**3GPP TSG RAN2 Meeting #116-e *R2-211xxxx***

**Electronic, 1st – 12th November, 2021**

|  |
| --- |
| *CR-Form-v12.1* |
| **CHANGE REQUEST** |
|  |
|  | **38.321** | **CR** | **DraftCR** | **rev** | **-** | **Current version:** | **16.6.0** |  |
|  |
| *For* [***HE******LP***](http://www.3gpp.org/3G_Specs/CRs.htm#_blank)*on using this form: comprehensive instructions can be found at* [*http://www.3gpp.org/Change-Requests*](http://www.3gpp.org/Change-Requests)*.* |
|  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Proposed change affects:*** | UICC apps |  | ME | **X** | Radio Access Network | **X** | Core Network |  |

|  |
| --- |
|  |
| ***Title:***  | MAC Running CR for Rel-17 feMIMO |
|  |  |
| ***Source to WG:*** | Samsung |
| ***Source to TSG:*** | R2 |
|  |  |
| ***Work item code:*** | NR\_feMIMO-Core |  | ***Date:*** | 2021-11-17 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ***Category:*** | **B** |  | ***Release:*** | Rel-17 |
|  | *Use one of the following categories:****F*** *(correction)****A*** *(mirror corresponding to a change in an earlier release)****B*** *(addition of feature),* ***C*** *(functional modification of feature)****D*** *(editorial modification)*Detailed explanations of the above categories canbe found in 3GPP [TR 21.900](http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/Specs/html-info/21900.htm). | *Use one of the following releases:Rel-8 (Release 8)Rel-9 (Release 9)Rel-10 (Release 10)Rel-11 (Release 11)…Rel-15 (Release 15)Rel-16 (Release 16)Rel-17 (Release 17)Rel-18 (Release 18)* |
|  |  |
| ***Reason for change:*** | RAN2 agreements with MAC impacts for feMIMO should be captured. |
|  |  |
| ***Summary of change:*** | RAN2 agreements up to RAN2#115-e are captured. Agreements in RAN2#114-e* An enhanced MAC CE is introduced for PDCCH activating two TCI states.
* The enhanced MAC CE includes 1) serving cell ID, 2) CORESET ID and 3) Two TCI state IDs.

Agreements in RAN2#115-e* MAC entity maintains separate beamFailureDetectionTimer and BFI\_COUNTER for each BFD-RS set of a serving cell configured with multiple BFD-RS sets.
* beamFailureDetectionTimer and beamFailureInstanceMaxCount configuration is configured independently for each TRP of serving cell.
* If the MAC entity receives beam failure instance indication for a BFD-RS set of a serving cell, it shall perform the following:
	+ - * (re-)start beamFailureDetectionTimer corresponding to that BFD-RS set of the serving cell;
			* increment BFI\_COUNTER corresponding to that BFD-RS set of the serving cell by 1.
			* If BFI\_COUNTER >= beamFailureInstanceMaxCount corresponding to that BFD-RS set of the serving cell:
			* trigger a BFR for the BFD-RS set of the Serving Cell;

For the case of both intra cell and inter cell: * BFD-RS set ID is included in BFR MAC CE to identify the failed TRP.

For the case of intra cell (FFS for inter cell). * If beam failure is detected on both TRPs (i.e. BFD-RS sets) of an SCell, BFR is triggered for that SCell.
	+ - * FFS whether UE transmits a) legacy BFR MAC CE or b) new BFR MAC CE indicating both failed TRPs as well as the beam failure recovery information for both TRPs.
* If beam failure is detected on both TRPs (i.e. BFD-RS sets) of SpCell, random access procedure is initiated on SpCell.
	+ - * FFS whether UE transmits a) legacy BFR MAC CE or b) new BFR MAC CE indicating both failed TRPs as well as the beam failure recovery information for both TRPs.
* FFS what is meant in detail by “beam failure is detected on both TRPs”

Agreements in RAN2#116-eBFD BFR related agreements* New BFR MAC CE including beam failure recovery information of both failed TRPs is transmitted when beam failure is detected for both TRPs of SCell. The Following pieces of information are included in enhanced BFR MAC CE for M-TRP BFR

Info 1: For the Identity of serving cell of failed TRP, Ci/SP fields are included. Info 2: For indicating whether candidate beam is available or not for a failed TRP of serving cell, AC field is included.Info 3: Candidate beam (if available) for a failed TRP is indicated by including the Candidate RS ID field.* Both single octet bitmap (7 Ci bits and 1 SP bit) and 4 octet bitmap (31 Ci bits and 1 SP bit) formats are supported for enhanced BFR MAC CE.
* Both truncated and non-truncated enhanced BFR MAC CE are supported.
* Triggered BFRs for a BFD-RS set of a SCell shall be cancelled when a MAC PDU is transmitted and this PDU includes enhanced BFR MAC CE (or Truncated enhanced BFR MAC CE, if supported) which contains beam failure recovery information (i.e. candidate beam available or not, candidate beam if available) of that BFD-RS set of the SCell.
* if a PDCCH addressed to C-RNTI indicating uplink grant for a new transmission is received for the HARQ process used for the transmission of the enhanced BFR MAC CE which contains beam failure recovery information of a BFD-RS set of a serving cell: BFI\_COUNTER corresponding to the BFD-RS set of the serving cell is set to 0.
* if the SCell is deactivated, BFI\_COUNTER corresponding to each BFD-RS set of the serving cell is set to 0.
* if Random Access procedure initiated on SpCell due to beam failure detection on both TRPs (i.e. BFD-RS sets) of SpCell is successfully completed: BFI\_COUNTER corresponding to each BFD-RS set of the SpCell is set to 0.
* if the beamFailureDetectionTimer corresponding to a BFD-RS set of a serving cell expires; or if beamFailureDetectionTimer, beamFailureInstanceMaxCount, or any of the reference signals used for beam failure detection corresponding to a BFD-RS set of a serving cell is reconfigured by upper layers: BFI\_COUNTER for this BFD-RS set of the serving cell is set to 0.
* For SCell configured with multiple TRPs, SR can be triggered irrespective of whether beam failure is detected on one or both TRPs of SCell.
* For SpCell configured with multiple TRPs, SR can be triggered if beam failure is detected on only one TRP of SpCell.
* The cases for which SR is allowed (as per proposal 15, 16), SR is triggered if either of conditions a) and b) below are met:

- If UL-SCH resources are not available for a new transmission; or - If UL-SCH resources are available for a new transmission but cannot accommodate the enhanced BFR MAC CE or enhanced truncated BFR MAC CE plus its sub header as a result of LCP.* If a SR was triggered by BFR for a BFD-RS set of a serving cell and a MAC PDU is transmitted and this PDU includes an enhanced BFR MAC CE or a Truncated enhanced BFR MAC CE which contains beam failure recovery information for this BFD-RS set of the serving cell, pending SR is cancelled and the corresponding sr-ProhibitTimer is stopped, if running.
* If a SR was triggered by BFR for a BFD-RS set of an SCell and this SCell is deactivated, pending SR is cancelled and the corresponding sr-ProhibitTimer is stopped, if running.
* It is assumed that If beam failure is detected on both TRPs (i.e. BFD-RS sets) of an SpCell, UE initiate RACH procedure and transmits new BFR MAC CE including beam failure recovery information needed to recover both TRPs. (other options not excluded for now, it is FFS whether the UE can skip BFR information needed to recover one of the TRPs if there is not enough bits).
* The meaning of “beam failure is detected on both TRPs” is to be clarified, It is FFS which of the following options shall be applied:

Option 1 (12/17): “beam failure is detected on both TRPs” means that BFR is triggered for a TRP of the serving cell while the BFR for another TRP of same serving cell is still pending (i.e. not cancelled).Option 2 (4/17): “beam failure is detected on both TRPs” means that BFR is triggered for a TRP of the serving cell while the BFR for another TRP of same serving cell is still pending (i.e. not successfully completed)* Cell specific or TRP specific BFR / BFR cancellation when beam failure is detected on on both TRPs of SCell is to be determined. It is FFS which of the following options shall be applied:

Option 1(5/17): Cell specific BFR of SCell is triggered. Triggered Cell specific BFR of SCell is cancelled when BFR MAC CE containing beam failure information of both TRP of the SCell is transmitted.Option 2 (12/17): TRP specific BFR for both the failed TRPs remains as pending. TRP specific BFR cancellation procedure (as discussed in Proposal 10) is applied for each TRP independently. * It is FFS whether Triggered BFRs for a BFD-RS set of a SpCell shall be cancelled when a MAC PDU is transmitted and this PDU includes enhanced BFR MAC CE (or Truncated enhanced BFR MAC CE, if supported) which contains beam failure recovery information (i.e. candidate beam available or not, candidate beam if available) of that BFD-RS set of the SpCell.

UL MAC CE related agreements* FFS if to Introduce the new PUCCH spatial relation activation/deactivation MAC CE for mTRP PUCCH repetition i.e. activating two spatial relation info’s (for FR2) for a group of PUCCH resources in a CC.
* RAN2 to discuss how to support PHR reporting for mTRP PUSCH repetition, and may address e.g:

New MAC CE design including the function which TRP is applied for PHR reporting.How to incorporate the additional MPE information coming in Rel-17 to the new PHR formatWhether use legacy parameters (timer, threshold, etc.) or adding TRP specific parametersPHR triggering conditions* R2 assumes to revise the legacy PUSCH Pathloss Reference RS Update MAC CE with additional field(s) to differentiate the TRP for mTRP PUSCH repetition. other aspects are FFS.
 |
|  |  |
| ***Consequences if not approved:*** | New MAC functions for Rel-17 feMIMO are not supported. |
|  |  |
| ***Clauses affected:*** | 5.1.3a, 5.1.4, 5.4.3.1.3, 5.4.4, 5.4.6, 5.17, 5.18.5, 5.18.8, 6.1.3.9, 6.1.3.28, 6.1.3.XX, 6.1.3.YY, 6.2.1 |
|  |  |
|  | **Y** | **N** |  |  |
| ***Other specs*** | **X** |  |  Other core specifications  | TS/TR ... CR ...to be updated  |
| ***affected:*** |  | **X** |  Test specifications | TS/TR ... CR ...  |
| ***(show related CRs)*** |  | **X** |  O&M Specifications | TS/TR ... CR ...  |
|  |  |
| ***Other comments:*** |  |
|  |  |
| ***This CR's revision history:*** |  |

#

# 1 Scope

The present document specifies the NR MAC protocol.

# 2 References

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of the present document.

- References are either specific (identified by date of publication, edition number, version number, etc.) or non‑specific.

- For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not apply.

- For a non-specific reference, the latest version applies. In the case of a reference to a 3GPP document (including a GSM document), a non-specific reference implicitly refers to the latest version of that document *in the same Release as the present document*.

[1] 3GPP TR 21.905: "Vocabulary for 3GPP Specifications".

[2] 3GPP TS 38.300: "NR; Overall description; Stage 2".

[3] 3GPP TS 38.322: "NR; Radio Link Control (RLC) protocol specification".

[4] 3GPP TS 38.323: "NR; Packet Data Convergence Protocol (PDCP) protocol specification".

[5] 3GPP TS 38.331: "NR; Radio Resource Control (RRC); Protocol specification".

[6] 3GPP TS 38.213: "NR; Physical Layer Procedures for control".

[7] 3GPP TS 38.214: "NR; Physical Layer Procedures for data".

[8] 3GPP TS 38.211: "NR; Physical channels and modulation".

[9] 3GPP TS 38.212: "NR; Multiplexing and channel coding".

[10] Void.

[11] 3GPP TS 38.133: "NR; Requirements for support of radio resource management".

[12] 3GPP TS 36.133: "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); Requirements for support of radio resource management".

[13] 3GPP TS 26.114: "Technical Specification Group Services and System Aspects; IP Multimedia Subsystem (IMS); Multimedia Telephony; Media handling and interaction".

[14] 3GPP TS 38.101-1: "NR; User Equipment (UE) radio transmission and reception; Part 1: Range 1 Standalone".

[15] 3GPP TS 38.101-2: "NR; User Equipment (UE) radio transmission and reception; Part 2: Range 2 Standalone".

[16] 3GPP TS 38.101-3: "NR; User Equipment (UE) radio transmission and reception; Part 3: Range 1 and Range 2 Interworking operation with other radios".

[17] 3GPP TS 36.213: "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); Physical Layer Procedures".

[18] 3GPP TS 37.213: "Physical layer procedures for shared spectrum channel access".

[19] 3GPP TS 23.287: "Architecture enhancements for 5G System (5GS) to support Vehicle-to-Everything (V2X) services ".

[20] 3GPP TS 23.285: "Architecture enhancements for V2X services".

[21] 3GPP TS 36.331: "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); Radio Resource Control (RRC); Protocol specification".

[22] 3GPP TS 36.321: "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); Medium Access Control (MAC); Protocol specification".

[23] 3GPP TS 37.355: "Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA); LTE Positioning Protocol (LPP)".

[24] 3GPP TS 38.215: "NR; Physical layer measurements".

# 3 Definitions, symbols and abbreviations

## 3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the terms and definitions given in TR 21.905 [1] and the following apply. A term defined in the present document takes precedence over the definition of the same term, if any, in TR 21.905 [1].

**Dormant BWP:** The dormant BWP is one of downlink BWPs configured by the network via dedicated RRC signaling. In the dormant BWP, the UE stop monitoring PDCCH on/for the SCell, but continues performing CSI measurements, Automatic Gain Control (AGC) and beam management, if configured.

**DRX group:** A group of Serving Cells that is configured by RRC and that have the same DRX Active Time.

**HARQ information:** HARQ information for DL-SCH, for UL-SCH, or for SL-SCH transmissions consists of New Data Indicator (NDI), Transport Block size (TBS), Redundancy Version (RV), and HARQ process ID.

**IAB-donor:** gNB that provides network access to UEs via a network of backhaul and access links.

**IAB-node:** RAN node that supports NR access links to UEs and NR backhaul links to parent nodes and child nodes.

**Listen Before Talk**: A procedure according to which transmissions are not performed if the channel is identified as being occupied, see TS 37.213 [18].

**Msg3**: Message transmitted on UL-SCH containing a C-RNTI MAC CE or CCCH SDU, submitted from upper layer and associated with the UE Contention Resolution Identity, as part of a Random Access procedure.

**NR backhaul link:** NR link used for backhauling between an IAB-node and an IAB-donor, and between IAB-nodes in case of a multi-hop backhauling.

**NR sidelink communication**: AS functionality enabling at least V2X Communication as defined in TS 23.287 [19], between two or more nearby UEs, using NR technology but not traversing any network node.

**PDCCH occasion**: A time duration (i.e. one or a consecutive number of symbols) during which the MAC entity is configured to monitor the PDCCH.

**Serving Cell:** A PCell, a PSCell, or an SCell in TS 38.331 [5].

**Sidelink transmission information:** Sidelink transmission information included in a SCI for a SL-SCH transmission as specified in clause 8.3 and 8.4 of TS 38.212 [9] consists of Sidelink HARQ information including NDI, RV, Sidelink process ID, HARQ feedback enabled/disabled indicator, Sidelink identification information including cast type indicator, Source Layer-1 ID and Destination Layer-1 ID, and Sidelink other information including CSI request, a priority, a communication range requirement and Zone ID.

