**3GPP TSG RAN WG1 #104-e R1-210xxxx**

**e-Meeting, January 25th – February 5th, 2021**

**Agenda item:** 8.15.4

**Source:** Moderator (Samsung)

**Title:** Summary#1 for enhancements on HARQ

**Document for:** Discussion and Decision

# Introduction

One item of the second objective of the Study on NB-IoT/eMTC support for Non-Terrestrial Network relates to HARQ operation.

*The second objective is, for the above identified scenarios, to Study and recommend necessary changes to support NB-IoT and eMTC over satellite, reusing as much as possible the conclusions of the studies performed for NR NTN in TR38.821. This objective will address the following items:*

*- Aspects related to random access procedure/signals*

*- Mechanisms for time/frequency adjustment including Timing Advance, and UL frequency compensation indication*

*- Timing offset related to scheduling and HARQ-ACK feedback*

*- Aspects related to HARQ operation*

This contribution summarizes companies’ views for enhancements on HARQ.

# Summary of companies’ inputs

The large round trip delay in NTN of hundreds of milliseconds compared to the 1ms delay in terrestrial networks will cause a considerable reduction in throughput due to HARQ stalling before HARQ-ACK feedback is received. Solutions such as increasing the number of HARQ processes and disabling the HARQ feedback for NTN operation are considered in NR NTN to minimize the throughput loss. In this meeting, contributions in NTN IoT AI discuss such solutions, along with other enhancements.

Regarding enhancements for HARQ operation in NTN IoT, many companies note that for NB-IoT and eMTC, throughput and latency are not the main requirements and the benefits of introducing enhancements on HARQ targeting higher throughput and low latency should be assessed considering UE complexity and power consumption which are the main characteristics of these IoT devices.

Observations and proposals from companies are listed in Annex A. Agreements on HARQ enhancements in AI 8.4.3 for NR NTN are listed in Annex B.

## Issue 1 (increasing the number of HARQ processes)

Increasing the number of HARQ processes is one of the solutions considered in NR NTN. More HARQ processes can be used for data transmission to mitigate the impact of HARQ stalling although it may not be entirely removed for large delay cases, e.g. GEO with RTT above 500ms. This solution has an impact on UE cost and complexity as the UE needs to support more HARQ processes, hence larger buffer and additional HARQ feedback. Companies’ inputs on increasing the number of HARQ processes for NB-IoT and eMTC in NTN are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1 Summary: issue 1

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **#** | **Issue** | **Companies’ views** |
| 1 | Consider increasing the number of HARQ processes | * **Yes:** Sierra Wireless (for NB-IoT) * **No:** Oppo, Huawei (for NB-IoT), ZTE, CATT, Vivo, MediaTek, Intel, Lenovo, Spreadtrum (for NB-IoT), Xiaomi, Samsung, Sierra Wireless (for eMTC), Apple, Interdigital * **Further discuss (** Ericsson, Nokia, Sierra Wireless) |
| Reasons to support |  |
| Reasons not to support | * Target is high throughput/low latency, not a priority for NB-IoT/eMTC (Oppo, Vivo, MediaTek, Intel, Lenovo, Ericsson, Xiaomi, Apple) * UE complexity (Oppo, Huawei, CATT, Vivo, Intel, Spreadtrum, Ericsson, Nokia, Xiaomi, Samsung, Apple, Interdigital) * Not needed for NB-IoT, existing mechanism for aggregating resources can be used (Huawei, Spreadtrum, Nokia) |
| Solutions | Observation 7: In NB-IoT, consider increasing the number of HARQs only in the UL since UE complexity is not a factor. (Sierra Wireless) |

Proposal 1: Increasing the maximum number of HARQ processes for NB-IoT and eMTC in NTN is not supported in Rel-17.

Table 2 Additional inputs: issue 1

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Input** |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

## Issue 2 (disabling HARQ feedback)

Disabling of HARQ feedback has been agreed in NR NTN: *Enabling/disabling on HARQ feedback for downlink transmission should be at least configurable per HARQ process via UE specific RRC signalling*. With this solution, no explicit UL feedback for DL transmission acknowledges a successful transmission and the HARQ process does not need to wait for the feedback before a new data transmission. This can avoid HARQ stalling and consequently throughput degradation. Correspondingly, retransmission at RLC layer (i.e. RLC ARQ) may be required to meet reliability requirements. Typically, ARQ re-transmissions in RLC can have high latency, which might be acceptable as IoT services are generally delay tolerant.

