configuration candidates, that’s because when SSB is transmitted on a GSCN with step 1 but not step 16, even with the same 24RB\*2symbol, offset 2RB configuration, the CORESET#0 location will be different from the case that SSB is transmitted on a GSCN with step 16. And Alt-1b desn’t require no new design for the table.Q1: Alt-1bQ2: Alt-1aQ3: Alt-1a’, it is not preferred, since it requires more spec changes. |
| Fujitsu | Q1. Either Alt-1a or Alt-1b is fine. In our view, the necessity of the flexibility depends on the potential spectrum allocation. We think the most flexible solution should be prepared by RAN1, but we are OK to leave the final decision (Alt-1a or -1b) up to RAN4. Q2. Alt-1a’We understand that Alt-1a’ will not bring any legacy UE issue if the new entries are properly used. However, we don’t think this approach is a safe way to go. More discussion and a solution to ensure backward compatibility would be needed, then.  |
| ZTE | Q1: Alt-1a. Q2: Alt-1a’. It can provide better flexibility and avoid dependency on GSCN number in RAN1 specification. So, this is acceptable for us. Q3: Alt-1b. More UE complexity is expected.  |

# Potential Text proposal

As commented by vivo, specific frequency band number or GSCN number shall be transparent to RAN1 specification. Please comment on the potential text proposals for each alternative:

**Text proposal For Alt-1a:**

Table 13-3: Set of resource blocks and slot symbols of CORESET for Type0-PDCCH search space set when {SS/PBCH block, PDCCH} SCS is {30, 15} kHz for frequency bands with minimum channel bandwidth 5 MHz or 10 MHz except for the frequency bands given in [5, TS38.101-1] <Table omitted>

Table 13-4: Set of resource blocks and slot symbols of CORESET for Type0-PDCCH search space set when {SS/PBCH block, PDCCH} SCS is {30, 30} kHz for frequency bands with minimum channel bandwidth 5 MHz or 10 MHz except for the frequency bands given in [5, TS38.101-1] <Table omitted>

Table 13-5: Set of resource blocks and slot symbols of CORESET for Type0-PDCCH search space set when {SS/PBCH block, PDCCH} SCS is {30, 15} kHz for frequency bands with minimum channel bandwidth 40MHz or for the frequency bands given in [5, TS38.101-1] <Table omitted>

Table 13-6: Set of resource blocks and slot symbols of CORESET for Type0-PDCCH search space set when {SS/PBCH block, PDCCH} SCS is {30, 30} kHz for frequency bands with minimum channel bandwidth 40MHz or for the frequency bands given in [5, TS38.101-1] <Table omitted>

**FL2 Proposal 3-1:**

* **If Alt-1a is supported, whether the above changes are sufficient for RAN 1?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Y/N** | **Comments** |
| Ericsson | Y |  |
| vivo |  | We are fine generally with the text proposal. But we would like to clarify whether the {SS/PBCH block, PDCCH} SCS of {30, 15}, i.e., modification on Table 13-3 and Table 13-5 is in the scope since from RAN4 LS description, only {SS/PBCH block, PDCCH} SCS of {30, 30}, i.e., Table 13-4 and Table 13-6 in TS 38.213 is discussed. |
| Qualcomm | Y | Agree with the comments of Vivo |
| FUTUREWEI |  | Similar comment as vivo. In addition, the minimum channel bandwidth needs to be added to Table 13-6. ExampleTable 13-6: Set of resource blocks and slot symbols of CORESET for Type0-PDCCH search space set when {SS/PBCH block, PDCCH} SCS is {30, 30} kHz for frequency bands with minimum channel bandwidth 40MHz or for the frequency bands given in [5, TS38.101-1] when the minimum channel bandwidth is 10 MHz |
| Nokia | Y |  |
| MediaTek | Y |  |
| SAMSUNG | Y | @vivoAccording to RAN4 CR R4-2117846, n79 supports new narrower CBW for both SCs 15KHz and 30KHz. Thus, for SCs {30, 15} kHz of {SS/PBCH block, PDCCH}, it has the exactly same problem as SCs {30, 30} kHz of {SS/PBCH block, PDCCH}. Even only table 13-6 is mentioned in alternatives, for table 13-5, it is the exactly same solution. And RAN1 shall include both scenarios for potential text proposal. |
| NTT DOCOMO | Y |  |
| CMCC | Y |  |
| Fujitsu | Y |  |
| ZTE | Y |  |