**Special Cell:** For Dual Connectivity operation the term Special Cell refers to the PCell of the MCG or the PSCell of the SCG depending on if the MAC entity is associated to the MCG or the SCG, respectively. Otherwise the term Special Cell refers to the PCell. A Special Cell supports PUCCH transmission and contention-based Random Access, and is always activated.

**Timing Advance Group:** A group of Serving Cells that is configured by RRC and that, for the cells with a UL configured, using the same timing reference cell and the same Timing Advance value. A Timing Advance Group containing the SpCell of a MAC entity is referred to as Primary Timing Advance Group (PTAG), whereas the term Secondary Timing Advance Group (STAG) refers to other TAGs.

**V2X sidelink communication**: AS functionality enabling V2X Communication as defined in TS 23.285 [20], between nearby UEs, using E-UTRA technology but not traversing any network node.

NOTE: A timer is running once it is started, until it is stopped or until it expires; otherwise it is not running. A timer can be started if it is not running or restarted if it is running. A Timer is always started or restarted from its initial value. The duration of a timer is not updated until it is stopped or expires (e.g. due to BWP switching). When the MAC entity applies zero value for a timer, the timer shall be started and immediately expire unless explicitly stated otherwise.

## 3.2 Abbreviations

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

AP Aperiodic

BFR Beam Failure Recovery

BSR Buffer Status Report

BWP Bandwidth Part

CE Control Element

CG Cell Group

CI-RNTI Cancellation Indication RNTI

CSI Channel State Information

CSI-IM CSI Interference Measurement

CSI-RS CSI Reference Signal

CS-RNTI Configured Scheduling RNTI

DAPS Dual Active Protocol Stack

DCP DCI with CRC scrambled by PS-RNTI

DL-PRS DownLink-Positioning Reference Signal

IAB Integrated Access and Backhaul

INT-RNTI Interruption RNTI

LBT Listen Before Talk

LCG Logical Channel Group

LCP Logical Channel Prioritization

MCG Master Cell Group

MPE Maximum Permissible Exposure

NUL Normal Uplink

NZP CSI-RS Non-Zero Power CSI-RS

PDB Packet Delay Budget

PHR Power Headroom Report

PS-RNTI Power Saving RNTI

PTAG Primary Timing Advance Group

QCL Quasi-colocation

RS Reference Signal

SCG Secondary Cell Group

SFI-RNTI Slot Format Indication RNTI

SI System Information

SL-RNTI Sidelink RNTI

SLCS-RNTI Sidelink Configured Scheduling RNTI

SpCell Special Cell

SP Semi-Persistent

SP-CSI-RNTI Semi-Persistent CSI RNTI

SPS Semi-Persistent Scheduling

SR Scheduling Request

SS Synchronization Signals

SSB Synchronization Signal Block

STAG Secondary Timing Advance Group

SUL Supplementary Uplink

TAG Timing Advance Group

TCI Transmission Configuration Indicator

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

UCI Uplink Control Information

V2X Vehicle-to-Everything

ZP CSI-RS Zero Power CSI-RS

# 5 MAC procedures

## 5.1 Random Access procedure

### 5.1.1 Random Access procedure initialization

The Random Access procedure described in this clause is initiated by a PDCCH order, by the MAC entity itself, or by RRC for the events in accordance with TS 38.300 [2]. There is only one Random Access procedure ongoing at any point in time in a MAC entity. The Random Access procedure on an SCell shall only be initiated by a PDCCH order with *ra-PreambleIndex* different from 0b000000.

NOTE 1: If a new Random Access procedure is triggered while another is already ongoing in the MAC entity, it is up to UE implementation whether to continue with the ongoing procedure or start with the new procedure (e.g. for SI request).

NOTE 2: If there was an ongoing Random Access procedure that is triggered by a PDCCH order while the UE receives another PDCCH order indicating the same Random Access Preamble, PRACH mask index and uplink carrier, the Random Access procedure is considered as the same Random Access procedure as the ongoing one and not initialized again.

RRC configures the following parameters for the Random Access procedure:

- *prach-ConfigurationIndex*: the available set of PRACH occasions for the transmission of the Random Access Preamble for Msg1. These are also applicable to the MSGA PRACH if the PRACH occasions are shared between 2-step and 4-step RA types;

- *prach-ConfigurationPeriodScaling-IAB*: the scaling factor defined in TS 38.211 [8] and applicable to IAB-MTs, extending the periodicity of the PRACH occasions baseline configuration indicated by *prach-ConfigurationIndex*;

- *prach-ConfigurationFrameOffset-IAB*: the frame offset defined in TS 38.211 [8] and applicable to IAB-MTs, altering the ROs frame defined in the baseline configuration indicated by *prach-ConfigurationIndex*;

- *prach-ConfigurationSOffset-IAB*: the subframe/slot offset defined in TS 38.211 [8] and applicable to IAB-MTs, altering the ROs subframe or slot defined in the baseline configuration indicated by *prach-ConfigurationIndex*;

- *msgA-PRACH-ConfigurationIndex*: the available set of PRACH occasions for the transmission of the Random Access Preamble for MSGA in 2-step RA type;

- *preambleReceivedTargetPower*: initial Random Access Preamble power for 4-step RA type;

- *msgA-PreambleReceivedTargetPower*: initial Random Access Preamble power for 2-step RA type;

- *rsrp-ThresholdSSB*: an RSRP threshold for the selection of the SSB for 4-step RA type. If the Random Access procedure is initiated for beam failure recovery, *rsrp-ThresholdSSB* used for the selection of the SSB within *candidateBeamRSList* refers to *rsrp-ThresholdSSB* in *BeamFailureRecoveryConfig* IE;

- *rsrp-ThresholdCSI-RS*: an RSRP threshold for the selection of CSI-RS for 4-step RA type. If the Random Access procedure is initiated for beam failure recovery, *rsrp-ThresholdCSI-RS* is equal to *rsrp-ThresholdSSB* in *BeamFailureRecoveryConfig* IE;

- *msgA-RSRP-ThresholdSSB*: an RSRP threshold for the selection of the SSB for 2-step RA type;

- *rsrp-ThresholdSSB-SUL*: an RSRP threshold for the selection between the NUL carrier and the SUL carrier;

*- msgA-RSRP-Threshold*: an RSRP threshold for selection between 2-step RA type and 4-step RA type when both 2-step and 4-step RA type Random Access Resources are configured in the UL BWP;

- *msgA-TransMax*: The maximum number of MSGA transmissions when both 4-step and 2-step RA type Random Access Resources are configured;

- *candidateBeamRSList*: a list of reference signals (CSI-RS and/or SSB) identifying the candidate beams for recovery and the associated Random Access parameters;

- *recoverySearchSpaceId*: the search space identity for monitoring the response of the beam failure recovery request;

- *powerRampingStep*: the power-ramping factor;

- *msgA-PreamblePowerRampingStep*: the power ramping factor for MSGA preamble;

- *powerRampingStepHighPriority*: the power-ramping factor in case of prioritized Random Access procedure;

- *scalingFactorBI*: a scaling factor for prioritized Random Access procedure;

- *ra-PreambleIndex*: Random Access Preamble;

- *ra-ssb-OccasionMaskIndex*: defines PRACH occasion(s) associated with an SSB in which the MAC entity may transmit a Random Access Preamble (see clause 7.4);

- *msgA-SSB-SharedRO-MaskIndex*: Indicates the subset of 4-step RA type PRACH occasions shared with 2-step RA type PRACH occasions for each SSB. If 2-step RA type PRACH occasions are shared with 4-step RA type PRACH occasions and *msgA-SSB-SharedRO-MaskIndex* is not configured, then all 4-step RA type PRACH occasions are available for 2-step RA type (see clause 7.4);

- *ra-OccasionList*: defines PRACH occasion(s) associated with a CSI-RS in which the MAC entity may transmit a Random Access Preamble;

- *ra-PreambleStartIndex*: the starting index of Random Access Preamble(s) for on-demand SI request;

- *preambleTransMax*: the maximum number of Random Access Preamble transmission;

- *ssb-perRACH-OccasionAndCB-PreamblesPerSSB*: defines the number of SSBs mapped to each PRACH occasion for 4-step RA type and the number of contention-based Random Access Preambles mapped to each SSB;

- *msgA-CB-PreamblesPerSSB-PerSharedRO*: defines the number of contention-based Random Access Preambles for 2-step RA type mapped to each SSB when the PRACH occasions are shared between 2-step and 4-step RA types;

- *msgA-SSB-PerRACH-OccasionAndCB-PreamblesPerSSB*: defines the number of SSBs mapped to each PRACH occasion for 2-step RA type and the number of contention-based Random Access Preambles mapped to each SSB;

- *msgA-PUSCH-ResourceGroupA*: defines MSGA PUSCH resources that the UE shall use when performing MSGA transmission using Random Access Preambles group A;

- *msgA-PUSCH-ResourceGroupB*: defines MSGA PUSCH resources that the UE shall use when performing MSGA transmission using Random Access Preambles group B;

- *msgA-PUSCH-Resource-Index*: identifies the index of the PUSCH resource used for MSGA in case of contention-free Random Access with 2-step RA type;

- if *groupBconfigured* is configured, then Random Access Preambles group B is configured for 4-step RA type.

- Amongst the contention-based Random Access Preambles associated with an SSB (as defined in TS 38.213 [6]), the first *numberOfRA-PreamblesGroupA* included in *groupBconfigured* Random Access Preambles belong to Random Access Preambles group A. The remaining Random Access Preambles associated with the SSB belong to Random Access Preambles group B (if configured).

- if *groupB-ConfiguredTwoStepRA* is configured, then Random Access Preambles group B is configured for 2-step RA type.

- Amongst the contention-based Random Access Preambles for 2-step RA type associated with an SSB (as defined in TS 38.213 [6]), the first *numberOfRA-PreamblesGroupA* included in *GroupB-ConfiguredTwoStepRA* Random Access Preambles belong to Random Access Preambles group A. The remaining Random Access Preambles associated with the SSB belong to Random Access Preambles group B (if configured).

NOTE 3: If Random Access Preambles group B is supported by the cell Random Access Preambles group B is included for each SSB.

- if Random Access Preambles group B is configured for 4-step RA type:

- *ra-Msg3SizeGroupA*: the threshold to determine the groups of Random Access Preambles for 4-step RA type;

- *msg3-DeltaPreamble*: ∆*PREAMBLE\_Msg3* in TS 38.213 [6];

- *messagePowerOffsetGroupB*: the power offset for preamble selection included in *groupBconfigured*;

- *numberOfRA-PreamblesGroupA*: defines the number of Random Access Preambles in Random Access Preamble group A for each SSB included in *groupBconfigured*.

- if Random Access Preambles group B is configured for 2-step RA type:

- *msgA-DeltaPreamble*: ∆*MsgA\_PUSCH* in TS 38.213 [6];

- *messagePowerOffsetGroupB*: the power offset for preamble selection included in *GroupB-ConfiguredTwoStepRA*;

- *numberOfRA-PreamblesGroupA*: defines the number of Random Access Preambles in Random Access Preamble group A for each SSB included in *GroupB-ConfiguredTwoStepRA*;

- *ra-MsgA-SizeGroupA*: the threshold to determine the groups of Random Access Preambles for 2-step RA type.

- the set of Random Access Preambles and/or PRACH occasions for SI request, if any;

- the set of Random Access Preambles and/or PRACH occasions for beam failure recovery request, if any;

- the set of Random Access Preambles and/or PRACH occasions for reconfiguration with sync, if any;

- *ra-ResponseWindow*: the time window to monitor RA response(s) (SpCell only);

- *ra-ContentionResolutionTimer*: the Contention Resolution Timer (SpCell only);

- *msgB-ResponseWindow*: the time window to monitor RA response(s) for 2-step RA type (SpCell only).

In addition, the following information for related Serving Cell is assumed to be available for UEs:

- if Random Access Preambles group B is configured:

- if the Serving Cell for the Random Access procedure is configured with supplementary uplink as specified in TS 38.331 [5], and SUL carrier is selected for performing Random Access Procedure:

- PCMAX,f,c of the SUL carrier as specified in TS 38.101-1 [14], TS 38.101-2 [15], and TS 38.101-3 [16].

- else:

- PCMAX,f,c of the NUL carrier as specified in TS 38.101-1 [14], TS 38.101-2 [15], and TS 38.101-3 [16].

The following UE variables are used for the Random Access procedure:

- *PREAMBLE\_INDEX*;

- *PREAMBLE\_TRANSMISSION\_COUNTER*;

- *PREAMBLE\_POWER\_RAMPING\_COUNTER*;

- *PREAMBLE\_POWER\_RAMPING\_STEP*;

- *PREAMBLE\_RECEIVED\_TARGET\_POWER*;

- *PREAMBLE\_BACKOFF*;

- *PCMAX*;

- *SCALING\_FACTOR\_BI*;

- *TEMPORARY\_C-RNTI*;

- *RA\_TYPE*;

- *POWER\_OFFSET\_2STEP\_RA*;

- *MSGA\_PREAMBLE\_POWER\_RAMPING\_STEP*.

When the Random Access procedure is initiated on a Serving Cell, the MAC entity shall:

1> flush the Msg3 buffer;

1> flush the MSGA buffer;

1> set the *PREAMBLE\_TRANSMISSION\_COUNTER* to 1;

1> set the *PREAMBLE\_POWER\_RAMPING\_COUNTER* to 1;

1> set the *PREAMBLE\_BACKOFF* to 0 ms;

1> set *POWER\_OFFSET\_2STEP\_RA* to 0 dB;

1> if the carrier to use for the Random Access procedure is explicitly signalled:

2> select the signalled carrier for performing Random Access procedure;

2> set the *PCMAX* to PCMAX,f,c of the signalled carrier.

1> else if the carrier to use for the Random Access procedure is not explicitly signalled; and

1> if the Serving Cell for the Random Access procedure is configured with supplementary uplink as specified in TS 38.331 [5]; and

1> if the RSRP of the downlink pathloss reference is less than *rsrp-ThresholdSSB-SUL*:

2> select the SUL carrier for performing Random Access procedure;

2> set the *PCMAX* to PCMAX,f,c of the SUL carrier.

1> else:

2> select the NUL carrier for performing Random Access procedure;

2> set the *PCMAX* to PCMAX,f,c of the NUL carrier.

1> perform the BWP operation as specified in clause 5.15;

1> if the Random Access procedure is initiated by PDCCH order and if the *ra-PreambleIndex* explicitly provided by PDCCH is not 0b000000; or

1> if the Random Access procedure was initiated for SI request (as specified in TS 38.331 [5]) and the Random Access Resources for SI request have been explicitly provided by RRC; or

1> if the Random Access procedure was initiated for SpCell beam failure recovery (as specified in clause 5.17) and if the contention-free Random Access Resources for beam failure recovery request for 4-step RA type have been explicitly provided by RRC for the BWP selected for Random Access procedure; or

1> if the Random Access procedure was initiated for reconfiguration with sync and if the contention-free Random Access Resources for 4-step RA type have been explicitly provided in *rach-ConfigDedicated* for the BWP selected for Random Access procedure:

2> set the *RA\_TYPE* to *4-stepRA*.

