**3GPP TSG-RAN2 Meeting #117-eR2-220xxxx**

**Electronic, 21st Feb- 3rd Mar, 2022**

**Source: Email discussion Rapporteur (Huawei, HiSilicon)**

**Title: Summary of [AT117-e][511][Sdata] CR 38.321 (Huawei) MAC running CR review issue list**

**Agenda item:** **8.6.1**

**Document for:** **Discussion and Decision**

# General

This document contains the list of comments made during the review of the MAC CR for SDT in the email discussion [Post115-e][507][SDT] MAC running CR update (Huawei).

For the issue found in the draft CR under Please fill in the form according to the following:

* On the column of index, fill in an index with the company initial letter + discussion number + issue number by increasing order.
  + For example, for the discussion in Post114ePhaseI, for an issue from Huawei, HiSilicon, one can fill in “H (company initial letter) + 0 (discussion number for Post114e)+ 00 (Issue number)”=> H000
  + Please use 4 for Post117-e
* On the column of brief description of the issue, as the name suggests, please give a description on the issue
* On the column of suggested change/company comment, please give the proposed change on the draft spec based on the description on the issue. Companies can also give comments on the proposed change in this column by adding a marking of [Company] in this column
* On the column of proposed way forward by rapporteur, please leave it empty at the time of email discussion. At the conclusion of the discussion, email discussion rapporteur would give a way forward according to the inputs from different companies on the issue.

On the section of “Any Other Clause”, if a certain issue is found under a Clause in the spec that has not been listed, please fill the issue in the form under this section.

Please edit the document in draft view (View -> Draft) to view the entire table.

## Contacts

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name | Company | Email address | |
| Joachim Löhr | Lenovo/Motorola Mobility | jlohr@lenovo.com |
| HuangHe | ZTE | huang.he4@zte.com.cn |
| Shijie | CATT | Shijie@catt.cn |
| Anil Agiwal | Samsung | anilag@samsung.com |
| Wangda | NEC | wangda@labs.nec.cn |
| SeungJune Yi | LG Electronics | seungjune.yi@lge.com |
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# Post117e

## 3.2 Definitions

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested change/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
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## 5.2 Maintenance of Uplink Time Alignment

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
| L400 | Definition of *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* is according to current version only related to uplink timing alignment of CG-SDT resources  *(cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* which controls how long the MAC entity considers the uplink transmission for CG-SDT to be uplink time aligned). However, *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* is also responsible for controlling whether MAC considers other UL transmissions (DG PUSCH and PUCCH) to be uplink timing aligned. See section 5.3.2.2 for example for HARQ feedback generation or in section 5.2 where legacy *timeAlignmentTimer* is stopped when the Contention Resolution is considered successful for Random Access procedure triggered during CG-SDT procedure. | Definition of *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* should be updated accordingly so that itis also responsible for controlling whether MAC considers other UL transmissions (DG PUSCH and PUCCH) to be uplink timing aligned.  ZTE: the current definition says “MAC entity considers the uplink transmission **for CG-SDT** to be uplink time aligned”. Since the DG PUSH and PUCCH are all considered part of CG-SDT in this case, the current definition seems good enough to us.  LG: Disagree with L400. We are fine with current text.  Ericsson: agree with ZTE and LG. | [Rapp] Same view as ZTE and LG that this timer is for CG-SDT that it includes all the uplink transmission during the CG-SDT procedure. Keep it as it is |
| L401 | The term “restores” is not clear in section 5.2.  if *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* is configured and CG-SDT procedure was triggered as in clause 5.x:  5> the UE restores the NTA value as in TS 38.211 [8]. | One option would be:  5 > the UE sets the NTA value to the value before applying the received timing advance command as in TS 38.211 [8].  ZTE: We are okay with this comment.  LG: We are okay with L401.  Ericsson: agree with L401. | [Rapp] OK, corrected |
| Z001 | 1> when the *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* expires:  2> clear any configured uplink grants;  2> consider onging CG-SDT procedure as terminated if uplink grant or downlink assignment has not been received on PDCCH addressed to the MAC entity’s C-RNTI after initial transmission for the CG-SDT with CCCH message;  2> flush all HARQ buffers;  2> maintain NTA (defined in TS 38.211 [8]) of this TAG. | Comment1: Any PDCCH addressed to the UE should be able to be used as confirmation of the first UL grant.  Comment2: The “if” condition for the first UL message should be more explicit. Propose to change follows:  1> when the *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* expires:  2> clear any configured uplink grants;  2> if a PDCCH addressed to the MAC entity’s C-RNTI after initial transmission for the CG-SDT with CCCH message has not been received:  3> consider onging CG-SDT procedure as terminated;  2> flush all HARQ buffers;  2> maintain NTA (defined in TS 38.211 [8]) of this TAG.  [CATT]We agree with this.  Samsung: We are fine with ZTE’s suggestion  LG:  During the discussion in SDT UP e-mail, we discuss how to handle the ongoing CG-SDT procedure when the CG-SDT-TAT expires and the initial transmission has NOT been acknowledged.  However, we didn’t discuss whether to keep the ongoing CG-SDT procedure when the CG-SDT-TAT expires and the initial transmission has been acknowledged.  In the running CR, the highlighted text means that even if the CG-SDT-TAT expires, the UE keeps the ongoing CG-SDT procedure if the initial transmission has been acknowledged.  But we think CG-SDT-TAT expiry during CG-SDT procedure is rare case, and it would be better to keep the behavior simple, i.e. terminate the ongoing CG-SDT procedure when the CG-SDT-TAT expires regardless of whether the initial transmission is acknowledged or not.  Thus, we propose to change the text as shown below.  > consider ongoing CG-SDT procedure as terminated;  Ericsson: we also believe that the CG-SDT is to be terminated if CG-SDT-TAT expires, irrespective if there has been an ack or not.  Samsung: We should capture what has been agreed. We do not agree with LG/Ericsson on UE behavior for the case ACK is received. | [Rapp] change made according to ZTE’s comment. Also corrected the typo  For the comments from LG, I think the agreement is only for initial CG-SDT transmission as can be seen below. So, a condition needs to be added that this is for initial transmission before confirmation is received from the network. So the current CR seems to have correctly implemented the agreement previously made.   1. If CG-SDT-TAT expires while the CG-SDT procedure is ongoing and if UE has not received a response from the network after the initial UL CG-SDT transmission, UE terminates ongoing SDT procedure (15/20). FFS follow-up UE behaviour (e.g. whether the UE triggers SDT failure and goes to IDLE mode).   We can continue to discuss on this since there is still FFS and also on the point LG made for its applicability for subsequent transmission if it indeed is an issue.  LG: We think CG-SDT-TAT and CG-SDT procedure should be aligned, i.e. CG-SDT procedure can be running only while the CG-SDT-TAT is running. This is also reflected in the definition of CG-SDT-TAT.  *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* which controls how long the MAC entity considers the uplink transmission for CG-SDT to be uplink time aligned.  We hope to discuss this issue further. |
| S401 | 2> if *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* is configured and CG-SDT procedure was triggered as in clause 5.x:  3> start or restart the *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* associated with the indicated TAG;  2> else:  3> start or restart the *timeAlignmentTimer* associated with the indicated TAG. | Comment 1: In our view, *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* configuration is not optional for CG-SDT. It should always be configured.  Comment 2: CG-SDT procedure was triggered as in clause 5.x is misleading. In our view triggered procedure should be ongoing.  So suggestion to update as follows:  > ~~if~~ *~~cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer~~* ~~is configured and~~ CG-SDT procedure ~~was~~ triggered as in clause 5.x is ongoing:  3> start or restart the *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* associated with the indicated TAG;  2> else:  3> start or restart the *timeAlignmentTimer* associated with the indicated TAG.  LG: Agree with S401, but propose to change as below.  “if *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* is running:”  Ericsson: agree with LG.  [Samsung]: ok with LG suggestion as upon cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer expiry, resources are released in MAC and not used for ongoing SDT procedure. | [Rapp] from the current RRC CR, the timer is optional, we can comeback to this after agreement is made for the RRC CR  cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer-r17 TimeAlignmentTimer OPTIONAL, -- Need M  [Samsung]: Its optional Need M basically to support delta signalling. The first time timer is always configured.  LG: We also think that optional in RRC CR is to support delta signaling. We have a same view as Samsung that the timer should be always configured first time CG-SDT is configured. |
| S 402 | 3> when the Contention Resolution is considered not successful as described in clause 5.1.5; or  3> when the Contention Resolution is considered successful for SI request as described in clause 5.1.5, after transmitting HARQ feedback for MAC PDU including UE Contention Resolution Identity MAC CE:  4> if *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* is configured and CG-SDT procedure was triggered as in clause 5.x:  5> the UE restores the NTA value as in TS 38.211 [8]. | Same comment as S401  3> when the Contention Resolution is considered not successful as described in clause 5.1.5; or  3> when the Contention Resolution is considered successful for SI request as described in clause 5.1.5, after transmitting HARQ feedback for MAC PDU including UE Contention Resolution Identity MAC CE:  4> ~~if~~ *~~cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer~~* ~~is configured and~~ CG-SDT procedure ~~was~~ triggered as in clause 5.x is ongoing:  5> the UE restores the NTA value as in TS 38.211 [8]. | [Rapp] see above |
| S 403 | 3> when the Contention Resolution is considered not successful as described in clause 5.1.5; or  3> when the Contention Resolution is considered successful for SI request as described in clause 5.1.5, after transmitting HARQ feedback for MAC PDU including UE Contention Resolution Identity MAC CE:  4> if *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* is configured and CG-SDT procedure was triggered as in clause 5.x:  5> the UE restores the NTA value as in TS 38.211 [8].  4> stop *timeAlignmentTimer* associated with this TAG. | The text in yellow is not applicable for the case in green.  So suggest to modify as follows:  3> when the Contention Resolution is considered not successful as described in clause 5.1.5; or  3> when the Contention Resolution is considered successful for SI request as described in clause 5.1.5, after transmitting HARQ feedback for MAC PDU including UE Contention Resolution Identity MAC CE:  ~~4> if~~ *~~cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer~~* ~~is configured and CG-SDT procedure was triggered as in clause 5.x:~~  ~~5> the UE restores the N~~~~TA~~ ~~value as in TS 38.211 [8].~~  4> stop *timeAlignmentTimer* associated with this TAG.  3> when the Contention Resolution is considered not successful as described in clause 5.1.5:  4> if CG-SDT procedure triggered as in clause 5.x is ongoing:  5> the UE restores the NTA value as in TS 38.211 [8].  Ericsson: agree with S403 | [Rapp] but it is “or” for the conditions for bullets 3>s. as long as one condition is satisfied, the other conditions does not need to be considered.  If we create another branch for 3>, the first condition in the first two 3> is still satisfied and the procedure will be executed.  Hence, better to keep the text as it is.  [Samsung]:  We are not ok with current text.  Why should UE unnecessarily check the following condition during SDT?  “when the Contention Resolution is considered successful for SI request as described in clause 5.1.5, after transmitting HARQ feedback for MAC PDU including UE Contention Resolution Identity MAC CE”  As per current CR UE has to check this if contention resolution is successful during SDT. |
| S 404 | 1> when the *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* expires:  2> clear any configured uplink grants;  2> consider onging CG-SDT procedure as terminated if uplink grant or downlink assignment has not been received on PDCCH addressed to the MAC entity’s C-RNTI after initial transmission for the CG-SDT with CCCH message;  2> flush all HARQ buffers;  2> maintain NTA (defined in TS 38.211 [8]) of this TAG. | when the *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* expires and ongoing SDT procedure is terminated, there is no need to maintain NTA  1> when the *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* expires:  2> clear any configured uplink grants;  2> ~~consider onging CG-SDT procedure as terminated~~ if uplink grant or downlink assignment has not been received on PDCCH addressed to the MAC entity’s C-RNTI after initial transmission for the CG-SDT with CCCH message;  3> consider onging CG-SDT procedure as terminated  2>else:  3> maintain NTA (defined in TS 38.211 [8]) of this TAG.  2> flush all HARQ buffers;  ~~2> maintain N~~~~TA~~ ~~(defined in TS 38.211 [8]) of this TAG.~~  LG: Disagree with S404. See our reply to Z001.  Ericsson: disagree with S404, see earlier reply to Z001. | [Rapp]  See our reply to Z001 |
| S 405 | The MAC entity shall not perform any uplink transmission on a Serving Cell except the Random Access Preamble and MSGA transmission when the *timeAlignmentTimer* associated with the TAG to which this Serving Cell belongs is not runningand the *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* is not configured. Furthermore, when the *timeAlignmentTimer* associated with the PTAG is not runningand the *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* is not configured, the MAC entity shall not perform any uplink transmission on any Serving Cell except the Random Access Preamble and MSGA transmission on the SpCell. | Comment 1: The highlighted condition means that if *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* is configured and *timeAlignmentTimer* is not running, MAC entity can perform UL transmissions. This is incorrect. For example during RA-SDT *timeAlignmentTimer* may not be running but *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* can be configured in SDT configuration (UE is using RA-SDT as some criteria to use CG-SDT is not met)  Comment 2: If *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* expires during the CG-SDT procedure and response has already received for first message transmission, UE should suspend UL transmissions except RA preamble/MsgA.  The MAC entity shall not perform any uplink transmission on a Serving Cell except the Random Access Preamble and MSGA transmission when the *timeAlignmentTimer* associated with the TAG to which this Serving Cell belongs is not runningand CG-SDT procedure is not ongoing. ~~and the~~ *~~cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer~~* ~~is not configured~~. Furthermore, when the *timeAlignmentTimer* associated with the PTAG is not running and CG-SDT procedure is not ongoing~~and the~~ *~~cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer~~* ~~is not configured~~, the MAC entity shall not perform any uplink transmission on any Serving Cell except the Random Access Preamble and MSGA transmission on the SpCell. The MAC entity shall not perform any uplink transmission except the Random Access Preamble and MSGA transmission when the *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* is not running during the ongoing CG-SDT procedure  LG: Agree with 1st and 2nd changes. Disagree with 3rd changes.  For the 3rd change, we don’t agree that CG-SDT procedure can be ongoing even if the CG-SDT-TAT is not running. We propose following text.  The MAC entity shall not perform any uplink transmission except the Random Access Preamble and MSGA transmission when the *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* is not running. | [Rapp] For the text, I think the we only need to confirm on its backward compatibility.  For the revision, I have adopted SS’s text proposal on what the UE can transmit when CG-SDT is ongoing or not ongoing. For LG’s comment, we can continue to discuss on this since there is no agreement either that CG-SDT should be considered as terminated when CG-SDT-TAT expires when CG-SDT procedure is on-going |
| LG401 | 1> when a Timing Advance Command MAC CE is received, if an NTA (as defined in TS 38.211 [8]) has been maintained with the indicated TAG:  2> apply the Timing Advance Command for the indicated TAG;  2> if *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* is configured and CG-SDT procedure was triggered as in clause 5.x:  3> start or restart the *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* associated with the indicated TAG;  2>else:  3> start or restart the *timeAlignmentTimer* associated with the indicated TAG.  The above text means that when the UE receives TAC MAC CE during CG-SDT procedure, the UE restarts only the CG-SDT-TAT and does not start legacy TAT.  Do we have agreement on this?  What I remember is the agreement made in RAN2#116.  The legacy TAT (i.e. timeAlignmentTimerCommon in SIB) starts/restarts when RAR TAC or TAC MAC CE is received, regardless of SDT procedure. No spec change is needed. (23/23) | From which agreement this behavior comes from?  If there is no agreement, the legacy text should be kept. | [Rapp] Since the CG-SDT-TAT is running, we should start or restart the CG-SDT-TAT and this seems to be natural?  If we only restart the legacy TAT and not the CG-SDT-TAT, we will eventually leave CG-SDT-TAT to expire even if TAC is received and the timer should have been re-started?  LG: I think there may be misunderstanding between us. Our concern is that the legacy TAT is not started when TAC MAC CE is received.  Our suggestion is as follows.  1> when a Timing Advance Command MAC CE is received, if an NTA (as defined in TS 38.211 [8]) has been maintained with the indicated TAG:  2> apply the Timing Advance Command for the indicated TAG;  2> if *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* is configured and CG-SDT procedure was triggered as in clause 5.x:  3> start or restart the *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* associated with the indicated TAG;  2> start or restart the *timeAlignmentTimer* associated with the indicated TAG. |
| I401 | When CG-SDT is terminated, this needs to be inform to upper layers considering that RRC has a similar statement (see related references added below)  From CR to 38.321:  1> when the *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* expires:  2> clear any configured uplink grants;  2> if a PDCCH addressed to the MAC entity’s C-RNTI after initial transmission for the CG-SDT with CCCH message has not been received:  3> consider onging CG-SDT procedure as terminated;  2> flush all HARQ buffers;  2> maintain NTA (defined in TS 38.211 [8]) of this TAG.  From CR to 38.331:  1> if random access problem indication is received from MCG MAC while T319a is running; or  1> if the lower layers indicate that cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer expired before receiving network response for the UL CG-SDT transmission with CCCH message while T319a is running; or  1> if T319a expires:  2> perform the actions upon going to RRC\_IDLE as specified in 5.3.11 with release cause 'RRC Resume failure'. | This comment adds to previous issue Z001. We suggest clarifying that this is inform to RRC. In addition, CG-SDT configuration is still valid and potentially in used when UE is in INACTIVE. Therefore we suggest avoiding the term “CG-SDT procedure” and used instead “CG-SDT” or “CG-SDT session”. There is also a missing “o” in the updated TP.  *\*\*\* suggested updated to TP – START \*\*\**  1> when the *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* expires:  2> clear any configured uplink grants;  2> if a PDCCH addressed to the MAC entity’s C-RNTI after initial transmission for the CG-SDT with CCCH message has not been received:  3> consider ongoing CG-SDT ~~procedure~~ as terminated and inform RRC;  2> flush all HARQ buffers;  2> maintain NTA (defined in TS 38.211 [8]) of this TAG.  *\*\*\* suggested updated to TP – STOP \*\*\**  In addition, it would be good to align the text used on 38.331 and 38.321 running CRs when referring to 1st UL CG-SDT msg. For example:   * 38.331 running CR captures “UL CG-SDT transmission with CCCH message” * 38.321 running CR captures “initial transmission for the CG-SDT with CCCH message”   LG: We agree that informing to RRC at CG-SDT-TAT expiry is needed when the CG-SDT-TAT expires. But what should be indicated is CG-SDT-TAT expiry not the termination of CG-SDT procedure. Thus, we propose followings:  1> when the *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* expires:  2> clear any configured uplink grants;  2> if a PDCCH addressed to the MAC entity’s C-RNTI after initial transmission for the CG-SDT with CCCH message has not been received:  3> consider onging CG-SDT procedure as terminated;  2> flush all HARQ buffers;  2> maintain NTA (defined in TS 38.211 [8]) of this TAG.  2> indicate *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* expiry to upper layers. |  |
| LG411 | 1> when instruction from the upper layer has been received for stopping the *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer*:  2> stop the *cg-SDT-TimerAlignmentTimer*.  The UE behavior at CG-SDT-TAT stop is not clear. Does the UE just stops the running CG-SDT-TAT without performing expiry behavior, e.g. clear CG resource, flush HARQ buffers, etc?  We think stop case is not needed, and it should be “expiry”. | Change the text as follows.  1> when instruction from the upper layer has been received for expiring the *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer*:  2> expire the *cg-SDT-TimerAlignmentTimer*.  If it is agreed, RRC CR may also need to be changed. |  |
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### 5.3.1 DL Assignment reception

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
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5.3.2.2 HARQ process

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
| S406 | 1> if the *timeAlignmentTimer*, associated with the TAG containing the Serving Cell on which the HARQ feedback is to be transmitted, is stopped or expired and if the *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer*, if configured, is stopped or expired:  2> not instruct the physical layer to generate acknowledgement(s) of the data in this TB.  1> else:  2> instruct the physical layer to generate acknowledgement(s) of the data in this TB. | Similar comment as comment 1 of S 405  1> if the CG-SDT procedure is not ongoing; and  1> if the *timeAlignmentTimer*, associated with the TAG containing the Serving Cell on which the HARQ feedback is to be transmitted, is stopped or expired ~~and if the~~ *~~cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer~~*~~, if configured, is stopped or expired~~:  1> else if the CG-SDT procedure is ongoing; and  1> if the *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer*, is stopped or expired:  2> not instruct the physical layer to generate acknowledgement(s) of the data in this TB.  1> else:  2> instruct the physical layer to generate acknowledgement(s) of the data in this TB.  LG: Disagree with S406. We are fine with the current text.  Ericsson: agree with S406 in that *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* is not optional | [Rapp] the current RRC CR marks it as optional. We can come back to this later if the timer is mandatory.  LG: Related to LG411, if there is no case of CG-SDT-TAT stop, we propose to remove “stopped” for CG-SDT-TAT. |
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### 5.4.1 UL Grant reception

