3GPP TSG RAN WG1 Meeting #108-e R1-2201201

**e-Meeting, February 21st - March 3rd, 2022**

**Source: Moderator (ZTE)**

Title: FL summary #1 on SRS enhancements

Agenda Item: 8.1.3

Document for: Discussion and Decision

# Introduction

In RAN#94-e, Rel-17 feMIMO WI has been declared as compete given the core technical functionalities have been delivered till RAN1#107-e. In this contribution, we summarize companies’ views on maintenance of the SRS enhancements submitted to RAN1#108-e [1]-[19].

# Flexibility enhancements

## SRS triggering offset

### 2.1.1 Collision handling

One FFS point from RAN1#104e’s agreement on available slot definition is “rules to handle the case of multiple SRS resource sets with overlapping symbols and/or triggered by a same DCI”. Companies’ detailed views are given in the table below.

Table 2-1

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Issue 2.1: Collision handling** | | |
| Views | Companies | Priority rules |
| Introduce dropping rule when collision happens among aperiodic SRS resource sets | Ericsson, Intel, Nokia/NSB, vivo, CATT, Lenovo/MotM, NTT DOCOMO, Spreadtrum (UE optional feature), NEC | * Rule 1 – Based on usage: Intel, CMCC, Nokia/NSB, Ericsson, vivo, NTT DOCOMO * Rule 2 – Based on set ID and CC ID: Intel, Ericsson, vivo, CATT, Spreadtrum, * Rule 3 – Based on order of the triggering DCI: Lenovo/MotM, vivo |
| Introduce dropping rule when overlapping happens between a aperiodic SRS resource in a CC and a PUSCH/PUCCH/PRACH in another CC and result in uplink transmissions beyond the UE's indicated uplink carrier aggregation capability | CATT | CATT: If the SRS overlaps with PUSCH/PUCCH transmission carrying HARQ-ACK/positive SR/RI/CRI/SSBRI and/or PRACH, the SRS in the overlapped symbols are dropped; Otherwise, the PUSCH/PUCCH is dropped. |
| Do not introduce new dropping rule | Samsung, LG, OPPO, Qualcomm |  |

Based on majority view from companies’ input, the following proposal is given.

***FL Proposal 2-1:*** *Introduce dropping rule when collision happens among multiple aperiodic SRS resource sets in a same CC or different CCs.*

* *Adopt the following priority rules (with priority level from high to low)*
  + *Usage > CC ID > Set ID*
    - *For usages, priority order is AS > CB > NCB > BM*
    - *For CC ID/set ID, lower ID has higher priority than higher ID*
* *The new dropping rule is a UE optional feature*
  + *UE will take collision as error case if UE does not support this feature*

Companies’ further views are collected as follows.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Companies | Views |
| OPPO | The issue of AP SRS collision can be avoided by gNB implementation. Thus, this new rule is not needed.  Moreover, as some companies commented in previous meeting(s), it is not justified to define the priority based on usage since in different scenarios, the priority of different usage will be different.  We also have some additional questions for clarification:   1. One question for the intention of “*UE will take collision as error case if UE does not support this feature*”. Does it mean that UE will not transmit any SRS in this case? Or does it allow UE to transmit some of the overlapped SRS? 2. Let consider Set 1 (SRS1, SRS 2) and Set 2 (SRS 3, SRS 4) for this proposal. If only SRS1 and SRS 2 have one overlapped symbol, will UE drop the whole SRS 1(assume it is with low priority), or only drop the SRS 1 transmission in the overlapped symbol, or drop the whole Set 1? |
| DOCOMO | Support FL Proposal 2-1 |
| NEC | We are fine with the FL proposal. |
| CATT | We think introduce a dropping rule for collisions of multiple aperiodic SRS resources and for the collisions of aperiodic SRS in a CC and another UL signal in another CC is necessary.  On the dropping rule for collision of multiple aperiodic SRS resources, rule 2- based on set ID and CC ID is preferred. |
| Intel | Support FL proposal |
| Samsung | We do not support to adopt collision handling rule which can be avoided by gNB scheduling and implementation. |
| vivo | Support FL proposal |
| Lenovo/MotM | Support FL proposal. |
| Qualcomm | It is a nice to have feature. However, we think this collision can be handled by gNB scheduling. |
| Spreadtrum | Support FL proposal |
| CMCC | The gNB should avoid the SRS collision through scheduling. And support that the collision among SRSs should be an error case. We can live with both without introducing collision rules or introducing it as optional feature only. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | We have spent several meetings on discussing this feature and it seems that companies’ view is still divergent. In the CR stage, we need to avoid introducing a new feature at this stage. |
| InterDigital | We have a similar view as Huawei, Qualcomm, and others. This should be left to gNB implementation, and we should not introduce new behavior at this stage. If a rule is absolutely needed, we believe Rule3 that is based on timing of the triggering DCI would make the most sense. |
| Futurewei | As expressed before, we support collision handling but do not support usage based priority rules. It seems unrealistic to agree on a new feature in one meeting. |
| Apple | We think NW can avoid collision |
| Ericsson | Support FL proposal 2-1 to clarify UE behaviour |
| Xiaomi | We prefer this aperiodic SRS collision to be avoided by gNB scheduling and implementation. |

### 2.1.2 Other remaining issues

Table 2-2

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company | Issue |
| Intel | **Issue 2.2:** The available slot operation for aperiodic SRS is also applicable to DCI format 2\_3 without new DCI field. |
| OPPO | **Issue 2.3:** For a given triggered SRS resource, if the number (X) of configured “t” values is less than the number (Y) of codepoints that can be indicated by the new DCI field, when one of the largest (Y-X) codepoints is indicated by the new DCI field, the slot for the transmission of this triggered SRS resource is determined by Rel-15/16 mechanism. |
| Qualcomm | **Issue 2.4:** UE drops the triggered A-SRS if the available slot offset is not reached within a specific span of time. |

***FL Proposal 2-2:*** *TBD*

Companies’ further views are collected as follows.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Companies | Views |
| OPPO | For issue 2.3, the issue should be addressed. We are open to the final solution |
| CATT | For issue 2.3:  According to previous meeting agreements, for a CC, only when no aperiodic SRS resource set is configured with “*t*” values in the CC, the slot offset of aperiodic SRS resource set(s) in the CC is determined by Rel-15/16 mechanism; otherwise, the slot offset of any aperiodic SRS resource set in the CC is determined by Rel-17 mechanism. Since it has been specified in TS38.212 that “*t*=0” is used for the codepoint(s) without corresponding entry in *AvailableSlotOffset*, if configured for the aperiodic SRS resource set, no change for the spec is needed. |
| Intel | Add some correction on our proposal.  In Rel-16, the transmission slot for aperiodic SRS is given by RRC configured parameter slotOffset, leading to restriction on which slot can be used to deliver the triggering DCI.  In Rel-17, the available slot operation is introduced to remove the restriction. But if the available slot can’t be used for DCI 2\_3, the restriction is still there. Considering the DCI 2\_3 is group common DCI, the restriction is more severe.  Therefore, we think it’s beneficial to also apply available slot operation for DCI 2\_3. And it can be achieved without introducing new DCI field.  Below is our proposal:   * *The available slot operation for aperiodic SRS is also applicable to DCI format 2\_3 without introducing new DCI field. If available slot operation is enabled in one CC, when aperiodic SRS resource set is triggered by DCI 2\_3*   + *'t=0' is applied if the triggered SRS resource set is not configured with 't' value.*   + *the first 't' value is applied if the triggered SRS resource set is configured with 't' value(s)* |
| Qualcomm | For issue 2-4, the maximum value of available slot offset ‘t=7’ in some slot format pattern maps into large number of physical slots offsets from triggering DCI which increase UE overhead for bookkeeping. To overcome this issue, the UE should drop the triggered A-SRS if the available slot offset is not reached within a specific span of time. This maximum span could be reported as a UE capability. |
| Futurewei | 2.2: Generally supporting GC-DCI enhancement and further discussion if there is enough support.  2.3: This issue has already been fully covered in the latest 212 and we do not think any further discussion is necessary.  2.4: This was partially discussed in reference slot discussion (RRC vs DCI) and it seems most companies did not think it is concerning. |
| Ericsson | * 1. Not an essential correction, seems to be an enhancement?   2. Already captured in our view   3. Can be avoided by scheduler, why would gNB trigger such large physical slot offset? not needed |

## Flexible antenna switching

Multiple companies discuss the issue of indicating the number of antennas to support more flexible antenna switching via dynamic signaling. Their views are summarized in the following table.

Table 2-3

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Issue 2.5: Update Tx/Rx antennas for SRS antenna switch in dynamic signaling** | | |
| Views | Companies | Further details |
| Support indicating the number of Tx/Rx antennas for SRS antenna switching via MAC CE or DCI | Lenovo/MotM, Intel, Xiaomi, Samsung, Nokia/NSB, Spreadtrum, Qualcomm | MAC CE:   * Supported by Xiaomi, Samsung, Nokia/NSB, Spreadtrum, Qualcomm * Against by Intel   DCI:   * Intel |
| Support UE reporting of the preferred antenna switching configuration | Yes: Xiaomi, Qualcomm (MAC CE)  No: Intel |  |

***FL proposal 2-3:*** *TBD*

Companies’ further views are collected as follows.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Companies | Views |
| OPPO | First of all, we need to clarify whether changing the number of SRS ports dynamically will change the real number of Tx/Rx antennas for reception or transmission of other channel/signals  Secondly, with recommend from UE side, this feature is not useful. Thus, if we support some dynamic indication of antenna switching, a mechanism allowing UE recommendation should be designed together  Thirdly, MAC CE is sufficient. Don’t support DCI. |
| DOCOMO | We are wondering if there should be a linkage between this topic and UE feature issue, i.e., whether to support downgrading configuration for antenna switching.  From our perspective, if any downgrading configuration is not supported for architecture with more than 4 Rx, then the discussion is related only to UEs implementing 4 or less number of Rx. For such UEs, since the number of Rx is not very large, the flexibility discussed above seems not very essential. Also without this feature, Rel-15 and Rel-16 has just worked well in our understanding. Therefore, we do not see the need to introduce this during this CR phase.  On the other hand, if we see more than 4 Rx architecture with downgrading configurations, the benefit seems to be much clearer, which we think may be worth being introduced even at this stage. In this case, we prefer to draw an agreement for the support of downgrading configurations for Rx more than 4 during WI discussion. |
| CATT | This issue has been discussed for several meetings. As we said before, DCI based solution is preferred. |
| Intel | Do not support introducing new MAC CE.  Only support to use DCI for switching between xTyR for aperiodic SRS. |
| Samsung | Support MAC-CE only. |
| vivo | We think flexible antenna switching impacts on current MAC CE application timing, if MAC CE signaling is supported for dynamic indication additional timing relaxation should be considered. Otherwise, we don’t support the whole proposal. |
| Lenovo/MotM | Support MAC CE only. |
| Qualcomm | Support MAC CE for UE reporting and gNB indication. |
| Spreadtrum | Support MAC-CE only. |
| CMCC | Support MAC CE only if the downgrading configuration of SRS for more than 4Rx is supported. The motivation of dynamic switching between different configuration of SRS is not clear. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | We have spent several meetings on discussing this feature and it seems that companies’ view is still divergent. In the CR stage, we need to avoid introducing a new feature at this stage. |
| InterDigital | We don’t see an urgency to introduce a new feature at this stage. However in principle, we could support a dynamic mechanism based on UE reporting and gNB indication. |
| Futurewei | Still unclear about how reporting UE preferred configuration may work.  Generally ok with dynamic antenna switching but it seems too many issues remain open. |
| Apple | If we support MAC-CE to change AS. Configuration, we first need to support “UE reporting of the preferred antenna switching configuration” |
| Ericsson | This is a new feature. Not an essential correction. The WI is closed. |
| Xiaomi | Support both UE reporting and gNB indication via MAC-CE.  For UE reporting, UE can help the network scheduling to save SRS resources from a more accurate DL measurement, which is beneficial to the network. |

## Update of the association between trigger states and resource sets

Several companies discuss the issue of using MAC CE to update the association between SRS trigger states and SRS resource sets. Companies’ views are summarized in the following table

Table 2-4

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Issue 2.6: Update of the association between trigger states and resource sets** | |
| Views | Companies |
| Support to update the association between SRS trigger states and SRS resource sets via MAC CE | Lenovo/MotM, Nokia/NSB, NTT DOCOMO |