1> else if the BWP selected for Random Access procedure is configured with both 2-step and 4-step RA type Random Access Resources and the RSRP of the downlink pathloss reference is above *msgA-RSRP-Threshold*; or

1> if the BWP selected for Random Access procedure is only configured with 2-step RA type Random Access resources (i.e. no 4-step RACH RA type resources configured); or

1> if the Random Access procedure was initiated for reconfiguration with sync and if the contention-free Random Access Resources for 2-step RA type have been explicitly provided in *rach-ConfigDedicated* for the BWP selected for Random Access procedure:

2> set the *RA\_TYPE* to *2-stepRA*.

1> else:

2> set the *RA\_TYPE* to *4-stepRA*.

1> perform initialization of variables specific to Random Access type as specified in clause 5.1.1a;

1> if *RA\_TYPE* is set to *2-stepRA*:

2> perform the Random Access Resource selection procedure for 2-step RA type (see clause 5.1.2a).

1> else:

2> perform the Random Access Resource selection procedure (see clause 5.1.2).

### 5.1.1a Initialization of variables specific to Random Access type

The MAC entity shall:

1> if *RA\_TYPE* is set to *2-stepRA*:

2> set *PREAMBLE\_POWER\_RAMPING\_STEP* to *msgA-PreamblePowerRampingStep*;

2> set *SCALING\_FACTOR\_BI* to 1;

2> apply *preambleTransMax* included in the *RACH-ConfigGenericTwoStepRA*;

2> if the Random Access procedure was initiated for handover; and

2> if *cfra-TwoStep* is configured for the selected carrier:

3> if *msgA-TransMax* is configured in the *cfra-TwoStep*:

4> apply *msgA-TransMax* configured in the *cfra-TwoStep*.

2> else if *msgA-TransMax* is included in the *RACH-ConfigCommonTwoStepRA*:

3> apply *msgA-TransMax* included in the *RACH-ConfigCommonTwoStepRA*.

2> if the Random Access procedure was initiated for SpCell beam failure recovery (as specified in clause 5.17); and

2> if *beamFailureRecoveryConfig* is configured for the active UL BWP of the selected carrier; and

2> if *ra-PrioritizationTwoStep* is configured in the *beamFailureRecoveryConfig*:

3> set *PREAMBLE\_POWER\_RAMPING\_STEP* to the *powerRampingStepHighPriority* included in the *ra-PrioritizationTwoStep* in *beamFailureRecoveryConfig*;

3> if *scalingFactorBI* is configured in the *ra-PrioritizationTwoStep* in *beamFailureRecoveryConfig*:

4> set *SCALING\_FACTOR\_BI* to the *scalingFactorBI*.

2> else if the Random Access procedure was initiated for handover; and

2> if *rach-ConfigDedicated* is configured for the selected carrier; and

2> if *ra-PrioritizationTwoStep* is configured in the *rach-ConfigDedicated*:

3> set *PREAMBLE\_POWER\_RAMPING\_STEP* to the *powerRampingStepHighPriority* included in the *ra-PrioritizationTwoStep* in *rach-ConfigDedicated*;

3> if *scalingFactorBI* is configured in *ra-PrioritizationTwoStep* in the *rach-ConfigDedicated*:

4> set *SCALING\_FACTOR\_BI* to the *scalingFactorBI*.

2> else if *ra-PrioritizationForAccessIdentityTwoStep* is configured for the selected carrier; and

2> if the MAC entity is provided by upper layers with Access Identity 1 or 2; and

2> if for at least one of these Access Identities the corresponding bit in the *ra-PrioritizationForAI* is set to *one*:

3> if *powerRampingStepHighPriority* is configured in the *ra-PrioritizationForAccessIdentityTwoStep*:

4> set *PREAMBLE\_POWER\_RAMPING\_STEP* to the *powerRampingStepHighPriority*.

3> if *scalingFactorBI* is configured in the *ra-PrioritizationForAccessIdentityTwoStep*:

4> set *SCALING\_FACTOR\_BI* to the *scalingFactorBI*.

2> set *MSGA\_PREAMBLE\_POWER\_RAMPING\_STEP* to *PREAMBLE\_POWER\_RAMPING\_STEP*.

1> else (i.e. *RA\_TYPE* is set to *4-stepRA*):

2> set *PREAMBLE\_POWER\_RAMPING\_STEP* to *powerRampingStep*;

2> set *SCALING\_FACTOR\_BI* to 1;

2> set *preambleTransMax* to *preambleTransMax* included in the *RACH-ConfigGeneric*;

2> if the Random Access procedure was initiated for SpCell beam failure recovery (as specified in clause 5.17); and

2> if *beamFailureRecoveryConfig* is configured for the active UL BWP of the selected carrier:

3> start the *beamFailureRecoveryTimer*, if configured;

3> apply the parameters *powerRampingStep*, *preambleReceivedTargetPower*, and *preambleTransMax* configured in the *beamFailureRecoveryConfig*.

2> if the Random Access procedure was initiated for beam failure recovery (as specified in clause 5.17); and

2> if *beamFailureRecoveryConfig* is configured for the active UL BWP of the selected carrier; and

2> if *ra-Prioritization* is configured in the *beamFailureRecoveryConfig*:

3> set *PREAMBLE\_POWER\_RAMPING\_STEP* to the *powerRampingStepHighPriority* included in the *ra-Prioritization* in *beamFailureRecoveryConfig*;

3> if *scalingFactorBI* is configured in *ra-Prioritization* in the *beamFailureRecoveryConfig*:

4> set *SCALING\_FACTOR\_BI* to the *scalingFactorBI*.

2> else if the Random Access procedure was initiated for handover; and

2> if *rach-ConfigDedicated* is configured for the selected carrier; and

2> if *ra-Prioritization* is configured in the *rach-ConfigDedicated*:

3> set *PREAMBLE\_POWER\_RAMPING\_STEP* to the *powerRampingStepHighPriority* included in the *ra-Prioritization* in *rach-ConfigDedicated*;

3> if *scalingFactorBI* is configured in *ra-Prioritization* in the *rach-ConfigDedicated*:

4> set *SCALING\_FACTOR\_BI* to the *scalingFactorBI*.

2> else if *ra-PrioritizationForAccessIdentity* is configured for the selected carrier; and

2> if the MAC entity is provided by upper layers with Access Identity 1 or 2; and

2> if for at least one of these Access Identities the corresponding bit in the *ra-PrioritizationForAI* is set to *one*:

3> if *powerRampingStepHighPriority* is configured in the *ra-PrioritizationForAccessIdentity*:

4> set *PREAMBLE\_POWER\_RAMPING\_STEP* to the *powerRampingStepHighPriority*.

3> if *scalingFactorBI* is configured in the *ra-PrioritizationForAccessIdentity*:

4> set *SCALING\_FACTOR\_BI* to the *scalingFactorBI*.

2> if *RA\_TYPE* is switched from *2-stepRA* to *4-stepRA* during this Random Access procedure:

3> set *POWER\_OFFSET\_2STEP\_RA* to (*PREAMBLE\_POWER\_RAMPING\_COUNTER* – 1) × (*MSGA\_PREAMBLE\_POWER\_RAMPING\_STEP* – *PREAMBLE\_POWER\_RAMPING\_STEP*).

### 5.1.2 Random Access Resource selection

If the selected *RA\_TYPE* is set to *4-stepRA*, the MAC entity shall:

1> if the Random Access procedure was initiated for SpCell beam failure recovery (as specified in clause 5.17); and

1> if the *beamFailureRecoveryTimer* (in clause 5.17) is either running or not configured; and

1> if the contention-free Random Access Resources for beam failure recovery request associated with any of the SSBs and/or CSI-RSs have been explicitly provided by RRC; and

1> if at least one of the SSBs with SS-RSRP above *rsrp-ThresholdSSB* amongst the SSBs in *candidateBeamRSList* or the CSI-RSs with CSI-RSRP above *rsrp-ThresholdCSI-RS* amongst the CSI-RSs in *candidateBeamRSList* is available:

2> select an SSB with SS-RSRP above *rsrp-ThresholdSSB* amongst the SSBs in *candidateBeamRSList* or a CSI-RS with CSI-RSRP above *rsrp-ThresholdCSI-RS* amongst the CSI-RSs in *candidateBeamRSList*;

2> if CSI-RS is selected, and there is no *ra-PreambleIndex* associated with the selected CSI-RS:

3> set the *PREAMBLE\_INDEX* to a *ra-PreambleIndex* corresponding to the SSB in *candidateBeamRSList* which is quasi-colocated with the selected CSI-RS as specified in TS 38.214 [7].

2> else:

3> set the *PREAMBLE\_INDEX* to a *ra-PreambleIndex* corresponding to the selected SSB or CSI-RS from the set of Random Access Preambles for beam failure recovery request.

1> else if the *ra-PreambleIndex* has been explicitly provided by PDCCH; and

1> if the *ra-PreambleIndex* is not 0b000000:

2> set the *PREAMBLE\_INDEX* to the signalled *ra-PreambleIndex*;

2> select the SSB signalled by PDCCH.

1> else if the contention-free Random Access Resources associated with SSBs have been explicitly provided in *rach-ConfigDedicated* and at least one SSB with SS-RSRP above *rsrp-ThresholdSSB* amongst the associated SSBs is available:

2> select an SSB with SS-RSRP above *rsrp-ThresholdSSB* amongst the associated SSBs;

2> set the *PREAMBLE\_INDEX* to a *ra-PreambleIndex* corresponding to the selected SSB.

1> else if the contention-free Random Access Resources associated with CSI-RSs have been explicitly provided in *rach-ConfigDedicated* and at least one CSI-RS with CSI-RSRP above *rsrp-ThresholdCSI-RS* amongst the associated CSI-RSs is available:

2> select a CSI-RS with CSI-RSRP above *rsrp-ThresholdCSI-RS* amongst the associated CSI-RSs;

2> set the *PREAMBLE\_INDEX* to a *ra-PreambleIndex* corresponding to the selected CSI-RS.

1> else if the Random Access procedure was initiated for SI request (as specified in TS 38.331 [5]); and

1> if the Random Access Resources for SI request have been explicitly provided by RRC:

2> if at least one of the SSBs with SS-RSRP above *rsrp-ThresholdSSB* is available:

3> select an SSB with SS-RSRP above *rsrp-ThresholdSSB*.

2> else:

3> select any SSB.

2> select a Random Access Preamble corresponding to the selected SSB, from the Random Access Preamble(s) determined according to *ra-PreambleStartIndex* as specified in TS 38.331 [5];

2> set the *PREAMBLE\_INDEX* to selected Random Access Preamble.

1> else (i.e. for the contention-based Random Access preamble selection):

2> if at least one of the SSBs with SS-RSRP above *rsrp-ThresholdSSB* is available:

3> select an SSB with SS-RSRP above *rsrp-ThresholdSSB*.

2> else:

3> select any SSB.

2> if the *RA\_TYPE* is switched from *2-stepRA* to *4-stepRA*:

3> if a Random Access Preambles group was selected during the current Random Access procedure:

4> select the same group of Random Access Preambles as was selected for the 2-step RA type.

3> else:

4> if Random Access Preambles group B is configured; and

4> if the transport block size of the MSGA payload configured in the *rach-ConfigDedicated* corresponds to the transport block size of the MSGA payload associated with Random Access Preambles group B:

5> select the Random Access Preambles group B.

4> else:

5> select the Random Access Preambles group A.

2> else if Msg3 buffer is empty:

3> if Random Access Preambles group B is configured:

4> if the potential Msg3 size (UL data available for transmission plus MAC subheader(s) and, where required, MAC CEs) is greater than *ra-Msg3SizeGroupA* and the pathloss is less than *PCMAX* (of the Serving Cell performing the Random Access Procedure) – *preambleReceivedTargetPower* – *msg3-DeltaPreamble* – *messagePowerOffsetGroupB*; or

4> if the Random Access procedure was initiated for the CCCH logical channel and the CCCH SDU size plus MAC subheader is greater than *ra-Msg3SizeGroupA*:

5> select the Random Access Preambles group B.

4> else:

5> select the Random Access Preambles group A.

3> else:

4> select the Random Access Preambles group A.

2> else (i.e. Msg3 is being retransmitted):

3> select the same group of Random Access Preambles as was used for the Random Access Preamble transmission attempt corresponding to the first transmission of Msg3.

2> select a Random Access Preamble randomly with equal probability from the Random Access Preambles associated with the selected SSB and the selected Random Access Preambles group;

2> set the *PREAMBLE\_INDEX* to the selected Random Access Preamble.

1> if the Random Access procedure was initiated for SI request (as specified in TS 38.331 [5]); and

1> if *ra-AssociationPeriodIndex* and *si-RequestPeriod* are configured:

2> determine the next available PRACH occasion from the PRACH occasions corresponding to the selected SSB in the association period given by *ra-AssociationPeriodIndex* in the *si-RequestPeriod*permitted by the restrictions given by the *ra-ssb-OccasionMaskIndex* if configured (the MAC entity shall select a PRACH occasion randomly with equal probability amongst the consecutive PRACH occasions according to clause 8.1 of TS 38.213 [6] corresponding to the selected SSB).

1> else if an SSB is selected above:

2> determine the next available PRACH occasion from the PRACH occasions corresponding to the selected SSB permitted by the restrictions given by the *ra-ssb-OccasionMaskIndex* if configured or indicated by PDCCH (the MAC entity shall select a PRACH occasion randomly with equal probability amongst the consecutive PRACH occasions according to clause 8.1 of TS 38.213 [6], corresponding to the selected SSB; the MAC entity may take into account the possible occurrence of measurement gaps when determining the next available PRACH occasion corresponding to the selected SSB).

1> else if a CSI-RS is selected above:

2> if there is no contention-free Random Access Resource associated with the selected CSI-RS:

3> determine the next available PRACH occasion from the PRACH occasions, permitted by the restrictions given by the *ra-ssb-OccasionMaskIndex* if configured, corresponding to the SSB in *candidateBeamRSList* which is quasi-colocated with the selected CSI-RS as specified in TS 38.214 [7] (the MAC entity shall select a PRACH occasion randomly with equal probability amongst the consecutive PRACH occasions according to clause 8.1 of TS 38.213 [6], corresponding to the SSB which is quasi-colocated with the selected CSI-RS; the MAC entity may take into account the possible occurrence of measurement gaps when determining the next available PRACH occasion corresponding to the SSB which is quasi-colocated with the selected CSI-RS).

2> else:

3> determine the next available PRACH occasion from the PRACH occasions in *ra-OccasionList* corresponding to the selected CSI-RS (the MAC entity shall select a PRACH occasion randomly with equal probability amongst the PRACH occasions occurring simultaneously but on different subcarriers, corresponding to the selected CSI-RS; the MAC entity may take into account the possible occurrence of measurement gaps when determining the next available PRACH occasion corresponding to the selected CSI-RS).

1> perform the Random Access Preamble transmission procedure (see clause 5.1.3).

NOTE 1: When the UE determines if there is an SSB with SS-RSRP above *rsrp-ThresholdSSB* or a CSI-RS with CSI-RSRP above *rsrp-ThresholdCSI-RS*, the UE uses the latest unfiltered L1-RSRP measurement.

NOTE 2: Void.