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
| L402 | Confirmation of initial CG-SDT message (CCCH) is according to previous RAN2 agreements an UL grant for an **initial** transmission. According to current version of T38.321 the confirmation is mentioning UL grants in general. This can be found in several different sections.  “after the initial transmission for the CG-SDT with CCCH message, uplink grant or downlink assignment has been received on PDCCH addressed to the MAC entity’s C-RNTI (i.e., subsequent new transmission) “ | after the initial transmission for the CG-SDT with CCCH message, uplink grant for initial transmission or downlink assignment has been received on PDCCH addressed to the MAC entity’s C-RNTI (i.e., subsequent new transmission)  LG: Disagree with L402. No further clarification is needed.  Ericsson: we have the agreement from RAN2#116-ebis “  Subsequent downlink transmission can serve as an implicit acknowledgement for initial CG-SDT but not for subsequent CG-SDT.  Which makes the specification text fine. | [Rapp] Not quite sure what does it mean by “uplink grant for initial transmission”. I think the current CR is aligned with the previous agreement that the confirmation can be any ul grant or downlink assignement the UE receives on PDCCH addressed to C-RNTI after initial transmssion   1. Similar to legacy, any pdcch addressed to C-RNTI for initial CG transmission should be treated as a confirmation of successful initial CG transmission regardless of HARQ PID |
| Z002 | 3> if the *configuredGrantTimer* is not running or not configured, and, after the initial transmission for the CG-SDT with CCCH message, uplink grant or downlink assignment has been received on PDCCH addressed to the MAC entity’s C-RNTI (i.e., subsequent new transmission): | Same as Z001, the confirmation for the first UL message should be any PDCCH addressed to the C-RNTI of the UE.  Propose to change as follows:  3> if the *configuredGrantTimer* is not running or not configured, and, PDCCH addressed to the MAC entity’s C-RNTI has been received after the initial transmission of the CG-SDT with CCCH message (i.e., subsequent new transmission):  Samsung: We are fine with ZTE’s suggestion  LG: Agree with Z002.  Ericsson: fine with Z002 | [Rapp] OK, corrected. |
| Z003 | Editor’s NOTE: FFS whether at *configuredGrantTimer* expiration, it is considered as confirmation has been received for the initial CG-SDT transmission | Our understanding is that in this case, SDT failure should be triggered (maybe we can consider that in this case the CG-SDT-TAT has expired which would automatically trigger the necessary procedure in RRC ).  LG: We think SDT failure should be triggered in this case.  If CGT is not running, CG-SDT-RT is not running, and initial transmission has not been acknowledged, the current running CR means that the UE does not do anything (just relying on SDT failure timer).  We think it is not desirable to have the MAC protocol stuck in certain case. Thus, in the addressed case, triggering SDT failure is simple in our view. | [Rapp] We can give it a try here and see if companies are OK with triggering SDT failure for initial CG-SDT. Corrected in section 5.4.2.2 |
| C400 | It was agreed that  9. The UE is allowed to initiate subsequent UL data transmission only after the reception of confirmation of initial transmission from the gNB  In our understanding, the network confirmation can also be the retransmission command scheduled by CS-RNTI for initial transmission. So we think this case should be considered for NDI toggling. | Make the following changes.  2> else if the *cg-SDT-RetransmissionTimer* is configured and not running for the corresponding HARQ process or if CG-SDT procedure is triggered as in clause 5.x while *cg-SDT-RetransmissionTimer* is not configured;  3> if the configured uplink grant is for the initial transmission for the CG-SDT with CCCH message (i.e., initial new transmission); or  3> if the *configuredGrantTimer* is not running or not configured, and, after the initial transmission for the CG-SDT with CCCH message, uplink grant or downlink assignment has been received on PDCCH addressed to the MAC entity’s C-RNTI, or uplink grant has been received on PDCCH addressed to the MAC entity’s CS-RNTI (i.e., subsequent new transmission):  4> consider the NDI bit to have been toggled;  4> deliver the configured uplink grant and the associated HARQ information to the HARQ entity.  3> else if the previous uplink grant delivered to the HARQ entity for the same HARQ process was a configured uplink grant for initial transmission of CG-SDT with CCCH message or for its retransmission; and  3> if uplink grant or downlink assignment has not been received on PDCCH addressed to the MAC entity’s C-RNTI and uplink grant has not been received on PDCCH addressed to the MAC entity’s CS-RNTI (i.e., retransmission for initial CG-SDT transmission):  4> consider the NDI bit to have not been toggled;  4> deliver the configured uplink grant and the associated HARQ information to the HARQ entity. | [Rapp] if it is retransmission, the initial CG-SDT transmission still has not been confirmed. Then the UE cannot perform subsequent new transmission. |
| LG412 | 2> else if the *cg-SDT-RetransmissionTimer* is configured and not running for the corresponding HARQ process or if CG-SDT procedure is triggered as in clause 5.x while *cg-SDT-RetransmissionTimer* is not configured;  3> if the configured uplink grant is for the initial transmission for the CG-SDT with CCCH message (i.e., initial new transmission); or  3> if the *configuredGrantTimer* is not running or not configured, and, PDCCH addressed to the MAC entity’s C-RNTI has been received after the initial transmission of the CG-SDT with CCCH message (i.e., subsequent new transmission):  4> consider the NDI bit to have been toggled;  4> deliver the configured uplink grant and the associated HARQ information to the HARQ entity.  3> else if the previous uplink grant delivered to the HARQ entity for the same HARQ process was a configured uplink grant for initial transmission of CG-SDT with CCCH message or for its retransmission; and  3> if uplink grant or downlink assignment has not been received on PDCCH addressed to the MAC entity’s C-RNTI (i.e., retransmission for initial CG-SDT transmission):  4> consider the NDI bit to have not been toggled;  4> deliver the configured uplink grant and the associated HARQ information to the HARQ entity.  Yellow part: In other cases, UL grant or DL assignment is not mentioned. If there is no special reason, we want to have same text, i.e. “PDCCH addressed to the MAC entity’s C-RNTI has not been received”  Green part: They are same behavior, and could be put out of the loop. | 2> else if the *cg-SDT-RetransmissionTimer* is configured and not running for the corresponding HARQ process or if CG-SDT procedure is triggered as in clause 5.x while *cg-SDT-RetransmissionTimer* is not configured;  3> if the configured uplink grant is for the initial transmission for the CG-SDT with CCCH message (i.e., initial new transmission); or  3> if the *configuredGrantTimer* is not running or not configured, and, PDCCH addressed to the MAC entity’s C-RNTI has been received after the initial transmission of the CG-SDT with CCCH message (i.e., subsequent new transmission):  4> consider the NDI bit to have been toggled;  3> else if the previous uplink grant delivered to the HARQ entity for the same HARQ process was a configured uplink grant for initial transmission of CG-SDT with CCCH message or for its retransmission; and  3> if PDCCH addressed to the MAC entity’s C-RNTI has not been received (i.e., retransmission for initial CG-SDT transmission):  4> consider the NDI bit to have not been toggled;  3> deliver the configured uplink grant and the associated HARQ information to the HARQ entity |  |
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#### 5.4.2.1 HARQ Entity

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
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#### 5.4.2.2 HARQ process

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
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### 5.4.4 Scheduling Request

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
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### 5.4.6 Power Headroom Reporting

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
| C40~~0~~1 | We think it is not necessary to add the description in PHR clause since there are related procedures above. For example:  2> cancel all triggered PHR(s). | Remove the following description.  All triggered PHRs shall be cancelled when there is an ongoing SDT procedure as in clause 5.x and the UL grant(s) can accommodate all pending data available for transmission but is not sufficient to additionally accommodate the PHR MAC CE plus its subheader.  LG: Disagree with C401. Difference from the legacy is that the SDT UE cancels PHR when all data is included in the PDU. In legacy, the UE cancels PHR when the PHR MAC CE is included in the PDU. | [Rapp] Indeed this is sth new. Agree with LG and keep it as it is. |
| N001 | We disagree with C4001 comment above but think the added text should be captured in the procedural part. | Add the text into the procedural text:  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 SDT procedure is ongoing as specified in clause 5.x and the allocated UL resources can accommodate all pending data available for transmission but is not sufficient to additionally accommodate the PHR MAC CE plus its subheader, as a result of LCP as defined in clause 5.4.3.1:  2> cancel all triggered PHR(s).  1>else 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:   [NEC] We agree C4001 is not correct. The original text is fine for us, since for BSR, the similar way is used. But also OK with Nokia’s suggestion.  LG: We prefer current text, because it is similar to BSR text.  [CATT]We are OK with the above suggestions. | [Rapp] Same view with LG on the current test resemblance with BSR canlcellation. |
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### 5.8.2 Uplink

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
| Z004 | 2> if the RSRP of the SSB corresponding to the configured uplink grant is above the *cg-SDT-RSRP-ThresholdSSB*: (i.e., SSB for initial and subsequent new CG-SDT transmission):  3> indicate the SSB index corresponding to the configured uplink grant to the lower layer;  3> consider this configured uplink grant occurs. | The word “occurs” is a bit unclear. Maybe we can replace the highlighted bullet point with the following:  3> consider this configured uplink grant as valid.  [Nokia] Agree with Z004  LG: Agree with Z004. | [Rapp] Thanks, corrected. |
| Z005 | 1> else:  2> initiate Random Access procedure in clause 5.1. | In this case, the configured grant should be considered as invalid  1> else:  2> consider this configured uplink grant as invalid;  2> initiate Random Access procedure in clause 5.1.  [Nokia] Agree with Z005  LG: Disagree with Z005. We agree with NEC reply to Z006. | [Rapp] CG-SDT resource will only be used when it is triggered in 5.x according to the following text in 5.8.2. So the revision is not needed.  For an uplink grant configured for configured grant Type 1 for CG-SDT on the selected uplink carrier as in clause 5.x, when CG-SDT is triggered and not terminated, the MAC entity shall for each configured grant valid according to TS 38.214 [7] for which the above formula is satisfied: |
| Z006 | 2> initiate Random Access procedure in clause 5.1. | We wonder if the intention with this is to trigger RACH for each CG occasion even if there is no UL data buffered at the UE?  In the agreement, we said that: if there is no available SSB above the configured RSRP CG-SDT threshold, the HARQ entity doesn’t use the CG-SDT resource, and the UE triggers SR when there is no valid UL grant (UE falls back to legacy RA for SR).  Samsung: Agree we should trigger RA procedure in this case. SR will be triggered as per legacy procedure if UE has UL data to transmit and there is no valid UL grant, SR will trigger RA  [Nokia] Disagree with above understanding. Intention should be to consider the CG occasion only in case the UE has data to transmit. And RA should be triggered in case the SSBs are not valid as in the current running CR and there is UL data. Please note that UL skipping applies here as well and we can consider if any further spec change is actually required.  However, relying solely to SR trigger does not work. When the CG is not valid (SSB RSRP below threshold) and UE has data to transmit but there is no new BSR trigger (note that this data can have appeared after the previous BSR transmission so NW does not know about this), the UE cannot do anything but wait for a new BSR trigger. Also the NW has no knowledge that RSRP of the SSBs configured with CG fell short and is hence not scheduling any dynamic grants; or it may even be scheduling over the previously used CG beam but the UE cannot decode due to beam is gone. So this procedure is closed to beam failure recovery than scheduling request.  Hence, the RA trigger as in the current spec is correct and according to agreement made in RAN2#115-e:  “During subsequent CG transmission phase (i.e. after the UE has received response from NW) UE can initiate at least legacy RACH procedure (e.g. trigger due to no UL resources).  No MAC PDU rebuilding is required.  FFS if the RA-SDT RA resources can be used for subsequent data.  a.      At least the following conditions are agreed: (1) no qualified SSB when the evaluation is performed; (2) when TA is invalid; (3) when SR is triggered due to lack of UL resource”  Note that the legacy SR trigger is covered by the above point (3).  [NEC] we think “2> initiate Random Access procedure in clause 5.1” should be removed. We understand the agreement “(UE falls back to legacy RA for SR) implies the following text in the current spec:  2> if a Regular BSR has been triggered and *logicalChannelSR-DelayTimer* is not running:  3> if there is no UL-SCH resource available for a new transmission; or  3> if the MAC entity is configured with configured uplink grant(s) and the Regular BSR was triggered for a logical channel for which *logicalChannelSR-Mask* is set to *false*; or  3> if the UL-SCH resources available for a new transmission do not meet the LCP mapping restrictions (see clause 5.4.3.1) configured for the logical channel that triggered the BSR:  4> trigger a Scheduling Request.  This implies when SSB is not available for CG-SDT, SR/RACH will be triggered only when BSR is also being triggered. And the sentence in 5.8 should be removed to avoid confusion.  LG: We agree with NEC’s comment. Removing “else” part may be clear. | [Rapp] we have sympathy with Nokia’s comment. Actually, we have the following agreement in the last meeting that when no SSB is above the threshold, RA should be triggered.  I think the previous agreement focuses on triggering RACH rather than SR that we should not have too many interpretations on the “SR” part.   1. Confirm earlier agreement: During subsequent CG transmission phase (i.e. after the UE has received response from NW), if there is no available SSB above the configured RSRP CG-SDT threshold, the HARQ entity doesn’t use the CG-SDT resource, and the UE triggers SR when there is no valid UL grant (UE falls back to legacy RA for SR) (19/20). |
| C402 | It is not necessary to trigger RA-SDT. For example, when there is no uplink PDU on the CGO, the UE can skip the CG grant and no RA-SDT will be triggered.  1> else:  2> initiate Random Access procedure in clause 5.1. | We have the same comments as ZTE.  LG: We don’t think RA procedure here is RA-SDT. This should be legacy RA. But, it is more clear to remove whole “else” part. | [Rapp] This is different from RA-SDT. |
| NEC001 | It seems the i.e. part is not placing at a correct place  2> if after initial transmission for CG-SDT with CCCH message has been performed according to clause 5.4.1, uplink grant or downlink assignment has not been received on PDCCH addressed to the MAC entity’s C-RNTI, and the SSB corresponding to the configured UL grant has the same SSB index as the SSB selected for initial transmission for CG-SDT with CCCH message (i.e., SSB for retransmission of initial transmission of CG-SDT);or | Change the i.e. part to the following place:  2> if after initial transmission for CG-SDT with CCCH message has been performed according to clause 5.4.1, uplink grant or downlink assignment has not been received on PDCCH addressed to the MAC entity’s C-RNTI, and the SSB corresponding to the configured UL grant (i.e., SSB for retransmission of initial transmission of CG-SDT) has the same SSB index as the SSB selected for initial transmission for CG-SDT with CCCH message ~~(i.e., SSB for retransmission of initial transmission of CG-SDT)~~;or | [Rapp] this ie is for clarifying different cases. Better to keep it in the current place to allow for continuous reading |
| LG402 | “Only Type 1 can be configured for SDT.” | Text improvement:  “Only configured grant Type 1 can be configured for CG-SDT.” | [Rapp] OK |
| I402 | The “Shall” in the middle and later “for each...” on the middle of the pragrpah seem strange.  For an uplink grant configured for configured grant Type 1 for CG-SDT on the selected uplink carrier as in clause 5.x, when CG-SDT is triggered and not terminated, the MAC entity shall for each configured grant valid according to TS 38.214 [7] for which the above formula is satisfied: | We suggest the following update  *\*\*\* suggested updated to TP – START \*\*\**  For an uplink grant configured for configured grant Type 1 for CG-SDT on the selected uplink carrier as in clause 5.x, when CG-SDT is triggered and not terminated, ~~the MAC entity shall~~ for each configured grant valid according to TS 38.214 [7] for which the above formula is satisfied, the MAC shall:  *\*\*\* suggested updated to TP – STOP \*\*\**  LG: Agree with I402. |  |

## 5.12 MAC reset

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
| N002 | It seems the “*timeAlignmentTimers”* consists also the *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* and the following change is not needed:  1> consider all *timeAlignmentTimer*s and *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer*, if configured, as expired and perform the corresponding actions in clause 5.2; | Remove the addition.  LG: Disagree with N002. The legacy TAT and CG-SDT-TAT are different timers. | [Rapp] Same view as LG |
| LG403 | “1> cancel, if any, triggered Small Data Transmission procedure;” | Text improvement (for terminology alignment):  “1> cancel, if any, triggered SDT procedure;” | OK |

## 5.15 Bandwidth Part (BWP) operation

### 5.15.1 Downlink and Uplink

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
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## 5.16 SUL operation

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
| LG404 | “- Small Data Transmission as specified in clause 5.x.” | Text improvement (for terminology alignment):  “- the SDT procedure as specified in clause 5.x.” | OK |

## 5.x Small Data Transmission

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
| N003 | The following text an be improved:  1> if the RSRP of the downlink pathloss reference is higher than *sdt-RSRP-Threshold*, if configured: | Proposing to check first if the threshold is configured  1> if *sdt-RSRP-Threshold* is configured and the RSRP of the downlink pathloss reference is higher than *sdt-RSRP-Threshold*~~, if configured~~: | [Rapp] OK |
| N004 | The following seems misleading, the RA resources are not to indicate SDT cause:  2> else if there is a set of Random Access resources to indicate SDT cause are available according to clause 5.1.1b on the selected UL carrier: | Proposal:  2> else if there is ~~set of~~ Random Access resources configured for ~~to~~ ~~indicate~~ SDT ~~cause are available~~ according to clause 5.1.1b on the selected UL carrier:  LG: Agree with N004, but propose following.  “if a set of Random Access resources for RA-SDT are available according to clause 5.1.1b” | [Rapp] adopted the LG’s TP |
| LG405 | “ - *rsrp-ThresholdSSB-SUL*: RSRP threshold for the selection between the NUL carrier and SUL carrier for SDT;”  This threshold is legacy threshold used for RA procedure, and not specific to SDT. It is already specified in 5.1.1, and doesn’t need to be specified here. | Remove the following text from 5.x, as shown in green highlighted text in LG409.  “ - *rsrp-ThresholdSSB-SUL*: RSRP threshold for the selection between the NUL carrier and SUL carrier for SDT;” | [Rapp] it is legacy parameter but it is specified in the 5.1.1. The intention is that the parameter is used in this clause  LG: This parameter is not only for SDT but for legacy RA. If we keep this, readers may be confused because same parameter has different description. |
| LG406 | In 5.x, the procedure ends with “indicate to the upper layers that the conditions for initiating SDT procedure are fulfilled”. There is no text regarding “initiating SDT procedure”. | Add “perform SDT procedure”, as shown in yellow highlighted text in LG409. | [Rapp] OK corrected. |
| LG407 | “consider *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* as expired, if running,”  Does it mean that if the CG-SDT-TAT is stopped, the UE does not consider the CG-SDT-TAT as expired?  We think even if the CG-SDT-TAT is stopped, the UE shall consider the CG-SDT-TAT as expired. | Remove “if running”, as shown in cyan highlighted text in LG409. | [Rapp] OK corrected. |
| LG408 | “if there is a set of Random Access resources to indicate SDT cause are available according to clause 5.1.1b”  The text “indicate SDT cause” is not clear. The text may need to be updated after RACH partitioning CR is finalized.  Editorial: “there is” should be removed. | Change the text, as shown in purple highlighted text in LG409.  “if a set of Random Access resources for RA-SDT are available according to clause 5.1.1b” | ok |
| LG409 | Text improvement. | Suggest following changes to 5.x. 5.x Small Data Transmission The MAC entity may be configured by RRC with SDT and the SDT procedure may be initiated by RRC layer. The SDT procedure can be performed either by Random Access procedure with 2-step RA type or 4-step RA type (i.e., RA-SDT) or by configured grant Type 1 (i.e., CG-SDT).  RRC configures the following parameters for SDT procedure:  - *sdt-DataVolumeThreshold*: data volume threshold for the UE to determine whether to perform SDT procedure;  - *sdt-RSRP-Threshold*: RSRP threshold for UE to determine whether to perform SDT procedure;  - *cg-SDT-RSRP-ThresholdSSB*: an RSRP threshold configured for SSB selection for CG-SDT.  The MAC entity shall, if initiated by the upper layers for SDT procedure:  1> if the data volume of the pending UL data across all RBs configured for SDT is less than or equal to *sdt-DataVolumeThreshold*; and  NOTE: For SDT procedure, the MAC entity also considers the suspended RBs configured with SDT for data volume calculation. It is up to the UE’s implementation how the UE calculates the data volume for the suspended RBs. Size of the CCCH message is not considered for data volume calculation  1> if the RSRP of the downlink pathloss reference is higher than *sdt-RSRP-Threshold*, if configured:  2> if the Serving Cell for SDT is configured with supplementary uplink as specified in TS 38.331 [5]; and  2> if the RSRP of the downlink pathloss reference is less than *rsrp-ThresholdSSB-SUL*:  3> select the SUL carrier.  2> else:  3> select the NUL carrier.  2> if CG-SDT is configured on the selected UL carrier, and TA of the configured grant Type 1 resource is valid according to clause 5.x.1; and  2> if at least one SSB configured for CG-SDT with SS-RSRP above *cg-SDT-RSRP-ThresholdSSB* is available:  3> indicate to the upper layers that the conditions for initiating SDT procedure are fulfilled;  3> perform CG-SDT procedure on the selected UL carrier according to clause 5.8.2.  2> else if a set of Random Access resources for RA-SDT are available according to clause 5.1.1b on the selected UL carrier:  3> consider *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* as expired, and perform the corresponding actions in clause 5.2;  3> indicate to the upper layers that the conditions for initiating SDT procedure are fulfilled;  3> perform RA-SDT procedure on the selected UL carrer according to clause 5.1.  2> else:  3> indicate to the upper layers that the conditions for initiating SDT procedure are not fulfilled;  1> else:  2> indicate to the upper layers that the conditions for initiating SDT procedure are not fulfilled.  If RA-SDT is selected above and after the Random Access procedure is successfully completed (see clause 5.1.6), the UE monitors PDCCH addressed to C-RNTI until the RA-SDT procedure is terminated. If CG-SDT is selected above and after the initial transmission for CG-SDT is performed, the UE monitors PDCCH addressed to C-RNTI and CS-RNTI until the CG-SDT procedure is terminated. | [Rapp] Corrected |

