**3GPP TSG RAN WG1 #104-e R1-21xxxxx**

**e-Meeting, January 25th – February 5th, 2020**

**Agenda Item: 8.3.1.2**

**Source: Moderator (InterDigital, Inc.)**

**Title: Feature lead summary #4 on CSI feedback enhancements for enhanced URLLC/IIoT**

**Document for: Discussion and Decision**

# Introduction

This contribution is a summary of contributions [2]-[22]submitted under AI 8.3.1.2 (CSI feedback enhancements) The AI is related to the following objective of the revised work item on Enhanced IIoT and URLLC support for NR [1]:

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| --- |
| 1. Study, identify and specify if needed, required Physical Layer feedback enhancements for meeting URLLC requirements covering
	* + UE feedback enhancements for HARQ-ACK [RAN1]
		+ CSI feedback enhancements to allow for more accurate MCS selection [RAN1]

Note: DMRS-based CSI feedback is not in scope of this WI  |

In RAN1#102-bis, RAN1 agreed to study/evaluate a set of CSI enhancement schemes in terms of technical benefits, specification and implementation impacts. The candidate enhancement schemes include at least new triggering methods for A-CSI and/or SRS, new reporting based on channel/interference measurement (Case 1), and new reporting based on other measurement (Case 2). RAN1 also agreed on a set of baseline assumptions for system-level simulations.

In RAN1#103-bis, RAN1 agreed to continue evaluation for a set of identified candidate schemes for Case 1 to address the fast interference change over time. RAN1 also agreed to continue studying and focus on Case 2 new reporting based on PDSCH decoding for OLLA performance enhancement for initial and re-transmissions of PDSCH.

Here is the color code used in this summary:

* FL’s proposals
* Questions for the inputs from companies
* FL summary based on the companies’ input
* RAN1 agreements

# Collection of agreements/conclusion in RAN1 #103-e

To be captured once agreement is made during this meeting

# Proposals for 1st GTW

New reporting Case 1:

A summary of proposals and evaluation results is available in section 8.1. Evaluation results are available for a subset of the Case 1 schemes identified in RAN1#103-e.

Considering the limited time available for the WI, it is proposed to narrow down the focus to schemes for which proponents show gains in % of satisfied users and/or latency distribution in at least one evaluation that follows baseline assumptions.

**FL proposal 8.1-1: For new reporting Case 1, continue study focusing on the following schemes:**

* **Case 1a: CQI/SINR statistics (mean, variance, etc.)**
* **Case 1c: CQI using maximum interference from multiple IMR**
* **Case 1c: CQI reporting considering the worst subbands**
* **Case 1e: UE updates CQI only based on previous RI/PMI to reduce processing time**

New reporting Case 2:

A summary of proposals and evaluation results is available in section 9.1. Evaluation results are available for a subset of the Case 2 schemes identified in RAN1#103-e.

Considering the limited time available for the WI, it is proposed to narrow down the focus to schemes that are supported by more than one company and for which evaluation results show gain in % satisfied UEs without very large increase of resource utilization.

**FL proposal 9.1-1: For new reporting Case 2, continue study focusing on the following schemes:**

* **For initial transmission: Soft-ACK**
* **For initial transmission: Report block error probability**
* **For retransmission: Report CQI/MCS with NACK**

New triggering methods:

A summary of proposals and evaluation results is available in section 7.1. Compared to RAN1#103-e, in general there does not seem to be much difference in company views. One company provided additional evaluation results, showing some gains in % of satisfied UE’s and resource utilization for A-CSI on PUCCH. In light of this, and since a major concern with A-CSI on PUCCH is the potential extra overhead on the DCI, it is suggested to check if the following could be agreeable.

**FL proposal 7.1-1: A-CSI on PUCCH can be triggered by DCI for DL assignment. At most [2] bits can be added to the DCI to support this.**

# Proposals for 1st check point

## Topic #1

Summary

* 3 companies support FL proposal 7.1-1 as is
* 6 companies have concern or are uncertain about the number of bits
* 8 companies do not support FL proposal

The reasons of the 8 companies that do not support FL proposal (regardless of number of bits) include:

* Scheme not justified by performance, in particular when compared with SP-CSI. Number of evaluations and mixed results insufficient to conclude that there is benefit.
* Specification and operational complexity
* Not enough time to specify in this WI considering potentially more beneficial features
* Possible increase of UE power consumption
* More than 2 bits would be required in DCI

The reasons of the companies that support FL proposal include:

* Efficient system operation
* Reduction of DL overhead for AP-CSI on PUSCH (and UL overhead from SP-CSI)
* Latency
* Decoupling time-line for A-CSI reports and PUSCH processing time

In addition, in case the FL proposal is not agreeable, 6 companies think that we should conclude at this meeting to not support, 1 company would like to consider to include this as part of an agreeable package of features and 1 company would like to further discuss technical details.

Given the situation, it seems very difficult to agree on supporting A-CSI on PUCCH at this meeting or any future meeting for this WI. Considering that this has been discussed during 2 meetings already, it is time to conclude:

**FL proposed conclusion 7-2.1: No support for A-CSI on PUCCH in R17.**

To clarify that the conclusion would not affect Case 2 reporting, it is proposed to update the conclusion as follows:

**FL proposed conclusion 7-3.1**:

No support for A-CSI on PUCCH in R17.

Note: this does not preclude triggering of Case 2 report in case of failed PDSCH decoding

Summary after second round

* FL proposed conclusion 7-3.1 seems acceptable for 10 companies.
* 3 companies (Qualcomm, ZTE, Lenovo) had a concern that the note should not preclude Case 2 report from successful PDSCH decoding.
* 3 companies (HW, Futurewei, CATT) have concerns that it would impact Case 2 discussion, and would prefer not to take the conclusion

The majority of companies prefer to take conclusion now to avoid waste of time on further discussions on this topic. The following updated FL proposed conclusion addresses the concern about precluding Case 2 report from successful PDSCH decoding.

**FL proposed conclusion 7-3.2**:

No support for A-CSI on PUCCH in R17.

Note: this does not preclude any triggering scheme for a Case 2 report on PUCCH, if supported.

## Topic #2

Summary

* 7 companies agree to downselect (not study further) the schemes not listed in FL proposal 8.1-1
* 4 companies think we could further narrow down some of the schemes listed in the proposal
* Some companies would like to keep some schemes:
	+ 1 company would like to keep “interference statistics” in the list
	+ 1 company would like to keep “interference covariance matrix” in the list
	+ 2 companies would like to keep “subband CQI granularity enhancements” in the list
	+ 1 company would like to keep “CSI prediction” in the list
	+ 1 company would like to keep “CSI expiration time” in the list

None of the downselected schemes were backed by evaluation results obtained using baseline assumptions agreed in RAN1#102-e. The support for each downselected scheme is also very thin.

For the schemes list in FL proposal 8.1-1, further downselection is possible (and expected) based on additional analysis and/or evaluation results.

In view of the input, moderator proposes the following (with change of name for the last scheme following a suggestion).

**FL proposal 8.2-1: For new reporting Case 1, continue study focusing on the following candidate schemes, aiming for further downselection:**

* **Case 1a: CQI/SINR statistics (mean, variance, etc.)**
* **Case 1c: CQI using maximum interference from multiple IMR**
* **Case 1c: CQI reporting considering the worst subbands**
* **Case 1e: UE updates CQI more frequently than RI/PMI to reduce processing time**

Summary (second round)

* FL proposal 8.2-1 seems acceptable as is for 5 companies
* 1 company (Intel) would like to merge the two Case 1c schemes
* Some companies would like to keep some schemes:
	+ 1 company (Futurewei) would like to keep “interference statistics” in the list
	+ 1 company (HW) would like to keep “interference covariance matrix” in the list
	+ 3 companies (HW, Mediatek, Lenovo) would like to keep “subband CQI granularity enhancements” in the list
	+ 1 company (Qualcomm) would like to keep “CSI prediction” in the list
	+ 1 company (Qualcomm) would like to keep “CSI expiration time” in the list

In FL understanding, none of the downselected schemes were backed by evaluation results obtained using baseline assumptions agreed in RAN1#102-e. The support for most downselected schemes is also very thin.

For the schemes list in FL proposal 8.1-1, further downselection is possible (and expected) based on additional analysis and/or evaluation results.

In view of the input, moderator proposes the following. The changes are red are to further clarify what the schemes consist of.

**FL proposal 8.2-2: For new reporting Case 1, continue study focusing on the following candidate schemes, aiming for further downselection:**

* **Case 1a: CQI/SINR statistics (mean, variance, etc.)**
* **Case 1c: CQI using maximum interference from multiple IMR occasions**
* **Case 1c: Worst-M CQI reporting**
* **Case 1e: UE updates CQI more frequently than RI/PMI to reduce processing time**

## Topic #3

Summary

* 9 companies agree to downselect (not study further) the schemes not listed in FL proposal 9.1-1
* 2 companies have concerns about the wording “initial transmission” vs “retransmission” in FL proposal 9.1-1.
* 2 companies would prefer to combine/unify feedback regardless of ACK or NACK for the PDSCH
	+ However, this assumes same timeline for both types of feedback
* Some companies would like to keep (or add) some schemes:
	+ 1 company would like to add “1-2 bits in a Type-2 HARQ-ACK codebook to indicate a number of NACK values” in the list
		- There is no evaluation result available for this scheme
	+ 1 company would like to add “report MCS/MCS offset in case of ACK”
		- There is no evaluation result available for this scheme
	+ 1 company would like to add “report delta SINR” in case of NACK
		- There is evaluation result available for this scheme

Similar to Case 1, the downselection is based on availability of evaluation results that follows simulation assumptions agreed in RAN1#102-e.

Several companies suggested to further align / calibrate certain simulation assumptions for future evaluations.

In view of the input, moderator proposes the following:

**FL proposal 9.2-1: For new reporting Case 2, continue study focusing on the following candidate schemes, aiming for further downselection:**

* **For the case of successful PDSCH decoding: Soft-ACK or slow Soft-ACK**
* **For the case of successful PDSCH decoding: Report block error probability**
* **For the case of failed PDSCH decoding: Report (delta) CQI/MCS/SINR**

Summary (second round)

* FL proposal 9.2-1 seems acceptable as is to 3 companies
* 3 companies (Qualcomm, Intel, Apple) have concern about “downselection” since the schemes could work together
* 1 company (OPPO) has concern about the potential dependency of the feedback on the decoding status
* 2 companies (Samsung, LG) have concerns that the schemes are not sufficiently well-defined
* 2 companies (Intel, Nokia) think we should down-select the schemes based on failed PDSCH decoding because it is unlikely to provide gain.
* 3 companies (Vivo, HW, Futurewei) have concerns about Case 2 schemes in general and think it cannot provide gain.

The following updated FL proposal is to address the concern about downselection and aims at providing details in view of further evaluation.

**FL proposal 9.2-2: For new reporting Case 2, continue study focusing on the following candidate schemes, ~~aiming for further downselection~~:**

* **For the case of successful PDSCH decoding: Soft-ACK or slow Soft-ACK**
* **For the case of successful PDSCH decoding: Report block error probability**
* **For the case of failed PDSCH decoding: Report (delta) CQI/MCS/SINR**

**Aim to provide details on how each metric is derived for the evaluation in RAN1#104-e.**

# Proposals for 2nd check point

After a discussion over the reflector, the following proposals were presented and discussed at the GTW session of February 2:

**FL proposed conclusion 7-3.5**:

No consensus on benefit of supporting A-CSI on PUCCH triggered by DL DCI and with measurement based on CSI-RS.

* The discussion of A-CSI on PUCCH triggered by DL DCI can be revisited after RAN1 agrees on a supporting scheme of Case-1 and/or Case-2 reporting

**FL proposal 8.2-5:** For new reporting Case 1, continue study focusing on the following candidate schemes:

* Case 1a: CQI/SINR statistics (mean, variance, etc.)
* Case 1c: CQI using maximum interference from multiple IMR occasions
* Case 1c: Worst-M CQI reporting
* Case 1c: 3-bit differential subband CQI or 4-bit subband CQI
* Case 1e: UE updates CQI more frequently than RI/PMI

Note: this does not imply that one of the Case 1 reporting schemes is supported in R17.

**FL proposal 9.2-6:** For new reporting Case 2, continue study focusing on the following candidate schemes:

* Report an indication of whether decoded PDSCH pass high decoding margin or low decoding margin
	+ FFS: whether indication is reported for each occasion or aggregated for multiple occasions
* Report block error probability
	+ FFS: granularity of block error probability
* Report (delta) CQI/MCS/SINR
* FFS: whether it is reported with HARQ-ACK in the same resource or not
* The generation and format of the new report is deterministic and does not depend on the PDSCH decoding outcome

Note: this doesn’t mean that one of the Case 2 reporting schemes is supported in R17.

There were differing views on the appropriate criteria for down-selecting schemes. Chairman recommended to further discuss pros and cons of each scheme and agreeing on criteria for selecting schemes for further study beyond evaluation results.

# Proposals for 3rd check point

During a third round of discussions, companies identified a list of schemes and a set of criteria to have a more in-depth discussion of pros/cons of each scheme. The outcome of this effort is a set of discussion templates for the identified schemes, to be found in Appendix B. Each discussion template summarizes the information available for the corresponding scheme, including evaluation results. Each company is encouraged to enter their views as well as ask and/or answer questions for clarifications for the schemes.

**FL proposal 10**: Continue evaluation of new reporting Case 1 and Case 2 for the schemes identified in Appendix B of R1-2101961.

* Companies are encouraged to provide their views on each scheme against each criterion in respective Tables in Appendix B.
* Companies are encouraged to provide additional evaluation results for as many schemes as possible, based on assumptions agreed in RAN1#102-e.
* Aim for down-selection at RAN1#104-b-e based on evaluation results and assessment against criteria from Appendix B.

# Topic #1: New triggering methods for A-CSI and/or SRS

In this section, we provide summary of contributions discussing candidate enhancement schemes for new triggering methods.

## Summary of issues for Topic #1

Several contributions discuss potential benefits and drawbacks of supporting triggering of a A-CSI report by DCI:

**Issue #1-1: Support A-CSI triggering on PUCCH by DL assignment**

* Yes: ZTE [3], Huawei [5], Ericsson [6], CATT [7], vivo [8], Spreadtrum [11], Panasonic [17], CMCC [18], NTT DOCOMO [22]
	+ Better performance than P/SP-CSI on PUCCH due to more flexible feedback [3], because P/SP-CSI may not account for latest channel variations [5] and wideband P-CSI may not be accurate enough [18]
	+ Trigger reporting based on traffic needs for sporadic traffic [3][5][18][22], or for periodic traffic when it is needed to improve performance [5]
	+ Useful for retransmission when latency requirement is 4 ms [5] and/or subsequent TBs [5][7]
	+ Less uplink overhead than A-CSI on PUSCH in DL-heavy scenarios, or SP-CSI/P-CSI with low periodicity [5][8][11][22]
	+ More flexible triggering mechanism of A-CSI [6][11]
	+ Lower PUCCH resource utilization than P/SP-CSI on PUCCH [6]
	+ Transmission of single PDCCH transmission instead of two PDCCH with A-CSI on PUSCH [3][5][8][18]:
		- Less interference and resource utilization than A-CSI on PUSCH
		- Avoid blocking/increased latency from exceeding blind decoding limit per span or lack of coreset capacity
		- Better spectral efficiency
		- Avoid reduction of reliability due to CCE channel estimation limit
		- Avoid reduction of reliability from having to successfully receive two PDCCHs
	+ A-CSI cannot be multiplexed on short PUSCH (1-2 symbols) for URLLC [17]
* Some concerns: Nokia [13], Sony [14], Lenovo [16], Apple [20]
	+ Additional fields may be need in DCI for a functionality rarely requested [13]
	+ How to trigger states, reporting time offset, PUCCH resource [13][16]
	+ Possible impact to MAC CE [13]
	+ May be useful if piggybacked with HARQ-ACK for early termination of PDSCH repetitions [14]
	+ Need to decide whether PUCCH resource is same or different than HARQ-ACK [16]
	+ Total number of activated trigger states needs to be limited [20]
* No: Mediatek [9], Intel [10], LG [15], Samsung [19]
	+ P/SP-CSI reporting more suitable for factory scenario with periodic traffic [9]
	+ P/SP-CSI reporting every 10 ms sufficient for AR/VR scenario with 22 ms coherence time [9][15][19]
	+ No clear enhancement compared to A-CSI on PUSCH [9][10]
	+ Does not address the problem of bursty interference which is the main performance issue [10]
	+ If CSI and HARQ-ACK are combined in same resource, need to address codebook issues with missing assignments, need to delay HARQ-ACK compared to processing capability 2 and increased probability of error with larger payload [9]
	+ Non-negligible specification efforts [10], e.g. complicated timeline [15], provision of additional resources for measurement and reporting and resolution of PUCCH/PUSCH overlapping [19]
	+ Added overhead in DL assignments if new fields are required [10], wasting resource since no retransmission is needed ~99% of the time [9][10]
	+ Resources for CSI in the UL may be limited by other URLLC transmissions [15]

Several contributions discussed potential benefits and drawbacks of supporting triggering of a CSI-RS/SRS and/or A-CSI report by NACK:

**Issue #1-2: Support CSI-RS/SRS/A-CSI report triggering by NACK**

* Yes: ZTE [3], Qualcomm [21]
	+ Good performance in terms of percentage of satisfied UEs [3]
	+ Avoids excessive overhead of low CSI-RS periodicity/CSI report [21]
	+ Can be used with semi-persistently scheduled PDSCH [21]
* No: Mediatek [9], Spreadtrum [11], Nokia [13], Sony [14], Panasonic [17]. Samsung [19]
	+ May increase power consumption by requiring unnecessary A-CSI computation 99% of the time [9]
	+ No benefit over (or worse than) DL DCI triggering [11][13], unnecessary overhead for most of the time [13][14], reduced network control over CSI reporting [13]
	+ Would require blind decoding of PUCCH if CSI multiplexed with HARQ-ACK [17]
	+ No CSI available for further TB transmission in case of ACK [17]

**Issue #1-3: Support A-CSI triggering on PUCCH by group DCI**

Several contributions [3][7][9][11][13][14][15] discuss potential support of triggering a A-CSI report by group DCI. However, none of these contributions support this option. The main reason is the inefficient use of group DCI resources since packet arrivals are not synchronous between UEs.

One company proposed to trigger CSI-RS or SRS when PDSCH is successfully received but with a low margin:

**Issue #1-4: Support CSI-RS/SRS triggering by low-margin ACK**

* Yes: Qualcomm [21]
	+ To provide new report quickly when conditions start degrading [21]

One company proposed to support new CSI triggering method based on SP-CSI reporting:

**Issue #1-5: Support new CSI triggering method based on SP-CSI reporting**

* Yes: InterDigital [12]
	+ To reduce PUCCH resource utilization of SP-CSI reporting on PUCCH

**Observations on new triggering methods.**

For A-CSI on PUCCH triggered by DL DCI:

* 9 companies support this, 4 companies do not support it and 4 do not provide a definitive view.
* Following evaluation results are available:
	+ ZTE [3] provided additional evaluation results and observes the following gains:
		- 67% satisfied UEs vs 53% (if using A-CSI on PUSCH), or 50% (if using SP-CSI)
		- 2.9% resource utilization vs 3.1% (if using A-CSI on PUSCH) or 1.9% (if using SP-CSI)
	+ Huawei [5] provides same results as in RAN1#103-e, observing gain of 37% in ratio of UEs satisfying 1 ms latency and 99.999% reliability at high load (500 p/s)
	+ In RAN1#103-e, Samsung [23] observed loss from 90.2% to 84.6% in ratio of UEs satisfying 4 ms latency at 99.999% reliability, compared to SP-CSI on PUCCH

For A-CSI on PUCCH triggered by NACK

* 2 companies support this, 6 companies do not support it.
* Intel [10] observes very small gain in percentage of satisfied UEs (99.35% vs 99.25% for 99.99% reliability)

Considering the lower support and lack of positive evaluation results for “A-CSI on PUCCH triggered by NACK” (as well as no support for “A-CSI on PUCCH triggered by group DCI”), it is suggested to focus discussions on “A-CSI on PUCCH triggering by DCI for DL assignment” only.

For A-CSI on PUCCH triggered by DL DCI, evaluation results are mixed with 2 companies observing gains and 1 company not observing gain. Overhead is a major point of concern. On one hand, some companies think the overhead is reduced because it would avoid (1) frequent P/SP-CSI reports on PUCCH (2) extra PDCCH to trigger A-CSI on PUSCH and (3) possible extra PUSCH to carry the A-CSI. On the other hand, other companies think the overhead is increased because every DL DCI would need to carry extra field(s) to trigger the reporting and indicate a PUCCH resource.

The amount of extra overhead in the DL DCI depends on aspects that have not yet been discussed in detail. One possible way forward to progress is to agree on supporting A-CSI on PUCCH with condition that the DCI size does not increase by more than a certain number of bits.

**FL proposal 7.1-1: A-CSI on PUCCH can be triggered by DCI for DL assignment. At most [2] bits can be added to the DCI to support this.**

Several companies discuss more detailed aspects related to A-CSI report on PUCCH such as resource provision and timing indication. Such details could be addressed if/when there is consensus to support A-CSI on PUCCH.

**Issue #1-6: Resource/timing for A-CSI report**

* Option 1: DCI field (e.g. PRI)
	+ ZTE [3], Huawei [5], Ericsson [6], Panasonic [17], NTT DOCOMO [22]
* Option 2: Next available periodic PUCCH resource
	+ Ericsson [6]
* Option 3: Same resource as HARQ-ACK
	+ ZTE [3], Huawei [5]
* Option 4: RRC
	+ Panasonic [17], Qualcomm [21]
* Option 5: DCI indicates PUCCH resource or (RRC-configured) PUSCH
	+ Vivo [8]

## E-mail discussion (1st round) for Topic #1

**Question 1-1:** Several companies provided evaluation results in RAN1#103-e and RAN1#104-e [3][5][23] for A-CSI on PUCCH, which show gain for [3][5] and no gain for [23]. Do you have any clarification question for these results? What is your view of the relevance of these results for the decision, considering assumptions used in the evaluation?