**Text proposal For Alt-1a’:**

Table 13-3: Set of resource blocks and slot symbols of CORESET for Type0-PDCCH search space set when {SS/PBCH block, PDCCH} SCS is {30, 15} kHz for frequency bands with minimum channel bandwidth 5 MHz or 10 MHz except for the frequency bands given in [5, TS38.101-1] <Table omitted>

Table 13-4: Set of resource blocks and slot symbols of CORESET for Type0-PDCCH search space set when {SS/PBCH block, PDCCH} SCS is {30, 30} kHz for frequency bands with minimum channel bandwidth 5 MHz or 10 MHz except for the frequency bands given in [5, TS38.101-1] <Table omitted>

Table 13-5: Set of resource blocks and slot symbols of CORESET for Type0-PDCCH search space set when {SS/PBCH block, PDCCH} SCS is {30, 15} kHz for frequency bands with minimum channel bandwidth 40MHz or for the frequency bands given in [5, TS38.101-1]

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Index | SS/PBCH block and CORESET multiplexing pattern  | Number of RBs $N\_{RB}^{CORESET}$ | Number of Symbols $N\_{symb}^{CORESET}$  | Offset (RBs)  |
| 0 | 1 | 48 | 1 | 4 |
| 1 | 1 | 48 | 2 | 4 |
| 2 | 1 | 48 | 3 | 4 |
| 3 | 1 | 96 | 1 | 0 |
| 4 | 1 | 96 | 1 | 56 |
| 5 | 1 | 96 | 2 | 0 |
| 6 | 1 | 96 | 2 | 56 |
| 7 | 1 | 96 | 3 | 0 |
| 8 | 1 | 96 | 3 | 56 |
| 9 | 1 | 48 | [1] | [6] |
| 10 | 1 | 48 | [2] | [6] |
| 11 | 1 | 48 | [3] | [6] |
| 12 | [Reserved] |
| 13 | [Reserved] |
| 14 | Reserved |
| 15 | Reserved |

Table 13-6: Set of resource blocks and slot symbols of CORESET for Type0-PDCCH search space set when {SS/PBCH block, PDCCH} SCS is {30, 30} kHz for frequency bands with minimum channel bandwidth 40MHz or for the frequency bands given in [5, TS38.101-1]

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Index | SS/PBCH block and CORESET multiplexing pattern  | Number of RBs $N\_{RB}^{CORESET}$ | Number of Symbols $N\_{symb}^{CORESET}$  | Offset (RBs)  |
| 0 | 1 | 24 | 2 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 24 | 2 | 4 |
| 2 | 1 | 24 | 3 | 0 |
| 3 | 1 | 24 | 3 | 4 |
| 4 | 1 | 48 | 1 | 0 |
| 5 | 1 | 48 | 1 | 28 |
| 6 | 1 | 48 | 2 | 0 |
| 7 | 1 | 48 | 2 | 28 |
| 8 | 1 | 48 | 3 | 0 |
| 9 | 1 | 48 | 3 | 28 |
| 10 | 1 | 24 | [2 or 3] | [1] |
| 11 | 1 | 24 | [2 or 3] | [2] |
| 12 | 1 | 24 | [2 or 3] | [3] |
| 13 | Reserved |
| 14 | Reserved |
| 15 | Reserved |