### 5.x.1 TA validation for CG-SDT

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
| S407 | 2> if CG-SDT is configured on the selected UL carrier, and TA of the configured grant type 1 resource is valid according to clause 5.x.1; and  2> if at least one SSB configured for CG-SDT with SS-RSRP above *cg-SDT-RSRP-ThresholdSSB* is available:  3> indicate to the upper layers that the conditions for initiating SDT are fulfilled;  3> select CG-SDT on the selected UL carrier according to clause 5.8.2 for SDT. | Comment: MAC entity should also check if *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* is running or not | OK |
| S408 | 2> else if there is a set of Random Access resources to indicate SDT cause are available according to clause 5.1.1b on the selected UL carrier:  3> consider *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* as expired, if running and perform the corresponding actions in clause 5.2;  3> indicate to the upper layers that the conditions for initiating SDT are fulfilled;  2> else:  3> indicate to the upper layers that the conditions to initiate SDT are not fulfilled; | Comment: set of Random Access resources to indicate SDT cause should be changed to  “Random Access resources for SDT”  Terms like SDT cause , set, are misleading/unclear.  2> else if ~~there is a set of~~ Random Access resources ~~to indicate~~ for SDT ~~cause~~ are available according to clause 5.1.1b on the selected UL carrier:  3> consider *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* as expired, if running and perform the corresponding actions in clause 5.2;  3> indicate to the upper layers that the conditions for initiating SDT are fulfilled;  2> else:  3> indicate to the upper layers that the conditions to initiate SDT are not fulfilled; | Corrected as above reply to LG |
| LG410 | The MAC entity shall:  1> if the UE is configured with *measObject* for the serving cell where the UE receives configuration for CG-SDT:  2> store the RSRP of the downlink pathloss reference derived based on the *measObject* configured for the serving cell as in TS 38.331.  1> else if Timing Advance Command MAC CE is received for *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* as in clause 5.2; or  1> if Timing Advance Command was received in a Random Access Response message or in a MsgB for *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* as in clause 5.2 and the Random Access Procedure is successfully completed:  2> update the stored downlink pathloss reference with the current RSRP value of the downlink pathloss reference.  We don’t understand why the above highlighted texts are added. There was no agreement on this, and we think such update of the downlink pathloss reference is not needed. | Remove the yellow highlighted text. | [Rapp] We have made the following agreement by adopting the same mechanism as PUR.  The highlighted part is the same as the PRU procedure.  LG: RAN2 agreement in RAN2#113 is as follows.   1. From RAN2 point of view, assume similar to PUR, that we introduce a TA validation mechanism for SDT based on RSRP change, i.e. RSRP-based threshold(s) are configured. Ask RAN1 to confirm. FFS on how to handle CG configuration when TA expires or when is invalid due to RSRP threshold. Details of the TA validation procedure can be further discussed.   What is agreed is TA validation based on RSRP change similar to PUR. We don’t think this agreement applies to update of pathloss reference.  This issue was never discussed before, and we think such update is not needed for SDT.  Thus, we object to have it for SDT. |

## Any Other Clause

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
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# Post116bis-e

## 3.2 Definitions

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested change/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
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### 5.1.2 Random Access Resource selection

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
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### 5.1.2a Random Access Resource selection for 2-step RA type

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
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### 5.1.3 Random Access Preamble transmission

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
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### 5.1.3a MSGA transmission

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
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### 5.1.4a MSGB reception and contention resolution for 2-step random access

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
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### 5.1.5 Contention Resolution

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
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## 5.2 Maintenance of Uplink Time Alignment

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
| L301 | The “RACH procedure” is not used in MAC specification. It should be changed to “Random Access procedure”. | Change “RACH procedure” to “Random Access procedure”. | [Rapp] Thanks, corrected |
| L302 | In current MAC specification, which NTA should be used is not specified. There are three places where NTA is mentioned, but the details of NTA handling should be specified in PHY specification.  1> when a Timing Advance Command MAC CE is received, and if an NTA (as defined in TS 38.211 [8]) has been maintained with the indicated TAG:  1> when a *timeAlignmentTimer* expires:  2> if the *timeAlignmentTimer* is associated with the PTAG:  3> flush all HARQ buffers for all Serving Cells;  3> notify RRC to release PUCCH for all Serving Cells, if configured;  3> notify RRC to release SRS for all Serving Cells, if configured;  3> clear any configured downlink assignments and configured uplink grants;  3> clear any PUSCH resource for semi-persistent CSI reporting;  3> consider all running *timeAlignmentTimer*s as expired;  3> maintain NTA (defined in TS 38.211 [8]) of all TAGs.  2> else if the *timeAlignmentTimer* is associated with an STAG, then for all Serving Cells belonging to this TAG:  3> flush all HARQ buffers;  3> notify RRC to release PUCCH, if configured;  3> notify RRC to release SRS, if configured;  3> clear any configured downlink assignments and configured uplink grants;  3> clear any PUSCH resource for semi-persistent CSI reporting;  3> maintain NTA (defined in TS 38.211 [8]) of this TAG. | Remove the following text.  4> if *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* is running and the RACH procedure is not triggered for RA-SDT as in clause 5.x:  5> the UE restores the NTA value used before the most recent reception of Random Access Reponse message. | [Rapp] we understand the concern that NTA is maintained by another spec. But, in the current MAC spec, the MAC already can handle the NTA. By the “apply the TAC for this TAG” below, I guess the MAC layer changes the value of maintained NTA, right? So, we think the change here does not create a precedence here  1> when a Timing Advance Command is received in a Random Access Response message for a Serving Cell belonging to a TAG or in a MSGB for an SpCell:  2> if the Random Access Preamble was not selected by the MAC entity among the contention-based Random Access Preamble:  3> apply the Timing Advance Command for this TAG;  3> start or restart the *timeAlignmentTimer* associated with this TAG.  No changed is made  [LGE] We should be careful when implementing a feature in the MAC specification. The maintenance of NTA value has been specified in PHY specification. If NTA value maintenance starts to be specified in MAC specification for SDT, all other features will propose to include NTA value maintenance in the MAC specification in a future. Spec maintenance is as important as implementing a feature.  For this case, it is desirable to send LS to RAN1 to include this change.  [Rapp] As clarify above, the current spec already handles the NTA by the procedure “apply the timing advance command for this TAG”. If you think the current spec is problematic, please submit CR to R15 and we can comeback to this later.  [LGE] Current spec has no problem. It only says “maintain NTA”. It does not say which value should be used for NTA. Your new text makes the MAC to decide NTA value, which has not been done in legacy MAC specification.  [Rapp] Add the R1 reference |
| L303 | There is no agreement on cg-SDT-TAT expiry at successful contention resolution. And we don’t agree that the timer expires in this case. Keeping the timer running does not cause any problem. | Remove the following text.  3> when the Contention Resolution is considered successful for RA-SDT with msg3/msgA including CCCH message as in clause 5.1:  4> considered *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* as expired, if running. | [Rapp]The following has been agreed that it is up to the rapporteur to decide    No change is made  [LGE] What can be left for MAC rapporteur is how to capture the agreement, not the MAC behavior. As majority companies see the need to restart the CG-SDT-TAT, we should follow the majority view unless there is critical problem.  [Rapp] will be handled in the email discussion and the current editor’s NOTE already considers this.  Editor’s NOTE: Whether the UE consider *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer*as expired after the UE sends the acknowledgement of msg4/msgB |
| L304 | In the running CR, the UE restarts the cg-SDT-TAT only when the legacy TAT is not running. However, the cg-SDT-TAT is independent of legacy TAT, and the UE should restart the cg-SDT-TAT even if the legacy TAT is running.  2> else if the *timeAlignmentTimer* associated with this TAG is not running:  3> when the Contention Resolution is considered successful for RACH procedure triggered during CG-SDT procedure:  4> restarts the *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer*. | Make the following behavior independent from the legacy TAT running/not running.  3> when the Contention Resolution is considered successful for RACH procedure triggered during CG-SDT procedure:  4> restarts the *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer*. | [Rapp]The following has been agreed that it is up to the rapporteur to decide    No change is made  [LGE] What can be left for MAC rapporteur is how to capture the agreement, not the MAC behavior. Moreover, there is no agreement that the UE restarts the cg-SDT-TAT only when the legacy TAT is running. Our understanding is that the cg-SDT-TAT is independent from the legacy TAT, and the cg-SDT-TAT should be restarted regardless of whether the legacy TAT is running. |
| L305 | We don’t agree that the received TAC is ignored when the legacy TAT is not running. The UE should restart the cg-SDT-TAT at successful contention resolution.  2> else:  3> ignore the received Timing Advance Command. | Make the following behavior independent from the legacy TAT running/not running.  3> when the Contention Resolution is considered successful for RACH procedure triggered during CG-SDT procedure:  4> restarts the *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* | [Rapp]  The following procedure is not affected by the change made above for CG-SDT and this is legacy spec.  2> else:  3> ignore the received Timing Advance Command.  No change is made  [LGE] Similar to L304, the cg-SDT-TAT should be restarted regardless of whether the legacy TAT is running. You wrote the restart behavior in the loop of “when the legacy TAT is not running”. It means that the restart of cg-SDT-TAT is not performed when the legacy TAT is running. There is no agreement on this, and we don’t agree with this behavior.  [Rapp] The condition “if the timerAlignmentTimer is not running” is for when the UE receives RAR, not the time when the UE performs contention resolution. Can you clarify under which scenario for CG-SDT, the legacy TAT is running at the time of RAR reception?  For CG-SDT, legacy TAT is only running when legacy RACH is triggered.  [LGE] Legacy RACH can be triggered during CG-SDT procedure due to absence of CG-SDT resource. Then, the legacy TAT can be started. After the legacy RACH is completed, the UE can continue the CG-SDT procedure, and if another legacy RACH is triggered due to absence of CG-SDT resource, the UE can receive RAR while the legacy TAT is running.  Another example is that the UE triggers CG-SDT procedure, and received TAC MAC CE during the CG-SDT procedure. Then, the UE starts the legacy TAT and restarts the CG-TAT. During the CG-SDT procedure, legacy RACH can be triggered due to absence of CG-SDT resource. Then, the UE can receive RAR while the legacy TAT is running.  [Rapp] corrected for the case when TAC MAC CE is received during CG-SDT and prohibit the start/restart of legacy TAT |
| C301 | We think it should be capital for the first letter in the following descriptions:  msgA/msg3/msg4/msgB. | Change the first letter in the following description into capital letter:  msgA/msg3/msg4/msgB | [Rapp]  Change msg3 to Msg3  msg4 is only in the editor’s note. No change is made  Change msgA to MSGA  msgB is only in the editor’s note. No change is made |
| C302 | We agree with L303 that there is no agreement *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* is stopped when the Contention Resolution is considered successful for RA-SDT with msg3/msgA including CCCH message. | Change it to FFS to the following text:  3> when the Contention Resolution is considered successful for RA-SDT with msg3/msgA including CCCH message as in clause 5.1:  4> considered *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* as expired, if running. | [Rapp] See the reply to L303 |
| C303 | There is no agreement that the MAC entity will restart *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* when the Contention Resolution is considered successful.  This is one FFS in RAN2#116bis-e meeting:  FFS and leave it to rapporteur If RAR TAC is received during legacy RA procedure, the CG-SDT-TAT restarts at successful contention resolution | Change it to FFS to the following text.  3> when the Contention Resolution is considered successful for RACH procedure triggered during CG-SDT procedure:  4> restarts the *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer*. | [Rapp] the text in red has been clear. See the reply above |
| Z301 | 1> when a Timing Advance Command MAC CE is received and *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* is configured:  2> start or restart the *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer*. | The CG-TAT timer will only be started in case CG resource is received in RRC release. Once the timer expired/stopped, the timer shall not be start again unless RRC release with CG resource is received.  ------------- Proposed change ----------------------------  1> when a Timing Advance Command MAC CE is received and *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* is running:  2> restart the *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer*. | [Rapp] corrected |
| Z302 | - *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* which controls how long the MAC entity considers the uplink transmission for CG-SDT to be uplink time aligned. | FFS whether subsequent transmission in CG-SDT should be allowed in case *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* is expired but legacy TAT is running, if we agree to maintain two TAT timer simultaneously. | [Rapp] Thanks for the comments.  Added the editor’s note |
| Z303 | 1> when the configuration for *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* is received:  2> start or restart the *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer*. | Since MAC will be reset before RRC configure the *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* timer to MAC, it seems we can remove the “restart”. | [Rapp] Agree with the comment that there is no scenario to restart the timer.  Remove the restart |

### 5.3.1 DL Assignment reception

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#### 5.3.2.1 HARQ Entity

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5.3.2.2 HARQ process

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
| L306 | It is not clear what the highlighted text means.  1> if the transmission for the HARQ process is initiated for downlink transmission for CG-SDT procedure and *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* is stopped or expired: | Need clarification. | [Rapp] This means that either legacy TAT or CG-SDT-TAT is running, the UE can send the HARQ ACK to the UE. If the CG-SDT-TAT is running while the legacy TAT is not running, the UE can also send ACK. With the previous text without the change, this is not possible  [LGE] See our reply to L307. |
| L307 | In the running CR, it seems that if the legacy TAT is not running, the UE is not allowed to transmit HARQ feedback even if cg-SDT-TAT is running. However, we think the UE should be able to transmit HARQ feedback if cg-SDT-TAT is running regardless of whether the legacy TAT is running or not.  1> if the *timeAlignmentTimer*, associated with the TAG containing the Serving Cell on which the HARQ feedback is to be transmitted, is stopped or expired; or  1> if the transmission for the HARQ process is initiated for downlink transmission for CG-SDT procedure and *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* is stopped or expired:  2> not instruct the physical layer to generate acknowledgement(s) of the data in this TB. | Need restructuring (after the highlighted text in L306 becomes clear). | [Rapp]  Change the “or” to “and”  [LGE] Changing “or” to “and” changes the legacy behavior.  Instead, the change should be something like below.  1> if the *timeAlignmentTimer*, associated with the TAG containing the Serving Cell on which the HARQ feedback is to be transmitted, is stopped or expired, and the *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer*, if configured, is stopped or expired;  2> not instruct the physical layer to generate acknowledgement(s) of the data in this TB.  [Rapp] Corrected |
| Z304 | 1> if the transmission for the HARQ process is initiated for downlink transmission for CG-SDT procedure and *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* is stopped or expired:  2> not instruct the physical layer to generate acknowledgement(s) of the data in this TB. | FFS whether it is possible that CG-TAT expired but legacy TAT is running, during CG-SDT.  whether DG is allowed in case CG-TAT expired while legacy TAT is sill running? | [Rapp] According to the current procedure, this is not possible. This issue is included in the editor’s NOTE above. |

### 5.4.1 UL Grant reception

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
| L308 | In the running CR, it seems that the UE keeps performing retransmission of initial CG-SDT transmission even if the CGT expires (yellow highlighted text).  In legacy, the UE is allowed to perform retransmission only while the CGT is running. We want to keep this principle, i.e. retransmission is not allowed if CGT is not running.  2> else if the *cg-SDT-RetransmissionTimer* is configured and not running or if CG-SDT is configured while *cg-SDT-RetransmissionTimer* is not configured, for the corresponding HARQ process;  3> if the transmission is for the initial transmission for the CG-SDT with CCCH message (i.e., initial new transmission); or  3> if the *configuredGrantTimer* is not running, the transmission is for the subsequent transmission for the CG-SDT without CCCH message and the initial transmission for the CG-SDT with CCCH message has been acknowledged (i.e., subsequent new transmission):  4> consider the NDI bit to have been toggled;  4> deliver the configured uplink grant and the associated HARQ information to the HARQ entity.  3> else if the previous uplink grant delivered to the HARQ entity for the same HARQ process was a configured uplink grant for initial transmission of CG-SDT with CCCH message or for its retransmssion; and  3> if acknowledgement for the transmission has not been received (i.e., retransmission for initial CG-SDT transmission):  4> consider the NDI bit to have not been toggled;  4> deliver the configured uplink grant and the associated HARQ information to the HARQ entity.  NOTE 1: For the initial transmission for CG-SDT with CCCH message, the acknowledgement can also be indicated to the UE via downlink transmission subsequent to the initial transmission for CG-SDT. | Make changes to allow the UE to perform retransmission only when the CGT is running. | [Rapp] Thanks for the comment. Add the following to the current spec  If the *configuredGrantTimer* expires for a HARQ process, the HARQ process shall:  1> stop the *cg-RetransmissionTimer*, if running;  1> stop the *cg-SDT-Timer*, if running. .  [LGE] What is cg-SDT-Timer? This timer is not used before.  If it is cg-SDT-RetransmissionTimer, situation does not change. The retransmission is still performed after CGT expiry, because the first condition (i.e. bullet 2>) is already for the case when the cg-SDT-RetransmissionTimer is not running.  If we agree that retransmission should be prohibited after CGT expiry, a SDT failure handling procedure needs to be triggered in this case.  [Rapp] It is impossible to perform retransmission when both CGT and CGRT expire and this is the same with NRU. Please try to understand the meaning of “else” in the following text. If the CGT expires, the UE will go to the branch in cyan  2> else if the *cg-SDT-RetransmissionTimer* is configured and not running or if CG-SDT is configured while *cg-SDT-RetransmissionTimer* is not running, for the corresponding HARQ process;  3> if the transmission is for the initial transmission for the CG-SDT with CCCH message (i.e., initial new transmission); or  3> if the *configuredGrantTimer* is not running or not configured, the transmission is for the subsequent transmission for the CG-SDT without CCCH message and the initial transmission for the CG-SDT with CCCH message has been acknowledged (i.e., subsequent new transmission):  4> consider the NDI bit to have been toggled;  4> deliver the configured uplink grant and the associated HARQ information to the HARQ entity.  3> else if the previous uplink grant delivered to the HARQ entity for the same HARQ process was a configured uplink grant for initial transmission of CG-SDT with CCCH message or for its retransmssion; and  3> if new transmission for the DL assignment or new transmision for the HARQ process used for same HARQ process for the initial CG-SDT transmission with CCCH message has not been received (i.e., retransmission for initial CG-SDT transmission):  4> consider the NDI bit to have not been toggled;  4> deliver the configured uplink grant and the associated HARQ information to the HARQ entity.  [LGE] We are talking about the case when both CGT and CG-SDT-RT are not running and initial CG-SDT transmission has not been acknowledged. The cyan part is only applicable when the initial CG-SDT transmission has been acknowledged. Thus, the UE goes to yellow “else” above, and retransmission is performed.  [Rapp] Add it as FFS whether CGT expiry is considered as ACK |
| L309 | The “acknowledgement” in the quoted text (green highlighted) is not clear (also in 5.8.2). In legacy, the acknowledgement usually means HARQ ACK, but it is not the case for CG-SDT. | Use new terminology for acknowledgement, or define acknowledgement clearly. | [Rapp] Thanks for the comment.  I have made the following change and removed the note1  3> if new transmission for the DL assignment or new transmision for the HARQ process used for same HARQ process for the initial CG-SDT transmission with CCCH message has not been received (i.e., retransmission for initial CG-SDT transmission):  4> consider the NDI bit to have not been toggled;  4> deliver the configured uplink grant and the associated HARQ information to the HARQ entity. |
| C304 | We have confusion on the description of “if CG-SDT is configured while *cg-SDT-RetransmissionTimer* is not configured”. Does *cg-SDT-RetransmissionTimer* can be optionally configured for SDT? | Some clarification is needed for “if CG-SDT is configured while *cg-SDT-RetransmissionTimer* is not configured”. | [Rapp] Thanks for the comment. Made the following change. The reason is that for the very first transmission of CG-SDT, this time is not running. While at this time, the UE should be allowed to use CG-SDT  2> else if the *cg-SDT-RetransmissionTimer* is configured and not running or if CG-SDT is configured while *cg-SDT-RetransmissionTimer* is not running, for the corresponding HARQ process;  [LGE] I think “not configured” is correct. Otherwise, the yellow condition is same as green condition.  [Rapp] change to “not configured” |
| Z305 | 1> if an uplink grant for this Serving Cell has been received on the PDCCH for the MAC entity's C-RNTI or Temporary C-RNTI; or  1> if an uplink grant has been received in a Random Access Response:  2> if the uplink grant is for MAC entity's C-RNTI and if the previous uplink grant delivered to the HARQ entity for the same HARQ process was either an uplink grant received for the MAC entity's CS-RNTI or a configured uplink grant:  3> consider the NDI to have been toggled for the corresponding HARQ process regardless of the value of the NDI.  2> if the uplink grant is for MAC entity's C-RNTI, and the identified HARQ process is configured for a configured uplink grant:  3> start or restart the *configuredGrantTimer* for the corresponding HARQ process, if configured.  3> stop the *cg-RetransmissionTimer* for the corresponding HARQ process, if running. | cg-SDT-RetransmissionTimer shall be stopped as well in case UL grant has been received on PDCCH addressed to C-RNTI.  ---------------- Change proposed --------------  1> if an uplink grant for this Serving Cell has been received on the PDCCH for the MAC entity's C-RNTI or Temporary C-RNTI; or  1> if an uplink grant has been received in a Random Access Response:  2> if the uplink grant is for MAC entity's C-RNTI and if the previous uplink grant delivered to the HARQ entity for the same HARQ process was either an uplink grant received for the MAC entity's CS-RNTI or a configured uplink grant:  3> consider the NDI to have been toggled for the corresponding HARQ process regardless of the value of the NDI.  2> if the uplink grant is for MAC entity's C-RNTI, and the identified HARQ process is configured for a configured uplink grant:  3> start or restart the *configuredGrantTimer* for the corresponding HARQ process, if configured.  3> stop the *cg-RetransmissionTimer* for the corresponding HARQ process, if running.  3> stop the *cg-SDT-RetransmissionTimer* for the corresponding HARQ process, if running. | [Rapp] Corrected |
| Z306 | NOTE 1: For the initial transmission for CG-SDT with CCCH message, the acknowledgement can also be indicated to the UE via downlink transmission subsequent to the initial transmission for CG-SDT. | Prefer to revise it as follow:  NOTE 1: For the initial transmission for CG-SDT with CCCH message, the acknowledgement can be indicated to the UE via PDCCH addressed to UE’s C-RNTI. | [Rapp] The NOTE has been removed and moved to the procedural text per comment in L309 |
| Q301 | Since the 2> condition includes ‘if CG-SDT is configured while cg-SDT-RetransmissionTimer is not configured’, the ‘3> if the configuredGrantTimer is not running, the transmission is for the subsequent transmission for the CG-SDT without CCCH message and the initial transmission for the CG-SDT with CCCH message has been acknowledged (i.e., subsequent new transmission):’ should also consider the ‘cg-SDT-RetransmissionTimer is not configured’ case.  2> else if the *cg-SDT-RetransmissionTimer* is configured and not running or if CG-SDT is configured while *cg-SDT-RetransmissionTimer* is not configured, for the corresponding HARQ process;  3> if the transmission is for the initial transmission for the CG-SDT with CCCH message (i.e., initial new transmission); or  3> if the *configuredGrantTimer* is not running, the transmission is for the subsequent transmission for the CG-SDT without CCCH message and the initial transmission for the CG-SDT with CCCH message has been acknowledged (i.e., subsequent new transmission):  4> consider the NDI bit to have been toggled;  4> deliver the configured uplink grant and the associated HARQ information to the HARQ entity. | 3> if the *configuredGrantTimer* is not running or is not configured, the transmission is for the subsequent transmission for the CG-SDT without CCCH message and the initial transmission for the CG-SDT with CCCH message has been acknowledged (i.e., subsequent new transmission): | [Rapp]  corrected |
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#### 5.4.2.1 HARQ Entity

