**3GPP TSG-RAN WG2 Meeting #109-e *draftR2-2001872***

**Electronic meeting, 24 Feb – 6 Mar 2020**

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| *CR-Form-v12.0* |
| **CHANGE REQUEST** |
|  |
|  | **36.321** | **CR** | **1465** | **rev** | **1** | **Current version:** | **15.8.0** |  |
|  |
| *For* [***HE******LP***](http://www.3gpp.org/3G_Specs/CRs.htm#_blank)*on using this form: comprehensive instructions can be found at* [*http://www.3gpp.org/Change-Requests*](http://www.3gpp.org/Change-Requests)*.* |
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| ***Proposed change affects:*** | UICC apps |  | ME | **x** | Radio Access Network | **x** | Core Network |  |

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|  |
| ***Title:***  | Introduction of further enhancements for eMTC in 36.331 |
|  |  |
| ***Source to WG:*** | Ericsson |
| ***Source to TSG:*** | R2 |
|  |  |
| ***Work item code:*** |  LTE\_eMTC5-Core |  | ***Date:*** | 2020-03-10 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ***Category:*** | B |  | ***Release:*** | Rel-16 |
|  | *Use one of the following categories:****F*** *(correction)****A*** *(mirror corresponding to a change in an earlier release)****B*** *(addition of feature),* ***C*** *(functional modification of feature)****D*** *(editorial modification)*Detailed explanations of the above categories canbe found in 3GPP [TR 21.900](http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/Specs/html-info/21900.htm). | *Use one of the following releases:Rel-8 (Release 8)Rel-9 (Release 9)Rel-10 (Release 10)Rel-11 (Release 11)Rel-12 (Release 12)Rel-13 (Release 13)Rel-14 (Release 14)Rel-15 (Release 15)Rel-16 (Release 16)* |
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| ***Reason for change:*** | Introduction of further enhancements for eMTC in 36.331 in Release 16. |
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| ***Summary of change:*** | The following agreements have been captured in this running CR:For downlink channel quality reporting:RAN2#103bis agreements:* Quality report in Msg3 is introduced for EDT. FFS for non-EDT.

RAN2#104 agreements:* Channel quality report in Msg3 is introduced for non-EDT.

RAN2#105 agreements:* UE reports at most one DL quality measurement in Msg3 transmission. This is pending RAN1 agreement.
* For EDT, new MAC CE will be defined to report the channel quality in Msg3. FFS whether an LCID (lowest priority) or eLCID is used.

RAN2#105bis agreements:* eLCID based solution is not supported.
* A new LCID is used for eMTC pending approval in the main room.
* IoT informs the main room regarding the pending agreement above and the alternatives, e.g. to use one of LCID values reserved for NB-IoT or sidelink.

Report from main session: *Agreement made in IoT/MTC breakout session to use one of the reserved LCID values is confirmed*.RAN2#107 agreements:* Explicit signaling is introduced to trigger the aperiodic DL quality report in connected mode. FFS whether DCI or MAC CE.
* MAC CE is used to provide the aperiodic DL quality report in connected mode.
* DL quality report in Msg3 in idle mode is enabled via system information broadcast.

FFS on how last agreement above is referred to. RAN2#107bis agreements:* For 8-bit DL quality report, same MAC CE is used for reporting in Msg3 and connected mode.
* For 8-bit DL quality report; LCID value for the quality report is transmitted in addition to the LCID value for UL-CCCH.
* Codepoint/index of “10001” is used for 8-bit DL quality report for eMTC.
* For EDT, 8-bit DL quality report has lower priority than MO data from UL-CCCH.
* For non-EDT, 8-bit DL quality report has higher priority than MO data not from UL-CCCH, i.e., one level above “data from any Logical Channel, except data from UL-CCCH”.
* For non-EDT, R+F2+E MAC subheader is used for 2-bit DL quality report.
* 2 separate indicators are introduced in SIB to enable 8-bit and 2-bit DL quality report, i.e., FFS if it is possible to indicate 2-bit only.

FFS on how the last agreement above is referred to. RAN2#108 agreements:* DL quality in Msg3 in connected mode is not supported.

RAN2#109-e agreements:* RAN2 confirms that 2-bit CQI report in MSG3 is supported.
* Quality Report trigger in Connected Mode for eMTC is the same MAC CE as agreed for NB-IoT.

The following agreements from RAN2#107bis for scheduling multiple TBs have been captured in Section 5.7:* For eMTC, (UL) HARQ RTT timers for all scheduled HARQ processes are started in the subframe containing the last repetition of the (PUSCH transmission) PDSCH reception of the last TB.

(Above change is the same for both eMTC and NB-IoT) RAN2#108 agreements:* For eMTC; the length of HARQ RTT timer is set to 7+l\*N for unbundled HARQ ACK.

RAN2#109-e agreements:* For LTE-M, the length of HARQ RTT timer is set to 7+k\*N for bundled HARQ ACK, where k is equal to the number of HARQ ACK bundles.

PUR agreements have not been captured in this version yet.  |
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| ***Consequences if not approved:*** |  |
|  |  |
| ***Clauses affected:*** | 3.2, 5.4.3.1, 5.7, 5.xx, 6.1.3.xx, 6.1.3.xy, 6.2.1, 7.7 |
|  |  |
|  | **Y** | **N** |  |  |
| ***Other specs*** | **X** |  |  Other core specifications  | TS 36.331 CR 4191  |
| ***affected:*** |  | **X** |  Test specifications | TS 36.306 CR 1735  |
| ***(show related CRs)*** |  | **X** |  O&M Specifications |  |
|  |  |
| ***Other comments:*** | This is a running CR  |
|  |  |
| ***This CR's revision history:*** | R2-1914047: Initial version endorsed after RAN2#107bis. R2-1915393: The version submitted to RAN2#108.R2-1916362: Version endorsed after email discussion after RAN2#108. R2-2000976: Version submitted to RAN2#109-e. Updated to v15.8.0. CR number 1465 rev –R2-2001872: This version. |

First Change

## 3.2 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the abbreviations given in TR 21.905 [1] and the following apply. An abbreviation defined in the present document takes precedence over the definition of the same abbreviation, if any, in TR 21.905 [1].