### 5.1.3a MSGA transmission

The MAC entity shall, for each MSGA:

1> if *PREAMBLE\_TRANSMISSION\_COUNTER* is greater than one; and

1> if the notification of suspending power ramping counter has not been received from lower layers; and

1> if LBT failure indication was not received from lower layers for the last MSGA Random Access Preamble transmission; and

1> if SSB selected is not changed from the selection in the last Random Access Preamble transmission:

2> increment *PREAMBLE\_POWER\_RAMPING\_COUNTER* by 1.

1> select the value of *DELTA\_PREAMBLE* according to clause 7.3;

1> set *PREAMBLE\_RECEIVED\_TARGET\_POWER* to *msgA-PreambleReceivedTargetPower* + *DELTA\_PREAMBLE* + (*PREAMBLE\_POWER\_RAMPING\_COUNTER* – 1) × *PREAMBLE\_POWER\_RAMPING\_STEP*;

1> if this is the first MSGA transmission within this Random Access procedure:

2> if the transmission is not being made for the CCCH logical channel:

3> indicate to the Multiplexing and assembly entity to include a C-RNTI MAC CE in the subsequent uplink transmission.

2> if the Random Access procedure was initiated for SpCell beam failure recovery and *spCell-BFR-CBRA* with value *true* is configured:

3> indicate to the Multiplexing and assembly entity to include a BFR MAC CE or a Truncated BFR MAC CE in the subsequent uplink transmission.

2> else if the Random Access procedure was initiated for beam failure recovery of both BFD-RS sets of SpCell:

3> indicate to the Multiplexing and assembly entity to include an Enhanced BFR MAC CE or a Truncated Enhanced BFR MAC CE in the subsequent uplink transmission.

Editor’s NOTE: FFS whether the UE can skip BFR information needed to recover one of the TRPs (i.e. BFD-RS sets) if there are not enough bits.

2> obtain the MAC PDU to transmit from the Multiplexing and assembly entity according to the HARQ information determined for the MSGA payload (see clause 5.1.2a) and store it in the MSGA buffer.

1> compute the MSGB-RNTI associated with the PRACH occasion in which the Random Access Preamble is transmitted;

1> instruct the physical layer to transmit the MSGA using the selected PRACH occasion and the associated PUSCH resource of MSGA (if the selected preamble and PRACH occasion is mapped to a valid PUSCH occasion), using the corresponding RA-RNTI, MSGB-RNTI, *PREAMBLE\_INDEX*, *PREAMBLE\_RECEIVED\_TARGET\_POWER*, *msgA-PreambleReceivedTargetPower*, and the amount of power ramping applied to the latest MSGA preamble transmission (i.e. (*PREAMBLE\_POWER\_RAMPING\_COUNTER* – 1) × *PREAMBLE\_POWER\_RAMPING\_STEP*);

1> if LBT failure indication is received from lower layers for the transmission of this MSGA Random Access Preamble:

2> instruct the physical layer to cancel the transmission of the MSGA payload on the associated PUSCH resource;

2> if *lbt-FailureRecoveryConfig* is configured:

3> perform the Random Access Resource selection procedure for 2-step RA type (see clause 5.1.2a).

2> else:

3> increment *PREAMBLE\_TRANSMISSION\_COUNTER* by 1;

3> if *PREAMBLE\_TRANSMISSION\_COUNTE*R = *preambleTransMax* + 1:

4> indicate a Random Access problem to upper layers;

4> if this Random Access procedure was triggered for SI request:

5> consider this Random Access procedure unsuccessfully completed.

3> if the Random Access procedure is not completed:

4> if *msgA-TransMax* is applied (see clause 5.1.1a) and *PREAMBLE\_TRANSMISSION\_COUNTER* = *msgA-TransMax* + 1:

5> set the *RA\_TYPE* to *4-stepRA*;

5> perform initialization of variables specific to Random Access type as specified in clause 5.1.1a;

5> if the Msg3 buffer is empty:

6> obtain the MAC PDU to transmit from the MSGA buffer and store it in the Msg3 buffer;

5> flush HARQ buffer used for the transmission of MAC PDU in the MSGA buffer;

5> discard explicitly signalled contention-free 2-step RA type Random Access Resources, if any;

5> perform the Random Access Resource selection procedure as specified in clause 5.1.2.

4> else:

5> perform the Random Access Resource selection procedure for 2-step RA type (see clause 5.1.2a).

NOTE: The MSGA transmission includes the transmission of the PRACH Preamble as well as the contents of the MSGA buffer in the PUSCH resource corresponding to the selected PRACH occasion and *PREAMBLE\_INDEX* (see TS 38.213 [6])

The MSGB-RNTI associated with the PRACH occasion in which the Random Access Preamble is transmitted, is computed as:

MSGB-RNTI = 1 + s\_id + 14 × t\_id + 14 × 80 × f\_id + 14 × 80 × 8 × ul\_carrier\_id + 14 × 80 × 8 × 2

where s\_id is the index of the first OFDM symbol of the PRACH occasion (0 ≤ s\_id < 14), t\_id is the index of the first slot of the PRACH occasion in a system frame (0 ≤ t\_id < 80), where the subcarrier spacing to determine t\_id is based on the value of μ specified in clause 5.3.2 in TS 38.211 [8], f\_id is the index of the PRACH occasion in the frequency domain (0 ≤ f\_id < 8), and ul\_carrier\_id is the UL carrier used for Random Access Preamble transmission (0 for NUL carrier, and 1 for SUL carrier). The RA-RNTI is calculated as specified in clause 5.1.3.

### 5.1.4 Random Access Response reception

Once the Random Access Preamble is transmitted and regardless of the possible occurrence of a measurement gap, the MAC entity shall:

1> if the contention-free Random Access Preamble for beam failure recovery request was transmitted by the MAC entity:

2> start the *ra-ResponseWindow* configured in *BeamFailureRecoveryConfig* at the first PDCCH occasion as specified in TS 38.213 [6] from the end of the Random Access Preamble transmission;

2> monitor for a PDCCH transmission on the search space indicated by *recoverySearchSpaceId* of the SpCell identified by the C-RNTI while *ra-ResponseWindow* is running.

1> else:

2> start the *ra-ResponseWindow* configured in *RACH-ConfigCommon* at the first PDCCH occasion as specified in TS 38.213 [6] from the end of the Random Access Preamble transmission;

2> monitor the PDCCH of the SpCell for Random Access Response(s) identified by the RA-RNTI while the *ra-ResponseWindow* is running.

1> if notification of a reception of a PDCCH transmission on the search space indicated by *recoverySearchSpaceId* is received from lower layers on the Serving Cell where the preamble was transmitted; and

1> if PDCCH transmission is addressed to the C-RNTI; and

1> if the contention-free Random Access Preamble for beam failure recovery request was transmitted by the MAC entity:

2> consider the Random Access procedure successfully completed.

1> else if a valid (as specified in TS 38.213 [6]) downlink assignment has been received on the PDCCH for the RA-RNTI and the received TB is successfully decoded:

2> if the Random Access Response contains a MAC subPDU with Backoff Indicator:

3> set the *PREAMBLE\_BACKOFF* to value of the BI field of the MAC subPDU using Table 7.2-1, multiplied with *SCALING\_FACTOR\_BI*.

2> else:

3> set the *PREAMBLE\_BACKOFF* to 0 ms.

2> if the Random Access Response contains a MAC subPDU with Random Access Preamble identifier corresponding to the transmitted *PREAMBLE\_INDEX* (see clause 5.1.3):

3> consider this Random Access Response reception successful.

2> if the Random Access Response reception is considered successful:

3> if the Random Access Response includes a MAC subPDU with RAPID only:

4> consider this Random Access procedure successfully completed;

4> indicate the reception of an acknowledgement for SI request to upper layers.

3> else:

4> apply the following actions for the Serving Cell where the Random Access Preamble was transmitted:

5> process the received Timing Advance Command (see clause 5.2);

5> indicate the *preambleReceivedTargetPower* and the amount of power ramping applied to the latest Random Access Preamble transmission to lower layers (i.e. (*PREAMBLE\_POWER\_RAMPING\_COUNTER* – 1) × *PREAMBLE\_POWER\_RAMPING\_STEP*);

5> if the Random Access procedure for an SCell is performed on uplink carrier where *pusch-Config* is not configured:

6> ignore the received UL grant.

5> else:

6> process the received UL grant value and indicate it to the lower layers.

4> if the Random Access Preamble was not selected by the MAC entity among the contention-based Random Access Preamble(s):

5> consider the Random Access procedure successfully completed.

4> else:

5> set the *TEMPORARY\_C-RNTI* to the value received in the Random Access Response;

5> if this is the first successfully received Random Access Response within this Random Access procedure:

6> if the transmission is not being made for the CCCH logical channel:

7> indicate to the Multiplexing and assembly entity to include a C-RNTI MAC CE in the subsequent uplink transmission.

6> if the Random Access procedure was initiated for SpCell beam failure recovery and *spCell-BFR-CBRA* with value *true* is configured:

7> indicate to the Multiplexing and assembly entity to include a BFR MAC CE or a Truncated BFR MAC CE in the subsequent uplink transmission.

6> else if the Random Access procedure was initiated for beam failure recovery of both BFD-RS sets of SpCell:

7> indicate to the Multiplexing and assembly entity to include an Enhanced BFR MAC CE or a Truncated Enhanced BFR MAC CE in the subsequent uplink transmission.

Editor’s NOTE: FFS whether the UE can skip BFR information (i.e. BFD-RS sets) needed to recover one of the TRPs if there are not enough bits.

6> obtain the MAC PDU to transmit from the Multiplexing and assembly entity and store it in the Msg3 buffer.

NOTE: If within a Random Access procedure, an uplink grant provided in the Random Access Response for the same group of contention-based Random Access Preambles has a different size than the first uplink grant allocated during that Random Access procedure, the UE behavior is not defined.

1> if *ra-ResponseWindow* configured in *BeamFailureRecoveryConfig* expires and if a PDCCH transmission on the search space indicated by *recoverySearchSpaceId* addressed to the C-RNTI has not been received on the Serving Cell where the preamble was transmitted; or

1> if *ra-ResponseWindow* configured in *RACH-ConfigCommon* expires, and if the Random Access Response containing Random Access Preamble identifiers that matches the transmitted *PREAMBLE\_INDEX* has not been received:

2> consider the Random Access Response reception not successful;

2> increment *PREAMBLE\_TRANSMISSION\_COUNTER* by 1;

2> if *PREAMBLE\_TRANSMISSION\_COUNTER* = *preambleTransMax* + 1:

3> if the Random Access Preamble is transmitted on the SpCell:

4> indicate a Random Access problem to upper layers;

4> if this Random Access procedure was triggered for SI request:

5> consider the Random Access procedure unsuccessfully completed.

3> else if the Random Access Preamble is transmitted on an SCell:

4> consider the Random Access procedure unsuccessfully completed.

2> if the Random Access procedure is not completed:

3> select a random backoff time according to a uniform distribution between 0 and the *PREAMBLE\_BACKOFF*;

3> if the criteria (as defined in clause 5.1.2) to select contention-free Random Access Resources is met during the backoff time:

4> perform the Random Access Resource selection procedure (see clause 5.1.2);

3> else if the Random Access procedure for an SCell is performed on uplink carrier where *pusch-Config* is not configured:

4> delay the subsequent Random Access transmission until the Random Access Procedure is triggered by a PDCCH order with the same *ra-PreambleIndex*, *ra-ssb-OccasionMaskIndex*, and UL/SUL indicator TS 38.212 [9].

3> else:

4> perform the Random Access Resource selection procedure (see clause 5.1.2) after the backoff time.

The MAC entity may stop *ra-ResponseWindow* (and hence monitoring for Random Access Response(s)) after successful reception of a Random Access Response containing Random Access Preamble identifiers that matches the transmitted *PREAMBLE\_INDEX*.

HARQ operation is not applicable to the Random Access Response reception.

### 5.4.3 Multiplexing and assembly

#### 5.4.3.1 Logical Channel Prioritization

##### 5.4.3.1.1 General

The Logical Channel Prioritization (LCP) procedure is applied whenever a new transmission is performed.

RRC controls the scheduling of uplink data by signalling for each logical channel per MAC entity:

- *priority* where an increasing priority value indicates a lower priority level;

- *prioritisedBitRate* which sets the Prioritized Bit Rate (PBR);

- *bucketSizeDuration* which sets the Bucket Size Duration (BSD).

RRC additionally controls the LCP procedure by configuring mapping restrictions for each logical channel:

- *allowedSCS-List* which sets the allowed Subcarrier Spacing(s) for transmission;

- *maxPUSCH-Duration* which sets the maximum PUSCH duration allowed for transmission;

- *configuredGrantType1Allowed* which sets whether a configured grant Type 1 can be used for transmission;

- *allowedServingCells* which sets the allowed cell(s) for transmission;

- *allowedCG-List* which sets the allowed configured grant(s) for transmission;

- *allowedPHY-PriorityIndex* which sets the allowed PHY priority index(es) of a dynamic grant for transmission.

The following UE variable is used for the Logical channel prioritization procedure:

- *Bj* which is maintained for each logical channel *j*.

The MAC entity shall initialize *Bj* of the logical channel to zero when the logical channel is established.

For each logical channel *j*, the MAC entity shall:

1> increment *Bj* by the product PBR × T before every instance of the LCP procedure, where T is the time elapsed since *Bj* was last incremented;

1> if the value of *Bj* is greater than the bucket size (i.e. PBR × BSD):

2> set *Bj* to the bucket size.

NOTE: The exact moment(s) when the UE updates *Bj* between LCP procedures is up to UE implementation, as long as *Bj* is up to date at the time when a grant is processed by LCP.

##### 5.4.3.1.2 Selection of logical channels

The MAC entity shall, when a new transmission is performed:

1> select the logical channels for each UL grant that satisfy all the following conditions:

2> the set of allowed Subcarrier Spacing index values in *allowedSCS-List*, if configured, includes the Subcarrier Spacing index associated to the UL grant; and

2> *maxPUSCH-Duration*, if configured, is larger than or equal to the PUSCH transmission duration associated to the UL grant; and

2> *configuredGrantType1Allowed*, if configured, is set to *true* in case the UL grant is a Configured Grant Type 1; and

2> *allowedServingCells*, if configured, includes the Cell information associated to the UL grant. Does not apply to logical channels associated with a DRB configured with PDCP duplication within the same MAC entity (i.e. CA duplication) when CA duplication is deactivated for this DRB in this MAC entity; and

2> *allowedCG-List*, if configured, includes the configured grant index associated to the UL grant; and

2> *allowedPHY-PriorityIndex*, if configured, includes the priority index (as specified in clause 9 of TS 38.213 [6]) associated to the dynamic UL grant.

NOTE: The Subcarrier Spacing index, PUSCH transmission duration, Cell information, and priority index are included in Uplink transmission information received from lower layers for the corresponding scheduled uplink transmission.

##### 5.4.3.1.3 Allocation of resources

Before the successful completion of the Random Access procedure initiated for DAPS handover, the target MAC entity shall not select the logical channel(s) corresponding to non-DAPS DRB(s) for the uplink grant received in a Random Access Response or the uplink grant for the transmission of the MSGA payload. The source MAC entity shall select only the logical channel(s) corresponding to DAPS DRB(s) during DAPS handover.

