**[100b-e-NR-5G\_V2X\_NRSL-SYNC-04]**

**Email discussion/approval related to sync timing**

[100b-e-NR-5G\_V2X\_NRSL-SYNC-04] Email discussion/approval related to

* Slot number/sidelink timing derived from GNSS
* Resource sets for S-SSB transmission
* Timing determination of S-SSB

(a,k.a. issues 5,6,7) by 4/24, with potential TPs by 4/29 (CATT, Teng)

**Issue 5 Slot number/sidelink timing derived from GNSS**

According to the replied view on this issue, I found that majority companies prefer to leave this issue to RAN2 for determination. However, the current spec 38.331 subsection 5.8.12, Note 2 indicates that the slot level calculation is defind in subclasue 8.2.3.2 in TS 38.211.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Proposal 7** | **Supporting companies** |
| Support | [vivo] [MediaTek] |
| NOT support | [Sharp] [ZTE] [OPPO] [Ericsson] [Qualcomm] [LGE] [Nokia, NSB] [Apple] [Samsung] [Fujitsu] [Huawei, HiSilicon] |

For the unit of parameters ***Tcurrent***, ***Tref*** and ***OffsetDFN***, in current spec 36.331/38.331, it is milliseconds. In the field descriptions in the TS, for ***OffsetDFN***, value 1 corresponds to 0.001 milliseconds, value 2 corresponds to 0.002 milliseconds, and so on. Therefore, there is no necessary to change the current unit. In NR V2X, even shorter slot length are supported (i.e. 0.5/0.25/0.125 ms), the current unit still support it.

From my perspective, I would like to say that the slot number determination should be in spec 38.331, which is RAN2’s discussion and work, but RAN2 already made agreement to leave it to RAN1. So I have the following two alternatives for us.

***FL proposal:***

* ***Alt 1: Slot number determination should be captured in subclause 5.8.12 in TS 38.331. An LS should be sent to RAN2 to add slot number determination.***
* ***Alt 2: Slot number determination is captured as follows***

**------------------------------------------------------ Start of Draft TP of 38.211--------------------------------------------------**

8.2.3.2 Slots

The slot structure for sidelink transmission is defined in clause 4.3.2.

When the UE selects GNSS as the synchronization reference source, the slot number used for NR sidelink communication is derived from the current UTC time, by the following formulae:

*SlotNumber=* Floor ( (*Tcurrent – Tref – OffsetDFN*)\*2μ) mod 2μ

Where:

***Tcurrent*** is the current UTC time that obtained from GNSS. This value is expressed in milliseconds;

***Tref*** is the reference UTC time 00:00:00 on Gregorian calendar date 1 January, 1900 (midnight between Thursday, December 31, 1899 and Friday, January 1, 1900). This value is expressed in milliseconds;

***OffsetDFN*** is the value *sl-OffsetDFN* if configured, otherwise it is zero. This value is expressed in milliseconds.

***μ***=0/1/2/3 corresponding to the 15/30/60/120 khz SCS for SL respectively.

**-------------------------------------------------------- End of Draft TP of 38.211-------------------------------------------------**

**Comments 4/23-4/24**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Views** |
| MediaTek | Alt. 2. Because it has been clearly mentioned as the Ran1 issue in TS 38.331. No need to send LS for such trival issue. Actually, most companies also did not have the concern on TP (still using ms) itself. We also realized that there is no need of using us.  |
| vivo | To make progress, we are fine with using ms if the majority is in favor of keeping an ms-level unit for the NR V2X, although we didn't see there would be big problems if NR V2X allows a more precise time unit than LTE. The formula provided by FL looks fine.  |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | We support Alt 2 given by the feature lead with the following modification: *SlotNumber = Floor ((Tcurrent –Tref–offsetDFN)\*2μ) mod (10\*2μ)*Some clarification: * First we support to define the slot number.
* Second, why we need add the number 10. Because the slot number has been defined within a radio frame not a subframe in NR Uu link. For example there would be 80 slots for 120k SCS. Please note, the unit for Tcurrent etc are ms does not mean the value should be within 1 ms.