AUL Autonomous Uplink

BL Bandwidth reduced Low complexity

BR Bandwidth Reduced

BSR Buffer Status Report

C-RNTI Cell RNTI

CBR Channel Busy Ratio

CC-RNTI Common Control RNTI

CQI Channel Quality Indicator

CRI CSI-RS Resource Indicator

CSI Channel State Information

DCQR Downlink Channel Quality Report

DRB Data Radio Bearer

EDT Early Data Transmission

eIMTA Enhanced Interference Management and Traffic Adaptation

eIMTA-RNTI Enhanced Interference Management and Traffic Adaptation - RNTI

E-UTRA Evolved UMTS Terrestrial Radio Access

E-UTRAN Evolved UMTS Terrestrial Radio Access Network

G-RNTI Group RNTI

H-SFN Hyper SFN

MAC Medium Access Control

MCG Master Cell Group

M-RNTI MBMS RNTI

MPDCCH MTC Physical Downlink Control Channel

LCG Logical Channel Group

NB-IoT Narrow Band Internet of Things

NPDCCH Narrowband Physical Downlink Control Channel

NPDSCH Narrowband Physical Downlink Shared channel

NPRACH Narrowband Physical Random Access Control Channel

NPUSCH Narrowband Physical Uplink Shared channel

PCell Primary Cell

PSCell Primary Secondary Cell

PHR Power Headroom Report

PMI Precoding Matrix Index

PPPP ProSe Per-Packet Priority

P-RNTI Paging RNTI

ProSe Proximity-based Services

pTAG Primary Timing Advance Group

PTI Precoding Type Indicator

RA-RNTI Random Access RNTI

RAI Release Assistance Indication

RI Rank Indicator

RN Relay Node

RNTI Radio Network Temporary Identifier

SCell Secondary Cell

SC-FDM Single-Carrier Frequency Division Multiplexing

SCG Secondary Cell Group

SCI Sidelink Control Information

SC-N-RNTI Single Cell Notification RNTI

SC-PTM Single Cell Point to Multipoint

SC-RNTI Single Cell RNTI

SI-RNTI System Information RNTI

SL Sidelink

SL-RNTI Sidelink RNTI

SL-V-RNTI Sidelink V2X RNTI

SR Scheduling Request

SRS Sounding Reference Symbols

SRS-TPC-RNTI Sounding Reference Symbols-Transmit Power Control-RNTI

SpCell Special Cell

sTAG Secondary Timing Advance Group

sTTI Slot or subslot TTI

TAG Timing Advance Group

TB Transport Block

TPC-PUCCH-RNTI Transmit Power Control-Physical Uplink Control Channel-RNTI

TPC-PUSCH-RNTI Transmit Power Control-Physical Uplink Shared Channel-RNTI

V2X Vehicle-to-Everything

Next Change

#### 5.4.3.1 Logical channel prioritization

The Logical Channel Prioritization procedure is applied when a new transmission is performed.

RRC controls the scheduling of uplink data by signalling for each logical channel: *priority* where an increasing *priority* value indicates a lower priority level, *prioritisedBitRate* which sets the Prioritized Bit Rate (PBR), *bucketSizeDuration* which sets the Bucket Size Duration (BSD), and optionally *allowedTTI-Lengths* which sets the allowed TTI lengths. For NB-IoT, *prioritisedBitRate*, *bucketSizeDuration* and the corresponding steps of the Logical Channel Prioritisation procedure (i.e., Step 1 and Step 2 below) are not applicable.

The MAC entity shall maintain a variable Bj for each logical channel j. Bj shall be initialized to zero when the related logical channel is established, and incremented by the product PBR × TTI duration for each TTI, where PBR is Prioritized Bit Rate of logical channel j. However, the value of Bj can never exceed the bucket size and if the value of Bj is larger than the bucket size of logical channel j, it shall be set to the bucket size. The bucket size of a logical channel is equal to PBR × BSD, where PBR and BSD are configured by upper layers.

The MAC entity shall perform the following Logical Channel Prioritization procedure when a new transmission is performed on an UL grant with a certain TTI length:

- The MAC entity shall allocate resources to the logical channels that are allowed to transmit using the TTI length of the grant, in the following steps:

- Step 1: All the allowed logical channels with Bj > 0 are allocated resources in a decreasing priority order. If the PBR of a logical channel is set to "infinity", the MAC entity shall allocate resources for all the data that is available for transmission on the logical channel before meeting the PBR of the lower priority logical channel(s);

- Step 2: the MAC entity shall decrement Bj by the total size of MAC SDUs served to logical channel j in Step 1;

NOTE 1: The value of Bj can be negative.

- Step 3: if any resources remain, all the allowed logical channels are served in a strict decreasing priority order (regardless of the value of Bj) until either the data for that logical channel or the UL grant is exhausted, whichever comes first. Logical channels configured with equal priority should be served equally.

