**3GPP TSG RAN WG1 #107bis-e R1-2200xxx**

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

**Agenda item: 8.12.3**

**Source:** Moderator (Qualcomm)

**Title:** FL summary #2 on basic functions for broadcast/multicast for RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE UEs

**Document for:** Discussion and Decision

# Introduction

During TSG RAN #86, 3GPP approved a Release-17 Work Item (WI) to introduce support for Multicast and Broadcast Services in NR (NR MBS) [RP-201038]. The NR MBS WI includes the following objective:

|  |
| --- |
| * Specify RAN basic functions for broadcast/multicast for UEs in RRC\_IDLE/ RRC\_INACTIVE states [RAN2, RAN1]:   + Specify required changes to enable the reception of Point to Multipoint transmissions by UEs in RRC\_IDLE/ RRC\_INACTIVE states, with the aim of keeping maximum commonality between RRC\_CONNECTED state and RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE state for the configuration of PTM reception. [RAN2, RAN1].   Note: the possibility of receiving Point to Multipoint transmissions by UEs in RRC\_IDLE/ RRC\_INACTIVE states, without the need for those UEs to get the configuration of the PTM bearer carrying the Broadcast/Multicast service while in RRC CONNECTED state beforehand, is subject to verification of service subscription and authorization assumptions during the WI. |

The agreements for AI 8.12.3 on Basic functions for broadcast/multicast for RRC\_IDLE/ RRC\_INACTIVE UEs in previous RAN1 and RAN Plenary meetings are listed in the Annex A of this document.

In this document, the Feature Lead (FL) presents a list of open Issues in 8.12.3 based on tdocs submitted to RAN1#107b-e.

As announced by the Chair, the email discussion details with check points for agreements are as follows:

[107b-e-NR-MBS-03] Email discussion/approval on basic functions for broadcast/multicast for RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE UEs with checkpoints for agreements on January 17 and 25 – Le (Qualcomm)

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

# Issues

## Broadcast reception on SCell or non-serving cell

### **Tdoc analysis**

At RAN1#107-e, RAN2 requests RAN1 [R1-2200009] to investigate and provide feedback, considering agreements made by RAN2 as indicated in the LS:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| During RAN2#116-e meeting, RAN2 discussed MBS broadcast reception on SCell and non-serving cell respectively by the UE in RRC Connected state and reached the following agreements:   |  | | --- | | * From RAN2 point of view, the UE may receive MBS broadcast service from SCell in intra-PLMN case and if supported this may be a separate UE capability. Send an LS to RAN1 to ask to check the feasibility of MBS broadcast reception on SCell. * From RAN2 point of view, the connected UE may if supported receive MBS broadcast service from non-serving cell in intra-PLMN case, under the condition this does not have any impact to operation on serving cell(s). This may be a separate UE capability. Send an LS to RAN1 to ask to check the feasibility. |  * + Based on the above, RAN2 would like to request RAN1 to check the feasibility of MBS broadcast reception on SCell and non-serving cell and do the required work, if feasible/needed. |

* [R1-2200029, Huawei]
  + ***Proposal 4: Adopt the following text proposal to TS 38.213 to support PDCCH monitoring for broadcast in SCell in addition to PCell***

----------------------------------------------------Text proposal starts--------------------------------------------------

10.1 UE procedure for determining physical downlink control channel assignment

A set of PDCCH candidates for a UE to monitor is defined in terms of PDCCH search space sets. A search space set can be a CSS set or a USS set. A UE monitors PDCCH candidates in one or more of the following search spaces sets

- a Type0-PDCCH CSS set configured by *pdcch-ConfigSIB1* in *MIB* or by *searchSpaceSIB1* in *PDCCH-ConfigCommon* or by *searchSpaceZero* in *PDCCH-ConfigCommon* for a DCI format 1\_0 with CRC scrambled by a SI-RNTI, on the primary cell of the MCG, or by *searchSpaceZero* in *PDCCH-ConfigCommon* when *pdcch-Config-MCCH* or *pdcch-Config-MCCH* is not provided, for a DCI format with CRC scrambled by a MCCH-RNTI or a G-RNTI,

- a Type0A-PDCCH CSS set configured by *searchSpaceOtherSystemInformation* in *PDCCH-ConfigCommon* for a DCI format 1\_0 with CRC scrambled by a SI-RNTI on the primary cell of the MCG

- a Type0B-PDCCH CSS set configured by *searchSpaceBroadcast* in *pdcch-Config-MCCH* and *pdcch-Config-MTCH* for a DCI format with CRC scrambled by a MCCH-RNTI or a G-RNTI

< Unchanged parts are omitted >

----------------------------------------------------Text proposal ends---------------------------------------------------

* [R1-2200596, CMCC]
  + **Proposal 1. Support broadcast reception on SCell and the TP suggestion for TS 38.213 section 10.1 is as the following:**

**<**Unchanged text is omitted>

- a Type0B-PDCCH CSS set configured by *searchSpaceBroadcast* in *pdcch-Config-MCCH* and *pdcch-Config-MTCH* for a DCI format with CRC scrambled by a MCCH-RNTI or a G-RNTI

**<**Unchanged text is omitted>

* [R1-2200119, ZTE]
  + ***Proposal 2****: Reply RAN2 LS [3] R1-2200009 with the following response.*
    - *From RAN1 perspective, UE can receive MBS broadcast reception on SCell assuming that RAN2 provides the necessary signalling support.*
    - *If UE doesn’t require the network to guarantee the scheduling doesn’t exceed UE’s capability on the serving cell, then receiving MBS broadcast service from non-serving cell (in intra-PLMN case) is agnostic to network. Otherwise, UE may need to indicate some necessary information (e.g., UE capability sharing information) for network.*
* [R1-2200308, Qualcomm]
* **Proposal 10: For RRC\_CONNECTED UEs,**
  + **It is up to UE implementation to receive MBS broadcast service from non-serving cell in intra-PLMN case, with no spec impact.**
  + **It is subject a separate UE capability to receive the MBS broadcast service from SCell in intra-PLMN case, in a similar way as that of the MBS multicast service from SCell in intra-PLMN case with self-scheduling.**
    - **The RRC\_CONNOECTED UE, if capable of receiving MBS in SCell, can be configured to monitor the CSS configured for broadcast/multicast DCI formats in SCell via unicast RRC signaling.**
    - **Notes:** 
      * **The UE is not required to monitor DCI formats associated with SI-RNTI, P-RNTI, RA-RNTI in SCell.**
    - **Overbooking for SCell is not supported.**

### **1st round FL proposals (closed)**

Considering the following guideline suggested by Chair, we will not discuss this issue in 8.12.3.

“Use separate email thread [107bis-e-R17-MBS-04] under agenda item 8.12 to discuss whether it is feasible from RAN1 point of view and possible response LS to RAN2.”

## Broadcast PDSCH reception in PCell

### **Tdoc analysis**

As part of the discussion for the CR on TS 38.202 [R1-2112960], companies discussed multiplexing of MCCH/MTCH and other PDCCH/PDSCH for RRC idle/inactive UE states. In Table 6.2.1 on Downlink “Reception Types”, D5 and D6 are the reception type for MCCH and MTCH, respectively. Table 6.2-2 on Downlink “Reception Type” combinations in TS 38.202 CR [R1-211960] shows the comment from the Editor highlighting that more discussion is needed for the scenarios for which D5 and D6 are applicable.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| "Reception Type" | Physical Channel(s) | Monitored RNTI | Associated Transport Channel | Comment |
| D5 | PDCCH+PDSCH | MCCH-RNTI | DL-SCH | Note 8 |
| D6 | PDCCH+PDSCH | G-RNTI | DL-SCH | Note 9 |
| Note 8: This is for broadcast MCCH  Note 9: This is for broadcast MTCH | | | | |

* [R1-2200029, Huawei]
  + ***Proposal 9: Adopt the following text proposal to TS 38.202:***

**-----------------------------------------Text proposal for TS 38.214 starts--------------------------------------**

6.2 Downlink

< Unchanged parts are omitted >

**Table 6.2-2: Downlink "Reception Type" combinations**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Supported Combinations | | | Comment |
| PCell | PSCell | SCell |
| 1. RRC\_IDLE | | | |
| A + (B and/or C1 and/or D0) + F0 + (D5 or D6) |  |  | Note 1 |
| 2. RRC\_INACTIVE | | | |
| A + (B and/or C1 and/or D0) + F0 + (D5 or D6) |  |  | Note 1 |
| 3. RRC\_CONNECTED | | | |
| (A + C0 + (B and/or (D0 or (m1\*D1+m2\*D2+m3\*D3+m4\*D4+(m5\*D5 and/or m6\*D6)))) + E + F0 + n\*F1 + G + H + J0 + J1 + J2 + K + O + L0 + L1 + M + N + P) | (A + (D0 or (m1\*D1+m2\*D2+( m5\*D5 and/or m6\*D6))) + E + F0 + n\*F1 + G + H + J0 + J1 + J2 + K + O + N + P) | m1\*D1 + m2\*D2 + (m5\*D5 and/or m6\*D6) + E + n\*F1 + G + H  + J0 + J1 + J2 + K + O + L0 + L1 + M + P | Note 2, Note 3, Note 4, Note 5, Note 6, Note 7, Note 8, Note 9 |
| Note 1: UE is not required to decode more than two PDSCH simultaneously, and decoding prioritization when more than two are received is up to UE implementation.  Note 2: For PCell, UE is not required to decode SI-RNTI PDSCH simultaneously with C-RNTI PDSCH, unless in FR1.  Note 3: Supported combinations are subject to UE capabilities for dual connectivity, carrier aggregation, receiving of group TPC commands, pre-emption indication and dynamic SFI monitoring.  Note 4: The values of m2 ≥ 0 and n≥ 0 in the supported combinations are subject to the UE capability.  Note 5: Support of monitoring PDCCH with SL-RNTI, SL-CS-RNTI, SL Semi-Persistent Scheduling V-RNTI are subject to UE capability.  Note 6: The values of m1 ≥ 1 in the supported combinations are subject to the UE capability.  Note 7: In Active time, a UE is not expected to monitor the DCI format for the PDCCH scrambled by PS-RNTI.  Note 8: The PDCCH scrambled by PS-RNTI can only be configured on the PCell and PSCell.  Note 9: The values of m3 ≥ 0 and m4≥0 are subject to UE capability and applicable to RRC connected UEs. | | | |

**-----------------------------------------Text proposal for TS 38.214 ends----------------------------------------**

* In [R1-2200119, ZTE]

it is feasible to allow simultaneous reception of MCCH and PDSCHs scrambled with SI-RNTI, P-RNTI, RA-RNTI or TC-RNTI.

Regarding MTCH reception, we think it can be regarded as unicast reception. Note that, multicast PDSCH can also be regarded as unicast reception. Thus, the ‘G-RNTI’ in the TP below refers to both MTCH reception and multicast reception.

***Proposal 3****: Adopt the following TP for Section 5.1 of TS38.214.*

|  |
| --- |
| **5.1 UE procedure for receiving the physical downlink shared channel**  ---------------------------- Other parts are omitted. ----------------------------  The UE in RRC\_IDLE and RRC\_INACTIVE modes shall be able to decode two PDSCHs each scheduled with SI-RNTI, P-RNTI, RA-RNTI ~~or~~ TC-RNTI or MCCH-RNTI, with the two PDSCHs partially or fully overlapping in time in non-overlapping PRBs.  On a frequency range 1 cell, the UE shall be able to decode a PDSCH scheduled with C-RNTI, MCS-C-RNTI, ~~or~~ CS-RNTI or G-RNTI and, during a process of P-RNTI triggered SI acquisition, another PDSCH scheduled with SI-RNTI that partially or fully overlap in time in non-overlapping PRBs, unless the PDSCH scheduled with C-RNTI, MCS-C-RNTI, ~~or~~ CS-RNTI or G-RNTI requires Capability 2 processing time according to clause 5.3 in which case the UE may skip decoding of the scheduled PDSCH with C-RNTI, MCS-C-RNTI, ~~or~~ CS-RNTI or G-RNTI.  On a frequency range 2 cell, the UE is not expected to decode a PDSCH scheduled with C-RNTI, MCS-C-RNTI, ~~or~~ CS-RNTI or G-RNTI if in the same cell, during a process of P-RNTI triggered SI acquisition, another PDSCH scheduled with SI-RNTI partially or fully overlap in time.  ---------------------------- Other parts are omitted. ---------------------------- |

* [R1-2200310, Qualcomm]
  + **Proposal 5: For NR broadcast MCCH/MTCH**
    - **RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE UEs are not required to support FDMed MCCH/MTCH and PBCH/SIB/Paging in PCell.**
    - **RRC\_CONNECTED UEs,** 
      * **Shall be able to support FDMed one PDSCH (for MCCH/MTCH, multicast, or unicast) and PBCH/SIB in a DL CC.**
      * **Whether to support FDMed one PDSCH (for MCCH/MTCH) and one PDSCH for unicast in a DL CC is subject to UE capability**
      * **Whether to support FDMed one PDSCH (for MCCH/MTCH), one PDSCH for multicast and unicast in a DL CC is subject to UE capability.**
* [R1-2200429, Apple]
  + **Proposal 1: For UE in RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE mode,** 
    - **Supporting slot level TDM reception between G-RNTIs, or between G-RNTI and MCCH-RNTI**
    - **Supporting slot level TDM reception of broadcast with SIB/paging/RA response**
  + **Proposal 2: For UE in RRC\_CONNECTED mode, FDMed reception of MCCH/MTCH with SIB/paging/unicast/multicast is supported and up to UE capability.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| TP for TS38.2026.2 Downlink <Omitted>  Table 6.2-2: Downlink "Reception Type" combinations   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Supported Combinations | | | Comment | | PCell | PSCell | SCell | | 1. RRC\_IDLE | | | | | A + (B and/or C1 and/or D0) + F0 |  |  | Note 1 | | D5 or D6 |  |  |  | | 2. RRC\_INACTIVE | | | | | A + (B and/or C1 and/or D0) + F0 |  |  | Note 1 | | D5 or D6 |  |  |  | | 3. RRC\_CONNECTED | | | | | (A + C0 + (B and/or (D0 or (m1\*D1+m2\*D2+m3\*D3+m4\*D4+m5\*(D5 or D6)))) + E + F0 + n\*F1 + G + H + J0 + J1 + J2 + K + O + L0 + L1 + M + N) | (A + (D0 or (m1\*D1+m2\*D2)) + E + F0 + n\*F1 + G + H + J0 + J1 + J2 + K + O + N) | m1\*D1 + m2\*D2 + E + n\*F1 + G + H  + J0 + J1 + J2 + K + O + L0 + L1 + M | Note 2, Note 3, Note 4, Note 5, Note 6, Note 7, Note 8, Note 9  Note X | | Note 1: UE is not required to decode more than two PDSCH simultaneously, and decoding prioritization when more than two are received is up to UE implementation.  Note 2: For PCell, UE is not required to decode SI-RNTI PDSCH simultaneously with C-RNTI PDSCH, unless in FR1.  Note 3: Supported combinations are subject to UE capabilities for dual connectivity, carrier aggregation, receiving of group TPC commands, pre-emption indication and dynamic SFI monitoring.  Note 4: The values of m2 ≥ 0 and n≥ 0 in the supported combinations are subject to the UE capability.  Note 5: Support of monitoring PDCCH with SL-RNTI, SL-CS-RNTI, SL Semi-Persistent Scheduling V-RNTI are subject to UE capability.  Note 6: The values of m1 ≥ 1 in the supported combinations are subject to the UE capability.  Note 7: In Active time, a UE is not expected to monitor the DCI format for the PDCCH scrambled by PS-RNTI.  Note 8: The PDCCH scrambled by PS-RNTI can only be configured on the PCell and PSCell.  Note 9: The values of m3 ≥ 0 and m4≥0 are subject to UE capability and applicable to RRC connected UEs  Note X: m5=1 for MBS UE supporting broadcast in RRC connected mode, otherwise m5=0. | | | |   <Omitted> |

* [R1-2200598, CMCC]

**Proposal 1. The suggested TP for TS 38.214 section 5.1 is as the following:**

**<**Unchanged text is omitted>

The UE in RRC\_IDLE and RRC\_INACTIVE modes shall be able to decode two PDSCHs each scheduled with SI-RNTI, P-RNTI, RA-RNTI, TC-RNTI, MCCH-RNTI or G-RNTI with the two PDSCHs partially or fully overlapping in time in non-overlapping PRBs.

**<**Unchanged text is omitted>

**Proposal 2. The suggested TP for TS 38.202 section 6.2 is as the following:**

**<**Unchanged text is omitted>

Table 6.2-2: Downlink "Reception Type" combinations

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Supported Combinations | | | Comment |
| PCell | PSCell | SCell |
| 1. RRC\_IDLE | | | |
| A + (B and/or C1 and/or D0 and/or D5 and/or D6) + F0 |  | D5 and/or D6 | Note 1 |
| 2. RRC\_INACTIVE | | | |
| A + (B and/or C1 and/or D0 and/or D5 and/or D6) + F0 |  | D5 and/or D6 | Note 1 |
| 3. RRC\_CONNECTED | | | |
| (A + C0 + (B and/or (D0 or (m1\*D1+m2\*D2+m3\*D3+m4\*D4))) + E + F0 + n\*F1 + G + H + J0 + J1 + J2 + K + O + L0 + L1 + M + N) | (A + (D0 or (m1\*D1+m2\*D2)) + E + F0 + n\*F1 + G + H + J0 + J1 + J2 + K + O + N) | m1\*D1 + m2\*D2 + E + n\*F1 + G + H  + J0 + J1 + J2 + K + O + L0 + L1 + M | Note 2, Note 3, Note 4, Note 5, Note 6, Note 7, Note 8, Note 9 |
| Note 1: UE is not required to decode more than two PDSCH simultaneously, and decoding prioritization when more than two are received is up to UE implementation.  Note 2: For PCell, UE is not required to decode SI-RNTI PDSCH simultaneously with C-RNTI PDSCH, unless in FR1.  Note 3: Supported combinations are subject to UE capabilities for dual connectivity, carrier aggregation, receiving of group TPC commands, pre-emption indication and dynamic SFI monitoring.  Note 4: The values of m2 ≥ 0 and n≥ 0 in the supported combinations are subject to the UE capability.  Note 5: Support of monitoring PDCCH with SL-RNTI, SL-CS-RNTI, SL Semi-Persistent Scheduling V-RNTI are subject to UE capability.  Note 6: The values of m1 ≥ 1 in the supported combinations are subject to the UE capability.  Note 7: In Active time, a UE is not expected to monitor the DCI format for the PDCCH scrambled by PS-RNTI.  Note 8: The PDCCH scrambled by PS-RNTI can only be configured on the PCell and PSCell.  Note 9: The values of m3 ≥ 0 and m4≥0 are subject to UE capability and applicable to RRC connected UEs | | | |

**<**Unchanged text is omitted>

### **1st round FL proposals (closed)**

Summary of the companies’ views:

* For RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE UEs,
  + whether to support FDMed MCCH/MTCH and PBCH/SIB/Paging in PCell
    - Yes: ZTE (MCCH), CMCC (up to 2 PDSCHs), Huawei
    - No: ZTE (MTCH), QC, Apple
  + Whether to support FDMed MCCH and MTCH in PCell
    - Yes:
    - No: QC, Apple, Huawei, [ZTE]
  + Whether to support FDMed MTCH and MTCH in PCell
    - Yes:
    - No: QC, Apple, Huawei
* [May be discussed in 8.12.1] For RRC\_CONNECTED UEs, it is subject to UE capability.

#### Proposal 2.2-1

* **For RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE UEs, a UE** **is not required to support reception of FDMed MCCH/MTCH PDSCH and PBCH/SIB/Paging PDSCH in PCell.**

#### Proposal 2.2-2

* **For RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE UEs, a UE** **is not required to support reception of FDMed MCCH PDSCH and MTCH PDSCH in PCell.**

#### Proposal 2.2-3

* **For RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE UEs, a UE** **is not required to support reception of FDMed multiple MTCH PDSCHs in PCell.**

#### Collecting views:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **comments** |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | 2.2-1: Support  2.2-2: is there “FDMed” missed in the proposal?   * **For RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE UEs, a UE** **is not required to support FDMed reception of MCCH PDSCH and MTCH PDSCH in PCell.**   If the intention is same as our modification, support.  2.2-3: Support. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Ok with the proposals with adding FDM in proposal 2.2-2 as Lenovo spotted out. |
| OPPO | We support the three proposals, and 2.2-2 can be modified as proposed by Lenovo. |
| CMCC | Support the proposals with update “FDMed” in 2.2-2. |
| ZTE | For Proposal 2.2-1:  First of all, the TB size of MCCH will not be large and it won’t be transmitted frequently. Thus, it is feasible to allow simultaneous reception of MCCH and PDSCHs scrambled with SI-RNTI, P-RNTI, RA-RNTI or TC-RNTI.  Regarding the MTCH, we can follow the existing spec for unicast, i.e., for FR1, UE is able to decode the FDMed G-RNTI PDSCH and SI-RNTI PDSCH. UE is not required to do so for FR2 or Capability 2 processing time.  In addition, we don’t see any motivation to have the restriction for PBCH.  We can live with Proposal 2.2-2 if the intention is to say “reception of FDMed MCCH PDSCH and MTCH PDSCH in PCell”.  We are ok with Proposal 2.2-3. |
| Spreadtrum | Support all proposals. |
| Moderator | As pointed out, missing ‘FDMed’ is a typo and corrected now in the proposal 2.2-2. |
| NOKIA/NSB | Proposal 2.2-1: Not support.Broadcast services are received by multiple Idle/Inactive UEs. Sometimes in practice, it is hard to avoid the simultaneous reception of FDMed MCCH/MTCH PDSCH and PBCH/SIB/Paging PDSCH in PCell just by network scheduling for a single UE. Thus, it is proposed that, the handling of reception of FDMed MCCH/MTCH PDSCH and PBCH/SIB/Paging PDSCH in PCell should be considered in below two options, with Option-2 is preferred from our side. - Option-1) leave this completely up to UE implementation,  - Option 2) specify that UE should prioritize PBCH/SIB/Paging, and drop MCCH/MTCH PDSCH if the UE does not have the capability Proposal 2.2-2: Support, the FDMed reception of MCCH PDSCH and MTCH PDSCH in PCell is not required for Idle/Inactive UE. The avoiding of FDMed reception of MCCH PDSCH and MTCH PDSCH in PCell can be guaranteed by network implementation. Proposal 2.2-3: Support |
| LG Electronics | We are fine with the proposals. |
| MediaTek | We support all the proposals. |
| Xiaomi | Ok with the proposals with adding FDM in proposal 2.2-2 as Lenovo spotted out. |
| Samsung | Support the proposals. |
| NTT DOCOMO | We are fine with the proposals. |
| Apple | We support all three proposals. |
| Moderator | Summary of companies’ views:Proposal 2.2-1 🡪 Majority views to support it  * **For RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE UEs, a UE** **is not required to support reception of FDMed MCCH/MTCH PDSCH and PBCH/SIB/Paging PDSCH in PCell.**   + Support: Lenovo, Huawei, OPPO, CMCC, Spreadtrum, LGE, MTK, Xiaomi, Samsung, DCM, Apple   + Not support: ZTE, Nokia  Proposal 2.2-2 🡪 No objection  * **For RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE UEs, a UE** **is not required to support reception of FDMed MCCH PDSCH and MTCH PDSCH in PCell.**   + Support: Lenovo, Huawei, OPPO, CMCC, Spreadtrum, LGE, MTK, Xiaomi, Samsung, ZTE, Nokia, DCM, Apple  Proposal 2.2-3 🡪 No objection  * **For RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE UEs, a UE** **is not required to support reception of FDMed multiple MTCH PDSCHs in PCell.**   + Support: Lenovo, Huawei, OPPO, CMCC, Spreadtrum, LGE, MTK, Xiaomi, Samsung, ZTE, Nokia, DCM, Apple   **Try to reply the questions/comments on Proposal 2.2-1:**  1) Regarding Nokia’s comment “Option 2) specify that UE should prioritize PBCH/SIB/Paging, and drop MCCH/MTCH PDSCH if the UE does not have the capability”  - For IDLE/INACTIVE UEs, gNB may not know the UE capability and how many UEs receiving MCCH/MTCH. If most of the UEs in a cell don’t support FDMed MCCH/MTCH and PBCH/SIB/Paging, it’ll be a waste to transmit MCCH/MTCH when collision.  2) Regarding ZTE’s comment on supporting FDMed MCCH and PBCH/SIB/Paging  - MCCH may not have as high data rate as MTCH. But, MCCH is periodically transmitted. If MCCH is FDMed with periodic PBCH/SIB/Paging, there may be frequent collisions and all MBS UEs have to support FDMed capability. |
| CATT | Fine with all the proposals. |
| vivo | Ok with three proposals above |
| NOKIA/NSB2 | Reply to @FL regarding Proposal 2.2-1: Practically, I am sure the network will try the best to avoid the collision between MCCH/MTCH and PBCH/SIB/Paging for the UE reception. But still in some case, the collision is un-avoidable by just rely on network implementation. Therefore, some measure has to be taken by UE side for just in case such collision happened, such as our Option 2), to specify that UE should prioritize PBCH/SIB/Paging, and drop MCCH/MTCH PDSCH if the UE does not have the capability. And the waste of MCCH/MTCH transmission will not happen that often, since the network will try the best to avoid the collision as such. |
| Moderator | To address Nokia’s comment, Proposal 2.2-1 is updated by adding FFS.Proposal 2.2-1v1 🡪 Majority views to support it  * **For RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE UEs, a UE** **is not required to support reception of FDMed MCCH/MTCH PDSCH and PBCH/SIB/Paging PDSCH in PCell.**   + **FFS: UE should prioritize PBCH/SIB/Paging, and drop MCCH/MTCH PDSCH in case of collision between MCCH/MTCH PDSCH and PBCH/SIB/Paging PDSCH**  Proposal 2.2-2 🡪 No objection  * **For RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE UEs, a UE** **is not required to support reception of FDMed MCCH PDSCH and MTCH PDSCH in PCell.**  Proposal 2.2-3 🡪 No objectionFor RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE UEs, a UE is not required to support reception of FDMed multiple MTCH PDSCHs in PCell. |
| ZTE2 | Thanks FL for the clarification. We share similar view for Proposal 2.2-1.In addition to that, we think the “reception of FDMed MCCH/MTCH PDSCH and PBCH” should be allowed in particular. For legacy operation, we don’t think there is any restriction on FDMed reception of PDSCH and SSB. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Regarding the newly added FFS to proposal 2.2-1v1, we think there is no need to define UE behaviour and up to UE to receive which one. |
| TD Tech, Chengdu TD Tech | Proposal 2.2-1: okProposal 2.2-2: okProposal 2.2-3: ok |
| OPPO | Proposal 2.2-1: We support the main bullet, and we would like to ask clarification on the newly added FFS.  For FFS, it seems logical to prioritize PBCH/SIB/Paging and drop MCCH/MTCH PDSCH when UE cannot support FDMed reception of both, since system information is more significant to UEs. However, is there any case that UE does not need any system information, but only receive MCCH/MTCH? If such case is valid, whether to prioritize reception between SI and MCCH/MTCH seems like a UE implementation issue. Similar view with HW/HiSi that this FFS sub-bullet may not needed, or such a restriction may not needed to be specified. |
| LG Electronics | Proposal 2.2-1v1Regarding FFS, the UE behaviour would be generally OK. However, UE does not receive paging outside UE’s own paging and UE would not repeated system information which UE already received. Thus, we wonder if UE should always prioritize PBCH/SIB/Paging, and drop MCCH/MTCH PDSCH in case of collision between MCCH/MTCH PDSCH and PBCH/SIB/Paging PDSCH. |
| Ericsson | We support all three proposals |

### **2nd round FL proposals (closed)**

In RAN1#107bis-e GTW on Jan 20, we have the following agreements related to this topic:

**Agreement**

For RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE UEs, a UE is not required to support reception of FDMed MCCH PDSCH and MTCH PDSCH in PCell.

**Agreement**

For RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE UEs, a UE is not required to support reception of FDMed multiple MTCH PDSCHs in PCell.

**Agreement**

For RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE UEs, a UE is not required to support reception of FDMed MCCH/MTCH PDSCH and SIB1 or Paging PDSCH in PCell.

* + FFS: PBCH and other SIBs

For the FFS of the above agreement, let’s discuss the following Proposal:

#### Proposal 2.2-4

* **For RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE UEs, a UE** **is not required to support reception of FDMed MCCH/MTCH PDSCH and PBCH or SIB other than SIB1 PDSCH in PCell.**

#### Collecting views:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **comments** |
| ZTE | Thanks for the summary and updates. But we cannot accept to include SSB in the proposal.  In Rel-15, according to the following spec, all IDLE UEs can receive FDMed SSB and Paging/SIBx/RACH PDSCH. Actually, all UEs can support rate-matching around SSB for Paging/SIBx/RACH PDSCH.  The MCCH/MTCH PDSCH is a PDSCH that is similar to Paging/SIBx/RACH PDSCH. UE should be able to support the same UE behaviour. Otherwise, the base station has to skip all the frequency resources if the symbol contains SSB. For example, if the bandwidth is 100MHz and the SSB uses ~10MHz, then all the 90MHz can NOT be used for MCCH/MTCH scheduling, which is a big waste.   |  | | --- | | **5.1.4 PDSCH resource mapping** When receiving the PDSCH scheduled with SI-RNTI and the system information indicator in DCI is set to 0, the UE shall assume that no SS/PBCH block is transmitted in REs used by the UE for a reception of the PDSCH.  When receiving the PDSCH scheduled with SI-RNTI and the system information indicator in DCI is set to 1, RA-RNTI, MSGB-RNTI, P-RNTI or TC-RNTI, the UE assumes SS/PBCH block transmission according to *ssb-PositionsInBurst*, and if the PDSCH resource allocation overlaps with PRBs containing SS/PBCH block transmission resources the UE shall assume that the PRBs containing SS/PBCH block transmission resources are not available for PDSCH in the OFDM symbols where SS/PBCH block is transmitted. | |
| NOKIA/NSB | We suggest to add a new Proposal 2.2-5 or a NOTE by saying that:   * It ups to UE implementation to handle the collision reception in case of:   + FDMed MCCH PDSCH and MTCH PDSCH in PCell, or   + FDMed multiple MTCH PDSCHs in PCell, or   + FDMed MCCH/MTCH PDSCH and SIBs/Paging PDSCH in PCell   To our understanding, the above is the common understanding we had at yesterday GTW session. No matter if it is captured in the spec or not, it is shown as a common understanding outcome of our discussions. |
| OPPO | Support proposal 2.2-4.  As we agreed that UE is not required to support FDMed between MCCH/MTCH PDSCH and SIB1 or paging in PCell, we do not see there is any difference for PBCH or SIB other than SIB1 PDSCH.  To our understanding, we do not observe MCCH/MTCH in PDSCH is similar as Paging/SIBx/RACH in PDSCH. MCCH/MTCH in PDSCH is conveying MBS services/traffic data, while Paging/SIBx/RACH in PDSCH is conveying the information related to network system/network access information which is assistants UE as tool to obtain/connect with network. Based on this understanding, requiring UE to support FDMed reception between MCCH/MTCH PDSCH and PBCH/SIBx PDSCH is changing the concept of Rel-15 FDMed reception mechanism for RRC\_IDLE UEs. |
| CMCC | For SSB and CORESET 0 multiplexing pattern 3, the PDSCH and SSB are FDMed. If the CORESET 0 is used for broadcast, it can not avoid the FDMed simultaneous reception between PBCH and MCCH/MTCH is this case. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | Support. |
| vivo | Ok with Proposal 2.2-4 |
| MediaTek | Support the proposal. |
| Xiaomi | We support the proposal.  Besides, we don’t see the necessity of adding a new proposal. Our understanding is different from that of Nokia, I have confirmed during the GTW session that ‘UE is not required to’ means gNB should guarantee UE never face the cases it is not required. |
| Ericsson | Support |
| Moderator | Summary of companies’ views:Proposal 2.2-4  * Not support: ZTE, CMCC (PBCH)   Maybe we can try to revise the proposal as: Proposal 2.2-4v1  * **For RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE UEs, a UE** **is not required to support reception of FDMed MCCH/MTCH PDSCH and SIB other than SIB1 PDSCH in PCell.** |
| Samsung | Support |
| NOKIA/NSB | @FL, Could you clarify what is the “UE is not required to” means? Our understanding is that gNB could be free to do so by implementation with no limitation, and in case of any FDM collisions, the UE should avoid by implementation if it happens. If it is the case, then we can agree on Proposal 2.2-4v1, otherwise not. |
| Apple | Ok with the Proposal 2.2-4v1, which is aligned with TP in Updated TP 3-1-1 in AI8.12.1 |
| Moderator | **Agreement**  For RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE UEs, a UE is not required to support reception of FDMed MCCH/MTCH PDSCH and SIB PDSCH in PCell. FL suggest discussing the case of FDMed MCCH/MTCH and PBCH in next meeting. |

## Broadcast HARQ process/combining

### **Tdoc analysis**

What RAN1 has agreed is that, for UE to support multicast reception, the maximum number of HARQ processes per cell is kept unchanged and it is up to gNB how to allocate HARQ processes between unicast and multicast. However, it is unclear whether/which HARQ process the broadcast transmission will take.