For Alt1, we think it is not enough since RAN2 also very busy, we need give then the answer how to capature the slot number.  |
|  |  |

**Email responses in 4/20-4/23**

***Proposal 7: When UE selects GNSS as the synchronization reference and offsetDFN is provided, the following TP is supported.***

**------------------------------------------------------ Start of Draft TP of 38.331--------------------------------------------------**

**5.8.12 DFN derivation form GNSS**

When the UE selects GNSS as the synchronization reference source, the DFN used for NR sidelink communication is derived from the current UTC time, by the following formulae:

*DFN*= Floor (0.1\*0.001\* (*Tcurrent* – *Tref – offsetDFN*)) mod 1024

*SubframeNumber*= Floor (0.001\*(*Tcurrent* –*Tref – offsetDFN)*) mod 10

*SlotNumber=* Floor (0.001\*(*Tcurrent – Tref – OffsetDFN*)\*2μ) mod 2μ

Where:

***Tcurrent*** is the current UTC time that obtained from GNSS. This value is expressed in ~~milliseconds~~ microseconds;

***Tref*** is the reference UTC time 00:00:00 on Gregorian calendar date 1 January, 1900 (midnight between Thursday, December 31, 1899 and Friday, January 1, 1900). This value is expressed in ~~milliseconds~~ microseconds;

***OffsetDFN*** is the value *sl-OffsetDFN* if configured, otherwise it is zero. This value is expressed in ~~milliseconds~~ microseconds;

μ=0/1/2/3 corresponding to the 15/30/60/120 khz SCS for SL respectively.

**-------------------------------------------------------- End of Draft TP of 38.331-------------------------------------------------**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Views** |
| Sharp | The unit of Tcurrent/Tref/offsetDFN should be millisecond (i.e. same as in LTE V2X) rather than microsecond. The reason is that Tcurrent, Tref and offsetDFN are decimal values in LTE V2X, with offsetDFN corresponding to values from {0, 0.001, 0.002, …} (and these offsetDFN values would have make no difference to the calculation and thus make no sense if Tcurrent and Tref would have only taken integer values). Therefore, changing the unit to microsecond and multiplying 0.001 does not make the calculation any more precise. Another reason not to change the unit is to maintain the compatibility with LTE V2X, e.g. a UE obtaining the “offsetDFN” parameter from either a gNB or an eNB should be able to derive the timing with the same formulae. |
| Vivo | Support this proposal.In NR V2X, the slot duration in microseconds scales with the subcarrier spacing and it can be smaller than 1ms. Therefore, we need to change *Tcurrent*, *Tref* and *OffsetDFN* to microsecond accuracy. The slot index within a subframe can be further specified to help UE to derive the slot level boundary.For the gNB controlling LTE V2X case, as SL-V2X-ConfigCommon-r14 (IE including offsetDFN) of LTE V2X is implemented as a container in NR SIB Y, the ms accuracy can be maintained for inter-RAT/intra-RAT LTE V2X. For intra-RAT/inter-RAT NR V2X, the same time unit (i.e., us) can also be maintained similarly.  |
| ZTE,Sanechips | We disagree. This modification would require a different value of T\_current, T\_ref, OffsetDFN measured in microseconds from that measured in milliseconds defined in 36.331 5.10.14. This may require two sets of values in case of GNSS as sync source to both NR and LTE V2X.As specified in TS38.212, slot index within frame is indicated in PSBCH. Considering consistency, it is suggested deriving slot number within a frame based on GNSS. Subframe number can be determined based on slot number within a frame and thus unnecessary. We feel a better modification to reflect the same rationale would be the following DFN= Floor (0.1\*(Tcurrent –Tref–offsetDFN)) mod 1024~~SubframeNumber= Floor (Tcurrent –Tref–offsetDFN) mod 10~~SlotNumber= Floor ((Tcurrent –Tref–offsetDFN)\*2μ) mod (10\*2μ), |
| OPPO | We don’t support the proposal. There is no need to change it based on microsecond. We tend to agree with the proposal from ZTE.  |
| Ericsson | Do not agree. There is no need to provide a TP. This is a RAN2 specification. If necessary, RAN1 can send an LS asking RAN2 to implement the changes in their spec. RAN1 can also describer any required changes (like adding SlotNumber) if considered necessary. |
| Qualcomm  | We agree with Sharp/ZTE/OPPO/Ericsson that, 1) there is no need to change time unit from millisecond to microsecond; 2) this is something to be specified by RAN2. |
| LGE | FL proposal is not supported.We don’t need to specify the *SlotNumber* calculation. *SlotNumber* calculation is not specified in LTE-V2X. Current CR 38.331 text, which defined *DFN* and *SubframeNumber* as in LTE-V2X, does not need further clarification. |
| Nokia, NSB | This can be discussed in RAN2. We think that from RAN1 point of view the proposed changes are not necessary. |
| Apple | We do not support the proposal. The approach mentioned by ZTE seems to work.  |
| Samsung | We share the view with Sharp, ZTE, OPPO, Ericsson, Qualcomm, LGE, Nokia, and Apple. Since this will be captured into RAN2 specification (e.g., TS38.331), we don’t need to provide a TP. Also, there is no need to change the time unit to microsecond. |
| Fujitsu | We do not support the proposal, and share the similar view as that of ZTE, only DFN and slot number need to be specified for NR sidelink. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | We do not need to define subframe number anymore in NR-V2X since the slot number expresses all the timing information within 10ms. We can directly define the slot number. Since the unit of Tcurrent, Tref and offsetDFN is milliseconds, then the number of slot can be defined as: DFN= Floor (0.1\*(Tcurrent –Tref–offsetDFN)) mod 1024SlotN = Floor ((Tcurrent –Tref–offsetDFN)\*2μ) mod (10\*2μ) |
| MediaTek | Support the proposal. Firstly, in LTE V2X, the value is expressed in milliseconds doesn’t necessarily means that the value is only measured in milliseconds. Secondly, if the granulariy is only expressed in milliseconds, it may not be able to derive the slot number which has the time duration less than 1 ms for the subcarrier spacing larger than 15khz.  |