- The UE shall also follow the rules below during the scheduling procedures above:

- the UE should not segment an RLC SDU (or partially transmitted SDU or retransmitted RLC PDU) if the whole SDU (or partially transmitted SDU or retransmitted RLC PDU) fits into the remaining resources of the associated MAC entity;

- if the UE segments an RLC SDU from the logical channel, it shall maximize the size of the segment to fill the grant of the associated MAC entity as much as possible;

- the UE should maximise the transmission of data.

- if the MAC entity is given an UL grant size that is equal to or larger than 4 bytes while having data available for transmission, the MAC entity shall not transmit only padding BSR and/or padding (unless the UL grant size is less than 7 bytes and an AMD PDU segment needs to be transmitted);

- for transmissions on serving cells operating according to Frame Structure Type 3, the MAC entity shall only consider logical channels for which *laa-UL-Allowed* has been configured;

- if a logical channel has been configured with *lch-CellRestriction* and if PDCP duplication is activated, for this logical channel the MAC entity shall not consider the cells indicated by *lch-CellRestriction* to be restricted for transmission.

- for NB-IoT UEs, BL UEs or UEs in enhanced coverage, if *edt-SmallTBS-Enabled* is set to *TRUE* for the corresponding PRACH resource, the UE shall choose a TB size among the set of possible TB sizes as described in clauses 8.6.2 and 16.3.3 of TS 36.213 [2]

The MAC entity shall not transmit data for a logical channel corresponding to a radio bearer that is suspended (the conditions for when a radio bearer is considered suspended are defined in TS 36.331 [8]).

If the MAC PDU includes only the MAC CE for padding BSR or periodic BSR with zero MAC SDUs and there is no aperiodic CSI requested for this TTI, as specified in TS 36.213 [2], the MAC entity shall not generate a MAC PDU for the HARQ entity in the following cases:

- in case the MAC entity is configured with *skipUplinkTxDynamic* and the grant indicated to the HARQ entity was addressed to a C-RNTI; or

- in case the MAC entity is configured with *skipUplinkTxSPS* and the grant indicated to the HARQ entity is a configured uplink grant activated by the MAC entity's Semi-Persistent Scheduling C-RNTI or by the MAC entity's UL Semi-Persistent Scheduling V-RNTI; or

- in case the grant indicated to the HARQ entity is a configured uplink grant activated by the MAC entity's AUL C-RNTI.

For the Logical Channel Prioritization procedure, the MAC entity shall take into account the following relative priority in decreasing order:

- MAC control element for C-RNTI or data from UL-CCCH;

- MAC control element for DPR;

- MAC control element for SPS confirmation;

- MAC control element for AUL confirmation;

- MAC control element for BSR, with exception of BSR included for padding;

- MAC control element for PHR, Extended PHR, or Dual Connectivity PHR;

- MAC control element for Sidelink BSR, with exception of Sidelink BSR included for padding;

- MAC control element for DCQR, with exception of DCQR included in Msg3;

- data from any Logical Channel, except data from UL-CCCH;

- MAC control element for DCQR included in Msg3;

- MAC control element for Recommended bit rate query;

- MAC control element for BSR included for padding;

- MAC control element for Sidelink BSR included for padding.

NOTE 2: When the MAC entity is requested to transmit multiple MAC PDUs in one TTI, steps 1 to 3 and the associated rules may be applied either to each grant independently or to the sum of the capacities of the grants. Also the order in which the grants are processed is left up to UE implementation. It is up to the UE implementation to decide in which MAC PDU a MAC control element is included when MAC entity is requested to transmit multiple MAC PDUs in one TTI. When the UE is requested to generate MAC PDU(s) in two MAC entities in one TTI, it is up to UE implementation in which order the grants are processed.

Next Change

## 5.7 Discontinuous Reception (DRX)

The MAC entity may be configured by RRC with a DRX functionality that controls the UE's PDCCH monitoring activity for the MAC entity's C-RNTI, TPC-PUCCH-RNTI, TPC-PUSCH-RNTI, Semi-Persistent Scheduling C-RNTI (if configured), UL Semi-Persistent Scheduling V-RNTI (if configured), eIMTA-RNTI (if configured), SL-RNTI (if configured), SL-V-RNTI (if configured), CC-RNTI (if configured), SRS-TPC-RNTI (if configured), and AUL C-RNTI (if configured). When in RRC\_CONNECTED, if DRX is configured, the MAC entity is allowed to monitor the PDCCH discontinuously using the DRX operation specified in this clause; otherwise the MAC entity monitors the PDCCH continuously. When using DRX operation, the MAC entity shall also monitor PDCCH according to requirements found in other clauses of this specification. RRC controls DRX operation by configuring the timers *onDurationTimer*, *drx-InactivityTimer*, *drx-RetransmissionTimer* (for HARQ processes scheduled using 1ms TTI, one per DL HARQ process except for the broadcast process), *drx-RetransmissionTimerShortTTI* (for HARQ processes scheduled using short TTI, one per DL HARQ process), *drx-ULRetransmissionTimer* (for HARQ processes scheduled using 1ms TTI, one per asynchronous UL HARQ process), *drx-ULRetransmissionTimerShortTTI* (for HARQ processes scheduled using short TTI, one per asynchronous UL HARQ process), the *longDRX-Cycle*, the value of the *drxStartOffset* and optionally the *drxShortCycleTimer* and *shortDRX-Cycle*. A HARQ RTT timer per DL HARQ process (except for the broadcast process) and UL HARQ RTT Timer per asynchronous UL HARQ process is also defined (see clause 7.7).