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Yes/No | Comments |
| HW/HiSi | Yes | No clarification needed to our simulations results.In our view, our simulation results support the introduction of A-CSI on PUCCH, but they are not decisive for the introduction. There are several benefits that also justify the introduction even without simulation, i.e.* Efficient from the system operayion point of view.
* Reducing the DL overhead compared to triggering by UL grant
* Benifical for the latency, because it can be guarantted that the A-CSI is trioggered as early as possible (together with the DL assignment
* Decoupling time-line for A-CSI reports and PUSCH processing time
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**Question 1-2**: Would FL proposal 7.1-1 acceptable, considering available analysis and evaluation results? If not, would it become acceptable with different or additional condition(s)?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Yes/No | Comments |
| Futurewei | Yes | Support FL proposal 7.1-1. |
| Samsung | No | A-CSI on PUCCH cannot possibly outperform SP-CSI in terms of URLLC throughout or reliability. The only new argument has been UL overhead but that is questionable given the constant overhead for the triggering information in the DL DCI and the additional padding needed in the associated UL DCI considering a TDD system. The specification complexity is substantial as well as the network complexity for preempting ongoing transmission for fast NZP-CSI-RS. |
| HW/HiSi | [yes] | We are supportive to the proposal in general. For the number of bits at this stage, the details would depend on the specific design. If it is acceptable to the group, we we would slightly prefer [X], instead of [2], and then have a note that X should be small.  |
| Sony | No | The only advantage it has over SP-CSI is that it can be used to early terminate PDSCH. Apart from that, SP-CSI can do the same job. |
| Intel | No | We still don’t observe how introduction of A-CSI on PUCCH fundamentally can solve issues with URLLC transmissions. Furthermore, we analyzed the possible effect of using A-CSI for a fresh information for the purpose of retransmission scheduling, and do not observe justifying gains. |
| Nokia, NSB | No | We think that Case 1 and Case 2 reporting should be prioritized. The problem we see for doing many things is the lack of TUs. We are not against doing this if the time allows, but priority should be case 1 and 2.  |
| OPPO | No | The overall evaluation results with two companies showing the gain but one company showing no gain do not provide sufficient motivation for RAN1 to move on this direction. More discussions on the simulation assumptions and results are needed.  |
| LG | No | Main benefit of A-CSI on PUCCH is to reduce PDCCH overhead and it seems not to outperform comparing to SP-CSI.  |
| QC | No | Beside what other companies already commented, I want to point out adding just 2 bits in DCI for this does not work. It needs much more than 2 bits. The trigger state itself may need 2 bits for 4 state (which sounds minimum). To deal with missing DL DCI issue, a “DAI”-like field is need to protect the CSI trigger, which need 1-2 bits, power control for this CSI need another 2-3 bits, PUCCH resource indication needs 2-3 bits. In total, around 10 new bits might be needed! Beside the DCI change, we also need to consider the UL prioritization rule, power control procedure, PUCCH resource selection procedure, timeline for this new CSI, out of order restriction for this new PUCCH…, just to name a few spec impact. Yet at the end, the performance gain of this feature is not well justified according to Samsung’s simulation.  |
| MediaTek | No | No gain compared to existing CSI schemes. Also, using A-CSI on PUCCH for re-transmission could lead to increase in the UE power consumption and reduces the UL spectral efficiency. |
| vivo | Concern | For the bit number of DCI triggering the A-CSI report, we think it is arbitrary to conclude the number of bits in DCI. Actually, instead of the bits number, the most important thing is how to indicate the PUCCH resource for the CSI report and what is the behavior/relationship between the CSI report and HARQ-ACK feedback, and whether is feasible to have the A-CSI and HARQ-ACK transmitted in the same PUCCH occasion given the different processing timeline. These issues should be discussed and after there is a clear picture on how to indicate/trigger the CSI report on PUCCH, the number of bits in DCI can be determined. |
| DOCOMO | [Yes] | We suppot the FL proposal in general but 2bits is not enough for A-CSI on PUCCH. [X] bits is preferred at this stage and it should be further discussed in the later stage. |
| CATT | Partial yes | We agree with the proposal in general and also prefer to change [2] to [X] for further study. |
| ZTE | Yes | We believe the benefits of A-CSI on PUCCH are clear as summarized above. The submitted simulations with the performance gain further justify the necessity. We think more simulation should be provided, especially for the observation that there is no or small performance gain. At this stage, we think A-CSI on PUCCH should be supported.The number of the bits can be further discussed. Regarding the issue of missing DL DCI, after triggering, the A-CSI should be reported as early as possible. Therefore, multiple A-CSI multiplexing is not expected and the interval between the triggering DL DCI and A-CSI should be small. The UE can assume the A-CSI can be triggered by the last DCI in most cases, which has a higher reliability. Therefore, we think missing DCI for the A-CSI is not a big issue. |
| Ericsson | Yes | Support FL proposal 7.1-1. |
| Spreadtrum | Yes | We support A-CSI on PUCCH can be triggered by DCI for DL assignmen. For bits number, we can check later. |
|  |  |  |

**Question 1-3**: If FL proposal 7.1-1 is not agreeable by the group, what way forward would you suggest? E.g. make decision in this meeting to not support? Continue evaluating until next meeting? Consider alternate triggering enhancements (such as enhanced SP-CSI on PUCCH [12] or enhanced CSI-RS/SRS triggering [21])?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Yes/No | Comments |
| Samsung |  | Conclude that no agreement to support A-CSI on PUCCH for Rel-17 URLLC. That does not mean that A-CSI on PUCCH is not useful – only that Rel-17 URLLC is not a use-case scenario justifying introduction of that feature. |
| HW/HiSi |  | We need to look at the whole picture. One possibility is as the FL said, we could consider more triggering methods. But we could also look wider than just rigegring methods. For every single isolated topic it is likely that there will be objections by someone. A different approach could be to define a whole package for the WID for which a set of enhancements is included, and the group could then converge on this package? |
| Nokia |  | There is no time to introduce this kind of triggering features as it is not that useful compared to reporting enhancement. The same applies to the enhanced SP-CSI on PUCCH or CSI/SRS triggering.  |
| OPPO |  | Share the same view with Samsung.  |
| LG |  | It is not necessary to enhance triggering method unless it is justified that new triggering methods makes CSI more informative in terms of URLLC. It would be fine to draw conclusion for the current situation. |
| QC |  | Conclude there is no consensus to support A-CSI on PUCCH in Rel-17 URLLC.  |
| MediaTek |  | After discussing this topic in two realises (R16 & R17), it is time to reach a conclusion on not supporting A-CSI on PUCCH in R17. Continuing the discussion will not change the fact that the A-CSI on PUCCH has no gain compared to existing CSI schemes. |
| vivo |  | We would like to address the following technical issues first1. Should the A-CSI and HARQ-ACK be included in the same PUCCH transmission?
	1. if yes, how to solve the processing timline misalignement between A-CSI and HARQ-ACK
	2. if no, how to determine the A-CSI and HARQ-ACK transmission timing?
2. The impact to intra-UE prioritization and multiplexing. Currently the CSI on PUCCH is always considered as low priority when colliding with other transmisisons, but the priority of A-CSI on PUSCH is determined based on UL grant. So which behavior should be followed for A-CSI on PUCCH?
3. Does the DL grant triggering the A-CSI report on PUCCH also triggers the aperiodic CSI-RS/CSI-IM for measurement?
 |

**Question 1-4**: Any other suggestion on how to make progress on new triggering methods?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Yes/No | Comments |
| HW/HiSi |  | As a compromise, we could maybe support more triggering for A-CSI on PUCCH, e.g. both by DL DCI and based on NACK (based on RRC configuration). The extra specification effort would not be so much since subsequent discussions on which PUCCH resource to use are very similar. |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

Summary

* 3 companies support FL proposal 7.1-1 as is
* 6 companies have concern or are uncertain about the number of bits
* 8 companies do not support FL proposal

The reasons of the 8 companies that do not support FL proposal (regardless of number of bits) include:

* Scheme not justified by performance, in particular when compared with SP-CSI. Number of evaluations and mixed results insufficient to conclude that there is benefit.
* Specification and operational complexity
* Not enough time to specify in this WI considering potentially more beneficial features
* Possible increase of UE power consumption
* More than 2 bits would be required in DCI

The reasons of the companies that support FL proposal include:

* Efficient system operation
* Reduction of DL overhead for AP-CSI on PUSCH (and UL overhead from SP-CSI)
* Latency
* Decoupling time-line for A-CSI reports and PUSCH processing time

In addition, in case the FL proposal is not agreeable, 6 companies think that we should conclude at this meeting to not support, 1 company would like to consider to include this as part of an agreeable package of features and 1 company would like to further discuss technical details.

Given the situation, it seems very difficult to agree on supporting A-CSI on PUCCH at this meeting or any future meeting for this WI. Considering that this has been discussed during 2 meetings already, it is time to conclude:

**FL proposed conclusion 7-2.1: No support for A-CSI on PUCCH in R17.**

## E-mail discussion (2nd round) for Topic #1

Based on guidance from Mr. Chairman, we should clarify possible consequence of not supporting A-CSI on PUCCH for the potential support of a new Case 2 report.

To clarify that the conclusion would not affect Case 2 reporting, it is proposed to update the conclusion as follows:

**FL proposed conclusion 7-3.1**:

No support for A-CSI on PUCCH in R17.

Note: this does not preclude triggering of Case 2 report in case of failed PDSCH decoding

**Question 1-5**: Is FL proposed conclusion 7-3.1 acceptable?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Yes/No | Comments |
| OPPO | Yes |  |
| vivo |  | We can accept the proposal but not sure how case 2 can work efficiently without A-CSI on PUCCH? |
| QC | Partially No | We are fine with the spirit of the proposal. But the current wording seems still not accurate enough. For example, it exclude Case 2 report of soft-ACK info with **passed** PDSCH decoding. Hearing all the comments from the email discussion and GTW, I think maybe we can revise the wording to “**In Rel-17, no support for A-CSI on PUCCH which is triggered by DL DCI and with measurement based on CSI-RS**”. With this modification, other schemes like NACK triggerd A-CSI on PUCCH and with measurement based CSI is not excluded. Case 2 report, which is (arguably) triggered by DCI as well but its measurement is based on PDSCH, is not excluded by this modification as well.However, if it is difficult to come up with accurate wording to make this agreeable to everyone. It is fine to not making any agreement. If a scheme can not reach consensus to support, anyway it will not be supported. And from QC side, we will not spent more effort to study this scheme in Rel-17.  |
| Intel | Yes | In addition, we are also fine with updates to not preclude Case 2 enhancements |
| Nokia | Yes | We agree with the FL. Maybe the note is not needed. A-CSI on PUCCH discussion itself is not required a separate discussion further as majority does not support it. The best way to handle the situation is to focus on the other topics without wasting time on discussing ‘support/not support’.  |
| MediaTek | Partially Yes | The issues that motivate to not support A-CSI on PUCCH are applicable to some of the schemes in Case#2 (e.g. instantaneous CQI triggered by NACK). Hence, the above conclusion would cover some of the schemes in Case#2 (at least from technical perspectives).Thus, in our view, instantaneous CQI (i.e. A-CSI) on PUCCH that is discussed under case#2 should be included in the conclusion as well.However, we are fine to go with the conclusion as it is, and we can further discuss the other versions of A-CSI on PUCCH. |
| ZTE |  | We think the discussion of DCI triggering A-CSI on PUCCH should not affect the support of the case 2 report since their considerations are different. The trigger methods are to give the network flexibility to request the CSI report. CSI report is to provide the adequate channel state information for the network to perform more accurate MCS scheduling. The network can use one trigger method to request different CSI report types. And one CSI report type can be triggered by different trigger methods. There is no strong coupling between of them. Anyway, the objective is to provide more accurate channel state information.For the proposal, there may be the misunderstanding that case 2 report can only be triggered when the PDSCH is not decoded correctly. Because, for case 2 report, it can also be applied in other cases, for example, when the PDSCH is decoded correctly. |
| HW/HiSi |  | Firstly, we should clarify what A-CSI report means in the context of case 1 and case 2. Different companies seem to have a different understanding. In this aspect our understanding seems to be in-line with what vivo, QC and also Intel commented above, that all schemes listed under case 2 report A-CSI and that according to the proposal above these schemes should then not use PUCCH.However, we strongly disagree with the suggested modification by QC, this would narrow down the application of A-CSI on PUCCH to one case since this is pre-mature at this stage. Clearly, the measurement resource should be left out from the updated proposal. Even if NACK based triggering is considered further, it should be a general solution regardless if the measurement resource is CSI-RS or PDSCH. Regarding the comment from Intel: “*we are also fine with updates to not preclude Case 2 enhancement*”. This does not appear to be a good reason to us. We should not start with a specific scheme in mind, and then allow some higher layer functionality just for this scheme, but to preclude the higher layer functionalty for other schemes. If A-CSI on PUCCH is useful, we should take a decision to support it firstly and work out the details in our typical way how we do evaluation, comparsison among candidates and down-selection. But to take this step, it seems the group is not ready yet.We think it is no need to take a conclusion now, we can firstly evaluate the merits of the different schemes further and could then naturally come back to this issue. |
| Sony | Yes | Case 2 focuses on the new type of reporting based on PDSCH decoding and once we decide whether to introduce such reporting, we can then decide how it is being carried. |
| Samsung | Yes | It should be common understanding that whatever we end up agreeing as FFS, remains allowed as FFS. Conclusion 7.3-1 has no influence on subsequent decisions about Case 2. In that sense, the note is not needed but also OK to have it. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility | Yes with updated note | Given the situation, we are fine not to support A-CSI on PUCCH triggered by DL DCI in R17. We think the note is applicable to both failed and successful PDSCH decoding.In our view, one concern for not supporting A-CSI on PUCCH in R17 is potential need of a different PUCCH resource (and corresponding additional DCI bits) than that used for HARQ-ACK. So to be consistent, we suggest to update the note as follows: Note: this does not preclude triggering of Case 2 report **using the same PUCCH resource as that used for HARQ-ACK~~,~~** ~~in case of failed PDSCH decoding~~ |
| LG | Yes | We think new CSI triggering and case-2 CSI reporting are totally separated issue.  |
| Futurewei |  | It seems not supporting A-CSI on PUCCH has negative impacts on other schemes. More discussions are needed.  |
| InterDigital | Yes |  |
| Apple | Yes |  |
| CATT |  | Given that case 2 is still under discussion, we prefer to keep A-CSI on PUCCH open for now. |
| Moderator |  | @vivo: the note clarifies that the conclusion is not intended to affect Case 2 reporting@Qualcomm: for A-CSI triggering based on NACK (where CSI is not based on PDSCH) there is even more opposition than for A-CSI triggering from DL DCI.@Lenovo: Prefer not to add constraints to Case 2 reporting at this point. Better to keep the topics separate.@Qualcomm, ZTE, Lenovo: Fine with removing “in case of failed PDSCH decoding”, see updated wording.@HW/HiSi, Futurewei: it would be good progress to take conclusion now. Otherwise, we will waste too much time and effort on fruitless discussions. Everyone knows what we are talking about with “No support for A-CSI on PUCCH”, it has been discussed extensively since August meeting. This is a different discussion. |

Summary

* FL proposed conclusion 7-3.1 seems acceptable for 10 companies.
* 3 companies (Qualcomm, ZTE, Lenovo) had a concern that the note should not preclude Case 2 report from successful PDSCH decoding.
* 3 companies (HW, Futurewei, CATT) have concerns that it would impact Case 2 discussion, and would prefer not to take the conclusion

The majority of companies prefer to take conclusion now to avoid waste of time on further discussions on this topic. The following updated FL proposed conclusion addresses the concern about precluding Case 2 report from successful PDSCH decoding.

**FL proposed conclusion 7-3.2**:

**No support for A-CSI on PUCCH in R17.**

**Note: this does not preclude any triggering scheme for a Case 2 report on PUCCH, if supported.**

# Topic #2: New reporting (Case 1)

In this section, we provide summary of contributions discussing candidate enhancement schemes for new reporting based on channel/interference measurement (Case 1).

## Summary of issues for Topic #2

Several contributions propose new report types for CQI/SINR based on statistics or filtering from measurement resources. The reported quantity can correspond to a function (or filter) of a set of measurement samples of CQI/SINR, including an average, variance, percentile or prediction.

**Issue #2-1: Support new report type based on CQI/SINR statistics (Scheme 1a)**

* CQI/SINR statistics : Futurewei [2], Ericsson [6], Intel [10], Nokia [13]
	+ Mitigate impact of interference variations [2][10], more accurate link adaptation for low target BLER and bursty interference [13]
	+ Requires less UL overhead and complexity than network estimating variance from UE CSI reports[2][6][10]
	+ Improves system resource utilization [6]
* Study: InterDigital [12], LG [15], Lenovo [16], Apple [20], Qualcomm [21]
	+ Priority of new report type compared to existing types [15]
	+ How to quantize, time window size, stationarity [16]
	+ Need to clarify testability, reference CSI report [20]
	+ Study benefit of predicted CSI [21]
* Concerns: ZTE [3], CATT [7], Vivo [8], LG [15], Samsung [19]
	+ Performance gain may not compensate for additional overhead [3]
	+ Performance gain depends on algorithm used at gNB. Not enough time. Should be discussed in MIMO SI/WI. [7]
	+ Explicit reporting difficult to test [7]
	+ Sub-optimal compared to subband CSI with short periodicity [8]
	+ Large overhead considering URLLC traffic is sporadic [15]
	+ Network can choose more conservative MCS [19]
	+ Network can obtain information from individual CSI reports [19]

**Issue #2-2: Support new report type based on interference statistics (Scheme 1b)**

* Interference covariance matrix: Huawei [5]
	+ Separate interference reporting helps to significantly improve performance of SU-MIMO and MU-MIMO schemes.
* Study: Intel [10], Lenovo [16], Qualcomm [21]
	+ How much additional reference resources are required [16]
* No: CATT [7]
	+ Performance gain may not compensate for additional overhead [3]
	+ Performance gain depends on algorithm used at gNB. Not enough time. Should be discussed in MIMO SI/WI. [7]
	+ Explicit reporting difficult to test [7]

**Issue #2-3: Support new report type based on modifying existing format (Scheme 1c)**

* CQI using maximum interference from multiple IMR: ZTE [3]
* Sub-band CSI report mode without differential operation: Huawei [5]
	+ Reduces MCS prediction error [5]
* New differential CQI tables (3-bits): Mediatek [9], Samsung [19]
	+ Reduces MCS prediction error [9]
* W-CQI excluding the worst subbands: Mediatek [9]
	+ Reduces range of CQI offset for differential CQI [9]
* Worst-M subbands: Nokia [13], LG [15]
	+ Significantly out-performs baseline SB reporting [13]
	+ Much less overhead than full SB reporting [13]
	+ Avoid weakest channel [15]
* Worst-best criteria for subband CQI report for URLLC [21]
* Concerns: Vivo [8], Samsung [19], Apple [20]
	+ Worst-M CQI sub-optimal compared to subband CSI with short periodicity [8]
	+ M-best subbands reporting allows for optimal scheduling [19]
	+ For Worst-M, unclear if there is benefit if interference is not stationary [20]

**Issue #2-4: Support new reporting quantity related to CSI expiration time (1d)**

* Yes: Qualcomm [21]
	+ Allows network to schedule conservatively if last CSI report is expired
* No: Samsung [19]
	+ Network can obtain information from individual CQI reports [19]

**Issue #2-5: Support new reporting quantity with partial information update (1e)**

* UE updates CQI only based on previous RI/PMI to reduce processing time: Huawei [5], Vivo [8]
	+ Update interference measurement only [5][8]
	+ Update both channel and interference measurement [8]
* Report if measurement changes by some margin: Intel [10]
	+ Saves CSI report payload
* Study: Lenovo [16]
	+ Amount of reduction of processing time? [16]
* No: Samsung [19]
	+ CQI-only reports already supported in R16 [19]

**Summary of evaluation results for new reporting Case 1**

ZTE [3], Huawei [5], Ericsson [6], Vivo [8], Mediatek [9], Intel [10], InterDigital [12], Nokia [13] provided system-level evaluation results for some Case 1 schemes. The results are summarized in the Table below.

Table 1. Summary of evaluation results for new reporting Case 1

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Source** | **Scheme** | **Scenario** | **Sample results****(Baseline result in [])** |
| ZTE [3] | Case 1aMean + stdev CQI | AR/VR | 31% satisfied UEs [50%] 2.9% RU [1.9%]  |
| Ericsson [6] | Case 1aMean and variance SINR (wideband) | AR/VR (mixed traffic) | 97.5% satisfied UEs [78.5%]76% median RU [77%]Baseline uses fixed backoff of 20 dB |
| Ericsson [6] | Case 1aMean and variance SINR (subband) | AR/VR(mixed traffic) | 97.2% satisfied UEs [78.5%]60% median RU [77%]Baseline uses fixed backoff of 20 dB |
| Intel [10] | Case 1a Mean and stdev SINR | AR/VR | 99.20% [99.25%] UEs for 99.99% reliability |
| InterDigital [12] | Case 1aMean + stdev CQI | AR/VR | 90.0% satisfied UEs [85.7%] 6.6 PRBs RU [6.7] |
| InterDigital [12] | Case 1aMean + stdev CQI | Factory | 100% satisfied UEs [53.3%]2.9 PRBs RU [1.6] |
| Nokia [13] | Case 1aMean + stdev SINR | AR/VR | 1 ms 99.9999%-pct latency [2 ms]5% RU [3%] |
| Nokia [13] | Case 1aMean + stdev SINR | Factory | ~1 ms 99.999%-pct latency [1 ms] |
| Huawei [5] | Case 1bInterference covariance matrix | Factory (non baseline) | 160 supported UEs [100]38% RU [100%] |
| ZTE [3] | Case 1cCQI using max interference from multiple IMR | AR/VR | 58% satisfied UEs [50%] 2.3% RU [1.9%]  |
| Mediatek [9] | Case 1c3-bit Diff-CQI | Factory | 0.4% of incorrect MCS [22%]Baseline uses 2-bit D-CQI |
| Mediatek [9] | Case 1cWB-CQI excludes 5 subbands | Factory | Reported enhanced wideband CQI better than baseline wideband CQI 62% of time |
| Intel [10] | Case 1cFull SB CQI | AR/VR | 99.05% [99.25%] UEs for 99.99% reliability |
| Nokia [13] | Case 1cFull SB CQI | AR/VR | 1 ms 99.9999%-pct latency [2 ms]6% RU [3%]Baseline SB CQI, 2-bit |
| Nokia [13] | Case 1cWorst-2 CQI | AR/VR | 1 ms 99.9999%-pct latency [2 ms]5% RU [3%] |
| Nokia [13] | Case 1cWorst-2 CQI | Factory | ~1 ms 99.999%-pct latency [1 ms] |
| Vivo [8] | Case 1eFull CSI every 40 msUpdate CQI (only) based on IMR every 10 ms | AR/VR | 71% satisfied UEs [67%, period 40 ms]/[98%, period 10 ms]56% RU [77%, period 40 ms]/[48%, period 10 ms]Baseline uses full CSI recalculation |
| Vivo [8] | Case 1eFull CSI every 40 msUpdate CQI based on CSI-RS and IMR every 10 ms | AR/VR | 89% satisfied UEs [67%, period 40 ms]/[98%, period 10 ms]52% RU [77%, period 40 ms]/[48%, period 10 ms]Baseline uses full CSI recalculation |

 **Observations on new report types (Case 1)**

* Evaluation results showing percentage of users satisfying reliability and latency requirements (Option 1) or latency statistics using baseline assumptions are available for the following schemes:
	+ Case 1a: Mean + stdev of CQI/SINR [3][6][10][12][13]
		- [6][12][13] show gain in % of satisfied UEs, resource utilization and/or latency statistics
		- [3][10] show loss or small gain
	+ Case 1c: CQI using maximum interference from multiple IMR [3]
		- [3] shows gain in % of satisfied users
	+ Case 1c: Worst-2 CQI [13]
		- [13] shows gain in latency statistics
	+ Case 1c: Full SB-CQI (disable differential SB-CQI) [10][13]
		- [10] shows small loss in % of satisfied UEs
		- [13] shows gain in latency statistics
	+ Case 1e: Partial CQI update [8]
		- [8] shows limited loss in % of satisfied UEs and resource utilization compared to full CSI recalculation in every CQI report.
* Evaluation results are available for the following schemes, but do not show the reliability/latency metric or do not follow the agreed baseline assumptions:
	+ Case 1b: Interference covariance matrix [5]
	+ Case 1c: 3-bits differential CQI [9]
	+ Case 1c: WB-CQI excluding 5 worst sub-bands [9]
* No evaluation result is available for the following schemes:
	+ Case 1a: Predicted CSI
	+ Case 1c: Worst-best criteria for subband CQI
	+ Case 1d: CSI expiration time

Considering the limited time available for the WI, it is proposed to narrow down the focus to schemes for which proponents show gains in % of satisfied users and/or latency distribution in at least one evaluation that follows baseline assumptions.

**FL proposal 8.1-1: For new reporting Case 1, continue study focusing on the following schemes:**

* **Case 1a: CQI/SINR statistics (mean, variance, etc.)**
* **Case 1c: CQI using maximum interference from multiple IMR**
* **Case 1c: CQI reporting considering the worst subbands**
* **Case 1e: UE updates CQI only based on previous RI/PMI to reduce processing time**

## E-mail discussion (1st round) for Topic #2

As explained in the above and during GTW session, FL proposal 8.1-1 is to prioritize further study on schemes for available evaluations show gain in terms of UE satisfaction/latency metric in a scenario following baseline assumptions agreed in RAN1#102-e. This is considering the available time since RAN1#102-e (>4 months) and the limited time for R17.

From the submitted contributions, one can also observe that a lot of the schemes that would be down-selected seem to have very limited support, typically having been proposed by the same company for 2-3 meetings without gathering interest from additional companies.