* [R1-2200029, Huawei]
  + ***Proposal 5: Whether UE supports an additional dedicated HARQ process for receiving MBS broadcast that is out of the maximum number of 16 HARQ processes per cell should be subject to a UE capability. If UE does not report such capability, UE is not expected to have additional dedicated HARQ process for MBS broadcast reception on top of the maximum number supported currently.***
  + ***Proposal 6: The HARQ process number for MBS broadcast can be indicated either in DCI format 4\_0 or configured by higher layer parameter.***
* [R1-2200096, vivo]
  + **Proposal 1: HARQ process number and new data indicator should be included in the DCI 1\_0 format for GC-PDCCH scheduling a GC-PDSCH carrying MTCH.**
* [R1-2200159, Nokia]
  + **Proposal-7: Support NDI in the DCI field for broadcast to enable the gNB-triggered HARQ re-transmissions for assisting the UE RV combining.**
  + **Proposal-8: Introduce an additional dedicated HARQ process for all broadcast services associated with different G-RNTIs. And there is no need of including HARQ process number field in the DCI format 1\_0.**
* [R1-2200310, Qualcomm]
  + **Proposal 2: For RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE UEs, the HARQ combining can be supported by using the available HARQ process(es) not used for unicast/multicast.**
  + **Proposal 3: DCI 4\_0 format for GC-PDCCH scheduling a GC-PDSCH carrying MCCH/MTCH does not include HARQ process ID.**
  + **Proposal 4: DCI 4\_0 format for GC-PDCCH scheduling a GC-PDSCH carrying MTCH includes New Data Indicator.**
    - **Agree on TP#1 for TS38.212.**
* [R1-2200452, Xiaomi]
  + **Proposal 5: Slot level repetition for broadcast/multicast is sufficient and gNB triggered HARQ combination is not supported.**
* [R1-2200473, Lenovo]
  + ***Proposal 4: 1 bit NDI and 4 bits HARQ process number are not included in DCI format 4-0.***
* [R1-2200551, MediaTek]
  + ***Proposal 4: “HARQ process number” field is not supported for MBS broadcast DCI.***
* [R1-2200598, CMCC]
  + **Proposal 5. HARQ process number and New data indicator are not needed in the DCI format 4\_0.**
* [R1-2200665, Ericsson]
  + **Proposal 23: For UEs in RRC CONNECTED receiving broadcast, downselect between the following two solutions:**
    - **Add DL signaling support to allow the UE to reuse one HARQ process buffer for broadcast**
      * **Adding HARQ process ID and NDI in the broadcast DCI**
      * **Not excluding other methods**
    - **Buffering for broadcast is independent of HARQ buffering for unicast/multicast, i.e. addition of broadcast has no impact on HARQ buffers for unicast/multicast**
      * **Note: This may require dedicated additional HW for broadcast buffering to support PDSCH repetition**

### **1st round FL proposals (closed)**

Summary of the companies’ views:

* Whether to support additional dedicated HARQ process for broadcast
  + Yes: Nokia
  + No: MTK, QC
  + FFS: Huawei (subject to UE capability for RRC\_CONNECTED UEs), Ericsson
* Whether to indicate HPID in DCI format 4\_0
  + Yes: vivo (for MTCH)
  + No: Nokia, QC, LGE, Lenovo, MTK, CMCC
  + FFS: Huawei, Ericsson
* Whether to indicate NDI in DCI format 4\_0 for MCCH
  + Yes: Nokia
  + No: QC, LGE, CMCC, Lenovo
  + FFS: Ericsson
* Whether to indicate NDI in DCI format 4\_0 for MTCH
  + Yes: vivo, Nokia, QC
  + No: LGE, CMCC, Lenovo
  + FFS: Ericsson

#### Proposal 2.3-1

* **Additional HARQ process(es) is(are) not introduced for Rel-17 MBS broadcast reception.**

#### Proposal 2.3-2

* **HARQ process ID is not indicated in DCI format 4\_0 for both MCCH and MTCH.**

#### Proposal 2.3-3

* **New data indicator is not indicated in DCI format 4\_0 for MCCH**

#### Proposal 2.3-4

* **New data indicator is indicated in DCI format 4\_0 for MTCH**

#### Collecting views:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **comments** |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | 2.3-1: OK  2.3-2: Ok  2.3-3: OK  2.3-4: not support |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Ok with the first three proposals and would like to add FFS how to indicate the HARQ process ID for broadcast reception. 2.3-4 is still not justified in our opinion. |
| OPPO | OK with proposal 2.3-1, 2.3-2 and 2.3-3. Not support proposal 2.3-4.  To address the FFS part mentioned by HW/HiSi on how to indicate HPID for broadcast, one suggestion is to consider following Rel-15/16 mechanism (if there is). |
| CMCC | Ok with 2.3-1, 2.3-2 and 2.3-3.  Not support 2.3-4. |
| ZTE | Proposal 2.3-1: Since slot-level repetition has been introduced for MTCH, the gain will be marginal if no HARQ process is introduced for MBS broadcast reception. We support to have one additional dedicated HARQ process for broadcast.  Proposal 2.3-1: If only one HARQ process is introduced for MBS broadcast reception, the HARQ process ID is not needed in the DCI format 4\_0.  Proposal 2.3-: Ok with this proposals.  Proposal 2.3-4: question for clarification, if there is no HARQ process for the broadcast, then how to use this NDI field? |
| Spreadtrum | Support 2.3-1,2.3-2,2.3-3;  Not support 2.3-4. The motivation is not clear to us. |
| NOKIA/NSB | Proposal 2.3-1: Not support, we prefer a dedicated HARQ process for broadcast reception, similar as LTE approach. The sharing of HARQ process from unicast/multicast for broadcast will impact the performance of UE unicast/multicast reception, which should be avoided.Proposal 2.3-2: SupportProposal 2.3-3: Support, we think the NDI should be sufficient for MTCH reception, and it does not required for MCCH. Proposal 2.3-4: Support |
| MediaTek | Support proposal2.3-1,2.3-2,2.3-3Not support proposal 2.3-4. |
| Xiaomi | Ok with 2.3-1, 2.3-2 and 2.3-3. Not support 2.3-4. |
| Samsung | 2.3-1: OK.  2.3-2: Need to discuss. If HARQ process ID is not used, does this intend to use only one HARQ process? If not, how to indicate the ID?  2.3-3: This depends on the conclusion of 2.3-2.  2.3-4: This depends on the conclusion of 2.3-2. |
| NTT DOCOMO | Proposal 2.3-1: Support Proposal 2.3-2: Support  Proposal 2.3-3: Support  Proposal 2.3-4: We have the same question as ZTE. |
| Apple | OK with 2.3-1,2.3-2,2.3-3. 2.3-4: we would like to understand this proposal better. if NDI is included in DCI format 4\_0, does this mean we support blind retransmission of MTCH? As MTCH repetition was supported to improve the reception reliability, not sure MTCH re-transmission is really needed. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon2 | To respond to ZTE and Nokia, Assuming UE has reserved an additional HARQ process for broadcast reception will affect UE implementation hardware probably, which is against WID description and is harmful to early deployment of broadcast for commercialization. We also suggest extending the number of HARQ process from 16 to 32 as a general UE feature without any other Rel-17 as prerequisite, so it can be used for unicast/multicast/broadcast.  Sharing the total number of HARQ process used for broadcast is beneficial for early commercial deployment, and indicating the HARQ ID (by DCI indication or RRC configuration) used for broadcast will be helpful and more friendly to UE implementation as well.  UE capability can be introduced indicating whether UE has dedicated HARQ process to receive broadcast can also be considered to leverage different UE implementations and coordination between UE and network. |
| Moderator | Proposal 2.3-1 🡪 Majority views to support it  * **Additional HARQ process(es) is(are) not introduced for Rel-17 MBS broadcast reception.**   + Support: Lenovo, Huawei (add FFS), OPPO, CMCC, Spreadtrum, MTK, Xiaomi, Samsung, DCM, QC, Apple   + Not support: ZTE, Nokia  Proposal 2.3-2 🡪 Majority views to support it  * **HARQ process ID is not indicated in DCI format 4\_0 for both MCCH and MTCH.**   + Support: Lenovo, Huawei, OPPO, CMCC, Spreadtrum, MTK, Xiaomi, ZTE, Nokia, DCM, QC, Apple   + Not support: Samsung  Proposal 2.3-3 🡪 Majority views to support it  * **New data indicator is not indicated in DCI format 4\_0 for MCCH**   + Support: Lenovo, Huawei, OPPO, CMCC, Spreadtrum, MTK, Xiaomi, ZTE, Nokia, DCM, QC, Apple   + FFS: Samsung  Proposal 2.3-4 🡪 Majority views not to support it  * **New data indicator is indicated in DCI format 4\_0 for MTCH**   + Support: Nokia, QC   + Not support: Lenovo, Huawei, OPPO, CMCC, Spreadtrum, MTK, Xiaomi   + FFS: Samsung, ZTE, DCM, Apple   **Try to answer the questions/comments:**  1) Whether different HARQ process (not meaning additional HARQ process) can be allocated for broadcast or not   * Yes   2) How to differentiate HAQR process if no HPID is indicated in DCI format 4\_0   * A possible way can be based on RNTI of DCI format 4\_0 assuming different HARQ process is allocated to MCCH-RNTI and each G-RNTI for MTCH. Huawei suggested to configure the HPID for broadcast by higher layer signaling.   3) Reason to indicate NDI in DCI format 4\_0 for MTCH   * There is no modification periodicity configured for MTCH. If no NDI is indicated, UE cannot know when there is a new data and reset buffer associated with a HARQ process allocated for a G-RNTI for MTCH. |
| vivo | 2.3-1: ok  2.3-2: We think HPID field in DCI is necessary to support sharing the total number of HARQ process dynamically by broadcast and unicast/groupcast. Otherwise, a dedicated HP should be allocated for broadcast which may impact unicast and groupcast with total number of HP unchanged.  2.3-3: ok 2.3-4: ok |
| MediaTek2 | We share our views about “How to differentiate HAQR process if no HPID is indicated in DCI format 4\_0?”  From our perspective, it does not need to differentiate HARQ process for broadcast. The reason is that which HARQ process buffer used for broadcast packet reception is totally up to UE implementation. |
| LG Electronics | Regarding broadcast HPID configured by RRC i.e. as suggested by Huawei, we wonder if gNB can configure HPID for broadcast reception on non-serving cell by RRC.  If HPID is not supported in broadcast DCI format, we prefer to leave it to UE implementation or dedicated HARQ process for broadcast. |
| NOKIA/NSB2 | To reply to HW: We don’t see there is the against of WID by just having ONE additional HARQ process for broadcast reception. Instead, the extending of number of HARQ process from 16 to 32 as a general UE feature is indeed a UE capability/complexity increase. And to compare 1 vs. 16 HARQ process increase, one additional HARQ process for broadcast is really minor. And again, it is the same as LTE with dedicated HARQ for broadcast.  Furthermore, some UEs by default will only have 8 HARQ process. Assume 2 HARQ processes are utilized by broadcast reception, and 2 HARQ processes are utilized by multicast reception, so there left with only 4 HARQ process for unicast service, which could jeopardize the unicast services a lot. And for the future commercial deployment of broadcast services, the users should not really feel the degradation of their unicast services. If it really happened, that could be a real impact to the broadcast commercial deployment. |
| Lenovo 2 | Regarding HARQ process number for broadcast, we think it is totally up to UE implementation and there is no need to explicitly indicate a HPN for broadcast.  Regarding NDI in DCI format 4\_0 for MTCH, we think it is up to UE implementation. Without soft combining, no need to include NDI in DCI format 4-0. |
| Huawei, HiSicon3 | To Nokia,  16 is now insufficient even for unicast considering the support of m-TRP for unicast, so 32 is proposed with UE capability for next generation UE implementation.  SI has dedicated HARQ process which has been reserved at the beginning because UE knows SI will be received anyway. R17 broadcast is a new UE feature so probably no additional dedicated HARQ process has been reserved in the current generation of UE implementation, so sharing 16 will be more helpful for early commercialization. Of course, if some UE implementation has considered in advance to reserve some additional resources for the feature specified in future releases, that is also fine and not precluded, so we can accept defining UE capability whether UE has additional dedicated resources for MBS broadcast reception .  To Intel,  We are not considering configuring HPID to UE to receive broadcast on non-serving cell, as discussed in another email thread, the support of reception on non-serving cell is up to UE implementation and transparent to UE. |
| Samsung | Additional comments on “2) How to differentiate HAQR process if no HPID is indicated in DCI format 4\_0   * A possible way can be based on RNTI of DCI format 4\_0 assuming different HARQ process is allocated to MCCH-RNTI and each G-RNTI for MTCH. Huawei suggested to configure the HPID for broadcast by higher layer signaling.”   Q1: If the above proposal is adopted, it means HPID is mapped to a specific RNTI. Is this correct understanding?  Q2: What is the merit to introduce the RRC configuration of HPID rather than using DCI indication? If there is not clear benefit, there is no reason to introduce the RRC configuration (by SIB). |
| NOKIA/NSB3 | To Huawei/HiSilicon:  If the UE capability with 32 HARQ Processes is NOT a mandatory UE feature, then it may still happen that a default UE capability with 8 HARQ processes with broadcast reception. Again, the UE unicast performance will be seriously jeopardized by sharing the HARQ processed with multicast as well as broadcast.  And for future broadcast deployment, having one additional HARQ process for UE is a very little price to pay, comparing to the UE capability requirement having 32 HARQ processes to receive broadcast …  Also from network point of view, with mixed mode of UEs with dedicated HARQ process and UEs without dedicated HARQ process, the network need to manage both UE modes for different broadcast services, which will complicate the network implementation for future broadcast deployment. |
| Moderator | To Lenovo2,The slot-level repetition is configured for MTCH and soft-combining is considered to improve the link budget. Do you assume no soft-combining should be supported for MTCH in NR Rel-17 MBS? To Samsung,   * For Q1: No need mapping to a specific RNTI. The allocation is up to gNB, just no common HPID for MCCH-RNTI and different G-RNTIs at same time.  To all:The situation does not change much.Proposal 2.3-1 🡪 Majority views to support it  * **Additional HARQ process(es) is(are) not introduced for Rel-17 MBS broadcast reception.**   + Support: Lenovo, Huawei (add FFS), OPPO, CMCC, Spreadtrum, MTK, Xiaomi, Samsung, DCM, QC, Apple, vivo   + Not support: ZTE, Nokia   To address companies’ concerns/comments, Proposal 2.3-2 is revised by adding FFS Proposal 2.3-2v1 🡪 Majority views to support it  * **HARQ process ID is not indicated in DCI format 4\_0 for both MCCH and MTCH.**   + **FFS whether/how to differentiate HARQ process for broadcast**   + Support: Lenovo, Huawei, OPPO, CMCC, Spreadtrum, MTK, Xiaomi, ZTE, Nokia, DCM, QC, Apple   + Not support: Samsung, vivo  Proposal 2.3-3 🡪 Majority views to support it  * **New data indicator is not indicated in DCI format 4\_0 for MCCH**   + Support: Lenovo, Huawei, OPPO, CMCC, Spreadtrum, MTK, Xiaomi, ZTE, Nokia, DCM, QC, Apple, vivo   + FFS: Samsung  Proposal 2.3-4 🡪 Majority views not to support it  * **FFS New data indicator is indicated in DCI format 4\_0 for MTCH**   + Support: Nokia, QC, vivo   + Not support: Lenovo, Huawei, OPPO, CMCC, Spreadtrum, MTK, Xiaomi   + FFS: Samsung, ZTE, DCM, Apple |
| Lenovo 3 | @Moderator:Whether to perform soft combining is up to UE implementation. In case of slot-level repetition not configured, UE doesn’t need to perform soft-combining.  In case of slot-level repetition configured, UE knows the starting GC-PDSCH and the subsequent GC-PDSCHs. In that sense, there is no need to indicate NDI for indicating the coming of the new data. |
| ZTE2 | Regarding Proposal 2.3-1, we understand the arguments from UE vendors that not introducing new HARQ Process may facilitate the UE implementation. However, we should look at this issue from a bigger picture perspective, if a dedicated HARQ process is introduced for the broadcast, the reliability of broadcast can be further increased, especially considering that SFN may not be supported in Rel-17/Rel-18. From our perspective, adding just one dedicated HARQ process is a compromised way out compared with adding more. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Regarding whether there is additional dedicated HARQ-ACK process, the cost is low or high for additional dedicated HARQ process is not the point. The point is whether it changes the current UE hardware. One additional dedicated HARQ process may need to change the hardware because the current UE implementation may have not reserved/implement the additional dedicated HARQ process to receive MBS broadcast. |
| TD Tech, Chengdu TD Tech | Proposal 2.3-1 :okProposal 2.3-2: okProposal 2.3-3: okProposal 2.3-4: ok |
| OPPO | Thanks for the discussion and clarifications.  We are not changing our position, but would like to use the following example to help us for better understanding. I listed 3 cases based on different statements.   * Case 1: A set of buffers is allocated specifically for broadcast-MCCH/MTCH. For this case, HPN and NDI seems useless because broadcast can always be differentiated from unicast and multicast. On combination, soft combination can be supported even there might be no concept of HARQ or RV, which is similar with LTE system information Tx/Rx. This case 1 requires an additional buffer for broadcast-MCCH/MTCH for MBS besides HPN 0~15 of unicast & Multicast. * Case 2: Among HPN 0~15, one of them (e.g. HPID 15) is indicated to broadcast specifically, and HPN#15 cannot be used for unicast or multicast since it has been indicated/configured to broadcast. This case 2 does not require extra buffer consumption. * Case 3: UE determines its own HPN among the available HPNs and available buffers itself totally based on implementation. This case 3 does not need to be indicated/configured with PHN or NDI.     By supporting slot-level repetition in broadcast MBS, as long as the repetition number is configured, there is no need to indicate NDI on each new TB Tx while there is no HARQ feedback, both network and UEs know the repeated number of each TB Tx.  To the question whether it is needed to differentiate HPN between broadcast and unicast/multicast, it depends on how to design/allocate the HPN and buffer as mentioned in the above cases. It would be better for us to clarify about it before we go to next step in the newly added FFS. |
| Ericsson | P2.3-1 & P2.3-2: Support both proposals. Our understanding is that an implication of P2.3-1 is that a UE is not expected simultaneously process 16 HARQ processes and broadcast. Instead, if broadcast is received, broadcast could reuse one available HARQ buffer (anyone available), so that the UE is expected to simultaneously process 15 HARQ processes and broadcast. Important not to increase UE complexity due to support of broadcast.For UEs in RRC INACTIVE/IDLE, there is no shortage of buffer capacity, so no issue to reuse HARQ buffers for unicast/multicast.For UEs in RRC CONNECTED, in most cases there is at least one unused or acknowledged HARQ process for each UE, which means the gNB may send broadcast, without signaled HARQ process ID, to all UEs and each UE can use any of its acknowledged HARQ buffers to store and soft-combine broadcast.Via MII signaling the UE may inform the network that it is interested in a broadcast service, which means that the gNB could treat broadcast UEs (in RRC CONNECTED) as a group of known UEs and ensure these are not scheduled with more unicast/multicast than what requires a maximum of 15 unacknowledged HARQ processes. Without MII signaling, the network may choose to assume that broadcast is received by all UEs and restrict the total number of unacknowledged HARQ processes to 15 for all UEs.Important to note is that UEs may have different 7unused/ACK’ed HARQ process ID that could be used for broadcast, so there is no need to have the same “free” HPID for all UEs. P2.3-3: Not support.  Due to the inherent repetition of MCCH (when MCCH content does not change) it is important to be able to exploit that redundancy to maximize coverage. Although one could also consider other methods of increasing MCCH robustness, like slot-level PDSCH repetition, this would have a cost in overhead. This is not the case when the already-available MCCH redundancy is exploited by soft-combining. It should be noted that the inherent MCCH repetition exists for other reasons than robustness and it would be wasteful not to exploit this potential for robustness optimization.  For the case where the full MCCH is transmitted in one single received MCCH PDSCH TB, the MCCH redundancy is best achieved by soft-combining successive MCCH transmissions. This may be possible by just exploiting the MCCH change indicator in the MCCH DCI, but this assumes that identical MCCH content will also imply identical TBs, which may not necessarily be true. If not true, this indication can instead be provided by an NDI field in the MCCH DCI.  The mentioned soft-combining provides much better performance than the selection combining, which would otherwise be used, so MCCH robustness would benefit a lot from such an NDI bit.  P2.3-4: Support. For similar reasons as we commented for MCCH above, support of NDI in the DCI format for MTCH would allow for increased robustness when a TB is repeated (beyond slot-level repetition) and soft-combined with earlier received transmissions of the same TB.  This could potentially be used as an alternative to slot-level repetition or in combination, without any complexity impact since soft-combining is anyway supported for the slot-level repetition. Assuming the same DCI size is used for MCCH-RNTI and G-RNTI, we think that if the NDI is provided in the MCCH-DCI (to allow increased MCCH robustness) then it should also be available in the G-RNTI DCI. |
| OPPO | For the listed proposals to be confirmed, we have some concerns on some of them are provided below:   * Proposal 2.3-2v1: The main bullet is supported, but the FFS sub-bullet is not needed. Based on the discussion and agreed conclusion tonight of proposal 2.3-1, there is no necessary to differentiate HARQ process for broadcast. |
| Lenovo | For Proposal 2.3-4  Regarding NDI in DCI format 4-0 for MTCH, whether to perform soft combining is up to UE implementation. In case of slot-level repetition not configured, UE doesn’t need to perform soft-combining. In case of slot-level repetition configured, UE knows the starting GC-PDSCH and the subsequent GC-PDSCHs. In that sense, there is no need to indicate NDI for indicating the coming of the new data.  To Le: yes, based on RV indication of 0 and MCS in range of 0~28 in DCI format 4-0, UE can know the received PDSCH for initial transmission. Since the repetition number is configured, UE can further know subsequent retransmission of same TB. In this way, NDI is not necessary. |
| Samsung | For Proposal 2.3-2, do you assume that there would not be a new PDSCH for the other MTCH until PDSCH transmissions (including repetition/retransmission) for an MTCH are done?  If so, HPID is not needed in this case as Proposal 2.3-2. Could you clarify this? |
| Moderator | In RAN1#107bis-e GTW on Jan 20, we have the following agreements related to this topic:  **Conclusion**  Additional HARQ process(es) is(are) not introduced for Rel-17 MBS broadcast reception on serving cell.   * + Note: The UE is not expected to support hardware for more HARQ processes for receiving broadcast in Rel-17 in addition to the maximum number of HARQ processes supported for receiving unicast in Rel-16, i.e. the HARQ process resources are shared between broadcast, unicast and multicast   Updated summary of companies’ views on remaining proposals:  **Proposal 2.3-2v1 🡪 Majority views to support it**   * **HARQ process ID is not indicated in DCI format 4\_0 for both MCCH and MTCH.**   + **FFS whether/how to differentiate HARQ process for broadcast**   + Support (13): Lenovo, Huawei, OPPO (not ok with FFS), CMCC, Spreadtrum, MTK, Xiaomi, ZTE, Nokia, DCM, QC, Apple, TD Tech/Chengdu TD Tech   + Not support: Samsung, vivo   To Samsung:   * + “do you assume that there would not be a new PDSCH for the other MTCH until PDSCH transmissions (including repetition/retransmission) for an MTCH are done?”     - Only assume the **same** HPID is not allocated for different G-RNTIs at same time so that UE can do soft-combining separately based on RNTI.   **Proposal 2.3-3 🡪 Majority views to support it**   * **New data indicator is not indicated in DCI format 4\_0 for MCCH**   + Support (14): Lenovo, Huawei, OPPO, CMCC, Spreadtrum, MTK, Xiaomi, ZTE, Nokia, DCM, QC, Apple, vivo, TD Tech/Chengdu TD Tech   + Not support: Ericsson   + FFS: Samsung   To Ericsson:   * + “This may be possible by just exploiting the MCCH change indicator in the MCCH DCI, but this assumes that identical MCCH content will also imply identical TBs, which may not necessarily be true. If not true, this indication can instead be provided by an NDI field in the MCCH DCI.”     - Relative to MTCH, MCCH requires low data rate. The same TBs for MCCH can be transmitted periodically and MCCH change indicator is sufficient. But, I see your assumption is different but not sure whether to need such flexible MCCH scheduling. We can check other companies’ views.   + “Assuming the same DCI size is used for MCCH-RNTI and G-RNTI, we think that if the NDI is provided in the MCCH-DCI (to allow increased MCCH robustness) then it should also be available in the G-RNTI DCI.”     - Although the same DCI size is used for MCCH-RNTI and G-RNTI, not all the fields are same, i.e., MCCH change indicator is only in DCI with MCCH-RNTI. So, the NDI can be added for G-RNTI only but not MCCH-RNTI.   **Proposal 2.3-4 🡪 No clear majority view yet**   * **New data indicator is indicated in DCI format 4\_0 for MTCH**   + Support (5): Nokia, QC, vivo, Ericsson, TD Tech/Chengdu TD Tech   + Not support (7): Lenovo, Huawei, OPPO, CMCC, Spreadtrum, MTK, Xiaomi   + FFS: Samsung, ZTE, DCM, Apple   To Lenovo:   * + “In case of slot-level repetition configured, UE knows the starting GC-PDSCH and the subsequent GC-PDSCHs…. based on RV indication of 0 and MCS in range of 0~28 in DCI format 4-0, UE can know the received PDSCH for initial transmission.”     - It cannot work; otherwise, we even don’t need NDI for unicast PDCCH. UE may miss PDCCH. How to make sure UE can count the repetitions correctly? UE may even miss the first PDCCH and regard a repeated PDCCH with RV#0 as a fake initial one.   To OPPO:   * + “This case 3 does not need to be indicated/configured with PHN or NDI…. By supporting slot-level repetition in broadcast MBS, as long as the repetition number is configured, there is no need to indicate NDI on each new TB Tx while there is no HARQ feedback, both network and UEs know the repeated number of each TB Tx.”     - Pleach check my reply to Lenovo. |

### **2nd round FL proposals (closed)**

Please check the latest summary/reply by Moderator to see whether the concerns have been addressed or not.