When a DRX cycle is configured, the Active Time includes the time while:

*- onDurationTimer* or *drx-InactivityTimer* or *drx-RetransmissionTimer* or *drx-RetransmissionTimerShortTTI* or *drx-ULRetransmissionTimer* or *drx-ULRetransmissionTimerShortTTI* or *mac-ContentionResolutionTimer* (as described in clause 5.1.5) is running; or

- a Scheduling Request is sent on PUCCH/SPUCCH and is pending (as described in clause 5.4.4); or

- an uplink grant for a pending HARQ retransmission can occur and there is data in the corresponding HARQ buffer for synchronous HARQ process; or

- a PDCCH indicating a new transmission addressed to the C-RNTI of the MAC entity has not been received after successful reception of a Random Access Response for the preamble not selected by the MAC entity (as described in clause 5.1.4) ; or

- *mpdcch-UL-HARQ-ACK-FeedbackConfig* is configured and repetitions within a bundle are being transmitted according to UL\_REPETITION\_NUMBER.

When DRX is configured, the MAC entity shall for each subframe:

- if a HARQ RTT Timer expires in this subframe:

- if the data of the corresponding HARQ process was not successfully decoded:

- start the *drx-RetransmissionTimer* or *drx-RetransmissionTimerShortTTI* for the corresponding HARQ process;

*-* if NB-IoT, start or restart the *drx-InactivityTimer*.

- if an UL HARQ RTT Timer expires in this subframe:

- start the *drx-ULRetransmissionTimer* or *drx-ULRetransmissionTimerShortTTI* for the corresponding HARQ process.

- if NB-IoT, start or restart the *drx-InactivityTimer*.

- if a DRX Command MAC control element or a Long DRX Command MAC control element is received:

- stop *onDurationTimer*;

- stop *drx-InactivityTimer*.

- if *drx-InactivityTimer* expires or a DRX Command MAC control element is received in this subframe:

- if the Short DRX cycle is configured:

- start or restart *drxShortCycleTimer*;

- use the Short DRX Cycle.

- else:

- use the Long DRX cycle.

- if *drxShortCycleTimer* expires in this subframe:

- use the Long DRX cycle.

- if a Long DRX Command MAC control element is received:

- stop *drxShortCycleTimer*;

- use the Long DRX cycle.

- If the Short DRX Cycle is used and [(SFN \* 10) + subframe number] modulo (*shortDRX-Cycle*) = (*drxStartOffset*) modulo (*shortDRX-Cycle*); or

- if the Long DRX Cycle is used and [(SFN \* 10) + subframe number] modulo (*longDRX-Cycle*) = *drxStartOffset*:

- if NB-IoT:

- if there is at least one HARQ process for which neither HARQ RTT Timer nor UL HARQ RTT Timer is running, start *onDurationTimer*.

- else:

- start onDurationTimer.

- during the Active Time, for a PDCCH-subframe, if the subframe is not required for uplink transmission for half-duplex FDD UE operation, and if the subframe is not a half-duplex guard subframe, as specified in TS 36.211 [7], and if the subframe is not part of a configured measurement gap and if the subframe is not part of a configured Sidelink Discovery Gap for Reception, and for NB-IoT if the subframe is not required for uplink transmission or downlink reception other than on PDCCH; or

- during the Active Time, for a subframe other than a PDCCH-subframe and for a UE capable of simultaneous reception and transmission in the aggregated cells, if the subframe is a downlink subframe indicated by a valid eIMTA L1 signalling for at least one serving cell not configured with *schedulingCellId*, as specified in TS 36.331 [8] and if the subframe is not part of a configured measurement gap and if the subframe is not part of a configured Sidelink Discovery Gap for Reception; or

- during the Active Time, for a subframe other than a PDCCH-subframe and for a UE not capable of simultaneous reception and transmission in the aggregated cells, if the subframe is a downlink subframe indicated by a valid eIMTA L1 signalling for the SpCell and if the subframe is not part of a configured measurement gap and if the subframe is not part of a configured Sidelink Discovery Gap for Reception:

- monitor the PDCCH;

- if the PDCCH indicates a DL transmission or if a DL assignment has been configured for this subframe:

- if the UE is an NB-IoT UE, a BL UE or a UE in enhanced coverage:

- if lower layers have indicated scheduling of transmission of multiple TBs:

- start the HARQ RTT Timers for all HARQ processes corresponding to the scheduled TBs in the subframe containing the last repetition of the PDSCH corresponding to the last scheduled TB.

- else:

- start the HARQ RTT Timer for the corresponding HARQ process in the subframe containing the last repetition of the corresponding PDSCH reception;

- else:

- start the HARQ RTT Timer for the corresponding HARQ process;

- stop the *drx-RetransmissionTimer* or *drx-RetransmissionTimerShortTTI* for the corresponding HARQ process.

- if NB-IoT, stop *drx-ULRetransmissionTimer* for all UL HARQ processes.

- if the PDCCH indicates an UL transmission for an asynchronous HARQ process or if an UL grant has been configured for an asynchronous HARQ process for this subframe, or if the PDCCH indicates an UL transmission for an autonomous HARQ process or;

- if the uplink grant is a configured grant for the MAC entity's AUL C-RNTI and if the corresponding PUSCH transmission has been performed in this subframe:

- if *mpdcch-UL-HARQ-ACK-FeedbackConfig* is not configured:

- if lower layers have indicated scheduling of transmission of multiple TBs:

- start the UL HARQ RTT Timers for all scheduled HARQ processes in the subframe containing the last repetition of the PUSCH corresponding to the last scheduled TB.