***FL proposal 2-4:*** *TBD*

Companies’ further views are collected as follows.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Companies | Views |
| OPPO | We don’t see clear benefit. |
| DOCOMO | Fine with introducing MAC CE update of the association between SRS trigger states and SRS resource sets. |
| Intel | Low priority |
| vivo | Low priority |
| Lenovo/MotM | This feature can increase the aperiodic SRS triggering flexibility especially in case of more aperiodic SRS resource sets are configured.  *Note: The similar rule was specified for aperiodic CSI-RS in Rel-15.* |
| LGE | Similar view as OPPO. |
| Spreadtrum | Not needed. |
| CMCC | Low priority. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Not support. The benefit is not clear enough and we think it’s not necessary. |
| Futurewei | Low priority |
| Apple | Low priority |
| Ericsson | This is a new feature. Not an essential correction. The WI is closed. |
| Xiaomi | Low priority |

## Remaining issues for flexible DCI format

Table 2-5

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Issue 2.7: Interpretation of TPC command and BWP indicator in DCI 0\_1/0\_2 triggering SRS without data and without CSI** | |
| Issues | Companies |
| For SRS triggered by DCI format 0\_1/0\_2 without scheduling PUSCH and without CSI Request, the existing TPC command carried by the DCI is used for the triggered SRS transmission. | Intel |
| When SRS is triggered by DCI format 0\_1/0\_2 without scheduling PUSCH and without CSI Request, the existing BWP indicator field carried by the DCI could be used to switch the BWP for the triggered aperiodic SRS transmission. | Intel, Futurewei |
| **Issue 2.8: Extension to CSI report quantity set as “none”** | |
| Issues | Companies |
| Support DCI format 0\_1 and 0\_2 to trigger aperiodic SRS without data but with a non-zero “CSI request” where the associated “reportQuantity” in CSI-ReportConfig set to “none” for all CSI report(s) triggered by “CSI request” in this DCI format 0\_1 or 0\_2 | CATT |

***FL proposal 2-5:*** *TBD*

Companies’ further views are collected as follows.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Companies | Views |
| OPPO | Repurpose of DCI is not needed.  For Issue 2.8, if the proposal is agreed, new UE feature and new RRC parameter should be supported accordingly. |
| CATT | Since AP-SRS triggering with DCI format 0\_1/0\_2 without data and without CSI request is supported, it is natural to support AP-SRS triggering with DCI format 0\_1/0\_2 without data but with a non-zero “CSI request” where the associated “reportQuantity” in *CSI-ReportConfig* set to “none” for all CSI report(s) triggered by “CSI request” in this DCI format 0\_1 or 0\_2. |
| Intel | Regarding the TPC command carried by DCI 0\_1/0\_2 without data, support to use it for the triggered SRS for more accurate transmission power setting.  Regarding the BWP indicator, we think the UE behavior should be clarified when SRS is triggered by DCI 0\_1/0\_2 without data. In current spec, the UE behavior is missing regarding the BWP indicator field. From our perspective, we think the BWP indicator field could be used to switch BWP. |
| Samsung | Not support on repurposing existing fields on DCI. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | For **Issue 2.7**, we think BWP indicator should be used but further clarification in current spec seems to be unnecessary.  For **Issue 2.8**, additional agreement must be achieved to support this new feature. Considering the limited time left for Rel-17, we think related discussion may not be preferable at the CR stage. |
| InterDigital | Do not support repurposing DCI fields. |
| Futurewei | TPC command part: this one is about repurposing. We support it if there is enough interest.  BWP indicator part: this one is NOT about repurposing; it is about clarification. The best way is to clearly describe it in the spec, but if companies think there is no ambiguity (i.e., UE shall follow the BWP indicator for the AP SRS), we are fine with a RAN1 conclusion or informal aligned understanding.  2.8: Prefer to deprioritize it. |
| Ericsson | This is a new feature. Not an essential correction. The WI is closed. |
| Xiaomi | Do not support repurposing DCI fields. |

## TPs

This section captures companies’ TPs to correct errors, improve readability or reflect missing agreements for endorsed RAN1 specifications.

***TP 2-1 (from Futurewei):*** *For the text in clause 6.2.1, TS 38.214 v17.0.0 on AP SRS triggering*

|  |
| --- |
| **<**Unchanged text is omitted>  - If the UE receives the DCI triggering aperiodic SRS in slot *n* and at least one resource set is configured with parameter *availableSlotOffset* across all configured BWPs in a component carrier except when SRS is configured with the higher layer parameter *SRS-PosResource*,  - If ca-SlotOffset is configured, the UE transmits aperiodic SRS in each of the triggered SRS resource set(s) in the (*t* + 1)-th available slot counting from slot ~~if ca-SlotOffset is configured,~~  - Otherwise ~~otherwise~~ the UE transmits aperiodic SRS in each of the triggered SRS resource set(s) in the (t + 1)-th available slot counting from slot , where  *- k* is configured via higher layer parameter *slotOffset* for each triggered SRS resources set and is based on the subcarrier spacing of the triggered SRS transmission, *µSRS* and *µPDCCH* are the subcarrier spacing configurations for triggered SRS and PDCCH carrying the triggering command, respectively;  **<**Unchanged text is omitted>  - If the UE receives the DCI triggering aperiodic SRS in slot *n* and at least one resource set is configured with parameter *availableSlotOffset* across all configured BWPs in a component carrier for the triggered aperiodic SRS transmission except when SRS is configured with the higher layer parameter *SRS-PosResource*, …  **<**Unchanged text is omitted> |

Companies’ views on TP 2-1 are collected as follows.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Companies | Views |
| OPPO | Ok with the TP |
| DOCOMO | For ca-SlotOffset related part, we agree the TP makes the spec clearer. Thus we are fine with that TP.  For the latter part, we agree to clarify “a component carrier” is for the triggered A-SRS. It seems the TP above captures this aspect properly. |
| CATT | For ca-SlotOffset part, fine with the TP.  Not support with the TP for the latter part. The former spec aligns with previous meeting agreement. No change is needed.  **Agreement**  *For a CC with t value configured, SOI bit width depends on the maximum number of t values configured for all the resource sets across all configured BWPs in a CC for SRS transmission.*   * *For the CCs without any t value configured, follow Rel-15/16 mechanism to determine the SRS slot offset, where SOI bit width is 0* |
| Intel | Fine with ca-SlotOffset part. |
| Samsung | Support ca-SlotOffset part only. |
| Vivo | First correction is fine, for the second correction seems not necessary however we are open for discussion |
| Lenovo/MotM | Fine with this TP. |
| Qualcomm | We are fine with the editorial change related to ca-Slot offset to improve the readability.  We don’t agree with the 2nd edit as it leads to dynamic determination of ‘t’ based on the triggered sets, not all RRC configured sets. |
| LGE | OK with ca-SlotOffset part. |
| Spreadtrum | OK with the TP. |
| CMCC | Fine with ca-SlotOffset part |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | OK with the TP. |
| InterDigital | First suggested edit is fine, however it is not clear why the second is needed. |
| Futurewei | Support the TP. Both parts are needed.  For the 2nd part, it is necessary as the current spec is not aligned with the agreement:  **Agreement**  *For a CC with t value configured, SOI bit width depends on the maximum number of t values configured for all the resource sets across all configured BWPs in a CC for SRS transmission.*   * *For the CCs without any t value configured, follow Rel-15/16 mechanism to determine the SRS slot offset, where SOI bit width is 0*   The current spec only says “in a CC” but does not describe in which CC. Note that 2 CCs may be involved when cross-carrier triggering is supported, in which case the spec is broken. Therefore, the change to specify which CC is needed. |
| Apple | Fine with TP |
| Ericsson | OK |
| Xiaomi | OK with the TP. |

***TP 2-2 (from OPPO):*** *Adopt the following TP (highlighted by Yellow) for TS 38.214 to align RAN1 and RAN2 specifications.*

|  |
| --- |
| TP for TS 38.214 (based on CR R1-2112949)  Section 6.2.1  <omitted text>  The following SRS parameters are semi-statically configurable by higher layer parameter *SRS-Resource* or *SRS-PosResource*.  - *srs-ResourceId* or *SRS-PosResourceId* determines SRS resource configuration identity.  - Number of SRS ports, as defined by the higher layer parameter *nrofSRS-Ports* and described in clause 6.4.1.4 of [4, TS 38.211]. If not configured, *nrofSRS-Ports* is 1.  *-* Time domain behaviour of SRS resource configuration as indicated by the higher layer parameter *resourceType*, which may be periodic, semi-persistent, aperiodic SRS transmission as defined in clause 6.4.1.4 of [4, TS 38.211].  - Slot level periodicity and slot level offset as defined by the higher layer parameters *periodicityAndOffset-p* or *periodicityAndOffset-sp* for an SRS resource of type periodic or semi-persistent. The UE is not expected to be configured with SRS resources in the same SRS resource set *SRS-ResourceSet* or *SRS-PosResourceSet* with different slot level periodicities. For an *SRS-ResourceSet* configured with higher layer parameter *resourceType* set to ‘aperiodic’, a slot level offset is defined by the higher layer parameter *slotOffset.* For an *SRS-ResourceSet* configured with higher layer parameter *resourceType* set to ‘aperiodic’, a list of zero up to four different available slot offset values from the reference slot *n* + *k* to the slot where the aperiodic SRS resource set is transmitted where *n* is the slot with triggering DCI and *k* is *SlotOffset* is defined by the higher layer parameter *~~AvailableSlotOffset~~**availableSlotOffsetList.* The parameter *~~AvailableSlotOffset~~**availableSlotOffsetList* can be configured up to 4 different values*.* For an *SRS-PosResourceSet* configured with higher layer parameter r*esourceType* set to ‘aperiodic’, the slot level offset is defined by the higher layer parameter *slotOffset* for each SRS resource.  - Number of OFDM symbols in the SRS resource, starting OFDM symbol of the SRS resource within a slot including repetition factor R as defined by the higher layer parameter *resourceMapping* and described in clause 6.4.1.4 of [4, TS 38.211]. If *R* is not configured, then *R* is equal to the number of OFDM symbols in the SRS resource.  - SRS bandwidth and , as defined by the higher layer parameter *freqHopping* and described in clause 6.4.1.4 of [4, TS 38.211]. If not configured, then= 0.  - Frequency hopping bandwidth , as defined by the higher layer parameter *freqHopping* and described in clause 6.4.1.4 of [4, TS 38.211]. If not configured, then = 0.  - ~~Defining~~ partial frequency sounding factor PF and start RB index *k*F for partial frequency sounding as defined by the higher layer parameters *freqScalingFactor* *~~FreqScalingFactor~~* ~~P~~~~F~~ ~~and~~ *~~StartRBIndex k~~*~~F~~~~, respectively~~, and described in Clause 6.4.1.4 of [4, TS 38.211]. If not configured, then *P*F = 1 and *k*F,= 0.  - Defining start RB index hopping for partial frequency sounding in different SRS frequency hopping periods for aperiodic/periodic/semi-persistent SRS based on the hopping pattern *k*hopping as described in clause 6.4.1.4.3 in [4, TS 38.211. If not configured, then start RB hopping is not enabled and *k*hopping is fixed to be 0 for all SRS symbols.  <omitted text>  For a UE configured with one or more SRS resource configuration(s), and when the higher layer parameter *resourceType* in *SRS-Resource* or *SRS-PosResource* is set to ‘aperiodic’:  - the UE receives a configuration of SRS resource sets,  - the UE receives a downlink DCI, a group common DCI, or an uplink DCI based command where a codepoint of the DCI may trigger one or more SRS resource set(s). For SRS in a resource set with usage set to ‘codebook’ or ‘antennaSwitching’, the minimal time interval between the last symbol of the PDCCH triggering the aperiodic SRS transmission and the first symbol of SRS resource is *N2*  symbols and an additional time duration *Tswitch*. Otherwise, the minimal time interval between the last symbol of the PDCCH triggering the aperiodic SRS transmission and the first symbol of SRS resource is *N2* +14 symbols and an additional time duration *Tswitch*. The minimal time interval unit of OFDM symbol is counted based on the minimum subcarrier spacing given by min(*µPDCCH, µUL*) where *µUL* is given by min(*µUL,carrier1, µUL,carrier2, µSRS*) when the UE is configured with the higher layer parameter *uplinkTxSwitchingOption* set to ‘dualUL’ for uplink carrier aggregation, and by *µSRS*otherwise. *µSRS* and *µPDCCH*are the subcarrier spacing configurations for triggered SRS and PDCCH carrying the triggering command respectively.  - *Tswitch*, *µUL,carrier1* and *µUL,carrier2* are defined in clause 6.4.  - When UE reporting *[Triggering SRS* only in DCI 0\_1/0\_2*],* the UE can be indicated with DCI 0\_1 and 0\_2 to trigger aperiodic SRS without data and without CSI as described in clause 7.3.1.1 of TS38.212. Otherwise, except for DCI format 0\_1/0\_2 with CRC scrambled by SP-CSI-RNTI, a UE is not expected to receive a DCI format 0\_1/0\_2 with UL-SCH indicator of “0” and CSI request of all zero(s) as described in clause 7.3.1.1 of [5, TS 38.212].  - If the UE receives the DCI triggering aperiodic SRS in slot *n* and at least one resource set is configured with parameter *~~availableSlotOffset~~ availableSlotOffsetList* across all configured BWPs in a component carrier except when SRS is configured with the higher layer parameter *SRS-PosResource*, the UE transmits aperiodic SRS in each of the triggered SRS resource set(s) in the (*t* + 1)-th available slot counting from slot if *ca-SlotOffset* is configured, otherwise the UE transmits aperiodic SRS in each of the triggered SRS resource set(s) in the (*t* + 1)-th available slot counting from slot , where  <omitted text>  *t* is configured via higher layer parameter *~~availableSlotOffset~~ availableSlotOffsetList* with up to four different valuesfor each triggered SRS resources set and is based on the subcarrier spacing of the triggered SRS transmission. When one or more SRS resource sets across all configured BWPs in a component carrier are configured, and at least one resource set is configured with *~~availableSlotOffset~~* *availableSlotOffsetList* parameter of more than one values, the indicated value out of *~~availableSlotOffset~~ availableSlotOffsetList* is indicated by SOI field in DCI scheduling PUSCH/PDSCH and DCI 0\_1/0\_2 without data and without CSI request described in [5, TS 38.212]. The UE shall apply indicated value of *availableSlotOffset* set specificallyfor those sets with configured *~~availableSlotOffset~~ availableSlotOffsetList* parameter. When one or more SRS resource sets across all configured BWPs in a component carrier are configured and at least one resource set is configured with *~~availableSlotOffset~~ availableSlotOffsetList* parameter, and the *~~availableSlotOffset~~ availableSlotOffsetList* parameter for each SRS resource set has only one value, the UE shall apply the configured value of *~~availableSlotOffset~~ availableSlotOffsetList* specificallyfor those sets with configured *~~availableSlotOffset~~ availableSlotOffsetList* parameter. For SRS resource set configured with *~~availableSlotOffset~~* parameter, each of resource set is configured with *K* values for ~~of~~ *~~availableSlotOffset~~* *availableSlotOffsetList* parameter. For SRS resource set configured without *~~availableSlotOffset~~ availableSlotOffsetList* parameter, *t* = 0 is applied for each of resource set.  - If the UE receives the DCI triggering aperiodic SRS in slot *n* and none of the resource sets is configured with parameter *~~availableSlotOffset~~ availableSlotOffsetList* across all configured BWPs in a component carrier, and if the UE is configured with *ca-SlotOffset* for at least one of the triggered and triggering cell, except when SRS is configured with the higher layer parameter *SRS-PosResource*, the UE transmits aperiodic SRS in each of the triggered SRS resource set(s) in slot , otherwise, the UE transmits aperiodic SRS in each of the triggered resource set(s) in slot , where |