Let’s try again the original proposals again:

#### Proposal 2.3-2

* **HARQ process ID is not indicated in DCI format 4\_0 for both MCCH and MTCH.**

#### Proposal 2.3-3

* **New data indicator is not indicated in DCI format 4\_0 for MCCH**

#### Proposal 2.3-4

* **New data indicator is indicated in DCI format 4\_0 for MTCH**

#### Collecting views:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **comments** |
| ZTE | We are ok with the above proposals. |
| NOKIA/NSB | Proposal 2.3-2: If there is no dedicated HARQ process allocated to broadcast as agreed at yesterday GTW session, then we prefer to have HARQ process ID included in DCI format 4\_0 for both MCCH and MTCH.Proposal 2.3-3: We share the view as Ericsson pointed out. It has the benefits to improve the MCCH robustness.Proposal 2.3-4: Support. |
| OPPO | Proposal 2.3-2: support.  Proposal 2.3-3: support.  Proposal 2.3-4: NOT support.  According to your reply to Lenovo, we have different understanding on the case of missing DCI. For slot-level repetition, if the DCI is missed, the following scheduled PDSCHs will not be received by UE, and the count on different TB repetitions will not happen. The pre-requisition of receiving PDSCHs repetition is firstly decoding the scheduling DCI. Therefore, the NDI is not needed in DCI 4\_0 for MTCH.  Mod: thx for explanation. If only slot repetition, I agree with you that one PDCCH is to schedule multiple repetitions. Then, both NDI and RV are not needed. Do you agree?  Now the RV is already supported in DCI format 4\_0. I think RV could be useful for blind retx and NDI is needed in this case.  [OPPO 2]  Thanks FL for the further explanation.  On NDI and RV, we have a little bit different understanding. We think NDI and RV are two independent information fields in DCI 4\_0 scheduling broadcast MCCH/MTCH PDSCH.   * For RV included in DCI 4\_0, when scheduling slot-level repetition, the RV in DCI indicates the RV of first Tx occasion of a TB and implies the following RVs. For example, the repetition value of a TB is 8. The RV in DCI scheduling TB1 is 0, then the repetition RV of TB1 is 0/2/3/1/0/2/3/1. The RV in DCI scheduling TB2 is 3, then the repetition RV of TB2 is 3/1/0/2/3/1/0/2. For this case, RV is applied but NDI is not needed. * Regarding the blind reTx: Do you mean blind reTx after a TB’s slot-level repetition (not support), or blind reTx for a TB’s dynamic single Tx (no agreement)? I did not find the corresponding whether blind reTx is supported for broadcast MBS in the agreements (Please remind me if I missed any agreements). |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Ok with proposals. Since no additional dedicated HARQ processes assumed for broadcast, configuring the HPID used for broadcast could ease both NW and UE implementation. |
| NTT DOCOMO | We are fine with the proposals. |
| LG Electronics | We are fine with Proposal 2.3-2 and Proposal 2.3-3.  We can live with Proposal 2.3-4, assuming that NDI is managed per G-RNTI. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | Proposal 2.3-2: support.  Proposal 2.3-3: support.  Proposal 2.3-4: NOT support. Share same views with OPPO. |
| vivo | Proposal 2.3-2:  We are wondering whether this proposal only works under certain condition, i.e., network configures a HPID used for broadcast only, we want to make clear it in the proposal. Currently, it’s not clear to us how UE performs soft-combining for broadcast.  From our understanding, it cannot be up to UE implementation to select one HPID for broadcast: for RRC idle/inactive UEs, it may work, however, for RRC connected UEs receiving broadcast, there will be problems. When RRC\_CONNECTED UE randomly chooses a free HPID for combination, gNB has no idea of what it selects, later, gNB may allocate the same HPID to the UE for unicast or multicast, it will cause chaos.  Therefore, we prefer to understand the precondition of the proposal first. |
| MediaTek | Proposal 2.3-2: support the proposal. Reply to vivo’s concern: it is totally up to UE’s implementation on how to select the buffer to store the broadcast data or do soft combing. It does not have any problem from UE’s perspective. |
| Xiaomi | Proposal 2.3-2: support.  Proposal 2.3-3: support.  Proposal 2.3-4: Similar views as OPPO. |
| Ericsson | Proposal 2.3-2: Support  Proposal 2.3-3: In principle not support, since the NDI bit would allow for soft-combining of successive MCCH TBs, which would greatly increase MCCH robustness. However, if the majority view is to support the proposal, we can agree with that.  Proposal 2.3-4: The use case for the NDI bit for MTCH is unclear. It could in principle be used for “gNB-triggered retransmissions”, which we have argued for and would support, but we suspect a majority of companies does not support it. If the intention is instead to just support slot-level PDSCH repetition, we do not see the point of using an NDI, since there is only one PDCCH per “repetition burst” (e.g. 8 slots), i.e. no “repeated PDCCH”, so all PDCCHs will schedule new data. |
| Moderator | Summary of companies’ views on remaining proposals:  **Proposal 2.3-2**   * Not support: Nokia, vivo   **Proposal 2.3-3**   * Not support: Nokia   **Proposal 2.3-4**   * Not support: Lenovo, OPPO, Ericsson   FL suggested to try the following proposals for GTW: Proposal 2.3-2  * **HARQ process ID is not indicated in DCI format 4\_0 for both MCCH and MTCH.**  Proposal 2.3-3  * **New data indicator is not indicated in DCI format 4\_0 for MCCH**  Proposal 2.3-4v1  * **New data indicator is not indicated in DCI format 4\_0 for MTCH** |
| Samsung | Proposal 2.3-2: If there is no retransmission for MCCH/MTCH, this proposal is ok.  Proposal 2.3-3: If Proposal 2.3-2 is used, then this proposal 2.3-3 is also ok.  Proposal 2.3-4v1: OK. |
| Apple | OK with the updated proposals. |

### **3rd round FL proposals (open)**

#### Proposal 2.3-2

* **HARQ process ID is not indicated in DCI format 4\_0 for both MCCH and MTCH.**

#### Proposal 2.3-3

* **New data indicator is not indicated in DCI format 4\_0 for MCCH**

#### Proposal 2.3-4v1

* **New data indicator is not indicated in DCI format 4\_0 for MTCH**

#### Collecting views:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **comments** |
| CMCC | Support three proposals. |
| CATT | OK with these three proposals. |
| NOKIA/NSB | Regarding **Proposal 2.3-2**, we have a question for clarification:   * + How many HARQ process can be configured for broadcast (out-of total 16 or 8 HARQ process supported by the UE capability)? Based on the previous discussions from different companies, some companies proposed HARQ process per G-RNTI, meaning that more than 1 HARQ process can be utilized for broadcast, and other companies proposed only single HARQ process out-of total 16/8 HARQ process can be utilized for broadcast. @FL, could you please confirm and clarify here what is the current understanding?   Regarding Proposal 2.3-3: Support, if the majority view is for this.  Regarding Proposal 2.3-4v1: Not support, we think the NDI is benefit for UE RV combining application especially for MTCH, as we have extensively discussed at last meeting. |
| OPPO | We support three proposals above.  Proposal 2.3-4v1: support it.  May I ask Nokia/NSB a question for clarification on the usage of NDI. What is NDI is used for? And why NDI is combined with RV for the indication?  As we commented in last round of discussion, RV and NDI are not dependent with each other in DCI for broadcast MBS, because broadcast MBS only support slot-level repetition but no retransmissions scheduled by PDCCH. NDI is considered useless for New data indication. |
| Xiaomi | We are supportive to the above proposals.  Regarding proposal 2.3-2, our understanding is that one HARQ process is applied to all G-RNTI.  Regarding proposal 2.3-4v1, we think this issue has already been illustrated very well by FL and OPPO. There is no motivation to include NDI if retransmission is not supported. There is no problem for a UE to excute RV combining application without NDI. The fundamental functionality of NDI is to support HARQ. |
| Apple | OK with the Proposals. |
| vivo | Proposal 2.3-2: we are wondering whether this proposal indicates that single HARQ process is used for both MCCH and MTCH (regarding G-RNTI), if that’s the case, we suggest to add one sub-bullet to make it clear. Proposal 2.3-2  * **HARQ process ID is not indicated in DCI format 4\_0 for both MCCH and MTCH.** * Single HARQ process ID is used for both MCCH and MTCH. |
| NTT DOCOMO | We are fine with the proposals. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | We support all the three proposals.  Regarding 2.3-4, we think such issue has been extensively discussed in previous two rounds of discussions. It is not necessary to include NDI in DCI format 4-0 for MTCH according to slot level repetition. |
| ZTE | We are ok with the above proposals.  Regarding Proposal 2.3-2, our understanding is that the HARQ processes are shared between unicast and multicast/broadcast. It is up to UE implementation to allocate which one or many HARQ processes to multicast, as long as the total HARQ process being used is not exceeed. |
| Spreadtrum | Support all proposals. |
| MediaTek | Support all the proposals |
| Samsung | Support all proposals. |
| Ericsson | OK with all three proposals |
| Moderator | Summary of companies’ views: Proposal 2.3-2  * Not support: Nokia, vivo   @Nokia/vivo:   * I think only one HARQ process for MCCH/MTCH is too restricted and not necessary. The same HARQ process will not be used for different MTCHs/MCCH at same time.   Given the majority views, FL would like to **suggest keeping the proposal as it is and trying email approval, unless Nokia/vivo still have concern**. Proposal 2.3-3 🡪 suggest it for email approval  * No objection  Proposal 2.3-4v1  * Not support: Nokia   Given the majority views, FL would like to **suggest keeping the proposal as it is and trying email approval, unless Nokia still has concern**. |

## TRS as QCL source

### **Tdoc analysis**

The following agreement at RAN#93-e clarified that ‘Configuring TRS as QCL sources for broadcast transmission (as supported for RRC\_CONNECTED UE)’ is within the scope of the Rel-17 MBS WID. Companies discussed the TRS configuration for Rel-17 MBS broadcast reception.

* [R1-2200029, Huawei]
  + ***Proposal 16: Periodic TRS can be configured as QCL source for MTCH transmission especially for RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE UEs. The configuration is included in SIBx or MCCH.*** 
    - ***UE may assume that the DMRS of GC-PDCCH/PDSCH is QCL’d with periodic TRS if configured for MTCH.***
    - ***UE may expect the quasi co-location type is ‘typeC’ with an SS/PBCH block.***
  + ***Proposal 17: For RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE Ues, the configuration of TRS at least supports:***
    - ***a list of periodic NZP CSI-RS resource sets for TRS can be configured for the same cell group serving one or more G-RNTIs in a CFR-Config-Broadcast.***
    - ***The number of NZP CSI-RS resource sets in the list of NZP CSI-RS resource sets for TRS can be configurable for each cell group, similarly as specified in NZP-CSI-RS-ResourceSetList.***
* [R1-2200310, Qualcomm]
  + **Proposal 1: A list of periodic NZP CSI-RS resource sets for TRS can be configured in a *CFR-Config-Broadcast* for RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE Ues.**
    - **UE may assume that the GC-PDCCH/PDSCH is QCL’d with periodic TRS if configured for broadcast.**
    - **The TRS can be QCL-ed with SSB at least in terms of timing, oppler via SSB/MCCH.**
* [R1-2200580, LGE]
  + **Proposal 1: If TRS is agreed to be supported, RAN1 is requested to agree the following proposals:**
    - ***Proposal 1A: a list of NZP CSI-RS resource sets for TRS can be configured for the same cell group serving one or more G-RNTIs.***
    - ***Proposal 1B: QCL-Info is associated with a NZP CSI-RS resource set for TRS and configured to be Type C QCLed with SSB (i.e. Doppler shift, average delay) via SIBx or MCCH.***
    - ***Proposal 1C: The number of NZP CSI-RS resource sets in the list of NZP CSI-RS resource sets for TRS can be configurable for each cell group, similarly as specified in NZP-CSI-RS-ResourceSetList*.**
  + **Proposal 2: For broadcast GC-PDCCH, UE assumes that a PDCCH Monitoring Occasion (MO) is associated with one NZP-CSI-RS-ResourceSet for TRS which is QCLed with the SSB-index mapped to the MO.** 
    - **UE uses the TRS associated with the MO where GC-DCI scheduling GC-PDSCH is received for determining GC-PDSCH antenna port quasi co-location.**
  + **Proposal 3: If a same SSB index can be associated with more than one NZP CSI-RS resource sets for TRS e.g. in NZP-CSI-RS-ResourceSetPerSSB,** 
    - **for the [x×N+K]th PDCCH monitoring occasion(s) for MTCH in the scheduling window, the number of PDCCH monitoring occasions in MTCH transmission window is greater than N i.e. the number of actual transmitted SSBs; and**
    - **the same SSB index can be mapped to multiple Mos of which each is associated with one NZP CSI-RS resource set for TRS e.g. in NZP-CSI-RS-ResourceSetPerSSB.**

### **1st round FL proposals (closed)**

Huawei, QC, [LGE] consider that the periodic TRS for RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE Ues can be supported in Rel-17 MBS with the following potential proposal:

#### Proposal 2.4-1

**If TRS is configured in a CFR-Config-MCCH-MTCH for RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE Ues via SSB/MCCH.**

* **A list of periodic NZP CSI-RS resource sets for TRS can be configured for the same cell group serving one or more G-RNTIs.**
* **UE may assume that the DMRS for GC-PDCCH/PDSCH with G-RNTI(s) for MTCH is QCL’d with periodic TRS if configured for broadcast.**
  + - **The TRS can be QCL-ed with SSB at least in terms of timing, doppler.**

#### Collecting views:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **comments** |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | OK |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Support |
| OPPO | OK |
| CMCC | Ok |
| ZTE | One question for clarification. Will this TRS-based QCL relation be an optional UE capability? If yes, then there will be Ues supporting and not supporting this TRS reception in IDLE. Then the gNB will have to transmit two duplicated MCCH/MTCH, one is QCLed with SSB and another is QCLed with TRS. Is this the correct understanding? |
| NOKIA/NSB | Proposal 2.4-1: Not support TRS for RRC Idle/Inactive UE with broadcast reception in Rel17 MBS |
| LG Electronics | We may not need to support TRS in Rel-17.  If TRS is supported, we are generally fine with this proposal. Assuming that only some of the broadcast services may use SFN operation, we think that a list of periodic NZP CSI-RS resource sets for TRS is associated with one or more G-RNTIs for which Ues could be required to support this optional UE capability without reporting capability. |
| MediaTek | Share the similar view with Nokia and LG that there is no need to support TRS in Rel-17 MBS. |
| Xiaomi | OK. |
| Samsung | We would like to hear any clear motivation to use TRS in Rel-17 MBS. |
| NTT DOCOMO | Support |
| Moderator | Summary of companies’ views: Proposal 2.4-1 🡪 No clear majority view yet  * Support: Lenovo, Huawei, OPPO, CMCC, Xiaomi, [LGE (if TRS is supported)], DCM, QC * Not support: Nokia, MTK * FFS: ZTE, Samsung   **Try to answer the questions/comments per FL’s understanding:**   1. What is the motivation of using TRS in Rel-17 MBS  * For SFN-based broadcast transmission, QCL source of DMRS for GC-PDCCH/PDSCH should be based on TRS transmitted by multiple SFNed cells, rather than the serving cell’s SSB due to different channel delay spread especially for the cell-edge Ues. * For MTCH with modulation higher than QPSK, TRS with distributed Res over wider bandwidth than SSB improves the broadcast channel estimation and link budget.  1. Is TRS-based QCL relation optional for IDLE/INACTIVE Rel-17 MBS Ues?  * Yes, optional without UE capability reporting in IDLE/INACTIVE mode   3) If TRS is optionally supported by UE, does gNB need to transmit two duplicated MCCH/MTCH, one is QCLed with SSB and another is QCLed with TRS   * Not necessary. For broadcast, it is best effort for IDLE/INACTIVE Ues. For a broadcast service transmitted in a SFN area, the Ues without supporting TRS may receive the MCCH/MTCH close to its serving gNB. The Ues supporting TRS can have relatively larger coverage. |
| CATT | Support. |
| Vivo | There is a typo ‘**If TRS is configured in a CFR-Config-MCCH-MTCH for RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE Ues via SIB/MCCH.**’  We are ok to support. |
| NOKIA/NSB2 | To our view, SSB provided the basic functionality is enough for Rel17 broadcast reception. We agree that, for broadcast, it is the best effort for Idle/inactive Ues. And for Ues locate at cell-edge in a SFN area without supporting TRS, they will try their best effort also to receive broadcast. Further enhancement or optimization of UE broadcast reception with TRS in SFN scenario should be handled in later release.  Furthermore, from robustness perspective for RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE UE with broadcast reception, the scheme based on SSB with lower modulation scheme is a better solution in practice, especially for best effort idle/inactive Ues. |
| Moderator | The situation does not change much. Proposal 2.4-1 🡪 No clear majority view yet **If TRS is configured in a CFR-Config-MCCH-MTCH for RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE Ues via SIB/MCCH.**   * **A list of periodic NZP CSI-RS resource sets for TRS can be configured for the same cell group serving one or more G-RNTIs.** * **UE may assume that the DMRS for GC-PDCCH/PDSCH with G-RNTI(s) for MTCH is QCL’d with periodic TRS if configured for broadcast.**   + - **The TRS can be QCL-ed with SSB at least in terms of timing, oppler.** * Support: Lenovo, Huawei, OPPO, CMCC, Xiaomi, [LGE (if TRS is supported)], DCM, QC, CATT, vivo * Not support: Nokia, MTK * FFS: ZTE, Samsung |
| TD Tech, Chengdu TD Tech | No strong tendency |
| Ericsson | Proposal 2.4-1: We do not see the need to support TRS for broadcast in Rel-17.  If TRS is anyway supported, we agree with ZTE’s comment: we also think configuration of TRS and associated PDSCH rate-matching functionality would need to be a mandatory functionality for all UEs supporting broadcast (since sending duplicate broadcast to both types of UEs would not be reasonable). How broadcast UEs use the TRS (if at all) is however up to UE implementation and does not affect UE capabilities. The conclusion is therefore that if TRS is supported it needs to be mandatory for all UEs. |
| Moderator | The situation does not change much. Proposal 2.4-1 🡪 No clear majority view yet **If TRS is configured in a CFR-Config-MCCH-MTCH for RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE Ues via SIB/MCCH.**   * **A list of periodic NZP CSI-RS resource sets for TRS can be configured for the same cell group serving one or more G-RNTIs.** * **UE may assume that the DMRS for GC-PDCCH/PDSCH with G-RNTI(s) for MTCH is QCL’d with periodic TRS if configured for broadcast.**   + - **The TRS can be QCL-ed with SSB at least in terms of timing, oppler.** * Support: Lenovo, Huawei, OPPO, CMCC, Xiaomi, [LGE (if TRS is supported)], DCM, QC, CATT, vivo * Not support: Nokia, MTK, Ericsson * FFS: ZTE, Samsung   To Ericsson:   * NO need to be mandatory for UE to support TRS. TRS is also not always supported, which can be optionally configured by gNB. If network disable the multi-cell SFN, no TRS is ok. However, if multi-cell SFN is used for broadcast, without TRS, the channel estimation based on QCL-ed SSB is wrong and the UEs in the cell-edge overlapping area cannot receive the broadcast. Even if a UE only want to receive broadcast services but no unicast/multicast, the UE have to transmit into RRC\_CONNECTED mode to get TRS, which result in unnecessary network congestion and overloaded. |

### **2nd round FL proposals (closed)**

Please check the latest summary/reply by Moderator to see whether the concerns have been addressed or not. The proposal is revised as:

#### Proposal 2.4-1v1

**The TRS can be optionally configured for broadcast reception via SSB/MCCH. If TRS is configured.**

* **A list of periodic NZP CSI-RS resource sets for TRS can be configured for the same cell group serving one or more G-RNTIs.**
* **UE may assume that the DMRS for GC-PDCCH/PDSCH with G-RNTI(s) for MTCH is QCL’d with periodic TRS if configured for broadcast.**
  + - **The TRS can be QCL-ed with SSB at least in terms of timing, doppler.**

#### Collecting views:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **comments** |
| NOKIA/NSB | We are still convinced why to support TRS in Rel17 MBS.  Recall from RAN#93 agreement regarding supporting of SFN scenario, it has to be transparent to UE. Now the argument why to support TRS focusing on SFN scenario as explained by the FL in the 1st round discussion, which is NOT transparent to the UE at all. And it is not align with RAN#93 agreement at all. Therefore, we have strong concern for further detailed discussion on support TRS in Rel17 MBS. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | We support the proposal. Regarding Nokia’s argument, in our understanding, RAN#93 confirmed clearly configuring TRS as QCL sources for broadcast transmission (as supported for RRC\_CONNECTED UE) is within the scope. SFN operation is always transparent to UE because UE does not need to know whether whether the transmission is in SFN or not, which is also the essence of SFN actually. |
| CATT | OK with this proposal. |
| NTT DOCOMO | Support |
| LG Electronics | For our clarification: If this proposal is supported, we assume that for TRS, the MCCH at a cell can configure multiple lists of periodic NZP CSI-RS resource sets for different cell groups in SFN served by the cell. One G-RNTI can be only associated with one list of periodic NZP CSI-RS resource sets by MCCH. |
| vivo | support |
| MediaTek | Share the similar view with Nokia. |
| Xiaomi | Support. |
| Ericsson | Support |
| Moderator | Summary of companies’ views on remaining proposals: Proposal 2.4-1v1  * Not support: Nokia, MTK |
|  |  |

### **3rd round FL proposals (open)**

#### Proposal 2.4-1v2

**The TRS can be optionally configured for broadcast reception via SIBx/MCCH. If TRS is configured,**

* **A list of periodic NZP CSI-RS resource sets for TRS can be configured for the same cell group serving one or more G-RNTIs.**
* **UE may assume that the DMRS for GC-PDCCH/PDSCH with G-RNTI(s) for MTCH is QCL’d with periodic TRS if configured for broadcast.**
  + **The TRS can be QCL-ed with SSB at least in terms of timing, doppler.**

#### Collecting views:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **comments** |
| CMCC | Support |
| CATT | Support |
| NOKIA/NSB | Not Support.  @HW: To our view, the motivation why to introduce TRS in Rel17 MBS is not justified. If the intension is for Intra-SFN, it should be transparent to UE as agreed in RAN#93. Now the introducing TRS for Intra-SFN is NOT transparent to UE at all, which is not align with the outcome of RAN#93 agreement.  For other motivation to introduce TRS, i.e. higher MCS selection application, from robustness perspective for RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE UE with broadcast reception, the scheme based on SSB with lower modulation scheme is a better solution in practice, especially for best effort idle/inactive UEs. And performance evaluation and justification could be helpful to justify the benefit of TRS-based MCS selection, as we have kindly requested from the proponents for 2 meetings already. |
| OPPO | Support. |
| Xiaomi | Support. |
| vivo | Ok to support |
| NTT DOCOMO | Support |
| Samsung | Do not support.  TRS is for fine beam tracking of an individual UE – it is not applicable for groups of UEs, particularly when there is no feedback as for broadcast. For intra-SFN, same comment as Nokia. The SSB is sufficient and robust. |
| Ericsson | Support |
| Moderator | Summary of companies’ views: Proposal 2.4-1v2  * Not support: Nokia, Samsung   **It seems hard to achieve consensus, FL suggest delaying the discussion to next meeting.** |

## CFR for MTCH

### **Tdoc analysis**

CFR for MTCH

* [R1-2200452, Xiaomi]
  + **Proposal 2: Only one CFR can be configured for group-common PDCCH/PDSCH carrying MTCH for broadcast reception with Ues in RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE state.**
* [R1-2200473, Lenovo]
  + ***Proposal 2: For RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE Ues, for broadcast reception, only one CFR can be configured.***
  + ***Proposal 3: For RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE Ues, for broadcast reception, only same CFR for MCCH and MTCH is supported.***
* [R1-2200551, MTK]
  + ***Proposal 1: The unified CFR is defined/configured for GC-PDCCH/PDSCH carrying MCCH and GC-PDCCH/PDSCH carrying MTCH.***
  + ***Proposal 2: Not support more than one CFR for UE supporting MBS in RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE states.***
  + ***Proposal 3: For broadcast reception, network implementation guarantee unified CFR for Ues in both RRC\_CONNECTED mode and IDLE/INACTIVE mode.***

CORESET for MCCH vs. CORESET for MTCH

* [R1-2200029, Huawei]
  + **Proposal 18: When the CFR for MCCH/MTCH is configured with the same size as SIB1 configured initial BWP, in addition to CORESET#0, the other CORESET larger than CORESET#0 can be configured.**
* [R1-2200159, Nokia]
  + **Proposal-6: Support different/separate CORESET utilized for GC-PDCCH of MCCH and MTCH, i.e. CORESET of MCCH GC-PDCCH associated with the CORESET#0, and CORESET of MTCH GC-PDCCH associated with the CFR\_CORESET in the configured/defined CFR/BWP.**
* [R1-2200352, OPPO]
  + **Proposal 1: The same CORESET is used for GC-PDCCH of scheduling GC-PDSCH of MCCH and MTCH.**
* [R1-2200452, Xiaomi]
  + **Proposal 3: For RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE Ues, the same CORESET is used for MCCH and MTCH in the same CFR.**
* [R1-2200473, Lenovo]
  + **Proposal 6: New type-x CSS is configured for RRC IDLE/RRC INACTIVE Ues.**
  + **Proposal 7: For RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE Ues, same CORESET is used for receiving MCCH and MTCH.**
* [R1-2200096, vivo]
  + **Proposal 2: Support CSS for broadcast DCI formats have a different monitoring priority to legacy CSS.**

### **1st round FL proposals (closed)**

Based on the following RAN1 agreements,

Agreement:

Only one CFR can be configured for group-common PDCCH/PDSCH carrying MCCH for broadcast reception with Ues in RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE state.

Agreement:

From RAN1 perspective, the CFR for broadcast reception of RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE Ues, includes at least the following configurations:

* One set of parameters configured for PDSCH for broadcast reception with GC-PDSCH
* One set of parameters configured for PDCCH for broadcast reception with GC-PDCCH
* FFS: whether some parameters configured for PDSCH/PDCCH are optional/needed for the supported cases of CFR.
* FFS: If necessary, depending on the cases supported, starting PRB and the number of PRBs
  + The reference for starting PRB is Point A. (Following the same approach to determine reference for starting PRB as that defined in AI8.12.1.)

**Agreement**

For broadcast reception with RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE Ues:

* The CFR frequency resources used for MCCH and MTCH are configured by SIBx;
* PDCCH-config/PDSCH-config for broadcast reception with GC-PDCCH/PDSCH carrying MCCH is configured by SIBx
* PDCCH-config/PDSCH-config for broadcast reception with GC-PDCCH/PDSCH carrying MTCH is configured by MCCH. If the PDCCH-config/PDSCH-config for MTCH is not configured, the PDCCH-config/PDSCH-config for GC-PDCCH/PDSCH carrying MCCH configured by SIBx is reused for GC-PDCCH/PDSCH carrying MTCH.

FL’s understanding is:

* For MCCH, the frequency resources, PDCCH-Config-MCCH and PDSCH-Config-MCCH can be configured in a CFR for MCCH via SIBx.
* For MTCH, the PDCCH-Config-MTCH and PDSCH-Config-MTCH can be configured in a CFR for MTCH via MCCH.
  + The CFR frequency resources for MTCH is same as that of MCCH.
  + CORESET if configured in PDCCH-Config-MTCH can be different from CORESET configured in PDCCH-Config-MCCH.
* If the CFR for MCCH or CFR for MTCH has frequency size larger than CORESET0, the CORESET configured in the CFR can be larger than CORESET0.

If companies have same understanding, the remaining issue here is to discuss:

* Whether to support more than one CFR for MTCH configured via MCCH
  + Yes: ~~Xiaomi~~

#### Proposal 2.5-1

* **Only one CFR-Config-MTCH with PDCCH-config-MTCH/PDSCH-config-MTCH can be configured via MCCH.**
  + **If CFR-Config-MTCH is not configured, CFR-Config-MCCH-MTCH configured via SIBx is used for both MCCH and MTCH.**