**Question 2-1**: Do you think RAN1 should spend additional efforts on a Case 1 scheme not listed under FL proposal 8.1-1? (Please answer even if you are not proponent). If yes and you are proponent, please explain how you would convince additional companies considering that these schemes were already proposed in earlier meetings without gathering more support.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Yes/No | Comments |
| Futurewei |  | In our contribution R1-2100037, simulation results show that that interference observed at the UE varies significantly over time (e.g., > 6 dB with 10% probability when the time difference between two observations is >= 3 TTIs). Reporting interference statistics or CQI/SINR statistics can help gNB mitigate the impact of large variation of interference. Therefore, we would like to modify Case 1a as follows:* **Case 1a: CQI/SINR/Interference statistics (mean, variance, etc.)**
 |
| Samsung |  | Do not support Case 1a: CQI/SINR statistics (mean, variance, etc.) Reason: information can be obtained by the gNBDo not support Case 1c: CQI using maximum interference from multiple IMR Reason: Increased UE computational requirements, increased DL overhead for IMR, mandates slower CSI updates in order to perform all measurements, unclear benefit as interference can vary from the time of measurement.Do not support Case 1c: CQI reporting considering the worst subbandsReason: Unnecessary new reporting type – wideband CQI + sub-band CQI for M-best subbands is optimal.Do not support Case 1e: UE updates CQI only based on previous RI/PMI to reduce processing timeReason: Already possible. For example, a gNB can configure CSI reports with different periodicities where one CSI report is with *ReportQuantity* = cri-RI-i1-CQI or cri-RI-CQI, and apply codebook subset restriction (doesn’t require i1 or RI report). |
| HW/HiSi |  | We think that all schemes for fast CSI computation should be considered, this means separate update of CQI and also reporting the interference covariance. These schemes are important to enhance the CSI measurement and reporting in order to provide the gNB scheduler with more accurate information for proper NCS selection.For the prioritized use-case of factory automation it would be good to look into MU-MIMO as well. As it is shown in “3GPP TSG RAN1 WG1 email discussion [5G-ACIA], “Simulation results for 5G-ACIA in the first round”, the UE capacity can be greatly increased if MU-MIMO is used. Based on this it makes sense to also look into CSI enhancements for MU-MIMO in addition to SU MIMO.Another issue are the sub-band enhancements. CQI considering worst sub-bands is mentioned in the proposal, but other schemes, e.g. increasing the granularity of the sub-band report are currently excluded from the proposal. Instead of going into the detailed schemes right now, it could be a good step forward to firstly agree on sub-band enhancements in general. |
| Apple |  | The Solutions in FL Proposal 8.1-1 are with different asumptions, e.g. the worst subbands are for stationary interference, and others are for more dynamic interference. Case 1c(CQI using maximum interference from multiple IMR) is a special case of Case 1a.On Case 1e: a UE would be required to retain all the previous CSI reports, UE complexity and memory requirement are issues to address. |
| Sony | No | No, there is no need to study other cases. We would prefer a shorter list but we are fine with the FL proposed list. |
| Intel |  | We do not think that RAN1 should spend additional efforst on other schemes. In the same time, current list could be made higher level, at least collapse two 1c schemes, which look a bit specific on its own. |
| Nokia | No | Agree with FL’s observation and proposal are from the evaluation results. We should also not fight with words here when there are results provided by companies. Everyone had their chance to provide results and show gains with the agreed simulation assumptions. The suggestion to include interference statistics are not fully justified by the simulation results. For example, R1-2100037 results show some correlation if the time diff is short, but this is simply because they are using a traffic model with 500kByte packet size. With small URLLC packets, the “SINR-error-CDF” is nearly constant, regardless of the time difference. |
| OPPO | No | The wording for case 1e is a bit confusing given it can be understood as “CQI update is based on previous RI/PMI”, which does not seem to be the intention of [8]. It is suggested to change to “UE updates RI/PMI less frequently than CQI”.  |
| LG | No | Agree with down-selecting options according to contributions in this meeting, however, it seems too detail to decide in this meeting. It would be better to remain in high level for further down-selection.  |
| QC |  | We are fine to do down selection. But we are not OK with the current FL proposal. Following what Samsung commented, each proposal should show there is a need to adopt the enhacenment. On high level, I agree with Aris, I suggest RAN1 to discuss and identify what CSI related info gNB can not derive (while UE can derive). Then we know what enhancement is necessary for Case 1. For 1a, I think the statistics of CQI/SINR can be obtained by gNB by deriving the statistics of previous report CQI/SINR. But for interference statistics, gNB cannot derive interference statistics, because gNB cannot see the DL interference. What gNB can estimate based on SRS is UL interference but DL interference might be very different from the UL interference. Another measurement gNB cannot do well is Doppler estimation. UE-based Doppler estimation is more accurate than gNB as TRS and CSI-RS is design for this use-case. gNB estimain based on SRS has a lot drawbacks:1. UL Tx power is much smaller than gNB DL power. So SRS estimation quality is poor for gNB. (UL linkbudget is worse than DL).
2. To use SRS for Doppler tracking, we need something similar to TRS (e.g. 4 symbol gap or repetition across two slots) and this can’t be made as it requies S+U slots back-to-back, exhaust UL resources. And UE can’t keep phase coherent across slots, which will make Doppler estimation does not work at gNB.
3. Nokia paper in HST [R1-2101009] confirmed that that gNB’s capability to estimate Doppler from SRS is limited.

Therefore, we see a need to let UE feedback Doppler related information to indicate what is the CSI coherence time/periodicity. Otherwise, gNB may not able to setup correct CSI periodicity to sample the CSI, which may lead to under-sampling or over-sampling CSI. The proposal of CSI expiration time is to serve this purpose to help gNB set correct CSI sample periodicity. Therefore, our view is that UE interference statistics report and CSI expiration/coherent time report are enhancement needed. However, both of them are missing in FL proposal. While there are many other enhacenments included in FL proposal but the necessity to introduce them is not clear to us.  |
| MediaTek |  | First of all, it is not clear to us on which bases the moderator has selected this list. Each company has evaluated different scheme based on different assumption, hence, there is no one-to-one comparison between the results. Thus, it is not clear why if a specific metric is not reported by a company, the whole scheme is dismissed (even though other performance metrics agreed by RAN1 have been reported).We have provided results that show better MCS selection can be achieved by using 3-bit SB-CQI reporting, where the MCS prediction error is reduced from 22% to 0.4%. Hence, 3-bit (or full) SB-CQI should be included in the list.In our view, Case 1a (i.e. CQI/SINR statistics) shouldn’t be supported because the statistics can be obtained by the gNB from existing CSI reporting schemes. It is not clear to us how it is possible to have better performance if the UE report the SINR-STD or the worst-M SB-CQIs compared to reporting full SB-CQIs. The latter scheme provide more information to the gNB, thus, it is not possible to have worse performance. |
| vivo |  | For new reporting Case 1, we would like to clarify that Case 1e is that UE only needs to report CQI by updating channe/interference based on previous RI/PMI such that UE complexity for CSI computation can be reduced, which is beneficial for CSI processing time reduction. This is mainly for A-CSI to track the instantaneous channel/interference update. The RI/PMI can be reported with lower frequency.Regarding the Samsung’s comments on Case 1e, in case of one CSI report config, according to current spec, CQI report only without RI/PMI updating and reporting is not supported for single CSI report config. According to the CSI report design, for CSI report config with *ReportQuantity* = cri-RI-CQI where UE reports CQI and RI, UE assumes identity matrix with normalization for the precoder when calculating the CQI. In case of multiple CSI report configs, although gNB can configure two CSI reports with different report quantities, e.g. CSI report config 1 with *ReportQuantity* = cri-RI-i1-CQI, and CSI report config 2 with *ReportQuantity* = cri-RI-CQI, UE cannot use the PMI reported in the CSI report config 1 for calculating the CQI for CSI report config 2. In result, the CQI reported by CSI report config 2 may not be useful for gNB scheduling since there is no PMI information. That is, there would no relationship between the RI/PMI obtained in CSI report config 1 with *ReportQuantity* = cri-RI-i1-CQI and the CQI obtained in CSI report config 2 with *ReportQuantity* = cri-RI-CQI.In addition, when codebook subset restriction is configured, the PMI or RI will be restricted by the configured subset, which is not effective to acquire the spatial information.  |
| DOCOMO | No | Agree with the FL’s observation and proposal. It would be better to down-select options according to contributions in this meeting. |
| ZTE |  | We share the same view that the schemes for CSI enhancement should be narrow down due to the limited available time. We are fine with the FL proposal 8.1-1. |
| Ericsson | No | We agree that it’s necessary to down-select and focus. We can support FL propoposal 8.1-1 to make progress. If further down-selection is explored, our preference is to focus on Case 1a and 1e.  |
| Moderator |  | @Samsung: the question was about the schemes not listed. We are not trying to agree to support the listed schemes, only to study further. Based on your response I interpret that you are fine with not considering any more the non-listed Case 1 schemes.@Futurewei: Not sure it is good idea for progress to lump “interference” with CQI/SINR statistics. This seems quite different, e.g. need to quantize from a much larger range. The simulation results provided in [2] do not seem to follow baseline assumptions either.@HW/HiSi: I am proposing to downselect “interference covariance” because there is no result for the simulation assumptions we agreed on in RAN1#102-e. The scenario in Figure 2 of [5] includes “interfering BSs” which are not part of our agreed assumptions. @Apple, Intel: I prefer to not recategorize or generalize too much the schemes at this point, otherwise every scheme becomes possible again and there is no progress.@Qualcomm: We do not have any evaluation result showing that better Doppler estimation or providing interference autocorrelation would help in the URLLC scenarios we agreed on. Please note that HST is not a targeted scenario for this WI.@HW/HiSi, Mediatek: For the “increasing granularity” schemes we are lacking results in terms of latency statistics (Option 1 of TR38.824) which we agreed on at RAN1#102-e. MCS prediction error is just an optional “additional metric”, the “mandatory” metric is missing. MCS prediction error reduction does not quantify a system-level benefit, it might be very small at the end depending on the scenario. |

**Question 2-2**: Do you have any question for clarification, or any comment, on the available evaluation results?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Yes/No | Comments |
| HW/HiSi | Yes | Our simulation results for SU-MIMO have not been captured in the FL summary. Could they please be included? I copied the relevant text from our contribution below:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| In scheme 1 on the CQI is updated and reported and in scheme 2 the interference covariance is reported to the gNB. The latter method is a generic approach that can be used for both SU-MIMO and MU-MIMO and is explained in more detail in the next section. The results are summarized in Table 6 below. The performance gain for the fast CSI schemes is about 42%....Table 6 – Supported #UEs for different schemes under 100% availability

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Baseline CSI computation – 3ms  | Fast CSI computation – 1ms |
| CQI only | Interference covariance |
| Total UE Num. in the serving area | 70 | 100 | 100 |

***Observation 4: Using fast CSI feedback can greatly increase the number of supported UEs. In the system level simulations for factory automation a CSI delay of 3ms has been compared with a fast delay of 1ms. About 42% more users can be supported with an enhanced scheme.*** |

We would like to have clarified why it is said in the FL summary that the simulations in [5] are not according to the baseline. In the GTW it was said that the reason is that we modeled interference. But there was not much time for further discussion during the conference call. For all schemes we simulated, we are following the baseline assumptions. It is fine and also desirable to simulate the impact of interference. As multiple companies in addition to us have pointed out, a current weakness of the CSI is to deal with the interference, therefore it is natural to simulate interference in order to show the benefits of the proposed enhancements. |
| Moderator |  | @HW/HiSi: In my understanding, “Fast CSI computation” does not correspond to any Case 1 scheme we identified in RAN1#103-e. It is not following agreed assumptions either, as explained in response to previous question. |
|  |  |  |

**Question 2-3**: Do you think the evaluation methodology and assumptions for the schemes are adequate? If not, do you have any suggestion on how to update it to (more) fairly assess the potential benefit of the proposed schemes?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Yes/No | Comments |
| vivo | N | 1. Companies are using totally different assumptions for interference modelling. Not sure if the proposed scheme can still be beneficial when the interference assumption is changed.
2. The proposed enhancements are not compared with the basline with best performance, i.e. full sub-band reporting with short CSI periodicity. The baseline scheme for evaluation needs to be aligned among companies.
 |
| Ericsson |  | Companies should describe how gNB can improve link adaptation using the proposed new CSI report. |
|  |  |  |

**Question 2-4**: Any other suggestion on how to make progress on Case 1 new reporting?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Yes/No | Comments |
| HW/HiSi | Yes | We could categorize the schemes according to their target. Some of the schemes intend to improve the CSI accuracy for the long term channel characteristics, whereas other schemes aim to improve the accuracy of the instant CSI. After this categorization it could be easier to compare methods for the same purpose. |
| Nokia | Yes | Narrow down would help for further progress. Based on our results, SINR statistics are better than CQI variants (checked with worst M, sub-band variants, etc.). We have not checked CQI statistics, but we do not think that would perform better than actual SINR statistics. It is intuitive to understand that SINR statistics is not an in-direct metric. Also, even though proponents of the mean- and variance-CQI are assuming those can be converted to corresponding SINR values, and it seems the fundamental assumption is still the use of SINR mean and variant. Technically, in order to have proper MCS selection for any TB or error target, the most suitable metric would be the actual SINR statistics.  |
|  |  |  |

Summary

* 7 companies agree to downselect (not study further) the schemes not listed in FL proposal 8.1-1
* 4 companies think we could further narrow down some of the schemes listed in the proposal
* Some companies would like to keep some schemes:
	+ 1 company would like to keep “interference statistics” in the list
	+ 1 company would like to keep “interference covariance matrix” in the list
	+ 2 companies would like to keep “subband CQI granularity enhancements” in the list
	+ 1 company would like to keep “CSI prediction” in the list
	+ 1 company would like to keep “CSI expiration time” in the list

None of the downselected schemes were backed by evaluation results obtained using baseline assumptions agreed in RAN1#102-e. The support for each downselected scheme is also very thin.

For the schemes list in FL proposal 8.1-1, further downselection is possible (and expected) based on additional analysis and/or evaluation results.

In view of the input, moderator proposes the following (with change of name for the last scheme following a suggestion).

**FL proposal 8.2-1: For new reporting Case 1, continue study focusing on the following candidate schemes, aiming for further downselection:**

* **Case 1a: CQI/SINR statistics (mean, variance, etc.)**
* **Case 1c: CQI using maximum interference from multiple IMR**
* **Case 1c: CQI reporting considering the worst subbands**
* **Case 1e: UE updates CQI more frequently than RI/PMI to reduce processing time**

## E-mail discussion (2nd round) for Topic #2

**Question 2-5**: Please indicate if FL proposal 8.2-1 is acceptable?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Yes/No | Comments |
| OPPO | Yes |  |
| vivo |  | In general fine but we are not sure what is the exact different between the two Case 1c? Is the 1st case 1c regarded as a special case of 2nd case 1c?  |
| QC | No | Case 1a: Like we mentioned before, we should answer the question before decide to chase after a new CSI report info: is this CSI can only be derived by UE where NW can not derive? To me, CQI/SINR statisticas in case 1a can be derived by NW based on UE CQI report history. I don’t see motivation for UE to report them to base station. Yes, simulation were provided but the use case of this scheme is not clear. Case 1c “CQI using maximum interference from multiple IMR”: This sounds like a UE implementation. Not sure why we need agree such as scheme. Can proponents clarify what is the spec impact of this scheme. Case 1e: In today spec, NW can already schedule/configure CQI only report and set it more frequently than other CSI reports. This looks something already supported in spec by gNB implementation. Finally, we think down selection should be **firstly** based on whether is there a clear use case/motivation for a proposed scheme, then followed by simulation results. Down selection purely based one or two companies simulation results looks not reasonable to us. PS: @moderator, HST is one use case for CSI expiration time but not the only use case. Other use cases include low mobility but fast varying interfence which could cause CSI fast aging as well. Even for HST itself, I don’t think URLLC WID excludes HST scenario.  |
| Vivo2 |  | Regarding the comment from QC on case 1e above, our response is It is possible to configure CSI-config1 with CQI only and CSI-config2 with RI/PMI/CQI, but in this case the CQI in CSI-config1 should be calculated based on a fixed RI I and PMI, and cannot use the RI/PMI measured for CSI-config2. The point is that measurement and report for different CSI-configs cannot be connected together. Case 1e, is however aiming to allow UE to update RI/PMI less frequent than CQI given the assumption that interference could vary more dynamically than the channel, this is done within a single CSI-config. This is also enables potential CSI processing time reduction as UE is not required to re-calculate everything for each report. |
| Intel |  | We still would like to see both 1c cases collapsed into one. Current version, especially the first 1c entry, looks too specific and may be covered e.g. by 1a, 1c-2. Suggest:* ~~Case 1c: CQI using maximum interference from multiple IMR~~
* Case 1c: CQI reporting considering the worstcase interference and/or channel ~~subbands~~
 |
| Nokia | Yes | RAN1 shall agree on a limited set of reporting enhancements (based on the simulations provided), where it can only select the best schemes that providing some gains with the agreed simulation assumption. There was enough time, from the RAN1 #102-e meeting, for companies to show the potential of their proposals. QC “is this CSI can only be derived by UE where NW can not derive? “ : the proposal is to UE report the CSI quantities, and more details are provided in several contributions, including Nokia. In case 1a reported SINR-distribution quantities characterize SINR statistics in frequency-domain (ref e.g. R1-2100835 table 1). This information can not be derived from CQI report history. Suggest to check them carefully as all the details can not be explained in an email discussion. Clearly, in this kind of situation, what matters is to do more evaluations with a limited set of schemes for cross-comparison, that is the RAN1 way of technical discussion. We would be fine to pick the best scheme that has good performance. The idea is to improve URLLC performance. |
| MediaTek | No | In our view, Case 1a (i.e. CQI/SINR statistics) shouldn’t be supported because the statistics can be obtained by the gNB from existing CSI reporting schemes. It is not clear to us how it is possible to have better performance if the UE report the SINR-STD or the worst-M SB-CQIs compared to reporting full SB-CQIs. The latter scheme provide more information to the gNB, thus, it is not possible to have worse performance.Also, given that several companies have shown gain in adopting better SB-CQI granularity, this scheme shouldn’t be excluded:* Case 1c: Subband CQI granularity enhancement and CQI reporting considering the worst subbands
 |
| ZTE | Yes | In general, we are fine with the proposal.In current CSI report, the interference filtering is up to UE implementation. The UE behavior is uncertain and not known to the network. The first case 1c is to force the UE to use the maximum interference within the duration to determine the CQI. And the network can know the UE behavior exactly, which is more helpful for the scheduling. This can be reflected by the simulation.In addition, we think there may be two understandings on the first case 1c. One is the maximum interference from multiple IMR resources, e.g., multiple CSI-RS/CSI-IM resources. The other one is the maximum interference measured on multiple occasions within a duration. We understand the FL’s intention is the latter one. If our understanding is right, the following change is suggested.**FL proposal 8.2-1: For new reporting Case 1, continue study focusing on the following candidate schemes, aiming for further downselection:*** **Case 1a: CQI/SINR statistics (mean, variance, etc.)**
* **Case 1c: CQI using maximum interference from multiple IMR occasions**
* **Case 1c: CQI reporting considering the worst subbands**
* **Case 1e: UE updates CQI more frequently than RI/PMI to reduce processing time**
 |
| HW/HiSi |  | As a general comment to this proposal, we think it is not reasonable to downselect among different schemes that have so different objectives.* Case 1a and case 1c with max interference from multiple IMR target long term statistics
* Case 1c with worst subbands is to enhance subnabd CQI
* Case 1e is to deal with fast varations/interference in the channel

Schemes for the same purpose should be compared and down-selected, regardless if they are case 1 or case 2. As we commented earlier in email, we could either prioriotize between case 1 and case 2, rather than doing a down-selection within each case, or we could merge the schemes from case 1 and case 2 according to their design targets and then down-select among different schemes for the same purpose. More particular comments to the proposed schemes * For the sub-band enhancements. Please correct me if I am wrong, but according to our observation, 3 companies have proposed granularity enhancements of 3 or 4 bits. Thefore we think that one more scheme could be added to the proposal for sub-band enhancements: ”configurable granularity of sub-band CQI with 2,3 and 4 bits”. What is your view
* Regarding the comment from QC on case 1e, we think that vivo has explained the merits very well already, In addition to that, the alternative method mentioned by QC has further restrictions, such that only wideband reporting can be used and if fast CSI shall be used, only one CSI can be triggered and there are no other CSI reports.

A final remark is regarding the removal of the interference covariance matrix scheme, it was ruled out without prior discussion, because it was said that we did not follow the baseline assumptions. Also if this is the case, the agreement did not preclude additional simulation assumptions and we could have had a short discussion about it at least. |
| Sony | Yes | Case 1e seemed to be different from the original Case 1e. I believe the original Case 1e was to provide incremental updates to the CSI thereby reducing processing time. The new Case 1e seemed to suggest something else that is to reduce processing time so that UE can provide more frequent updates. We can consider original Case 1e but the new Case 1e is something we already disagreed on in previous meeting, i.e., no reduction in processing time for legacy CSI reporting. |
| Samsung | Suggest No | As we previously explained, there is no value (in our opinion) in any of the cases in Proposal 8.2-1 for URLLC (and some are either already possible or known to be worse than what is already possible). If a majority prefers FFS, that is OK but we think that would not be the best use of the time we have under the current operating conditions for Rel-17 IoT.  |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility |  | We agree with MTK’s modification of case 1c. For 1c schemes, it would be good to include/compare against 3 or 4 bit subband CQI as proposed by MTK/HW. |
| LG | No | For Option 1a, we don’t see the difference from legacy CQI reporting and calculating statistical value by gNB according to CSI period.In general, we can support to down-select options according to contributions in this meeting, however, it seems too detail to decide in this meeting. It would be better to remain in high level for further down-selection.  |
| Futurewei |  | Key issue in CSI enhancement for URLLC is the volatile interference. Reporting interference statistics is important to cope with that volatile interference. Case 1b on interference statistics should be added back to the list in the proposal. |
| InterDigital | Yes |  |
| QC2 |  | To Nokia: yes, we understand the proposal is reporting CQI/SINR statistics in frequency domain. Then gNB use the statistics to decide the backoff for OLLA. We understand the idea. Our questions are 1) why gNB can not compute the frequency domain statistics based on sub-band CSI feedback? If the answer is previous CSI feedback maybe outdated and not accurately enough to reflect current short-term statistics. Then we have another question. 2) why UE cannot reported a conservative CQI based on the statistics UE sees on frequency domain? gNB just follow the conservative CQI to do OLLA and scheduling. Today’s spec already support this UE implementation based approach. We don’t see motivation to introduce this scheme, due to large report overhead. Regarding “Case 1c: CQI using maximum interference from multiple IMR” – still we view this as UE implementation. If we support this, it is not clear to us how to write the spec to define “maximum interference IMR” and how to do RAN4 test for this feature. |
| Moderator |  | @Qualcomm: the schemes listed are not agreed, they are retained for additional study only. We do need to down-select now the schemes so that companies can focus and then we will get more evaluations for each scheme. The criterion for down-selection is availability of evaluation results using agreed assumptions that show gains. This is fair since every company had a chance to evaluate for a long time. Furthermore, for majority of down-selected Case 1 schemes, not only evaluation results are not available but also no other company expressed support.@Intel: I would be fine to re-label the schemes to clarify what is to be evaluated, but not to “generalize”. Otherwise, we will not be able to focus for the next step of evaluation.@Mediatek: Upon closer inspection of your contribution, I do not see the MCS prediction error for baseline in the Factory scenario. It is only available for the enhanced scheme (3-bit differential CQI). The 22% figure appears to be for a different scenario than Factory. The gain over baseline seems not available even for the MCS prediction error. Therefore, I still don’t think these results qualify.@ZTE: Fine with this clarification@HW/HiSi: The criterion for downselection is availability of evaluation results using agreed assumptions that show gains. For the configurable granularity of sub-band CQI to 3 bits or 4 bits, it still does not seem to meet this bar (see above response to Mediatek). We already categorized the schemes in RAN1#103-e. I am not sure of the benefit that would be achieved by further categorization exercise from perspective of progress. For interference covariance matrix: Yes, one can always present additional results for other assumptions but the minimum is to have some using the agreed assumptions. Otherwise, why did we spend time agreeing on assumptions in RAN1#102-e?@Samsung, LG: This proposal allows us to downselect. If we do not agree to it, we will waste even more time.@Futurewei: Suggest sticking to schemes for which evaluation results showing gains are available. Case 1a also targets volatile interference. |