Companies’ views on TP 2-2 are collected as follows.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Companies | Views |
| OPPO | Support |
| DOCOMO | While we appreciate OPPO’s careful check on the exact parameter names, we think the status in RAN2 (CR for 38.331 has not yet endorsed) should also be considered. Therefore, we think it could be better to wait for RAN2 progress a little bit more to discuss those parameter name alignments. Note that our understanding on RAN2 status is as follows:   * R2-2202000 has not been endorsed yet. * The latest running CR proposed by rapporteur is R2-2203032 which has not yet endorsed either. |
| CATT | Similar view as Docomo. It could be better not to have changes on consistency of names of RRC parameters until an endorsed version of Rel-17 TS38.331 is available. |
| Intel | Fine with the TP |
| Samsung | Similar view with Docomo and CATT. Aligning parameter names can be done after checking RAN2’s status. |
| Vivo | Share same view as Docomo and CATT. |
| Lenovo/MotM | Fine with this TP. |
| LGE | Similar view with DOCOMO and CATT. |
| CMCC | Share similar views as Docomo and CATT. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Similar view with DOCOMO and CATT. Prefer to conduct alignment work after an endorsed version of Rel-17 TS38.331 is available. |
| Futurewei | Same view as DOCOMO and CATT. |
| Apple | Fine with TP |
| Ericsson | Same view as DOCOMO |

***TP 2-3 (from CATT):*** *Adopt the following TP for TS38.214 on AP-SRS*

|  |
| --- |
| ----------------Start of TP for TS38.214---------------------  6.2.1 UE sounding procedure  ……  - Slot level periodicity and slot level offset as defined by the higher layer parameters *periodicityAndOffset-p* or *periodicityAndOffset-sp* for an SRS resource of type periodic or semi-persistent. The UE is not expected to be configured with SRS resources in the same SRS resource set *SRS-ResourceSet* or *SRS-PosResourceSet* with different slot level periodicities. For an *SRS-ResourceSet* configured with higher layer parameter *resourceType* set to ‘aperiodic’, a slot level offset is defined by the higher layer parameter *slotOffset.* For an *SRS-ResourceSet* configured with higher layer parameter *resourceType* set to ‘aperiodic’, a list of zero up to four available slot offset values from the reference slot *n* + *k* to the slot where the aperiodic SRS resource set is transmitted where *n* is the slot with triggering DCI and *k* is *SlotOffset* is defined by the higher layer parameter *AvailableSlotOffset.* The parameter *AvailableSlotOffset* can be configured up to 4 values*.* For an *SRS-PosResourceSet* configured with higher layer parameter r*esourceType* set to ‘aperiodic’, the slot level offset is defined by the higher layer parameter *slotOffset* for each SRS resource.  ……  *- t* is configured via higher layer parameter *availableSlotOffset* with up to four valuesfor each triggered SRS resources set and is based on the subcarrier spacing of the triggered SRS transmission. When one or more SRS resource sets across all configured BWPs in a component carrier are configured, and at least one resource set is configured with *availableSlotOffset* parameter of more than one values, the indicated value of *availableSlotOffset* is indicated by SOI field in DCI scheduling PUSCH/PDSCH and DCI 0\_1/0\_2 without data and without CSI request described in [5, TS 38.212]. The UE shall apply indicated value of *availableSlotOffset* set specificallyfor those sets with configured *availableSlotOffset* parameter. When one or more SRS resource sets across all configured BWPs in a component carrier are configured and at least one resource set is configured with *availableSlotOffset* parameter, and the *availableSlotOffset* parameter for each SRS resource set has only one value, the UE shall apply the configured value of *availableSlotOffset* specificallyfor those sets with configured *availableSlotOffset* parameter. For SRS resource set configured with *availableSlotOffset* parameter, each of resource set is configured with *K* values of *availableSlotOffset* parameter. For SRS resource set configured without *availableSlotOffset* parameter, *t* = 0 is applied for each of resource set.  ……  ----------------End of TP for TS38.214--------------------- |

Companies’ views on TP 2-3 are collected as follows.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Companies | Views |
| DOCOMO | Looks ok, while no update could also be fine. |
| CATT | The change is necessary to avoid misunderstanding. |
| Intel | Fine with the TP |
| vivo | Fine with the TP |
| Qualcomm | This needs further discussion as our understanding is similar to the specification where the list can be configured with up to four different values. |
| LGE | Similar view with Qualcomm. There was no relevant discussion so far. |
| CMCC | Fine with the TP and also open to more discussion. Currently no agreement has limited that the t values should be different. We can leave more flexibility to gNBs’ implementation. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | OK with the TP. |
| InterDigital | Support the TP. |
| Futurewei | Open for more discussion. |
| Apple | Why NW configures the same t? |
| Ericsson | Ok, why configure the same? What’s the use case? |
| Xiaomi | The TP is not needed. Four different values makes more sense. |

# Antenna switching up to 8Rx

## Remaining issues for resource set configurations

Several companies propose to support more antenna switching configurations as summarized in the following table.

Table 3-1

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Issue 3.1: Support more antenna switching configurations** | |
| Companies | Views |
| Nokia/NSB | Support the following periodic or semi-persistent antenna switching configurations   * 1T8R with all numerology options   + A total of six resources transmitted in different symbols of two slots and where the SRS port of each SRS resource in the given two sets is associated with a different UE antenna port. * 1T6R   + Up to 60 KHz numerologies: a total of eight resources transmitted in different symbols and where the SRS port of each SRS resource in the given set is associated with a different UE antenna port.   + With 120 KHz numerology: a total of eight resources transmitted in different symbols of two slots and where the SRS port of each SRS resource in the given two sets is associated with a different UE antenna port. |
| CATT, NTT DOCOMO, Intel, vivo, Qualcomm | Support N = 1 for aperiodic SRS configuration for 1T4R |

***FL Proposal 3-1:*** *TBD*

Companies’ further views are collected as follows.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Companies | Views |
| DOCOMO | For the proposal from Nokia, generally we are not sure why more SRS resources than the number of Rx antenna ports have to be specified.  CATT’s proposal would be fine for us. |
| CATT | For the first proposal, we prefer to have same number of antenna ports for each SRS resources.  For the second proposal, since SRS transmission over any OFDM symbols within the slot is supported in Rel-17, fewer SRS resource sets and more SRS resources in a set can be supported for 1T4R. We propose to support N = 1 for aperiodic SRS configuration for 1T4R. |
| Intel | Fine with CATT’s view |
| vivo | Fine with views from CATT |
| Qualcomm | Support CATT proposal of single set with 4 resources for 1T4R. It is beneficial when UE supports SRS transmission at any OFDM symbol within a slot. |
| CMCC | Fine with the proposal from CATT. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | OK with supporting N = 1 for aperiodic SRS configuration for 1T4R. |
| Apple | We need to introduce UE capability if we enhance Rel-15 similar as the one that is missing |
| Ericsson | This is a new feature. Not an essential correction. The WI is closed. |
| Xiaomi | Fine with the proposal. |

## Guard period

### 3.2.1 Presence of GP

Companies discuss possible enhancements on the presence of guard symbols for antenna switching SRS. The proposed alternatives and companies’ positions are summarized as follows.

Table 3-2

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Issue 3.2: Presence of guard symbols** | |
| Alternatives | Companies |
| Alt 1-0: Guard symbols are always-on, which is same as Rel-15 | Intel, Xiaomi, OPPO, Lenovo/MotM, Qualcomm |
| Alt 1-1: Guard symbols are configurable subject to UE capability | CMCC, CATT, NTT DOCOMO, LG, Samsung, vivo |

***FL Proposal 3-2:*** *TBD*

Companies’ further views are collected as follows.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Companies | Views |
| OPPO | Support Alt 1-0 which is aligned with RAN4 LS. Without new input from RAN4, RAN1 should stick to the existing design. |
| DOCOMO | Our preference has been captured correctly. Support Alt 1-1. |
| CATT | Support Alt 1-1. |
| Intel | Support Alt 1-0. |
| Samsung | Support Alt 1-1. |
| vivo | Support Alt 1-1. |
| Lenovo/MotM | Support Alt 1-0.  RAN4 LS pointed that the guard period is relevant to the transient period, which is 15us. It means that the UE cannot complete the antenna switching within a CP even for SCS=15kHz. So, the guard symbols should be always on as in Rel-15. |
| Qualcomm | Support Alt 1-0. |
| LGE | Support Alt 1-1. This can reduce unnecessary overhead for advanced UE with capable of fast antenna switching. Regarding OPPO’s comment, we can send LS out to RAN4 to further check RAN4’s opinion. Also, similar configurability was already introduced in LTE for SRS frequency hopping and/or SRS antenna switching. |
| CMCC | Support Alt 1-1 and fine with further checking RAN4’s opinion. If it is evident that zero-symbol gap could be realized, reducing the overhead of GP will benefit the network. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Support Alt 1-0. Just kindly remind that there is a default behavior agreed in the previous meeting, i.e., Rel-15 guard period symbols are supported if none of the above enhancements is agreed. |
| InterDigital | Support Alt 1-1. |
| Apple | Support Alt1-0 |
| Ericsson | This is a new feature. Not an essential correction. The WI is closed in RAN1 (note that RAN4 continues to discuss this configurability). |
| Xiaomi | Support Alt.1-0 |

### 3.2.2 Remaining issue of inter-set GP

One FFS point for inter-set GP is how/whether to handle the case where the interval between SRS resource sets is larger than Y.