**FL2 Proposal 3-2:**

* **If Alt-1a’ is supported,**

**(Q1) whether the above changes are sufficient for RAN 1?**

**(Q2) what are the new entries needed?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Y/N** | **Comments** |
| Ericsson | N | We consider this change NBC and hence breaking the specification |
| Qualcomm | Y | As recognized by RAN4 in the LS to RAN1 (R4-2202286), introduction of new/narrower CBW and new GSCN configurations (range, step size) to n79 band is a NBC issue.Q1/Q2: it is desirable to add new entire for 24 RB/48 RB, which support max CCE AL of 16. |
| FUTUREWEI |  | Similar comment as above for the minimum channel bandwidth in the table title. It is unclear how a legacy UE would interpret the new values when it receives them in the MIB |
| Nokia | Y | Q1: YesQ2: For Table 13-6, as noted earlier we could have the offsets={1,2,3} RB added either both or at least one of $N\_{symb}^{CORESET}$={2,3} values. For Table 13-5, we could check if both the offsets={2,6} RB would be added to all or some of $N\_{symb}^{CORESET}$={1,2,3} values. |
| MediaTek |  | To avoid any impact on legacy UE, if Alt-1a’ is agreed, we should notify RAN4 that new entries are only applicable to cells that allow new UEs ***but not legacy UEs*** to access. This condition should be clearly stated in RAN4’s specification and NW should strictly follow this rule for its cell planning and configuration.  |
| SAMSUNG |  | Q1: For the concern from Ericsson and FUTUREWEI, notes can be added for the new entries. For example, index 10-15 of table 13-6 are only applicable for GSCNs of synchronization raster entries as defined in [5.4.3.3, TS38.101-1]. And inform RAN4 to restrict the applicable GSCNs only to new UEs which with GSCN step size 1 but not step size 16.Q2: Number of RB 48 for table 13-5, and Number of RB 24 for table 13-6 |
| NTT DOCOMO |  | We share similar the concern as Ericsson and FUTUREWEI that a legacy UE behavior when it is configured with a new entry is unclear, hence, it needs to be clarified before we discuss the exact values of new entries. |
| CMCC |  | When only 3 additional entries are designed, the additional flexibility may be limited.  |
| ZTE |  | We prefer the following changes for the new entries of Table 13-5 and Table 13-6, i.e., directly change the reserved row into an index referring to Table 13-3 and Table 13-4 respectively. Because it can clearly reflect our intention to use the index from a narrow band table and is more understandable. In addition, it also borrow some spirit of Alt 1 b (in terms of referring a new Table) and therefore may also address some of concerns from proponents of Alt 1b. For Table 13-5: ~~Reserved~~ Index 1 of Table 13-3~~Reserved~~ Index 3 of Table 13-3~~Reserved~~ Index 5 of Table 13-3For Table 13-6: ~~Reserved~~ Index 1 of Table 13-4~~Reserved~~ Index 2 of Table 13-4~~Reserved~~ Index 3 of Table 13-4 |

**Text proposal For Alt-1b:**

Table 13-3: Set of resource blocks and slot symbols of CORESET for Type0-PDCCH search space set when {SS/PBCH block, PDCCH} SCS is {30, 15} kHz for frequency bands with minimum channel bandwidth 5 MHz or 10 MHz except for the GSCNs of synchronization raster entries as defined in [5.4.3.3, TS 38.101-1] <Table omitted>

Table 13-4: Set of resource blocks and slot symbols of CORESET for Type0-PDCCH search space set when {SS/PBCH block, PDCCH} SCS is {30, 30} kHz for frequency bands with minimum channel bandwidth 5 MHz or 10 MHz except for the GSCNs of synchronization raster entries as defined in [5.4.3.3, TS 38.101-1] <Table omitted>

Table 13-5: Set of resource blocks and slot symbols of CORESET for Type0-PDCCH search space set when {SS/PBCH block, PDCCH} SCS is {30, 15} kHz for frequency bands with minimum channel bandwidth 40MHz or for the GSCNs of synchronization raster entries as defined in [5.4.3.3, TS 38.101-1] <Table omitted>

Table 13-6: Set of resource blocks and slot symbols of CORESET for Type0-PDCCH search space set when {SS/PBCH block, PDCCH} SCS is {30, 30} kHz for frequency bands with minimum channel bandwidth 40MHz or for the GSCNs of synchronization raster entries as defined in [5.4.3.3, TS 38.101-1] <Table omitted>