**Question 2-6**:Do you think we should agree on a periodicity and reporting mode for P-CSI reports for baseline evaluation? If yes, what value(s) would you propose? This would be for both Case 1 and Case 2.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Yes/No | Comments |
| vivo | Y | We should compared to the best Rel-16 basline, i.e. P-CSI with 4 slot reporting periodicity |
| Nokia | Y | We agree with Vivo’s comment. If possible, CSI report processing delay could also be agreed here: we suggest 4ms processing delay, but we can adopt any value RAN1 agrees upon. At minimum, companies should state the processing delay they have assumed. |

**Question 2-7**:Do you think we should further align eMBB traffic assumptions for the AR/VR mixed traffic case? If yes, what value would you propose? This would be for both Case 1 and Case 2.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Yes/No | Comments |
| vivo | Y | Companies have been using different eMBB traffic assumpsion for the mixed case, and some of the used traffic model are not eMBB like traffic. It is important to have some alignment on the eMBB traffic model.Following typical eMBB traffic models can be resued (captured in TR38.840)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | FTP traffic | Instant messaging | VoIP |
| Model | FTP model 3 | FTP model 3 | As defined in R1-070674.Assume max two packets bundled. |
| Packet size | 0.5 Mbytes | 0.1 Mbytes |
| Mean inter-arrival time | 200 ms | 2 sec |

 |
| Nokia | Y | We have used ftp3, 25kByte packets, 100 packets/s and 2 eMBB users per cell (overall our offered traffic is then 400kByte/s URLLC traffic per cell and 5MByte/s eMBB traffic). We can adopt other eMBB traffic parameters.It would be good to have additionally a common target for the resource utilization of the simulated system. Very low and very high loads are to our experience are easy cases (since the interference is not changing much), and therefore the resource utilization target in AR/VR case could be e.g. in range 30...70%. |
| QC | No | We simulated eMBB traffic following FTP model 3, 100K byte packet, with arrival rate of 25 pct/s, 3 eMBB UE per cell. We don’t see that URLLC performance is sensitive to eMBB traffic, as eMBB traffic is not that bursty. URLLC performance might be sensitive to other cell’s URLLC traffic, due to its burstiness. |

**Question 2-8**:Companies usually report resource utilization along with % of satisfied UEs because there is a trade-off between these two metrics. Do you think “resource utilization” should be a mandatory metric to enable fair comparison between schemes that have same % of satisfied UEs? This would be for both Case 1 and Case 2.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Yes/No | Comments |
| vivo | Y | We agree that RU is one important metric to better understand, compare or reproduce the results.  |
| Nokia | Y |  |
| MediaTek | No | Although RU is a useful metric, we don’t think RU should be a mandatory metric. At the end, the objective of the WI is to enable more accurate MCS selection. Obviously, better MCS selection implies better RU, and possibly better user-satisfaction rate.If we want to add another metric to be mandatory, we should mandate reporting “MCS selection accuracy” to align with the WI objective: “*CSI feedback enhancements to allow for more accurate MCS selection*”. |
| InterDigital | Yes |  |
| QC | Yes | Resource utilization is an important metric. Comparing performance under different resource utilization rate is like compare apple with orange. |

**Question 2-9**:Do you have any other view on possible further alignment of evaluation assumptions?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Yes/No | Comments |
| Nokia | Yes | First, without agreeing on a limited set of scenarios, nothing will be useful as cross-checking other schemes become so difficult. Second, companies shall follow baseline simulation assumptions and details provided in other company contributions to evaluate schemes. Using sub-optimal solutions to other’s proposals often tends to have conflicts in the discussions. |
|  |  |  |

Summary

* FL proposal 8.2-1 seems acceptable as is for 5 companies
* 1 company (Intel) would like to merge the two Case 1c schemes
* Some companies would like to keep some schemes:
	+ 1 company (Futurewei) would like to keep “interference statistics” in the list
	+ 1 company (HW) would like to keep “interference covariance matrix” in the list
	+ 3 companies (HW, Mediatek, Lenovo) would like to keep “subband CQI granularity enhancements” in the list
	+ 1 company (Qualcomm) would like to keep “CSI prediction” in the list
	+ 1 company (Qualcomm) would like to keep “CSI expiration time” in the list

In FL understanding, none of the downselected schemes were backed by evaluation results obtained using baseline assumptions agreed in RAN1#102-e. The support for most downselected schemes is also very thin.

For the schemes list in FL proposal 8.1-1, further downselection is possible (and expected) based on additional analysis and/or evaluation results.

In view of the input, moderator proposes the following. The changes are red are to further clarify what the schemes consist of.

**FL proposal 8.2-2: For new reporting Case 1, continue study focusing on the following candidate schemes, aiming for further downselection:**

* **Case 1a: CQI/SINR statistics (mean, variance, etc.)**
* **Case 1c: CQI using maximum interference from multiple IMR occasions**
* **Case 1c: Worst-M CQI reporting**
* **Case 1e: UE updates CQI more frequently than RI/PMI to reduce processing time**

## E-mail discussion (3rd round) for Topic #2

Following Chairman recommendation to have a more in-depth discussion of pros/cons of each scheme, two steps seem necessary. First step would be to agree on a list of schemes to discuss (with basic description), based on the input to RAN1#104-e. Second step would be to agree on a list of criteria (beyond performance evaluation) on which to base the discussion.

For new reporting Case 1, the moderator identifies the following list:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Scheme** | **New report quantity** | **Target/benefit** |
| Statistical CSI/SINR [6][13][10] | Mean and variance CQI/SINR from a set of CSI-IM instances | Scheduler gets worst-case CSI (without needing frequent CSI reports)Scheduler gets information relevant to any TBS/BLER target (SINR) |
| CSI prediction [21] | CSI for a set of future instances | Scheduler gets CSI closer to actual CSI for the PDSCH scheduling instance |
| Interference statistics [2] | Mean/variance/max of interference-to-noise ratio | Scheduler gets worst-case CSI (without needing frequent CSI reports) |
| Interference covariance matrix [5] | Interference covariance matrix | Better MU-MIMO support |
| CSI based on worst IMR occasion [3] | CQI from the CSI-IM occasion with maximum interference within a set of CSI-IM occasions. | Scheduler gets worst-case CSI (without needing frequent CSI reports) |
| Worst-M CQI [13] | CQI corresponding to transmission over Worst-M subbands | Scheduler gets worst-case CSI (without needing frequent CSI reports) |
| Worst-best criteria for subband CQI report [21] | CQI for each of K worst subbands. CQI for each subband is best across CSI-RS resources | Scheduler gets worst-case CSI (without needing frequent CSI reports) |
| 3-bits differential subband CQI [9] | Differential subband CQI with 3 bits. Reference wideband CQI excludes worst subbands.  | Reduced MCS prediction error from quantization  |
| 4-bits subband CQI [5][13] | Full subband CQI. | Reduced MCS prediction error from quantization |
| CSI expiration time [21] | Delay after which auto-correlation of CQI falls below threshold | Scheduler gets correct sampling time for CSI reports |
| Partial information update [5] [8][10] | CQI updated more frequently than RI/PMI | Reduce CSI processing requirement with limited performance penalty |

**Question 2-10**: Do you think the above list is complete/correct? If not, please suggest correction?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Yes/No | Comments |
| Intel |  | We’ve added missed Intel’s references.Further, we think a separate column with references to evaluation results is needed – to see simulation support. |
| MediaTek |  | * Regarding the “Statistical CSI/SINR”, it will be good to provide more details/categorization (under “New report quantity”) based on how the statistics are measured (e.g. is average/STD calculated only over frequency domain, or over frequency and time domains?)
* In our views, “3-bits differential SB-CQI” and “4-bits SB-CQI” can be merged as one topic because both schemes aim to provide full SB-CQI.
* Regarding “Reference wideband CQI excludes worst subbands”, this can be a separate scheme, as it can be applied to existing 2-bit differential SB-CQI or 3-bit differential SB-CQI.
 |
| HW/HiSi |  | We’have added Hw/HiSi missed reference.Agree with MTK on merging “3-bits differential SB-CQI” and “4-bits SB-CQI”.We would like to clarify the target/benefits on following schemes: **Interference covariance matrix:***Reducing CSI processing time, because only interference is updated**Scheduler gets CSI closer to actual CSI for the PDSCH scheduling instance**Support of SU-MIMO and Better MU-MIMO support***3-bits differential subband CQI** *More accurate sub-band information* *Reduced MCS prediction error from quantization***4-bits subband CQI***More accurate sub-band information* *Reduced MCS prediction error from quantization***Partial information update***Reduce CSI processing requirement ~~with limited performance penalty~~**Scheduler gets CSI closer to actual CSI for the PDSCH scheduling instance**Allows better tracking of channel/interference**@Paul: The scheme is also captured in [5] (Table 6). No performance penalty is observed there. The benefit is that CSI can be computed faster so that the scheduler gets CSI closer to the actual CSI for the PDSCH channel instance and that short term variations of the channel and interference can be better tracked.* |
| ZTE |  | We think the summary is correct. But we think the submitted simulation results should be added in the table. |
| Futurewei |  | We would like to add some clarifications on the “Interference statistics” scheme. As we understand it, the root cause of the inaccurate MCS selection issue in URLLC, which the WID is try to address, is the high volatility of interference coupled with the stringent latency requirement of URLLC, making the instantaneous CQI report meaningless and OLLA not working. For example, as shown in our contribution [2], the interference level could vary more than 6 dB within a short time interval. The “Target/benefit” of the “Interference statistics” scheme is not only for “Scheduler gets worst-case CSI (without needing frequent CSI reports)”, the scheduler can also decide how aggressive it can be in setting the MCS. For example, if from the INR statistic report, the scheduler decides that 95% of the INR samples are below 20 dB, i.e., the 95%ile INR CDF is 20 dB, then the gNB knows that there is only 5% chance that the interference will go beyond 20 dB, and it can decide how aggressive it can be in setting the MCS, accounting for the URLLC requirements and traffic load. This can help achieve a more accurate MCS selection and avoid always utilizing the worst CQI for MCS selection, therefor saving system resource. |
| Apple |  | Testability is a key issue for any CSI feedback scheme, with the assumed behaviors/understanding in the base station and UE in one’s simulator, perhaps gains can be demonstrated. However, how infra vendor X is to figure out how to deal with the CSI feedback from vendor Y should be clear. The report should be testable.  |
| Samsung |  | 1. “Statistical CSI/SINR” and “CQI updated more frequently than RI/PMI”.

Looking at [6] and [8], the proposals seem to be essentially the same. It will be good for the FL/proponents to clarify. Understand the ‘delta’ over Rel-16 and OK to consider further for potential benefit. However, it is noted that LTE operated in a such manner and this was changed in NR to avoid error propagation issues (e.g when CRC protection is not possible).1. “CSI prediction”

Does not appear testable or specifiable - gNB implementation based approaches exist.1. “Interference statistics”

There is similarity with #1 which is preferred as it provides more useful information, is better defined, and has clear testability. 1. “Interference covariance matrix”

Many problems – MU-MIMO is challenging even for eMBB, it is not appropriate for sparse, highly reliable traffic. Feedback overhead and required accuracy are inappropriate for URLLC.1. “CSI based on worst IMR occasion”

Feasibility is unclear as interference needs to be filtered for accuracy. gNB can also do conservative scheduling if so prefers based on average (and more accurate) CQI reports. 1. “Worst-M CQI” or “Worst-best criteria for sub-band CQI report”

Presumably this can help the scheduler avoid the M-worst sub-bands. But the reason why the scheduler cannot just use one (e.g. the best) of the best-M sub-bands remains unclear.1. “3-bits differential sub-band CQI” or “4-bits sub-band CQI”

Presumably the benefit is due to the lower target BLER for URLLC compared to eMBB (i.e. the channel did not get somehow more frequency selective because of URLLC). Can consider further as some benefits were shown, they are well defined, and are easy to simulate.1. “CSI expiration time”

For the TDD bands, channel prediction can be supported by gNB implementation using SRS. Testability and specification for the UE procedure are unclear.**Continue study for “Statistical CSI/SINR”/“CQI updated more frequently than RI/PMI” (e.g. as in [6] or [8]) and for “3-bits differential sub-band CQI” and “4-bits sub-band CQI”** |
| vivo |  | * + - 1. We agree with Huawei’s proposed addition to the following schemes

**3-bits differential subband CQI** **4-bits subband CQI****Partial information update*** + - 1. We agree with Apple’s comment about testability
			2. We think additional columns should be added for proponents to provide the spec impact and implementation impact analysis.
 |
| LG |  | We are fine the summary including Huawei’s clarification on benefits. Also, if there is an assumption on UE or gNB behavior, it should be provided how the gain can be reproduced so that the scheme can be tested in a simulator of others. |
| Moderator |  | @Intel, ZTE, vivo, all: I created a template for each scheme (see Appendix) where evaluation results are included. Each scheme now has separate table that also has rows for the different criteria. Each company view can be entered there.@Mediatek: For statistics CSI/SINR, I capture your question under “additional clarifications/details” but I do not want to split further the schemes because there would be too many. I reorganize the sub-band CQI schemes as per your suggestion.@Huawei: I added the information to the tables for these schemes@Futurewei: I added the information to the table for the scheme.@Samsung: I copied your comments at the appropriate locations in the tables for these schemes. Please check if it is ok. |
| Nokia | Yes | We think the FL table captures more or less all the proposals. Thanks also for the new Appendix. We will update that soon. **For MTek and SS**, we described the procedure for estimating SINR mean and std. Lot of details are [13], but mentioning (below) some details so you can refer quickly, 1. **Obtain frequency-domain SINR** samples by the CSI-RS measurement.
	* If there is no configured csi-IM-ResourcesForInterference or nzp-CSI-RS-ResourcesForInterference (associated to CSI-ReportConfig) then take Channel and interference samples from CMR (resourcesForChannelMeasurement). % Already from Rel-15/16
	* If there is one or multiple CSI-IM (csi-IM-ResourcesForInterference) or NZP-CSI-RS for interference measurement (nzp-CSI-RS-ResourcesForInterference) associated with the same CSI reporting (CSI-ReportConfig), then take interference samples from csi-IM-ResourcesForInterference or nzp-CSI-RS-ResourcesForInterference measurements. The interference samples could be generated considering one or multiple time instances that CSI-IM or NZP-CSI-RS for interference measurement are sent (the same or different times). There may be an association between CMR and IMR resources or none. % having multiple CSI-IM or NZP-CSI-RS for interference measurements is not essential, but this can also applied with that.
	* Select the interference samples considering worst-K, averaging, windowing over time, or randomly. **In our observations, selecting worst-K samples from one time-instance seems more suitable to model the interference characteristics.** % so, it is not a must to use time domain averaging.
	* Generate SINR samples based on the selected interference samples. Here, post-processing is also considered where SINR samples could reflect post-processing SINR.
2. **Compute mean and std using the generated SINR samples**. Here, a further selection of SINR samples or using SINR samples when generating SINR distribution or any other method could be used for computing the mean and SINR.
3. **Report the SINR mean and std in the CSI report** (these are new quantities that reflect channel interference characteristics).

**SS question on “Worst-M CQI”:** the idea is to report CQI associated with the worst-M sub-bands for the defined target BLER, in addition to the wideband CQI. In our observation, there is high variation on the sub-bands interference levels with time and knowing best sub-bands are not fully allowing to schedule the UE on those as in the next instance you may get bad interference on those sub-bands. The idea is to get worse-M CQI to understand how bad interferences can be and somewhat use random scheduling across full band with a MCS selected based on worst-M CQI. We tried out different scheduler considerations on how to use different CQI types and did not find that best-M or reporting best\_M subbands are that useful. We would say this can be due to the randomness of interferences across all sub-bands.  |

For the criteria to consider for selection, the moderator identifies the following list, which should also be applicable to Case 2 schemes:

* Performance as determined by metrics agreed on in RAN1#102-e (including % of satisfied UEs, UL/DL overhead, resource utilization etc.)
* Specification impact
* Implementation impact (UE and/or network)
* Testability
* Time required to study and specify (vs. remaining time in R17)

**Question 2-11**: Do you think the above list is correct and complete? If not, what criterion is missing or not required?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Yes/No | Comments |
| Intel |  | It may not be clear how much the performance gain can justify which level of spec/UE impact. For example, in some scenarios a new scheme can be better than the baseline, but the gain may not justify the work.Another example, how to characterize a scheme which increases % UE satisfied, but also dramatically increases resource utilization: is it a way forward, or there is something wrong in the assumption / scheduling? |
| MediaTek |  | The list is fine, but we don’t think there is need to derive for an agreement (in case this is the intention) on this list. This is what usually done to down select, an assessment by the group to the pros/cons, use-case, etc. We should leave it for the group to decide on the criteria for selection once the schemes discussed technically. For example, we don’t want the above to be used to dismiss some of the results if a specific metric wasn’t reported (e.g. UL overhead or RU). The companies are encouraged to provide the relevant performance metrics as much as possible. |
| HW/HiSi |  | Performance, specification and implementation impact are important issues to be included and need to be taken into account during down-selection. We have sympathy for the concern from MTK (“*For example, we don’t want the above to be used to dismiss some of the results if a specific metric wasn’t reported (e.g. UL overhead or RU”)*, and we should avoid coming into such a situation. We should make sure that the three aspects are well-understood by the group for all candidate schemes and taken into account when down selection is performed. For testability, although it is also important, we are wondering if it is possible to make conclusions on how easy it is to test certain schemes. Our concern is that this might be somehow based on personal opinions and could therefore open up for very lengthy discussion and debates that would hinder us to converge. The other 3 aspects above are more “hard facts” and can be more easily compared for different schemes. I think testability should be down-prioritized as a criterion.Time required to study and specify seems to be very overlapping with “specification impact”. Among the two I think “Specification impact” is better and we don’t need to use “Time required to study and specify”. Also, how much time a certain scheme will take, depends mostly on ourselves and how we work with it J |
| QC |  | We think another factor we need consider is that whether the benefit of a proposed scheme can be achieved equivalently with Rel-15/16 + UE/gNB implementation.  |
| Futurewei |  | Given the number of schemes, it might be unrealistic for companies to simulate each of the schemes and crosscheck with results from other companies, let alone the possible mis-alignment of simulation assumptions/parameters/modeling by different companies, making the results not comparable. What we suggest for the group is to first agree on the root cause of the issue (i.e., the inaccurate MCS selection issue in URLLC, which the WID is try to address), and the proponent of each of the schemes can then identify how their schemes can solve the issue. For example, if the group agree that the root cause of the issue is the high volatility of interference coupled with the stringent latency requirement of URLLC, the proponent of each of the schemes can then identify how their scheme combat the high volatility of interference. From there, the group can identify commonality of the schemes and reach/compromise on final solution(s). This applies to both Case 1 and Case 2 schemes.That said, during the group’s scheme selection discussion, performance metric, specification impact, and implementation can all be taken into account.  |
| Apple |  | Testability is a key issue for any CSI feedback scheme, with the assumed behaviors/understanding in the base station and UE in one’s simulator, perhaps gains can be demonstrated. However, how infra vendor X is to figure out how to deal with the CSI feedback from vendor Y should be clear. The report should be testable. What is the expected behavior from gNB? A prime example is the CQI report in LTE/NR: if a UE reports a CQI, then the gNB schedules PDSCH not exceeding the CQI reported, then the UE has 10% chance not to be able to receive the PDSCH correctly. The expected gNB behavior has to be clear and what is the UE’s commitment to gNB should also be clear.Also, related to DL power control, how the SINR is calculated is also key since NR DL uses multitones for transmission, the SINR experienced on Res can be different, how a composite SINR is calculated needs to be clarified. |
| vivo |  | Agree with some of the comments above that no need to list “Time required to study and specify (vs. remaining time in R17)” as it is covered somehow by “Specification impact” already.  |
| CATT |  | Agree with Apple’s comment on testability. That is the key issue that new reporting was discussed before but not agreed before. |
| LG |  | To us, the list is fine, however, it is unclear how we use that list for the discussion. Since there are so many factors, and there would be trade-off between factors, i.e., performance gain vs. specification impact. We are not sure how we can define minimal requirement on those factors and prioritize one over others. Maybe we should consider “Time required to study and specify” or specification impact as first priority in terms of feasibility, with minimal performance gain form Rel-15/16. |
| Moderator |  | @Intel: These are valid points, which should be captured under “Performance” row for each scheme.@Mediatek, @Huawei: It would be good to identify these aspects for guiding the study, getting input from as many companies as possible for each scheme. The criteria taken together should guide the decision to move forward or not, I don’t think we can come up with very specific rules for that.@Huawei: Many companies want to consider testability/inter-operability, it is fair to include it in the list of criteria to discuss.@QC: I add a row to capture this aspect@Futurewei: Not sure it would be possible to build consensus on what is a “root cause”, and different schemes target different benefits anyway. @vivo: Instead of “time to study and specify”, I add a row on “maturity” which captures how well defined the solution is at this point. 4-bits subband CQI is an example of solution that is mature/well-defined (it is very clear and there are not that many options). Other schemes have more sub-alternatives and will require longer to study (e.g. CQI/SINR statistics). |

**Question 2-12**: Do you have any other suggestion?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Yes/No | Comments |
| Intel |  | The selection criteria are still not quite clear. Suggest the list of criteria to be composed in descending importance order, e.g. performance and UE implementation could be the most important, while spec impact may be less important if it is manageable overall. |
| HW/HiSi |  | In our view there are 3 categories of schemes for enhancements- These categories have different purposes i) enhancing csi reports for long term channel characteristics, ii) enhancing csi reports for instant channel variations /interference and iii) enhancement for sub-band CQIWe think that for each of the categories we need to define meaningful simulation/interference conditions that help us to evaluate the schemes. We probably need different sets of assumptions for each category Schemes that target for the same category should be possible to compared with each other, also across case 1 and case 2, and they should be evaluated according to the unified simulation assumptions that we decide for this particular category |
| QC |  | Regarding down-selection procedure, we suggest use this criteria “whether the benefit of a proposed scheme can be achieved equivalently with Rel-15/16 + UE/gNB implementation” as the first check point. If a scheme can be equivalently achieved by Rel-15/16 + UE/gNB implementation, there is no point to simulate and further study that scheme.  |
| ZTE |  | For the criteria for further down selection, we think many aspects should be considered and all the listed criteria are important. However, considering the limited time budget in Rel-17, we think the schemes which have small specification impact and require few time for discussion should be considered first. Then, the schemes with better performance gain and less implementation impact should be selected. For the testability, we think the it should be de-prioritized because most of the schemes have no such issue. It can be considered in the last. |
| vivo |  | As commented before, for mixed eMBB/URLLC scenario, the assumptions should be aligned, especially we see large divergence in the assumed eMBB traffic model among companies. If there is no alignment, we doubt whether progress can be made even for next meeting.  |
| Moderator |  | @Intel, Qualcomm, ZTE, LG: Unfortunately, I don’t think we would be able to achieve consensus on a “priority order” for the criteria, and it may not be that useful at the end.@Huawei, vivo: We already have agreed simulation assumptions. For the non-specified assumptions the agreement was that each company reports the values. I agree it would be nice to make further agreements on e.g. eMBB interference, mandatory metrics, etc. but from previous questions to the group it does not seem to be easily achievable.  |

# Topic #3: New reporting (Case 2)

## Summary of issues for Topic #3

For Case 2 new reporting, RAN1 agreed to continue studying with focus on new reporting type based on PDSCH decoding for OLLA performance enhancement. Many companies discuss and evaluate potential benefits of such schemes.

The new reporting type could target improved MCS selection for the initial transmission, or target improved MCS selection for the re-transmission in case of NACK. One company [21] noted that these could be associated with different timelines, since in the latter case (retransmission) the report needs to be transmitted urgently but not in the former case (initial transmission).