Table 3-3

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Issue 3.3: How/whether to handle the case where the interval between SRS resource sets is larger than Y** | | |
| Alternatives | | Companies |
| Alt 1: UL/DL signals are allowed to be transmitted in the interval between SRS resource sets for antenna switching when the interval is larger than Y symbols, i.e., no scheduling restriction | | CMCC, Huawei/HiSilicon, NTT DOCOMO, Lenovo/MotM |
| Alt 2: If the interval between two SRS resource sets for antenna switching is larger than Y symbols, Y consecutive symbols in the interval is reserved for scheduling restriction.   * Supported by Nokia/NSB, CATT, NTT DOCOMO, vivo, NEC, Intel, OPPO, LGE | Alt 2-1: If the interval between two SRS resource sets for antenna switching is larger than Y symbols, the position of guard period for scheduling restriction is the last Y symbols of the interval. | Nokia/NSB, CATT, NTT DOCOMO, OPPO, NEC, Intel, |
| Alt 2-2: If the interval between two SRS resource sets for antenna switching is larger than Y symbols, the position of guard period for scheduling restriction is the first Y symbols of the interval | Nokia/NSB, CATT, OPPO, NEC, Intel, |
| Alt 2-3: If the interval between two SRS resource sets for antenna switching is larger than Y symbols, the position of guard period for scheduling restriction is configured by signaling | Vivo, LGE |
| Alt 3: Any DL/UL signal is not expected to be transmitted in the interval between two SRS resource sets | | Qualcomm |
| Alt 4: If the interval between two SRS resource sets for antenna switching is larger than 2Y symbols, the first Y symbols and the last Y symbols of the interval are reserved for scheduling restriction. | | Samsung |

***FL Proposal 3-3:*** *TBD*

Companies’ further views are collected as follows.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Companies | Views |
| OPPO | Support either of Alt.2-1 and Alt2.-2.  For Alt.1, if no scheduling restriction is introduced, UE may have no sufficient time for antenna switching when gNB indicates some scheduling.  For Alt.3, it is too restricted for gNB configuration and scheduling |
| DOCOMO | We do not believe Alt-3 is consistent with RAN4’s intention described in R1-2200895. Since RAN4, who defines the needed guard periods, has clarified that other resources than Y-symbol is available from their point of view, there would be no justification to limit the usage of such resources from RAN1 point of view.  We are fine with either Alt 2-1 or 2-2. Alt 2-3 is also fine, while specifying the configurability will require more specification efforts, which may not be preferable at this stage.  Alt 1 is also fine if possible, but we think RAN4 said Y-symbol should be assigned for antenna switching, which may need to be captured in RAN1 specification explicitly. |
| NEC | We prefer Alt 2-1 or Alt 2-2 |
| CATT | UL/DL signal transmission in the interval between SRS resource sets for antenna switching should be allowed when the interval is larger than Y symbols.  Since during the guard period, the same priority rules as if SRS was configured is used, it would be better to let both gNB and UE know the position of the guard period. |
| Intel | 1. Regarding the guard symbols, in current 38.214 spec, the spec says the same priority rule as SRS could be applied for the gap symbols, which means the gap symbol(s) may be dropped to transmit other high priority signal. See the text below from 38.214.   *When the UE is configured with the higher layer parameter usage in SRS-ResourceSet set to ‘antennaSwitching’, and a guard period of Y symbols is configured according to Clause 6.2.1.2, the UE shall use the same priority rules as defined above during the guard period as if SRS was configured.*  In another place of 38.214, the spec says the UE doesn’t transmit any other signal in the gap symbols. See text below:  *The UE is configured with a guard period of Y symbols, in which the UE does not transmit any other signal, in the case the SRS resources of a set are transmitted in the same slot. The guard period is in-between the SRS resources of the set. For two SRS resource sets of an antenna switching located in two consecutive slots, if UE is capable of transmitting SRS in all symbols in one slot, a guard period of Y symbols exists between the last OFDM symbol occupied by the SRS resource set in the first slot and the first OFDM symbol occupied by the SRS resource set in the second slot.*  Looks the spec is contradictory. These two paragraphs will lead to different operation regarding the gap symbols. For example, if PUCCH with ACK collides with the gap symbol, following the first paragraph, the UE should drop the gap symbols and transmit PUCCH, but following the second the second paragraph, the UE should drop the PUCCH and send nothing.  Therefore, we request to clarify the collision handing for gap symbols for antenna switching, i.e., whether the gap symbols can be dropped to transmit other high priority signals.   1. Regarding the gap symbol position when the interval between SRS resources is larger than Y, we think the gap symbol position should be determined since the collision handling is also performed for the gap symbols.   Either the gap is the first Y symbols or the last Y symbols in the interval is fine with us.   1. When the interval between SRS resources is larger than Y symbol, if there is scheduling restriction that UE can’t transmit uplink over the entire interval, there is waste of uplink resource, and it is not efficient.   We can have conclusion on this, and no spec change is required.  4. In addition, we think the case that the interval between SRS resources is larger than Y could be also applied for the SRS resource within the same slot. Since the UE can transmit SRS over any OFDM symbol subject to capability, it’s possible that the interval between two SRS resource in one slot is larger than Y. |
| Samsung | We would like to respect the information from RAN4 LS that RAN4 also thought that not sending PUSCH and PUCCH in the interval between SRS resources belonging to different sets where usage is set to antenna switching is inefficient.  Regarding the issue on how long “interval” is sufficient, since RAN4 also informs us that the transient period between SRS resources is 15us, if UL transmission exists the interval between SRS resource sets, then the first Y symbols of the interval (from the end of the last OFDM symbol of SRS resource set as shown by orange GP in the following figure) and the last Y symbols of the interval (before the start of the first OFDM symbol of SRS resource set as shown by yellow GP in the following figure) should be needed.    Hence, we would like to support the following Alt4.  Alt 4: If the interval between two SRS resource sets for antenna switching is larger than 2Y symbols, the first Y symbols and the last Y symbols of the interval are reserved for scheduling restriction. |
| Vivo | Support alt2 |
| Lenovo/MotM | As RAN4 LS pointed, Alt3 is resource wasteful.  We prefer Alt 1, where the Y guard symbols for antenna switching can be ensured by gNB implementation. For example, if the first Y symbols are not used for other signals, they can be used for antenna switching. If there is any other UL signal in the first Y symbols, the UE can perform antenna switching in the last Y symbols. |
| Qualcomm | Support Alt 3, no other UL signal/channel scheduled within the guard period between the two SRS sets. |
| LGE | Alt 3 is too restrictive.  We support Alt 2 in principle, especially Alt 2-3 can be clear solution for both gNB and UE. |
| CMCC | Do not support Alt 3, since it is too restrictive.  For the Alt 1, our consideration is that the which specific Y symbols are used as GP could be left to gNB’s decision.  We are open for Alt 2. In addition, a fixed position relative to the gap could reduce the overhead of signaling. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | At first, this issue should be addressed, otherwise it seems a spec hole for scheduling, where gNB does not know whether UE understand there could be data in the interval or not.  We prefer the most reasonable solution, i.e., Alt 1.  LS from RAN4 (R4-2202413) indicates that *RAN4 thinks not sending PUSCH and PUCCH between SRS resources belonging to different sets where usage is set to antenna switching is inefficient*. It seems that nearly all companies now have a common sense on this. The remaining divergence is whether Y consecutive symbols in the interval should be reserved for scheduling restriction.  LS from RAN4 (R4-2202413) also indicates that *RAN4 clarifies that the transient period between SRS resources is 15us*. Some companies @OPPO may concern that if no scheduling restriction is introduced UE may have insufficient time for antenna switching. In fact, this concern can be addressed by agreement in RAN4 100-e meeting, *Do not define the scheduling restriction on symbols before and after SRS transmission for the cell with SRS antenna port switching and on SRS transmit symbols in Rel-17* and *Performance degradation on these symbols can be expected*. What RAN4 really cares is whether the interval between SRS resources can match the transient period demand, which is satisfied intrinsically when the interval is larger than Y symbols. Thus extra scheduling restriction is unnecessary. |
| InterDigital | Support either of Alt 2-1, Alt 2-2 or Alt 3.  Alt 1 does not lead to a clear UE behavior.  Alt 2-3 is unnecessarily complicated.  Alt 4 may not work for all values of Y. |
| Apple | Support Alt 3 |
| Xiaomi | We prefer Alt.1. |

## TPs

This section captures companies’ TPs to correct errors, improve readability or reflect missing agreements for endorsed RAN1 specifications.

***TP 3-1 (from CMCC):*** *For the enhancement on antenna switching up to 8Rx, the TP suggestion for TS 38.214 in Section 6.2 is as the following*

|  |
| --- |
| **<**Unchanged text is omitted>  - For 1T8R, zero or one or two SRS resource sets configured with a different value for the higher layer parameter *resourceType* in *SRS-ResourceSet* set to ‘periodic ‘or ‘semi-persistent’ if the UE is not indicating a capability for [maximum 2 semi-persistent and maximum 1 periodic SRS resource sets], or up to two SRS resource sets configured with ‘semi-persistent’ and up to one SRS resource set configured with ‘periodic’ if the UE is indicating a capability for [maximum 2 semi-persistent and maximum 1 periodic SRS resource sets], where the two SRS resource sets configured with ‘semi-persistent’ are not activated at the same time. Each SRS resource set with eight SRS resources transmitted in different symbols, and where the SRS port of each SRS resource in each set is associated with a different UE antenna port. And  **<**Unchanged text is omitted> |

Companies’ views on TP 3-1 are collected as follows.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Companies | Views |
| OPPO | Agree with the motivation and can accept the TP.  However, a better way is to use keep the consistency for the style of the description for each configuration. E.g., similar to “1T6R”, there are 3 paragraphs for periodic, semi-persistent and aperiodic, respectively. |
| DOCOMO | Support the proposal |
| CATT | Support the proposal. |
| Intel | The change seems not necessary. |
| Samsung | It seems not necessary. |
| Vivo | Fine with the TP |
| Lenovo/MotM | Fine with this TP. |
| LGE | OK for the consistency with legacy. |
| CMCC | Support. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Ok with the TP. |
| Apple | Fine with TP |
| Ericsson | ok |

***TP 3-2 (From Huawei/HiSilicon):*** *We have the following text proposal for TS 38.214 V17.0.0*

|  |
| --- |
| < Start of the text proposal >  6.2.1.2 UE sounding procedure for DL CSI acquisition  < Unchanged parts are omitted >  - For 1T=1R, or 2T=2R, or 4T=4R, up to two SRS resource sets each with one SRS resource, where the number of SRS ports for each resource is equal to 1, 2, or 4. If the UE is indicating a capability for [maximum 2 semi-persistent and maximum 1 periodic SRS resource sets],two SRS resource sets configured with *resourceType* in *SRS-ResourceSet* set to ‘*semi-persistent*’ and one SRS resource set configured with *resourceType* in *SRS-ResourceSet* set to ‘*periodic*’ also can be configured, where each SRS resource set has one SRS resource, the number of SRS ports for each resource is equal to 1, 2, or 4, and the two SRS resource sets configured with ‘semi-persistent’ are not activated at the same time, or  < End of the text proposal > |

Companies’ views on TP 3-2 are collected as follows.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Companies | Views |
| OPPO | Support this part “each SRS resource set has one SRS resource, the number of SRS ports for each resource is equal to 1, 2, or 4, and”  For other parts, we prefer to keep the current version |
| DOCOMO | It seems ok. |
| CATT | In Rel-15/Rel-16, for 1T=1R, or 2T=2R, or 4T=4R, the configuration of SRS can be one of the following:  1 aperiodic SRS resource set with one 1-/2-/4- port SRS resource;  1 periodic SRS resource set with one 1-/2-/4- port SRS resource;  1 semi-persistent SRS resource set with one 1-/2-/4- port SRS resource;  2 periodic SRS resource sets with one 1-/2-/4- port SRS resource per set;  2 aperiodic SRS resource sets with one 1-/2-/4- port SRS resource per set;  2 semi-persistent SRS resource sets with one 1-/2-/4- port SRS resource per set;  1 aperiodic SRS resource set with one 1-/2-/4- port SRS resource and 1 periodic SRS resource set with one 1-/2-/4- port SRS resource;  1 aperiodic SRS resource set with one 1-/2-/4- port SRS resource and 1 semi-persistent SRS resource set with one 1-/2-/4- port SRS resource;  1 periodic SRS resource set with one 1-/2-/4- port SRS resource and 1 semi-persistent SRS resource set with one 1-/2-/4- port SRS resource.  If the TP is accepted, if the UE is indicating a capability for [maximum 2 semi-persistent and maximum 1 periodic SRS resource sets], the UE can be configured with 2 semi-persistent SRS resource set and 1 periodic SRS resource set and one of the above configurations, i.e. the UE can be configured with up to 5 SRS resource sets with at least 2 semi-persistent SRS resource set and 1 periodic SRS resource set. We think it is not aligned with the meeting agreement.  In order to have the spec align with the meeting agreement, we propose to change the TP as follows:   |  | | --- | | - For 1T=1R, or 2T=2R, or 4T=4R, up to two SRS resource sets each with one SRS resource, where the number of SRS ports for each resource is equal to 1, 2, or 4. If the UE is indicating a capability for [maximum 2 semi-persistent and maximum 1 periodic SRS resource sets], up to two SRS resource sets configured with *resourceType* in *SRS-ResourceSet* set to ‘*semi-persistent*’ and up to one SRS resource set configured with *resourceType* in *SRS-ResourceSet* set to ‘*periodic*’, where the number of SRS ports for each resource is equal to 1, 2, or 4 and the two SRS resource sets configured with ‘semi-persistent’ are not activated at the same time, or up to two SRS resource sets each with one SRS resource, where the number of SRS ports for each resource is equal to 1, 2, or 4. Or | |
| Intel | We are open on this one. |
| Vivo | We are open for discussion, another issue in this section of spec regarding max number of SRS sets for 1T4R, 2T4R in the case UE supports only of the capability [maximum 2 semi persistent and maximum 1 periodic SRS resource sets] or [maximum 2 aperiodic SRS resource sets] should be discussed. |
| LGE | Seems OK |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | This TP is necessary. More clarification for this TP: The wording in current spec is misleading that Rel-17 UE with the new capability even cannot support 1 Aperiodic SRS! It is incorrect.  @ CATT: we appreciate the configuration combinations you listed and that’s why this TP is introduced. In terms of the INCORRECT situation “*the UE can be configured with up to 5 SRS resource sets*” you mentioned, this cannot happen, since the word “*also*” here doesn’t mean and cannot be interpreted as “additional”, it only guarantees that both “2SP + 1P” configuration and legacy configurations mentioned above are configurable when [maximum 2 semi-persistent and maximum 1 periodic SRS resource sets] is supported. |
| Ericsson | We are open to discuss |
| Xiaomi | Ok with the TP. |

# Coverage and capacity enhancements

## TPs for increase repetition

This section captures companies’ TPs to correct errors, improve readability or reflect missing agreements for endorsed RAN1 specifications.