#### Collecting views:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **comments** |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | OK |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | “only one …. Can be configured” could be misleading…I guess the intention was to say at a given time, only one CFR is configured. The reason is clearly that we have at least CFR in case A and case C that can be configurable. |
| OPPO | One question for clarification as follows, because it is not clear to have this proposal while compared with agreements.According to the agreements and FL’s explanation, MCCH and MTCH should have the same CFR frequency resources, but can be configured with different CFR-Config. It means that one CFR for MCCH/MTCH is supported but with different CFR configurations for PDCCH/PDSCH-Config-MCCH and PDCCH/PDSCH-Config-MTCH, respectively. |
| Huawei/HiSilicon2 | One more thing I forgot to mention in the first comment was regarding the configuration of CORESET. FL’s understanding was *“If the CFR for MCCH or CFR for MTCH has frequency size larger than CORESET0, the CORESET configured in the CFR can be larger than CORESET0.”*  The following is the agreement achieved earlier:  *Agreement:*  *For Rel-17, for broadcast reception, RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE Ues do not exceed the maximum number of CORESETs mandatorily (in the minimum capability) supported for Rel-15/Rel-16 Ues, i.e., 2 CORESETs.*   * *If the CFR has the same frequency range as the initial BWP, where the initial BWP has the same frequency resources as CORESET0 or where the initial BWP has the frequency resources configured by SIB1, RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE Ues can be configured with the following options:*   + *CORESET#0 (default option if CFR is the initial BWP and CORESET is not configured); or*   + *CORESET configured by commonControlResourceSet; or*   + *CORESET#0 and CORESET configured by commonControlResourceSet.*   According to the agreement, if *commonControlResourceSet* has the same description as legacy per TS 38.331:  ***commonControlResourceSet***  *An additional common control resource set which may be configured and used for any common or UE-specific search space. If the network configures this field, it uses a ControlResourceSetId other than 0 for this ControlResourceSet. The network configures the commonControlResourceSet in SIB1 so that it is contained in the bandwidth of CORESET#0.*  commonControlResourceSet is an CORESET smaller than CORESET#0. It is the reason we suggest to support another option that CORSET can be larger than COREST0 but the maximum number of CORESETs mandatorily (in the minimum capability) supported for Rel-15/Rel-16 Ues is still 2. |
| CMCC | Don’t support. As the previous agreement and FL’s explanation, the CFR frequency resources for MTCH is same as that of MCCH, and the current RRC parameter CFR-Config-MCCH-MTCH is used to configure the one CFR both for MCCH and MTCH.  Regarding the proposal, there may be the case that CFR-Config-MTCH is configured as Case C (larger than CORESET 0) in configured in MCCH but CFR-Config-MCCH is not configured in SIBx. According to previous agreement, if CFR is not configured, the size of CORESET 0 is used, that is the CORESET 0 size is actually used for MCCH which causes two different CFRs for MCCH and MTCH. |
| ZTE | We understand the motivation to support more than one CFR for MTCH is to allow per G-RNTI CFR configuration. For example, if G-RNTI#1 and G-RNTI#2 requires 20MHz and 50MHz bandwidth, respectively, than different CFR can be configured for G-RNTI#1 and G-RNTI#2, thus the UE only receiving G-RNTI#1 doesn’t need to open its RF to 50MHz. But in the end, this will also be restricted by the initial DL BWP configuration.  With that said, we see some benefits of more than one CFR for MTCH but we can live with the proposal. |
| Spreadtrum | Not support.  We understand the proposal intends to support more than one CFR for MSB in idle state. However, the current latest spec seems to have captured that CFR-Config-MCCH-MTCH is used to configure the one CFR both for MCCH and MTCH. Further discussion on this issue is not needed. |
| NOKIA/NSB | Proposal 2.5-1:Also checking our understanding with the FL about the proposal.  So based on our understanding with this proposal, from network point of view, the broadcast MTCH CFR can be configured per G-RNTI or G-CS-RNTI, i.e. a broadcast MTCH traffic with low data rate associated with the narrow CORESET#0 initial BWP, and other MTCH(s) traffic with high data rate associated with a single CFR/BWP other than the CORESET#0 initial BWP. Is it correct understanding? |
| LG Electronics | We are OK with the proposal. |
| MediaTek | Not support.  No need to support multiple/different CFR for MCCH and MTCH. Regarding how to configure the CFR, the following agreement has been achieved in last meeting:   |  | | --- | | **Agreement**  For broadcast reception with RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE Ues:   * The CFR frequency resources used for MCCH and MTCH are configured by SIBx; |   Thus, we think there is no need to further discuss the proposal. |
| Xiaomi | Our position is not captured correctly. We don’t support more than one CFR for MBS in idle/inactive state.  We don’t support the proposal as my reading is that MCCH and MTCH can be configured with different CFR. |
| Samsung | We think MCCH and MTCH can use the same CFR. |
| NTT DOCOMO | Support |
| Apple | We don’t see the motivation to support different frequency resources via different CFRs for MTCH and MCCH. |
| Moderator | Summary of companies’ views:  **Proposal 2.5-1 🡪 No clear majority yet**   * Support: Lenovo, LGE, DCM * Not support:   + No separate CFR for MTCH configured in MCCH (same CFR for MCCH and MTCH): CMCC, Xiaomi, Samsung, MTK, Spreadtrum, Apple   + More than one CFR for MTCH configured in MCCH: ZTE, Nokia   **Try to reply the questions/comments per FL’s understanding:**   1. CFR-Config-MCCH-MTCH vs. CFR-Config-MTCH   Based on the following definition of CFR, it includes a pdsch-Config and/or a pdcch-Config configured for MCCH or MTCH, **not just frequency resources**.  Agreement:  From RAN1 perspective, the CFR for broadcast reception of RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE Ues, includes at least the following configurations:   * One set of parameters configured for PDSCH for broadcast reception with GC-PDSCH * One set of parameters configured for PDCCH for broadcast reception with GC-PDCCH * FFS: whether some parameters configured for PDSCH/PDCCH are optional/needed for the supported cases of CFR. * FFS: If necessary, depending on the cases supported, starting PRB and the number of PRBs   + The reference for starting PRB is Point A. (Following the same approach to determine reference for starting PRB as that defined in AI8.12.1.)   So, for example,   * CFR-Config-MCCH-MTCH : : ={ //configured by SIBx   locationAndBandwith  //size can be Case A, C or E  pdsch-Config-MCCH  pdsch-Config-MCCH  }   * CFR-Config-MTCH : : ={ //configured by MCCH   pdsch-Config-MTCH //if not configured, using pdsch-Config-MCCH for MTCH  pdsch-Config-MTCH //if not configured, using pdcch-Config-MCCH for MTCH  }  2) Regarding MTK’s comment, the following agreement only means same l*ocationAndBandwith*, configured via CFR-Config-MCCH-MTCH in SIBx, is used for MCCH and MTCH. It does not say a CFR for MTCH is always same as a CFR for MCCH.  **Agreement**  For broadcast reception with RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE Ues:  The CFR frequency resources used for MCCH and MTCH are configured by SIBx;  3) Regarding CMCC’s comment,  “Regarding the proposal, there may be the case that CFR-Config-MTCH is configured as Case C (larger than CORESET 0) in configured in MCCH but CFR-Config-MCCH is not configured in SIBx. According to previous agreement, if CFR is not configured, the size of CORESET 0 is used, that is the CORESET 0 size is actually used for MCCH which causes two different CFRs for MCCH and MTCH.”  My understanding is if CFR-Config-MCCH-MTCH is not configured, CORESET0 will be assumed for MCCH. CFR-Config-MTCH will not be configured to be Case C since locationAndBandwith for the CFR cannot be configured by MCCH. In this case, the CFR of MTCH will have the size of CORESET0 (Case A). The MCCH and MTCH still have same frequency resources.  4) For Huawei’s comment on whether CORESET configured in a CFR for MCCH or a CFR for MTCH can be larger than CORESET0   * The RAN1 agreement mentioned by Huawei is saying the CORESET configured in a CFR for MCCH or for MTCH can only be same as CORESET#0 or smaller than CORESET#0 for a CFR **with Case A or Case C**. So, the CORESET configured in a CFR for MCCH or for MTCH **with Case E** is still open. |
| CATT | Responds to FL’s 1) CFR-Config-MCCH-MTCH vs. CFR-Config-MTCH  According to the following agreement, per our understanding, it is the ‘PDCCH-config/PDSCH-config’ is configured by MCCH, not the CFR-Config-MTCH is configured by MCCH.  **Agreement**  For broadcast reception with RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE Ues:   * The CFR frequency resources used for MCCH and MTCH are configured by SIBx; * PDCCH-config/PDSCH-config for broadcast reception with GC-PDCCH/PDSCH carrying MCCH is configured by SIBx * PDCCH-config/PDSCH-config for broadcast reception with GC-PDCCH/PDSCH carrying MTCH is configured by MCCH. If the PDCCH-config/PDSCH-config for MTCH is not configured, the PDCCH-config/PDSCH-config for GC-PDCCH/PDSCH carrying MCCH configured by SIBx is reused for GC-PDCCH/PDSCH carrying MTCH.   Thus, the CFR-Config-MCCH-MTCH which is configured by SIBx can be used to configure the CFR for both MCCH and MTCH. |
| MediaTek2 | Regarding the CFR-Config-MCCH-MTCH vs. CFR-Config-MTCH, we totally agree with the CATT’s view. In the following agreements, it means that “PDCCH-config/PDSCH-config” is configured by MCCH, not the CFR for MTCH. The CFR for MCCH and MTCH is configured by SIBx.  **Agreement**  For broadcast reception with RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE Ues:   * The CFR frequency resources used for MCCH and MTCH are configured by SIBx; * PDCCH-config/PDSCH-config for broadcast reception with GC-PDCCH/PDSCH carrying MCCH is configured by SIBx   PDCCH-config/PDSCH-config for broadcast reception with GC-PDCCH/PDSCH carrying MTCH is configured by MCCH. If the PDCCH-config/PDSCH-config for MTCH is not configured, the PDCCH-config/PDSCH-config for GC-PDCCH/PDSCH carrying MCCH configured by SIBx is reused for GC-PDCCH/PDSCH carrying MTCH. |
| Moderator | To CATT/MTK2:  It seems to be just a naming issue. The main functionality is same, i.e., the configuration for MTCH can be via MCCH, not just by using CFR-Config-MCCH-MTCH.   * For multicast, the configuration ‘pdsch-config-multicast/pdcch-config-multicast/sps-config-multicast’ are within a CFR. * For MCCH, the configuration ‘pdsch-config-MCCH/pdcch-config-MCCH’ are within a CFR. * For MTCH, similar design criterion that the configuration ‘pdsch-config-MCCH/pdcch-config-MCCH’ are within a CFR.   [CFR-Config-MTCH] : : ={ //configured by MCCH  pdsch-Config-MTCH //if not configured, using pdsch-Config-MCCH for MTCH  pdsch-Config-MTCH //if not configured, using pdcch-Config-MCCH for MTCH  }  If you are objecting to call it a CFR-Config-MTCH, we can leave it up to RAN2 decision.  FL suggest changing the wording of Proposal 2.5-1 as  **Proposal 2.5-1v1**   * **Up to one PDCCH-config-MTCH and up to one PDSCH-config-MTCH can be configured via MCCH.**   Per Huawei’s request, we can add Proposal 2.5-2 as  **Proposal 2.5-2:**   * **When the CFR for MCCH/MTCH is configured with the size larger than SIB1 configured initial BWP, a CORESET larger than CORESET#0 can be configured.** |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | For proposal 2.5-2, to clarify, the proposal of CORESET larger than CORESET0 was not intended to support CASE E (CFR size larger than SIB1 configured initial BWP). Instead, we are actually saying even for case C because the CFR size is larger than CORESET0, it is too restrictive all CORESETs configurable have to be not larger than CORESET0. |
| TD Tech, Chengdu TD Tech | **Proposal 2.5-1v1: ok**  **Proposal 2.5-2: ok** |
| OPPO | Proposal 2.5-2:  As HW/HiSi clarified, the intention is not for supporting case E, we would like to suggest to update the proposal as follows: **Proposal 2.5-2:**   * **When the CFR for MCCH/MTCH is configured with the size larger than CORESET#0, a CORESET larger than CORESET#0 can be configured in this CFR.** |
| LG Electronics | **Proposal 2.5-1v1:** We are fine with this proposal.  **Proposal 2.5-2:** We are fine with this proposal. |
| Ericsson | Proposal 2.5-1: Support We agree with the FL’s understanding.  In our understanding, for broadcast a CFR is defined by five configurations: frequency range, PDCCH-config-MCCH, PDSCH-config-MCCH, PDCCH-config-MTCH, PDSCH-config-MTCH.  With SIBx, PDCCH-config-MCCH and PDCCH-config-MTCH are identical. Similarly, PDSCH-config-MCCH and PDSCH-config-MTCH are identical.  Additional configurations for PDCCH-config-MTCH and PDSCH-config-MTCH can however be provided via MCCH, and if so, these override the corresponding configurations from SIBx.  According to Proposal 2.5-1 only one such alternative configuration can be provided via MCCH for PDCCH-config-MTCH and PDSCH-config-MTCH, which are then used by all MTCH G-RNTIs.  All the time there is however only one CFR and one single frequency range. |
| OPPO | * Proposal 2.5-2: We also provided our concerns and modification suggestion during last round of email discussion. The current wording of 2.5-2 is not aligned with RAN1’s conclusion on CFR configuration. Furthermore, as the proponent company clarified on the intention of this proposal which is to configure a CORESET larger than CORESET#0, instead of discussing about CFR sizes configuration. We would like to suggest update the proposal as follows:  |  | | --- | | **Proposal 2.5-2:**   * **When the CFR for MCCH/MTCH is configured with the size larger than CORESET#0 ~~SIB1 configured initial BWP~~, a CORESET larger than CORESET#0 can be configured in this CFR.** | |
| Lenovo | Regarding Proposal 2.5-2, we have strong concern on it. Since RAN1 has concluded that there is no consensus to support Case E, in Proposal 2.5-2, the condition of “**When the CFR for MCCH/MTCH is configured with the size larger than SIB1 configured initial BWP**” is not valid, which is not aligned with RAN1 conclusion. |
| CMCC | Since the mandatory UE feature is supporting 2 CORESETs, if commoncoreset has been configured in SIB1, how to ensure all RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE UE can receive 3 CORESETs (CORESET0, commoncoreset and the CORESET larger than CORESET0)? |
| MediaTek | Regarding Proposal 2.5-2, we share the similar concern with CMCC, dose meant it will there CORESET for IDLE/INACTIVE UE if this proposal is agreed? |
| CATT | The intention of Proposal 2.5-1v1 is not clear for us since we already have the following agreement to say that one set of parameters configured for PDSCH/PDCCH is configured in CFR.  Agreement:  From RAN1 perspective, the CFR for broadcast reception of RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE UEs, includes at least the following configurations:   * One set of parameters configured for PDSCH for broadcast reception with GC-PDSCH * One set of parameters configured for PDCCH for broadcast reception with GC-PDCCH * FFS: whether some parameters configured for PDSCH/PDCCH are optional/needed for the supported cases of CFR. * FFS: If necessary, depending on the cases supported, starting PRB and the number of PRBs   + The reference for starting PRB is Point A. (Following the same approach to determine reference for starting PRB as that defined in AI8.12.1.) |
| Moderator | **Proposal 2.5-1v1**  To Ericsson,   * Maybe we don’t have same understanding. A CFR for broadcast cannot have 5 configurations. Based on RAN1 agreement, only up to one pdsch-Config and up to one pdcch-Config can be configured in a CFR. * The PDCCH-config-MTCH and PDSCH-config-MTCH provided via MCCH cannot be counted in the same CFR-Config-MCCH-MTCH configured by SIBx.   To CATT,   * I’m a bit confused by your comments. It seems we both agree that the CFR definition is clear, i.e., one CFR for MTCH includes one pdsch-Config-MTCH and/or pdcch-Config-MTCH. The intention of the proposal is to discuss **whether to allow more than one CFR for MTCH or not**. To align with the previous agreement, the CFR for MTCHif configured has the same frequency resources as CFR-Config-MCCH-MTCH. Please check the wording of **Proposal 2.5-1v**2.   **Proposal 2.5-2**  To OPPO/Huawei,   * This in the following agreement has already defined the CORESET for Case C. Do you want to revert the agreement for Case C? We can try a separate **Proposal 2.5-**3 (new) for Case C as you requested.   *Agreement:*  *For Rel-17, for broadcast reception, RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE Ues do not exceed the maximum number of CORESETs mandatorily (in the minimum capability) supported for Rel-15/Rel-16 Ues, i.e., 2 CORESETs.*   * *If the CFR has the same frequency range as the initial BWP, where the initial BWP has the same frequency resources as CORESET0 or where the initial BWP has the frequency resources configured by SIB1, RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE Ues can be configured with the following options:*   + *CORESET#0 (default option if CFR is the initial BWP and CORESET is not configured); or*   + *CORESET configured by commonControlResourceSet; or*   + *CORESET#0 and CORESET configured by commonControlResourceSet.*   To CMCC/MTK,   * As agreed, UE only need to support up to 2 CORESETs. For Case A and Case C, (CORESET0, commoncoreset). For Case E, it can be (CORESET0, commoncoreset or the CORESET larger than CORESET0), no need to support 3 CORESETs.   To Lenovo,   * Based on latest RAN2 agreement:   + RAN2 confirms to support CFR Case E.   + It is supported by configuring a CFR for MBS broadcast, which fully contains the CORESET#0 in the frequency domain and has the same CP&SCS as the initial BWP. |

### **2nd round FL proposals (closed)**

Please check the latest summary/reply by Moderator to see whether the concerns have been addressed or not. The proposals are:

#### Proposal 2.5-1v2

* **Up to one CFR for MTCH with PDCCH-config-MTCH/PDSCH-config-MTCH can be configured via MCCH.**

#### **The CFR for MTCH if configured has the same frequency resources as CFR-Config-MCCH-MTCH.**Proposal 2.5-2:

* **When the CFR for MCCH/MTCH is configured with the size larger than SIB1 configured initial BWP, a CORESET larger than CORESET#0 can be configured.**

#### Proposal 2.5-3 (new):

* **When the CFR for MCCH/MTCH is configured with the size same as SIB1 configured initial BWP, a CORESET larger than CORESET#0 can be configured.**
  + **Note: it will revert RAN1 agreement of CORESET for Case C**

#### Collecting views:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **comments** |
| ZTE | OK with the above proposals. |
| NOKIA/NSB | Proposal 2.5-1v2: We are OK to have one CFR for a UE. But from network perspective, there can be multiple CFRs for different UEs with different G-RNTIs.  * Up to one CFR for MTCH with PDCCH-config-MTCH/PDSCH-config-MTCH can be configured via MCCH for a UE.   + ~~The CFR for MTCH if configured has the same frequency resources as CFR-Config-MCCH-MTCH.~~   The sub-bullet point is not necessary to our view. Proposal 2.5-2: OK **Proposal 2.5-3: OK** |
| OPPO | Proposal 2.5-1v2: OK.  Proposal 2.5-2: Not support it.  Thanks for the clarification.  First, we are not intended to revert any RAN1’s agreement by now. Second, based on the current agreement and specification, it seems the CORESET in the CFR can be CORESET#0 or a CORESET that is smaller than CORESET#0. If supporting additional configuration of a CORESET with larger size than CORESET#0 is considered as an optimization, this proposal is not needed.  Proposal 2.5-3: Not support it. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | For the newly added proposal 2.5-3, we agree with this proposal but don’t think it is to revert the RAN1 agreement. This only increase another option to configure a larger CORESET than CORESET0. The total number configured is still kept as most two. |
| CATT | Proposal 2.5-1v2: We are OK that only one CFR can be configured for group-common PDCCH/PDSCH carrying MTCH for broadcast reception. Regarding the sub-bullet, we share the same view with Nokia that the sub-bullet can be deleted. Regarding the main-bullet, since we have similar agreement for MCCH as shown below, so the Proposal 2.5-1v2 is suggested as following:  Only one CFR can be configured for group-common PDCCH/PDSCH carrying MTCH for broadcast reception with UEs in RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE state.  Agreement  Only one CFR can be configured for group-common PDCCH/PDSCH carrying MCCH for broadcast reception with UEs in RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE state. |
| NTT DOCOMO | Proposal 2.5-1v2: We don’t think it is necessary to restrict the frequency resources for MCCH and MTCH to be the same, but if the majority wants that restriction, we can accept it. Proposal 2.5-2: Support  Proposal 2.5-3 Support. We think it is a bit restrictive that only CORESETs equal to or smaller than CORESET#0 can be used for Case C. |
| LG Electronics | Proposal 2.5-1v2: We are OK with the main bullet. But, on the sub-bullet it seems unnecessary to restrict to the same frequency resources for MCCH and MTCH.Proposal 2.5-2: OKProposal 2.5-3 (new): OK to remove restriction in the previous agreement. |
| CMCC | In RAN#94e, the following conclusion is captured in the minutes regarding the discussion of case E. “RAN chair: we will then go for the following proposal: Support case E, under the assumption that configuration work is driven by RAN2 and RAN2 impact is reasonable (i.e. RAN2 may decide to not support it if issues surface during WG discussions) and it is expected to have zero RAN1 impact.”  For proposal 2.5-2, it seems it overturns the RAN plenary guidance. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | Proposal 2.5-1v2: OK.  Proposal 2.5-2: Not support. As mentioned by CMCC, it is expected to have zero RAN1 impact even if Case E is supported in RAN2. Proposal 2.5-3: Not support it. Anyway, we should avoid reverting RAN1 agreement. |
| MediaTek | Proposal 2.5-1v2: Not support.  From my understanding, the proposal means that the CFR for MTCH can be configured via MTCH. However, the following agreement was achieved in previous meeting, per our understanding, it means the CFR for MTCH is configured via SIBx. Maybe we can live with up to RAN2 to decide how to design the signalling structure. As FL clarified that “the intention of the proposal is to discuss **whether to allow more than one CFR for MTCH or not**.”, we are fine with the intention. We suggest the proposal can be modified as following: Proposal 2.5-1v2  * **~~Up to~~ Only one CFR for MTCH ~~with PDCCH-config-MTCH/PDSCH-config-MTCH can be configured via MCCH~~ is supported.**   + **The CFR for MTCH ~~if configured~~ has the same frequency resources as MCCH ~~CFR-Config-MCCH-MTCH~~.**   **Agreement**  For broadcast reception with RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE Ues:   * The CFR frequency resources used for MCCH and MTCH are configured by SIBx; * PDCCH-config/PDSCH-config for broadcast reception with GC-PDCCH/PDSCH carrying MCCH is configured by SIBx * PDCCH-config/PDSCH-config for broadcast reception with GC-PDCCH/PDSCH carrying MTCH is configured by MCCH. If the PDCCH-config/PDSCH-config for MTCH is not configured, the PDCCH-config/PDSCH-config for GC-PDCCH/PDSCH carrying MCCH configured by SIBx is reused for GC-PDCCH/PDSCH carrying MTCH. |
| Xiaomi | Proposal 2.5-1v2: Support. Proposal 2.5-2 &Proposal 2.5-3: we are not sure what restriction is without this two proposals. The CORESET is used for transmission of PDCCH scheduling MCCH/MTCH. In the other words, the CORESET in CFR is used to transmit CSS. There is no restriction on the location of the CORESET in CFR while the size of CORESET#0 is sufficient for CSS transmission. Hence we tend to agree with OPPO that these two proposals are optimization. |
| Ericsson | Proposal 2.5-1v2: We agree in principle, although we think there are some things that need to be clarified:Our understanding is that the current RAN1 status is that, for broadcast, a single CFR is supported, which is defined by the triplet {frequency\_range, PDCCH-config and PDSCH-config}, in line with earlier agreement. The question now is what the consequence of Proposal 2.5-1v2 would be. It would necessarily mean that either there are now two CFRs for broadcast – one for MCCH and one for MTCH, each defined by three configurations (of which the frequency\_range is identical), or there is still a single CFR, which is extended with two additional configurations. Both options are possible, but we have a preference to maintain a single CFR. Proposal 2.5-2: Support  Proposal 2.5-3 (new): Support. This Proposal however seems to convey the same message as the earlier quoted agreement (see below), since the configured CORESET is presumably larger than CORESET#0.:  *Agreement:*  *For Rel-17, for broadcast reception, […]*   * *RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE Ues can be configured with the following options:*   + *CORESET#0 (default option if CFR is the initial BWP and CORESET is not configured); or*   + *CORESET configured by commonControlResourceSet; or*  *CORESET#0 and CORESET configured by commonControlResourceSet.* |
| Moderator | Summary of companies’ views on remaining proposals: Proposal 2.5-1v2  * Not support main bullet: MTK, Nokia (per UE), CATT * Not support subbullet: Nokia, CATT, DCM, LGE   Regarding subbullet:   * The subbulllet is to align the agreed “CFR frequency resources used for MCCH and MTCH are configured by SIBx”. But we can delete it and not discuss any frequency resources in this proposal.   To MTK:   * The previous agreement does not say CFR for MTCH is configured via SIBx, only saying “CFR frequency resources used for MCCH and MTCH are configured by SIBx”.   To Ericsson:   * Thanks for sharing your understanding. As agreed, the PDSCH-Config-MTCH/PDCCH-Config-MTCH are configured by MCCH, not by SIBx. So, these two parameters cannot be included in a single CFR-Config-MCCH-MTCH per my understanding.  Proposal 2.5-2:  * Not support: OPPO, CMCC, Lenovo, Xiaomi   To CMCC:   * Correct me if I’m wrong. But my understanding is that the CORESET configuration only impacts RAN2 spec, which does not overturn RANP guidance. The previous agreement only discussed the CORESET of Case C and Case A, but not mention of Case E. Even this agreement itself was not specified in RAN1 spec.  Proposal 2.5-3 (new):  * Not support: OPPO, Lenovo, Xiaomi * Not reverting RAN1 agreement: Ericsson, Huawei   It seems hard to achieve consensus on Proposal 2.5-2 and 2.5-3. FL suggest to discuss Proposal 2.5-1 with wording changed as. Proposal 2.5-1v3  * **Only one CFR for MTCH can be configured via MCCH.** |
| Samsung | Proposal 2.5-1v2: OK. |
| Apple | Proposal 2.5-1v2: We support this proposal including the sub-bullet. |

### **3rd round FL proposals (open)**

Based on the concerns raised in GTW, companies have different understanding on the frequency resources for MTCH. At least, we can try to list up the potential alternatives for further down-selection.

#### Proposal 2.5-1v4

* **Only one CFR for MTCH can be configured via MCCH.**
* **For the frequency resources of the CFR for MTCH, down select one of the following alternatives:**
  + **Alt1: the frequency resources of the CFR for MTCH are same as that of the CFR for MCCH.**
  + **Alt2: the frequency resources of the CFR for MTCH can be configured same or larger than that of the CFR for MCCH**

#### Collecting views:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **comments** |
| CMCC | Support Alt 1.  If the frequency resources are different for MCCH/MTCH, UE may need RF returning between two “CFRs” which may cause the service interruption. |
| CATT | Support Alt1.  Per our understanding, if two CFRs are configured, they may be active simultaneously. This will bring more discussion and additional specification efforts. Instead, a wider CFR for MCCH and MTCH is more feasible and beneficial when wide band is required for MBS reception. |
| NOKIA/NSB | @CMCC: Let’s assume the MCCH CFR is configured with CORESET#0, and the MTCH CFR is configured with Case C CFR, where the CORESET#0 is confined within the frequency range of Case C CFR. Out understanding is that, it does not require RF retuning, and therefore no service interruption.  **Proposal 2.5-1v4**: We support Alt2, and in addition, we have the following proposal in red-font:  **Alt2: the frequency resources of the CFR for MTCH can be configured same or larger than that of the CFR for MCCH, and the MCCH CFR is confined within the MTCH CFR (to avoid UE RF retuning and service interruption).** |
| OPPO | Support Alt 1.  From the perspective of PHY layer, MCCH and MTCH are conveyed through PDSCH, and there is no motivation to differentiate the corresponding CFR used for MCCH and MTCH. Based on Nokia/NSB’s clarification, the design of different CFRs is that a larger CFR (configured for MTCH) fully contains a smaller CFR (configured for MCCH). We do not observe the motivation and benefit to do this especially for broadcast MBS. |
| Xiaomi | Support Alt.1.  Regarding the clarification from Nokia, we share the same views as OPPO. |
| Apple | Alt 1 is the right understanding of last meeting’s agreement.  With the below agreements made in last meeting, it already means CFR frequency size for MCCH and MTCH is the same. The open issue is whether allow MCCH and MTCH to have different CFR size, i.e., Proposal 2.4-5 in last meeting, but no agreements can be reached on this proposal.   * The CFR frequency resources used for MCCH and MTCH are configured by SIBx;   Copy the discussion in RAN1#107 meeting for info. Proposal 2.4-3 For broadcast reception with RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE Ues:   * The CFR frequency resources used for MCCH and MTCH are configured by SIBx; * PDCCH-config/PDSCH-config for broadcast reception with GC-PDCCH/PDSCH carrying MCCH is configured by SIBx * PDCCH-config/PDSCH-config for broadcast reception with GC-PDCCH/PDSCH carrying MTCH is configured by MCCH. If the PDCCH-config/PDSCH-config for MTCH is not configured, the PDCCH-config/PDSCH-config for GC-PDCCH/PDSCH carrying MCCH configured by SIBx is reused for GC-PDCCH/PDSCH carrying MTCH.   **FL response**  **Proposal 2.4-3**  Some comments/clarifications:  @Nokia, while I understand that some companies prefer that the frequency resources of the CFR of MCCH and MTCH can be different, I think that the majority of companies only support that both MCCH and MTCH have the same frequency resources. I think this is the most agreeable form. Proposal 2.4-3 [closed] For broadcast reception with RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE Ues:   * The CFR frequency resources used for MCCH and MTCH are configured by SIBx; * PDCCH-config/PDSCH-config for broadcast reception with GC-PDCCH/PDSCH carrying MCCH is configured by SIBx * PDCCH-config/PDSCH-config for broadcast reception with GC-PDCCH/PDSCH carrying MTCH is configured by MCCH. If the PDCCH-config/PDSCH-config for MTCH is not configured, the PDCCH-config/PDSCH-config for GC-PDCCH/PDSCH carrying MCCH configured by SIBx is reused for GC-PDCCH/PDSCH carrying MTCH.  Proposal 2.4-5 [more comments needed] For broadcast reception, RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE Ues can use different bandwidth configurations for the CFR of GC-PDCCH/PDSCH carrying MCCH and the CFR of GC-PDCCH/PDSCH carrying MTCH. |
| vivo | Although we believe Alt 2 can provide better flexibility, we can compromise to Alt. 1. |
| NTT DOCOMO | We can compromise to Alt1. We think Alt2 may be useful because the throughput requirements for MCCH and MTCH will be different. However, given the concerns of other companies about Alt2, it may be difficult to agree on Alt2. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | We support Alt 1 as it is well aligned with previous RAN1 agreement.  Another question from our side for clarification: As discussed in GTW, some companies think there are two CFRs for MTCH, a first CFR is configured via SIBx and a second CFR is configured via MCCH. I wonder whether it is correct understanding. In addition, if it happens, does it imply CFR configure via MCCH overrides the CFR configured via SIBx? Which UE behavior is correct? |
| ZTE | Our first preference is Alt.2. We can also live with Alt.1 for progress.  From our perspective, as clarified by Nokia, there is no retuning issue for Alt.2. |
| Spreadtrum | Support Alt1, for it aligns with the previous agreement pasted by Apple. |
| LG Electronics | We support Alt 2 with clarification from Nokia. |
| MeidaTek | Support Alt1. |
| NOKIA/NSB2 | @OPPO@Xiaomi: before replying to you what is the benefits of different CFR configuration for MCCH and MTCH, please allow me to check if we could agree on the benefits of different MTCH CFR configuration for different broadcast services. Those are two different issues but related.  For instance, let’s assume, from gNB perspective, it serves two broadcast services in a cell, i.e low data rate G-RNTI-1 and high data rate G-RNTI-2. Moreover, configuration by gNB of smaller CFR , e.g. 48 PRBs CORESET#0, for carrying low data rate G-RNTI-1is enough. And UE-1 interests at G-RNTI-1 only require monitoring and receiving with 48 PRBs. And for higher data rate G-RNTI-2, a larger CFR with e.g. 273 PRBs is required to serve the broadcast service. However, since the UE-1 is not interested at G-RNTI-2 at all, it does not necessarily be configured by gNB with CFR of 273 PRBs. Theoretically, UE associated with smaller frequency resources will have the benefits in terms of UE power saving. And that’s why there was the BWP concept introduced in Rel15 NR, which allows the UE associated with smaller BWP being configured for UE power saving purpose. And for most of the UE vendors, UE power saving is the most important topics that are being considered along with the NR design. And I expected that, with the broadcast services design as we discussed now, naturally the UE power consumption should also be one of the great concerns by UE vendors. If UE interested at low data rate, but always being configured with the unnecessary large bandwidth of 273 PRBs, it will bring a large UE power consumption issue to broadcast reception UE. But, with different MTCH CFR configuration for different broadcast services, such dilemma can be avoided.  So as said in above, please let me know if you would agree on the above benefits of different MTCH CFR configuration for different broadcast services before we are discussing further on benefits of different CFR configuration for MCCH and MTCH. Thanks!  @Apple: Many Thanks for your comments. I share your points. However, we do see the benefits of it as stated in above. |
| Samsung | Support Alt.1.  Agree with OPPO. Actual benefit of Alt.2 (percentage of UE power savings) is unclear. A UE with low rate service will not be configured to monitor PDCCH in every slot. |
| Ericsson | We support Alt1 and think this is the default situation, i.e. without further agreement Alt1 applies, based on earlier agreements. Alt1 also has the highest support, so reaching consensus on Alt2 seems anyway unlikely.  We have some sympathy for Nokia’s argumentation about power saving, but agree with Samsung that the power saving gain of Alt2 is unclear, since a reduction in frequency resources implies a corresponding increase in time resources, i.e. with a lower CFR bandwidth more symbols/slots need to be received, so the claimed power saving gain is maybe not so clear.  Using different MTCH frequency ranges for power saving would also require more than one frequency range to be used for MTCH, which seems to go even further than Alt2 above.  With Alt2, as proposed, MTCH and MCCH can use different frequency ranges. But in our view, there is no significant power saving advantage of using different frequency ranges for MCCH and MTCH, since when both are received the wider frequency range of MTCH would need to be used also to receive the smaller frequency range of MCCH.  This is because dynamic switching of frequency range, to allow for power saving, would require dynamic change of sampling frequency, FFT etc, which would be like dynamic BWP switching and would lead to service interruption.  The proportion of time that only MCCH is received is likely to be small, which means that a dedicated CFR frequency range for MCCH is of very limited value. |
| Moderator | Summary of companies’ views:   * No objection of first bullet * For frequency resources of CFR for MTCH,   + Alt1: CMCC, CATT, OPPO, Xiaomi, Apple, vivo, DCM, Samsung, Ericsson, MTK, Spreadtrum, ZTE   + Alt2 (add clarification from Nokia): Nokia, LGE   Given the majority views, FL would like to **suggest selecting Alt1 to make progress, unless Nokia/LGE still have concern**. |
| OPPO | Thanks FL for the summary and proposal, and we support Alt 1 by following majority views.  We share the similar view with Ericsson that Alt 2 has no significant power saving benefit which is considered as uncertain.  Regarding the example by Nokia/NSB on different MTCH CFRs, I may also have different views on the power saving benefit. First, for broadcast, there is no target receiving UEs, which means all of the in-coverage UEs are target receivers. Even some of the UEs are only interested with the service which consumes smaller CFR, there are still other UEs receiving services with larger CFR, and other UEs receiving multiple services, for which UEs have to maintain multiple CFRs with different sizes. Second, the situation for CFR of broadcast reception may be different with that for BWP of unicast reception. BWP is configured as UE-specific which is targeted for unicast services transmission, and the power saving benefit is significant is because that it is configured based on the services for unicast per UE. However, broadcast has to consider the potential receivers are multiple UEs with different capabilities and requirements.  Go back to the issue that different CFR between MCCH and MTCH, it is another different issue which shares rare commonality with the case of CFRs between MTCH and MTCH. MCCH is used to configure/indicate the corresponding MTCH, which means a UE has to receive MCCH if the corresponding MTCH is going to be received by the UE. If two different CFR frequency sizes are configured, a UE has to maintain the two CFRs for reception of MCCH and MTCH, which has no power saving gain.  Based on the agreements in last meeting and by following majority companies views, and based on our analysis above, we would like to support FL’s suggestion to support Alt 1. |
| NOKIA/NSB3 | @Samsung@Ericsson@OPPO: Thanks for your comments. And please find my reply in below:  To Samsung: Regarding “A UE with low rate service will not be configured to monitor PDCCH in every slot”, we agree for UE time-domain monitoring, it can be configured not to monitor PDCCH in very slot, but limiting the frequency resources further will benefits to the UE power saving. Those time-domain and frequency-domain configurations are not conflict to each other in terms of UE power saving. To our understanding, that’s why the same design methodology was applied to the cell-specific common channels and signals, i.e. SSB and SIB1, which are sparsely transmitted in time-domain, as well as with limited frequency resources configuration in frequency-domain.  To Ericsson:  Regarding “a reduction in frequency resources implies a corresponding increase in time resources”, it does not imply that there will be a time-domain resource increase. As commented in above, smaller frequency resource just fit for the low data rate services.  Regarding “require more than one frequency range to be used for MTCH”, No, from UE perspective, there is only one MTCH CFR configured.  Regarding “dynamic switching of frequency range”, as commented in above, the MCCH CFR is confined within MTCH CFR, the service interruption can be avoided, similar discussion as we had with Case E. If remember correctly, Ericsson had the views that service interruption can be avoided as such.  Regarding “proportion of time that only MCCH is received is likely to be small, which means that a dedicated CFR frequency range for MCCH is of very limited value”, practically the MCCH transmission may not be quite often, but it may depend on the network configuration, i.e. MCCH repetitions, which does not mean a limited value in the end practically.  To OPPO:  Regarding “First, … UEs receiving multiple services, for which UEs have to maintain multiple CFRs with different sizes …”, from UE perspective, only single MTCH CFR is configured for UEs with multiple services.  Regarding “Second, the situation for CFR of broadcast reception may be different with that for BWP of unicast reception …”, it is not only broadcast service for multiple UEs, but also different kinds of broadcast services. Not all the UEs receive multiple services, and the benefits are there for UEs receive low data rate broadcast services.  Regarding “UE has to maintain the two CFRs for reception of MCCH and MTCH, …”, our intention is that MCCH is associated with CORESET#0 initial BWP, which is the exactly same as legacy UE monitor system information via CORESET#0 initial BWP.  Regarding “similar view with Ericsson that Alt 2 has no significant power saving benefit”, we don’t see significant draw back identified, thus we don’t understand why we had such configuration limitation applied … |
| OPPO | Thanks Nokia/NSB for the further clarification on the intention.  If I understand your proposal correctly, you are proposing to make MCCH associated with a CFR having a size with CORESET#0, while to make MTCH associated with a CFR having larger size. However, to my understanding, MCCH and MTCH are both mapped into PDSCH in physical layer which has no differentiation between them. It is not considered as same as monitoring mechanism on PDCCH in CORESET. The service data of MBS is conveyed by MTCH (PDSCH) which is configured/indicated by MCCH (PDSCH), for which UE have to receive MCCH and MTCH on PDSCH. Therefore, we do not see the motivation to configure different CFRs for MCCH and MTCH. Regarding the proposal with Alt 1, it is not observed with any limitation since the PDCCH/PDSCH-config for MCCH and MTCH can be configured differently as agreed last meeting, which fully contains the flexibility.  As majority companies support Alt 1, and rest of companies can live with Alt 1, we would also like to suggest to agree with Alt 1.  **Proposal 2.5-1v5**   * **For broadcast reception ~~with RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE UEs~~, only one CFR for MTCH can be configured via MCCH.** * **~~For the frequency resources of the CFR for MTCH, down select one of the following alternatives:~~**   + **~~Alt1: t~~The frequency resources of the CFR for MTCH are same as that of the CFR for MCCH.**   + **~~Alt2: the frequency resources of the CFR for MTCH can be configured same or larger than that of the CFR for MCCH~~** |

## Scrambling ID configuration

### **Tdoc analysis**

* In [R1-220029, Huawei]
  + ***Proposal 1: pdcch-DMRS-ScramblingID-Broadcast, dataScramblingIdentityPDSCH-Broadcast, and scramblingID0-Broadcast are configured per G-RNTI.***
  + ***Proposal 2: G-RNTI for scheduling broadcast is configured per cell.***
  + ***Proposal 3: Confirm the row of repetitionNumber-MTCH in the RRC parameter list for NR MBS from rapporteur.***

### **1st round FL proposals (closed)**

FL suggests discussing whether the broadcast scrambling configuration for MCCH with MCCH-RNTI and MTCH with different G-RNTIs can be separately configured or not.