Table 3 Summary: issue 2

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **#** | **Issue** | **Companies’ views** |
| 2 | Consider disabling HARQ feedback | * **Yes:** CATT (for eMTC CEModeA), Vivo, Intel, Spreadtrum, Samsung, Apple * **No:** Oppo, Huawei (for NB-IoT), ZTE, CATT (for NB-IoT, eMTC CEModeB), MediaTek, Lenovo (at least for NB-IoT), Xiaomi, Interdigital * **Further discuss (**Ericsson, Nokia) |
| Reasons to support | * Throughput requirement for eMTC CEModeA is higher (CATT) * Disabling HARQ feedback benefits UE power consumption (Vivo, Spreadtrum, Samsung) * It can be done by implementation, but it needs to be configurable on a per UE and per HARQ process basis via RRC signalling (Intel) * Allows the prompt release of HARQ soft buffer to facilitate the reception of new data (Apple) |
| Reasons not to support | * Target is high throughput/low latency, not a priority for NB-IoT/eMTC (Oppo, MediaTek, Ericsson, Xiaomi) * UE complexity (Oppo) * Not necessary - due to the higher number of repetitions, and low number of HARQ processes in NB-IoT (Huawei, ZTE, CATT, MediaTek, Lenovo, Spreadtrum) * It can be done by implementation (MediaTek) * It may not be helpful to save the time for HARQ feedback as the main issue is the time resource occupied by repetitions (Nokia) * It can’t be applied to NB-IoT with 1 HARQ process (Nokia) |

Companies’ views are not aligned and valid reasons for either supporting or not supporting this feature are provided. Since NTN IoT is in study phase, it is suggested to further study disabling HARQ feedback for NB-IoT and eMTC in NTN. Whether to support it or not will be the outcome of further discussions.

Proposal 2: Further study disabling HARQ feedback for NB-IoT and eMTC in NTN.

Table 4 Additional inputs: issue 2

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Input** |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

## Other issues

Table 5 is a summary of other proposals on HARQ enhancements. An initial categorization of issues based on companies’ proposals and observations is provided.