**Issue #3-1: Support new reporting for initial transmission**

* Supportive/study further: ZTE [3], Oppo [4], Ericsson [6], CATT [7], Mediatek [9], InterDigital [12], Nokia [13], Sony [14]
	+ Delta SINR quantized as 3-bit feedback [3]
	+ MCS offset compared with last PDSCH [4][7]
		- Concern: limited sampling resolution [9]
	+ Soft-ACK (low margin or high margin) [6][9][12][14]
		- Measurement based on LDPC iterations [6]
		- Related to estimated TB error probability [9]
		- Slow Soft-ACK – reporting may not be same resource as HARQ-ACK [12]
	+ Estimated TB error probability [13]
		- Derived from LLR [13]
* Concerns/questions: Futurewei [2], Huawei [5], Vivo [8], LG [15], Lenovo [16], Samsung [19]
	+ Additional information does not help with bursty interference [2][19]
	+ Not need if accurate CSI can be acquired, should be under CSI framework [5]
	+ Sub-optimal compared to subband CSI with short periodicity [8]
	+ How to translate decoding result in measurement quantity, which PDSCH is considered, priority of new report type compared to existing report types [15]
	+ Whether additional feedback is always sent, jointly or separately encoded with HARQ-ACK, impact on computation delay/PCU [16]
	+ Testing impacts, potential benefits are unclear [19]

**Issue #3-2: Support new reporting for retransmission**

* Support/study further: ZTE [3], Sony [14], Apple [20], Qualcomm [21]
	+ Multi-level NACK feedback based on Delta SINR [3]
	+ Instantaneous MCS/CQI feedback or delta MCS [3][21]
	+ Recommended HARQ redundancy version sequence [20]
	+ Report PDSCH decoding failure reason [14][21]
* Concerns: Intel [10]
	+ Initial transmission is quite robust (.001%-1%) which limits possible gains [10]

**Summary of evaluation results for new reporting Case 2**

ZTE [3], Intel [10], InterDigital [12], Nokia [13], Qualcomm [21] provided system-level evaluation results for some Case 2 schemes. The results are summarized in the Table below.

Table 2. Summary of evaluation results for new reporting Case 2

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Source** | **Scheme** | **Scenario** | **Sample results****(Baseline result in [])** |
| **New reporting for initial transmission** |
| ZTE [3] | Delta SINR | AR/VR | 61% satisfied UEs [50%] 2.3% RU [1.9%] |
| InterDigital [12] | Delta SINR | AR/VR | 99.6% satisfied Ues [85.7%]16.2 PRBs RU [6.7] |
| InterDigital [12] | Delta SINR | Factory | 100% satisfied Ues [53.3%]3.0 PRBs RU [1.6] |
| InterDigital [12] | EP | AR/VR | 90.9% satisfied Ues [85.7%]7.1 PRBs RU [6.7] |
| InterDigital [12] | EP | Factory | 96.1% satisfied Ues [53.3%]2.2 PRBs RU [1.6] |
| InterDigital [12] | Soft-ACK (slow) | AR/VR | 93.8% satisfied Ues [85.7%]7.8 PRBs RU [6.7] |
| InterDigital [12] | Soft-ACK (slow) | Factory | 100% satisfied Ues [53.3%]2.4 PRBs RU [1.6] |
| Nokia [13] | EP | AR/VR | 5 ms 99.9999%-pct latency [2 ms]20% RU [3%] |
| Nokia [13] | EP + Case 1a: Mean + stdev SINR | AR/VR | 1 ms 99.9999%-pct latency [2 ms]6% RU [3%] |
| Nokia [13] | EP | Factory | ~1 ms 99.999%-pct latency [1 ms] |
| Nokia [13] | EPCase 1a: Mean + stdev SINR | Factory | ~1 ms 99.999%-pct latency [1 ms] |
| **New reporting for retransmission** |
| ZTE [3] | Retransmission: Delta SINR (3-bit) | AR/VR | 94% satisfied Ues [50%]33% RU [1.9%] |
| ZTE [3] | Retransmission: Delta MCS (3-bit) | AR/VR | 60% satisfied Ues [50%]1.9% RU [1.9%] |
| Intel [10] | Retransmission: report CSI | AR/VR | 99.35% [99.25%] Ues for 99.99% reliability |
| Qualcomm [21] | Retransmission: Report CQI/MCS | AR/VR (mixed traffic, 20 URLLC Ues) | 100% satisfied Ues [100%]3471 RBs for 2nd Tx [5255] |
| Qualcomm [21] | Retransmission: Report CQI/MCS | AR/VR (mixed traffic, 20 URLLC Ues) | 100% satisfied Ues [100%]5878 RBs for 2nd Tx [7545] |

**Observations on new report types (Case 2)**

* Evaluation results showing percentage of users satisfying reliability and latency requirements (Option 1) or latency statistics using baseline assumptions are available for the following schemes:
	+ For initial transmission: Delta-SINR [3][12]
		- [3][12] show gain in % of satisfied Ues with higher [3] or much higher [12] resource utilization
	+ For initial transmission: BLEP [12][13]
		- [12] shows gain in % of satisfied users, with slightly higher resource utilization
		- [13] shows loss in % of satisfied users in AR/VR scenario unless used in combination with Case 1a
	+ For initial transmission: Soft-ACK (slow) [12]
		- [12] shows gain in % of satisfied users, with higher resource utilization
	+ For retransmission: Delta-SINR [3]
		- [3] shows gain in % of satisfied Ues with much higher resource utilization
	+ For retransmission: CQI/MCS [3][10][21]
		- [3] shows gain in % of satisfied Ues with same resource utilization
		- [10] shows small gain in % of satisfied Ues
		- [21] shows reduction of resource utilization for the retransmissions
* No evaluation result is available for the following schemes:
	+ Initial transmission: MCS offset compared with last PDSCH
	+ Retransmission: Recommended HARQ redundancy version sequence
	+ Retransmission: Report PDSCH decoding failure reason

Considering the limited time available for the WI, it is proposed to narrow down the focus to schemes that are supported by more than one company and for which evaluation results show gain in % satisfied Ues without very large increase of resource utilization.

**FL proposal 9.1-1: For new reporting Case 2, continue study focusing on the following schemes:**

* **For initial transmission: Soft-ACK**
* **For initial transmission: Report block error probability**
* **For retransmission: Report CQI/MCS with NACK**

## E-mail discussion (1st round) for Topic #3

As explained in the above, FL proposal 9.1-1 is to prioritize further study on schemes for available evaluations show gain in terms of UE satisfaction/latency metric in a scenario following baseline assumptions agreed in RAN1#102-e. This is considering the available time since RAN1#102-e (>4 months) and the limited time for R17.

From the submitted contributions, one can also observe that a lot of the schemes that would be down-selected seem to have very limited support, typically having been proposed by the same company for 2-3 meetings without gathering interest from additional companies.

**Question 3-1**:Do you think RAN1 should spend additional efforts on a Case 2 scheme not listed under FL proposal 9.1-1? (Please answer even if you are not proponent). If yes and you are proponent, please explain how you would convince additional companies considering that these schemes were already proposed in earlier meetings without gathering more support.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Yes/No | Comments |
| Futurewei | No | It is unclear to us how the new reporting quantities in new reporting Case 2 could provide information about the interference at future PDCCH/PDSCH reception time due to the large variation of interference, and how the new reporting quantities can help gNB improve MCS selection for the future PDCCH/PDSCH transmission considering the low latency requirements in URLLC. |
| Samsung | Yes | As support for each proposal is very thin, it will be good to have an analysis of pros-cons for each scheme by all companies and may then proceed with 2-3 proposals having the best trade-offs. We see little difference between evaluation results from 1-2 proponent companies and no evaluation results for the purposes of down-selection. We also proposed to have the gNB configure the UE to append ~2 bits to the HARQ-ACK codebook for indicating the number of actual NACKs (based on TB decoding). That enables DTX/NACK differentiation which allows for OLLA and for PDCCH link adaptation with minimal overhead and no additional UE computational requirements. That proposal was not captured. |
| HW/HiSi | No | We think that the schemes for case 2 (“PDSCH decoding for OLLA performance enhancement”) are not well suited to enhance the CSI reporting in order to provide the gNB scheduler with better information for MCS selection.The PDSCH decoding result can only give some information about the PRBs that currently are scheduled. The situation in other parts of the channel remains unknown to the gNB scheduler. Therefore, the gNB scheduler has no idea if an assignment on other PRBs might be better in the next transmission. Also, even if the next transmission is scheduled on the same PRBs again, the reported result would only be valid for a short time. If the next transmission is later (maybe 3ms after the previous), the reported information is already outdated. This is a fundamental difference compared to A-CSI reports which can report the channel state for the entire band and which can be scheduled prior to the next PDSCH transmission, so that they provide fresh information.If the CSI is reported accurately, then there is in our view no need for enhancements on OLLA. |
| Apple |  | We can see soft NACK and soft ACK are two major directions in Case 2 study. While soft-ACK is captured in FL proposal 9.1-1, soft NACK is not captured at the same level. The categorization of Proposal 9.1-1 can be changed to **FL proposal 9.1-1: For new reporting Case 2, continue study focusing on the following schemes:*** **For initial transmission: Soft-ACK**
* **For initial transmission: Report block error probability**
* **For initial transmission and retransmission: ~~Report CQI/MCS with NACK~~ soft NACK**
 |
| Sony | Yes | Soft NACK & Soft ACK are two sides of the same coin. If Soft ACK is used, we would anyhow requires 2 bits giving 4 states which could easily contain a Soft NACK. So perhaps we can just call the scheme Soft HARQ-ACK. |
| Intel | No | Although the list needs further refinement / reduction |
| Nokia | No | Proposal from FL is correctly capturing the summary of the most suitable proposals for the next levels of evaluations or discussions.  |
| OPPO | Yes | We have the concern for having different reporting schemes between initial transmission and retransmissions, if it is still possible for UE to mistaken the retransmission as the initial one. |
| LG | No | We are fine to downselect but it should be discussed how gNB utilize those information.  |
| QC |  | Quite a few companies, QC, Ericsson, Nokia, ZTE already provided simulation results to show the gain of case 2 new report. The scheme has been there for 3 meetings. An opponent company not proving simulation results for this scheme should not be the reason to slow down the progress of this scheme in RAN1. Regarding the proposal, we have a minor comment on the proposal, the second bullet is just an example of first bullet. The second bullet can be absorbed into the first bullet with editorial change such as “**For initial transmission: report Soft-ACK information, e.g., CQI/MCS, block error probability, number of decoder iterations, etc**” |
| vivo | No | For the new reporting case 2, it is not clear how the reporting information can benefit for the gNB scheduling for retransmission and a new transmission.1. With the new reporting case 2, some additional information on can be reported based on PDSCH decoding for OLLA performance enhancement for retransmission. However, it should be pointed out that the information is obtained based on the scheduled frequency resource. In fact, if gNB schedules a PDSCH for a UE on a given set of PRBs and UE fails to decode the PDSCH, it would be safer for gNB to schedule the retransmission for this UE on a different set of PRBs, since UE may occur strong interference or large fading in the PRBs for initial transmission. In this sense, reporting the channel/interference information only based on the initially scheduled subbands would not be useful.
2. when the new reporting case 2 is applied for initial transmission, the reporting channel/interference information may be expired and not applicable for a new transmission if the new transmission is scheduled with a period of time after the last transmission. Especially for the burst traffic for URLLC, the reporting information based on last scheduled PDSCH decoding is not sufficient.
 |
| DOCOMO | No | We are fine with the down-selection. |
| CATT | Yes | We would like to further study that UE reports MCS or MCS offset in addition to HARQ-ACK to enhance OLLA. |
| ZTE |  | In our understanding, when the network receives the feedback from the UE, the feedback can be used to enhance OLLA mechanism for the next scheduling. The next scheduling could be initial transmission or retransmission, especially for a different HARQ process. Therefore, we don’t know why it is emphasized that soft-ACK can only be used for initial transmission and soft-NACK can only be used for retransmission. A clarification would be better.SINR is another type of CQI/MCS. It can avoid the error introduced by the UE when the UE change the SINR to MCS/CQI. In addition, it may have more finer granularity than the CQI/MCS. Therefore, this raw metric can provide more precise information to the gNB so that gNB can perform more appropriate scheduling scheme for the next transmission. It is also observed delta SINR can also provide prominent performance gain in terms of the percentage of the satisfied Ues according to the simulation. Therefore, we think this method should be included and the following updates are proposed.**FL proposal 9.1-1: For new reporting Case 2, continue study focusing on the following schemes:*** **For initial transmission: Soft-ACK**
* **For initial transmission: Report block error probability**
* **For initial transmission or retransmission: ~~Report CQI/MCS with~~ soft-NACK**

For the soft-NACK, we think (delta) CQI, (delta) MCS, delta SINR can be considered and delta SINR is the best choice. |
| Ericsson | No | We can support FL proposal 9.1-1, with edits below. The list is enough for further study. We share similar concern as several other companies, why these schemes are limited to initial tx or retx only. Thus these condition should be removed: ~~For initial transmission~~; ~~For retransmission:~~. For 3rd bullet of FL proposal 9.1-1: suggest change to “~~For retransmission:~~ Report CQI/MCS with ACK/NACK”. In our view, the new report should be designed for both ACK and NACK. Otherwise, HARQ-ACK codebook designed will be to complicated and conditioned on UE decoding outcome. If the new report is triggered by NACK only, the report is event-based and requires blind decoding on gNB receiver.  |
| Moderator |  | @Samsung: I captured the scheme “1-2 bits in a Type-2 HARQ-ACK codebook to indicate a number of NACK values” under PDCCH link adaptation. I understand that the wording of the agreement from RAN1#103-e technically allows interpretation “PDSCH decoding for OLLA PDCCH performance enhancement” but this was clearly not the intention. In any case, there is no evaluation result showing benefit for this scheme either.@HW/Hisi: In our understand, the motivation/potential benefit for Case 2 scheme is not related to bursty interference but rather to improve OLLA considering the very low target BLER.@Apple, ZTE: For progress it is preferable to not generalize using terms that are not well defined from the submitted input. The meaning of “Soft-ACK” is clear from e.g. [6], but in my understanding there is no clear definition/proposal for “Soft-NACK” from the submitted contributions, and no evaluation other than for the scheme of reporting (delta)-CQI/MCS or delta-SINR.@Sony, Ericsson: As explained in [21], it is not necessarily the case that the information in case of “ACK” (Soft-ACK) would be reported together with the information in case of “NACK” (MCS/CQI). The latter information is much more urgent. So it is too early to decide to bundle the two together at this point.@Oppo: In the schemes, the UE does not need to know whether it is initial or retransmission, but only if the result is ACK or NACK.@QC: I understand what you mean, because “Soft-ACK” can be derived from estimation of block error probability. However, I would rather still keep them separate for now since they were evaluated separately.@ZTE: can you clarify why you think “delta SINR” is the best choice? In my understanding, your results [3] showed big increase of resource utilization for this one, which is why I had not included it. |

**Question 3-2**: Do you have any question for clarification, or any comment, on the available evaluation results?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Yes/No | Comments |
| Intel |  | Question to source [12]:Why classical OLLA based on ACK/NACK has been applied to “baseline” although it can even degrade performance, as discussed by companies? Did you check the performance w/o any OLLA only based on the reported CSI? May be the source of gains comparing to “baseline” is just in correcting the faulty ACK/NACK based OLLA? |
| InterDigital |  | Yes, we also ran without any OLLA. The results are about the same as “baseline” OLLA for AR/VR (88.1% vs 85.7%) but much worse for Factory (14.5% vs 53.3%) in satisfied Ues. |
| Moderator |  | Question to source [21]:The resource utilization gain is shown within the “retransmission” only. What is the overall resource utilization gain over all transmissions? |

**Question 3-3**: Do you think the evaluation methodology and assumptions for the schemes are adequate? If not, do you have any suggestion on how to update it to (more) fairly assess the potential benefit of the proposed schemes?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Yes/No | Comments |
| Samsung | No | Alignment of simulation assumptions and calibration, with multiple companies presenting results, would have been proper for evaluations but it is well understood/appreciated that was not at all feasible under the current working nitialons and with a very large number of candidate schemes. |
| HW/HiSi | No | The simulation results are not using frequent CSI reports or CSI enhancements for comparison. Then it is difficult to see the gain of the proposed scheme for case 2.If more studies are done, we suggest that simulations should be carried out on top of fast CSI measurement/report, or at least they should be compared with a more frequent P-CSI configuration. According to our observation, this is not done in the simulations that have been carried out in this round. The assumptions in the simulations are usually long channel coherence time (10ms) and a large P-CSI periodicity (10-20ms). Also, shorter interference bursts don’t seem to be modeled.  |
| Nokia |  | We think companies should evaluate all narrow down schemes in next RAN1 meeting, and we will try to do that to enable down selection among narrow down schemes. Having lot of schemes to evaluate does not work.In summary, in this RAN #104-e meeting, we should pick only a sub-set of schemes, based on the results provided.  |
| Vivo | N | We have the same concern as for case 11. Companies are using totally different assumptions for interference modelling. Not sure if the proposed scheme can still be beneficial when the interference assumption is changed.
2. The proposed enhancement are not compared with the best basline, i.e. full sub-band reporting with short CSI periodicity.
 |
| Ericsson |  | To properly evaluate the different schemes, link level simulations may be useful. In several of the companies evaluations, system level nitialons are done where it is not clearly described how the estimation of the BLEP/margin/SINRoffset is carried out. Not modelling this estimation may give results not properly showing the realistic performance of the schemes. |
| Moderator |  | @Samsung: Hopefully we can reduce the number of candidate schemes at this meeting. It would be useful to identify what simulation assumption(s) would need to be more aligned, beyond what we agreed in RAN1#103-e?@ HW/HiSi: My understanding is that coherence time and interference bursts derive naturally from the scenarios we agreed on and which were identified as relevant for URLLC.@vivo: Can you clarify what you mean by “different assumptions for interference modelling”? my understanding is that as long as we use the agreed assumptions and scenarios from RAN1#102-e, the assumptions in terms of interference should be same? |

**Question 3-4**: Any other suggestion on how to make progress on Case 2 new reporting?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Yes/No | Comments |
| HW/HiSi | Yes | According to our discussion on question 3-1 our current view is that case 2 does not need to be studied further.It would be good if proponents of OLLA schemes can clarify how the concerns we raised in Q 3-1 can be overcome. |
| Nokia | Yes | Narrow down the category only considering initial transmission. For retransmission, it is not feasible to adjust MCS while satisfying the same TBS indication. So, it is not a realistic case for OLLA. |
| QC |  | To Nokia, soft-NACK related info is much important than soft-ACK. For ACK, OLLA still works the feedback is just side info to help base station optimize resource utilization. But for soft-NACK for reTx, it is critical information to tell base station “Your OLLA is away 10dB!” (Just an example). gNB need this info to jump start the OLLA to the correct operation point so the reTx can get through.For reTx, with same TB and lower MCS, Yes gNB need to increase RB useage. With the new/extended RBs, gNB can play conservatively by apply additional backoff on top of the 10dB backoff it knows.  |
| MediaTek | Yes | We share the same view as Nokia, the focus should be on the schemes that target initial transmission. As retransmissions occur very rarely, any gain from enhancing the re-tx will be marginal. |
| InterDigital | Yes | The gain of “retransmission-based” scheme is likely higher when the scheduler operates with a higher BLER for the initial transmission.Suggest that we agree on a “resource utilization” metric that reflects the utilization overall all transmissions, not just for retransmissions. Otherwise, if the % of satisfied Ues is 100% it is very hard to assess the actual gain at system-level. |

Summary

* 9 companies agree to downselect (not study further) the schemes not listed in FL proposal 9.1-1
* 2 companies have concerns about the wording “initial transmission” vs “retransmission” in FL proposal 9.1-1.
* 2 companies would prefer to combine/unify feedback regardless of ACK or NACK for the PDSCH
	+ However, this assumes same timeline for both types of feedback
* Some companies would like to keep (or add) some schemes:
	+ 1 company would like to add “1-2 bits in a Type-2 HARQ-ACK codebook to indicate a number of NACK values” in the list
		- There is no evaluation result available for this scheme
	+ 1 company would like to add “report MCS/MCS offset in case of ACK”
		- There is no evaluation result available for this scheme
	+ 1 company would like to add “report delta SINR” in case of NACK
		- There is evaluation result available for this scheme

Similar to Case 1, the downselection is based on availability of evaluation results that follows simulation assumptions agreed in RAN1#102-e.

Several companies suggested to further align / calibrate certain simulation assumptions for future evaluations.