The MAC entity shall, when a new transmission is performed:

1> allocate resources to the logical channels as follows:

2> logical channels selected in clause 5.4.3.1.2 for the UL grant with *Bj* > 0 are allocated resources in a decreasing priority order. If the PBR of a logical channel is set to *infinity*, the MAC entity shall allocate resources for all the data that is available for transmission on the logical channel before meeting the PBR of the lower priority logical channel(s);

2> decrement *Bj* by the total size of MAC SDUs served to logical channel *j* above;

2> if any resources remain, all the logical channels selected in clause 5.4.3.1.2 are served in a strict decreasing priority order (regardless of the value of *Bj*) until either the data for that logical channel or the UL grant is exhausted, whichever comes first. Logical channels configured with equal priority should be served equally.

NOTE 1: The value of *Bj* can be negative.

If the MAC entity is requested to simultaneously transmit multiple MAC PDUs, or if the MAC entity receives the multiple UL grants within one or more coinciding PDCCH occasions (i.e. on different Serving Cells), it is up to UE implementation in which order the grants are processed.

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

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

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

- the UE should maximise the transmission of data;

- if the MAC entity is given a UL grant size that is equal to or larger than 8 bytes (when eLCID is not used) or 10 bytes (when eLCID is used) while having data available and allowed (according to clause 5.4.3.1) for transmission, the MAC entity shall not transmit only padding BSR and/or padding.

The MAC entity shall:

1> if the MAC entity is configured with *enhancedSkipUplinkTxDynamic* with value *true* and the grant indicated to the HARQ entity was addressed to a C-RNTI, or if the MAC entity is configured with *enhancedSkipUplinkTxConfigured* with value *true* and the grant indicated to the HARQ entity is a configured uplink grant:

2> if there is no UCI to be multiplexed on this PUSCH transmission as specified in TS 38.213 [6]; and

2> if there is no aperiodic CSI requested for this PUSCH transmission as specified in TS 38.212 [9]; and

2> if the MAC PDU includes zero MAC SDUs; and

2> if the MAC PDU includes only the periodic BSR and there is no data available for any LCG, or the MAC PDU includes only the padding BSR:

3> not generate a MAC PDU for the HARQ entity.

1> else if the MAC entity is configured with *skipUplinkTxDynamic* with value *true* and the grant indicated to the HARQ entity was addressed to a C-RNTI, or the grant indicated to the HARQ entity is a configured uplink grant; and

1> if there is no aperiodic CSI requested for this PUSCH transmission as specified in TS 38.212 [9]; and

1> if the MAC PDU includes zero MAC SDUs; and

1> if the MAC PDU includes only the periodic BSR and there is no data available for any LCG, or the MAC PDU includes only the padding BSR:

2> not generate a MAC PDU for the HARQ entity.

Logical channels shall be prioritised in accordance with the following order (highest priority listed first):

- C-RNTI MAC CE or data from UL-CCCH;

- Configured Grant Confirmation MAC CE or BFR MAC CE or Multiple Entry Configured Grant Confirmation MAC CE;

- Sidelink Configured Grant Confirmation MAC CE;

- LBT failure MAC CE;

- MAC CE for SL-BSR prioritized according to clause 5.22.1.6;

- MAC CE for BSR, with exception of BSR included for padding;

- Single Entry PHR MAC CE or Multiple Entry PHR MAC CE;

- MAC CE for the number of Desired Guard Symbols;

- MAC CE for Pre-emptive BSR;

- MAC CE for SL-BSR, with exception of SL-BSR prioritized according to clause 5.22.1.6 and SL-BSR included for padding;

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

- MAC CE for Recommended bit rate query;

- MAC CE for BSR included for padding;

- MAC CE for SL-BSR included for padding.

NOTE 2: Prioritization among Configured Grant Confirmation MAC CE, Multiple Entry Configured Grant Confirmation MAC CE, and BFR MAC CE is up to UE implementation.

The MAC entity shall prioritize any MAC CE listed in a higher order than 'data from any Logical Channel, except data from UL-CCCH' over transmission of NR sidelink communication.

#### 5.4.3.2 Multiplexing of MAC Control Elements and MAC SDUs

The MAC entity shall multiplex MAC CEs and MAC SDUs in a MAC PDU according to clauses 5.4.3.1 and 6.1.2.

NOTE: Content of a MAC PDU does not change after being built for transmission on a dynamic uplink grant, regardless of LBT outcome.

### 5.4.4 Scheduling Request

The Scheduling Request (SR) is used for requesting UL-SCH resources for new transmission.

The MAC entity may be configured with zero, one, or more SR configurations. An SR configuration consists of a set of PUCCH resources for SR across different BWPs and cells. For a logical channel or for SCell beam failure recovery (see clause 5.17) and for consistent LBT failure recovery (see clause 5.21), at most one PUCCH resource for SR is configured per BWP.

Each SR configuration corresponds to one or more logical channels and/or to SCell beam failure recovery and/or to consistent LBT failure recovery. Each logical channel, SCell beam failure recovery, and consistent LBT failure recovery, may be mapped to zero or one SR configuration, which is configured by RRC. The SR configuration of the logical channel that triggered a BSR (clause 5.4.5) or the SCell beam failure recovery or the consistent LBT failure recovery (clause 5.21) (if such a configuration exists) is considered as corresponding SR configuration for the triggered SR. Any SR configuration may be used for an SR triggered by Pre-emptive BSR (clause 5.4.7).

Editor’s NOTE: To be further updated after discussion on whether the two dedicated PUCCH-SR resources are corresponding to one SR configuration or two different SR configurations

RRC configures the following parameters for the scheduling request procedure:

- *sr-ProhibitTimer* (per SR configuration);

- *sr-TransMax* (per SR configuration).

The following UE variables are used for the scheduling request procedure:

- *SR\_COUNTER* (per SR configuration).

If an SR is triggered and there are no other SRs pending corresponding to the same SR configuration, the MAC entity shall set the *SR\_COUNTER* of the corresponding SR configuration to 0.

When an SR is triggered, it shall be considered as pending until it is cancelled.

All pending SR(s) for BSR triggered according to the BSR procedure (clause 5.4.5) prior to the MAC PDU assembly shall be cancelled and each respective *sr-ProhibitTimer* shall be stopped when the MAC PDU is transmitted and this PDU includes a Long or Short BSR MAC CE which contains buffer status up to (and including) the last event that triggered a BSR (see clause 5.4.5) prior to the MAC PDU assembly. All pending SR(s) for BSR triggered according to the BSR procedure (clause 5.4.5) shall be cancelled and each respective *sr-ProhibitTimer* shall be stopped when the UL grant(s) can accommodate all pending data available for transmission.

The MAC entity shall for each pending SR not triggered according to the BSR procedure (clause 5.4.5) for a Serving Cell:

1> if this SR was triggered by Pre-emptive BSR procedure (see clause 5.4.7) prior to the MAC PDU assembly and a MAC PDU containing the relevant Pre-emptive BSR MAC CE is transmitted; or

1> if this SR was triggered by beam failure recovery (see clause 5.17) of an SCell and a MAC PDU is transmitted and this PDU includes a BFR MAC CE or a Truncated BFR MAC CE which contains beam failure recovery information for this SCell; or

1> if this SR was triggered by beam failure recovery (see clause 5.17) for a BFD-RS set of a Serving Cell and a MAC PDU is transmitted and this PDU includes a Enhanced BFR MAC CE or a Truncated Enhanced BFR MAC CE which contains beam failure recovery information for this BFD-RS set of the Serving Cell; or

1> if this SR was triggered by beam failure recovery (see clause 5.17) of an SCell and this SCell is deactivated (see clause 5.9); or

1> if this SR was triggered by beam failure recovery (see clause 5.17) for a BFD-RS set of an SCell and this SCell is deactivated (see clause 5.9); or

1> if this SR was triggered by consistent LBT failure recovery (see clause 5.21) of an SCell and a MAC PDU is transmitted and the MAC PDU includes an LBT failure MAC CE that indicates consistent LBT failure for this SCell; or

1> if this SR was triggered by consistent LBT failure recovery (see clause 5.21) of an SCell and all the triggered consistent LBT failure(s) for this SCell are cancelled:

2> cancel the pending SR and stop the corresponding *sr-ProhibitTimer*, if running.

Only PUCCH resources on a BWP which is active at the time of SR transmission occasion are considered valid.

As long as at least one SR is pending, the MAC entity shall for each pending SR:

1> if the MAC entity has no valid PUCCH resource configured for the pending SR:

2> initiate a Random Access procedure (see clause 5.1) on the SpCell and cancel the pending SR.

1> else, for the SR configuration corresponding to the pending SR:

2> when the MAC entity has an SR transmission occasion on the valid PUCCH resource for SR configured; and

2> if *sr-ProhibitTimer* is not running at the time of the SR transmission occasion; and

2> if the PUCCH resource for the SR transmission occasion does not overlap with a measurement gap:

3> if the PUCCH resource for the SR transmission occasion overlaps with neither a UL-SCH resource nor an SL-SCH resource; or

3> if the MAC entity is able to perform this SR transmission simultaneously with the transmission of the SL-SCH resource; or

3> if the MAC entity is configured with *lch-basedPrioritization*, and the PUCCH resource for the SR transmission occasion does not overlap with the PUSCH duration of an uplink grant received in a Random Access Response or with the PUSCH duration of an uplink grant addressed to Temporary C-RNTI or with the PUSCH duration of a MSGA payload, and the PUCCH resource for the SR transmission occasion for the pending SR triggered as specified in clause 5.4.5 overlaps with any other UL-SCH resource(s), and the physical layer can signal the SR on one valid PUCCH resource for SR, and the priority of the logical channel that triggered SR is higher than the priority of the uplink grant(s) for any UL-SCH resource(s) where the uplink grant was not already de-prioritized, and the priority of the uplink grant is determined as specified in clause 5.4.1; or

3> if both *sl-PrioritizationThres* and *ul-PrioritizationThres* are configured and the PUCCH resource for the SR transmission occasion for the pending SR triggered as specified in clause 5.22.1.5 overlaps with any UL-SCH resource(s) carrying a MAC PDU, and the value of the priority of the triggered SR determined as specified in clause 5.22.1.5 is lower than *sl-PrioritizationThres* and the value of the highest priority of the logical channel(s) in the MAC PDU is higher than or eqaul to *ul-PrioritizationThres* and the MAC PDU is not prioritized by upper layer according to TS 23.287 [19]; or

3> if a SL-SCH resource overlaps with the PUCCH resource for the SR transmission occasion for the pending SR triggered as specified in clause 5.4.5, and the MAC entity is not able to perform this SR transmission simultaneously with the transmission of the SL-SCH resource, and either transmission on the SL-SCH resource is not prioritized as described in clause 5.22.1.3.1a or the priority value of the logical channel that triggered SR is lower than *ul-PrioritizationThres*, if configured; or

3> if a SL-SCH resource overlaps with the PUCCH resource for the SR transmission occasion for the pending SR triggered as specified in clause 5.22.1.5, and the MAC entity is not able to perform this SR transmission simultaneously with the transmission of the SL-SCH resource, and the priority of the triggered SR determined as specified in clause 5.22.1.5 is higher than the priority of the MAC PDU determined as specified in clause 5.22.1.3.1a for the SL-SCH resource:

4> consider the SR transmission as a prioritized SR transmission.

4> consider the other overlapping uplink grant(s), if any, as a de-prioritized uplink grant(s);

4> if the de-prioritized uplink grant(s) is a configured uplink grant configured with *autonomousTx* whose PUSCH has already started:

5> stop the *configuredGrantTimer* for the corresponding HARQ process of the de-prioritized uplink grant(s).

4> if *SR\_COUNTER* < *sr-TransMax*:

5> instruct the physical layer to signal the SR on one valid PUCCH resource for SR;

5> if LBT failure indication is not received from lower layers:

6> increment *SR\_COUNTER* by 1;

6> start the *sr-ProhibitTimer*.

5> else if *lbt-FailureRecoveryConfig* is not configured:

6> increment *SR\_COUNTER* by 1.

4> else:

5> notify RRC to release PUCCH for all Serving Cells;

5> notify RRC to release SRS for all Serving Cells;

5> clear any configured downlink assignments and uplink grants;

5> clear any PUSCH resources for semi-persistent CSI reporting;

5> initiate a Random Access procedure (see clause 5.1) on the SpCell and cancel all pending SRs.

3> else:

4> consider the SR transmission as a de-prioritized SR transmission.

NOTE 1: Except for SR for SCell beam failure recovery, the selection of which valid PUCCH resource for SR to signal SR on when the MAC entity has more than one overlapping valid PUCCH resource for the SR transmission occasion is left to UE implementation.

NOTE 2: If more than one individual SR triggers an instruction from the MAC entity to the PHY layer to signal the SR on the same valid PUCCH resource, the *SR\_COUNTER* for the relevant SR configuration is incremented only once.

NOTE 3: When the MAC entity has pending SR for SCell beam failure recovery and the MAC entity has one or more PUCCH resources overlapping with PUCCH resource for SCell beam failure recovery for the SR transmission occasion, the MAC entity considers only the PUCCH resource for SCell beam failure recovery as valid.

NOTE 4: For a UE operating in a semi-static channel access mode as described in TS 37.213 [18], PUCCH resources overlapping with the set of consecutive symbols where the UE does not transmit before the start of a next channel occupancy time are not considered valid.

NOTE 5: If the MAC entity is configured with *lch-basedPrioritization,* the MAC entity does not take UCI multiplexing according to the procedure specified in TS 38.213 [6] into account when determining whether the valid PUCCH resource for the SR transmission can be signalled by the physical layer and the SR transmission occasion overlaps with the PUSCH duration of an uplink grant of a MSGA payload.

The MAC entity may stop, if any, ongoing Random Access procedure due to a pending SR for BSR, which was initiated by the MAC entity prior to the MAC PDU assembly and which has no valid PUCCH resources configured, if:

- a MAC PDU is transmitted using a UL grant other than a UL grant provided by Random Access Response or a UL grant determined as specified in clause 5.1.2a for the transmission of the MSGA payload, and this PDU includes a BSR MAC CE which contains buffer status up to (and including) the last event that triggered a BSR (see clause 5.4.5) prior to the MAC PDU assembly; or

- the UL grant(s) can accommodate all pending data available for transmission.

The MAC entity may stop, if any, ongoing Random Access procedure due to a pending SR for SL-BSR and/or SL-CSI reporting, which was initiated by the MAC entity prior to the sidelink MAC PDU assembly and which has no valid PUCCH resources configured, if:

- a MAC PDU is transmitted using a UL grant other than a UL grant provided by Random Access Response or a UL grant determined as specified in clause 5.1.2a for the transmission of the MSGA payload, and this PDU includes a SL-BSR MAC CE which contains buffer status up to (and including) the last event that triggered a SL-BSR (see clause 5.22.1.6) prior to the MAC PDU assembly; or

- the SL grant(s) can accommodate all pending data available and/or SL-CSI reporting MAC CE for transmission.

The MAC entity may stop, if any, ongoing Random Access procedure due to a pending SR for BFR of an SCell, which has no valid PUCCH resources configured, if:

- a MAC PDU is transmitted using a UL grant other than a UL grant provided by Random Access Response or a UL grant determined as specified in clause 5.1.2a for the transmission of the MSGA payload, and this PDU contains a BFR MAC CE or a Truncated BFR MAC CE which includes beam failure recovery information of that SCell; or

- the SCell is deactivated (as specified in clause 5.9) and all triggered BFRs for SCells are cancelled.