#### Proposal 2.6-1

* **The *pdcch-DMRS-ScramblingID-Broadcast, dataScramblingIdentityPDSCH-Broadcast, and scramblingID0-Broadcast* can be separately configured for MCCH-RNTI and for each MTCH G-RNTI.**

#### Collecting views:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **comments** |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Support |
| ZTE | We are ok with this proposal. |
| NOKIA/NSB | Proposal 2.6-1: OK |
| LG Electronics | OK |
| NTT DOCOMO | Support |
| Moderator | Summary of companies’ views: Proposal 2.6-1 🡪 no objection so far Support: Huawei, ZTE, Nokia, LGE, DCM |
| vivo | ok |
| MediaTek | The motivation is still not clear for us after I read the corresponding contribution. Does it mean that the MCCH and MTCH use different CFR (transmission aera) and then use different parameter (e.g., ***pdcch-DMRS-ScramblingID-Broadcast***) to differentiate them? More clarification is needed. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon 2 | To MTK,  Essentially, the point is per service and it is per G-RNTI for MTCH and for MCCH, it is separate from that for MTCH. The reason the transmission area for MCCH and MTCH is probably different and also different for different serves. |
| Moderator | Proposal 2.6-1  * Support: Huawei, ZTE, Nokia, LGE, DCM, vivo * FFS: MTK |
| TD Tech, Chengdu TD Tech | ok |
| Ericsson | Support |
| MediaTek | Regarding the Proposal 2.6-1, we don’t support. If these parameters are configured by per G-RNTI, it means that there are multiple parameter values in the CFR/CSS, which will increase the UE’s decoding complexity. Let’s take PDCCH de-scrambling as an example. The PDCCH scrambling c\_init can be calculated by . Based on the current spec, the C\_init can be determined as following table:   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | condition |  |  |  | | MBS | *MBS CSS w/o pdcch-DMRS-ScramblingID* |  | 0 |  | | MBS CSS *w/ pdcch-DMRS-ScramblingID* | *pdcch-DMRS-ScramblingID* if configured in CFR | 0 | *pdcch-DMRS-ScramblingID* | |   If only one *pdcch-DMRS-ScramblingID* is configured in the MBS CSS, there are only have the maximum two c\_init values, (e.g., or *pdcch-DMRS-ScramblingID*).  If the parameter *pdcch-DMRS-ScramblingID* is configured per RNTI (MCCH-RNTI, G-RNTIs), there will have multiple c\_initi values, (e.g., or *pdcch-DMRS-ScramblingID1,* or *pdcch-DMRS-ScramblingID2,…..*) in the MBS CSS.  The key point is that the maximum of c\_inti will have larger impact to UE behaviour. Assuming the PDCCH blind counting is 20 times based on the CCE/AL configuration, it there are N c\_init values, UE needs to do PDCCH blind decoding using one by one of them, and the total number will be 20\*N times. If the 20\*N < 44, UE will do all blind decoding times. If the 20\*N>44, UE will drop some of the values, which also increase UE power consumption/complexity. However, the behaviour can be avoided if the parameters are configured per CFR. |
| Moderator | Proposal 2.6-1  * Support: Huawei, ZTE, Nokia, LGE, DCM, vivo * Not support: MTK   To MTK:   * It is a valid concern on multiple *pdcch-DMRS-ScramblingIDs* for the CORESET configured for GC-PDCCH. The *pdcch-DMRS-ScramblingID* should be configured per CORESET, not per RNTI. Since more than one CORESET can be configured in a CFR, it is possible to enable different for different broadcast CORESETs, used for different services. |

### **2nd round FL proposals (closed)**

To address MTK’s concern, the proposal is revised as:

#### Proposal 2.6-1v1

* **The *dataScramblingIdentityPDSCH-Broadcast, and scramblingID0-Broadcast* can be separately configured for MCCH-RNTI and for each MTCH G-RNTI.**

#### Collecting views:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Comments** |
| **Huawei, HiSilicon** | **Ok with this update.** |
| NTT DOCOMO | Support |
| Xiaomi | We have no strong views on this. But we don’t agree with MTK’s argue that multiple *pdcch-DMRS-ScramblingID* will increase BD. The definition of BD is pretty clear: the number of DCI formats with different payload size needs to be monitored on each PDCCH candidate. There is nothing about scrambling ID when we define the number of blind detection. |
| Ericsson | Support |
| Moderator | Summary of companies’ views: Proposal 2.6-1v1  * No objection   **Agreement**  The *dataScramblingIdentityPDSCH-Broadcast, and scramblingID0-Broadcast* can be separately configured for MCCH-RNTI and for each MTCH G-RNTI. |

## Rate matching for MCCH/MTCH

### **Tdoc analysis**

* [R1-2200029, Huawei]
  + ***Proposal 10: Support semi-static rate-matching resource set configuration and rate-matching around LTE CRS for MBS broadcast as component of FG 33-1.***
  + ***Proposal 11: Rel-15/16 UE capability of the supported maximum number of RE mapping patterns per symbol and per slot are kept unchanged to support rate matching for unicast/multicast/broadcast.***
  + ***Proposal 12: The RateMatchPattern configured for MBS broadcast is counted into the ones that are configured per serving-cell.***
  + ***Proposal 13: Adopt the following text proposal to TS 38.214:***

**-----------------------------------------Text proposal for TS 38.214 starts------------------------------------------**

5.1.4.1 PDSCH resource mapping with RB symbol level granularity

< Unchanged parts are omitted >

A configured group *rateMatchPatternGroup1* or *rateMatchPatternGroup2* contains alist of indices of *RateMatchPattern(s)* forming a union of resource-sets not available for a PDSCH dynamically if a corresponding bit of the '*Rate matching indicator*' field of the DCI format 1\_1 scheduling the PDSCH is equal to 1. The REs corresponding to the union of resource-sets configured by *RateMatchPattern(s)* that are not included in either of the two groups are not available for a PDSCH scheduled by a DCI format 1\_0 or 4\_0 or 4\_1, a PDSCH scheduled by a DCI format 1\_1 or 4\_2, and PDSCHs with SPS. When receiving a PDSCH scheduled by a DCI format 1\_0 or PDSCHs with SPS activated by a DCI format 1\_0 or 4\_1, the REs corresponding to configured resources in *rateMatchPatternGroup1* or *rateMatchPatternGroup2* are not available for the scheduled PDSCH or the activated PDSCHs with SPS. When receiving PDSCHs with SPS activated by a DCI format 1\_1 or 4\_2, the REs corresponding to configured resources in *rateMatchPatternGroup1* or *rateMatchPatternGroup2* are not available for the PDSCHs with SPS if a corresponding bit of the Rate matching indicator field of the DCI format 1\_1 or 4\_2 activating the PDSCHs with SPS is equal to 1.

< Unchanged parts are omitted >

**-----------------------------------------Text proposal for TS 38.214 ends------------------------------------------**

* [R1-2200667, Ericsson]
  + ***Proposal 4: For UEs in all RRC states receiving broadcast, the UE may be configured with ZP-CSI-RS.***
    - ***Configuration is up to RAN2***
    - ***Update broadcast configuration parameters with ZP-CSI-RS and send LS to RAN2***
    - ***FFS: inclusion of ZP-CSI-RS triggers in broadcast DCI***

### **1st round FL proposals (closed)**

FL would like to collect the views on the following questions before going into details for broadcast PDSCH rate matching:

#### Question 2.7-1

* **Whether to support RateMatchingPattern configuration for broadcast PDSCH rate matching.**

#### Question 2.7-2

* **Whether to support ZP CSI-RS configuration for broadcast PDSCH rate matching.**

#### Collecting views:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **comments** |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | As discussed previously, HW proposed to agree RateMatchingPattern is supported to be configured for broadcast as that for multicast/unicast in PDSCH-config. The only comment seemed no need to have an explicit agreement because no need to discuss the parameters one-by-one that are included in PDSCH-config and they should be configurable in general to broadcast as well.  **Therefore, we disagree the discussion starts again from checking whether to support, but instead to discuss a list of parameters that are needed for broadcast.**  As discussed in HW paper R1-2200646, we see the following parameters are needed for broadcast:   * + - ***dataScramblingIdentityPDSCH***     - ***PDSCH-TimeDomainResourceAllocationList***     - ***pdsch-AggregationFactor (per G-RNTI)***     - ***rateMatchPatternToAddModList***     - ***mcs-Table***     - ***xOverhead***   The RRC parameters need to update to list all these parameters clearly to RAN2 because RAN2 tend to create a new parameter signaling structure for broadcast PDSCH, instead of directly referring to the PDSCH-config configured for unicast. |
| ZTE | Question 2.7-1: We support to have RateMatchingPattern configuration for broadcast PDSCH rate matching. Otherwise, the base station will have to make sure the broadcast PDSCH is not overlapped with any ‘RB not available for PDSCH’, which is too restrictive for implementation. Question 2.7-2: This issue can wait for the outcome of 8.12.1 first since the same issue is discussed for multicast. If multicast doesn’t support this functionality, then there is no need to support it for broadcast. |
| Spreadtrum | Question 2.7-1: yes  Question 2.7-2: yes |
| NOKIA/NSB | Question 2.7-1: OK  Question 2.7-2: Same view as ZTE |
| Xiaomi | It seems the intention is to introduce RateMatchingPattern for broadcast PDSCH. We are not sure the relationship between the broadcast RMP and the pending unicast RMP in CONNECTED mode.  For the second question, we agree with ZTE it should be deferred. |
| Samsung | Question 2.7-1: OK  Question 2.7-2: Same view as ZTE |
| NTT DOCOMO | We support to have both RateMatchPattern and ZP CSI-RS configuration. We think both are useful to improve the scheduling flexibility of broadcast PDSCH. |
| Moderator | Question 2.7-1 🡪 Majority view to support broadcast RateMatchingPatternYes: Huawei, ZTE, Spreadtrum, Nokia,  * FFS: Xiaomi (concern on relationship between broadcast and unicast RateMatchingPattern, referring to multicast discussion)  Question 2.7-2 🡪 no clear majority view yetYes: Spreadtrum, DCMFFS (after multicast discussion): ZTE, Nokia, Xiaomi, Samsung |
| CATT | Question 2.7-1: OK Question 2.7-2: Same view as ZTE |
| vivo | Question 2.7-1: OK  Question 2.7-2: Same view as ZTE |
| Moderator | Question 2.7-1 🡪 Majority view to support broadcast RateMatchingPatternYes: Huawei, ZTE, Spreadtrum, Nokia, CATT, vivo  * FFS: Xiaomi (concern on relationship between broadcast and unicast RateMatchingPattern)  Question 2.7-2 🡪 no clear majority view yetYes: Spreadtrum, DCMFFS (after multicast discussion): ZTE, Nokia, Xiaomi, Samsung, CATT, vivo Let’s try more detailed proposals for broadcast RateMatchingPattern:  **Proposal 2.7-1**   * **For broadcast RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE UEs, *rateMatchPatternToAddModList*, *rateMatchPatternGroup1* and *rateMatchPatternGroup2* can be configured in *PDSCH-Config-MCCH* or *PDSCH-Config-MTCH* for GC-PDSCH rate matching, subject to UE capability.**    + **The procedure for PDSCH scheduled by PDCCH with DCI format 4\_0is similar as that of DCI format 1\_0, by applying the parameters of *rateMatchPatternToAddModList*, *rateMatchPatternGroup1* and *rateMatchPatternGroup2* configured in *PDSCH-Config-MCCH* or *PDSCH-Config-MTCH*.**   + **Rel-15/16 UE capability of the supported maximum number of RE mapping patterns per symbol and per slot are kept unchanged to support rate matching for unicast/multicast/broadcast. The RateMatchPattern configured for MBS broadcast is counted into the ones that are configured per serving-cell.** |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Thanks for the detailed proposal 2.7-1, We were thinking more about ***rateMatchPatternToAddModList but NOT rateMatchPatternGroup1 and rateMatchPatternGroup2,*** because we think supporting semi-static rate-matching resource set configuration for MBS broadcast (as mandatory for unicast) is sufficient and there is no “*Rate matching indicator*” in DCI format 4\_0 to dynamically shift the *rateMatchPattern*. |
| TD Tech, Chengdu TD Tech | Proposal 2.7-1: ok Question 2.7-2: FFS |
| Ericsson | Question 2.7-1: Yes, we support configuration of rate matching patternQuestion 2.7-1: Yes, we support the configuration of ZP CSI-RS, including aperiodic trigger. We note that this is now agreed for multicast with DCI format 4\_2. We think it would be very beneficial to support this also for broadcast, so that unicast and/or multicast and broadcast can be multiplexed in the same slot. Without ZP CSI-RS broadcast may have to be scheduled in dedicated slots to avoid rate matching issues with CSI-RS for unicast/multicast. It might be argued that the fallback DCI 4\_1 for multicast does not support ZP CSI-RS triggers, but we note that this is a fallback format, and as such can be simpler, but broadcast does not have any fallback format, so needs to have the required features in the single broadcast DCI format. |

### **2nd round FL proposals (closed)**

Based on Huawei’s comment, the proposal is revised as:

#### Proposal 2.7-1v1

* **For broadcast RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE UEs, *rateMatchPatternToAddModList* can be configured in *PDSCH-Config-MCCH* or *PDSCH-Config-MTCH* for GC-PDSCH rate matching, subject to UE capability.** 
  + **Rel-15/16 UE capability of the supported maximum number of RE mapping patterns per symbol and per slot are kept unchanged to support rate matching for unicast/multicast/broadcast. The RateMatchPattern configured for MBS broadcast is counted into the ones that are configured per serving-cell.**

#### Collecting views:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Comments** |
| ZTE | OK |
| NOKIA/NSB | OK |
| OPPO | OK |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | support |
| CATT | OK |
| NTT DOCOMO | Support |
| Xiaomi | Support |
| Ericsson | Support |
| Moderator | Summary of companies’ views: Proposal 2.7-1v1  * No objection   Considering UE capability in IDLE/INACTIVE mode may not be aware by gNB, FL suggests removing ‘subject to UE capability’ in the main bullet. Whether the UE can receive GC-PDSCH with the RM patterns is subject to UE capability. Proposal 2.7-1v2 **For broadcast RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE UEs, *rateMatchPatternToAddModList* can be configured in *PDSCH-Config-MCCH* or *PDSCH-Config-MTCH* for GC-PDSCH rate matching.**   * + **Whether UE can receive the GC-PDSCH with rate matching based on the *rateMatchPatternToAddModList* is subject to UE capability.**   + **Rel-15/16 UE capability of the supported maximum number of RE mapping patterns per symbol and per slot are kept unchanged to support rate matching for unicast/multicast/broadcast. The RateMatchPattern configured for MBS broadcast is counted into the ones that are configured per serving-cell.**   **Agreement**  For broadcast RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE UEs, *rateMatchPatternToAddModList* can be configured in *PDSCH-Config-MCCH* or *PDSCH-Config-MTCH* for GC-PDSCH rate matching.   * + Whether UE can receive the GC-PDSCH with rate matching based on the *rateMatchPatternToAddModList* is subject to UE capability.   + Rel-15/16 UE capability of the supported maximum number of RE mapping patterns per symbol and per slot are kept unchanged to support rate matching for unicast/multicast/broadcast. The RateMatchPattern configured for MBS broadcast is counted into the ones that are configured per serving-cell. |

## Proposed TPs for TS38.214

### **Tdoc analysis**

#### pdsch-Config-MTCH

* [R1-2200096, vivo]
  + The IE *pdsch-Config-Broadcast* used in 38.214 shall be updated to *pdsch-Config-MTCH* according to the separation of *pdsch-Config-MCCH* and *pdsch-Config-MTCH.*

|  |
| --- |
| TP for TS38.214 in [R1-2200096, vivo]  5.1.2.1 Resource allocation in time domain  < Unchanged parts are omitted >  When receiving PDSCH scheduled by DCI format 4\_2 in PDCCH with CRC scrambled by G-RNTI or G-CS-RNTI with NDI=1, if the UE is configured with *pdsch-AggregationFactor* in the *pdsch-Config-Multicast* associated withthe corresponding G-RNTI or in the associated *SPS-Config-Multicast* activated by the DCI format 4\_2 with CRC scrambled by G-CS-RNTI, the same symbol allocation is applied across the *pdsch-AggregationFactor* consecutive slots. When receiving PDSCH scheduled by DCI format 4\_2 for multicast reception in PDCCH with CRC scrambled by G-CS-RNTI with NDI = 0, or PDSCH without corresponding PDCCH transmission using associated [*SPS-Config-Multicast*] and activated by the DCI format 4\_2 in PDCCH with CRC scrambled by G-CS-RNTI, the same symbol allocation is applied across the *pdsch-AggregationFactor*, in associated *SPS-Config-Multicast* if configured, or 1 otherwise, consecutive slots. When receiving PDSCH scheduled by DCI format 4\_0 in PDCCH with CRC scrambled by G-RNTI for MTCH, if the UE is configured with *pdsch-AggregationFactor* in the *pdsch-Config-MTCH*, the same symbol allocation is applied across the *pdsch-AggregationFactor* consecutive slots. |

#### Resource allocation type

* [R1-2200245, DOCOMO]
  + ***Proposal 1: Adopt the following text proposal in TS 38.214 Section 5.1.2.2 to clarify the resource allocation type for broadcast.***

|  |
| --- |
| TP for TS38.214 in [R1-2200245, DOCOMO]  ----------------------------------- **Start of Text proposal to 5.1.2.2 of 38.214** ------------------------------------------------  5.1.2.2 Resource allocation in frequency domain  Two downlink resource allocation schemes, type 0 and type 1, are supported. The UE shall assume that when the scheduling grant is received with DCI format 1\_0 or DCI format 4\_0, then downlink resource allocation type 1 is used.  <Unchanged text omitted>  ----------------------------------- **End of Text proposal to 5.1.2.2 of 38.214** ------------------------------------------------ |

#### PRB bunding

* [R1-2200245, DOCOMO]
  + ***Proposal 2: Adopt the following text proposal in TS 38.214 Section 5.1.2.3 to clarify the PRB bundling procedure for broadcast.***

|  |
| --- |
| TP for TS38.214 in [R1-2200245, DOCOMO]  ----------------------------------- **Start of Text proposal to 5.1.2.3 of 38.214** ------------------------------------------------  <Unchanged text omitted>  If a UE is scheduled a PDSCH with DCI format 1\_0 or DCI format 4\_0, the UE shall assume that  is equal to 2 PRBs.  <Unchanged text omitted>  ----------------------------------- **End of Text proposal to 5.1.2.3 of 38.214** ------------------------------------------------ |

#### MCS

* [R1-2200096, vivo]
  + The description on MCS for broadcast should be provided in 38.214***.***

|  |
| --- |
| TP for TS38.214 in [R1-2200096, vivo]  5.1.3.1 Modulation order and target code rate determination  < Unchanged parts are omitted >  elseif the higher layer parameter *mcs-Table* given by *PDSCH-Config* is set to ‘qam256’, and the PDSCH is scheduled by a PDCCH with DCI format 1\_1 with CRC scrambled by C-RNTI  - the UE shall use *IMCS* and Table 5.1.3.1-2 to determine the modulation order (*Qm*) and Target code rate I used in the physical downlink shared channel.  Elseif the higher layer parameter *mcs-Table* given by *PDSCH-Config-Multicast* is set to ‘qam256’, and the PDSCH is scheduled by a PDCCH with DCI format 4\_1 or 4\_2 with CRC scrambled by G-RNTI  - the UE shall use *IMCS* and Table 5.1.3.1-2 to determine the modulation order (*Qm*) and Target code rate I used in the physical downlink shared channel.  Elseif the higher layer parameter *mcs-Table* given by *PDSCH-Config-MCCH and PDSCH-Config-MTCH* is set to ‘qam256’, and the PDSCH is scheduled by a PDCCH with DCI format 4\_0 with CRC scrambled by MCCH-RNTI or G-RNTI  - the UE shall use *IMCS* and Table 5.1.3.1-2 to determine the modulation order (*Qm*) and Target code rate I used in the physical downlink shared channel. |

#### DMRS

* [R1-2200245, DOCOMO]
  + ***Proposal 3: Adopt the following text proposal in TS 38.214 Section 5.1.6.2 to clarify the DM-RS reception procedure for broadcast.***

|  |
| --- |
| TP for TS38.214 in [R1-2200245, DOCOMO]  ----------------------------------- **Start of Text proposal to 5.1.6.2 of 38.214** ------------------------------------------------  <Unchanged text omitted>  When receiving PDSCH scheduled by DCI format 1\_0 or DCI format 4\_0 or receiving PDSCH before dedicated higher layer configuration of any of the parameters *dmrs-AdditionalPosition*, *maxLength* and *dmrs-Type,* the UE shall assume that the PDSCH is not present in any symbol carrying DM-RS except for PDSCH with allocation duration of 2 symbols with PDSCH mapping type B (described in clause 7.4.1.1.2 of [4, TS 38.211]), and a single symbol front-loaded DM-RS of configuration type 1 on DM-RS port 1000 is transmitted, and that all the remaining orthogonal antenna ports are not associated with transmission of PDSCH to another UE and in addition  <Unchanged text omitted>  When receiving PDSCH scheduled by DCI format 1\_0 or DCI format 4\_0, the UE shall assume the number of DM-RS CDM groups without data is 1 which corresponds to CDM group 0 for the case of PDSCH with allocation duration of 2 symbols, and the UE shall assume that the number of DM-RS CDM groups without data is 2 which corresponds to CDM group {0,1} for all other cases.  <Unchanged text omitted>  ----------------------------------- **End of Text proposal to 5.1.6.2 of 38.214** ------------------------------------------------ |

* [R1-2200308, Qualcomm] discussed the DMRS for broadcast and multicast in case of RRC\_CONNECTED Ues.
  + **Proposal 3: For DMRS of GC-PDSCH,**
    - **PDSCH processing capability 2 is not applied to PDSCH scheduled by PDCCH with DCI format 4\_0/4\_1/4\_2.**
    - **For GC-PDSCH scheduled by a DCI format 4\_0/4\_1, the UE assumes dmrs-AdditionalPosition = ‘pos2’, similar as that of DCI format 1\_0.**
    - **For GC-PDSCH scheduled by a DCI format 4\_2, the UE assumes *dmrs-AdditionalPosition* in *DMRS-Config* if configured in *PDSCH-Config-Multicast*, similar as that of DCI format 1\_1.**
      * **Agree on TP#4 for TS38.214.**
* [R1-2200029, Huawei]
  + ***Proposal 14: Receiving PDSCH scheduled by DCI format 4\_0 for MBS broadcast (and 4\_1 for multicast), the UE shall assume that the PDSCH is not present in any symbol carrying DM-RS with additional exception and restriction as specified in DM-RS reception procedure in TS 38.214 for*** ***receiving PDSCH scheduled by DCI format 1\_0.***
  + ***Proposal 15: Adopt the following text proposal to TS 38.214:***

|  |
| --- |
| TP for TS38.214 in [R1-2200029, Huawei]  **-----------------------------------------Text proposal for TS 38.214 starts------------------------------------------**  5.1.6.2 DM-RS reception procedure  The DM-RS reception procedures for PDSCH scheduled by PDCCH with DCI format 1\_1 described in this clause equally apply to PDSCH scheduled by PDCCH with DCI format 1\_2, by applying the parameters of *dmrs-DownlinkForPDSCH-MappingTypeA-DCI-1-2* and *dmrs-DownlinkForPDSCH-MappingTypeB-DCI-1-2* instead of *dmrs-DownlinkForPDSCH-MappingTypeA* and *dmrs-DownlinkForPDSCH-MappingTypeB*.  When receiving PDSCH scheduled by DCI format 1\_0 or 4\_0 or receiving PDSCH before dedicated higher layer configuration of any of the parameters *dmrs-AdditionalPosition*, *maxLength* and *dmrs-Type,* the UE shall assume that the PDSCH is not present in any symbol carrying DM-RS except for PDSCH with allocation duration of 2 symbols with PDSCH mapping type B (described in clause 7.4.1.1.2 of [4, TS 38.211]), and a single symbol front-loaded DM-RS of configuration type 1 on DM-RS port 1000 is transmitted, and that all the remaining orthogonal antenna ports are not associated with transmission of PDSCH to another UE and in addition  - For PDSCH with mapping type A and type B, the UE shall assume *dmrs-AdditionalPosition*=’pos2’ and up to two additional single-symbol DM-RS present in a slot according to the PDSCH duration indicated in the DCI as defined in Clause 7.4.1.1 of [4, TS 38.211], and  - For PDSCH with allocation duration of 2 symbols with mapping type B, the UE shall assume that the PDSCH is present in the symbol carrying DM-RS.  When receiving PDSCH scheduled by DCI format 1\_1 or 4\_2 by PDCCH with CRC scrambled by C-RNTI, MCS-C-RNTI, or CS-RNTI,  - the UE may be configured with the higher layer parameter *dmrs-Type*, and the configured DM-RS configuration type is used for receiving PDSCH in as defined in Clause 7.4.1.1 of [4, TS 38.211].  - the UE may be configured with the maximum number of front-loaded DM-RS symbols for PDSCH by higher layer parameter *maxLength* given by *DMRS-DownlinkConfig..*  - if *maxLength* is set to ‘len1’, single-symbol DM-RS can be scheduled for the UE by DCI, and the UE can be configured with a number of additional DM-RS for PDSCH by higher layer parameter *dmrs-AdditionalPosition,* which can be set to ‘pos0’, ‘pos1’, ‘pos2’ or ‘pos3’.  - if *maxLength* is set to ‘len2’, both single-symbol DM-RS and double symbol DM-RS can be scheduled for the UE by DCI, and the UE can be configured with a number of additional DM-RS for PDSCH by higher layer parameter *dmrs-AdditionalPosition,* which can be set to ‘pos0’ or ‘pos1’.  - and the UE shall assume to receive additional DM-RS as specified in Table 7.4.1.1.2-3 and Table 7.4.1.1.2-4 as described in Clause 7.4.1.1.2 of [4, TS 38.211].  For the UE-specific reference signals generation as defined in Clause 7.4.1.1 of [4, TS 38.211], a UE can be configured by higher layers with one or two scrambling identity(s), *I* = 0,1 which are the same for both PDSCH mapping Type A and Type B.  A UE may be scheduled with a number of DM-RS ports by the antenna port index in DCI format 1\_1 as described in Clause 7.3.1.2 of [5, TS 38.212].  < Unchanged parts are omitted >  When receiving PDSCH scheduled by DCI format 1\_0 or 4\_0 or 4\_1, the UE shall assume the number of DM-RS CDM groups without data is 1 which corresponds to CDM group 0 for the case of PDSCH with allocation duration of 2 symbols, and the UE shall assume that the number of DM-RS CDM groups without data is 2 which corresponds to CDM group {0,1} for all other cases.  < Unchanged parts are omitted >  **-----------------------------------------Text proposal for TS 38.214 ends------------------------------------------** |

### **1st round FL proposals (closed)**

For DMRS, we focus on the part related with DCI format 4\_0. The proposal related with DCI format 4\_1/4\_2 will be treated in 8.12.1.