In view of the input, moderator proposes the following:

**FL proposal 9.2-1: For new reporting Case 2, continue study focusing on the following candidate schemes, aiming for further downselection:**

* **For the case of successful PDSCH decoding: Soft-ACK or slow Soft-ACK**
* **For the case of successful PDSCH decoding: Report block error probability**
* **For the case of failed PDSCH decoding: Report (delta) CQI/MCS/SINR**

## E-mail discussion (2nd round) for Topic #3

**Question 3-5**:Please indicate if FL proposal 9.2-1 is acceptable?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Yes/No | Comments |
| OPPO | No | As commented on reflector, this proposal define “schemes” whose applicability is dynamically dependent on the receiver’s decoding status (succeed vs. fail). We understand those schemes are proposed to use the decoding status to make the performance better, but it does not mean the ON/OFF of scheme itself would also depend on decoding status. We wonder whether the proposal 9.2-1 could mean either of following logic:a). If new case-2 report is multiplexed with HARQ-ACK, it means the report format (which can be ACK/NACK dependent) is determined by report content (given ACK/NACK is part of report). This is likely a chicken-egg problem. b). If new case-2 report is sent independently from HARQ-ACK, it means an equivalence of 2-stage UCI on air-interface (ACK/NACK first, CSI with case-2 info as the second), which seems a brand-new topic in RAN1.At least “Report (delta) CQI/MCS/SINR” can also be allowed for the case of successful PDSCH decoding and therefore a standalone scheme regardless decoding status.  |
| Vivo |  | We have following questions/comments from 1st round of discussion, hope to hear some answer before we agree to work on case 2 further. For the new reporting case 2, it is not clear how the reporting information can benefit for the gNB scheduling for retransmission and a new transmission.1. With the new reporting case 2, some additional information on can be reported based on PDSCH decoding for OLLA performance enhancement for retransmission. However, it should be pointed out that the information is obtained based on the scheduled frequency resource. In fact, if gNB schedules a PDSCH for a UE on a given set of PRBs and UE fails to decode the PDSCH, it would be safer for gNB to schedule the retransmission for this UE on a different set of PRBs, since UE may occur strong interference or large fading in the PRBs for initial transmission. In this sense, reporting the channel/interference information only based on the initially scheduled subbands would not be useful.\
2. when the new reporting case 2 is applied for initial transmission, the reporting channel/interference information may be expired and not applicable for a new transmission if the new transmission is scheduled with a period of time after the last transmission. Especially for the burst traffic for URLLC, the reporting information based on last scheduled PDSCH decoding is not sufficient.
 |
| QC | NO | Soft-ACK and soft-NACK, i.e., the 1st and 3rd bullet, can work together and both can be used to improve OLLA at gNB. We don’t see any need to do down selection. We should support both. The second bullet is not needed. “block error probability” is just an example of Soft-ACK information. No need to list it separately. Furthermore, we don’t see motivation to report “block error probability” directly. Converting “block error probability” into CQI and reporting CQI is more reasonable and it can reuse Rel-15 CSI reporting framework. We don’t see the need to introduce this new reporing item in CSI report. To OPPO: To clarify, at least in our understanding, to make case 2 design simple, when case 2 report is enabled (say by RRC), it is always “on”, regardless of PDSCH decode pass or fail. If pass, it reports soft-ACK; if fail, it reports soft-NACK. That is why I commented no need to do down selection between soft-ACK and soft-NACK. Both should be supported.To VIVO question 1: Soft-NACK related info is important for retransmission. For example, based on PDSCH decoding, UE figures out the decoding SNR is 10dB lower than decodable SNR with scheduled MCS, it is critical to tell base station “Your OLLA is off by 10dB!” (Just an example). gNB need this info to jump start the OLLA to the correct operation point so the reTx can get through. For reTx, it is true that gNB need to increase RB useage. With the new/extended RBs, gNB can play conservatively by apply additional backoff on top of the 10dB backoff it knows. In short, it is much better to feedback “Your OLLA is off by 10dB” than feedback nothing. To VIVO question 2: You point out exactly the motivation to introduce report of experiation time, which is proposed by us 😊 |
| Vivo2 |  | Follow-up based on the response above from QC.Our concern for case 2 is that, initial transmission failure may be caused by strong sub-band interference so that it would be safer for gNB to schedule the retransmission in a different sub-band than the initial transmission in order to increaset the successful rate of the retransmission. In this scenario, case 2 report does not provide any information for the different sub-band used for retransmsison thus the retransmission is basically blind scheduling. Case 1 reporting, however, can provide more sub-band information that facilitate the gNB scheduling of retransmission.  |
| Intel |  | To not give impression that Case 2 family is supported by this agreement, would like to modify as follows:* For new reporting Case 2, continue study focusing on the following candidate schemes~~, aiming for further downselection~~

Further, we wonder if delta CQI/MCS/SINR reporting is aligned with RAN1#103-e agreement that “For Case-2 new reporting, continue studying with focus on the new reporting type based on PDSCH decoding …”.Overall, this type of scheme should fundamentally have marginal improvement since optimizes retransmission allocation, that happens in < 0.1% for URLLC use cases! Claims that it can be used for initial transmission are also weak – this report could only be triggered after a rare failure, thus not adding much additional information to the regular CSI reports.Then, let’s delete the last scheme/bullet.* ~~For the case of failed PDSCH decoding: Report (delta) CQI/MCS/SINR~~
 |
| Nokia | partially, Yes | Support the direction of the proposal, but it would make sense that we discuss OLLA considering nitial transmission. There were some replies before saying that adjustments can be made for the next transmissions as well. We would like to know more details about the following. If the initial transmission fails, and if gNB planned to send the same TBS, how the gNB guarantee that it will use UE’s feedback and OLLA algorithm with the limited (PRB, MCS) combinations to support retransmission of that TB? What would be the assumption at the gNB side on Ues soft combining? In re-transmission, the most significant role is played by the RV, scheduled resource location, the number of layers, modulation order, beam, etc. There is nothing much we get out from selecting a different MCS with a lower target coding rate as your RV anyways can effectively provide the lower rate. Why should Ran1 introduce a solution that only helps on retransmission but not OLLA operation where the motivation of OLLA is to have efficient resource utilization while supporting reliability and latency targets (OLLA is not something that benefits you in the short term retransmission adjustment)?We think there is a fundamental issue with using OLLA enhancements for retransmissions and would like clarification.  |
| MediaTek |  | We agree with Intel’s changes to avoid the impression that soft-ACK is supported. |
| ZTE | Yes | We are fine with the proposal. |
| Hw/HiSI | No | We see severe technical drawbacks with the proposed schemes compared to case 1.For all schemes in the proposal, the provided information is outdated quickly. If the next transmission is not sent very shortly after the previous one,, then the provided information does not help the scheduler anymore. This is different to CSI-RS based reports that can be better aligned with the data transmission pattern. Also, the information provided to the gNB is only valid for the scheduled PRBs and does not help the scheduler to assign other parts of the band,We propose to either down-prioritize the case 2, or to merge the schemes from case 2 with case 1 and categorize them according to their taget (use case) We disagree the modification from Intel, to not further downselect within case 2 only. We could maybe either compare case 1 and case 2 as a whole, or merge the schemes from case 1 and case 2 according to their use case. Then a fair comparison can be done among different schemes for the same target |
| Sony | Yes | We have similar views with QC, i.e. Soft-ACK and Soft-NACK can be one scheme rather than separate. If we look at all these schemes on the table, they are basically different derivation for Soft-ACK and Soft-NACK, e.g. delta CQI/SNR/MCS is just another Soft-NACK reporting method. Perhaps we can have one proposal, i.e. to support Soft-ACK and Soft-NACK and we can discuss how to generate these Soft-ACK/NACK, e.g. based on LLR, delta CQI/SNR/MCS/BLER. |
| Samsung | Partial Yes | OK with the direction, not OK with the items as they have not been discussed and are not clear (for example, there is no defined way for a UE to determine BLER, unclear how this can be reasonably done). As all items relate with TB decoding metrics, it would be preferable (and possibly easier to agree) to continue with a general FFS on reporting of metrics associated with TB decoding, continue discussion at this meeting to formulate specifics of each item (including possible simulation assumptions), and continue with selection at the next meeting. |
| Lenovo, Motorola Mobility |  | We are ok to further study the merits of triggering for case 2 report using the same PUCCH resource as that used for HARQ-ACK for the CSI reporting (as commented for question 1-5). |
| LG | No | We have similar view to Qualcomm. It is not clear to us what each schemes means. It should be clarified what UE measures and what UE reports for each scheme. For example, it is not clarified how UE determines delta offset for third scheme. In addition, we think it is not necessary to categorize schemes with whether to decoding fails or not. As Intel mentioned, decoding failure is highly rare case in URLLC transmission. It seems not reasonable to study with aiming to such situation. Also, UE can report CSI regardless of HARQ-ACK information.  |
| Futurewei | No | As we commented previously, it is unclear to us how the new reporting quantities in Case 2 could provide information about the interference at future PDCCH/PDSCH reception time due to the large variation of interference, and how the new reporting quantities can help gNB improve MCS selection for the future PDCCH/PDSCH transmission considering the low latency requirements in URLLC. |
| InterDigital | Yes |  |
| Apple |  | Qualcomm and Sony raised good points on soft ACK and soft NACK. Depending the target of the first Tx BLER, both can be motivated. |
| Moderator |  | @OPPO: I understand the concerns, but these are second level of detail. First we need to establish the potential gain of each scheme and only after we find what brings the gain we can consider these other aspects of the design, including whether we support combination. @Qualcomm: I understand your point about having supporting more than one scheme possibly working together, but first we need to properly evaluate the gain of each scheme.@Samsung: Agree that it would be good to clarify the derivation of metrics at least for evaluation.  |

**Question 3-6**:Do you think we should align link models for the estimation of 1) High/low margin for soft-ACK, 2) BLEP, 3) delta CQI/MCS/SINR? If yes, what model should be used?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Yes/No | Comments |
| QC |  | In our understanding, how to estimate 1) High/low margin for soft-ACK, 2) BLEP, 3) delta CQI/MCS/SINR from PDSCH decoding statistics is purely UE implementation. How a company implement this in simulator seems not impacting the end result, which is either #UE meeting URLLC requirement, or system resourece utilization, or system overall throughput/latency…, as long as the simulation assumption is aligned. We don’t see the need to align the method/model that companies use to map PDSCH decoding statistics to the estimation of 1) High/low margin for soft-ACK, 2) BLEP, 3) delta CQI/MCS/SINR. Can Moderator please clarify what is the intention to do this? |
| Nokia |  | We think some effort on having a table describing what the schemes we shall evaluate will be useful. Or else, we need to have a table like last time with more details that companies would like to have when evaluating other proposals. If the above proposal gets agreed upon, we could ask a set of questions about each scheme so proponents can clarify to cross-check.  |

**Question 3-7**:Do you have any other view on possible further alignment of evaluation assumptions?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Yes/No | Comments |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

Summary

* FL proposal 9.2-1 seems acceptable as is to 3 companies
* 3 companies (Qualcomm, Intel, Apple) have concern about “downselection” since the schemes could work together
* 1 company (OPPO) has concern about the potential dependency of the feedback on the decoding status
* 2 companies (Samsung, LG) have concerns that the schemes are not sufficiently well-defined
* 2 companies (Intel, Nokia) think we should down-select the schemes based on failed PDSCH decoding because it is unlikely to provide gain.
* 3 companies (Vivo, HW, Futurewei) have concerns about Case 2 schemes in general and think it cannot provide gain.

The following updated FL proposal is to address the concern about downselection and aims at providing details in view of further evaluation.

**FL proposal 9.2-2: For new reporting Case 2, continue study focusing on the following candidate schemes, ~~aiming for further downselection~~:**

* **For the case of successful PDSCH decoding: Soft-ACK or slow Soft-ACK**
* **For the case of successful PDSCH decoding: Report block error probability**
* **For the case of failed PDSCH decoding: Report (delta) CQI/MCS/SINR**

**Aim to provide details on how each metric is derived for the evaluation in RAN1#104-e.**

## E-mail discussion (3rd round) for Topic #3

For new reporting Case 2, the moderator identifies the following list:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Scheme** | **New report quantity** | **Target/benefit** |
| Decoding margin [6][12] | Indication of whether decoded PDSCH pass (fail) with high margin or low margin.May be reported for each occasion or aggregated for multiple occasions | Successful PDSCH:Reduce BLER of 1st transmission (assists OLLA)Failed PDSCH:Scheduler knows appropriate parameter (MCS) for retransmission |
| Block error probability [12][13] | Indication of (log) of block error probability |
| (Delta) CQI/MCS/SINR [3][4][7][21] | Indication of transmission parameter (in units of CQI/MCS/SINR) that would result in successful retransmission (with target BLEP) |
| HARQ redundancy version sequence [20] | Indication of recommended HARQ redundancy version sequence | Scheduler knows the best HARQ redundancy version sequence to use |
| Reason for NACK [14][21] | Indication of whether NACK is due to radio propagation or strong spike in interference | Scheduler knows whether to switch beam or change other transmission parameters. Scheduler can also decide on the SNR step size used in an OLLA, e.g. if a NACK is caused by spike in interference, then a smaller reduction in SNR step size is used compared to when the NACK is caused by poor radio condition. |
| Number of NACK values [19] | Indication of the number of NACK values among NACK/DTX values | Scheduler knows whether to adapt PDSCH (in OLLA) or PDCCH |

**Question 3-8**: Do you think the above list is complete/correct? If not, please suggest correction?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Yes/No | Comments |
| Intel | Yes | As commented to Case 1, we think it is important to have a separate column with simulation support |
| MediaTek |  | * For the scheme “Block error probability” we should add the following:

“Indication of (log) of block error probability, or delta-BLER (e.g. delta-BLER = BLER\_reference – estimated BLER for the PDSCH)”.* For “(Delta) CQI/MCS/SINR”, we should add the following:

“A parameter (in units of CQI/MCS/SINR) that indicates the difference between the actual-MCS (or estimated SINR) for the PDSCH and the required MCS (or SINR) to achieve a specific BLER target”. |
| Sony | Yes | We added further benefits to “Reason for NACK” item. |
| QC |  | We suggest proponents of each scheme to add more details on the following aspects: what decoding information is used to derive the report quantity? how the report quantity is derived? Does the derivation method uniformly work for all mod orders? how to quantize the report quantity? how many bits are used in quantization? Without this information available, companies cannot simulate others’ scheme to do cross check.  |
| ZTE |  | The submitted simulation results can be added in the table |
| Futurewei |  | On the “Target/benefit” column, Since the root cause of the issue (i.e., the inaccurate MCS selection issue in URLLC, which the WID is try to address) is the high volatility of interference coupled with the stringent latency requirement of URLLC, we suggest the proponent of each of the schemes can identify how their schemes can combat the high volatility of interference.  |
| Apple |  | Testability is a key issue for any CSI feedback scheme, with the assumed behaviors/understanding in the base station and UE in one’s simulator, perhaps gains can be demonstrated. However, how infra vendor X is to figure out how to deal with the CSI feedback from vendor Y should be clear. The report should be testable. What is the expected behavior from gNB? A prime example is the CQI report in LTE/NR: if a UE reports a CQI, then the gNB schedules PDSCH not exceeding the CQI reported, then the UE has 10% chance not to be able to receive the PDSCH correctly. The expected gNB behavior has to be clear and what is the UE’s commitment to gNB should also be clear. |
| Samsung |  | Feasibility and testability need to first be established.Then, for simulations, the UE procedure to obtain the metrics needs to be described together with the quantization levels (e.g. corresponding to steps of 1 dB, or 2 dB, …, or the MCS equivalent steps). This is important because the whole BLER curve (e.g. between a hard ACK at 10-5 and a soft NACK at BLER=10-1, is only ~5 dB). If there is to be any robustness to interference variations, only one quantization level seems possible. Whether and how information from multiple decoding results is averaged/combined into a single report needs to be described. Further, the gNB can also perform such “deltas” in link adaptation and obtain new OLLA statistics. If delta\_MCS is reported, the gNB action seems well defined/understood. However, it is not defined for any other metric. As the two first proposals (decoding margin, BLER) have a basic commonality of indicating a margin, consider merging all of them into a single proposal – i.e. for the UE to report a delta\_MCS (also easiest of all to test).We do not think there is any benefit for the UE to indicate preferred RV sequence (because at low BLERs or for small TBs, the RV sequence has negligible impact) or the reason for NACK (practically impossible to test or define). **Consider study only for delta\_MCS from the first 3 schemes. Do not further consider the fourth and fifth schemes.** OLLA improvements assume the gNB is capable of OLLA and soft-ACK/soft-NACK assume existence of hard ACK or hard NACK. But NACK is only possible in case of 1-2 HARQ-ACK bits but it not possible for any other number of HARQ-ACK bits (reported state is NACK/DTX). Considering operation in TDD systems and considering that NACK corresponds to a much wider SINR range than soft-ACK/soft-NACK, any OLLA scheme should also incorporate reporting of hard NACK. That does not require any new tests/UE procedures/… - the UE only needs to include 2 bits in a HARQ-ACK codebook to indicate number of NACKs. **Enable conventional OLLA – UE reports number of NACKs.** |
| vivo |  | * + - 1. We agree with apple and Samsung comments about testability, this is especially important for most of case 2 schemes as the reporting quantities are totally different from current CQI.
			2. Similar comment as to case-1, suggest to add additional columns to capture specification and implementation impact analysis.
			3. It is our understanding that most of case 2 schemes are based on new measurement resources (i.e. PDSCH), rather than the CSI-RS/CSI-IM that is currently used, but not sure what measurement resource is used in “(Delta) CQI/MCS/SINR” scheme. It would be good to achieve some common understanding on this.
 |
| CATT |  | For delta MCS, our thinking is that UE reports the MCS offset level compared with the latest PDSCH transmission. |
| LG |  | For all of scheme, it should be clarified how UE generate such information. If UE derive BLER, CQI from PDSCH decoding result, it seem highly up to UE implementation which is not testable itself.For Target/benefit, it is not reasonable to separate successful/failed cases. At least for URLLC, new CSI reporting should be useful for any PDSCH decoding result since most of PDSCH would be successful. If reporting depends ACK, UE has to derive CSI for almost transmission meaninglessly. Or if reporting depends NACK, gNB may not get information in order to adjust MCS accurately. |
| Moderator |  | @Qualcomm, Samsung: I added your questions to the template for each of the concerned scheme.@Others, please see my answers in Topic 2. |
| Nokia |  | On comment on “Delta CQI/MCS/SINR:”: UE cannot know what PHY layer BLERtarget gNB applies to each transmission (this is gNB scheduler decision with the available latency and required reliability for the service). The best that UE could do is to use an assumed BLERtarget (unless gNB e.g. indicates BLERtarget in DCI). This is a weakness/problem since there is a disconnect between the applied and assumed BLERtargets |

# Topic #4: Other enhancements

Contributions discuss enhancements that do not fall in one of the above categories.

## Summary of issues for Topic #4

2 companies propose to enhance CSI feedback for PDCCH for R17 URLLC.

**Issue #4-1: Support CSI feedback for PDCCH**

* Support: Samsung [19], Qualcomm [21]
	+ Motivations
		- PDCCH needs to be at least as reliable as PDSCH [19][21]
		- OLLA not possible for PDCCH because gNB cannot distinguish between NACK and DTX for multi-bit HARQ-ACK [19]
		- CSI for PDCCH cannot be derived from CSI for PDSCH as coding scheme, resource (coreset), TCI state, DMRS configuration are different [21]
		- Increased PDCCH blocking/overhead if PDCCH is scheduled too conservatively [21]
	+ Candidate solutions
		- 1-2 bits in a Type-2 HARQ-ACK codebook to indicate a number of NACK values [19]
		- Tri-state HARQ-ACK [21]
* No support: Ericsson [6], Intel [10]
	+ Can use rank1 restriction which is anyway useful for URLLC [6]
	+ Does not need to be more accurate than PDSCH link adaptation for small allocation [6]
	+ Main challenge is bursty interference which can be addressed by statistical CSI [6]
	+ Code rate / resource adaptation for PDCCH is very coarse [6][10]
	+ RSRP, L1-SINR, DTX of HARQ-ACK can be used [10]

**Observations for CSI feedback for PDCCH**

* 2 companies see the benefit of supporting CSI feedback for PDCCH as ensuring URLLC reliability while avoiding too conservative PDCCH resource allocation.
* 2 companies think that existing mechanisms (e.g. CSI feedback, DTX, L3 measurements) are sufficient and/or that statistical CSI would be more helpful for PDCCH link adaptation.
* No evaluation result is available for the proposed enhancements.
* In RAN1#103-e, 13 companies supported proposal to not further study this.

Several companies propose to support configuration of high-priority for P-CSI/SP-CSI or A-CSI on PUCCH (if supported). During RAN1#102-e, it was suggested that this issue could be discussed in AI 8.3.3.

**Issue #4-2: Support priority index 1 for P-CSI/SP-CSI/A-CSI on PUCCH**

* Support for P-CSI/SP-CSI:
	+ Yes: Intel [10]
	+ No: CATT [7], ZTE [3]
* Support for A-CSI (if supported):
	+ Yes: ZTE [3], CATT [7], Panasonic [17], NTT DOCOMO [22]

The following miscellaneous proposed enhancements do not neatly fall in one of the above categories:

* Reduce CQI report content and define new CQI report types to reduce CSI processing time [4]
* Specify CSI enhancements to better fit the needs of SPS PDSCH(s) [6]
* Enhancements for interference measurements, time restriction and resource configuration: Nokia [13]
* Reconfigure definition of CSI reference resource to better align with typical URLLC payload sizes: Nokia [13]
* Split CSI report in multiple parts and multiplex as they become available: Lenovo [16]
* Link MCS table to priority indicator: Samsung [19]
* UE request for CSI measurement to update CSI for a new Tx-Rx beam pair: Qualcomm [21]
* A-CSI on PUCCH multiplexed on PUSCH repetition type B: NTT DOCOMO [22]

## E-mail discussion (1st round) for Topic #4

TBD

# References

1. RP-201310 Revised WID: Enhanced IIoT and URLLC support for NR, Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell.
2. R1-2100037 CSI feedback enhancements for URLLC FUTUREWEI
3. R1-2100102 Discussion on CSI feedback enhancements for eURLLC ZTE
4. R1-2100182 CSI feedback enhancements for URLLC OPPO
5. R1-2100227 CSI feedback enhancements Huawei, HiSilicon
6. R1-2100269 CSI Feedback Enhancements for IIoT/URLLC Ericsson
7. R1-2100377 CSI feedback enhancements CATT
8. R1-2100437 CSI feedback enhancements for Rel-17 URLLC vivo
9. R1-2100575 CSI feedback enhancements for URLLC MediaTek Inc.
10. R1-2100650 CSI feedback enhancements for URLLC/IIoT Intel Corporation
11. R1-2100790 Discussion on CSI feedback enhancements Spreadtrum Communications
12. R1-2100830 CSI feedback enhancements InterDigital, Inc.
13. R1-2100835 CSI feedback enhancements for URLLC/IIoT use cases Nokia, Nokia Shanghai Bell
14. R1-2100856 Considerations on CSI feedback enhancements Sony
15. R1-2100881 Discussion on CSI feedback enhancements for URLLC LG Electronics
16. R1-2100994 CSI feedback enhancements for IIoT/URLLC Lenovo, Motorola Mobility
17. R1-2101014 Discussion on CSI feedback enhancements Panasonic Corporation
18. R1-2101040 Discussion on CSI feedback enhancements for URLLC CMCC
19. R1-2101202 Improving MCS Selection for URLLC Samsung
20. R1-2101379 Views on CSI feedback enhancements Apple
21. R1-2101460 CSI enhancement for IOT and URLLC Qualcomm Incorporated
22. R1-2101613 Discussion on CSI feedback enhancements for Rel.17 URLLC NTT DOCOMO, INC.
23. R1-2008160 CSI feedback enhancements for URLLC Samsung

# Appendix A: Previous agreements

Agreements from RAN1#103-e:

Agreements

* No change of CSI processing time relative to Rel-16 CSI in this WI
* CSI processing time specific to a new CSI reporting quantity/type (if supported) can be studied

Agreement:

* For Case-2 new reporting, continue studying with focus on the new reporting type based on PDSCH decoding for OLLA performance enhancement for initial and re-transmissions of PDSCH.

Agreements:

For Case-1 New reporting, the following candidate schemes have been identified to address the fast interference change over time. Continue studying with focus on the identified schemes below for further study and evaluation.

* Scheme 1a: New reporting quantity based on CQI/SINR statistics, e.g.,
	+ CQI/SINR statistics (e.g., mean, variance, etc.)
	+ CSI prediction
* Scheme 1b: New reporting quantity of interference statistics (e.g., mean, variance, interference covariance matrix, etc.)
* Scheme 1c: New reporting quantity based on modifying existing reporting format, e.g.,
	+ CQI reporting considering the worst subbands
	+ Subband CQI granularity enhancement
* Scheme 1d: New reporting quantity related to CSI expiration time
* Scheme 1e: New reporting quantity with partial information update, e.g.,
	+ CSI reporting with interference update only

Companies are encouraged to investigate the above schemes, aiming for down-selection in RAN1#104-e

Agreements from RAN1#102-e:

Agreement:

* CSI feedback enhancement for Multi-TRP transmission is not to be discussed further under IIoT/URLLC enhancement WI

Agreements:

* Baseline assumptions are used as the required minimum to be simulated for the evaluation of candidate CSI enhancement schemes
	+ Reuse the assumptions in TR 38.824 and TR 38.901 as a starting point
	+ Companies shall report additional parameters (e.g., CSI measurement settings, CSI reporting schemes) used in their evaluation
	+ FFS details of baseline assumptions
* Companies can bring additional simulation results with other set(s) of assumptions

Agreements:

* Study/evaluate further on following CSI enhancement schemes in terms of technical benefit, specification and implementation impacts.
	+ New triggering methods for A-CSI and/or SRS
	+ New reporting based on one or more of the following:
		- Case 1: channel/interference measurement for new CSI reporting, considering aspects such as one or more of the following:
			* Reporting more accurate interference characteristics
			* Reduced CSI feedback overhead (e.g., reporting interference measurement only)
			* Enhanced CSI reporting such as WB/SB CQI
		- Case 2: other measurement (other than channel/interference) for additional information
			* E.g., PDCCH/PDSCH decoding, recommended HARQ RV sequence, etc.
		- It targets to help gNB scheduler for better link adaptation of (re)transmission
	+ [Reduced CSI computation time/complexity]
	+ [CSI feedback for PDCCH]
	+ Other CSI enhancement schemes that enable accurate MCS selection are not precluded
* Detailed assumptions of the proposed CSI enhancement schemes should be provided by the proponent, such as
	+ Reporting values
	+ Triggering conditions for the reporting
	+ Associated measurement resource
	+ Uplink resource to be used for the reporting
	+ How to use the reported information at the gNB scheduler
	+ CSI-RS overhead and CSI reporting frequency
	+ CSI reporting latency/timeline
	+ Etc.