- else:

- start the UL HARQ RTT Timer for the corresponding HARQ process in the subframe containing the last repetition of the corresponding PUSCH transmission;

- stop the drx-ULRetransmissionTimer or drx-ULRetransmissionTimerShortTTI for the corresponding HARQ process;

- if *mpdcch-UL-HARQ-ACK-FeedbackConfig* is configured and an UL HARQ-ACK feedback has not been received on PDCCH until the last repetition of the corresponding PUSCH transmission:

- start or restart the *drx-ULRetransmissionTimer* for the corresponding HARQ process in the subframe containing the last repetition of the corresponding PUSCH transmission;

- if NB-IoT, stop *drx-RetransmissionTimer* for all DL HARQ processes.

- if the PDCCH indicates a new transmission (DL, UL or SL):

- except for an NB-IoT UE configured with a single DL and UL HARQ process, start or restart *drx-InactivityTimer*.

- if the PDCCH indicates a transmission (DL, UL) for an NB-IoT UE:

- if the NB-IoT UE is configured with a single DL and UL HARQ process:

- stop *drx-Inactivity*Timer.

- stop *onDurationTimer.*

- if the PDCCH indicates an UL HARQ-ACK feedback for an asynchronous UL HARQ process for a UE configured with *mpdcch-UL-HARQ-ACK-FeedbackConfig*; and

- if the PUSCH transmission is completed:

- stop *drx-ULRetransmissionTimer* for all UL HARQ processes.

- if the PDCCH indicates HARQ feedback for one or more HARQ processes for which UL HARQ operation is autonomous:

- stop the *drx-ULRetransmissionTimer* for the corresponding HARQ process(es).

- in current subframe n, if the MAC entity would not be in Active Time considering grants/assignments/DRX Command MAC control elements/Long DRX Command MAC control elements received and Scheduling Request sent until and including subframe n-5 when evaluating all DRX Active Time conditions as specified in this clause, type-0-triggered SRS, as specified in TS 36.213 [2], shall not be reported.

- if CQI masking (*cqi-Mask*) is setup by upper layers:

- in current TTI n, if *onDurationTimer* would not be running considering grants/assignments/DRX Command MAC control elements/Long DRX Command MAC control elements received until and including TTI n-5 when evaluating all DRX Active Time conditions as specified in this clause, CQI/PMI/RI/PTI/CRI on PUCCH shall not be reported.

- else:

- in current TTI n, if the MAC entity would not be in Active Time considering grants/assignments/DRX Command MAC control elements/Long DRX Command MAC control elements received and Scheduling Request sent until and including TTI n-5 when evaluating all DRX Active Time conditions as specified in this clause, CQI/PMI/RI/PTI/CRI on PUCCH shall not be reported.

For NB-IoT, *onDurationTimer* may start within a PDCCH period and end within a PDCCH period. The UE shall monitor NPDCCH during these partial PDCCH periods while *onDurationTimer* is running.

Regardless of whether the MAC entity is monitoring PDCCH or not, the MAC entity receives and transmits HARQ feedback and transmits type-1-triggered SRS, as specified in TS 36.213 [2], when such is expected. The MAC entity monitors PDCCH addressed to CC-RNTI for a PUSCH trigger B, as specified in TS 36.213 [2], on the corresponding SCell even if the MAC entity is not in Active Time. when such is expected.

When the BL UE or the UE in enhanced coverage or NB-IoT UE receives PDCCH, the UE executes the corresponding action specified in this clause in the subframe following the subframe containing the last repetition of the PDCCH reception where such subframe is determined by the starting subframe and the DCI subframe repetition number field in the PDCCH specified in TS 36.213 [2], unless explicitly stated otherwise.

NOTE 1: The same Active Time applies to all activated serving cell(s).

NOTE 2: In case of downlink spatial multiplexing, if a TB is received while the HARQ RTT Timer is running and the previous transmission of the same TB was received at least N subframes before the current subframe (where N corresponds to the HARQ RTT Timer), the MAC entity should process it and restart the HARQ RTT Timer.

NOTE 3: The MAC entity does not consider PUSCH trigger B, as specified in TS 36.213 [2], to be an indication of a new transmission.

NOTE 4: For NB-IoT, for operation in FDD mode, and for operation in TDD mode with a single HARQ process, DL and UL transmissions will not be scheduled in parallel, i.e. if a DL transmission has been scheduled an UL transmission will not be scheduled until HARQ RTT Timer of the DL HARQ process has expired (and vice versa).

Next Change

## 5.xx Transmission of Downlink Channel Quality Report

The MAC entity of a BL UE or UE in enhanced coverage may be configured by upper layers to report DL channel quality in Msg3. DL channel quality in Msg3 is not reported in RRC\_CONNECTED.

If the UE is a BL UE or UE in enhanced coverage, a Downlink Channel Quality Report (DCQR) shall be triggered if any of the following events occur:

- DCQR Command MAC control element is received, in which case DCQR is referred below to as "Regular DCQR";

- for BL UE or UE in enhanced coverage, transmission of DCQR in Msg3 is configured by upper layers in *mpdcch-CQI-Reporting*, in which case DCQR is referred below to as "Msg3 DCQR".

If any type of DCQR has been triggered:

- start performing DL channel quality measurements according to TS 36.133 [9].

If "Regular DCQR" has been triggered:

- if an uplink grant has been received on the PDCCH for MAC entity’s C-RNTI:

- instruct the Multiplexing and Assembly procedure to generate a DCQR MAC control element as defined in clause 6.1.3.xx;

- cancel the triggered "Regular DCQR".

If "Msg3 DCQR" has been triggered:

- if an uplink grant has been received on the PDCCH for MAC entity's RA-RNTI:

- instruct the Multiplexing and Assembly procedure to generate a DCQR MAC control element as defined in clause 6.1.3.xx;

- if the resulting MAC PDU does not fit in the uplink grant provided in RAR:

- FFS use (R+F2+E or R+F2) fields in the MAC PDU, if configured by upper layers in *mpdcch-CQI-Reporting*, to transmit the measurement outcome, as defined in clause 6.2.1.