Table 5 Summary: issues 3 to 10

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **#** | Issue |
| 3 | **HARQ feedback**   * Companies’ proposals   Proposal 3: RAN1 should study alternative feedback for HARQ maximizing the performance of the link, incl for UEs with 1 or 2 HARQ processes. (Nokia)  Proposal 2: RAN1 to study support for at least one feedback-disabled HARQ process for NB-IoT over NTN. (Qualcomm)  Proposal 2: RAN1 to consider disabling HARQ feedback for downlink transmissions, which is configurable per HARQ process via UE specific RRC signaling (Apple)  Proposal 2: HARQ feedback can be enabled/disabled per HARQ process via UE specific RRC signaling as NR (Samsung)   * Moderator’s note   Pending agreement of the moderator’s Proposal 2, issue 3 would include the discussion of disabling HARQ feedback, along with other proposals on HARQ feedback. |
| 4 | **PDCCH monitoring**   * Companies’ proposals:   NPDCCH  Proposal 1: UE shall skip NPDCCH monitoring for the same HARQ process within a given RTT (Asia Pacific Telecom, FGI)  NPDCCH  Proposal 1: RAN1 to study enabling PDCCH monitoring in “waiting periods”—for example, between receiving NPDSCH and transmitting HARQ ACK in NB-IoT—to mitigate suboptimal throughput. (Qualcomm)  MPDCCH  Proposal 1: In order to reduce power consumption, when a UE is scheduled PUSCH in the UL, it does not need to monitor MPDCCH until the RTT time has elapsed from the end of the PUSCH. (Sony)   * Moderator’s note   This discussion would be to study mechanisms to reduce PDCCH monitoring related to the HARQ operation. Based on companies’ proposals, the scope would be to reduce UE power consumption. |
| 5 | **Coverage enhancements**   * Companies’ proposals   Proposal 2: Enhancement on data transmission should be considered if scenarios with too large coupling loss and too low CNR are supported. (ZTE)  Proposal 4: Study performance improvement of repetition transmission for satellite NB-IoT in the presence of synchronization error (CATT)  Proposal 1: it should be evaluated whether current LTE NB-IoT/eMTC HARQ and repetition number can support the max coupling loss as requirement and agreed data rate, in NTN scenarios with different satellite obit. (Nokia)   * Moderator’s note   Analysis/evaluation in AI 8.15.1 would assess the performance of the existing transmission schemes (including number of repetitions, HARQ parameters) in NTN. The need for further improvements can be discussed based on the findings in AI 8.15.1, and solutions related to HARQ aspects can be studied in this AI. |
| 6 | **Uplink transmission gaps with multiple HARQ processes for NB-IoT** (Asia Pacific)  Observation 1: If an NB-IoT UE detects a DCI ending in subframe n, the UE may not expect to receive another DCI before subframe n+k-2 for which the corresponding NPUSCH transmission ends later than subframe n+k+255.  Proposal 2: Enhancement on two consecutive NPUSCH transmissions might be needed, regarding the existing scheduling restriction on scheduling offset.   * Moderator’s note   It can be first discussed the necessity of addressing this issue. The enhanced timing relationships considered in AI 8.15.2 would need to be taken into account. |
| 7 | **UE assistance** (Samsung)  Proposal 4: UE assistance information for HARQ can be supported.   * Moderator’s note   It can be also discussed how gNB would use the UE assistance information. |
| 8 | **Serving cell change** (Nokia)  Proposal 4: repetition continuation for HARQ process should be studied and repetition from coverage of two cells should be able to be combined, especially for LEO with high speed satellite movement.   * Moderator’s note   It can be first discussed the necessity/scenario for maintaining the continuity for the HARQ process when changing cell in NTN. |
| 9 | **Multiple Transport Blocks per HARQ Cycle (MTBHC)** (Sierra Wireless)  eMTC  Observation 5: Scheduling multiple TBs per HARQ cycle increases UL speeds by 28% for LEO600.  Proposal 2: Study how the variable PDSCH to ACK mechanism for ACK-Bundling can be adjusted to support scheduling more than one TBs per HARQ cycle.  Observation 6: To support multiple TBs scheduled in one HARQ cycle for UL, a variable delay between the UL grant and PUSCH would need to be specified.  Proposal 3: Specify a variable UL grant to PUSCH delay to support scheduling more than one TBs per HARQ cycle.  NB-IoT  Observation 10: Scheduling multiple TBs per HARQ cycle increases UL speeds by 31.4% for LEO600.  Proposal 4: To support scheduling multiple TBs per HARQ cycle, increase the number of HARQs to 4 in the uplink for NB-IoT.   * Moderator’s note   The need/benefit of enhancing timing relationships should consider the time offsets discussed in AI 8.15.2. Pending agreement of the moderator’s Proposal 1, increasing of HARQ processes for NB-IoT may not be considered. |
| 10 | **TP for TR** (Sony)  The IoT-NTN TR captures observations on:  • The fraction of the HARQ cycle that is occupied by active PUSCH / PDSCH transmissions  • The number of HARQ processes that are supportable in IoT-NTN   * Moderator’s note   It can be revisited in a later meeting. |

It is encouraged to provide inputs on the issues listed in Table 5 in order to decide the categorization of the issues and whether or not an issue has to be further discussed.

Table 6 Additional inputs: Issues 3 to 10

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Input** |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

# References

1. R1-2100163 Discussion on HARQ enhancements OPPO
2. R1-2100236 Discussion on HARQ enhancement for IoT in NTN Huawei, HiSilicon
3. R1-2100251 Discussion on HARQ for IoT-NTN ZTE
4. R1-2100368 HARQ operation enhancement for NB-IoT/eMTC CATT
5. R1-2100483 Discussion on HARQ enhancements on NB-IoT/eMTC for NTN vivo
6. R1-2100603 Enhancement on HRQ MediaTek Inc.
7. R1-2100685 On HARQ enhancements for NB-IoT and eMTC NTN Intel Corporation
8. R1-2100765 HARQ enhancement for IoT NTN Lenovo, Motorola Mobility
9. R1-2100812 Consideration on enhancements on HARQ Spreadtrum Communications
10. R1-2100877 HARQ issues for IoT-NTN Sony
11. R1-2100933 On HARQ enhancements for IoT NTN Ericsson
12. R1-2100978 Enhancements on HARQ to NB-IoT in NTN Asia Pacific Telecom, FGI
13. R1-2101030 HARQ for NB-IoT/eMTC over NTN Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell
14. R1-2101107 Discussion on the HARQ enhancement for IoT NTN Xiaomi
15. R1-2101245 On enhancements on HARQ Samsung
16. R1-2101323 NTN IoT HARQ Considerations Sierra Wireless, S.A.
17. R1-2101371 Discussion on HARQ Enhancement in IoT NTN Apple
18. R1-2101404 HARQ enhancement for IoT NTN InterDigital, Inc.
19. R1-2101515 Enhancements on HARQ Qualcomm Incorporated