Agreements:

* Consider Table 1 as baseline assumption for system level simulation for evaluating CSI enhancement schemes
	+ The uses cases in Table 1 is for simulation purposes and it does not preclude a CSI enhancement scheme which is beneficial for the other URLLC use cases
* No baseline assumption is used for link level simulation
	+ Companies are encouraged to use one of LLS assumption tables in Section A.3 in TR38.824 for any link level simulation

**Table 1. Baseline SLS assumption for CSI enhancement schemes in URLLC/IIoT**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Parameters** | **Values** |
| Performance metric | Option-1 (section 5.1 of TR 38.824)Additional metrics (it is up to company to bring results with additional metric):* MCS prediction error (e.g., difference of a scheduled MCS and an ideal MCS)
* DL/UL signaling overhead
* CCDF of latency samples from all UEs
* BLER of 1st transmission
* Resource utilization
* Spectral efficiency
 |
| Use cases | Following two use cases can be considered for new triggering method and new reporting. Companies are encouraged to evaluate the following cases in descending priority:* Rel-15 enabled use case (e.g. AR/VR) in TR 38.824
	+ Reliability: 99.999
	+ Latency: 4ms (200bytes)
	+ Traffic mode: FTP model 3 (100p/s)
* Factory automation in TR 38.824
	+ Reliability: 99.9999
	+ Latency: 1ms (32bytes)
	+ Traffic mode: Periodic deterministic traffic model with arrival interval 2ms
* Rel-15 enabled use case (e.g. AR/VR) in TR 38.824
	+ Reliability: 99.999
	+ Latency: 1ms (32bytes)
	+ Traffic mode: FTP model 3 (100p/s)
	+ Assumptions for eMBB and URLLC UEs sharing the same carrier is used (as in A2.5 of TR 38.824)
 |
| Simulation assumptions | Following simulation assumption is used based on the use case selected:* Rel-15 enabled use case with UMa (Table A.2.4-1 in TR 38.824)
* Factory automation at 4GHz (Table A.2.2-1 in TR38.824) with following update:
	+ Channel model is replaced with InF (InF-DH) in TR 38.901
		- Companies can bring results with other InF scenarios additionally
	+ Layout is replaced with BS deployment in Table 7.8-7 in TR 38.901
 |
| Transmission scheme | Multiple antenna ports Tx scheme* Companies report the details of Tx scheme used
 |

# Appendix B: Discussion templates for each scheme

## B.1.1 Case 1-1: Statistical CSI/SINR

|  |
| --- |
| **Statistical CSI/SINR [6][10][13]** |
| New report quantity | Mean and variance CQI/SINR from a set of CSI-IM instances(Subband or wideband) |
| Target/benefit | Scheduler gets worst-case CSI (without needing frequent CSI reports)Scheduler gets information relevant to any TBS/BLER target (SINR) |
| Additional clarifications/details | [Mediatek] Are statistics measured only over frequency domain or over frequency and time domains?[Nokia] we described the procedure for estimating SINR mean and std. Lot of details are [13], but mentioning (below) some details so you can refer quickly, **Obtain frequency-domain SINR** samples by the CSI-RS measurement.**Compute mean and std using the generated SINR samples**. Here, a further selection of SINR samples or using SINR samples when generating SINR distribution or any other method could be used for computing the mean and SINR. **Report the SINR mean and std in the CSI report** (these are new quantities that reflect channel interference characteristics). [QC] if the feedback is CQI statistics, why gNB can not derive it based on sub-band CQI feedback. If the feedback is SINR statistics, how can gNB use SINR information to adjust MCS, without knowing UE’s decoding performance, i.e., UE can decode which MCS at SNR X dB with 10^-5 BLER? Please notice that each UE could have different SINR <-> BLER performance depends on UE implementation. We don’t see reporting SINR can help base station. Reporting CQI statistics in theory could help because spec defined this CQI to MCS mapping table. But in practice, it is not needed neither, because 1) base station can derive CQI statistics based on sub-band CQI feedback. 2) UE could apply CQI backoff (based on CQI statistics observed at UE) via UE implementation and report more conservative CQI. [Nokia2] Addressing QC comment on SINR: How can gNB use SINR information to adjust MCS, without knowing UE’s decoding performance, i.e., UE can decode which MCS at SNR X dB with 10^-5 BLER?This is a bigger problem with CQI as it is not based on UE’s decoding performance at SNR X dB with a BLER target. At the gNB side, we use mapping of reported CQI, TB, target BLER to get accurate MCS (also w/wo OLLA). One example, when we support different TBS (256 vs 1024) the same MCS may require different SNR X values to reach 10-5 BLER, as you may know, different TBS (smaller sizes) are having different operating points, you may see Figure 4 in [13]. There are look-up tables we maintain to make things accurate as possible. However, accurate mapping is not feasible with the changing BLER targets, TB sizes, channel information not captured by CQI. Selecting an MCS for different TBS, bler target becomes more accurate with the SINR details where we could use corresponding look-up tables to selects the best MCS without worrying too much on BLER target assumption at the UE and CQI mapping assumption of SINR operating point. Please notice that each UE could have different SINR <-> BLER performance depends on UE implementation.The issue you mentioned is also applicable for CQI reporting, which may be in a much worse due to the indirect nature of the report. We agree that there will be differences between different UE vendors, between different UE models from the same vendor, and between individual devices of the same type/model. However, as we only focus on the mean and std, for a given UE, it is not difficult for gNB to derive the offset (mainly for SINR-ave. std is not changing much) the UE has from the actual SINR profile (for example, OLLA can determine such differences). Then, UE reported SINR-ave (or adjusted), SINR-std, TB, and target BLER are used by the gNB to find the MCS accurately. The UE will not be impacted as most of these are handled by the network end. Reporting CQI statistics in theory could help because spec defined this CQI to MCS mapping table.CQI is not directly mapped to MCS in URLLC, and there is no use in having any table as we know. The comment is more applicable for eMBB. As we explained in an earlier time, CQI reporting assumes a TBS coming from CSI reference resource and only provided for 10-1 and 10-5 (please note this also finalized in a hurry during Rel-15, we spend a mid-night to take final decisions due to rush. Not a right solution). Many estimates are happening at the UE, where gNB interpreting the correct mapping table is not feasible. Such errors tend to make schedulers operate in a conservative manner, and performance is not good most of KPIs .Few other points on legacy, 1) Using sub-band CQI feedback is sub-optimal because that feedback is subject to assumed TBS and assumed BLERtarget plus the UL reporting overhead is large. 2) UE should not apply any CQI backoff by itself, because UE cannot know what PHY layer BLERtarget base station applies to each TB. Note that for the same overall target BLER the PHY layer may differ between TBs e.g. because of differences in the remaining latency budget, i.e. base station may try better spectral efficiency and higher PHY layer BLERtarget if the latency budget allows retransmissions, but it must try low BLERtarget in cases where there is no time for retransmissions.Apple: testability issues need to be addressed. |
| **Evaluation results** |
| ZTE [3]AR/VR | Mean + stdev of CQI: 31% satisfied UEs [50%], 2.9% RU [1.9%] |
| Ericsson [6]AR/VR (mixed) | Mean + variance of SINR (wideband): 97.5% satisfied UEs [78.5%], 76% median RU [77%]Mean + variance of SINR (subband): 97.2% satisfied UEs [78.5%], 60% median RU [77%]Baseline uses fixed backoff of 20 dB |
| Intel [10]AR/VR | Mean + stdev SINR: 99.20% [99.25%] UEs for 99.99% reliability |
| InterDigital [12]AR/VR | Mean + stdev CQI: 90.0% satisfied UEs [85.7%], 2.9 PRBs RU [1.6] |
| InterDigital [12]Factory | Mean + stdev CQI: 100% satisfied UEs [53.3%], 2.9 PRBs RU [1.6] |
| Nokia [13]AR/VR | Mean + stdev SINR: 1 ms 99.9999%-pct latency [2 ms], 5% RU [3%] |
| Nokia [13]Factory | Mean + stdev SINR: ~1 ms 99.999%-pct latency [1 ms] |
| **Company views for each criterion (not necessarily by order of importance)** |
| Performance | *Do evaluation results and metrics show a meaningful benefit for an agreed scenario?**Does the gain justify the cost in terms of resource utilization, UL overhead, implementation/spec impact?*[QC] The baseline for comparison should be “UE apply CQI/SINR backoff (based on CQI/SINR statistics observed at UE) via UE implementation and report more conservative CQI”. [Nokia] Meaningful benefit for statistical SINR report is shown in **R1-2008862** and **R1-2100835**. True URLLC QoS can be provided with very low overhead, which justifies the implementation/spec impact.Suggest QC provide more information on what it means by more conservative CQI. Do you assume 38.214 defined CQI reporting method or doing extra on top of that.  |
| Existing R16 solution available? | *Is it possible to achieve the targeted benefit by UE/gNB implementation in R16?*[QC] Yes. In our understanding, whatever algorithm base station use to adjust MCS based on CQI/SINR statistics report, UE can do similar things and reflect the adjustment in CQI report by UE implementation. On Base station side, base station can also derive CQI statistics based on sub-band CQI report. [Company2] Views[Nokia] UE cannot do the same thing that BS can since it doesn’t know what TBS and what PHY layer BLERtarget gNB is going to use for each TB.R-15/16 WB CQI and SB CQI is not even close (see R1-2100835, fig 6).  |
| Implementation complexity | *What is the impact on UE/gNB implementation complexity? (e.g. low/medium/high, please explain)*[QC] High impact on UE implementation. Please see the aspects mentioned in “specification impact” [Nokia] Medium impact to UE implementation: SINR mean and std must be estimated from CSI-RS and CSI-IM. To estimate the interfered conditions, we have used the worst 8 PRBs (comparable to using worst 2 subbands). |
| Specification impact | *What is the impact on specifications? (e.g. low/medium/high, please explain)*[QC] High impact to spec. Need specify the following: what CQI/SINR statistics to report. What is the report format? Quantize the report in how many bits? How does UE derive the report? Any enhancement on CSI-RS configuration to support this new report? [Nokia] Low. Specification impact is only expected by adding new reporting of SINR-std and SINR-ave quantities in a CSI-report. Legacy CSI framework can be used with the same measurement, computation timelines, reporting modes, and other details. We can expect low impact compared to many other proposals.   |
| Testability/inter-operability | *Is it possible to test the new report such that inter-operability is achieved?*[Company1] Views[Nokia] Yes, in the specification, there should be details giving guidance on how the CSI quantity is calculated (this is valid for any CSI quantity). In SINR-stats, we have to define UE assumptions and some details (are provided in section 8.4 reply and also in **R1-2100835)**. As SINR is a direct metric, it may suit more for inter-operability than legacy CQI report (where specific estimate on BLER targets are assumed and different UEs may use different principles). For example, CQI determination is mentioned in 38.214 by assuming CSI reference resource, but how the UE assumes CQI for a given BLER target is not defined. |
| Maturity | *How mature is the proposal from design perspective? Are there many options/sub-options to investigate down the road?*[QC] Not mature yet. It is just a high level concept. Many details are missing. Please see the questions listed in spec impact. [Nokia]: SINR is a well-known metric, compared to many others. Getting average and std should not be something fancy. Details are provided in R1-2100835. Design perspective NR framework is used as the legacy procedure. It is only a new CSI reporting quantity (same with all other options). We think this is not a big issue for all proposals. Disagree with QC.  |
| Other  |  |
| Continue study? | *Do you think RAN1 should continue study of this scheme for R17 IIoT/URLLC?*[Samsung] Yes[QC] No. Like we mentioned, this scheme can be achieved by UE/gNB implementation.[Nokia] Yes, We should take technical details into account than companies say No.We explained the comments above, and it would be good to consider them.  |

## B.1.2 Case 1-2: CSI prediction

|  |
| --- |
| **CSI prediction [21]** |
| New report quantity | CSI for a set of future instances |
| Target/benefit | Scheduler gets CSI closer to actual CSI for the PDSCH scheduling instance |
| Additional clarifications/details | [CompanyX] |
| **Evaluation results** |
| (Not available) |  |
| **Company views for each criterion (not necessarily by order of importance)** |
| Performance | *Do evaluation results and metrics show a meaningful benefit for an agreed scenario?**Does the gain justify the cost in terms of resource utilization, UL overhead, implementation/spec impact?*[Company1] Views [Company2] Views |
| Existing R16 solution available? | *Is it possible to achieve the targeted benefit by UE/gNB implementation in R16?*[Samsung] gNB implementation based approaches exist[QC] gNB does not know interference information so gNB implementation based prediction does not work well.  |
| Implementation complexity | *What is the impact on UE/gNB implementation complexity? (e.g. low/medium/high, please explain)*[Company1] Views[Company2] Views |
| Specification impact | *What is the impact on specifications? (e.g. low/medium/high, please explain)*[Samsung] Does not appear specifiable[Company2] Views |
| Testability/inter-operability | *Is it possible to test the new report such that inter-operability is achieved?*[Samsung] Does not appear testable[Company2] Views |
| Maturity | *How mature is the proposal from design perspective? Are there many options/sub-options to investigate down the road?*[Company1] Views[Company2] Views |
| Other  |  |
| Continue study? | *Do you think RAN1 should continue study of this scheme for R17 IIoT/URLLC?*[Samsung] No[QC] Yes[Nokia] no discussion or details above to study this further.  |

## B.1.3 Case 1-3: Interference statistics

|  |
| --- |
| **Interference statistics [2]** |
| New report quantity | Mean/variance/max of interference-to-noise ratio |
| Target/benefit | Scheduler gets worst-case CSI (without needing frequent CSI reports)(Scheduler can decide how aggressive MCS setting can be) |
| Additional clarifications/details | [CompanyX] |
| **Evaluation results** |
| (Not available) |  |
| **Company views for each criterion (not necessarily by order of importance)** |
| Performance | *Do evaluation results and metrics show a meaningful benefit for an agreed scenario?**Does the gain justify the cost in terms of resource utilization, UL overhead, implementation/spec impact?*[Company1] Views[Company2] Views |
| Existing R16 solution available? | *Is it possible to achieve the targeted benefit by UE/gNB implementation in R16?*[Company1] Views[Company2] Views |
| Implementation complexity | *What is the impact on UE/gNB implementation complexity? (e.g. low/medium/high, please explain)*[Samsung] [QC] high. Please see the spec impact |
| Specification impact | *What is the impact on specifications? (e.g. low/medium/high, please explain)*[QC] high spec impact. Need define: what intf statistics quantity to report? How to derive the report? Any new CSI-IM resource needed? Bit width and quantization for the report.[Company2] Views |
| Testability/inter-operability | *Is it possible to test the new report such that inter-operability is achieved?*[Samsung] “Statistical CSI/SINR” has clearer testability.[Company2] Views |
| Maturity | *How mature is the proposal from design perspective? Are there many options/sub-options to investigate down the road?*[Samsung] “Statistical CSI/SINR” is better defined.[QC] This is a high level idea only. It is not mature yet. Many details are missing. |
| Other |  |
| Continue study? | *Do you think RAN1 should continue study of this scheme for R17 IIoT/URLLC?*[Samsung] No[QC] Yes. This is different from CQI/SINR statistics where base station can derive. Base station can not derive UE interference info. So this can be further studied. |

## B.1.4 Case 1-4: Interference covariance matrix

|  |
| --- |
| **Interference covariance matrix [5]** |
| New report quantity | Interference covariance matrix |
| Target/benefit | Reducing CSI processing time because only interference is updated.Scheduler gets CSI closer to actual CSI for the PDSCH scheduling instance.Support of SU-MIMO and better MU-MIMO support. |
| Additional clarifications/details | [CompanyX] |
| **Evaluation results** |
| Huawei [5]Factory (non-baseline) | 160 supported UEs [100], 38% RU [100%] |
| **Company views for each criterion (not necessarily by order of importance)** |
| Performance | *Do evaluation results and metrics show a meaningful benefit for an agreed scenario?**Does the gain justify the cost in terms of resource utilization, UL overhead, implementation/spec impact?*[Samsung] MU-MIMO is challenging even for eMBB, not appropriate for sparse ultra-reliable traffic. Feedback overhead and required accuracy inappropriate for URLLC.[QC] Feedback overhead is too large. |
| Existing R16 solution available? | *Is it possible to achieve the targeted benefit by UE/gNB implementation in R16?*[Company1] Views[Company2] Views |
| Implementation complexity | *What is the impact on UE/gNB implementation complexity? (e.g. low/medium/high, please explain)*[Company1] Views[Company2] Views |
| Specification impact | *What is the impact on specifications? (e.g. low/medium/high, please explain)*[QC] high[Company2] Views |
| Testability/inter-operability | *Is it possible to test the new report such that inter-operability is achieved?*[Company1] Views[Company2] Views |
| Maturity | *How mature is the proposal from design perspective? Are there many options/sub-options to investigate down the road?*[QC] this is just a high level idea. Many details are still missing. [Company2] Views |
| Other |  |
| Continue study? | *Do you think RAN1 should continue study of this scheme for R17 IIoT/URLLC?*[Samsung] No[QC] No |

## B.1.5 Case 1-5: CSI based on worst IMR occasion

|  |
| --- |
| **CSI based on worst IMR occasion [3]** |
| New report quantity | CQI from the CSI-IM occasion with maximum interference within a set of CSI-IM occasions. |
| Target/benefit | Scheduler gets worst-case CSI (without needing frequent CSI reports) |
| Additional clarifications/details | [CompanyX] |
| **Evaluation results** |
| ZTE [3]AR/VR | 58% satisfied UEs [50%], 2.3% RU [1.9%] |
| **Company views for each criterion (not necessarily by order of importance)** |
| Performance | *Do evaluation results and metrics show a meaningful benefit for an agreed scenario?**Does the gain justify the cost in terms of resource utilization, UL overhead, implementation/spec impact?*[Company2] Views |
| Existing R16 solution available? | *Is it possible to achieve the targeted benefit by UE/gNB implementation in R16?*[Samsung] gNB can do conservative scheduling if so prefers based on average and more accurate CQI reports.[QC] Yes, gNB can do scheduling more conservatively. . |
| Implementation complexity | *What is the impact on UE/gNB implementation complexity? (e.g. low/medium/high, please explain)*[Samsung] Feasibility is unclear as interference needs to be filtered for accuracy[Company2] Impact to UE implementation maybe medium/low. UE need to measure multiple IMR and use the worst one.  |
| Specification impact | *What is the impact on specifications? (e.g. low/medium/high, please explain)*[QC] Need specify how to define worst IMR.  |
| Testability/inter-operability | *Is it possible to test the new report such that inter-operability is achieved?*[Nokia] Yes. We do not see any concern on the testability of the proposal. [Company1] Views[Company2] Views |
| Maturity | *How mature is the proposal from design perspective? Are there many options/sub-options to investigate down the road?*[QC] Relatively simply scheme, looks mature. [Company2] Views |
| Other |  |
| Continue study? | *Do you think RAN1 should continue study of this scheme for R17 IIoT/URLLC?*[Samsung] No[QC] Yes, it seems this scheme falls into same category as 1-6 and 1-7. They can be studied together[Nokia] Yes. |

## B.1.6 Case 1-6: Worst-M CQI

|  |
| --- |
| **Worst-M CQI [13]** |
| New report quantity | CQI corresponding to transmission over Worst-M subbands |
| Target/benefit | Scheduler gets worst-case CSI (without needing frequent CSI reports) |
| Additional clarifications/details | [Samsung] Why can’t the scheduler just use the best subband?[Nokia] The idea is to report CQI associated with the worst-M sub-bands for the defined target BLER, in addition to the wideband CQI. In our observation, there is high variation on the sub-bands interference levels with time and knowing best sub-bands are not fully allowing to schedule the UE on those as in the next instance you may get bad interference on those sub-bands. The idea is to get worse-M CQI to understand how bad interferences can be and somewhat use random scheduling across full band with a MCS selected based on worst-M CQI. We tried out different scheduler considerations on how to use different CQI types and did not find that best-M or reporting best\_M subbands are that useful. We would say this can be due to the randomness of interferences across all sub-bands. |
| **Evaluation results** |
| Nokia [13]AR/VR | Worst-2 CQI: 1 ms 99.9999%-pct latency [2 ms], 5% RU [3%] |
| Nokia [13]Factory | Worst-2 CQI: ~1 ms 99.999%-pct latency [1 ms] |
| **Company views for each criterion (not necessarily by order of importance)** |
| Performance | *Do evaluation results and metrics show a meaningful benefit for an agreed scenario?**Does the gain justify the cost in terms of resource utilization, UL overhead, implementation/spec impact?*[Nokia] Meaningful benefit for worst-M CQI report is shown in R1-2008862 and R1-2100835. True URLLC QoS can be provided with very low overhead, which justifies the implementation/spec impact.[Company1] Views [Company2] Views |
| Existing R16 solution available? | *Is it possible to achieve the targeted benefit by UE/gNB implementation in R16?*[Company1] Views[Company2] Views[Nokia] No. See R1-2100835. |
| Implementation complexity | *What is the impact on UE/gNB implementation complexity? (e.g. low/medium/high, please explain)*[QC] implementation impact is low/medium[Nokia] Low. |
| Specification impact | *What is the impact on specifications? (e.g. low/medium/high, please explain)*[QC] spec impact is low/medium[Nokia] Low.  |
| Testability/inter-operability | *Is it possible to test the new report such that inter-operability is achieved?*[Nokia] No issues are visible on Testability. [Company1] Views[Company2] Views |
| Maturity | *How mature is the proposal from design perspective? Are there many options/sub-options to investigate down the road?*[QC] This seems a relatively simple scheme. It is mature enough[Nokia] No sub-options. Clear proposal.  |
| Other |  |
| Continue study? | *Do you think RAN1 should continue study of this scheme for R17 IIoT/URLLC?*[QC] it seems this scheme falls into same category as 1-5 and 1-7. They can be studied together[Nokia] Yes |

## B.1.7 Case 1-7: Worst-best criteria for subband CQI report

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| **Worst-best criteria for subband CQI report [21]** |
| New report quantity | CQI for each of K worst subbands. CQI for each subband is best across CSI-RS resources |
| Target/benefit | Scheduler gets worst-case CSI (without needing frequent CSI reports) |
| Additional clarifications/details | [Samsung] Why can’t the scheduler just use the best subband? |
| **Evaluation results** |
| (Not available) |  |
| **Company views for each criterion (not necessarily by order of importance)** |
| Performance | *Do evaluation results and metrics show a meaningful benefit for an agreed scenario?**Does the gain justify the cost in terms of resource utilization, UL overhead, implementation/spec impact?*[Company1] Views [Company2] Views |
| Existing R16 solution available? | *Is it possible to achieve the targeted benefit by UE/gNB implementation in R16?*[Company1] Views[Company2] Views |
| Implementation complexity | *What is the impact on UE/gNB implementation complexity? (e.g. low/medium/high, please explain)*[QC] low/medium[Company2] Views |
| Specification impact | *What is the impact on specifications? (e.g. low/medium/high, please explain)*[QC] low/medium[Company2] Views |
| Testability/inter-operability | *Is it possible to test the new report such that inter-operability is achieved?*[Company1] Views[Company2] Views |
| Maturity | *How mature is the proposal from design perspective? Are there many options/sub-options to investigate down the road?*[QC] This is a relative simple scheme. It is mature enough. [Company2] Views |
| Other |  |
| Continue study? | *Do you think RAN1 should continue study of this scheme for R17 IIoT/URLLC?*[QC] it seems this scheme falls into same category as 1-5 and 1-6. They can be studied together[Company2] Yes/No |

## B.1.8 Case 1-8: 3-bits differential subband CQI or 4-bit full subband CQI

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| **3-bit differential subband CQI or 4-bit full subband CQI [5][9][13]** |
| New report quantity | Differential subband CQI with 3 bits or full 4-bit subband CQI |
| Target/benefit | Reduced MCS prediction error from quantizationMore accurate subband information |
| Additional clarifications/details | [CompanyX] |
| **Evaluation results** |
| Mediatek [9]Factory | 3-bit D-subband CQI: 0.4% of incorrect MCS [22%]. Baseline uses 2-bit D-CQI |
| Nokia [13]Factory | 4-bit subband CQI: 1 ms 99.9999%-pct latency [2 ms], 6% RU [3%] |
| Intel [10]AR/VR | 4-bit subband CQI: 99.05% [99.25%] UEs for 99.99% reliability |
| **Company views for each criterion (not necessarily by order of importance)** |
| Performance | *Do evaluation results and metrics show a meaningful benefit for an agreed scenario?**Does the gain justify the cost in terms of resource utilization, UL overhead, implementation/spec impact?*[Samsung] Some benefits are shown [Company2] Views |
| Existing R16 solution available? | *Is it possible to achieve the targeted benefit by UE/gNB implementation in R16?*[Company1] Views[Company2] Views |
| Implementation complexity | *What is the impact on UE/gNB implementation complexity? (e.g. low/medium/high, please explain)*[Company1] Views[Company2] Views |
| Specification impact | *What is the impact on specifications? (e.g. low/medium/high, please explain)*[Company1] Views[Company2] Views |
| Testability/inter-operability | *Is it possible to test the new report such that inter-operability is achieved?*[Company1] Views[Company2] Views |
| Maturity | *How mature is the proposal from design perspective? Are there many options/sub-options to investigate down the road?*[Samsung] Scheme is well defined and easy to simulate[Company2] Views |
| Other |  |
| Continue study? | *Do you think RAN1 should continue study of this scheme for R17 IIoT/URLLC?*[Samsung] Yes[Company2] Views |