***TP 4-1 (from Apple):*** *Consider the following TP to TS38.211 to include SRS repetition with {10, 14} consecutive OFDM symbols*

|  |
| --- |
| 6.4.1.4 Sounding reference signal6.4.1.4.1 SRS resource An SRS resource is configured by the *SRS-Resource* IE or the *SRS-PosResource* IE and consists of  - antenna ports , where the number of antenna ports is given by the higher layer parameter *nrofSRS-Ports* if configured, otherwise , and when the SRS resource is in a SRS resource set with higher-layer parameter *usage* in *SRS-ResourceSet* not set to ‘nonCodebook’, or determined according to [6, TS 38.214] when the SRS resource is in a SRS resource set with higher-layer parameter *usage* in *SRS-ResourceSet* set to ‘nonCodebook’  - consecutive OFDM symbols given by the field *nrofSymbols* contained in the higher layer parameter *resourceMapping*  - , the starting position in the time domain given by  where the offset counts symbols backwards from the end of the slot and is given by the field *startPosition* contained in the higher layer parameter *resourceMapping* and  - , the frequency-domain starting position of the sounding reference signal |

Companies’ views on TP 4-1 are collected as follows.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Companies | Views |
| OPPO | Support |
| DOCOMO | Seems ok. Perhaps could also be considered to write values in ascending order. |
| CATT | Similar view as Docomo. It is preferred that the number of SRS symbols is arranged in ascending order, i.e., . |
| Intel | Fine with the TP |
| Samsung | Support with Docomo’s version. |
| Vivo | Fine with the TP |
| Lenovo/MotM | Fine with this TP. |
| Qualcomm | Support. Also, fine with DOCOMO edits. |
| LGE | OK |
| Spreadtrum | Support the TP |
| CMCC | Support |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Agree with DOCOMO’s version. |
| Futurewei | Fine with the TP and DOCOMO’s version. |
| Apple | Docomo one is better |
| Ericsson | Docomo version is better |
| Xiaomi | OK. |

***TP 4-2 (from CATT):*** *The repetition factor R for Rel-17 SRS coverage and capacity enhancement and SRS transmission with frequency hopping when > 4, R > 2 need to be captured in current specification and the following TP for TS38.214 is adopted.*

|  |
| --- |
| ----------------Start of TP for TS38.214---------------------  6.2.1.1 UE SRS frequency hopping procedure  For a given SRS resource, the UE is configured with repetition factor R∈{1,2,4} and R∈{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,10,12,14} by higher layer parameter *resourceMapping* and *resourceMapping-r17,* respectively,in *SRS-Resource* where *R*≤*Ns*. When frequency hopping within an SRS resource in each slot is not configured (*R=Ns*), each of the antenna ports of the SRS resource in each slot is mapped in all the  symbols to the same set of subcarriers in the same set of PRBs. When frequency hopping within an SRS resource in each slot is configured without repetition (*R=1*), according to the SRS hopping parameters , and defined in clause 6.4.1.4 of [4, TS 38.211], each of the antenna ports of the SRS resource in each slot is mapped to different sets of subcarriers in each OFDM symbol, where the same transmission comb value is assumed for different sets of subcarriers. When both frequency hopping and repetition within an SRS resource in each slot are configured (*Ns*> *4, R* > *2*), each of the antenna ports of the SRS resource in each slot is mapped to the same set of subcarriers within each pair of R adjacent OFDM symbols, and frequency hopping across the pairs is according to the SRS hopping parameters , and ,where should be divisible by .  For operation with shared spectrum channel access, the UE does not expect that multiple hops of an SRS resource transmission are in different RB sets.  A UE may be configured adjacent symbol aperiodic SRS resource with intra-slot frequency hopping within a bandwidth part, where the full hopping bandwidth is sounded with an equal-size subband across  symbols when frequency hopping is configured with *R=1*. A UE may be configured adjacent symbols aperiodic SRS resource with intra-slot frequency hopping within a bandwidth part, where the full hopping bandwidth is sounded with an equal-size subband across pairs of *R* adjacent OFDM symbols, when frequency hopping is configured with *R2* and should be divisible by . Each of the antenna ports of the SRS resource is mapped to the same set of subcarriers within each pair of R adjacent OFDM symbols of the resource.  A UE may be configured symbol periodic or semi-persistent SRS resource with inter-slot hopping within a bandwidth part, where the SRS resource occupies the same symbol location in each slot. A UE may be configured symbol periodic or semi-persistent SRS resource with intra-slot and inter-slot hopping within a bandwidth part, where the N-symbol SRS resource occupies the same symbol location(s) in each slot. For , when frequency hopping is configured with *R2*, intra-slot and inter-slot hopping is supported with each of the antenna ports of the SRS resource mapped to different sets of subcarriers across pairs of *R* adjacent OFDM symbol(s) of the resource in each slot, where should be divisible by *R*. Each of the antenna ports of the SRS resource is mapped to the same set of subcarriers within each pair of *R* adjacent OFDM symbols of the resource in each slot. For *Ns= R*, when frequency hopping is configured, inter-slot frequency hopping is supported with each of the antenna ports of the SRS resource mapped to the same set of subcarriers in *R* adjacent OFDM symbol(s) of the resource in each slot.  ----------------End of TP for TS38.214--------------------- |

Companies’ views on TP 4-2 are collected as follows.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Companies | Views |
| OPPO | Support in principle with some comments:   1. (*Ns*> *4, R* > *2*) *should be (Ns >=4, R>=2) since Ns =4, R=2 are legacy values and should be captured in the spec* 2. *“resourceMapping-r17”* The spec usually doesn’t differentiate different parameters only by suffix like “-r17” |
| DOCOMO | For the first part, since neither Rel-15 nor Rel-16 do not capture this, we think the same handling should also be applied in Rel-17, that is, it seems not necessary to capture N values. If deemed necessary, “and R∈{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,10,12,14}” should be “and N~~R~~∈{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,10,12,14}  The other parts look fine. |
| CATT | Support the TP |
| Intel | Generally fine with the change. |
| Samsung | Support in principle and fine with OPPO’s comment. Regarding Docomo’s comment on “N~~R~~∈{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,10,12,14}”, we think R is right, not N. |
| vivo | Fine with the TP |
| Lenovo/MotM | Fine with this TP. |
| Qualcomm | Support the TP. |
| CMCC | Support in principle. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Fine with the TP in principle and OK with OPPO’s comment.  Furthermore, the condition “Ns>R” should be added between “*R2*”and “ *should be divisible by* ” in third paragragh to ensure the frequency hopping is configured. |
| Futurewei | Support in principle and support OPPO and Huawei’s comments. |
| Ericsson | Support Huawei’s version |
| Xiaomi | Support the TP. |

## RB-level partial frequency sounding (RPFS)

This section summarizes companies’ views on remaining issues for RPFS.

### 4.1.1 Applicable case

Some companies discuss whether to restrict RPFS applicable to FH enabled case only. Companies’ views are summarized as follows.

Table 4-1

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Issue 4.1: Whether RPFS is applicable to non-FH case** | |
| Views | Companies |
| RPFS is applicable for frequency hopping case only | Intel, Qualcomm, OPPO, vivo |
| RPFS is applicable for both frequency hopping and non-frequency hopping cases | Ericsson, Huawei/HiSilicon, Futurewei, CATT, NTT DOCOMO, Lenovo/MotM, Spreadtrum, NEC, Samsung |
| Support of RPFS for non-FH case is an optional UE feature for UEs supporting RPFS | ZTE |

***FL Proposal 4-1:*** *TBD*

Companies’ further views are collected as follows.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Companies | Views |
| DOCOMO | Our position has been correctly captured.  In general, since P\_F is configurable, we do not see the strong need to not allow RPFS for non-FH case in the specification. Just to configure R\_F=1 in case of non-FH case would just fine. Since we see it beneficial even when non-FH is configured, we appreciate it if the spec does not disallow this explicitly.  The third choice can be indeed considered as a potential middle ground, while not our best preference. |
| NEC | We prefer to support both frequency hopping and non-frequency hopping case. As we have a conclusion that no restriction on number of RBs (as long as no new sequence length), there will be some flexibility to configure number of RBs with new values, also applicable for non-frequency hopping case. |
| CATT | Restrict the application of RPFS is not needed. |
| Intel | RPFS is applicable for frequency hopping and not applicable for non-frequency hopping. We don’t see the strong needs for non-frequency hopping case. |
| Samsung | Support both FH and non-FH cases. Restriction the applicable case seems not needed. |
| Vivo | Support for frequency hopping case only. The use case of configuring RPFS is to quickly sweep the whole bandwidth hence larger subband configuration with shorter FH cycle is the most practical scenario. For the wideband SRS configuration which RRC configured and on top of it RRC configuration of RPFS doesn’t provide much value. |
| Qualcomm | Partial frequency sounding was motivated based on performance gain (coverage/capacity) when SRS frequency hopping is enabled. |
| LGE | We don’t have strong view, but it seems there is no clear benefit of supporting RPFS for non-frequency hopping case, unless dynamic indication of P\_F and/or k\_F is supported. As many companies said, RRC-based SRS bandwidth (re)configuration can achieve same functionality of RPFS, even with lower signaling overhead. |
| Spreadtrum | The restriction seems unnecessary, support both cases. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | RPFS should be applicable for both frequency hopping and non-frequency hopping cases.  The main design purpose of partial sounding is to reduce the SRS overhead and boost the power spectral density by only transmitting SRS in partial contiguous RBs in one symbol. So no matter whether frequency hopping is enabled or not, partial sounding works well and can increase SRS capacity and coverage.  Some companies always argue that same pattern as partial sounding can be achieved by selecting suitable configuration parameters in non-frequency hopping case. However, non-frequency hopping case cannot cover many patterns supported by partial sounding. For instance, the bandwidth of partial sounding can be 38 RBs by configuring and PF = 4, which cannot be achieved by non-frequency hopping case no matter what configuration parameters are adopted.  So it’s unnecessary to restrict the applicable cases for partial sounding to frequency hopping case.  One compromised solution is to add a separate UE capability of the partial sounding for non-hopping case. |
| Futurewei | Do not restrict RPFS to frequency hopping. Support both frequency hopping cases and non-hopping cases.  The new PRFS feature can provide more flexibility to gNB configuration, benefit both SRS coverage and capacity, and unify the design/ehaviour for both frequency hopping cases and non-hopping cases. With starting PRB location hopping introduced with kF parameter and khopping sequence, the resulting SRS transmission patterns can be a lot more general than existing SRS transmission/hopping patterns. Moreover, it is more futureproof if additionally new parameters/designs are supported in the future, such as more PF and kF values, more khopping sequences, and more dynamic indication of the parameters. Therefore, we propose not to restrict to frequency hopping. Both frequency hopping cases and non-hopping cases should be supported. |
| Ericsson | No restriction needed. Both are supported. |
| Xiaomi | Support for frequency hopping case only. |

### 4.1.2 Capturing the restriction on sequence length

We have agreed that SRS sequence shorter than the minimum length supported in the current specification is not pursued as in previous agreements. However it hasn’t been reflected in the current specification. Companies discuss how to specify this restriction, and their views are summarized as follows.