# Annex A – Companies’ proposals and observations

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| R1-2100163  Oppo | Observation 1: HARQ enhancements in NR-NTN target for achieving higher throughput.  Observation 2: K\_offset is introduced to enhance the timing relationship for HARQ-ACK transmission.  Proposal 1: HARQ disabling and increased HARQ process number should NOT be supported for NB-IoT/eMTC over NTN.  Proposal 2: K\_offset is introduced to enhance the timing relationship for HARQ-ACK transmission for NB-IoT/eMTC over NTN. |
| R1-2100236  Huawei | Observation 1: NB-IoT supports aggregation of transport blocks to cover long RTT delays.  Proposal 1: There is no need to extend HARQ process number in IoT-NTN.  Proposal 2: Disabling HARQ processes is not necessary in IoT-NTN. |
| R1-2100251  ZTE | Observation 1: Disable/enable HARQ-ACK feedback may not needed for IoT-NTN.  Observation 2: HARQ process number for NB-IoT/eMTC in terrestrial network can be reused for IoT-NTN  Proposal 1: HARQ enhancement for IoT-NTN may not be needed unless high requirement on the throughput is defined.  Proposal 2: Enhancement on data transmission should be considered if scenarios with too large coupling loss and too low CNR are supported. |
| R1-2100368  CATT | Observation 1: Increasing the number of processes will cause additional UE cost, which is critical for NB-IoT case.  Observation 2: Disabling HARQ feedback doesn’t show clear benefit to NB-IoT use case.  Proposal 1: No enhancement is needed for HARQ in NB-IoT over satellite.  Proposal 2: Reuse disabling HARQ feedback mechansim of NR NTN for CEmodeA in eMTC NTN, and no need to increase the HARQ process number for CEmodeA UE.  Proposal 3: There is no need for the enhancement on HARQ in CEmodeB of eMTC NTN.  Proposal 4: Study performance improvement of repetition transmission for satellite NB-IoT in the presence of synchronization error. |
| R1-2100483  vivo | Observation 1: The required HARQ process number can be much less than the subframe number in the RTT latency due to the larger repetition factor of IoT transmission.  Proposal 1: The HARQ process number can be maintained the same as the NB-IoT/eMTC for TN, the extension of maximal HARQ process number is not supported in NB-IoT/eMTC NTN.  Proposal 2: The disabling on HARQ feedback for downlink transmission can be applied to the NB-IoT/eMTC NTN. |
| R1-2100603  MediaTeK | Observation 1: NB-IoT and eMTC data rates in LEO and GEO are sufficient to meet typical data rates for IoT applications.  Observation 2: For typical IoT applications, the need to disable HARQ is not high.  Observation 3: It is up to eNB implementation if UL HARQ feedback is not disabled for Message 3 during initial access.  Observation 4: Doubling the number of HARQ processes from 2 to 4 in NB-IoT is not a priority as it approximately provides a 50% increase in data rates compare to Rel-14 NB-IoT device due to internal scheduling delays and would have high impact on the specifications. By comparison, a Rel-17 NB-IoT device will provide double the data rates compare to rel-14 NB-IoT device.  Observation 5: For GEO, the eNB can disable UL HARQ feedback and rely on RLC ARQ to avoid HARQ stalling. It is also up to the eNB implementation to disable UL HARQ feedback in LEO.  Observation 6: NB-IoT supports large number of transmissions on the DL and UL (i.e. up to 2048 repetitions and 128 repetitions respectively). This is sufficient to ensure reliability of the first transmission when HARQ is disabled. |
| R1-2100685  Intel | Proposal 1:  • For NTN the network could disable HARQ feedback for DL transmission for eMTC and NB-IoT with 2 HARQ processes  o The enabling/disabling of HARQ should be configurable on a per UE and per HARQ process basis via RRC signalling  Proposal 2:  • Increased number of HARQ processes is not considered in NB-IoT/eMTC NTN SI |
| R1-2100765  Lenovo | Proposal 1: The HARQ process number can be maintained the same as legacy for both eMTC and NBIoT.  Proposal 2: At least for NBIoT NTN, disabling HARQ is not supported. |
| R1-2100812  Spreadtrum | Proposal 1: Number of HARQ process should be kept in IOT NTN.  Proposal 2: Disabling/enabling HARQ feedback should be considered for IOT NTN. |
| R1-2100877  Sony | Observation 1. Significant amounts of coverage enhancement are required to operate eMTC and NB-IoT in IoT-NTN constellations.  Observation 2. The eMTC UL needs to operate in CE Mode B in order to support NTN.  Observation 3. A 500 bit transport block is transmitted in approximately 320ms in the UL for either eMTC or NB-IoT.  Observation 4: For GEO, 63% (512ms out of 806ms) of the HARQ cycle time is occupied by active PUSCH transmissions when 2 HARQ processes are active.  Observation 5: For LEO constellations, the UE processing pipeline can be fully loaded with active PUSCH transmissions when 2 HARQ processes are active.  Proposal 1: In order to reduce power consumption, when a UE is scheduled PUSCH in the UL, it does not need to monitor MPDCCH until the RTT time has elapsed from the end of the PUSCH.  It is further proposed that the IoT-NTN study item technical report records the types of observation that have been made in this document.  Proposal 2: The IoT-NTN TR captures observations on:  • The fraction of the HARQ cycle that is occupied by active PUSCH / PDSCH transmissions  • The number of HARQ processes that are supportable in IoT-NTN |