Editor’s NOTE: To be updated after discussion on whether and when to stop ongoing Random Access procedure due to pending SR for BFR of BFD-RS set of serving cell.

The MAC entity may stop, if any, ongoing Random Access procedure due to a pending SR for consistent LBT failure recovery, which has no valid PUCCH resources configured, if:

- a MAC PDU is transmitted using a UL grant other than a UL grant provided by Random Access Response or a UL grant determined as specified in clause 5.1.2a for the transmission of the MSGA payload, and this PDU includes an LBT failure MAC CE that indicates consistent LBT failure for all the SCells that triggered consistent LBT failure; or

- all the SCells that triggered consistent LBT failure recovery are deactivated (see clause 5.9).

### 5.4.6 Power Headroom Reporting

The Power Headroom reporting procedure is used to provide the serving gNB with the following information:

- Type 1 power headroom: the difference between the nominal UE maximum transmit power and the estimated power for UL-SCH transmission per activated Serving Cell;

- Type 2 power headroom: the difference between the nominal UE maximum transmit power and the estimated power for UL-SCH and PUCCH transmission on SpCell of the other MAC entity (i.e. E-UTRA MAC entity in EN-DC, NE-DC, and NGEN-DC cases);

- Type 3 power headroom: the difference between the nominal UE maximum transmit power and the estimated power for SRS transmission per activated Serving Cell;

- MPE P-MPR: the power backoff to meet the MPE FR2 requirements for a Serving Cell operating on FR2.

RRC controls Power Headroom reporting by configuring the following parameters:

- *phr-PeriodicTimer*;

- *phr-ProhibitTimer*;

- *phr-Tx-PowerFactorChange*;

- *phr-Type2OtherCell*;

- *phr-ModeOtherCG*;

- *multiplePHR*;

- *mpe-Reporting-FR2*;

- *mpe-ProhibitTimer*;

- *mpe-Threshold*.

Editor’s NOTE: FFS how to support PHR reporting for mTRP PUSCH repetition. Whether use legacy parameters (timer, threshold, etc.) or adding TRP specific parameters.

Editor’s NOTE: FFS how to support additional MPE information reporting.

A Power Headroom Report (PHR) shall be triggered if any of the following events occur:

- *phr-ProhibitTimer* expires or has expired and the path loss has changed more than *phr-Tx-PowerFactorChange* dB for at least one activated Serving Cell of any MAC entity of which the active DL BWP is not dormant BWP which is used as a pathloss reference since the last transmission of a PHR in this MAC entity when the MAC entity has UL resources for new transmission;

NOTE 1: The path loss variation for one cell assessed above is between the pathloss measured at present time on the current pathloss reference and the pathloss measured at the transmission time of the last transmission of PHR on the pathloss reference in use at that time, irrespective of whether the pathloss reference has changed in between. The current pathloss reference for this purpose does not include any pathloss reference configured using pathlossReferenceRS-Pos in TS 38.331 [5].

- *phr-PeriodicTimer* expires;

- upon configuration or reconfiguration of the power headroom reporting functionality by upper layers, which is not used to disable the function;

- activation of an SCell of any MAC entity with configured uplink of which *firstActiveDownlinkBWP-Id* is not set to dormant BWP;

- addition of the PSCell (i.e. PSCell is newly added or changed);

- *phr-ProhibitTimer* expires or has expired, when the MAC entity has UL resources for new transmission, and the following is true for any of the activated Serving Cells of any MAC entity with configured uplink:

- there are UL resources allocated for transmission or there is a PUCCH transmission on this cell, and the required power backoff due to power management (as allowed by P-MPRc as specified in TS 38.101-1 [14], TS 38.101-2 [15], and TS 38.101-3 [16]) for this cell has changed more than *phr-Tx-PowerFactorChange* dB since the last transmission of a PHR when the MAC entity had UL resources allocated for transmission or PUCCH transmission on this cell.

- Upon switching of activated BWP from dormant BWP to non-dormant DL BWP of an SCell of any MAC entity with configured uplink;

- if *mpe-Reporting-FR2* is configured, and *mpe-ProhibitTimer* is not running:

- the measured P-MPR applied to meet FR2 MPE requirements as specified in TS 38.101-2 [15] is equal to or larger than *mpe-Threshold* for at least one activated FR2 Serving Cell since the last transmission of a PHR in this MAC entity; or

- the measured P-MPR applied to meet FR2 MPE requirements as specified in TS 38.101-2 [15] has changed more than *phr-Tx-PowerFactorChange* dB for at least one activated FR2 Serving Cell since the last transmission of a PHR due to the measured P-MPR applied to meet MPE requirements being equal to or larger than *mpe-Threshold* in this MAC entity.

 in which case the PHR is referred below to as 'MPE P-MPR report'.

NOTE 2: The MAC entity should avoid triggering a PHR when the required power backoff due to power management decreases only temporarily (e.g. for up to a few tens of milliseconds) and it should avoid reflecting such temporary decrease in the values of PCMAX,f,c/PH when a PHR is triggered by other triggering conditions.

NOTE 3: If a HARQ process is configured with *cg-RetransmissionTimer* and if the PHR is already included in a MAC PDU for transmission on configured grant by this HARQ process, but not yet transmitted by lower layers, it is up to UE implementation how to handle the PHR content.

Editor’s NOTE: FFS how to support PHR reporting for mTRP PUSCH repetition. e.g. 1) how to incorporate the additional MPE information coming in Rel-17 to the new PHR format, 2) PHR triggering conditions, etc.

Editor’s NOTE: FFS how to support additional MPE information reporting.

If the MAC entity has UL resources allocated for a new transmission the MAC entity shall:

1> if it is the first UL resource allocated for a new transmission since the last MAC reset:

2> start *phr-PeriodicTimer*.

1> if the Power Headroom reporting procedure determines that at least one PHR has been triggered and not cancelled; and

1> if the allocated UL resources can accommodate the MAC CE for PHR which the MAC entity is configured to transmit, plus its subheader, as a result of LCP as defined in clause 5.4.3.1:

2> if *multiplePHR* with value *true* is configured:

3> for each activated Serving Cell with configured uplink associated with any MAC entity of which the active DL BWP is not dormant BWP; and

3> for each activated Serving Cell with configured uplink associated with E-UTRA MAC entity:

4> obtain the value of the Type 1 or Type 3 power headroom for the corresponding uplink carrier as specified in clause 7.7 of TS 38.213 [6] for NR Serving Cell and clause 5.1.1.2 of TS 36.213 [17] for E-UTRA Serving Cell;

4> if this MAC entity has UL resources allocated for transmission on this Serving Cell; or

4> if the other MAC entity, if configured, has UL resources allocated for transmission on this Serving Cell and *phr-ModeOtherCG* is set to *real* by upper layers:

5> obtain the value for the corresponding PCMAX,f,c field from the physical layer.

5> if *mpe-Reporting-FR2* is configured and this Serving Cell operates on FR2 and this Serving Cell is associated to this MAC entity:

6> obtain the value for the corresponding MPE field from the physical layer.

3> if *phr-Type2OtherCell* with value *true* is configured:

4> if the other MAC entity is E-UTRA MAC entity:

5> obtain the value of the Type 2 power headroom for the SpCell of the other MAC entity (i.e. E-UTRA MAC entity);

5> if *phr-ModeOtherCG* is set to *real* by upper layers:

6> obtain the value for the corresponding PCMAX,f,c field for the SpCell of the other MAC entity (i.e. E-UTRA MAC entity) from the physical layer.

3> instruct the Multiplexing and Assembly procedure to generate and transmit the Multiple Entry PHR MAC CE as defined in clause 6.1.3.9 based on the values reported by the physical layer.

2> else (i.e. Single Entry PHR format is used):

3> obtain the value of the Type 1 power headroom from the physical layer for the corresponding uplink carrier of the PCell;

3> obtain the value for the corresponding PCMAX,f,c field from the physical layer;

3> if *mpe-Reporting-FR2* is configured and this Serving Cell operates on FR2:

4> obtain the value for the corresponding MPE field from the physical layer.

3> instruct the Multiplexing and Assembly procedure to generate and transmit the Single Entry PHR MAC CE as defined in clause 6.1.3.8 based on the values reported by the physical layer.

2> if this PHR report is an MPE P-MPR report:

3> start or restart the *mpe-ProhibitTimer*;

3> cancel triggered MPE P-MPR reporting for Serving Cells included in the PHR MAC CE.

2> start or restart *phr-PeriodicTimer*;

2> start or restart *phr-ProhibitTimer*;

2> cancel all triggered PHR(s).

Editor’s NOTE: FFS how to support PHR reporting for mTRP PUSCH repetition including detail MAC operations.

Editor’s NOTE: FFS how to support additional MPE information reporting.

## 5.17 Beam Failure Detection and Recovery procedure

The MAC entity may be configured by RRC per Serving Cell with a beam failure recovery procedure which is used for indicating to the serving gNB of a new SSB or CSI-RS when beam failure is detected on the serving SSB(s)/CSI-RS(s). Beam failure is detected by counting beam failure instance indication from the lower layers to the MAC entity. If *beamFailureRecoveryConfig* is reconfigured by upper layers during an ongoing Random Access procedure for beam failure recovery for SpCell, the MAC entity shall stop the ongoing Random Access procedure and initiate a Random Access procedure using the new configuration.

RRC configures the following parameters in the *BeamFailureRecoveryConfig*, *BeamFailureRecoverySCellConfig*, and the *RadioLinkMonitoringConfig* for the Beam Failure Detection and Recovery procedure:

- *beamFailureInstanceMaxCount* for the beam failure detection (per Serving Cell or per BFD-RS set of Serving Cell configured with multiple BFD-RS sets);

- *beamFailureDetectionTimer* for the beam failure detection (per Serving Cell or per BFD-RS set of Serving Cell configured with multiple BFD-RS sets);

- *beamFailureRecoveryTimer* for the beam failure recovery procedure;

- *rsrp-ThresholdSSB*: an RSRP threshold for the SpCell beam failure recovery;

- *rsrp-ThresholdBFR*: an RSRP threshold for the SCell beam failure recovery;

- *powerRampingStep*: *powerRampingStep* for the SpCell beam failure recovery;

- *powerRampingStepHighPriority*: *powerRampingStepHighPriority* for the SpCell beam failure recovery;

- *preambleReceivedTargetPower*: *preambleReceivedTargetPower* for the SpCell beam failure recovery;

- *preambleTransMax*: *preambleTransMax* for the SpCell beam failure recovery;

- *scalingFactorBI*: *scalingFactorBI* for the SpCell beam failure recovery;

- *ssb-perRACH-Occasion*: *ssb-perRACH-Occasion* for the SpCell beam failure recovery using contention-free Random Access Resources;

- *ra-ResponseWindow*: the time window to monitor response(s) for the SpCell beam failure recovery using contention-free Random Access Resources;

- *prach-ConfigurationIndex*: *prach-ConfigurationIndex* for the SpCell beam failure recovery using contention-free Random Access Resources;

- *ra-ssb-OccasionMaskIndex*: *ra-ssb-OccasionMaskIndex* for the SpCell beam failure recovery using contention-free Random Access Resources;

- *ra-OccasionList*: *ra-OccasionList* for the SpCell beam failure recovery using contention-free Random Access Resources;

- *candidateBeamRSList*: list of candidate beams for SpCell beam failure recovery;

- *candidateBeamRSSCellList*: list of candidate beams for SCell beam failure recovery.

Editor’s NOTE: To be further updated after receving parameter list for multi TRP beam failure detection and recovery from RAN1.The following UE variables are used for the beam failure detection procedure:

- *BFI\_COUNTER* (per Serving Cell or per BFD-RS set of Serving Cell configured with multiple BFD-RS sets): counter for beam failure instance indication which is initially set to 0.

The MAC entity shall for each Serving Cell configured for beam failure detection:

1> if the Serving Cell is configured with multiple BFD-RS sets, the MAC entity shall for each BFD-RS set of the Serving Cell:

2> if beam failure instance indication for a BFD-RS set has been received from lower layers:

3> start or restart the *beamFailureDetectionTimer*;

3> increment *BFI\_COUNTER* by 1;

3> if *BFI\_COUNTER* >= *beamFailureInstanceMaxCount*:

4> trigger a BFR for this BFD-RS set of the Serving Cell;

2> if BFR is triggered for both BFD-RS sets of the Serving Cell and pending:

3> if the Serving Cell is SpCell:

4> initiate a Random Access procedure (see clause 5.1) on the SpCell;

2> if the Serving Cell is SpCell and the Random Access procedure initiated for beam failure recovery of both BFD-RS sets of SpCell is successfully completed (see clause 5.1):

3> set *BFI\_COUNTER* of each BFD-RS set of SpCell to 0.

3> consider the Beam Failure Recovery procedure successfully completed.

Editor’s NOTE: FFS whether ‘pending’ means ‘not cancelled’ or ‘not successfully completed’.

2> if the b*eamFailureDetectionTimer* of this BFD-RS set expires; or

2> if *beamFailureDetectionTimer*, *beamFailureInstanceMaxCount*, or any of the reference signals used for beam failure detection is reconfigured by upper layers associated with this BFD-RS set of the Serving Cell:

3> set *BFI\_COUNTER* to 0.

2> if a PDCCH addressed to C-RNTI indicating uplink grant for a new transmission is received for the HARQ process used for the transmission of the Enhanced BFR MAC CE or Truncated Enhanced BFR MAC CE which contains beam failure recovery information of this BFD-RS set of the Serving Cell; or

2> if the SCell is deactivated as specified in clause 5.9:

3> set *BFI\_COUNTER* to 0;

1> else:

2> if beam failure instance indication has been received from lower layers:

3> start or restart the *beamFailureDetectionTimer*;

3> increment *BFI\_COUNTER* by 1;

3> if BFI\_COUNTER >= beamFailureInstanceMaxCount:

4> if the Serving Cell is SCell:

5> trigger a BFR for this Serving Cell;

4> else:

5> initiate a Random Access procedure (see clause 5.1) on the SpCell.

2> if the beamFailureDetectionTimer expires; or

2> if *beamFailureDetectionTimer*, *beamFailureInstanceMaxCount*, or any of the reference signals used for beam failure detection is reconfigured by upper layers associated with this Serving Cell:

3> set *BFI\_COUNTER* to 0.

2> if the Serving Cell is SpCell and the Random Access procedure initiated for SpCell beam failure recovery is successfully completed (see clause 5.1):

3> set *BFI\_COUNTER* to 0;

3> stop the *beamFailureRecoveryTimer*, if configured;

3> consider the Beam Failure Recovery procedure successfully completed.

2> else if the Serving Cell is SCell, and a PDCCH addressed to C-RNTI indicating uplink grant for a new transmission is received for the HARQ process used for the transmission of the BFR MAC CE or Truncated BFR MAC CE which contains beam failure recovery information of this Serving Cell; or

2> if the SCell is deactivated as specified in clause 5.9:

3> set *BFI\_COUNTER* to 0;

3> consider the Beam Failure Recovery procedure successfully completed and cancel all the triggered BFRs for this Serving Cell.