**Issue 7 Resource sets for S-SSB transmission**

I think the principle of following LTE-V2X resource set number determination is agreeable. The argument is whether we need an agreement to explicitly express it. If the common understanding is that our agreement is already included the number of resource set and how to use it, then there is no necessary to agree the same thing again.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Sync resource set proposal 9** | **Companies views** |
| Support to have a statement | [Sharp] [vivo] [ZTE] [OPPO] [Qualcomm] [LGE] [Nokia, NSB] [Apple] [Fujitsu] |
| NOT support, the agreement already included it. | [Ericsson] [Samsung] [Huawei, HiSilicon] [MediaTek] |

***FL summary:***

* ***The previous agreements includes that the synchronization resource set is following LTE-V2X mechism.***

RAN1#98bis

Agreements**:**

* The procedure for signalling, identifying priority for one or more synchronization references and selecting the synchronization reference from the LTE is re-used (as a working assumption) for NR SL
	+ FFS SSIDs used for each priority
	+ FFS other potential impacts due to P3/P4/P5
* FFS whether there is an issue with prioritization among references of the same priority

Send an LS to RAN2 regarding the above – Teng (CATT), **R1-1911710,** which is approved (by adding cc-ing to RAN4) with final LS in R1-1911718.

**Comments 4/23-4/24**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Views** |
| MediaTek | Agree. Or it can be made as the conclusion. |
| vivo | agree |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Support the feature lead summary. Previous agreements are enough.  |
|  |  |

**Email responses in 4/20-4/23**

***Proposal 9: The number of synchronization resource set is same as LTE-V2X. How to use the sync resource set follows the same mechanism as LTE-V2X.***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Views** |
| Sharp | Fine with the proposal. |
| Vivo | Fine with this proposal |
| ZTE, Sanechips  | Agreed |
| OPPO | Agree.  |
| Ericsson | This proposal is not necessary as it is already agreed. We already have the agreement below. The LTE procedures include the synchronization resources and how to use them. There is no need to agree to this again. Agreements**:*** The procedure for signalling, identifying priority for one or more synchronization references and selecting the synchronization reference from the LTE is re-used (as a working assumption) for NR SL
	+ FFS SSIDs used for each priority
	+ FFS other potential impacts due to P3/P4/P5
* FFS whether there is an issue with prioritization among references of the same priority