Table 4-2

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Issue 4.2: How to capture the restriction on sequence length** | | |
| Alternatives | | Companies |
| Introduce restriction in TS 38.214 on the length of SRS sequence when RPFS or comb 8 is configured   * Supported by Ericsson, ZTE, Samsung, NTT DOCOMO | Alt 1: UE expects the length of the SRS sequence to be a multiple of 6. | ZTE, Samsung, OPPO, Samsung, vivo, Lenovo/MotM, Qualcomm, Spreadtrum |
| Alt 2: The UE only expects to be configured with partial frequency sounding factor which generates one of sequence lengths given by | NTT DOCOMO |

***FL Proposal 4-2:*** *TBD*

Companies’ further views are collected as follows.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Companies | Views |
| OPPO | We prefer Alt.1 |
| DOCOMO | we think another way (similar to Alt 1) is to capture “UE does not expect to be configured with R\_F which generates the sequence other than 38.211 5.1.2 defines” since RAN1 may specify SRS sequence other than multiple of 6 in the future. By having such text, we can ensure a bit better forward compatibility in the spec. |
| CATT | We agree to introduce the restriction in the spec, either Alt is fine. |
| DOCOMO2 | Just to share our thought a bit more on our alternative approach for Alt 1 described in our first comment:  We think this discussion comes from the following agreement and conclusion:  **Agreement (#104-e)**  For Rel-17 SRS capacity and coverage enhancement, support the following   * Increase the maximum number of repetition symbols in one slot and one SRS resource to S   + Support at least one S value from {8, 10, 12, 14}     - FFS other candidate values * Support to transmit SRS only in cid:image001.png@01D6F925.DC4CB890 contiguous RBs in one OFDM symbol, where cid:image002.png@01D6F925.DC4CB890 indicates the number of RBs configured by BSRS and CSRS   + Support at least one PF value from {2, [3], 4, 8}     - FFS other candidate values, e.g., non-integer values for PF   + Note: SRS sequence shorter than the minimum length supported in the current specification is not pursued.   + No new sequence including length is introduced   + FFS it is applicable to frequency hopping and non-frequency hopping   + FFS detailed signaling mechanism to determine PF and the location of the cid:image003.png@01D6F925.DC4CB890 RBs * Support Comb 8   + Note: SRS sequence shorter than the minimum length supported in the current specification is not pursued. * FFS whether and if needed, how to use harmonized approach to define the three supported schemes * Note: other schemes for SRS capacity and coverage enhancements are not supported in Rel-17.   **Conclusion (#107-e)**  No consensus to have further restriction on the number of RBs for RPFS in Rel-17.   * No introduction of new sequence length   In our understanding, the sequence used for SRS is specified in Clause 5.2.2.1 and 5.2.2.2 for the length equal to 36 or larger and the one smaller than 36, respectively. As per the description in Clause 6.4.1.4.2 and 6.4.1.4.3, the exact sequence (whose length is calculated based on m\_SRS, K\_TC and P\_F) is generated as specified in 5.2.2.1 or 5.2.2.2. In 5.2.2.2, only the limited values are specified, i.e., 6, 12, 18, 24 and 30. Our interpretation on the agreement/conclusion above would be not to introduce any new sequence length on top of the ones specified in 5.2.2.  Alt-1 can indeed achieve the similar limitation, but the agreement/conclusion do not say so. Therefore, to follow the text in the agreement as much as possible, we think one possible way would be to capture “UE does not expect to be configured with R\_F which generates the sequence other than 38.211 5.2~~1~~.2 defines”. |
| Intel | Generally fine to have restriction to make the SRS sequence length valid. |
| Samsung | Support Alt1 which seems simpler. Anyway spec. description is needed to restrict SRS sequence length. |
| Vivo | Prefer alt1 |
| Lenovo/MotM | Prefer Alt1. |
| Qualcomm | Support Alt 1. |
| LGE | OK to have restriction as agreed. |
| Spreadtrum | Prefer Alt1 |
| CMCC | Alt 1 is slightly preferred, which is simpler. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Alt 1 is aligned with the previous agreement. |
| Futurewei | Prefer Alt.1 |
| Apple | Prefer Alt.1 |
| Ericsson | Alt.2 seems simpler. |
| Xiaomi | Alt.1 is preferred. |

### 4.1.3 Maximum number of CSs

Some companies discuss the issue of maximum number of CSs for RPFS. At least when sequence length is 6, the current specification does not work well to use RPFS and Comb 2 or 4 for 4 ports. Companies’ proposals to address this issue are summarized as follows.

Table 4-3

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Issue 4.3: To address the issue of Max CS for RPFS** | |
| Views | Companies |
| Alt 1: Clarify in TS 38.211 that for comb-2 and comb-4 if the length of SRS sequence is 6. | ZTE |
| Alt 2: If is configured to be 2 or 4, the maximum number of cyclic shifts should be based on the SRS sequence length, for example, a function of and , and when and , , otherwise . | NEC |

***FL Proposal 4-3:*** *TBD*

Companies’ further views are collected as follows.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Companies | Views |
| DOCOMO | Ok with both alternatives. |
| NEC | Support Alt 2.  We see severe issue on determination of maximum number of cyclic shift in current specification (details shown in our document [[R1-2201898](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/tsg_ran/WG1_RL1/TSGR1_108-e/Docs/R1-2201898.zip)]), which will significantly reduce the SRS capacity and can not support 4-port SRS, as orthogonality can not be guaranteed.  Especially for , based on current specification, is determined to be 8, and actually orthogonality can be well supported if the SRS sequence length is a multiple of 8, but with the introduction of , in most cases, the SRS sequence length is not a multiple of 8 (only a multiple of 6, in this case if is still determined to be 8, only up to 2 orthogonal ports can be achieved). |
| ZTE | We support both alternatives to address the issue of supporting 4 ports for RPFS.   * We agree with NEC’s comment on comb-2 above. * Further, for comb-4, when the sequence length is 6, we still cannot get 4 ports in one comb offset as the CS interval has to be 3 based on the current spec.   So both comb 2 and comb 4 need to be addressed. We support the following proposal:  *When P\_F = 2 or 4,*   * *if P\_F is 2 and K\_TC = 2, otherwise .* |
| NEC | We support the updated proposal from ZTE. |
| Intel | Further discussion may be needed on whether to reduce the max number of CSs or introduce restriction on applicable CS. |
| Samsung | Generally fine in principle with ZTE’s updated proposal but further discussion may be needed. |
| Vivo | Main use case of partial sounding is to quickly sweep the whole frequency band with larger subband and shorter hopping cycle. Configuring small subband with RPFS doesn’t make sense. |
| Qualcomm | Open for further discussion. |
| CMCC | Generally fine with ZTE’s updates and open for further discussion. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Need to further discuss. The issue mentioned above can be addressed by gNB implementation. gNB can ensure orthogonality of ports by allocating suitable CSs and Combs. For instance, when and sequence length is 6, gNB can allocate CS0 and CS4 in Comb1 as well as CS2 and CS6 in Comb2 to a 4-port SRS to ensure the orthogonality. |
| Futurewei | Open for further discussion. |
| Apple | Our understanding is that Comb2/4 does not support sequence length of 6 |
| Ericsson | Support ZTE suggestions |
| Xiaomi | Open for further discussion. |

### 4.1.4 Other remaining issues

Table 4-4

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Issue 4.4: Dynamic signaling to determine PF and kF** | |
| Views | Companies |
| Use MAC CE or DCI to update P\_F and/or k\_F | CATT, Lenovo/MotM, LGE |
| Do not support to use MAC CE or DCI | Samsung, vivo |
| **Issue 4.5: Whether to support start RB location hopping within a legacy FH period** | |
| Views | Companies |
| Support start RB location hopping on SRS occasion(s) within one hopping period | CATT |

***FL Proposal 4-4:*** *TBD*

Companies’ further views are collected as follows.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Companies | Views |
| CATT | As discussed in our tDoc, considering flexibility and benefit of RPFS, we support to use MAC CE or DCI to update P\_F and/or k\_F and support start RB location hopping on SRS occasion(s) within one hopping period. |
| Intel | Low priority |
| LGE | We also support to introduce DCI to update P\_F and/or k\_F |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Not support. The benefit is not clear enough and we think it’s not necessary. |
| Futurewei | Support to introduce DCI to update PF and/or kF |
| Ericsson | This is a new feature. Not an essential correction. The WI is closed. |

### 4.1.5 TPs

This section captures companies’ TPs to correct errors, improve readability or reflect missing agreements for endorsed RAN1 specifications.

***TP 4-3 (from ZTE):*** *Adopt the following TP to correct an error on SRS resource mapping formula in section 6.4.1.4.3 of TS 38.211.*

|  |
| --- |
| 6.4.1.4.3 Mapping to physical resources  <Unchanged parts are omitted>  The length of the sounding reference signal sequence is given by  where is given by a selected row of Table 6.4.1.4.3-1 with  where  is given by the field *b-SRS* contained in the higher-layer parameter *freqHopping* if configured, otherwise . The row of the table is selected according to the index  given by the field *c-SRS* contained in the higher-layer parameter *freqHopping*. The quantity is given by the higher-layer parameter *FreqScalingFactor* if configured, otherwise .  The frequency-domain starting position is defined by  where    and  - is given by the higher-layer parameter *StartRBIndex* if configured, otherwise ;  - is given by Table 6.4.1.4.3-3 with  if the higher-layer parameter *EnableStartRBHopping* is configured, otherwise .  <Unchanged parts are omitted> |

Companies’ views on TP 4-3 are collected as follows.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Companies | Views |
| OPPO | Ok with the TP |
| DOCOMO | We are ok with the TP, while it seems not essential (rather it seems just replacing parameters but keeping the same technical meaning). |
| ZTE | We would like to clarify this issue a bit.  The current Rel-17 specification is . But this changes the start subcarrier index of the legacy FH hopping pattern as the sequence length is for RPFS instead of for Rel-15/16. RPFS shouldn’t change the legacy frequency hopping pattern. That is, to calculate , we should use , which is same as legacy FH, instead of . Therefore, should be  This is an error to correct for RPFS, otherwise the spec is broken. |
| NEC | OK with the TP. |
| CATT | OK with the TP |
| DOCOMO2 | We appreciate ZTE’s clarification. With that, we are fine with this TP. |
| Intel | Fine with the TP |
| Samsung | Support the TP. |
| Vivo | Fine with the TP |
| Qualcomm | Support the TP. |
| LGE | OK with the TP |
| Spreadtrum | Support the TP |
| CMCC | Fine with TP |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Support the TP. |
| Futurewei | Ok with the TP. |
| Apple | Fine with TP |
| Ericsson | OK |
| Xiaomi | Support the TP. |

***TP 4-4 (from OPPO):*** *Adopt the following TP (highlighted by Yellow) for TS 38.211 to align RAN1 and RAN2 specifications.*

|  |
| --- |
| 6.4.1.4.3 Mapping to physical resources  When SRS is transmitted on a given SRS resource, the sequence for each OFDM symbol and for each of the antenna ports of the SRS resource shall be multiplied with the amplitude scaling factor  in order to conform to the transmit power specified in [5, 38.213] and mapped in sequence starting with  to resource elements  in a slot for each of the antenna ports  according to    The length of the sounding reference signal sequence is given by  where is given by a selected row of Table 6.4.1.4.3-1 with  where  is given by the field *b-SRS* contained in the higher-layer parameter *freqHopping* if configured, otherwise . The row of the table is selected according to the index  given by the field *c-SRS* contained in the higher-layer parameter *freqHopping*. The quantity is given by the higher-layer parameter *~~FreqScalingFactor~~ freqScalingFactor* if configured, otherwise .  The frequency-domain starting position is defined by  where  and  - is given by the higher-layer parameter *~~StartRBIndex~~**freqScalingFactor* if configured, otherwise ;  - is given by Table 6.4.1.4.3-3 with  if the higher-layer parameter *~~EnableStartRBHopping~~* *enableStartRBHopping* is configured, otherwise .  Editor’s note: the applicability of RPFS to the non-FH case is to be discussed in RAN1 |

Companies’ views on TP 4-4 are collected as follows.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Companies | Views |
| OPPO | Support |
| DOCOMO | Fine with the TP. |
| NEC | Fine with the TP. |
| CATT | Fine with the TP. |
| Intel | Fine with the TP |
| Samsung | Support the TP. |
| Vivo | Fine with the TP |
| Qualcomm | Support the TP. |
| LGE | OK |
| CMCC | Fine with the TP |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | It should be “*startRBIndex*” in “ is given by the higher-layer parameter *~~StartRBIndex~~**freqScalingFactor* if configured, otherwise ;”. |
| Futurewei | Ok in principle but also ok with doing alignment/editorial changes later. |
| Apple | Fine with TP |
| Ericsson | OK in principle |
| Xiaomi | Fine with the TP. |

## Comb-8

### 4.2.1 WA on the support of 4 ports when Max CS = 6

Companies’ views on the WA for the support of 4 ports when Max CS = 6 are summarized as follows.