The MAC entity shall:

1> if the Beam Failure Recovery procedure determines that at least one BFR has been triggered and not cancelled for an SCell for which evaluation of the candidate beams according to the requirements as specified in TS 38.133 [11] has been completed:

2> if UL-SCH resources are available for a new transmission and if the UL-SCH resources can accommodate the BFR MAC CE plus its subheader as a result of LCP:

3> instruct the Multiplexing and Assembly procedure to generate the BFR MAC CE.

2> else if UL-SCH resources are available for a new transmission and if the UL-SCH resources can accommodate the Truncated BFR MAC CE plus its subheader as a result of LCP:

3> instruct the Multiplexing and Assembly procedure to generate the Truncated BFR MAC CE.

2> else:

3> trigger the SR for SCell beam failure recovery for each SCell for which BFR has been triggered, not cancelled, and for which evaluation of the candidate beams according to the requirements as specified in TS 38.133 [11] has been completed.

1> if the Beam Failure Recovery procedure determines that at least one BFR for BFD-RS set has been triggered and not cancelled for an SCell for which evaluation of the candidate beams according to the requirements as specified in TS 38.133 [11] has been completed; or

1. if the Beam Failure Recovery procedure determines that at least one BFR for BFD-RS set for only one BFD-RS set has been triggered and not cancelled for an SpCell for which evaluation of the candidate beams according to the requirements as specified in TS 38.133 [11] has been completed:

2> if UL-SCH resources are available for a new transmission and if the UL-SCH resources can accommodate the Enhanced BFR MAC CE plus its subheader as a result of LCP:

3> instruct the Multiplexing and Assembly procedure to generate the Enhanced BFR MAC CE.

2> else if UL-SCH resources are available for a new transmission and if the UL-SCH resources can accommodate the Truncated Enhanced BFR MAC CE plus its subheader as a result of LCP:

3> instruct the Multiplexing and Assembly procedure to generate the Truncated Enhanced BFR MAC CE.

2> else:

3> trigger the SR for beam failure recovery of each BFD-RS set for which BFR has been triggered, not cancelled, and for which evaluation of the candidate beams according to the requirements as specified in TS 38.133 [11] has been completed.

All BFRs triggered for an SCell shall be cancelled when a MAC PDU is transmitted and this PDU includes a BFR MAC CE or Truncated BFR MAC CE which contains beam failure information of that SCell. All BFRs triggered for a BFD-RS set of an SCell shall be cancelled when a MAC PDU is transmitted and this PDU includes an Enhanced BFR MAC CE or Truncated Enhanced BFR MAC CE which contains beam failure recovery information of that BFD-RS set of the SCell.

Editor’s NOTE: FFS criterion to cancel the Triggered BFRs for a BFD-RS set of a SpCell. FFS modelling when beam failure is detected on both TRPs of SCell - Option 1: Cell specific BFR of SCell is triggered. Triggered Cell specific BFR of SCell is cancelled when BFR MAC CE containing beam failure information of both TRP of the SCell is transmitted. Option 2 : TRP specific BFR for both the failed TRPs remains as pending. TRP specific BFR cancellation procedure (as discussed in Proposal 10) is applied for each TRP independently.

## 5.18 Handling of MAC CEs

### 5.18.1 General

This clause specifies the requirements upon reception of the following MAC CEs:

- SP CSI-RS/CSI-IM Resource Set Activation/Deactivation MAC CE;

- Aperiodic CSI Trigger State Subselection MAC CE;

- TCI States Activation/Deactivation for UE-specific PDSCH MAC CE;

- TCI State Indication for UE-specific PDCCH MAC CE;

- SP CSI reporting on PUCCH Activation/Deactivation MAC CE;

- SP SRS Activation/Deactivation MAC CE;

- PUCCH spatial relation Activation/Deactivation MAC CE;

- Enhanced PUCCH spatial relation Activation/Deactivation MAC CE;

- SP ZP CSI-RS Resource Set Activation/Deactivation MAC CE;

- Recommended Bit Rate MAC CE;

- Enhanced SP/AP SRS Spatial Relation Indication MAC CE;

- SRS Pathloss Reference RS Update MAC CE;

- PUSCH Pathloss Reference RS Update MAC CE;

- Serving Cell set based SRS Spatial Relation Indication MAC CE;

- SP Positioning SRS Activation/Deactivation MAC CE;

- Timing Delta MAC CE;

- Guard Symbols MAC CEs.

### 5.18.5 Indication of TCI state for UE-specific PDCCH

The network may indicate a TCI state for PDCCH reception for a CORESET of a Serving Cell or a set of Serving Cells configured in *simultaneousTCI-UpdateList1* or *simultaneousTCI-UpdateList2* by sending the TCI State Indication for UE-specific PDCCH MAC CE described in clause 6.1.3.15. The network may also indicate two TCI states for PDCCH reception for a CORESET of a Serving Cell by sending the Enhanced TCI State Indication for UE-specific PDCCH MAC CE described in clause 6.1.3.YY.

Editor’s NOTE: FFS whether the MAC CE can be applied to a set of serving cells for simultaneously activation.The MAC entity shall:

1> if the MAC entity receives a TCI State Indication for UE-specific PDCCH MAC CE on a Serving Cell:

2> indicate to lower layers the information regarding the TCI State Indication for UE-specific PDCCH MAC CE.

1> if the MAC entity receives an Enhanced TCI State Indication for UE-specific PDCCH MAC CE on a Serving Cell:

2> indicate to lower layers the information regarding the Enhanced TCI State Indication for UE-specific PDCCH MAC CE.

### 5.18.8 Activation/Deactivation of spatial relation of PUCCH resource

The network may activate and deactivate a spatial relation for a PUCCH resource of a Serving Cell by sending the PUCCH spatial relation Activation/Deactivation MAC CE described in clause 6.1.3.18. The network may also activate and deactivate a spatial relation for a PUCCH resource or a PUCCH resource group of a Serving Cell by sending the Enhanced PUCCH spatial relation Activation/Deactivation MAC CE described in clause 6.1.3.25.

The MAC entity shall:

1> if the MAC entity receives a PUCCH spatial relation Activation/Deactivation MAC CE on a Serving Cell:

2> indicate to lower layers the information regarding the PUCCH spatial relation Activation/Deactivation MAC CE.

1> if the MAC entity receives an Enhanced PUCCH spatial relation Activation/Deactivation MAC CE on a Serving Cell:

2> indicate to lower layers the information regarding the Enhanced PUCCH spatial relation Activation/Deactivation MAC CE.

Editor’s NOTE FFS if to introduce the new PUCCH spatial relation activation/deactivation MAC CE for mTRP PUCCH repetition i.e. activating two spatial relation info’s (for FR2) for a group of PUCCH resources in a CC.

### 6.1.3 MAC Control Elements (CEs)

#### 6.1.3.8 Single Entry PHR MAC CE

The Single Entry PHR MAC CE is identified by a MAC subheader with LCID as specified in Table 6.2.1-2.

It has a fixed size and consists of two octets defined as follows (figure 6.1.3.8-1):

- R: Reserved bit, set to 0;

- Power Headroom (PH): This field indicates the power headroom level. The length of the field is 6 bits. The reported PH and the corresponding power headroom levels are shown in Table 6.1.3.8-1 below (the corresponding measured values in dB are specified in TS 38.133 [11]);

- P: If *mpe-Reporting-FR2* is configured and the Serving Cell operates on FR2, the MAC entity shall set this field to 0 if the applied P-MPR value, to meet MPE requirements, as specified in TS 38.101-2 [15], is less than P-MPR\_00 as specified in TS 38.133 [11] and to 1 otherwise. If *mpe-Reporting-FR2* is not configured or the Serving Cell operates on FR1, this field indicates whether power backoff is applied due to power management (as allowed by P-MPRc as specified in TS 38.101-1 [14], TS 38.101-2 [15], and TS 38.101-3 [16]). The MAC entity shall set the P field to 1 if the corresponding PCMAX,f,c field would have had a different value if no power backoff due to power management had been applied;

- PCMAX,f,c: This field indicates the PCMAX,f,c (as specified in TS 38.213 [6]) used for calculation of the preceding PH field. The reported PCMAX,f,c and the corresponding nominal UE transmit power levels are shown in Table 6.1.3.8-2 (the corresponding measured values in dBm are specified in TS 38.133 [11]);

- MPE: If *mpe-Reporting-FR2* is configured, and the Serving Cell operates on FR2, and if the P field is set to 1, this field indicates the applied power backoff to meet MPE requirements, as specified in TS 38.101-2 [15]. This field indicates an index to Table 6.1.3.8-3 and the corresponding measured values of P-MPR levels in dB are specified in TS 38.133 [11]. The length of the field is 2 bits. If *mpe-Reporting-FR2* is not configured, or if the Serving Cell operates on FR1, or if the P field is set to 0, R bits are present instead.



Figure 6.1.3.8-1: Single Entry PHR MAC CE

Table 6.1.3.8-1: Power Headroom levels for PHR

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| PH | Power Headroom Level |
| 0 | POWER\_HEADROOM\_0 |
| 1 | POWER\_HEADROOM\_1 |
| 2 | POWER\_HEADROOM\_2 |
| 3 | POWER\_HEADROOM\_3 |
| … | … |
| 60 | POWER\_HEADROOM\_60 |
| 61 | POWER\_HEADROOM\_61 |
| 62 | POWER\_HEADROOM\_62 |
| 63 | POWER\_HEADROOM\_63 |

Table 6.1.3.8-2: Nominal UE transmit power level for PHR

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| PCMAX,f,c | Nominal UE transmit power level |
| 0 | PCMAX\_C\_00 |
| 1 | PCMAX\_C\_01 |
| 2 | PCMAX\_C\_02 |
| … | … |
| 61 | PCMAX\_C\_61 |
| 62 | PCMAX\_C\_62 |
| 63 | PCMAX\_C\_63 |

Table 6.1.3.8-3: Effective power reduction for MPE P-MPR

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| MPE | Measured P-MPR value |
| 0 | P-MPR\_00 |
| 1 | P-MPR\_01 |
| 2 | P-MPR\_02 |
| 3 | P-MPR\_03 |

#### 6.1.3.9 Multiple Entry PHR MAC CE

The Multiple Entry PHR MAC CE is identified by a MAC subheader with LCID as specified in Table 6.2.1-2.

It has a variable size, and includes the bitmap, a Type 2 PH field and an octet containing the associated PCMAX,f,c field (if reported) for SpCell of the other MAC entity, a Type 1 PH field and an octet containing the associated PCMAX,f,c field (if reported) for the PCell. It further includes, in ascending order based on the *ServCellIndex*, one or multiple of Type X PH fields and octets containing the associated PCMAX,f,c fields (if reported) for Serving Cells other than PCell indicated in the bitmap. X is either 1 or 3 according to TS 38.213 [6] and TS 36.213 [17].

The presence of Type 2 PH field for SpCell of the other MAC entity is configured by *phr-Type2OtherCell* with value *true*.

A single octet bitmap is used for indicating the presence of PH per Serving Cell when the highest *ServCellIndex* of Serving Cell with configured uplink is less than 8, otherwise four octets are used.

The MAC entity determines whether PH value for an activated Serving Cell is based on real transmission or a reference format by considering the configured grant(s) and downlink control information which has been received until and including the PDCCH occasion in which the first UL grant for a new transmission that can accommodate the MAC CE for PHR as a result of LCP as defined in clause 5.4.3.1 is received since a PHR has been triggered if the PHR MAC CE is reported on an uplink grant received on the PDCCH or until the first uplink symbol of PUSCH transmission minus PUSCH preparation time as defined in clause 7.7 of TS 38.213 [6] if the PHR MAC CE is reported on a configured grant.

For a band combination in which the UE does not support dynamic power sharing, the UE may omit the octets containing Power Headroom field and PCMAX,f,c field for Serving Cells in the other MAC entity except for the PCell in the other MAC entity and the reported values of Power Headroom and PCMAX,f,c for the PCell are up to UE implementation.

The PHR MAC CEs are defined as follows:

- Ci: This field indicates the presence of a PH field for the Serving Cell with *ServCellIndex* i as specified in TS 38.331 [5]. The Ci field set to 1 indicates that a PH field for the Serving Cell with *ServCellIndex* i is reported. The Ci field set to 0 indicates that a PH field for the Serving Cell with *ServCellIndex* i is not reported;

- R: Reserved bit, set to 0;

- V: This field indicates if the PH value is based on a real transmission or a reference format. For Type 1 PH, the V field set to 0 indicates real transmission on PUSCH and the V field set to 1 indicates that a PUSCH reference format is used. For Type 2 PH, the V field set to 0 indicates real transmission on PUCCH and the V field set to 1 indicates that a PUCCH reference format is used. For Type 3 PH, the V field set to 0 indicates real transmission on SRS and the V field set to 1 indicates that an SRS reference format is used. Furthermore, for Type 1, Type 2, and Type 3 PH, the V field set to 0 indicates the presence of the octet containing the associated PCMAX,f,c field and the MPE field, and the V field set to 1 indicates that the octet containing the associated PCMAX,f,c field and the MPE field is omitted;

- Power Headroom (PH): This field indicates the power headroom level. The length of the field is 6 bits. The reported PH and the corresponding power headroom levels are shown in Table 6.1.3.8-1 (the corresponding measured values in dB for the NR Serving Cell are specified in TS 38.133 [11] while the corresponding measured values in dB for the E-UTRA Serving Cell are specified in TS 36.133 [12]);

- P: If *mpe-Reporting-FR2* is configured and the Serving Cell operates on FR2, the MAC entity shall set this field to 0 if the applied P-MPR value, to meet MPE requirements, as specified in TS 38.101-2 [15], is less than P-MPR\_00 as specified in TS 38.133 [11] and to 1 otherwise. If *mpe-Reporting-FR2* is not configured or the Serving Cell operates on FR1, this field indicates whether power backoff is applied due to power management (as allowed by P-MPRc as specified in TS 38.101-1 [14], TS 38.101-2 [15], and TS 38.101-3 [16]). The MAC entity shall set the P field to 1 if the corresponding PCMAX,f,c field would have had a different value if no power backoff due to power management had been applied;

- PCMAX,f,c: If present, this field indicates the PCMAX,f,c (as specified in TS 38.213 [6]) for the NR Serving Cell and the PCMAX,c or P̃CMAX,c (as specified in TS 36.213 [17]) for the E-UTRA Serving Cell used for calculation of the preceding PH field. The reported PCMAX,f,c and the corresponding nominal UE transmit power levels are shown in Table 6.1.3.8-2 (the corresponding measured values in dBm for the NR Serving Cell are specified in TS 38.133 [11] while the corresponding measured values in dBm for the E-UTRA Serving Cell are specified in TS 36.133 [12]);

- MPE: If *mpe-Reporting-FR2* is configured, and the Serving Cell operates on FR2, and if the P field is set to 1, this field indicates the applied power backoff to meet MPE requirements, as specified in TS 38.101-2 [15]. This field indicates an index to Table 6.1.3.8-3 and the corresponding measured values of P-MPR levels in dB are specified in TS 38.133 [11]. The length of the field is 2 bits. If *mpe-Reporting-FR2* is not configured, or if the Serving Cell operates on FR1, or if the P field is set to 0, R bits are present instead.