Next Change

#### 6.1.3.xx Downlink Channel Quality Report Command MAC Control Element

DCQR Command MAC control element is identified by a MAC PDU subheader with LCID as specified in Table 6.2.1-1.

It has a fixed size of zero bits.

#### 6.1.3.xy Downlink Channel Quality Report MAC Control Element

DCQR MAC control element is identified by a MAC PDU subheader with LCID as specified in Table 6.2.1-2.

It has a fixed size and consists of a single octet defined as follows (figure 6.1.3.xx-1):

* Quality Report: For a BL UE or UE in enhanced coverage, the field corresponds to DL channel quality report as defined in TS 36.133 [9]. The length of the field is 4 bits;
* R: Reserved bit, set to “0”.



Figure 6.1.3.xx-1: Quality Report MAC control element

Next Change

### 6.2.1 MAC header for DL-SCH, UL-SCH and MCH

The MAC header is of variable size and consists of the following fields:

- LCID: The Logical Channel ID field identifies the logical channel instance of the corresponding MAC SDU or the type of the corresponding MAC control element or padding as described in tables 6.2.1-1, 6.2.1-2 and 6.2.1-4 for the DL-SCH, UL-SCH and MCH respectively. There is one LCID field for each MAC SDU, MAC control element or padding included in the MAC PDU. In addition to that, one or two additional LCID fields are included in the MAC PDU, when single-byte or two-byte padding is required but cannot be achieved by padding at the end of the MAC PDU. If the LCID field is set to "10000", an additional octet is present in the MAC PDU subheader containing the eLCID field and this additional octet follows the octet containing LCID field. A UE of Category 0, as specified in TS 36.306 [12], except when in enhanced coverage, and *unicastFreqHoppingInd-r13* is indicated in the BR version of SI message carrying *SystemInformationBlockType2*, and UE supports frequency hopping for unicast, as specified in TS 36.306 [12], shall indicate CCCH using LCID "01011", a BL UE with support for frequency hopping for unicast, as specified in TS 36.306 [12], and a UE in enhanced coverage with support for frequency hopping for unicast, as specified in TS 36.306 [12], shall if *unicastFreqHoppingInd-r13* is indicated in the BR version of SI message carrying *SystemInformationBlockType2* indicate CCCH using LCID "01100", otherwise the UE shall indicate CCCH using LCID "00000". The LCID field size is 5 bits;

- eLCID: The extended Logical Channel ID field identifies the logical channel instance of the corresponding MAC SDU or the type of the corresponding MAC control element as described in tables 6.2.1-1a and 6.2.1-2a for the DL-SCH and UL-SCH respectively. The size of the eLCID field is 6 bits.

- L: The Length field indicates the length of the corresponding MAC SDU or variable-sized MAC control element in bytes. There is one L field per MAC PDU subheader except for the last subheader and subheaders corresponding to fixed-sized MAC control elements. The size of the L field is indicated by the F field and F2 field;

- F: The Format field indicates the size of the Length field as indicated in table 6.2.1-3. There is one F field per MAC PDU subheader except for the last subheader and subheaders corresponding to fixed-sized MAC control elements and except for when F2 is set to 1. The size of the F field is 1 bit. If the F field is included; if the size of the MAC SDU or variable-sized MAC control element is less than 128 bytes, the value of the F field is set to 0, otherwise it is set to 1;

- F2: The Format2 field indicates the size of the Length field as indicated in table 6.2.1-3. There is one F2 field per MAC PDU subheader. The size of the F2 field is 1 bit. If the size of the MAC SDU or variable-sized MAC control element is larger than 32767 bytes, and if the corresponding subheader is not the last subheader, the value of the F2 field is set to 1, otherwise it is set to 0.

- E: The Extension field is a flag indicating if more fields are present in the MAC header or not. The E field is set to "1" to indicate another set of at least R/F2/E/LCID fields. The E field is set to "0" to indicate that either a MAC SDU, a MAC control element or padding starts at the next byte;

- R: Reserved bit, set to "0".

*Editor's note: FFS details on short downlink channel quality report for eMTC.*

The MAC header and subheaders are octet aligned.

Table 6.2.1-1 Values of LCID for DL-SCH

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Codepoint/Index | LCID values |
| 00000 | CCCH |
| 00001-01010 | Identity of the logical channel |
| 01011-01111 | Reserved |
| 10000 | Extended logical channel ID field |
| 10001 | DCQR Command  |
| 10010 | Activation/Deactivation of PDCP Duplication |
| 10011 | Hibernation (1 octet) |
| 10100 | Hibernation (4 octets) |
| 10101 | Activation/Deactivation of CSI-RS |
| 10110 | Recommended bit rate |
| 10111 | SC-PTM Stop Indication |
| 11000 | Activation/Deactivation (4 octets) |
| 11001 | SC-MCCH, SC-MTCH (see note) |
| 11010 | Long DRX Command |
| 11011 | Activation/Deactivation (1 octet) |
| 11100 | UE Contention Resolution Identity |
| 11101 | Timing Advance Command |
| 11110 | DRX Command |
| 11111 | Padding |
| NOTE: Both SC-MCCH and SC-MTCH cannot be multiplexed with other logical channels in the same MAC PDU except for Padding and SC-PTM Stop Indication |

Table 6.2.1-1a Values of eLCID for DL-SCH

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Codepoint | Index | LCID values |
| 000000-000110 | 32-38 | Identity of the logical channel |
| 000111-111111 | 39-95 | Reserved |

For NB-IoT only the following LCID values for DL-SCH are applicable: CCCH, Identity of the logical channel, SC-PTM Stop Indication, SC-MCCH/SC-MTCH, UE Contention Resolution Identity, Timing Advance Command, DRX Command and Padding.