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
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#### 5.4.2.2 HARQ process

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
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### 5.4.4 Scheduling Request

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
| L310 | The configuration restriction should be specified in RRC, not in MAC. | Remove the following text.  For a logical channel serving a radio bearer configured with SDT, PUCCH resource for SR is not used during SDT. | [Rapp] This is just to follow the previous style of the MAC spec and the change itself is not wrong.  [LGE] Spec maintenance is important. The specification is not only for SDT, and we should avoid spec contamination by a certain feature.  [Rapp] Change to “For a logical channel serving a radio bearer configured with SDT, PUCCH resource for SR is not configured for SDT.” |
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### 5.4.5 Buffer Status Reporting

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
| L311 | The configuration restriction should be specified in RRC, not in MAC. | Remove the following text.  BSR can be used during SDT procedures. | [Rapp] This issue has been discussed previously and also nothing is wrong here.  No change is made  [LGE] Spec maintenance is important. The specification is not only for SDT, and we should avoid spec contamination by a certain feature.  [Rapp] it has been clear in the change that this is only for SDT/CG-SDT, why do you call it spec contamination?  [LGE] Once configuration restriction is specified for SDT, all other features will try to specify configuration restriction in MAC specification. This is the spec contamination.  Do you want to specify like this?  BSR can be used for IAB.  BSR can be used for REDCAP.  BSR can be used for NTN.  BSR can be used for IIOT.  …  [Rapp] Remove the text for BSR. |
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### 5.4.6 Power Headroom Reporting

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
| L312 | The configuration restriction should be specified in RRC, not in MAC. | Remove the following text.  PHR can be used during SDT procedures. | [Rapp] This issue has been discussed previously and also nothing is wrong here.  No change is made  [LGE] Spec maintenance is important. The specification is not only for SDT, and we should avoid spec contamination by a certain feature.  [Rapp] it has been clear in the change that this is only for SDT/CG-SDT, why do you call it spec contamination?  [LGE] See our reply to L311  [Rapp] Remove the text for PHR |
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### 5.8.2 Uplink

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
| L313 | The configuration restriction should be specified in RRC, not in MAC. | Remove the following text.  Only Type 1 can be configured for SDT. CG-SDT can only be configured on initial BWP. | [Rapp] see the reply to L207. This is also to follow the current style in the same clause  No change is made  [LGE] Spec maintenance is important. The specification is not only for SDT, and we should avoid spec contamination by a certain feature.  [Rapp] it has been clear in the change that this is only for SDT/CG-SDT, why do you call it spec contamination?  [LGE] See our reply to L311  [Rapp] Keep it as it is |
| L314 | In current specification, there is no behavior described on indicating SSB index to lower layer.  1> if at least one SSB configured for CG-SDT with SS-RSRP above *cg-SDT-RSRP-ThresholdSSB* is available:  2> if the initial transmission for CG-SDT has been performed according to clause 5.4.1 and ackownledgement for the initial tranmission for CG-SDT has not been recevied: (i.e., SSB for retransmission of initial transmission of CG-SDT)  3> if the SSB corresponding to the configured UL grant has the same SSB index as the SSB selected for initial transmission for CG-SDT:  4> indicate the SSB index to the lower layer;  4> consider that this configured uplink grant occurs.  2> else if the RSRP of the SSB corrsponding to the configured uplink grant is above the *cg-SDT-RSRP-ThresholdSSB*: (i.e., SSB for initial and subsequent new CG-SDT transmission)  3> indicate the SSB index to the lower layer;  3> consider that this configured uplink grant occurs. | Remove the yellow highlighted text. | [Rapp] For RACH procedure, the reason why SSB is not indicated to PHY is that when MAC indicate the preamble index and RACH occasion to the PHY, PHY can deduct the SSB index by SSB to RO/preamble index mapping. While for CG-SDT, it is not possible.  PHY needs to use this SSB index for DMRS sequence selection.  No change is made  [LGE] We should be careful when implementing a feature in the MAC specification. SSB selection has been specified in the PHY specification, and we should keep this principle. Spec maintenance is as important as implementing a feature.  [Rapp] SSB selection is not performed in the PHY spec for CG-SDT or legacy RACH. Please get this clear.  [LGE] Now we’re ok to indicate SSB index to PHY. However, we are not clear about what the first bullet 2> means.  1> if at least one SSB configured for CG-SDT with SS-RSRP above *cg-SDT-RSRP-ThresholdSSB* is available:  2> if the initial transmission for CG-SDT with CCCH message has been performed according to clause 5.4.1 and new transmission for the DL assignment or new transmision for the HARQ process used for same HARQ process , and the SSB corresponding to the configured UL grant has the same SSB index as the SSB selected for initial transmission for CG-SDT (i.e., SSB for retransmission of initial transmission of CG-SDT) ; or  2> else if the RSRP of the SSB corrsponding to the configured uplink grant is above the *cg-SDT-RSRP-ThresholdSSB*: (i.e., SSB for initial and subsequent new CG-SDT transmission):  3> indicate the SSB index to the lower layer;  3> consider this configured uplink grant occurs.  1> else:  2> initiate Random Access procedure in clause 5.1.  Yellow part: How should I interpret it? The sentence is not complete. What is your intention?  Green part: It is strange that “or” is followed by “else”. How should I interpret it?  Cyan part: Does it mean that if SSB for retransmission is different from the initial transmission, the UE skips the CG?  [Rapp] Change the yellow text something like “DL assignment for new transmission or UL grant for new transmission for the same HARQ process has not been acknowledged”  Remove “else” in the green text.  Keep the cyan text. |
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## 5.15 Bandwidth Part (BWP) operation

### 5.15.1 Downlink and Uplink

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
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## 5.16 SUL operation

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
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## 5.x Small Data Transmission

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
| L315 | The RRC does not know which one of CG-SDT or RA-SDT is performed in MAC.  2> if at least one SSB configured for CG-SDT with SS-RSRP above *cg-SDT-RSRP-ThresholdSSB* is available:  3> indicate to the upper layers that the conditions for initiating SDT are fulfilled;  3> select CG-SDT on the selected UL carrier according to clause 5.8.2 for SDT.  2> else if RA-SDT is configured on the selected UL carrier:  3> indicate to the upper layers that the conditions for initiating SDT are fulfilled;  3> select RA-SDT on the selected UL carrier according to clause 5.1 for SDT. | Indicate to RRC which type of SDT is performed in MAC. | [Rapp] From RRC’s perspective, as long as transmission in the lower layer can be made, it is transparent to RRC which type of SDT is selected. Could you clarify why the SDT type needs to be known in the RRC or do I miss something?  [LGE] It’s ok to keep it for now, but may need to come back if RRC procedure becomes different for different SDT type. |
| C305 | There is still some discussion on the order for carrier selection and RA partition in RIP. So we can add one Editor’s Note to the following part.  1> if the RSRP of the downlink pathloss reference is higher than *sdt-RSRP-Threshold*:  2> if the Serving Cell for SDT is configured with supplementary uplink as specified in TS 38.331 [5]; and  2> if the RSRP of the downlink pathloss reference is less than *sdt-RSRP-ThresholdSSB-SUL*:  3> select the SUL carrier.  2> else:  3> select the NUL carrier. | Add one Editor’s Note that the order for carrier selection and RA partitioning may change according to progress in RIP. | [Rapp] Added, but hope this can be addressed during the meeting. |
| S001 | RAN2 agreed that *RSRP threshold* is optionally configured for the selection between SDT and non-SDT procedure:  1> if the RSRP of the downlink pathloss reference is higher than *sdt-RSRP-Threshold*:  2> if the Serving Cell for SDT is configured with supplementary uplink as specified in TS 38.331 [5]; and  2> if the RSRP of the downlink pathloss reference is less than *sdt-RSRP-ThresholdSSB-SUL*:  3> select the SUL carrier.  2> else:  3> select the NUL carrier. | **At RAN2#113bis-e, it was agreed:**  **Agreements:**  RSRP threshold is used to select between SDT and non-SDT procedure, if configured  So, we suggest to be modified as:  1> if the RSRP of the downlink pathloss reference is higher than *sdt-RSRP-Threshold* (if configured):  2> if the Serving Cell for SDT is configured with supplementary uplink as specified in TS 38.331 [5]; and  2> if the RSRP of the downlink pathloss reference is less than *sdt-RSRP-ThresholdSSB-SUL*:  3> select the SUL carrier.  2> else:  3> select the NUL carrier. | [Rapp] Thanks for the comment.  Corrected |
| Z307 | 2> else if RA-SDT is configured on the selected UL carrier:  3> indicate to the upper layers that the conditions for initiating SDT are fulfilled;  3> select RA-SDT on the selected UL carrier according to clause 5.1 for SDT. | It is not clear how to determine whether RA-SDT is configured on the selected carrier. Prefer to further clarify it as: “if there is available RACH resource for the SDT required by upper layer.” to ensure there is available RACH partition can be selected for this SDT operation, together with other feature of the SDT operation (e.g. slice, REDCAP of this SDT operation) | [Rapp] Thanks for the comment.  Made the correction |
| Z308 | 2> else if RA-SDT is configured on the selected UL carrier:  3> indicate to the upper layers that the conditions for initiating SDT are fulfilled;  3> select RA-SDT on the selected UL carrier according to clause 5.1 for SDT. | MAC should also indicate RRC the selected carrier and RRC will indicate MAC when RACH procedure is triggered for RA-SDT.  If the intention of “select RA-SDT on the selected UL carrier according to clause 5.1 for SDT.” is to determine the RACH partition for SDT in the SDT section, then MAC should inform RRC the selected RACH partition and RRC should inform MAC the selected RACH partition to avoid the redundant selection triggered in RACH. Otherwise, if we rely on RACH procedure to determine the RACH partition for SDT, then we can remove the sentence here. | [Rapp] Remove the sentence and this can be revisited after discussion in RACH partitioning. Add the following note  Editor’s NOTE: FFS how to select RA-SDT with the consideration on the progress in discussion for RACH partition. |

### 5.x.1 Validation for CG-SDT

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
| L316 | The text below is not for MAC specification.  The MAC entity shall:  1> if *cg-SDT-NrOfSS-BlocksToAverage* is not configured; or  1> if *cg-SDT-AbsThreshSS-BlocksConsolidation* is not configured or the highest beam measurement quantity value is below or equal to *cg-SDT-AbsThreshSS-BlockConsolidation*, if *cg-SDT-AbsThreshSS-BlcoksConsolidation* is configured:  2> derive the downlink pathloss reference RSRP for TA validation for initial transmission for CG-SDT as the highest beam measurement quantity value, where each beam measurement quantity is described in TS 38.215 [24].  1> else:  2> derive the downlink pathloss reference RSRP for TA validation for initial transmission for CG-SDT as the linear average of the power values of up to *cg-SDT-NrOfSS-BlocksToAverage* of the highest beam measurement quantity values above *cg-SDT-AbsThreshSS-BlocksConsolidation*, where each beam measurement quantity is described in TS 38.215 [24]*.* | Remove the text related to cg-SDT-NrOfSS-BlocksToAverage and cg-SDT-NrOfSS-BlocksConsolidation.  Then, 5.x.1 can be removed, and RSRP change related text can be included in 5.x. | [Rapp] Currently, MAC spec is the only spec that is relevant for CG-SDT. It is not clear if not captured in the MAC spec, which spec should capture this.  No change is made  [LGE] This is also a spec maintenance issue. We should be careful when implementing a feature in the MAC specification. Bean related things have been specified in the PHY specification, and we should keep this principle. Spec maintenance is as important as implementing a feature.  [Rapp] Which spec do you think should capture this? This is for TA validation and this should be captured in the MAC spec.  [Rapp] give an editor’s note on which spec to capture this |
| L317 | In the running CR, the reference RSRP value is obtained when the MAC entity last resets. However, it is not clear when the MAC entity last resets.  We think it is better to specify as “when the configuration for cg-SDT-RSRP-ChangeThreshold is received”, similar to cg-SDT-TAT.  1> when the configuration for *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* is received: | Change “reference RSRP value when the MAC entity last resets” to “reference RSRP value when the configuration for cg-SDT-RSRP-ChangeThreshold is received”. | [Rapp] Currently, the spec has been captured as since the last MAC reset. Have been revised as follows:  The MAC entity shall consider the TA of the initial CG-SDT transmission with CCCH message to be valid when the following conditions are fulfilled:  1> compared to the downlink pathloss reference RSRP value when the MAC entity last resets for initial CG-SDT transmission with CCCH message, the RSRP has not increased/decreased by more than *cg-SDT-RSRP-ChangeThreshold*, if configured.  [LGE] I don’t think the above change is correct. There may be no initial CG-SDT transmission before current initial CG-SDT transmission, and it is misleading that MAC entity is reset for special purpose.  The agreement is “RSRP value when the RRCRelease message is received”, and this agreement should be captured correctly.  I think you may have concern on my previous proposal in that there is time gap between reception and configuration. Then, my alternative proposal is as follows.  1> compared to the downlink pathloss reference RSRP value when the cg-SDT-RSRP-ChangeThreshold is configured  [Rapp]  Configuring cg-SDT-RSRP-ChangeThreshold seems to be strange condition. Why you do not use another RRC parameter such as *cg-SDT-RSRP-ChangeThreshold?*  If we support delta configuration, the configuration might be given to the UE only at the first time the UE is released from CONNECTED to RRC\_INACTIVE. Then, after several rounds of SDT procedure, should the UE still compares the RSRP with the downlink when the UE receives the configuration???  For the current spec, MAC resets can cover the cases above and seems to be more appropriate condition so far, unless better solutions can be found.  [LGE] I think “MAC entity last reset” is not equal to the agreement. There may be case when MAC entity is reset without receiving RRCRelease message. If it is difficult to refer to a specific parameter, it is better to capture the agreement as it is, e.g. “compared to the downlink pathloss reference RSRP value when the *RRCRelease* message is received by upper layers”. |
| C306 | That the *cg-SDT-TimeAlignment* is running is also one of the conditions check CG-SDT validation. | Add one condition for checking *cg-SDT-TimeAlignment.*  The MAC entity shall consider the CG-SDT resource to be valid when the following conditions are fulfilled:  1> compared to the downlink pathloss reference RSRP value when the MAC entity last resets, the RSRP has not increased/decreased by more than cg-SDT-RSRP-ChangeThreshold, if configured;  1> when *cg-SDT-TimeAlignment* is running. | [Rapp] if cg-SDT-TAT is not running, the whole procedure in this clause is not needed because the CG-SDT resource would have already been released. |
| Q302 | The MAC entity shall consider the CG-SDT resource to be valid when the following conditions are fulfilled:  1> compared to the downlink pathloss reference RSRP value when the MAC entity last resets, the RSRP has not increased/decreased by more than cg-SDT-RSRP-ChangeThreshold, if configured. | This should be for consider ‘TA to be valid for the initial transmission for CG-SDT’  The MAC entity shall consider TA to be valid for the initial transmission for CG-SDT ~~the CG-SDT resource to be valid~~ when the following conditions are fulfilled | [ Rapp] Corrected. |
| I403 | We suggest avoiding the negation to avoid confusions in:  1> compared to the stored downlink pathloss reference RSRP value, the current RSRP value of the downlink pathloss reference calculated as specified in TS 38.133 [11] has not increased/decreased by more than *cg-SDT-RSRP-ChangeThreshold*, if configured; | We suggest updating the TP to capture the operation in positive way and avoid “not….by more than”  *\*\*\* suggested updated to TP – START \*\*\**  1> compared to the stored downlink pathloss reference RSRP value, the current RSRP value of the downlink pathloss reference calculated as specified in TS 38.133 [11] has ~~not~~ increased/decreased ~~by more~~ less than *cg-SDT-RSRP-ChangeThreshold*, if configured  *\*\*\* suggested updated to TP – STOP \*\*\** |  |

### 6.1.5a MAC PDU (MSGB)

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
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## Any Other Clause

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
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# Post116e

## 3.2 Definitions

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested change/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
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### 5.1.2 Random Access Resource selection

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
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### 5.1.2a Random Access Resource selection for 2-step RA type

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
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### 5.1.3 Random Access Preamble transmission

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
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### 5.1.3a MSGA transmission

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
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### 5.1.4a MSGB reception and contention resolution for 2-step random access

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
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### 5.1.5 Contention Resolution

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
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## 5.2 Maintenance of Uplink Time Alignment