Table 4-5

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Issue 4.6: On the following WA**  To support 4 ports with Max CS = 6,   * Port 0 and Port 2 locate in n\_CS and (n\_CS+3) mod 6 in comb offset k\_TC, respectively. * Port 1 and Port 3 locate in n\_CS and (n\_CS+3) mod 6 in comb offset (k\_TC + 4) mod 8, respectively. * Note: n\_CS and k\_TC are the configured CS and comb offset values. * Note: This working assumption can be revisited if Max CS = 12 is agreed. | |
| Alternatives | Companies |
| Confirm the WA | Samsung, Nokia/NSB, vivo, Lenovo/MotM, OPPO, NTT DOCOMO, CATT, Intel, Qualcomm, LGE, Spreadtrum |
| Revise the WA to support different cyclic shift values for Ports 0/2 and Ports 1/3   * Port 0 and Port 2 locate in n\_CS and (n\_CS+3) mod 6 in comb offset k\_TC, respectively. * Port 1 and Port 3 locate in (n\_CS+1) mod 6 and (n\_CS+3+1) mod 6 in comb offset (k\_TC + 4) mod 8, respectively. | NEC |

***FL Proposal 4-5:*** *TBD*

Companies’ further views are collected as follows.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Companies | Views |
| OPPO | Confirm the WA |
| DOCOMO | Ok with confirming the WA. |
| NEC | We propose to update the cyclic shift values for Port 1/3 on different REs, which can reduce the PAPR with marginal spec effort (simulation result as shown in our document [[R1-2201898](https://www.3gpp.org/ftp/tsg_ran/WG1_RL1/TSGR1_108-e/Docs/R1-2201898.zip)]. And the PAPR issue has been discussed for long time in Rel-16), and actually, different SRS ports with different cyclic shift values also conforms to legacy structure for 4-port SRS in Rel-15/16 (different SRS ports correspond to different cyclic shift values in following formula). |
| CATT | OK to confirm the WA. |
| Intel | Fine to confirm the WA. |
| Samsung | Support to confirm the WA. |
| Vivo | Fine to confirm the WA. |
| Lenovo/MotM | Confirm the WA. |
| Qualcomm | Fine to confirm the WA. |
| LGE | OK to confirm the WA. |
| Spreadtrum | Fine to confirm the WA |
| CMCC | Fine to confirm |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Fine to confirm the WA. |
| Futurewei | OK to confirm |
| Apple | Confirm WA |
| Ericsson | WI is closed so WA has automatically been agreed. No need to confirm. |

# Conclusion

The following proposals are recommended at least for the first GTW discussion.