Send an LS to RAN2 regarding the above – Teng (CATT), [R1-1911710](http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/tsg_ran/WG1_RL1/TSGR1_98b/Docs/R1-1911710.zip)**,** which is approved (by adding cc-ing to RAN4) with final LS in [R1-1911718](http://www.3gpp.org/ftp/tsg_ran/WG1_RL1/TSGR1_98b/Docs/R1-1911718.zip) |
| Qualcomm | Agree. |
| LGE | FL proposal is supported. |
| Nokia, NSB | Agree |
| Apple | Agree |
| Samsung | We are fine with the proposal but we don’t think it is necessary as Ericsson commented. |
| Fujitsu | Agree |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | The same view as Ericsson, no need to agree it in RAN1 again.  |
| MediaTek | Same view as Ericsson. |

**Issue 8 Timing determination of S-SSB**

According to the responses 4/20-4/23, majority companies think that there is no issue left for determining the timing of S-SSB. The current spec can fully support on determination of S-SSB index, as well as the mapping relationship between S-SSB index and slot index. So there is no necessary to have further clarification in the spec.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Further clarification on the timing determination of S-SSB** | **Companies views** |
| Support | [ZTE, Sanechips] [Fujitsu] |
| NOT support | [Sharp] [vivo] [OPPO] [Ericsson] [Qualcomm] [LGE] [Nokia, NSB] [Apple] [Samsung] [Huawei, HiSilicon] [MediaTek] |

From my perspective and checking on the current spec, I would like to have a FL summary that the current timing determination mechanism of S-SSB is completed without any issue left. No more clarification is needed.

***FL summary***

* ***There is no more clarification is needed, since the current S-SSB timing determination mechanism has no issue left.***

**Comments 4/23-4/24**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Views** |
| MediaTek | Agree. |
| vivo | agree |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Agree the feature lead summary.  |
|  |  |