#### Proposal 2.8-1

* **Adopt TP-2.8.1 for Sect. 5.1.2.1 of TS 38.214.**

|  |
| --- |
| TP-2.8-1 for TS38.214  5.1.2.1 Resource allocation in time domain  < Unchanged parts are omitted >  When receiving PDSCH scheduled by DCI format 4\_2 in PDCCH with CRC scrambled by G-RNTI or G-CS-RNTI with NDI=1, if the UE is configured with *pdsch-AggregationFactor* in the *pdsch-Config-Multicast* associated withthe corresponding G-RNTI or in the associated *SPS-Config-Multicast* activated by the DCI format 4\_2 with CRC scrambled by G-CS-RNTI, the same symbol allocation is applied across the *pdsch-AggregationFactor* consecutive slots. When receiving PDSCH scheduled by DCI format 4\_2 for multicast reception in PDCCH with CRC scrambled by G-CS-RNTI with NDI = 0, or PDSCH without corresponding PDCCH transmission using associated [*SPS-Config-Multicast*] and activated by the DCI format 4\_2 in PDCCH with CRC scrambled by G-CS-RNTI, the same symbol allocation is applied across the *pdsch-AggregationFactor*, in associated *SPS-Config-Multicast* if configured, or 1 otherwise, consecutive slots. When receiving PDSCH scheduled by DCI format 4\_0 in PDCCH with CRC scrambled by G-RNTI for MTCH, if the UE is configured with *pdsch-AggregationFactor* in the *pdsch-Config-MTCH*, the same symbol allocation is applied across the *pdsch-AggregationFactor* consecutive slots. |

#### Proposal 2.8-2

* **Adopt TP-2.8.2 for Sect. 5.1.2.2 of TS 38.214.**

|  |
| --- |
| TP-2.8-2 for TS38.214  ----------------------------------- **Start of Text proposal to 5.1.2.2 of 38.214** ------------------------------------------------  5.1.2.2 Resource allocation in frequency domain  Two downlink resource allocation schemes, type 0 and type 1, are supported. The UE shall assume that when the scheduling grant is received with DCI format 1\_0 or DCI format 4\_0, then downlink resource allocation type 1 is used.  <Unchanged text omitted>  ----------------------------------- **End of Text proposal to 5.1.2.2 of 38.214** ------------------------------------------------ |

#### Proposal 2.8-3

* **Adopt TP-2.8-3 for Sect. 5.1.2.3 of TS 38.214.**

|  |
| --- |
| TP-2.8-3 for TS38.214  ----------------------------------- **Start of Text proposal to 5.1.2.3 of 38.214** ------------------------------------------------  <Unchanged text omitted>  If a UE is scheduled a PDSCH with DCI format 1\_0 or DCI format 4\_0, the UE shall assume that  is equal to 2 PRBs.  <Unchanged text omitted>  ----------------------------------- **End of Text proposal to 5.1.2.3 of 38.214** ------------------------------------------------ |

#### Proposal 2.8-4

* **Adopt TP-2.8-4 for Sect. 5.1.3.1 of TS 38.214.**

|  |
| --- |
| TP-2.8-4 for TS38.214  5.1.3.1 Modulation order and target code rate determination  < Unchanged parts are omitted >  elseif the higher layer parameter *mcs-Table* given by *PDSCH-Config* is set to ‘qam256’, and the PDSCH is scheduled by a PDCCH with DCI format 1\_1 with CRC scrambled by C-RNTI  - the UE shall use *IMCS* and Table 5.1.3.1-2 to determine the modulation order (*Qm*) and Target code rate I used in the physical downlink shared channel.  Elseif the higher layer parameter *mcs-Table* given by *PDSCH-Config-Multicast* is set to ‘qam256’, and the PDSCH is scheduled by a PDCCH with DCI format 4\_1 or 4\_2 with CRC scrambled by G-RNTI  - the UE shall use *IMCS* and Table 5.1.3.1-2 to determine the modulation order (*Qm*) and Target code rate I used in the physical downlink shared channel.  Elseif the higher layer parameter *mcs-Table* given by *PDSCH-Config-MCCH and PDSCH-Config-MTCH* is set to ‘qam256’, and the PDSCH is scheduled by a PDCCH with DCI format 4\_0 with CRC scrambled by MCCH-RNTI or G-RNTI for MTCH  - the UE shall use *IMCS* and Table 5.1.3.1-2 to determine the modulation order (*Qm*) and Target code rate I used in the physical downlink shared channel. |

#### Proposal 2.8-5

* **Adopt TP-2.8-5 for Sect. 5.1.6.2 of TS 38.214.**

|  |
| --- |
| TP-2.8-5 for TS38.214  ----------------------------------- **Start of Text proposal to 5.1.6.2 of 38.214** ------------------------------------------------  <Unchanged text omitted>  When receiving PDSCH scheduled by DCI format 1\_0 or DCI format 4\_0 or receiving PDSCH before dedicated higher layer configuration of any of the parameters *dmrs-AdditionalPosition*, *maxLength* and *dmrs-Type,* the UE shall assume that the PDSCH is not present in any symbol carrying DM-RS except for PDSCH with allocation duration of 2 symbols with PDSCH mapping type B (described in clause 7.4.1.1.2 of [4, TS 38.211]), and a single symbol front-loaded DM-RS of configuration type 1 on DM-RS port 1000 is transmitted, and that all the remaining orthogonal antenna ports are not associated with transmission of PDSCH to another UE and in addition  <Unchanged text omitted>  When receiving PDSCH scheduled by DCI format 1\_0 or DCI format 4\_0, the UE shall assume the number of DM-RS CDM groups without data is 1 which corresponds to CDM group 0 for the case of PDSCH with allocation duration of 2 symbols, and the UE shall assume that the number of DM-RS CDM groups without data is 2 which corresponds to CDM group {0,1} for all other cases.  <Unchanged text omitted>  ----------------------------------- **End of Text proposal to 5.1.6.2 of 38.214** ------------------------------------------------ |

#### Collecting views:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **comments** |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | 2.8-1: OK  2.8-2: Support  2.8-4: OK  2.8-5: OK |
| CATT | OK with all the proposals. |
| Vivo | Ok with all |
| Moderator | No objection so far for Proposal 2.8-1/2/3/4/5  Note: Proposal 2.8-2 may not be needed since the TP is also discussed in 8.12.1. |
| TD Tech, Chengdu TD Tech | All proposals are ok from our side. |
| Ericsson | All Proposals 2.8-1 to 2.8-5 are OK |

## Proposed TPs for TS38.213

### **Tdoc Analysis**

#### CFR-Config-MCCH-MTCH

[R1-2200096, vivo], [R1-220119, ZTE], [R1-2200598, CMCC], [R1-2200388, Intel] suggest deleting the duplicated part about cfr-Config-Broadcast. In addition, [R1-2200388, Intel] suggests capturing “PDDCH-Config and PDSCH-Config for MTCH can be provided by MCCH and if not provided is the same as that provided in *cfr-Config-MCCH-MTCH.*” FL proposed to merge the TPs for the CFR-Config-MCCH-MTCH in Sect. 18 of TS38.213.

|  |
| --- |
| TP for TS 38.213 in [R1-2200096, vivo] 18 Multicast Broadcast Services \*\*\* Unchanged text is omitted \*\*\*  A UE can be configured by *cfr-Config-MCCH-MTCH* an MBS frequency resource for PDCCH and PDSCH receptions providing MCCH and MTCH [12, TS 38.331]; otherwise, the MBS frequency resource is same as for the CORESET with index 0 that is associated with the Type0-PDCCH CSS set for PDCCH and PDSCH receptions providing MCCH and MTCH.  In clauses referring to a higher layer parameter value provided by *PDCCH-ConfigCommon* or *PDSCH-ConfigCommon*, when applicable a corresponding higher layer parameter value for MCCH/MTCH PDCCH receptions or PDSCH receptions, respectively, is provided as described in [12, TS 38.331]. |

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| TP for TS 38.213 in[R1-2200388, Intel] 18 Multicast Broadcast Services \*\*\* Unchanged text is omitted \*\*\*  A UE can be configured by *cfr-Config-MCCH-MTCH* an MBS frequency resource for PDCCH and PDSCH receptions providing MCCH and MTCH [12, TS 38.331]; If *cfr-Config-MCCH-MTCH* does not contain *locationAndBandwidth-Broadcast,* the MBS frequency resource is the initial DL BWP configured by SIB-1. If initial DL BWP is not configured by SIB-1, the MBS frequency resource is same as for the CORESET with index 0 that is associated with the Type0-PDCCH CSS set for PDCCH and PDSCH receptions providing MCCH and MTCH. MCCH can provide the PDCCH-Config-MTCH and PDSCH-Config-MTCH for MTCH reception; if not provided by MCCH, the MTCH reception uses the PDCCH-Config-MCCH and PDSCH-Config-MCCH provided by *cfr-Config-MCCH-MTCH in SIBx.*  In clauses referring to a higher layer parameter value provided by *PDCCH-ConfigCommon* or *PDSCH-ConfigCommon*, when applicable a corresponding higher layer parameter value for MCCH/MTCH PDCCH receptions or PDSCH receptions, respectively, is provided as described in [12, TS 38.331].  ~~A UE can be configured by~~ *~~cfr-Config-Broadcast~~*~~, an MBS frequency resource within the initial DL BWP for PDCCH and PDSCH receptions [4, TS 38.211]. If~~ *~~cfr-Config- Broadcast~~* ~~does not include~~ *~~locationAndBandwidth-Broadcast~~*~~, the MBS frequency resource is the initial DL BWP. A UE monitors PDCCH for scheduling PDSCH receptions for MCCH or MTCH as described in clause 10.1.~~ |

#### PDCCH-Config-MTCH

* [R1-2200598, CMCC], [R1-2200308, Qualcomm] suggested to correct the typo of “*pdcch-Config-MTCH*”.
* [R1-2200119, ZTE] suggests to delete *“* ~~or~~ *~~pdcch-Config-MCCH~~”.*
* It seems *pdcch-Config-MTCH* is needed here for a DCI format with CRC scrambled by a G-RNTI for MTCH

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| TP for TS 38.213 in [R1-2200598, CMCC], [R1-2200308, Qualcomm]  **10.1 UE procedure for determining physical downlink control channel assignment**  A set of PDCCH candidates for a UE to monitor is defined in terms of PDCCH search space sets. A search space set can be a CSS set or a USS set. A UE monitors PDCCH candidates in one or more of the following search spaces sets  - a Type0-PDCCH CSS set configured by *pdcch-ConfigSIB1* in *MIB* or by *searchSpaceSIB1* in *PDCCH-ConfigCommon* or by *searchSpaceZero* in *PDCCH-ConfigCommon* for a DCI format 1\_0 with CRC scrambled by a SI-RNTI, or by *searchSpaceZero* in *PDCCH-ConfigCommon* when *pdcch-Config-MCCH or pdcch-Config-MTCH* is not provided, for a DCI format with CRC scrambled by a MCCH-RNTI or a G-RNTI, on the primary cell of the MCG  ---------------------------- Other parts are omitted. ---------------------------- |

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| TP for TS 38.213 in [R1-2200119, ZTE]  **10.1 UE procedure for determining physical downlink control channel assignment**  A set of PDCCH candidates for a UE to monitor is defined in terms of PDCCH search space sets. A search space set can be a CSS set or a USS set. A UE monitors PDCCH candidates in one or more of the following search spaces sets  - a Type0-PDCCH CSS set configured by *pdcch-ConfigSIB1* in *MIB* or by *searchSpaceSIB1* in *PDCCH-ConfigCommon* or by *searchSpaceZero* in *PDCCH-ConfigCommon* for a DCI format 1\_0 with CRC scrambled by a SI-RNTI, or by *searchSpaceZero* in *PDCCH-ConfigCommon* when *pdcch-Config-MCCH* is not provided, for a DCI format with CRC scrambled by a MCCH-RNTI or a G-RNTI, on the primary cell of the MCG  ---------------------------- Other parts are omitted. ---------------------------- |

#### Broadcast CFR monitoring in active BWP for RRC\_CONNECTED Ues

* [R1-2200665, Ericsson]
  + **Proposal 1: For Ues in RRC CONNECTED, the CFRs for multicast and broadcast may be independently configured, i.e. could use arbitrary different frequency resources, within the active BWP.**
  + **Proposal 3: Ues in RRC CONNECTED are expected to receive unicast within the active BWP, in parallel with multicast and broadcast, on independent CFRs within the active BWP, based on UE capabilities.**
  + **Proposal 4: For broadcast services, where the UE has sent an MII, broadcast is counted as multicast in the number of supported multicast PDSCHs, without increasing the total number of supported PDSCHs.**
  + **Observation 1: For broadcast services to Ues in RRC CONNECTED, where the UE has not sent an MII, broadcast reception is best effort.**
* [R1-2200029, Huawei]
  + ***Proposal 7: If the active DL BWP and the CFR have same SCS and same CP length and the active DL BWP includes all RBs of the CFR configured for broadcast, UE monitors PDCCH candidates for Type0/0B-PDCCH CSS set on UE’s active DL BWP.***
  + ***Proposal 8: Adopt the following proposal to TS 38.213:***

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| TP for TS 38.213 in [R1-2200029, Huawei]  ***----------------------------------------------------Text proposal starts----------------------------------------------***  10.1 UE procedure for determining physical downlink control channel assignment  < Unchanged parts are omitted >  For a DL BWP, if a UE is not provided *searchSpaceSIB1* for Type0-PDCCH CSS set by *PDCCH-ConfigCommon*, the UE does not monitor PDCCH candidates for a Type0-PDCCH CSS set on the DL BWP. The Type0-PDCCH CSS set is defined by the CCE aggregation levels and the number of PDCCH candidates per CCE aggregation level given in Table 10.1-1. If the active DL BWP and the initial DL BWP have same SCS and same CP length and the active DL BWP includes all RBs of the CORESET with index 0, or the active DL BWP is the initial DL BWP, or the active DL BWP includes all RBs of the common MBS frequency resource configured for broadcast, the CORESET configured for Type0-PDCCH CSS set has CORESET index 0 and the Type0-PDCCH CSS set has search space set index 0.  < Unchanged parts are omitted >  If a UE is not provided *pagingSearchSpace* for Type2-PDCCH CSS set, the UE does not monitor PDCCH for Type2-PDCCH CSS set on the DL BWP. The CCE aggregation levels and the number of PDCCH candidates per CCE aggregation level for Type2-PDCCH CSS set are given in Table 10.1-1.  If the active DL BWP and the common MBS frequency resource for broadcast have same SCS and same CP length and the active DL BWP includes all RBs of the common MBS frequency resource configured for broadcast and if a UE is not provided *searchSpace* for Type0B-PDCCH CSS set, the UE does not monitor PDCCH for Type0B-PDCCH CSS set on the DL BWP. The CCE aggregation levels and the number of PDCCH candidates per CCE aggregation level for Type0B-PDCCH CSS set are given in Table 10.1-1.  < Unchanged parts are omitted >  ***----------------------------------------------------Text proposal ends-----------------------------------------------*** |

### **1st round FL proposals (closed)**

#### Proposal 2.9-1

* **Adopt TP-2.9-1 for Sect. 18 of TS 38.213.**

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| **TP-2.9-1 for TS 38.213** 18 Multicast Broadcast Services \*\*\* Unchanged text is omitted \*\*\*  A UE can be configured by *cfr-Config-MCCH-MTCH* an MBS frequency resource for PDCCH and PDSCH receptions providing MCCH and MTCH [12, TS 38.331]; otherwise, the MBS frequency resource is same as for the CORESET with index 0 that is associated with the Type0-PDCCH CSS set for PDCCH and PDSCH receptions providing MCCH and MTCH. MCCH can provide the *PDCCH-Config-MTCH* and *PDSCH-Config-MTCH* for MTCH reception; if not provided by MCCH, the MTCH reception uses the *PDCCH-Config-MCCH* and *PDSCH-Config-MCCH* provided by *cfr-Config-MCCH-MTCH in SIBx.*  In clauses referring to a higher layer parameter value provided by *PDCCH-ConfigCommon* or *PDSCH-ConfigCommon*, when applicable a corresponding higher layer parameter value for MCCH/MTCH PDCCH receptions or PDSCH receptions, respectively, is provided as described in [12, TS 38.331]. |

#### Proposal 2.9-2

* **Adopt TP-2.9-2 for Sect. 10 of TS 38.213.**

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| **TP-2.9-2 for TS 38.213**  **10.1 UE procedure for determining physical downlink control channel assignment**  A set of PDCCH candidates for a UE to monitor is defined in terms of PDCCH search space sets. A search space set can be a CSS set or a USS set. A UE monitors PDCCH candidates in one or more of the following search spaces sets  - a Type0-PDCCH CSS set configured by *pdcch-ConfigSIB1* in *MIB* or by *searchSpaceSIB1* in *PDCCH-ConfigCommon* or by *searchSpaceZero* in *PDCCH-ConfigCommon* for a DCI format 1\_0 with CRC scrambled by a SI-RNTI, or by *searchSpaceZero* in *PDCCH-ConfigCommon* when *pdcch-Config-MCCH or pdcch-Config-MTCH* is not provided, for a DCI format with CRC scrambled by a MCCH-RNTI or a G-RNTI for MTCH, on the primary cell of the MCG  ---------------------------- Other parts are omitted. ---------------------------- |

#### Proposal 2.9-3

* ***If the active DL BWP and the CFR have same SCS and same CP length and the active DL BWP includes all RBs of the CFR configured for broadcast, UE monitors PDCCH candidates for Type0/0B-PDCCH CSS set on UE’s active DL BWP.***
  + **Adopt TP-2.9-3 for TS 38.213.**

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| **TP-2.9-3 for TS 38.213**  ***----------------------------------------------------Text proposal starts----------------------------------------------***  10.1 UE procedure for determining physical downlink control channel assignment  < Unchanged parts are omitted >  For a DL BWP, if a UE is not provided *searchSpaceSIB1* for Type0-PDCCH CSS set by *PDCCH-ConfigCommon*, the UE does not monitor PDCCH candidates for a Type0-PDCCH CSS set on the DL BWP. The Type0-PDCCH CSS set is defined by the CCE aggregation levels and the number of PDCCH candidates per CCE aggregation level given in Table 10.1-1. If the active DL BWP and the initial DL BWP have same SCS and same CP length and the active DL BWP includes all RBs of the CORESET with index 0, or the active DL BWP is the initial DL BWP, or the active DL BWP includes all RBs of the common MBS frequency resource configured for broadcast, the CORESET configured for Type0-PDCCH CSS set has CORESET index 0 and the Type0-PDCCH CSS set has search space set index 0.  < Unchanged parts are omitted >  If a UE is not provided *pagingSearchSpace* for Type2-PDCCH CSS set, the UE does not monitor PDCCH for Type2-PDCCH CSS set on the DL BWP. The CCE aggregation levels and the number of PDCCH candidates per CCE aggregation level for Type2-PDCCH CSS set are given in Table 10.1-1.  If the active DL BWP and the common MBS frequency resource for broadcast have same SCS and same CP length and the active DL BWP includes all RBs of the common MBS frequency resource configured for broadcast and if a UE is not provided *searchSpace* for Type0B-PDCCH CSS set, the UE does not monitor PDCCH for Type0B-PDCCH CSS set on the DL BWP. The CCE aggregation levels and the number of PDCCH candidates per CCE aggregation level for Type0B-PDCCH CSS set are given in Table 10.1-1.  < Unchanged parts are omitted >  ***----------------------------------------------------Text proposal ends-----------------------------------------------*** |

#### Collecting views:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **comments** |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | All these TPs seem straightforward, we support all in principle. |
| CMCC | Support in principle. |
| ZTE | Fine with Proposal 2.9-1.  For Proposal 2.9-2, regarding the following part “or by *searchSpaceZero* in *PDCCH-ConfigCommon* when *pdcch-Config-MCCH or pdcch-Config-MTCH* is not provided”, the “or” in this sentence is not accurate. From our perspective, the SS#0 will be used only if n**either** pdcch-Config-MCCH **nor** pdcch-Config- MTCH is provided.  We could use “neither .. nor” in this TP, or we could directly use the following sentence “or by *searchSpaceZero* in *PDCCH-ConfigCommon* when *pdcch-Config-MCCH ~~or pdcch-Config-MTCH~~* is not provided” since if pdcch-Config-MCCH is not provided, SS#0 will be used in the end.  For Proposal 2.9-3, it seems the following part is not needed. We propose the following updates.  *If ~~the active DL BWP and the common MBS frequency resource for broadcast have same SCS and same CP length and the active DL BWP includes all RBs of the common MBS frequency resource configured for broadcast and if~~ a UE is not provided searchSpace for Type0B-PDCCH CSS set, the UE does not monitor PDCCH for Type0B-PDCCH CSS set on the DL BWP. The CCE aggregation levels and the number of PDCCH candidates per CCE aggregation level for Type0B-PDCCH CSS set are given in Table 10.1-1.* |
| Spreadtrum | Support in principle |
| NOKIA/NSB | OK |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | Support in general. |
| Xiaomi | For Proposal 2.9-1, we don’t support the second change as only the second sentence is duplicated part. We propose the following modification:  “A UE can be configured by *~~cfr-Config-Broadcast~~* *cfr-Config-MCCH-MTCH*, an MBS frequency resource within the initial DL BWP for PDCCH and PDSCH receptions [4, TS 38.211]. ~~If~~ *~~cfr-Config- Broadcast~~* ~~does not include~~ *~~locationAndBandwidth-Broadcast~~*~~, the MBS frequency resource is the initial DL BWP. A UE monitors PDCCH for scheduling PDSCH receptions for MCCH or MTCH as described in clause 10.1.~~”  For proposal 2.9-3, we agree with ZTE. |
| Samsung | Support in principle |
| NTT DOCOMO | Proposal 2.9-1: Support Proposal 2.9-2: We agree with ZTE.  Proposal 2.9-3: Support |
| Huawei, HiSilicon2 | To respond to ZTE’s comment (echoed by NTT) to delete some part to TP 2.9.3, The red part is the key point that needs to be kept for clarification the relation between UE active BWP and the CFR. Otherwise, without the red part, it means UE will not monitor *Type0B-PDCCH CSS set* in active DL BWP if it is not configured. *Type0B-PDCCH CSS set is configured in the CFR and NW may not configure it in UE active BWP. The point we want to make clear is that even though Type0B-PDCCH CSS set is configured in the CFR and as long as UE active DL BWP and the common MBS frequency resource for broadcast have same SCS and same CP length and the active DL BWP includes all RBs of the common MBS frequency resource configured for broadcast UE will monitor both Type0B-PDCCH CSS and other search space configured in UE active BWP,* ***so that network will expect UE can receive both unicast and broadcast without BWP switching.*** *If the active DL BWP and the common MBS frequency resource for broadcast have same SCS and same CP length and the active DL BWP includes all RBs of the common MBS frequency resource configured for broadcast and if a UE is not provided searchSpace for Type0B-PDCCH CSS set, the UE does not monitor PDCCH for Type0B-PDCCH CSS set on the DL BWP. The CCE aggregation levels and the number of PDCCH candidates per CCE aggregation level for Type0B-PDCCH CSS set are given in Table 10.1-1.* |
| CATT | We support all the proposals in principle. |
| OPPO | Proposal 2.9-1: Not support. We are OK with the changes in the first paragraph, but we do not support the deleting of third paragraph in which the first sentence should be kept based on the agreement by now. We would like to suggest the following changes:  **TP-2.9-1 for TS 38.213** 18 Multicast Broadcast Services \*\*\* Unchanged text is omitted \*\*\*  A UE can be configured by *cfr-Config-MCCH-MTCH* an MBS frequency resource for PDCCH and PDSCH receptions providing MCCH and MTCH [12, TS 38.331]; otherwise, the MBS frequency resource is same as for the CORESET with index 0 that is associated with the Type0-PDCCH CSS set for PDCCH and PDSCH receptions providing MCCH and MTCH. MCCH can provide the *PDCCH-Config-MTCH* and *PDSCH-Config-MTCH* for MTCH reception; if not provided by MCCH, the MTCH reception uses the *PDCCH-Config-MCCH* and *PDSCH-Config-MCCH* provided by *cfr-Config-MCCH-MTCH in SIBx.*  In clauses referring to a higher layer parameter value provided by *PDCCH-ConfigCommon* or *PDSCH-ConfigCommon*, when applicable a corresponding higher layer parameter value for MCCH/MTCH PDCCH receptions or PDSCH receptions, respectively, is provided as described in [12, TS 38.331].  A UE can be configured by *cfr-Config-MCCH-MTCH*, an MBS frequency resource within the initial DL BWP for PDCCH and PDSCH receptions [4, TS 38.211]. |
| vivo | Support all in principle |
| Moderator | Need more discussion based on the situation.  **Proposal 2.9-1:**   * Not support: OPPO, Xiaomi   **Proposal 2.9-2:**   * Not support: ZTE, DCM   **Proposal 2.9-3:**   * Not support: ZTE, Xiaomi |
| ZTE2 | **Reply to Huawei on TP 2.9.3:**  After reading the clarification from Huawei, it seems that we are on the same page on the intended UE behaviour. It is just the TP wording may not be so accurate.  What you were saying is that even if Type0B-PDCCH CSS set is configured in the CFR (not in the active BWP), UE can still use Type0B-PDCCH CSS if the corresponding SCS/bandwidth conditions are met. However, the TP seems to clarify in which case the UE don’t need to monitor Type0B-PDCCH CSS.  How about let’s directly agree on the following (can be a conclusion) and let editor to take care of the detailed wording.  Proposal:  *If the active DL BWP and the common MBS frequency resource for broadcast have same SCS and same CP length and the active DL BWP includes all RBs of the common MBS frequency resource configured for broadcast and if a UE is provided searchSpace for Type0B-PDCCH CSS set, the UE monitors PDCCH for Type0B-PDCCH CSS set on the DL BWP.*  *Note: It is up to the editor how to capture the above proposal.* |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Suggested proposal from ZTE2 is acceptable to us. The key thing is to make the point clear and the TP can be up to editor. We are ok to agree on this proposal first. |
| TD Tech, Chengdu TD Tech | All proposals are ok from our side. |
| Ericsson | All three proposals are OK |
| Moderator | **Proposal 2.9-1:**   * To Xiaomi/OPPO,   + Based on RAN2 latest agreement:     - RAN2 confirms to support CFR Case E.     - It is supported by configuring a CFR for MBS broadcast, which fully contains the CORESET#0 in the frequency domain and has the same CP&SCS as the initial BWP.   + “A UE can be configured by *cfr-Config-MCCH-MTCH*, an MBS frequency resource within the initial DL BWP for PDCCH and PDSCH receptions [4, TS 38.211].” is not correct, and should be deleted. So, FL suggest to keep original proposal.   **Proposal 2.9-2:**   * To ZTE/DCM   + We can try ‘neither…nor…’ then.   **Proposal 2.9-3:**   * Let’s try ZTE’s proposal |
|  |  |

### **2nd round FL proposals (closed)**

Please check the latest summary/reply by Moderator to see whether the concerns have been addressed or not.

#### Proposal 2.9-1

* **Adopt TP-2.9-1 for Sect. 18 of TS 38.213.**

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| --- |
| **TP-2.9-1 for TS 38.213** 18 Multicast Broadcast Services \*\*\* Unchanged text is omitted \*\*\*  A UE can be configured by *cfr-Config-MCCH-MTCH* an MBS frequency resource for PDCCH and PDSCH receptions providing MCCH and MTCH [12, TS 38.331]; otherwise, the MBS frequency resource is same as for the CORESET with index 0 that is associated with the Type0-PDCCH CSS set for PDCCH and PDSCH receptions providing MCCH and MTCH. MCCH can provide the *PDCCH-Config-MTCH* and *PDSCH-Config-MTCH* for MTCH reception; if not provided by MCCH, the MTCH reception uses the *PDCCH-Config-MCCH* and *PDSCH-Config-MCCH* provided by *cfr-Config-MCCH-MTCH in SIBx.*  In clauses referring to a higher layer parameter value provided by *PDCCH-ConfigCommon* or *PDSCH-ConfigCommon*, when applicable a corresponding higher layer parameter value for MCCH/MTCH PDCCH receptions or PDSCH receptions, respectively, is provided as described in [12, TS 38.331]. |

#### Proposal 2.9-2v1

* **Adopt TP-2.9-2v1 for Sect. 10 of TS 38.213.**

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| **TP-2.9-2v1 for TS 38.213**  **10.1 UE procedure for determining physical downlink control channel assignment**  A set of PDCCH candidates for a UE to monitor is defined in terms of PDCCH search space sets. A search space set can be a CSS set or a USS set. A UE monitors PDCCH candidates in one or more of the following search spaces sets  - a Type0-PDCCH CSS set configured by *pdcch-ConfigSIB1* in *MIB* or by *searchSpaceSIB1* in *PDCCH-ConfigCommon* or by *searchSpaceZero* in *PDCCH-ConfigCommon* for a DCI format 1\_0 with CRC scrambled by a SI-RNTI, or by *searchSpaceZero* in *PDCCH-ConfigCommon* when neither *pdcch-Config-MCCH nor pdcch-Config-MTCH* is not provided, for a DCI format with CRC scrambled by a MCCH-RNTI or a G-RNTI for MTCH, on the primary cell of the MCG  ---------------------------- Other parts are omitted. ---------------------------- |

#### Proposal 2.9-3v1

* **If the active DL BWP and the common MBS frequency resource for broadcast have same SCS and same CP length and the active DL BWP includes all RBs of the common MBS frequency resource configured for broadcast and if a UE is provided searchSpace for Type0B-PDCCH CSS set, the UE monitors PDCCH for Type0B-PDCCH CSS set on the DL BWP.**
  + **Note: It is up to the editor how to capture the above proposal.**