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
| L200 | For the description of *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer*,  1) Should be marked with change markup.  2) Editorial comment: "time-aligned" should be changed to "time aligned" | 1) "cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer which controls how long the MAC entity considers the uplink transmission for CG-SDT to be uplink time-aligned." should be marked with change markup  2) Remove hyphen | [Rapp] Corrected |
| L201 | If CG-SDT-TAT specific NTA is not introduced, the start of *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* can be merged with the above paragraph. | If the NTA is used for CG-SDT, i.e., not introducing new NTA for CG-SDT, merge into the above paragraph.  1> when a Timing Advance Command MAC CE is received, and if an NTA (as defined in TS 38.211 [8]) has been maintained with the indicated TAG:  2> apply the Timing Advance Command for the indicated TAG;  2> start or restart the *timeAlignmentTimer* associated with the indicated TAG.  2> start or restart the *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer*, if configured. | [Rapp] This can be reconsidered after agreement on NTA is formally made. We can come back to this later |
| L202 | Readability is not good. Simply adding a comma can improve readability. | Add comma (yellow highlighted).  The MAC entity shall not perform any uplink transmission on a Serving Cell except the Random Access Preamble and MSGA transmission when the *timeAlignmentTimer* associated with the TAG to which this Serving Cell belongs is not running, and except CG-SDT when the *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* is running. | [Rapp] OK |
| C200 | It is still FFS for the following issue:  *Postpone:*  *Proposal 24: Postpone the issue to the next meeting: whether and when to start/restart TAT-SDT if RAR TAC is received during legacy RA procedure.*  *Proposal 25: Postpone the issue to the next meeting: whether and when to start/restart TAT-SDT if RAR TAC is received during RA-SDT procedure.*  *Proposal 26: Postpone the issue to the next meeting: whether to start/restart TAT-SDT if TAC MAC CE is received during subsequent RA-SDT procedure.*  If it is the common understanding to start TAT-SDT if RAR TAC is received during legacy/SDT RA procedure or subsequent RA-SDT procedure, we suggest to add one step, i.e. apply the Timing Advance Command. | Add the step to the following procedures:  <*Omitted*>  1> when a Timing Advance Command MAC CE is received, and if an NTA (as defined in TS 38.211 [8]) has been maintained with the indicated TAG:  2> apply the Timing Advance Command for the indicated TAG;  2> start or restart the *timeAlignmentTimer* associated with the indicated TAG.  1> when a Timing Advance Command MAC CE is received and *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* is configured:  2>apply the Timing Advance Command;  2> start or restart the *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer*.<*Omitted*>  1> when an Absolute Timing Advance Command is received in response to a MSGA transmission including C-RNTI MAC CE as specified in clause 5.1.4a:  2> apply the Timing Advance Command for PTAG;  2> start or restart the *timeAlignmentTimer* associated with PTAG.  1> when the configuration for *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* is received:  2>apply the Timing Advance Command;  2> start or restart the *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer*. | [Rapp] This is still under discussion in the email discussion. Rapp suggests that we can come back to this when formal agreement is made |
| Z200 | A general comment to *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer.*  We want to clarify the usage of *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* first. From our point of view, the *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* is mainly used for the maintenance of CG resource, and it is expected to have a different value other than the legacy TAT. The legacy TAT timer is still the one which will be used to control the UL transmission (i.e. if legacy TAT expired, only RACH is allowed in uplink).  According to current specs, it seems the CG transmission is still allowed in case legacy TAT is not running, which means CS-RNTI based retransmission is not allowed in this case, which is not the expected behaviour, and TAC MAC CE has to be included in the next DL transmission to start the TAT.  In addition, we think a single N\_TA should be maintained on UE side, and the N\_TA will be considered as valid in case the TAT timer is running. It is quite strange that we consider the N \_TA is valid for CG only but not for other UL channel simply because different TAT timer is used in case cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer is running but legacy TAT is not. | To simply the description, we propose to rename the cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer to cg-SDT-ValidityTimer, and decouple the cg-SDT-ValidityTimer with TA maintenance. The UE can maintain the cg-SDT-ValidityTimer and legacy TAT timer independently in INACTIVE mode.  For example:   * When UE receive RRC release with CG-SDT resource, the UE can start cg-SDT-ValidityTimer can keep current TAT timer running. * Either the cg-SDT-ValidityTimer expiration or TAT expiration will disable the CG resource in SDT operation   With the above changes, we can minimize the impact on TA maintenance and simplify our specs a lot.  If the above proposal is not agreed, then we need to discuss when to start legacy TAT in CG-SDT? Shall we start the legacy TA once CG-SDT is initiated or we wait for the DL TAC MAC CE? It is worth noting that CS-RNTI based retransmission and subsequent DG based transmission are not allowed if TAT is not running. | we propose to rename the cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer to cg-SDT-ValidityTimer, and decouple the cg-SDT-ValidityTimer with TA maintenance. The UE can maintain the cg-SDT-ValidityTimer and legacy TAT timer independently in INACTIVE mode.  [Rapp] We understand the issue that ZTE is trying to address. But, there is still no agreement to support the proposed change. The previous agreement for CG TAT is as follows:  3 A new TA timer for TA maintenance specified for configured grant based small data transfer in RRC\_INACTIVE should be introduced. FFS on the procedure, the validity of TA, and how to handle expiration of TA timer. The TA timer is configured together with the CG configuration in the RRCRelease message.  For this, I agree we need to have more discussion, and it is already covered by the email discussion. we can comeback to this later |
| X201 | It seems that no specification text is mentioning which NTA value should be used for the validation of the CG-SDT resource, when multiple TAG is available. | To add editor’s note:  FFS which NTA value should be used for the validation of the CG-SDT resource, when multiple TAG is available before the reception of the RRCRelease message. | [Rapp] I guess there is no CA configured for CG-SDT. Then why we need to think about TAG? |
| O200 | TAC MAC CE can be received during CG-SDT procedure while only SDT-TAT is running. In this case, legacy TAT does not need to be started/restarted. According to the text in CR, this case is not excluded. | Considering that it is still under discussion on how to handle the co-existence issue of SDT-TAT and TAT. We suggest to add a note to exclude this case for now and update the text after further progress is made. | [Rapp] we are not sure why legacy TAT should be started when TAC MAC CE is received during CG-SDT. We have agreed to use CG-SDT-TAT to maintain the TA per pervious agreement below:  3 A new TA timer for TA maintenance specified for configured grant based small data transfer in RRC\_INACTIVE should be introduced. FFS on the procedure, the validity of TA, and how to handle expiration of TA timer. The TA timer is configured together with the CG configuration in the RRCRelease message. |
| O201 | *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* is configured is misleading. There is no text related to the release of *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer,* thus, even *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer*is configured, it may not be running. If SDT-TAT is not running, CG-SDT resoures have been relesased, it is meaningless to start/restart SDT-TAT. | Two options to make it clearer:  Option1: Rephrase ‘*cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* is configured’ to ‘*cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* is running’.  Option2: Add text to release *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* configuration. | [Rapp] it is still possible that the UE receives TAC MAC CE after the CG-SDT-TAT expires. So, it is not quite accurate to say TAT is running. We also don’t think CG-TAT should be released when TA expires and there is no agreement on this yet.  We can come back to this later. |
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### 5.3.1 DL Assignment reception

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
| C201 | We have not reached agreements on whether UE needs to monitor PDCCH when CG-SDT-timer is running. | Change the following description to FFS.  Editor notes: It is FFS whether the UE needs to monitor PDCCH when the timer is running for any HARQ process configured for configured grant type 1 for CG-SDT and when cg-SDT-Timer is configured. | [Rapp] This is the comment understanding with the email discussion [Post115-e][509][SDT] CG open issues (Xiaomi) in the last meeting. We think this has already been quite clear. Please read Section 3.4 of R2-2110670\_Summary\_of\_[Post115-e][509][SDT]\_CG\_open\_issues\_(Xiaomi). If it has not been a problem before, it should not be a problem for now |
| Z201 | When *cg-SDT-Timer* is configured, the UE monitors PDCCH addressed to C-RNTI when the timer is running for any HARQ process configured for configured grant type 1 for CG-SDT.  [ZTE] We think the above sentence can be moved to the SDT section, and a general sentence can be captured for both downlink and uplink.  Similar comments to 5.4.1 | A general description is preferred for both UL and DL, and the general sentence can be captured in SDT section.  In addition, the usage of cg-SDT-Timer is not crystal clear, this can be revised based on the email discussion on CG-SDT. | Have a general sentence in SDT section for both UL and DL.  [Rapp] The reason why it is put under the section for UL grant is that that timer is maintained per HARQ process. We think it is better to be put in the current place if we relate the timer to HARQ process |
| N200 | Agree with C201 that this seems to be incorrect “When *cg-SDT-Timer* is configured, the UE monitors PDCCH addressed to C-RNTI when the timer is running for any HARQ process configured for configured grant type 1 for CG-SDT. ”  The UE would need to monitor PDCCH for as long as the failure timer expires. *cg-SDT-Timer* is intended for potential retx of the initial tx, but it does not stop the UE from monitoring PDCCH. | Remove the addition. | [Rapp] It has been agreed that this timer is used for PDCCH monitoring in the previous meeting. Please read Section 3.4 of R2-2110670\_Summary\_of\_[Post115-e][509][SDT]\_CG\_open\_issues\_(Xiaomi). If it has not been a problem before, it should not be a problem for now  The PDCCH monitoring behavior that you mentioned is for RA-SDT. |
| O202 | We have not made it clear whether the CG-SDT-timer is a per HARQ process timer. | Remove the addition for now. | [Rapp] see comment above |

#### 5.3.2.1 HARQ Entity

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5.3.2.2 HARQ process

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
| Z202 | 1> if the transmission for the HARQ process is initiated for CG-SDT and *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* is stopped or expired:  [ZTE]  Since this section is for DL transmission, it is not clear how to understand “the HARQ process is initiated for CG-SDT”? | If we assume the legacy TAT will be used to control the UL transmission, then the sentence can be removed. | Remove the concerned sentence  [Rapp] The transmission is DL subsequent transmission in CG-SDT. I am not sure why it is not clear. Perhaps it can be changed to  “if the transmission for the HARQ process is initiated for downlink transmission for CG-SDT procedure and *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* is stopped or expired “ |
| N201 | Agree with Z202. This has not been agreed: “1> if the transmission for the HARQ process is initiated for CG-SDT and *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* is stopped or expired:”.  Why shouldn’t the UE generate feedback for NW response for initital transmission? Further discussion needed on *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* handling as covered in the CG email discussion. | Remove the addition. | See the comment above |

### 5.4.1 UL Grant reception

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
| L203 | The text “the transmission has not been confirmed” is a bit strange. | May need to change “the transmission has not been confirmed” to “ACKNOWLEDGEMENT has not been received for the transmission”. | [Rapp]  Corrected |
| C202 | We have not reached agreements on whether UE needs to monitor PDCCH when CG-SDT-timer is running. | Change the following description to FFS.  Editor notes: It is FFS whether the UE needs to monitor PDCCH when the timer is running for any HARQ process configured for configured grant type 1 for CG-SDT and when cg-SDT-Timer is configured. | [Rapp]  See the comments above |
| C203 | Small text revision. | 2> set the HARQ Process ID to the HARQ Process ID associated with this PUSCH duration;  2> if, for the corresponding HARQ process, the *configuredGrantTimer* is not running and both *cg-RetransmissionTimer* and *cg-SDT-Timer* are not configured(i.e. new transmission):  3> consider the NDI bit for the corresponding HARQ process to have been toggled;  3> deliver the configured uplink grant and the associated HARQ information to the HARQ entity. | [Rapp] No Strong view but it is better to separate the description for different times so that it is more readable  the *configuredGrantTimer* is not running and *cg-RetransmissionTimer* is not configured and *cg-SDT-Timer* is not configured |
| X202 | The following RAN2 agreement is not reflected:  The UE is allowed to initiate subsequent UL data transmission only after the reception of confirmation of initial transmission from the gNB | 2> else if the *cg-SDT-Timer* for the corresponding HARQ process is configured and not running, then for the corresponding HARQ process:  3> if the transmission is for the initial transmission for the CG-SDT with CCCH message (i.e., new transmission):  4> consider the NDI bit to have been toggled;  4> deliver the configured uplink grant and the associated HARQ information to the HARQ entity.  3> else if the transmission is for the subsequent transmission for the CG-SDT without CCCH message and the initial transmission for the CG-SDT with CCCH message has been acknowledged (i.e., subsequent new transmission):  4> consider the NDI bit to have been toggled;  4> deliver the configured uplink grant and the associated HARQ information to the HARQ entity.  3> else if the previous uplink grant delivered to the HARQ entity for the same HARQ process was a configured uplink grant for initial transmission of CG-SDT and the transmission has not been confirmed (i.e., retransmission on configured grant):  4> consider the NDI bit to have not been toggled;  4> deliver the configured uplink grant and the associated HARQ information to the HARQ entity. | [Rapp]  Thanks for the comment. Added like below  2> else if the *cg-SDT-Timer* for the corresponding HARQ process is configured and not running, then for the corresponding HARQ process;  3> if the transmission is for the initial transmission for the CG-SDT with CCCH message (i.e., new transmission), or;  3> if the transmission is for the subsequent transmission for the CG-SDT without CCCH message and the initial transmission for the CG-SDT with CCCH message has been acknowledged (i.e., subsequent new transmission):  4> consider the NDI bit to have been toggled;  4> deliver the configured uplink grant and the associated HARQ information to the HARQ entity.  3> else if the previous uplink grant delivered to the HARQ entity for the same HARQ process was a configured uplink grant for initial transmission of CG-SDT and acknowledgement for the transmission has not been received (i.e., retransmission on configured grant):  4> consider the NDI bit to have not been toggled;  4> deliver the configured uplink grant and the associated HARQ information to the HARQ entity. |
| N202 | Similar comment as for section DL assignment reception. Agree with C202. | Remove the addition. | [Rapp]  See the comments above |
| N203 | 3> else if the previous uplink grant delivered to the HARQ entity for the same HARQ process was a configured uplink grant for initial transmission of CG-SDT with CCCH message and the transmission has not been confirmed (i.e., retransmission on configured grant): | “with CCCH message” should be added. | [Rapp] Corrected |
| N204 | Current if/else if seems to be missing the case of CG resource for normal subsequent new transmission. | CG resource for subsequent new transmission not covered. Should put the only case of retx of CG tx with CCCH msg as if bullet, then else are all for new tx when the timer is not running. | [Rapp] Thanks for the comments. Already addressed in X202 |
| O203 | Same comments as O202. |  | [Rapp] see comment above |

#### 5.4.2.1 HARQ Entity

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
| N205 | Most changes seem to be not needed if to reuse the CG timer, esp. if companies willing to reconsider to align the behavior with CG timer to start the timer after PUSCH transmission. | Wait for the CG email discussion before adding these. | [Rapp] This is based on the previous agreement   1. The “CG-SDT timer” starts at the first “valid” PDCCH occasion from the end of the CG-SDT PUSCH transmission. The first “valid” PDCCH occasion is defined in RAN1 2. The “CG-SDT timer” can be started/restarted during for initial and subsequent transmissions 3. The UE restarts the “CG-SDT timer” at least:  * upon the PUSCH retransmission indicated by the CS-RNTI PDCCH * after each CG-SDT transmission   7. The “CG-SDT timer” stops at least:   * When the UE receives RRC feedback messages (e.g. RRCResume, RRCSetup, RRCRelease and RRCReject)   We have not agreed whether CGT can be used for PDCCH monitoring. |

#### 5.4.2.2 HARQ process

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
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### 5.4.4 Scheduling Request

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
| L204 | Regarding the use of PUCCH resource for SR, it would be sufficient to specify in RRC specification. | Remove “For a logical channel serving a radio bearer configured with SDT, PUCCH resource for SR is not used during SDT”. | [Rapp] This has been added from the very beginning of the running CR discussion. Prefer to keep it. |
| Z203 | The same comment as L204 |  | [Rapp] See the comment above |
| L206 | Agree with others. | Remove the addition. | [Rapp] See the comment above |

### 5.4.5 Buffer Status Reporting

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
| L205 | Without the BSR description for SDT, it is straightforward that BSR is used for SDT. | Remove “BSR can be used during SDT procedures.” | [Rapp] I think it is not wrong for now to add it since we have discussed on BSR and not to have new enhancement. |
| Z204 | The same comment as L205 |  | [Rapp] See above |
| N207 | Agree with others. The addition is not needed. | Remove the addition. | [Rapp] See above |

### 5.4.6 Power Headroom Reporting

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
| L206 | Without the PHR description for SDT, it is straightforward that BSR is used for SDT. | Remove “PHR can be used during SDT procedures.” | [Rapp] See above |
| Z205 | The same comment as L206 |  | [Rapp] See above |
| N208 | Agree with others | Remove the addition. | [Rapp] See above |

### 5.8.2 Uplink

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
| L207 | Regarding the configuration of Type 1 for SDT, it would be sufficient to specify in RRC specification. | Remove “Only Type 1 can be configured for SDT. CG-SDT can only be configured on initial BWP”. | [Rapp] This is a matter of style for the MAC spec and we think it is kept quite well with this sentence added. Please refer to the following sentence right above the change  Type 1 and Type 2 are configured by RRC for a Serving Cell per BWP. Multiple configurations can be active simultaneously in the same BWP. For Type 2, activation and deactivation are independent among the Serving Cells. For the same BWP, the MAC entity can be configured with both Type 1 and Type 2. |
| L208 | We have assumed the same formula is used for CG-SDT. | Remove “not for CG-SDT” | [Rapp] For SDT, there are other conditions in addition to satisfying the formula, e..g, SDT is initiated. We should keep the legacy spec not affected by the newly introduced SDT. |
| L209 | Regarding SSB selection for CG-SDT,  1) The current procedure seems to assume that SSB selection is performed for every CG transmission including initial and retransmission. It has not yet been agreed. Thus, it should be left to Editor’s Note.  2) It would be better that SSB selection is specified in 5.x which will specify SDT related procedures altogether. | 1) Add Editor’s Note that FFS whether SSB selection is performed for initial transmission or both initial and retransmission.  2) Move the procedure text for SSB selection for CG-SDT to S5.x Small Data Transmission | [Rapp] OK to add the note. Editor’s Note: FFS whether SSB selection is performed for retransmission for initial CG-SDT.  Prefer to keep the ssb selection in the current chapter, since it is only for CG-SDT |
| Z206 | We support the comments in L207/L208/L209.  We also prefer to merge the SSB selection text to SDT section |  | [Rapp] please see the comments above |
| N209 | This is more stage 2 statement: “Only Type 1 can be configured for SDT. CG-SDT can only be configured on initial BWP.” | Remove the addition. | [Rapp] please see the comments above |
| N210 | For CG beam validation, only RSRP threshold agreed, other conditions not agreed since TA would be under NW control after NW response.  “1> if at least one SSB with SS-RSRP above *cg-SDT-RSRP-ThresholdSSB* is available; and  1> if the configured grant type 1 resource is valid according to clause 5.8.2.x and according to [FFS\_Ref]:” | We have not agreed the TA validation conditions are performed for subsequent transmissions. | [Rapp] Please see the following agreement in R1, which is what I am talking about here. It is not related to TA validation  **Agreement**   * The following PUSCH occasion validation rule is applied for CG-SDT   + for unpaired spectrum and for SS/PBCH blocks with indexes provided by ssb-PositionsInBurst in SIB1 or by ServingCellConfigCommon     - if a UE is provided tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationCommon, the valid PO is the PO in UL part in a slot, or at least Ngap symbols after the end of the DL part in a slot or after the end of the SSB in a slot     - if a UE is not provided tdd-UL-DL-ConfigurationCommon, the valid PO does not precede a SS/PBCH block in the PUSCH slot, starts at least *Ngap* symbols after a last SS/PBCH block symbol     - *Ngap* is provided in Table 8.1-2 in TS 38.213   + FFS if any validation rule following the CG-PUSCH in RRC connected state is applicable, and whether and how to handle the overlapping between CG-PUSCH occasions for CG-SDT and any valid PRACH occasion or MsgA PUSCH occasion. |
| N211 | This seems to imply RACH is always triggered whenever CG becomes invalid, but it should be only for the case when there is UL data to be transmitted?  “1> else:  2> initiate Random Access procedure in clause 5.1.” | RA should only be triggered when there is UL data to be sent. | [Rapp] Thanks for your comment. I share your concern but there is no previous agreement on this.  The previous agreement only mentioned that legacy RA is triggered when no SSB above the threshold. Refer to the agreement below  3. During subsequent CG transmission phase (i.e. after the UE has received response from NW) UE can initiate at least legacy RACH procedure (e.g. trigger due to no UL resources). No MAC PDU rebuilding is required. FFS if the RA-SDT RA resources can be used for subsequent data.  a. At least the following conditions are agreed: (1) no qualified SSB when the evaluation is performed; (2) when TA is invalid; (3) when SR is triggered due to lack of UL resource |
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### 5.8.2.x Validation for CG-SDT