Table 6.2.1-2 Values of LCID for UL-SCH

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Codepoint/Index | LCID values |
| 00000 | CCCH |
| 00001-01010 | Identity of the logical channel |
| 01011 | CCCH |
| 01100 | CCCH |
| 01101 | CCCH and Extended Power Headroom Report |
| 01110-01111 | Reserved |
| 10000 | Extended logical channel ID field |
| 10001 | DCQR  |
| 10010 | AUL confirmation (4 octets) |
| 10011 | AUL confirmation (1 octet) |
| 10100 | Recommended bit rate query |
| 10101 | SPS confirmation |
| 10110 | Truncated Sidelink BSR |
| 10111 | Sidelink BSR |
| 11000 | Dual Connectivity Power Headroom Report |
| 11001 | Extended Power Headroom Report |
| 11010 | Power Headroom Report |
| 11011 | C-RNTI |
| 11100 | Truncated BSR |
| 11101 | Short BSR |
| 11110 | Long BSR |
| 11111 | Padding |

Table 6.2.1-2a Values of eLCID for UL-SCH

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Codepoint | Index | LCID values |
| 000000-000110 | 32-38 | Identity of the logical channel |
| 000111-111111 | 39-95 | Reserved |

For NB-IoT only the following LCID values for UL-SCH are applicable: CCCH (LCID "00000"), Identity of the logical channel, CCCH and Extended Power Headroom Report, SPS confirmation, C-RNTI, Short BSR and Padding.

Table 6.2.1-3 Values of F and F2 fields:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Index of F2 | Index of F | Size of Length field (in bits) |
| 0 | 0 | 7 |
| 1 | 15 |
| 1 | - | 16 |

Table 6.2.1-4 Values of LCID for MCH

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Index | LCID values |
| 00000 | MCCH (see note) |
| 00001-11100 | MTCH |
| 11101 | Reserved |
| 11110 | MCH Scheduling Information or Extended MCH Scheduling Information |
| 11111 | Padding |
| NOTE: If there is no MCCH on MCH, an MTCH could use this value. |

Next Change

## 7.7 HARQ RTT Timers

For each serving cell, in case of FDD configuration not configured with *subframeAssignment-r15* and in case of Frame Structure Type 3 configuration on the serving cell which carries the HARQ feedback for this serving cell the HARQ RTT Timer is set to 8 subframes. For each serving cell, in case of TDD configuration or FDD with *subframeAssignment-r15* configured on the serving cell which carries the HARQ feedback for this serving cell the HARQ RTT Timer is set to k + 4 subframes, where k is the interval between the downlink transmission and the transmission of associated HARQ feedback, as indicated in clauses 10.1 and 10.2 of TS 36.213 [2], and for an RN configured with *rn-SubframeConfig*, as specified in TS 36.331 [8] and not suspended, as indicated in Table 7.5.1-1 of TS 36.216 [11].

For each serving cell, for HARQ processes scheduled using Short Processing Time (TS 36.331 [8]) the HARQ RTT is set to 6 subframes for FDD and Frame Structure Type 3 and set to k + 3 subframes for TDD, where k is the interval between the downlink transmission and the transmission of associated HARQ feedback, as indicated in clauses 10.1 and 10.2 of TS 36.213 [2].

For each serving cell, for HARQ processes scheduled using short TTI (TS 36.331 [8]) the HARQ RTT is set to 8 TTIs if the TTI length is one slot or if *proc-Timeline* is set to n+4 set1, to 12 TTIs if *proc-Timeline* is set to n+6 set1 or n+6 set2 and to 16 TTIs if *proc-Timeline* is set to n+8 set2 for FDD and Frame Structure Type 3.

For TDD short TTI the HARQ RTT is set to k + 4 TTIs, where k is the interval between the downlink transmission and the transmission of associated HARQ feedback, as indicated in clauses 10.1 and 10.2 of TS 36.213 [2].

For BL UEs and UEs in enhanced coverage, when single TB is scheduled by PDCCH the HARQ RTT Timer corresponds to 7 + N where N is the used PUCCH repetition factor, where only valid (configured) UL subframes as configured by upper layers in *fdd-UplinkSubframeBitmapBR* are counted. In case of TDD, HARQ RTT Timer corresponds to 3 + k + N, where k is the interval between the last repetition of downlink transmission and the first repetition of the transmission of associated HARQ feedback, and N is the used PUCCH repetition factor, where only valid UL subframes are counted as indicated in clauses 10.1 and 10.2 of TS 36.213 [2].

For BL UEs and UEs in enhanced coverage, when multiple TBs are scheduled by PDCCH when HARQ ACK bundling is not configured, the HARQ RTT Timercorresponds to 7 + m \* N where N is the used PUCCH repetition factor and m is the number of scheduled TBs as indicated in PDCCH, where only valid (configured) UL subframes as configured by upper layers in *fdd-UplinkSubframeBitmapBR* are counted.

For BL UEs and UEs in enhanced coverage, when multiple TBs are scheduled by PDCCH when HARQ ACK bundling is configured the HARQ RTT Timer corresponds to 7 + k \* N where N is the used PUCCH repetition factor and k is the number of HARQ feedback bundles, k = ceiling(m/i), where m is the number of scheduled TBs as indicated in PDCCH and i is the number of HARQ feedbacks included in one bundle as indicated in PDCCH, where only valid (configured) UL subframes as configured by upper layers in *fdd-UplinkSubframeBitmapBR* are counted.