#### Collecting views:

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| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **comments** |
| OPPO | Proposal 2.9-1: We think it correct with the changing to the third paragraph, at least for case C which is supported and agreed based on RAN1’s agreement. It says “within the initial DL BWP for PDCCH and PDSCH receptions”, which can be case C when the CFR size equals the initial DL BWP. Furthermore, it does not preclude any other case on CFR configuration.  Please also correct me if my understanding on the updated wording below has conflict with any RAN1/RAN2’s agreements. Many thanks.  **TP-2.9-1 for TS 38.213** 18 Multicast Broadcast Services \*\*\* Unchanged text is omitted \*\*\*  A UE can be configured by *cfr-Config-MCCH-MTCH* an MBS frequency resource for PDCCH and PDSCH receptions providing MCCH and MTCH [12, TS 38.331]; otherwise, the MBS frequency resource is same as for the CORESET with index 0 that is associated with the Type0-PDCCH CSS set for PDCCH and PDSCH receptions providing MCCH and MTCH. MCCH can provide the *PDCCH-Config-MTCH* and *PDSCH-Config-MTCH* for MTCH reception; if not provided by MCCH, the MTCH reception uses the *PDCCH-Config-MCCH* and *PDSCH-Config-MCCH* provided by *cfr-Config-MCCH-MTCH in SIBx.*  In clauses referring to a higher layer parameter value provided by *PDCCH-ConfigCommon* or *PDSCH-ConfigCommon*, when applicable a corresponding higher layer parameter value for MCCH/MTCH PDCCH receptions or PDSCH receptions, respectively, is provided as described in [12, TS 38.331].  A UE can be configured by *cfr-Config-MCCH-MTCH*, an MBS frequency resource within the initial DL BWP for PDCCH and PDSCH receptions [4, TS 38.211].  Mod: I mean the correct way is that the CFR size of Case A, C, E will be captured in RAN2 spec, no need to duplicate it in TS 38.213. To only mention Case C here in TS38.213 is not needed.  [OPPO 2]  Thank you for the clarification. Based on the current situation and discussion in RAN1 and RAN2, we can live with your proposed TP if we the only company who has different views with others. |
| **Huawei, HiSilicon** | **We agree all three proposals** |
| **CATT** | **OK with all proposals.** |
| NTT DOCOMO | We are fine with the proposals. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Regarding proposal 2.9-3v1, I realized this proposal only covers one part of proposal 2.9-3. The first change from proposal 2.9-3, I observed there is no objection.  So I suggest splitting proposal 2.9-3 into two proposals, one is proposal 2.9-3v1, the other is first change of the TP as proposal 2.9-3.2. We agree both two proposals.  **proposal 2.9-3v1**   * **If the active DL BWP and the common MBS frequency resource for broadcast have same SCS and same CP length and the active DL BWP includes all RBs of the common MBS frequency resource configured for broadcast and if a UE is provided searchSpace for Type0B-PDCCH CSS set, the UE monitors PDCCH for Type0B-PDCCH CSS set on the DL BWP.**   + **Note: It is up to the editor how to capture the above proposal.**   **TP-2.9-3.2 for TS 38.213**  ***----------------------------------------------------Text proposal starts----------------------------------------***  10.1 UE procedure for determining physical downlink control channel assignment  < Unchanged parts are omitted >  For a DL BWP, if a UE is not provided *searchSpaceSIB1* for Type0-PDCCH CSS set by *PDCCH-ConfigCommon*, the UE does not monitor PDCCH candidates for a Type0-PDCCH CSS set on the DL BWP. The Type0-PDCCH CSS set is defined by the CCE aggregation levels and the number of PDCCH candidates per CCE aggregation level given in Table 10.1-1. If the active DL BWP and the initial DL BWP have same SCS and same CP length and the active DL BWP includes all RBs of the CORESET with index 0, or the active DL BWP is the initial DL BWP, or the active DL BWP includes all RBs of the common MBS frequency resource configured for broadcast, the CORESET configured for Type0-PDCCH CSS set has CORESET index 0 and the Type0-PDCCH CSS set has search space set index 0. |
| Lenovo | For TP2.9-1, we don’t support it.  The below paragraph should not be deleted as it clearly reflects RAN1 agreement.  A UE can be configured by *cfr-Config-Broadcast*, an MBS frequency resource within the initial DL BWP for PDCCH and PDSCH receptions [4, TS 38.211]. If *cfr-Config- Broadcast* does not include *locationAndBandwidth-Broadcast*, the MBS frequency resource is the initial DL BWP. A UE monitors PDCCH for scheduling PDSCH receptions for MCCH or MTCH as described in clause 10.1. |
| Moderator | Summary of companies’ views: Proposal 2.9-1Objection: LenovoProposal 2.9-2v1No objectionProposal 2.9-3v1No objectionAs suggested by Huawei, we can add a subbullet:  * + **Adopt TP-2.9-3v1 for TS 38.213.**  |  | | --- | | **TP-2.9-3v1 for TS 38.213**  ***----------------------------------------------------Text proposal starts------------------------------------***  10.1 UE procedure for determining physical downlink control channel assignment  < Unchanged parts are omitted >  For a DL BWP, if a UE is not provided *searchSpaceSIB1* for Type0-PDCCH CSS set by *PDCCH-ConfigCommon*, the UE does not monitor PDCCH candidates for a Type0-PDCCH CSS set on the DL BWP. The Type0-PDCCH CSS set is defined by the CCE aggregation levels and the number of PDCCH candidates per CCE aggregation level given in Table 10.1-1. If the active DL BWP and the initial DL BWP have same SCS and same CP length and the active DL BWP includes all RBs of the CORESET with index 0, or the active DL BWP is the initial DL BWP, or the active DL BWP includes all RBs of the common MBS frequency resource configured for broadcast, the CORESET configured for Type0-PDCCH CSS set has CORESET index 0 and the Type0-PDCCH CSS set has search space set index 0.  < Unchanged parts are omitted >  ***----------------------------------------------------Text proposal ends-------------------------------------*** | |

## Proposed TPs for TS38.212

### **Tdoc analysis**

#### LBRM table

* [R1-220119, ZTE]
  + ***Proposal 5****: Adopt the following TP for Section 5.4.2.1 of TS38.212.*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| TP for TS38.212 in [R1-220119, ZTE]  **5.4.2.1 Bit selection**  ---------------------------- Other parts are omitted. ----------------------------  **Table 5.4.2.1-1: Value of**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | Maximum number of PRBs across all configured DL BWPs and UL BWPs of a carrier for DL-SCH and UL-SCH, respectively,  or  Maximum number of PRBs across all CFRs of a carrier for DL-SCH with PDSCH scheduled by DCI format 4\_0/4\_1/4\_2 |  | | Less than 33 | 32 | | 33 to 66 | 66 | | 67 to 107 | 107 | | 108 to 135 | 135 | | 136 to 162 | 162 | | 163 to 217 | 217 | | Larger than 217 | 273 |   ---------------------------- Other parts are omitted. ---------------------------- |

#### FDRA and RB numbering for DCI format 4\_0

* [R1-2200473, Lenovo] proposed to add **“** is size of common frequency resource for broadcast” for the FDRA field in DCI format 4\_0. However, it seems unnecessary change and may cause more confusion (per FL’s understanding)
* [R1-2200452, Xiaomi]
  + **Proposal 8: For MCCH and MTCH scheduled with the first DCI format, RB numbering starts from the lowest RB of the CFR.**

Agreement:

For GC-PDSCH scheduled with the first DCI format for multicast, RB numbering starts from the lowest RB of the CFR.

As pointed out by Xiaomi, there is no description on for DCI format 4\_0 in clause 7.3.1.0. The the determination of needs to be specified in 7.3.1.5.1.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| TP for TS38.212 in [R1-2200452, Xiaomi]7.3.1.5.1 Format 4\_0 DCI format 4\_0 is used for the scheduling of PDSCH for broadcast in DL cell.  The following information is transmitted by means of the DCI format 4\_0 with CRC scrambled by MCCH-RNTI or G-RNTI configured by *MBS-SessionInfo*:  - Frequency domain resource assignment – bits where equals to  - the size of CORESET 0 if CORESET 0 is configured for the cell; and  - the size of initial DL bandwidth part if CORESET 0 is not configured for the cell.  <Unchanged text omitted> |  |

### **1st round FL proposals (closed)**

#### Proposal 2.10-1

* **Adopt TP-2.10-1 for Sect. 5.4.2.1 of TS 38.212.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **TP-2.10-1 for TS38.212**  **5.4.2.1 Bit selection**  ---------------------------- Other parts are omitted. ----------------------------  **Table 5.4.2.1-1: Value of**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | Maximum number of PRBs across all configured DL BWPs and UL BWPs of a carrier for DL-SCH and UL-SCH, respectively,  or  Maximum number of PRBs across all CFRs of a carrier for DL-SCH with PDSCH scheduled by DCI format 4\_0/4\_1/4\_2 |  | | Less than 33 | 32 | | 33 to 66 | 66 | | 67 to 107 | 107 | | 108 to 135 | 135 | | 136 to 162 | 162 | | 163 to 217 | 217 | | Larger than 217 | 273 |   ---------------------------- Other parts are omitted. ---------------------------- |

#### Proposal 2.10-2

* **Adopt TP-2.10-2 for Sect. 5.4.2.1 of TS 38.212.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| TP-2.10-2 for TS38.2127.3.1.5.1 Format 4\_0 DCI format 4\_0 is used for the scheduling of PDSCH for broadcast in DL cell.  The following information is transmitted by means of the DCI format 4\_0 with CRC scrambled by MCCH-RNTI or G-RNTI for MTCH configured by *MBS-SessionInfo*:  - Frequency domain resource assignment – bits where equals to  - the size of CORESET 0 if CORESET 0 is configured for the cell; and  - the size of initial DL bandwidth part if CORESET 0 is not configured for the cell.  <Unchanged text omitted> |  |

#### Proposal 2.10-3

* **For MCCH and MTCH scheduled with DCI format 4\_0, RB numbering starts from the lowest RB of the CFR**

#### Collecting views:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **comments** |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | 2.10-1: Support  2.10-2: Support  2.10-3: Support |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | We just wonder how the proposal 2.10-3 will affect 38.212 because there is no TP to show where needs to be updated in 38.212. |
| ZTE | We are fine with the Proposal 2.10-1, Proposal 2.10-2 and Proposal 2.10-3. |
| Spreadtrum | Support all |
| NOKIA/NSB | OK |
| Xiaomi | Support. |
| Samsung | Support |
| NTT DOCOMO | Proposal 2.10-1: SupportProposal 2.10-2: SupportProposal 2.10-3: We are not sure this proposal is needed. Because we have already agreed to the following at the last meeting. **Agreement**  For GC-PDSCH scheduled with DCI format 1\_0 for broadcast reception, RB numbering starts from the lowest RB of the CFR. |
| Apple | Proposal 2.10-1: OKProposal 2.10-2: OKProposal 2.10-3: We share the same view with DCM, this proposal may not need. |
| CATT | Support all. |
| Moderator | Proposal 2.10-1: No objectionProposal 2.10-2: No objection **Proposal 2.10-3:** not needed (thanks to DCM for pointing the related agreement) |
| TD Tech, Chengdu TD Tech | All proposals are ok from our side. |
| Ericsson | P2.10-1: OK P2.10-2: OK P2.10-3: We agree with NTT DOCOMO’s comment |

## Proposed TPs for TS38.211

### **Tdoc analysis**

#### NZP CSI-RS not applied for broadcast

* [R1-220119, ZTE]
  + ***Proposal 4****: Adopt the following TP for Section 7.3.1.51 of TS38.211.*

|  |
| --- |
| **TP-2.13-1 for TS38.211**  **7.3.1.5 Mapping to virtual resource blocks**  The UE shall, for each of the antenna ports used for transmission of the physical channel, assume the block of complex-valued symbols C:\Users\10240317\AppData\Local\Temp\ksohtml7920\wps1.jpg conform to the downlink power allocation specified in [6, TS 38.214] and are mapped in sequence starting with C:\Users\10240317\AppData\Local\Temp\ksohtml7920\wps2.jpg to resource elements C:\Users\10240317\AppData\Local\Temp\ksohtml7920\wps3.jpg in the virtual resource blocks assigned for transmission which meet all of the following criteria:  - they are in the virtual resource blocks assigned for transmission;  - the corresponding physical resource blocks are declared as available for PDSCH according to clause 5.1.4 of [6, TS 38.214];  - the corresponding resource elements in the corresponding physical resource blocks are  - not used for transmission of the associated DM-RS or DM-RS intended for other co-scheduled UEs as described in clause 7.4.1.1.2;  - not used for non-zero-power CSI-RS according to clause 7.4.1.5 if the corresponding physical resource blocks are for a PDSCH scheduled by a PDCCH with the CRC scrambled by C-RNTI, MCS-C-RNTI, CS-RNTI, G-RNTI for multicast, G-CS-RNTI, ~~MCCH-RNTI,~~ or a PDSCH with SPS, except if the non-zero-power CSI-RS is a CSI-RS configured by the higher-layer parameter *CSI-RS-Resource-Mobility* in the *MeasObjectNR* IE or except if the non-zero-power CSI-RS is an aperiodic non-zero-power CSI-RS resource;  - not used for PT-RS according to clause 7.4.1.2;  - not declared as 'not available for PDSCH according to clause 5.1.4 of [6, TS 38.214].  ---------------------------- Other parts are omitted. ---------------------------- |

### **1st round FL proposals (closed)**

#### Proposal 2.11-1

* **Adopt TP-2.11-1 for Sect. 7.3.1.5 of TS 38.211.**

|  |
| --- |
| **TP-2.11-1 for TS38.211**  **7.3.1.5 Mapping to virtual resource blocks**  The UE shall, for each of the antenna ports used for transmission of the physical channel, assume the block of complex-valued symbols C:\Users\10240317\AppData\Local\Temp\ksohtml7920\wps1.jpg conform to the downlink power allocation specified in [6, TS 38.214] and are mapped in sequence starting with C:\Users\10240317\AppData\Local\Temp\ksohtml7920\wps2.jpg to resource elements C:\Users\10240317\AppData\Local\Temp\ksohtml7920\wps3.jpg in the virtual resource blocks assigned for transmission which meet all of the following criteria:  - they are in the virtual resource blocks assigned for transmission;  - the corresponding physical resource blocks are declared as available for PDSCH according to clause 5.1.4 of [6, TS 38.214];  - the corresponding resource elements in the corresponding physical resource blocks are  - not used for transmission of the associated DM-RS or DM-RS intended for other co-scheduled UEs as described in clause 7.4.1.1.2;  - not used for non-zero-power CSI-RS according to clause 7.4.1.5 if the corresponding physical resource blocks are for a PDSCH scheduled by a PDCCH with the CRC scrambled by C-RNTI, MCS-C-RNTI, CS-RNTI, G-RNTI for multicast, G-CS-RNTI, ~~MCCH-RNTI,~~ or a PDSCH with SPS, except if the non-zero-power CSI-RS is a CSI-RS configured by the higher-layer parameter *CSI-RS-Resource-Mobility* in the *MeasObjectNR* IE or except if the non-zero-power CSI-RS is an aperiodic non-zero-power CSI-RS resource;  - not used for PT-RS according to clause 7.4.1.2;  - not declared as 'not available for PDSCH according to clause 5.1.4 of [6, TS 38.214].  ---------------------------- Other parts are omitted. ---------------------------- |

#### Collecting views:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **comments** |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Ok with this change, because the rate matching will be reflected in the following bullet:   * not declared as 'not available for PDSCH according to clause 5.1.4 of [6, TS 38.214]. |
| ZTE | When receiving the broadcast PDSCH in IDLE and INACTIVE, the UE is not able to get the NZP-CSI-RS resource for now. We don’t have a strong view to exclude the broadcast from the above part, but we want to make it clear how to understand it.  For example, if the above spec part is applicable to broadcast, then where to configure the NZP-CSI-RS resource?  We can also wait for the outcome of Issue “2.7 Rate matching for MCCH/MTCH” in this summary first and then decide how to handle this TP. |
| Spreadtrum | Support |
| NOKIA/NSB | Same view as ZTE |
| Xiaomi | Support |
| NTT DOCOMO | We would prefer to wait for the outcome of the discussion in section 2.7. |
| CATT | Support |
| Moderator | Can be deferred after discussion of 2.7Proposal 2.11-1 Concern: ZTE, Nokia, DCM |
| TD Tech, Chengdu TD Tech | Further discussion is needed. |
| Ericsson | Support |
| ZTE2 | Just to clarify, we don’t have concern on this TP (it’s our TP). Since no company is proposing to configure CSI-RS for IDLE UE, we think this TP can be endorsed directly. |
| Moderator | Agree with ZTE that the TP is straightforward.Let’s try again and see whether there is additional concern. |

### **2nd round FL proposals (closed)**

No change of the proposal:

#### Proposal 2.11-1

* **Adopt TP-2.11-1 for Sect. 7.3.1.5 of TS 38.211.**

|  |
| --- |
| **TP-2.11-1 for TS38.211**  **7.3.1.5 Mapping to virtual resource blocks**  The UE shall, for each of the antenna ports used for transmission of the physical channel, assume the block of complex-valued symbols C:\Users\10240317\AppData\Local\Temp\ksohtml7920\wps1.jpg conform to the downlink power allocation specified in [6, TS 38.214] and are mapped in sequence starting with C:\Users\10240317\AppData\Local\Temp\ksohtml7920\wps2.jpg to resource elements C:\Users\10240317\AppData\Local\Temp\ksohtml7920\wps3.jpg in the virtual resource blocks assigned for transmission which meet all of the following criteria:  - they are in the virtual resource blocks assigned for transmission;  - the corresponding physical resource blocks are declared as available for PDSCH according to clause 5.1.4 of [6, TS 38.214];  - the corresponding resource elements in the corresponding physical resource blocks are  - not used for transmission of the associated DM-RS or DM-RS intended for other co-scheduled UEs as described in clause 7.4.1.1.2;  - not used for non-zero-power CSI-RS according to clause 7.4.1.5 if the corresponding physical resource blocks are for a PDSCH scheduled by a PDCCH with the CRC scrambled by C-RNTI, MCS-C-RNTI, CS-RNTI, G-RNTI for multicast, G-CS-RNTI, ~~MCCH-RNTI,~~ or a PDSCH with SPS, except if the non-zero-power CSI-RS is a CSI-RS configured by the higher-layer parameter *CSI-RS-Resource-Mobility* in the *MeasObjectNR* IE or except if the non-zero-power CSI-RS is an aperiodic non-zero-power CSI-RS resource;  - not used for PT-RS according to clause 7.4.1.2;  - not declared as 'not available for PDSCH according to clause 5.1.4 of [6, TS 38.214].  ---------------------------- Other parts are omitted. ---------------------------- |

#### Collecting views:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **comments** |
| ZTE | Support |
| CATT | OK |
| Moderator | Summary of companies’ views: Proposal 2.11-1No objection |

## Other issues for broadcast

FL suggests deprioritizing the discussion in 2.12 due to no consensus or being subject to RAN2 discussion.

### **HARQ feedback for broadcast**

* [R1-2200352, OPPO]

1. ***It is proposed for RRC idle and inactive state UEs to provide HARQ feedback in order to meet reliability requirement of MBS application/service.***

* ***Only NACK feedback is needed since the number of RRC idle and inactive state UEs may not be accurately known by the network.***

1. ***To support “only NACK” HARQ feedback for idle and inactive UEs, it should be further consider using PUCCH or PRACH.***

* [R1-2200452, Xiaomi]
  + **Proposal 4: For broadcast reception with UEs in RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE states, do not support HARQ feedback for GC- PDSCH carrying MCCH/MTCH.**
* [R1-2200473, Lenovo]
  + ***Proposal 8: For RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE UEs, for broadcast reception, HARQ-ACK feedback is not supported.***

Based on the companies’ views, there is no consensus on supporting HARQ-ACK feedback for RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE UEs.

* Whether to support HARQ-ACK feedback for RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE UEs
  + Yes: OPPO
  + No: Xiaomi, Lenovo

### **Broadcast CFR configuration (related with Case E)**

* [R1-220119, ZTE]
  + ***Proposal 1****: Regarding the CFR Case E issue, RAN1 waits for RAN2’s discussion outcome and provides information for RAN2 if needed.*
* [R1-220159, Nokia]
  + **Observation-1: Based on the outcome of RAN#94, Case E (CFR for UEs in RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE state can be larger than the SIB1 configured initial BWP) is supported, under the assumption that this is done by RAN2 with zero RAN1 impact.**
  + **Proposal-1: The configured/defined CFR for broadcast reception should be considered as a new BWP (in addition to the CORESET#0 initial BWP) for UEs in RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE state.**
  + **Proposal-2: From network point of view, the broadcast MTCH CFR can be configured per G-RNTI or G-CS-RNTI, where there can be multiple broadcast MTCH CFRs configured by gNB, i.e. a broadcast MTCH traffic with low data rate associated with the narrow CORESET#0 initial BWP, and other MTCH(s) traffic with high data rate associated with the configured/defined larger CFR/BWP.**
  + **Proposal-3: CFR/BWP for MCCH and MTCH can be configured differently for broadcast reception, i.e. MCCH associated with the CORESET#0 initial BWP and MTCH associated with the configured/defined CFR/BWP.**
  + **Proposal-4: The above Proposal-2 and Proposal-3 have been intensely discussed in RAN1-107-e meeting with no agreement being reached in the end. In the meanwhile, there were no key RAN1 impacts have been identified. It is therefore proposed with LS to RAN2 for further discussions in RAN2.**
* [R1-2200667, Ericsson]

1. Whether a broadcast BWP is defined for Case E does not have any technical implications, which means that it does not need to be defined from a technical perspective. Whether it is anyway part of the technical specification can be left to the editor, considering specification consistency.
2. Whether a configured BWP should be defined to support a Case E CFR does not require further RAN1 agreements but can be left to the editor.
3. Include support for Case E in the RAN1 list of agreements for Rel-17 MBS
4. RAN1 to inform RAN2 about the agreement of Case E and associated required configurations.

* [R1-2200215, Samsung]
  + **Proposal 1: The MBS-BWP uses the same SCS and CP length as the initial BWP, and also includes all the PRBs belonging to the initial BWP.**
* [R1-2200452, Xiaomi]
  + **Proposal 1: The SIB-1 configured initial BWP for legacy Rel-15/Rel-16 UEs in RRC\_CONNECTED state is applied as initial BWP for Rel-17 MBS capable UEs.**

Based on the companies’ views, no specific RAN1 impact has been identified. The discussion on broadcast CFR will be left to RAN2 discussion.

### **Beam sweeping for MTCH**

* [R1-2200452, Xiaomi]
  + **Proposal 7: The association between the PDCCH monitoring occasions and SSB within the MCCH scheduling window is same as that of MTCH scheduling window.**

Agreement:

For RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE UEs for broadcast reception, at least support that within the MTCH scheduling window, the association between the PDCCH monitoring occasions and SSB is defined as:

* the [*x*×*N*+*K*]th PDCCH monitoring occasion(s) for MTCH in the scheduling window corresponds to the *K*th transmitted SSB, where *x* = 0, 1, ...*X*-1, *K* = 1, 2, …*N*, *N* is the number of actual transmitted SSBs determined according to *ssb-PositionsInBurst* in SIB1 and *X* is equal to CEIL(*number of PDCCH monitoring occasions in MTCH transmission window*/*N*).

For the purpose of associating PDCCH monitoring occasion for MTCH and SSB,the UE assumes that, in the MTCH scheduling window, PDCCH for an MTCH scrambled by G-RNTI is transmitted in at least one PDCCH monitoring occasion corresponding to each transmitted SSB.

* [R1-2200159, Nokia]
  + **Proposal-9: Additional association rules between SSB indexes and UE monitoring occasions other than the rule defined for OSI in TS 38.331, i.e. evenly distribute the number of SSB beams among each window duration, and/or enabling the network to control the number of repetition transmission for each SSB beam within the on-duration window.**

Based on the following conclusion, the discussion of MTCH scheduling window will be left to RAN2.

**Conclusion**

Is up to RAN2 decision:

* the configuration of the MTCH scheduling window parameters: monitoring periodicity and the starting of the periodicity:
* whether the MTCH scheduling window is associated to one or multiple or all G-RNTIs

Send an LS to RAN2 to inform about RAN1 conclusion

R1-2112850 LS on MTCH scheduling window

### **SPS for MTCH**

* [R1-2200159, Nokia]
  + **Proposal-5: The mechanism of SPS without DCI activation/deactivation can be considered for broadcast reception, and further specified by RAN2, if there is no key RAN1 impact being identified.**
* [R1-220352, OPPO]
  + **Proposal 1: SPS for MTCH in broadcast can be considered in the future release of NR MBS.**
* [R1-2200452, Xiaomi]
  + **Proposal 6: For broadcast reception with UEs in RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE states, support SPS GC-PDSCH carrying MTCH.**
* [R1-2200580, LGE]
  + **Proposal 4: For reliable group common SPS activation/deactivation for broadcast, (de)activation DCI can be repeated in association with same/different SSB indexes in a window, as previously agreed for mapping between MO and SSB.**
  + **Proposal 5: For activation DCI with G-CS-RNTI for a group common SPS configuration, G-CS-RNTI indicates a broadcast service associated with the SPS configuration, as agreed for multicast.**

Based on companies’ views, there is no consensus on supporting SPS broadcast MTCH in Rel-17 MBS.

* Whether to support SPS for MTCH in Rel-17 MBS.
  + Yes: Nokia, LGE, Xiaomi
    - Alt1: SPS without DCI (de)activation: Nokia
    - Alt2: SPS with repeated DCI (de)activation): LGE
  + No: OPPO, QC

# Proposals for Discussion at GTW sessions

Proposals for potential discussion at the different GTW scheduled for NR MBS at RAN1#107b-e:

## For email approval (new):

#### Proposal 2.3-3

* **New data indicator is not indicated in DCI format 4\_0 for MCCH**

#### Proposal 2.9-2v1

* **Adopt TP-2.9-2v1 for Sect. 10 of TS 38.213.**

|  |
| --- |
| **TP-2.9-2v1 for TS 38.213**  **10.1 UE procedure for determining physical downlink control channel assignment**  A set of PDCCH candidates for a UE to monitor is defined in terms of PDCCH search space sets. A search space set can be a CSS set or a USS set. A UE monitors PDCCH candidates in one or more of the following search spaces sets  - a Type0-PDCCH CSS set configured by *pdcch-ConfigSIB1* in *MIB* or by *searchSpaceSIB1* in *PDCCH-ConfigCommon* or by *searchSpaceZero* in *PDCCH-ConfigCommon* for a DCI format 1\_0 with CRC scrambled by a SI-RNTI, or by *searchSpaceZero* in *PDCCH-ConfigCommon* when neither *pdcch-Config-MCCH nor pdcch-Config-MTCH* is not provided, for a DCI format with CRC scrambled by a MCCH-RNTI or a G-RNTI for MTCH, on the primary cell of the MCG  ---------------------------- Other parts are omitted. ---------------------------- |

#### Proposal 2.9-3v2

* **If the active DL BWP and the common MBS frequency resource for broadcast have same SCS and same CP length and the active DL BWP includes all RBs of the common MBS frequency resource configured for broadcast and if a UE is provided searchSpace for Type0B-PDCCH CSS set, the UE monitors PDCCH for Type0B-PDCCH CSS set on the DL BWP.**
  + **Note: It is up to the editor how to capture the above.**
* **Adopt TP-2.9-3v1 for TS 38.213.**

|  |
| --- |
| **TP-2.9-3v1 for TS 38.213**  ***----------------------------------------------------Text proposal starts------------------------------------***  10.1 UE procedure for determining physical downlink control channel assignment  < Unchanged parts are omitted >  For a DL BWP, if a UE is not provided *searchSpaceSIB1* for Type0-PDCCH CSS set by *PDCCH-ConfigCommon*, the UE does not monitor PDCCH candidates for a Type0-PDCCH CSS set on the DL BWP. The Type0-PDCCH CSS set is defined by the CCE aggregation levels and the number of PDCCH candidates per CCE aggregation level given in Table 10.1-1. If the active DL BWP and the initial DL BWP have same SCS and same CP length and the active DL BWP includes all RBs of the CORESET with index 0, or the active DL BWP is the initial DL BWP, or the active DL BWP includes all RBs of the common MBS frequency resource configured for broadcast, the CORESET configured for Type0-PDCCH CSS set has CORESET index 0 and the Type0-PDCCH CSS set has search space set index 0.  < Unchanged parts are omitted >  ***----------------------------------------------------Text proposal ends-------------------------------------*** |

#### Proposal 2.11-1

* **Adopt TP-2.11-1 for Sect. 7.3.1.5 of TS 38.211.**

|  |
| --- |
| **TP-2.11-1 for TS38.211**  **7.3.1.5 Mapping to virtual resource blocks**  The UE shall, for each of the antenna ports used for transmission of the physical channel, assume the block of complex-valued symbols C:\Users\10240317\AppData\Local\Temp\ksohtml7920\wps1.jpg conform to the downlink power allocation specified in [6, TS 38.214] and are mapped in sequence starting with C:\Users\10240317\AppData\Local\Temp\ksohtml7920\wps2.jpg to resource elements C:\Users\10240317\AppData\Local\Temp\ksohtml7920\wps3.jpg in the virtual resource blocks assigned for transmission which meet all of the following criteria:  - they are in the virtual resource blocks assigned for transmission;  - the corresponding physical resource blocks are declared as available for PDSCH according to clause 5.1.4 of [6, TS 38.214];  - the corresponding resource elements in the corresponding physical resource blocks are  - not used for transmission of the associated DM-RS or DM-RS intended for other co-scheduled UEs as described in clause 7.4.1.1.2;  - not used for non-zero-power CSI-RS according to clause 7.4.1.5 if the corresponding physical resource blocks are for a PDSCH scheduled by a PDCCH with the CRC scrambled by C-RNTI, MCS-C-RNTI, CS-RNTI, G-RNTI for multicast, G-CS-RNTI, ~~MCCH-RNTI,~~ or a PDSCH with SPS, except if the non-zero-power CSI-RS is a CSI-RS configured by the higher-layer parameter *CSI-RS-Resource-Mobility* in the *MeasObjectNR* IE or except if the non-zero-power CSI-RS is an aperiodic non-zero-power CSI-RS resource;  - not used for PT-RS according to clause 7.4.1.2;  - not declared as 'not available for PDSCH according to clause 5.1.4 of [6, TS 38.214].  ---------------------------- Other parts are omitted. ---------------------------- |

# References

**Relevant tdocs from AI 8.12.3**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [**R1-2200029**](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG1_RL1/TSGR1_107b-e/Docs/R1-2200029.zip) | Discussion on UE receiving broadcast in RRC IDLE/INACTIVE state | Huawei, HiSilicon, CBN |
| [**R1-2200096**](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG1_RL1/TSGR1_107b-e/Docs/R1-2200096.zip) | Remaining issues on basic functions for broadcast/multicast for RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE UEs | vivo |
| [**R1-2200119**](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG1_RL1/TSGR1_107b-e/Docs/R1-2200119.zip) | Discussion on basic Functions for Broadcast or Multicast for RRC\_IDLE or RRC\_INACTIVE UEs | ZTE |
| [**R1-2200159**](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG1_RL1/TSGR1_107b-e/Docs/R1-2200159.zip) | Remaining Issues on Broadcast / Multicast for RRC\_IDLE / RRC\_INACTIVE Ues | Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell |
| [**R1-2200215**](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG1_RL1/TSGR1_107b-e/Docs/R1-2200215.zip) | Remaining issues on broadcast/multicast for RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE Ues | Samsung |
| [**R1-2200245**](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG1_RL1/TSGR1_107b-e/Docs/R1-2200245.zip) | Remaining issues on basic functions for broadcast | NTT DOCOMO, INC. |
| [**R1-2200310**](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG1_RL1/TSGR1_107b-e/Docs/R1-2200310.zip) | Maintenance on group scheduling for Broadcast RRC\_IDLE-INACTIVE UEs | Qualcomm Incorporated |
| [**R1-2200352**](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG1_RL1/TSGR1_107b-e/Docs/R1-2200352.zip) | Discussion on remaining issues of basic functions for RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE UEs | OPPO |
| [**R1-2200388**](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG1_RL1/TSGR1_107b-e/Docs/R1-2200388.zip) | Broadcast for RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE UEs | Intel Corporation |
| [**R1-2200429**](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG1_RL1/TSGR1_107b-e/Docs/R1-2200429.zip) | Discussion on MBS for RRC\_IDLE and RRC\_INACTIVE UEs | Apple |
| [**R1-2200452**](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG1_RL1/TSGR1_107b-e/Docs/R1-2200452.zip) | Discussion on basic functions for broadcastmulticast for RRC\_IDLERRC\_INACTIVE UEs | xiaomi |
| [**R1-2200473**](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG1_RL1/TSGR1_107b-e/Docs/R1-2200473.zip) | Basic functions for broadcast/multicast in idle/inactive states | Lenovo, Motorola Mobility |
| [**R1-2200527**](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG1_RL1/TSGR1_107b-e/Docs/R1-2200527.zip) | Discussion on basic functions for broadcast mode | TD Tech, Chengdu TD Tech |
| [**R1-2200551**](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG1_RL1/TSGR1_107b-e/Docs/R1-2200551.zip) | Remaing issues on MBS broadcast reception for RRC\_IDLE and INACTIVE UEs | MediaTek Inc. |
| [**R1-2200580**](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG1_RL1/TSGR1_107b-e/Docs/R1-2200580.zip) | Basic function for broadcast/multicast | LG Electronics |
| [**R1-2200598**](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG1_RL1/TSGR1_107b-e/Docs/R1-2200598.zip) | Remaining issues on NR MBS in RRC\_IDLE RRC\_INACTIVE states | CMCC |
| [**R1-2200667**](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/TSG_RAN/WG1_RL1/TSGR1_107b-e/Docs/R1-2200667.zip) | Support for NR broadcast reception in RRC Inactive/Idle | Ericsson |

# Annex A: Agreements in previous RAN1 meetings

## RAN1#103-e agreements

Agreements: For RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE UEs, support group-common PDCCH with CRC scrambled by a common RNTI to schedule a group-common PDSCH, where the scrambling of the group-common PDSCH is based on the same common RNTI.