# Appendix

## Previous agreements

Table 6-1

|  |
| --- |
| **RAN1#102e**  **Agreement**  Enhance the determination of aperiodic SRS triggering offset, with at least one of the following alternatives   * + Alt 1: Delay the SRS transmission to an available slot later than the triggering offset defined in current specification, including possible re-definition of the triggering offset   + Alt 2: Indicate triggering offset in DCI explicitly or implicitly   + Alt 3: Update triggering offset in MAC CE   + Further consideration aspects may include the cost v.s. the total combinations PDCCH and SRS locations for gNB to choose, DCI overhead, multi-UE SRS multiplexing, CA aspect, whether to have multiple opportunities to transmit SRS, etc.   **Agreement**  Study the following two alternatives in the scope to enhance at least one DCI format for aperiodic SRS triggering   * + Alt 1: Use UE-specific DCI, e.g., extending DCI 0\_1 without uplink data and without CSI   + Alt 2: Use group-common DCI, e.g., extending DCI 2\_3 for cases other than carrier switching   + Further consideration aspects may include simultaneous or CC-specific SRS triggering for multiple CCs, dynamic indication of SRS frequency resources, etc..   **Agreement**  For SRS overhead reduction, study reusing same resources among multiple usages, at least for “codebook” and “antenna switching”. Study aspects include   * + Whether implementation approach based on legacy SRS configuration is sufficient     - If not, and if there are benefits other than RRC overhead reduction, study further on the case that antenna switching and PUSCH have different number of Tx antennas, whether UL BWP for different SRS usages is the same or different, whether and how to ensure UE to use same virtualization, the set of applicable usages, UE implementation complexity and overhead, etc..   **Agreement**  For SRS antenna switching up to 8Rx, study the configuration of {1T6R, 1T8R, 2T6R, 2T8R, 4T6R, 4T8R}.   * + Study points may include CSI latency, performance considering aspects like insertion loss, use cases, antenna structure, UE power saving, SRS resource configuration, etc..   **Agreement**  For SRS coverage/capacity enhancements, evaluate and, if needed, specify one or more from three categories based on the following definition.   * + Class 1 (Time bundling): Utilize relationship among two or more occasions of one or more SRS resources in one or more slots to enable joint processing within time domain.     - Study aspects include the issue of phase discontinuity, interruption of SRS transmission by other UL signals, etc..   + Class 2 (Increase repetition): Change the legacy SRS pattern in one resource and one occasion from time domain by increasing SRS symbols for repetition.     - Study aspects include to use TD-OCC to compensate the negative impact on SRS capacity, inter-cell interference randomization, whether these SRS symbols are in one slot or consecutive slots, etc..   + Class 3 (Partial frequency sounding): Support more flexibility on SRS frequency resources to allow SRS transmission on partial frequency resources within the legacy SRS frequency resources.     - Study aspects include the partial frequency resources are with RB level or subcarrier level (e.g., larger comb, partial bandwidth), PAPR issue, etc..   **RAN1#103e**  **Agreement**  A given aperiodic SRS resource set is transmitted in the (t+1)-th available slot counting from a reference slot, where t is indicated from DCI, or RRC (if only one value of t is configured in RRC), and the candidate values of t at least include 0. Adopt at least one of the following options for the reference slot.   * Opt. 1: Reference slot is the slot with the triggering DCI. * Opt. 2: Reference slot is the slot indicated by the legacy triggering offset. * FFS the detailed definition of “available slot” considering UE processing complexity and timeline to determine available slot, potential co-existence with collision handling, etc., e.g.,   + Based on only RRC configuration, “available slot” is the slot satisfying: there are UL or flexible symbol(s) for the time-domain location(s) for all the SRS resources in the resource set and it satisfies the minimum timing requirement between triggering PDCCH and all the SRS resources in the resource set * FFS explicit or implicit indication of t * FFS whether updating candidate triggering offsets in MAC CE may be beneficial   **Agreement**  Support at least DCI 0\_1 and 0\_2 to trigger aperiodic SRS without data and without CSI.   * FFS whether/how to re-purpose the unused fields, e.g., the triggering offset(s) and the frequency resources for triggering A-SRS on one or more component carriers, SFI-index, etc. * FFS UL/DL DCI with data for aperiodic SRS * FFS group common DCI   **Agreement**  In Rel-17 SRS coverage and capacity enhancement, support at least one scheme from Class 2 and Class 3, and deprioritize Class 1.   * Note: Extensions of Rel-15/16 frequency hopping are included in Classes 2 and 3, e.g. where UE hops once per symbol within a Rel-17 SRS resource.   **Agreement**  Candidate schemes for Class 2:   * Scheme 2-0: Increase the number of repetition symbols in one slot * Scheme 2-1: Inter-slot repetition on consecutive symbols or non-consecutive symbols across slots * Scheme 2-2: Repetition with TD-OCC * Scheme 2-3: Repetition with CS hopping   Candidate schemes for Class 3:   * Scheme 3-1: RB-level partial frequency sounding * Scheme 3-2: Subcarrier-level partial frequency sounding * Scheme 3-3: Subband-level partial frequency sounding * Scheme 3-4: Partial-frequency sounding schemes assisted with CSI-RS, where SRS is transmitted in a subset of RBs of the original SRS frequency resource * Scheme 3-5: Dynamic change of SRS bandwidth with RB-level subband size scaling * Note: Consider issues like gNB receiver complexity, PAPR, etc., with above schemes * Note: Joint operation between Class 2 and Class 3 schemes can be considered   **Agreement**  For antenna switching up to 8Rx, support SRS resource configurations for {1T6R, 1T8R, 2T6R, 2T8R, [4T6R], 4T8R}.  **RAN1#104e**  **Agreement**  For Rel-17 SRS capacity and coverage enhancement, support the following   * Increase the maximum number of repetition symbols in one slot and one SRS resource to S   + Support at least one S value from {8, 10, 12, 14}     - FFS other candidate values * Support to transmit SRS only in  contiguous RBs in one OFDM symbol, where  indicates the number of RBs configured by BSRS and CSRS   + Support at least one PF value from {2, [3], 4, 8}     - FFS other candidate values, e.g., non-integer values for PF   + Note: SRS sequence shorter than the minimum length supported in the current specification is not pursued.   + No new sequence including length is introduced   + FFS it is applicable to frequency hopping and non-frequency hopping   + FFS detailed signaling mechanism to determine PF and the location of the  RBs * Support Comb 8   + Note: SRS sequence shorter than the minimum length supported in the current specification is not pursued. * FFS whether and if needed, how to use harmonized approach to define the three supported schemes * Note: other schemes for SRS capacity and coverage enhancements are not supported in Rel-17.   **Agreement**   * For aperiodic antenna switching SRS, support to configure N <=N\_max resource sets, where totally K resources are distributed in the N resource sets flexibly based on RRC configuration.   + For 1T6R, K=6, N\_max = [4], and each resource has 1 port.   + For 1T8R, K=8, N\_max = [4], and each resource has 1 port.   + For 2T6R, K=3, N\_max = [3], and each resource has 2 ports.   + For 2T8R, K=4, N\_max = [4], and each resource has 2 ports.   + (Working Assumption) For 4T8R, K=2, N\_max = [2], and each resource has 4 ports.   + FFS the number of supported candidate values of N for each xTyR. * FFS extension to increase N\_max for 1T4R, 2T4R, T=R and 1T2R cases for aperiodic, periodic and semi-persistent SRS resources * FFS the number of resources and resource sets for semi-persistent and periodic antenna switching SRS * Note: SRS could be transmitted over the last 6 OFDM symbols, or over any OFDM symbols within the slot subject to UE capability.   **Agreement**  Further study whether and if needed, how to achieve further enhancements on aperiodic SRS triggering and resource management based on repurposing unused fields in DCI format 0\_1/0\_2 without data and without CSI. Consider the following examples   * CAT A: Time-domain parameters   + A-1: Indication of available slot position, i.e., the t values   + A-2: Indication of slot offset   + A-3: Indication of SRS symbol-level offset   + A-4: Indication of time-domain behavior for SRS transmission over multiple OFDM symbols, e.g., repetition, hopping, and/or splitting * CAT B: Frequency-domain parameters   + B-1: Indication of a group of CCs for SRS transmission   + B-2: Indication of frequency domain resource in a BWP for SRS transmission   + B-3: Indication of whether DL/UL BWP is applied for SRS transmission * CAT C: Power control parameters   + C-1: Re-purpose ‘TPC command for PUSCH’ as ‘TPC command for SRS’     - FFS impact on power control, impact from triggering a group of CCs for SRS   + C-2: Indication of open loop power control parameter e.g., p0. * CAT D: Spatial-domain parameters, i.e., indication of SRS port and beamforming * CAT E: Extend the number of DCI codepoints for aperiodic SRS trigger states * Other examples are not precluded   **Agreement**  A list of t values is configured in RRC for each SRS resource set. Adopt at least one of the following for DCI indication of t.   * In DCI format 0\_1/0\_2 without data and without CSI request,   + Alt 1-1: Reuse the same scheme used for DCI format 0\_1/0\_2/1-1/1-2 that schedules a PDSCH or PUSCH   + Alt 1-2: Re-purpose unused DCI field to indicate t   + Alt 1-3: t is indicated by a configurable DCI field, where the DCI field may contain bits from unused fields and additional bits configured by gNB     - FFS design details with other potential field(s)   + FFS: whether t can be slot offset * In DCI format 0\_1/0\_2/1-1/1-2 that schedules a PDSCH or PUSCH   + Alt 2-1: t is indicated by adding a new configurable DCI field   + Alt 2-2: t is indicated without adding DCI payload * Note: The size of DCI payload does not change dynamically * Note: RAN1 should strive for unified solution for different DCI formats. * FFS: The number of RRC configured t values per SRS resource set and DCI bit field size.   **Agreement**  Confirm the following working assumption with modifications  An “available slot” is a slot satisfying there are UL or flexible symbol(s) for the time-domain location(s) for all the SRS resources in the resource set and it satisfies UE capability on the minimum timing requirement between triggering PDCCH and all the SRS resources in the resource set.   * From the first symbol carrying the SRS request DCI and the last symbol of the triggered SRS resource set, UE does not expect to receive SFI indication, UL cancellation indication or dynamic scheduling of DL channel/signal(s) on flexible symbol(s) that may change the determination of “available slot”. * Note: Collision handling between the triggered SRS and any other UL channel/signal is performed after the determination of available slot. * FFS: Rules to handle the case of multiple SRS resource sets with overlapping symbols and/or triggered by a same DCI   **RAN1#104bis-e**  **Agreement**  For increased repetition in Rel-17, support the following N\_symbol (number of OFDM symbols in one SRS resource) and R (repetition factor) values   * N\_symbol = 8, R = {1, 2, 4, 8} * N\_symbol = 12, R = {1, 2, [3], 4, 6, 12} * FFS the following configurations   + N\_symbol = 10, R = {1, 2, 5, 10}   + N\_symbol = 14, R = {1, 2, 7, 14} * FFS options to reduce SRS BW for R>1   **Agreement**  On aperiodic SRS configuration for antenna switching with > 4Rx, support the following N\_max values   * 1T6R: N\_max = 3 * 1T8R: N\_max = 4 * 2T6R: N\_max = 3 * 2T8R: N\_max = 4 * [4T8R: N\_max = 2] * The support of N\_max value does not imply the support of N value that is smaller than N\_max. This is FFS. * FFS whether further enhancement for single-DCI or multi-DCI based MTRP is needed   **Agreement**  For RB-level partial frequency sounding (RPFS) in Rel-17   * The start RB index of the RBs in the RBs is , where kF = {0, …, PF-1}   + FFS support start RB location (Noffset) hopping in different SRS occasions, symbols or frequency hopping periods, and if supported, detailed hopping pattern * Support to determine PF and Noffset at least via RRC configuration per SRS resource.   + FFS whether to introduce DCI and/or MAC CE in addition   **Working Assumption**  For DCI indication of “t” in Rel-17 SRS triggering offset enhancement   * For both DCI that schedules a PDSCH/PUSCH and DCI 0\_1/0\_2 without data and without CSI request   + t is indicated by adding a new configurable DCI field (up to 2 bits)     - Applies only when there are multiple candidate values of t configured   + No further enhancement to indicate “t” for DCI 0\_1/0\_2 without data and without CSI request at least when the new DCI field is configured   **Agreement**  On supported values of N for Rel-17 aperiodic SRS antenna switching with >4Rx, down-select at least one of the following alternatives in RAN1#105e   * Alt 1: All the non-zero integer values <= N\_max are supported for N * Alt 2: Support N=N\_max only * Alt 3: Support specific N values <= N\_max * FFS whether different alternatives may be selected for the same xTyR configuration subject to the UE capability on maximum number of symbols that can be used for SRS in a slot * FFS: whether different alternatives may be selected for different xTyR configuration   **Agreement**  Study the maximum number of cyclic shifts for Comb-8 in Rel-17, with the following alternatives as starting points   * Alt 1: The maximum number of CSs for Comb-8 is 6 * Alt 2: The maximum number of CSs for Comb-8 is 12, and introduce a rule to restrict applicable CSs when SRS sequence is shorter than the maximum number of CSs   **Agreement**   * Up to 4 “t” values can be configured per SRS resource set.   **Agreement**   * For RPFS in Rel-17, support PF = {2, 4}. * FFS 3, 8, 12, 16 or fractional numbers * Support at least one of the following alternatives (to be decided in RAN1#105-e)   + Alt 1: is an integer value   + Alt 2: is an integer value with minimum value 4   + Alt 3: is a multiple of 4   + Alt 4: Round to a multiple of 4 in case of Alt 1 or Alt 2   **Agreement**  On aperiodic SRS configuration for antenna switching with 4T8R, support N\_max = 2  **Agreement**  For RPFS SRS in Rel-17, adopt one of the following alternatives for sequence generation, where no new sequence length other than the ones supported in the current spec is introduced (to be decided in RAN1#105-e)   * Alt 1: Generate length- ZC sequence * Alt 2: Truncate from legacy length- sequence according to the location of RPFS SRS   **Agreement**  For antenna switching, support one of the following   * Alt 1: Support maximum one SRS resource set for periodic SRS and maximum one SRS resource set for semi-persistent SRS * Alt 2: Support up to two semi-persistent SRS resource sets in addition to a periodic SRS resource set   + Note: the two SP-SRS resource sets are not activated at the same time. * FFS whether further enhancement for single-DCI or multi-DCI based MTRP is needed * FFS whether configurations on SRS repetitions have impact * FFS relevant UE capability design   **RAN1#106-e**  **Agreement**  Confirm the following WA:  For DCI indication of “t” in Rel-17 SRS triggering offset enhancement   * For both DCI that schedules a PDSCH/PUSCH and DCI 0\_1/0\_2 without data and without CSI request   + t is indicated by adding a new configurable DCI field (up to 2 bits)     - Applies only when there are multiple   candidate values of t configured   + No further enhancement to indicate “t” for DCI 0\_1/0\_2 without data and without CSI request at least when the new DCI field is configured   **Agreement**  Support start RB location (Noffset) hopping in different SRS frequency hopping periods for RPFS and at least periodic/semi-persistent SRS, where Noffset is the start RB index of the RBs in the RBs.   * For a given SRS transmission occasion, , where khopping is same for all SRS occasions within a legacy FH period but changes across legacy FH periods, kF and PF are at least configured by RRC signaling (kF = {0, 1, …, PF-1}). * Support at least one pattern for khopping in time domain, FFS detailed pattern * Note: the legacy FH period is the period to sound the full SRS hopping bandwidth across the different subbands of RBs each. * This start RB location hopping is enabled or disabled by RRC signaling. * FFS whether MAC CE or DCI can be additionally used * When this start RB location hopping is disabled, khopping is fixed to be 0 for all SRS symbols * This start RB location hopping is UE optional. * FFS whether start RB location hopping is also applicable on SRS occasion(s) within one FH period (e.g., when R>1) and/or on aperiodic SRS, if so, how   **Agreement**  For aperiodic xTyR antenna switching SRS, where xTyR is from {1T6R, 1T8R, 2T6R, 2T8R, 4T8R}, support all the non-zero integer values N<=N\_max except N=1 for 1T8R   * For each xTyR configuration, UE does not expect multiple SRS resource sets are configured or triggered in one slot * UE does not expect that the OFDM symbols contained in one SRS resource set exceed UE capability on which OFDM symbols can be used for SRS taking guard period into account   **Agreement**  Support Opt. 2: Reference slot is the slot indicated by the legacy triggering offset.   * If DCI is transmitted in slot n, and k is the legacy triggering offset, reference slot is slot n+k. * Note: the legacy triggering offset can be 0, if slotOffset is absent.   **Conclusion**  MAC CE for t value update in Rel-17 is not supported.  **Agreement**  For antenna switching SRS, support maximum one SRS resource set for periodic SRS and maximum 2 SRS resource sets for semi-persistent SRS.   * Note: the two SP-SRS resource sets are not activated at the same time * For xTyR where y>4, if UE does NOT support this feature, support maximum one SRS resource set for periodic SRS and maximum one SRS resource set for semi-persistent SRS * Applies for all supported xTyR where y<=8 * For each xTyR antenna switching (except for 4T6R if supported), each periodic or semi-persistent resource set contains y/x resources.   This feature is UE optional: For UEs that do not support this feature, follow Rel-15 on the number of resource sets for periodic and semi-persistent SRS  **Agreement**   * Support 4T6R SRS antenna switching in Rel-17.   **Agreement**  For RPFS SRS sequence generation, support   * Alt 1: Generate length- ZC sequence.   **Agreement**  For SRS increased repetitions in Rel-17, support the following configurations, and no other values are supported.   * (N\_symbol, R) = {(8, 1), (8, 2), (8, 4), (8, 8), (12, 1), (12, 2), (12, 3), (12, 4), (12, 6), (12, 12), (10, 1), (10, 2), (10, 5), (10,10), (14, 1), (14, 2), (14, 7), (14, 14)} * Note: N\_symbol SRS symbols are adjacent in a slot.   **Agreement**   * On the presence of guard symbols in Rel-17 for SRS antenna switching, down-select one of the following   + Alt 1-0: Guard symbols are always-on, which is same as Rel-15   + Alt 1-1: Guard symbols are configurable subject to UE capability * On whether to introduce guard symbols between SRS resource sets for antenna switching, down-select one of the following   + Alt 2-0: Do not introduce guard symbols between SRS resource sets, i.e., guard symbols only appears between SRS resources in a resource set   + Alt 2-1: Introduce guard symbols between two sets mapped to consecutive slots * Note: Rel-15 guard period symbols are supported if none of the above enhancements is agreed   **Agreement**  For Comb-8 SRS in Rel-17, down-select one of the following in RAN1#106bis-e   * Alt 1: The maximum number of CSs for Comb-8 is 6 * Alt 2: The maximum number of CSs for Comb-8 is 12, and introduce a rule to restrict applicable CSs when SRS sequence is shorter than the maximum number of CSs   **RAN1#106bis-e**  **Agreement**  For two SRS resource sets of an xTyR antenna switching located in two consecutive slots, if UE is capable of transmitting SRS in all symbols in one slot, a minimum gap period of Y symbols exists between the last OFDM symbol occupied by the SRS resource set in the first slot and the first OFDM symbol occupied by the SRS resource set in the second slot   * The value of Y is same as the inter-resource GP defined in Rel-15 * FFS: Whether or not the minimum GP exists can be RRC configurable subject to UE capability * Whether this inter-set GP is needed for 4T6R can be discussed later per the decision on 4T6R configuration. * FFS: How/Whether to handle the case where the interval between SRS resource sets is larger than Y   **Agreement**  For the detailed pattern of when start RB location hopping across legacy FH periods is enabled, support the following   * For PF = 2, = {0, 1} * For PF = 4, = {0, 2, 1, 3} * Note: means for the (n+1)-th legacy FH period, where n = {0, 1, 2, 3, …}   **Agreement**  Bit width of SOI depends on the maximum number of “t” values configured for any of the aperiodic SRS resource sets (FFS: across all CCs or across a CC/BWP)   * The SOI field is 0 bit if the maximum number of ‘t’ values is one * If at least one resource set has “t” configured   + For the resource sets with “t” value configured, each of them is configured with K values of “t”, where 1<=K<=4   + t=0 applies for the resource set(s) without “t” configured in RRC * If none of the resource sets is configured with “t” values, follow Rel-15 approach to determine slot offset   **Agreement**  For comb-8 SRS in Rel-17, the maximum number of CSs is 6.   * FFS: Whether a maximum number of 12 CSs is supported   **Agreement**  For extension of aperiodic antenna switching SRS configurations for <=4Rx, support N=4 for 1T4R and N=2 for 1T2R/2T4R.   * The above extension is UE optional   **Agreement**  On SRS configuration for 4T6R, select at least one from the following three alternatives in RAN1#107e   * Alt 1: 4 + 2 * Alt 2: 2+2+2   + Alt 2-1:     - No guard symbols exist between the 1st and the 2nd transmission. Y guard symbol(s) exist between 2nd and 3rd transmission, where Y is same as the value defined in the current specification for different SCSs   + Alt 2-2:     - For SCS=15, 30 and 60KHz: No guard symbols exist     - For SCS=120 KHz: No guard symbols exist between the 1st  and the 2nd transmission, and 1 guard symbol exists between the 2nd and 3rd transmission * Clarification on the notation: means totally K resources are needed, where the k-th resource contains ports, 1<=k<=K   **RAN1#107-e**  **Agreement**  When ca-SlotOffset is configured, reference slot to use the Rel-17 mechanism for determining the SRS offset is slot 107a, otherwise reference slot is 107b where are determined by *ca-SlotOffset* configurations of the PDCCH carrier and SRS carrier.  **Agreement**  For a CC with t value configured, SOI bit width depends on the maximum number of t values configured for all the resource sets across all configured BWPs in a CC for SRS transmission.   * For the CCs without any t value configured, follow Rel-15/16 mechanism to determine the SRS slot offset, where SOI bit width is 0   **Working assumption**  To support 4 ports with Max CS = 6,   * Port 0 and Port 2 locate in n\_CS and (n\_CS+3) mod 6 in comb offset k\_TC, respectively. * Port 1 and Port 3 locate in n\_CS and (n\_CS+3) mod 6 in comb offset (k\_TC + 4) mod 8, respectively. * Note: n\_CS and k\_TC are the configured CS and comb offset values. * Note: This working assumption can be revisited if Max CS = 12 is agreed.   **Agreement**  For aperiodic SRS, support same start RB location hopping approach as for P/SP SRS if there are multiple frequency hopping period in the slot  **Conclusion**  In Rel-17, SRS 4T6R is not supported  **Conclusion**  No consensus to have further restriction on the number of RBs for RPFS in Rel-17.   * No introduction of new sequence length   **Conclusion**  There is no consensus in RAN1 to support Max CS = 12 for comb-8 in Rel-17. |

# References

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