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
| L210 | It would be better that the validation for CG-SDT is specified in 5.x which will specify SDT related procedures altogether. | Move S5.8.2.x to S5.x Small Data Transmission | [Rapp] we can come back to this after CG email discussion. |
| L211 | For the derivation of downlink pathloss reference RSRP, we think how to derive the downlink pathloss reference RSRP can be specified in PHY specification. | Remove “For TA validation for CG-SDT, the downlink pathloss reference RSRP is derived as the linear average of the power values of up to *nrofSS-BlocksToAverage* of the highest beam measurement quantity values above *absThreshSS-BlocksConsolidation*.” | [Rapp] But the previous agreement is made in R2? Prefer to keep it for now |
| L212 | TA validation is performed at the initial transmission. So, we wonder what ‘the last uplink transmission’ for this case. There is no ‘uplink transmission’ in RRC\_INACTIVE before triggering a SDT procedure. Maybe, the RSRP should be compared to the RSRP measured at the time point when RRCRelease message is received. | Remove “UE’s last uplink transmission” and specify the correct reference RSRP. We don’t have a concrete proposal now, but something like below can be considered:  “compared to the stored downlink pathloss reference RSRP value measured when RRCRelease message is received” | [Rapp] This needs further discussion. No agreement is made on this. |
| Z207 | For the CG-SDT validation, we think it depends on whether CG resource can be used in subsequent data transmission in CG SDT. | If CG resource is allowed in subsequent data transmission, then we prefer to have a separate section for CG resource validation (only check whether the CG resource is valid or not, the triggering of RACH will be moved to SDT section, and it is only applicable for SDT initialization), and the CG validation check will be performed for each CG occasion. Otherwise, if CG resource is only allowed in initial CCCH transmission, then we prefer to merge this to SDT section.  In addition, to simplify the operation on UE side, we prefer to do the TA Validation for CG-SDT only in the SDT initialization phase, and do the SSB selection/validation for each CG occasion, if CG transmission is allowed for subsequent transmission. | [Rapp] we can come back to this after CG email discussion. |
| X203 | RAN2 did not agree to use “the stored downlink pathloss reference RSRP value at the UE’s last uplink transmission”. The last uplink transmission could be on any serving cell, which may not be the same cell as the CG-SDT, when the UE receives the RRCRelease message. | Add Editor’s Note:  FFS which pathloss reference RSRP is used for comparison | [Rapp] we have agreed on the following  6. From RAN2 point of view, assume similar to PUR, that we introduce a TA validation mechanism for SDT based on RSRP change, i.e. RSRP-based threshold(s) are configured. Ask RAN1 to confirm. FFS on how to handle CG configuration when TA expires or when is invalid due to RSRP threshold. Details of the TA validation procedure can be further discussed.  How to determine the pathloss reference RSRP is quite clear already. It is by UE choosing a subset of SSBs and |
| N212 | We haven’t agreed the TA validation is needed for subsequent transmissions. If only needed for initial tx, this should be integrated into section 5.x | Enough to capture in 5.x if only for initial tx | [Rapp] How the pathloss is determined seems to be quite clear with the following agreements  22. Highest N SSBs of all SSBs actually transmitted as indicated in SIB1 is used for RSRP based TA validation  RAN1 has also made the following agreement in R1#105.  The SSB subset for RSRP based TA validation is determined at least based on a configured absolute RSRP threshold.  Why we should keep it as ffs instead of implementing the agreements? |
| O204 | For the RSRP change based TA validation, we have not made consensus on how to determine the base RSRP used to be compared with.  1> compared to the stored downlink pathloss reference RSRP value at the UE’s last uplink transmission, the RSRP has not increased/decreased by more than *cg-SDT-RSRP-ChangeThreshold*, if configured. | Add a note to trigger further discussions. | [Rapp] Agree with the comment. Add the following note  Editor’s Note: FFS what is the RSRP at the initial CG-SDT transmission to compare with |
| O205 | * *cg-SDT-RSRP-ChangeThreshold*: RSRP threshold for the increase/decrease of RSRP for time alignment validation;   In current CR, only one RSRP threshold is used for TA validation. In LTE PRU transmission, there are two separate parameters configured, one for increase and one for decrease. Further clarification may be needed on whether two thresholds can be also configured for SDT. | Add a note for further discussions. | [Rapp] This has been discussed in the email discussion for the last meeting. But most of the companies think a single threshold is enough. Please refer to Z011 in 115e |

## 5.15 Bandwidth Part (BWP) operation

### 5.15.1 Downlink and Uplink

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
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## 5.16 SUL operation

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
| L213 | NUL/SUL switching is not done by SDT. | Remove “Small Data Transmission as specified in clause 5.x.” | [Rapp] This is also dependent on the email discussion and already considered under the following editor’s note  Edirot’s Note: FFS whether UL carrier reselection can be performed for subsequent uplink transmission. |

## 5.x Small Data Transmission

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
| L214 | In RACH partitioning discussion, RAN2 agreed to select carrier by not considering feature combination.  Agreement of RAN2#115-e  *6. As a baseline, the RA procedure design for Rel-17 should adhere to the following general principles:*  *a: Carrier selection (between NUL/SUL) should happen ahead of the initial RACH resource selection (i.e. feature combination is not considered in carrier selection)*. | Remove “2 > if the Serving Cell for SDT is configured with supplementary uplink as specified in TS 38.331 [5];” | [Rapp] This is not related to feature combination at all but related to the condition when to consider “SUL is configured”. Please refer to the following text in RACH  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. |
| L215 | The procedure text in section 5.8.2.x can be merged into the part to check resource validity. | The procedure text in section 5.8.2.x can be merged like below. (the yellow highlighted part needs to be changed)  2> if CG-SDT is configured on the selected UL carrier, and  2> if, compared to the stored downlink pathloss reference RSRP value at the UE’s last uplink transmission, the RSRP has not increased/decreased by more than cg-SDT-RSRP-ChangeThreshold | [Rapp]  Come back to this later |
| C204 | SS-RSRP checking is performed for SDT initialization twice in section 5.X and section 5.8.2.  1> if at least one SSB with SS-RSRP above *cg-SDT-RSRP-ThresholdSSB* is available; and  1> if the configured grant type 1 resource is valid according to clause 5.8.2.x and according to [FFS\_Ref]:  2> if the RSRP of the SSB corrsponding to the configured uplink grant is above the *cg-SDT-RSRP-ThresholdSSB*:  3> indicate the SSB index to the lower layer;  3> consider that this configured uplink grant occurs.  5.X  2> if CG-SDT is configured on the selected UL carrier, and the configured grant type 1 resource is valid according to clause 5.8.2.x; and  2> if at least one of the SSBs with SS-RSRP above *cg-SDT-RSRP-ThresholdSSB* is available:  3> indicate to the upper layer that conditions for initiating SDT are fulfilled;  3> initiate CG-SDT on the selected UL carrier according to clause 5.8.2. | Revise the procedure in 5.8.2 as the following:  5.8.2  1> if at least one SSB with SS-RSRP above *cg-SDT-RSRP-ThresholdSSB* is available; and  1> if the configured grant type 1 resource is valid according to clause 5.8.2.x and according to [FFS\_Ref]:  2> if the RSRP of the SSB corrsponding to the configured uplink grant is above the *cg-SDT-RSRP-ThresholdSSB* for subsequent transmission:  3> indicate the SSB index to the lower layer;  3> consider that this configured uplink grant occurs. | [Rapp] I don’t think it changes anything by adding for subsequent. The procedure in 5.8.2 is only for subsequent |
| Z208 | 2> else if RA-SDT is configured on the selected UL carrier:  3> indicate to the upper layer that conditions for initiating SDT are fulfilled;  3> initiate RA-SDT on the selected UL carrier according to clause 5.1.  [ZTE]  The MAC can not initiate the RACH procedure directly since the RRC message has not be generated, and corresponding DRB has not be resumed. | We propose to have two sub-section, one for SDT validity check and one for SDT initialization.  For the validity check sub-section, the following condition shall be checked:  sdt-DataVolumeThreshold  sdt-RSRP-Threshold  Whether there is available RACH partition or CG resource  If all the conditions are satisfied, then MAC inform RRC the SDT operation is allowed, then RRC will trigger the SDT operation, including resume the DRB, generate the RRC message, and inform MAC to initiate the SDT operation etc..  For the SDT initialization sub-section, once SDT is triggered by upper layer, the MAC will initiate either RACH procedure or CG SDT based on the resource selected in validity check phase. For CG SDT, the MAC can also start the TAT timer, start the PDCCH monitoring, etc. | [Rapp] thanks for the comment. We understand your concern. But I think this can be easily resolved by the following change  2> if CG-SDT is configured on the selected UL carrier, and the configured grant type 1 resource is valid according to clause 5.8.2.x; and  2> if at least one of the SSBs with SS-RSRP above *cg-SDT-RSRP-ThresholdSSB* is available:  3> indicate to the upper layer that conditions for initiating SDT are fulfilled;  3> select CG-SDT on the selected UL carrier according to clause 5.8.2 for SDT.  2> else if RA-SDT is configured on the selected UL carrier:  3> indicate to the upper layer that conditions for initiating SDT are fulfilled;  3> select RA-SDT on the selected UL carrier according to clause 5.1 for SDT.  2> else:  3> indicate to the upper layer that the conditions to initiate SDT are not fulfilled;  Please feel free to tell us what you think |
| N213 | MAC uses generally ”upper layer**s**” and not “upper layer” | Replace ”upper layer” with ”upper layers” | [Rapp] OK |
| N214 | 1> if the data volume of the pending UL data across all RBs configured for SDT is less or equal than *sdt-DataVolumeThreshold*; and  Is not proper english. | Please use “less than or equal to” | [Rapp] OK |
| N215 | 2> if at least one of the SSBs with SS-RSRP above *cg-SDT-RSRP-ThresholdSSB* is available:  This should be restricted to the SSBs for which the CG-SDT resources are configured | Restrict to SSBs for which CG-SDT resources are configured | [Rapp] Good comment.  Although I understand this might be not obviously for R2 people. But R1 indeed allow the possibility not t configure CG for certain SSBs.  Corrected |
| N216 | 3> indicate to the upper layer that conditions for initiating SDT are fulfilled; | Please use “the conditions” | [Rapp] OK |
| N217 | After RACH is successfully completed according to clause 5.1.6 if RA-SDT is selected above, the UE monitors PDCCH addressed to C-RNTI.  It is not proper specification language to refer with “RACH” to RA procedure | Please use “If RA-SDT is selected above and the Random Access procedure is successfully completed (see clause 5.1.6), the UE monitors for PDCCH addressed to C-RNTI.” | [Rapp] OK |
| O206 | According to previous agreement, the RSRP threshold for carrier selection can be configured specific to SDT, and this is optional for network. Therefore, it is possible that network does not provide this configuration. | Suggest to revise the text as follows:  2> if *sdt-RSRP-ThresholdSSB-SUL* is configured:  3> if the RSRP of the downlink pathloss reference is less than *sdt-RSRP-ThresholdSSB-SUL*:  4> select the SUL carrier.  3> else:  4> select the NUL carrier.  2> else:  3> if the RSRP of he downlink pathloss reference is less than *rsrp-ThresholdSSB-SUL:*  4> select the SUL carrier.  3> else:  4> select the NUL carrier. | [Rapp] I cannot see that it can be optional from the following agreement.   1. For SDT, UE performs UL carrier selection (i.e. if SUL is configured in the cell, UL carrier selected based on RSRP threshold). FFS whether the RSRP threshold for carrier selection is specific to SDT)   We can comeback to this after RRC configuration is given. |

### 6.1.5a MAC PDU (MSGB)

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
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## Any Other Clause

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
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# Post115e

## 3.1 Definitions

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested change/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
| Z000 | **Msg3**: Message transmitted on UL-SCH containing a C-RNTI MAC CE or CCCH/DTCH/DCCH SDU(s), submitted from upper layer and associated with the UE Contention Resolution Identity, as part of a Random Access procedure.  Comment: It is already possible that DTCH/DCCH SDU(s) are included in Msg3 (e.g. in connected mode). So, isn’t it a bit misleading to say that the above change is part of SDT? | Remove the change and if seen necessary this can be clarified in a clarification CR for Rel-16 for instance.  [Intel] We share ZTE’s views on this comment. | [Rapp] I think it would be best if this can be clarified with a CR. Actually, even for R15, msg3 can also include DTCH/DCCH if multiplexing procedure allows for this. in RRC\_CONNECTED  The change is removed. A CR can be proposed for R15/16 clarifying the contents of msg3 |
| L100 | Same comment as ZTE | Remove the change. | [Rapp] See the comments above. |
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### 5.1.2 Random Access Resource selection

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
| I100 | Editor’s Note: FFS on the necessity for introducing a new RACH type for RA-SDT for 2-step RACH and 4-step RACH. We may come back to this when common RACH CR has a unified solution for all types of RACHes introduced in R17  We don’t see the need to define a separate (4-step RA-SDT type). We have not agreed on separate RA parameters (e.g. target receive power, backoff) for RA-SDT, so there is no reason to complicate and duplicate the spec for now. | Remove “RA SDT type” and the duplicated text around it from 5.1.x sections. Remove the related editor’s note. If needed to differentiate, the same syntax used in 5.8.2 can be used, e.g. “initiate Random Access procedure for SDT”  For the group A/B determination, a note can be added to clarify that RA-SDT is not initiated for a CCCH logical channel, and current specs can be reused.  For measurement gaps, we don’t think any changes are needed since measurement gaps are not applicable in INACTIVE and the spec already says “the MAC entity **may** take into account the possible occurrence of measurement gaps when …”; so if there are no measurement gaps applicable, the MAC entity won’t take them into account.  [Intel] We share InterDigital’s views on this comment. | [Rapp] OK to remove the RA SDT type under the context of discussion for common RACH  For the group A B determination, we think that this still needs to be discussed on whether RA-SDT is considered as initiated for CCCH logical channel since this affects the UE behavior when determining on the condition group selection, even though I understand that the intention is to reuse the legacy conditions.   * If it is considered as initiated for CCCH, the first condition is not needed at all * If it is not considered as initiated for CCCH, the second condition is not needed   It is better that the group can clarify on this  Remove the changes in this section. Keep the note on the FFS for the interpretation for SDT as initiated for CCCH |
| I101 | Editor’s Note: FFS support of RA-SDT for unlicensed spectrum  Per the WID, “Focus of the WID should be on licensed carriers and the solutions can be reused for NR-U if applicable.” | Remove the editor’s note.  [Intel] We share InterDigital’s views on this comment. | OK to remove the NOTE |
| Z001 | We agree with I100 and I101. As already noted previously, introducing new RACH type for each feature will be cumbersome. Note that in theory, one could argue that each feature (e.g. SDT, RedCap, Slicing etc) would need a RACH resource. Further the feature combination will also require a RACH resource. If we start defining new RACH type based on the feature selected (or the feature combination selected), then there will be an explosion of RACH types within MAC spec. So, this should be avoided.  The existing RACH types should stay as they are (i.e. there is just 2-step and 4-step RA type as already defined in Rel-16) and these RA types can be used by a given feature/feature combination and the RA procedure uses RACH resources based on the selected feature combination. So, this selection mechanism should be properly initialized (along with the necessary RACH variables), but there should be no subsequent need to define feature/feature combination specific RA-type. | Same as I100 and I101 | [Rapp] See the comments above.  Removed all the text related to treatment on the RACH type. |
| Z002 | As noted above, once the RA type for SDT is removed, we can also remove these changes. i.e. the variables such as rsrp-ThresholdSSB are correctly initialized (based on the feature/ feature combination), then these changes also should not be necessary.  The problem with changing these variables like this is that not only new variables are need for SDT, but in theory, we need such variables for each feature, but also we will need such variable for each feature combination. Defining such a large number of variables is neither practical nor future proof. | Undo these changes (with the assumption that the RACH procedure related variables will be initialized based on the selected feature/feature combination) and will be used in the rest of the procedure.  [Intel] Agree that this needs to be discussed in the common RACH section. Therefore we share ZTE’s views on removing these changes here and related ones provided in other sections. | [Rapp] See the comments above to Z001 |
| L101 | Agree with InterDigital and ZTE that defining a new RA-type for SDT is not needed. The specificaation should be future-proof even when a new feature-specific RA is introduced.  In our view, it is enough to rely on legacy RA procedure, with addressing feature-specific RA parameters. The feature-specific RA parameters can be specified in one place, e.g. in a new paragraph or new section. In this way, we can avoid duplicated texts, and maintain the specification clean even with other feature-specific RA.  If a new behavior is needed for RA-SDT, we can say “if the RA procedure is initialized for SDT”. However, we haven’t identified any new behavior for SDT except using RA-SDT specific RA parameters.  This comment applies to all the RA related sections, 5.1.x. | Undo all changes in 5.1 Random Access procedure.  Add a new paragraph or a new section to describe RA-SDT specific RA parameters.  “If RA procedure is initiated for SDT, following parameters are used:”  [Intel] We are OK with LG’s suggestion. | [Rapp] See the comments above. For the paragraph describing SDT specific RA parameters, I think it can be handled by the common RACH CR covering section 5.1.1 and 5.1.2 of MAC spec. |
| N000 | Agree with others. The RA procedure itself is common for all the triggers. We have different triggers in legacy as well for HO, for UL data arrival, for SI etc. We never define them as different types.  Any special handling for each feature can be captured in the procedure and parameter part case by case whenever needed. | Remove the new terms of 4-stepRA-SDT/2-stepRA-SDT and related changes. | [Rapp] See the comments above to Z001 |
| A001 | Agree with others that there is no need to have the term of the 4-stepRA-SDT/2-stepRA-SDT. | Agree with LG’s proposal. | [Rapp] See the comments above to L101 |
| C001 | We agree that there is no need to introduce the terminology for RA type in SDT. |  | [Rapp] See the comments above to Z001 |

### 5.1.2a Random Access Resource selection for 2-step RA type

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
| Z003 | For the above change and other changes related to “RA-SDT” type introduction in this sub-clause, the same comment as Z002/Z001 apply | Same comments as Z002 | [Rapp] See the comments above to Z001 |

### 5.1.3 Random Access Preamble transmission

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
| Z004 | Same comment as Z002/Z001 | Same comments as Z002 | [Rapp] See the comments above to Z001 |
| N001 | RAN1 agreed power control parameters are common for SDT and non-SDT which conflict with RAN2 agreement?   * “For RA-SDT in shared ROs and separate ROs with non-SDT, the power control parameters follow those for non-SDT,   + i.e. preambleReceivedTargetPower and power ramping setting follow those for non-SDT.”   Should add an EN that it is to be revisited | Add EN whether power control parameters are SDT specific is to be revisited based on the RAN1 LS R1-2108533.  [Intel] We are OK with Nokia’s suggestion. | [Rapp] but we think the issue should be addressed in the discussion for parameter initialization.  OK to add the note though. Also paste the agreement in RAN1 below  C:\Users\y00397895\AppData\Roaming\eSpace_Desktop\UserData\y00397895\imagefiles\7167FE0C-DA6E-4568-90A8-019D67574897.png |

### 5.1.3a MSGA transmission

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
| Z005 | Same comment as Z002/Z001 | Same comments as Z002 | [Rapp] See above. |
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### 5.1.4a MSGB reception and contention resolution for 2-step random access

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
| Z006 | Same comments as Z002 for the changes | Same comments as Z002 | [Rapp] See above. |
| N004 | This has not been discussed in RAN2? “Editor’s Note: FFS Whether it is OK for the legacy UE transmitting 2-step RACH to receive msgB intended for the UEs transmitting msgA for SDT when RO is shared between 2-step RA and 2-step RA-SDT.” | Remove the EN | [Rapp] This is a question that we think the group should think about how to address. We prefer to keep it to trigger the thinking on this in the group |

### 5.1.5 Contention Resolution

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
| Z007 | Same comments as Z002 for the changes | Same comments as Z002 | [Rapp] See above. |

## 5.2 Maintenance of Uplink Time Alignment

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
| Z008 | We have the following agreement which needs to be reflected in this sub-clause:  **Agreement**  TAT-SDT is started upon receiving the TAT-SDT configuration from gNB, i.e. RRCrelease message, and can be (re)started upon reception of TA command. | Update the section to restart the SDT-TAT when TA command is received.  [Intel] Our understanding is that current TP already address this agreement as the following TP is added after the clauses that check whether TA is received.  1> when the configuration for *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* is received:  2> start or restart the *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer*. | [Rapp] This comment has been addressed during the last meeting. The issue is not that simple/clear for now. Please refer to the discussion in R2-2107492. The main issue is on the maintainance of the NTA and interplay with normal TAT.  But for now, I think we can capture that CG-TAT can be restarted when it is running   * when CG-TAT expires, there is no need to restart it since CG-SDT is released * MAC CE cannot start CG-TAT since it can only be started by RRCRelease message   Also, it needs to be discussed other methods to deliver the TA command, e.g., via DCI as in legacy  Restart CG-TAT when MAC CE is received and CG-TAT is configured. |
| A002 | Same comment as ZTE/Z008.  The *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* should be also started upon receiving the TA Command during the CG-SDT procdure | Indicate that the *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* should be also started upon receiving the TA Command during the CG-SDT procdure. | [Rapp] See the comment above |
| X001 | We think that the reception of the “Absolute Timing Advance Command” or “Timing Advance Command” during the legacy RACH should not IMMEDIATELY restart the “*cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer*”. The “*cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer*” should restart only after the contention resolution of the RACH, because before the contention resolution, the RACH TAC from the gNB may not be applicable for the UE.  However, during the CG-SDT procedure, if the UE receives the TAC from the gNB, the The “*cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer*” should restart. | Firstly, we support the Editor’s note of adding the FFS on “the interplay between the legacy TAT and cg-SDT-TAT when legacy RACH is initiated”.  Secondly, we think that the following change can be added:  1> when a Timing Advance Command MAC CE is received, and if an NTA (as defined in TS 38.211 [8]) has been maintained with the indicated TAG or with the CG-SDT:  2> apply the Timing Advance Command for the indicated TAG;  2> start or restart the *timeAlignmentTimer* associated with the indicated TAG.  2> restart the *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer*. | [Rapp] See the comment above |
| IN001 | A new editor’s note is added on “how the TAC is delivered to the UE”, however this has not been discussed by RAN2 and current legacy behaviour does not discuss this point in current section | Suggest removing the editor’s note:  “Editor’s Note: FFS how the TAC is delivered to the UE” | [Rapp] No harm to keep it. Companies can think about the issue |

### 5.3.1 DL Assignment reception

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
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#### 5.3.2.1 HARQ Entity

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
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5.3.2.2 HARQ process

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
| C002 | 1> if the *timeAlignmentTimer*, associated with the TAG containing the Serving Cell on which the HARQ feedback is to be transmitted, is stopped or expired, and  1> if the transmission for the HARQ process is initiated for CG-SDT and *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* is stopped or expired:  We think either condition above is satisfied, the UE shall  2> not instruct the physical layer to generate acknowledgement(s) of the data in this TB. | 1> if the *timeAlignmentTimer*, associated with the TAG containing the Serving Cell on which the HARQ feedback is to be transmitted, is stopped or expired, ~~and~~ or  1> if the transmission for the HARQ process is initiated for CG-SDT and *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* is stopped or expired:  [Intel] We share CATT’s view on this comment. | [Rapp] when the UE is performing CG-SDT, I guess the normal TAT should not be running? Then the condition is always satisfied? |