* FFS details

Agreements:

* For RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE Ues, beam sweeping is supported for group-common PDCCH/PDSCH.
  + FFS: Details for support of beam sweeping for group-common PDCCH/PDSCH.

Agreements: For RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE UEs, define/configure common frequency resource(s) for group-common PDCCH/PDSCH.

* the UE may assume the initial BWP as the default common frequency resource for group-common PDCCH/PDSCH, if a specific common frequency resource is not configured.
* FFS: the relation of the common frequency resource(s) (if configured) and initial BWP.
* FFS: whether to configure one/more common frequency resources
* FFS: configuration and definition details of the common frequency resource

Agreements: From physical layer perspective, for broadcast reception, the same group-common PDCCH and the corresponding scheduled group-common PDSCH can be received by both RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE UEs and RRC\_CONNECTED UEs.

* FFS details.

Agreements: For RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE UEs, CSS is supported for group-common PDCCH.

* FFS: reuse current CSS type, define a new CSS type, etc.
* FFS other details.

Agreements: For RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE UEs, a CORESET can be configured within the common frequency resource for group-common PDCCH/PDSCH. CORESET0 is used by default if the common frequency resource for group-common PDCCH/PDSCH is the initial BWP and the CORESET is not configured.

* FFS: configuration details of the CORESET for group-common PDCCH/PDSCH

## RAN1#104-e agreements

Agreement:

For RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE UEs, one common frequency resource for group-common PDCCH/PDSCH can be defined/configured.

* FFS: whether to define/configure more than one common frequency resources

Agreement:

For RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE UEs, for broadcast reception, the UE may assume that group-common PDCCH/PDSCH is QCL’d with SSB.

* It is up to UE implementation whether UE monitors monitoring occasions corresponding to all SSB indexes or monitoring occasions corresponding to a subset of all SSB indexes.
* FFS: association rules between SSB indexes and UE monitoring occasions.
* FFS: group-common PDCCH/PDSCH is QCl’d with TRS if configured

Agreement:

For broadcast reception, the same group-common PDCCH and the corresponding scheduled group-common PDSCH can be received by both RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE UEs and RRC\_CONNECTED UEs when UE-specific active BWP of RRC\_CONNECTED UE contains the common frequency resource of RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE UEs and the SCS and CP are the same.

* FFS: the case when UE-specific active BWP of RRC\_CONNECTED UE does not contain the common frequency resource of RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE UEs.

Agreement:

For RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE UEs, for broadcast reception, further study the following cases of a configured/defined specific common frequency resource (CFR) for group-common PDCCH/PDSCH, and identify which case(s) will be supported:

* [Case E] the case where a CFR is defined based on a configured BWP.
  + In particular, study the following:
    - whether a configured BWP for MBS is needed or not.
    - whether BWP switching is needed or not.
  + In this study, the configured BWP has the following properties:
    - The configured BWP is different than the initial BWP where the frequency resources of this initial BWP are configured smaller than the full carrier bandwidth.
    - The CFR has the frequency resources identical to the configured BWP.
    - The configured BWP needs to fully contain the initial BWP in frequency domain and has the same SCS and CP as the initial BWP.
  + Note: The configured BWP is not larger than the carrier bandwidth
* the case where the initial BWP fully contains the CFR in the frequency domain.
  + In this study the following sub-cases are considered:
    - [Case B] A CFR with smaller size than the initial BWP, where the initial BWP has the same frequency resources as CORESET0. In this case the CFR has the frequency resources confined within the initial BWP and have the same SCS and CP as the initial BWP.
    - [Case D] A CFR with smaller size than the initial BWP, where the initial BWP has the frequency resources configured by SIB1. In this case the CFR has the frequency resources confined within the initial BWP and have the same SCS and CP as the initial BWP.
  + In particular, study the following:
    - Whether the considered two options with a CFR with smaller size than the initial BWP are needed or not for MBS.
* the case where the initial BWP has same size as the CFR in the frequency domain.
  + In this study the following two sub-cases are considered:
    - [Case A] A CFR with the same size as the initial BWP, where the initial BWP has the same frequency resources as CORESET0. In this case the CFR has the same frequency resources and same SCS and CP as the initial BWP.
    - [Case C] A CFR with same size as the initial BWP, where the initial BWP has the frequency resources configured by SIB1. In this case the CFR has the same frequency resources and same SCS and CP as the initial BWP.
  + In particular, study the following:
    - Whether the considered two options with a CFR with the same size as the initial BWP are needed or not for MBS.

## RAN1#105-e agreements

Agreement:

For RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE UEs, for broadcast reception, both searchSpace#0 and common search space other than searchSpace#0 can be configured for GC-PDCCH scheduling MCCH.

Agreement:

For RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE UEs, for broadcast reception, DCI format 1\_0 is used as baseline for GC-PDCCH of MCCH and MTCH.

* FFS details of FDRA.

Agreement:

For RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE UEs, for broadcast reception, RAN1 confirms the following assumptions made by RAN2

* RAN2 assumes, in case searchSpace#0 is configured for MCCH (if allowed, pending RAN1 decision), the mapping between PDCCH occasions and SSBs is the same as for SIB1.
* RAN2 assumes that if common search space other than searchSpace#0 is configured for MCCH (if allowed, pending RAN1 decision), the PDCCH monitoring occasions for MCCH message which are not overlapping with UL symbols are sequentially numbered from one in the MCCH transmission window and mapped to SSBs using the similar rule as defined for OSI in TS 38.331.

Agreement:

For broadcast reception, RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE UEs support the same CSS type for MCCH and MTCH.

* FFS support of different CSS types for MCCH and MTCH channels for broadcast reception.

Agreement:

For RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE UEs, for broadcast reception, study the following alternatives for MCCH change notification indication due to session start:

* Alt 1: Define a dedicated RNTI to scramble the CRC of a DCI indicating a MCCH change notification;
* Alt 2: Use of a field in a DCI format scheduling a MCCH without a dedicated RNTI for MCCH change notification;

Other solutions are not precluded and it is also not precluded whether to support both Alt1 and Alt2.

Conclusion:

It is up to RAN2 to decide the specific contents of the MCCH change notification, e.g, whether notification only informs about session start, whether or not notification also informs about session modification/stop or whether or not the notification informs about any other information.

Agreement:

For broadcast reception, RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE UEs can use a configured/defined CFR with the same size as the initial BWP, where the initial BWP has the same frequency resources as CORESET0 (i.e., Case A), to receive GC-PDCCH/PDSCH carrying MCCH.

* Note: GC-PDCCH/PDSCH transmission within a narrower portion of the Initial BWP (where the initial BWP has the same frequency resources as CORESET0) is possible by implementation via appropriate scheduling.

Agreement:

For broadcast reception, RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE UEs can use a configured/defined CFR with the same size as the initial BWP, where the initial BWP has the same frequency resources as CORESET0 (i.e., Case A), to receive GC-PDCCH/PDSCH carrying MTCH.

* Note: GC-PDCCH/PDSCH transmission within a narrower portion of the Initial BWP (where the initial BWP has the same frequency resources as CORESET0) is possible by implementation via appropriate scheduling.

Agreement:

For RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE UEs, the CORESET index can be the same for GC-PDCCH of MCCH and MTCH.

Agreement:

For RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE UEs, for broadcast reception, the same beam can be used for group-common PDCCH and the corresponding scheduled group-common PDSCH for carrying MCCH or MTCH.

* UE may assume that DMRS ports of the group-common PDCCH/PDSCH for MCCH is QCL’d with SSB.
* UE may assume that DMRS ports of the group-common PDCCH/PDSCH for MTCH is QCL’d with SSB.
* FFS: group-common PDCCH/PDSCH for MTCH is QCL’d with periodic TRS if configured

Agreement:

For Rel-17, for broadcast reception, RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE UEs do not exceed the maximum number of CORESETs mandatorily (in the minimum capability) supported for Rel-15/Rel-16 UEs, i.e., 2 CORESETs.

* If the CFR has the same frequency range as the initial BWP, where the initial BWP has the same frequency resources as CORESET0 or where the initial BWP has the frequency resources configured by SIB1, RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE UEs can be configured with the following options:
  + CORESET#0 (default option if CFR is the initial BWP and CORESET is not configured); or
  + CORESET configured by *commonControlResourceSet;* or
  + CORESET#0 and CORESET configured by *commonControlResourceSet*.

## RAN1#106-e agreements

Agreement:

From RAN1 perspective, the CFR for broadcast reception of RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE UEs, includes at least the following configurations:

* One set of parameters configured for PDSCH for broadcast reception with GC-PDSCH
* One set of parameters configured for PDCCH for broadcast reception with GC-PDCCH
* FFS: whether some parameters configured for PDSCH/PDCCH are optional/needed for the supported cases of CFR.
* FFS: If necessary, depending on the cases supported, starting PRB and the number of PRBs
  + The reference for starting PRB is Point A. (Following the same approach to determine reference for starting PRB as that defined in AI8.12.1.)

Conclusion:

There is no specification support in Rel-17 for broadcast reception with RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE UEs with configured/defined CFRs for group-common PDCCH/PDSCH with smaller size than the initial BWP, where the initial BWP has the same frequency resources as CORESET0 (i.e., Case B).

Agreement:

For RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE UEs, for broadcast reception, if searchSpace#0 is configured for MTCH, the mapping between PDCCH occasions and SSBs is the same as for SIB1.

Agreement:

Study and reach an agreement by RAN1#106b-e on whether Alt1 and Alt2 for MCCH change notification indication can accommodate at least 2 bits for the notification of MCCH configuration changes due to a session start and the notification of MCCH configuration changes of an ongoing session (including session stop).

Agreement:

The DCI format for GC-PDCCH scheduling a GC-PDSCH carrying MCCH/MTCH at least includes the following fields for broadcast reception with UEs in RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE state:

* FDRA field
* TDRA field
* Modulation and coding scheme
* Redundancy version
* FFS:
  + MCCH change notification (if supported and only for MCCH),
  + RB numbering starts from the lowest RB of the CFR and support of resource allocation with granularity of single or multiple RBs.
  + HARQ process number and New data indicator
  + VRB-to-PRB mapping
  + other fields if needed.

Agreement:

Only one CFR can be configured for group-common PDCCH/PDSCH carrying MCCH for broadcast reception with UEs in RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE state.

Agreement:

For broadcast reception with UEs in RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE state, the DCI size of GC-PDCCH scheduling a GC-PDSCH carrying MCCH/MTCH is aligned with DCI format 1\_0 with CRC scrambled by C-RNTI in the CSS.

Agreement:

For broadcast reception, RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE UEs can use the same bandwidth configurations for the CFR of GC-PDCCH/PDSCH carrying MCCH and the CFR of GC-PDCCH/PDSCH carrying MTCH.

* FFS: use of different bandwidth configurations for the CFR of GC-PDCCH/PDSCH carrying MCCH and the CFR of GC-PDCCH/PDSCH carrying MTCH

Conclusion:

For broadcast reception with RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE UEs, there is no specification support in Rel-17 of different CSS types for GC-PDCCH scheduling MCCH and MTCH.

Agreement:

Study whether the Type-x CSS supported for multicast in RRC\_CONNECTED can be reused as baseline for broadcast in RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE for GC-PDCCH scheduling MCCH and MTCH.

Agreement:

For RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE UEs with broadcast reception, if common search space other than searchSpace#0 is configured for MTCH, the mapping of PDCCH monitoring occasions to SSBs can be configured with a rule.

* The existing rule defined for OSI in TS 38.331 is used as starting point to define the above rule.

## RAN#93-e agreements

Agreement:

* The following aspects can be considered to be within the scope of the Rel-17 MBS WID and can be further discussed in the WGs with the aim of minimizing specification impacts:
  + Configurable scrambling sequence initialization for PDCCH/PDSCH and DMRS sequence generator initialization for PDCCH/PDSCH for broadcast transmission (as supported for RRC\_CONNECTED UE).
  + Configuring TRS as QCL sources for broadcast transmission (as supported for RRC\_CONNECTED UE).
* Note: For broadcast transmission, the presence of TRS would be optional from a network perspective.
* Note: Any SFN operation is transparent to the UE

Agreement (Updated proposal from RAN1#106e):

For a configured/defined CFR for GC-PDCCH/PDSCH carrying MCCH and MTCH for broadcast reception with UEs in RRC IDLE/INACTIVE state.

* Support Case-C
* Support at least one of Case D and Case E.
  + Down-selection to be made at RAN1#106b-e
* Note: Case C, D and E are defined in previous agreements

## RAN1#106bis-e agreements

Agreement:

For RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE UEs, for broadcast reception, both searchSpace#0 and common search space other than searchSpace#0 can be configured for GC-PDCCH scheduling MTCH.

Agreement:

The PDCCH/PDSCH parameters for broadcast reception with GC-PDCCH/PDSCH, which are not configured, use as default the value of the PDCCH/PDSCH parameters for the configuration of the Rel-15/Rel-16 initial BWP for RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE UEs.

Agreement:

For initializing scrambling sequence generator for GC-PDCCH for MCCH/MTCH for broadcast,

* equals the higher layer parameter *pdcch-DMRS-ScramblingID* if it is configured in a CFR used for the GC-PDCCH for MCCH/MTCH; otherwise.
* .

Agreement:

For broadcast reception with UEs in RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE states, support slot-level repetition for MTCH.

Agreement:

For initializing scrambling sequence generator for GC-PDSCH for MCCH/MTCH for broadcast,

* equals the higher layer parameter *dataScramblingIdentityPDSCH* if it is configured in a CFR used for GC-PDSCH for MCCH/MTCH and the RNTI equals the G-RNTI or MCCH-RNTI; otherwise.
* corresponds to the RNTI associated with the GC-PDSCH transmission.

Agreement:

For initializing sequence generator for DMRS of GC-PDCCH for MCCH/MTCH for broadcast,

* equals the higher layer parameter *pdcch-DMRS-ScramblingID* if it is configured in a CFR used for the GC-PDCCH for MCCH/MTCH; otherwise.

Agreement:

For initializing sequence generator for DMRS of GC-PDSCH for MCCH/MTCH for broadcast,

* equals the higher-layer parameters *scramblingID0* if it is configured in the *DMRS-DownlinkConfig*IE in a CFR used for GC-PDSCH for MCCH/MTCH; otherwise.

Working assumption:

Alt 2 (from previous agreement) is supported for broadcast reception with RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE UEs for the notification of MCCH configuration changes.

* Send an LS to RAN2 with the mechanism agreed in RAN1

Agreement:

For RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE UEs for broadcast reception, MTCH scheduling is associated with a window defined by the MTCH monitoring periodicity and the starting of the periodicity

* FFS: the window is associated to one or multiple or all G-RNTI.

Agreement:

For RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE UEs for broadcast reception, at least support that within the MTCH scheduling window, the association between the PDCCH monitoring occasions and SSB is defined as:

* the [*x*×*N*+*K*]th PDCCH monitoring occasion(s) for MTCH in the scheduling window corresponds to the *K*th transmitted SSB, where *x* = 0, 1, ...*X*-1, *K* = 1, 2, …*N*, *N* is the number of actual transmitted SSBs determined according to *ssb-PositionsInBurst* in SIB1 and *X* is equal to CEIL(*number of PDCCH monitoring occasions in MTCH transmission window*/*N*).
* For the purpose of associating PDCCH monitoring occasion for MTCH and SSB,the UE assumes that, in the MTCH scheduling window, PDCCH for an MTCH scrambled by G-RNTI is transmitted in at least one PDCCH monitoring occasion corresponding to each transmitted SSB.

## RAN1#107-e agreements

Agreement:

Confirm the working assumption made at RAN1#106bis-e:

Working assumption:

Alt 2 (from previous agreement) is supported for broadcast reception with RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE UEs for the notification of MCCH configuration changes.

* Send an LS to RAN2 with the mechanism agreed in RAN1

R1-2112645 [DRAFT] Reply LS on MCCH change notification Moderator (BBC)

Final LS is endorsed in R1-2112646

Agreement:

For GC-PDSCH scheduled with DCI format 1\_0 for broadcast reception, RB numbering starts from the lowest RB of the CFR.

**Conclusion**

For broadcast reception, the DCI 1\_0 format for GC-PDCCH scheduling a GC-PDSCH does not include the field TB scaling.

**Agreement**

For broadcast reception, the following options is supported for VRB-to-PRB mapping field in the DCI format 1\_0 for GC-PDCCH scheduling a GC-PDSCH

* Opt-1: DCI includes the VRB-to-PRB mapping field with 1 bit according to Table 7.3.1.2.2-5 in TS 38.212
  + Note: DL resource allocation type 0 is not supported in DCI format 1\_0

**Working assumption**

For FDRA determination of the DCI format 1\_0 for GC-PDCCH for broadcast reception:

* is the size of CORESET 0if CORESET 0 is configured for the cell; and the size of initial DL bandwidth part if CORESET 0 is not configured for the cell.
* If the size of CFR (i.e.)is larger than the size of CORESET0/initial DL bandwidth part, the resource indication value (*RIV*) is defined as in section 5.1.2.2.2 in TS38.214, where *K* is the maximum value from set {1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12} which satisfies *;*otherwise*,*

**Agreement**

For broadcast reception with RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE UEs:

* The CFR frequency resources used for MCCH and MTCH are configured by SIBx;
* PDCCH-config/PDSCH-config for broadcast reception with GC-PDCCH/PDSCH carrying MCCH is configured by SIBx
* PDCCH-config/PDSCH-config for broadcast reception with GC-PDCCH/PDSCH carrying MTCH is configured by MCCH. If the PDCCH-config/PDSCH-config for MTCH is not configured, the PDCCH-config/PDSCH-config for GC-PDCCH/PDSCH carrying MCCH configured by SIBx is reused for GC-PDCCH/PDSCH carrying MTCH.

**Agreement**

Adding the following PDSCH TDRA table determination rule for broadcast to Table 5.1.2.1.1-1 of TS38.214.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **RNTI** | **PDCCH search space** | **SS/PBCH block and CORESET multiplexing pattern** | **pdsch-ConfigCommon includes pdsch-TimeDomainAllocationList** | **pdsch-Config includes pdsch-TimeDomainAllocationList** | **pdsch-Config-broadcast includes pdsch-TimeDomainAllocationList** | **PDSCH time domain resource allocation to apply** |
| MCCH\_RNTI, G\_RNTI for broadcast | Type-x Common for broadcast | 1 | No | - | - | Default A |
| 2 | No | - | - | Default B |
| 3 | No | - | - | Default C |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 1,2,3 | Yes | - | No | pdsch-TimeDomainAllocationList provided in pdsch-ConfigCommon |
| 1,2,3 | No/Yes | - | Yes | pdsch-TimeDomainAllocationList provided in pdsch-Config-broadcast |

**Agreement**

The definition of the broadcast CFR frequency resources reuses the legacy definition of BWP frequency resources for unicast using the combination of Point A, *offsetToCarrier* and *locationAndBandwidth* to indicate the exact location of the CFR with respect to the carrier starting RB.

* Note: for Case A and Case C, the above parameters (Point A, *offsetToCarrier* and *locationAndBandwidth*) can be derived from the configurations in MIB and SIB1, respectively.

**Agreement**

For RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE UEs, for slot-level repetition for MTCH, support:

* (Config A) UE can be configured with *pdsch-AggregationFactor* per G-RNTI, applied to DCI format 1\_0 with the G-RNTI.
* (Config B) UE can be configured with TDRA table with *repetitionNumber* as part of the TDRA table in *PDSCH-Config-Broadcast*
* If UE is configured with Config B, UE does not expect to be configured with Config A for the same GC-PDSCH.

**Agreement**

The following agreements for RRC\_CONECTED UEs also apply for broadcast reception with UEs in RRC\_IDLE/ RRC\_INACTIVE states, with the following updates:

Agreement:

For LBRM and TBS determination for GC-PDSCH:

* The maximum number of layers can be provided by *maxMIMO-Layers* in *PDSCH-Config* for MBS in CFR; if not provided, a default value is defined.
  + FFS the default value.
* The maximum modulation order can be determined from *mcs-Table* in PDSCH-Config for MBS in CFR;
  + FFS: if *mcs-Table* in *PDSCH-Config* for MBS is not configured in CFR, a value determined from *mcs-Table* in *PDSCH-Config* for unicast in the active DL BWP is used; if the *mcs-Table* in *PDSCH-Config* for unicast is not configured, Table 5.1.3.1-1 in TS38.214 is used (similar as the default value in R16).
* xOverhead can be provided in PDSCH-Config for MBS in CFR; if not provided, a default value of zero is used.
* The number of PRBs is determined based on the size of CFR.

Agreement:

For LBRM and TBS determination for GC-PDSCH, the default value of the maximum number of layers is 1 if *maxMIMO-Layers* in *PDSCH-Config* for MBS in CFR is not configured.

Agreement:

For determination of maximum modulation order for LBRM and TBS determination for GC-PDSCH,

* if *mcs-Table* in *PDSCH-Config* for MBS is not configured in CFR, Table 5.1.3.1-1 in TS38.214 is used (similar as the default value in R16).

For LBRM and TBS determination for GC-PDSCH for broadcast reception:

* the maximum number of layers is 1
* the maximum modulation order can be determined from *mcs-Table* in *PDSCH-Config* for broadcast.
* If *mcs-Table* in *PDSCH-Config* is not configured in CFR for broadcast, Table 5.1.3.1-1 in TS38.214 is used.

**Agreement**

Confirm the following working assumption with the following note:

* Note: Confirming this WA does not have impact on the down-selection decision for CFR cases

Working assumption

For FDRA determination of the DCI format 1\_0 for GC-PDCCH for broadcast reception:

* is the size of CORESET 0if CORESET 0 is configured for the cell; and the size of initial DL bandwidth part if CORESET 0 is not configured for the cell.
* If the size of CFR (i.e.)is larger than the size of CORESET0/initial DL bandwidth part, the resource indication value (*RIV*) is defined as in section 5.1.2.2.2 in TS38.214, where *K* is the maximum value from set {1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12} which satisfies *;*otherwise*,*

**Conclusion**

RAN1 cannot get consensus on the support of Case D and/or Case E.

**Conclusion**

Is up to RAN2 decision:

* the configuration of the MTCH scheduling window parameters: monitoring periodicity and the starting of the periodicity:
* whether the MTCH scheduling window is associated to one or multiple or all G-RNTIs

Send an LS to RAN2 to inform about RAN1 conclusion

R1-2112850 LS on MTCH scheduling window

## RAN1#107bis-e agreements

**Agreement**

For RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE UEs, a UE is not required to support reception of FDMed MCCH PDSCH and MTCH PDSCH in PCell.

**Agreement**

For RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE UEs, a UE is not required to support reception of FDMed multiple MTCH PDSCHs in PCell.

**Agreement**

For RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE UEs, a UE is not required to support reception of FDMed MCCH/MTCH PDSCH and SIB1 or Paging PDSCH in PCell.

* + FFS: PBCH and other SIBs

**Conclusion**

Additional HARQ process(es) is(are) not introduced for Rel-17 MBS broadcast reception on serving cell.

* + Note: The UE is not expected to support hardware for more HARQ processes for receiving broadcast in Rel-17 in addition to the maximum number of HARQ processes supported for receiving unicast in Rel-16, i.e. the HARQ process resources are shared between broadcast, unicast and multicast

The TP below for Section 5.1.2.1 of TS 38.214v17.0.0 is endorsed.

|  |
| --- |
| 5.1.2.1 Resource allocation in time domain  < Unchanged parts are omitted >  When receiving PDSCH scheduled by DCI format 4\_2 in PDCCH with CRC scrambled by G-RNTI or G-CS-RNTI with NDI=1, if the UE is configured with *pdsch-AggregationFactor* in the *pdsch-Config-Multicast* associated withthe corresponding G-RNTI or in the associated *SPS-Config-Multicast* activated by the DCI format 4\_2 with CRC scrambled by G-CS-RNTI, the same symbol allocation is applied across the *pdsch-AggregationFactor* consecutive slots. When receiving PDSCH scheduled by DCI format 4\_2 for multicast reception in PDCCH with CRC scrambled by G-CS-RNTI with NDI = 0, or PDSCH without corresponding PDCCH transmission using associated [*SPS-Config-Multicast*] and activated by the DCI format 4\_2 in PDCCH with CRC scrambled by G-CS-RNTI, the same symbol allocation is applied across the *pdsch-AggregationFactor*, in associated *SPS-Config-Multicast* if configured, or 1 otherwise, consecutive slots. When receiving PDSCH scheduled by DCI format 4\_0 in PDCCH with CRC scrambled by G-RNTI for MTCH, if the UE is configured with *pdsch-AggregationFactor* in the *pdsch-Config-MTCH*, the same symbol allocation is applied across the *pdsch-AggregationFactor* consecutive slots. |

The TP below for Section 5.1.2.3 of TS 38.214v17.0.0 is endorsed.

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| ----------------------------------- **Start of Text proposal to 5.1.2.3 of 38.214** ------------------------------------------------  <Unchanged text omitted>  If a UE is scheduled a PDSCH with DCI format 1\_0 or DCI format 4\_0, the UE shall assume that  is equal to 2 PRBs.  <Unchanged text omitted>  ----------------------------------- **End of Text proposal to 5.1.2.3 of 38.214** ------------------------------------------------ |

The TP below for Section 5.1.3.1 of TS 38.214v17.0.0 is endorsed.

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| 5.1.3.1 Modulation order and target code rate determination  < Unchanged parts are omitted >  elseif the higher layer parameter *mcs-Table* given by *PDSCH-Config* is set to ‘qam256’, and the PDSCH is scheduled by a PDCCH with DCI format 1\_1 with CRC scrambled by C-RNTI  - the UE shall use *IMCS* and Table 5.1.3.1-2 to determine the modulation order (*Qm*) and Target code rate ® used in the physical downlink shared channel.  Elseif the higher layer parameter *mcs-Table* given by *PDSCH-Config-Multicast* is set to ‘qam256’, and the PDSCH is scheduled by a PDCCH with DCI format 4\_1 or 4\_2 with CRC scrambled by G-RNTI  - the UE shall use *IMCS* and Table 5.1.3.1-2 to determine the modulation order (*Qm*) and Target code rate ® used in the physical downlink shared channel.  Elseif the higher layer parameter *mcs-Table* given by *PDSCH-Config-MCCH and PDSCH-Config-MTCH* is set to ‘qam256’, and the PDSCH is scheduled by a PDCCH with DCI format 4\_0 with CRC scrambled by MCCH-RNTI or G-RNTI for MTCH  - the UE shall use *IMCS* and Table 5.1.3.1-2 to determine the modulation order (*Qm*) and Target code rate ® used in the physical downlink shared channel. |

The TP below for Section 5.1.6.2 of TS 38.214v17.0.0 is endorsed.

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| ----------------------------------- **Start of Text proposal to 5.1.6.2 of 38.214** ------------------------------------------------  <Unchanged text omitted>  When receiving PDSCH scheduled by DCI format 1\_0 or DCI format 4\_0 or receiving PDSCH before dedicated higher layer configuration of any of the parameters *dmrs-AdditionalPosition*, *maxLength* and *dmrs-Type,* the UE shall assume that the PDSCH is not present in any symbol carrying DM-RS except for PDSCH with allocation duration of 2 symbols with PDSCH mapping type B (described in clause 7.4.1.1.2 of [4, TS 38.211]), and a single symbol front-loaded DM-RS of configuration type 1 on DM-RS port 1000 is transmitted, and that all the remaining orthogonal antenna ports are not associated with transmission of PDSCH to another UE and in addition  <Unchanged text omitted>  When receiving PDSCH scheduled by DCI format 1\_0 or DCI format 4\_0, the UE shall assume the number of DM-RS CDM groups without data is 1 which corresponds to CDM group 0 for the case of PDSCH with allocation duration of 2 symbols, and the UE shall assume that the number of DM-RS CDM groups without data is 2 which corresponds to CDM group {0,1} for all other cases.  <Unchanged text omitted>  ----------------------------------- **End of Text proposal to 5.1.6.2 of 38.214** ------------------------------------------------ |

The TP below for Section 5.4.2.1 of TS 38.212v17.0.0 is endorsed.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **5.4.2.1 Bit selection**  ---------------------------- Other parts are omitted. ----------------------------  **Table 5.4.2.1-1: Value of**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | Maximum number of PRBs across all configured DL BWPs and UL BWPs of a carrier for DL-SCH and UL-SCH, respectively,  or  Maximum number of PRBs across all CFRs of a carrier for DL-SCH with PDSCH scheduled by DCI format 4\_0/4\_1/4\_2 |  | | Less than 33 | 32 | | 33 to 66 | 66 | | 67 to 107 | 107 | | 108 to 135 | 135 | | 136 to 162 | 162 | | 163 to 217 | 217 | | Larger than 217 | 273 |   ---------------------------- Other parts are omitted. ---------------------------- |

The TP below for Section 5.4.2.1 of TS 38.212v17.0.0 is endorsed.

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| 7.3.1.5.1 Format 4\_0 DCI format 4\_0 is used for the scheduling of PDSCH for broadcast in DL cell.  The following information is transmitted by means of the DCI format 4\_0 with CRC scrambled by MCCH-RNTI or G-RNTI for MTCH configured by *MBS-SessionInfo*:  - Frequency domain resource assignment – bits where equals to  - the size of CORESET 0 if CORESET 0 is configured for the cell; and  - the size of initial DL bandwidth part if CORESET 0 is not configured for the cell.  <Unchanged text omitted> |

**R1-2200706** FL summary #2 on basic functions for broadcast/multicast for RRC\_IDLE/RRC\_INACTIVE UEs Moderator (Qualcomm)

**Agreement**

The *dataScramblingIdentityPDSCH-Broadcast, and scramblingID0-Broadcast* can be separately configured for MCCH-RNTI and for each MTCH G-RNTI.

**Agreement**

For broadcast RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE UEs, *rateMatchPatternToAddModList* can be configured in *PDSCH-Config-MCCH* or *PDSCH-Config-MTCH* for GC-PDSCH rate matching.

* + Whether UE can receive the GC-PDSCH with rate matching based on the *rateMatchPatternToAddModList* is subject to UE capability.
  + Rel-15/16 UE capability of the supported maximum number of RE mapping patterns per symbol and per slot are kept unchanged to support rate matching for unicast/multicast/broadcast. The RateMatchPattern configured for MBS broadcast is counted into the ones that are configured per serving-cell.

**Agreement**

For RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE UEs, a UE is not required to support reception of FDMed MCCH/MTCH PDSCH and SIB PDSCH in PCell.