Figure 6.1.3.9-1: Multiple Entry PHR MAC CE with the highest *ServCellIndex* of Serving Cell with configured uplink is less than 8



Figure 6.1.3.9-2: Multiple Entry PHR MAC CE with the highest ServCellIndex of Serving Cell with configured uplink is equal to or higher than 8

Editor’s NOTE: FFS how to support PHR reporting for mTRP PUSCH repetition (i.e. Single Entry and Multiple Entry cases):

New MAC CE design including the function which TRP is applied for PHR reporting.

How to incorporate the additional MPE information coming in Rel-17 to the new PHR format.

Whether adding TRP specific parameters.

#### 6.1.3.23 BFR MAC CEs

The MAC CEs for BFR consists of either:

- BFR MAC CE; or

- Truncated BFR MAC CE.

The BFR MAC CE and Truncated BFR MAC CE are identified by a MAC subheader with LCID/eLCID as specified in Table 6.2.1-2 and Table 6.2.1-2b.

The BFR MAC CE and Truncated BFR MAC CE have a variable size. They include a bitmap and in ascending order based on the *ServCellIndex*, beam failure recovery information i.e. octets containing candidate beam availability indication (AC) for SCells indicated in the bitmap. For BFR MAC CE, a single octet bitmap is used when the highest *ServCellIndex* of this MAC entity's SCell for which beam failure is detected and the evaluation of the candidate beams according to the requirements as specified in TS 38.133 [11] has been completed is less than 8, otherwise four octets are used. A MAC PDU shall contain at most one BFR MAC CE.

For Truncated BFR MAC CE, a single octet bitmap is used for the following cases, otherwise four octets are used:

- the highest *ServCellIndex* of this MAC entity's SCell for which beam failure is detected and the evaluation of the candidate beams according to the requirements as specified in TS 38.133 [11] has been completed is less than 8; or

- beam failure is detected for SpCell (as specified in Clause 5.17) and the SpCell is to be indicated in a Truncated BFR MAC CE and the UL-SCH resources available for transmission cannot accommodate the Truncated BFR MAC CE with the four octets bitmap plus its subheader as a result of LCP.

The fields in the BFR MAC CEs are defined as follows:

- SP: This field indicates beam failure detection (as specified in clause 5.17) for the SpCell of this MAC entity. The SP field is set to 1 to indicate that beam failure is detected for SpCell only when BFR MAC CE or Truncated BFR MAC CE is to be included into a MAC PDU as part of Random Access Procedure (as specified in 5.1.3a and 5.1.4), otherwise, it is set to 0;

- Ci (BFR MAC CE): This field indicates beam failure detection (as specified in clause 5.17) and the presence of an octet containing the AC field for the SCell with *ServCellIndex* i as specified in TS 38.331 [5]. The Ci field set to 1 indicates that beam failure is detected, the evaluation of the candidate beams according to the requirements as specified in TS 38.133 [11] has been completed, and the octet containing the AC field is present for the SCell with *ServCellIndex* i. The Ci field set to 0 indicates that the beam failure is either not detected or the beam failure is detected but the evaluation of the candidate beams according to the requirements as specified in TS 38.133 [11] has not been completed, and the octet containing the AC field is not present for the SCell with *ServCellIndex* i. The octets containing the AC field are present in ascending order based on the *ServCellIndex*;

- Ci (Truncated BFR MAC CE): This field indicates beam failure detection (as specified in clause 5.17) for the SCell with *ServCellIndex* i as specified in TS 38.331 [5]. The Ci field set to 1 indicates that beam failure is detected, the evaluation of the candidate beams according to the requirements as specified in TS 38.133 [11] has been completed, and the octet containing the AC field for the SCell with *ServCellIndex* i may be present. The Ci field set to 0 indicates that the beam failure is either not detected or the beam failure is detected but the evaluation of the candidate beams according to the requirements as specified in TS 38.133 [11] has not been completed, and the octet containing the AC field is not present for the SCell with *ServCellIndex* i. The octets containing the AC field, if present, are included in ascending order based on the *ServCellIndex*. The number of octets containing the AC field included is maximised, while not exceeding the available grant size;

NOTE: The number of the octets containing the AC field in the Truncated BFR MAC CE can be zero.

- AC: This field indicates the presence of the Candidate RS ID field in this octet. If at least one of the SSBs with SS-RSRP above *rsrp-ThresholdBFR* amongst the SSBs in *candidateBeamRSSCellList* or the CSI-RSs with CSI-RSRP above *rsrp-ThresholdBFR* amongst the CSI-RSs in *candidateBeamRSSCellList* is available, the AC field is set to 1; otherwise, it is set to 0. If the AC field set to 1, the Candidate RS ID field is present. If the AC field set to 0, R bits are present instead;

- Candidate RS ID: This field is set to the index of an SSB with SS-RSRP above *rsrp-ThresholdBFR* amongst the SSBs in *candidateBeamRSSCellLis*t or to the index of a CSI-RS with CSI-RSRP above *rsrp-ThresholdBFR* amongst the CSI-RSs in *candidateBeamRSSCellLis*t. Index of an SSB or CSI-RS is the index of an entry in *candidateBeamRSSCellLis*t corresponding to the SSB or CSI-RS. Index 0 corresponds to the first entry in the *candidateBeamRSSCellLis*t, index 1 corresponds to the second entry in the list and so on*.* The length of this field is 6 bits.

- R: Reserved bit, set to 0.



Figure 6.1.3.23-1: BFR and Truncated BFR MAC CE with one octet Ci field



Figure 6.1.3.23-2: BFR and Truncated BFR MAC CE with four octets Ci field

#### 6.1.3.28 PUSCH Pathloss Reference RS Update MAC CE

The PUSCH Pathloss Reference RS Update MAC CE is identified by a MAC subheader with eLCID as specified in Table 6.2.1-1b. It has a variable size and consists of the following fields:

- Serving Cell ID: This field indicates the identity of the Serving Cell, which contains activated PUSCH Pathloss Reference RS. The length of the field is 5 bits;

- BWP ID: This field indicates a UL BWP as the codepoint of the DCI *bandwidth part indicator* field as specified in TS 38.212 [9], which contains activated PUSCH Pathloss Reference RS. The length of the field is 2 bits;

- PUSCH Pathloss Reference RS ID: This field indicates the PUSCH Pathloss Reference RS ID identified by *PUSCH-PathlossReferenceRS-Id* as specified in TS 38.331 [5], which is to be updated in the SRI PUSCH power control mappings indicated by SRI ID fields indicated in the same MAC CE. The length of the field is 6 bits;

- C: This field indicates the presence of the additional SRI ID in the last octet of this MAC CE. If this field is set to 1, two SRI ID(s) are present in the last octet. Otherwise only one SRI ID (i.e. the first SRI ID) is present in the last octet;

- SRI ID: This field indicates the SRI PUSCH power control ID identified by *sri-PUSCH-PowerControlId* as specified in TS 38.331 [5]. The length of the field is 4 bits;

- R: Reserved bit, set to 0.



Figure 6.1.3.28-1: PUSCH Pathloss Reference RS Update MAC CE

Editor’s NOTE: FFS detail for updating MAC CE with additional field(s) to differentiate the TRP for mTRP PUSCH repetition.

#### 6.1.3.XX Enhanced BFR MAC CEs

The MAC CEs for BFR of BFD-RS set(s) consists of either:

- Enhanced BFR MAC CE; or

- Truncated Enhanced BFR MAC CE.

Editor’s NOTE: Further details to be added after the detailed format is agreed.

#### 6.1.3.YY Enhanced TCI States Indication for UE-specific PDCCH MAC CE

The Enhanced TCI States Indication for UE-specific PDCCH MAC CE is identified by a MAC PDU subheader with eLCID as specified in Table 6.2.1-1b. It has a fixed size of 24 bits with following fields:

- Serving Cell ID: This field indicates the identity of the Serving Cell for which the MAC CE applies. The length of the field is 5 bits;

Editor’s NOTE: FFS whether the MAC CE can be applied to a set of serving cells.

- CORESET ID: This field indicates a Control Resource Set identified with *ControlResourceSetId* as specified in TS 38.331 [5], for which the TCI State is being indicated. In case the value of the field is 0, the field refers to the Control Resource Set configured by *controlResourceSetZero* as specified in TS 38.331 [5]. The length of the field is 4 bits;

Editor’s NOTE: FFS whether the MAC CE can be applied to CORESET zero.

- TCI state IDi: This field indicates the TCI state identified by *TCI-StateId* as specified in TS 38.331 [5] applicable to the Control Resource Set identified by CORESET ID field. If the field of CORESET ID is set to the other value than 0, this field indicates a *TCI-StateId* configured by *tci-StatesPDCCH-ToAddList* and *tci-StatesPDCCH-ToReleaseList* in the *controlResourceSet* identified by the indicated CORESET ID. The length of the field is 7 bits.

Editor’s NOTE: FFS whether or not enhanced MAC CE signaling is applicable to a CORESET configured with CORESETPoolindex.



Figure 6.1.3.YY-1: Enhanced TCI States Indication for UE-specific PDCCH MAC CE

## 6.2 Formats and parameters

### 6.2.1 MAC subheader for DL-SCH and UL-SCH

The MAC subheader consists of the following fields:

- LCID: The Logical Channel ID field identifies the logical channel instance of the corresponding MAC SDU or the type of the corresponding MAC CE or padding as described in Tables 6.2.1-1 and 6.2.1-2 for the DL-SCH and UL-SCH respectively. There is one LCID field per MAC subheader. The size of the LCID field is 6 bits. If the LCID field is set to 34, one additional octet is present in the MAC subheader containing the eLCID field and follow the octet containing LCID field. If the LCID field is set to 33, two additional octets are present in the MAC subheader containing the eLCID field and these two additional octets follow the octet containing LCID field;

- eLCID: The extended Logical Channel ID field identifies the logical channel instance of the corresponding MAC SDU or the type of the corresponding MAC CE as described in tables 6.2.1-1a, 6.2.1-1b, 6.2.1-2a and 6.2.1-2b for the DL-SCH and UL-SCH respectively. The size of the eLCID field is either 8 bits or 16 bits.

NOTE: The extended Logical Channel ID space using two-octet eLCID and the relevant MAC subheader format is used, only when configured, on the NR backhaul links between IAB nodes or between IAB node and IAB Donor.

- L: The Length field indicates the length of the corresponding MAC SDU or variable-sized MAC CE in bytes. There is one L field per MAC subheader except for subheaders corresponding to fixed-sized MAC CEs, padding, and MAC SDUs containing UL CCCH. The size of the L field is indicated by the F field;

- F: The Format field indicates the size of the Length field. There is one F field per MAC subheader except for subheaders corresponding to fixed-sized MAC CEs, padding, and MAC SDUs containing UL CCCH. The size of the F field is 1 bit. The value 0 indicates 8 bits of the Length field. The value 1 indicates 16 bits of the Length field;

- R: Reserved bit, set to 0.

The MAC subheader is octet aligned.

Table 6.2.1-1 Values of LCID for DL-SCH

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Codepoint/Index | LCID values |
| 0 | CCCH |
| 1–32 | Identity of the logical channel |
| 33 | Extended logical channel ID field (two-octet eLCID field) |
| 34 | Extended logical channel ID field (one-octet eLCID field) |
| 35–46 | Reserved |
| 47 | Recommended bit rate |
| 48 | SP ZP CSI-RS Resource Set Activation/Deactivation |
| 49 | PUCCH spatial relation Activation/Deactivation |
| 50 | SP SRS Activation/Deactivation  |
| 51 | SP CSI reporting on PUCCH Activation/Deactivation |
| 52 | TCI State Indication for UE-specific PDCCH |
| 53 | TCI States Activation/Deactivation for UE-specific PDSCH |
| 54 | Aperiodic CSI Trigger State Subselection |
| 55 | SP CSI-RS/CSI-IM Resource Set Activation/Deactivation |
| 56 | Duplication Activation/Deactivation |
| 57 | SCell Activation/Deactivation (four octets) |
| 58 | SCell Activation/Deactivation (one octet) |
| 59 | Long DRX Command |
| 60 | DRX Command |
| 61 | Timing Advance Command |
| 62 | UE Contention Resolution Identity |
| 63 | Padding |

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

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Codepoint | Index | LCID values |
| 0 to (216 – 1) | 320 to (216 + 319) | Identity of the logical channel |

Table 6.2.1-1b Values of one-octet eLCID for DL-SCH

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Codepoint | Index | LCID values |
| 0 to 243 | 64 to 307 | Reserved |
| 244 | 308 | Enhanced TCI State Indication for UE-specific PDCCH |
| 245 | 309 | Serving Cell Set based SRS Spatial Relation Indication |
| 246 | 310 | PUSCH Pathloss Reference RS Update |
| 247 | 311 | SRS Pathloss Reference RS Update |
| 248 | 312 | Enhanced SP/AP SRS Spatial Relation Indication |
| 249 | 313 | Enhanced PUCCH Spatial Relation Activation/Deactivation |
| 250 | 314 | Enhanced TCI States Activation/Deactivation for UE-specific PDSCH |
| 251 | 315 | Duplication RLC Activation/Deactivation |
| 252 | 316 | Absolute Timing Advance Command |
| 253 | 317 | SP Positioning SRS Activation/Deactivation |
| 254 | 318 | Provided Guard Symbols |
| 255 | 319 | Timing Delta |

Table 6.2.1-2 Values of LCID for UL-SCH

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Codepoint/Index | LCID values |
| 0 | CCCH of size 64 bits (referred to as "CCCH1" in TS 38.331 [5]) |
| 1–32 | Identity of the logical channel |
| 33 | Extended logical channel ID field (two-octet eLCID field) |
| 34 | Extended logical channel ID field (one-octet eLCID field) |
| 35–44 | Reserved |
| 45 | Truncated Sidelink BSR |
| 46 | Sidelink BSR |
| 47 | Reserved |
| 48 | LBT failure (four octets) |
| 49 | LBT failure (one octet) |
| 50 | BFR (one octet Ci) |
| 51 | Truncated BFR (one octet Ci) |
| 52 | CCCH of size 48 bits (referred to as "CCCH" in TS 38.331 [5]) |
| 53 | Recommended bit rate query |
| 54 | Multiple Entry PHR (four octets Ci) |
| 55 | Configured Grant Confirmation |
| 56 | Multiple Entry PHR (one octet Ci) |
| 57 | Single Entry PHR |
| 58 | C-RNTI |
| 59 | Short Truncated BSR |
| 60 | Long Truncated BSR |
| 61 | Short BSR |
| 62 | Long BSR |
| 63 | Padding |

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

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Codepoint | Index | LCID values |
| 0 to (216 – 1) | 320 to (216 + 319) | Identity of the logical channel |

Table 6.2.1-2b Values of one-octet eLCID for UL-SCH

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Codepoint | Index | LCID values |
| 0 to 249 | 64 to 313 | Reserved |
| 250 | 314 | BFR (four octets Ci) |
| 251 | 315 | Truncated BFR (four octets Ci) |
| 252 | 316 | Multiple Entry Configured Grant Confirmation |
| 253 | 317 | Sidelink Configured Grant Confirmation |
| 254 | 318 | Desired Guard Symbols |
| 255 | 319 | Pre-emptive BSR |