### 5.4.1 UL Grant reception

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
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#### 5.4.2.1 HARQ Entity

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
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#### 5.4.2.2 HARQ process

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
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### 5.4.4 Scheduling Request

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
| I102 | For a logical channel serving a radio bearer configured with SDT, no PUCCH resource for SR is configured.  a LCH can be configured with PUCCH resources for SR in Connected mode, even if that LCH is configured for SDT. This does not capture the original intention of the agreement “SR resource is not configured for SDT.” | Reword to:  For a logical channel serving a radio bearer configured with SDT, PUCCH resource for SR is not used in INACTIVE state. | [Rapp] OK for the change if this is the view from the majority. But prefer not to mention about RRC state in MAC spec. Nevertheless, we have the following note on the handing of the RRC configuration in the INACTIVE context.  Editor’s Note: How to handle the connected mode configuration in the RRC\_INACTIVE UE context e.g., logical channel configuration.  Original sentence changed to  For a logical channel serving a radio bearer configured with SDT, PUCCH resource for SR is not used during SDT. |
| Z009 | Agree with I102. | Either remove the new sentence or change as proposed by I102 above. | [Rapp] See above |
| L102 | Agree with I102. | We prefer a more general text.  “The MAC entity is not configured with SR configuration in INACTIVE state.” | [Rapp] Not configured with PUCCH-SR resource is different from not configured with SR configuration |

### 5.4.5 Buffer Status Reporting

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
| IN002 | We wonder whether it should be explicitly mentioned that BSR can be used during SDT procedure | Add simple description at the beginning of the section e.g. “BSR can be used during SDT procedures” | [Rapp] This is OK with me  Add the sentence “BSR can be used during SDT procedures” |

### 5.4.6 Power Headroom Reporting

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
| IN003 | We wonder whether it should be explicitly mentioned that PHR can be used during SDT procedure | Add simple description at the beginning of the section e.g. “PHR can be used during SDT procedures” | [Rapp] This is OK with me  Add the sentence “PHR can be used during SDT procedures” |
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### 5.8.2 Uplink

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
| Z010 | Currently the above text seems to be written with the view that there may be switching between CG and RA during subsequent transmission. This is being currently discussed in the CG- email discussion.  If there is no such switching, then this update is not needed. Instead, we can simply specify that no UL grant is provided to the HARQ entity when there is no valid CG resource/ or no valid SSB etc and then automatically SR should be triggered. We think we can revist this section once we make the final agreement regarding switching etc. | For now, we suggest to add an FFS that this section can be revisited once the agreements regarding switching between CG and RA SDT are clear.  [Intel] We are ok with ZTE’s suggestion | [Rapp] Actually, the current TP does not consider retransmission with CG and this is captured by the note: FFS how to trigger subsequent transmission with CG  Editor’s Note: FFS how to trigger SSB selection for subsequent uplink transmission.  I would want to emphasize on the importance of the issue above. Currently, we cannot use arrival of UL grant on CG occasion as a trigger for SSB selection. Since only after SSB selection, we would know to transmit on which CG occasion. So this has become a chicken-and-egg problem.  It would be good if we can come up with a mechanism to maintain the selected SSB, e.g., perform SSB selection for every SSB to CG occasion association period.  The current procedure in this section is triggered only once by clause 5.x and there is an editor’s note saying that FFS for CG-SDT fallback to RA-SDT when none of the SSB is above the threshold.  But still, if companies are still concerned about this, the sentence under “else if RA-SDT is configured on the selected Ul carrier” can be removed.  Remove “ 1> else if RA-SDT is configured on the selected UL carrier:  2> initiate Random Access procedure on the selected UL carrier for SDT according to clause 5.1. |
| Z011 | It is not clear why we need a separate threshold for “Increase” and “Decrease”. We only agreed to have one “delta” threshold which should be the same in both directions (i.e. the TA change either in positive or negative direction would have equally disruptive impact on the gNB receiver). | Replace cg-SDT-RSRP-ChangeThresholdIncrease and cg-SDT-RSRP-ChangeThresholdDecrease with something like *cg-SDT-RSRP-ChangeThreshold*  [Intel] We share ZTE’s view that delta is sufficient. This is also aligned to related RAN2 agreements that captured “RSRP change” (instead of increase/decreased). This comment is also applicable to other TPs that included the same reference in other sections. | [Rapp] The reason why we captured it in this way is simply because this is how it is captured in LTE. This is excerpted from LTE 38321    OK to change it to a single threshold if no objection from the other companies. |
| L103 | This section describes the UE behavior when the CG-SDT is triggered. Whether to trigger CG-SDT or RA-SDT, or normal RA is already determined in 5.x. Thus, checking the conditions “1> if at least one SSB with SS-RSRP above cg-SDT-RSRP-ThresholdSSB amongst the associated SSBs is available; and 1>if the configured grant type 1 resource is valid according to clause 5.8.2.x:” is not needed in this section.  Moreover, switching from CG-SDT to RA-SDT or normal RA has not been agreed. Thus, the related texts should be removed. | Proposed changes based on the rapporteur’s update.  When CG-SDT is triggered as in clause 5.x, the MAC entity shall:  1> select an SSB with SS-RSRP above *rsrp-ThresholdSSB*;  1> select the configured grant type 1 configuration for CG-SDT on BWP of the selected UL carrier associated with the selected SSB;  1> select the CG occasioncorresponding to the selected SSB and the selected configured grant type 1 configuration for CG-SDT;  1> indicate the SSB index to the lower layer. | [Rapp] Note that in section 5.x, the condition is only used for initial transmission. While for section 5.8.2, this can also be used for subsqeutn uplink trnasmisaion we have agreed that SSB selection shall also be performed for subsequent uplink transmission on CG.  Prefer to keep it as it is and wait for progress on the issue mentioned in the editor’s note. |
| N005 | Agree with ZTE and LG. |  | [Rapp] See comments above |
| A003 | Agree with Z011  We donot need to have two thresholds “*cg-SDT-RSRP-ChangeThresholdIncrease*” and “*cg-SDT-RSRP-ChangeThresholdDecrease*”, and 1 delta-threshold is sufficient. |  | [Rapp] See comments above |
| C003 | Regarding the step following “indicate the SSB index to the lower layer”, we think this can follow the RA procedure. So we would like to keep it FFS. |  | [Rapp] I am not sure what does it mean by “follow RACH procedure” in RACH procedure, the Mac layer indicates to the lower layer the preamble index and RACH occasion. Then, by the RRC configuration RACH-ConfigCommon, the lower layer performs the mapping from the preamble/RACH occasion to the SSB and get the SSB. |
| X002 | Agree with Z011. |  | [Rapp] See comments above |

### 5.8.2.x Validation for CG-SDT

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
| Z012 | Same comment as Z011 |  | [Rapp] See comments above |
| X003 | We do not agree the RSRP used for CG validation is “downlink pathloss reference” | Remove “downlink pathloss reference” | [Rapp] Not sure why it is not downlink pathloss reference. If not what else it can be? |

## 5.15 Bandwidth Part (BWP) operation

### 5.15.1 Downlink and Uplink

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
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## 5.16 SUL operation

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
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## 5.x Small Data Transmission

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
| I103 | It seems like the conditions for initiating an SDT is split between RRC and MAC specs. Just reading this part of the MAC spec, it gives the impression that the UE is allowed to initiate an SDT procedure, even if there is non-SDT data (i.e. SDT PDU can contain data from SDT DRBs and non-SDT DRBs). However. This condition is captured in RRC spec, as:C 5.3.13.1b Conditions for resuming RRC Connection for SDT A UE in RRC\_INACTIVE initiates the resume procedure for SDT when all of the following conditions are fulfilled:  1> the upper layers request resumption of RRC connection; and  1> the UE supports SDT; and  1> *SIB1* includes *sdt-ConfigCommon*; and  1> all the pending data in UL is mapped to the radio bearers configured for SDT; and  1> lower layers indicate that conditions for initiating SDT as specified in TS 38.321 [3] are fulfilled.  This creates an issue in the scenario where there is pending data form non-SDT DRB, as there can be conflicting instructions within the UE:   * MAC initiates a RA/CG-SDT on the selected UL carrier, according to this part in section 5.x, even though there is not CCCH message from upper layers. * RRC does not initiate a resume procedure for SDT, according to section 5.3.13.1b of the RRC spec | Either:   * Move this condition from the RRC to TS 38.321 section 5.x; Or * Add the following in to section 5.x:   The MAC entity shall:  1> if the data volume of the pending UL data accorss all logical channels configured for SDT according to the data volume calculation procedure in TSs 38.322 [3] and 38.323 [4] (The size of the RLC headers and MAC subheaders are not considered in the data volume computation.) is less or equal than *sdt-DataVolumeThreshold*; and  1> if the RSRP of the downlink pathloss reference is higher than *sdt-RSRP-Threshold*:  2> if the Serving Cell for SDT is configured with supplementary uplink as specified in TS 38.331 [5]; and  2> if the RSRP of the downlink pathloss reference is less than *sdt-RSRP-ThresholdSSB-SUL*:  3> select the SUL carrier.  2> else:  3> select the NUL carrier.  Editor’s NOTE: FFS the procedure when *sdt-RSRP-ThresholdSSB-SUL* is not configured  Editor’s Note: FFS whether the RSRP threshold for UL carrier selection is common for both CG and RA-SDT.  2> if CG-SDT is configured on the selected UL carrier, and the configured grant type 1 resource is valid according to clause 5.8.2.x; and  2> if at least one of the SSBs with SS-RSRP above *cg-SDT-RSRP-ThresholdSSB* is available:  3> indicate to the upper layer that conditions for initiating SDT are fulfilled;  3> initiate CG-SDT on the selected UL carrier according to clause 5.8.2 when the upper layers initiate an RRC resume procedure for SDT.  2> else if RA-SDT is configured on the selected UL carrier:  3> indicate to the upper layer that conditions for initiating SDT are fulfilled;  3> initiate RA-SDT on the selected UL carrier according to clause 5.1 when the upper layers initiate an RRC resume procedure for SDT.  3> else:  4> indicate to the upper layer that the conditions to initiate SDT are not fulfilled;  1> else:  2> indicate to the upper layer that the conditions to initiate SDT are not fulfilled.  3> else:  4> indicate to the upper layer that the conditions to initiate SDT are not fulfilled; | [Rapp] I am not sure why companies e this impression in the current spec that SDT can be triggered within the MAC spec. My thinking on this would be that the RRC layer says that if the the conditions in 5.3.13.1b are satisfied, trigger the lower layer to perform SDT. Then, in the MAC spec, the procedure follows as currently specified.  If some clarifications are indeed needed, a better option would be to add the condition “if SDT is triggered by the upper layer” to the beginning rather than the currently suggested location.  Revise the beginning of procedure as “The MAC entity shall, if triggered by the upper layer for SDT transmission:” |
| I104 | 3> else:  4> indicate to the upper layer that the conditions to initiate SDT are not fulfilled;  Small typo with numbering/adjustment | It should be 2>, 3> | [Rapp]Corrected |
| I105 | 1. if the data volume of the pending UL data accorss all logical channels configured for SDT | Small typo “accorss” should be “across” | [Rapp]Corrected |
| Z013 | Agree with I103.  i.e. MAC should not initiate the procedure without the RRC triggering it. For now the change proposed by I103 seems to work. We may have to clean-up this section once we have the final agreements on switching between CG and RA-SDT | Agree with I103. | [Rapp]See the comments above |
| L104 | Agree with I103, I104, I105, with small modifications. | The MAC entity shall:  …  2> if CG-SDT is configured on the selected UL carrier, and the configured grant type 1 resource is valid according to clause 5.8.2.x; and  2> if at least one of the SSBs with SS-RSRP above *cg-SDT-RSRP-ThresholdSSB* is available:  3> indicate to the upper layer that conditions for initiating CG-SDT are fulfilled;  3> initiate CG-SDT on the selected UL carrier according to clause 5.8.2 when requested by the upper layersso.  2> else if RA-SDT is configured on the selected UL carrier:  3> indicate to the upper layer that conditions for initiating RA-SDT are fulfilled;  3> initiate RA-SDT on the selected UL carrier according to clause 5.1 when requested by the upper layerso.  2> else:  3> indicate to the upper layer that the conditions to initiate SDT are not fulfilled; | [Rapp]See the comments above |
| N006 | Agree with others the interaction between RRC and MAC should be made clear. |  | [Rapp]See the comments above |
| A004 | Agree to make it clear that the MAC SDT procedure (section 5.x) is triggered by RRC. |  | [Rapp]See the comments above |
| C004 | In RAN2#113bis, it was agreed that:   1. . RSRP threshold to select between SDT and non-SDT procedure is same for both CG-SDT and RA-SDT   We can keep one RSRP threshold.  And the whole procedure is depicted below as suggested in R2-2107486: | Delete the parameter *cg-SDT-RSRP-ThresholdSSB* and use *sdt-RSRP-Threshold* instead and the following check on the condition is deleted.  2> if at least one of the SSBs with SS-RSRP above *cg-SDT-RSRP-ThresholdSSB* is available: | [Rapp] These two thresholds are different, one for SDT vs non-SDT selection, another is for CG SSB selection |
| X004 | We think that the CCCH message should be counted for the data volume calculation. | Add: FFS whether the CCCH message is considered for data volume calculation | [Rapp] OK to add this NOTE |
| X005 | We do not agree the RSRP used for CG validation is “downlink pathloss reference” | Remove “downlink pathloss reference” | [Rapp] See the comments above. |
| IN004 | We also agree that the the interaction between RRC and MAC should be clear and aligned to the legacy operations address today in the corresponding specification.  Our preference is that the checks that determine whether SDT procedure can be initiated are done in RRC. Following legacy operation, we also prefer that the selection of carrier is done in RRC. Therefore, MAC could focus on the conditions for the selection to initiate SDT via CG or RA. | Our suggestion is that RRC checks the following conditions (instead of MAC): *sdt-DataVolumeThreshold, sdt-RSRP-Threshold* and *sdt-RSRP-ThresholdSSB-SUL*. | [Rapp] If there is no specific issue found in the implementation of agreement in the current, I would like to keep the current spec unless reverted by further discussion. |

### 6.1.5a MAC PDU (MSGB)

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
| Z014 | Just wondering how to handle this Editor’s Note. Either we can delete the DTCH addition or we need some agreement on this. |  | [Rapp] Ran2 should discuss whether it is allowed for the gNB to include downlink data/signaling in msgB or only allow transmission of subsequent downlink aftetr successful contention resolution. If we only allow transmission of downlink after contention resolution, the change on DTCH can be removed. |

## 7 Variables and constants

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
| L105 | Same comment as L101. It is better not to define a new RA type for SDT. | Undo the addition of “2-step RA SDT type”. | [Rapp] Removed |

## Any Other Clause

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
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# Post114e

## 3.2 Definitions

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested change/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
| Z000 | CG-SDT Configured Grant type 1-based Small Data Transmission  Since SDT is also defined separately, we could avoid using the full expansion and use the SDT abbreviation here already. | CG-SDT Configured Grant type 1-based ~~Small Data Transmission~~ SDT | [Rapp] Corrected |
| Z001 | Same as Z000 for RA-SDT | RA-SDT Random Access-based ~~Small Data Transmission~~ SDT | [Rapp] Corrected |
| N000 | CG-SDT Configured Grant type 1-based Small Data Transmission  Enough to say “Configured Grant-based SDT” without “type 1” since what CG type is supported is clear from the procedure and configuration and stage 2.  Agree with ZTE001. | CG-SDT Configured Grant ~~type 1~~-based ~~Small Data Transmission~~ SDT | [Rapp] Corrected |

### 5.1.1 Random Access procedure initialization

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
| Z002 | *prach-ConfigurationIndex*  These are also applicable to Msg1 in 4-step RA-SDT type if the PRACH occasions are shared between 4-step RA type and 4-step RA-SDT type. These are also applicable to the Random Access Preamble for MSGA in 2-step RA-SDT type if the PRACH occasions are shared between 4-step RA type and 2-step RA-SDT type  General Comment: Do we really need to define new 4-step-RA-SDT type? With the above sentence, it seems we need to define “*4-step RA-SDT type*” and “2-step RA-SDT type”. However, since the RA type itself is not changed due to introduction of SDT. We could refer to existing RA types with and without SDT. Please see the suggested rewording.  On the other hand if we do define a new RA type, perhaps this needs to be defined (e.g. in stage-2) etc. Also there will be other changes needed in MAC spec in other sections too in this case since we use checks such as “if *RA\_TYPE* is set to *2-stepRA*” etc elsewhere and we need to now redefine all these with new RA types etc. It would be preferable to avoid a new RA type if possible to avoid such changes. | - *prach-ConfigurationIndex*: the available set of PRACH occasions for the transmission of the Random Access Preamble for Msg1. These are also applicable to Msg1 for RA-SDT if the PRACH occasions are shared between Random Access procedures with and without SDT for 4-step RA type.  These are also applicable to the MSGA PRACH if the PRACH occasions are shared between 2-step and 4-step RA types. These are also applicable to MSGA PRACH for RA-SDT if the PRACH occasions are shared between 4-step RA type and 2-step RA type with SDT. | [Rapp] Thanks for the comments @ ZTE.  On the new RACH type, the main reasons that why it is introduced are that   * In section 5.1.1a for initialization of parameters, I suspect certain parameters would be different from the legacy types of RACHs, e.g., preambleTransMax, etc. (but of course this is subject to further discussion) If such differences do exist, introducing a new RACH type to the UE variable RA\_TYPE fits better with the current framework * For RACH resource selection, the procedure will for sure be different between SDT and nonSDT. For example, preamble group selection, RACH occasion selection (as the current running CR puts it), etc. The solution in R16 2-stepRACH was to introduce a new chapter, i.e., Clause 5.1.2a. But I think for SDT, we can use the existing chapters and then, use the new RACH type to differentiate the procedures for the SDT RACH and non-SDT RACH for 2-step RACH and 4-step RACH * In the previous meeting, we have agreed to allow for fallback from SDT to non-SDT. Introducing a new RACH type is compatible with the procedures in the above two sections   I think we can keep the RACH type as it is for now and we can come back to this later to further examine its necessity.  I have put an editor note here to mark it as FFS. |
| Z003 | *msgA-PRACH-ConfigurationIndex*  Similar comment as Z002 (please see the corresponding suggestion). Further, it is not clear why these occasions should be shared with MSG1 in 4-step RA type with SDT as defined in the new definition. In case of shared occasions between 2-step and 4-step, these should be signalled via prach-CongurationIndex-SDT. | - *msgA-PRACH-ConfigurationIndex*: the available set of PRACH occasions for the transmission of the Random Access Preamble for MSGA in 2-step RA type. These are also applicable to MSGA PRACH for RA-SDT if the PRACH occasions are shared between Random Access procedures with and without SDT for 2-step RA type. | [Rapp] For the previous agreement, I think it does not really forbid RACH occasion sharing between 2-step RACH and 4-step RACH with SDT.   |  | | --- | | RAN2#112e  10: As a baseline, the RACH resource i.e. (RO+preamble combination) is different between SDT and non-SDT  - If ROs for SDT and non SDT are different, preamble partitioning between SDT and non SDT is not needed.  - If ROs for SDT and non SDT are same, preamble partitioning is needed  FFS if common configuration should be allowed |   I have put an editor note here to mark it as FFS. |
| Z004 | *prach-ConfigurationIndex-SDT and msgA-PRACH-ConfigurationIndex-SDT*  Similar comment as Z002 | - *prach-ConfigurationIndex-SDT*:the available set of PRACH occasions for the transmission of the Random Aceess Preamble for Msg1 in 4-step RA type with SDT;  - *msgA-PRACH-ConfigurationIndex-SDT*: the available set of PRACH occasions for the transmission of the Random Access Preamble for MSGA in 2-step RA type with SDT;  - *sdt-MSGA-RSRP-Threshold*: an RSRP threshold for selection between 2-step RA type with SDT and 4-step RA type with SDT when both 2-step and 4-step RA type Random Access Resources for SDT are configured in the UL BWP; | [Rapp] Ref to the previous comments |
| Z005 | Similar comments as Z002 apply also to the definitions of groupB-Configured-SDT and *groupB-ConfiguredTwoStepRA-SDT* |  | [Rapp] Ref to the previous comments |
| Z006 | 1> if the Serving Cell for the Random Access procedure is configured with supplementary uplink as specified in TS 38.331 [5]:  2> if the Random Access procedure was initiated for Small Data Transmission as specified in clause 5.x:  3> set the *PCMAX* to PCMAX,f,c of the selected UL carrier.  2> else if the RSRP of the downlink pathloss reference is less than *rsrp-ThresholdSSB-SUL*:  3> select the SUL carrier for performing Random Access procedure;  3> set the *PCMAX* to PCMAX,f,c of the SUL carrier.  2> else:  3> select the NUL carrier for performing Random Access procedure;  3> set the *PCMAX* to PCMAX,f,c of the NUL carrier.  Comment: It seems we could simplify the changes a bit by existing condition about signalled carrier… Please see the proposed alternative. Both can work though, so no strong view. | 1> if the carrier to use for the Random Access procedure is explicitly signalled or determined as specified in subclause 5.x for SDT:  2> select the signalled or determined carrier for performing Random Access procedure;  2> set the *PCMAX* to PCMAX,f,c of the selected 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. | [Rapp]  I have adopted the proposed solution, which is quite concise, but may lack some readability on the other side.  One issue that remains to be resolved is that for subsequent CG-SDT transmission, whether UL carrier selection needs to be performed again. The way the current spec is specified is to assume that (a) the UL carrier selection is only performed for initial CG transmission; (b) the RSRP threshold is the same between RA\_SDT and CG\_SDT. These issues need to be further addressed. However, if we finally agree that for subsequent CG-transmission, UL carrier selection needs to be done again and the threshold can be different between CG and RACH, it is better to move the carrier selection for SDT from subclause 5.x to RA and CG.  From this aspect, it is better to keep the previous chunk of procedure as it is as suggested by ZTE  I have also added the following Editor’s Note per discussion above.  Editor’s Note: FFS whether UL carrier selection is performed for both initial and subsequent UL for CG-SDT and whether the RSRP threshold is common for both CG and RA-SDT. |
| Z100 | General comment to section 5.1.1:  A number of changes to this section will likely overlap with similar changes coming from other WIs that require RACH partitioning. We need to understand how we could integrate these changes. For instance, the statements such as “These are also applicable to Msg1 for RA-SDT if the PRACH occasions are shared between Random Access procedures with and without SDT for 4-step RA type” etc which exist in this section may not be exclusive to this WI. i.e. these preambles or ROs may also be shared by other features requiring the RACH partitioning and such statement above may need to be updated to cover all such cases. We hence need a general discussion on how to combine these features. Perhaps we could even have to think about a common MAC CR for overlapping WIs in this case. Something we need to discuss further at the next meeting. |  | [Rapp]  Agree with the observation from ZTE that this needs to be considered in conjunction with the other WIs that may proposed to introduce RACH changes in this release. And we also need to consider for forward compatibility in the future releases which may further increase the cases for RACH. The current way to capture the procedure does not quite seem to be forward-compatible. |
| N001 | The additions to *prach-ConfigurationIndex*and*msgA-PRACH-ConfigurationIndex* do not seem to be needed. | Remove the addition to *prach-ConfigurationIndex* and *msgA-PRACH-ConfigurationIndex* description. It should be made clear in RRC field description if anything needed. | [Rapp]  This is to align with the similar description with the RACH resource sharing in 2-step RACH. If this is not technically wrong, I think we can keep it as it is. |
| N002 | In the Editor’s NOTE, we do not see why this is up to RAN1 to decide: “Editor’s NOTE: FFS whether there can be separate configurations for related to the configuration of Random Access Preambles group B for RA-SDT , which is up to RAN1 to decide.” | Remove “which is up to RAN1 to decide” or remove the Editor’s NOTE. | [Rapp]  I can remove the note but keep in mind during R16 for the discussion in 2-step RACH, it is RAN1 that makes the decision to use mask index for RACH occasion sharing. It still might not be RAN2’s call to do that.  Remove up to RAN1 to decide |
| N003 | We should not define terms 2/4-step SDT-RA type which makes the spec very confusing and is essentially not true since still we perform the same actions as with 2-step and 4-step RA. It should be noted that Stage-2 would not define such types and to keep the specs consistent, such terms shall not be defined.  This is also inconsistent to what is said in 5.x:  ”Small Data Transmission can be performed either by Random Access procedure with 2-step RA type or 4-step RA type (i.e., RA-SDT)”  Can just use, e.g., “2/4-step RA type for SDT” | Use ” 4-step RA type for SDT” and “2-step RA type for SDT” instead of defining new RA types which is not true. | [Rapp]  Please see the replies to Z002.  IMHO, without the RA type, the spec will look more confusing. Not clear to me what will be the difference between another RA type and RA type for SDT |