**FL2 Proposal 3-3:**

* **If Alt-1b is supported, whether the above changes are sufficient for RAN 1?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Y/N** | **Comments** |
| Ericsson | Y |  |
| Qualcomm |  | In addition to the updates above, at least Clause 4.1 of TS 38.213 needs to be revised to accommodate the new cell search procedures associated with Alt-1b.Moreover, it prohibits the cells with CBW of {10, 20, 30} MHz to be deployed on the GSCN range of 8460:16:8880, and this seems inconsistent with the RAN4 agreements (which allows new CBW of {10, 20, 30} MHz to be deployed on the GSCN range of 8475:1:8884). |
| FUTUREWEI | Y | Similar changes to the table title to account for the minimum channel bandwidth needed |
| Nokia | Y |  |
| MediaTek | Y |  |
| SAMSUNG | Y |  |
| NTT DOCOMO | Y |  |
| CMCC | Y |  |
| Fujitsu | Y |  |

# References

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [1] | [R1-2201059](file:///C%3A%5C%5CUsers%5C%5Cqiqi.zhang%5C%5CAppData%5C%5CLocal%5C%5CDocs%5C%5CR1-2201059.zip) | Discussion on RAN4 LS on CORESET#0 impact of CBW narrower than 40MHz of n79 | vivo |
| [2] | [R1-2201156](file:///C%3A%5C%5CUsers%5C%5Cqiqi.zhang%5C%5CAppData%5C%5CLocal%5C%5CDocs%5C%5CR1-2201156.zip) | Discussion on CORESET#0 impact of CBW narrower than 40MHz of n79 | ZTE |
| [3] | [R1-2201432](file:///C%3A%5C%5CUsers%5C%5Cqiqi.zhang%5C%5CAppData%5C%5CLocal%5C%5CDocs%5C%5CR1-2201432.zip) | Discussion on CORESET#0 impact of CBW narrower than 40MHz of n79 | FUTUREWEI |
| [4] | [R1-2201620](file:///C%3A%5C%5CUsers%5C%5Cqiqi.zhang%5C%5CAppData%5C%5CLocal%5C%5CDocs%5C%5CR1-2201620.zip) | Discussion on LS related to CORESET#0 impact of CBW narrower than 40MHz of n79 | Ericsson |
| [5] | [R1-2201677](file:///C%3A%5C%5CUsers%5C%5Cqiqi.zhang%5C%5CAppData%5C%5CLocal%5C%5CDocs%5C%5CR1-2201677.zip) | Discussion on LS CORESET#0 impact of CBW narrower than 40MHz of n79 | Intel Corporation |
| [6] | [R1-2201841](file:///C%3A%5C%5CUsers%5C%5Cqiqi.zhang%5C%5CAppData%5C%5CLocal%5C%5CDocs%5C%5CR1-2201841.zip) | Discussion on RAN4 LS on CORESET#0 impact of CBW narrower than 40MHz of n79 | CMCC |
| [7] | [R1-2201973](file:///C%3A%5C%5CUsers%5C%5Cqiqi.zhang%5C%5CAppData%5C%5CLocal%5C%5CDocs%5C%5CR1-2201973.zip) | Discussion on CORESET#0 impact of CBW narrower than 40MHz of n79 | Samsung |
| [8] | [R1-2202060](file:///C%3A%5C%5CUsers%5C%5Cqiqi.zhang%5C%5CAppData%5C%5CLocal%5C%5CDocs%5C%5CR1-2202060.zip) | Discussion on RAN4 LS on CORESET#0 configuration in n79 | MediaTek Inc |
| [9] | [R1-2202107](file:///C%3A%5C%5CUsers%5C%5Cqiqi.zhang%5C%5CAppData%5C%5CLocal%5C%5CDocs%5C%5CR1-2202107.zip) | Draft Reply LS on CORESET#0 Impact of CBW Narrower than 40 MHz of n79 | Qualcomm Incorporated |
| [10] | [R1-2202325](file:///C%3A%5C%5CUsers%5C%5Cqiqi.zhang%5C%5CAppData%5C%5CLocal%5C%5CDocs%5C%5CR1-2202325.zip) | On CORESET#0 configuration for n79 with CBW narrower than 40MHz | Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell |
| [11] | [R1-2202472](file:///C%3A%5C%5CUsers%5C%5Cqiqi.zhang%5C%5CAppData%5C%5CLocal%5C%5CDocs%5C%5CR1-2202472.zip) | On CORESET#0 impact of smaller CBW of n79 | Huawei, HiSilicon |