**Email responses in 4/20-4/23**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Views** |
| Sharp | We don’t think there is any unsolved issue here. The SFN and slot index are already carried in MIBSL, and with these two parameters the UE can derive the slot index (denoted by $x$ here) within the S-SSB period containing the received S-SSB, and then determines $i\_{S-SSB}$ according to $x=N\_{offset}^{S-SSB}+N\_{interval}^{S-SSB}⋅i\_{S-SSB}$. The proposed equation for $i\_{S-SSB}$ is redundant and unnecessary. |
| vivo | If I remember well, this topic is proposed by some companies to introduce additional text on the determination of the S-SSB index. However, provided with the (pre-)configured S-SSB interval and the S-SSB offset, UE can determine the mapping between S-SSB index and slot index and therefore UE can derive the index of a received S-SSB after obtaining DFN and slot index. There is no need to introduce additional formula.  |
| ZTE,Sanechips | We think it would be good that the slot index in PSBCH payload specified in TS 38.212 is consistent with that specified in TS 38.213. This would require additional description in TS 38.213 16.1 as follows:A UE is provided, by *numSSBwithinPeriod-SL*, a number C:\Users\10217598\AppData\Local\Temp\ksohtml\wps8F3C.tmp.jpg of S-SS/PSBCH blocks in a period of 16 frames. The UE assumes that a transmission of the S-SS/PSBCH blocks in the period is with a periodicity of 16 frames. The UE determines SFNs ~~indexes of slots~~ that include S-SS/PSBCH block by using ~~as~~ C:\Users\10217598\AppData\Local\Temp\ksohtml\wps8F7B.tmp.jpg+C:\Users\10217598\AppData\Local\Temp\ksohtml\wps8F9B.tmp.jpg, with the SFN satisfying,- C:\Users\10217598\AppData\Local\Temp\ksohtml\wps8FBC.tmp.jpgand the UE determines the slot indexes in the frame with the SFN including S-SS/PSBCH block according to - C:\Users\10217598\AppData\Local\Temp\ksohtml\wps8FCC.tmp.jpgwhere,~~- index 0 corresponds to a first slot in a frame with SFN satisfying~~ C:\Users\10217598\AppData\Local\Temp\ksohtml\wps8FED.tmp.jpg- C:\Users\10217598\AppData\Local\Temp\ksohtml\wps900D.tmp.jpg is an ~~a~~ S-SS/PSBCH block index within the number of S-SS/PSBCH blocks in the period, with C:\Users\10217598\AppData\Local\Temp\ksohtml\wps902D.tmp.jpg- C:\Users\10217598\AppData\Local\Temp\ksohtml\wps903E.tmp.jpg is a slot offset from a start of the period to the first slot including S-SS/PSBCH block, provided by *timeOffsetSSB-SL*- C:\Users\10217598\AppData\Local\Temp\ksohtml\wps905E.tmp.jpg is a slot interval between S-SS/PSBCH blocks, provided by *timeIntervalSSB-SL* - C:\Users\10217598\AppData\Local\Temp\ksohtml\wps906F.tmp.jpg is the slot number within a frame for subcarrier spacing configuration μ  |
| OPPO | Disagree. We think there is no left issue.Based on the configuration of synchronization resource, UE can determine the slot position of each S-SSB. Based on DFN and slot index in PSBCH, UE can determine the time position within a DFN period of current S-SSB. |
| Ericsson | Do not agree. In our view the current PSBCH includes all the necessary information to determine the frame (DFN), slot timing (slot index as WA) and the symbol timing which can be determined from the structure of PSBCH and the pool/carrier configuration. Moreover, the symbol-boundary timing can be obtained upon S-PSS/S-SSS reception. |
| Qualcomm | We do not see any remaining issues here. |
| LGE | FL proposal is not supported.Current CR 38.213 does not need further clarification. |
| Nokia, NSB | We think that all the needed information to determine timing from S-SSB has already been specified. We think that the additional equation proposed by some companies is not needed.  |
| Apple | We do not agree. The relation between S-SSB index and slot index is obtained by configuration. Hence, the S-SSB index can be obtained by receiving DFN in PSBCH and the slot index of S-SSB.  |
| Samsung | We are not supportive of this proposal because no further clarification is necessary |
| Fujitsu | We support this proposal, this issue should be clarified in 16.1 of 38.213.1. For reception of an S-SSB, a UE is able to detect the DFN and the slot index of the S-SSB from the PSBCH of this S-SSB, and determine the timing of the S-SSB directly. If needed, such kind of descpriton can be added in this section.
2. Current text “The UE determines indexes of slots that include S-SS/PSBCH block as $N\_{offset}^{S-SSB}$+$N\_{interval}^{S-SSB}⋅i\_{S-SSB}$,where…” seems for a UE transmitting an S-SSB. The problem is this “slot index” is an index in 160ms period. But the slot index in PSBCH payload is 7-bit, which is a slot index in a frame. Thus the text should be revised as, for transmission an S-SSB,

the UE decides the DFN of the S-SSB by: $$DFN mod 16=\left⌊(N\_{offset}^{S-SSB}+N\_{interval}^{S-SSB}⋅i\_{S-SSB})/(10∙2^{μ})\right⌋ $$and decides the slot index in the DFN by:- $(N\_{offset}^{S-SSB}+N\_{interval}^{S-SSB}⋅i\_{S-SSB} )mod(10∙2^{μ})$Where μ is the SCS of the sidelink, for 15kHz, μ=0, for 30/60120kHz, μ= 1, 2, 3, respectively. If it is not clarified, a UE would have different understanding on the “slot index” in the reception and the transmission. |
| Huawei, HiSilicon | Not needed. Since the slot number can be obtained from the SL-MIB, the receiving UE can obtain the S-SSB index according to the (per-)configuration information for S-SSB. |
| MediaTek | No need. There is the resource sets and the configuration of the offset/interval for the mapping between S-SSB index and the timing (SFN/subframe/slot number). |