| R1-2100933  Ericsson | Observation 1 The main motivation for introducing HARQ enhancements for NR NTN is to address throughput stalling due to the large HARQ RTT.  Observation 2 The IoT NTN targets delay tolerant applications with low data rates. Therefore, the rationale for enhancing HARQ operation for NR NTN is not applicable to IoT NTN.  Observation 3 If delay tolerant, small and infrequent data transmissions continue to be the focused use cases for IoT NTN, HARQ enhancements are not foreseen to be needed.  Proposal 1 RAN1 to analyze the necessity of HARQ enhancements for IoT NTN. |
| R1-2100978  Asia Pacific | Observation 1 If an NB-IoT UE detects a DCI ending in subframe n, the UE may not expect to receive another DCI before subframe n+k-2 for which the corresponding NPUSCH transmission ends later than subframe n+k+255.  Proposal 1 UE shall skip NPDCCH monitoring for the same HARQ process within a given RTT.  Proposal 2 Enhancement on two consecutive NPUSCH transmissions might be needed, regarding the existing scheduling restriction on scheduling offset. |
| R1-2101030  Nokia | Observation 1: repetition for IoT UE will mitigate the impact of HARQ stalling because of long propagation delay in NTN scenario.  Observation 2: based on current LTE NB-IoT/eMTC design for HARQ and repetition, the max MCL cannot be guaranteed with TN link budget results.  Observation 3: more HARQ process with more cost/complexity may not help when repetition number is too large.  Observation 4: HARQ feedback disabling is not helpful in some of IoT NTN scenarios.  Proposal 1: it should be evaluated whether current LTE NB-IoT/eMTC HARQ and repetition number can support the max coupling loss as requirement and agreed data rate, in NTN scenarios with different satellite obit.  Proposal 2: reducing repetition number and real requested repetition number should be studied for the requirement of data rate in IoT NTN scenarios.  Proposal 3: RAN1 should study alternative feedback for HARQ maximizing the performance of the link, incl for UEs with 1 or 2 HARQ processes.  Proposal 4: repetition continuation for HARQ process should be studied and repetition from coverage of two cells should be able to be combined, especially for LEO with high speed satellite movement. |
| R1-2101107  Xiaomi | Proposal 1: The number of the supported HARQ process should not be increased for IoT NTN.  Proposal 2: HARQ disabling is not supported for IoT NTN. |
| R1-2101245  Samsung | Proposal 1: Disabling of HARQ feedback should be supported as NR NTN.  Proposal 2: HARQ feedback can be enabled/disabled per HARQ process via UE specific RRC signaling as NR NTN.  Proposal 3: Number of HARQ processes should be kept considering increasing HARQ process number will cause additional UE cost.  Proposal 4: UE assistance information for HARQ can be supported. |
| R1-2101323  Sierra W | LTE-M:  Observation 2: A higher TBS increase number of repeats but results in faster speeds, increased spectral efficiency, and lower number of required HARQs.  Observation 3: With TBS = 504, no additional HARQs are needed for LEO and 1 additional HARQs is needed for GEO to fill gaps for LTE-M.  Proposal 1: Do not increase the number of HARQs for LTE-M.  Observation 4: Sending grants before the UE has completed PDSCH or PUSCH can double the data rates for LOE600 LTE-M. Note - this does not require any standard changes.  Observation 5: Scheduling multiple TBs per HARQ cycle increases UL speeds by 28% for LEO600.  Proposal 2: Study how the variable PDSCH to ACK mechanism for ACK-Bundling can be adjusted to support scheduling more than one TBs per HARQ cycle.  Observation 6: To support multiple TBs scheduled in one HARQ cycle for UL, a variable delay between the UL grant and PUSCH would need to be specified.  Proposal 3: Specify a variable UL grant to PUSCH delay to support scheduling more than one TBs per HARQ cycle.  NB-IOT:  Observation 7: In NB-IoT, consider increasing the number of HARQs only in the UL since UE complexity is not a factor.  Observation 8: A higher TBS increases required transmission time but results in faster speed, increased spectral efficiency, and lower number of required HARQs.  Observation 9: With TBS = 504, no additional HARQs are needed for LEO but additional HARQs are needed for GEO to fill gaps for NB-IoT.  Observation 10: Scheduling multiple TBs per HARQ cycle increases UL speeds by 31.4% for LEO600.  Proposal 4: To support scheduling multiple TBs per HARQ cycle, increase the number of HARQs to 4 in the uplink for NB-IoT. |
| R1-2101371  Apple | Proposal 1: The number of HARQ processes is not increased in IoT over NTN.  Proposal 2: RAN1 to consider disabling HARQ feedback for downlink transmissions, which is configurable per HARQ process via UE specific RRC signaling. |
| R1-2101404  IDC | Proposal 1: Maximum HARQ process number is not increased for NTN NB-IoT/eMTC devices.  Proposal 2: Discussion on enhancements to reduce HARQ stalling is deprioritized in NB-IoT/eMTC.  Proposal 3: No discussion on the HARQ enhancement issues for IoT NTN until a sufficient progress is made for that in NTN. |
| R1-2101515  Qualcomm | Proposal 1: RAN1 to study enabling PDCCH monitoring in “waiting periods”—for example, between receiving NPDSCH and transmitting HARQ ACK in NB-IoT—to mitigate suboptimal throughput.  Proposal 2: RAN1 to study support for at least one feedback-disabled HARQ process for NB-IoT over NTN. |