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

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
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### 5.1.2 Random Access Resource selection

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
| Z007 | 1> else if an SSB is selected above:  2> if the selected RA type is set to *4-stepRA-SDT*:  3> determine the next available PRACH occasion from the PRACH occasions corresponding to the selected SSB (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).  2> else:  3> 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).  Comment: It is unclear why the highlighted part is needed. Isn’t the existing text sufficient? | Delete the newly added text | [Rapp] The reason is that   * For RA for SDT, we don’t need to consider the measurement gap, since it is in RRC\_INACTIVE * We don’t need to consider ra-ssb-OccasionMaskIndex either, since it cannot be CFRA   We can add some conditions to the previous text to rule out the above cases for SDT, but I think a cleaner solution would be add a new sentence to dedicatedly address the case of RA-SDT |
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### 5.1.2a Random Access Resource selection for 2-step RA type

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
| Z008 | 1> if the selected RA type is set to *2-stepRA-SDT*:  2> determine the next available PRACH occasion from the PRACH occasions corresponding to the selected SSB (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:  Same comment as Z007 |  | [Rapp] Ref to the above comment |
| Z101 | NOTE1: Based on the agreement in RAN2#113bis-e: “Switching from SDT to non-SDT is supported”.  The agreement “switching from SDT to non-SDT is supported” doesn’t mean we will support fallback from SDT RACH resource to non-SDT RACH resource within one RACH procedure or PRACH retransmission attempt. The switching can be triggered e.g. by either a DCCH message or new CCCH procedure (FFS) and may also be triggered by network (e.g. by sending RRCResume etc). So, we are not sure if we need changes in this section and this note can be deleted. |  | [Rapp]  I can remove this editor note and put it under issue list  We have agreed on the following for the fallback  11 UE switches from SDT to non-SDT in following cases:  - Case 1 (27/0): UE receive indication from network to switch to non-SDT procedure.  - Network can send RRCResume. FFS whether network can send indication in RAR/fallbackRAR/DCI to switch to non-SDT procedure.  - FFS Case 2 (18/9): Initial UL transmission (in msgA/Msg3/CG resources) fails configured number of times  In section 5.1.4, we have  Editor’s Note: FFS RACH procedure trigger for SR for small data  In sectin 5.1.4a, we have  Editor’s Note: FFS fallback from 2-stepRA-SDT to 4-stepRA-SDT and non-SDT  In section 5.1.5, we have  Editor’s Note: FFS fallback from 2-stepRA-SDT to 4-stepRA-SDT  So, these editor notes correspond to the case when the fallback happen for RACH re-transmission as you have mentioned. If fallback within one RACH procedure is not supported, these section will not be affected. |
| N004 | Agree with ZTE101. Not sure what is the intention of the Editors note on the supported fallbacks. We do not see this impact MAC as it should be rather a RRC procedure upon reception of the resume RRC msg from the NW: “NOTE1: Based on the agreement in RAN2#113bis-e: “Switching from SDT to non-SDT is supported”.” | Remove the NOTE. | [Rapp]  Please see the reply above |

### 5.1.3 Random Access Preamble transmission

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
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### 5.1.3a MSGA transmission

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
| L000 | We don't understand why "or for Scheduling Request in Small Data Transmission in clause 5.x" is included. | [LG] Remove the sentence | [Rapp] Thanks for the comments @LGE  In the previous RAN2 meeting, we have agreed on the following for the SR for subsequent UL based on DG  6 SR resource is not configured for SDT. When the BSR is triggered by SDT data, the UE will trigger RA because SR resource is not available, same as legacy  While different from the legacy RACH procedure in RRC\_IDLE/INACTIVE, for SR in RRC\_INACTIVE, the UE may not need to carry CCCH message and should include a RNTI, similar to the connected mode scenario.  The reason why I made this change previously was I thought it is quite straightforward. I can remove this and put it under editor note |
| Z009 | We agree with L000 comment |  | [Rapp] See comments above. |
| N005 | Agree with L000 |  |  |

### 5.1.4a MSGB reception and contention resolution for 2-step random access

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
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### 5.1.5 Contention Resolution

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
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### 5.1.6 Completion of the Random Access procedure

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
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## 5.2 Maintenance of Uplink Time Alignment

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
| Z010 | 1> when the *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* expires:  2> notify RRC to release configured grant type 1 configuration(s) for Small Data Transmission.  The notification should only be that the CG-TAT has expired or not running etc. In RRC the actions can be taken based on this indication (e.g. release the CG resources at the next RRC Resume or release it if there is an ongoing SDT etc)… | 1> when the *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* expires:  2> notify RRC that the *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* has expired. | [Rapp] Thanks for the comments.  I am not quite sure why the RRC layer should release the source at the next RRC resume, since both the network and the UE are maintaining this timer and the network does not need another RRC resume to notify the network (Different from cell reselection in RRC\_INACTIVE and RSRP change beyond a certain threshold?)  Also, the legacy spec for PUCCH and SRS has directly indicated to the RRC layer to release the resource instead of indicating the expiry of the TAT.  1> when a *timeAlignmentTimer* expires:  2> if the *timeAlignmentTimer* is associated with the PTAG:  3> flush all HARQ buffers for all Serving Cells;  3> notify RRC to release PUCCH for all Serving Cells, if configured;  3> notify RRC to release SRS for all Serving Cells, if configured;  3> clear any configured downlink assignments and configured uplink grants;  3> clear any PUSCH resource for semi-persistent CSI reporting;  3> consider all running *timeAlignmentTimer*s as expired;  3> maintain NTA (defined in TS 38.211 [8]) of all TAGs. |
| X001 | When the UE initiate the RACH procedure, the UE would receive the TAC from the Msg2. It is not clear how/whether the TAC from the Msg2 impacts the validation of the CG resource for SDT. | RAN2 should discuss whether the cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer can be affected by any TAC. | [Rapp] Thanks for your comments @Xiaomi  Agree with Xiaomi’s comment. I have added the following editor’s note  Editor’s Note: FFS the interplay between the legacy TAT and cg-SDT-TAT when legacy RACH is initiated |

### 5.3.1 DL Assignment reception

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
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#### 5.3.2.1 HARQ Entity

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
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5.3.2.2 HARQ process

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
| Z102 | 1> if the *timeAlignmentTimer*, associated with the TAG containing the Serving Cell on which the HARQ feedback is to be transmitted, is stopped or expired, and;  1> if the transmission for the HARQ process is initiated for CG-SDTand *cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer* is stopped or expired:  Comment: The interaction between the regular TAT and the cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer is a bit unclear from the above.  i.e.:  - Is the UE considered to be time aligned only if both TAT and the cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer are both running? The “and” in the above seems to suggest this but this is probably not the common understanding.  - Also, if the above is true then we also need to understand the interaction between TAC and the cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer.  Further, the following agreement is not yet implemented:  5. TAT-SDT is started upon receiving the TAT-SDT configuration from gNB, i.e. RRCrelease message, and can be (re)started upon reception of TA command.  Assuming that the CG-SDT-TAT can be restarted upon TA command, there seems to be no need for checking both regular TAT and CG-SDT-TAT for CG-SDT transmissions?? |  | [Rapp]  This is also related to the comment above in X001, which has been addressed by the editor’s note.  From my side, it seems that the legacy TAT is only applicable when legacy RACH is initiated during the RACH procedure and where the UE variable NTA should be kept independently. TAT can control whether PUSCH and PUCCH can be sent during RACH. When contention resolution is successful, the UE should stop the TAT, similar to the way we treat RACH for on-demand SI request. At this time, the NTA obtained by RACH can be applied to the NTA for CG-SDT.  On the previous agreement on TAC, my previous thinking was that it should be further determined how this is conveyed to the UE, e.g., whether by DCI or MAC CE.  I have put the following FFS for the TA command:  Editor’s Note: FFS how the TA command is conveyed to the UE for cg-SDT-TAT |

### 5.4.1 UL Grant reception

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
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#### 5.4.2.1 HARQ Entity

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
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#### 5.4.2.2 HARQ process

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
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### 5.4.4 Scheduling Request

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
| Z011 | For a logical channel serving a radio bearer configured with SDT, no PUCCH resource for SR is configured.  Comment: The above sentence is not needed and seems not correct in any case. Note that the RB will be the same in connected mode too (and in connected mode, the RB may be configured with SR resources). | Delete the sentence “For a logical channel serving a radio bearer configured with SDT, no PUCCH resource for SR is configured.” | [Rapp]  This was based on the previous agreement, that no SR-PUCCH resource is configured for SR  6 SR resource is not configured for SDT. When the BSR is triggered by SDT data, the UE will trigger RA because SR resource is not available, same as legacy  On how to treat the relationship between the connected mode configuration and the UE configuration in INACTIVE for SDT, the following note has been captured.  Editor’s Note: How to handle the connected mode configuration in the RRC\_INACTIVE UE context e.g., logical channel configuration.  I think we need to further clarify that for SDT, the connected mode configuration is only kept in the UE context but not applied to the UE. INACTIVE mode UE for SDT can have a separate set of configurations. |
| N006 | Agree with Z011 |  | [Rapp]  See the reply above |

### 5.8.2 Uplink

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
| Z012 | When CG-SDT is triggered, the MAC entity shall:  1> if at least one of the SSBs with SS-RSRP above *cg-SDT-RSRP-ThresholdSSB* is available:  2> select an SSB with SS-RSRP above *cg-SDT-RSRP-ThresholdSSB*;  2> select the configured grant type 1 configuration on BWP of the selected UL carrier associated with the selected SSB;  2> select the CG occasion corresponding to the selected SSB and the selected configured grant type 1 configuration.  1> else if RA-SDT is configured:  2> initiate Random Access procedure on the selected UL carrier for Small Data Transmission according to clause 5.1;  1> else:  2> initiate Random Access procedure in clause 5.1 for CCCH logical channel (i.e., not for Small Data Transmission).  Comment: Firstly, switching between CG-SDT and RA-SDT has not yet been agreed. We only agreed that if none of the SSBs are above the threshold for initial CG transmission, then UE is not allowed to select any SSB. Instead, UE will select RA-SDT directly before transmitting the first initial message. However, since the initial UL message has not yet been sent, this doesn’t constitute a switching from CG-SDT to RA-SDT. For the subsequent CG transmissions, we need further discussion on how to handle the transmissions/retransmissions. So, for this change, we will likely need separate description for the initial CG-SDT transmission and the subsequent data transmission with CG resource during CG SDT.  For the initial SDT type selection, I guess we can have a separate section (e.g. 5.x) instead of the section for CG transmission.  For the subsequent data transmission with CG, I guess the SSB quality check can be captured in section 5.4.1 UL Grant reception (e.g. only deliver the UL grant to HARQ process in case the RSRP of the SSB associated to the UL grant is qualified). The understanding is that if there is no UL grant then RACH will be triggered (but this is normal RACH, not RA-SDT). |  | [Rapp]  In the last meeting RAN2#114e, we have agreed on the following:   1. For initial CG transmission, UE does not select any SSB if none of the SSBs’ RSRP is above the RSRP threshold. FFS if re-evaluation for every CG transmission is necessary   If you remember during the online discussion, there was an FFS for when none of the SSBs’ RSRP is above the threshold, what shall the UE do. Then, a comment from Huawei and Nokia proposed that this FFS should be removed because it is clear that if none of the SSB’s RSRP is above the threshold, the UE has no option but to do RACH.  The only remaining issue is: when the UE is configured with RA-SDT, whether the UE is allowed to do RA-SDT  Note that the MAC PDU still has not been built yet, hence there is no issue of MAC PDU rebuilding here.  I can put the following Editor’s Note here, but the current text can be kept as it is, unless people disagree to fallback to RA-SDT after discussion.  Editor’s Note: FFS whether CG-SDT can fallback to RA-SDT if none of the SSB’s RSRP is above the threshold for initial CG transmission.  Please note that this is only for initial transmission, for subsequent uplink this is still FFS per the agreement above.  On the organization of clauses, this is a bit complex but my understanding is that it is not quite proper to put the things related to SSB selection for CG and CG resource selection to section 5.4.1. Section 5.4.1 is used by multiple procedures as a common procedure and it is only related to processing UL grant, i.e., process the UL grant and deliver HARQ information and UL grant to HARQ entities.  For the subsequent UL transmission, as long as the CG configuration for SDT is initialized, by initial CG transmission, for subsequent transmission, when CG occasions come, the UE can process the CG occasion and deliver the UL grant to UL grant reception section 5.4.1 (if the SSB selection is not performed for subsequent uplink).  From my perspective, the current formulation is fine. |
| N007 | Why put the CG-SDT/RA-SDT selection in this section? Should be in section 5.X as part of CG validation. | Move the RSRP validation for CG-SDT and the CG/RA-SDT selection to section 5.X | [Rapp]  Please see my comments above |

## 5.14 Handling of measurement gaps

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
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## 5.15 Bandwidth Part (BWP) operation

### 5.15.1 Downlink and Uplink

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
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## 5.16 SUL operation

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
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## 5.x Small Data Transmission

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
| L001 | The selection of BWP configured for SDT should be considered on SDT procedure. This is because a separate BWP for SDT can be configured, and we think it is also possible to configure multiple separate BWPs for SDT. | [LG] BWP switching from initial BWP to separate BWP for SDT should be considered when SDT procedure is initiated. BWP switching amongst separate BWPs configured for SDT is also considered. | [Rapp] Thanks for your comments @LGE  I have put the following editor note for the issues raised by LGE. We can discuss on this in the future meetings, since the agreements we have now may not be enough for the correction here.  Editor’s Note: FFS BWP switching when multiple BWPs are configured for CG-SDT |
| Z014 | General comment:  Replace all occurrences of Small Data Transmission with SDT (except in the subclause heading). | Replace all occurrences of Small Data Transmission with SDT. | [Rapp] Corrected |
| N010 | 4> initiate Random Access procedure in clause 5.1 for CCCH logical channel (i.e., not for Small Data Transmission);   This cannot be done without RRC intervention as the RRC procedure shall also change, we need only an indication to RRC that SDT cannot be initiated. | Should indicate to RRC layer other than just initiating non-SDT procedure by MAC when SDT verification fails which is not possible given the RRC procedure needs to change as well. | [Rapp]  Thanks for the comment.  I agree that based on the result of the email discussion, only an indication to the RRC of the non-SDT selection, is needed. After that the RRC will trigger legacy RACH like normally.  Corrected the sentence to “indicate to the upper layer that the conditions to initiate SDT cannot be fulfilled” |
| N011 | For Small Data Transmission procedure, the MAC entity considers the suspended radios bearers configured with Small Data Transmission for data volume calculation.  If RRC resumes the SDT bearers already, they are not suspended anymore. Furthermore, rather RRC shall do the data volume calculation before requesting MAC anything. | Remove the sentence. | [Rapp]  I understand there is no pervious explicit agreement on this, but I think this is already implied the current MAC/RRC modeling, otherwise how can the UE do the SDT/non-SDT selection. If people still want to spend time to confirm on this, I am fine with it.  Removed |

## 5.x.1 Validation for Small Data Transmission using CG

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
| L002 | The expression "the time alignment value for SDT using CG type 1 to be valid " is not familiar. | [LG] The Text could be changed to  " The MAC entity shall consider CG-SDT resource is valid when the following conditions are fulfilled:" | [Rapp] Corrected |
| L003 | TA timer should also be considered for validation for CG-SDT. | [LG] Add "1> cg-SDT-TimeAlignmentTimer is configured and running;" | [Rapp] Thanks for the comment. The condition cg-SDT-TAT is running is already implicit included here, since in Section 5.x.1, we have the condition “ if CG-SDT is configured on the selected UL carrier”. If cg-SDT-TAT is not running, there would be no CG-SDT resource configured |
| Z016 | For L003, please also see our comment above in Z102. To us it seems more discussion is needed to understand how the normal TA and the CG-SDT-TAT interact. |  | [Rapp] We can have more discussion on the interplay of CG-TAT and legacy TAT as discussed. |
| N012 | Why do we need a separate sub-section for this? | Could just be listed as conditions in section 5.x | [Rapp]  Do we need to perform validation for every CG transmission? if yes, we need to keep this section separate; if no, as you said, we can put it under section 5.x.  This is already reflected by the following editor’s Note, in case you have not read it  Editor’s NOTE: FFS whether RSRP change would affect the TA valididation for DG. FFS whether the TA validation is only for initial CG-SDT transmission  Keep it as it is |

### 6.1.5a MAC PDU (MSGB)

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
| Z017 | - a MAC subheader and MAC SDU for CCCH or DCCH or DTCH;  Comment: Why was the DTCH added here. i.e. which agreement is this based on? Our understanding is that we did not agree any changes to MSGB format. | Remove the DTCH | [Rapp] This is from the WID that subsequent DL transmission is supported for all types of SDT.  No new RRC state should be introduced in this WID. Transmission of smalldata in UL, subsequent transmission of smalldata in DL and the state transition decisions should be under network control.  This would also include msgB for SDT based on 2-step RACH and implies a change to the msgB format. |
| N013 | Agree with Z017 |  | [Rapp]  Please see the comments above |

## Any Other Clause

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| # | Brief description of the issue | Suggested resolution/company comments | Proposed way forward by rapporteur |
| N014 | Lots of Editor’s notes not based on any meeting FFS is added | Remove all the Editor’s notes that are not based on any discussions so far. | [Rapp]  One important thing of doing this practice of running CR is that it can help us discover the remaining issues in time. This helps promote the progress of the topic.  If there is any editor’s note people do not find suitable, you can point it out directly, just like thing s have been done above. |