## B.1.9 Case 1-9: Reference wideband CQI excludes worst subbands

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| **Reference wideband CQI excludes worst subbands [9]** |
| New report quantity | Existing 2-bits D-subband CQI formats or 3-bits D-subband CQI format |
| Target/benefit | Reduced MCS prediction error from quantization |
| Additional clarifications/details | [CompanyX] |
| **Evaluation results** |
| Mediatek [9]Factory | Reported enhanced wideband CQI better than baseline wideband CQI 62% of time |
| **Company views for each criterion (not necessarily by order of importance)** |
| Performance | *Do evaluation results and metrics show a meaningful benefit for an agreed scenario?**Does the gain justify the cost in terms of resource utilization, UL overhead, implementation/spec impact?*[Company1] Views [Company2] Views |
| Existing R16 solution available? | *Is it possible to achieve the targeted benefit by UE/gNB implementation in R16?*[Company1] Views[Company2] Views |
| Implementation complexity | *What is the impact on UE/gNB implementation complexity? (e.g. low/medium/high, please explain)*[Company1] Views[Company2] Views |
| Specification impact | *What is the impact on specifications? (e.g. low/medium/high, please explain)*[Company1] Views[Company2] Views |
| Testability/inter-operability | *Is it possible to test the new report such that inter-operability is achieved?*[Company1] Views[Company2] Views |
| Maturity | *How mature is the proposal from design perspective? Are there many options/sub-options to investigate down the road?*[Company1] Views[Company2] Views |
| Other |  |
| Continue study? | *Do you think RAN1 should continue study of this scheme for R17 IIoT/URLLC?*[Company1] Yes/No[Company2] Yes/No |

## B.1.10 Case 1-10: CSI expiration time

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| **CSI expiration time [21]** |
| New report quantity | Delay after which auto-correlation of CQI falls below threshold |
| Target/benefit | Scheduler gets correct sampling time for CSI reports |
| Additional clarifications/details | [CompanyX] |
| **Evaluation results** |
| (Not available) |  |
| **Company views for each criterion (not necessarily by order of importance)** |
| Performance | *Do evaluation results and metrics show a meaningful benefit for an agreed scenario?**Does the gain justify the cost in terms of resource utilization, UL overhead, implementation/spec impact?*[Company1] Views [Company2] Views |
| Existing R16 solution available? | *Is it possible to achieve the targeted benefit by UE/gNB implementation in R16?*[Samsung] For TDD bands, channel prediction can be supported by gNB implementation using SRS.[QC] gNB estimation based on SRS has a lot drawbacks:1. To use SRS for Doppler tracking, we need something similar to TRS with multiple “looks” in time domain (e.g. 4 symbol gap or repetition across two slots). This can't be made as it requires S+U slots back-to-back, exhaust UL resources. And UE can't keep phase coherent across slots, which will make Doppler estimation does not work at gNB.
2. UL Tx power is much smaller than gNB DL power. So SRS estimation quality is poor for gNB. (UL link budget is worse than DL).
3. Nokia paper in HST [R1-2101009] confirmed that that gNB’s capability to estimate Doppler from SRS is limited.
 |
| Implementation complexity | *What is the impact on UE/gNB implementation complexity? (e.g. low/medium/high, please explain)*[QC] medium. UE need to derive expiration time. [Company2] Views |
| Specification impact | *What is the impact on specifications? (e.g. low/medium/high, please explain)*[Samsung] How to specify is unclear[QC] low spec impact. UE estimate CSI expiration time based on UE implementation. This part does not need to be specified. What needs to be specified is a mapping table between a X bits value and a time (which can be in terms of slots). So the spec impact is low.  |
| Testability/inter-operability | *Is it possible to test the new report such that inter-operability is achieved?*[Samsung] Testability is unclear[QC] A test case can be defined with channels with different coherence time. Test equipment then check the value of reported expiration time. And the reported value need to satisfy certain error tolerance level.  |
| Maturity | *How mature is the proposal from design perspective? Are there many options/sub-options to investigate down the road?*[QC] We will provide more details in next meeting[Company2] Views |
| Other |  |
| Continue study? | *Do you think RAN1 should continue study of this scheme for R17 IIoT/URLLC?*[Samsung] No[QC] YES. Without this feedback, gNB does not know how to set/adjust CSI feedback periodicity. For eMBB service, gNB may be able to slowly fine-tuning the periodicity to correct value. But for URLLC, due to fast channel/interference variation, the slow fine-turning does not work. UE feedback could help gNB in this scenario.  |

## B.1.11 Case 1-11: Partial information update

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| **Partial information update [5][8][10]** |
| New report quantity | CQI updated more frequently than RI/PMI |
| Target/benefit | Reduce CSI processing requirementScheduler gets CSI closer to actual CSI for the PDSCH scheduling instanceAllows better tracking of channel/interference |
| Additional clarifications/details | [Samsung]: Difference between this and “CSI/SINR statistics”?[Moderator]: Difference with “CSI/SINR statistics” is that there is no reporting of CQI for every CSI-IM instance for CSI/SINR statistics. |
| **Evaluation results** |
| Vivo [8]AR/VR | Full CSI every 40 ms, update CQI only based on IMR every 10 ms:71% satisfied UEs [67%, period 40 ms]/[98%, period 10 ms]56% RU [77%, period 40 ms]/[48%, period 10 ms]Full CSI every 40 ms, update CQI based on CSI-RS and IMR every 10 ms:89% satisfied UEs [67%, period 40 ms]/[98%, period 10 ms]52% RU [77%, period 40 ms]/[48%, period 10 ms]Baseline uses full CSI recalculation |
| Huawei [5]Factory (non-baseline) | Update CQI every 1 ms: 100 supported UEs [70]Baseline uses full CSI recalculation every 3 ms |
| **Company views for each criterion (not necessarily by order of importance)** |
| Performance | *Do evaluation results and metrics show a meaningful benefit for an agreed scenario?**Does the gain justify the cost in terms of resource utilization, UL overhead, implementation/spec impact?*[Company1] Views [Company2] Views |
| Existing R16 solution available? | *Is it possible to achieve the targeted benefit by UE/gNB implementation in R16?*[Company1] Views[Company2] Views |
| Implementation complexity | *What is the impact on UE/gNB implementation complexity? (e.g. low/medium/high, please explain)*[Company1] Views[Company2] Views |
| Specification impact | *What is the impact on specifications? (e.g. low/medium/high, please explain)*[Company1] Views[Company2] Views |
| Testability/inter-operability | *Is it possible to test the new report such that inter-operability is achieved?*[Company1] Views[Company2] Views |
| Maturity | *How mature is the proposal from design perspective? Are there many options/sub-options to investigate down the road?*[Company1] Views[Company2] Views |
| Other | [Samsung] LTE operated in similar manner, this was changed in NR to avoid error propagation issues (when CRC protection is not possible) |
| Continue study? | *Do you think RAN1 should continue study of this scheme for R17 IIoT/URLLC?*[Samsung] Yes[Company2] Yes/No |

## B.2.1 Case 2-1: Decoding margin

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| **Decoding margin [6][12]** |
| New report quantity | Indication of whether decoded PDSCH pass (fail) with high margin or low margin.May be reported for each occasion or aggregated for multiple occasions (“slow”) |
| Target/benefit | Successful PDSCH: Reduce BLER of 1st transmission (assists OLLA)Failed PDSCH: Scheduler knows appropriate parameter (MCS) for retransmission |
| Additional clarifications/details | [Qualcomm]: What decoding information is used to derive the report quantity? How is the report quantity derived? Does the derivation method uniformly work for all modulation orders? How to quantize the report quantity?[Samsung]: UE procedure to obtain the metrics needs to be described together with the quantization levels (e.g. corresponding to steps of 1 dB, or 2 dB, …, or the MCS equivalent steps). This is important because the whole BLER curve (e.g. between a hard ACK at 10-5 and a soft NACK at BLER=10-1, is only ~5 dB). If there is to be any robustness to interference variations, only one quantization level seems possible. Whether and how information from multiple decoding results is averaged/combined into a single report needs to be described. Further, the gNB can also perform such “deltas” in link adaptation and obtain new OLLA statistics. Need to define gNB action.[Nokia] Need clarification on how thresholds depend on TBS and MCS (ref R1-2100269 observation 5). Need clarification on how thresholds depend on channel’s fading profile (SINR-distribution in f-domain). How does OLLA converge to different BLERtargets [say 1e-7, 1e-5, 1e-3] with this approach? |
| **Evaluation results** |
| InterDigital [12]AR/VR | Soft-ACK (slow): 93.8% satisfied UEs [85.7%], 7.8 PRBs RU [6.7] |
| InterDigital [12]Factory | Soft-ACK (slow): 100% satisfied UEs [53.3%], 2.4 PRBs RU [1.6] |
| **Company views for each criterion (not necessarily by order of importance)** |
| Performance | *Do evaluation results and metrics show a meaningful benefit for an agreed scenario?**Does the gain justify the cost in terms of resource utilization, UL overhead, implementation/spec impact?*[Company1] Views [Company2] Views |
| Existing R16 solution available? | *Is it possible to achieve the targeted benefit by UE/gNB implementation in R16?*[Company1] Views[Company2] Views |
| Implementation complexity | *What is the impact on UE/gNB implementation complexity? (e.g. low/medium/high, please explain)*[Company1] Views[Company2] Views |
| Specification impact | *What is the impact on specifications? (e.g. low/medium/high, please explain)*[Company1] Views[Company2] Views |
| Testability/inter-operability | *Is it possible to test the new report such that inter-operability is achieved?*[Company1] Views[Company2] Views |
| Maturity | *How mature is the proposal from design perspective? Are there many options/sub-options to investigate down the road?*[Company1] Views[Company2] Views |
| Other |  |
| Continue study? | *Do you think RAN1 should continue study of this scheme for R17 IIoT/URLLC?*[Company1] Yes/No[Nokia] Yes |

## B.2.2 Case 2-2: Block error probability

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| **Block error probability [9][13]** |
| New report quantity | Indication of (log) of estimated block error probability (BLEP) of PDSCH, or delta from a reference (log) BLEP  |
| Target/benefit | Successful PDSCH: Reduce BLER of 1st transmission (assists OLLA)Failed PDSCH: Scheduler knows appropriate parameter (MCS) for retransmission |
| Additional clarifications/details | [Qualcomm]: What decoding information is used to derive the report quantity? How is the report quantity derived? Does the derivation method uniformly work for all modulation orders? How to quantize the report quantity?[Samsung]: UE procedure to obtain the metrics needs to be described together with the quantization levels (e.g. corresponding to steps of 1 dB, or 2 dB, …, or the MCS equivalent steps). This is important because the whole BLER curve (e.g. between a hard ACK at 10-5 and a soft NACK at BLER=10-1, is only ~5 dB). If there is to be any robustness to interference variations, only one quantization level seems possible. Whether and how information from multiple decoding results is averaged/combined into a single report needs to be described. Further, the gNB can also perform such “deltas” in link adaptation and obtain new OLLA statistics. Need to define gNB action.[Nokia] See “Implementation complexity”. |
| **Evaluation results** |
| InterDigital [12]AR/VR | 90.9% satisfied UEs [85.7%], 7.1 PRBs RU [6.7] |
| InterDigital [12]Factory | 96.1% satisfied UEs [53.3%], 2.2 PRBs RU [1.6] |
| Nokia [13]AR/VR | EP only: 5 ms 99.9999%-pct latency [2 ms], 20% RU [3%]EP + mean + stdev SINR: 1 ms 99.9999%-pct latency [2 ms], 6% RU [3%] |
| Nokia [13]Factory | EP only: ~1 ms 99.999%-pct latency [1 ms]EP + mean + stdev SINR: ~1 ms 99.999%-pct latency [1 ms] |
| **Company views for each criterion (not necessarily by order of importance)** |
| Performance | *Do evaluation results and metrics show a meaningful benefit for an agreed scenario?**Does the gain justify the cost in terms of resource utilization, UL overhead, implementation/spec impact?*[Company1] Views [Nokia] Results show that (a) desired performance level can be achieved with (b) different CQI/MCS-selection schemes (c) in different scenarios. |
| Existing R16 solution available? | *Is it possible to achieve the targeted benefit by UE/gNB implementation in R16?*[Company1] Views[Nokia] No. Different companies have indicated their agreement that HARQ-ACK/NACK based OLLA is not feasible with low BLERtargets / URLLC – OLLA does not converge due to the absence of NACKs. |
| Implementation complexity | *What is the impact on UE/gNB implementation complexity? (e.g. low/medium/high, please explain)*[Company1] Views[Nokia] Medium complexity. 1. Derive mutual information from post-combined SINR or app LLR, i.e: MI=f(LLR) or MI=f(SINR(RE(k)))

where k goes through REs occupied by the TB, and 1. BLEP=f(MI).
2. Report quantity: round( -log10( BLEP ))

When MI is computed from SINR samples, then mean MI per bit (if used) depends on the modulation order (see ref [9] given in R1-2100835).For report quantity quantization, we think 3 bits can be mapped to 1e-1, 1e-2, …,1e-8. Treatment of HARQ-codebook changes and multiple decoding results is to be defined. |
| Specification impact | *What is the impact on specifications? (e.g. low/medium/high, please explain)*[Company1] Views[Nokia] Medium impact due to new report quantity. |
| Testability/inter-operability | *Is it possible to test the new report such that inter-operability is achieved?*[Company1] Views[Nokia] At least higher BLERs/EPs can be tested quickly. For lower BLERs a relative test could be perhaps considered i.e. make sure that UE reports monotonically decreasing BLEP when channel conditions improve. |
| Maturity | *How mature is the proposal from design perspective? Are there many options/sub-options to investigate down the road?*[Company1] Views[Nokia] UE side is vendor/implementation specific (may depend on receiver/decoder architecture). |
| Other |  |
| Continue study? | *Do you think RAN1 should continue study of this scheme for R17 IIoT/URLLC?*[Company1] Yes/No[Nokia] Yes. |

## B.2.3 Case 2-3: (Delta) CQI/MCS/SINR

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| **(Delta) CQI/MCS/SINR [3][4][7][21]** |
| New report quantity | Indication of transmission parameter (in units of CQI/MCS/SINR) that indicates the difference between the actual MCS/SINR for the PDSCH and the required MCS/SINR to achieve a specific BLER target |
| Target/benefit | Successful PDSCH: Reduce BLER of 1st transmission (assists OLLA)Failed PDSCH: Scheduler knows appropriate parameter (MCS) for retransmission |
| Additional clarifications/details | [Qualcomm]: The measurement source is PDSCH decoding LLRs. We will provide details in next meeting. [vivo]: What measurement resource is used?[Samsung]: UE procedure to obtain the metrics needs to be described together with the quantization levels (e.g. corresponding to steps of 1 dB, or 2 dB, …, or the MCS equivalent steps). This is important because the whole BLER curve (e.g. between a hard ACK at 10-5 and a soft NACK at BLER=10-1, is only ~5 dB). If there is to be any robustness to interference variations, only one quantization level seems possible. Whether and how information from multiple decoding results is averaged/combined into a single report needs to be described. Further, the gNB can also perform such “deltas” in link adaptation and obtain new OLLA statistics. Need to define gNB action (delta\_MCS seems well-defined).[Nokia] Successful PDSCH: How is OLLA adjusted when BLERtargets are specific to each TB? (e.g. different 1st transmissions have BLERtarget 1e-1, 1e-3, 1e-5, 1e-3,…) |
| **Evaluation results** |
| ZTE [3]AR/VR | Delta SINR (ACK): 61% satisfied UEs [50%], 2.3% RU [1.9%]Delta SINR (NACK): 94% satisfied Ues [50%], 33% RU [1.9%]Delta MCS (NACK): 60% satisfied Ues [50%], 1.9% RU [1.9%] |
| InterDigital [12]AR/VR | Delta SINR (ACK): 99.6% satisfied Ues [85.7%], 16.2 PRBs RU [6.7] |
| InterDigital [12]Factory | Delta SINR (ACK): 100% satisfied Ues [53.3%], 3.0 PRBs RU [1.6] |
| Intel [10]AR/VR | CSI: 99.35% [99.25%] Ues for 99.99% reliability |
| Qualcomm [21]AR/VR mixed (20 URLLC UEs) | CQI/MCS: 100% satisfied Ues [100%], 3471 RBs for 2nd Tx [5255] |
| Qualcomm [21]AR/VR mixed (100 URLLC UEs) | CQI/MCS: 100% satisfied Ues [100%], 5878 RBs for 2nd Tx [7545] |
| **Company views for each criterion (not necessarily by order of importance)** |
| Performance | *Do evaluation results and metrics show a meaningful benefit for an agreed scenario?**Does the gain justify the cost in terms of resource utilization, UL overhead, implementation/spec impact?*[Company1] Views [Company2] Views |
| Existing R16 solution available? | *Is it possible to achieve the targeted benefit by UE/gNB implementation in R16?*[QC] NO. R16 cannot provide delta MCS feedback to improve OLLA at gNB.[Company2] Views |
| Implementation complexity | *What is the impact on UE/gNB implementation complexity? (e.g. low/medium/high, please explain)*[QC] UE need to implement LLR -> (delta) MCS mapping[Company2] Views |
| Specification impact | *What is the impact on specifications? (e.g. low/medium/high, please explain)*[QC] low. Only a table to capture a X bit -> (delta) MCS is needed.[Company2] Views |
| Testability/inter-operability | *Is it possible to test the new report such that inter-operability is achieved?*[Samsung] delta\_MCS is easiest to test among this (and decoding margin, EP)[QC] agree with Samsung (delta) MCS is easiest to test |
| Maturity | *How mature is the proposal from design perspective? Are there many options/sub-options to investigate down the road?*[Company1] Views[Company2] Views |
| Other |  |
| Continue study? | *Do you think RAN1 should continue study of this scheme for R17 IIoT/URLLC?*[Samsung] Yes[QC] YES |

## B.2.4 Case 2-4: HARQ redundancy version sequence

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| **HARQ redundancy version sequence [20]** |
| New report quantity | Indication of recommended HARQ redundancy version sequence |
| Target/benefit | Scheduler knows the best HARQ redundancy version sequence to use |
| Additional clarifications/details | [Qualcomm]: What decoding information is used to derive the report quantity? How is the report quantity derived? Does the derivation method uniformly work for all modulation orders? How to quantize the report quantity? |
| **Evaluation results** |
| (Not available) |  |
| **Company views for each criterion (not necessarily by order of importance)** |
| Performance | *Do evaluation results and metrics show a meaningful benefit for an agreed scenario?**Does the gain justify the cost in terms of resource utilization, UL overhead, implementation/spec impact?*[Samsung] We do not think there is any benefit for the UE to indicate preferred RV sequence (because at low BLERs or for small TBs, the RV sequence has negligible impact).[Company2] Views |
| Existing R16 solution available? | *Is it possible to achieve the targeted benefit by UE/gNB implementation in R16?*[Company1] Views[Apple] No |
| Implementation complexity | *What is the impact on UE/gNB implementation complexity? (e.g. low/medium/high, please explain)*[Company1] Views[Apple] UE makes request and gNB honors the request. |
| Specification impact | *What is the impact on specifications? (e.g. low/medium/high, please explain)*[Company1] Views[Company2] Views |
| Testability/inter-operability | *Is it possible to test the new report such that inter-operability is achieved?*[Company1] Views[Apple] testability of the scheme is guaranteed |
| Maturity | *How mature is the proposal from design perspective? Are there many options/sub-options to investigate down the road?*[Company1] Views[Company2] Views |
| Other |  |
| Continue study? | *Do you think RAN1 should continue study of this scheme for R17 IIoT/URLLC?*[Samsung] No[Apple] Yes  |

## B.2.5 Case 2-5: Reason for NACK

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| **Reason for NACK [14][21]** |
| New report quantity | Indication of whether NACK is due to radio propagation or strong spike in interference |
| Target/benefit | Scheduler knows whether to switch beam or change other transmission parameters. Scheduler can also decide on the SNR step size used in an OLLA, e.g. if a NACK is caused by spike in interference, then a smaller reduction in SNR step size is used compared to when the NACK is caused by poor radio condition. |
| Additional clarifications/details | [QC] UE via a combination of measurements on CSI RS and DMRS to identify PDSCH decoding failure is due to which of the following 1) Beam blocking; 2) Other cell interference; 3)Frequency selective fading; 4) coverage hole. UE then report the reason (with recommended operations) to base station to help base station take actions accordingly.  |
| **Evaluation results** |
| (Not available) |  |
| **Company views for each criterion (not necessarily by order of importance)** |
| Performance | *Do evaluation results and metrics show a meaningful benefit for an agreed scenario?**Does the gain justify the cost in terms of resource utilization, UL overhead, implementation/spec impact?*[Company1] Views [Company2] Views |
| Existing R16 solution available? | *Is it possible to achieve the targeted benefit by UE/gNB implementation in R16?*[QC] No[Company2] Views |
| Implementation complexity | *What is the impact on UE/gNB implementation complexity? (e.g. low/medium/high, please explain)*[Company1] Views[Company2] Views |
| Specification impact | *What is the impact on specifications? (e.g. low/medium/high, please explain)*[Samsung] Practically impossible to define.[Company2] Views |
| Testability/inter-operability | *Is it possible to test the new report such that inter-operability is achieved?*[Samsung] Practically impossible to test.[Company2] Views |
| Maturity | *How mature is the proposal from design perspective? Are there many options/sub-options to investigate down the road?*[QC] We will provide details in next meeting[Company2] Views |
| Other |  |
| Continue study? | *Do you think RAN1 should continue study of this scheme for R17 IIoT/URLLC?*[Samsung] No[QC] Yes |

## B.2.6 Case 2-6: Number of NACK values

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| **Number of NACK values [19]** |
| New report quantity | Indication of the number of NACK values among NACK/DTX values |
| Target/benefit | Scheduler knows whether to adapt PDSCH (in OLLA) or PDCCH. Enables conventional OLLA. |
| Additional clarifications/details | [CompanyX] |
| **Evaluation results** |
| (Not available) |  |
| **Company views for each criterion (not necessarily by order of importance)** |
| Performance | *Do evaluation results and metrics show a meaningful benefit for an agreed scenario?**Does the gain justify the cost in terms of resource utilization, UL overhead, implementation/spec impact?*[Company1] Views [Company2] Views |
| Existing R16 solution available? | *Is it possible to achieve the targeted benefit by UE/gNB implementation in R16?*[Samsung] No. Unless number of HARQ-ACK bits is only 1-2, reported state is NACK/DTX.[QC] No.  |
| Implementation complexity | *What is the impact on UE/gNB implementation complexity? (e.g. low/medium/high, please explain)*[QC] low. UE just count # true NACKs and feedback a number. [Company2] Views |
| Specification impact | *What is the impact on specifications? (e.g. low/medium/high, please explain)*[QC] low. Just append # true NACK at the end of the HARQ-ACK codebook [Company2] Views |
| Testability/inter-operability | *Is it possible to test the new report such that inter-operability is achieved?*[QC] YES. [Company2] Views |
| Maturity | *How mature is the proposal from design perspective? Are there many options/sub-options to investigate down the road?*[QC] relatively simply idea. Mature enough. [Company2] Views |
| Other |  |
| Continue study? | *Do you think RAN1 should continue study of this scheme for R17 IIoT/URLLC?*[Samsung] Yes[QC] Yes |