# Annex B - Agreements in NTN 8.4.3

RAN1#102e:

|  |
| --- |
| Agreement:  Enabling/disabling on HARQ feedback for downlink transmission should be at least configurable per HARQ process via UE specific RRC signaling  Agreement:  The extension of maximal HARQ process number can be considered with following assumptions:   * The maximal supported HARQ process number is up to 32. * FFS: Support on the maximal HARQ process number is up to UE capability * Minimizing the impacts on specification and scheduling |

RAN1#103e:

|  |
| --- |
| Agreement:  For a DL HARQ process with disabled HARQ feedback, the UE is not expected to receive another PDSCH or set of slot-aggregated PDSCH scheduled for the given HARQ process that starts until [X] after the end of the reception of the last PDSCH or slot-aggregated PDSCH for that HARQ process.   * FFS: value of X and units in which it is defined. * FFS: Whether TB of the two PDSCHs needs to be different   **Decision:** As per email decision posted on Nov.13th,  Agreement:   * Enhanced HARQ process ID indication is supported for DCI 0-2/1-2 and DCI 0-1/1-1 by at least one of following:   + Option 1: Slot index as the MSB   + Option 1-a:Slot index as the LSB   + Option 2: Reusing one bit from other bit field   + Option 3: Extending the HARQ process ID field up to 5 bits * FFS: DCI 0-0/1-0 * Note: 32 is taken as maximal supported HARQ processes number for both UL and DL   Agreement:  HARQ codebook enhancement is supported as:   * For Type-2 HARQ codebook:   + Option-1: Reduce codebook size with:     - HARQ-ACK codebook only includes HARQ-ACK of PDSCH with feedback-enabled HARQ processes       * FFS: the details of C-DAI and T-DAI counting for DCI of PDSCH with feedback-enable/disabled HARQ processes     - FFS: at least DCI for SPS release/SPS PDSCH   + Option-2: No enhancement   + Other options are not precluded. * For Type-1 HARQ codebook, further discuss is needed with down selection among following options:   + Option-1: No enhancement;   + Option-2: Report NACK on disabled process   + Option-3: Reduce codebook size with criteria * FFS: Enhancements for Type-3 HARQ codebook |