For NB-IoT the HARQ RTT Timer is set to k+3+N+deltaPDCCH subframes, where k is the interval between the last subframe of the downlink transmission and the first subframe of the associated HARQ feedback transmission and N is the transmission duration in subframes of the associated HARQ feedback, and deltaPDCCH is the interval starting from the subframe following the last subframe of the associated HARQ feedback transmission plus 3 subframes to the first subframe of the next PDCCH occasion.

Except for NB-IoT and for HARQ processes scheduled using Short Processing Time and for short TTI, UL HARQ RTT Timer length is set to 4 subframes for FDD and Frame Structure Type 3, and set to kULHARQRTT subframes for TDD, where kULHARQRTT equals to the kPHICH value indicated in Table 9.1.2-1 of TS 36.213 [2] if the UE is not configured with upper layer parameter *symPUSCH-UpPts* for the serving cell, otherwise the kPHICH value is indicated in Table 9.1.2-3.

For NB-IoT, the UL HARQ RTT timer length is set to 4+deltaPDCCH subframes, where deltaPDCCH is the interval starting from the subframe following the last subframe of the PUSCH transmission plus 3 subframes to the first subframe of the next PDCCH occasion.

For HARQ processes scheduled using Short Processing Time (TS 36.331 [8]), the UL HARQ RTT Timer length is set to 3 subframes for FDD and for Frame Structure Type 3, and set to kULHARQRTT subframes for TDD, where kULHARQRTT equals the value indicated in Table 7.7-1 and Table 7.7-2.

For HARQ processes scheduled using short TTI (TS 36.331 [8]), the UL HARQ RTT Timer length is set to 8 TTIs if the TTI length is one slot or if *proc-Timeline* is set to n+4 set1, to 12 TTIs if *proc-Timeline* is set to n+6 set1 or n+6 set2 and to 16 TTIs if *proc-Timeline* is set to n+8 set2 for FDD and Frame Structure Type 3. For TDD short TTI the UL HARQ RTT is set to kULHARQRTT TTIs, where kULHARQRTT equals the value indicated in Table 7.7-3, Table 7.7-4 and Table 7.7-5.

 Table 7.7-1: kULHARQRTT for TDD Short Processing Time when special subframe configurations 0~9 is configured

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **TDD UL/DLConfiguration** | **subframe index *n*** |
| **0** | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9** |
| 0 |  |  | 3 | 3 | 6 |  |  | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| 1 |  |  | 3 | 3 |  |  |  | 3 | 3 |  |
| 2 |  |  | 3 |  |  |  |  | 3 |  |  |
| 3 |  |  | 3 | 3 | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 |  |  | 3 | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 |  |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 |  |  | 3 | 3 | 5 |  |  | 3 | 3 |  |

Table 7.7-2: kULHARQRTT for TDD Short Processing Time applied when special subframe configuration 10 is configured

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **TDD UL/DLConfiguration** | **subframe index n** |
| **0** | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9** |
| 0 |  | 4 | 3 | 3 | 6 |   | 4 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| 1 |  | 3 | 3 | 3 |   |   | 3 | 3 | 3 |   |
| 2 |  | 3 | 3 |  |  |  | 3 | 3 |  |   |
| 3 |  | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 |  |  |  |  |   |
| 4 |  | 3 | 3 | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |   |
| 5 |  | 3 | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |   |
| 6 |  | 4 | 3 | 3 | 5 |  | 3 | 3 | 3 |   |

Table 7.7-3: kULHARQRTT for TDD short TTI applied when special subframe configurations 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 8 are configured

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **TDD UL/DLConfiguration** | **sTTI index *n*** |
| **0** | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9** | **10** | **11** | **12** | **13** | **14** | **15** | **16** | **17** | **18** | **19** |
| 0 |  |  |  |  | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |  |  |  |  | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 1 |  |  |  |  | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |  |  |
| 2 |  |  |  |  | 4 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 | 4 |  |  |  |  |
| 3 |  |  |  |  | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 |  |  |  |  | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 |  |  |  |  | 4 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 |  |  |  |  | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |  |  |  |  | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |  |  |

Table 7.7-4: kULHARQRTT for TDD short TTI applied when special subframe configurations 0, 5 and 9 are configured

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **TDD UL/DLConfiguration** | **sTTI index *n*** |
| **0** | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9** | **10** | **11** | **12** | **13** | **14** | **15** | **16** | **17** | **18** | **19** |
| 0 |  |  |  |  | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 11 |  |  |  |  | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 11 |
| 1 |  |  |  |  | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |  |  |
| 2 |  |  |  |  | 4 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 | 4 |  |  |  |  |
| 3 |  |  |  |  | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 |  |  |  |  | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 |  |  |  |  | 4 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 |  |  |  |  | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 9 |  |  |  |  | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |  |  |

Table 7.7-5: kULHARQRTT for TDD short TTI applied when special subframe configuration 10 is configured

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **TDD UL/DLConfiguration** | **sTTI index *n*** |
| **0** | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9** | **10** | **11** | **12** | **13** | **14** | **15** | **16** | **17** | **18** | **19** |
| 0 |  |  |  | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 11 |  |  |  | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 11 |
| 1 |  |  |  | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |  |  |
| 2 |  |  |  | 4 | 4 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 | 4 | 4 |  |  |  |  |
| 3 |  |  |  | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 |  |  |  | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 |  |  |  | 4 | 4 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 |  |  |  | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 9 |  |  |  | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |  |  |

End of changes